

Alberton Gelliondale Wind Farm, Alberton, Victoria  
Cultural Heritage Management Plan 15167

Amendment

Sponsor: Synergy Wind Pty Ltd

Heritage advisors: Martin Lawler and Kim White

Author(s): Martin Lawler, Timothy Cavanagh, Kendal Houghton, and Philip Liro, Kim White,  
Angie Yensuang and Natalie Simmons

~~18 October 2022~~ 20 October 2022

*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*  
Section 65

## Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Notice of Approval

**CHMP NAME:** Gelliondale Wind Farm, Alberton, Victoria

**CHMP NUMBER:** 15167 Amendment

**SPONSOR:** Synergy Wind Pty Ltd

**ACN/ABN:** 22 111 726 393

**Cultural Heritage Advisor(s):** Martin Lawler and Kim White

**Author(s):** Martin Lawler, Timothy Cavanagh, Kendal Houghton & Phillip Liro, Kim White

**Cover date:** 20 October 2022

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**Received for approval:** 20 October 2012

**TO BE COMPLETED BY THE Registered Aboriginal Party DELEGATE**

**Yes**

**No**

**I have considered the Evaluation Report for this CHMP and:**

*I am satisfied that the CHMP has been prepared in accordance with the standards prescribed for the purposes of section 53 (in the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007 and the Approved Form).*

YES

*I am satisfied that the CHMP adequately addresses the matters set out in section 61.*

YES

I, Russell Mullett Manager Registered Aboriginal Party, Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation, acting under authority delegated to me by the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, and pursuant to section 65(2) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* hereby **approve** this cultural heritage management plan:

Signed:



.....  
**RUSSELL MULLETT**

Dated: **27<sup>th</sup> October 2022**

- This notice of approval should be inserted after the title page and bound with the body of the management plan.
- The recommendations in this management plan are now compliance requirements. Officers from the Department of Premier and Cabinet may attend the subject land to monitor compliance with the recommendations.

## Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Notice of Approval

**CHMP NAME:** Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton, Victoria

**CHMP NUMBER:** 15167

**SPONSOR:** Synergy Wind Pty Ltd

**ACN/ABN:** 22 111 726 393

*Cultural Heritage Advisor(s):* Martin Lawler

*Author(s):* Martin Lawler, Timothy Cavanagh, Kendal Houghton & Phillip Liro

*Cover date:* 19 January 2018

*Pages:* 154

*Received for approval:* 19 January 2018

**TO BE COMPLETED BY THE Registered Aboriginal Party DELEGATE**

Yes

No

**I have considered the Evaluation Report for this CHMP and:**

*I am satisfied that the CHMP has been prepared in accordance with the standards prescribed for the purposes of section 53 (in the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007 and the Approved Form).*

YES

*I am satisfied that the CHMP adequately addresses the matters set out in section 61.*

YES

I, Daniel Miller, General Manager on Country, Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation, acting under authority delegated to me by the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, and pursuant to section 65(2) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* hereby **approve** this cultural heritage management plan:

Signed:



**DANIEL MILLER**

Dated:

15/2/2018.

- This notice of approval should be inserted after the title page and bound with the body of the management plan.
- The recommendations in this management plan are now compliance requirements. Officers from the Department of Premier and Cabinet may attend the subject land to monitor compliance with the recommendations.

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## Document information

<b>Activity:</b>	Alberton Gelliondale Wind Energy Facility
<b>Location:</b>	Alberton, Victoria
<b>CHMP No.</b>	15167
<b>Size:</b>	Large
<b>Assessment:</b>	Desktop/Standard/Complex
<b>Aboriginal places:</b>	VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley LDAD 1)
<b>Sponsor:</b>	Synergy Wind Pty Ltd ABN 22111726393
<b>Heritage Advisor:</b>	Martin Lawler, Kim White
<b>Author:</b>	Martin Lawler, Timothy Cavanagh, Kendal Houghton, and Philip Liro, Kim White, Angie Yensuang and Natalie Simmons
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## Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date issued
Draft version 01	XXX	XX/XX/XX
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Amendment 01	LP	25/08/2022

### Mapping

In accordance with the approved form, the following projected spatial data has been forwarded to AV for this CHMP: Activity Area boundary; ground survey areas and subsurface testing locations.

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## Executive summary

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### Activity

~~This is a voluntary Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under Section 45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. This is a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under Section 46(1)(a) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and is required as per the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* (s.47). The Sponsor intends to develop a wind energy facility within the Activity Area.~~

~~The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation 43(1)(xxvii) (land used to generate electricity, including a wind energy facility) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. The Activity Area does not lie within an area of designated cultural heritage sensitivity under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, and for this reason, the proposed development does not require a mandatory CHMP.~~

The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation 46(1)(a)(b)(xxx), land used to generate electricity, including a wind energy facility. The Activity Area is in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity under Regulation 25(1), registered cultural heritage places, associated with VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) and components of VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1), and Regulation 34(1), Koo Wee Rup Pain.

The amended activity is a reduced layout for the wind farm (revised down from 34 to 13 turbines) which has required alterations to the Activity Area. The plan is therefore no longer being prepared on a voluntary basis. The changes include minor changes to locations for access tracks, new underground cable routes, adjusted substation location and battery storage, site amenities, and laydown and construction camp areas. For assessment purposes, the proposed activity for the amendment is thereby considered mostly within the same extent and impacts as considered by the former, larger CHMP area.

### Previous cultural heritage assessments

To minimise the risk of potential impacts to undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage, Synergy Wind Pty Ltd (the Sponsor) commissioned a cultural heritage assessment in 2015 during the initial design stages for the wind energy facility (Cavanagh, Houghton, & Howells, Alberton Wind Farm, Victoria: Cultural Heritage Assessment, 2015). This assessment comprised a desktop study with predictive GIS modelling of areas of cultural heritage potential in the region and a field inspection of the Activity Area. The assessment classified the Activity Area into landforms of varying cultural heritage potential based on predictive modelling and analysis. The results of the cultural heritage assessment were used in the project designs to locate the proposed works in areas with lower potential for undetected cultural heritage.

Following a decision on the intended locations of the turbines and the indicative electrical and access track layouts, the Sponsor commissioned a cultural heritage field survey of the proposed locations in 2016, updating the initial cultural heritage assessment. (Cavanagh, Houghton, Howells, & Lawler, 2016). The objective of the field survey was to inspect each of the proposed turbine locations and the landforms crossed by the indicative electrical and access track layouts, and to assess these locations for potential cultural heritage impacts. -The field survey was undertaken by an archaeologist from Biosis Pty Ltd and a cultural heritage field representative from the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC), which is the Registered Aboriginal Party for this region. The results of the field survey of the proposed locations, combined with the evidence of the initial desk-based assessment and landform analysis, were used to assess the potential impacts to cultural heritage of the proposed development. -The resulting assessment has been used to provide further modification to the project design where required, to avoid any potential impacts to cultural heritage caused by the indicative electrical and access track layouts.

## Voluntary CHMP – Approved CHMP 15167 (background to project)

The results of the 2015 and 2016 cultural heritage assessments and surveys have informed the layout of turbines, tracks, underground cable and indicative electrical layout ensuring that the proposed Alberton Wind Energy Facility avoids impact to all known and likely cultural heritage and historical archaeological places. The assessment provides due diligence for the proposed development under Sections 27 and 28 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006. A mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is therefore not required under r.6 of the Regulations because the Activity Area (the proposed Wind Energy Facility area) will avoid all areas of designated cultural heritage sensitivity.

Following further discussions, however, [Aboriginal Victoria First Peoples – State Relations \(FP-SR\)](#) has indicated that the cultural heritage for this area is relatively unknown, and that while of low risk, there is a chance of encountering undiscovered cultural heritage during construction. Accordingly, the Sponsor has commissioned a voluntary CHMP for the Proposed Alberton Wind Energy Facility to investigate the potential for subsurface cultural heritage in order to manage that risk.

A Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP was submitted to the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) on 19 July 2017 (Appendix 1).

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) has allocated CHMP number 15167 to this assessment.

The Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the region that includes the Activity Area. The RAP elected to evaluate the plan on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2017 (Appendix 2).

## Activity Area – approved CHMP

The Activity Area is located in the townships of Alberton West, Hedley and Gelliondale in the coastal region of Southern Gippsland, approximately 230 km to east of Melbourne. This area occupies former reclaimed coastal swamplands of low relief, with undulating rises to the north and high level terraces and fans to the south. Jack River, Albert River, Tarra River, Muddy Creek, Stoney Creek, Nine Mile Creek and their tributaries lie within or in close proximity to the Activity Area.

The proposed wind energy facility will extend over a large area, approximately 12.9 km east-west by 6.7 km but will consist of a number of widely-spaced groups of turbines with underground cables, access tracks and other infrastructure which will occupy a much smaller overall development footprint. To reduce the risk of impacts to undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage, the design for the wind energy facility and the resulting CHMP Activity Area have avoided all areas of designated sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2007. The Activity Area has also purposely excluded all previously recorded Aboriginal places, including two Aboriginal places recorded during the ground survey undertaken during the initial design stages in 2016 (Cavanagh, Houghton, Howells, & Lawler, 2016).

The resulting Activity Area for the CHMP consists of four separate blocks of farmland, lying to north and south of the South Gippsland Highway. The Activity Area comprises 1,061 ha in total of which approximately 35 ha will be utilised for the proposed development including temporary construction facilities.

The Activity Area consists largely consists of open grazing paddocks across floodplains that rise to hills to the north-west and spread to coastal dunes to the south. Most of the native vegetation has been removed from the area except for occasional tree strands or isolated old gums remaining in the paddocks that serve as shade trees for the livestock. The extent of the Activity Area is shown in [Figure 2 Map 2](#).

## Amendment

The amended Activity Area will contain an overall smaller construction footprint than previously proposed, allowing for the construction of 13 turbines instead of the originally proposed 34. The Activity Area measures approximately 14,668 hectares; however this includes land up to the boundaries of encompassing property parcels where various infrastructure for the activity will be located. This is to ensure that the project site boundary is consistent with the CHMP for overarching planning application purposes. The physical impacts of the updated activity will be greatly reduced within this site boundary.

The amended Activity Area was assessed to a Desktop Assessment level, with no additional fieldwork (Standard or Complex Assessment) undertaken. The approach was endorsed by the RAP, The Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC), following outcomes of a project inception meeting for this amendment (Section 6).

The amendment includes updates to required sections of the document, namely the Activity description (Section 4), Extent of the Activity Area (Section 5), Specific management requirements (Section 1), and Desktop Assessment (Section 7). Outcomes of the RAP consultation are included within the Documentation of consultation (Section 6).

## Results – approved CHMP 15167 results

The results summarised here are maintained as they relate to the former, approved CHMP 15167 Activity Area. The approach to the current amendment is described above, and throughout relevant headings of the CHMP. This is intended to retain the methods and approach to investigations under the approved CHMP, and then clearly define the proposed changes, assessment and consultations which have occurred for the updated activity.

The Activity Area is situated around the townships of Alberton West, Hedley and Gelliondale in the coastal regions of Southern Gippsland. The Activity Area is situated on the Southern Uplands, Eastern Plains and coastal regionals of southern Gippsland in an area dominated by low relief, undulating rises to the north and high level terraces and fans to the south. Jack River, Albert River, Tarra River, Muddy Creek, Stoney Creek, Nine Mile Creek and their tributaries are all present within or in close proximity to the Activity Area. These water ways contain quartz and silcrete cobbles and it is possible that Aboriginal people utilised these local sources for the manufacture of stone artefacts.

A number of previously recorded Aboriginal places are located within close proximity to the Activity Area (n=54). The majority of these places are artefact scatters (82.5%), although shell middens, earth features, low density artefact distributions (LDADs), scarred trees and burials are also present. There is one previously recorded Aboriginal place within the Activity Area. Gelliondale 3 (VAHR 8220-0080) is a surface scatter of quartz and silcrete artefacts. The assemblage is located on either side of a vehicle track adjacent to a fence line. The area is severely damaged by wind and gully erosion and is currently in poor condition. Artefacts associated with scatters in the geographic region contain a majority of quartz artefacts, likely sourced from local outcrops or river quartz pebbles. Given the location of several named and unnamed waterways and tributaries within the Activity Area, it is possible that quartz artefacts present in this region may have been sourced locally from river quartz pebbles. Previous archaeological research within the Activity Area indicates that greater densities of sites will occur within close proximity of waterways (indicating the potential for Aboriginal places to be present within the Activity Area in these locations).

### *Standard Assessment*

Following the decision on preferred turbine locations for the project, a cultural heritage ground survey was undertaken of the locations of each of the proposed turbine sites and the landforms crossed by the proposed

access tracks and electrical layout. The ground survey was undertaken by Martin Lawler (Biosis Pty Ltd) and Tim Paton (GLaWAC) between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016. The objective of the ground survey was to assess any potential impacts of the proposed designs to Aboriginal cultural heritage or historical archaeology. The ground survey has refined the original archaeological predictive model prepared during the 2015 cultural heritage assessment, which was based on the results of the background research and initial inspection. The cultural heritage ground survey was not undertaken as part of a CHMP but adopted the methodology used by ground surveys for CHMP Standard Assessments.

The cultural heritage ground survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology used for CHMP Standard Assessments, and was undertaken by a qualified heritage advisor with the participation of a representative of the Registered Aboriginal Party. For this reason, the results of the ground survey have been used as the basis for the CHMP Standard Assessment.

The proposed turbines and their associated infrastructure will be located principally within the open plains landforms. These plains can be broadly subdivided into low-lying open flat ground (largely reclaimed marshland); level plains and undulating plains (formerly Plains Grassland and woodland). In this region, Aboriginal places are most likely to be found along watercourses and on rises overlooking the wetlands. For this reason, the level, featureless plains, at a distance both from the major streams and rises, have been assessed as being of low sensitivity compared with the swamp margins, creeklines and hills.

Two landforms of greater sensitivity were identified during the survey: *sandy rises* and *alluvial terraces*. Sandy rises, which have developed as shallow source bordering dunes associated with some of the former wetland basins (probably incorporating extensive older barrier dune material), were noted in two areas to the south of the South Gippsland Highway, where the turbines of Groups A and D are located. At two locations, the sandy rises were assessed as being sensitive for Aboriginal cultural heritage. The first location lies to the north of the position of Turbine T04 and consists of a crescent-shaped dune bordering a lower lying former wetland. A distribution of 39 surface artefacts was recorded along part of the rise, where the surface has been disturbed by drainage works and around tree bases. The turbine location itself lies in the lower part of the former wetland basin, and will not impact on the sandy rise.

A second sandy rise was identified midway between the T12 and T13 turbine positions. No Aboriginal artefacts were recorded on the latter rise, but the landform has potential for artefacts. The two turbine positions to north and south of the rise (T12 and T13) lie in the lower lying reclaimed marshlands, and will not impact on the sandy rise.

At the south-eastern edge of the project area (Group D) is a complex of alluvial terraces associated with the Albert River floodplain. An alluvial rise lies to the south of the location for the T34 turbine. The turbine position itself is located to the north of the alluvial ridge and will not impact on this landform. The Complex Assessment was completed over the course of four days from 2 to 10 October 2017. The subsurface testing was supervised by the archaeologists Kym Oatway and Philip Liro (Biosis Pty Ltd) with the participation of Nicky Moffatt and Doug Harrison (GLaWAC).

#### *Complex Assessment*

The locations for testing were based on the results of the Desktop and Standard Assessments, and were discussed at a consultation meeting with the RAP on 15 August 2017. A total of five locations were selected for testing, each of which lies in the vicinity of sensitive landforms identified during the Standard Assessment. The five testing locations (described here as Area 1 to Area 5) lay within the footprints of proposed impacts by the turbines T04, T11, T12, T27 and T34.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was recorded in the subsurface testing.

## Amendment

The amended Activity Area was assessed at a Desktop Assessment level only. The review of the amended Activity Area extent is consistent with the findings of the original CHMP. The Activity Area has been subject to previous ground disturbances through agricultural practices and historic road construction including the South Gippsland Highway. Due to the revised Activity Area extent including encompassing property boundaries, two Aboriginal places are present. Within the south-western section of the increased Activity Area extent is a sensitive landform (sandy rise) associated with Aboriginal place VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1). Two surface artefacts were also recorded adjacent to a farm access track west of Turbine T12 under the original CHMP assessment. The land including these places were previously excluded from the CHMP Activity Area and no further management of either place was required under the CHMP.

Based on the updated activity plans and locations of all proposed infrastructure (vehicle access roads, utilities and turbines), no impact will be caused to these places. No further fieldwork was determined to be required to investigate the impacts in these areas. The approach for the amendment was first discussed with Russell Mullet (RAP Manager, GLaWAC) during a project inception meeting on 22 July 2022. Outcomes of this consultation are provided within Section 6.

## Aboriginal places

No Aboriginal places had been previously recorded within the present Activity Area. Two new places, both occurrences of Aboriginal surface artefacts, were recorded during the ground survey undertaken before the commencement of the CHMP, which has been used as the basis for the Standard Assessment. The design of the wind energy facility has been altered to avoid these cultural heritage places, and the Activity Area thus purposely excludes these areas.

These are:

- **Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171)**. This is a crescent-shaped shallow dune formation (lunette) lying to the north of the proposed location of Turbine T04. A number of surface artefacts were recorded on the lunette in pockets of disturbance and the lunette has been registered as an Aboriginal place (Hedley AS 1: VAHR 8220-0171). The area of the recorded cultural heritage place is shown in **Figure 8**. It has been excluded from the present Activity Area.
- **Hedley LDAD 1: VAHR 8220-0170** Two surface artefacts were recorded adjacent to a farm access track west of Turbine T12. These artefacts have been registered as a Low Density Artefact Distribution (LDAD). The location of the recorded place is shown in **Figure 10**. It has been excluded from the present Activity Area.

Neither of these places lies within the present Activity Area and neither place will be impacted by the proposed works. No other Aboriginal cultural heritage or areas of cultural heritage potential have been recorded within the present Activity Area. It is concluded that it is unlikely that any Aboriginal cultural heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

**VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)** is located upon a crescent-shaped shallow dune formation (lunette) lying between the proposed locations of turbines GWT01 and GWT02. 39 surface artefacts were recorded on the lunette in pockets of disturbance and the lunette was registered by the original CHMP as a unique Aboriginal place, Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171). The place is located in the south-west of the amended Activity Area.

**VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1)**: This place comprises two surface artefacts recorded adjacent to a farm access track west of Turbine T12 from the original CHMP. The locations of these components were previously excluded from the former CHMP Activity Area and are now located in the central parts of the Activity Area.

## Management conditions

### 1.1 Recommendation 1 – Avoidance of harm

The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171) and Hedley LDAD 1(8220-0170) lying adjacent to the Activity Area must be avoided and protected during construction works.

### Recommendation 2 – Cross-cultural heritage induction

A cross-cultural heritage induction training session must be conducted with all site workers/contractors' representatives prior to the commencement of the activity. The induction must be undertaken by a representative of the RAP. A cultural heritage advisor may also attend this training session. The training session must include a brief description of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area; specific details of all Aboriginal places identified during the CHMP; a summary of the recommendations and contingencies contained within the CHMP; and the obligations of site workers/contractors and Sponsors under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

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

Specific heritage management requirements (conditions) determined under the amendment are presented following Part 1 of this CHMP. For brevity and in response to the updated approved CHMP format, the management requirements are not reiterated here.

## Acknowledgements

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Biosis acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in undertaking this CHMP:

- Coralie Spitzner, and Tracy McQue and Adam Gray (Synergy Wind Pty Ltd);
- Bernard Williams and Alisanne Boag (Beveridge Williams);
- Vikki Everidge, Stephanie Buckland, Tim Paton, Nicky Moffatt, and Doug Harrison and Russell Mullet (Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation);
- Timothy Cavanagh, Kym Oataway, Philip Liro, Dr Ilya Berelov and Melanie Thomson (Biosis Pty Ltd).

## Abbreviations

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ACHRIS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System

AP Auger Probe

AV Aboriginal Victoria (now FP-SR)

Cardinal Directions (list of Plates):

N North

E East

S South

W West

CHMP Cultural Heritage Management Plan

DGPS Differential Global Positioning System

DPC Department of Premier and Cabinet

ESC Effective Survey Coverage

FP-SR First Peoples – State Relations (formerly Aboriginal Victoria)

GDA94 Geodetic Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

GLaWAC Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation

GSV Ground Surface Visibility

HA Heritage Advisor

LGA Local Government Area

MGA Map Grid of Australia

NOI Notice of Intention

PGC Primary Grid Coordinate

RAP Registered Aboriginal Party

STP Shovel Test Pit

SU Survey Unit

TP Test Pit

VAHR Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

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## PART 1 – CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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

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

# 1 Specific cultural heritage management requirements

---

**Specific cultural heritage management requirements are as follows:**

## 1.1 Condition 1 – VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)

### 1.1.1 Avoidance of harm

The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage place VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) located within the Activity Area must be avoided during the conduct of the activity (refer to Map 1.1).

The place location must be included on all activity construction plans which also clearly show the site boundary (i.e. the Activity Area).

## 1.2 Condition 2 – VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley LDAD 1)

### 1.2.1 Avoidance of harm

The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage place VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley AS 1) located within the Activity Area must be avoided during the conduct of the activity (refer to Map 1.2).

The place location (two components) must be included on all activity construction plans which also clearly show the site boundary (i.e. the Activity Area).

## 1.3 Condition 3 - Cross-cultural heritage induction

A cross-cultural heritage induction training session must be conducted with all site workers/contractors' representatives prior to the commencement of the activity. The induction must be undertaken by a representative of the RAP. A Heritage Advisor may also attend this training session to assist the RAP, if requested by the Sponsor.

The training session must include the following:

- a brief description of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area
- specific details of all Aboriginal places identified during the CHMP
- a summary of the recommendations and contingencies contained within the CHMP amendment
- the obligations of site workers/contractors and Sponsor under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

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

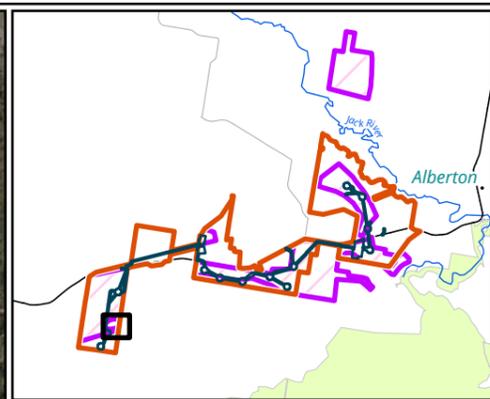
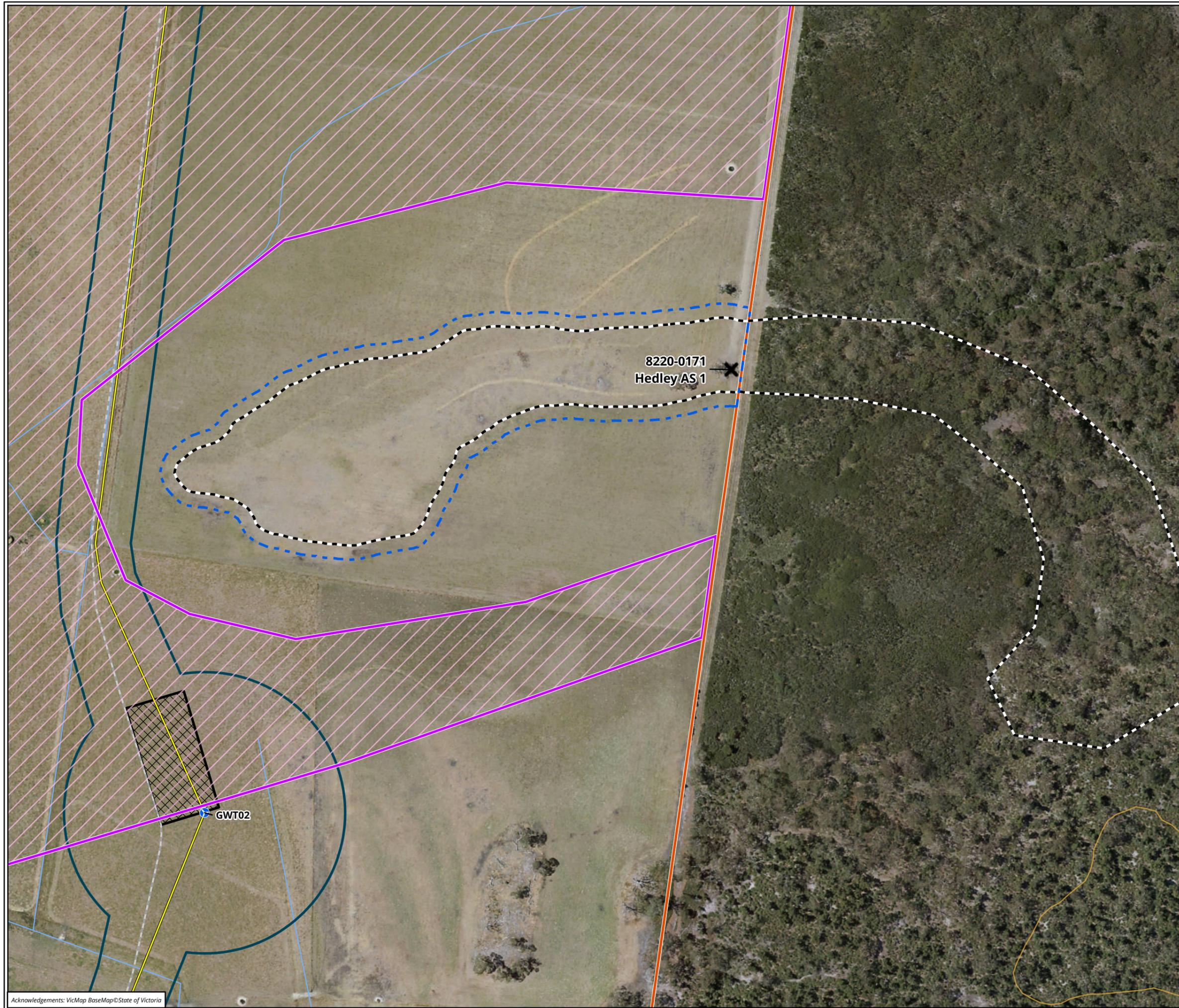
## 1.4 Condition 4 - Copy of CHMP on-site

A hard copy of this approved CHMP must be kept within the activity area for the duration of the activity.

## **1.5 Condition 5 – Sensitive area not to be impacted by the activity: sandy rise**

The following area of sensitivity for undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage lies within the Activity Area (refer Map 1.3):

1. Sandy rise between the location of Turbine 12 and Turbine 13, as initially identified by the approved CHMP.
2. The area of sensitivity must be marked as an area to be excluded from disturbance on contractors' plans (mark as No-Go Zone).
3. No vehicle movements or other disturbance must be undertaken on or within 10 metres of the area of sensitivity during the activity.



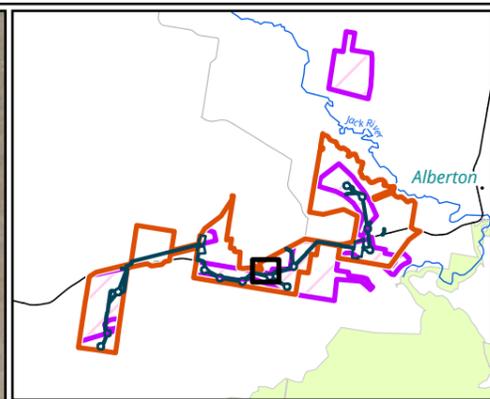
- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - ✕ Primary Grid Coordinate (PGC)
  - Place extent
- Management condition**
- Condition 1 VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) No Go Zone
- Topography**
- Contour 10m interval
- Hydrology**
- ~ Drain/Channel
- Windfarm Design**
- ⊙ Proposed wind turbine
  - Electrical cable route
  - Access track
  - Crane pad
  - Application footprint

**Map 1.1 Location of specific management requirements Condition 1 VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)**

0 25 50 75 100 125  
Metres  
Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 36783, CHMP: 15167,  
Date: 15 September 2022,  
Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
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**Legend**

- Amendment Activity Area
- Activity Area
- Hedley LDAD 1

**Management condition**

- Condition 2 VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1) No Go Zone

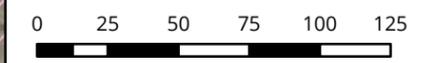
**Hydrology**

- ~ Drain/Channel
- Lake/Dam

**Windfarm Design**

- ⊙ Proposed wind turbine
- Electrical cable route
- Access track
- Crane pad
- Application footprint

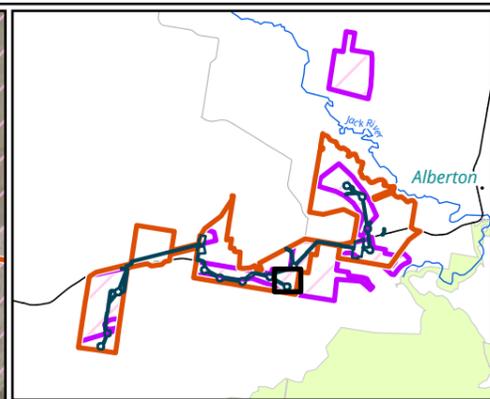
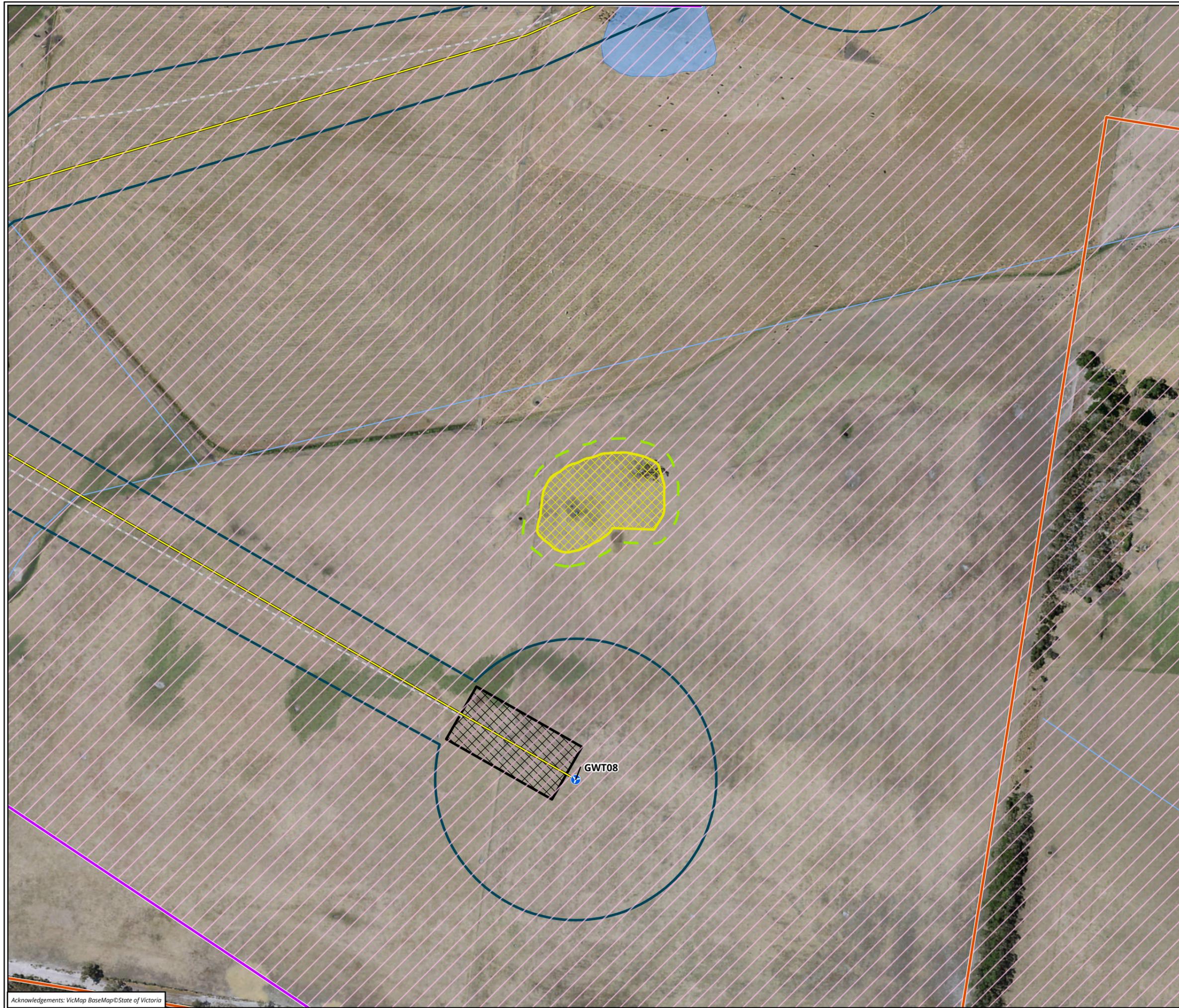
**Map 1.2 Location of specific management requirements Condition 2 VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1)**



Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - Sandy rise
- Management condition**
- Condition 5 Sensitive area not to be impacted by the activity: sandy rise
- Hydrology**
- ~ Drain/Channel
  - ◐ Lake/Dam
- Windfarm Design**
- ⊙ Proposed wind turbine
  - Electrical cable route
  - Access track
  - Crane pad
  - Application footprint

**Map 1.3 Location of specific management requirements Condition 5 Sandy rise**

0 25 50 75 100 125  
Metres  
Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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## 2 Contingency Plans

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### 2.1 Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the Sponsor of the activity to ensure that the contingencies in this section of the CHMP are implemented as required. Contingencies are required as part of the CHMP under clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

### 2.2 Dispute resolution

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

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

In the event that a mediated solution cannot be reached between the parties, any matter of non-compliance may be pursued under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

### 2.3 Reviewing compliance

The Sponsor must comply with this CHMP. Failure to comply with the conditions is an offence pursuant to Section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Failure to comply with the contingencies in this CHMP constitute unlawful harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage under Section 27 and Section 28 of *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

A compliance checklist is included in Table 1 and has superseded the former compliance checklist in Appendix 7.

In order to ensure compliance with this CHMP, the Sponsor must:

- 1 Provide all persons, engaged by the sponsor or their subcontractor for the conduct of the Activity, with access to a copy of the CHMP, explain the purpose of the CHMP and implications of non-compliance.
- 2 Have an up to date contact list for any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party, First Peoples – State Relations, a heritage advisor, Victoria Police and the State Coroner’s Office available on site at all times.
- 3 Respond to any questions or complaints in relation to the implementation and compliance with the CHMP within one working day.
- 4 Record any complaints received on a central register and keep a copy of any response/action taken in response to the complaint.

If it appears that there is non-compliance with the CHMP, then notification must be made to First Peoples – State Relations Statewide Compliance and Enforcement Unit.

**Table 1 Compliance checklist**

Compliance Review Checklist	Yes	No
<i>Prior to the commencement of the activity</i>		
Has the CHMP been approved?		
Condition 1, 2 and 5 - Have all sensitive areas to be avoided by the activity been clearly shown on construction plans?		
Condition 3 - Have all personnel been inducted or trained with regard to the requirements contained within the CHMP, particularly the conditions and contingencies?		
<i>During the activity</i>		
Condition 1 - The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage place VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) must be avoided by the activity.		
Condition 2 - The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage place VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley LDAD 1) must be avoided by the activity.		
Condition 5 – The sensitive sandy rise landform must be avoided by the activity.		
Condition 4 - Is a copy of the CHMP held on site at all times during the activity? And accessible for all personnel?		
Is an up to date contact list for any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party, First Peoples – State Relations, a heritage advisor, Victoria Police and the State Coroner’s Office available on site?		
Is there a register for all questions and complaints? Has the register been updated with any response/action?		
<i>Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity</i>		
Has any Aboriginal cultural heritage been discovered during the activity? If yes, have the following been undertaken:		
Have all works ceased within 10 m of the discovery location(s)?		

Compliance Review Checklist		Yes	No
	Has the exposed Aboriginal cultural heritage been protected by a suitable barrier (e.g. fencing)?		
	Has the RAP (if there is one)/Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet been notified within five working days of the discovery?		
	Has a heritage advisor been notified within two working days of the discovery?		
	Has a heritage advisor and any appointed RAP assessed the Aboriginal cultural heritage within three working days of their notification?		
	Has an appropriate mitigation or salvage strategy been developed and implemented?		
	Has the heritage advisor completed new or updated Aboriginal place record(s) for the VAHR?		
<b>Discovery of human remains during the activity</b>			
<b>Have any actual or suspected human remains been discovered during the activity? If yes, have the following been taken:</b>			
	Have all works stopped within 30 m of the discovery?		
	Has Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office been contacted?		
	If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 309 519?		
<b>If a breach of the CHMP is identified the sponsor must immediately report the breach by contacting the Statewide Compliance &amp; Enforcement Unit, First Peoples - State Relations via email to <a href="mailto:compliance.aboriginalvictoria@dpc.vic.gov.au">compliance.aboriginalvictoria@dpc.vic.gov.au</a> or by telephoning 1800 762 003.</b>			

## 2.4 Remediating non-compliance

The Sponsor is responsible for remediating any non-compliance with the CHMP and is liable for any non-compliance.

In circumstances where there is non-compliance with the CHMP, the Sponsor must:

- 1 Notify the RAP (if one has been appointed) and the Statewide Compliance & Enforcement Unit, First Peoples - State Relations within one day of the non-compliance. Under Section 159 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* the notified authority may assign an Authorised Officer to investigate the non-compliance.
- 2 Implement any remedial action to the satisfaction of the RAP (if one has been appointed) and First Peoples - State Relations only.

## 2.5 Approval required for changes to the proposed activity

Under the requirements of Section 52(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, if there are any changes to the activity which require a statutory authorisation (for example, an amendment to the planning permit), then the Sponsor must either obtain approval through an amendment to this approved CHMP, or submit a new CHMP for approval.

Furthermore, it is noted that an amendment to the CHMP is also required if there are proposed activity changes which occur after the statutory authority issuing CHMP approval, including changes to the location and or extent of the Activity Area, and/or the proposed activities taking place.

## 2.6 Aboriginal cultural heritage (excluding Aboriginal Ancestral Remains) found during the activity

### 1 Secret/Sacred objects

- a Any suspected Secret/Sacred Objects must be reported to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, as per Part 2, Division 3 (sections 21-2) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
- b All works must stop within at least 10 metres of the objects.
- c The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council will transfer the object/s to an Aboriginal person that the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council is satisfied is entitled to and willing to take possession, custody or control of the object/s, or otherwise deals with the object/s as the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council thinks appropriate, as per section 21B of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

### 2 Discovery

- a If any other suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, excluding Aboriginal Ancestral Remains and suspected Secret/Sacred Objects, is uncovered or identified:
- b All works must stop within at least 10 metres of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- c The 'stop works' area around the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be fenced off using appropriate temporary fencing and protected from further disturbance; "no-go zone" signage must be attached to the fencing at all times to prevent the area being disturbed further.
- d An appropriately qualified Heritage Advisor must be notified within two working days.
- e An appropriately qualified Heritage Advisor must inspect the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within three working days of notification.
- f Relevant Traditional Owner groups must be provided the opportunity to participate in the inspection.

### 3 Notification

- a The Department of Premier and Cabinet (vahr@dpc.vic.gov.au) must be notified of the discovery of any Aboriginal cultural heritage excluding Aboriginal Ancestral Remains by the Sponsor within five working days.

## 2.7 Unexpected discoveries of Aboriginal cultural heritage

- 1 If the Heritage Advisor determines that the discovery is Aboriginal cultural heritage, and is not Aboriginal cultural heritage as described in Contingency 2.8:
  - a The Sponsor must consider whether it is possible to avoid harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage, and if harm cannot be avoided, whether harm can be minimised, and salvage excavation of the Aboriginal cultural heritage undertaken to mitigate impact.
  - b If harm cannot be avoided, the Sponsor must arrange a meeting between the Heritage Advisor, relevant Traditional Owner groups (should they wish to attend) and the Department of Premier and Cabinet, as soon as practicable, to discuss and agree an appropriate way of managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage.
  - c All reasonable costs arising from the meeting and any agreed management actions must be borne by the Sponsor.
  - d The temporary fencing around the suspected or identified Aboriginal cultural heritage may be removed, and works re-commence in the “no-go zone”, when the suspected or identified Aboriginal cultural heritage has been investigated and managed appropriately, in accordance with *the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and as agreed in discussions with the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
  - e The Heritage Advisor must record the Aboriginal cultural heritage in accordance with VAHR standards and relevant forms must be submitted to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register as soon as practical.

## 2.8 Not unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage and low density artefact distributions and other

- 1 If the Heritage Advisor determines that the discovery is a low density artefact distribution or other expected Aboriginal cultural heritage:
  - a The Heritage Advisor must record the Aboriginal cultural heritage in accordance with Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) recording standards, and relevant forms must be submitted to the VAHR as soon as practical.
  - b Works can continue once the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been recorded and all temporary fencing is removed.

## 2.9 Custody and Management

Aboriginal cultural material identified during the assessment or during any salvage under the conditions of this CHMP and/or contingency plans must be repatriated as close as possible to its original location and no later than six months after the completion of the activity. All costs associated with the repatriation of Aboriginal cultural material are to be met by the Sponsor.

## 2.10 Discovery of suspected human remains

If any suspected human remains are discovered, you must contact the Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral

Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 309 519. This advice has been developed further and is described in the following 5-step contingency plan:

- 1 Discovery
  - a If suspected human remains are discovered, all activity within at least 30 metres must stop.
  - b The remains must be left in place, and protected from harm or damage.
  - c Do not contact the media; do not take any photographs of the remains other than those requested by the relevant authorities below.
- 2 Notification
  - a If suspected human remains have been found, the State Coroner's Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately.
  - b If there is reasonable grounds to believe the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be immediately notified on 1300 309 519.
  - c All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.
  - d If it is confirmed by these authorities the discovered remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of them to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council in accordance with section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
- 3 Impact Mitigation or Salvage
  - a The Victorian Heritage Council, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by section 18(2)(b) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
  - b An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must be implemented by the Sponsor.
- 4 Custody
  - a The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal Ancestral Remains must be in accordance with the direction of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council.
- 5 Reburial
  - a Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experience and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to the Registrar.
  - b Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains are not disturbed in the future.

## PART 2 – CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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## 3 Introduction

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This is a ~~voluntary~~ **mandatory** Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under ~~Section 45~~ **Section 46(1)(a)** of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and is required as per the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* (s.47). The Sponsor intends to develop a wind energy facility within the Activity Area.

~~The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation 43(1)(xxvi) (land used to generate electricity, including a wind energy facility) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. The Activity Area does not lie within an area of designated cultural heritage sensitivity under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, and for this reason, the proposed development does not require a mandatory CHMP.~~

The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation 46(1)(a)(b)(xxx), land used to generate electricity, including a wind energy facility. The Activity Area is in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity under Regulation 25(1), registered cultural heritage places, associated with VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) and VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1), and Regulation 34(1), Koo Wee Rup Pain.

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) acknowledged the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an amendment to an approved CHMP on 7 July 2022.

The NOI to amend the CHMP was submitted to the Registered Aboriginal Party, GLaWAC, on 13 July 2022. GLaWAC issued their notice to evaluate the amendment on 13 July 2022.

### **Amendment assessment method**

This amendment has been prepared at the level of a Desktop Assessment.

No additional Standard or Complex Assessment was completed as part of this amendment as determined during consultation with the RAP (refer Section 6). This determination not to undertake any further field investigation was made by the RAP's representative, Russell Mullet (RAP Manager, GLaWAC) during the project inception meeting held with the Sponsor and Heritage Advisor.

All amendments to this CHMP have been made in purple. Deleted text, maps and figures are represented via strikethrough text. Existing field observations are maintained as they relate to the approved CHMP Activity Area and activity design (Standard Assessment and Complex Assessment sections).

### **Previous cultural heritage assessments**

To minimise the risk of potential impacts to undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage, Synergy Wind Pty Ltd (the Sponsor) commissioned a cultural heritage assessment in 2015 during the initial design stages for the wind energy facility. (Cavanagh, Houghton, & Howells, 2015). This assessment comprised a desktop study with predictive GIS modelling of areas of cultural heritage potential in the region and a field inspection of the Activity Area. The assessment classified the Activity Area into landforms of varying cultural heritage potential based on predictive modelling and analysis. The results of the cultural heritage assessment were used in the project designs to locate the proposed works in areas with lower potential for undetected cultural heritage.

Following a decision on the intended locations of the turbines and the indicative electrical and access track layouts, the Sponsor commissioned a cultural heritage field survey of the proposed locations in 2016, updating the initial cultural heritage assessment. (Cavanagh, Houghton, Howells, & Lawler, 2016). The objective of the field survey was to inspect each of the proposed turbine locations and the landforms crossed by the indicative electrical and access track layouts, and to assess these locations for potential cultural heritage impacts. The field survey was undertaken by an archaeologist from Biosis Pty Ltd and a cultural heritage field representative from the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC), which

is the Registered Aboriginal Party for this region. The results of the field survey of the proposed locations, combined with the evidence of the initial desk-based assessment and landform analysis, were used to assess the potential impacts to cultural heritage of the proposed development. The resulting assessment has been used to provide further modification to the project design where required, to avoid any potential impacts to cultural heritage caused by the indicative electrical and access track layouts.

### **Voluntary CHMP – Approved CHMP 15167 (background to project)**

The results of the 2015 and 2016 cultural heritage assessments and surveys have informed the layout of turbines, tracks, underground cable and indicative electrical layout ensuring that the proposed Alberton Wind Energy Facility avoids impact to all known and likely cultural heritage and historical archaeological places. The assessment provides due diligence for the proposed development under Sections 27 and 28 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006. A mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is therefore not required under r.6 of the Regulations because the Activity Area (the proposed Wind Energy Facility area) will avoid all areas of designated cultural heritage sensitivity.

Following further discussions, however, ~~Aboriginal Victoria~~ **Aboriginal Victoria First Peoples - State Relations (FP-SR)** has indicated that the cultural heritage for this area is relatively unknown, and that while of low risk, there is a chance of encountering undiscovered cultural heritage during construction. Accordingly, the Sponsor has commissioned a voluntary CHMP for the Proposed Alberton Wind Energy Facility to investigate the potential for subsurface cultural heritage in order to manage that risk.

A Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP was submitted to the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) on 19 July 2017 (Appendix 1).

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) has allocated CHMP number 15167 to this assessment.

## **3.1 Sponsor**

Synergy Wind Pty Ltd

Contact: ~~Coralie Spitzner~~ Adam Gray

Address ~~PO Box 327, Balaclava, Victoria 3183~~ PO Box 146, Ballarat, VIC 3353

Email Address: ~~coralie.spitzner@synergy-wind.com~~ adam.gray@exceed-energy.com.au

ABN ABN/ACN: 22 111 726 393

## **3.2 Heritage advisors**

Martin Lawler and Kim White are listed Heritage Advisors for the approved CHMP, and the amendment to CHMP 15167 respectively. Their credentials are provided below.

### **Martin Lawler BA (Hons) Archaeology, MAACAI**

The heritage advisor for the Management Plan is Martin Lawler (Biosis Pty Ltd). Martin has over 40 years of industry experience as a professional archaeologist. He has a wide range of fieldwork and consulting experience in the UK. For the past 20 years he has also worked on Aboriginal and historical projects in NSW and Victoria. Martin joined the Biosis cultural heritage team in 2007 and is based in the Melbourne office. He is registered as a Heritage Advisor for the purposes of the Aboriginal Heritage Act and is a full member of the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists and the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc. (AACAI).

**Kim White      BArch (Hons), Monash University 2013**

Kim has over seven years' experience in cultural heritage management and consulting archaeology in Victoria. His experience includes numerous Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments and historic archaeological field assessments. Kim has been listed as a co-author and also independently prepared over 60 Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs). Kim's experience ranges across small to large projects on behalf of State and Local Government Agencies, residential developers, raw materials extraction industries, and numerous utilities infrastructure providers such as for water, gas, roads and rail. Kim's qualifications include a Bachelor of Arts, majoring in Ancient History and Archaeology, and Philosophy, with First-Class Honours at Monash University (2013). He received awards for both 'Best BA Honours Essay' (Rosemary Cromby Prize) and 'Best BA Honours Thesis' (Peter Bicknell Memorial Prize) for 2012 from the School of Philosophical, Historical and International Studies at Monash University, Clayton Campus.

Kim is a listed Heritage Advisor under the requirements of the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

**3.3 Location of the Activity Area**

The Activity Area is located about 230 kilometres east of Melbourne CBD in the locality of Alberton, on the coastal plains near the mouth of the Albert River. The Activity Area comprises mostly open pastoral country and covers approximately ~~1,063~~ 10.61 square kilometres within an overall area measuring 12.7 kilometres east-west by 6.7 kilometres north-south.

The Activity Area comprises a number of separately owned parcels of land lying to north and south of the South Gippsland Highway. It is located within the municipality of Wellington Shire, in the townships of Alberton, Gelliondale, Hedley and Devon North.

The current land use in the Activity Area is predominantly farming.

**Amendment**

The amendment CHMP Activity Area contains an overall smaller footprint than the previously proposed Activity Area. The amended Activity Area extends outside the original CHMP Activity Area at four separate locations, largely where the electrical cable will be laid along the road reserves, mainly the South Gippsland Highway, in order to link groups of turbines. The Activity Area also extends within the south-western most area. The Activity Area continues to include the following lots found in Table 2.

**3.4 Owner/Occupiers and cadastral information**

The Activity Area lies within properties held by 14 landholders. The property owners/occupiers and the addresses and cadastral details of the individual parcels within the Activity Area are shown in ~~Table 4~~ Table 2.

**Table 2 Owners/ occupiers and cadastral information**

Landowner/ occupier and home address	Property address	Lot/ Crown Allotment	Plan	SPI	Property No	Land Title
<b>Mr James Donchi</b>  <b>738 Pound Road West,</b> <b>Alberton West, VIC 3974</b>  <b>Synergy Wind Property</b> <b>Holdings Pty Ltd</b>  <b>PO Box 146 Ballarat VIC 3353</b>	7802 South Gippsland Highway Gelliondale 3971	Crown Allotment 12B	TP4297	TP4297	283663	Volume 10233 Folio 349 Land in Title Plan 004297P
		1	TP22144 3	1\TP2214 43	283663	Volume 08137 Folio 958 Land in Title Plan 221443
<b>Mr Robert Knox</b>  <b>28 Hughes Street, Leongatha,</b> <b>VIC 3953</b>  <b>c/- South Gippsland Quarry</b>	South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967	Crown Allotment 53, Parish of Alberton West		53\PP200 8	284307	Volume 05387 Folio 290 Crown Allotment 53
		Crown Allotment 54, Parish of Alberton West		54\PP200 8	284307	Volume 05387 Folio 290 Crown Allotment 54
		Crown Allotment 59, Parish of Alberton West		59\PP200 8	284307	Volume 05387 Folio 290 Crown Allotment 59
		Crown Allotment 60, Parish of Alberton West		60\PP200 8	284307	Volume 05387 Folio 290 Crown Allotment 60
<b>Mr Sam Peluso</b>  <b>7618 South Gippsland</b> <b>Highway, Gelliondale, VIC</b> <b>3967</b>	7618 South Gippsland Highway Gelliondale 3971	1	TP94334 0	1\TP9433 40	283705	Volume 08820 Folio 377 Lot 1, TP943340C
		2	TP94334 0	2\TP9433 40	283705	Volume 08820 Folio 377 Lot 2, TP943340C

Landowner/ occupier and home address	Property address	Lot/ Crown Allotment	Plan	SPI	Property No	Land Title
		3	TP94334 0	2\TP9433 40	283705	Volume 08820 Folio 377 Lot 3, TP943340C
			PC36214 5	PC36214 5	283705	Volume 10316 Folio 253 PC326145Q
<b>Mr Mervyn Reilly</b>  <b>150 Todds Road, Hedley, VIC 3967</b>	South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967	1	TP57821 9	1\TP5782 19	284745	
	169 Birds Road S Hedley 3967	Crown Allotment 1, Section A, Parish of Alberton West	TP71813	23A-A\PP 2008	381400	
		Crown Allotment 23A, Section A, Parish of Alberton West	TP32847 5	23A-A\PP 2008	381400	
<b>Mr &amp; Ms Richi &amp; Linda Egan</b>  <b>174 Old Alberton West Rd, Alberton, VIC 3971</b>	174 Old Alberton West Road Alberton 3971	2	PS714292	2\PS7142 92	283614	Volume 06711 Folio 098 Lot 2 PS714292
	Old Alberton West Road Alberton 3971	2	PS714292	2\PS7142 92	283614	Volume 06711 Folio 098 Lot 2 PS714292
	7913 South Gippsland Highway Alberton 3971	2	PS714292	2\PS7142 92	283614	Volume 06711 Folio 098 Lot 2 PS714292
		2	PS714292	2\PS7142 92	283788	Volume 06711 Folio 098 Lot 2 PS714292

Landowner/ occupier and home address	Property address	Lot/ Crown Allotment	Plan	SPI	Property No	Land Title	
		2	PS714292	2\PS714292	398412	Volume 06711 Folio 098 Lot 2 PS714292	
<b>Mr Sam Nicol</b>  <b>17 Marshall Street,</b> <b>Flemington, VIC 12124</b>	47 Nicols Road Devon North 3971	Crown Allotment 14A, Parish of Yarram Yarram		14A\PP3963	288811	Volume 03792 Folio 307 - Crown Allotment 14A	
		Crown Allotment 14A1, Parish of Yarram Yarram		14A1\PP3963	288811	Volume 03792 Folio 307 - Crown Allotment 14A1	
		Crown Allotment 14L, Parish of Yarram Yarram	TP48891 4	14L\PP3963	288837	Volume 09060 Folio 895 - Crown Allotment 14L	
<b>Mr. Brian &amp; Diana Harty</b>  <b>7776 South Gippsland Highway, Yarram, VIC 3971</b>  <b>7776 South Gippsland Highway Pty Ltd</b>  <b>PO Box 146 Ballarat VIC 3353</b>	7776 South Gippsland Highway Gelliondale 3971	Crown Allotment 12A, Parish of Alberton West	TP41008 8	12A\PP2008	283655	Volume 08137 Folio 959 Crown Allotment 12A	
			1	TP10993 3	1\TP109933	283655	Volume 10060 Folio 723 TP109933C
			1	TP22144 2	1\TP221442	283655	Volume 08137 Folio 957 TP221442V
<b>Mr. &amp; Ms. Gavin &amp; Sue Egan</b>  <b>Keenage Pastoral Company Pty Ltd</b>  <b>Woodlands 7913 South Gippsland Highway, Alberton West, VIC 3971</b>	7913 South Gippsland Highway Alberton 3971	3	LP4703	3\LP4703	398412	Volume 03437 Folio 310 Lot 3 PS004703	
		3	LP4703	3\LP4703	398412	Volume 03437 Folio 310 Lot 3 PS004703	

Landowner/ occupier and home address	Property address	Lot/ Crown Allotment	Plan	SPI	Property No	Land Title
		3	LP4703	3\LP4703	385419	Volume 03437 Folio 310 Lot 3 PS004703
		5	LP4703	5\LP4703	398412	Volume 03141 Folio 079 Lot 5 PS004703
		5	LP4703	5\LP4703	398419	Volume 03141 Folio 079 Lot 5 PS004703
		5	LP4703	5\LP4703	283788	Volume 03141 Folio 079 Lot 5 PS004703
		2	PS617385	2\PS617385	283614	Volume 11082 Folio 235 Lot 2 PS617385M
		2	PS617385	2\PS617385	385419	Volume 11082 Folio 235 Lot 2 PS617385M
		2	PS617385	2\PS617385	283788	Volume 11082 Folio 235 Lot 2 PS617385M
		2	PS617385	2\PS617385	283788	Volume 11082 Folio 235 Lot 2 PS617385M
		2	PS617385	2\PS617385	283788	Volume 11082 Folio 235 Lot 2 PS617385M
		3	LP4703	3/LP4703	403600	Volume 03437 Folio 310 Lot 3 PS004703
		5	LP4703	5/LP4703	403600	Volume 03141 Folio 079 Lot 5 PS004703
			Old Alberton West Road Alberton 3971	2	PS617385	2\PS617385

Landowner/ occupier and home address	Property address	Lot/ Crown Allotment	Plan	SPI	Property No	Land Title
	212 Old Alberton West Road Alberton 3971	7	LP4703	7/LP4703	283770	Volume 03173 Folio 544 Lot 7 PS004703
<b>Mr &amp; Ms Terry &amp; Jacqui Donchi</b> <b>33 Lower Jack Road, Alberton West, VIC 11913</b>	668 Pound Road W Yarram 3971	Crown Allotment 14B1, Parish of Yarram Yarram	TP394778	14B1\PP3963	288829	Lot 8 PS315529; Parish of Yarram Yarram Allot. 14B1
	738 Pound Road W Alberton West 3971	4	PS619482	1\PS619482	288738	Lot 1 PS619482; Parish of Yarram Yarram Allot. 14F
<b>Mr &amp; Ms Peter &amp; Lisa Vening</b> <b>6970 South Gippsland Highway, Hedley, VIC 3972</b>	6970 South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967	Crown Allotment 24B, Section A, Parish of Alberton West		24B-A\PP2008	284752	Volume Folio Allot. 24B Sec. A Parish Of Alberton West
	South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967	1	TP578908	1\TP578908	412726	
<b>Mr Rodney Pearson</b> <b>141 James Rd, Hedley, VIC 3967</b>	South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967	2	PS404524	2\PS404524	284281	Volume 10316 Folio 253 Lot 2 on PS404524N
		Crown Allotment 49B, Parish of Alberton West	P352527	49B\PP2008	284281	
<b>Mr. &amp; Ms. David &amp; Barbara Kallady</b>	7666 South Gippsland Highway Gelliondale 3971	Crown Allotment 13, Parish of Alberton West	T TP321954	13B\PP2008	283713	Volume 09323 Folio 052 TP259790H

Landowner/ occupier and home address	Property address	Lot/ Crown Allotment	Plan	SPI	Property No	Land Title
<b>7666 South Gippsland Highway, Gelliondale, VIC 3974</b>		Crown Allotment 13B, Parish of Alberton West	TP32195 4	13B\PP20 08	283713	Volume 09323 Folio 052 TP259790H
		Crown Allotment 13B1, Parish of Alberton West	TP32195 4	13B1\PP2 008	283713	
		Crown Allotment B, Section 9, Parish of Alberton West	TP96339 0	B-9\PP20 08	283713	
	Ti Tree Road Gelliondale 3974	Crown Allotment A, Section 9, Parish of Alberton West	TP87771 4	A-9\PP20 08	283648	
<b>Mr &amp; Ms Richard &amp; Lynnette Laurie Rhodes</b> <b>7996 South Gippsland Highway, Alberton, VIC 3974</b>	7996 South Gippsland Highway Alberton 3974	4	PS603015	1\PS6030 15	284844	Volume 10999 Folio 280, Lot 1 on PS603015B
<b>Mr Benjamin Pearson</b> <b>7890 South Gippsland Highway, Alberton, VIC 3972</b>	7890 South Gippsland Highway Alberton 3970	1	TP12895 2	1\TP1289 52	283671	Volume 09083 Folio 984, Lot 1 on Title Plan 128952Q
		1	TP86474 8	1\TP8647 4	283671	Volume 06410 Folio 974, Lot 1 on Title Plan 864748G
	174 Old Alberton West Road Alberton 3971	3	LP4703	3\4703	283614	

Landowner/ occupier and home address	Property address	Lot/ Crown Allotment	Plan	SPI	Property No	Land Title
	Old Alberton West Road Alberton 3971	3	LP4703	3\4703	403600	
	7913 South Gippsland Highway Alberton 3971	3	LP4703	3\4703	398412	
		3	LP4703	3\4703	283788	
		3	LP4703	3\4703	385419	
<b><i>Additional land parcels subject to Amendment Activity Area</i></b>						
	6970 SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY HEDLEY 3967	Allot. 78C PARISH OF ALBERTON WEST	78C\PP20 08	78C\PP20 08	284752 (Part)	
	169 BIRDS ROAD S HEDLEY 3967	Crown Allotment 23B Section A Parish of Alberton West		23B-A\PP 2008	381400	
	6970 SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY HEDLEY 3967	Lot 2 TP865659	TP86565 9	2\TP8656 59	284752 (Part)	
	6970 SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY HEDLEY 3967	Lot 1 TP754717	TP75471 7	1\TP7547 17	284752 (Part)	
	7167 SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY HEDLEY 3967	Lot 1 PS506513	PS50651 3	1\PS5065 13	284372 (Part)	

### 3.5 Registered Aboriginal Party

The Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the region which includes the Activity Area is the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC).

The RAP elected to evaluate the plan on 20 July 2017 (Appendix 2).

The RAP elected to evaluate the amendment on 13 July 2022 (Appendix 2a).

## 4 Activity description

Synergy Wind Pty Ltd intends to develop a wind energy facility on private farmland near Alberton in Gippsland in the localities of Alberton West, Gelliondale and Hedley. The facility will be located to north and south of the South Gippsland Highway and to west of the Albert River.

The proposed development will involve the construction of 34 13 wind turbines with associated hard standing areas, the construction of new and existing access tracks, laying underground and some overhead power cabling and one or more temporary works compounds. An electricity terminal substation (if required) may be constructed on the north side of the railway. Figure 3 shows the locations of the proposed turbines and associated infrastructure. Note that at this stage, the final locations of the proposed turbines have been determined and these are shown in Figure 3. The associated infrastructure (including alignments of cables, access tracks and connections) may be subject to planning design changes but will be similar to the design shown in Figure 3.

The development of the wind energy facility will require the following construction activities:

- *Site preparation.* Creation of entrances from public roads, land clearance for compounds and laydown areas, and establishment of construction compounds.
- *Site access tracks.* Land clearance and removal and stockpiling for future use and re-topsoiling, excavation, filling, laying bedding materials and track surface materials
- *Crane pads.* Land clearance and topsoil removal, stockpiling at pad locations, excavation, filling and laying bedding and surface materials.
- *Turbine construction*
  - *Foundations.* Land clearance and removal and stockpiling of topsoil at foundation locations, installation of steel reinforcement and pouring of concrete to form turbine gravity base. Curing of concrete and then backfilling and replacing topsoil to ground level
  - *Turbines.* Delivery of turbine components to the proposed Wind Energy Facility area. Installation of turbines at each location involving placement of tower sections on foundations followed by the nacelle, hub and blade assembly.
- *Electrical works.* Trenching of cable routes, laying bedding materials, cables and engineered backfill, replacement of topsoil to ground level. Clearance of overhead wire routes and installation of poles and wires and construction of collector stations. Connecting to the existing 66KV transmission line.
- *Terminal substation.* If a substation is required, this would involve clearance of land, removal and storage of topsoil, excavation and pouring of building foundations and concrete pads at switch yard and transformer locations. Installation of electrical equipment and landscaping.
- *Finishing.* Removal of temporary structures, plant and equipment. Site clean-up, re-topsoiling and revegetation (where required).

Table 2 Table 3 summarises the nature and extents of the impacts required for each construction activity.

The turbines will be located within a similar location to the previously proposed location with a variance of approximately 100 – 400 metres. The underground cable and access tracks also vary from the original design

as a result of the change in location of the turbines and substations, however, these utilities are considered within the updated Activity Area and in some cases will be wholly covered by the former assessment area. The newly proposed substation and battery storage site construction will be located within close proximity to the original design, however the substation location is noted as being subjected to design change within the CHMP. Two construction camps with adjacent lying areas assigned as operations and maintenance sites will also be constructed.

The amended Activity Area allows for the following additional activities:

- Access and laydown for construction works
- Site amenities

The additional land considered within the amended Activity Area will include two recorded Aboriginal places; VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1) and VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1). The location of amenities described above will avoid the places, which were previously identified as part of the existing approved CHMP 15167.

**Table 3 Summary of activity types and impact areas.**

Construction	Nature of construction	Design	Overall impacts
<b>Turbines</b>	34 13 turbines with a maximum rotational diameter of 140 metres, and a tip height of 200 metres.	Construction of concrete and reinforced steel. Foundations will be approximately 30 metres diameter and several metres in depth. (Design details will depend on final turbine selection).	Total area of 2.4 ha
<b>Crane pads</b>	Temporary pads for turbine construction located within 10 - 30 metres of each turbine.	Hard standing areas next to each turbine - each area approximately 25 metres x 45 metres 40 x 80 metres in area and up to one metre in depth of disturbance	Total area of 3.67 ha
<b>Access tracks</b>	Vehicle tracks for construction and subsequent maintenance access. Will use existing farm tracks or new tracks where required.	Access tracks likely to be constructed with gravel on a rock substrate. Tracks will be 6 metres width during construction and reduced to 2.5 metres for access post-construction. Depth of disturbance approximately 250 mm.	Approximately 25.60 km of access track with a total area of 15.36 ha.
<b>Cable tracks</b>	Underground cabling connecting each turbine with the collector	Trenching for underground cabling will be 3 metres width and	Approximately 27.69 km of cable trench with a total area of 8.30 ha.

Construction	Nature of construction	Design	Overall impacts
	stations and terminal substation (if required).	more than 1 metre depth.	
<b>Terminal substation</b>	Requirements for a terminal substation will not be known until a grid connection has been agreed with AusNet. A site for the potential substation has been assessed as part of this CHMP.	If required, will be laid on excavated foundations with a maximum depth of disturbance of at least 1 metre. (Design and dimensions will be unknown until a grid connection is agreed with AusNet).	Likely overall construction footprint of between 1.5 ha and 2.0 ha.
<b>Temporary works compounds</b>	One or more temporary works compounds to be constructed with additional laydown areas as required.	Locations not determined at this stage. Will require temporary yard surfaces and provision of services	Likely overall construction footprint of between 2.0 ha and 4.0 ha.
<b>Total area of disturbance</b>	<p>Overall development footprint of approximately 35 ha, including 34 turbine sites and 53 km of cable trench and access tracks. This will represent approximately 0.032% of the overall Activity Area of 1,061 ha.</p> <p>See below revised calculations under heading 4.1.</p>		

## 4.1 Likely impact on former or present land surfaces

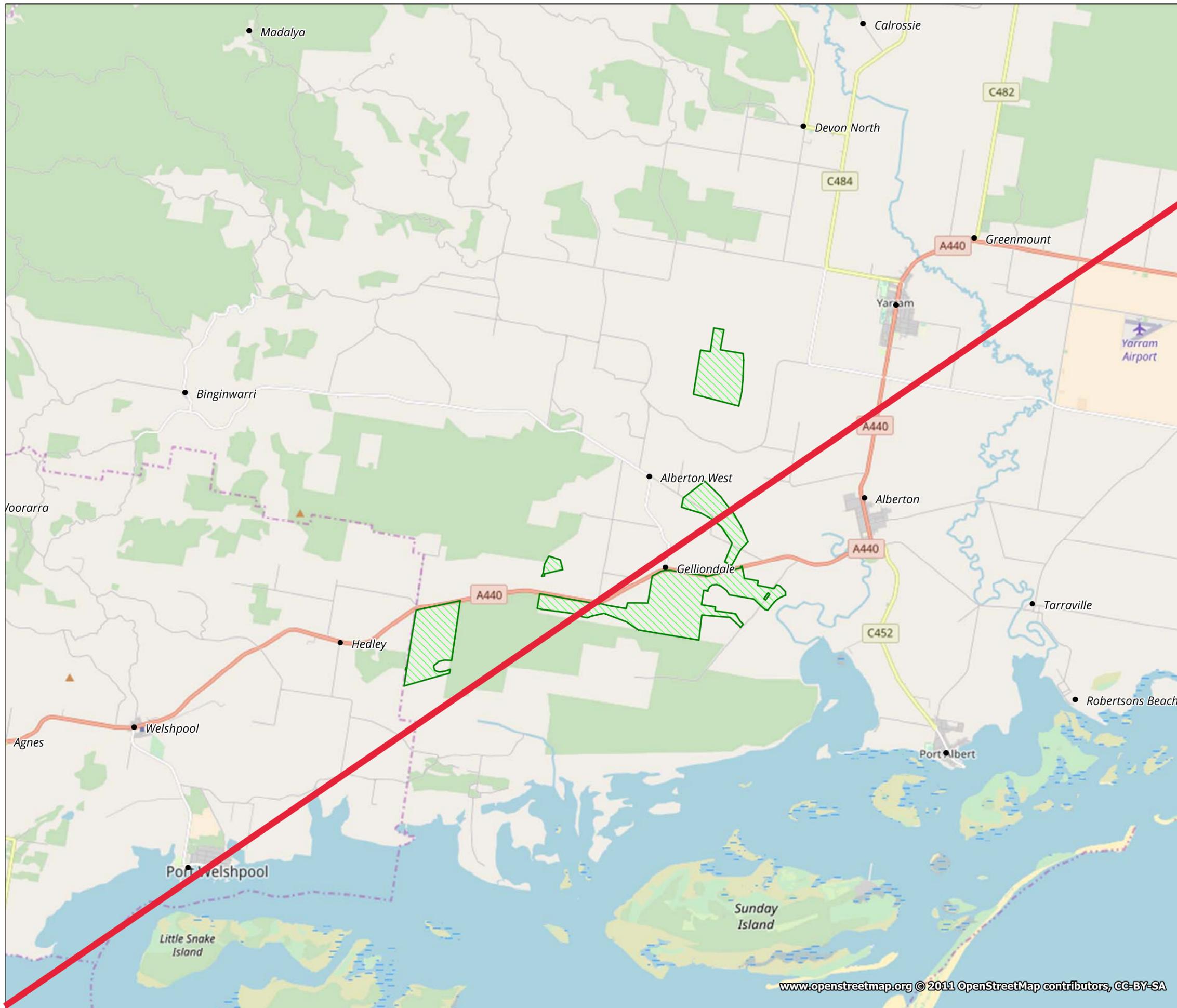
The proposed impact area for the activity under this amendment is approximately 21.24 hectares, and comprise, the primary infrastructure types as presented by the original CHMP above:

- 13 turbine locations (30 metre diameter area): 9,200 square metres
- Electrical cable: 1.5 kilometres (length); 4,500 square metres
- Access tracks: 9.2 kilometres (length); 55,200 square metres
- Crane pads: 48,393 square metres
- Temporary works compounds, operations and maintenance: 82,001 square metres
- Terminal substation: 13,146 square metres

The Activity Area measures approximately 14,668 hectares. The impact area equates to approximately 1.45% of the total Activity Area. It is again iterated the impacts required for the activity's infrastructure and ancillary works areas as described is greatly reduced when compared to the total site boundary (i.e. the Activity Area) so that the CHMP Activity Area is consistent with broader planning requirements.

The depths for these impacts will vary but will be comparable to the 'design' information provided initially in Table 3 above. Because the activity will avoid known sensitive landforms such as sandy rises and lunettes features, it is anticipated that the major infrastructure will require disturbance to depths of over 1 metre, such as for turbine installations, cable pads, substations and cable installations. These impacts are anticipated to exceed the depth of shallow and low-relief natural topsoils over the flat to undulating plains landform across the Activity Area. Overground impacts may also occur through site visitation and light vehicle movements before primary access tracks are established. Similarly, temporary works areas and compounds for laydown and material storage will be established, generally over existing ground state. These ancillary tasks and impacts may require topsoil stripping and then establishment of a yard/compound base material such as crushed rock to create these areas.

The activity will thereby cause a high degree of ground disturbance upon existing ground conditions along locations of the infrastructure described above. However, the overall impact area required within the Activity Area will be confined to limited activities (generally, linear impacts in nature for cabling and vehicle tracks). The activity is thereby more likely to traverse over broad sections of the surrounding landscape which may include multiple landforms that were used by Aboriginal people in the past. Buried former land surfaces may still exist in semi-modified or intact contexts over rise and lunette features and areas near to major waterbodies and wetland areas. Due to the likely extent of historic land clearance and pastoral/agricultural activities since European contact, it is unlikely that in-tact buried land surfaces will remain in areas of flat to low lying plains.



**Legend**  
 Activity Area

**Figure 1:  
 Location of the Activity Area**



Scale : 1:100,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Ballarat, Melbourne, Newcastle,  
 Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter No: 25461 CHMP No: 15167  
 Date: 29 December 2017  
 Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL  
 25461/Mapping/Figure 1.wor

www.openstreetmap.org © 2011 OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA

## 5 Extent of the Activity Area

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The Activity Area is located in the townships of Alberton West, Hedley and Gelliondale in the coastal region of Southern Gippsland, approximately 230 km to east of Melbourne. This area occupies former reclaimed coastal swamplands of low relief, with undulating rises to the north and high level terraces and fans to the south. Jack River, Albert River, Tarra River, Muddy Creek, Stoney Creek, Nine Mile Creek and their tributaries lie within or in close proximity to the Activity Area.

The proposed wind energy facility will extend over a large area, approximately 12.9 km east-west by 6.7 km but will consist of a number of widely-spaced groups of turbines with underground cables, access tracks and other infrastructure which will occupy a much smaller overall development footprint. To reduce the risk of impacts to undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage, the design for the wind energy facility and the resulting CHMP Activity Area have avoided all areas of designated sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* (now, *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*). The Activity Area has also purposely excluded all previously recorded Aboriginal places, including two Aboriginal places recorded during the ground survey undertaken during the initial design stages in 2016 (Cavanagh, Houghton, Howells, & Lawler, 2016).

The resulting Activity Area for the CHMP consists of four separate blocks of farmland, lying to north and south of the South Gippsland Highway. The Activity Area comprises 1,061 ha in total of which approximately 35 ha will be utilised for the proposed development including temporary construction facilities.

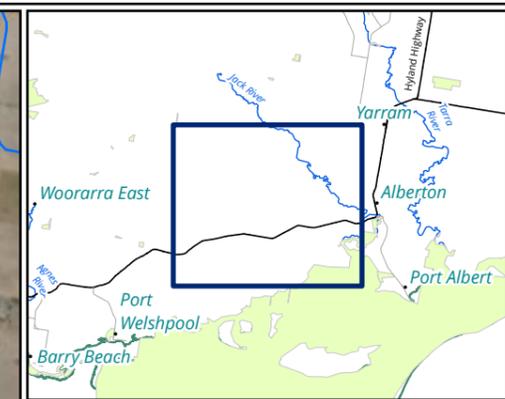
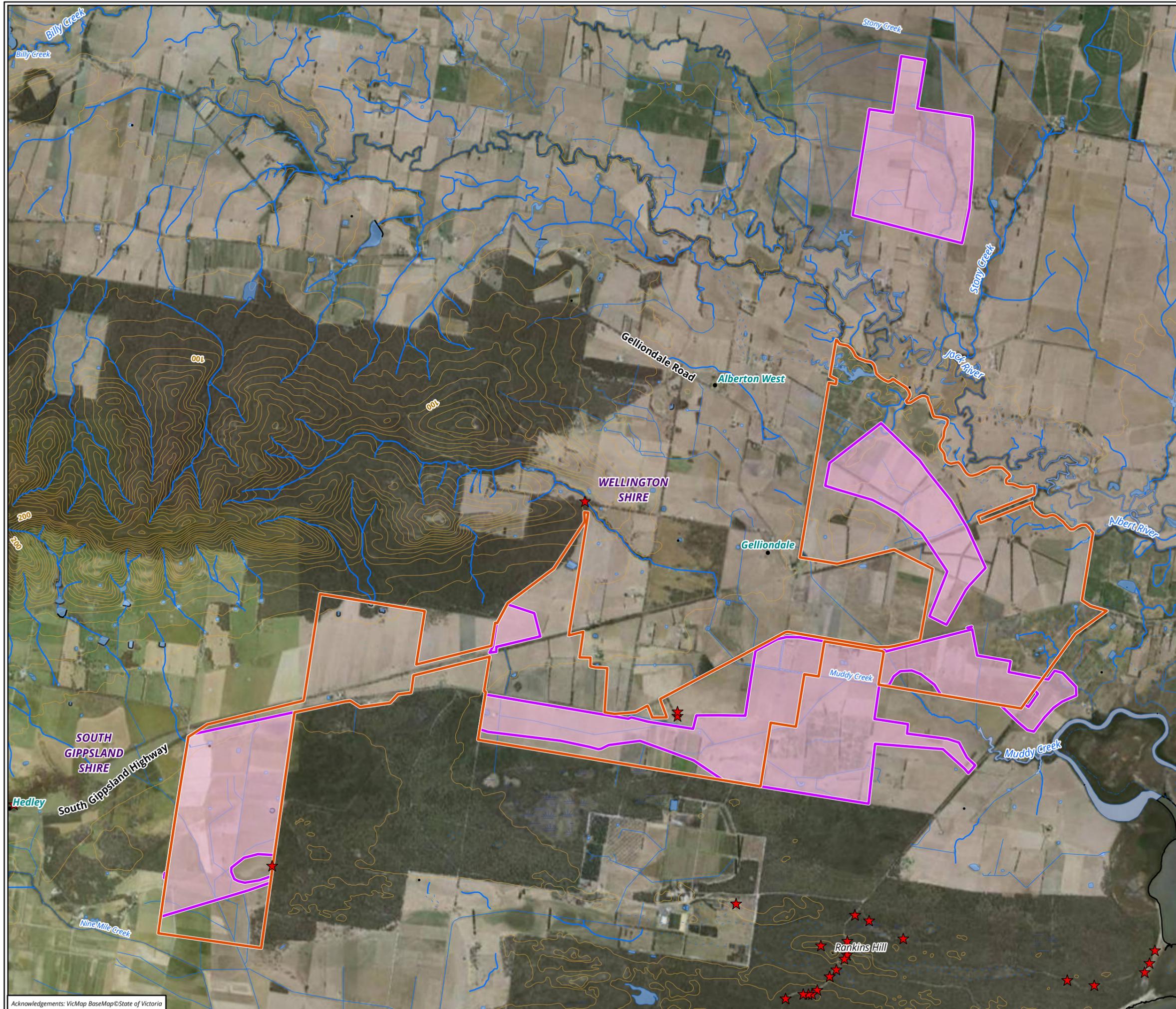
The Activity Area consists largely consists of open grazing paddocks across floodplains that rise to hills to the north-west and spread to coastal dunes to the south. Most of the native vegetation has been removed from the area except for occasional tree strands or isolated old gums remaining in the paddocks that serve as shade trees for the livestock. The extent of the Activity Area is shown in [Figure 2 Map 2](#).

### Amendment

The amended Activity Area includes the same private properties and new road reserves which are outlined in [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#). The extent additionally includes areas within the south-western most area and along South Gippsland Highway. The amended Activity Area extent measures approximately 14,668 hectares when considered across the total application area (extent of all land parcels containing infrastructure required for the activity).

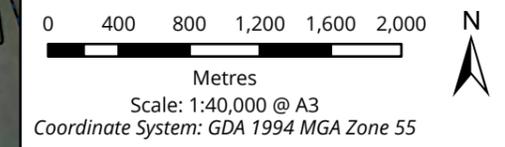
The amended Activity Area extends outside the original CHMP Activity Area at four separate locations, largely where the electrical cable will be laid along the road reserves in order to link groups of turbines. The road reserves along the South Gippsland Highway are largely considered disturbed context, due to previous grand scale construction works. Within the south-western most area the newly proposed Activity Area extends into an area of designated area of cultural heritage sensitive under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*, triggering a mandatory CHMP within this area. Additionally within the central southern area the newly proposed Activity Area extents outside the original design and also lies within a designated area of cultural heritage sensitivity under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*.



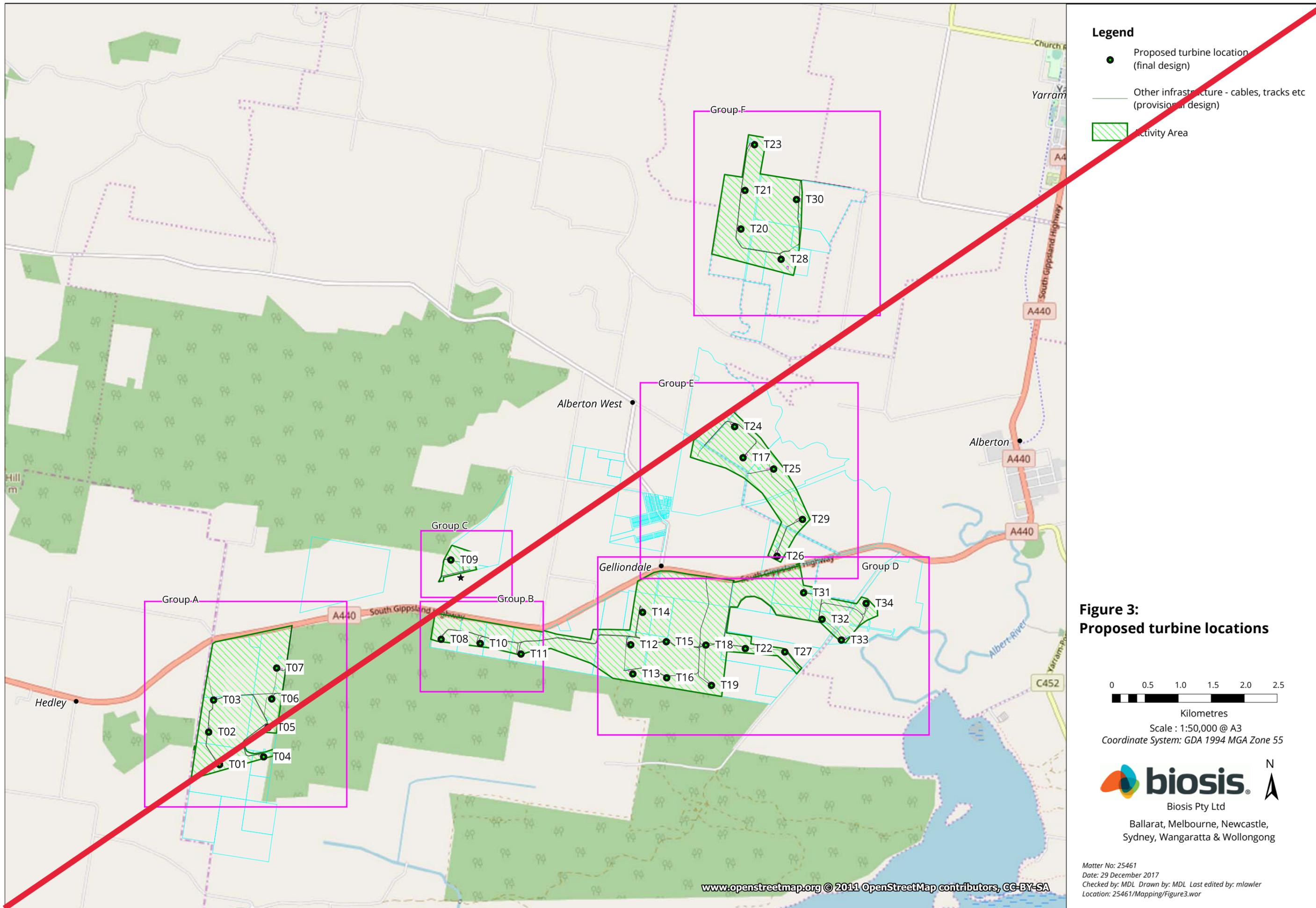


- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - ★ VAHR Place
- Topography**
- Contour 10m interval
- Hydrology**
- Drain/Channel
  - ~ River or Creek
  - Area subject to inundation
  - Lake/Dam
  - Swamp
  - Watercourse area (natural double sided stream)

**Map 2 Extent of the Activity Area**



Matter: 36783, CHMP: 15167,  
 Date: 19 July 2022,  
 Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
 Layout: 36783\_M2\_Extent\_AA  
 Project: P:\36700s\36783\Mapping\36783\_GelliondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx



## 6 Documentation of consultation

### 6.1 Consultation in relation to the assessment

**Table 4 Consultation in relation to the assessment**

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
19/07/2017	Martin Lawler Vikki Eldridge VAHR	Biosis Pty Ltd GLaWAC AV	Submission of NOI for CHMP 15167
20/07/2017	Martin Lawler Vikki Eldridge VAHR	Biosis Pty Ltd GLaWAC AV	Email notification of the RAP intention to evaluate the CHMP
31/07/2017	Martin Lawler Vikki Eldridge	Biosis Pty Ltd GLaWAC	Email request for CHMP inception meeting for 15/08/2017
15/08/2017	Ilya Berelov Nicky Moffat Doug Harrison Tracy McQue	Biosis Pty Ltd GLaWAC GLaWAC Synergy Wind Pty Ltd (Sponsor)	CHMP inception meeting
30/08/2017	Martin Lawler Vikki Eldridge	Biosis Pty Ltd GLaWAC	Email request for GLaWAC field representatives for Complex Assessment, 02 to 05/10/2017
02/10/2017 to 05/10/2017	Nicky Moffatt Doug Harrison Kym Oataway Philip Liro	GLaWAC GLaWAC Biosis Pty Ltd Biosis Pty Ltd	Consultation with GLaWAC field representatives during the Complex Assessment
23/10/2017	Martin Lawler Vikki Eldridge	Biosis Pty Ltd GLaWAC	Email request for CHMP results meeting
24/10/2017	Vikki Eldridge Martin Lawler	GLaWAC Biosis Pty Ltd	Email confirmation of CHMP results meeting
24/11/2017	Ilya Berelov Joanna Freslov Tracy McQue	Biosis Pty Ltd GLaWAC Synergy Wind Pty Ltd (Sponsor)	CHMP results meeting
<b>Amendment</b>			
06/07/2022	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	On behalf of the Sponsor, HA contacts RAP to enquire for meeting availability. HA provides brief summary of reason for the proposed amendment to the CHMP.
	Russel Mullet	RAP Manager, GLaWAC	
07/07/2022	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	On behalf of Sponsor, HA submits NOI to the Secretary, DPC.

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
	VAHR	Secretary, DPC	
	Adam Gray	Sponsor representative, Synergy Wind Pty Ltd	
13/07/2022	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	On behalf of Sponsor, HA submit NOI to RAP and LGA.
	Russel Mullet	RAP Manager, GLaWAC	
	Wellington Shire Council	LGA	
13/07/2022	Russel Mullet	RAP Manager, GLaWAC	RAP has elected to evaluate the CHMP amendment.
	Adam Gray	Sponsor representative, Synergy Wind Pty Ltd	
	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	
13- 14/07/2022	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	HA submits booking request and meeting invitation to RAP for a project inception meeting to discuss proposed amendment.
	Russel Mullet	RAP Manager, GLaWAC	
20/07/2022	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	HA submits update to inception meeting request to confirm RAP availability to attend. RAP confirms meeting attendance.
	Russel Mullet	RAP Manager, GLaWAC	
22/07/2022	Russel Mullet	RAP Manager, GLaWAC	Project Inception Meeting – Amendment (via video-conference)
	Adam Gray	Sponsor representative, Synergy Wind Pty Ltd	
	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	
	Martin Lawler	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	

## 6.2 Participation in the conduct of the assessment

**Table 5 Participation in the conduct of the assessment**

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
02/10/2017- 05/10/2017	Nicky Moffatt Doug Harrison	GLaWAC	Complex Assessment

### 6.3 Consultation in relation to the conditions

**Table 6 Consultation in relation to the conditions**

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
02/10/2017-05/10/2017	Nicky Moffatt	GLaWAC	Complex Assessment
02/10/2017-05/10/2017	Doug Harrison	GLaWAC	Consultation with GLaWAC field representatives on conditions during the Complex Assessment
24/11/2017	Dr Ilya Berelov	Biosis	Results meeting and discussion of management requirements
	Joanna Freslov	GLaWAC	
	Tracy McQue	Synergy Wind Pty Ltd (Sponsor)	
22/07/2022	Russel Mullet	RAP Manager, GLaWAC	Amendment inception meeting and discussion of management requirements for the CHMP.
	Adam Gray	Sponsor representative, Synergy Wind Pty Ltd	
	Kim White	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	
	Martin Lawler	Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd	

### 6.4 Summary of outcomes of consultation

The initial stages of consultation were undertaken for the desktop assessment and ground survey of the proposed development carried out in 2016, before the commencement of the present CHMP (Cavanagh, Houghton, Howells, & Lawler, 2016). A ground survey of the proposed turbine and infrastructure locations was commissioned by Synergy Pty Ltd during the design stages of the project to minimise the risk of impacting potential cultural heritage. The ground survey was undertaken by Martin Lawler (Biosis) and Tim Paton (GLaWAC). The results of the field assessment were used to inform the project design, which has been aimed to avoid risk of impact to known or potential cultural heritage.

Subsequent discussions were held on 4th July 2017 between Tracy McQue (Synergy Pty Ltd), Bernard Stewart and Alisanne Boag (Beveridge Williams), Dr Ilya Berelov (Biosis) and Dr Dan Cummins (Aboriginal Victoria) to discuss the potential requirements for a CHMP for the project. These discussions formed part of a larger set of discussions for the submission of a draft EES referral. Dr Cummins advised that a voluntary CHMP should be undertaken for the project because, while the proposed footprint will not overlap any designated areas of cultural heritage sensitivity under the Regulations, there is a risk of impacting on undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Synergy Pty Ltd accordingly commenced the present voluntary CHMP for the project. An NOI for the CHMP was submitted to the VAHR and the RAP on 19th July 2017. At the CHMP inception meeting held on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 2017 between representatives of GLaWAC, the Sponsor and Biosis, Dr Berelov outlined the results of the 2016 field assessment, which indicated that the proposed development footprint lies on reclaimed former alluvial swampland. It was agreed that the results of the 2016 ground survey undertaken by Biosis and GLaWAC should be used for the CHMP Standard Assessment. It was also agreed that a Complex Assessment

should be undertaken for the CHMP, and that subsurface testing should be targeted at five of the proposed turbine locations which would lie in the vicinity of areas of designated or assessed sensitivity.

Subsurface testing was undertaken at the five targeted locations between 2nd and 5th October 2010. Excavation showed that each of the locations lay in alluvial silt clays or silt sands, in contexts interpreted as reclaimed swamplands. No cultural heritage was recorded in any of the testing locations. The results were discussed between members of the field team, and it was concluded that the testing programme was sufficient to complete the CHMP.

A meeting to discuss the results of the Complex Assessment was held on 24th November 2017 between Joanna Freslov (GLaWAC), Dr Ilya Berelov (Biosis) and Tracy McQue (Sponsor). Dr Berelov outlined the results of the assessment, which indicated that no recorded cultural heritage would be impacted by the proposed activity and that the assessment showed that it was unlikely that any undetected cultural heritage would be impacted. It was agreed that a requirement for a cultural heritage induction for all contractors should be included as a condition (management task) in the CHMP.

### **Amendment**

A project inception meeting was undertaken by video-conference on the 22 July 2022 with GLaWAC representatives, Biosis and the Sponsor. The meeting was attended by Russell Mullet (RAP Manager, GLaWAC), Kim White and Martin Lawler (Heritage Advisors, Biosis) and Adam Gray (Sponsor representative, Synergy Wind). In advance of the meeting, Kim White (Biosis Pty Ltd) provided the RAP with a brief summary of the reason for the amendment and background to the project area (use for a proposed wind farm) on the 7 July 2022. Logistics for the amendment meeting and a booking request form were supplied to the RAP over the following week. Following introductions, Kim provided a review of the original CHMP and the results of updated VAHR search for recorded Aboriginal places and archaeological reports for the region, as part of this amendment. This included presenting mapping for the updated wind farm layout (turbine locations and major infrastructure connections), noting areas where the new layout would deviate from the previously approved Activity Area.

During these discussions, Adam Gray (Sponsor representative) provided an overview on the planning process and comments received on the application that necessitated a reduced layout for the windfarm. This included necessary re-design due to the Gelliondale project constituting a new application, after the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) decision to revoke the former Alberton Wind Farm planning permit was made. Kim then provided an overview of the locations of areas of sensitivity (areas of archaeological potential and sensitive landforms) from the approved CHMP assessment. Kim noted the sensitive areas would either still be avoided by the activity layout, or had otherwise been excluded from the reduced Activity Area. The revisions resulted in that Aboriginal place Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171) will still be avoided by the activity, although the place would partially be located within the amendment Activity Area to conform to the overall wind farm site boundary. The components of the second place identified within the former Activity Area, VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1) are located within the amendment Activity Area but away from the locations of infrastructure and construction works.

The Activity Area comprises the parcel boundaries of the encompassing properties where the major infrastructure will lay (turbine locations, access roads, substations, etc). Martin Lawler (Biosis Pty Ltd) was involved in the project for the original CHMP and provided advice to the Sponsor to ensure these sensitive areas could be avoided by the updated layout and connecting infrastructure.

Russell concurred on the approach to the amendment, noting the revised layout appeared well within the scope of the original CHMP assessment. Russell provided his knowledge of the low-lying landforms of the Activity Area and broader region, and that the areas continue to become very wet and uninhabitable during

wet seasons. Areas of elevation and dunes become more common further to the east and west of the Activity Area. Russell also sought confirmation from the results of the subsurface testing already conducted that the landforms were consistent across the former Activity Area at the locations of turbines- generally being situated on the low-lying plains landform. Martin confirmed the profiles were generally consistent across all test areas, although the sensitive lunette in the south-east did not require investigation during the Complex Assessment as it was subsequently avoided by the activity.

Kim then presented the proposed fieldwork methodology for discussion, which could include revisiting the locations of the adjusted turbine locations. Russell stated however that based on the reduced infrastructure layout and avoidance of sensitive landforms, that fieldwork was unlikely to be beneficial to the identification of any further cultural material in the Activity Area. This was considered due to the low-lying landscape being generally very low potential to retain cultural deposits and artefacts, and the consistent results of the CHMP's initial testing strategy at the former turbine locations. Although turbine locations had been adjusted, there were no nearby sensitive landforms that would be impacted by these changes. Turbines would be situated within approximately 200-400 metres of former proposed locations, and thereby still situated on the prevailing low relief landform. Adam Gray advised Russell that Synergy Wind (Sponsor) would be happy to facilitate any on-site based work as may be requested by GLaWAC to ensure all correct procedures would be followed under the CHMP. Russell acknowledged that due to the low risk of the activity on known and any unidentified values in the Activity Area and the broader landscape, it was not his preference to adopt any specific management requirements which may be very onerous for the Sponsor in this instance. The approach for the amendment was agreed to by all parties and that Heritage Advisor would work with the Sponsor to draft the amendment for GLaWAC's evaluation as soon as practical. Russell stated he was supportive of this approach so long as any regulatory requirements had been met as part of the amendment submission.

## 7 Desktop Assessment

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### 7.1 Geographic region

A geographic region has been selected to represent a range of landforms and resources that would be accessible from the Activity Area. The Activity Area is situated around the townships of Alberton West, Hedley, Gelliondale and Devon in the coastal regions of Southern Gippsland. The geographic region is located on the Southern Uplands and the Eastern Plains geomorphological units and is characterised by low lying coastal and alluvial plains, moderate to steep slopes, alluvial swamp fans and deeply incised blocks of sandstone, siltstone and shale. Jack River, Albert River, Tarra River, Muddy Creek, Stoney Creek, Nine Mile Creek and their tributaries are all present within the geographic region. This environment would have afforded abundant opportunities for Aboriginal people to access food, water and other resources. The Activity Area would have been favourably situated with respect to resource exploitation. [The geographic region is shown in Map 3.](#)

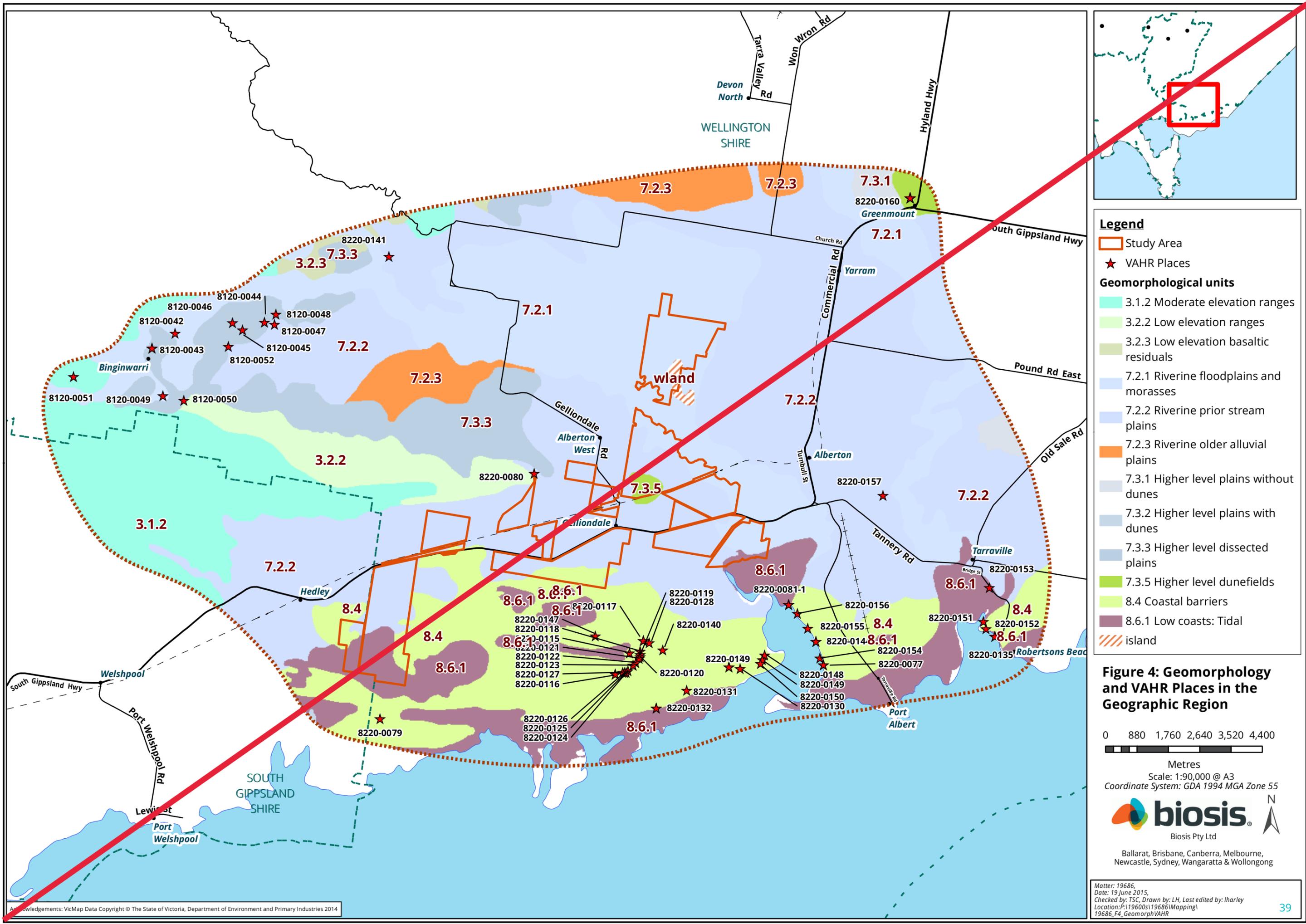
#### 7.1.1 Geology and geomorphology

The Activity Area is located on the Southern Uplands, Eastern Plains and coastal region of southern Gippsland's geomorphological units (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2015). The landscape is comprised of low relief, undulating rises to the north and high level terraces and fans to the south (Land Conservation Council, 1974). A number of later terraces are present which are attributed to sea level changes associated with glacial periods during the Quaternary. The most widespread terrace is thought to date from the early Quaternary; this is a high level terrace which extends from Stratford to Bairnsdale. Parts of the terrace are mantled by sand dunes formed by sand accumulating downwind from the beds of south-flowing streams (Birch, 2003).

Extensive Quaternary high terraces and fans occur in the northern, eastern and southern parts of the Eastern Plains. The southern and eastern parts are mantled by siliceous sand sheets and dunes running east to west. Surface sediments across the plains are mostly alluvial and range in age from Quaternary to recent. The youngest sediments are on the floodplains, swamps and morasses associated with present rivers and streams (Birch, 2003).

Sea level changes throughout the Quaternary are believed to have been associated with the uplift of the land surface. The Tarra River east of the Activity Area has cut deep valleys into the earlier floodplains as a result of sea level fall. There is now a well-defined break between the old flood plain (upper terrace) and the present floodplain (lower terrace). The wider region can be divided into three geomorphological units: present flood plains and morasses; prior stream plains and older alluvial plains and terraces (Birch, 2003). The area is arbitrarily subdivided into plains and dissected plains, both comprised of Neogene and early Quaternary sediments. Areas of these terraces are covered with dune fields: some as a result of blown coastal sand, and other as a result of reworked Neogene sediments which were mobilised during the cold, dry and windy conditions associated with past glacial periods (Birch, 2003).

[The geology and geomorphology of the geographic region is shown on Map 5.](#)



**Legend**

- Study Area
- ★ VAHR Places

**Geomorphological units**

- 3.1.2 Moderate elevation ranges
- 3.2.2 Low elevation ranges
- 3.2.3 Low elevation basaltic residuals
- 7.2.1 Riverine floodplains and morasses
- 7.2.2 Riverine prior stream plains
- 7.2.3 Riverine older alluvial plains
- 7.3.1 Higher level plains without dunes
- 7.3.2 Higher level plains with dunes
- 7.3.3 Higher level dissected plains
- 7.3.5 Higher level dunefields
- 8.4 Coastal barriers
- 8.6.1 Low coasts: Tidal
- island

**Figure 4: Geomorphology and VAHR Places in the Geographic Region**

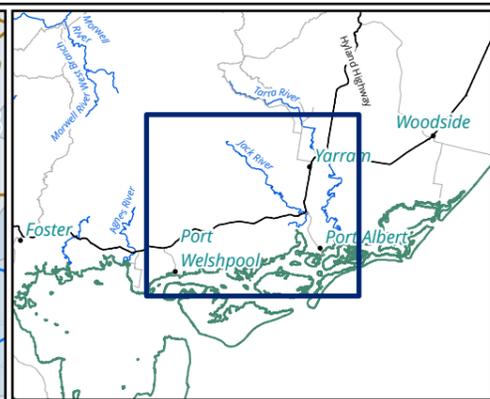
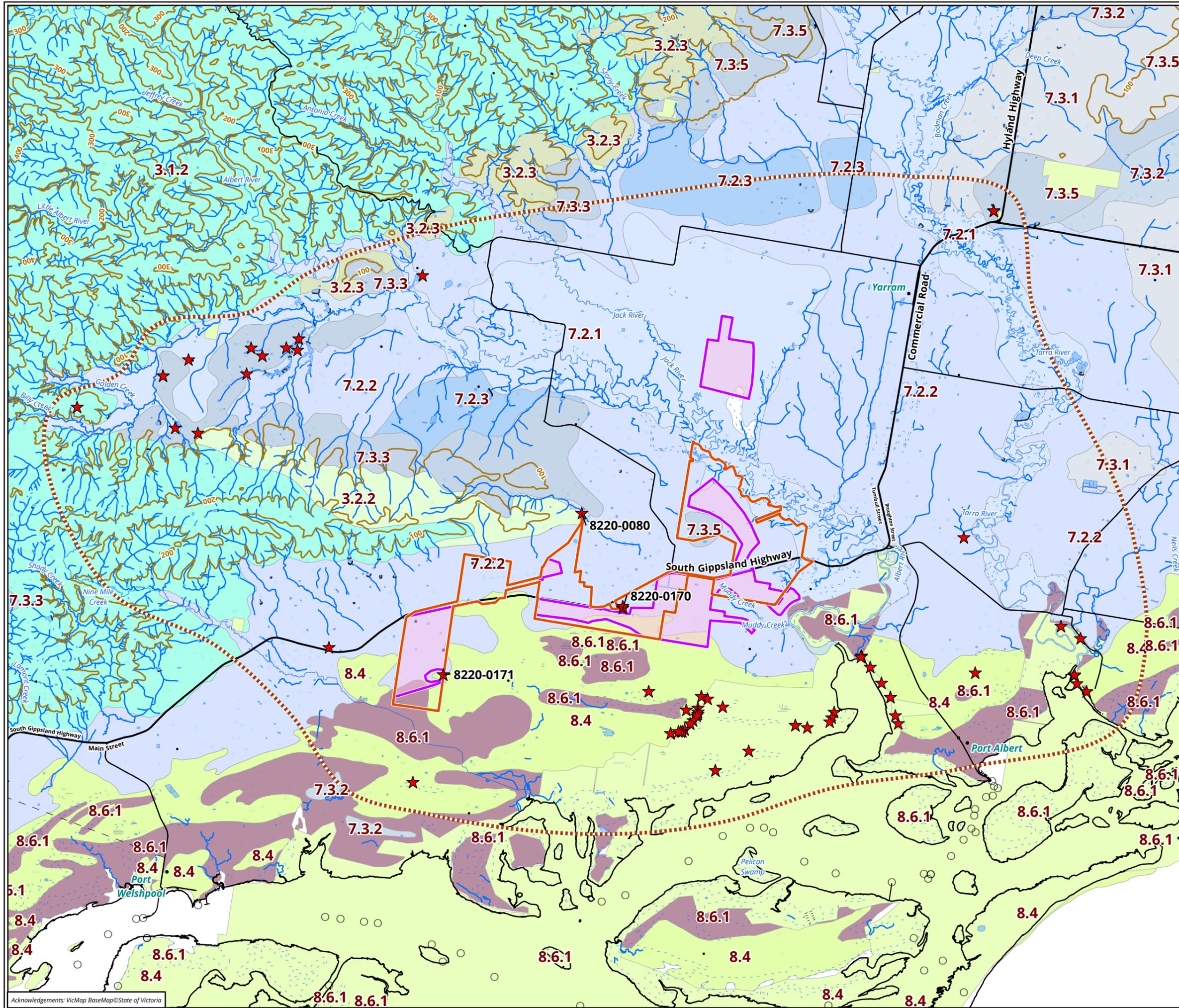
0 880 1,760 2,640 3,520 4,400  
Metres

Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

**biosis**  
Biosis Pty Ltd

Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 19686,  
Date: 19 June 2015,  
Checked by: TSC, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: lharley  
Location: P:\19600s\19686\Mapping\19686\_F4\_GeomorphVAHR

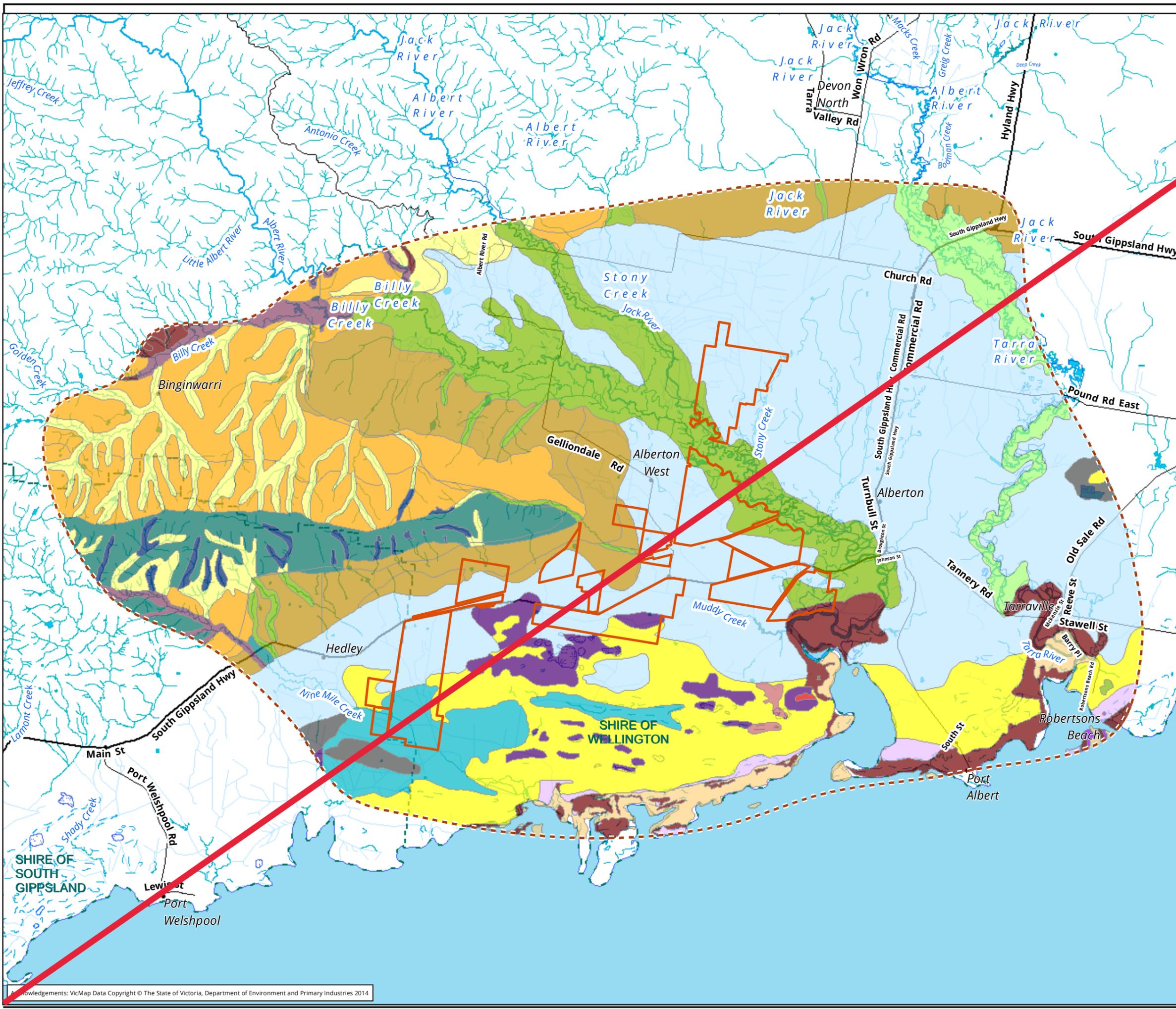


- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - ★ VAHR Place
  - Geographic region
  - Contour 100m interval
  - ~ River/Creek
- Geomorphological units**
- 3.1.2 Moderate elevation ranges
  - 3.2.2 Low elevation ranges
  - 3.2.3 Low elevation basaltic residuals
  - 7.2.1 Riverine floodplains and morasses
  - 7.2.2 Riverine prior stream plains
  - 7.2.3 Riverine older alluvial plains
  - 7.3.1 Higher level plains without dunes
  - 7.3.2 Higher level plains with dunes
  - 7.3.3 Higher level dissected plains
  - 7.3.5 Higher level dunefields
  - 8.4 Coastal barriers
  - 8.6.1 Low coasts: Tidal

**Map 3 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Places and geomorphology of the geographic region**

0 0.7 1.4 2.1 2.8 3.5  
 Kilometers  
 Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Acknowledgements: VicMap BaseMap © State of Victoria



**Legend**

- Activity Area
- Geographic Region

**Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes**

- Coastal Saltmarsh
- Coastal Tussock Grassland
- Damp Forest
- Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland
- Estuarine Wetland
- Heathy Woodland
- Herb-rich Foothill Forest
- Lowland Forest
- Mangrove Shrubland
- Plains Grassy Forest
- Riparian Forest/Warm Temperate Rainforest Mosaic
- Sedge Wetland
- Swamp Scrub
- Swamp Scrub/Plains Grassland Mosaic
- Swamp Scrub/Plains Grassy Forest Mosaic
- Swampy Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic
- Warm Temperate Rainforest
- Water Body - Fresh
- Wet Forest
- Wet Heathland
- Wet Heathland/Damp Heathland Mosaic
- Wetland Formation

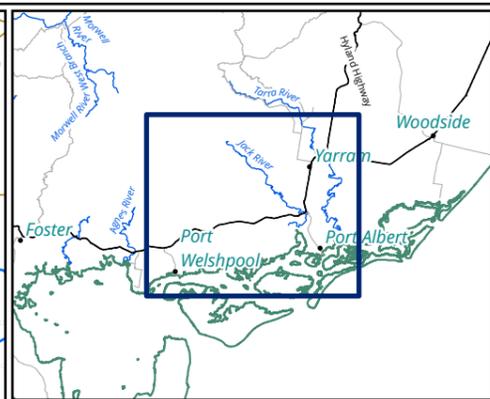
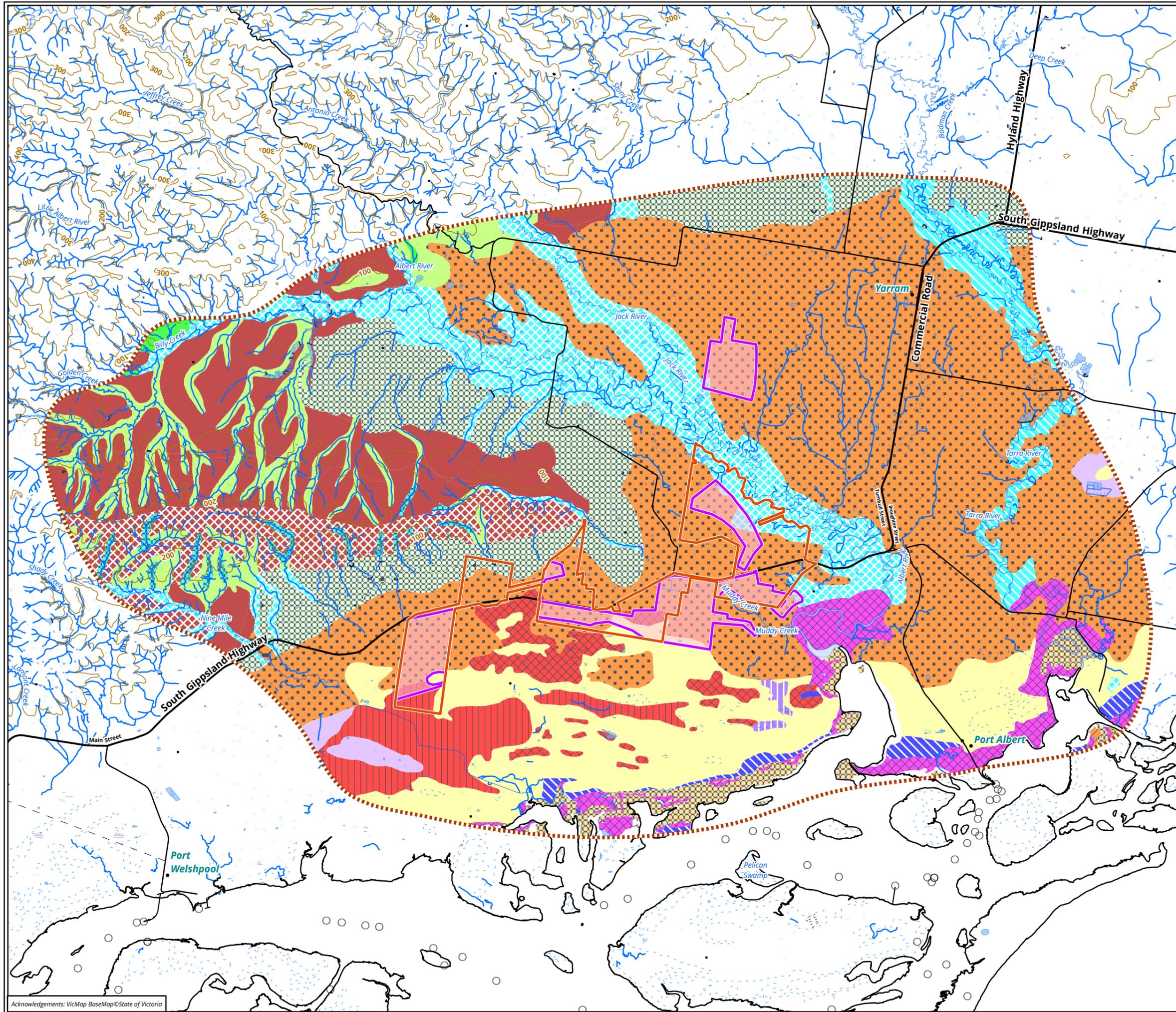
**Figure 5: Pre1750 EVCs in the Geographic Region**



Metres  
 Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



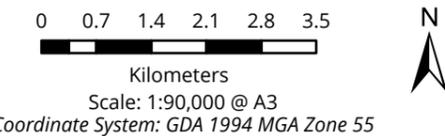
Matter: 19686,  
 Date: 10 July 2015,  
 Checked by: TSC, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: tharley  
 Location: P:\19600s\19686\Mapping\19686\_F6\_EVC



**Legend**

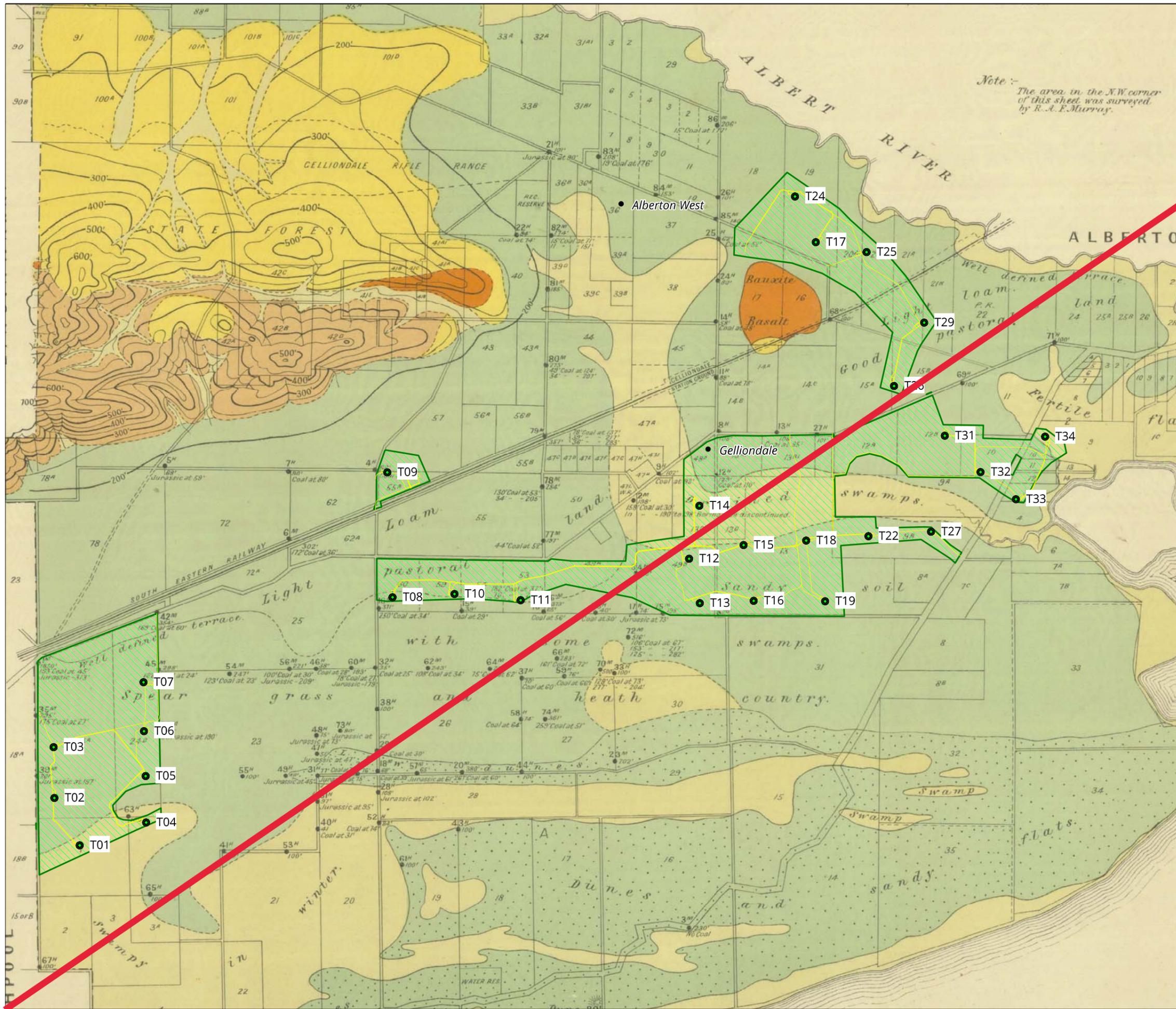
- Amendment Activity Area
- Activity Area
- Geographic region
- Pre-1750 EVC**
- 10 Estuarine Wetland
- 123 Riparian Forest/Warm Temperate Rainforest Mosaic
- 136 Sedge Wetland
- 140 Mangrove Shrubland
- 151 Plains Grassy Forest
- 16 Lowland Forest
- 163 Coastal Tussock Grassland
- 23 Herb-rich Foothill Forest
- 29 Damp Forest
- 3 Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland
- 30 Wet Forest
- 32 Warm Temperate Rainforest
- 48 Heathy Woodland
- 53 Swamp Scrub
- 639 Swamp Scrub/Plains Grassy Forest Mosaic
- 686 Wet Heathland/Damp Heathland Mosaic
- 687 Swamp Scrub/Plains Grassland Mosaic
- 688 Swampy Riparian Woodland/ Swamp Scrub Mosaic
- 74 Wetland Formation
- 8 Wet Heathland
- 9 Coastal Saltmarsh
- 992 Water Body - Fresh

**Map 4 Pre-1750 EVCs in the geographic region**



Matter: 36783, CHMP 15167,  
 Date: 13 September 2022,  
 Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
 Layout: 36783\_M4\_GR\_Pre-1750EVCs  
 Project: P:\36700s\36783\Mapping\36783\_GelliondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx

Acknowledgements: VicMap BaseMap © State of Victoria



- Legend**
- CHMP 15167 Activity Area
  - Proposed turbine locations
  - Proposed infrastructure

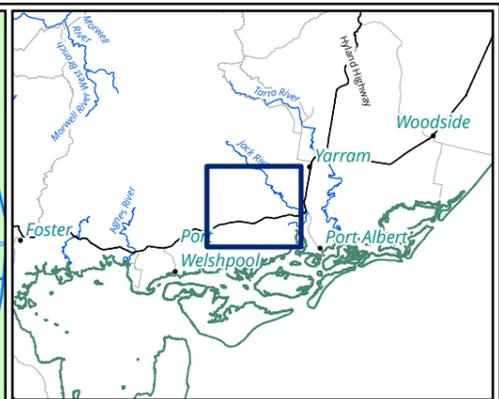
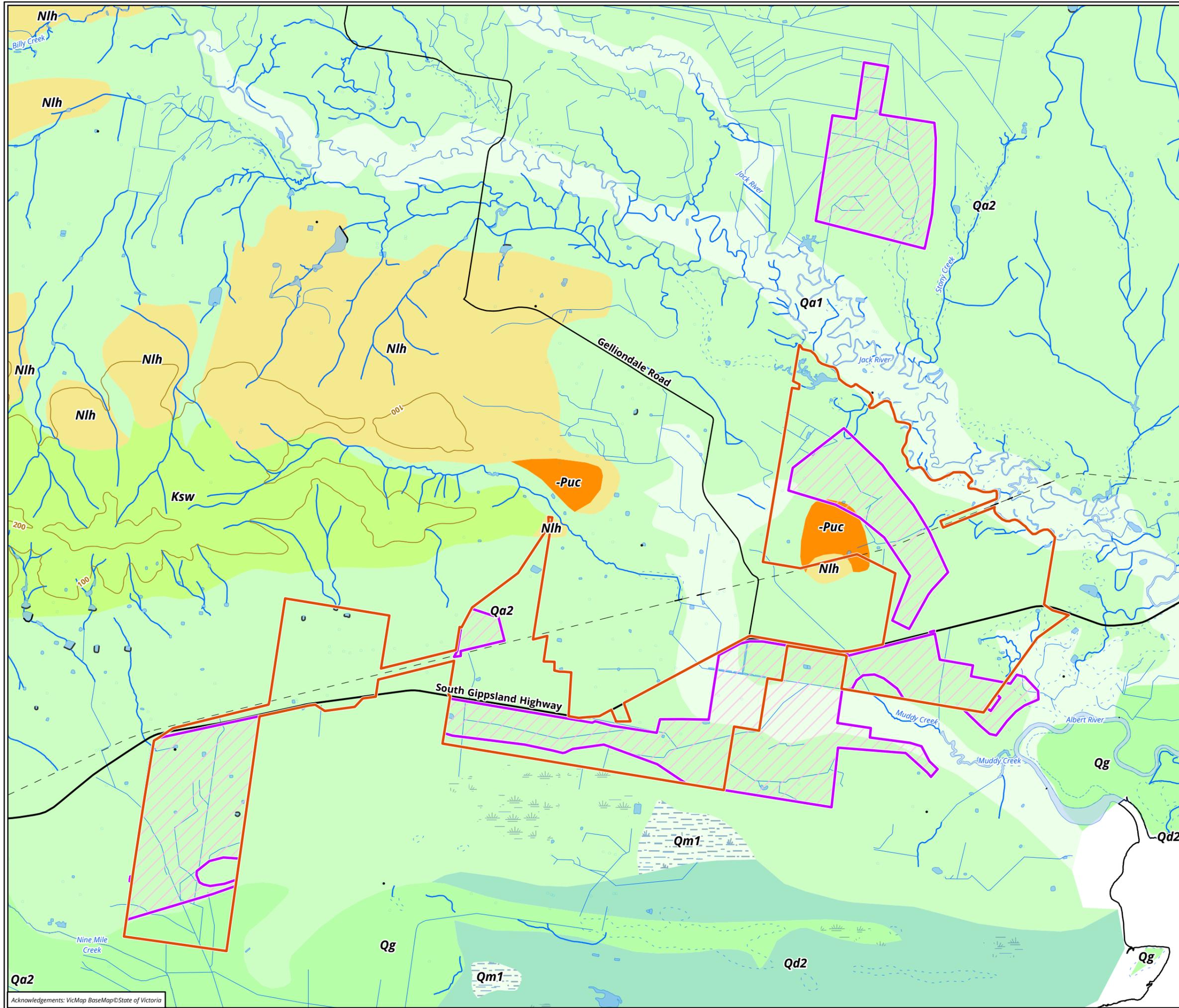
**Figure 6**  
**Geology and geomorphology**  
**of the Activity Area**

Base map: 1927 geological plan of Alberton West (Geological Survey of Victoria State Library of Victoria)

0 0.45 0.90 1.35 1.80 2.25  
 Kilometres  
 Scale : 1:45,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Matter No: 21624  
 Date: 29 December 2017  
 Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
 Location: 21624/Mapping/Figure 6.wor



- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
- Geological units 250k**
- Carrajung Volcanic Group (-Puc)
  - Wonthaggi Formation( Ksw)
  - Haunted Hills Formation( Nlh)
  - alluvium(Qa1)
  - alluvial terrace deposits(Qa2)
  - dune deposits (Qd2)
  - coastal lagoon deposits (Qg)
  - swamp and lake deposits (Qm1)

**Map 5 Geology of the Activity Area**

0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5  
 Kilometers  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 36783, CHMP 15167,  
 Date: 14 September 2022,  
 Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
 Layout: 36783\_M5\_GR\_Geology  
 Project: P:\36700s\36783\mapping\36783\_GelliondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx

Acknowledgements: VicMap BaseMap©State of Victoria

### 7.1.2 Flora

The geographic region is located within the Gippsland Plain and Strzelecki Ranges bioregions, which are characterised by low lying coastal and alluvial plains, moderate to steep slopes, alluvial swamp fans and deeply incised blocks of sandstone, siltstone and shale (Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2015). These areas typically consist of a variety of yellow and grey gradational texture contrast soils (Chromosols and Sodsols) and friable red earths, giving rise to a very wide variety of Eucalypt species including Messmate Stringybark *Eucalyptus oblique*, Mountain Grey-gum *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, Eurabbie *Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata*, Yellow Stringybark *Eucalyptus muelleriana*, But *Eucalyptus bridgesiana s.l.*, Messmate *Eucalyptus oblique*, Narrow-leaf Peppermint *Eucalyptus radiata s.l.*, Jimmy's Shining Peppermint *Eucalyptus willisii*, Messmate Stringybark *Eucalyptus oblique* and Rough-barked Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. pryoriana* (Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2015). Along the banks of Middle Creek the understorey would have included Slender Knot Weed *Polygonum minus*, Water Pepper *P. hydropiper* and Curled Dock *Rumex crispis* as well as rushes and riparian grasses. These together with tussock grasses form a continuous ground cover (Land Conservation Council, 1974, pp. 59-60). Willow and introduced grasses are now common across the Activity Area.

Classification of native vegetation in Victoria follows a typology in which ecological vegetation classes (EVC) are the primary level of classification. An EVC contains one or more plant (floristic) communities, and represents a grouping of broadly similar environments. Classification of EVCs in this CHMP follows Department of Sustainability and Environment benchmarks.

The pre-1750 mapping of the region which encompasses the Activity Area would have previously supported several EVCs from both the Gippsland Plain and Strzelecki Ranges bioregions (Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2015). These EVC's are outlined in Table 7 below and shown on Figure 5 Map 4.

**Table 7 Bioregions and EVCs encompassing the Activity Area**

Gippsland Plain	Strzelecki Ranges
8 Wet Heathland	23 Herb-rich Foothill Forest
9 Coastal Saltmarsh	29 Damp Forest
48 Heathy Woodland	151 Plains Grassy Woodlands
53 Swamp Scrub	
686 Wet Heathland / Damp Heathland Mosaic	
687 Swamp Scrub / Plains Grassy Forest Mosaic	

Aboriginal people living in the area would have used different parts of the local eucalypt species as part of their subsistence strategies. Tree bark was cut and used to form canoes and dishes and the burls were hollowed out to create bowls and water carriers (Gott & Conran, 1991). The flowers of some eucalypt species were soaked in water to allow the nectar to seep out, creating a sweet drink (Zola & Gott, 1992). The sap and leaves were also used for medicinal purposes: the sap to give relief from burns and the leaves as a steam bath (Gott & Conran, 1991).

In addition to the tree canopy, many species available in the understorey were harvested for food and material resources. One of the most important plants was the bulrush (*Typha* sp.) as this grew commonly along swamp and river margins. The roots were collected in great summer, when they were abundant, and were used for making cord for nets, fishing lines, ropes, belts and bags, while the stems were used for nose pieces, spear shafts and necklaces (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, 1996, p. 7). Bulrush nets were made by chewing the roots, and some of the larger nets are known to have been 100 metres long (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria,

1996, p. 4). Some species such as Golden Wattle *Acacia pycnantha* produces a sweet gum which was collected by seasonal notching of the bark in to stimulate the gum expulsion (Gott & Conran, 1991). Balls of the gum were collected and either eaten or carried around and dissolved in water with flower nectar to make sweet drinks. Species such as Black-anther Flax Lily *Dianella revolute s.l.* were split along the centre rib and twisted together to make strong ties (Zola & Gott, 1992).

Aboriginal people living along the waterways in north-eastern Victoria, were known to construct weirs made from interlaced tree branches and turf across dry creek beds close to their junction with the Murray. After the river flooded and began to recede these weirs were supported with wooden stakes to trap the fish behind them, enabling their easy capture (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, 1996, p. 3).

Current EVC mapping indicates that remnant native vegetation is still present within the Activity Area. As these EVCs contain large eucalypt species there is potential for evidence of previous occupation by Aboriginal people such as scarred trees to be present within the boundary of the Activity Area.

### 7.1.3 Fauna

A wide variety of fauna species have been recorded within the Activity Area. Mammalian species such as the Eastern Grey Kangaroo, Sugar Glider, Common Ringtail Possum, Short-beaked Echidna, Common Brushtail Possum, Common Wombat and Swamp Wallaby have all been recorded within the geographical region since European exploration and were prevalent across the surrounding region (GlobalBiodiversityInformationFacility, 2015). These species were hunted by Aboriginal people for their meat and the pelts were used to make clothing and other items. Strict fire regimes were utilised to clear land for containing larger animals such as kangaroos and wallabies to certain areas by encouraging particular vegetation on which the animals grazed (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, 1996).

Nine Mile Creek, Muddy Creek, Jack River and their tributaries runs through the geographical region. These riverine environments and the swamps and coastal marine areas would have provided species such as water birds, ducks and swans as part of the Aboriginal diet, as well as various species of fish, shellfish, crayfish, turtles, water rats and eels.

Prior to European settlement, the grassy woodlands of the geographic region would have provided extensive subsistence resources for Aboriginal people. However, the introduction of the rabbit, fox, cat, house mouse, black rat and hare has greatly reduced the native fauna and these introduced species are now widespread across north-eastern Victoria.

## 7.2 Aboriginal places in the geographic region

A search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) was undertaken on 5 September 2017 by Martin Lawler (Biosis Pty Ltd) and an updated search of the VAHR was undertaken by Angie Yensuang, Biosis Pty Ltd on 23 June 2022. A total of 54-55 Aboriginal places have been previously recorded within the geographic region with a total of 72 components (Table 8). The geographic region showing VAHR places is shown on Map 3.

Two places are located within the Activity Area, being the artefact scatter and LDAD identified as part of the former CHMP assessment.

**VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)** is a surface artefact scatter consisting of 39 artefacts that comprise of one crystal quartz angular fragment, 16 silcrete angular fragments, 10 silcrete complete flakes, three silcrete distal flakes, three silcrete proximal flakes, two silcrete medial flakes, two silcrete unidirectional cores, one silcrete proximal blade and one silcrete cobble or pebble. The place is a crescent-shaped shallow dune formation (lunette) lying within the Gippsland coastal area. A number of surface artefacts were recorded on the lunette in pockets of disturbance. The place is situated in a grazed pastoral farmland which has been largely cleared.

**VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley LDAD 1)** is an LDAD comprising two surface artefacts adjacent to a farm access track west of Turbine T12. The artefacts are both complete flakes made from silcrete. The artefacts were found over a prevailing undulating open plains landform. The place was recorded within the former Activity Area and subsequently excluded by the original CHMP. The place components now lie inside the current Activity Area for the amendment.

One of these places is located **within 100 metres** of the Activity Area:

One additional place is located **within 200 metres** of the amended Activity Area:

**Gelliondale 3 (VAHR 8220-0080)** is a surface scatter of quartz and silcrete artefacts. This Aboriginal place is located on either side of a vehicle track adjacent to a fence line to the west. The place has been severely damaged by wind and gully erosion and is currently in poor condition; only 20-40% intact. **The place is located to the central, northern extent of the Activity Area by 'Wests Roads'.**

Most of the recorded places within the geographic region are artefact distributions (**Artefact Scatters**) and isolated artefacts (82.58%). Shell middens (13.52%), earth features (4.51%), object collections with no archaeological provenance (1%), low density artefact distributions (LDADs) (0.515%), scarred trees (0.51%) and burials (0.51%) are also present. The most frequently occurring raw material type present within these artefact scatters is quartz. Given the close proximity of previously recorded artefact scatters to water sources, such as Billy Creek, various unnamed tributaries of larger waterways and the swampy landscape north of the coastal dunefield, it is highly likely that local quartz cobbles would have been sourced from the creek and river banks for tool production. It also indicates the potential for artefact scatters to be present within the Activity Area within close proximity to water sources.

**Table 8 VAHR places within the geographic region (places within 200 m of the Activity Area shaded dark grey)**

VAHR No.	Name	Type
8120-0042	Binginwarri 1	Artefact Distribution
8120-0043	Binginwarri 2	Artefact Distribution And Earth Feature
8120-0044	Binginwarri 3	Artefact Distribution
8120-0045	Binginwarri 4	Artefact Distribution
8120-0046	Binginwarri 5	Artefact Distribution
8120-0047	Binginwarri 6	Artefact Distribution
8120-0048	Binginwarri 7	Artefact Distribution
8120-0049	Binginwarri 8	Artefact Distribution
8120-0050	Binginwarri 9	Artefact Distribution
8120-0051	Binginwarri 10	Artefact Distribution
8120-0052	Binginwarri 11	Artefact Distribution

VAHR No.	Name	Type
8120-0053	Binginwarri 12	Artefact Distribution
8220-0077	Old Settlement Beach 1	Shell Midden And Earth Feature
8220-0079	Gelliondale 2	Artefact Distribution
8220-0080	Gelliondale 3	Artefact Distribution
8220-0081	GM 1 OSB1 (OLS Settlement Beach)	Shell Midden And Earth Feature
8220-0082	GM 2	Shell Midden
8220-0115	Rankins Hill	Artefact Distribution
8220-0116	Old Port Welshpool Rd 1	Shell Midden And Artefact Distribution
8220-0117	Rankins Hill 1	Shell Midden And Artefact Distribution
8220-0118	Rankins Hill 2	Artefact Distribution
8220-0119	Rankins Hill 3	Artefact Distribution
8220-0120	Rankins Hill 4	Artefact Distribution
8220-0121	Rankins Hill 5	Artefact Distribution
8220-0122	Rankins Hill 6	Artefact Distribution
8220-0123	Rankins Hill 7	Shell Midden And Artefact Distribution
8220-0124	Rankins Hill 8	Artefact Distribution
8220-0125	Rankins Hill 9	Artefact Distribution
8220-0126	Rankins Hill 10	Artefact Distribution
8220-0127	Rankins Hill 11	Artefact Distribution
8220-0128	Rankins Hill 12	Artefact Distribution
8220-0129	Nooramunga 1	Shell Midden And Artefact Distribution
8220-0130	Nooramunga 2	Artefact Distribution
8220-0131	Nooramunga 3	Artefact Distribution

VAHR No.	Name	Type
8220-0132	Nooramunga 4	Shell Midden And Artefact Distribution
8220-0134	Tarra River 1	Shell Midden
8220-0135	Robertson's Beach 1	Shell Midden And Artefact Distribution
8220-0140	Rankins Hill 13	Artefact Distribution
8220-0141	Billy Creek 01	Scarred Tree
8220-0142	Pt Albert Maritime Museum Coll.	Object Collection
8220-0143	Aitken Stone Axe	Object Collection
8220-0144	Old Settlement Beach Burial	Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial) And Artefact Distribution
8220-0147	Hancocks Nursery 1	Artefact Distribution
8220-0148	Albert River West 1	Artefact Distribution
8220-0149	Albert River West 2	Artefact Distribution
8220-0150	Albert River West 3	Artefact Distribution
8220-0151	Tarra River 2	Shell Midden
8220-0152	Tarra River 3	Artefact Distribution
8220-0153	Tarra River 4	Shell Midden
8220-0154	Albert River 1	Shell Midden
8220-0155	Albert River 3	Shell Midden
8220-0156	Albert River 4	Shell Midden
8220-0157	Reverend Bean Site	Artefact Distribution
8220-0160	Tarra River East 1 LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8220-0170	Hedley LDAD 1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8220-0171	Hedley AS 1	Artefact Distribution
8220-0172	Albert River LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution

### 7.3 Previous work in the geographic region

Aboriginal archaeological studies associated with specific developments and broad regional studies have been carried out across the geographic region. These reports are shown in Table 9 below.

Most of the studies undertaken within the region which includes the present Activity Area have been wide ranging regional studies of the broader Gippsland or south-eastern Victoria region. These studies have predominantly been in response to development proposals, and so are haphazardly located with regard to landform. Given the sporadic nature of archaeological survey across the geographic region and the limited survey coverage previously undertaken, there is high potential for as yet unrecorded Aboriginal places to be present within the geographical region outside of these previously investigated areas. However the surveys are valuable in contributing to predictive models for the location of unrecorded Aboriginal places to be made for the geographical region.

**Djekic** (1998) undertook an update of a 1981 archaeological survey of the Latrobe Valley coalfields, which expanded the initial survey area to include the present Activity Area. The updated survey was designed to identify and amend inadequate data collected during the initial survey and to identify areas of high archaeological potential across the region. Fifty Aboriginal places were recorded during the survey, which incorporated both vehicle and pedestrian survey. A comparison of these places identified that the majority of Aboriginal places across the south Gippsland region dated from c.5,000 years and were predominantly located within undisturbed contexts. Places identified or revisited were predominantly artefact scatters and isolated artefacts, however quarries, scarred trees, shell middens and axe grinding grooves are also discussed. The most commonly occurring artefacts within the places recorded are retouched or utilised flakes which were predominantly of quartz and silcrete construction. This study identifies that: the likelihood of archaeological material being present in relatively undisturbed contexts within the Activity Area; that the most likely place type to be present are artefact scatters or isolated artefacts; and that these artefacts are likely to be of quartz or silcrete construction.

**Clark et al** (2003) undertook a cultural heritage investigation of the South Gippsland Highway west of Alberton which is located adjacent to several areas of the present Activity Area. This assessment covered approximately 212 kilometres of the highway and included a pedestrian survey and sub-surface testing program. The survey identified very poor surface visibility within the Activity Area due to ground cover. The sub-surface testing program was comprised of a series of shovel probe transects located approximately five to ten metres apart and excavated to a between 300 and 500 millimetres depth. These excavations were directed at the rises and slopes through the landscape which were identified to have higher archaeological potential than surrounding areas. No archaeological material was identified as part of this assessment.

**Robb, De Maria and Lawler** (2014) undertook a CHMP (#13035) for the Yarram Optic Fibre link, north-east of the Activity Area. This assessment included both ground survey and sub-surface testing which was undertaken within similar landforms to those present within the present Activity Area. The Standard Assessment identified the floodplains, levees and level terraces within this environment to have higher potential to contain archaeological material than the surrounding landscapes. These areas were tested for the present or absence of archaeological material using one 1 metre x 1 metre test pit and 28 shovel probes, showing an alluvial clay silt soil profile. A similar stratigraphic profile can be expected to occur within the parts of the present Activity Area. One Aboriginal place, recorded as an LDAD, was located during the sub-surface excavation program. VAHR 80220-0160 (Tarra River East 1 LDAD) is located on a level terrace overlooking a drainage gully. The assemblage consists of six silcrete flakes which were located between 400 and 300 millimetres depth. Radial shovel probes were excavated to determine the nature and extent of the assemblage; no additional archaeological material was recorded. [The CHMP identified the newly recorded place VAHR 8020-0160 \(Tarra River East LDAD 1\). The CHMP determined that the proposed activity for cable-](#)

laying alignment will avoid the place components. A buffer of 5 metres from the recorded place will be maintained during the activity (Recommendation 2). A monitoring recommendation (Recommendation 3) was also included for the place, which requires an inspection of ground disturbing works within the 50 metres buffer of the place by a representative of the RAP. Reburial of the artefacts collected from VAHR 8020-0160 was also recommended (Recommendation 4) at the completion of the activity, at a location to be agreed between the RAP, the landowner and the Sponsor.

**Cavanagh, Houghton, Howells and Lawler** (2016) carried out the initial cultural heritage assessment for the present project before the commencement of the CHMP. The assessment comprised a desktop study and a field survey, which has been used as the basis for the Standard Assessment of the present CHMP. The assessment showed that the proposed development footprint lies largely within areas of reclaimed former coastal swampland, surrounded by areas of greater sensitivity. Two Aboriginal places (VAHR 8220-0171 and VAHR 8002-0172) were recorded during the ground survey for this assessment, immediately adjacent to the Activity Area. These places comprised a surface artefact distribution associated with a lunette formation adjacent to a swampland (Hedley AS 1: VAHR 8220-0171) and a two artefacts recorded as a Low Density Artefact Location (Hedley LDAD 1: VAHR 8220-172) recorded from a farm track. The designs of the proposed development have been revised to avoid the two cultural heritage places. These previous archaeological assessments outline the relatively undisturbed nature of the landscape within the Activity Area. Sub-surface testing programs have identified Aboriginal material within the top 600 millimetre of the soil profile and areas containing levee banks, level terraces, and slopes are likely to have higher potential to contain archaeological material than surrounding areas.

These previous archaeological assessments outline the relatively undisturbed nature of the landscape within the Activity Area. Sub-surface testing programs have identified Aboriginal material within the top 600 millimetre of the soil profile and areas containing levee banks, level terraces, and slopes are likely to have higher potential to contain archaeological material than surrounding areas.

**Table 9 Aboriginal archaeological assessments within two kilometres of the Activity Area**

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Report Type
45	Bell, D, Pickering, M & Stuart, I	1977	Archaeological Survey Supplementary Report: Loy Yang – Bass Strait Pipeline	Survey
803	Mcniven, I.	1995	Archaeological Survey of Nooramunga Marine and Coastal Park South Gippsland, Victoria: Land-Use Patterns, Sites and Management Recommendations	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
1285	Djekic, A.	1998	Latrobe Valley Coalfields 1981 Archaeological Study Update	Survey
1320	Du Cros, H. & Rhodes, D.	1998	Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivities Study of the Water Ways and Flood Plains of Greater Melbourne	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
1370	Marshall, B. & Schell, P.	1998	Coast Action Coast Care 1998/99 Aboriginal Archaeological Desktop Study	Desktop or Paper or Due

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Report Type
				Diligence or Other
1459	Edmonds, V, Long, A & Schell, P	1999	Coast Action/Coast Care Grant Applications: Port Phillip East, Gippsland South & Gippsland East Aboriginal Archaeological Impact Assessment	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
2112	Clark, V., Langberg, V., George, F. And Thomson, M.	2003	South Gippsland Highway Western Approach to the Albert River: Cultural Heritage Investigation	Survey
2127	Tulloch, J.	2003	An Archaeological Desktop Survey of Six Proposed Windfarm Sites In South Gippsland, Victoria	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
2425	Ellender, I.	2002	The Yowenjerre of South Gippsland: Traditional Groups, Social Boundaries and Land Succession	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
2703	McConnell, A, Buckley, K & Wickman, S	2002	Aboriginal Heritage Management in Victorian Forests Volume 3 Subsidiary Report	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
3511	Freslov, J	2006	Aboriginal Heritage Values Assessment Study and Management Recommendations, Nooramunga Marine and Coastal Park, South Gippsland	Survey
3867	Schlitz, M.	2007	Desktop Cultural Heritage Assessment of a Proposed Marina and Residential Development, Port Albert, Victoria	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
10063	Schlitz, M	2008	Magazine Point Marine Residential Development, Port Albert, Victoria	CHMP Complex Assessment
10505	Murphy, A & Owen, D	2009	Residential Subdivision of 187 Yarram- Port Albert Road, Port Albert	CHMP Complex Assessment
13035	Kasey F. Robb, Nicole De Maria, Martin Lawler	2012	Fibre Optic Link, Yarram, Victoria	CHMP Complex Assessment

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Report Type
15167	Lawler, M, Cavanagh, T, Houghton K & Liro P	2018	Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton, Victoria	CHMP Complex Assessment

## 7.4 Historical and ethno-historical accounts in the geographic region

For the purposes of this assessment, information about Aboriginal Victorian pre and post contact history has been sourced from nineteenth and twentieth century primary and secondary ethnographic/historical records.

### 7.4.1 Ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal people

#### Linguistic boundaries and social organisation

Prior to European colonisation, the Victorian landscape was delineated by socio-dialectical groups who shared a common language and who as a group identified as owning particular areas of land, with individually owned tracts of country. This was a system of spatial organisation based on land tenure (Clark I. , 1990).

Aboriginal groups mapped natural features as boundaries for their ranges, estates and economic territories. The *Gunai/Kurnai* held land from the coast at Cape Liptrap, west of Wilson's Promontory and east to Point Hicks; this includes lands across the Gippsland Lanes and up to 200 km inland to the Great Dividing Range.

Land ownership and access rights or responsibilities centred on the smaller named groups that formed the broader language grouping. These groups are often called 'clans' or 'local descent groups', however as Wesson (Historical Atlas of the Aborigines of Eastern Victoria and Far Southeastern New South Wales, 2000, p. 8) reasons, they are better described as 'named groups', as the membership structure of these groups, and their degree of division from other groups, could vary. In most instances, primary allegiance was owed to this named group, although this could vary according to context and location. Commonly, named groups were led by senior elders who exercised internal political and religious authority, as well as being recognised as their spokesperson when dealing with other groups (Atkinson & Berryman, 1983). Particularly influential group leaders could also assume authority over the leaders of other culturally affiliated groups (Wesson, 2000). The *Gunai* was comprised of five named groups: the *Brataualung*, *Brayakaulung*, *Tatungalung*, *Brabalung* and *Krautungalung*. The named group who occupied the Activity Area were the *Brataualung* (Clark I. , 1990).

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

The succession or inheritance of lands and named-group estates could occur in a number of ways. Individuals and groups could inherit lands from their father, their mother, through their birthplace, conception place, the burial place of their ancestors, and through totemic connections (Wesson, 2000). Access rights also crossed generations and marriage partners. Howitt (1904, p. 311) wrote that:

*The right to hunt and to procure food in any particular tract of country belonged to the group of people born there, and could not be infringed by others without permission. But there were places which such a group of people claimed for some special reason, and in which the whole of the tribe had interest. Such a place was the*

*stone quarry at Mt. William near Lancefield, from which the material for making tomahawks was procured. The family proprietorship in the quarry had wide ramifications... when neighbouring groups wished for some stone they sent a messenger to Bill-billeri saying that they would send goods in exchange for it, for instance, skin-rugs.*

People would often travel or reside in the territory of another named-group so that they could fulfil religious or family obligations, or exercise the privilege, granted to them by family or moiety associations, of exploiting the resources of another estate (Barwick, 1984). For daily activities and the exploitation of local estates, people are thought to have travelled in small residential units or extended family groups - often termed bands (Wesson, 2000).

### Moiety Affiliation

A further level of social organisation was moiety affiliation. Observations made by Bulmer were that there were two totems related to the Gunai: men belonged to the 'Yerang' and women to the 'Djeetgang'. Both totems are small birds, reflecting the sharing of a common life based on descent through mothers.

Membership to a named group is variably defined by a localised matrilineal or patrilineal descent group, with female member of the group partnering with men outside of their group (exogamous) and across moiety lines; however they maintained an identity of belonging to their father's group. Men then had to adhere to certain duties such as providing food to their father-in-law. Social engagement could be influenced by appropriate conduct between family members, for example men had avoidance behaviours they had to adhere to in the presence of their mother-in-law, and there were other speech or special duties which were expected in family relationships (Atkinson & Berryman, 1983).

### Religion

Knowledge of Aboriginal religion was recorded and maintained through visual and oral tradition which ensured the maintenance of social structures through generations. Such knowledge was not always readily shared with non-Indigenous social observers and as such limited written versions from early settlers, explorers or government employees exist for Victoria. Ceremonies were occasionally performed to entertain Europeans however the meaning behind these performances was never fully explained (Robinson, 1840). Private ceremonies and locations, such as age initiations were actively kept secret (Presland, 1994).

### Economy and Resource Utilisation

Certain individuals within Aboriginal groups had responsibilities assigned to them for the management of natural resources. Anthropogenic manipulation of the environment was observed by the first Europeans within northern Victoria, for example fire regimes which cleared tracks also aided in hunting and dissuaded settlers for entering Aboriginal territory (Atkinson & Berryman, 1983).

Canoes were cut from the bark of river red-gums and box trees in spring to early summer, hafted with stone axe heads, shaped over a fire, seasoned in the sun, then the end blocked with clay (Edwards, 1975). Hooped nets made from fibre were used to catch crayfish, yabbies and fish, while cross-line nets were strung low above the water for catching ducks or below the water to catch schools of fish (Gott & Conran, 1991). Line nets were also used to catch emus and kangaroos; a strategically placed group of people drove the animals towards the nets. Reed spears with hafted bone, carved barbs, stone pieces or hardened wooden points set into the head were used for catching larger marsupials. Oven mounds, an underground cooking pit, were then constructed to bake the game or large volumes of vegetables. (Atkinson & Berryman, 1983)

#### 7.4.2 Historical Accounts of Aboriginal People

The rapid spread of European colonisation altered Victorian Aboriginal society. Wesson (2000) described the Tarra River as being inhabited by the Yowung, a group of the *Brataualung*. The group was thought to number

approximately 300 in 1844 however by 1863 only nine men, five women and three children were recorded by the missionary Hagenauer (Wesson, 2000). The increased presence of settlers resulted in dispossession of Aboriginal people from their traditional land and diminished access to resources. These factors combined with population decline from introduced diseases and conflict, transformed Aboriginal society.

The establishment of Aboriginal missions, the Native Police Corps, the Aboriginal Protectorate Board and the later Aboriginal Reserves all changed the way Aboriginal people. It is believed that this is reflective of the sparse contact between the Gunai of Gippsland and other Aboriginal groups in Victoria (Broome, 2005). However this changed with the formation of mission station at Lake Tyers in 1863. The mission was founded by Reverend John Bulmer and was one of six missions in Victoria at the time (Fission & Howitt, 1880). The remaining people were moved to Lake Tyers where the station residents were granted formal ownership of the mission under the Aboriginal Land Act 1970.

## 7.5 Land use history of the Activity Area

### 7.5.1 Regional history

Following exploration of the southern Victorian coast from the 1790s, and inland exploration during the 1820s, settlement by Europeans in Gippsland started in the 1830s. George McKillop came down from the Monaro area in 1835 looking for suitable grazing land. Other overlanders and explorers such as Walter Mitchell and Edward Bayliss ventured within the Gippsland area prior to the arrival of McMillan and Strzelecki (Synan, 1994, p. 18). Drought during the late 1830s encouraged more squatters to move south into Gippsland (Wells, 1986, pp. 16-17). Pastoralists took up runs in the Tambo Valley in 1838 and 1839 and exploration continued with pastoralists looking for grazing land and a route through to the coast. In 1841 a party found a route between Port Albert and Melbourne, along which cattle could be moved.

By early 1841 McMillan had blazed a trail from Numbla Mungee [Ensay] to Port Albert. News of the coastal steamer Clonmel running aground at Corner Inlet reached Melbourne and helped to bring more attention to Port Albert (Synan, 1994, p. 18). These events resulted in the formation of the Gippsland Company which charted the Singapore to Corner Inlet and the establishment of the first settlement at Port Albert in 1841.

Charles Tyers was appointed Crown Lands Commissioner for Gippsland in September 1943 and one year later preferred to sail for Port Albert rather than take the overland route (Synan, 1994, p. 19). Until the establishment of the rail link with Sale in 1877, many travellers east from Melbourne preferred to go by sea to Port Albert and then take the road to Sale (Priestly, 1984, p. 53).

Before banks were established in Gippsland, the firm Turnbull, Orr and Co. from Port Albert acted as the bankers for the squatters further north around Sale. The schooner and ketch trade between Hobart Town and Port Albert at this time were stores for the developing Gippsland region in return for cattle, sheep, hides and wool. The Gippsland Company established a settlement at Port Albert in 1841, and large numbers of settlers began arriving from Melbourne. The plains along the coast were the first to be selected for farming, and settlers soon brought herds of cattle and sheep.

By 1848, Port Albert had only "...seven or eight huts and fifty souls..." and a couple of miles away at Alberton there was "...just a court house, lock-up with one man in charge of it and an empty shed..." (Priestly, 1984, p. 68). Early pastoral workers, "...ticket of leave men of obscure background...", single female immigrants, early selectors, gold miners, craftspeople and traders came through Port Albert in the first few decades (Synan, 1989, p. 6). Extensive gold diggings occurred at Stockyard Creek near Foster, and by the early 1870s the township boasted numerous facilities including shops and a library.

By 1840 pastoralists had settled in east and west Gippsland and by 1851 the main river valleys, and the Gippsland Lakes area, were taken up as cattle runs. Under an 1847 Land Act Gippsland squatters were allowed to secure a lease for eight years, during which time no one but the lessee could buy any of the land. In 1841, Aeneas Ranaldson MacDonnell (Chief of Glengarry) was assisted by Archie McIntosh in the establishment of Greenmount Station near Port Albert. Within two years this venture had failed and MacDonnell returned to Scotland (Synan, 1994, p. 23).

During the 1860s the decline of Port Albert was accelerated by the reduction of the cattle trade coming from Hobart and Launceston. This trade slowed due to the dismantling of the convict system in Tasmania (Synan, 1994, p. 37). A peak wool export of 472, 188 bales recorded in 1852 had reduced to just 27, and 658 bales by 1857 (Synan, 1989, p. 198). The economic decline of Port Albert can be viewed as a combination of market forces, its remoteness from the gold activity and the newly opened up transport links from the Lakes Entrance region and the major road from Melbourne to Sale.

The Gippsland Times correspondent described Port Albert in the following terms:

*"Five times out of seven a person may walk up and down Port Albert without seeing a living animal. The town appears literally empty, as though all the inhabitants were all away at a picnic, all asleep, all defunct or about to become so. On a Wednesday however the Avon SS arrives from the lakes..."* (Synan, 1994, p. 39).

The inefficiencies of the Port Albert shipping service in terms of stock movement was also criticised by Edward Crooke whose views resulted in public debate in Gippsland (Synan, 1989, pp. 8-9). The residents of Port Albert had good reason to argue for improved transport solutions that would continue to channel the trade from the Central Gippsland region through Port Albert. They proposed a canal and from time to time light rail for the north-south Gippsland route (Synan, 1994, p. 35). The dependence on the long, costly road from Port Albert was retarding economic development on the central plains. The prominence of Port Albert in the supply route overland was exemplified by Malcolm Campbell in 1858 when he steered his schooner Georgina Smith through the natural entrance into the Gippsland Lakes and off-loaded supplies for the diggings at Omeo, demonstrating that he could halve the cost of the overland route from Port Albert 200 miles to the south coast (Synan, 1994, p. 35); (Priestly, 1984, p. 58).

The teamsters and traders preferred to remain in the Tarraville area as good water was available from the Tarra Rivulet and from wells sunk above the tidal reaches and coastal lowland around the Port Albert township.

The Gippsland Company (later the Port Albert Company) through the agents Turnbull, Orr and Co applied for a John Orr Special Survey of 5120 acres between the Albert and Tarra Rivers. Surveyor Townsend was directed to undertake the survey for the Port Albert Township in 1841 and while the Special Surveys were gazetted by Governor Gipps in that year it was not until Townsend returned to the Port that Alberton was surveyed and gazetted on 27 September 1842. The Special Survey system was introduced in Port Albert and surrounds on the 4 March 1841 allowing special surveys of eight square miles which were required to be a distance of 3 miles from settled areas. The Government intervened to withdraw the Special Surveys due to land speculation (Rash and McClure, n.d: 1).

Some of the earliest explorations of the Gippsland region began in the early nineteenth century. Squatters Macarthur and Blaxland sailed to Ninety Mile Beach, in search of good land for inland terrain over three separate journeys. McMillan initially named the region Caledonia Australia; later Paul Strzelecki renamed the region Gippsland after the New South Wales Governor Gipps (Billis & Kenyon, 1974). The first official settlement in Gippsland was at Port Albert. The Gippsland Company was founded by a group of Melbourne businessmen with the aim of establishing Port Albert and opening up the surrounding landscape for settlement (Morgan, 1997). Combined with the efforts of McMillan to clear a course from New South Wales to Gippsland, settlers began to flow into Port Albert. The land was officially surveyed in 1843 and land sales soon followed. Yarram was considered to be the supply town for squatters in the surrounding region (Morgan, 1997).

### **7.5.2 Land use history of the Activity Area**

The Activity Area are located within Alberton and Alberton West which are located within the broader region of the Yarram (also known as Yarram Yarram township). Yarram Yarram was originally identified in 1841 by Aeneas Ronaldson MacDonnell in 1841 as a potential settlement for Scottish migrants. However, the experiment folded and he subsequently moved to New Zealand. In 1853 the township was first sold for farming lots. The town retained the name Yarram Yarram until 1924; the name is believed to be derived from a local Aboriginal word meaning *plenty of water* (Morgan, 1997). A post office was established at Yarram in 1861 and houses and shops were constructed in increasing numbers through the 1870s and 80s. The town of Yarram was gazetted in 1893. Agriculture, in particular dairying, and extractive industries have been an important part of Gippsland's development. Trees were cleared in large swathes to provide wood for the building boom in Melbourne during the 1880 (Debney, Nicholson, Sheehan, Stevens, & Amorosi, 2001).

Construction of the railway in Yarram began in 1897 and resulted in many businesses relocating to Yarram by 1921 when the railway was connected.

Before its subdivision into freehold farm lots, the land within the Activity Area was part of the Tarra Creek, Cascade and Alberton squatting runs, also known as Trenton Valley (Spreadborough & Anderson, 1983). These runs were established by Charles Lucas (Cascade in 1848) and Edmund (Tarra Creek in 1847) Henry Bodman (Trenton Valley in 1848) and were managed as cattle and sheep runs. The land was gradually turned to the dairy industry for which south Gippsland is now famous and the land within the Activity Area subjected to land clearance, more stringent fencing and dam construction.

During the initial phases of European settlement in the south Gippsland area tree and scrub removal was undertaken on a wide scale to make room for pasture for livestock and to enable travel routes between the coastline in the south, Melbourne in the west and the ranges, river lands and inland settlements to the north. This resulted in the large scale removal of native vegetation (outlined in section 3.1.4) including large eucalypts which were utilised by Aboriginal people and occur within the archaeological record as scarred trees. It is therefore extremely unlikely that scarred trees will be present within the Activity Area outside the areas which retain remnant native vegetation.

Podding and pugging (cattle damage) has occurred across the Activity Area. Rather than remove archaeological material from the landscape completely, it is likely that this activity has redeposited any archaeological material present. Similarly, the construction of dams and watering areas for livestock across the Activity Area will have redeposited any archaeological material present from its original context. This material is likely to remain in the landscape, within close proximity to its original context within excavated spoil piles, which may appear as small hillock or mounds within the Activity Area. Dairy farming remains the predominant use of land within the Activity Area.

## 7.6 Conclusions from the Desktop Assessment

The Activity Area is situated around the townships of Alberton West, Hedley and Gelliondale in the coastal regions of Southern Gippsland. The Activity Area is situated on the Southern Uplands, Eastern Plains and coastal regionals of southern Gippsland in an area dominated by low relief, undulating rises to the north and high level terraces and fans to the south. Jack River, Albert River, Tarra River, Muddy Creek, Stoney Creek, Nine Mile Creek and their tributaries are all present within or in close proximity to the Activity Area. These water ways contain quartz and silcrete cobbles and it is possible that Aboriginal people utilised these local sources for the manufacture of stone artefacts.

The climate has remained relatively stable over the last 5,000 years with an average rainfall of between 700 and 800 millimetres per annum, creating an ideal environment for the plant and animal resources used by Aboriginal people in the region.

A variety of previously recorded Aboriginal places are located within close proximity to the Activity Area (n=54 55). The majority of these places are artefact scatters (82.55%), although shell middens, earth features, low density artefact distributions (LDADs), scarred trees and burials are also present. There is one previously recorded Aboriginal place within the Activity Area.

Two places are located within the Activity Area, being the artefact scatter (VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)) and LDAD (VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley LDAD 1)) identified as part of the former CHMP assessment.

Within 200 metres of the Activity Area is Gelliondale 3 (VAHR 8220-0080). The place is a surface scatter of quartz and silcrete artefacts. The assemblage is located on either side of a vehicle track adjacent to a fence line. The area is severely damaged by wind and gully erosion and is currently in poor condition. Artefacts associated with scatters in the geographic region contain a majority of quartz artefacts, likely sourced from

local outcrops or river quartz pebbles. Given the location of several named and unnamed waterways and tributaries within the Activity Area, it is possible that quartz artefacts present in this region may have been sourced locally from river quartz pebbles. Previous archaeological research within the Activity Area indicates that greater densities of sites will occur within close proximity of waterways (indicating the potential for Aboriginal places to be present within the Activity Area in these locations).

The Activity Area has been partially subject to previous archaeological investigations. Djekic (1998) and Clark et al (2003) have undertaken broad ranging assessment across the southern Gippsland region which included with Activity Area. These assessments highlight the relatively undisturbed nature of the landscape within the Activity Area. Sub-surface testing programs undertaken within similar landforms to those present within the Activity Area have identified Aboriginal material within the top 600 millimetres of the soil profile and areas containing levee banks, level terraces, and slopes are likely to have higher potential to contain archaeological material than surrounding areas.

### Place Prediction Model

Based on the above review of the geographic region, including its environment, recorded Aboriginal places, previous archaeological assessments and information on the activities of Aboriginal people, an Aboriginal place prediction model has been developed.

There is a high likelihood for the following Aboriginal place types to be found within the Activity Area:

**Artefact distributions** consisting of one or more stone artefacts are associated with tool production, domestic activities and resource procurement. Based on regional assessments and previous archaeological surveys artefact scatters and isolated finds are most likely to occur within close proximity of swamps and water courses such as the Albert River which intersects the Activity Area. One artefact scatter is located within 4-200 metres of the Activity Area (VAHR 8220-0080). Given the lack of disturbance associated with this area and the presence of the artefacts within a naturally occurring landform there is potential for additional material to be present within the Activity Area associated with this previously recorded place. **Two places are located within the Activity Area (VAHR 8220-0171 and VAHR 8220-0170), identified as part of the former CHMP assessment.**

**Scarred trees** represent cultural modifications of trees to obtain the bark for use as shelters, canoes and shields. Despite widespread removal of native forest during historical land clearance current EVC mapping indicated small pockets of remnant native vegetation within the Activity Area. Although the Activity Area has been subjected to previous land clearance to open the landscape for grazing after European settlement, some remnant old natives may remain.

Additionally, the following Aboriginal place types may also be present within the Activity Area, although the likelihood of encountering them is limited by the factors discussed below.

**Burials** of human remains can occur where the subsurface deposit is suitable for digging, with soft soil and sand being the most probable. As the soils within the Activity Area are predominantly shallow, they would not be suitable as locations for human burials. Human remains have been found to the south of the geographic region in the coastal dunes, however this geomorphology is generally not present in the Activity Area except in small sections.

**Earth features/mounds** can include evidence of occupation such as charcoal, burnt clay, lithic material, animal bones and shells. They are usually identified in preserved landscapes where the material has been covered by successive deposits of alluvium and elevated ridges or rises, or within proximity to water sources. These places are often floodplains of major waterways where the deposition and redeposition of sediments accumulates between periods of inundation. As the Activity Area is intersected by the Albert River which was

subject to seasonal inundation, there is moderate potential for earth mounds to be present in undisturbed areas of the Activity Area.

**Quarries** consist of negative flaking scars on rocky outcrops where Aboriginal people procured their lithic resources. No Aboriginal quarries have been recorded within the vicinity of the Activity Area and the analysis of regional the geology and geomorphology outlined in Section 2.1.1 indicates that the most likely source of raw material for stone tool manufacture is quartz. The majority of artefact scatters found within two kilometres of the Activity Area contain quartz artefacts, likely sources from outcrops along local river banks or quartz pebbles from the river beds. As the Activity Area is intersected by the Albert River and several unnamed tributaries, it is likely that the local source of material would have been quartz river pebbles. There is a very low potential for quarries to be located within the Activity Area.

**Rock art** includes stencils, prints and drawings in rock shelters and engravings in limestone caves. The Activity Area is located on a geomorphic landform where limestone caves and other appropriate surfaces are not found. It is therefore unlikely that rock art will be present within the Activity Area.

**Middens** contain the remains of consumed shellfish and other faunal remains and are located in coastal areas or associated with inland waterways. These deposits often occur in a sub-surface context or can be seen eroding from the banks of waterways. Middens have been previously recorded within the geographic region, however they are generally found to the south in the coastal dunes. There is therefore low potential for midden material to be present within the Activity Area.

**Stone features** are places where Aboriginal people have positioned stones deliberately to form shapes or patterns, or where naturally occurring stone features were utilised by Aboriginal people. The purpose of these arrangements is often unknown. Stone feature have not been previous recorded within the region and the area does not typically contain the large stones utilised as part of these installations. However as the purpose of these places is unknown, the motivation to relocated stones with which to form these places can not be directly determined. Subsequently there is low potential for stone features to be present within the Activity Area.

### Spatial Prediction Model

Further to the Aboriginal place prediction modelling, spatial modelling for Aboriginal heritage in the Activity Area is mapped in [Figure 7 Map 6](#). To assess the potential of environmental features and landforms for Aboriginal cultural material, this spatial predictive modelling was undertaken in ArcGIS using Spatial Analyst tools to compare, analyse and overlay numerous environmental and topographic datasets. Four main datasets were considered during the modelling process. These include:

1. Proximity to natural water sources
2. Existence of remnant vegetation
3. Local high points
4. Slope classes

All of these layers are weighted and ranked according to an equivalent but arbitrary scale of 0-3, with '3' being areas most likely to support Aboriginal places and '0' being very unlikely to support Aboriginal places. Once all of the four component layers are added together into a single layer, zones of high, moderate and low archaeological potential were developed. Areas of high potential scored between 10-15 (red on [Figure 7 Map 6](#)), moderate potential scores between 5-10 (yellow on [Figure 7 Map 6](#)) and low potential scored between 0-5 (blue on [Figure 7 Map 6](#)). The results of the predictive modelling are shown on [Figure 7 Map 6](#). In this figure, areas with a low cumulative score have a lower likelihood of containing Aboriginal places, blue being the lowest and red being the highest level of sensitivity. It is important to note that the purpose of this model is to

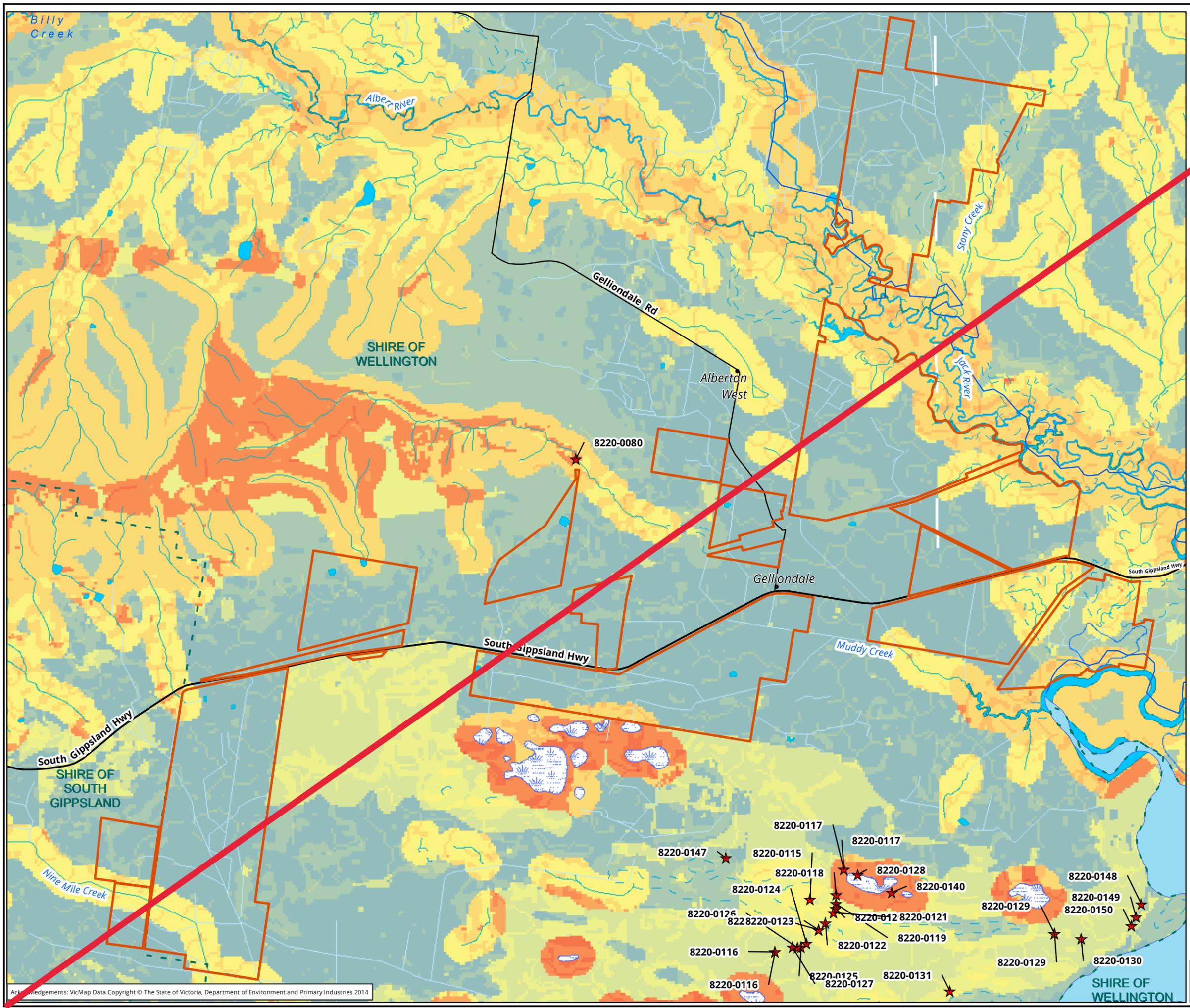
make some broad predictions about the Activity Area based on generalisations in order to inform more detailed and targeted investigations. It cannot account for more specific phenomena which might actively contribute or detract from the areas suitability for Aboriginal places, such as areas which had ceremonial significance. The prediction model acts as a guideline for designing further research strategies and identifies key points for consideration during the targeted inspection. The results of the desktop assessment indicate the potential for unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be present within the Activity Area.

As part of this amendment, the locations associated with existing road and road reserves, such as the proposed cables routes along the South Gippsland Highway, are considered to have a very low likelihood to retain any sensitive or intact landforms which would retain Aboriginal cultural heritage materials. This is primarily attributed to the original road construction and associated infrastructure (e.g. existing utilities assets and modification alongside the asphalt surface roadway).

The south-western most part of the Activity Area is within the closest proximity to a nearby recorded Aboriginal place. This is artefact scatter VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1), which comprises a lunette feature that provides elevated point above the low-lying floodplain and prior swampy areas adjacent the Activity Area. Within the central southern-most point of the Activity Area, a sensitive landform (sandy rise) was identified within the original CHMP 15167. Two surface artefacts were also recorded in the central area immediately south of the South Gippsland Highway (VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1)). The updated locations of infrastructure for the activity will not impact upon the recorded Aboriginal places or any sensitive landforms previously identified within the Activity Area.

The reduced number of turbine locations, layout and routes for cabling and vehicle access roads will impact upon very low relief floodplains that comprise landforms commonly known to become inundated during wet seasons. The Activity Area is considered to have overall low archaeological potential. The activity is unlikely to impact upon any unidentified cultural heritage materials since the completion of the earlier CHMP assessment. The low archaeological potential of the amended Activity Area was also noted by the RAP during the project inception meeting, based on their existing knowledge of the region and Activity Area.

The results of the additional Desktop Assessment for the purpose of amending CHMP15167 have indicated that it is not reasonably possible for unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be within the Activity Area and which would be at risk of harm by the activity. Therefore, it is not necessary to undertake a Standard Assessment as part of this amendment.



**Legend**

- Study Area
- VAHR Places

**Predicted archaeological potential**

High : 15

Low : -3

**Figure 7: Predictive Model for Aboriginal archaeological potential**

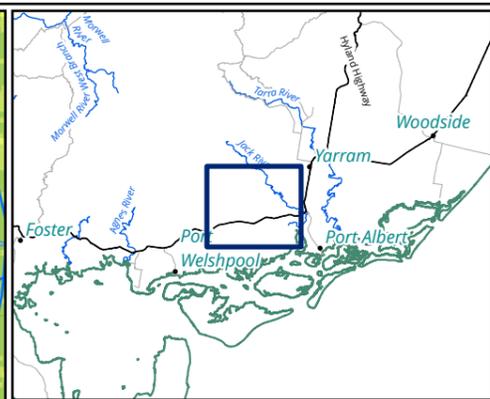
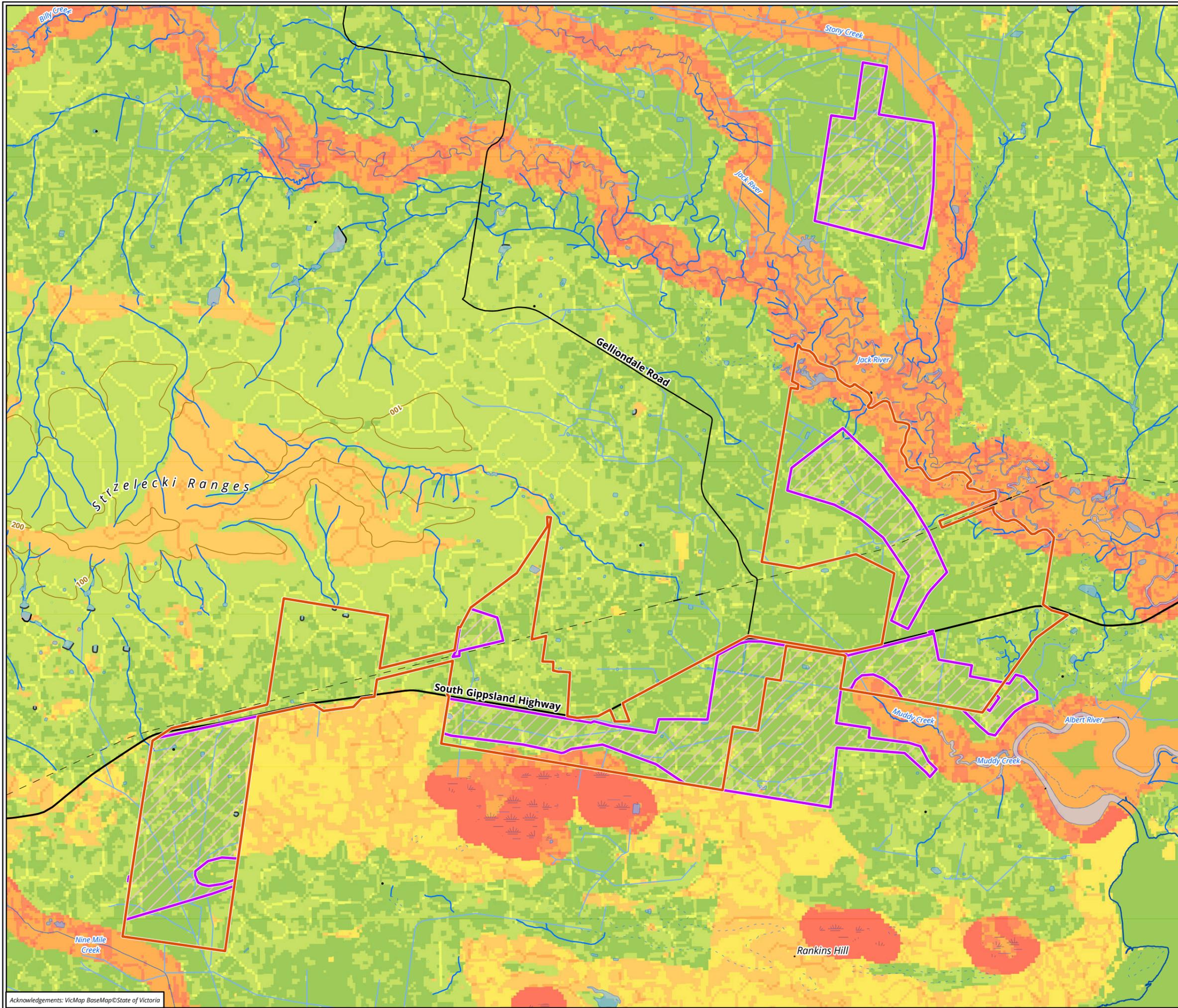


Metres  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Matter: 19686,  
 Date: 10 July 2015,  
 Checked by: TSC, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: lharley  
 Location: P:\19600s\19686\Mapping\19686\_F7\_PredAboriginalPlaces

Acknowledgements: VicMap Data Copyright © The State of Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries 2014



**Legend**

- Amendment Activity Area
- Activity Area

**Predicted archaeological potential**

- High
- Medium
- Low

**Map 6 Predictive model for Aboriginal archaeological potential**

0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5  
 Kilometers  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Matter: 36783, CHMP 15167,  
 Date: 14 September 2022,  
 Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
 Layout: 36783\_M6\_PredModel  
 Project: P:\36700s\36783\Mapping\36783\_GellondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx

Acknowledgements: VicMap BaseMap © State of Victoria

## 8 Standard Assessment

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### 8.1 Aims

The aims of the Standard Assessment were to:

- identify and record any surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material
- identify landforms with the potential for subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material
- assess whether a Complex Assessment is required.

### 8.2 Ground Survey

The designs for the project have incorporated the results of the initial desktop study and modelling of areas of archaeological sensitivity (Cavanagh, Houghton, & Howells, Alberton Wind Farm, Victoria: Cultural Heritage Assessment, 2015). The designs of the turbines and their associated infrastructure thus avoided areas of predicted sensitivity, locating the turbines in areas which were assessed as having low archaeological potential. These are principally the flat open plains landforms, which are considered to be less likely to contain undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage (see Figure 9).

Following the decision on preferred turbine locations for the project, a cultural heritage ground survey was undertaken of the locations of each of the proposed turbine sites and the landforms crossed by the proposed access tracks and electrical layout. The ground survey was undertaken by Martin Lawler (Biosis Pty Ltd) and Tim Paton (GLaWAC) between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016. The objective of the ground survey was to assess any potential impacts of the proposed designs to Aboriginal cultural heritage or historical archaeology. The ground survey has refined the original archaeological predictive model prepared during the 2015 cultural heritage assessment, which was based on the results of the background research and initial inspection. The cultural heritage ground survey was not undertaken as part of a CHMP but adopted the methodology used by ground surveys for CHMP Standard Assessments.

The cultural heritage ground survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology used for CHMP Standard Assessments, and was undertaken by a qualified heritage advisor with the participation of a representative of the Registered Aboriginal Party. For this reason, the results of the ground survey have been used as the basis for the CHMP Standard Assessment.

No additional Standard Assessment was completed as part of this amendment as determined during consultation with the RAP (refer Section 6). This determination not to undertake any further field investigation was made by the RAP's representative, Russell Mullet (RAP Manager, GLaWAC) during the project inception meeting held with the Sponsor and Heritage Advisor. The RAP understood that due to the updated activity layout, all sensitive landforms containing archaeological potential and previously recorded places will be avoided by the activity. The field observations as they relate to the approved CHMP and activity are maintained within this section e.g. observations at turbine locations).

### 8.3 Methodology

For the purposes of the ground survey, the proposed designs with turbine locations and the proposed access track and electrical layout were uploaded to DGPS. The location of each of the 34 proposed turbines was visited and inspected, noting geomorphology and ground conditions and taking into account ground surface

visibility (GSV) and ground surface exposure (GSE). Where the proposed access tracks and electrical layout crossed landforms of sensitivity for cultural heritage, these areas were also inspected.

Locations of identified Aboriginal cultural heritage material and areas of potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage were recorded using a Trimble Geo XH DGPS and post-processed to within one metre accuracy, in accordance with the AV (2008) target standard for recording Aboriginal places.

At each location, the members of the survey team assessed the cultural heritage values of the area examined, and any measures that might be required to avoid potential impacts to cultural heritage, including possible realignments.

Mature indigenous trees were inspected to determine if scars, carvings or other modifications were present and likely artefacts were inspected with a 10x hand lens for evidence of human modification.

Locations of identified Aboriginal cultural heritage material and areas of archaeological potential were recorded in accordance with Aboriginal Victoria's FP-SR's (2008; 2013) guidelines.

Following the completion of the ground survey, discussions were held with the Aboriginal representatives to establish cultural heritage management requirements for the Activity Area including whether a Complex Assessment was required.

## 8.4 Results

The proposed locations of the 34 turbines and their associated access tracks and electrical layouts lie in six general clusters, lying within an area of some 10 km x 10 km between the localities of Alberton to the south-east, Gelliondale and Hedley to the south-west and Devon North to the north-east.

Detailed assessments of each of the proposed turbine locations are presented in Section 8.5. The results of the cultural heritage survey at each location are summarised as follows:

**Table 10 Results of cultural heritage survey**

Survey group	Proposed turbine	Landform	Recorded cultural heritage	Sensitive landforms	Comments
<b>Group A</b>	T01	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T02	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T03	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments

Survey group	Proposed turbine	Landform	Recorded cultural heritage	Sensitive landforms	Comments
	T04	Low-lying, flat open plains with source bordering dunes	Aboriginal surface artefact distribution on dune between T04 and T05. 39 surface artefacts recorded on east side of dune.	Dune on north side of former swamp, with artefacts on east side of dune, adjacent to woodland.	Recorded surface artefact distribution on dune will not be impacted by the locations of T04 and T05 (which lie more than 50 metres from the recorded place). Recommended that the access track and electrical layout should avoid crossing the dune landform.
	T05	Undulating open plains	(see details under T04 above)	(see details under T04 above)	(see details under T04 above)
	T06	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
	T07	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
<b>Group B</b>	T08	Undulating open plains	None	None	Lies 40 metres to south of the Gelliondale Briquette Plant (H1058/ H8220-008/ H081).
	T09	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
	T10	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
	T11	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
<b>Group C</b>	T09	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
	Substation	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments

Survey group	Proposed turbine	Landform	Recorded cultural heritage	Sensitive landforms	Comments
<b>Group D</b>	T12	Undulating open plains with sandy rises	None within project footprint.  Low Density Artefact Distribution (2 artefacts) recorded off farm track from highway, 0.7 km west of T12. No impact caused by construction.	Sandy rise between T12 and T13	Sandy rise will not be impacted by the locations for T12 and T13, which lie at more than 200 metres from this landform  Recommended that access track and electrical layout should avoid crossing the sandy rise.
	T13	Undulating open plains	None	See T12 above. Sandy rise between T12 and T13	See T12 above
	T14	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T15	Low lying open plains	None	None	No comments
	T16	Low-lying flat open plain near swamp margins	None	None	No comments
	T18	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T19	Undulating plains	None	Sandy rise	No comments
	T22	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T27	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T31	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T32	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T33	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments

Survey group	Proposed turbine	Landform	Recorded cultural heritage	Sensitive landforms	Comments
	T34	Alluvial terraces dissected by drainage lines	None	Alluvial terrace to south of T34. (No impact caused by turbine location).	Recommend that cable alignment should avoid alluvial rise to the south.
<b>Group E</b>	T17	Undulating open plains to NE of isolated hill	None	None	No comments
	T24	Low-lying, flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T25	Flat open plains	None	None	No comments
	T26	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
	T29	Undulating open plains	None	None	No comments
<b>Group F</b>	T20	Undulating plains	None	None	No comments
	T21	Undulating plains	None	None	No comments
	T23	Undulating plains	None	None	No comments
	T28	Undulating plains	None	None	No comments
	T30	Undulating plains	None	None	No comments

#### 8.4.1 Landforms

As shown in Table 6 Table 10 (above), the proposed turbines and their associated infrastructure will be located principally within the open plains landforms. These plains can be broadly subdivided into low-lying open flat ground (largely reclaimed marshland); level plains and undulating plains (formerly Plains Grassland and woodland). In this region, Aboriginal places are most likely to be found along watercourses and on rises overlooking the wetlands. For this reason, the level, featureless plains, at a distance both from the major streams and rises, have been assessed as being of low sensitivity compared with the swamp margins, creeklines and hills.

Two landforms of greater sensitivity were identified during the survey: *sandy rises* and *alluvial terraces*. Sandy rises, which have developed as shallow source bordering dunes associated with some of the former wetland basins (probably incorporating extensive older barrier dune material), were noted in two areas to the south of

the South Gippsland Highway, where the turbines of Groups A and D are located. At two locations, the sandy rises were assessed as being sensitive for Aboriginal cultural heritage. The first location lies to the north of the position of Turbine T04 and consists of a crescent-shaped dune bordering a lower lying former wetland. A distribution of 39 surface artefacts was recorded along part of the rise, where the surface has been disturbed by drainage works and around tree bases. The turbine location itself lies in the lower part of the former wetland basin, and will not impact on the sandy rise (See Figure 8).

A second sandy rise was identified midway between the T12 and T13 turbine positions. No Aboriginal artefacts were recorded on the latter rise, but the landform has potential for artefacts. The two turbine positions to north and south of the rise (T12 and T13) lie in the lower lying reclaimed marshlands, and will not impact on the sandy rise (See Figure 9).

At the south-eastern edge of the project area (Group D) is a complex of alluvial terraces associated with the Albert River floodplain. An alluvial rise lies to the south of the location for the T34 turbine. The turbine position itself is located to the north of the alluvial ridge and will not impact on this landform (See Figure 14).

#### **8.4.2 Land use**

All of the areas examined were open pasture which has been cleared and cultivated. No mature indigenous trees that might bear cultural scars were noted at any of the proposed turbine locations or on the alignments of the proposed infrastructure. Much of the farmland appears to have been cleared within the past 75 years; some of this within the lifetimes of the present landholders. At some of the proposed locations (T05, T14, T23, T25 and T26) the ground had been recently tilled and sown with grass, allowing good conditions of surface visibility. More frequently, however, the paddocks were under thick grass cover with poor visibility. Vehicle and stock tracks, fencelines, animal burrows and tree throws offered patchy exposure. In these areas, the assessment of cultural heritage potential was based primarily on landform.

#### **8.4.3 Previous ground disturbance**

Details of previous ground disturbance at each turbine location are contained in the assessment descriptions of the individual locations contained in Section 8.5. These descriptions also characterise the alignments of the proposed infrastructure in the adjacent paddocks. Most paddocks showed evidence of intermittent cultivation, with recent cultivation and sowing at some locations. Undersurface agricultural drainage and surface drains were also visible, particularly in the wetter areas in the central portion of the Activity Area. Farm tracks, dams and pockets of disturbance by cattle trampling were also visible in most of the paddocks.

#### **8.4.4 Ground surface visibility**

A number of factors hinder the identification of surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material. Ground surface visibility (GSV) can be defined as how much of the ground surface is visible and what other factors (such as vegetation, gravels or leaf litter) may limit the detection of Aboriginal cultural heritage material (Burke & Smith, 2004). The higher the level of GSV, the more easily Aboriginal cultural heritage material can be identified; therefore an Activity Area with a good GSV will enable a better representation of Aboriginal cultural heritage material than an Activity Area where the ground surface is obscured (Ellender & Weaver, 1994).

Overall, GSV in the Activity Area was poor (5% to 10%) with areas of better exposure up to 70% in recently cultivated paddocks and in areas of surface disturbance. Details of ground surface visibility are contained in the individual assessment descriptions of each turbine location contained in Section 8.5.

#### **8.4.5 Mature indigenous tree species**

No mature, suitable species of indigenous tree that might show cultural modification by Aboriginal people were recorded within the Activity Area.

#### 8.4.6 Caves, rock shelters and cave entrances

No caves, rock shelters or cave entrances were located in the Activity Area.

#### 8.4.7 Aboriginal cultural heritage recorded

No Aboriginal places had been previously recorded within the present Activity Area. Two new places, both occurrences of Aboriginal surface artefacts, were recorded during the ground survey undertaken before the commencement of the CHMP. The design of the wind energy facility has been altered to avoid these cultural heritage places, and the original CHMP Activity Area thus purposely excluded these areas.

These places recorded by the original CHMP are:

- **Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171):** This is a crescent-shaped shallow dune formation (lunette) lying to the north of the proposed location of Turbine T04. A number of surface artefacts were recorded on the lunette in pockets of disturbance and the lunette has been registered as an Aboriginal place (Hedley AS 1: VAHR 8220-0171). The area of the recorded cultural heritage place is shown in Figure 8 Map 7. It has been excluded from the present Activity Area. The place is now located within the south-western extent of the Activity Area.
- **Hedley LDAD 1: VAHR 8220-0170:** Two surface artefacts were recorded adjacent to a farm access track west of Turbine T12. These artefacts have been registered as a Low Density Artefact Distribution (LDAD). The location of the recorded place is shown in Figure 10 Map 8. It has been excluded from the present Activity Area. The place was recorded within the former Activity Area and now lays inside the current Activity Area for the amendment.

#### Revised predictive model

The results of the field survey have generally confirmed the results of the initial predictive modelling provided by the desktop and initial site inspection stages of the project.

From the results of the cultural heritage survey, the initial model of archaeological sensitivity can be revised as follows:

- The open plains landforms are assessed as being of low potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage. These landforms includes the locations of each of the proposed turbines.
- Areas of low-lying plains that were initially assessed as being of potential sensitivity have been reassessed as having being unlikely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage because these landforms are former swamplands. It is likely that Aboriginal camps were located on rises adjacent to the swamps and wetlands.
- Two types of landforms found in association with the open plains have moderate to high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage. These are the sandy rises which border the former wetland basins and the alluvial ridges on the Albert River floodplain.

## 8.5 Detailed assessments

### 8.5.1 Turbine T01 (Group A)

Assessment	
Date of inspection	6-06-2016
Landform	Level, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of soil exposure
Ground disturbance	Farm access track adjacent to proposed turbine location
Mature trees	None
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

### Photos



**Plate 1. Location of T01, view to NW.**



**Plate 2. Location of T01, view to SE.**



**Plate 3. Location of T01, view to SW.**



**Plate 4. Location of T01, view to E.**

**8.5.2 Turbine T02 (Group A)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	6-06-2016
Landform	Level, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of soil exposure
Ground disturbance	None
Mature trees	None
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 5. Location of T02, view to NW.**



**Plate 6. Location of T02, view to W.**



**Plate 7. Location of T02, view to SE.**



**Plate 8. Location of T02, ground surface.**

**8.5.3 Turbine T03 (Group A)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	6-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of soil exposure
Ground disturbance	Drainage furrows
Mature trees	None. Stands of planted trees in reserve to W and planted fenceline trees. Some felled timber in vicinity (no scars recorded)
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 9. Location of T03, view to NE.**



**Plate 10. Location of T03, view to W.**



**Plate 11. Location of T03, view to E.**



**Plate 12. Location of T03, view to SE.**

## 8.5.4 Turbine T04 (Group A)

Assessment	
Date of inspection	6-06-2016
Landform	Low lying, open plains with silty clay soil. Sandy rise to north of proposed turbine location
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low) with better visibility in areas of ground disturbance
Surface exposure	Pockets of soil exposure along drainage line to east and base of trees
Ground disturbance	Drainage lines, tree throws, animal disturbance
Mature trees	None
Cultural heritage recorded	Aboriginal surface artefact distribution on eastern side of sandy rise to north of location of T04. <del>(See Figure 3).</del> 39 artefacts recorded, predominantly of silcrete, with struck flakes, cores, scrapers and utilised flakes. The artefacts were recorded on the eastern side of a low sandy rise (source bordering dune) which curves along the north side of low lying former swamplands. The Aboriginal place probably continues eastwards through the adjacent woodland reserve. Artefacts were found in pockets of surface exposure along drainage line to east, at base of trees and in pockets of animal disturbance <del>(See Figure 11).</del>
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Aboriginal artefacts probably extend across the sandy rise to east and west of the exposed artefacts. Artefacts may occur in subsurface contexts within the sandy rise. The proposed location for T04 lies on lower lying ground (former swamplands) which are not considered to be sensitive
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	Sandy rise to north of T04 location is sensitive for Aboriginal artefacts. Proposed T04 location itself will be on lower lying ground to south of the rise (former swamplands), which is not considered to be sensitive
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	Aboriginal artefacts are located on the sandy rise between the proposed locations of T04 and T05. The proposed turbines themselves lie on lower lying clay flats and will not impact on the sensitive landform.  The access track and cable alignment between T04 and T05 should avoid any impact to the sandy rise landform.

**Photos**



**Plate 13. Aboriginal artefact distribution on rise to N of T04, looking SW.**



**Plate 14. Aboriginal artefact distribution with flagged artefacts, looking S.**



**Plate 15. Silcrete microblade core.**



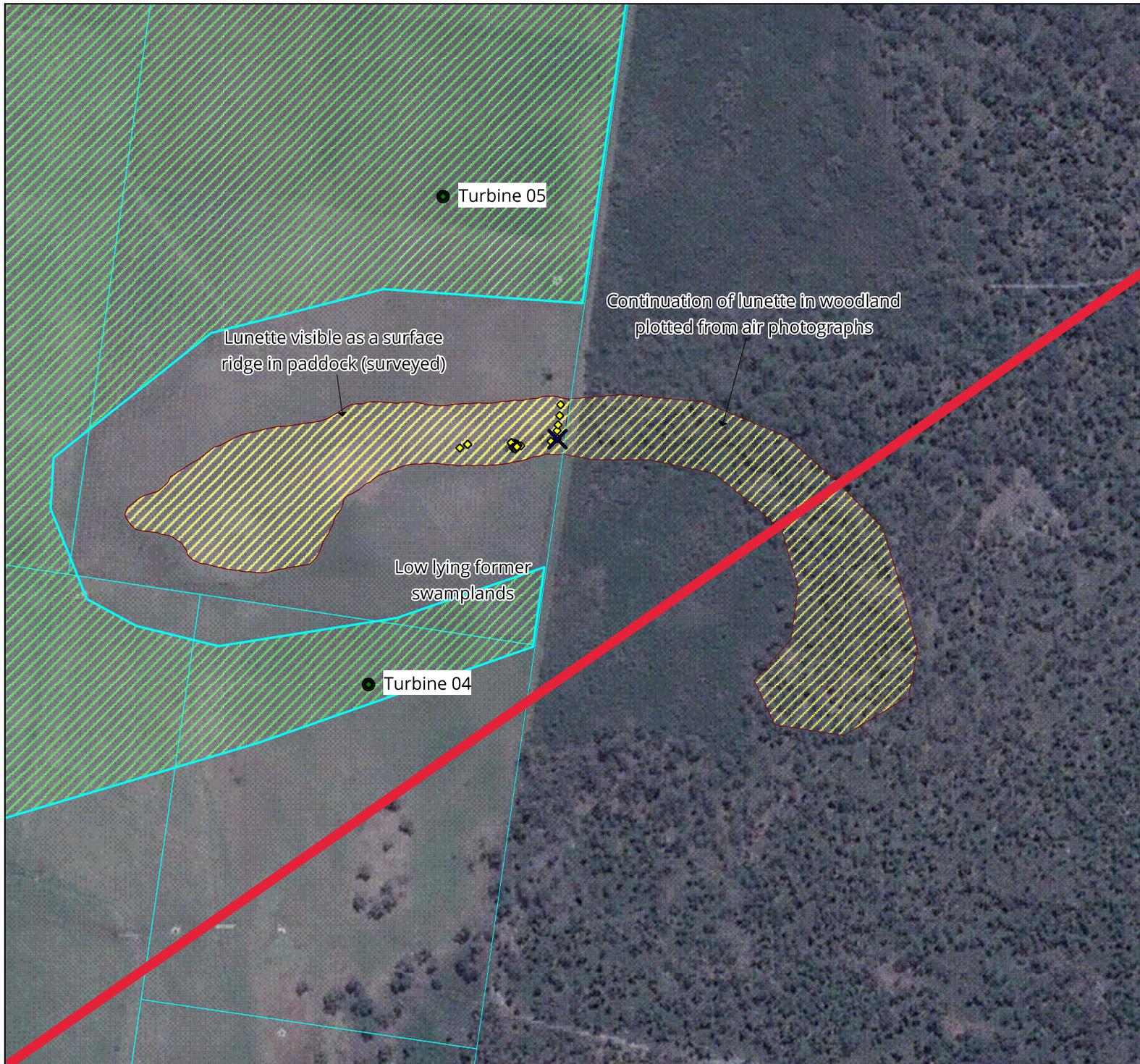
**Plate 16. Silcrete struck flakes.**



**Plate 17. Sandy rise, looking E. T04 located on lower lying ground at far right.**



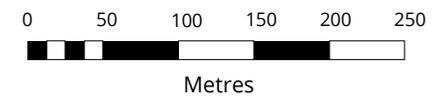
**Plate 18. Artefact (flagged) in loose sand on rise, disturbed by animal burrow.**



**Legend**

-  Aboriginal surface artefacts
-  Extent of Aboriginal place
-  Hedley AS1 VAHR 8220-0171 Primary Coordinate Point
-  Proposed turbine locations
-  CHMP Activity Area

**Figure 8**  
**Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171)**  
**recorded to north of T04**

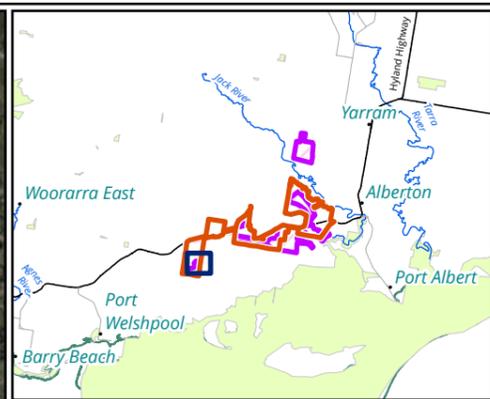
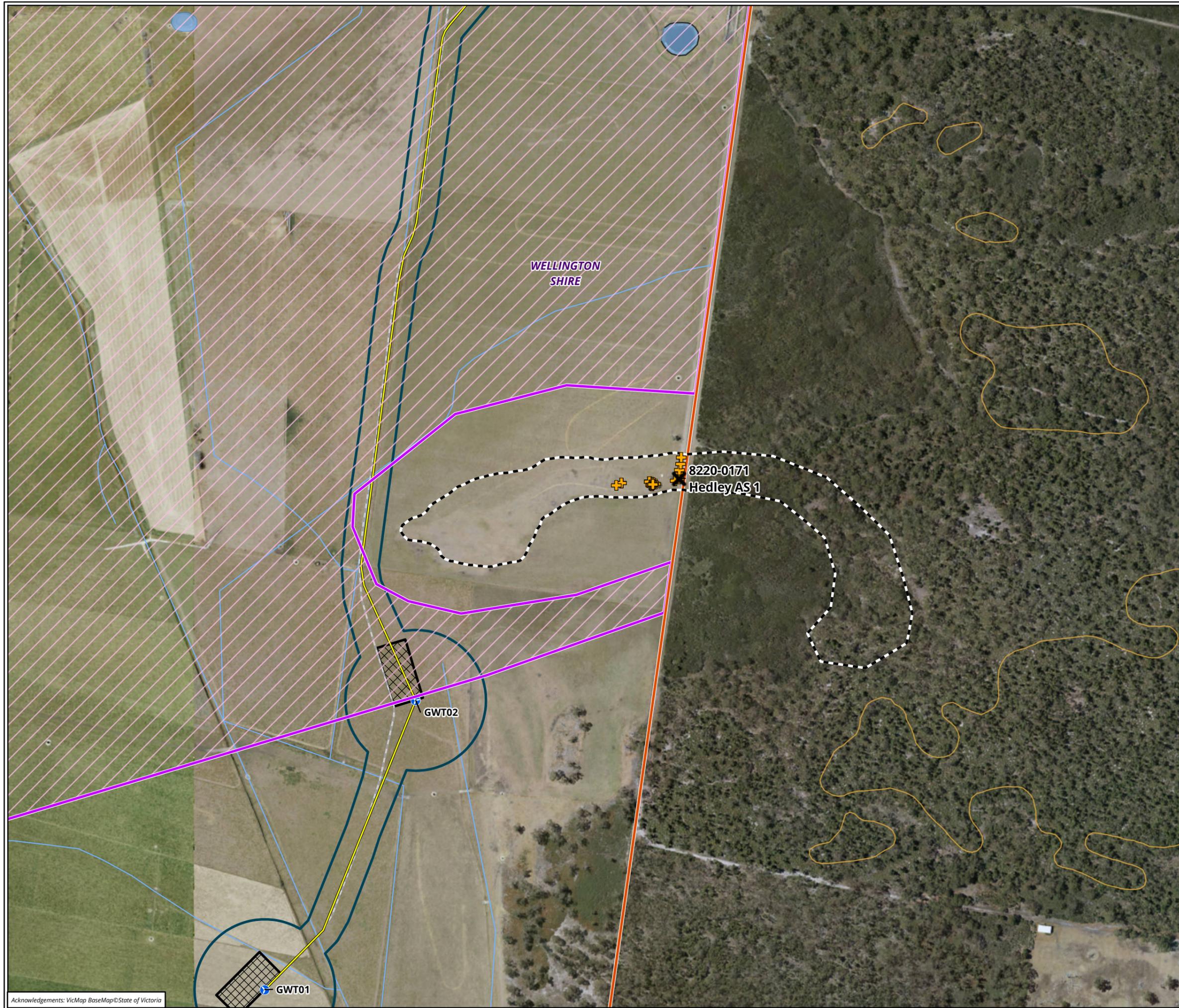


Scale : 1:5,000 @ A4  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Ballarat, Melbourne, Newcastle,  
 Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter No: 21624  
 Date: 14 Aug 2017  
 Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
 Location: 21624/Mapping/Figure 3.wor



- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - ✕ Primary Grid Coordinate (PGC)
  - Place extent
  - + Surface artefact
- Topography**
- Contour 10m interval
- Hydrology**
- ~ Drain/Channel
  - ◐ Lake/Dam
- Windfarm Design**
- ⊙ Proposed wind turbine
  - Electrical cable route
  - Access track
  - Crane pad
  - Application footprint

**Map 7 Extent of VAHR  
8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)**

0 50 100 150 200 250  
Metres  
Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 36783, CHMP: 15167,  
Date: 14 September 2022,  
Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
Layout: 36783\_M7\_HedleyAS1\_Extent  
Project: P:\36700s\36783\Mapping\  
36783\_GelliondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx

**8.5.5 Turbine T05 (Group A)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	6-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture, with recently sown grass
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 35% (moderate)
Surface exposure	Good exposure along furrows
Ground disturbance	Cultivation
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None (see description under T04 of Aboriginal artefact distribution on sandy rise between T04 and T05)
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	Sandy rise to south of T05 location is sensitive for Aboriginal artefacts. Proposed T05 location to the north is not sensitive.
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	As T04: Aboriginal artefacts are located on the sandy rise between the proposed locations of T04 and T05. The access track and cable alignment between T04 and T05 should avoid any impact to the sandy rise landform.

**Photos**



**Plate 19. Location of T05, view to SW.**



**Plate 20. Location of T05, view to N.**



**Plate 21. Location of T05, view to NE.**



**Plate 22. Location of T05, ground surface.**

**8.5.6 Turbine T06 (Group A)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	6-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 10% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	None
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 23. Location of T06, view to NW.**



**Plate 24. Location of T06, view to NE.**



**Plate 25. Location of T06, view to S.**



**Plate 26. Location of T06, view to W.**

**8.5.7 Turbine T07 (Group A)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	6-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 2% - 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure along fenceline
Ground disturbance	None
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 27. Location of T07, view to SW.**



**Plate 28. Location of T07, view to SW.**



**Plate 29. Location of T07, view to NW.**



**Plate 30. Location of T07, view to E.**

**8.5.8 Turbine T08 (Group B)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	None
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	The Heritage Register and Heritage Inventory site Gelliondale Briquelette Plant (H1058/ H8220-0008/ HO81) lies 40 metres to the north of the proposed turbine and crane pit. The historical site will not be impacted by the proposed turbine and crane pad.
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations.

**Photos**



**Plate 31. Location of T08, view to NE.**



**Plate 32. Location of T08, view to NW.**



**Plate 33. Location of T08, view to SW.**



**Plate 34. Location of T08, ground surface.**

**8.5.9 Turbine T09 (Group C)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Fencelines
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



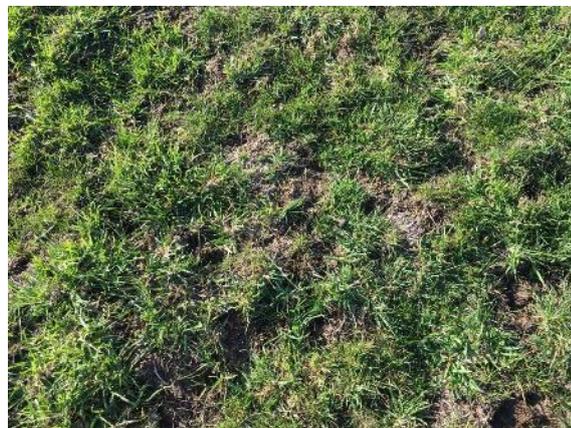
**Plate 35. Location of T09, view to E.**



**Plate 36. Location of T09, view to S.**



**Plate 37. Location of T09, view to NE.**



**Plate 38. Location of T09, ground surface.**

**8.5.10 Substation location (Group B)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Fencelines and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 39. Location of substation, view to NE.**



**Plate 40. Location of substation, view to NE.**



**Plate 41. Location of substation, view to NE.**



**Plate 42. Location of substation, ground surface.**

**8.5.11 Turbine T10 (Group B)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Stock tracks
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



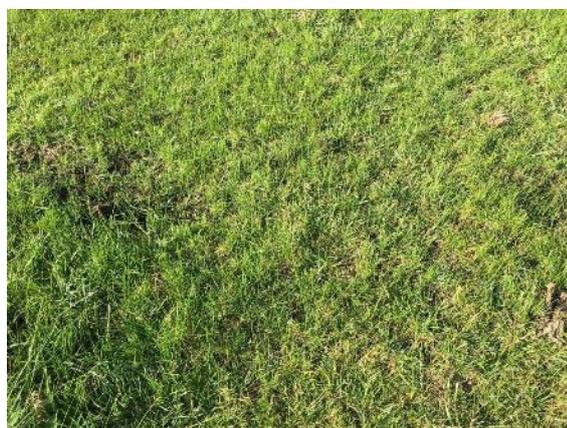
**Plate 43. Location of T10, view to SE.**



**Plate 44. Location of T10, view to NE.**



**Plate 45. Location of T10, view to NW.**



**Plate 46. Location of T10, ground surface.**

**8.5.12 Turbine T11 (Group B)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% - 10% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	None
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 47. Location of T08, view to NE.**



**Plate 48. Location of T08, view to NW.**



**Plate 49. Location of T08, view to SW.**



**Plate 50. Location of T08, ground surface.**

**8.5.13 Turbine T12 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	9-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with sandy rises
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 10% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Field ditches, stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	No cultural heritage recorded within the project footprint. Low Density Artefact Distribution (LDAD) consisting of 2 surface artefacts recorded adjacent to farm track from highway, 0.7 km to west of T12 location. No impact will be caused by the proposed construction (See Figure 14).
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Turbine location itself is of low sensitivity.
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	Sandy rise located between proposed locations of T12 and T13. Sandy rise will not be impacted by the locations for T12 and T13, which lie at more than 200 metres from this landform (See Figure 13).
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	Access track and electrical layout should avoid crossing the sandy rise which lies between the locations of T12 and T13

**Photos**



**Plate 51. Location of T12, view to SE.**



**Plate 52. Location of T12, view to W.**



**Plate 53. Location of T12, ground conditions.**



**Plate 54. Soil profile in field ditch to S of T12, looking E.**



**Plate 55. Sandy rise between T12 and T13, looking SE.**



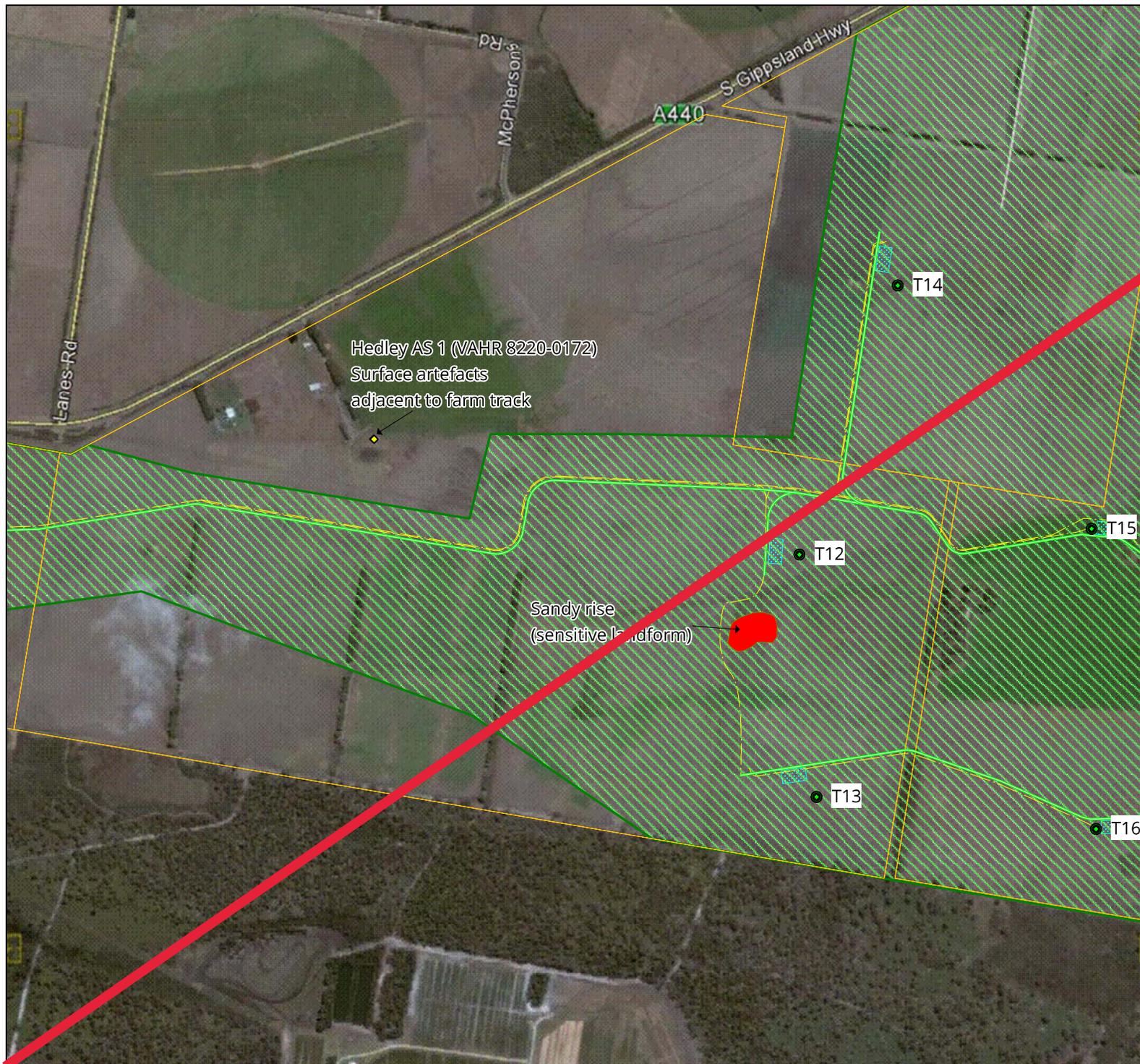
**Plate 56. Sandy rise between T12 and T13, looking E.**



**Plate 57. Silcrete flake recorded near farm track, 0.7 km to west of T12.**



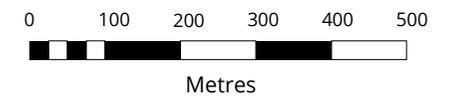
**Plate 58. Rose quartz flake recorded near farm track, 0.7 km west of T12.**



**Legend**

-  Proposed turbine location
-  Proposed underground cable
-  Proposed access track
-  Proposed crane pad
-  Surface artefacts Hedley LDAD 1 (VAHR 8220-0172)
-  Sandy rise (sensitive landform)
-  CHMP Activity Area

**Figure 9:  
Hedley LDAD 1  
(VAHR 8220-0172)  
and sensitive landform  
between T12 and T13**

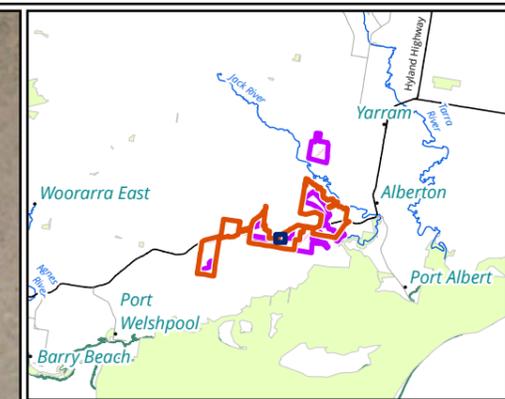
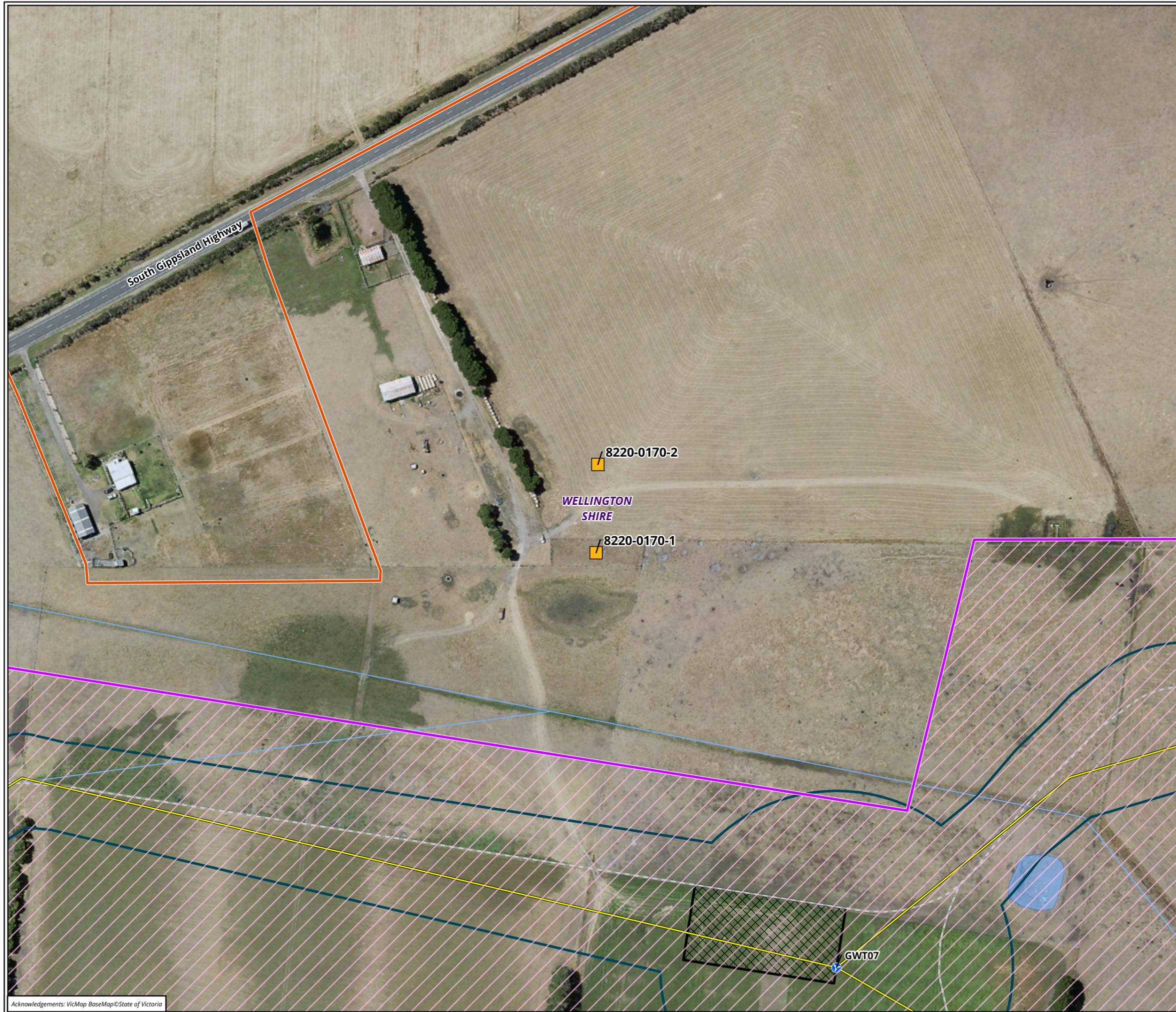


Scale : 1:10,000 @ A4  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



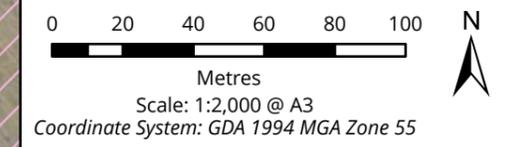
Ballarat, Melbourne, Newcastle,  
Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter No: 21624  
Date: 30 July 2017  
Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
Location: 21624/Mapping/Figure 15.wor



- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - Hedley LDAD 1
- Topography**
- Contour 10m interval
- Hydrology**
- ~ Drain/Channel
  - Lake/Dam
- Windfarm Design**
- ⊙ Proposed wind turbine
  - Electrical cable route
  - Access track
  - Crane pad
  - Application footprint

**Map 8 Extent of VAHR  
8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1)**



Matter: 36783, CHMP: 15167,  
Date: 14 September 2022,  
Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
Layout: 36783\_M8\_HedleyLDAD1\_Extent  
Project: P:\36700s\36783\Mapping\36783\_GellondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx

**8.5.14 Turbine T13 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating, open plains with silty clay soil
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% - 10% (low)
Surface exposure	Small pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	None
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	Sandy rise between T12 and T13 is sensitive landform
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	As T12: Access track and electrical layout should avoid crossing the sandy rise which lies between the locations of T12 and T13

**Photos**



**Plate 59. Location of T08, view to NE.**



**Plate 60. Location of T08, view to S.**



**Plate 61. Location of T12, view to W.**



**Plate 62. Location of T12, ground surface.**

**8.5.15 Turbine T14 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Flat open plains with light, loamy soil
Land use	Grazed pasture with newly sown grass
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 35% (moderate)
Surface exposure	Good visibility along furrows
Ground disturbance	Cultivation
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 63. Location of T14, view to SE.**



**Plate 64. Location of T14, view to SW.**



**Plate 65. Location of T14, view to N.**



**Plate 66. Location of T14, ground surface.**

**8.5.16 Turbine T15 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Low lying open plains adjacent to dam, with clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Pockets of visibility along stock tracks and fencelines
Ground disturbance	Dam construction and field drains
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 67. Location of T15, view to NE.**



**Plate 68. Location of T15, view to SE.**



**Plate 69. Location of T15, view to W.**



**Plate 70. Location of T15, ground surface.**

**8.5.17 Turbine T16 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	7-06-2016
Landform	Undulating open plains with silt clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Pockets of exposure
Ground disturbance	Stock tracks
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 71. Location of T16, view to NW.**



**Plate 72. Location of T16, view to SW.**



**Plate 73. Location of T17, view to SE.**



**Plate 74. Location of T16, ground surface.**

**8.5.18 Turbine T17 (Group E)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	9-06-2016
Landform	Undulating open plains with silt clay soils to NE of isolated hill
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Pockets of exposure on stock track, field entrances and trough
Ground disturbance	Cattle trough and fences
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	Isolated hill to NE is sensitive
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 75. Location of T17, view to SW.**



**Plate 76. Location of T17, view to SW.**



**Plate 77. Location of T17, view to NE.**



**Plate 78. Location of T17, ground surface.**

**8.5.19 Turbine T18 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Flat open plains with silt clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Pockets of exposure
Ground disturbance	Field drains
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 79. Location of T18, view to W.**



**Plate 80. Location of T18, view to S.**



**Plate 81. Location of T18, view to E.**



**Plate 82. Location of T18, ground surface.**

**8.5.20 Turbine T19 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	7-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with light sandy soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Animal burrows and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Animal burrows and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	Sandy rise adjacent to swamp margins to south
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 83. Location of T19, view to E.**



**Plate 84. Location of T19, view to SE.**



**Plate 85. Location of T19, view to SW.**



**Plate 86. Soil profile in wombat burrow near T19.**

**8.5.21 Turbine T20 (Group F)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 87. Location of T20, view to W.**



**Plate 88. Location of T20, view to NW.**



**Plate 89. Location of T20, view to E.**



**Plate 90. Location of T20, ground surface.**

**8.5.22 Turbine T21 (Group F)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% - 10%(low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 91. Location of T21, view to E.**



**Plate 92. Location of T21, view to N.**



**Plate 93. Location of T21, view to W.**



**Plate 94. Location of T21, ground surface.**

**8.5.23 Turbine T22 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	7-06-2016
Landform	Flat plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 95. Location of T22, view to NW.**



**Plate 96. Location of T22, view to SE.**



**Plate 97. Location of T22, view to SW.**



**Plate 98. Location of T22, ground surface.**

**8.5.24 Turbine T23 (Group F)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Flat plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture with newly sown grass
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 70% (high)
Surface exposure	Exposure of cultivated soil surface under newly sown grass
Ground disturbance	Cultivation
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 99. Location of T23, view to W.**



**Plate 100. Location of T23, view to E.**



**Plate 101. Location of T23, view to N.**



**Plate 102. Location of T23, ground surface.**

**8.5.25 Turbine T24 (Group E)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	9-06-2016
Landform	Low lying flat plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 15% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 103. Location of T24, view to W.**



**Plate 104. Location of T24, view to NW.**



**Plate 105. Location of T24, view to NW.**



**Plate 106. Location of T24, ground surface.**

**8.5.26 Turbine T25 (Group E)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	9-06-2016
Landform	Flat plains with silty clay soils, under recently sown grass
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 20% (moderate)
Surface exposure	Cultivation furrows
Ground disturbance	Cultivation
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 107. Location of T25, view to E.**



**Plate 108. Location of T25, view to SW.**



**Plate 109. Location of T25, view to NW.**



**Plate 110. Location of T25, ground surface.**

**8.5.27 Turbine T26 (Group E)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	9-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 20% (moderate)
Surface exposure	Cultivated surface
Ground disturbance	Cultivation
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 111. Location of T26, view to NE.**



**Plate 112. Location of T26, view to SW.**



**Plate 113. Location of T26, view to W.**



**Plate 114. Location of T25, ground surface.**

**8.5.28 Turbine T27 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	7-06-2016
Landform	Flat plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 10% (low)
Surface exposure	Occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



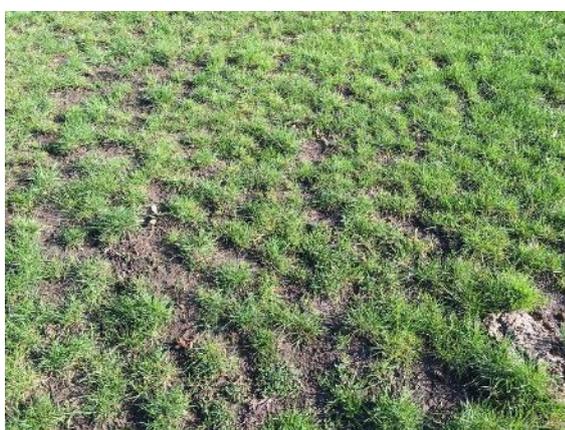
**Plate 115. Location of T27, view to S.**



**Plate 116. Location of T27, view to N.**



**Plate 117. Location of T27, view to W.**



**Plate 118. Location of T27, ground surface.**

**8.5.29 Turbine T28 (Group F)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 119. Location of T28, view to W.**



**Plate 120. Location of T28, view to S.**



**Plate 121. Location of T28, view to N.**



**Plate 122. Location of T28, ground surface.**

**8.5.30 Turbine T29 (Group E)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	9-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 123. Location of T29, view to SW.**



**Plate 124. Location of T29, view to SE.**



**Plate 125. Location of T29, view to NE.**



**Plate 126. Location of T29, ground surface.**

**8.5.31 Turbine T30 (Group F)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 127. Location of T30, view to W.**



**Plate 128. Location of T30, view to E.**



**Plate 129. Location of T30, view to N.**



**Plate 130. Location of T30, ground surface.**

**8.5.32 Turbine T31 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Low lying flat plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 10% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 131. Location of T31, view to SE.**



**Plate 132. Location of T31, view to SW.**



**Plate 133. Location of T31, view to NE.**



**Plate 134. Location of T31, ground surface.**

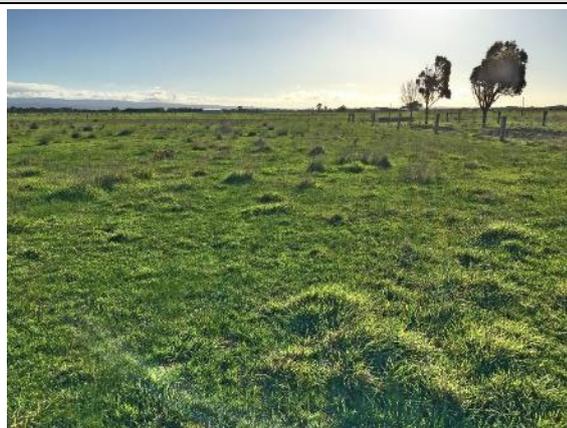
**8.5.33 Turbine T32 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	10-06-2016
Landform	Flat plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Fencelines and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Tree planting and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 135. Location of T32, view to SE.**



**Plate 136. Location of T32, view to NE.**



**Plate 137. Location of T32, view to W.**



**Plate 138. Location of T32, ground surface.**

**8.5.34 Turbine T33 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	7-06-2016
Landform	Undulating plains with silty clay soils
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Vehicle tracks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	None
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	No cultural heritage recommendations

**Photos**



**Plate 139. Location of T33, view to SW.**



**Plate 140. Location of T33, view to W.**



**Plate 141. Location of T33, view to E.**



**Plate 142. Location of T33, ground surface.**

**8.5.35 Turbine T34 (Group D)**

<b>Assessment</b>	
Date of inspection	7-06-2016
Landform	Alluvial terraces with silty clay soils, dissected by drainage lines
Land use	Grazed pasture
Ground surface visibility	Approximately 5% (low)
Surface exposure	Vehicle tracks and occasional pockets of surface exposure
Ground disturbance	Access road, drainage earthworks and stock disturbance
Mature trees	None.
Cultural heritage recorded	None
Sensitivity for undetected cultural heritage	Low sensitivity at proposed turbine location. Greater sensitivity along rise to south of proposed turbine location
Sensitive landforms in vicinity	Moderate sensitivity along alluvial rise to south of turbine location (See Figure 15).
Historical archaeology	None
Recommendations	Access track and cable alignment should avoid rise to south of proposed turbine location. Turbine location itself is not sensitive.

**Photos**



**Plate 143. View from rise to T34 location in background, view to N.**



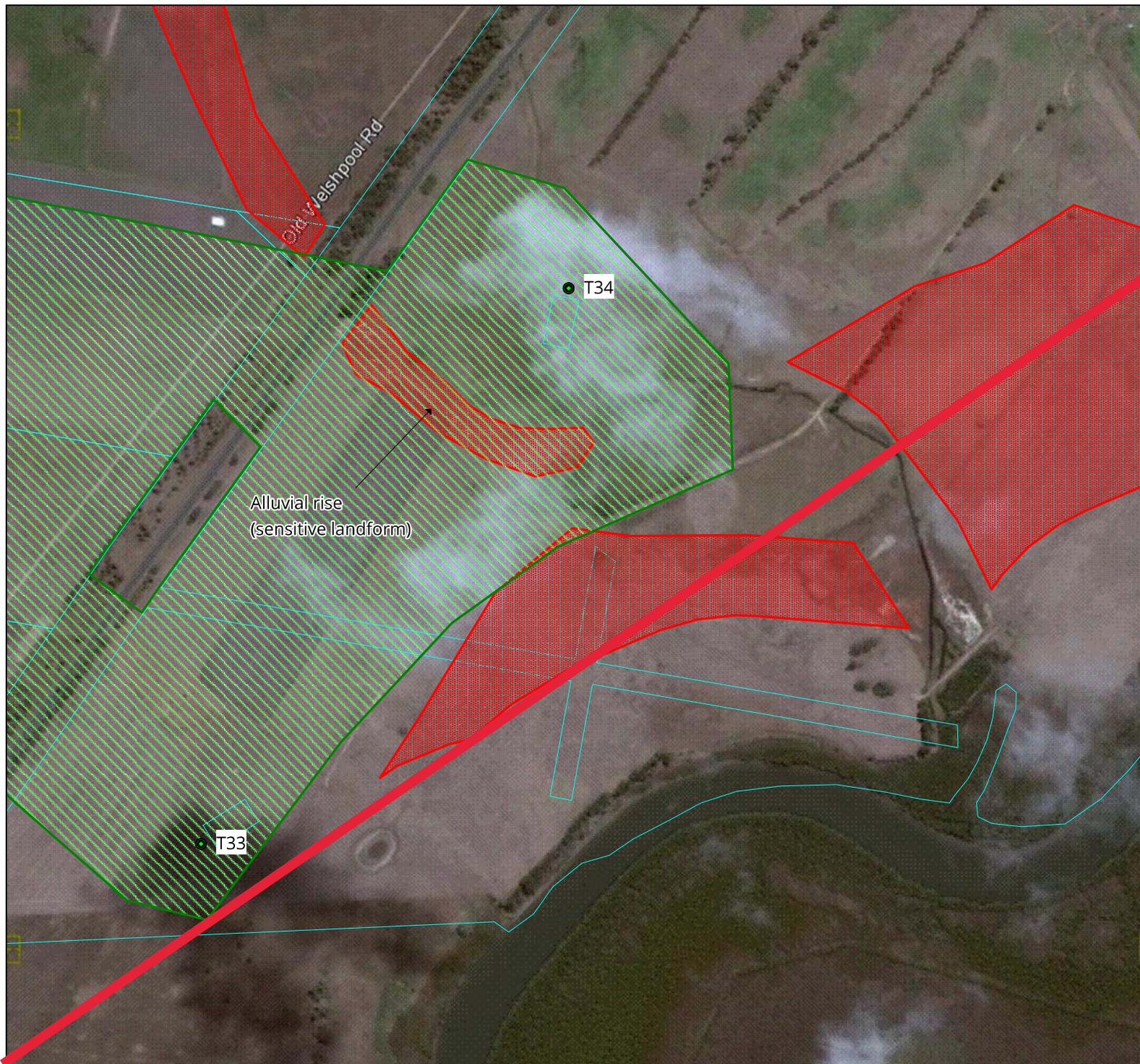
**Plate 144. Location of T34 on far side of stream, view to NE.**



**Plate 145. View from T34 location, view to SW.**



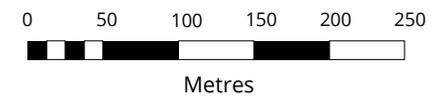
**Plate 146. Rise to S of T34 location, view to NW.**



**Legend**

-  Proposed turbine location
-  Proposed crane pad
-  Alluvial rise (sensitive landform)
-  CHMP Activity Area

**Figure 10:  
Sensitive landform  
to south of T34**

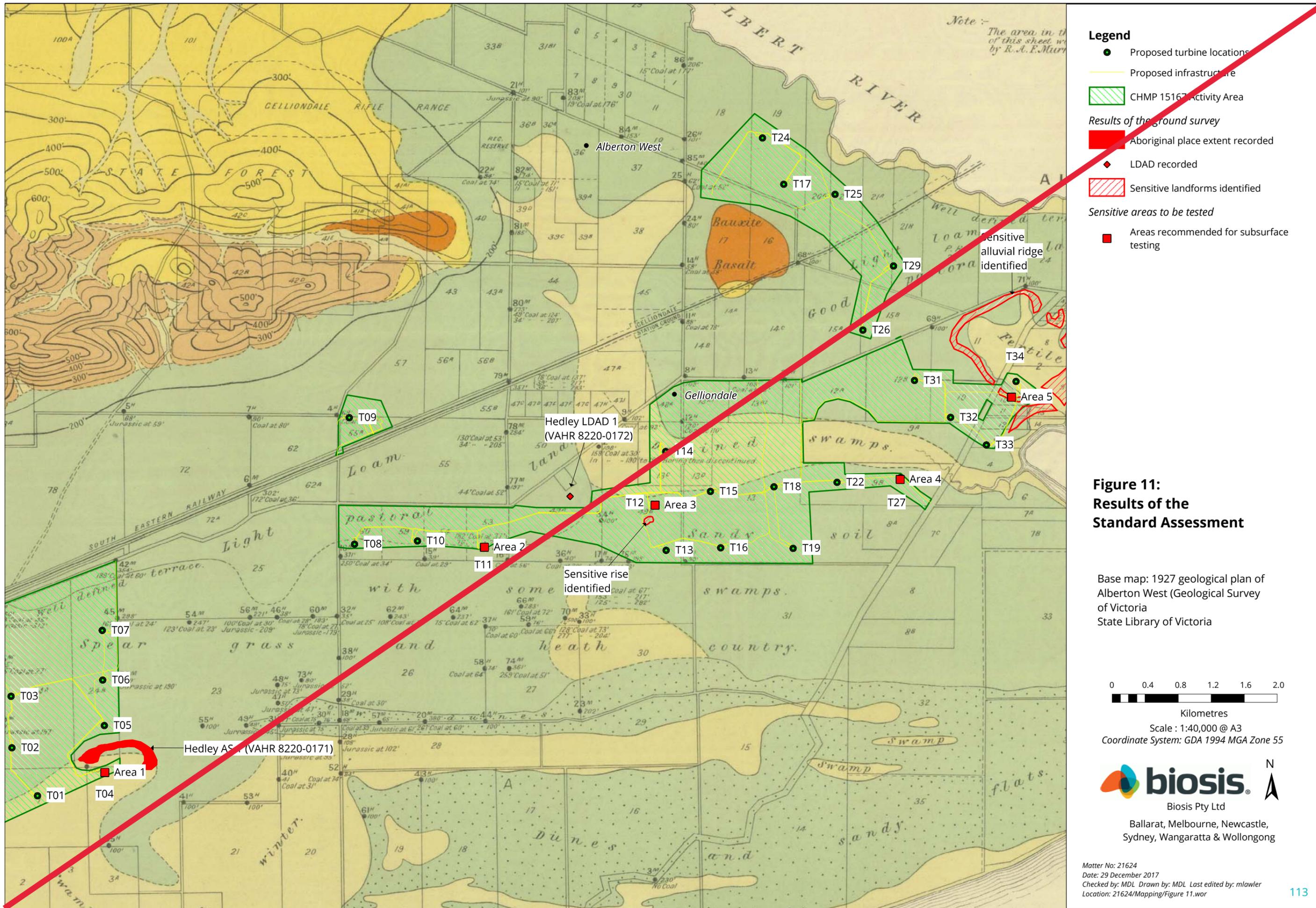


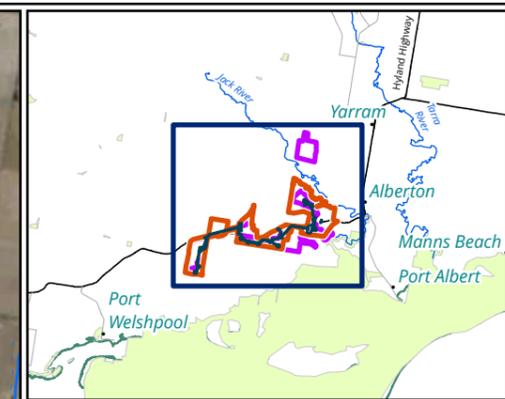
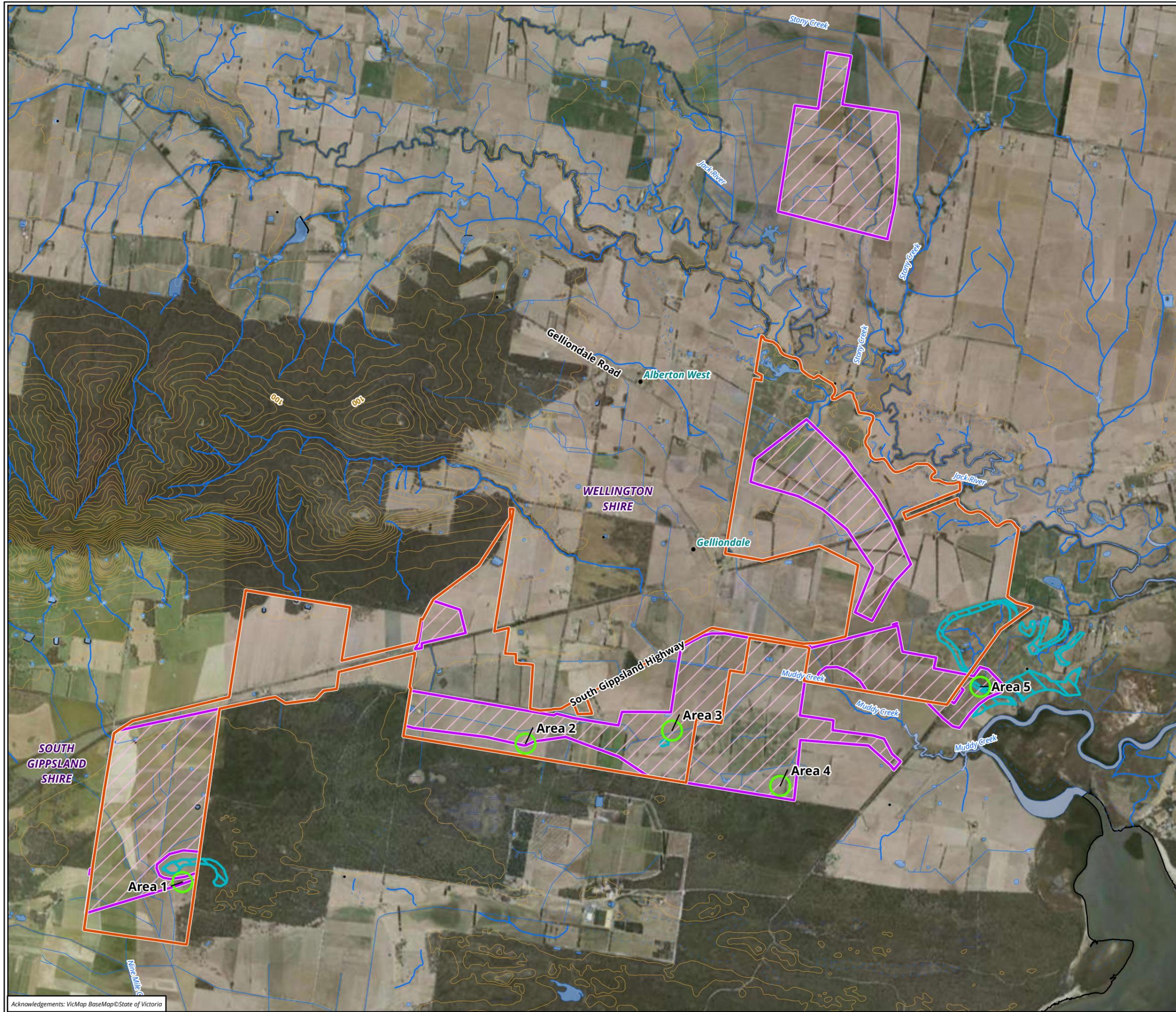
Scale : 1:5,000 @ A4  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Ballarat, Melbourne, Newcastle,  
Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

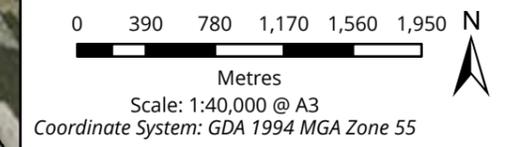
Matter No: 21624  
Date: 24 June 2016  
Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
Location: 21624/Mapping/Figure 3.wor





- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - Area of archaeological potential
  - Areas recommended for subsurface testing
- Topography**
- Contour 10m interval
- Hydrology**
- Connector through natural water (stream) areas
  - Drain/Channel
  - River or Creek
- Description**
- Area subject to inundation
  - Lake/Dam
  - Swamp
  - Watercourse area (natural double sided stream)

**Map 9 Results of the Standard Assessment**



**biosis**

Matter: 36783, CHMP: 15167,  
 Date: 18 October 2022,  
 Prepared for: KTW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: jshepherd  
 Layout: 36783\_M9\_Std\_Assessment  
 Project: P:\36700s\36783\Mapping\36783\_GelliondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx

## 8.6 Conclusions from the Standard Assessment

The results of the field survey have generally confirmed the results of the initial predictive modelling provided by the desktop and initial site inspection stages of the project.

The proposed turbines and their associated infrastructure are located principally within the open plains landforms. These plains can be broadly subdivided into low-lying open flat ground (largely reclaimed marshland); level plains and undulating plains (formerly Plains Grassland and woodland). In this region, Aboriginal places are most likely to be found along watercourses and on rises overlooking the wetlands. For this reason, the level, featureless plains, at a distance both from the major streams and rises, have been assessed as being of low sensitivity compared with the swamp margins, creeklines and hills.

Two landforms of greater sensitivity were identified during the survey: *sandy rises* and *alluvial terraces*. Sandy rises, which have developed as shallow source bordering dunes associated with some of the former wetland basins (probably incorporating extensive older barrier dune material), were noted in two areas to the south of the South Gippsland Highway, where the turbines of Groups A and D are located. At two locations, the sandy rises were assessed as being sensitive for Aboriginal cultural heritage. The first location lies to the north of the position of Turbine T04 and consists of a crescent-shaped dune bordering a lower lying former wetland. A distribution of 39 surface artefacts was recorded along part of the rise, where the surface has been disturbed by drainage works and around tree bases. The crescent-shaped dune (a lunette) has been registered as Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171). The turbine location itself lies in the lower part of the former wetland basin, and will not impact on the sandy rise (See **Figure 8**).

A second sandy rise was identified midway between the T12 and T13 turbine positions. No Aboriginal artefacts were recorded on the latter rise, but the landform has potential for artefacts. The two turbine positions to north and south of the rise (T12 and T13) lie in the lower lying reclaimed marshlands, and will not impact on the sandy rise (See **Figure 9**).

Ground surface visibility was generally poor (between 5% and 10%) at each of the proposed turbine locations and along the alignments of the proposed access track and cable infrastructure. Because there is some potential for undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present, it will be necessary to undertake a Complex Assessment by subsurface testing to assess this potential.

The testing for the Complex Assessment should be targeted at the proposed locations of five turbines which lie adjacent to areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity. These are:

- Area 1: Location of Turbine 01, lying to the south of the registered Aboriginal place Hedley AS 1.
- Area 2: Location of Turbine 11, lying to the north of former reclaimed wetlands.
- Area 3: Location of Turbine 12, lying to north of a small sandy rise between T12 and T13.
- Area 4: Location of Turbine 27, lying within 250 metres of a creekline.
- Area 5: Location of Turbine 34 (and cable and access tracks) on alluvial rise adjacent to lower lying wetland.

No additional Standard Assessment was carried out as part of the CHMP amendment. This determination not to undertake any further field investigation was made by the RAP's representative, Russell Mullet (RAP Manager, GLaWAC) during the project inception meeting held with the Sponsor and Heritage Advisor. The RAP understood that due to the updated activity layout, all sensitive landforms containing archaeological potential and previously recorded places will be avoided by the activity. The land containing these sensitive areas had either been avoided by the updated layout in the planning phase since the original CHMP was

approved, or else had been completely removed from the Activity Area due to the withdrawal of previous stakeholders and landowners from the project.

The conclusions of the Standard Assessment have not been altered as they relate to the former Activity Area. The additional parts of the Activity Area required for the updated layout (for example, encompassing lot boundaries, updates to cabling routes along South Gippsland Highway) have therefore not been subject to Standard Assessment. As a result, all fieldwork observations from the Standard Assessment have been maintained as they relate to the former activity layout within the approved CHMP (e.g. detailed assessments conducted at turbine locations- refer Section 8.5). The proposed ground disturbance impacts and construction methods for the activity remain consistent with those proposed within the approved CHMP. The changes to the activity and layout are detailed within sections 3 and 4 of this CHMP. Anticipated impacts to the land surface are also included within section 4.

## 9 Complex Assessment

### 9.1 Aims

The aims of the Complex Assessment are to:

- Investigate the areas of archaeological potential
- Identify and record any subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material
- Ascertain the nature and extent of any Aboriginal places.

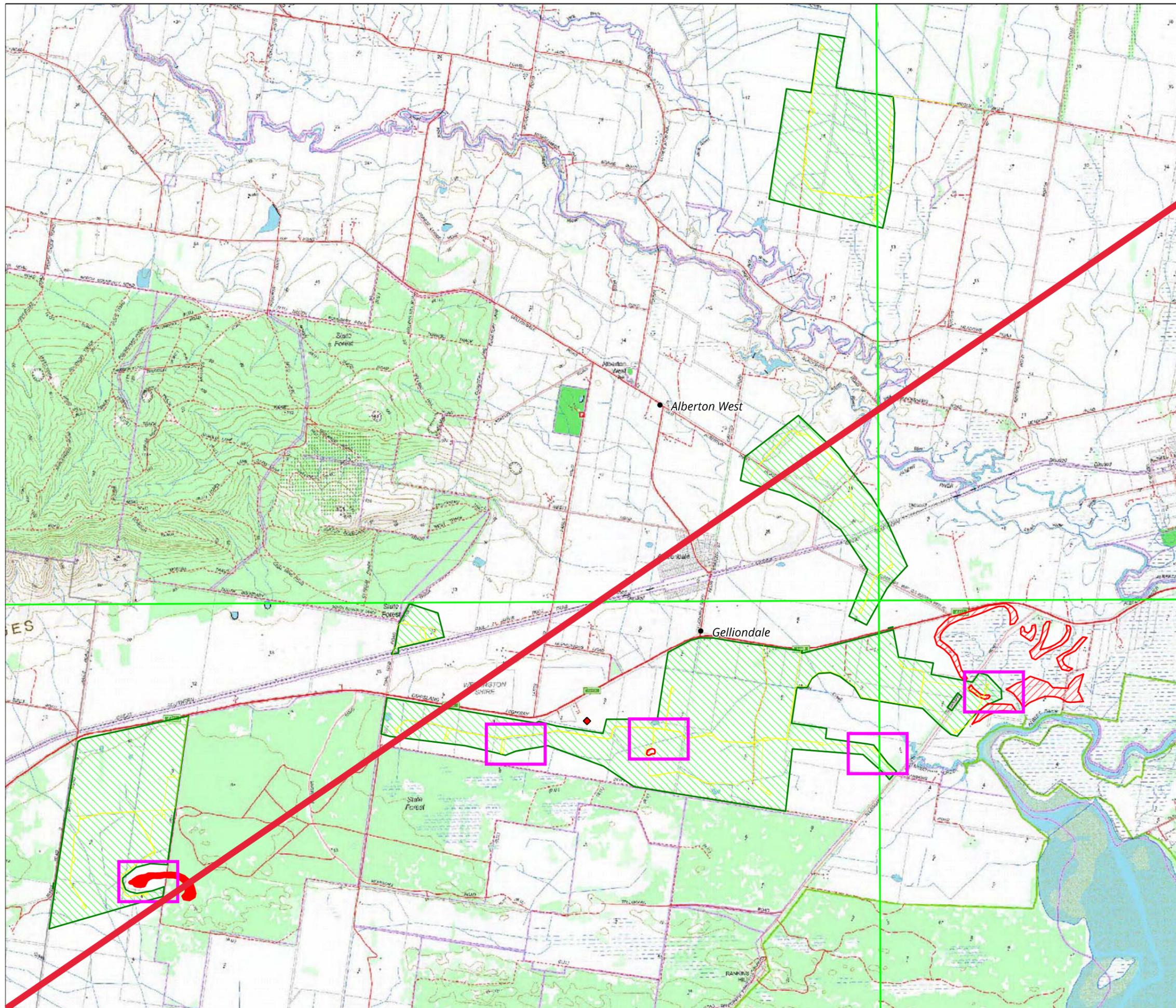
### 9.2 Methodology

The Complex Assessment was completed over the course of four days from 2 to 10 October 2107. The subsurface testing was supervised by the archaeologists Kym Oataway and Philip Liro (Biosis Pty Ltd) with the participation of Nicky Moffatt and Doug Harrison (GLaWAC).

The locations for testing were based on the results of the Desktop and Standard Assessments, and were discussed at a consultation meeting with the RAP on 15 August 2017. A total of five locations were selected for testing, each of which lies in the vicinity of sensitive landforms identified during the Standard Assessment. The five testing locations (described here as Area 1 to Area 5) lay within the footprints of proposed impacts by the turbines T04, T11, T12, T27 and T34. The testing undertaken is summarised in Table 10 Table 11. Figure 12 Map 10 provides an overview of the testing locations, which are shown in detail in Figures 12 to 17.

**Table 11 Summary of testing undertaken**

Excavation Area	Turbine proposed	Landform	Testing undertaken	Results
<b>Area 1</b>	T04	Reclaimed swampland to the south of the registered Aboriginal place Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171)	1m x 1m test pit (TP1) Four STPs (STP 01 to 04)	No cultural heritage detected
<b>Area 2</b>	T11	Low lying plain to the north of a slight sandy rise along the paddock margin	1m x 1m test pit (TP1) Five STPs (STP 05 to 09)	No cultural heritage detected
<b>Area 3</b>	T12	Low lying plain lying to north of a small sandy rise between T12 and T13	1m x 1m test pit (TP1) Four STPs (STP 10 to 13)	No cultural heritage detected
<b>Area 4</b>	T27	Floodplain lying lying within 250 metres of Muddy Creek.	1m x 1m test pit (TP1) Six STPs (STP 14 to 19)	No cultural heritage detected
<b>Area 5</b>	T34	Alluvial rise adjacent to lower lying wetland	1m x 1m test pit (TP1) Eleven STPs (STP 20 to 30)	No cultural heritage detected

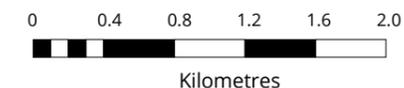


**Legend**

- Proposed turbine location
- Proposed infrastructure
- ▨ CHMP 15167 Activity Area
- Results of the ground survey**
- Aboriginal place extent recorded
- ◆ LDAD recorded
- ▨ Sensitive landforms identified
- Complex Assessment**
- ▭ Detailed maps of areas investigated in the Complex Assessment

**Figure 12:  
Results of the  
Complex Assessment  
(overview map)**

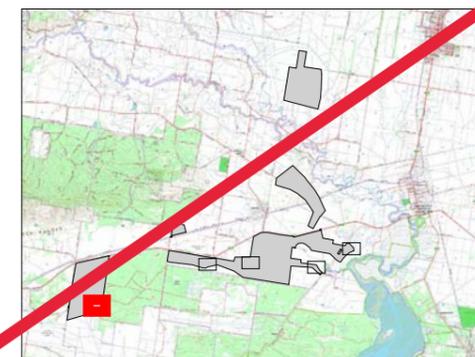
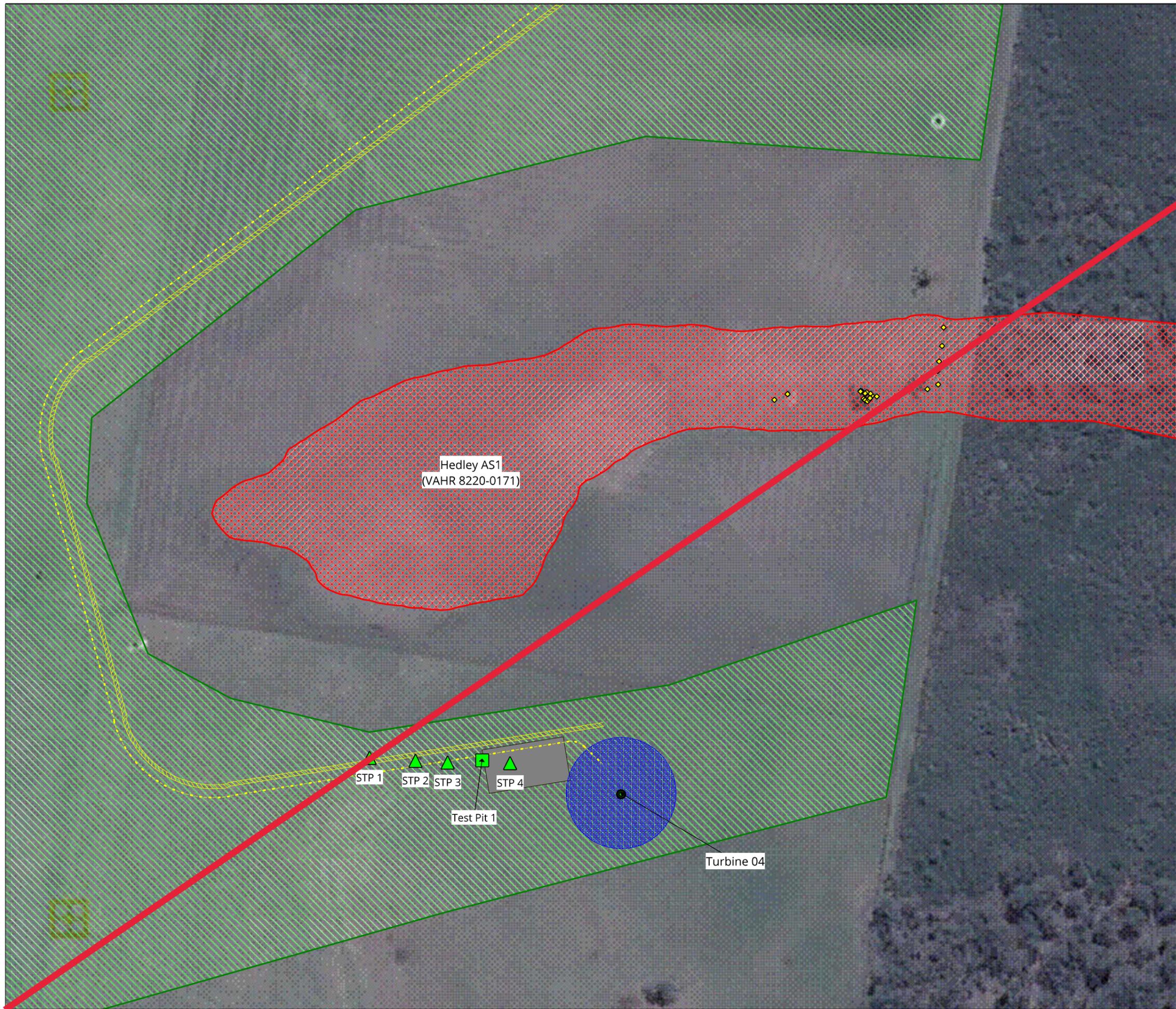
1:25,000 base maps:  
Yarram 8220-4-1  
Port Albert 8220-4-2  
Sunday Island 8220-4-3  
Gelliondale 8220-4-4



Scale : 1:40,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



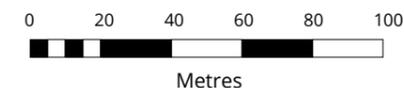
Matter No: 21624  
Date: 29 December 2017  
Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
Location: 21624/Mapping/Figure 12.wor



**Legend**

-  CHMP 15167 Activity Area
-  Surface artefact
-  VAHR 8220-0171 place extent
- Proposed development**
-  Turbine centre
-  Turbine diameter
-  Cable trench
-  Access track
-  Crane pads
- Complex Assessment**
-  Test Pit (no artefacts recorded)
-  Shovel test pit (no artefacts recorded)

**Figure 13:  
Results of the  
Complex Assessment  
Area 1**

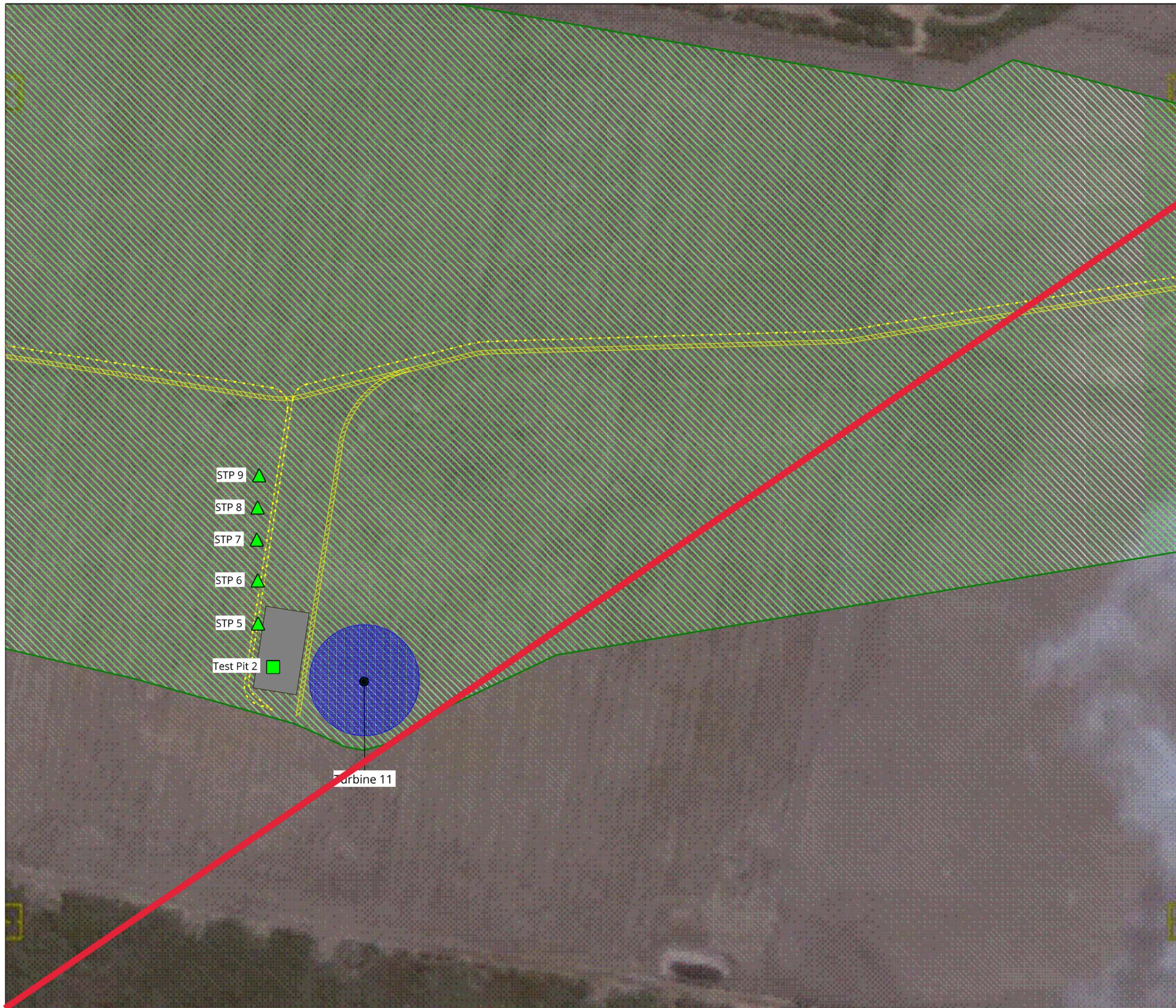


Scale : 1:2,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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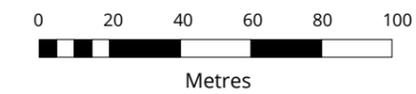
Matter No: 21624  
Date: 6 September 2017  
Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
Location: 21624/Mapping/Proposed CHMP.wor



**Legend**

-  CHMP 15167 Activity Area
- Proposed development**
-  Turbine centre
-  Turbine diameter
-  Cable trench
-  Access track
-  Crane pads
- Complex Assessment**
-  Test Pit (no artefacts recorded)
-  Shovel test pit (no artefacts recorded)

**Figure 14:**  
**Results of the**  
**Complex Assessment**  
**Area 2**

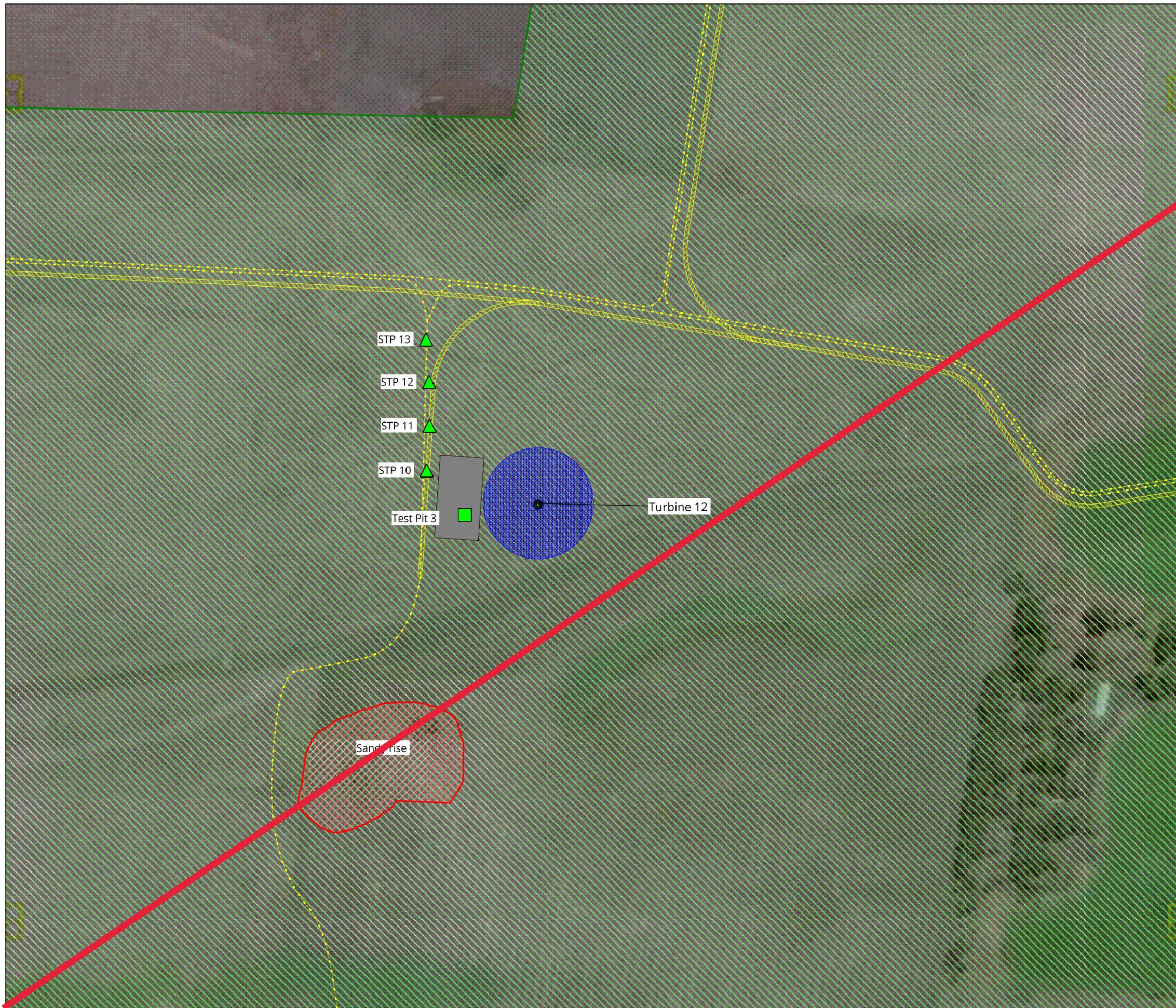


Scale : 1:2,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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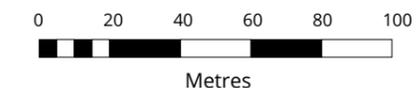
Matter No: 21624  
 Date: 29 December 2017  
 Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
 Location: 21624/Mapping/Figure 14.wor



**Legend**

-  CHMP 15167 Activity Area
- Proposed development**
-  Turbine centre
-  Turbine diameter
-  Cable trench
-  Access track
-  Crane pads
- Complex Assessment**
-  Test Pit (no artefacts recorded)
-  Shovel test pit (no artefacts recorded)
-  Sensitive landform

**Figure 15:  
Results of the  
Complex Assessment  
Area 3**

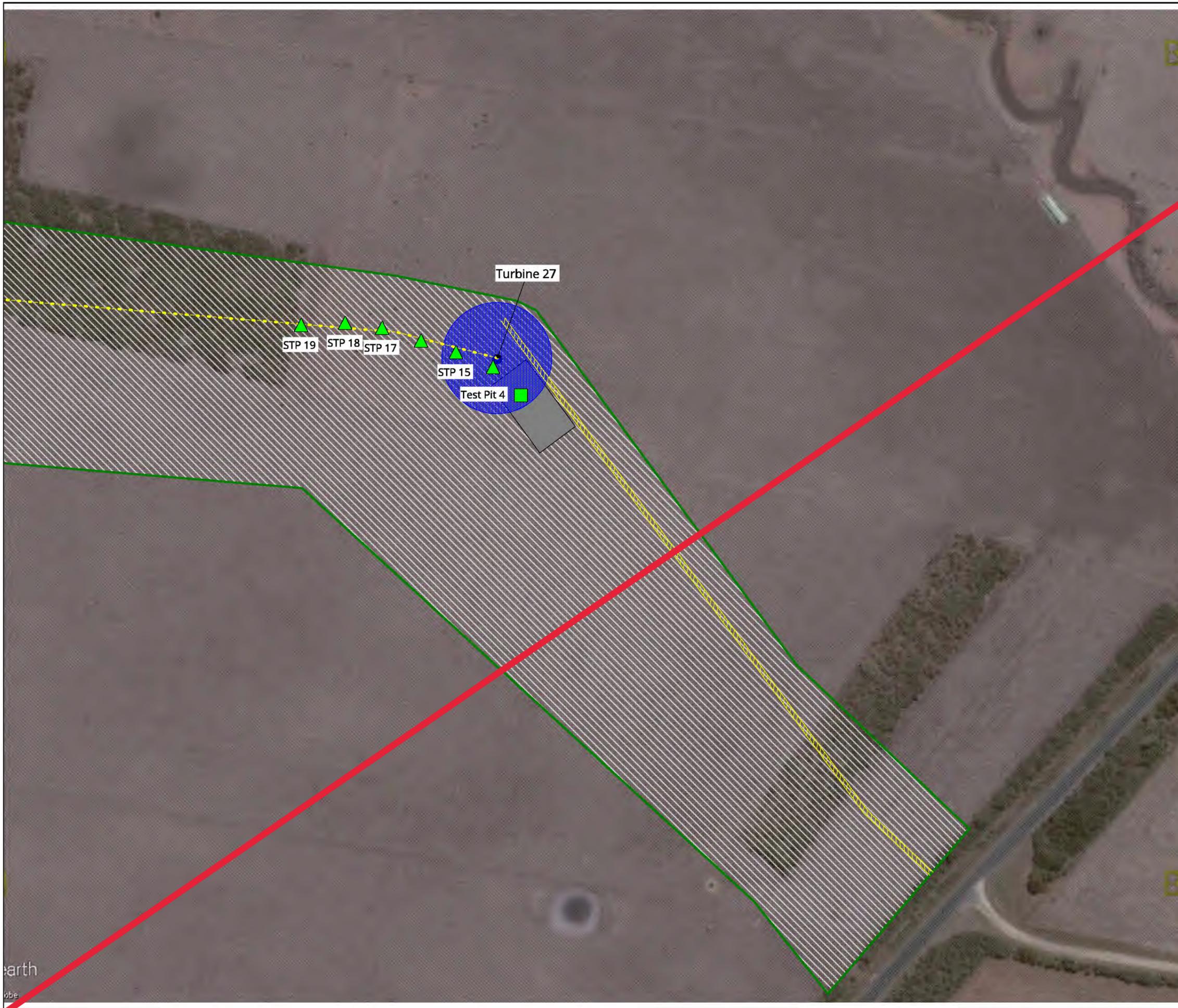


Scale : 1:2,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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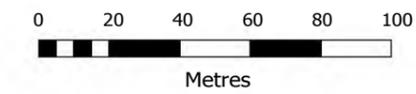
Matter No: 21624  
Date: 6 September 2017  
Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
Location: 21624/Mapping/Proposed CHMP.wor



**Legend**

-  CHMP 15167 Activity Area
- Proposed development**
-  Turbine centre
-  Turbine diameter
-  Cable trench
-  Access track
-  Crane pads
- Complex Assessment**
-  Test Pit (no artefacts recorded)
-  Shovel test pit (no artefacts recorded)

**Figure 16:  
Results of the  
Complex Assessment  
Area 4**

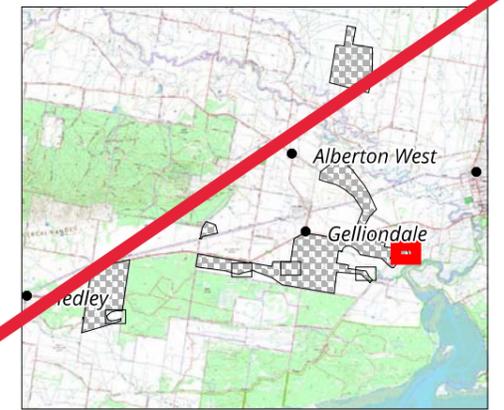
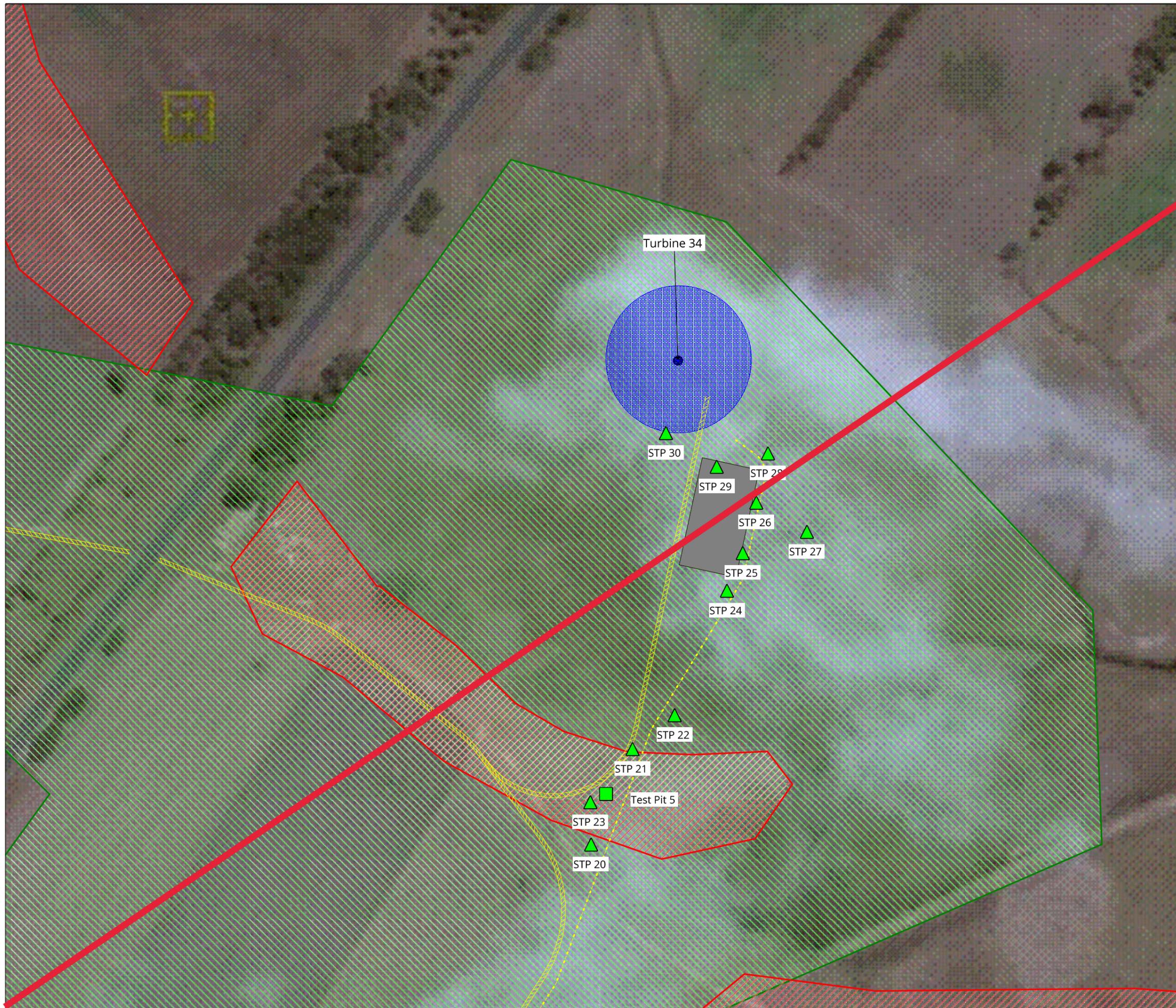


Scale : 1:2,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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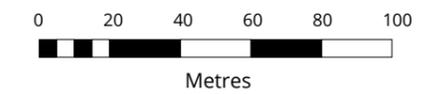
Matter No: 21624  
Date: 29 December 2017  
Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
Location: 21624/Mapping/Figure 14.wor



**Legend**

-  CHMP 15167 Activity Area
- Proposed development**
-  Turbine centre
-  Turbine diameter
-  Cable trench
-  Access track
-  Crane pads
- Complex Assessment**
-  Test Pit  
(no artefacts recorded)
-  Shovel test pit  
(no artefacts recorded)
-  Sensitive landform

**Figure 17:**  
**Results of the**  
**Complex Assessment**  
**Area 5**

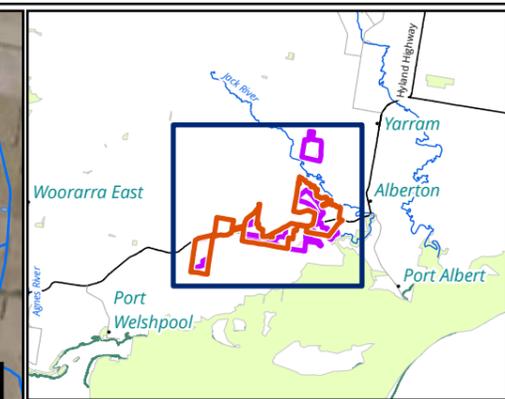
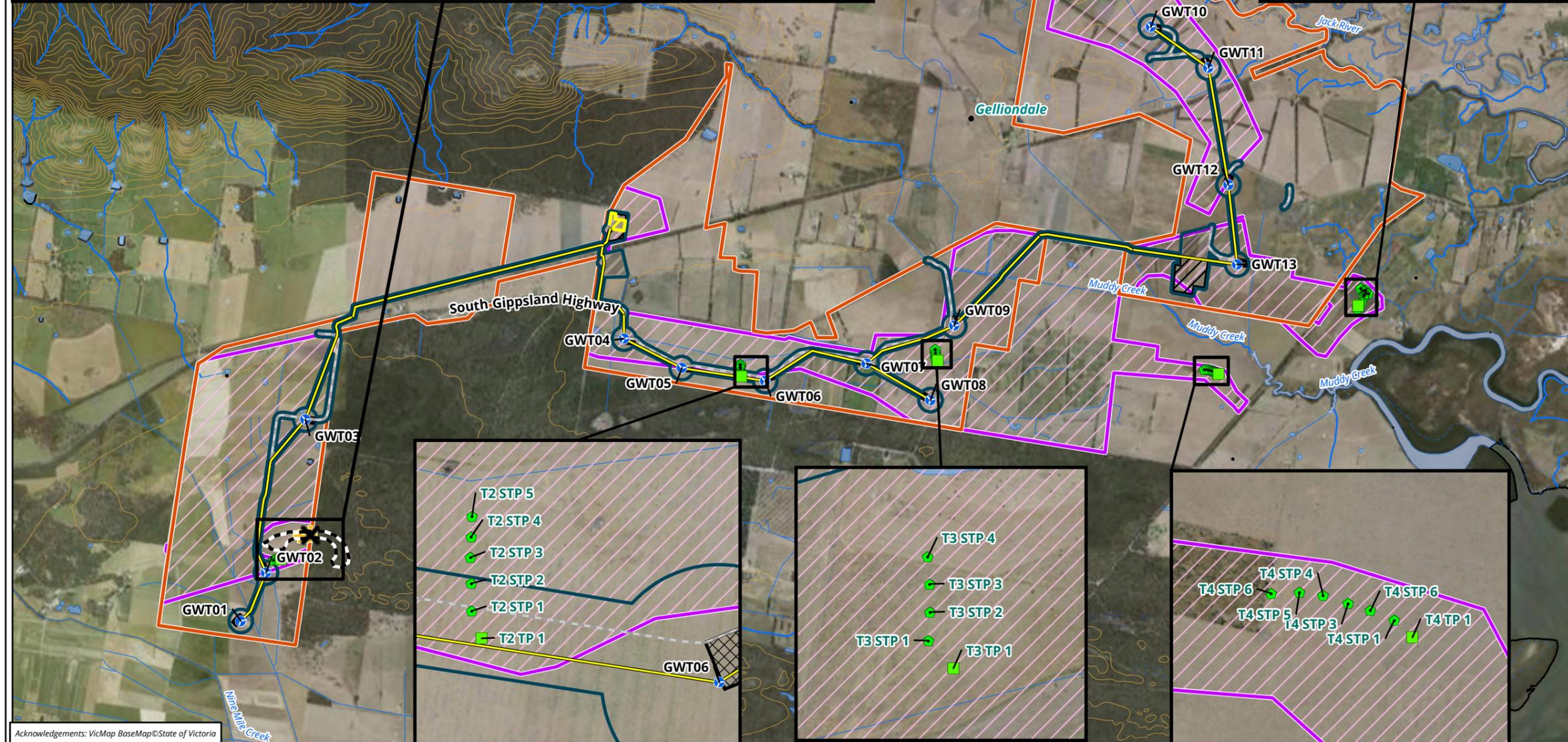
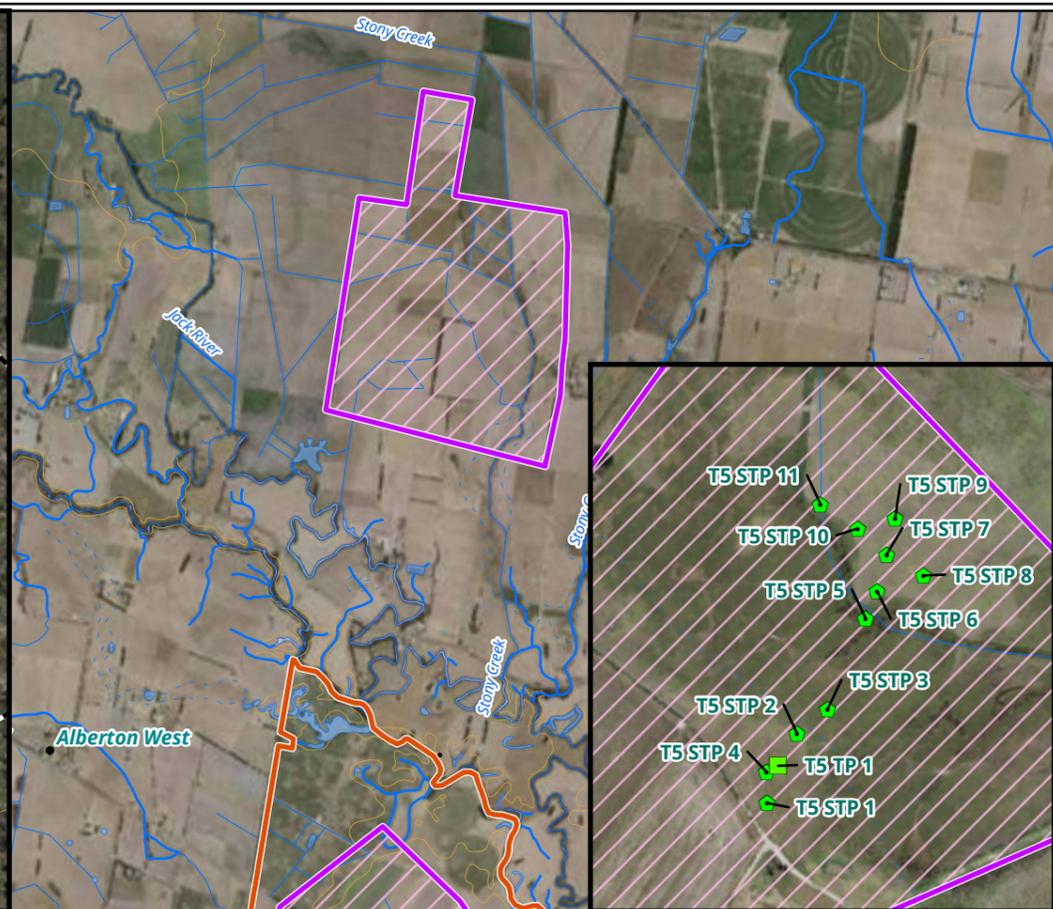
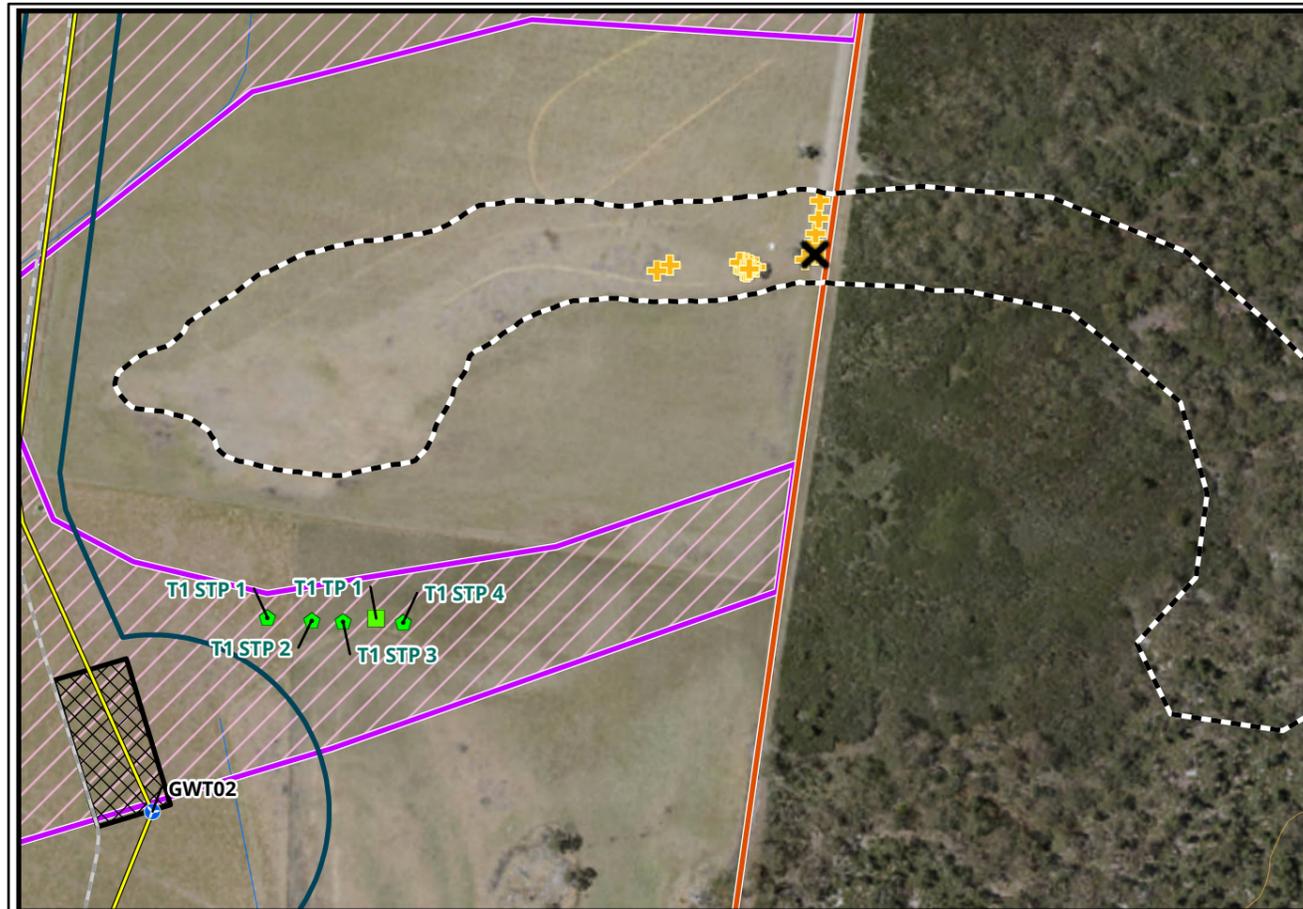


Scale : 1:2,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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 Date: 6 September 2017  
 Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
 Location: 21624/Mapping/Proposed CHMP.wor



- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - ✕ Primary Grid Coordinate (PGC)
  - Place extent
- Subsurface testing - no artefact**
- Test Pit
  - ◆ Shovel Test Pit
  - + Surface artefact
- Windfarm Design**
- Proposed wind turbine
  - Electrical cable route
  - Access track
  - Substation
  - Operations/Maintenance
  - Application footprint
  - Crane pad
  - Construction staging area
  - Battery/energy storage system

**Map 10 Results of the Complex Assessment**

0 400 800 1,200 1,600 2,000  
 Metres  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Acknowledgements: VicMap BaseMap © State of Victoria

Testing in these locations aimed to identify sensitive landform extents and the potential presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage in these landforms. The stratigraphy and general subsurface nature of the Activity Area was determined by controlled excavation of a 1 metre x 1 metre test pit at each turbine location. Each test pit was excavated manually with shovel and trowel in 100 millimetre spits. Each test pit was excavated until a sterile layer was reached and all of the excavated soil was screened through five millimetre hand sieves. A test pit log was recorded with stratigraphic details including soil colour (Munsell), pH and description (Appendix 6). Each test pit was spatially recorded using a Topcon GRS-1 DGPS and later post-processed to within one metre accuracy. Each test pit was backfilled at the completion of excavation.

Assessment of the identified areas of sensitivity was completed by excavation of a series of 0.5 metre x 0.5 metre shovel test pits at each excavation area. Each shovel test pit was excavated manually by shovel in 100 millimetre spits until a sterile soil horizon was reached. All of the excavated soil was screened through five millimetre hand sieves. A shovel test pit log was recorded with stratigraphic details including soil colour (Munsell), pH and soil descriptions (Appendix 6). Each shovel test pit was spatially recorded using a Topcon GRS-1 DGPS and post-processed to within one metre accuracy.

No obstacles were encountered during the Complex Assessment.

Following the completion of the subsurface testing, discussions were held with the Aboriginal representatives on the potential cultural heritage management requirements for the Activity Area.

No additional Complex Assessment was completed as part of this amendment as determined during consultation with the RAP (refer Section 6). This determination not to undertake any further field investigation was made by the RAP's representative, Russell Mullet (RAP Manager, GLaWAC) during the project inception meeting held with the Sponsor and Heritage Advisor. The RAP understood that due to the updated activity layout, all sensitive landforms containing archaeological potential and previously recorded places will be avoided by the activity. These results of the existing Complex Assessment assisted to inform proposed impacts for the updated activity layout. It was determined in agreement with the RAP that no sensitive areas would be impacted and therefore, there would be no benefit for undertaking Complex Assessment in adjusted infrastructure locations (e.g. turbines), because there are located over low relief landforms where Aboriginal cultural material is unlikely to be present. The field observations as they relate to the approved CHMP and activity are maintained within this section (e.g. test excavations at turbine locations; confirming stratigraphic profile of prevailing landforms in the Activity Area).

### 9.3 Results

The subsurface testing program consisted of five 1 x 1 metre test pits and 30 0.5 metre x 0.5 metre shovel test pits, excavated across five areas within the proposed footprints of Turbines T04, T11, T12, T27 and T34. These locations were selected because of their proximity to landforms which have been identified as having potential for undetected cultural heritage.

The soil profiles at each of the testing locations ranged from silty clays to sandy silts, with shallow sands overlying clays at Turbine 11 (Excavation Area 2). The range of soils generally followed the change in geomorphology across the Activity Area, with dark, moist clays in the reclaimed long-term swamps and lighter silts and sands on the margins of the former swamplands. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded during the Complex Assessment. The results have generally confirmed the conclusions of the Desktop and Standard Assessments, which had indicated that the development footprint lies within an expanse of former low-lying coastal wetlands and marshes fringed by sandy rises.

### 9.3.1 Controlled excavation - Test Pits

#### Turbine T04 (Group A): Area 1, Test Pit 01

Test Pit 1, in Area 1, was positioned near the proposed location for Turbine T04 in a low-lying drained former swampy plain. The sandy rise recorded as Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0171) lies 100 metres to the north of the testing location, outside the Activity Area. The location for Test Pit 1 lay within the proposed crane pad footprint, at the closest point to the recorded Aboriginal place. (See **Figure 14**). The paddock showed recent ploughing and stock trampling disturbances on the surface, with ground visibility of less than 10%.

The soil profile consisted of a very dark grey (75YR 3/1), damp, friable silty clay continuing to a depth of 150 millimetres, identified as a turbated A horizon. This overlay a black (7.5YR 2.5/1), moist, sticky clay (B horizon) with pockets of brownish mottling, which continued to a depth of 180 millimetres, where it became a firm black clay, identified as a sterile horizon. Due to the ploughing and stock trampling/grazing a clear distinction between A and B horizons was unclear with both likely being intermixed and inundated towards the surface by swampy waterlogging. No artefacts were recorded. (See Plate 147 and Plate 148).



**Plate 147 Area 1, Test Pit 1, facing S**



**Plate 148 Area 1, Test Pit 1 (T04), stratigraphic profile at NW corner**

#### Turbine T11 (Group B): Area 2, Test Pit 02

Test Pit 2, Area 2, was located near Turbine T11 in a low-lying, drained plain. This location lies to north of a slight sandy rise along the southern margins of the paddock, outside the Activity Area, which is an area of potential sensitivity. There were no significant landscape features at the excavation site. The paddock is vegetated with thick grass and has an undulating (stock trampled) surface. Ground visibility was very poor (< 5%). The test pit was positioned in the footprint of the proposed crane pad, to the west of the proposed turbine location. (See **Figure 15**)

The topsoil is a very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) fine silty sand which extends to a depth of 180 millimetres, where it overlies a brown (7.5YR 4/2) fine silty sand which continues to a depth of 210 millimetres. The sand horizons overlie a basal layer of firm, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) clay, which was identified as a sterile horizon. It extends to a depth of more than 270 millimetres, dipping to east. No artefacts were recorded. (See Plate 149 and Plate 150).



**Plate 149 Area 2, Test Pit 2, facing N**



**Plate 150 Area 2, Test Pit 2, stratigraphic profile, N face**

**Turbine T12 (Group D): Area 3, Test Pit 03**

Test Pit 3, Area 3 was located in a low-lying paddock 100 metres north-east of a sandy rise between the proposed locations of Turbine 11 and Turbine 12. The sandy rise will not be impacted by the proposed development. The test pit was positioned within the proposed footprint of the crane pad for Turbine 12, immediately to west of the proposed turbine site. (See **Figure 16**). The grass cover at this location is dense, with poor visibility (<5%).

The topsoil is a black (7.52.5/1) friable clay silt extending to 130 millimetres depth, where it overlies a firm, dry black, undulating clay, identified as a sterile horizon. The results of the testing indicate that the sandy rise landform does not extend as far as the proposed turbine location. No artefacts were recorded. (See Plate 151 and Plate 152).



**Plate 151 Area 3, Test Pit 3, facing N**



**Plate 152 Area 3, Test Pit 3, stratigraphic profile, N face**

### Turbine T19 (Group D), Area 4, Test Pit 04

Test Pit 4, Area 4, was located on the edge of the broad Muddy Creek floodplain, some 250 metres to the south-east of the present creek. The test pit was positioned within the proposed footprint of Turbine 27 and the adjacent crane pad. Ground visibility at this location was less than 5%. (See **Figure 17**). The soil profile is a black (7.5YR 2.5/1) friable clay silt with occasional sandstone pebbles which extends to 150 millimetres depth, where it overlies a firm black clay, identified as a sterile horizon. No artefacts were recorded. (See Plate 153 and Plate 154).



**Plate 153 Area 4, Test Pit 4, facing S**



**Plate 154 Area 4, Test Pit 4, stratigraphic profile, N face**

### Turbine T34 (Group D), Area 5, Test Pit 05

The proposed location for Turbine 34 lies in a low-lying riverine marsh which drains into the Albert River. The wetland basin is skirted to the south-west by an alluvial ridge (possibly a former levee or terrace) which rises some three metres above the wetland. It is proposed that the access tracks and cable alignments should cross the ridge to the south-east of the turbine location. Test Pit 5, Area 5, was positioned on the ridge formation at the position where it will be crossed by the cable and track alignments. A footpath and vehicle track presently follows the ridge, providing good visibility ((35%). The test pit was positioned in grassland on the edge of the path. (See **Figure 18**).

The topsoil is a black (7.5YR 2.5/1) friable clay silt with increasing clay content which extends to a depth of 130 millimetres, and overlies a very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moderately compacted clay. This became a compacted clay at a depth of 250 millimetres, which was identified as a sterile horizon. No artefacts were recorded. (See Plate 155 and Plate 156)



**Plate 155 Area 5, Test Pit 5, facing S**



**Plate 156 Area 5, Test Pit 5, stratigraphic profile, S face**

### 9.3.2 Shovel Test Pits

At the completion of the controlled excavation by test pits, testing was continued by a series of shovel test pits at each location. The objective of the shovel test pit program was to investigate each excavation area for potential cultural heritage. The shovel test pits were generally positioned along the proposed alignments of the cable trenches and access tracks, spaced at 25 metre intervals. At Area 5, where the alluvial rise to the south-east of the proposed location for Turbine 34 was identified as an area of sensitivity, the test pit was positioned on the rise and shovel test pits were excavated in groups along the proposed cable and track alignment leading to the turbine position. The numbers of shovel test pits excavated in each area varied, depending on the landform. The locations of the shovel test pits are shown in the detail plans of each excavation area (see **Figure 14** to **Figure 18**).

In general, the soil profiles in the shovel test pits reflected those of the test pits at those locations. Table 44 Table 17, Appendix 6, contains detailed logs of each shovel test pits.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was recorded in any of the shovel test pits.

## 9.4 Conclusions from the Complex Assessment

To substantiate the results of the Desktop and Standard Assessments, the Complex Assessment subsurface testing program was designed to test the extents of the sensitive landforms and previously identified Aboriginal places. The Complex Assessment involved the excavation of five 1x1 metre Test Pits and 30 0.5 x 0.5 metre shovel test pits. These were located within the proposed impact of the turbines and utility alignments.

The sensitive landforms were identified as *sandy rises* and *alluvial terraces*. Testing has shown that these landforms did not extend into the proposed impact footprint of the turbines in the Activity Area. Furthermore testing showed that the proposed impact has been localised to landforms identified as low-lying open flat ground (largely reclaimed marshland); level plains and undulating plains (formerly Plains Grassland and woodland). No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified in these landforms confirming the boundaries of sensitivity. The landscapes tested indicated that they have low sensitivity values as identified in the Standard Assessment.

Testing showed that Aboriginal places Hedley LDAD 1 (VAHR 8220-0171) and Hedley AS 1 (VAHR 8220-0172) did not extend into the Activity Area. Any Aboriginal cultural heritage material associated with these places is most likely to be localised to the sandy rise lunette landform. It can be considered that the drainages within the reclaimed marshland and level plains to the south of the sandy rise mark the extents of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage material associated with VAHR 8220-0171 and 8220-0172.

Subsurface testing has shown that the most sensitive landform units – creek margins, swamp margins, gentle slopes and isolated hills (as contained in *sandy rises* and *alluvial terraces*) either did not encroach on the Activity Area or did not yield any positive results for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded during the Complex Assessment. Furthermore, it is unlikely that unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage material will occur as the Activity Area is located in the reclaimed marshlands and level plains landforms, having little significant Aboriginal cultural heritage value. This was further confirmed by GLaWAC representatives during the course of testing. It is concluded that it is unlikely that any Aboriginal cultural heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

No additional Complex Assessment was carried out as part of the CHMP amendment. The conclusions of the Complex Assessment have not been altered as they relate to the former Activity Area. This determination not to undertake any further field investigation was made by the RAP's representative, Russell Mullet (RAP Manager, GLaWAC) during the project inception meeting held with the Sponsor and Heritage Advisor.

The sensitive landforms containing archaeological potential first identified by the original CHMP assessment have been thoroughly tested at the former turbine locations. This existing investigation has established the absence of Aboriginal cultural material on low relief landforms characterised by the undulating and open plains evident across the majority of the Activity Area. These areas were also noted by the RAP representative to be subject to long periods of inundation during wet seasons, such as were the conditions of the Activity Area at the time of this meeting with the RAP for the amendment.

Because the activity is avoiding impacts near to existing Aboriginal places, and also the sensitive areas which may contain further cultural materials, further Complex Assessment is not required for the updated activity layout. The land containing these sensitive areas had either been avoided by the updated layout in the planning phase since the original CHMP was approved, or else had been completely removed from the Activity Area due to the withdrawal of previous stakeholders and landowners from the project.

## 10 Details of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area

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~~No Aboriginal cultural heritage has been recorded within the Activity Area.~~

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

### 10.1 Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage

#### 10.1.1 Artefact Analysis

The Aboriginal places within the Activity Area relate to existing Aboriginal place recordings, identified prior to the undertaking of the approved CHMP 15167 (incorporated within the Standard Assessment section). As such no artefact analysis was undertaken as part of this CHMP amendment.

#### 10.1.2 Shell analysis

No suitable shell material for analysis was identified during the CHMP.

#### 10.1.3 Faunal analysis

No suitable faunal remains for analysis were identified during the CHMP.

#### 10.1.4 Radiometric dating

No suitable features or archaeological deposits were identified during the CHMP.

#### 10.1.5 Statistical analysis

The current CHMP recorded no new cultural heritage materials. As such no statistical analysis can be undertaken for the Activity Area. Further details of the known Aboriginal place contents are provided below as they relate to Aboriginal place VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1).

#### 10.1.6 Site formation process

Within the Activity Area, two Aboriginal places were identified as part of the former CHMP assessment. Following preliminary survey, the places were excluded from the former CHMP Activity Area as no works would be located in these areas. The current Activity Area reflects the total application area (boundary of all landholdings) where works will take place and therefore includes both VAHR 8220-0171 and VAHR 8220-0170.

VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) is a surface artefact scatter consisting of 39 artefacts located over a crescent-shaped shallow dune formation (lunette). The place is situated in a grazed pastoral farmland which has been largely cleared of vegetation. Only the western part of the lunette (sandy rise) feature is located within the Activity Area however the former CHMP identified the continuation of the lunette to the east, into the area of dense woodland. The place is an example of temporary use of discrete landforms in the region and situated above the poor draining plains and swampy areas. The second place, VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1) comprises two isolated artefact occurrences found near a farm access track near the South Gippsland Highway. The place can be considered an opportunistic find of previously discarded flaking materials left behind in the broader landscape. Isolated artefact occurrences may have become displaced from former land surfaces and areas of past occupation, become exposed through land use activities and other natural erosive practices.

## 10.2 RAP information about Aboriginal cultural heritage

The RAP holds no additional information relating to the Aboriginal places within the Activity Area.

## 10.3 Results of the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage

A gazetteer of all Aboriginal places identified in this CHMP can be found in Appendix 8. These places are shown on Map 11.

The scientific assessment for Aboriginal place is based on the descriptions in Appendix 5.

## 10.4 VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)

### 10.4.1 Extent

The Aboriginal place is located on a sandy lunette, comprising a medium density artefact scatter. The scatter extends along the north side of a lower-lying former wetland. Surface artefacts were found along a north-south fence line and ditch which divides the lunette. Artefacts were also found in pockets of disturbance to the lunette surface. The west side of the lunette was examined by ground survey as part of a preliminary site inspection before commencement of CHMP 15167. The eastern portion has been defined by air photo mapping. The east side of the lunette lies within the Gelliondale State Forest. The place extent is the extent of the lunette landform as recorded onsite and by aerial mapping described above. No changes to the extent were proposed as part of this amendment.

The cadastral details for this place are detailed in Table 12. The extent of this place is shown on Map 7.

**Table 12 VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) cadastral information**

<b>Lot/Plan</b>	Allotment 24B, Section A, Parish of Alberton West
<b>Coordinates</b>	E 459690 N 5721938

### 10.4.2 Nature

The place lies in the Gippsland coastal area, on an open, level plain lying between the Strzelecki Ranges and the coastal marshes. The place lies in grazed pastoral farmland, which has largely been cleared, on the south side of the South Gippsland Highway. It occupies a distinct crescent-shaped sandy ridge along the north side of a low-lying former wetland. Site photography (Photograph 1 to Photograph 3) and artefact samples are presented following based on the initial recording, prior to CHMP 15167 (Photograph 4 to Photograph 9). Because the place will not be harmed by the activity, no further assessment was required of the location. CHMP 15167 identified and logged 39 artefacts all made of silcrete except for a single crystal quartz piece. Artefact forms were primarily flakes and angular fragments, however formal tools include two scrapers and a manuport, with a proximal blade also recorded. The range of artefact forms and primary raw material type used indicates repeat materials reduction practices occurred across the landform.



**Photograph 1** VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1), view from lunette along ditch and fenceline with artefact locations flagged, looking south



**Photograph 2** VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1), view from lunette crest (facing south-east)



**Photograph 3 VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1), view from west end of lunette crest looking east**



Photograph 4 Artefact sample (1) from ACHRIS place record



Photograph 5 Artefact sample (2) from ACHRIS place record



Photograph 6 Artefact sample (3) from ACHRIS place record



Photograph 7 Artefact sample (4) from ACHRIS place record



Photograph 8 Artefact sample (5) from ACHRIS place record



Photograph 9 Artefact sample (6) from ACHRIS place record

### 10.4.3 Significance

The place is assessed as being of moderate scientific significance, based on the criteria outlined lined in Appendix 5. All Aboriginal cultural heritage material is a tangible connection to the ancestors and Aboriginal way of life and are therefore of social significance.

The scientific assessment for this Aboriginal place and is detailed in Table 13.

**Table 13 VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) scientific significance**

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall significance
2 - Place contains a larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or some intact stratified deposit remains; and/or rare or unusual example(s) of a particular artefact type.	2 - Place in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.	2 - Occasional occurrence	<b>6 - Moderate</b>

## 10.5 VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1)

### 10.5.1 Extent

This place comprises two surface artefacts adjacent to a farm access track west of Turbine T12 from the original CHMP assessment. The artefacts were registered as LDAD. Based on the updated site boundary for the amendment Activity Area, these components are located within the CHMP Activity Area. The components are located within approximately 250 metres of the South Gippsland Highway (the section of the highway between the intersecting roads of Lanes Road and Mcphersons Road).

The cadastral details for this place are detailed in Table 14. The extent of this place is shown on Map 8.

**Table 14 VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) cadastral information**

<b>Lot/Plan</b>	Allotment 24B, Section A, Parish of Alberton West
<b>Coordinates – Component 1</b>	E 464286 N 5723636
<b>Coordinates – Component 2</b>	E 464287 N 5723686

### 10.5.2 Nature

This place comprises two surface artefacts adjacent to a farm access track west of Turbine T12 from the original CHMP assessment. The artefacts are both complete flakes made from silcrete (Photograph 10 and Photograph 11). They are located over a prevailing undulating open plains landform (Photograph 12).



**Photograph 10 Artefact 1 of VAHR 8220-0170**



**Photograph 11 Artefact 2 of VAHR 8220-0170**



**Photograph 12** Location at Turbine 13 facing west, showing undulating plains near VAHR 8220-0170

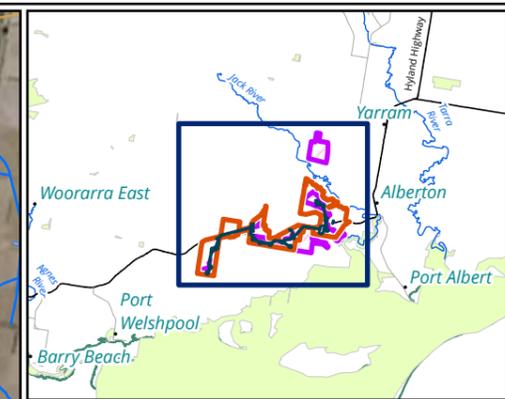
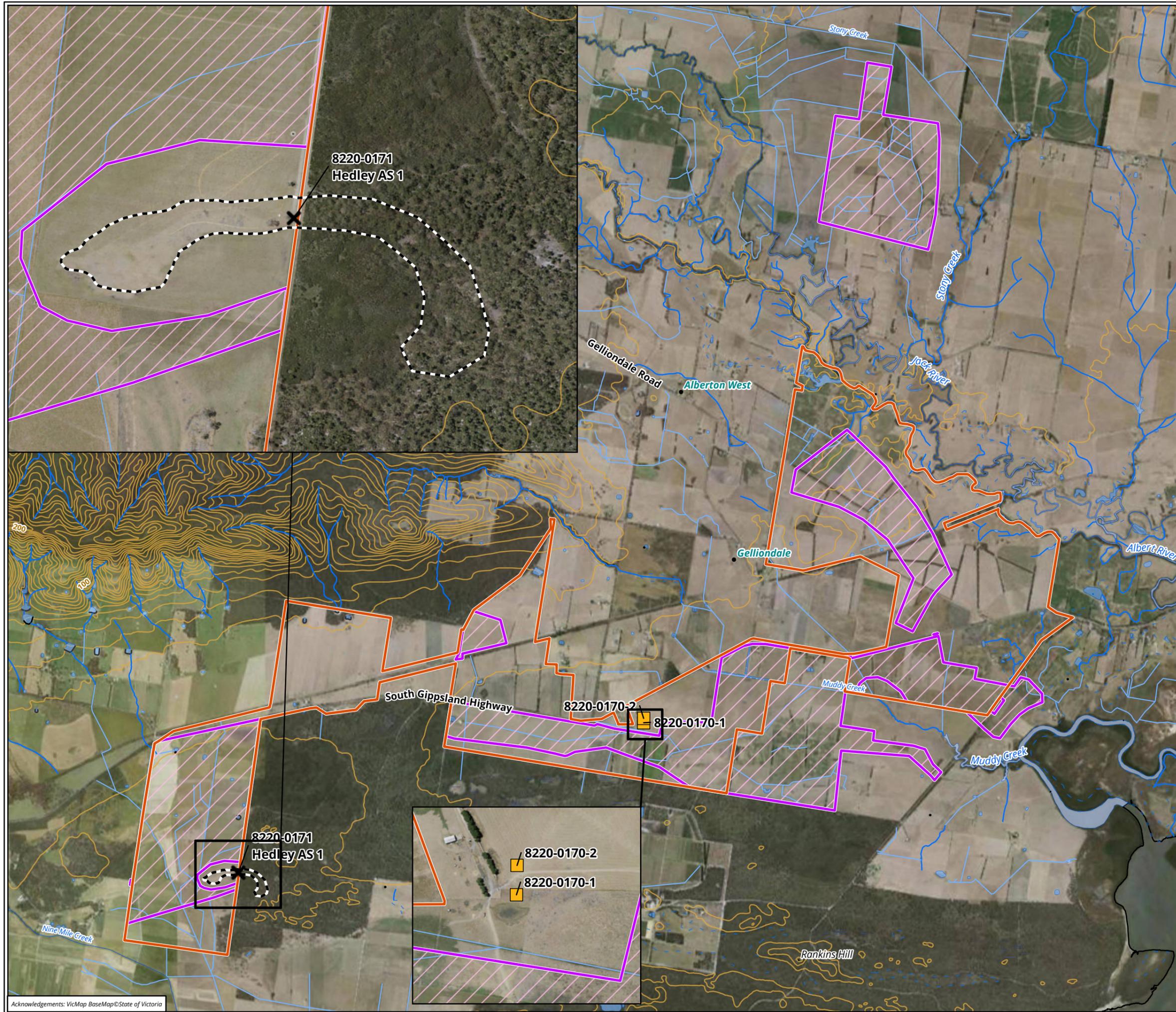
**10.5.3 Significance**

The place is assessed as being of moderate scientific significance, based on the criteria outlined lined in Appendix 5. All Aboriginal cultural heritage material is a tangible connection to the ancestors and Aboriginal way of life and are therefore of social significance.

The scientific assessment for this Aboriginal place and is detailed in Table 15.

**Table 15** VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall significance
1 - Place contains a small number (e.g. 0-10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.	1 - Place in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance; some cultural materials remaining.	1 - Common occurrence	<b>3 - Low</b>



- Legend**
- Amendment Activity Area
  - Activity Area
  - 8220-0170 Hedley LDAD 1
  - X Primary Grid Coordinate (PGC)  
8220-0171 Hedley AS 1
  - Place extent
- Topography**
- Contour 10m interval
- Hydrology**
- Drain/Channel
  - River or Creek
  - Area subject to inundation
  - Lake/Dam
  - Swamp
  - Watercourse area (natural double sided stream)

**Map 11 Aboriginal places within the Activity Area**

0 400 800 1,200 1,600 2,000  
Metres  
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 36783, CHMP 15167,  
Date: 15 September 2022,  
Prepared for: KTJW, Prepared by: SKM, Last edited by: smitchell  
Layout: 36783\_M11\_PlacesIn\_AA  
Project: P:\36700s\36783\Mapping\  
36783\_GelliondaleWF\_CHMP\_amend.aprx

## 11 Consideration of Section 61 matters – Impact Assessment

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### 11.1 Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)

#### 11.1.1 Can harm be avoided?

Harm to the above Aboriginal place, where it exists in the Activity Area, can be avoided by the activity. The Sponsor has committed to avoiding all ground disturbance works within and near to the location of this place. The place is displayed in Map 7.

The place location should be included on all activity construction plans which also clearly show the site boundary.

#### 11.1.2 Can harm be minimised?

Harm to the above Aboriginal place will be avoided by the activity. No harm minimisation actions required.

#### 11.1.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

Harm to the above Aboriginal place will be avoided by the activity. No harm mitigation actions required.

### 11.2 Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley LDAD)

#### 11.2.1 Can harm be avoided?

Harm to the above Aboriginal place, where it exists in the Activity Area, can be avoided by the activity. The Sponsor has committed to avoiding all ground disturbance works within and near to the location of this place, which comprises two surface artefact locations. The place is displayed in Map 8.

The place location (two components) should be included on all activity construction plans which also clearly show the site boundary.

#### 11.2.2 Can harm be minimised?

Harm to the above Aboriginal place will be avoided by the activity. The tangible remains of the place still exist within the Activity Area, as harm was also avoided by the preceding CHMP assessment and proposed infrastructure locations. Because the place will still be avoided, there are no harm minimisation actions required.

#### 11.2.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

Harm to the above Aboriginal place will be avoided by the activity. No harm mitigation actions required.

### 11.3 What are the cumulative impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the region?

The geographic region is characterised by low lying coastal and alluvial plains with moderate to steep slopes and alluvial swamp fans. A number of waterways cross the region including Jack River, Albert River, Tarra River, Muddy Creek, Stoney Creek, Nine Mile Creek and their tributaries. The immediate surrounds of the Activity Area would have provided abundant opportunities for Aboriginal people to access food, water and other resources. Due primarily to the undeveloped nature of the region and expanse of agricultural and pastoral properties over the region, few archaeological assessments have been undertaken for planning and development processes requiring management of identified Aboriginal cultural materials. Most of the recorded Aboriginal places within the geographic region are artefact distributions (Artefact Scatters) and isolated artefacts. A variety of other place types present in the region demonstrates the habitation by Aboriginal people over inland and coastal settings, with shell middens, earth features, scarred trees and burials (Aboriginal Ancestral Remains) also present.

Within the region since European contact, local agricultural industries, in particular dairying, and extractive industries have been significant as part of Gippsland's development. Before its subdivision into freehold farm lots, the land within the Activity Area was part of the Tarra Creek, Cascade and Alberton squatting runs, also known as Trenton Valley. These runs were established by Charles Lucas (Cascade in 1848) and Edmund (Tarra Creek in 1847) Henry Bodman (Trenton Valley in 1848) and were managed as cattle and sheep runs. Trees were cleared in large swathes to provide wood for the building boom in Melbourne during the 1880. Construction of the railway in Yarram began in 1897 and resulted in many businesses relocating to Yarram by 1921 when the railway was connected. It is probable that many former land surfaces would have been significantly modified through initial land clearance in the region, impacting upon evidence of past Aboriginal occupation and more diffuse occurrences of cultural heritage materials, such as stone artefact distributions.

Of the modern cultural heritage assessments undertaken, Robb, De Maria and Lawler (2014) undertook a CHMP (#13035) for the Yarram Optic Fibre link, north-east of the Activity Area. One Aboriginal place VAHR 80220-0160 (Tarra River East 1 LDAD) was recorded during subsurface testing on a level terrace overlooking a drainage gully. The assemblage consists of six silcrete flakes which were located between 400 and 300 millimetres depth. The CHMP determined that the proposed activity for cable-laying alignment will avoid the place components. A buffer of 5 metres from the recorded place will be maintained during the activity (Recommendation 2). A monitoring recommendation (Recommendation 3) was also included for the place, which requires an inspection of ground disturbing works within the 50 metres buffer of the place by a representative of the RAP. Reburial of the artefacts collected from VAHR 8020-0160 was also recommended (Recommendation 4) at the completion of the activity, at a location to be agreed between the RAP, the landowner and the Sponsor.

The low occurrence of recorded Aboriginal places may also reflect the general low suitability of this landscape for intensive occupation. The review of both pre-1750s EVC mapping and modern 2005 mapping of remnant EVCs demonstrates the Activity Was once situated on poorly draining and wet heathland and swamp scrub/plains grasslands. These regions would likely have promoted abundant flora and fauna which Aboriginal people would have lived off, but these low-lying landscapes would be exposed to weather and seasonal conditions, making them less suitable for prolonged and repeat occupation in their own right. Discrete landforms near to creek and swamp margins, and elevated positions such as atop rises, and dunes may have offered temporary use to view the surrounding landscape and undertake hunting activities. Such activities would have required the production of stone tools. Within the Activity Area, VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) is a surface artefact scatter consisting of 39 artefacts located over a crescent-shaped shallow dune formation (lunette). The place is situated in a grazed pastoral farmland which has been largely cleared of vegetation. The place is an example of temporary use of discrete landforms in the region and situated above the poor draining plains and swampy areas. The second place, VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1) comprises two

isolated artefact occurrences found near a farm access track near the South Gippsland Highway. The place can be considered an opportunistic find of previously discarded flaking materials left behind in the broader landscape. Isolated artefact occurrences may have become displaced from former land surfaces and areas of past occupation, become exposed through land use activities and other natural erosive practices.

Because the activity is avoiding harm to both Aboriginal places that have been identified, there is no cumulative impact being caused by the activity. The places also exist in exposed surface contexts and have thereby also avoided scientific investigations such as subsurface testing at these locations.

Historically, it is likely a high degree of impact was caused to pre-existing Aboriginal cultural heritage in the geographic region due to land clearing and agriculture; development, including within the Activity Area.

#### **11.4 Are there particular contingency plans that might be necessary?**

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity.

Contingency plans are set out in Section 2 of this CHMP amendment in full. Contingency plans include specific processes for disputes resolution, remedying non-compliance with the CHMP and identification and reporting on unexpected and not unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage which may be uncovered during the activity.

#### **11.5 What custody and management arrangements might be needed?**

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider requirements relating to the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the course of the activity.

Contingency plans are set out in Section 2 of this CHMP amendment in full. Contingency plans include the processes for managing Aboriginal cultural materials and custody arrangements with the RAP (if any is appointed), should any cultural heritage be identified during the activity.

## ~~PART 2 – CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS~~

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~~These conditions become compliance requirements once this CHMP is approved. Failure to comply with an approved CHMP condition is an offence under Section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.~~

## ~~12 Specific cultural heritage management requirements~~

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~~This section sets out a series of management measures developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.~~

### ~~12.1 Recommendation 1 – Avoidance of harm~~

~~The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage lying adjacent to the Activity Area must be avoided and protected during construction works.~~

### ~~Recommendation 2 – Cross-cultural heritage induction~~

~~A cross-cultural heritage induction training session must be conducted with all site workers/contractors' representatives prior to the commencement of the activity. The induction must be undertaken by a representative of the RAP. A cultural heritage advisor may also attend this training session. The training session must include a brief description of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area; specific details of all Aboriginal places identified during the CHMP; a summary of the recommendations and contingencies contained within the CHMP; and the obligations of site workers/contractors and Sponsors under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.~~

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

## 13 Contingency plans

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These contingency plans have been updated as part of this CHMP amendment in entirety, to reflect the standard set of contingency measures where there is an appointed Registered Aboriginal Party for the Activity Area (Section 2). For this reason, the previous contingency plans have been struck-through.

### 13.1 Dispute resolution

This process refers to the implementation of an approved CHMP or the conduct of the activity. All disputes will be jointly investigated. Where a breach of the CHMP recommendations has been found to have occurred, the RAP and the Sponsor will agree the best method of correction or remediation.

Any correction or remedial activities required will be overseen by the RAP and will take place in accordance with their instructions. The Sponsor and its contractors will not undertake any such operations without receiving the consent of the RAP. The RAP will use their best endeavours to minimise delays to work schedules while not compromising cultural places or values.

Only issues directly related to cultural heritage management will be handled through the following dispute resolution mechanism.

Authorised Project Delegates of each party will attempt to negotiate a resolution to any dispute related to cultural heritage management of the Activity Area. They will attempt such resolution within 48 hours of a notice being received that a dispute between the parties is deemed to exist. If the Authorised Project Delegates cannot reach agreement, other Authorised Representatives of both parties will meet to negotiate a resolution to an agreed schedule.

These arrangements do not preclude any legal recourse open to the parties being taken but the parties agree the above avenues will be exhausted before such recourse is made.

### 13.2 Reviewing compliance

Compliance with the conditions of an approved CHMP is a requirement of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. A compliance checklist is included in Appendix 7. Any action carried out contrary to the recommendations and provisions of an approved CHMP which causes harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage is an offence.

In the instance that the reconditions of a CHMP have been contravened resulting in harm being caused to Aboriginal cultural heritage, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs may order a Cultural Heritage Audit under Section 80 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Should a Cultural Heritage Audit be ordered, a Stop Order requiring the activity to cease immediately will also be issued to the Sponsor (under Section 88 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*). A Stop Order can be issued in any instance where an activity is harming, is likely to harm, or may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage, regardless of whether the Minister has ordered a Cultural Heritage Audit (under Section 87 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*).

Should any and all parties have any concerns regarding non-compliance with the CHMP they will consult with the Sponsor's heritage advisor in the first instance. If it appears that there is a breach of the CHMP, then notification should be made to Aboriginal Victoria. Under Section 81 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, a Cultural Heritage Audit can be ordered by the Minister if non-compliance is suspected. If the Secretary, DPC directs a Sponsor to engage a heritage advisor to conduct a Cultural Heritage Audit, the Sponsor must comply with the direction. The report of a Cultural Heritage Audit may:

- Identify non-compliance with an approved CHMP

- Recommend amendments to the recommendations in the approved CHMP
- Recommend arrangements for the access of inspectors to the location at which the activity is being carried out
- Recommend other measures in relation to the conduct of the activity to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

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

Where non-compliance with the CHMP is identified, the following actions must be taken:

- Where the non-compliance harms or is likely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage, the Sponsor shall provide notice of the non-compliance to Aboriginal Victoria within 24 hours of identifying the non-compliance. A copy of the proposed and/or implemented actions for any non-compliance shall be provided to the relevant heritage advisor and Aboriginal Victoria within one week of identifying the non-compliance
- Where the non-compliance has not and will not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage, the Sponsor shall provide a copy of the proposed and/or implemented actions for the non-compliance to the relevant heritage advisor within two weeks of identifying the non-compliance.

### 13.3 Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity

The processes outlined below include the notification of the identification of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity.

#### 13.3.1 Unexpected discovery of human remains

If suspected human remains are discovered, you must contact the Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 888 544. This advice has been developed further and is described in the following 5 step contingency plan. Any such discovery at the activity area must follow these steps.

##### 1—Discovery

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

##### 2—Notification

- Once suspected human remains have been found, the Coroners Office and Victoria Police must be notified immediately
- If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 888 544
- All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities, which must include the RAP
- If it is confirmed by these authorities that the discovered remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the person responsible for the activity must, as soon as practicable, report the

existence of the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council in accordance with Section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

### 3— Impact Mitigation or Salvage

- The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by Section 18(2)(b) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*
- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must be implemented by the Sponsor.

### 4— Curation and further analysis

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

### 5— Reburial

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

## 13.3.2 Unexpected discovery of other Aboriginal cultural heritage

If Aboriginal cultural heritage material is found, works must stop in the relevant area and the following process be followed:

### 1— Discovery

- If suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified, all activity within a 20 metre buffer must stop. The activity can proceed outside the buffer
- The Aboriginal cultural heritage must be left in place, and protected from harm or damage.

### 2— Notification

- The person in charge of the activity must notify a heritage advisor of the identification of Aboriginal cultural heritage within 24 hours of its discovery
- The heritage advisor, on behalf of the person in charge of the activity, must notify the RAP and the Secretary, DPC of the identification of Aboriginal cultural heritage material in accordance with Section 24 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*
- All details of the location and nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be provided to the VAHR and the RAP

### 3— Impact Mitigation or Salvage

- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the RAP (or the Secretary, DPC if no RAP is in place) must be implemented by the Sponsor, in accordance with relevant Aboriginal Victoria guidelines and practice notes
- The RAP (or the Secretary, DPC if no RAP is in place) must determine the nature and scope of the impact mitigation or salvage strategy, in consultation with the Sponsor and a heritage advisor

- Any salvage measures that may be implemented must be undertaken with the participation of the RAP
- A report on any Aboriginal cultural heritage found (including any mitigation or salvage measures undertaken) must be prepared by a heritage advisor within 6 months of the completion of the activity and submitted to the VAHR, and copies provided to the RAP.

#### 4— Curation and further analysis

- The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal cultural heritage must be in accordance with the direction of the RAP (or the Secretary, DPC, if no RAP is in place) and relevant Aboriginal Victoria guidelines and practice notes
- All relevant site cards, place inspection forms and object collection forms for the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be submitted to the VAHR by a heritage advisor, and copies provided to the RAP

#### 5— Repatriation

In the event that previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage is located during the works, GLaWAC has provided the following procedure for repatriation of the material:

- The Sponsor must facilitate the repatriation of all artefacts required to be repatriated to a location agreed to by the Sponsor and the RAP. All cultural material must be returned to GLaWAC within 6 months of the completion of the CHMP and the activity.
- All cultural samples (including C14 samples if not submitted) must be in appropriate conservation storage bags and boxes and comprehensively labelled. GLaWAC will not accept poorly labelled bags, or artefacts in thin cellophane bags or lunch bags. The artefact bags must be in a secure box with the following information:
  - The Aboriginal place name, VAHR number and original coordinates
  - The catalogue of artefacts
  - The Sponsor's name and contact details
  - A copy of the original CHMP condition requirements for the repatriation, and
  - The location of the proposed repatriation, if agreed with GLaWAC.
- A metal (aluminium or copper garden tag) must be included with the artefacts as GLaWAC do not require artefacts to be reburied in a durable container and prefer them to be placed directly in the soil with the metal tag. The tag must have the VAHR number inscribed with it and be enclosed with the artefacts.
- Following reburial of the artefacts, the heritage advisor must submit the updated collection form for the repatriation location to the VAHR.

### 13.4 Custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage discovered during works

The custody of all Aboriginal cultural heritage material found during the activity must be assigned to the RAP (in accordance with Section 12 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*). Where there is no RAP it should be assigned to the following in order of priority:

- 1— The relevant RAP;
- 2— A relevant native title person;

- ~~3~~ A relevant native title party;
- ~~4~~ Any relevant Aboriginal person or persons with traditional or family links;
- ~~5~~ Any relevant Aboriginal body or organisation which has historical or contemporary interests in the Aboriginal heritage;
- ~~6~~ The owner of the land on which the Aboriginal heritage is found;
- ~~7~~ The Museum of Victoria.

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## Glossary

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The glossary provides definitions of various terms used in this CHMP. There is often a degree of confusion about the use of terms such as heritage place, historical place, archaeological place. The definitions of these terms, as used in this report, have been included in the glossary and their relationship outlined in Figure 19. The term used most consistently is *heritage place*. For the purpose of discussion in this plan 'heritage place' can be subdivided into Aboriginal place and Historic place.

**Heritage place:** A place that has aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations — '... this definition encompasses all cultural places with any potential present or future value as defined above' (Pearson & Sullivan, 1995).

**Aboriginal place:** Aboriginal place is defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as follows:

5 What is an Aboriginal place?

- 1) For the purposes of this Act, an Aboriginal place is an area in Victoria or the coastal waters of Victoria that is of cultural heritage significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria.
- 2) For the purposes of subsection (1), area includes any one or more of the following—
  - a. an area of land;
  - b. an expanse of water;
  - c. a natural feature, formation or landscape;
  - d. an archaeological place, feature or deposit;
  - e. the area immediately surrounding any thing referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d), to the extent that it cannot be separated from the thing without diminishing or destroying the cultural heritage significance attached to the thing by Aboriginal people;
  - f. land set aside for the purpose of enabling Aboriginal human remains to be re-interred or otherwise deposited on a permanent basis;
  - g. a building or structure.

The archaeological place types encountered in Australia can be divided into three main groups:

**Historical archaeological place:** an archaeological place formed since non-Aboriginal settlement that contains physical evidence of past human activity (for example a structure, landscape or artefact scatter).

**Aboriginal historical archaeological place (or contact place):** a place with a historical context such as an Aboriginal mission station or provisioning point; or a place that shows evidence of Aboriginal use of non-Aboriginal materials and ideas (for example: artefact scatter places that have artefacts made from glass, metal or ceramics).

**Aboriginal prehistoric archaeological place:** a place that contains physical evidence of past Aboriginal activity, formed or used by Aboriginal people either before, or not long after, European settlement

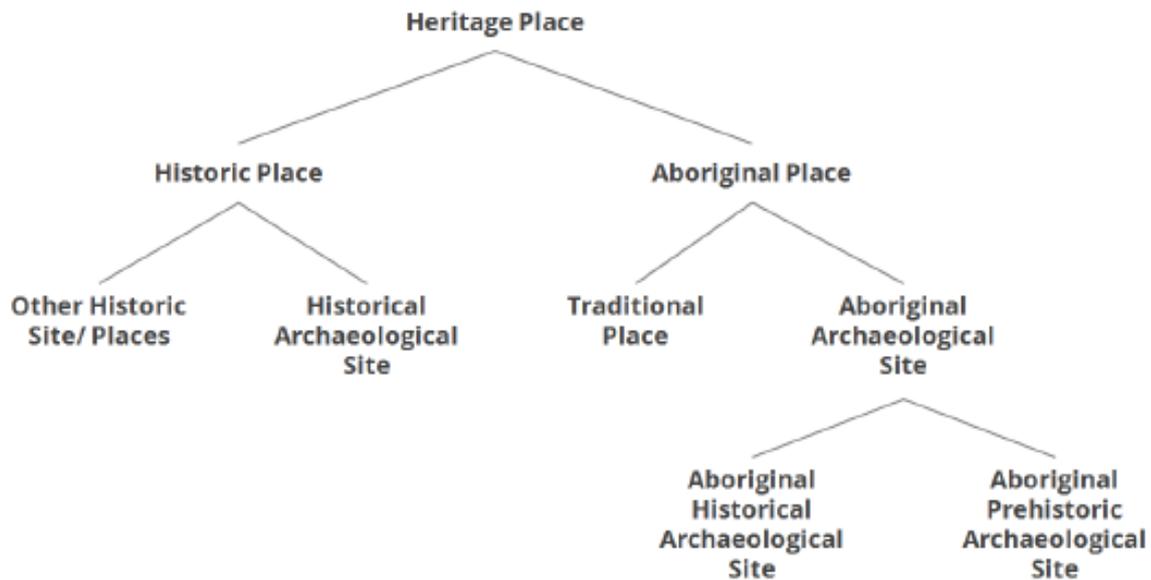


Figure 19. Terminology used for categories of heritage places

**Archaeology:** the study of the remains of past human activity.

**Artefact scatter or distribution:** a surface distribution of cultural material. Aboriginal artefact distributions are defined as being the occurrence of five or more items of cultural material within an area of about 100 square metres. Artefact distributions are often the only physical remains of places where people have lived camped, prepared and eaten meals and worked.

**Blade:** a flake at least twice as long as it is wide.

**Burial place:** usually a sub-surface pit containing human remains and sometimes associated artefacts.

**Contact place:** see 'Aboriginal historical archaeological place'.

**Core:** an artefact from which flakes have been detached using a hammerstone. Core types include single platform, multi-platform and bipolar forms.

**Cortex:** original or natural (unflaked) surface of a stone.

**Flake:** a stone piece removed from a core by percussion (striking it) or pressure. It is identified by the presence of a striking platform and bulb of percussion, not usually found on a naturally shattered stone.

**Flaked piece:** a piece of stone with definite flake surfaces, which cannot be classified as a flake or core.

**Formal tool:** an artefact that has been shaped by flaking, including retouch, or grinding to a predetermined form for use as a tool. Formal tools include scrapers, backed pieces and axes.

**GDA94 or Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994:** a system of latitudes and longitudes, or east and north coordinates, centred at the centre of the earth's mass. GDA94 is compatible with modern positioning techniques such as the Global Positioning System (GPS). It supersedes older coordinate systems (AGD66, AGD84). GDA94 is based on a global framework, the IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF), but is fixed to a number of reference points in Australia. GDA94 is the Victorian Government Standard and spatial coordinates for excavations, transects and places in CHMP documents.

**Ground Surface Visibility:** the degree to which the surface of the ground can be seen. This may be influenced by natural processes such as wind erosion or the character of the native vegetation, and by landuse practices, such as ploughing or grading. Visibility is generally expressed in terms of the percentage of the ground surface visible for an observer on foot.

**Hearth:** usually a sub-surface feature found eroding from a river or creek bank or a sand dune—it indicates a place where Aboriginal people cooked food. The remains of a hearth are usually identifiable by the presence of charcoal and sometimes clay balls (like brick fragments) and hearth stones. Remains of burnt bone or shell are sometimes preserved within a hearth.

**Isolated artefact:** the occurrence of less than five items of cultural material within an area of about 100 square metres. It/they can be evidence of a short lived (or one-off) activity location, the result of an artefact being lost or discarded during travel, or evidence of an artefact scatter that is otherwise obscured by poor ground visibility. In Victorian cultural heritage, this term has now been replaced by Low Density Artefact Distributions (LDAD).

**Low Density Artefact Distribution (LDAD):** occurrence of Aboriginal artefacts in low densities, either as isolated artefacts or in very small quantities. Aboriginal artefacts recorded as an LDAD are fully protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The term is used in the formal registration of Aboriginal places to distinguish these types of artefact distribution from places where the artefacts can be shown to occur at greater densities within a defined spatial extent.

**Map Grid of Australia (MGA):** the official coordinate projection for use with the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).

**Mound:** these places, often appearing as raised areas of darker soil, are found most commonly in the volcanic plains of western Victoria or on higher ground near bodies of water. The majority were probably formed by a slow build-up of debris resulting from earth-oven cooking; although some may have been formed by the collapse of sod or turf structures.

**Quarry (stone/ochre source):** a place where stone or ochre is exposed and has been extracted by Aboriginal people. The rock types most commonly quarried for artefact manufacture in Victoria include silcrete, quartz, quartzite, chert and fine-grained volcanics such as greenstone.

**Rock art:** 'paintings, engravings and shallow relief work on natural rock surfaces' (Rosenfeld 1988: 1). Paintings were often produced by mineral pigments, such as ochre, combined with clay and usually mixed with water to form a paste or liquid that was applied to an unprepared rock surface. Rock engravings were made by incising, pounding, pecking or chiselling a design into a rock surface. Rare examples of carved trees occasionally survive.

**Rock shelter:** may contain the physical remains of camping places where people prepared meals, flaked stone, etc. They are often classed as a different type of place due to their fixed boundaries and greater likelihood of containing sub-surface deposits. Rockshelters may also contain rock art.

**Scarred tree:** scars on trees may be the result of removal of strips of bark by Aborigines e.g. for the manufacture of utensils, canoes or for shelter; or resulting from small notches chopped into the bark to provide hand and toe holds for hunting possums and koalas. Some scars may be the result of non-Aboriginal activity, such as surveyors' marks.

**Scraper:** a flake, flaked piece or core with systematic retouch on one or more margins.

**Shell midden:** a surface scatter and/or deposit comprised mainly of shell, sometimes containing stone artefacts, charcoal and bone. These place types are normally found in association with coastlines, rivers, creeks and swamps – wherever coastal, riverine or estuarine shellfish resources were accessed and exploited.

**Shovel Test Pit:** a manual archaeological investigation, normally 0.5 metres x 0.5 metres in plan, excavated with hand tools such as shovels and trowels. (See Test Pit).

**Significance:** the importance of a heritage place or place for aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations.

**Silcrete:** a hard siliceous material that forms as a result of low temperature silicification of weathered rock, regolith or unconsolidated sediments. The silica itself is provided through weathering of a quartz-dominated rock such as basalt which forms a solution that replaces the host material and subsequently hardens. The resulting silcrete, which consists of at least 50% silica, is a hard crystalline form with good flaking qualities that could be exploited for tool production by Aboriginal people. Silcrete is one of the most frequently used materials for stone tool production in Australia.

**Test Pit:** a manual archaeological investigation. In Victorian cultural heritage management, a test pit is a controlled excavation, normally of at least one metre x one metre in area, which is excavated in shallow horizontal spits of not more than 100 millimetres depth. A manual test pit is normally excavated before any other archaeological excavations (such as shovel test pits or machine excavations) in that landform.

**Transect:** An alignment for archaeological investigations.

**Utilised artefact:** a flake, flaked piece or core that has irregular small flake scarring along one or more margins that does not represent platform preparation.

## Appendices

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## Appendix 1 Notice of intention to prepare a CHMP

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

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

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

## SECTION 1 - Sponsor information

Sponsor: Synergy Wind Pty Ltd  
 ABN/ACN: 22111726393  
 Contact Name: Coralie Spitzner  
 Postal Address: PO Box 327, Balaclava, Victoria 3183  
 Business Number: 03 8506 0371 Mobile: 0414 731 367  
 Email Address: coralie.spitzner@synergy-wind.com

## Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

Company: Beveridge Williams  
 Contact Name: Bernard Stewart  
 Postal Address: PO Box 61, Malvern, Victoria 3144  
 Business Number: 03 9524 8838 Mobile: 0418 444 366  
 Email Address: stewartb@bevwill.com.au

## SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name: Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton, Victoria  
 Municipal district: Wellington Shire Council

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

Electricity facility (incl wind)

## SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

<u>Bridget Grinter</u>	<u>Biosis</u>	<u>bgrinter@biosis.com.au</u>
<i>Name</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Email address</i>

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

Start Date: 20-Jul-2017 Finish Date: 30-Nov-2017

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

- A cultural heritage management plan is required by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007  
*What is the high Impact Activity as it is listed in the regulations?*  
 Electricity facility (incl wind)  
 Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? No
- Other Reasons (Voluntary)
- An Environmental Effects Statement is required
- A Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

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

*This section is to be completed where there are registered Aboriginal parties in relation to the management plan.*  
 Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation

## SECTION 7A - List the relevant Aboriginal groups or Aboriginal people with whom the Sponsor intends to consult (if any)

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

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

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

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

*The plan is to be evaluated by:*

- A Registered Aboriginal Party **AND / OR**  
 If checked, list the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party Evaluating: Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation
- The Secretary **AND / OR**
- The Council

## SECTION 9 – Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs)

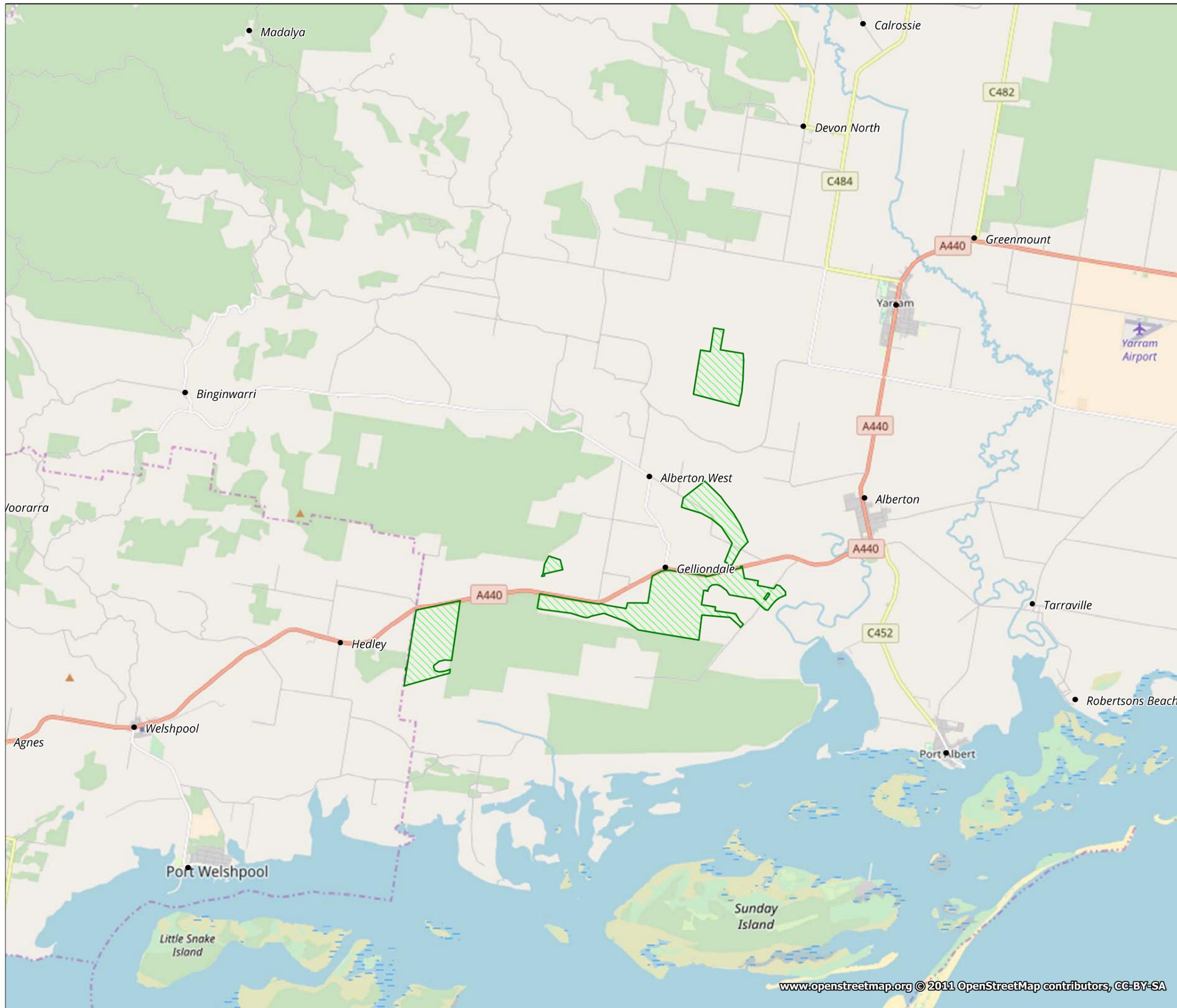
*List the Reference Number(s) of any PAHTs conducted in relation to the proposed activity:*

## SECTION 10 - Notification checklist

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

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

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



**Legend**  
 Activity Area

**Figure 1:  
Location of the Activity Area**



Scale : 1:100,000 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Ballarat, Melbourne, Newcastle,  
 Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter No: 25461 CHMP No: 15167  
 Date: 29 December 2017  
 Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL  
 25461/Mapping/Figure 1.wor

## Appendix 1a Notice of intention to prepare an amendment for approved CHMP 15167

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# Notice of Intention to prepare an amendment to an approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan

This form can be used by the Sponsor of an amendment to an approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan to complete the notification provisions pursuant to section 54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the Act).

For clarification on any of the following please contact Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) enquiries on 1800-762-003.

## SECTION 1 – Sponsor information (mandatory)

Sponsor (*natural person or body corporate seeking to undertake the activity*): Synergy Wind Pty Ltd

ABN/ACN: 22 111 726 393

Contact name: Adam Gray

Postal Address: PO Box 146, Ballarat, VIC 3353

Telephone Number: 1800 931 871

Fax number:

Mobile: 0438 418 103

Email Address: [adam.gray@exceed-energy.com.au](mailto:adam.gray@exceed-energy.com.au)

## Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

Company:

Contact name:

Postal Address:

Telephone Number:

Fax number:

Mobile:

Email Address:

## SECTION 2 – Description of the approved CHMP

CHMP number: 15167

CHMP name: Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton

Approval date: 15/2/2018

## SECTION 3 – Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name: Gelliondale Wind Farm, Gelliondale

List the relevant municipal district/s (ie, Local Council or Shire): Wellington Shire

Clearly identify the proposed **activity** for which the proposed amendment is to be prepared (ie, mining, road construction, housing subdivision):

The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation 46(1)(b)(xxx) (land used to generate electricity, including a wind energy facility) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* for the construction of 13 wind turbines. The proposed works will have a smaller overall construction footprint, with 13 turbines instead of the previously proposed 34. The turbines will be in the same general areas as those previously assessed, though not at the same locations (with a variance of 100 – 400m from the previously assessed

turbine positions). The underground cable and access tracks will also vary from the previous design (as the turbines themselves won't be at the same locations), but these will lie within the CHMP Activity Area.

Clearly identify the **location** (such as listing cadastral information, attaching a copy of a title search, or indicating the street address):

The Activity Area comprises a number of separately owned parcels of land lying to north and south of the South Gippsland Highway. It is located within the municipality of Wellington Shire, in the townships of Alberton, Gelliondale, Hedley and Devon North.

**Attach a map** (to scale, with a north arrow and indicating the municipal district - if any) that clearly identifies the activity area and its boundaries in respect of which the cultural heritage management plan is to be or was prepared.

- Please ensure the map refers to existing roads and features, rather than proposed roads and features, and includes their names.
- Please ensure the map has the activity area outlined on it (this area should include all works relating to the proposed activity including location of temporary buildings, space for machinery, etc).
- The map should have a legend; at least three readily identifiable geographical locations (such as road intersections, parcel boundaries, or road/river crossings) and should state the map's projection.
- **Spatial data (ie a GIS file) containing the Activity Area will assist in the processing of your notification.** Please refer to "Lodging Spatial Data in the VAHR" on the AV website for further information.

#### SECTION 4 – Heritage Advisor

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

Kim White

Name

Biosis

Company (if any)

kwhite@biosis.com.au

Email address

#### SECTION 5 – Expected start and finish date for the amendment to the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Start date 24 / 06 / 22

Finish date 18 / 02 / 2023

#### SECTION 6 – List the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party/Parties (if any)

*This section is to be completed only where there is a Registered Aboriginal Party in relation to the management plan.*

Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC)

#### SECTION 7A – List the relevant Aboriginal groups or Aboriginal people with whom the Sponsor intends to consult (if any)

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

*Consultation is for the purpose of obtaining an adequate assessment of the existence and significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Traditional Owner groups, inclusively representing individual Traditional Owners, are more likely to be the relevant bodies with which to consult in preparing a CHMP. Sponsors should endeavor to consult accordingly.*

*This information may also assist the Secretary in determining whether to appoint an Activity Advisory Group for the activity and who to appoint to that group.*

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

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

*The scope and terms of consultation with relevant Traditional Owners in a non-RAP area is entirely a matter for the Sponsor. The benefit of commencing with a shared understanding of the consultation required, and following a considered consultation plan, is to provide more certainty to all parties, reduce the risk of unexpected delays or further assessment being required on evaluation of a CHMP.*

*This information may also assist the Secretary in determining whether to appoint an Activity Advisory Group for the activity and who to appoint to that group.*

Notification of the amendment will be provided to all relevant traditional owner groups for the activity area. Groups will be invited to participate in the field assessment and given the opportunity to provide oral histories/or traditional knowledge for the activity area. Should cultural material be identified, in the amendment area ,traditional owner groups will be notified of any proposed management conditions for the cultural material.

## SECTION 10 – Notification Checklist

Ensure appropriate attachment/s are completed and attached to this notification (see section 3 and 11 of this form).

Ensure this notice and all attached items are sent to the:

Director Heritage Services  
Aboriginal Victoria  
Department of Premier and Cabinet  
GPO Box 4912  
**MELBOURNE VIC 3001**

OR

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

Ensure that any relevant Registered Aboriginal Party/Parties are also notified.

- A copy of this notice may be used for this purpose.
- A Registered Aboriginal Party is allowed up to 14 days to provide a written response to a notification specifying whether or not it intends to evaluate the amendment to the management plan.

Ensure any owner and/or occupier of any land within the area to which the management plan relates is notified.

- A copy of this notice may be used for this purpose.

Ensure any municipal council whose municipal district includes an area to which the cultural heritage management plan relates is notified.

- A copy of this notice may be used for this purpose.

## SECTION 11 – Notice of Intention is accompanied by the prescribed fee (mandatory)

*To ensure this Notice of Intention to prepare an amendment to an approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan is accompanied by the prescribed fee(s)\**

\* Prescribed fee(s):

- 8 fee units

Refer to <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/> under "Legislative Information" <http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/index.php/aboriginal-affairs/aboriginal-cultural-heritage/fees-and-penalties> for current value of a fee unit.

## SECTION 12 – Signature of Sponsor

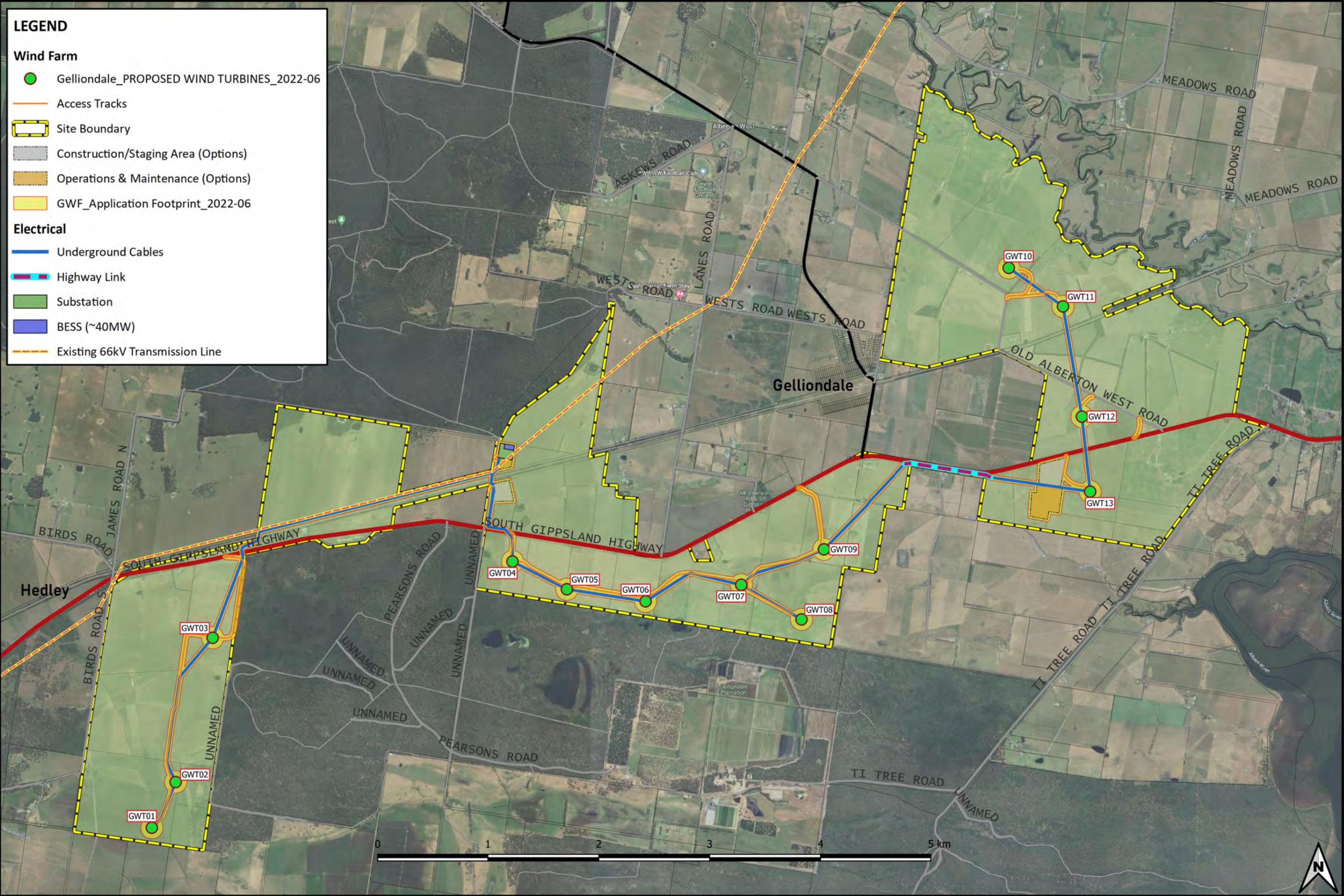
I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the information supplied is correct and complete.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_



[Sponsor]

Date: 28 / 06 / 2022



# Gelliondale Wind Farm

Project Layout as at June 2022 - NOT YET PUBLIC

Map Projection: WGS84 UTM Zone 55

## Appendix 2 Notice to evaluate the CHMP

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Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation  
RNTBC (ICN 4768) | ABN 43 709 397 769

27 Scriveners Road, Kalimna West VIC 3909  
T 03 5152 5100 | F 03 5152 1666 | E [reception@glawac.com.au](mailto:reception@glawac.com.au)  
[www.gunaikurnai.org](http://www.gunaikurnai.org)



20 July 2017

Attention: Bernard Stewart  
Beveridge Williams  
PO Box 61  
MALVERN VIC 3144

Dear Bernard,

**RE: Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan 15167 – Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton**

The Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) acknowledge receipt of the Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (NOI) under s. 54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* for the **Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton** dated 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.

In accordance with s.55 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* the GLaWAC give notice of its intention to evaluate the plan.

GLaWAC intends to consult with the Sponsor in relation to the assessment of the area for the purposes of the plan, the conditions to be included in the plan and to participate in the conduct of the assessment.

Please find attached a copy of GLaWAC's cultural heritage management plan engagement policy document. We look forward to working with you on the protection and management of our cultural heritage.

Yours sincerely

Daniel Miller  
General Manager  
On-Country

Att 1: CHMP Engagement Policy

## Appendix 2a Notice to evaluate the CHMP - Amendment 1

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18 September 2022

Synergy Wind Pty Ltd  
Attention: Adam Gray  
P.O. Box 146  
Ballarat 3353

Dear Mr. Gray

**RE: Notice of Intent to prepare an Amendment to Cultural Heritage Management Plan 15167 Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton**

The GunaiKurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GKLaWAC) acknowledge receipt of the Notice of Intent to Prepare an Amendment to Cultural Heritage Management Plan (NOI) under s. 66A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 for the project — **Alberton Wind Farm, Alberton** - on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

In accordance with s.66A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 the GKLaWAC give notice of its intention to evaluate the plan.

GKLaWAC intends to consult with the Sponsor and Heritage Advisor in relation to the assessment of the area for the purposes of the plan, the conditions to be included in the plan and to participate in the conduct of the assessment.

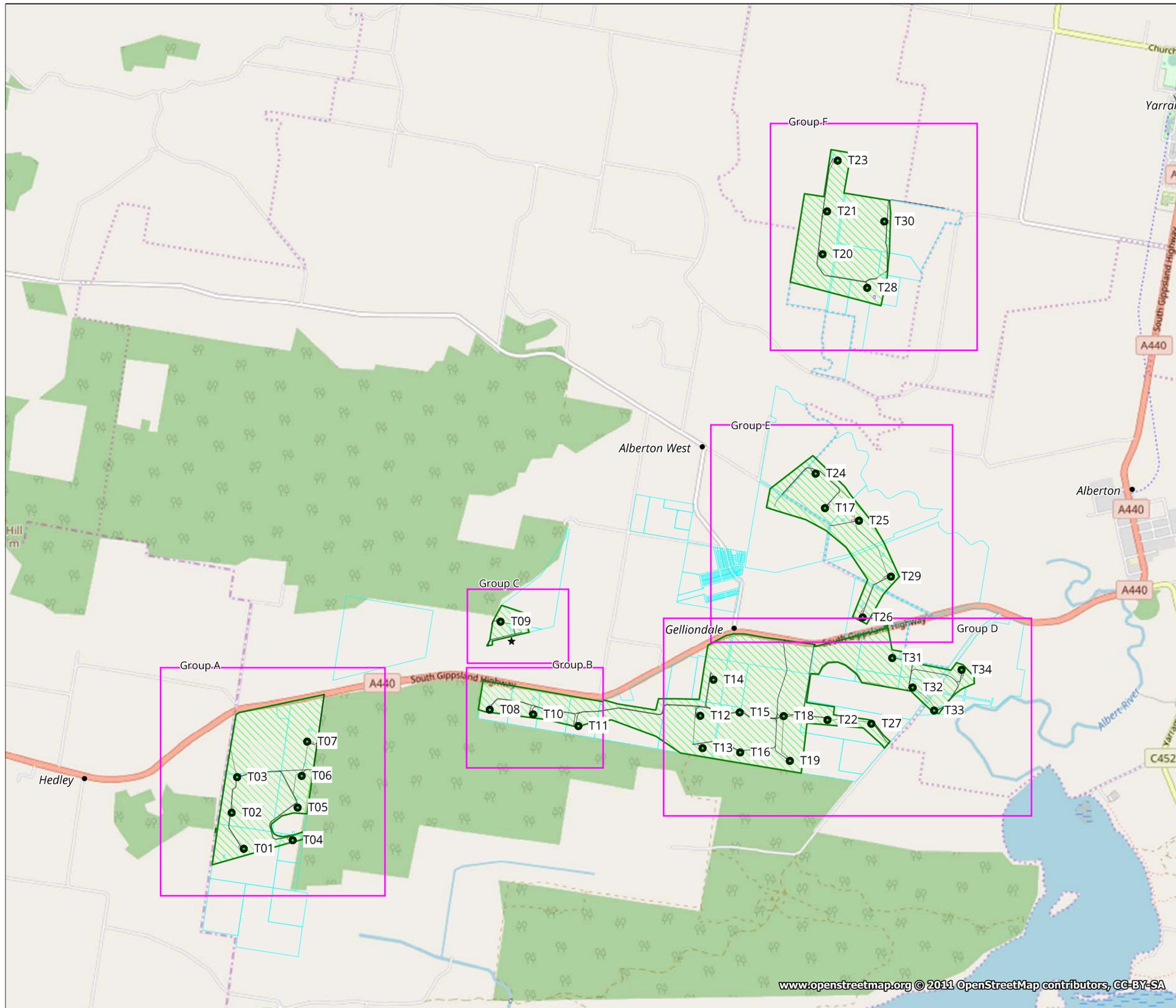
We look forward to working with you on the protection and management of our cultural heritage.

Yours sincerely

*Russell Mullett*  
RAP MANAGER  
GunaiKurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GKLaWAC)  
Forestec, 27 Scriveners Road, Kalimna West VIC 3909  
T 03 5152 5100 | F 03 5152 1666 | M 0448 268 203  
Email [rapmanager@glawac.com.au](mailto:rapmanager@glawac.com.au) | W <http://www.gunaikurnai.org>

## Appendix 3 Activity plans

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**Legend**

- Proposed turbine location (final design)
- Other infrastructure - cables, tracks etc (provisional design)
- ▨ Activity Area

**Former Approved CHMP activity:  
Proposed turbine locations**

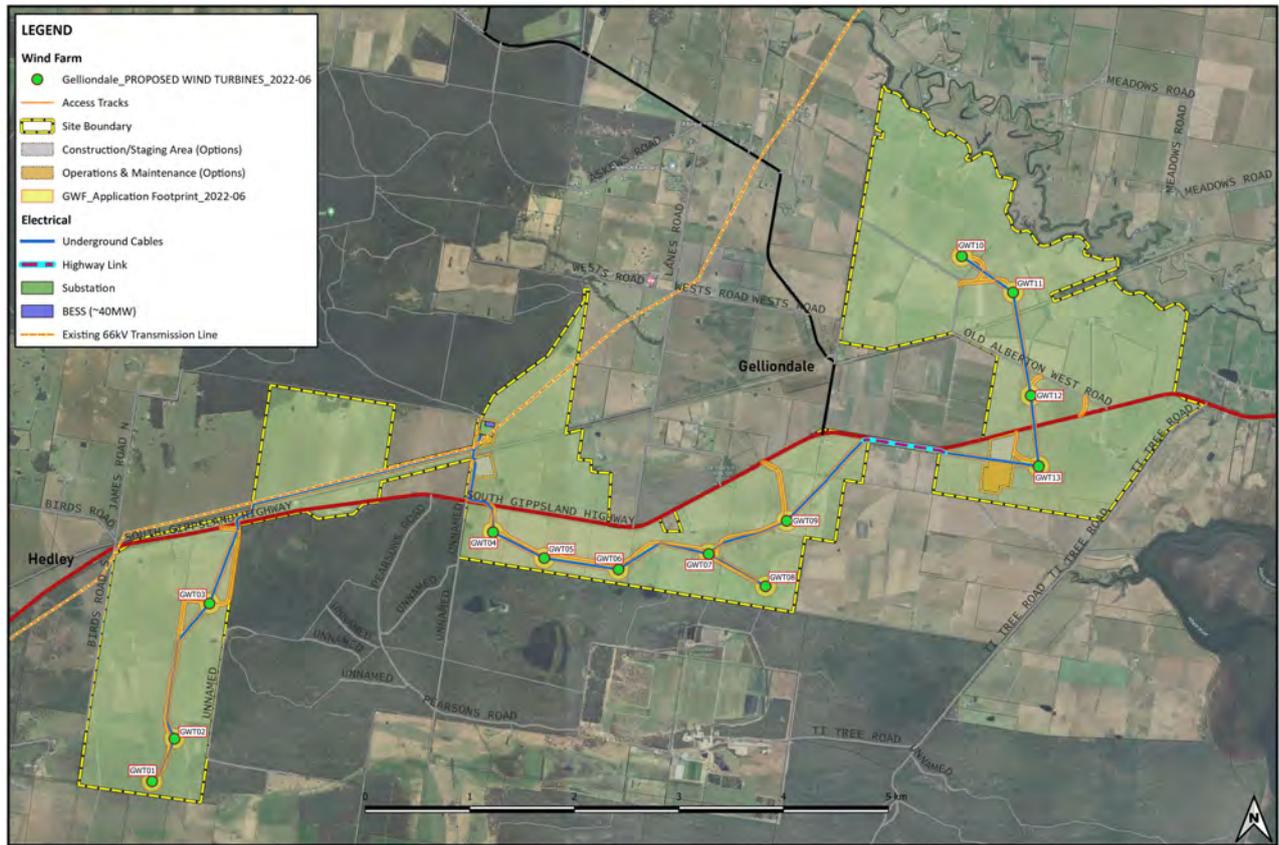


Scale : 1:50,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

**biosis**  
Biosis Pty Ltd  
Ballarat, Melbourne, Newcastle,  
Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter No: 25461  
Date: 29 December 2017  
Checked by: MDL Drawn by: MDL Last edited by: mlawler  
Location: 25461/Mapping/Figure3.wor

# Appendix 3a Amended Activity plans



**Gelliondale Wind Farm**

Project Layout as at June 2022 - NOT YET PUBLIC

Map Projection: WGS84 UTM Zone 55

## Appendix 4 Glossary

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The glossary provides definitions of various terms used in this CHMP. There is often a degree of confusion about the use of terms such as *heritage place*, *historical place*, *archaeological place*. The definitions of these terms, as used in this report, have been included in the glossary. The term used most consistently is *heritage place*. For the purpose of discussion in this plan 'heritage place' can be subdivided into Aboriginal place and Historic place.

**Heritage place:** A place that has aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations – '...this definition encompasses all cultural places with any potential present or future value as defined above' (Pearson & Sullivan 1995, pp. 7).

**Aboriginal place:** Aboriginal place is defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as follows:

5 What is an Aboriginal place?

- 1 For the purposes of this Act, an Aboriginal place is an area in Victoria or the coastal waters of Victoria that is of cultural heritage significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria.
- 2 For the purposes of subsection (1), *area* includes any one or more of the following—
  - a an area of land;
  - b an expanse of water;
  - c a natural feature, formation or landscape;
  - d an archaeological place, feature or deposit;
  - e the area immediately surrounding anything referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d), to the extent that it cannot be separated from the thing without diminishing or destroying the cultural heritage significance attached to the thing by Aboriginal people;
  - f land set aside for the purpose of enabling Aboriginal human remains to be re-interred or otherwise deposited on a permanent basis;
  - g a building or structure.

**Alluvial terrace:** a platform created from deposits of alluvial material along river banks.

**Angular fragment:** a piece of stone that is blocky or angular, not flake-like.

**Archaeology:** the study of the remains of past human activity.

**Artefact scatter:** a surface scatter of cultural material. Aboriginal artefact scatters are defined as being the occurrence of five or more items of cultural material within an area of about 100 square metres. Artefact scatters are often the only physical remains of places where people have lived camped, prepared and eaten meals and worked.

**Backed piece:** a flake or blade that has been abruptly retouched along one or more margins opposite an acute (sharp) edge. Backed pieces include backed blades and geometric microliths. They are thought to have been hafted onto wooden handles to produce composite cutting tools. Backed pieces are a feature of the 'Australian small tool tradition', dating from between 5,000 and 1,000 BP in southern Australia (Holdaway & Stern 2004).

**Blade:** a flake at least twice as long as it is wide.

**Burial place:** usually a sub-surface pit containing human remains and sometimes associated artefacts.

**Contact place:** see 'Aboriginal historical archaeological place'.

**Core:** an artefact from which flakes have been detached using a hammerstone. Core types include single platform, multi-platform and bipolar forms.

**Cortex:** original or natural (unflaked) surface of a stone.

**Cortical:** refers to the cortex.

**Flake:** a stone piece removed from a core by percussion (striking it) or pressure. It is identified by the presence of a striking platform and bulb of percussion, not usually found on a naturally shattered stone.

**Flaked piece:** a piece of stone with definite flake surfaces, which cannot be classified as a flake or core.

**Formal tool:** an artefact that has been shaped by flaking, including retouch, or grinding to a predetermined form for use as a tool. Formal tools include scrapers, backed pieces and axes.

**Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94):** a system of latitudes and longitudes, or east and north coordinates, centred at the centre of the earth's mass. GDA94 is compatible with modern positioning techniques such as the Global Positioning System (GPS). It supersedes older coordinate systems (AGD66, AGD84). GDA94 is based on a global framework, the IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF), but is fixed to a number of reference points in Australia. GDA94 is the Victorian Government Standard and spatial coordinates for excavations, transects and places in CHMP documents.

**Geometric microlith:** a small tool that has been fashioned from breaking apart a microblade. The piece is then retouched or backed and a small tool formed.

**Grindstones:** upper (handstone) and lower (basal) stones used to grind plants for food and medicine and/or ochre for painting. A handstone sometimes doubles as a hammerstone and/or anvil.

**Hearth:** usually a sub-surface feature found eroding from a river or creek bank or a sand dune - it indicates a place where Aboriginal people cooked food. The remains of a hearth are usually identifiable by the presence of charcoal and sometimes clay balls (like brick fragments) and hearth stones. Remains of burnt bone or shell are sometimes preserved within a hearth.

**Isolated artefact:** the occurrence of less than five items of cultural material within an area of about 100 square metres. It/they can be evidence of a short-lived (or one-off) activity location, the result of an artefact being lost or discarded during travel, or evidence of an artefact scatter that is otherwise obscured by poor ground visibility.

**Manuport:** foreign fragment, chunk or lump of stone that shows no clear signs of flaking but is out of geological context and must have been transported to the place by people.

**Map Grid of Australia (MGA):** The official coordinate projection for use with the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).

**Mound:** these places, often appearing as raised areas of darker soil, are found most commonly in the volcanic plains of western Victoria or on higher ground near bodies of water. The majority were probably formed by a slow build-up of debris resulting from earth-oven cooking; although some may have been formed by the collapse of sod or turf structures.

**Percussion:** the act of hitting a core with a hammerstone to strike off flakes.

**Platform preparation:** removal of small flake scars on the dorsal edge of a flake, opposite the bulb of percussion. These overhang removal scars are produced to prevent a platform from shattering.

**Pre-contact:** before contact with non-Aboriginal people.

**Post-contact:** after contact with non-Aboriginal people.

**Quarry (stone/ochre source):** a place where stone or ochre is exposed and has been extracted by Aboriginal people. The rock types most commonly quarried for artefact manufacture in Victoria include silcrete, quartz, quartzite, chert and fine-grained volcanics such as greenstone.

**Rejuvenation flake:** a flake that has been knapped from a core solely for the purpose of preparing a new platform and making it easier to get flakes off a core, as it reduces the angle between platform and core surface.

**Retouch:** a flake, flaked piece or core with intentional secondary flaking along one or more edges.

**Rock art:** 'paintings, engravings and shallow relief work on natural rock surfaces' (Rosenfeld 1988, pp. 1). Paintings were often produced by mineral pigments, such as ochre, combined with clay and usually mixed with water to form a paste or liquid that was applied to an unprepared rock surface. Rock engravings were made by incising, pounding, pecking or chiselling a design into a rock surface. Rare examples of carved trees occasionally survive.

**Rock shelter:** may contain the physical remains of camping places where people prepared meals, flaked stone, etc. They are often classed as a different type of place due to their fixed boundaries and greater likelihood of containing sub-surface deposits. Rock shelters may also contain rock art.

**Scarred tree:** scars on trees may be the result of removal of strips of bark by Aboriginal people e.g. for the manufacture of utensils, canoes or for shelter; or resulting from small notches chopped into the bark to provide hand and toe holds for hunting possums and koalas. Some scars may be the result of non-Aboriginal activity, such as surveyors' marks.

**Scraper:** a flake, flaked piece or core with systematic retouch on one or more margins.

**Shell midden:** a surface scatter and/or deposit comprised mainly of shell, sometimes containing stone artefacts, charcoal, bone and manuports. These place types are normally found in association with coastlines, rivers, creeks and swamps – wherever coastal, riverine or estuarine shellfish resources were accessed and exploited.

**Significance:** the importance of a heritage place or place for aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations.

**Striking platform:** the surface of a core, which is struck by a hammerstone to remove flakes.

**Structures (Aboriginal):** can refer to a number of different place types, grouped here only because of their relative rarity and their status as built structures. Most structures tend to be made of locally available rock, such as rock arrangements (ceremonial and domestic), fishtraps, dams and cairns, or of earth, such as mounds or some fishtraps.

**Stratified deposit:** material that has been laid down, over time, in distinguishable layers.

**Transect:** A fixed path along which one records archaeological remains.

**Utilised artefact:** a flake, flaked piece or core that has irregular small flake scarring along one or more margins that does not represent platform preparation.

## Appendix 5 Significance assessment criteria

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Assessing the heritage significance of an Aboriginal place is undertaken to make decisions about the best way to protect and manage the place. The assessment of significance can be complex and include a range of heritage values. The heritage values are broadly defined in the Burra Charter, the set of guidelines on cultural heritage management and practice prepared by the Australia International Council on Monuments and Places, as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations' (Marquis-Kyle & Walker, 1992, p. 21). Many Aboriginal places also have significance to a specific Aboriginal community.

Although there are no formal guidelines for the assessment of significance of Aboriginal archaeological places in Victoria, the definition of 'cultural heritage significance' under Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* includes:

- Archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific, social or spiritual significance; and
- Significance in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

Scientific significance is based on the capacity of Aboriginal places to provide us with historical, cultural or social information. The following evaluation will assess the scientific significance of the Aboriginal places recorded during this CHMP. The scientific significance assessment methodology outlined below is based on scores for research potential (divided into place contents and place condition) and for representativeness. This system is derived from Bowdler (1981).

Place contents refer to all cultural materials and organic remains associated with human activity at a place. Place condition refers to the degree of disturbance to the contents of a place at the time it was recorded. The representativeness of an Aboriginal place is assessed by whether the place is common, occasional, or rare in a given region. It is noted that assessments of representativeness are subjectively biased by current knowledge of the distribution and number of Aboriginal places and varies from place to place depending on the extent of archaeological research.

The determination of cultural significance for an Aboriginal place is expressed as a statement of significance. Nomination of the level of value—high, moderate, low or not applicable—for each relevant category is presented in Table .

The scientific significance assessment for scarred trees varies from the significance assessment outlined above because a scarred tree has no place contents rating (a tree either is, or is not, a scarred tree). The place condition and representativeness ratings used for scarred trees are indicated in Table and overall scientific significance ratings for scarred tree places are based on a cumulative score for place condition and representativeness.

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of scarred trees and is assessed on whether the place is common, occasional or rare in a given region. Representativeness should take into account the type and condition of the scar(s)/tree and the tree species involved. Scarred tree criteria is presented in Table 15.

**Table 14 Scientific significance assessment criteria**

Place Contents	Place Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
<b>0</b> - No cultural material remaining.	<b>0</b> - Place destroyed.		
<b>1</b> - Place contains a small number (e.g. 0–10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.	<b>1</b> - Place in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance; some cultural materials remaining.	<b>1</b> - Common occurrence	<b>1 - 3</b> - Low
<b>2</b> - Place contains a larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or some intact stratified deposit remains; and/or rare or unusual example(s) of a particular artefact type.	<b>2</b> - Place in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.	<b>2</b> - Occasional occurrence	<b>4 - 6</b> - Moderate
<b>3</b> - Place contains a large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or largely intact stratified deposit; and/or surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were deposited.	<b>3</b> - Place in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural materials still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were deposited.	<b>3</b> - Rare occurrence	<b>7 - 9</b> - High

**Table 15 Scarred tree scientific significance assessment criteria**

Place Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
<b>1</b> - Poorly preserved tree scar	<b>1</b> - Common occurrence	<b>1 - 2</b> - Low
<b>2</b> - Partly preserved tree scar	<b>2</b> - Occasional occurrence	<b>3 - 4</b> - Moderate
<b>3</b> - Well preserved example of a scarred tree	<b>3</b> - Rare occurrence	<b>5 - 6</b> - High

## Appendix 6 Testing data

**Table 16 Test Pit data log**

TP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
TP 01 1x1m	E459442 N5721732	0-150	Very damp silty clay, slightly friable with a gradual contact.	Grasses and rootlets.	7.5YR 3/1 Very dark grey	5.5	-
		350+	Slightly drier sticky clay with minor pockets of brownish mottling.	Rootlets.	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	5.5	-
TP 02 1x1m	E463358 N5723290	0-180	Dry fine silty sand with a clear contact.	Grass and rootlets.	7.5YR 3/1 Very dark grey	5.5	-
		180-210	Dry fine silty sand becoming increasingly friable with a gradual contact.	Rootlets.	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	5.5	-
		210- 270	Undulating sticky clay base.	-	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	5.5	-
TP3 03 1x1m	E465029 N5723424	0-130	Dry friable clayey silt with a gradual contact.	Grass and rootlets.	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	6	-
		130+	Dry lightly undulating compact friable clay base.	Minor rootlets.	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	6	-
TP 04 1x1m	E467416 N5723311	0-40	Dry slightly humic silt with a gradual contact.	Grasses and rootlets	7.5YR 3/1 Very dark grey	5.5	-
		40-150	Dry friable clayey silt with a gradual contact.	Rootlets with some sandstone inclusions	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	5.5	-
		150-200	Dry compact clay base.	-	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	5.5	-
TP 05 1x1m	E468603 N5723890	0-130	Dry friable clayey silt with increasing clay content and a gradual contact.	Grass, rootlets, bugs and worms.	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	5.5	-
		130-250	Dry friable clay moderately		7.5YR 2.5/2 Very dark	5.5	-

TP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
			compacted.		brown.		

**Table 17 Shovel Test Pit data log**

STP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
<b>EXCAVATION AREA 1</b>							
STP 01	E459380 N5721733	0-130	Ploughed dry, friable clayey silt, medium grained, becoming damp and compacted with depth.	Thick grass roots	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		130-150	Slightly damp compacted sticky clay, medium grained.	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 02	E459406 N5721731	0-90	Ploughed dry friable clayey silt, medium grained, becoming damp and compacted with depth.	Thick grass roots	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		90-130	Slightly damp compacted sticky clay, minor brown mottling.	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 03	E459423 N5721731	0-130	Ploughed dry friable clayey silt, medium grained becoming damp and compacted with depth.	Thick grass roots, singular pebble resulting from ploughing.	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		130-190	Slightly damp compacted sticky clay, minor brown mottling.	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 04	E459457 N5721730	0-90	Very wet silty clay, sticky medium grained with water table seeping in.		7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		90-120	Extremely wet sticky clay with water table seeping in from 200mm.		7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-

STP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
<b>EXCAVATION AREA 2</b>							
STP 05	E463350 N5723313	0-130	Dry sandy humic silt, large grained compacted with a mixed contact becoming damp	Thick grass roots	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		130-170	Damp compact-friable silty sand, large grain size with a clear contact	Singular quartz pebble	7.5YR 4/2	5.5	-
		170-190	Damp sticky clay with minor brown mottling	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 06	E463350 N5723336	0-210	Dry sandy humic silt, large grained compacted with a mixed contact becoming damp	Thick grass roots	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		210-260	Damp, friable silty sand, large grain size with a clear contact	Rootlets	7.5YR 4/2	5.5	-
		260-290	Damp sticky clay with minor brown mottling	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 07	E463349 N5723359	0-250	Dry sandy humic silt, large grained compacted with a mixed contact becoming damp	Thick grass roots	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		250-320	Damp compact-friable silty sand, large grain size with a distinct contact	Rootlets	7.5YR 4/2	5.5	-
		320-350	Damp sticky clay with minor brown mottling	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 08	E463349 N5723376	0-290	Dry sandy humic silt, large grained compacted with a mixed contact becoming damp	Grass, rootlets, minor quartz pebbles	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		290-370	Damp, friable silty sand, large grain size with a distinct contact	Minor quartz pebbles	7.5YR 4/2	5.5	-

STP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
		370-390	Damp sticky clay with minor brown mottling		7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 09	E463350 N5723394	0-290	Dry sandy humic silt, large grained, compacted, with a merging contact, becoming damp	Grass, rootlets,	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		290-460	Dry, friable silty sand, large grain size with a clear contact	Minor quartz pebble	7.5YR 4/2	5.5	-
		460-490	Damp sticky clay with minor brown mottling		7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
<b>EXCAVATION AREA 3</b>							
STP 10	E465008 N5723448	0-80	Dry, friable clayey silt with humic inclusions. Mixed contact resulting from ploughing	Thick grass roots, rootlets and organic material	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-
		80-120	Dry compacted clay with large grain size	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-
STP 11	E465009 N5723472	0-40	Dry, friable clayey silt with humic inclusions. Diffuse contact resulting from ploughing	Thick grass roots, rootlets and organic material	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-
		40-170	Dry compacted clay with large grain size	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-
STP 12	E465009 N5723496	0-100	Dry, friable clayey silt with humic inclusions. Mixed contact resulting from ploughing	Organic material	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-
		100-210	Dry clay with large grain size	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-
STP 13	E465007 N5723519	0-30	Dry, friable clayey silt with humic inclusions. Mixed contact resulting from ploughing	Organic material	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-
		30-130	Dry sticky clay with	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	6	-

STP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
			large grain size				
<b>Excavation Area 4</b>							
STP 14	E467400 N5723326	0-70	Dry, slightly clayey silt with humic inclusions and a gradual contact	Grass and rootlets	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		70-170	Dry, friable sandy clayey silt with a gradual contact	Rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		170-180	Dry, compacted clay base	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 15	467380 5723334	0-50	Dry slightly clayey silt with humic inclusions and a very gradual contact	Grass, rootlets, bugs and worms	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		50-110	Dry, friable sandy clayey silt with a very gradual contact	Rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		110-180	Dry, compacted clay base	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 16	E467361 N5723341	0-40	Dry, slightly clayey silt with humic inclusions and a gradual contact	Grass and rootlets	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		40-160	Dry, friable sandy clayey silt with a gradual contact	Rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		160-190	Dry compacted clay base	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 17	E467340 N5723347	0-60	Dry, slightly clayey silt with humic inclusions and a gradual contact	Grasses and rootlets	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		60-170	Dry, friable sandy clayey silt with a gradual contact	Minor charcoal degrading material, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		170-185	Dry compacted clay base	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 18	E467320 N5723350	0-40	Dry, slightly clayey silt with humic inclusions and a gradual contact	Grasses and rootlets	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-

STP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
		40-170	Dry, friable sandy clayey silt with a gradual contact	Minor charcoal degrading material, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		170-180	Dry, compacted clay base	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 19	E467296 N5723349	0-30	Dry slightly clayey silt with humic inclusions and a gradual contact	Grasses and rootlets	7.5YR 3/1	5.5	-
		30-120	Dry, friable sandy clayey silt with a gradual contact	Minor charcoal degrading material, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		120-130	Dry compacted clay base	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
<b>Excavation Area 5</b>							
STP 20	E468597 N5723869	0-80	Dry, friable humic clayey silt, compacted and large-grained with a gradual contact	Some gravel in top 50mm, grass roots, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		80-160	Dry friable clay with minor red mottling	-	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
STP 21	E468614 N5723908	0-260	Slope erosion buildup of dry, large-grained clayey silt with a gradual contact	Some gravel in top 50mm, grass roots, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		260-290	Dry friable clay with minor red mottling	Minor mottled orange clay clumps	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
STP 22	E468631 N5723922	0-130	Dry friable compacted clayey silt tinged with a slight red brown mottle	Grasses with turbated gravels, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
		130-160	Moist sticky clay with minor grey mottles	-	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
STP 23	E468597 N5723887	0-130	Moist, sticky clay with minor grey mottles	Swampy grass	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 24	E468653 N5723973	0-40	Moist clayey silt unconsolidated turbation during inundation from swamp	Rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-

STP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
		40-160	Waterlogged compacted grey mottled clay	-	7.5YR 2.5/1	5.5	-
STP 25	E468659 N5723989	0-60	Dry, friable humic clay silt with a merging contact	Grass, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
		60-230	Moist, friable medium grained silt with minor clay content and a clear contact	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
		230-270	Moist clay large grained mottled grey	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
STP 26	E468664 N5724010	0-40	Dry compacted friable humic clay silt with a mixed contact	Grass, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
		40-100	Moist friable medium grained silt with minor clay content and a clear contact	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
		100-150	Moist clay large grained mottled grey	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
STP 27	E468685 N5723998	0-20	Dry compacted friable humic clay silt with a mixed contact	Grass, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
		20-130	Moist friable medium grained silt with minor clay content and a clear contact	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
		130-150	Moist clay large grained mottled grey	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
STP 28	E468669 N5724030	0-50	Dry compacted friable clayey humicy silt with a mixed contact	Grass, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
		50-180	Moist friable medium grained silt with minor clay content and a clear contact	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
		180-210	Moist clay large grained mottled grey	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
STP 29	E468648	0-60	Dry compacted friable	Grass, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-

STP No.	Location (MGA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Description	Inclusions	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
	N5724024		humic clay silt with a mixed contact				
		60-150	Moist friable medium grained silt with minor clay content and a clear contact	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
		150-160	Moist clay, large grained mottled grey	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
STP 30	E468627 N5724038	0-60	Dry compacted friable clayey humic silt with a mixed contact	Grass, rootlets	7.5YR 2.5/2	5.5	-
		60-180	Moist, friable medium grained silt with minor clay content and a clear contact	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-
		180-190	Moist clay large grained mottled grey	-	7.5YR 3/2	5.5	-

## Appendix 7 Compliance checklist

**Table 15—Compliance checklist**

Compliance Review Checklist		Yes	No
<i>Prior to the commencement of the activity</i>			
Has the CHMP been approved?			
Have all personnel been inducted or trained with regard to the requirements contained within the CHMP, particularly the contingency plans?			
Insert other compliance requirements as necessitated			
<i>Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity</i>			
Has any Aboriginal cultural heritage been discovered during the activity? If yes, have the following been undertaken:—			
	Have all works ceased within 20 metres of the discovery location(s)?		
	If required, has the exposed Aboriginal cultural heritage been protected by a suitable barrier (e.g. fencing)?		
	Has a heritage advisor been notified within 24 hours of the discovery?		
	Has the heritage advisor notified the RAP and Secretary, DPC of the discovery?		
	Has the heritage advisor completed new or updated Aboriginal place record(s) for the VAHR?		
	Has an appropriate mitigation or salvage strategy been developed and implemented?		
<i>Discovery of human remains during the activity</i>			
Have any actual or suspected human remains been discovered during the activity? If yes, have the following been taken:			
	Has all works ceased within vicinity of the discovery location?		
	If required, have the human remains been protected by a suitable barrier (e.g. fencing)?		
	Have Victoria Police and the Coroner's Office been notified?		
	If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains may be Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, have the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline been contacted?		
	If it is confirmed by these authorities that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, has the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council been contacted?		
	Has an appropriate mitigation or salvage strategy been developed and implemented?		

**Table 18 Compliance checklist – CHMP amendment**

Compliance Review Checklist	Yes	No
<i>Prior to the commencement of the activity</i>		
Has the CHMP been approved?		
Condition 1, 2 and 5 - Have all sensitive areas to be avoided by the activity been clearly shown on construction plans?		
Condition 3 - Have all personnel been inducted or trained with regard to the requirements contained within the CHMP, particularly the conditions and contingencies?		
<i>During the activity</i>		
Condition 1 - The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage place VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1) must be avoided by the activity.		
Condition 2 - The recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage place VAHR 8220-0170-1 and -2 (Hedley LDAD 1) must be avoided by the activity.		
Condition 5 - The sensitive sandy rise landform must be avoided by the activity.		
Condition 4 - Is a copy of the CHMP held on site at all times during the activity? And accessible for all personnel?		
Is an up to date contact list for any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party, First Peoples – State Relations, a heritage advisor, Victoria Police and the State Coroner’s Office available on site?		
Is there a register for all questions and complaints? Has the register been updated with any response/action?		
<i>Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity</i>		
Has any Aboriginal cultural heritage been discovered during the activity? If yes, have the following been undertaken:		
Have all works ceased within 10 m of the discovery location(s)?		
Has the exposed Aboriginal cultural heritage been protected by a suitable barrier (e.g. fencing)?		
Has the RAP (if there is one)/Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet been notified within five working days of the discovery?		
Has a heritage advisor been notified within two working days of the discovery?		
Has a heritage advisor and any appointed RAP assessed the Aboriginal cultural heritage within three working days of their notification?		
Has an appropriate mitigation or salvage strategy been developed and implemented?		
Has the heritage advisor completed new or updated Aboriginal place record(s) for the VAHR?		
<i>Discovery of human remains during the activity</i>		

Compliance Review Checklist		Yes	No
<b>Have any actual or suspected human remains been discovered during the activity? If yes, have the following been taken:</b>			
	Have all works stopped within 30 m of the discovery?		
	Has Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office been contacted?		
	If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 309 519?		
<p><b>If a breach of the CHMP is identified the sponsor must immediately report the breach by contacting the Statewide Compliance &amp; Enforcement Unit, First Peoples - State Relations via email to <a href="mailto:compliance.aboriginalvictoria@dpc.vic.gov.au">compliance.aboriginalvictoria@dpc.vic.gov.au</a> or by telephoning 1800 762 003.</b></p>			

## Appendix 8 Artefact Catalogue

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**Table 19 Artefact catalogue VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1)**

Component no.	Location (E/N)	Depth	Raw material	Primary form	Platform	Termination	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max Dimension (mm)
1	E 464286 N 5723636	0	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	Plain	Plunge	14.5	21.02	7.4	21.02
2	E 464287 N 5723686	0	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	Plain	Feather	16.43	6.76	3.14	16.43

Table 20 Artefact catalogue VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)

Artefact_ID	Easting	Northing	Zone	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Secondary Modification (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
1	459690.3798	5721937.607	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain						15.66	10.47	2.97	15.59
2	459689.984	5721944.966	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None	Flaked						10.59	8.46	3.74	11.05
3	459690.7839	5721950.175	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None	Flaked						12.81	13.89	4.79	17.1
4	459692.3671	5721958.603	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain						10.92	17.82	7.58	20.73
5	459693.2081	5721968.651	55 0m		Silcrete	Core - Unidirectiona	None	None			3	18.34			22.3	20.1	12.54	23.33
6	459684.5335	5721935.068	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							10.52	5.5	4.37	10.52
7	459656.8687	5721930.939	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							10.82	7.18	2.62	10.82
8	459654.2383	5721931.329	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							7.09	5.93	2.24	7.09
9	459653.3147	5721932.268	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					16.16	13.4	3.89	16.16
10	459653.3395	5721932.428	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Step					8.56	8.89	2.16	8.89
11	459651.3522	5721933.188	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							19.7	24.17	10.74	19.7
12	459650.4534	5721932.398	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step			Scraper - Round-edge		31.3	32.21	13.46	32.21
13	459650.4864	5721932.288	55 0m		Silcrete	Core - Unidirectiona	None	None			> 6	20.9	Core - Microblade		19.8	18.26	22.43	22.43
14	459650.4205	5721932.608	55 0m		Crystal Quar	Angular fragment	None	None							22.88	9.13	17.32	22.88
15	459648.5899	5721933.708	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							6.24	7.04	2.17	7.04
16	459648.6311	5721933.648	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							6.16	7.15	4.11	7.15
17	459647.9879	5721933.728	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					12.33	19.7	8.23	19.7
18	459647.9632	5721933.748	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					20.68	13.87	2.55	20.68
19	459647.9467	5721933.818	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather					13.03	9.2	3.05	13.03
20	459647.9137	5721933.808	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							9.32	5.81	1.4	9.32
21	459647.9055	5721933.618	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					16.78	19.38	3.07	19.38
22	459649.6289	5721929.639	55 0m		Silcrete	Blade - Proximal	None	None	Plain						14.65	8.2	5.45	14.65
23	459650.5689	5721928.869	55 0m		Silcrete	Cobble or Pebble	None	None					Manuport		97.02	63.37	32.25	97.02
24	459650.5524	5721929.059	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Medial	None	None							18.57	17.83	6.02	18.57
25	459650.5441	5721928.949	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Plunge					19.25	14.1	6.06	19.25
26	459650.5441	5721928.869	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					16.91	9.8	4.69	16.91
27	459650.5441	5721928.829	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step					31.45	20.27	5.97	31.45
28	459650.5441	5721928.859	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							9.03	10.84	3.52	10.84
29	459650.5441	5721928.879	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Medial	None	1-32%					Scraper - Flat-edged		19.19	22.54	6.49	10
30	459651.7068	5721928.199	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							19.33	9.66	6.26	19.33
31	459652.7128	5721929.309	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					14.71	9.51	2.49	14.71
32	459652.7046	5721929.279	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					16.47	15.13	3.05	16.47
33	459653.1581	5721930.019	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							15.99	20.35	9.53	15.9
34	459653.1416	5721930.069	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							6.48	10.06	2.34	10.06
35	459653.1416	5721930.039	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							12.43	5.2	2.42	12.43
36	459608.1028	5721931.998	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain						8.64	10.53	1.56	10.53
37	459608.0451	5721931.918	55 0m		Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					33.4	23.82	11.36	33.4
38	459608.078	5721931.928	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							11.09	10.14	2.97	11.09
39	459600.8382	5721928.779	55 0m		Silcrete	Angular fragment	None	None							6.65	7.18	3.53	10

## Appendix 9 Gazetteer

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**Table 21 Aboriginal place gazetteer**

Aboriginal place	Location	Type	Landform	Scientific significance
<b>VAHR 8220-0171 (Hedley AS 1)</b>	E 459690 N 5721938	Artefact Scatter	Lunette / sandy rise	Moderate
<b>VAHR 8220-0170 (Hedley LDAD 1)</b>	E 464286 N 5723636	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Undulating open plains	Low