

Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Park

Cultural Heritage Management Plan 14624

Sponsor: Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

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14 June 2017

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Document information

Activity:	Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Park
Location:	Harcourt
CHMP No.	14624
Size:	Large
Assessment:	Complex
Sponsor:	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning ABN 90 719 052
Heritage Advisor:	Melanie Thomson Kym Oataway
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Date:	14 June 2017
Biosis project no.:	22672
File name:	22672.HarcourtMBT.CHMP14624.DFT02.20170608.docx
Citation:	Biosis 2017. Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Park. Cultural heritage management plan14624. Report for the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Authors: K. Oataway, Biosis Pty Ltd, Port Melbourne. Project no 22672.

Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date issued
Draft version 01	KFR	6/06/2017
Final version 01	KO	13/06/2017

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

Activity

This is a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under Section 46(a) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The Sponsor intends to develop a Mountain Bike Trail exceeding 30 kilometres in length within the Activity Area.

The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation 44 (1)(b) Constructing specified items of infrastructure – a bicycle track exceeding 100 metres of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. The Activity Area is in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity under Regulation 23 Waterways (associated with the 200 metre waterway buffer on Oak Forest drainage channel) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*.

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), Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation on 5 October 2016 (Appendix 1).

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) has allocated CHMP number 14624 to this assessment.

The Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation (DDWCAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the region that includes the Activity Area. The RAP elected to evaluate the plan on 5 October 2015 (Appendix 2).

Activity Area

The Activity Area is located within the Mount Alexander Pine Plantation, along the western slopes of the Mount Alexander Regional Park as indicated on Map 1. The Activity Area is situated within an approximate 223 hectare parcel of land located at the end of Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454. The area is bounded by Mount Alexander Regional Park to the east, private property to the south and west, and Coopers Road to the north.

The closest named waterway is Barkers Creek located approximately 2 kilometres from the western extent of Barkers Creek. Two unnamed drainage lines off Barkers Creek cross into the Activity Area at the location of the Oaks Plantation and along the north-eastern extent of the Activity Area while the Harcourt Irrigation channel runs along the western extent.

Assessment

A Desktop Assessment was undertaken to provide background information on the activity and its impacts, other archaeological studies, previously recorded Aboriginal places, the environment and to develop a prediction model for the Activity Area.

A Standard Assessment was undertaken to provide information on the ground surface visibility, previous disturbance to the Activity Area and identify areas of archaeological potential.

Consultation with Aboriginal representatives occurred throughout the CHMP.

Results

The proposed activity is the construction of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park which will consist of up to 16 trails extending along the western slopes of Mount Alexander and across the former Mount Alexander

Plantation land. The trails will extend north and south throughout the Activity Area with a number of ancillary activities including entrance roads, car parking and toilet facilities occurring along the western boundary of the Activity Area.

Desktop Assessment

A review of the surrounding area was undertaken to assess the cultural potential and significance of the Activity Area. The geographic region was defined by the geomorphological unit 2.1.4 *Hills, valley slopes and plains* on plutonic Palaeozoic rocks, to the east and west. The geographic region is located within the thin valley of the Bendigo Zone and includes a number of major waterways including the Coliban River, Barkers Creek and Myrtle Creek, as well as a number of important topographic features such as Mount Alexander.

Within the geographic region there are 140 previously recorded Aboriginal places, consisting of 175 place components: artefact scatters, Low Density Artefact Distributions (LDADs), scarred trees, earth and stone features. Of these, 5 Aboriginal places are recorded within the Activity Area:

- Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305)
- Harcourt North 2 (VAHR 7723-0302)
- Lianyuk Quartz Scraper – Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354)
- Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357)
- Lianyuk – Mount Alexander – The Oaks Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7724-0361)

All Aboriginal places located within the Activity Area are surface artefact scatters or isolated artefacts which have not been tested for subsurface continuations (although one, VAHR 7724-0361 was found to have artefacts embedded in an eroded track, suggesting a subsurface continuation of this place). Materials of quartz, hornfels, basalt and crystal quartz have been identified with the artefacts consisting of a range of angular fragments, flakes and tools.

A number of previous archaeological investigations undertaken across the Harcourt region have involved varying levels of archaeological investigation. Pedestrian survey investigations have identified a range of Aboriginal place types with associated areas of archaeological potential likely to contain culturally significant material. Previously identified archaeological materials in the geographic region occurred in a sub-surface context within the top 10 to 30 centimetres of the soil profile. Similar soil profiles are likely to be identified within the current Activity Area.

Most recently, several CHMPs within the Harcourt Area have been limited to Desktop and Standard Assessments due to arguments of disturbance. It is likely that the current Activity Area may have undergone similar ground disturbing activities, although due to its location along Barkers Creek, there would still remain potential for subsurface cultural material to remain, although not necessarily in situ. The land use history of the Activity Area shows that while industries such as granite quarrying and wood plantations have impacted the majority of the current Area, they are likely to have limited impact on the archaeological potential of the Activity Area as a whole.

The DDWCAC have been involved in planning for the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail since late 2015, at which time a team from DDWCAC led by Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) undertook a preliminary cultural heritage investigation of the proposed Activity Area. This investigation included a brief background investigation and a ground survey which surveyed 16 discrete locations across the Activity Area along the proposed trails. The survey led to the recording of three LDAD registrations, one artefact scatter registration and 12 preliminary place reports for a rock shelter and scarred trees with the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR). In addition, a general location for a historical place registration – the arrest of Manangubum (1845) – was given.

In addition, two Aboriginal Historical References located within the Activity Area were inspected:

- 12.4-17 Mount Alexander Ceremonial Site
- 4.1-23 Mount Alexander Camp, Ceremonial and Camping Ground

The preliminary cultural heritage investigation recognised the importance of Mount Alexander and the Activity Area to the Dja Dja Wurrung People both in a pre- and post-contact context, and made the following predictions about the location and types of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be identified within the Activity Area:

- Aboriginal scarred trees may be identified along the northern trails of the MBT, living or dead; however, there is likely to be a higher prevalence of cultural modified trees along the southern trails.
- Areas where granite outcrops occur may be of moderate to high potential to contain caves and rock shelters. Due to the historical quarrying of granite in the area, some such Aboriginal cultural places may have been impacted if not removed.
- Artefact scatters are highly likely to be identified across the Activity Area, quartz being the most commonly identified stone tool material. Hornfels, tachylite and basalt may also be found.

Standard Assessment

The Standard Assessment was completed in November 2016. Due to the landscape of the Activity Area which consists of steep granite outcrops and erosional slopes, high vegetation levels and the remains of quarrying and the pine plantation, it was not possible to undertake a systematic survey of the Activity Area. Instead, an opportunistic survey was completed working in an anti-clockwise direction around the Activity Area, beginning directly north-east of the Oak Forest. All open tracks were surveyed in full, while the remainder of the area was traversed in a zig-zag motion moving across all areas of granite outcropping, open and clear visibility and around all old growth trees and other vegetation.

Two areas of archaeological potential were identified, a large granite knoll along the western boundary of the Activity Area and a granite knoll along the southern boundary of the Activity Area. These two areas were found to contain rock shelters, scarred trees and a number of surface artefacts.

All preliminary place reports located within the Activity Area (n=9) were relocated and examined leading to the recording of one rock shelter and four scarred trees. The remaining four were examined and found not to meet the level of certainty required to be registered on the VAHR. In addition, a further 4 rock shelters and a scarred tree were recorded as well as 100 surface artefacts identified in erosional patches across the Activity Area. The locations of previously recorded Aboriginal artefact scatters and LDADs were also relocated and examined; however, no artefacts matching those in the place records were able to be identified at those places, likely due to the heavy rain which had eroded much of the Activity Area in the intervening period. All stone artefacts identified during the Standard Assessment consisted of quartz, tachylite and basalt material. From the identification of artefacts located within eroded deposits along vehicle tracks, walking tracks and track edges, it can be concluded that a subsurface component exists to the cultural heritage found within the Activity Area.

Following the Standard Assessment, discussions were held with the DDWCAC to identify the best way to proceed. It was felt that enough evidence had been gathered through the Standard Assessment to show a continuation of Aboriginal cultural material in subsurface deposits removing the necessity to complete a Complex Assessment prior to the construction of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail.

Aboriginal places

Discussions with the DDWCAC field representatives during the Standard Assessment suggested that the cultural values of the Activity Area could not be defined by the individual places, and should be considered as a cultural landscape. As such, the entire Activity Area has been recorded as Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) consisting of a number of components identified during the Standard Assessment which include:

- Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1
- Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2
- Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3
- Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4
- Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5
- Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6
- Scarred Tree 2 VAHR 7723-0324-7
- Scarred Tree 3 VAHR 7723-0324-8
- Scarred Tree 4 VAHR 7723-0324-9
- Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10
- Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12
- Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11

In addition, the surface artefacts identified across the Activity Area are recorded as LDADs across the Activity Area:

- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305
- Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Norther Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322

Details relating to these Aboriginal places are found below in Section 7.

Section 61 Summary

Consideration has been given to ways by which harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) can be minimised.

Harm will be minimised through the limitation of works to the agreed upon trail design and maintenance works required, leaving the majority of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 untouched by construction works. Harm will be minimised to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape

VAHR 7723-0324 through the avoidance of harm to all rock shelter, scarred tree and aboriginal place components of the site.

To mitigate harm within Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) a combination of archaeological surface collection and subsurface excavation with the extent of Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12 (including LDAD registrations VAHR 7723-0305, 7724-0354, 7724-0357, 7724-0395, 7724-0396, 7723-0321 and 7723-0322) will occur within the planned works areas. Following the mitigation strategies, harm will be allowed to occur to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12 (including LDAD registrations VAHR 7723-0305, 7724-0354, 7724-0357, 7724-0395, 7724-0396, 7723-0321 and 7723-0322) in accordance with this CHMP.

In addition, a proposed research excavation within Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4 will provide additional information about the use of the Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) to the DDWCAC and the wider community.

The methodology and location of this surface collection, subsurface excavation and research excavation works is described in Section 10.

A summary of the Aboriginal place impact assessment is included in Table 1.

Table 1 Aboriginal place impact assessment

VAHR No.	Harm Avoided	Harm Minimised	Mitigation Measure
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324	No	Yes	Salvage
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4	Yes	Yes	Research Excavation to learn more about the use of the wider Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 2 VAHR 7723-0324-7	Yes	Yes	None required

VAHR No.	Harm Avoided	Harm Minimised	Mitigation Measure
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3 VAHR 7723-0324-8	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4 VAHR 7723-0324-9	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density

Management conditions

Condition 1 – Avoidance of Aboriginal place components Lianyuk – Mount Alexander VAHR 7723-0324 and sensitive landforms Southern and Western Granite Knoll

No harm is permitted to take place during the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail works on landforms with high archaeological potential, Southern and Western Granite Knolls outside of the agreed upon mountain bike trails 9 and 11. The placement of signage on these landforms under an Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness strategy may be allowed through negotiation with the RAP. These landforms hold many of the remnant archaeological features and should remain protected throughout the life of the mountain bike trail.

No harm is permitted during the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail works to Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 components:

- Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1
- Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2
- Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3
- Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4
- Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5
- Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6
- Scarred Tree 2 VAHR 7723-0324-7
- Scarred Tree 3 VAHR 7723-0324-8
- Scarred Tree 4 VAHR 7723-0324-9
- Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10
- Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11

The degree of physical separation between components VAHR 7723-0324-1 to 11 located on the Southern and Western Granite Knolls means that accidental harm from the proposed works to the Aboriginal place components is low and no further management actions are required.

Condition 2 – Archaeological Surface Collection of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305, Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354 and Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357

Archaeological surface collection is to take place prior to any construction work occurring within the Activity Area, but may be undertaken in stages to allow works to begin as different sections of the Activity Area are cleared. As it is expected that surface artefacts will be identified outside of the currently identified surface materials, the surface collection will be completed traversing all proposed mountain bike trail alignments, and all vehicle tracks, to be referred to as the 'surface collection area'. Archaeological surface collection but be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- All archaeological surface collection is to be undertaken by a HA and RAP representatives.

- The archaeological surface collection will be undertaken in pedestrian transects of the surface collection area, with no more than 2 metres spacing between field members.
- The HA onsite must:
 - Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per Aboriginal Victoria Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).
 - Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR.
 - With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11).

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP prior to the archaeological surface collection commencing.

The cost of the archaeological surface collection must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

Condition 3 – Archaeological Subsurface Salvage of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305, Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354 and Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357

Archaeological subsurface salvage is to take place prior to any construction work occurring within the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Track Activity Area, but may be undertaken in stages to allow works to begin as different sections of the Activity Area are cleared. Archaeological subsurface salvage must be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- All archaeological subsurface salvage is to be undertaken by a HA and RAP representative.
- Prior to the archaeological salvage occurring, the salvage area should be clearly marked in accordance with Map 29 following consultation between the HA and the RAP representatives.
- An excavation area of 2 x 2 metres must be excavated at each noted location for archaeological subsurface salvage. This size may be increased in consultation with the RAP, Sponsor and HA, to allow appropriate excavation of stratigraphic archaeological features or ancestral human remains, if encountered. The excavation should not be expanded where artefact densities are less than 10 artefacts per m². Encountering ancestral human remains will trigger the protocols under *Section 10.3.2 Unexpected Discovery of Human Remains*. Stratigraphic archaeological features with important scientific information include features such as knapping floors, or dateable features such as hearths.
- The excavation must be excavated to either the depth of impact or until a culturally sterile depth is reached, whichever is shallower.
- Controlled hand excavation in the excavation area must continue until hand excavation is no longer physically possible or the depth of excavation makes hand excavation no longer practicable. Controlled hand excavation must be undertaken as follows:
 - Hand excavation must be undertaken using a straight-edge spade, trowel, mattock and/or crowbar depending on soil conditions. A hand-trowel must be used where intact archaeological

features are encountered. Soil must be 100% sieved through a 5 millimetre hand sieve. Each excavation area must be either excavated in spits of 10 centimetres or in stratigraphic units. All soil heaps and sieving activities must be kept at a reasonable and safe distance from the test pits.

- A test pit log must be recorded with soil colour (Munsell), pH and description. The stratigraphic details of each test pit, including inclusions and observations must be noted on individual recording forms. Each test pit must be spatially recorded using a differential GPS and post-processed to sub-one metre accuracy as per Aboriginal Victoria (2008) target standard for recording Aboriginal places.
- The HA involved onsite must:
 - Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per Aboriginal Victoria Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).
 - Record all stratigraphic information as the standards required in the Aboriginal Victoria Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Practice Note: Subsurface Testing.
 - Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR.
 - With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11).

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP prior to the archaeological subsurface salvage commencing.

The cost of the archaeological subsurface salvage must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

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Condition 4 – Archaeological Research Excavation at Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4

To add further chronometric information to the Lianyuk – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0324 cultural landscape recording, research based excavation is to occur within the extent of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0324-4, Rock Shelter 4. This will involve the excavation of a minimum of two, 1x1 metre test pits to be excavated within the shelter and at the entrance to the shelter with the aim of answering the following question. As this section of the Activity Area is not to be impacted by the proposed works, this excavation can occur prior to or during the works commencing.

What can the excavation of rock shelters on Mount Alexander contribute to the understanding of site formation process, human occupation and land uses of the Dja Dja Wurrung people on the Victorian landscape?

To explore this question, aims of the excavation may include:

- Identifying internal and external occupation layers
- Identify and record oral history which might relate to the use of the shelter, e.g. Ceremonial uses of the area, dreaming stories.
- Can a date/s for occupation of the shelter be ascertained? A number of dating techniques such as radiometric or Optically-Stimulated Luminescence may be used based on the identification of appropriate soil profiles.

- The sample excavation must be excavated to either the depth of impact or until a culturally sterile depth is reached, whichever is shallower.
- Controlled hand excavation in the sample excavation area must continue until hand excavation is no longer physically possible or the depth of excavation makes hand excavation no longer practicable. Controlled hand excavation must be undertaken as follows:
 - Hand excavation will be undertaken using a straight-edge spade, trowel, mattock and/or crowbar depending on soil conditions. A hand-trowel must be used where intact archaeological features are encountered. Soil must be 100% sieved through a 5 millimetre hand sieve. Each excavation area must be either excavated in spits of 10 centimetres or in stratigraphic units. All soil heaps and sieving activities must be kept at a reasonable and safe distance from the test pits.
 - A test pit log must be recorded with soil colour (Munsell), pH and description. The stratigraphic details of each test pit, including inclusions and observations must be noted on individual recording forms. Each test pit must be spatially recorded using a DGPS and post-processed to sub-one metre accuracy as per AV (2008) target standard for recording Aboriginal places.
- The HA involved on-site will:
 - Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per AV Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).
 - Record all stratigraphic information as the standards required in the AV Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Practice Note: Subsurface Testing.
 - Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR register.
 - With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11).

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP prior to the archaeological research excavation commencing.

The cost of the archaeological research excavation and any required chronometric dating techniques used must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

Condition 5 – Intangible Heritage Recording

A day of oral history recording must be undertaken within the Activity Area to discuss the wider cultural values of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander cultural landscape. This oral history recording will be completed following the Ask First guidelines (Australian Heritage Commission, 2002).

The oral history recording should be undertaken by a suitably qualified HA, representatives from the RAP and individuals from DELWP and should include visits to a number of locations across the Activity Area at which intangible heritage values and any known oral history can be recorded.

- The HA will take written notes throughout the process, and where RAP representatives feel comfortable, will also engage in voice recording
- The results of the intangible heritage recording will be entered into the VAHR record for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 or, if information is identified referring to

sections of land outside of the current place extent, an overlapping registration may be submitted to the VAHR as a new Aboriginal place.

- A cultural values recording will be written as a section within the greater Compliance Conditions implementation report.

A notification period of at least one month must be provided to the RAP prior to the intangible heritage recording commencing.

The cost of the intangible heritage recording must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

Condition 6 – Archaeological Monitoring During Works

It is expected that further cultural material, particularly surface and subsurface artefacts, will be identified during the works. Due to the high potential for further cultural material to be identified in low density distributions across the Activity Area, the following method for dealing with additional cultural heritage must be followed:

- Where the following is identified:
 - 5 or more stone artefacts
 - Any ground stone material
 - Any engravings
 - Any stone features
 - Any additional scarred trees or rock shelters
- All works must cease and temporary safety webbing or fencing erected without ground disturbance at a distance of 10 metres (buffer zone) around the location of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, with signage displayed clearly identifying the location as a 'No-Go-Zone'. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must not be removed. Work may continue in other parts of the Activity Area outside of the buffer zone.
- A suitably qualified HA and the RAP must be notified of the discovery by the Sponsor or site supervisor within 2 working days.
- A HA and a RAP representative must inspect the reported discovery as soon as possible to determine if it is Aboriginal cultural heritage. If the reported discovery is determined not to be Aboriginal cultural heritage by the HA and the RAP representative, the activity may recommence.
- The HA onsite will:
 - Label and package any Aboriginal cultural heritage stone artefact material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per Aboriginal Victoria Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).
 - Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR .
 - With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11)

The cost of the archaeological monitoring during works must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

Condition 7 - Copy of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

A copy of this approved CHMP must be held onsite at all times.

Condition 8 - Cultural Heritage Induction

A cultural heritage induction must be held with the participation of the Sponsor or their representative project manager, and where relevant, participation of site supervisor/s and all personnel directly involved in construction works (i.e. site workers, contractors, sub-contractors).

The cultural heritage induction must be conducted by representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) prior to the commencement of any construction works.

The purpose of the cultural heritage induction is to:

- describe and demonstrate the Aboriginal cultural heritage relevant to the activity area or the locality for personnel engaged in the construction of activity works
- create an awareness of Aboriginal cultural values, and
- inform personnel about the specific conditions of Part 2 of the management plan and the procedures set out for reporting any suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be discovered or uncovered.

The cultural heritage induction includes:

- a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation of the activity area and broader region
- a summary of the assessments undertaken within the activity area during the preparation of the management plan
- specific details of all Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the management plan assessments
- a summary of the conditions and contingency plans contained within the management plan, and
- a discussion of the compliance responsibilities of the Sponsor and all personnel involved in work within the activity area and the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Victoria).

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP to present a cultural heritage induction.

The cost of the cultural heritage induction must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

Cultural Heritage Induction Booklet

Where Aboriginal cultural heritage has been identified during the assessments and is the subject of specific management conditions, the RAP or the Sponsor must arrange for the preparation of a cultural heritage induction booklet to be provided at the cultural heritage induction to all site workers/contractors to refer to onsite. The cultural heritage induction booklet must include the management plan Executive Summary, Section 61 Matters, Management Conditions and Contingency Plans, as well as information about the Aboriginal cultural heritage. The cost of producing the cultural heritage induction booklet must be met by the Sponsor.

After the Cultural Heritage Induction

Following the cultural heritage induction, the Sponsor or site supervisor will be responsible to ensure that all personnel onsite are made aware of the Part 2 management conditions and contingency plans and of the location onsite of a full copy of the management plan for ease of reference and compliance. Awareness of the management plan, management conditions and contingency plans may usefully be incorporated into any job

safety or tool box meetings, and will be especially relevant for introducing the management plan to new personnel working onsite.

Condition 9 - Notification of the Commencement and Conclusion of the Activity

Unless otherwise agreed, the Sponsor must provide the RAP with at least two weeks' notification before the commencement of works; and, of the condition for the cultural heritage induction.

The Sponsor must notify the RAP of the anticipated completion date and confirm completion of the activity construction works.

Onsite Pre-Implementation Meeting

Where there are specific management conditions that must be implemented for the management of registered Aboriginal places, including protection measures to be carried out prior to the commencement of works, an onsite meeting with the RAP representatives and the Sponsor must be held. The onsite meeting may usefully be conducted once the cultural heritage induction has been completed.

At least two weeks' notice must be provided to the RAP prior to the required meeting date. The cost of holding the onsite meeting must be met by the Sponsor.

Condition 10 - Compliance Inspections

Access to the activity area must be provided to representatives of the RAP or an Aboriginal Heritage Officer before, during and after construction for the purpose of conducting inspections to ensure compliance with the management plan. RAP representatives attending to compliance inspections must comply with all Occupational Health and Safety conditions applicable to the activity area.

The RAP has determined that a number of compliance inspections will be undertaken by the RAP's Cultural Heritage Representatives or an Aboriginal Heritage Officer (under section 165A of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006) during the approved works for the activity in order to ensure compliance with the conditions and contingency plans contained within this approved management plan.

Where the assessments for the preparation of this Cultural Heritage Management Plan have identified that there is registered Aboriginal cultural heritage present within, or immediately adjacent, or extending within the activity area, there will be three RAP compliance inspections that must take place at intervals during the construction phase of the activity. The RAP compliance inspections will be undertaken upon the following occasions:

1. At the commencement of the activity construction works; and may be undertaken with the cultural heritage induction and onsite pre-implementation meeting.
2. At the estimated mid-point or a significant phase of the activity construction works.
3. Upon completion of the activity construction works.

For compliance inspections in relation to the activity construction works, the RAP must be provided with at least two weeks' notice prior to completion of the above identified three occasions. A booking Request for RAP Field Representatives form must be completed and forwarded by email to the RAP to arrange the compliance inspections.

A RAP representative or an Aboriginal Heritage Officer will conduct the compliance inspection and complete a compliance inspection form. A copy of the completed compliance inspection form will be provided to the Sponsor. A suitably qualified Heritage Advisor/Archaeologist may also attend compliance inspections if necessary. If a compliance inspection raises any issues of non-compliance with the management plan, then the RAP's standard procedure for non-compliance will be commenced.

The RAP compliance inspections must be organised by the Sponsor and the cost must be met by the Sponsor.

Standard Procedure for Non-Compliance

If a RAP compliance inspection reveals a suspected breach of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, then such suspected breach must be reported immediately to the Aboriginal Victoria (AV). An Authorised Officer (appointed under Section 160 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006) may attend and/or a Stop Order may be issued by the Minister or an Authorised Officer (Section 87, Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006). The Minister must issue a Stop Order if a cultural heritage audit is ordered (Section 88, Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006). An Aboriginal Heritage Officer may issue and deliver a 24-hour stop order (Part 6, Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006).

Condition 11 – Repatriation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Material

All Aboriginal cultural heritage material including cultural heritage:

- collected and recovered during the assessments undertaken for the management plan.
- recovered as a result of subsequent salvage activities (if any), and
- arising from the activity (if any),

must be repatriated to the RAP and securely stored at the RAP offices. The RAP may elect to rebury Aboriginal cultural heritage material within the activity area within a timeframe no longer than one month following completion of the proposed activities under the cultural heritage management plan.

A Heritage Advisor may initially retain custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage material, for the purposes of analyses, for a period not exceeding six months from the completion of the activity. Once a period of six months has elapsed, a Heritage Advisor must contact the RAP and arrange for repatriation of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material.

Condition 12 - Protocol for Handling Sensitive Information

With the exception of publicly available information, there shall be no communication or public release of information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage without the written permission of the Registered Aboriginal Party. No onsite photographs or information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be circulated to the media or via social media without the written permission of the Registered Aboriginal Party.

Condition 13 - Communication

The Sponsor and Site Supervisor and any relevant personnel involved with supervision of works for the activity must read the approved cultural heritage management plan and be aware of the legal conditions and contingency plans concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area. The Sponsor and Site Supervisor or other relevant personnel must be responsible for implementing any conditions contained within the cultural heritage management plan.

Where possible, the Sponsor and the Registered Aboriginal Party shall ensure that all communication and correspondence is responded to within five working days.

Condition 14 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement

The Sponsor and/or the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail steering community should undertake discussions surrounding the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement for continuing maintenance works to the emergency access tracks and the mountain bike trails.

Condition 15 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Awareness Strategy

DELWP support a cultural heritage awareness strategy as part of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail works. Support for this strategy will be conditional based on discussions between the RAP, DELWP and the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail steering committee following the approval of this CHMP. The cultural heritage awareness strategy may include up to 10 plaques containing information developed in consultation with the RAP at various points along the mountain bike trails and at the trail head.

DELWP are committed to providing signage recognising the RAP's links to the country around Mount Alexander.

Acknowledgements

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

- Diana Smith, Racquel Kerr, Damien Saunders, Harley Dunolly-Lee, Rick Nelson and Rodney Carter, DDWCAC
- Kellie Clayton and Lucy De Krester, Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
- Amanda Johnson and Russell Manning, DELWP
- Lauren Harley, Aaron Harvey and Kasey Robb, Biosis Pty Ltd

Abbreviations

CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DDWCAC	Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
GDA94	Geodetic Datum Australia 1994
HA	Heritage Advisor
LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

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PART 1 – CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

1 Introduction

This is a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under Section 46(a) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The Sponsor intends to develop a Mountain Bike Trail exceeding 30 kilometres in length within the Activity Area.

The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation 44 (1)(b) Constructing specified items of infrastructure – a bicycle track exceeding 100 metres of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. The Activity Area is in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity under Regulation 23 Waterways (associated with the 200 metre waterway buffer on Oak Forest drainage channel) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*.

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), Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation (DDWCAC) on 5 October 2016 (Appendix 1).

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) has allocated CHMP number 14624 to this assessment.

1.1 Sponsor

Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
Contact: Marg Allen (Regional Director – Loddon Mallee)
Postal Address : Po Box 3100, Bendigo Delivery Centre, VIC 3554
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1.2 Heritage advisor

The Heritage Advisors (HAs) for this CHMP are Melanie Thomas and Kym Oataway, Biosis Pty Ltd.

Melanie Thomson BSc (Hons)

Melanie has over 12 years' experience as an archaeologist, with application to cultural heritage management for various projects throughout Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Melanie has acquired extensive experience working as a consulting archaeologist for Biosis over the past 10 years as both a project archaeologist and project manager. During this time, she has developed skills in both Aboriginal and historical archaeological research, survey, excavation, monitoring, and reporting. She also has technical skills to undertake the analysis of Aboriginal stone tools and historical artefacts. Melanie specialises in assessing the social value of cultural landscapes in association with Aboriginal and historical places. Melanie's broad knowledge and understanding of the needs of key stakeholder groups, including Aboriginal communities, clients and government agencies, gives her the ability to successfully complete projects with satisfactory outcomes for all parties, on time and on budget.

Melanie is a listed HA under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Kym Oataway B. Arch (Hons)

Kym has over 6 years experience in cultural heritage management in Victoria and her skills include Aboriginal and historical site identification and recording, survey and subsurface archaeological testing and excavation, project research, report writing and stakeholder liaison. Kym has worked across the state of Victoria building relationships with a wide range of Traditional Owner groups, clients and industries to achieve the best outcome for all stakeholders.

Kym is a listed HA under the *Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

1.3 Location of the Activity Area

The Activity Area is located within the Mount Alexander Pine Plantation, along the western slopes of the Mount Alexander Regional Park as indicated on Map 1. The Activity Area is situated on an approximate 223 hectare parcel of land located at the end of Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454. The area is bounded by Mount Alexander Regional Park to the east, private property to the south and west, and Coopers Road to the north.

The closest named waterway is Barkers Creek located approximately 2 kilometres from the western extent of Barkers Creek. Two unnamed drainage lines off Barkers Creek cross into the Activity Area at the location of the Oaks Plantation and along the north-eastern extent of the Activity Area while the Harcourt Irrigation channel runs along the western extent.

1.4 Owner/Occupier

The Activity Area occupies crown land which is managed by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DEWLP).

1.5 RAP

The DDWCAC is RAP for the region that includes the Activity Area. The RAP elected to evaluate the plan on 5 October 2015 (Appendix 2).

2 Activity description

The proposed activity is the construction of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park which will consist of up to 12 trails extending along the western slopes of Mount Alexander and the Mount Alexander Regional Park. The trails will extend north and south throughout the Activity Area with a number of ancillary activities including entrance roads, car parking and toilet facilities occurring along the western boundary of the Activity Area.

The proposed activity will involve the following activities.

Trail Construction (may include, but not limited to):

- Cut, fill and compaction of trails, dependant on terrain and slope
- Benching
- Trail edging
- Tree and vegetation removal
- Rock beaching/armouring or other reinforced surfaces
- Drainage and diversions (culverts)
- Switchback construction (sharp angled turns)
- Wooden, metal or formed bridges
- Jumps
- Boardwalks

The construction of the trail will require areas to be set aside for the lay down of construction materials and tools (soils, sand, rock, gravel and other construction materials, excavators, dozer), a temporary site office and facilities including a secure compound for storage.

Trailhead Facilities:

- Toilets
- Entrance road
- Vehicular parking
- Fencing, where necessary

Markers and Signage Installation:

- Information boards
- Wayward and Trail signage
- Interpretative signage

Maintenance and Remedial Works:

- Vegetation clearance and trimming (including root removal)

- Rehabilitation and revegetation including spaying and mulching
- Provision or reinstatement of habitat
- Pest plant and animal control
- Saw, cut and fell fallen trees and/or pruning limbs and shrubs
- Removal of loose rocks
- Maintenance of grades
- Stabilisation of eroded surfaces: eg. Laying geosynthetics and geotextile sheeting, armouring, flagstone paving, stone pitching, raised tread construction, boulder causeway, natural rock outcrops

Public Safety Works:

- Quarries
 - Installation of guard rails
 - Relocation of quarried stone
- Race
 - Decommissioning or maintenance
- Tree Safety
 - Removal of dangerous exotic trees

Maintenance of Fire Trails and Tracks

The Sponsor proposes to undergo fire access track maintenance works along approximately 7.5 kilometres of existing vehicle track throughout the Mount Alexander Timber Plantation property, Harcourt, Victoria. There is anecdotal evidence that the vehicle tracks were maintained until the cessation of plantation activities in 2013/2014. Since this time the tracks have undergone significant damage and erosion due to weather activities, making several sections impassable.

It is proposed that the existing vehicle tracks be upgraded to the level of fire access, a standard to allow emergency vehicle access. Following this upgrade the tracks will undergo regular maintenance. The proposed works will include:

- Maintenance to existing tracks using a bulldozer
- Vegetation clearance within the track footprint
- Undertaking drainage works utilising previous drain areas
- Culvert maintenance
- Improvements to water way crossing

These works will not be once off works, and will continue as necessary throughout the life of the Mountain Bike Park. It is a management condition of this CHMP that the Sponsor and/or Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail steering community undertake discussions surrounding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement (ACHLMA) for continuing maintenance works to the emergency access tracks and the mountain bike trails.

Closure of Tracks not required for MBT trails, fire trails or access:

- Installation of bollards/fencing
- Ripping of short sections and revegetation

Oaks Carpark and Camping Area:

- Track maintenance
- Installation of bollards - potential for these to be constructed as traditional timber structures that require soil disturbance or some previously quarried large granite pieces shifted in place using an excavator

All fill material required for the proposed activity will be utilised from within the granite quarries remaining within the Activity Area or purchased from a registered quarry. Any soil material which is removed from the Activity Area will be disposed of at a registered quarry.

3 Extent of the Activity Area

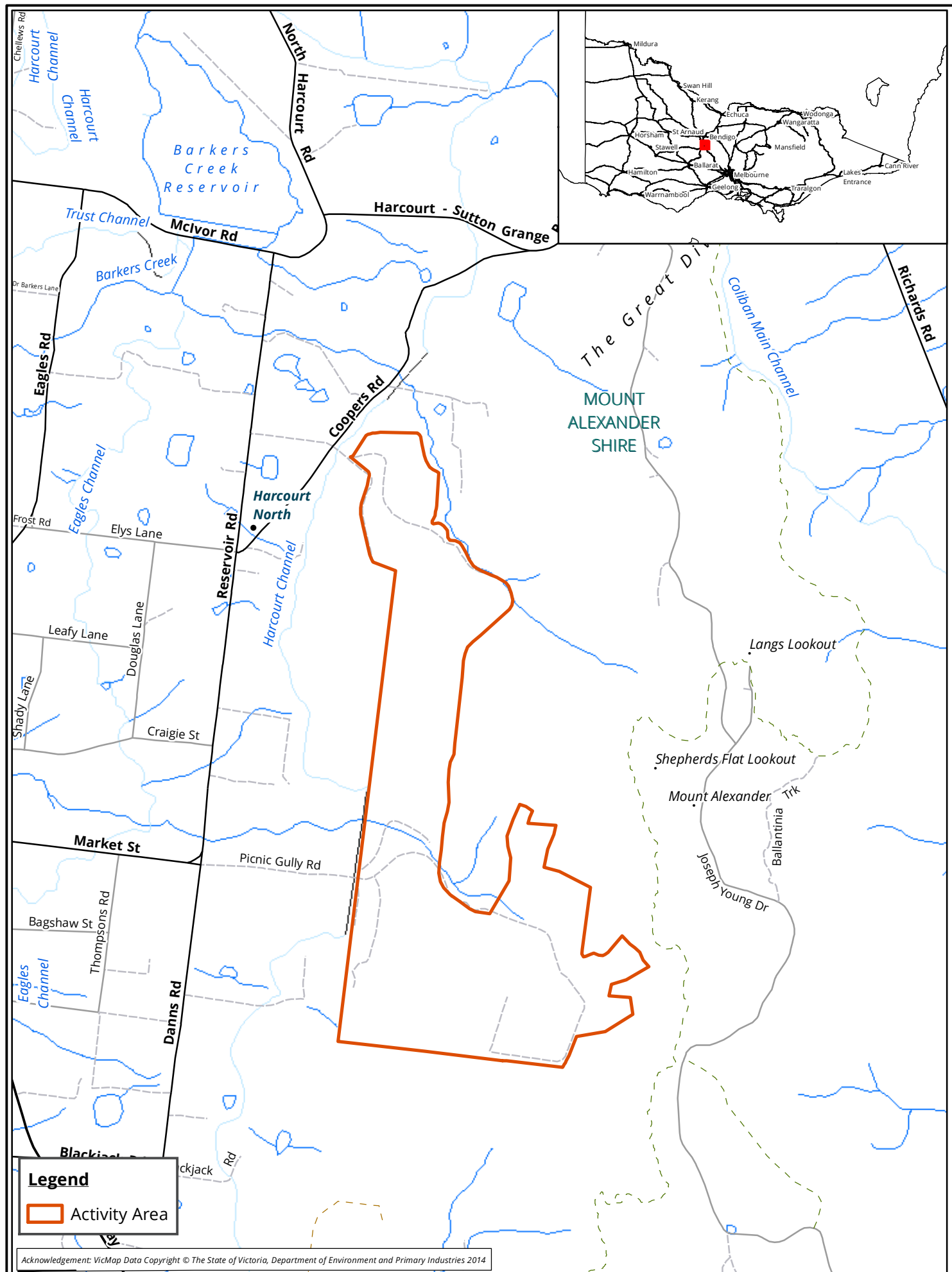
The extent of the Activity Area is indicated in Map 2 and the cadastral information is included in Table 2. The Activity Area is situated on an approximate 223 hectare parcel of land located at the end of Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454. The area is bounded by Mount Alexander Regional Park to the east, private property to the south and west, and Coopers Road to the north.

The closest named waterway is Barkers Creek located approximately 2 kilometres from the western extent of Barkers Creek. Two unnamed drainage lines off Barkers Creek cross into the Activity Area at the location of the Oaks Plantation and along the north-eastern extent of the Activity Area while the Harcourt Irrigation channel runs along the western extent.

Table 2 Cadastral information for the Activity Area

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3453
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258702E, 5901826N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

* All geographic coordinates in this CHMP are referenced to the Victorian Government Standard GDA94 MGA.

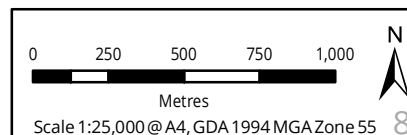


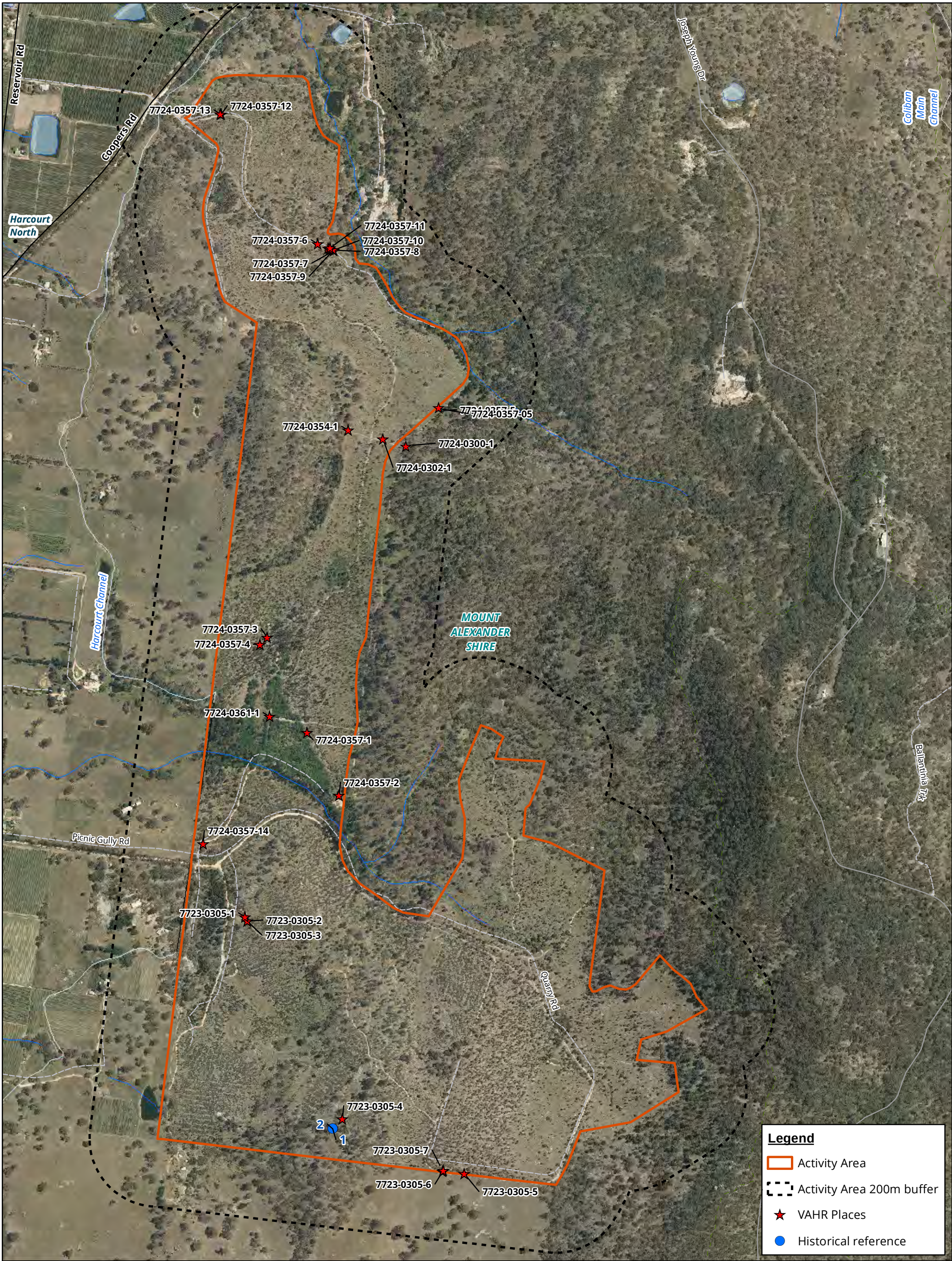
Map 1: Location of the Activity Area



Biosis Pty Ltd
Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 22672,
Date: 11 October 2016,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M1_Locality





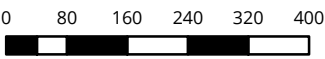
Legend

- Activity Area
- Activity Area 200m buffer
- VAHR Places
- Historical reference

Map 2: Extent of the Activity Area

Acknowledgements: Vicmap ©State of Victoria

Matter: 22672, CHMP No. 14624
Date: 13 June 2017
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: lharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M2_AA.mxd



Metres
Scale 1:10,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



4 Documentation of consultation

4.1 Consultation in relation to the assessment

Table 3 Consultation in relation to the assessment

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
04/10/2016	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	On behalf of Sponsor, submits Notice of Intent to prepare a CHMP (NOI)
	Secretary, DPC	VAHR	
04/10/2016	VAHR		Assigns CHMP number 14624
	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	
04/10/2016	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	NOI is submitted to Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation (DDWCAC).
	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	
	Racquel Kerr	Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC	
04/10/2016	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	DDWCAC advise their intention to evaluate the CHMP
	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	
	Amanda Johnson	Sponsor, Program Manager - Regional Planning and Approvals DELWP	
18/10/2016	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	Project Inception Meeting
	Amanda Johnson	Sponsor, Program Manager - Regional Planning and Approvals DELWP	
	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	
	Racquel Kerr	Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC	
	Rodney Carter	CEO, DDWCAC	
	Jon Marshall	Project Officer – Natural Resources and CHM, DDWCAC	

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
29/11/2016	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	Standard Results Meeting
	Amanda Johnson	Sponsor, Program Manager - Regional Planning and Approvals DELWP	
	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	
	Racquel Kerr	Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC	
6/12/2016	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	Submission of letter to DDWCAC Board relating to works completed and potential methodologies and conditions moving forward with the completion of the CHMP
	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	
	Rodney Carter	CEO, DDWCAC	
16/12/2016	Rodney Carter	CEO, DDWCAC	Reply to letter submission from Rodney Carter
	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	
	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	

4.2 Participation in the conduct of the assessment

Table 4 Participation in the conduct of the assessment

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
14-15/11/2016	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	Standard Assessment
	Zac Spielvogel	Field Assistant, Biosis Pty Ltd	
	Damien Saunders	Cultural Heritage Site Leader, DDWCAC	
	Harley Dunolly-Lee	Cultural Heritage Field Representative, DDWCAC	
17/11/2016	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	Standard Assessment
	Zac Spielvogel	Field Assistant, Biosis Pty Ltd	
	Damien Saunders	Cultural Heritage Site Leader, DDWCAC	
	Rick Nelson	Cultural Heritage Field	

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
		Representative, DDWCAC	

4.3 Consultation in relation to the conditions

Table 5 Consultation in relation to the conditions

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
28/03/2017	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	Management Conditions Meeting
	Amanda Johnson	Sponsor, Program Manager - Regional Planning and Approvals DELWP	
	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	
	Racquel Kerr	Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC	
16/05/2017	Kym Oataway	HA, Biosis Pty Ltd	Update to the Management Conditions Meeting
	Amanda Johnson	Sponsor, Program Manager - Regional Planning and Approvals DELWP	
	Russell Manning	Sponsor, Forest, Fire and Regions Group DELWP	
	Diana Smith	Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC	
	Racquel Kerr	Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC	

4.4 Summary of outcomes of consultation

An inception meeting was held at the offices of the DDWCAC, East Bendigo on Tuesday 18 October 2016. The meeting was attended by Amanda Johnson (the Sponsor, DELWP), Kym Oataway (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd), Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC), Racquel Kerr (Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC), Rodney Carter (CEO, DDWCAC) and Jon Marshallsay (Project Officer – Natural Resources and CHM, DDWCAC).

The initial assessment of the Activity Area, carried out by the DDWCAC in November 2015 was discussed along with the Aboriginal places, both archaeological and historical which were identified. While a number of LDADs and an artefact scatter had been recorded with the VAHR, there were an additional 12 places which have only preliminary record status and will require further investigation during the completion of the CHMP.

The importance of Mount Alexander and the current Activity Area to the Dja Dja Wurrung People was discussed and it was raised that place recording may be completed as a cultural landscape with multi-components, rather than as a number of unrelated places. It was suggested that Rick Nelson attend the Standard Assessment as a one of the DDWCAC Cultural Heritage Field Representatives due to his knowledge of the area and oral history which would aid recording the Activity Area as a landscape.

Amanda Johnson discussed the at the time current draft plans for the Mountain Bike Trail, indicating that the current plans were unlikely to remain moving forward as cultural heritage and ecological areas are found and will be avoided. A brief history of the Activity Area was given, including its history of granite quarrying and as a plantation for pine and oak trees.

It was requested that David Bannear (from Heritage Victoria's regional office) be contacted if possible, to discuss a possible rock art place in the Harcourt area, it is possible that this area is on the eastern side of Mount Alexander and will not be impacted by the current activity. It was acknowledged that the physical terrain of the landscape would not allow for a standard, systematic survey to be completed during the Standard Assessment and that the Activity Area would be traversed in a non-systematic method to cover as much ground as possible in a safe manner. This non-systematic survey approach had previously been used by Anderson (2012) during his assessment of the Mount Alexander Regional Park and was agreed to by the DDWCAC. Diana Smith indicated that during the Standard Assessment, particular attention should be paid to record areas of great views (270°) and areas of rock shelters which may be covered in lichen.

The Standard Assessment was completed over three days (14, 15 and 17 November 2016) supervised by Kym Oataway (HA, Biosis) with the assistance of Zac Spielvogel (Field Assistant, Biosis Pty Ltd) and with the involvement of Damien Saunders (Cultural Heritage Site Leader, DDWCAC) Harley Dunnolly-Lee (Cultural Heritage Field Representative, DDWCAC) and Rick Nelson (Cultural Heritage Field Representative, DDWCAC). At the commencement of the survey, Kym detailed the works proposed for the Activity Area and the methodology which would be followed throughout the assessment. Kym also asked the DDWCAC representatives to share any oral history they may have of the area if they were comfortable to do so, and to feel free to point out any areas or vegetation which they felt should be mentioned as part of the cultural landscape. Harley Dunnolly-Lee expressed an interest in the remnant native vegetation and recorded interesting fauna where it could be identified to send to the DDWCAC. A Biosis Pty Ltd ecology team were also present on site and it was discussed that their mapping could be used in the recording of the Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (this information is found in Section 7.1.4 of this report). On Thursday 17 November, Rick Nelson was able to share oral history relating to Mount Barker, Mindi and Manangubum as discussed below in Section 6.3.8.

A Standard Assessment results meeting was held on 29 November 2016 at the offices of the DDWCAC, East Bendigo. In attendance were Amanda Johnson (the Sponsor, DELWP), Kym Oataway (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd), Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) and Racquel Kerr (Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC). The methods employed during the Standard Assessment were discussed and the major limitation, low ground surface visibility, was also discussed.

Kym had prepared draft place information for each Aboriginal place identified during the survey. A number of scarred trees that had been identified during the preliminary place reports within the Activity Area, However, a number of these were not found to reliably be Aboriginal in nature everyone present agreed that they could be discarded from the overlying place record. The surface artefacts recorded during the Standard Assessment were found to be in patches of erosion, such as track banks and as such it was concluded that subsurface components exist across the Activity Area.

Options moving forward were discussed, and it was concluded that no simple methodology could be followed due to the high frequency of cultural material that was expected to be identified across the Activity Area. It was suggested that the CHMP could be completed at the level of Standard Assessment with management

conditions constructed which would allow for avoidance of places (all scarred trees and rockshelters) where possible and salvage works to occur where harm could not be avoided.

Diana Smith recommended authoring a submission to the Board of DDWCAC discussing finds, potential research questions and a potential methodology for completing the CHMP. This was completed and submitted to the Diana Smith and Rodney Carter (CEO, DDWCAC, who has delegation from the DDWCAC Board to address the submission) on 6 December 2016. The full submission is attached in Appendix 3.

A reply was given by Rodney on 16 December 2016 (full reply attached in Appendix 3) which covered the following:

- A site visit between DELWP, DDWCAC, and the HA could be completed to visit a number of places and record intangible heritage values and known oral history.
- The CHMP may conclude at the level of Standard Assessment as the current investigation has demonstrated Aboriginal cultural heritage values across the Activity Area. Complex Assessment would be required if the location of the proposed car park and ancillary facilities should they not be removed from the current footprint.
- The DDWCAC agree to the recording of Lianyuk (Mount Alexander) as a cultural landscape on the VAHR.
- THE DDWCAC agree to the excising of the granite knolls on which the majority of rock shelters and scarred trees are located as a good management outcome for the project
- The DDWCAC agree to the avoidance of all rock shelters and scarred trees as a good management outcome of the project
- The DDWCAC agree that engaging a Cultural Heritage Site Leader or experienced Field Representative throughout the construction program would be worthwhile, with an inclusion in any management recommendation that a HA be available to carry out recording and reporting where necessary.
- Undertaking research excavation of a rock shelter to answer valid research questions could be considered as a management condition, however, it is preferable that harm to rock shelters be avoided.

Following the reply from Rodney, a Management Conditions meeting was held on 28 March 2017 at the offices of the DDWCAC, East Bendigo. In attendance were Amanda Johnson (the Sponsor, DELWP), Kym Oatway (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd), Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) and Racquel Kerr (Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC).

The timeframes for awarding for the construction contract, final trail design and construction was discussed in relation to the need to have firm no-go zones in place to protect the cultural heritage. The management conditions agreed upon include:

- Avoidance of all rock shelters, scarred trees and the large granite knolls along the southern and western boundaries of the Activity Area
- Surface survey and collection of all stone artefacts within the routes of the proposed trails and vehicle tracks
- Subsurface excavation of two 2x2 metre trenches within areas of high density surface artefact locations (as identified on Map X)
- Archaeological research excavation to occur within Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324-4 (Rock Shelter 4)

- Intangible heritage recording
- Archaeological monitoring during works
- Copy of the CHMP to be held on site during works
- Cultural heritage induction
- Compliance inspections
- Repatriation of all artefacts collected during management condition compliance to the RAP.

A further meeting was held on 16 May 2017 at the offices of the DDWCAC, East Bendigo to discuss the final trail designs and the works required to upgrade and maintain the vehicle tracks throughout the Activity Area. In attendance were Amanda Johnson (the Sponsor, DELWP) Russell Manning (the Sponsor, DELWP), Kym Oatway (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd), Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) and Racquel Kerr (Cultural Heritage Project Offices, DDWCAC).

Following the awarding of the contract for the construction of the project, the contractor had updated the trail designs to include trails entering the western and southern knolls, previously identified as no-go-zones for the trail to protect the heritage values of the landscape. The updated trail design entering the western knoll was found to be sympathetic to the heritage values of the area and was approved by Diana Smith and Racquel Kerr. The updated trail design on the southern knoll was identified as crossing a highly sensitive area and it was required that the trail design be modified to enter the knoll only from along the existing vehicle track in the north-east of the knoll.

The works associated with upgrading the existing degraded vehicle tracks to the level required for emergency vehicle access, and its ongoing maintenance was discussed. It was felt that due to the constantly degraded nature of these trails, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement could be reached between the DDWCAC and the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park Steering Committee to make sure that the cultural heritage would be protected into the future. This was requested to by DDWCAC and DELWP to be added as a management condition of this CHMP. In addition, a management condition regarding the undertaking of a Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Awareness Strategy across the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park was requested to be added to the CHMP.

The agreed upon management conditions were reviewed and modified to the following:

- Avoidance of all rock shelters and scarred trees across the Activity Area with proposed construction works on the western and southern knolls allowed only following the agreed upon trail alignments and for any cultural heritage awareness strategy works.
- Surface survey and collection of all stone artefacts within the routes of the proposed trails and vehicle tracks
- Subsurface excavation of two 2x2 metre trenches within areas of high density surface artefact locations (as identified on Map X)
- Archaeological research excavation to occur within Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324-4 (Rock Shelter 4)
- Intangible heritage recording
- Archaeological monitoring during works
- Copy of the CHMP to be held on site during works
- Cultural heritage induction

- Compliance inspections
- Repatriation of all artefacts collected during management condition compliance to the RAP
- That an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement be reached between the Harcourt MBT steering committee and the DDWCAC to facilitate long-term management and maintenance for the vehicle tracks and trails throughout the Activity Area
- That a cultural heritage awareness strategy be designed for the Activity Area between DELWP and the DDWCAC.

5 Desktop Assessment

5.1 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

A search of the VAHR was undertaken by Kym Oataway, Biosis Pty Ltd on 7 November 2016.

5.2 Geographic region

The geographic region for the Activity Area has been selected to represent a range of landforms and resources that would be accessible from the Activity Area. For the purposes of this investigation, the geographic region has been defined by the geomorphological unit *2.1.4 Hills, valley slopes and plains* on plutonic Palaeozoic rocks, to the east and west. To the south the geographic region extended to the western bank of the Coliban River, and to the north it is bounded by the northern extents of the parishes of Sutton Granges, Harcourt North and Harcourt. The geographic region includes a number of major waterways in the region including the Coliban River, Barkers Creek and Myrtle Creek and is located within the thin valley of the Bendigo Zone. The geographic region is shown in Map 3.

5.3 Aboriginal places in the geographic region

A search of the VAHR has identified 140 previously recorded Aboriginal places within the geographic region consisting of a total of 175 place components (Table 6). The predominant Aboriginal archaeological place types in the geographic region are artefact scatters with 105 such components recorded, or 60% of all Aboriginal places recorded in the area not accounting for multicomponent places. LDADs (n=27) are the next most commonly occurring place component followed by scarred trees (n=22), stone features (n=12), earth features (n=5) and object collections (n=4). A number of these components are recorded as a multicomponent place with combinations such as artefact scatter/scarred tree, stone feature/stone feature and artefact scatter/earth feature combinations. These places are shown in Map 3 and listed in Table 6 following. Aboriginal places within the Activity Area are shaded dark grey.

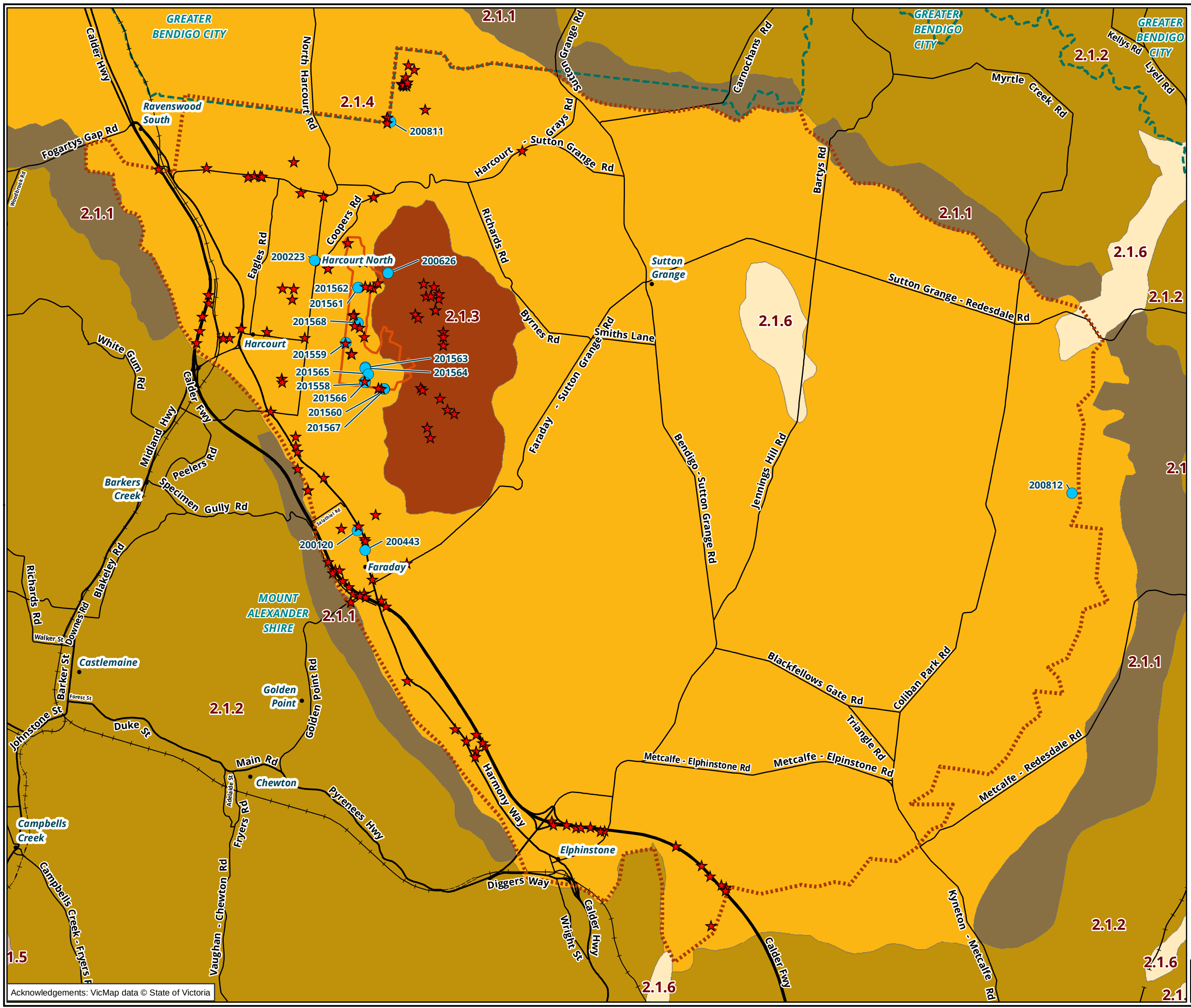
There are five recorded Aboriginal places in the Activity Area.

Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305

VAHR 7723-0305 is a low density artefact distribution identified along the southern section of the current Activity Area. The artefact distribution consists of 7 isolated surface artefacts of milky quartz (2 angular fragments, a proximal flake, and a complete flake – round edged scraper), hornfels (distal flake) and basalt (an angular flake and complete flake). The artefact distribution was recorded by Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) during a preliminary investigation of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park Activity Area in late 2015.

Harcourt North 2 VAHR 7724-0302

VAHR 7724-0302 is a low density artefact scatter recorded along the western edge of the Mount Alexander Regional Park consisting of 2 quartz flakes which were identified along an eroded 2WD track, along the eastern extent of the current Activity Area. The artefact scatter was identified during a survey of the Mount Alexander Regional Park by William Anderson in 2012.



Legend

- Activity Area
- Geographic Region
- Local government area
- VAHR Places
- Preliminary Reports

Geomorphological units

- 2.1.1 Ridges escarpments mountains on non-granitic Palaeozoic rocks
- 2.1.2 Hills valley slopes and plains on non-granitic Palaeozoic rocks
- 2.1.3 Ridges, escarpments, mountains on granitic Palaeozoic rocks
- 2.1.4 Hills valley slopes and plains on plutonic Palaeozoic rocks
- 2.1.5 Plateaux and rises of residual Cainozoic landscapes
- 2.1.6 Eruption points and volcanic plains

Map 3: Geographic Region including the Activity Area showing geomorphology, VAHR places and preliminary reports of discovery

0 800 1,600 2,400 3,200 4,000

Metres

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

biosis

Biosis Pty Ltd

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

Matter: 22672, CHMP No. 14624
Date: 11 October 2016
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M3_GeomorphVAHR

Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354

VAHR 7724-0354 is an isolated quartz thumbnail scrapper located on an eroded track leading west of the Roxanna Pass saddle in the northern section of the current Activity Area close to the western boundary of the Mount Alexander Regional Park. The artefact was identified by Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) during a preliminary investigation of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park Activity Area in late 2015.

Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357

VAHR 7724-0357 is a low density artefact distribution identified across much of the northern and central sections of the current Activity Area. The artefact distribution consists of 14 isolated artefacts of milky quartz (11 flaked stone tools and 2 angular fragments) and a small basalt ground implement which shows use wear on three of the four quadrants. The ground implement was located in the vicinity of the proposed car park, which is no longer a proposed activity of this CHMP, within the reserve of the current eroded track.

Lianyuk – Mount Alexander – The Oaks Artefact Scatter VAHR 7724-0361

VAHR 7724-0361 is an extensive surface artefact scatter recorded by Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) during a preliminary investigation of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park Activity Area in late 2015. The artefact scatter was located along an existing, eroded 2WD track through the Oaks Plantation located in the northern portion of the current Activity Area, sitting on the ground surface and embedded within the eroded track. The artefacts consisted of quartz, crystal quartz and basalt materials; however, artefact types were not always able to be identified due to a decision not to disturb the embedded artefacts for full recording. Due to the nature of the artefacts being located in both surface and embedded context, it is likely that with further investigation the site will extend beyond its current location in both a surface and subsurface context.

Table 6 VAHR places in the geographic region

VAHR No.	Name	Type
7723-0058	Geddes Grinding Grooves	Stone Feature-Grinding Grooves
7723-0059	Ch (F-R) St1	Scarred Tree
7723-0063	Ch (F-R) Sas2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0064	Ch (F-R) lao6	Artefact Scatter
7723-0066	Ch (F-R) St 6	Scarred Tree
7723-0067	Ch(F-R) Sas 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0077	Rick 2	Scarred Tree
7723-0103	Kfb 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0104	Kfb 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0105	Kfb 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0127	Bassetts Lane 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0128	Bassetts Lane 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0129	Bassetts Lane 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0130	Faraday 1	Artefact Scatter

VAHR No.	Name	Type
7723-0131	Faraday 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0132	Pollards Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0133	Pollards Road 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0134	Pollards Road 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0135	Pollards Road 4	Artefact Scatter
7723-0142	Golden Point Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0143	Golden Point Road 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0144	Golden Point Road 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0154	Kf Monitoring North 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0155	Kf Monitoring North 4	Scarred Tree
7723-0156	Kf Monitoring North 5	Artefact Scatter
7723-0161	Kf Monitoring North 6	Artefact Scatter
7723-0162	Kf Monitoring North 7	Artefact Scatter
7723-0163	Kf Monitoring North 8	Artefact Scatter
7723-0164	Kf Monitoring North 9	Artefact Scatter
7723-0168	Kf Monitoring North 10	Artefact Scatter
7723-0170	Golden Point Rd Quartz Site	Artefact Scatter
7723-0186	Forest Creek Crossing	Artefact Scatter
7723-0187	Golden Point Road South	Artefact Scatter
7723-0188	Specimen Gully Road South 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0189	Forest Creek North 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0190	Golden Point Road North 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0191	Specimen Gully Road South 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0240	Langs Road Faraday	Artefact Scatter/Object Collection
7723-0248	Bubbs Lane 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0249	Bubbs Lane 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0250	Calder Hwy 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0251	Calder Hwy 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0252	Calder Hwy 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0253	Langs Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0254	Pollards Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0255	Redesdale Rd 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0256	Redesdale Road 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0257	Redesdale Road 4	Artefact Scatter

VAHR No.	Name	Type
7723-0258	Redesdale Road 5	Artefact Scatter
7723-0259	Boyle St 1	Scarred Tree
7723-0260	Mills Rd St 1	Scarred Tree
7723-0265	Harcourt Channel 1	Artefact Scatter/Earth Feature-Hearth
7723-0266	Harcourt Channel 3	Artefact Scatter/Earth Feature-Hearth
7723-0267	Harcourt Channel 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0268	Mount Barker 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0269	Old Calder Woolshed 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0270	Old Calder Bullock Creek 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0271	Old New Calder 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0272	Old New Calder 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0273	Salathiel Road 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0274	Salathiel Road 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0275	Salathiel Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0276	Calder VY 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0277	Old New Calder Scarred Tree 1	Scarred Tree
7723-0281	Ballantinia Track 3	Artefact Scatter
7723-0282	Upper Whisky Gully	Artefact Scatter
7723-0283	School Plantation 2 IA	Artefact Scatter
7723-0284	Leanganook Picnic Area 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0285	Leanganook Picnic Area 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0286	Dog Rocks Saddle 2	Artefact Scatter
7723-0287	School Plantation 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0288	Dog Rocks Saddle 1	Artefact Scatter
7723-0305-1 to -7	Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7724-0002	Harcourt	Scarred Tree
7724-0007	Mt Alexander 1	Scarred Tree
7724-0008	Mt Alexander 2	Scarred Tree
7724-0009	Mt Alexander 3	Scarred Tree
7724-0010	Mt Alexander 4	Scarred Tree
7724-0011	Mt Alexander 5	Scarred Tree
7724-0012	Mt Alexander 6	Scarred Tree
7724-0013	Mt Alexander 7	Artefact Scatter
7724-0102	Sutton Grange Road 1	Scarred Tree

VAHR No.	Name	Type
7724-0110	Ch (F-R) Sas1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0111	Ch (F-R) Sas3	Artefact Scatter
7724-0132	Reservoir 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0174	Mccrum 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0175	Coote Edwards 1	Scarred Tree
7724-0184	Symes Road Orchard	Artefact Scatter
7724-0185	Symes Road Dam	Artefact Scatter
7724-0187	Symes Road North 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0193	Symes Road Two Dams Site	Artefact Scatter
7724-0194	Symes Road Creek Site	Artefact Scatter
7724-0212	Douglas Lane 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0213	Leafy Lane 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0214	Coopers Rd Ia 1	Artefact Scatter/Object Collection
7724-0215	Mcivor Rd 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0233	Mcivor Rd 2	Artefact Scatter
7724-0234	Mcivor St 1	Scarred Tree
7724-0235	Mcivor St 2	Artefact Scatter/Scarred Tree
7724-0236	Mcivor St 3	Scarred Tree
7724-0237	Mcivor St 4	Artefact Scatter/Scarred Tree
7724-0238	Leafy Lane 2	Scarred Tree
7724-0239	Coopers Rd St 1	Scarred Tree/Artefact Scatter/Object Collection
7724-0255	Chellews Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0256	Eagle Road 3	Artefact Scatter
7724-0257	Eagle Road 2	Artefact Scatter
7724-0259	Craigie Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0260	Eagle Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0264	Karrap (Quartz) 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0265	Karrap (Quartz) 2	Artefact Scatter
7724-0266	Mount Barker 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0270	Mcivor Road 3	Artefact Scatter
7724-0272	Jaara Gully 1	Artefact Scatter/Earth Feature-Hearth
7724-0275	Leafy Road 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0276	Sutton Grange Road 2	Artefact Scatter
7724-0278	Johansens Road 1	Artefact Scatter

VAHR No.	Name	Type
7724-0279	Barkers Creek Power Line	Artefact Scatter
7724-0296	Lang's Lookout	Artefact Scatter
7724-0297	Lang's Lookout West	Artefact Scatter
7724-0298	Shepherd's Flat Lookout 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0299	Shepherd's Flat Lookout 2	Artefact Scatter
7724-0300	Harcourt North 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0301	Ballantinia Track 1	Artefact Scatter
7724-0302	Harcourt North 2	Artefact Scatter
7724-0303	Ballantinia Track 2	Artefact Scatter
7724-0304	Mt Barker Head and Tail	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement
7724-0305	Mt Barker Unit 1	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement
7724-0306	Mt Barker North Spur Main	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement/Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement
7724-0307	Mt Barker North Spur Unit 1	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement
7724-0308	Mt Barker North Spur Unit 2	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement/Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement
7724-0309	Mt Barker North Spur Unit 3	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement
7724-0310	Mt Barker North Spur Unit 4	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement/Object Collection
7724-0311	Mt Barker North Spur Unit 5	Stone Feature-Stone Arrangement
7724-0312	Mt Barker Oven Complex 1	Earth Feature-Oven
7724-0313	Mt Barker Oven Complex 2	Earth Feature-Oven
7724-0353	Market Street	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7724-0354	Lianyuk Quartz Scraper - Mount Alexander	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7724-0357-1 to -14	Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7724-0361	Lianyuk - Mount Alexander - The Oaks Artefact Scatter	Artefact Scatter
7724-0380	Vick's Homestead LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Within the geographic region, 17 preliminary reports of Aboriginal places are in the process of being recorded, 11 of which are located within the current Activity Area recorded. These places were recorded by Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) during a preliminary investigation of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park Activity Area in late 2015 and will require further investigation during the field assessment for this CHMP. These preliminary reports consist of 11 scarred tree components and one rock shelter component.

These preliminary reports of Aboriginal places are listed in Table 7.

Table 7 Preliminary site records in the geographic region

Site Record No.	Description	Location
200120	Stone Artefacts	Faraday
200223	Other – Shelter Tree	Harcourt North
200443	Stone Arrangement	Harcourt, Mt Barker
200626	Scarred Tree	Mount Alexander Regional Park
200811	Stone Structures	Coliban Falls
200812	Stone Structures	Mt Parker
201558	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201559	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201560	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201561	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201562	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201563	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201564	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201565	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201566	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201567	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt
201568	Scarred Tree and Rock Shelter	Harcourt

In addition there are two Aboriginal historical reference places within the geographic region located along the western edge of the Mount Alexander Regional Park at Dog Rocks Saddle. The following historical details are provided on the VAHR place report records.

12.4-17 Mount Alexander Ceremonial Site

According to Barwick (1984: 126), Mt Alexander was a major ceremonial site. There was an initiation there in January 1840. Included were the (waa) Leuk-willam clan of the Taungurong. "Ngurungaeta Billy Hamilton was prominent at all religious ceremonies organised by the Taungurong and Woiworung" and was "at Mt Alexander initiation in 1840"

Barwick (1984:126-127) referred to G. A. Robinson as the source of this information and although Robinson was at Mt Alexander in January 1840, he makes no mention of initiation ceremonies or Billy Hamilton in his journal. It is possible that Barwick viewed some of Robinson's papers from this time which could explain the discrepancy.

The Djadja wurrung name for Mt Alexander is 'Leanganook'. The initiation ceremony comprised the removal of the front tooth and some blood letting: the Djadja wurrung for blood is 'goo-rook' and for tooth/teeth it is 'lear'. The Taung wurrung, whose lands the mountain appears to have been a part of around 1840 called it 'Lanjunuc' which has a similar meaning.

An archaeological survey conducted in 1991 identified several scarred trees and, near a rock shelter on the mountain, a shell of the type used in body scarring in initiation ceremonies was also found.

An outstation for the squatters was established at the north-east base of the mountain. In 1838 there was a massacre by squatters of Aboriginal people on the Coliban River, just east to Mt Alexander. It was reported to Edward Parker, Assistant Protector, that an entire tribe, with the exception of a woman and child, were killed, the place is also known as Wellington Flats. According to historical records, in 1841 Richard Grice of the Ravenswood Sheep Run was forced from the mountain by Wyerroloon and two other clan leaders.

4.1-23 Mount Alexander Camp

This location is seen as a 'base-camp' for attacks on settlers during the 1830s and 1840s and as the location where hostile tribes gathered when they were in the district.

In January 1840 Henry Munro's stock was attacked at the Coliban outstation under Mt Alexander, and a party consisting of employees and several soldiers engaged in two pitched battles in the foothills of Mt Alexander in which several Aboriginal people were killed or wounded.

According to Assistant Protector E.S. Parker in a report to the Chief Protector G.A. Robinson on the Mt Macedon District: "Lately Mr Munro, having pushed his stations on both sides of the Coliban outstation under Mount Alexander (Leagnook), complained in a public journal that 'the blacks are still lurking about the creeks' – that they seem determined to act as 'lords of the soil' etc. etc. The plain fact is that this is their ordinary place of resort, as furnishing them with the most abundant supplies of food".

Robinson, when visiting the Mt Alexander/Coliban River area in January 1840 met a group of "Tarnaganne or Goulburn Blacks" on Henry Munro's run, who informed him that their word for Mt Alexander was 'Lanjal'.

5.4 Previous work in the geographic region

A detailed summary of reports which share a similar geographical and environmental context as the Activity Area is included below and listed in Table 8. Testing strategies of CHMPs relevant to the Activity Area are provided in Table 9 following.

Table 8 VAHR listed Aboriginal archaeological assessments within the geographic region

Report No.	Author & Year	Title	Report Type
443	(Weaver, The Mount Alexander Archaeological Survey, 1991)	The Mount Alexander archaeological survey	Survey
686	(Murphy, 1994)	Archaeological surveys of proposed optus tower sites in the outer Melbourne region	Survey
861	(van Waarden, 1994)	Archaeology of the Loddon River basin: a background study	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
867	(Clark N. , 1995)	Trackback: Aboriginal history and archaeology in Djadja Wurrung country (central Victoria) examining	Survey

Report No.	Author & Year	Title	Report Type
1173	(du Cros, 1997)	An archaeological & cultural heritage investigation of the Calder Highway Harcourt planning study	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
1224	(Everett & du Cros, 1998)	An Archaeological and cultural heritage investigation of the Calder Highway Harcourt to Ravenswood Corridor Study	Survey
1390	(Clark, Murphy, & Smith, 1999)	Calder Highway: Kyneton to Faraday archaeological and heritage study volume 1	Survey
1413	(Clark V. , Murphy, Lane, & Smith, 1999)	Calder Highway Kyneton to Faraday archaeological and heritage study volume 2	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
1421	(Clark V. , Murphy, Lane, & Smith, 1999)	Calder Highway: Faraday to Ravenswood archaeological and heritage study	Survey
2104	(Clark N. , 2001)	Coliban water dams improvement project: desktop and field assessments of the potential impacts on Aboriginal archaeological sites	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
2585	(Chamberlain M. , 2003)	Archaeological subsurface testing Calder Highway, Kyneton to Faraday	Test Excavation
2954	(Clark V. , 2004)	Calder Highway: Kyneton to Faraday sub surface archaeological investigations for Aboriginal cultural heritage in sensitive areas PAS1, SA1, SA4 and the place VAHR 7723-0125 in SA2 near Malmsbury, Victoria	Test Excavation
2955	(Clark V. , 2004)	Calder Hwy Kyneton to Faraday sub surface archaeological investigations for Aboriginal cultural heritage in sensitive areas PAS8, PAS9 and PAS1 between Elphinstone and Faraday, Victoria	Test Excavation
3137	(Chamberlain & Nicholls, 2005)	Archaeological subsurface testing calder highway, faraday to ravenwood, areas 4 and 5	Test Excavation
3138	(Chamberlain & Nicholls, 2005)	Archaeological subsurface testing Calder Highway, Faraday to Ravenswood areas 1-3	Test Excavation
3489	(Chamberlain M. , 2006)	Archaeological subsurface testing Calder Freeway, Faraday to Ravenswood section Harcourt North	Test Excavation
3541	(Kaskadanis, 2006)	Archaeological subsurface testing: AAV sites 7723-0142, 7723-0143 & 7723-0144	Test Excavation
3546	(Chamberlain M. , 2006)	An archaeological sub surface testing Calder Freeway, Faraday to Ravenswood section, Harcourt north sites 7723-0145 and 7724-0174	Test Excavation

Report No.	Author & Year	Title	Report Type
3651	(Kaskadanis, 2006)	Archaeological salvage of AAV site number 7723-0100	Site Specific Investigation (not excavation)
3664	(Ford, Matic, & Kift, 2006)	An archaeological desktop study of the proposed Baynton wind farm and associated distribution lines, Victoria	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
4197	(Turnbull & Lane, 2008)	Avoca, upper Loddon and upper Coliban River areas	Survey
4241	(Report of the Panel, 2001)	Calder Highway Faraday to Ravenswood Environment Effects Statement	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
4270	(Howes & Clark, 2010)	Calder freeway Faraday to Ravenswood Harcourt south section results of archaeological monitoring during construction	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
4300	(Meara & Allia, 2010)	Castlemaine link and Harcourt modernisation project, Harcourt Victoria: cultural heritage assessment volume 1 & 2	Heritage Assessment
4313	(Clark, Dolling, & Howes, 2010)	Calder freeway, Kyneton to Faraday results of archaeological monitoring during construction	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
4314	(Howes & Clark, 2010)	Calder Freeway Faraday to Ravenswood Harcourt north section results of archaeological monitoring during construction	Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other
4443	(Anderson W. , 2012)	Mount Alexander Aboriginal Sites Survey	Survey
4653 & 4659	(Lambert & Lambert, 2015)	Archaeological Salvage Report: Castlemaine Link and Harcourt Modernisation Project - Small Stone Tool Tradition in the Quartz Belt of the Harcourt Region, Central Victoria	Salvage Excavation
11181	(Costello, Jenkins, & Croker, 2011)	Castlemaine Link and Harcourt Modernisation Project	CHMP Complex Assessment
12359	(Hill & Collard, 2012)	Castlemaine Link and Harcourt Modernisation Project	CHMP Complex Assessment
13220	(Lambert A. , 2014)	Coliban Water Modernisation Proposed Project Pipeline Realignment for North Harcourt, Victoria	CHMP Desktop Assessment
13606	(Lambert & Lambert, 2015)	Subdivision of 6.5 ha-26 Market Street Harcourt 3453, Victoria, comprising Lots 1, 2, 3 and 6 on TP 893089H	CHMP Standard Assessment

Weaver (1991) completed an archaeological investigation as part of a proposal to replace the existing National Television mast on Mount Alexander. The investigation included three stages: a background

assessment of historical records and general histories in the Harcourt region followed by an auger survey at the locations of the mast guy easements and anchor points, and a surface survey beyond the main study area where time permitted. At the time of this investigation only one Aboriginal place, a scarred tree (no number provided) had been recorded in the Harcourt Area. During the site survey, no Aboriginal places were identified; however, outside of the study area on the surrounding slopes and gullies 6 scarred trees and a isolated stone artefact place consisting of two quartz artefacts (Mount Alexander 1 to 7 VAHR 7724-0007 to VAHR 7724-0013) were recorded. 71 auger holes were undertaken at 5 metre intervals with no subsurface cultural heritage identified. No record of the subsurface stratigraphy was given in the report.

van Waarden (1994) undertook a large regional desktop study for the Loddon River Basin catchment which covers the current Activity Area. At the time of van Waarden's investigation, 853 Aboriginal places had been recorded within the Loddon River Basin consisting of a total of 1005 distinct place components including; mounds, scarred trees, artefact scatters, burials, rock shelter/caves, hearths, middens and rock wells. As a result of her assessment, van Waarden was able to construct a predictive model for the Dissected Uplands unit; however, this was largely speculative, due to the lack of systematic archaeological surveys completed in the area. Artefact scatters, isolated artefacts and scattered trees are the most commonly identified place type across the land form although rock wells, rock shelters, burials, quarries, rock art sites and middens may also be located. Artefact scatters, along with a number of other place types, are likely to be most often located on flatter ground such as spurs, ridgelines or river terraces, particularly when these landforms are associated with wetlands.

Clark (1995) completed an archaeological assessment for three major places within Dja Dja Wurrung country, Mount Kooyoora, Mount Alexander and Mount Tarrengower as part of the Trackback Project. This project was undertaken in part to gather information and tell the Dja Dja Wurrung story from local knowledge, historical research and archaeological sources. The Mount Alexander section of Clark's project focused on land to the east of the current Activity Area, towards Sutton Grande. The survey area covered an area of approximately 10 kilometres from Mount Barker in the north to the Eilan Donan property in the south and from the eastern flank of Mount Alexander to the Coliban River. The aim of the survey was to establish a dialogue with local farmers about cultural heritage so that they understood the implication of identifying cultural heritage material and to locate and recorded any Aboriginal places which were found during the survey. A total of 39 new Aboriginal places were recorded during the survey including 34 oven/occupation mounds, 3 stone artefact scatters, a stone arrangement atop Mount Barker and a historical location. It was noted by Clark (1995, p. 53) that a number of farmers in the region were in possession of 1 or 2 Aboriginal artefacts such as ground-edge axes; however, these were not recorded.

A number of archaeological investigations have been completed along the Calder Highway at the western extent of the geographic region, since the late 1990s by Dr Vincent Clark & Associates and TerraCulture Heritage Consultants. These pre-*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* assessments involved a number of surveys, test excavations and monitoring during works and recorded many Aboriginal places along the Calder alignment as detailed above in Table 8. An overarching assessment for the Calder Freeway was completed by **Howes and Clark** (2010) who documented archaeological monitoring between Harcourt North and Ravenswood between June 2006 and November 2007. This archaeological monitoring program that occurred across the entirety of the Calder Highway alignment was targeted towards potential archaeological deposits (PADs) identified during earlier archaeological assessments. A total of 10 new Aboriginal places consisting of 400 stone artefacts were identified during the monitoring process taking the total places recorded between Harcourt North and Ravenswood to 16.

Costello, Jenkins and Crocker (2011) undertook a Complex Assessment CHMP (11181) for the Castlemaine Link and Harcourt Modernisation Project on behalf of Coliban Water. The link pipeline for this project runs around the north and west of current Activity Area across the locality of Harcourt. A subsurface investigation program was completed consisting of 1,677 excavation test pits, shovel probes and trenches which were

placed on targeted, sensitive landforms to identify any Aboriginal cultural material. Results of the Complex Assessment indicated that the majority of culturally significant material recovered in a subsurface context was located within the top 10 to 30 millimetres regardless of previous ploughing or other land use disturbances across the entirety of the area. Amendments to this finalised CHMP were made by **Hill and Collard** (2012) the following year under CHMP 12359. This amended CHMP included 3 small sections of land totalling an area of 2 kilometres. The Complex Assessment involved the excavation of one test pit and 43 shovel probes in which no further cultural heritage was located.

A further amendment to the Modernisation Project was completed by **Lambert** (2014) under CHMP 13220 for 2 small sections north and west of the current Activity Area. This CHMP was limited to a Desktop Assessment which identified ground disturbance across the area to a level which removed the need for further archaeological testing. The CHMP was limited and did not detail this ground disturbance, instead, referring back to CHMP 11181.

More recently, **Lambert and Lambert** (2015) completed a Standard Assessment CHMP (13606) for a residential subdivision within the town of Harcourt. 30 metre spaced transects were traversed across the Activity Area with a single quartzite sandstone axe blank identified and recorded as VAHR 7724-0353. The artefact was located on the ground surface within a property formally used as an orchard, and was not thought to be in situ material. Due to the ground disturbance identified during the Standard Assessment, a Complex Assessment was felt to be unnecessary.

A further CHMP (14117) was completed by **Oatway and Thomson** (2016) for the property at 3643 Harmony Way, Harcourt for a proposed miniature railway to be constructed. The Desktop Assessment found that while the Harcourt region has undergone a number of disturbance activities through clearing, orcharding, agriculture and plantations, a number of Aboriginal places had been identified in surface and subsurface contexts across a range of landforms. The Standard Assessment completed across the entire Activity Area identified 2 surface artefacts, one located within a granite outcrop and potentially in situ, and another atop a ploughed ridgeline, not considered to be in situ. Due to the low impact of the miniature railway construction, the Complex Assessment was focused on determining potential for cultural heritage to exist within the areas of highest impact, and identifying the extent of the Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the Standard Assessment. A further 2 subsurface artefacts were identified during the subsurface testing which were recorded with the surface artefacts as Vick's LDAD VAHR 7724-0380. The CHMP management conditions found that the artefacts recovered during the Complex Assessment would be considered as having been salvage, while the remaining artefacts were to be avoided by the construction works.

Crossing the eastern edge of the current Activity Area, **Anderson** (2012) completed a survey of the Mount Alexander Regional Park in conjunction with the DDWCAC to develop recommendations for the protection and management of Aboriginal places within the regional park. The field survey was informed by the importance of Mount Alexander to the Dja Dja Wurrung People as a place of ceremony, meeting and conflict between the Dja Dja Wurrung, and European settlers as well as an area of occupation, access and movement in non-conflict times. Features were identified during the background assessment to be targeted during the survey and included natural and topographic features such as escarpments, hill tops, middle slopes and granite outcrops. These areas are generally associated with the highest potential for cultural material within such landscapes as they would have been positions of access, or areas which would have provided access to vantage points across the landscape.

The background research identified that 9 Aboriginal cultural places had previously been identified within the Mount Alexander Regional Park consisting of 6 scarred tree places and a low density artefact scatter (VAHR 7724-0007 to VAHR 7724-0013) and 2 Aboriginal historical places (12.4-17 and 4.1-23 (discussed above in Section 5.3). The investigation found that a distribution model for the Mount Alexander Regional Park could not be confirmed based on past works in the area which had generally taken place in linear alignments

relating to utility installations and upgrades such as for the Calder Highway/Calder Freeway, power lines and water infrastructure.

The survey was undertaken over 3 days in February 2012. The field methodology included up to 4 archaeologists and 2 representatives of the DDWCAC traversing the targeted survey areas evenly spaced between 10 and 20 metres apart. The survey was limited by the physical terrain of the landscape which consisted of a north-south aligned massif bounded by steep slopes on the east and west (Anderson W. , 2012, p. 21). Thick vegetation was identified across the regional park in all areas not cleared for paths, road verges, built features of where granite outcrops were identified, with the best ground visibility noted at the top of Whiskey Gully which had been cleared of a former pine plantation. 16 new Aboriginal places were identified during the survey. 8 lithic artefact scatters were identified including a continuation of the previously recorded Mount Alexander 1 (VAHR 7724-0013). Of interest to the current Activity Area, Anderson surveyed a lowland position along the western boundary of the regional park targeting a saddle (known as Rosanna Pass) between Mount Alexander and an unnamed hill. Two artefact scatters Harcourt North 1 and 2 (VAHR 7724-0300 and VAHR 7724-0302) were identified at the base of the Mount Alexander slope and within the centre of the saddle. This area was thought to be significant due to the vantage point the saddle forms over the valley, but also based on its central point along a movement route along the west side of Mount Alexander. Of further importance to the current Activity Area, two artefact scatters were identified at Dog Rocks Saddle (Dog Rocks Saddle VAHR 7723-0288 and Dog Rocks Saddle 2 VAHR 7723-0286), a large granite outcrop overlooking the area towards Harcourt. The artefact scatters (VAHR 7724-0296 to VAHR 7724-0303 and VAHR 7723-0281 to VAHR 7723-0288) consisted of isolated artefacts to scatters of up to 51 artefacts with a total of 195 stone artefacts identified across the Aboriginal places. Quartz was found to be the most common artefact material identified (n=166) followed by tachylite (n=24) with an instance of silcrete and of quartzite each also identified.

The previously recorded scarred trees (VAHR 7724-0007 to VAHR 7724-0012) were re-examined where possible; these examinations found the identifications to be unreliable as at least 2 of the trees were found to not bear cultural markings, while others were doubted based on the age of the trees. Anderson (Anderson W. , 2012) noted that Mount Alexander had been cleared and used as pine plantations for many years which would have impacted the potential for Aboriginal scarred trees to be located within the area. This conclusion is reflective of the current Activity Area situation.

A preliminary report was completed for the current Activity Area by the DDWCAC and reported on by **Smith** (2015). The preliminary cultural heritage investigation included a desktop assessment and 2 days of field inspection. The desktop assessment contained a review of the VAHR, relevant archaeological reports, landforms, historical, ethno-historical and land use history of the entire Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Activity Area which identified the high likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be identified throughout the Activity Area. The following areas within the current Activity Area were identified as being of highest potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be located:

- Along the western slopes of Mount Alexander, in close proximity to watercourses
- On rises
- At the location of granite outcrops, and
- Where remnant vegetation is located.

The field inspection was completed over 2 days with 4 locations in the north, and 4 locations in the south targeted based on existing mountain bike trails designs at the time, with 3 members of the DDWCAC and 2 members of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park Steering Committee also present. These locations were chosen as examples of the wider Activity Area, with a range of vegetation, ground cover and views identified. 22 isolated artefacts, a large artefact scatter (consisting of 82 artefacts), a possible rock shelter and a potential 11

scarred trees were identified during the survey, with only those Aboriginal places located within the direct path of the mountain bike trails undergoing full recording and registration on the VAHR, the remainder being registered as preliminary assessment reports (Smith, 2015, p. 33).

Four LDADs were recorded with the VAHR within the Activity Area, Lianyuk Quartz Scraper – Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354), Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Northern (VAHR 7724-0357), Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Southern (VAHR 7723-0305) and Lianyuk – Mount Alexander – the Oaks Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7724-0361) which are discussed above in Section 5.3.

The preliminary assessment reports consist of a rock shelter, 11 scarred trees (7 possible and 4 confirmed trees) and an Aboriginal historical place (for the arrest of Manungabum) which will require further investigation and recording during the current CHMP investigation. The 2 Aboriginal historical places Mount Alexander Ceremonial Site (12.4-17) and Mount Alexander Camping Ground (4.1-23) were also inspected during the targeted survey; no further information was recorded of these places.

From the ground survey, Smith (2015, pp. 47-50) makes the following predictions about the location and types of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be identified within the current Activity Area:

- Aboriginal scarred trees may be identified along the northern trails of the Mountain Bike Trail, living or dead; however, there is likely to be a higher prevalence of culturally modified trees along the southern trails
- Areas where granite outcrops occur may be of moderate to high potential to contain caves, cave entrances of rock shelters. Due to the historical quarrying of granite in the area, some such Aboriginal cultural places may have been impacted if not removed.
- Artefact scatters are highly likely to be identified across the Activity Area, quartz being the most commonly identified stone tool material. Hornfels, tachylite, and basalt artefacts may also be found.

Summary of Previous Archaeological Reports

A number of previous archaeological investigations undertaken across the geographic region have involved varying levels of archaeological investigation. Pedestrian survey investigations have identified a range of Aboriginal place types and associated areas of archaeological potential likely to contain culturally significant material. Previously identified archaeological material in the geographic region occurred in a subsurface context within the top 10 to 30 centimetres of the soil profile. Similar soil profiles would be encountered in the current Activity Area based on the similarities of the landform. Therefore, it is likely that any cultural material present within the Activity Area will be identified in a subsurface context and will be recovered from the top 30 centimetre of the soil profile.

Most recently, several CHMPs within the Harcourt area have been limited to Desktop and Standard Assessments due to arguments of ground disturbance. It is likely that the current Activity Area may have undergone similar ground disturbing activities, though due to its location along the Mount Alexander Western Escarpment which limited agricultural activities, there would still remain potential for subsurface cultural material to remain.

Three investigations completed on Mount Alexander (Weaver, 1991; Anderson W., 2012) and the current Activity Area (Smith, 2015) have found a range of Aboriginal cultural places located across Mount Alexander and its western slopes. In particular both Anderson (2012) and Smith (2015) used non-systematic, targeted surveys to gain an understanding of cultural of a number of different landforms across the Mount including: escarpments, hill tops, middle slopes and granite outcrops. These landforms are generally associated with the highest potential for cultural material within such landscapes as they would have been positions of access, or areas which would have provided access to vantage points across the landscape

Smith's (2015) investigation targeted 8 locations within the current Activity area as examples of the wider Activity Area with a range of vegetation, ground cover and views identified. A number of isolated artefacts, a larger artefact scatter and 11 preliminary assessment reports for scarred trees and rock shelters were identified within these sections suggesting that a high number and range of unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage remains within the Activity Area and will require further investigation and recording as part of this CHMP investigation. The findings of Anderson (2012) and Smith (2015) suggest that the use of Mount Alexander as a pine plantation has involved large scale clearance over many years which would have impacted the potential for Aboriginal scarred trees to be located within the area. This will not have impacted on the potential for new surface and subsurface stone artefacts and rock shelters, which are known to occur within the Activity Area, to be identified during the current CHMP investigation.

Table 9 Testing strategies of CHMPs within 1.5 kilometres of the Activity Area

CHMP No.	Size and Location	Testing Method	Results	VAHR No.
11181	85km linear area across the Victorian Uplands Closest section finished on northern boundary of the AA	1,677 excavation pits including eight 1x1m excavation trenches, 337 shovel probes and 594 50x50cm test pits	Medium textured sandy soils overlying a compacted clay base between 20 and 50cm in depth	7724-0045 to 0232
12359	2km linear pipeline over three areas. 600m north of the current AA	44 excavation pits including one 1x1m excavation trenches and 43 shovel probes	Coarse grained sandy soils of uniform texture above sterile mottled orange-yellow clay.	N/A
13220	Two sections of linear pipeline totally 4.1ha of land 1200m north of the current AA	Desktop Assessment only	Desktop Assessment identified low likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage being present within the activity area. Significant ground disturbance identified across much of the area.	N/A
13606	6.5ha parcel of land 550m east of the current AA along Market Street	Standard Assessment, 30m spaced transects	One quartzite sandstone axe blank stone tool was located on the ground surface. Significant ground disturbance was identified across the activity area including along the edge of drainage works where the soil profile for the area was identified as duplex soils of gritty sandy clays over silt/clay/sandstone base.	7724-0353

5.5 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.

5.5.1 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 *Dja Dja Wurrung* held lands in the upper and mid reaches of the Loddon River, Avoca River and Richardson River basins (Clark I. , 1990). This stretches from Boort in the north to Creswick in the south, Kyneton and Bendigo in the east and Donald in the west. In 1842, there were 16 *Dja Dja Wurrung* clans; an estimated 600-900 people before contact with Europeans, and one overall leader of all of these clans (Clark I. , 1990). He was *Munangabum*, the clan head of the *Liarga balug*, the '*neyernneyerneet*' (Chieftain) of the *Dja Dja Wurrung* (Clark I. , 1990).

Howitt (1904) identified a large portion of south-central Victoria as holding a confederation of five language groups; together they comprised the Kulin Nation. Kulin is a common word for human being among the *Bun wurrung*, *Woi wurrung*, *Dja Dja Wurrung*, *Wada wurrung*, and *Daung wurrung*, who shared cultural and linguistic similarities as well as being economically and socially affiliated. The Kulin groups also had common religious beliefs and creation legends. The *Dja Dja Wurrung* also shared linguistic similarity with their neighbouring *Wemba Wemba* and *Barababaraba* neighbouring groups (Clark I. , 1990).

Land occupation 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, 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 named group who most likely occupied the Activity Area were the *Galgal gundidj*. Their name literally means 'belonging to the forest' (Clark I. , 1990). The *Galgal gundidj* lands were on the border with an eastern neighbouring tribe, the *Daung wurrung*, whose lands covered the Campaspe and Coliban watersheds. They had a better relationship with the *Daung wurrung* than other *Dja Dja Wurrung* clans.

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. The *Galgai gundidj* followed the Bunjil (eagle hawk) moiety system.

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).

According to Attwood (1999, p. 1):

"... the Djadja wurrung were closely bound to this land by religious beliefs which were expressed through the Dreaming, a period when great mythical beings had laid the foundations of Aboriginal society and culture in the area. These beings, associated with specific sites, had formed the environment, and created the human and other species. For the Djadja wurrung all the land was sacred, and what the Dreamtime beings had done and left behind was of crucial significance for both the present and the future. They were closely tied to this land by totemic relationships with other living beings, and believed they shares the same life essence as birds, animals and plants. These were the totems that linked the Djadja wurrung with the Dreamtime and the land"

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 with stone axe heads in spring to early summer, shaped over a fire, seasoned in the sun, then the end blocked with clay (Edwards R. , 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 (cooking pits), were then constructed to bake the game or large volumes of vegetables (Atkinson & Berryman, 1983).

5.5.2 Historical accounts of Aboriginal people

The rapid spread of European colonisation altered Victorian Aboriginal society. 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 *Dja Dja Wurrung* first heard about the European newcomers through their extensive trade routes as early as the 1790s, shortly after the British government established the settlement of Port Jackson. However, it was about another 50 years before Europeans arrived in the *Dja Dja Wurrung* lands and called the region the Loddon district. As with much of Australia, European commodities, such as iron, tin, glass, cloth, axes, etc., generally preceded Europeans in Aboriginal communities. In 1836, Major Thomas Mitchell, the first European explorer of this region, saw an iron bolt in an Aboriginal dwelling in an area he named Mount Arapiles. Similarly, Hume and Hovell noted pieces of blue and white pottery possessed by Aboriginal people they met in the Mallee and an overlanding party found fragments of bottle glass on a creek running into the Goulburn (Attwood, 1999).

The relations between the *Dja Dja Wurrung* and the European settlers varied. There are records of a few instances of aggression between the Aboriginal community and the European settlers, particularly in the years of initial contact (1839-40); however, there are also numerous references to the peaceful nature of the *Dja Dja Wurrung* (Attwood 1999). In March or April of 1838 two *Dja Dja Wurrung* men were shot by European explorers, and in May the same year, a group of Aboriginal people foreign to the area killed a convict shepherd on one of the runs on the Campsie Plains. A few weeks later the squatter's sheep were attacked and this time the Aboriginal were chased and shot. This particular event led to one of the local squatters to attack any Aboriginal person that came on his land. In June Hutton forced a group of *Dja Dja Wurrung* off his run and led a party of Mounted Police to raid their camp. This incident led to six *Dja Dja Wurrung* being shot in the back though, by all accounts, the Aboriginal population had been on friendly terms with Hutton up to this point. The Assistant Protector of Aborigines in the district noted that:

'...it was a deliberately planned illegal reprisal on the aborigines, conducted on the principle advocated by many persons in this colony, that when any offence is committed by unknown individuals, the tribe to which they belong should be made to suffer for it' (Attwood, 1999, p. 9)

In 1839 an Aboriginal Protectorate Scheme was established in Victoria; the Protectorates provided religious instruction, rations, homes and medical care to Aboriginal people whilst recording population information (Broome, 2005). Official inquiries into the welfare of Aboriginal people were held in 1849 and again in 1858. Although informants at the inquiries remarked on the rapid fall in the Aboriginal population, it was a number of years before any action was taken. The latter inquiry led to the formation of the Aboriginal Protection Board in 1860 which encouraged Aboriginal people to move onto reserves (Edwards W. , 1988). In 1869, the Aborigines Act was passed to give the Governor of Victoria power to dictate where Aboriginal people could reside, what activities they could undertake on and off reserves and the authority to take charge of Aboriginal children (Edwards W. , 1988).

At the inception of the Protectorate in 1839, a considerable portion of the *Dja Dja Wurrung* country had been taken over by sheep and cattle runs. Most significantly, the first areas to be occupied by Europeans were those most valuable to the Aboriginal people – creeks, rivers, and other water courses (Attwood, 1999).

Nevertheless, the reports of Parker and other European settlers remark on the peacefulness of the *Dja Dja Wurrung*.

In 1848 Parker remarked that the *Dja Dja Wurrung* were employed at the cattle stations (Clark I. , 1990). The Protectorate was abolished in 1849 and was followed by an inquiry into the state of the Aboriginal people. However, the inquiry represented squatting interests and no coherent policy towards the Indigenous population was suggested. William Thomas was regarded as the 'Guardian of Aborigines'. Clark (1990, p. 145) comments that the life of the *Dja Dja Wurrung* in this period:

'...was characterised by continued depopulation, and, with their traditional basis of reproduction destroyed, the pauperised remnant had little alternative other than dependent relationships with Europeans. The acceptance of temporary wage labour afforded an additional opportunity of increasing the rate of their exploitation'.

The discovery of gold near Bendigo Creek in 1851 made a significant impact on the relationship between the *Dja Dja Wurrung* and the European settlers, and permanently changed the traditional Aboriginal way of life in the region. As the European stations hands left to seek their fortune on the goldfields, the *Dja Dja Wurrung* took on more employment at the stations.

5.6 Landforms and/or geomorphology of the Activity Area

The geographic region falls within the Bendigo geology zone and is dominated by G290 Harcourt Granodiorite (Gray, 1988). This zone consists of Ordovician quartz-turbidites, intruded by Late Devonian granites. In some area, the Ordovician rocks are overlaid by gently folded sandstone and conglomerate of either Ordovician or Devonian age (Gray, 1988). The Bendigo Zone contains the Heathcote Greenstone Belt, which consists of "andesites, boninites, tholeiitic dolerites and basalts, siliceous shales and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks" (Gray, 1988). The Cambrian greenstone present within this belt is the oldest known rock form in Victoria (Crawford 1988). On the eastern side of the Heathcote Greenstone Belt is the Mount Ida-Mclvor-Mount William Fault, which consists of Cambrian greenstones and Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks. On the western side of the Belt, there is a conformable sequence of Cambrian greenstone through to the Early Ordovician greywacke-shale (Crawford, 1988).

Mount William greenstone was quarried for axes by Aboriginal people and traded across Victoria and beyond. The stone was excellent for axe manufacture as the rock was very tough, consisting of densely interlocking actinolite needles. The granite tors and other rock outcrops across these areas may have provided suitable sheltered sites for long term and intensive occupation by Aboriginal people. Similarly, the complex geology of the Heathcote Greenstone Belt would have provided a variety of raw material sources such as greenstone and silcrete, which were utilised for the manufacture of Aboriginal stone implements. Hornfels and quartzite form in areas where granitic hills make contact with thinly bedded shales and sandstone and can be found at Big Hill south of Bendigo (Hill E. , 1940). The locally available quartz cobbles were sourced along creek and river beds, such as Bullock Creek, and were utilised by Aboriginal People for the manufacture of implements.

The geographic region is located on the Western Uplands geomorphological unit which extends from the Kilmore Gap to the South Australian border, encompassing the Murray Basin (Riverine) Plains, the Mallee and the Wimmera Plains. Within the Dissected Uplands, the geographic region lies within the geomorphological unit 2.1.4 *Hills, valley slopes and plains on plutonic Palaeozoic rocks (Pittong, Harcourt, Amphitheatre, Victoria Valley)* which is comprised of a more subdued landscape with negative relief (Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources, 2015). Much of the area is underlain by granitic bedrock which is prone to weathering and has produced the outcrops of granite and other igneous rocks across the geographic region.

Soils across the geographic region tend to be strongly contrasting in texture, primarily comprising sandy surfaces of yellow Sodosols which are strongly acidic becoming less acidic with depth. Medium to heavy clays

are present, which tend to reduce water movement throughout the soil profile and support Grassy Woodland species, with a higher incidence of herb species around creek lines (Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources, 2015).

The most recent landscape features within the geographic region date from the 1850s, when gold mining was developed throughout the Dissected Uplands. Mining activity has disturbed alluvial deposits across the geographic region, including Barkers Creek, west of the current Activity Area, and areas downstream typically feature accumulations of mining residues in the form of silty clay (Birch, 2003).

5.7 Land use history of the Activity Area

The Activity Area was first settled by Europeans within the Mt Alexander squatting run which was first gazetted to Dr W. Barker in 1848. The Mt Alexander run covered an area of 30,000 acres including the current day township of Harcourt extending to the Loddon River carrying 7,000 sheep (Spreadborough & Anderson, 1983).

Gold was discovered at Mt Alexander in September 1851. This started a rush to the area which led to the Mt Alexander diggings becoming one of the richest goldfields in the world, spreading south along Barker's Creek to Castlemaine (Figure 1).

Gold was located within Barkers Creek in 1851 which attracted a large number of individuals to the Harcourt area (Figure 2). The entire Harcourt town was quickly surveyed following the beginning of the rush becoming one of the earliest named inland towns in Victoria (Warren, James, & Stewart, 1910). Since the 1850s when the first orchards were planted were planted by William Eagle, William and Henry Ely and Nathaniel Vick, fruit growing quickly became a major industry in the Harcourt district (Lang, 1918). The push by the fruit growers resulted from the quick end to the gold rush in Harcourt. The Coliban water scheme was completed by 1862 which had an important bearing on the success of the Harcourt orchards (Warren, James, & Stewart, 1910).

As the population around the Mt Alexander Run increased in the 1850s and 1860s, the demand for building materials such as timber and stone grew, starting two major industries in the area which occurred within the Activity Area; forest plantations and quarrying.

By 1861-1862, the Harcourt granite industry had taken off, with quarried materials used for the construction of the Melbourne to Bendigo railway line. The granite was used for the construction of viaducts, bridges and associated station buildings (Mount Alexander Mail, 1907, p. 2). One of these quarries, 'Blights Quarry' is located to the north of the current Activity Area and is registered on the Victorian Heritage Register (H2127). The quarries, owned by Mr Blight, originally took the stone from the flat surface beds located along the foot of Mt Alexander. As the high quality of the granite was recognised, the product was soon transported to Melbourne and then interstate to Queensland and South Australia.

The Government established a pine plantation in Harcourt in the mid-1890s which crosses through the centre of the Activity Area and is known as the Harcourt Oak Plantation (registered on the Victorian Heritage Inventory H7724-0267). The reasoning behind this plantation stems from the almost complete denuding of Mount Alexander as people exploited the forest for timber and firewood which necessitated the Government to establish 1510 hectares of State Forest on the Mountain between 1868 and 1874. The trees were planted for the purpose of growing acorns to be used for during the tanning process. The Valonia oaks were planted in the area known as Picnic Gully covering around 20 acres of land (Mount Alexander Mail, 1911, p. 2). The pine plantation extended in the early 20th century to include much of the current Activity Area. The remnants of this plantation can still be viewed through the location of access tracks and a number of historical remains throughout the Activity Area.



Figure 1 Trigonometrical survey of the gold bearing region near Mount Alexander in the Province of Victoria. Gold bearing noted in gold/brown shading, 1853 (Urquhart, 1853), approximate location of Activity Area in red.



Figure 2 Mount Alexander gold diggings, Australia 1852. (Anderson R. , 1852)

5.8 Conclusions from the Desktop Assessment

The geographic region for the Activity Area has been selected to represent a range of landforms and resources that would be accessible from the Activity Area. For the purposes of this investigation, the geographic region has been defined by the geomorphological unit *2.1.4 Hills, valley slopes and plains* on plutonic Palaeozoic rocks, to the east and west. The geographic region includes a number of major waterways in the region including the Coliban River, Barkers Creek and Myrtle Creek as well as a number of important topographic features such as Mount Alexander and is located within the thin valley of the Bendigo Zone.

There are 140 previously recorded Aboriginal places within the geographic region consisting of 175 place components: artefact scatters, LDADs, scarred trees, earth features and stone features. Of these, five Aboriginal places are recorded within the Activity Area, Lianyuck – Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305), Harcourt North 2 (VAHR 7724-0302), Lianyuck Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354), Lianyuck – Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357) and Lianyuck – Mount Alexander – The Oaks Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7724-0361) all of which have been recorded within the previous four years.

The places located within the current Activity Area are all surface artefact scatters or isolated surface artefacts which have not been tested for subsurface continuations (although VAHR 7724-0361 was found to have artefacts embedded in an eroded track, suggesting a subsurface component). Materials of quartz, hornfels, basalt and crystal quartz have been identified with the artefacts consisting of a range of angular fragments, flakes and tools.

A number of previous archaeological investigations undertaken across the geographic region have involved varying levels of archaeological investigation. Pedestrian survey investigations have identified a range of Aboriginal place types and associated areas likely to contain culturally significant material. Previously identified archaeological material in the geographic region occurred in a subsurface context within the top 10 to 30 centimetres of the soil profile. Similar soil profiles would be encountered in the current Activity Area. Therefore, it is likely that any cultural material present within the Activity Area will be identified in a surface or subsurface context and will be recovered from the top 30 centimetre of the soil profile.

Most recently, several CHMPs within the Harcourt area have been limited to Desktop and Standard Assessments due to arguments of ground disturbance. It is likely that the current Activity Area may have undergone similar ground disturbing activities, though due to its location directly along Barkers Creek, there would still remain potential for subsurface cultural material to remain in alluvial deposits.

Three investigations completed on Mount Alexander (Weaver, 1991; Anderson W., 2012) and the current Activity Area (Smith, 2015) have found a range of Aboriginal cultural places located across Mount Alexander and its western slopes. In particular both Anderson (2012) and Smith (2015) used non-systematic, targeted surveys to gain an understanding of cultural of a number of different landforms across the Mount including: escarpments, hill tops, middle slopes and granite outcrops. These landforms are generally associated with the highest potential for cultural material within such landscapes as they would have been positions of access, or areas which would have provided access to vantage points across the landscape

Smith's (2015) investigation targeted 8 locations within the current Activity area as examples of the wider Activity Area with a range of vegetation, ground cover and views identified. A number of isolated artefacts, a larger artefact scatter and 11 preliminary assessment reports for scarred trees and rock shelters were identified within these sections suggesting that a high number and range of unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage remains within the Activity Area and will require further investigation and recording as part of this CHMP investigation.

The findings of Anderson (2012) and Smith (2015) suggest that the use of Mount Alexander as a pine plantation has involved large scale clearance over many years which would have impacted the potential for Aboriginal scarred trees to be located within the area. This will not have impacted on the potential for new surface and subsurface stone artefacts and rock shelters, which are known to occur within the Activity Area, to be identified during the current CHMP investigation. Scarred trees have been shown to exist within the Activity Area, despite this disturbance in areas where access for plantation work would have been difficult, particularly atop the granite knolls across the Activity Area.

5.8.1 Prediction model

The preliminary investigation completed by Smith (2015, pp. 47-50) of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Park, makes the following predictions about the location and types of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be identified within the current Activity Area:

- Aboriginal scarred trees may be identified along the northern trails of the Mountain Bike Trail, living or dead; however, there is likely to be a higher prevalence of culturally modified trees along the southern trails
- Areas where granite outcrops occur may be of moderate to high potential to contain caves, cave entrances or rock shelters. Due to the historical quarrying of granite in the area, some such Aboriginal cultural places may have been impacted if not removed
- Artefact scatters are highly likely to be identified across the Activity Area, quartz being the most commonly identified stone tool material. Hornfels, tachylite, and basalt artefacts may also be found.

This Desktop Assessment largely supports the above conclusions.

5.8.2 Spatial prediction model

Method

Spatial modelling for Aboriginal cultural heritage potential in the Activity Area is mapped in Map 4. 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:

- Proximity to natural water sources
- Existence of remnant vegetation
- Local high points
- 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 4 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 6-10 (red on Map 4), moderate potential scores between 3-6 (yellow on Map 4) and low potential scored between 0-3 (blue on Map 4). In this map, 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 archaeological potential.

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.

Natural Water Sources

The model uses the VicMap Hydro 1:25,000 vector watercourse lines and waterbody polygons datasets and applied the following processes:

- The watercourses and waterbodies are filtered to remove any man-made waterways as designated by the 'Origin' field of the VicMap data
- The watercourses and waterbodies are buffered by 200 metres
- The watercourses and waterbodies are merged into a single dataset
- The water dataset is converted to a raster of grid size 25 metres x 25 metres
- The raster cells are reclassified to an overall 'hydro score' by assigning a score of 5 to rivers, swamps, lakes and sections of streams mapped as an area rather than a centre line; a score of 4 to streams, 3 to pondages and 0 to all other areas.

Modelled remnant vegetation

The model uses the Department of Environment and Primary Industries modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes polygon dataset from 2005 as displayed on the Biodiversity interactive mapper. The following processes are applied:

- The polygons are converted to a raster of 25 metres x 25 metres cell size
- The raster cells are reclassified to a 'Veg score' value by assigning a score 3 to all areas containing remnant vegetation and 0 to all other areas

Local high points

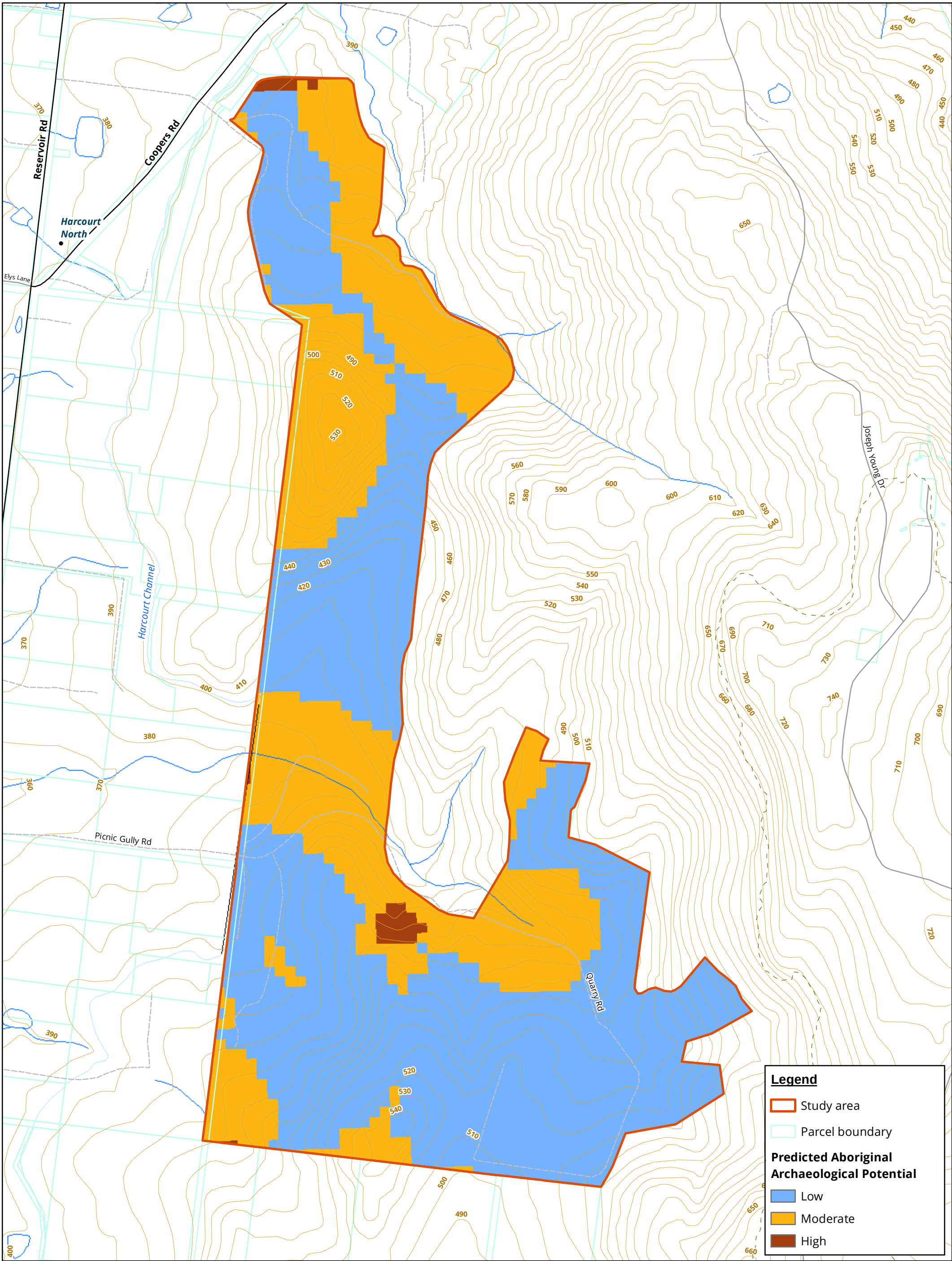
- The DEM described above is converted into a flow accumulation model, showing the total catchment area for water flow at each point in the landscape
- Areas of 0 flow are extracted into a separate layer. As they have no other land flowing into them, this means they stand above all other land in the immediate area
- The 0 flow areas model is filtered so only a significant amount of connected land is considered to represent hills and ridgelines.

Unsuitable slopes

- A slope model was created using a 1 arc second (~30 metres x 30 metres cell size) Digital Elevation Model (DEM) acquired from Geoscience Australia
- The slope model is reclassified into slope categories according to Speight's slope classes
- Any slopes classified as being very steep or greater are assigned a negative value as these slopes are likely to be too steep to support Aboriginal places.

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 that Aboriginal cultural material exists within the Activity Area and that further investigation is likely to expand on the existing heritage knowledge of the Area. In addition, there is existing oral history known to the Dja Dja Wurrung people about the Activity Area which may shed light on the uses of the Mount in its pre- and post-contact history. Further investigation in the form of a Standard Assessment will be completed using a non-systematic method of survey. The survey is expected to be limited by the physical terrain of the landscape which will pose an obstacle should a systematic method of survey be attempted as found by Anderson (2012).



Legend

Study area

Parcel boundary

Predicted Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

Low

Moderate

High


Biosis Pty Ltd
Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Hobart, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Map 4: Desktop Assessment Results - Predictive Modelling

Acknowledgements: Vicmap ©State of Victoria

Matter: 22672,
Date: 12 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: lharley
Location: P:\226005\22672\Mapping\22672_M4_PredictiveModelling.mxd

0 80 160 240 320 400
Metres
Scale 1:10,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

43

6 Standard Assessment

The results of the Desktop Assessment have shown that it would be necessary to undertake a Standard Assessment to assess the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage material in the Activity Area. The following section of the CHMP contains the results of the Standard Assessment.

6.1 Aims

The aims of the Standard Assessment are 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.

6.2 Methodology

The Standard Assessment was completed on 14, 15 and 17 of November 2016. The ground survey was supervised by Kym Oataway, Biosis Pty Ltd who was assisted by Zac Spielvogel, Biosis Pty Ltd with the involvement of Damien Saunders (DDWCAC – Cultural Heritage Site Leader), Harley Dunolly-Lee (DDWCAC – Cultural Heritage Field Representative) and Rick Nelson (DDWCAC – Cultural Heritage Field Representative).

The Standard Assessment was completed by traversing the Activity Area on foot following a non-systematic pedestrian survey. Due to the undulating and steep nature of the Activity Area, and the location of trees, granite outcrops and thick nature of ground cover it was not possible to survey in targeted transects. Instead, an opportunistic survey was completed working in an anti-clockwise direction around the Activity Area, beginning directly north-east of the Oak Forest. Spacing between individuals ranged between 1 and 5 metres, dependant on the ground surface visibility of the area, where visibility was moderate to good participants were located 1 to 2 metres apart. All exposed tracks were surveyed in full, while the remainder of the area was traversed in a zig-zag motion moving across all areas of granite outcropping, open and clear visibility and, around all old growth trees and other vegetation.

Views of the Activity Area were recorded using digital photography with a Coolpix S800c utilised. Field notes were also taken recording ground conditions, the vegetation type, landform and details of areas of archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

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. Outcrops of granite were inspected for potential use as shelters and for rock art and grinding grooves which may have been identified.

Locations of identified Aboriginal cultural heritage material and areas of archaeological potential were recorded in accordance with Aboriginal Victoria'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.

6.3 Results

Although ground surface visibility was generally poor across the Activity Area, a number of new surface Aboriginal stone artefacts were identified during the Standard Assessment along with a number of rock shelters, scarred trees and areas of archaeological potential.

A discussion of landforms; previous land impacts, ground surface visibility; mature indigenous tree species; caves, rock shelters and cave entrances; areas of archaeological potential; Aboriginal places; and Aboriginal oral history relating to the Activity Area is provided below.

Obstacles

A number of obstacles were identified during the Standard Assessment. It was anticipated that the physical terrain of the Activity Area would pose an issue for completing a systematic survey of the area. This was found to be correct and the survey was undertaken following a non-systematic survey. Ground surface visibility posed the next obstacle to the completion of the investigation with low ground surface visibility identified across much of the Activity Area. As such, focus was placed on survey areas with good-high ground surface visibility in a systematic way, while areas of no-low ground surface visibility was surveyed following non-systematic methods.

6.3.1 Landforms

A number of landforms exist within the Activity Area which result from the formation of the western escarpment of Mount Alexander including: ridge-tops, escarpments (Photograph 1), steep slopes (Photograph 3), knolls (Photograph 2), rock outcrops (Photograph 4) and gullies (Photograph 3), which would have provided suitable terrain for occupation and vantage points and movement routes across the area.

Of the landforms located across the Activity Area, the steep granite knolls along the western and southern edges of the Activity Area were found to have archaeological potential for cultural material. Atop these knolls scarred trees, rock shelters and low density artefact distributions were identified as expected by the spatial prediction model (Map 4). Due to the difficulties in accessing these knolls, ground disturbance impacts from quarrying and the use of the land as a pine plantation in these sections are limited. The highest concentrations of remnant native vegetation occurs atop these knolls

Much of the remainder of the Activity Area can be divided between steep escarpment slopes into which the area has undergone vegetation clearance for the pine plantation and revegetation works. Existing stripped and gravelled vehicle tracks dissect the Activity Area often forming boundaries between differing landforms, particularly acting as a boundary between the steep western knoll and the escarpment between the Activity Area and the Mount Alexander Regional Park to the east.



Photograph 1 Ridgetop and escarpment along edge of southern knoll, facing south (K.Oataway 17/11/2016)



Photograph 2 Looking towards ridge of western knoll, facing south-west (K.Oataway 14/11/2016)



Photograph 3 Steep slope leading down into gully along the eastern boundary of the Activity Area in the north, facing north (K.Oataway 14/11/2017)



Photograph 4 Rocky outcrops in the north of the Activity Area, facing north-east (K.Oataway 14/11/2016)

6.3.2 Previous land impacts

As discussed in Section 5.7 the Activity Area has been impacted upon by the use of the land for quarrying and for pine plantations. Across the landscape evidence of this remains where remnant pine trees and piled granite have been identified (Photograph 5 and Photograph 6). In addition, the area has been impacted by the infestation of obnoxious weeds and exotic vegetation particularly in the north where revegetation works have failed (Photograph 7 and Photograph 8).

Dam construction works have occurred within the Activity Area and are likely dated to the plantation use, however it appears that more recent maintenance works have also occurred (Photograph 9).

Varying degrees of vehicle track construction has occurred across the Activity Area, ranging from basic stripping of topsoil and light drainage works, to paving the tracks to carry larger vehicles with granite and wood from inside the area (Photograph 10).

While the evidence for previous land impacts across the Activity Area are obvious on the ground surface, the impacts do not appear to have reduced the archaeological potential across the area with remnant scarred trees, surface artefacts and rock shelters identified amongst areas of disturbance.



Photograph 5 Remains of quarry along south-west boundary track, facing north-west (Z. Speilvogel 15/11/2017)



Photograph 6 Remains of quarry along south-west boundary track, facing south-west (Z. Speilvogel 15/11/2017)



Photograph 7 Revegetation along northern boundary of Activity Area, note undulating ground from the former plantation and plantation removal, facing north (K. Oataway 14/11/2016)



Photograph 8 Blackberry infestation along southern edge of western knoll, facing south-east (K. Oataway 15/11/2016)



Photograph 9 Dam construction in south-east of the Activity Area, facing north-west (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)



Photograph 10 **Large vehicle disturbance off the marked vehicle tracks in south-east section of Activity Area, facing north-west (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**

6.3.3 Ground surface visibility

A number of factors hinder the identification of surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material. Ground surface visibility 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 ground surface visibility, the more easily Aboriginal cultural heritage material can be identified; therefore an Activity Area with a good ground surface visibility will enable a better representation of Aboriginal cultural heritage material than an Activity Area where the ground surface is obscured (Ellender & Weaver, 1994).

Overall, ground surface visibility in the Activity Area was poor with this grasses, black berry bushes and leaf litter covering the ground surface. Examples of ground surface visibility are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Examples of GSV across the Activity Area

Photographic example of GSV	Description of GSV
	100% ground surface visibility • Located across <10% of the entire Activity Area • Identified only along vehicle tracks which have been cleared or vegetation, graded with occasional additions of gravel for grip
	75-90% ground surface visibility • Located across approximately 10% of the entire Activity Area • Sporadic areas of native and exotic vegetation in areas which have undergone plantation removal
	75-90% ground surface visibility • Located across approximately 10% of the entire Activity Area • Sporadic areas of native and exotic vegetation dispersed with leaf litter in areas which have undergone plantation removal

Photographic example of GSV	Description of GSV
	25-50% ground surface visibility • Located across approximately 10-15% of the Activity Area, particularly noticeable near granite outcrops • Low native and exotic vegetation
	25-50% ground surface visibility • Located across approximately 10% of the Activity Area, particularly prevalent around the southern knoll • Medium length, thin grasses
	0-25% GSV • Located across approximately 10% of the Activity Area, particularly prevalent in the southern half of the Activity Area • Low native and exotic vegetation blocking majority of GSV

Photographic example of GSV	Description of GSV
	0% ground surface visibility • Located across the majority of the Activity Area • Thick, knee high grasses characterise this ground surface visibility

This low visibility across 90% of the Activity Area meant that effective surface coverage during the Standard Assessment was also low. However, the number of scarred trees, rock shelters and surface artefacts that were able to be located, suggest that the effectiveness of the survey in identifying cultural heritage and areas of potential was not greatly limited by the low ground surface visibility.

6.3.4 Mature indigenous tree species

There are a number of remnant mature indigenous trees within the Activity Area which have remained despite the use of the area as a plantation. A description of the remnant indigenous tree species along with other remnant native vegetation species is included in Section 7.1.4 below.

Five mature, suitable species of indigenous tree that show cultural modification by Aboriginal people were recorded within the Activity Area. These have been recorded and are discussed in Section 6.3.7.

6.3.5 Caves, rock shelters and cave entrances

A total of 5 rock shelters of granite material were located in the Activity Area during the Standard Assessment which are likely to have been used by Aboriginal people. These have been recorded and are discussed in Section 6.3.7. No caves or cave entrances were identified.

6.3.6 Area of archaeological potential

The results of the Standard Assessment show the entirety of the Activity Area to contain some level of archaeological potential despite the previous land use impacts to the area.

Two areas in particular have been identified as containing high archaeological potential during the Standard Assessment. These areas consist of a large granite knoll along the western boundary of the Activity Area (Area of Archaeological Potential 1) and a lower granite knoll along the southern boundary of the Activity Area (Area of Archaeological Potential 2). These areas were found to contain rock shelters, scarred trees and a number of surface artefacts, as identified on [Map X](#) as well as each containing 180-270° views of the surrounding landscapes.

In particular, Rick Nelson (DDWCAC – Cultural Heritage Field Representative) noted from Area of Archaeological Potential 2, the ability to view the surrounding landscape, all the way to Mount Barker and believed that many people would have come to this area to camp.

6.3.7 Aboriginal places

All preliminary reports on the VAHR located within the Activity Area (n=9) were relocated and examined leading to the identification of a rock shelter and 4 scarred trees. The remaining 4 were examined and found not to meet the level of certainty required to be registered on the VAHR. In addition, a further 4 rock shelters and a scarred tree was recorded as well as an additional 100 surface artefacts identified in areas of erosion across the Activity Area.

The locations of previously recorded LDADs and artefact scatters (VAHR 7723-0305, 7724-0302, 7724-0354, 7724-0357 and 7724-0361) were also relocated and examined, however no artefacts matching those in the place records were able to be identified at their recorded locations. All stone artefacts identified consisted of quartz, tachylite and basalt material. From the identification of stone artefacts located within eroded tracks and track edges, it can be concluded that a subsurface component exists to the cultural heritage found within the Activity Area.

In total, the Standard Assessment identified the entirety of the Activity Area as being an area of archaeological potential, with the identification of further surface material hindered only by the low ground surface visibility covering the area. Discussions with the DDWCAC field representatives during the Standard Assessment suggested that the cultural values of the Activity Area could not be defined by the individual places, and should be considered as a cultural landscape. As such, the entire Activity Area has been recorded as Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) consisting of a number of components identified during the Standard Assessment which include:

- Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1
- Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2
- Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3
- Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4
- Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5
- Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6
- Scarred Tree 2 VAHR 7723-0324-7
- Scarred Tree 3 VAHR 7723-0324-8
- Scarred Tree 4 VAHR 7723-0324-9
- Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10
- Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12
- Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11

In addition, the surface artefacts identified across the Activity Area are recorded as LDADs across the Activity Area:

- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305
- Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Norther Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396

- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322

Details relating to these Aboriginal places are found below in Section 7.

6.3.8 Aboriginal oral history relating to the Activity Area

During the Standard Assessment on Thursday 17 November, Rick Nelson (DDWCAC – Cultural Heritage Field Representative) chose to share the following information relating to the Dja Dja Wurrung People, Mt Alexander, Mt Barker and the Clan leader *Manungabum*. The information was shared while traversing the southern extent of the Activity Area, facing north-east with Mt Barker in the distance.

From an open granite outcrop, Rick Nelson pointed to the distant peak of Mount Barker and discussed the relationship between the snake stone arrangements located there, which represent *Mindi*, and the link between *Mindi* and *Manungabum* who was a clan leader whose clan lived and moved around Mt Alexander. *Manungabum* had the abilities to call upon *Mindi's* powers in times of need. Rick Nelson suggested that an unnamed Dja Dja Wurrung person could, in return, call *Mindi* back home.

The link between *Manungabum* and *Mindi* is one that is recalled when examining the story of *Manungabum* on 27 January 1840 as relayed by Gerry Gill' (Gill, 2010, pp. 95-96) study of the Mt Barker Stone arrangements as follows:

Chief Protector of Aborigines, George Augustus Robinson's Information

The earliest mention of the Mindi is to be found in Robinson's Journal... the arrest of Manungabum on 27 January 1840 and his subsequent imprisonment in Melbourne. Robinson and Parker did not return to Melbourne after these events but continues their travels in search for a permanent site for the Loddon Protectorate. They returned to Melbourne to find an intense situation waiting for them. Robinson's Journal gives us a sense of the immediacy of the historical moment.

Arriving in Melbourne on the 12th of March, Robinson found a great list of pressing tasks and demands; one of these was that a group of Aboriginal leaders wanted to speak to him about Manungabum's imprisonment and its enormous consequences. On the 18th of March Robinson wrote in his journal"

"Today saw in town Dardowerong [Dja Dja Wurrung] natives – Gal.gal.buluc, Leakerrer bulluc. Had long conversation with them about their country. They are interested in the man in gaol named Mun.nang.er.rer.bum.bum, who is a Learkererbuluc. Large smokes made by the Port Philip natives, signal to the natives in the country to come in. Waverong natives coming in fast. Said Mr Thomas was coming in. Many of the Boonerongs in town, visited their camp" (Robinson 1998, p.204)

The next day Robinson was visited by Wurundjeri and Bun wurrung clan leaders, Bilbilyerry and his wife, Jillibrand and Nunupton. The previous attempts to make the Protectors understand having failed, this group take the collective decision to communicate at a deeper level in their effort to convince them of the seriousness of what the authorities had done. The broach matters of their religious beliefs and history.

"These natives came to announce a dire calamity which was to kill all black and white people. This plague, for so it was to be, was called Min.dy...Some represented it as a monstrous serpent as large as a tree... Long time ago plenty blackfellow die. Mindi came and called them all... Long time ago, plenty, plenty Learcerbulluc, Gal gal bulus, Worrendery, Boongerong & c., now a little one. They plenty women frightened and cry plenty. After a long conversation, I found that to avert the calamity I was to advise the government to liberate the man in gaol" (Robinson 1988, p.204)

These significant entries in Robinson's Journal give a very direct report of what the Kulin Elders were saying. He is a reliable witness because he is not judgemental about Aboriginal beliefs and is almost

always keen to understand what is being said to him. The entries establish that the Mindi is a huge snake that destroys by bringing a plague. It establishes the fact of the Mindi being associated with a catastrophic mortality in the recent past. Robinson doesn't doubt the sincerity of their fears and beliefs. The entries clearly establish that the Manungabum is an "Aboriginal man of high degree" (Elkin 1945), a man possessing the power to call up the Mindi and bring destruction on all, black and white, in the vicinity of Melbourne. Manungabum's standing is so high that delegations from clans right across the Kulin territories come to Melbourne to show their concern and they send their foremost leaders to explain why his release is essential to avert catastrophe. To do this, these Elders have to try to communicate across the boundaries of two world views and systems of governance. Robinson may have listened respectfully but could not concede any legitimacy to their ideas about Manungabum's power to cause the prophesised disasters, nor could he accede to their request for the man's release.

In addition to the direct oral history recorded by Rick Nelson, a particular interest was shown by Harley Dunolly-Lee in the remnant vegetation within the Activity Area which is likely to have been utilised by Aboriginal people. A summary of the native flora and fauna of the Activity Area is given in Section 7.1.4 in this report.

6.4 Conclusions from the Standard Assessment

The Standard Assessment was completed in November 2016.

Due to the landscape of the Activity Area which consists of steep granite outcrops and erosional slopes, high vegetation levels and the remains of quarrying and the pine plantation, it was not possible to undertake a systematic survey of the Activity Area. Instead, an opportunistic survey was completed working in an anti-clockwise direction around the Activity Area, beginning directly north-east of the Oak Forest. All open tracks were surveyed in full, while the remainder of the area was traversed in a zig-zag motion moving across all areas of granite outcropping, open and clear visibility and, around all old growth trees and other vegetation.

Two areas of high archaeological potential were identified, the large granite knoll along the western boundary of the Activity Area, and the granite knoll along the southern boundary of the Activity Area. These two areas were found to contain rock shelters, scarred trees and a number of surface artefacts and are identified on Map 5.

All preliminary place reports located within the Activity Area (n=9) were relocated and examined leading to the recording of a rock shelter and 4 scarred trees. In addition a further 4 rock shelters and a scarred tree was recorded as well as 100 surface artefacts identified across the Activity Area. The locations of previously recorded LDADs and artefact scatters were also relocated and examined, however no artefacts matching those in the place records were able to be identified at those places.

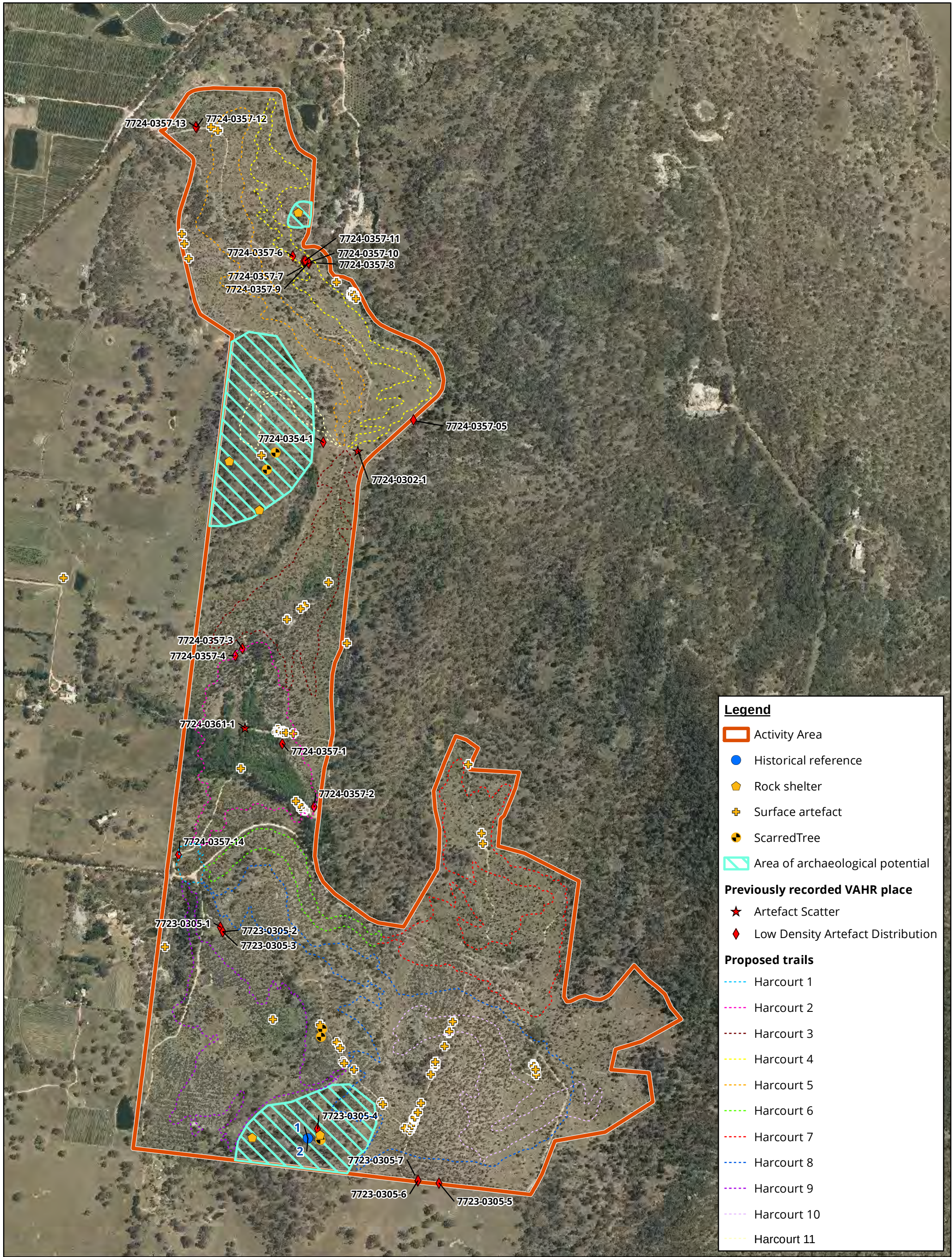
In total, 100 surface artefacts, 5 scarred trees and 5 rock shelters were identified as tangible cultural heritage during the Standard Assessment. All stone artefacts identified consisted of quartz, tachylite and basalt materials. From the identification of stone artefacts located within eroded tracks and track edges, it can be concluded that a subsurface component exists to the cultural heritage found within the Activity Area.

In addition, the Activity Area was identified as a cultural landscape, with oral history known through Rick Nelson (DDWCAC) and willing to be shared with the Heritage Advisors during the present CHMP investigation.

The results of the Standard Assessment comply with the place prediction model discussed in the Desktop Assessment (Section 5.8.1) and can be compared to the work of Anderson (2012) and Smith (2015) whose works identified a range of Aboriginal place types remaining across Mount Alexander. It had been suggested by Anderson that the disturbance activities across Mount Alexander may have greatly impacted on the potential for Aboriginal heritage, particularly scarred trees to remain. The current assessment has identified

that while disturbance is noted across the Activity Area, it has not been impacted to a level, such as to remove all remnant heritage values.

Discussions between the Heritage Advisor and the DDWCAC Site Leader and Field Representatives as to the continuation of the CHMP into a Complex Assessment phase were held at the conclusion of each day in the field. It was noted by Damien Saunders (pers. comm. 16/11/2016) that the entire Activity Area was extremely culturally sensitive and a subsurface testing method would not be able to do justice to the landscape following regular CHMP processes. Rick Nelson (pers. comm. 18/11/2017) suggested that the landscape was more than just the parts that could be identified through subsurface testing and that the focus on the Activity Area should be around the long-time use of the landscape around Mount Alexander which has remained accessible to his family to the present day.



Legend

- Activity Area
- Historical reference
- Rock shelter
- Surface artefact
- ScarredTree
- Area of archaeological potential

Previously recorded VAHR place

- Artefact Scatter
- Low Density Artefact Distribution

Proposed trails

- Harcourt 1
- Harcourt 2
- Harcourt 3
- Harcourt 4
- Harcourt 5
- Harcourt 6
- Harcourt 7
- Harcourt 8
- Harcourt 9
- Harcourt 10
- Harcourt 11

Map 5 Results of the Standard Assessment – including areas of potential

Acknowledgements: Vicmap ©State of Victoria

Matter: 22672,
Date: 13 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: SKM, Last edited by: lharley
Location: P:\226005\22672\Mapping\22672_MS_StandardAssess.mxd

0 80 160 240 320 400
Metres
Scale 1:10,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



7 Details of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area

7.1 Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage

The results of this CHMP have further refined information relating to Aboriginal occupation of the region. Successive investigations, particularly those of Anderson (2012) and Smith (2015) have shown that the Dja Dja Wurrung People have made extensive use of the Mount Alexander granite landscape. It was recognised that Aboriginal land use here should be reflected as a range of activities across the landscape rather than as a number of individual places. Therefore the Aboriginal place is best described as a cultural landscape.

Individual places which have been previously recorded within the Activity Area have been incorporated within the newly created Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 as individual components. In addition, a further 4, newly identified LDAD places have been recorded.

The full list of recorded Aboriginal places within the Activity Area include:

- Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324
 - Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1
 - Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2
 - Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3
 - Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4
 - Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5
 - Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6
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 - Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10
 - Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12
 - Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305
- Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Norther Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321
- Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322

Place Inspection Forms (PIFs) have been submitted to the VAHR for the existing LDAD registrations within the Activity Area. An overview of these recorded Aboriginal places are included on Map 6.

7.1.1 Site formation process

The purpose of identifying the site formation processes for each Aboriginal place is to understand their position within the landscape, determine if they have been impacted by taphonomic processes and analyse the deposition of artefactual material through time. Archaeological excavation is based on stratigraphic principles whereby successive strata of cultural materials represent different periods of deposition and site use. The concept derives from the geological use of the idea that sedimentation takes place according to uniform principles. Archaeological stratification is the dynamic superimposition of single units of stratigraphy to interpret site formation process.

Implicit in the interpretation of site formation processes is a site's taphonomy. Taphonomic processes are environmental factors that influence the spatial distribution of artefacts within an Aboriginal place. Examples of taphonomic processes include stock trampling, land clearance, pastoralism, burning and soil erosion.

The Activity Area covers much of the western extent of Mount Alexander including areas of ridge-tops, escarpments, steep slopes, knolls, rock outcrops and gullies. The cultural heritage identified during this assessment thus represents human activities undertaken across a range of landforms within a relatively limited area. Central to the interpretation of the cultural heritage identified is an assessment of whether the variety and contrasting types of cultural heritage record directly reflect the different uses made of individual components of this landscape by Aboriginal people, exploiting the range of resources available within a couple of hours walk in any direction. The apparent differences in cultural heritage between one area and another may be distorted by taphonomy and by the degree of exposure in each area. We should also consider the effects of palimpsests on this landscape – the masking effects of multiple occupations over a long period, where differences in artefact type may be the result of cultural changes over time rather than differing uses of contemporary landforms.

Nature of the cultural heritage

The cultural heritage of the Activity Area consists of surface and subsurface (identified through embedded material) stone artefacts, scarred trees, rock shelters and cultural places. As such the entire Activity Area is viewed based on both its tangible and intangible cultural values.

The Aboriginal places identified within the Activity Area were found to be located generally in two positions; atop the higher granite knolls to the west and south of the Activity Area, or identified spread across eroded surfaces such as the current vehicle tracks incising the area. This is likely to be related to the identification of cultural heritage in areas where ground disturbance was at its highest, and where ground disturbance through previous land use was at its lowest.

Scarred trees were identified in proximity to remnant pine from the Activity Areas plantation days, however these were often found to be young pines which have seeded and spread across the area. Rock Shelters were identified across the landscape and have been utilised from natural granite material across the Activity Area. These shelters include open granite outcrops, naturally situated granite boulders, and granite boulder outcrops showing signs of modification.

The surface lithic material identified across the Activity Area were identified generally in areas of high ground surface visibility around and along vehicle tracks. The lithics were identified both loosely on the ground surface and embedded into these tracks insinuating that a subsurface component to this scatter of artefacts exists across the Activity Area. Lithic materials identified across the Activity Area include quartz, hornfels, basalt and crystal quartz consisting of a range of angular fragments, flakes and tools.

7.2 Artefact analysis

All artefacts identified during the CHMP were entered into a catalogue for analysis (Appendix 9). Cataloguing and analysis of these artefacts was conducted by Kym Oataway (HA), Biosis Pty Ltd in the field during the Standard Assessment and based on stone artefact identification and terminology from Holdaway and Stern (2004).

The description and analysis of the artefact assemblage aim to provide information on the context from which the artefacts were collected, and to draw conclusions regarding aspects of the prehistoric occupation of the region based on the information potential of the artefact assemblage. It is important to note that the analyses presented in this report are by no means an exhaustive treatment. Several lines of analysis refer to aspects of lithic technology that can be considered as standard reference points in the archaeological study of stone artefacts.

While all artefacts identified within the current Activity area have been identified on the ground surface, it is important to note that these have been identified in eroded surfaces, often still embedded in the ground. As such, it is expected that a continuation of cultural material into a subsurface context exists and this analysis is not to be taken as comprehensive of the entire Activity Area.

In addition, due to information gaps in the recording of artefact scatters and low density artefact distributions previously recorded within the Activity Area, the following discussion relates only to that material identified during the current CHMP investigation.

Photographs of all artefacts identified during the Standard Assessment are included in Appendix 10 of this CHMP with reference to the specific VAHR LDAD component details for precise spatial information. Please note that these artefacts also form part of the wider Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Place – Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12) recording.

7.2.1 Raw Material

The following is a discussion of lithic material types that have been recorded within the Activity Area and an interpretation of resource availability and selection.

Silcrete is usually the most dominant form of raw material encountered in the south-eastern Australian archaeological record. It can have variable flaking quality for the manufacture of artefacts dependant on the texture and composition of the silcrete. Within volcanic landscapes such as that of the Activity area, it is often formed when sediments are cemented by dissolved silica derived from overlying basalt. Outcrops are often located in the incised river and creek channels of western Melbourne (Webb, 1995). While no silcrete sources have been recorded within or nearby the Activity Area, the relative abundance of silcrete and the presence of silcrete cores and flakes retaining cortex (which amounts to as much as 13% -18% of silcrete artefacts in some parts of the Activity Area) suggests that the people who used this area had access to silcrete sources in the vicinity and were producing artefacts of this material. Silcrete, however, appears less frequently than quartz in most parts of the Activity Area, suggesting that either that silcrete was less readily available than the locally gathered quartz or that the area was used by people who were less reliant on silcrete as a lithic material.

Quartz, whilst having highly variable flaking quality is probably the most readily available material and is typically well represented in virtually all late Holocene south-eastern Australian archaeological assemblages. Quartz forms in a varying number of ways, often in volcanic landscapes as a result of crystal formation during volcanic activity, whereby subsequent erosion can leave workable nodules in a variety of contexts. In most parts of the Activity Area, the artefact assemblages are dominated by quartz. A relatively high proportion of between 20% - 30% of all quartz in the Activity Area retained cortex, including a number of cores, suggesting that this material was being gathered from local sources.

The amount of cortex present on artefacts, and artefact size can be used to make inferences about whether or not raw materials are sourced locally, or whether they have been imported to the area. Generally the further away it gets from a stone source, the greater the raw material is curated, resulting in a distance decay of size and amount of cortex (Hiscock, 1986).

During the present investigation a total of 100 artefacts were recorded in surface and embedded contexts, all newly defined from the previously recorded 107 artefacts within the Activity Area extent. While silcrete, as discussed above, is the most commonly identified stone tool material within south-eastern Australia, it was found to be absent from the assemblage identified within the Activity Area. Overall, quartz (n=78) is the predominant raw material identified within the assemblage, however tachylite (n=17) was found to account for 17% of the total assemblage, a high percentage considering tachylite numbers across much of Victoria. Small numbers of crystal quartz (n=3) and basalt (n=2) were also identified during the investigation.

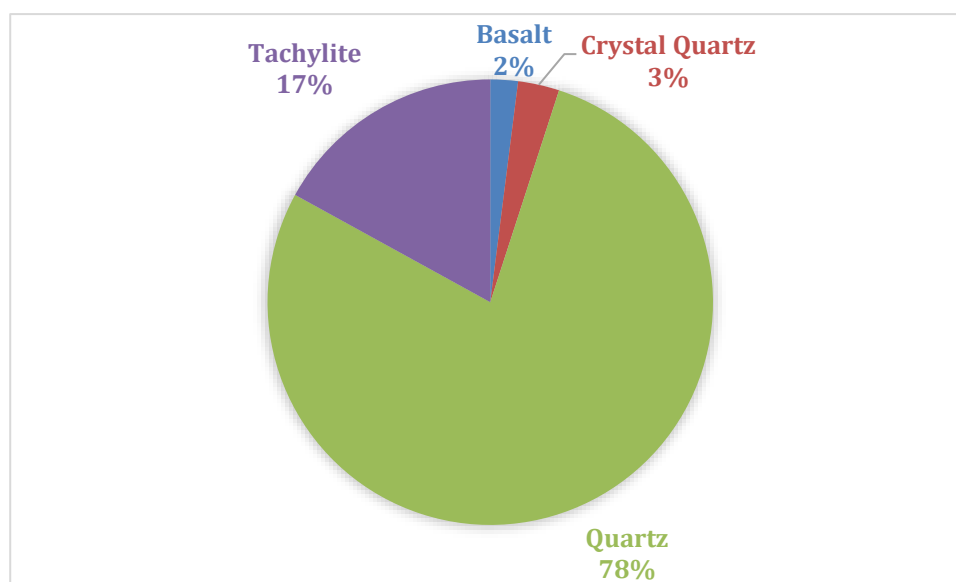


Figure 3 Percentage of raw material represented in the assemblage identified during the present investigation

There does not appear to be a split in raw material types across the Activity Area with relatively similar percentages of quartz and tachylite identified across the area wherever good ground visibility was identified. A research point during future works will be to identify if this spread of materials differs when more information is known.

7.2.2 Typology and Function

Flakes, tools and cores are the three most basic classes of stone artefact. They each represent stages in a continuum of artefact manufacture and discard. Cores are nuclear bodies of stone (usually small enough to be portable) from which flakes are chipped (or knapped). Depending on the type and size of core they may produce anything from one or a few flakes or up to several tens of flakes. Flakes are the desired, sharp edged products of stone knapping, they may be discarded without being used, utilised without further modification and then discarded or their edges may be worked further by the stone knapper to form a tool.

Of particular interest in any assemblage are the numbers and types of retouched tools, as these represent the secondary stage in manufacture of implements and are therefore very informative regarding past human activities. Also of particular interest are the number and types of cores present, as these often showing initial

preparatory stages of manufacture that can be informative about the technological strategies employed to make stone tools. Cores can also be very informative about the relative abundance of various raw materials.

The exploitation of stone as a resource involves a reductive technology, in that each stage (eg. the striking of a flake from a core) results in a reduction of the mass of the object being knapped. This can generally be considered a continuum of reduction, along which manufacturing stages (or place in the continuum) can be identified. In this assessment only two stages of manufacture are identified and defined - primary and secondary. Primary manufacture refers to the initial production of flakes, whilst secondary manufacture refers to the process of modifying flakes into tools.

As typical of flaking debris, angular fragments, flakes and broken flakes dominate the assemblage. The composition of the assemblage displays evidence for manufacturing onsite with complete flakes (N=56), broken flakes (N=18), cores (N=13) and angular fragments (N=13) making up the assemblage (

Figure 4). Of these primary forms, 12 artefacts were found to contain secondary manufacture (

Figure 5). Scrapers (n=6) where the most commonly identified secondary modification noted, followed by backed-geometric microlith (n=4), a chisel and a core-blade. Half of these artefacts with secondary modifications are of tachylite material, suggesting that the tachylite was used more sparingly and for more important items than quartz which fractures with more ease and requires more modification to use over a long period of time.

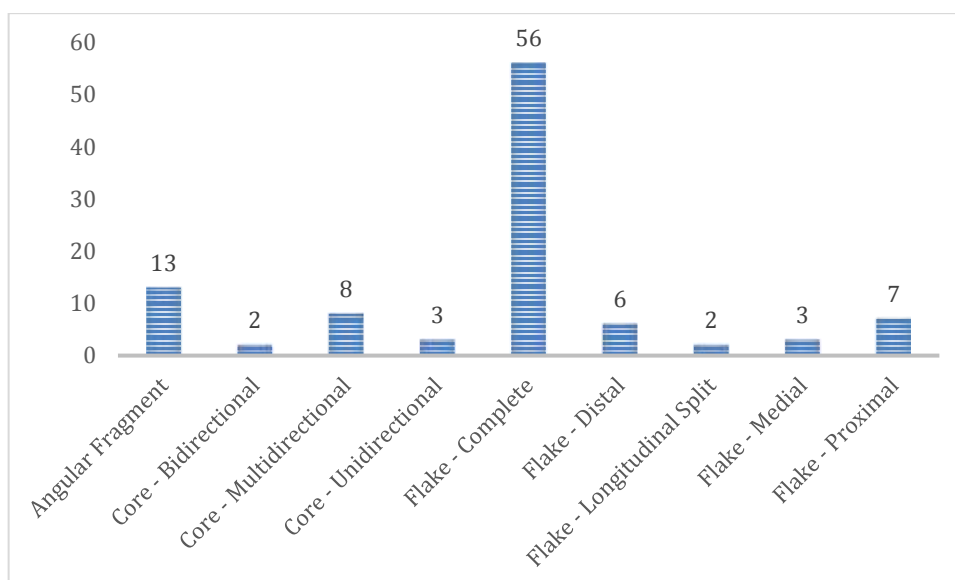


Figure 4 Primary forms represented in the assemblage identified during the present investigation

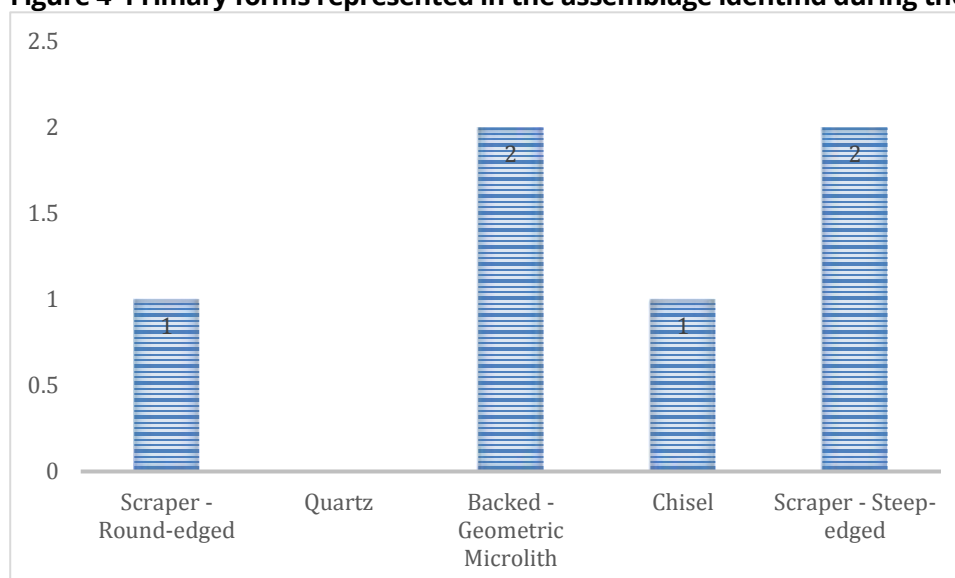


Figure 5 Secondary Forms represented in the assemblage identified during the present investigation

7.2.3 Discussion

The stone artefact cultural heritage recorded within the Activity Area during the present investigation generally consisted of flaked stone artefacts within surface or embedded surface contexts. Due to the nature of the geology and geomorphology of the Activity Area it is unsurprising that artefacts were identified wherever erosion has occurred, as the steep granite slopes and escarpments appear to be covered with shallow soils and are prone to slope wash and natural erosion, particularly in areas where vegetation is sparse.

The majority of the assemblage consists of quartz and tachylite raw materials however crystal quartz and basalt artefacts were also noted. Silcrete has not been identified within the Activity Area which is a point of interest considering that it is the most commonly identified artefact material within south-east Australia. It should be noted however, that the percentage of tachylite identified is noteworthy, and may be due to the Activity Area being in relatively close proximity to the only known source of tachylite in Malmsbury to the south-west of Harcourt.

While the number of stone artefacts located within the Activity Area is quite low for the size of the area, it must be noted that the Standard Assessment during which these artefacts were identified, was distinctly limited by the ground surface visibility of the area. Wherever ground surface visibility was high, along vehicle tracks and in areas of slope wash, cultural material was evident. It is thus considered extremely likely that further cultural material will be identified in much higher numbers from which a greater analysis can be undertaken.

Future research questions into the artefact assemblage of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander may include:

- Can stages of stone tool manufacture be identified and are these associated with specific activity patterns?
- Can discrete areas associated with specific activity patterns be identified?
- Were the lithic material sources locally?

7.3 Flora and Fauna located within the Activity Area

In conjunction with this CHMP investigation, Biosis Pty Ltd (Simkin, Gilmore, & Stoot, 2016) completed a habitat hectare assessment and desktop threatened fauna assessment. This report compiles information about remnant native vegetation and faunal species which are located within the Activity Area.

The majority of the Activity Area is located within former plantation land which has been regenerated following the plantation harvest. As part of this revegetation, native trees and understorey (both native and exotic) were planted across the area. The former plantation is now distinguished by native and exotic grasses, herbs and shrubs. The steeper, rocky areas and outcrops were not cleared for plantations and have retained their original vegetation habitat, these areas contain high quality vegetation, predominantly native. The Indigenous native flora species identified within the Activity Area are as follows in Table 11.

Table 11 Indigenous flora species recorded within the Activity Area

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
<i>Amyema</i> spp.	Mistletoe
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	Common Wheat-grass
<i>Austrostipa</i> spp.	Spear Grass
<i>Carex apressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Drooping Cassinia
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Green Rock-fern
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Blushing Bindweed
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
<i>Dianella</i> sp. aff. <i>Longifolia</i> (Benambra)	Arching Flax-lily
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop-bush
<i>Epilobium bilardierianum</i>	Variable Willo-herb
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum
<i>Eucalyptus gonicalyx</i>	Bundy
<i>Eucalyptus meliodora</i>	Yellow Box
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual Cudweed
<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	Flat spurge
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Crane's Bill
<i>Gonocarpus</i> spp.	Raspwort
<i>Helichrysum luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed
<i>Juncus</i> spp.	Rush
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle mat-rush
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel
<i>Pelargonium rodneyanum</i>	Magenta Stork's-bill
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.	Wallaby Grass
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed
<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>	Spotted Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender Sun-orchid
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf Combungi
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzy New Holland Daisy
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.	Bluebell

7.4 Radiometric dating

No material suitable for radiometric dating was identified during the current investigation.

7.5 RAP information about Aboriginal cultural heritage

The DDWCAC provided the following statement of significance via an email from Diana Smith (Program Manager - Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) on the 11 April 2017. The following is a direct insertion of the statement of significance as received.

The cultural heritage management plan number 14624 for the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail has involved desktop and standard assessments, with Aboriginal cultural heritage identified (in addition and including Aboriginal places

identified by Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation in 2015) on the surface of the ground within the activity area. The newly recorded Aboriginal places identified in the activity area during the preparation of the management plan include five Aboriginal Scarred Trees, five Aboriginal Rock Shelters, one Aboriginal Artefact Scatter, two Aboriginal Historical References and over 150 surface Aboriginal artefacts.

Dja Dja Wurrung Language and Word research provided by Dja Dja Wurrung Traditional Owner and Linguistics student (Monash University), Harley Dunolly-Lee, provided the information with respect to the name Lianyuk for Mount Alexander (Email: 23 September 2015, 10:21am from Harley Dunolly-Lee to Diana Smith).

Rick Nelson, Dja Dja Wurrung Cultural Heritage Site Leader, provided information to Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation regarding the location on the southern bluff of Mount Alexander within the activity area where the arrest of Manungabum, an important Dja Dja Wurrung Ancestor and Leader, was said to have occurred on 27 January 1840 prior to his imprisonment in Melbourne.

Munangabum, a clan head of the Liarga Balug was murdered in 1846 by Booringurnin, the head of the Dja Dja Wurrung Galgal bulluk. For Djaara the Gundit groups managed place and resources and the Balug groups are the people that move across places and share in those resources. For events like this to take place, it evidences the pressures placed upon groups by the social disruption, and in some instances, provides an opportunity for group advancement. We do not fully understand the accounts that were given within the six years (1840-1846), however, the Clan Leader of the Gal Gal Balug, casualty of the alleged murder by the Clan Leader of the Liarga Balug, was a continuation of cultural practices. But an event such as this does give some insight to the continuation of cultural practices where authority to undertake ceremony and the enforcement of landscape use was inherited. The Djaara today continue those traditions.

The raw material of many of the stone tools identified during the standard assessment undertaken within the activity area includes Tachylite, which is a rare volcanic material found only in isolated places in Australia. One of the few places where Tachylite is found is on Dja Dja Wurrung Country.

Dja Dja Wurrung people have knowledge that Lianyuk (Mount Alexander) holds significance for its historic, archaeological, ceremonial, spiritual, traditional, and contemporary cultural heritage values of association with the Dja Dja Wurrung People and has shared historic values with neighbouring groups, Taungurung Clans, whose Ancestors met with Dja Dja Wurrung People to hold ceremony and conduct business such as important rituals of exchange and trade.

Lianyuk (Mount Alexander) is of high significance to Dja Dja Wurrung people because it is an important mountain that connects us with our Ancestors, Country and our Kulin neighbours. Lianyuk potentially has high scientific significance in its research potential, for example, to yield information about Tachylite source distribution, use, trade and exchange with other Aboriginal groups that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's natural and Aboriginal cultural history.

Dja Dja Wurrung people are highly aware of traditional connection, knowledge and lore associated Country. The area is part of a much wider cultural landscape that contains ancient travelling routes, camping and occupational sites, burials and traditional places known to Dja Dja Wurrung people.

Lianyuk holds significance for its values connecting Dja Dja Wurrung people over a period that extends further back in time before the first non-Aboriginal people visited this region.

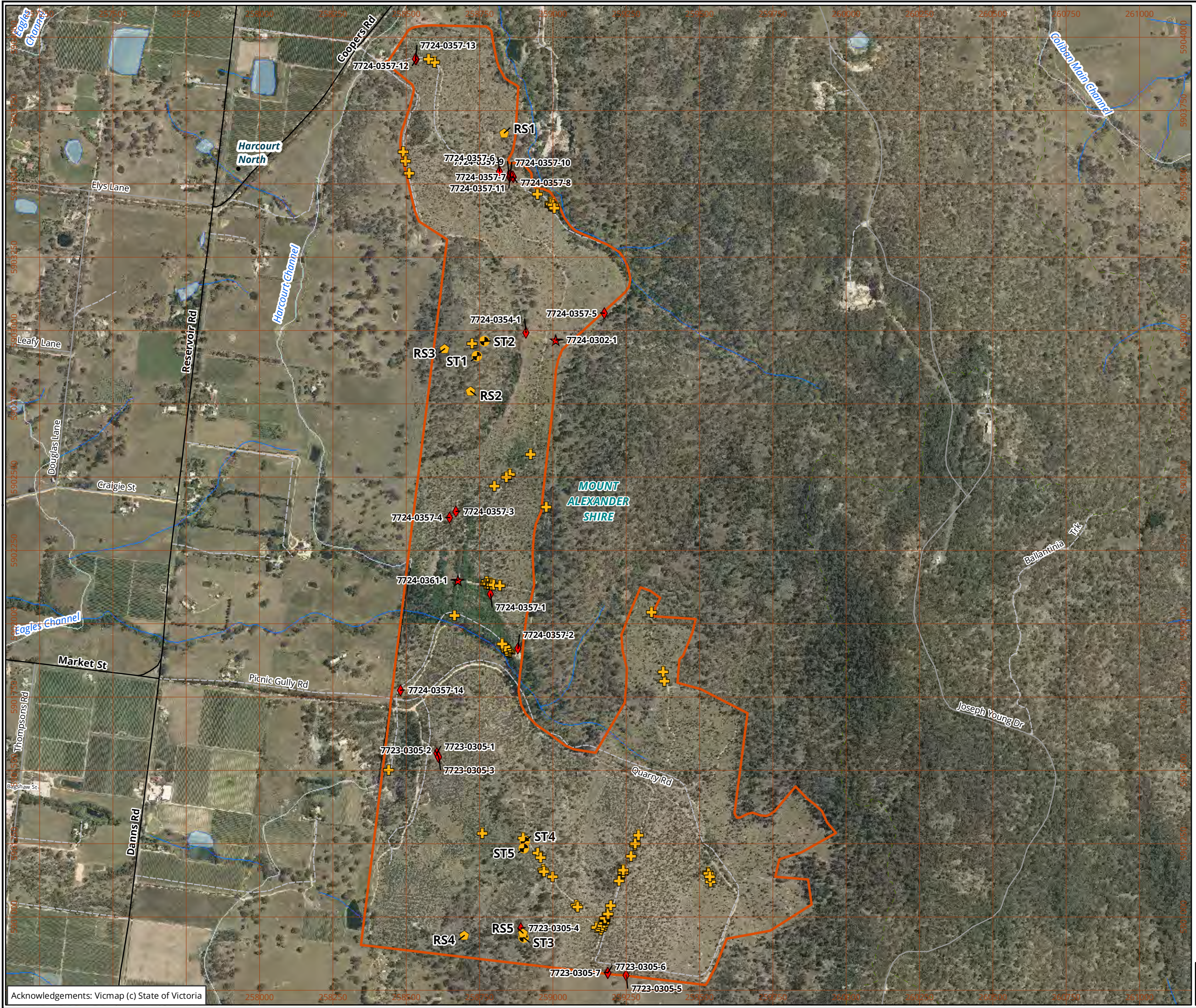
Dja Dja Wurrung country is a cultural landscape that is more than just tangible objects. Imprinted on it are the dreaming stories, lore, totemic relationships, songs, ceremonies and Ancestral spirits, which give it life and hold significant value to Dja Dja Wurrung People. The values that Dja Dja Wurrung People hold for Country are shaped by our belief that all things have a murrup (spirit), which is within all water, birds, plants, animals, rocks and mountains. Dja Dja Wurrung People view all of the land and its creatures in a holistic way that is interconnected with each other and with the people. As the First People of this country, we can trace our ancestors back to before

European colonisation which is corroborated by accredited historical records. We have a strong spiritual connection to country and are bound to the land by our belief system derived from our own creation stories. Today, descendants of the Dja Dja Wurrung people proudly survive and continue their culture, customs and abide by Bunjil's lore, without conflicting with any Australian laws.

All Aboriginal places, objects and Ancestral burials are highly significant to Dja Dja Wurrung People as these are our inheritance and connect us with our Ancestors, telling the story of our People and our Country.

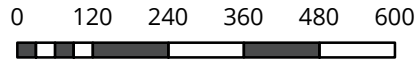
7.6 Results of the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage

A gazetteer of all Aboriginal places identified in this CHMP can be found in Appendix 7.



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Rock shelter
 - Scarred tree
 - Surface artefact
 - Artefact Scatter
 - Low Density Artefact Distribution

Map 6 Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area (overview)



Metres
Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55


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Matter: 22672,
Date: 13 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M6_AboriginalCulHer_Overview

7.7 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324

Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) is a multi-component Aboriginal place. Included below is a summary of the place and each of its components.

Extent

Lianyuk-Mount Alexander cultural landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) is located on the western escarpment of Mount Alexander within the locality of Harcourt North as indicated on Map 7. The place is located approximately 126 kilometres to the north-west of Melbourne. The closest named waterway is Barkers Creek located approximately 2 kilometres from the western extent of the place, however a number of unnamed drainage channels do run off Barkers Creek into the area.

Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) is currently described as including all land within the former Mount Alexander Pine Plantation property. This extent is defined by the Activity Area of the current CHMP within which a number of Aboriginal place components were identified. Due to the overall low ground surface visibility, however the identification of Aboriginal cultural material wherever visibility was good, it was determined that the remainder of the Mount Alexander landscape feature will contain such high cultural values. The extent of the Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape may expand across the wider area of Mount Alexander, particularly to the north, south and east of the current extent, based on future archaeological investigations.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 12.

Table 12 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258702E, 5901826N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

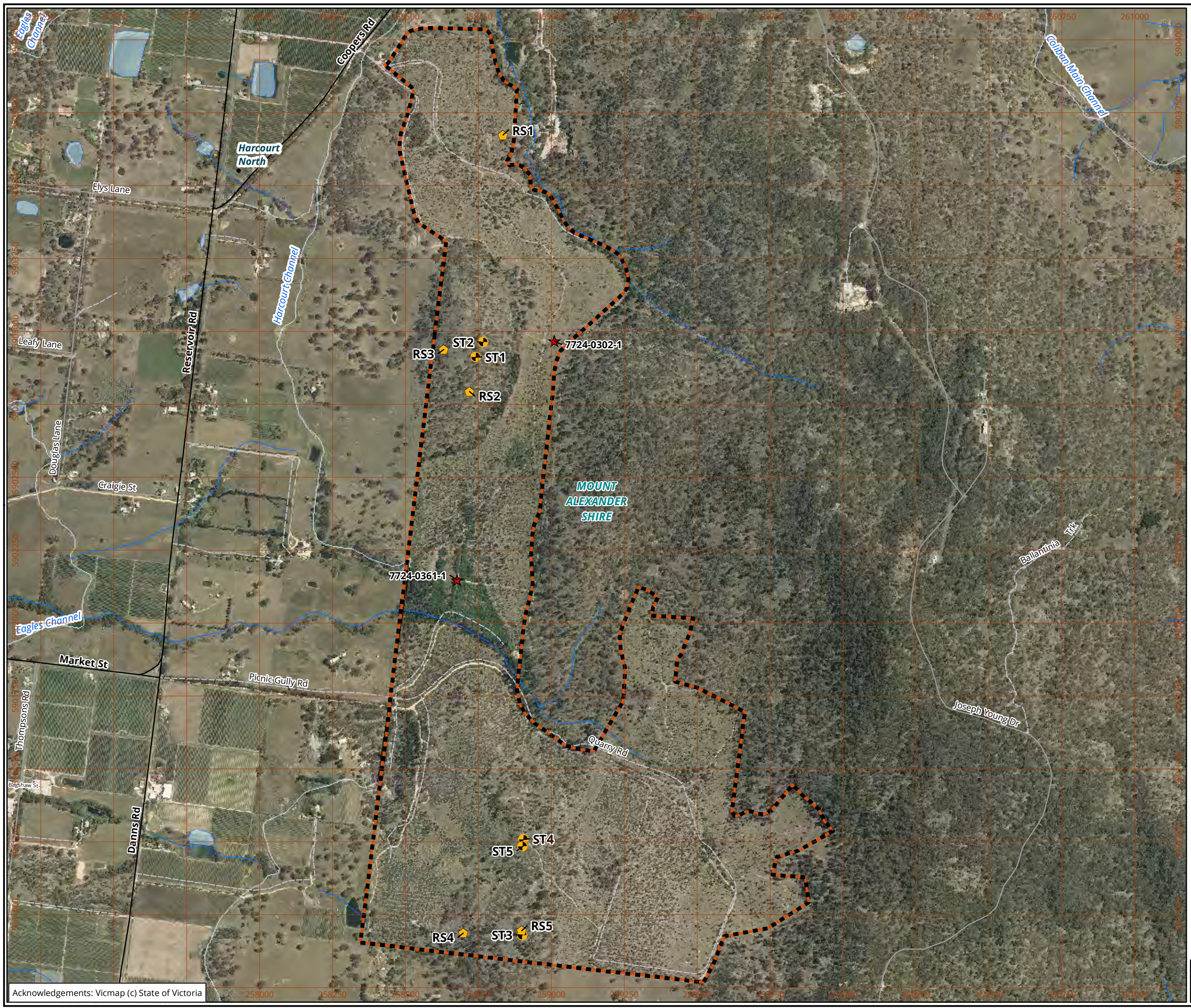
VAHR 7723-0324 is an extensive cultural landscape which includes a number of tangible Aboriginal places: rock shelters, scarred trees and an artefact scatter, as well as intangible heritage in the form of a cultural place component. Due to the physical terrain of the landscape the area would have been used by people in a number of ways over time, for camping, performing ceremonies, hunting and foraging through the native vegetation across the Activity Area. This place is a rare example of a remnant landscape that has survived through its post-settlement uses for quarrying and pine plantations. Specific photos for each component are given below as Photograph 11 to Photograph 37.

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 13. This place is a rare example of a remnant landscape that has survived through its post-settlement uses for quarrying and pine plantations. The place has high potential to provide new information about the exploitation of raw stone materials and site patterning across the regional landscape as well as potential for further intangible cultural heritage recording. For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 13 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



Legend

- Activity Area
- Site Extent
- Rock shelter
- Scarred tree
- Artefact Scatter

Map 7 Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324)

0120240360480600

Metres

Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Date: 14 June 2017,
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Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M7_LMACL

73

7.7.1 Rock Shelter 1, VAHR 7723-0324-1

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-1) is shown in Map 8. Located within the north-east corner of the Activity Area, the shelter is a large north-sloping open granite outcrop with large granite boulders located around the southern and western edges.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 14.

Table 14 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-1)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258835.357E, 5903673.832N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

Details for the rock shelter are given in Table 15. Dimensions are approximate as the granite outcrop extends over a slope which was unlikely to have been occupied.

Table 15 Place details for Rock Shelter 1

Rock Shelter 1			
Type of Stone Feature	Stone Arrangement/Stone Structure	Dimensions	
Part of a Complex	No	Length	50 metres
Presumed Feature	Shelter	Width	30 metres
Associated Cultural Material	Absent	Height	2.7 metres (tallest boundary boulder)
Context	Open/Boulder	Depth	N/A
Condition	Intact	Orientation	North-south
Material Type	Granite	Number of Stones	>10
Stone Structure Arrangement	U-Shaped	Are Natural Features Incorporated	Yes

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-1) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 16. The place has high potential to provide new information about the way in which people utilised the natural landscape for protection from the elements and how the site patterning occurs across the wider Mount Alexander Landscape. Rock shelters such as those found within the current Activity Area are considered rare in the wider landscape. For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-1 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 16 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-1) scientific significance

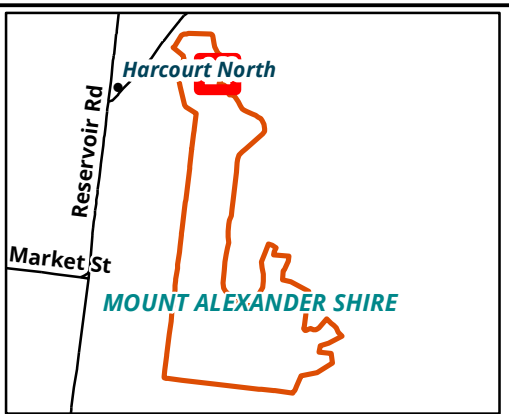
Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



Photograph 11 Looking towards south-west corner of Rock Shelter 1, facing north-east (K. Oataway 14/11/2016)



Photograph 12 Open granite outcrop looking towards slope, facing north (K. Oataway 14/11/2016)



Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Rock shelter

Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Rock Shelter 1
VAHR No. 7723-0324-1
Easting: 258835.3577
Northing: 5903673.8328

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 8 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-1)

0 10 20 30 40
Metres
Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



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Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M8_M19_LMACL.comp

7.7.2 Rock Shelter 2, VAHR 7723-0324-2

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-2) is shown in Map 9. Located on the eastern edge of the Western Granite Knoll. Likely to have been utilised as a rock shelter with a large cracked boulder (in two fragments) located atop a base boulder.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 17.

Table 17 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324-2)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258720.1366E, 5902793.7017
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

The shelter is covered in moss and lichen and could not be examined in full due to the identification of a snake located in a crack between the base and shelter boulders. From available aspect, 3 to 4 individuals could sit within the shelter. Details for the rock shelter are given in Table 18.

Table 18 Place details for Rock Shelter 2

Rock Shelter 2			
Type of Stone Feature	Stone Arrangement	Dimensions	
Part of a Complex	No	Length	3.2 metres (east-west)
Presumed Feature	Shelter	Width	4.5 metres (north-south)
Associated Cultural Material	Absent	Height	3.8 metres
Context	Boulder	Depth	40-60 centimetre crack between broken shelter boulder
Condition	Intact	Orientation	East-west
Material Type	Granite	Number of Stones	3
Stone Structure Arrangement	Circular	Are Natural Features	Yes

Rock Shelter 2

Incorporated

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-2) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 19. The place has high potential to provide new information about the way in which people utilised the natural landscape for protection from the elements and how the site patterning occurs across the wider Mount Alexander Landscape. Rock shelters such as those found within the current Activity Area are considered rare in the wider landscape. For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-2 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 19 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-2) scientific significance

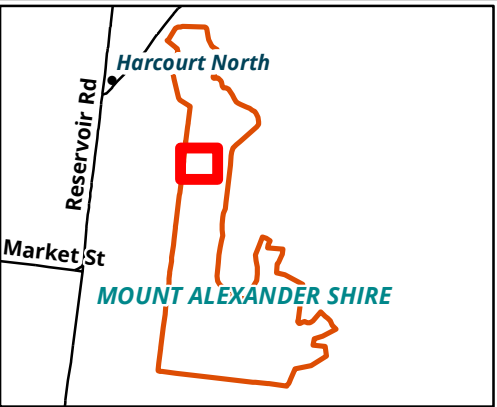
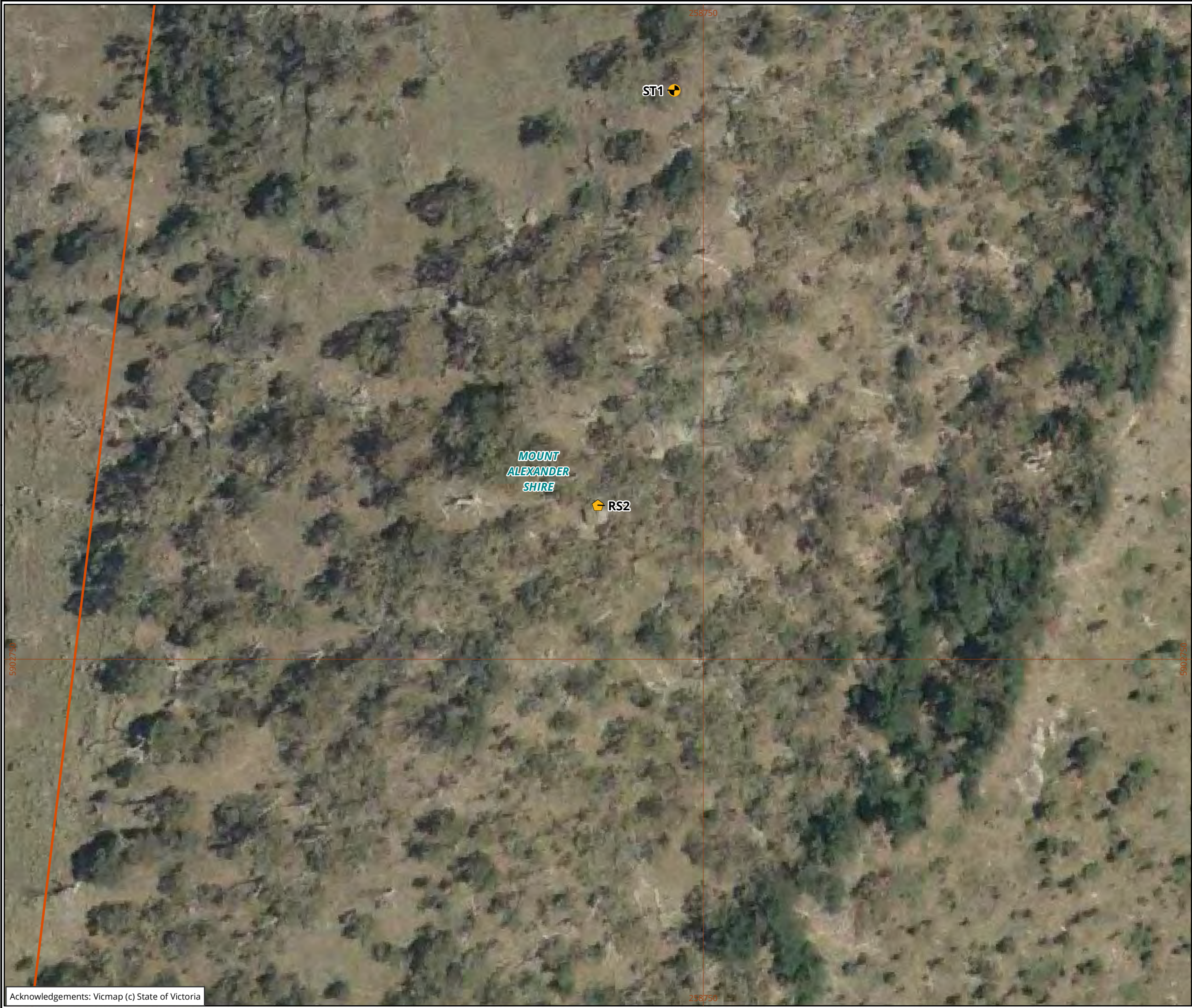
Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



Photograph 13 **Location of Rock Shelter 2, facing south-east (K. Oataway 15/11/2016)**



Photograph 14 **Rock Shelter 2, note cracked shelter rock, facing east (K. Oataway 15/11/2017)**



Legend

- Activity Area
- Rock shelter
- ScarredTree

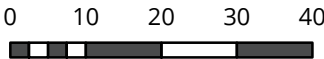
Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Rock Shelter 2
VAHR No. 7723-0324-2
Easting: 258720.1366
Northing: 5902793.7017

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 9 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-2)



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



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7.7.3 Rock Shelter 3, VAHR 7723-0324-3

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-3) is shown in Map 10. VAHR 7723-0324-3 is located on the western edge of Western Granite Knoll.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 20.

Table 20 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-3)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258635.8715E, 5902921.3779N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

The shelter is a granite outcrop which has been filled with sediment and smaller boulders through erosion down the knoll slope which has occurred across much of the Activity following deforestation. Details for the rock shelter are given in Table 21.

Table 21 Place details for Rock Shelter 3

Rock Shelter 3			
Type of Stone Feature	Stone Structure	Dimensions	
Part of a Complex	No	Length	3.5 metres
Presumed Feature	Shelter	Width	7 metres
Associated Cultural Material	Absent	Height	2.6 metres
Context	Boulder	Depth	50 centimetres
Condition	Intact	Orientation	west
Material Type	Granite	Number of Stones	>10
Stone Structure Arrangement	Complex	Are Natural Features Incorporated	Yes

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-3) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 22. The place has high potential to provide new information about the way in which people utilised the natural landscape for protection from the elements and how the site patterning occurs across the wider Mount Alexander Landscape. Rock shelters such as those found within the current Activity Area are considered rare in the wider landscape. For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-3 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 22 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-3) scientific significance

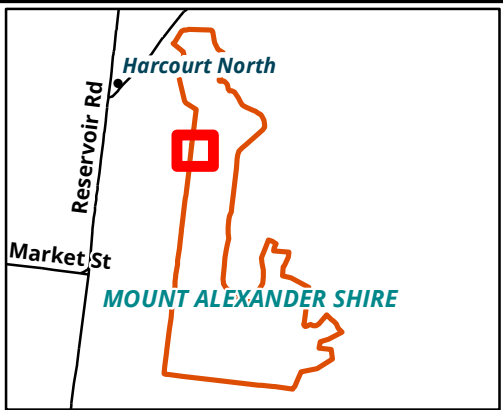
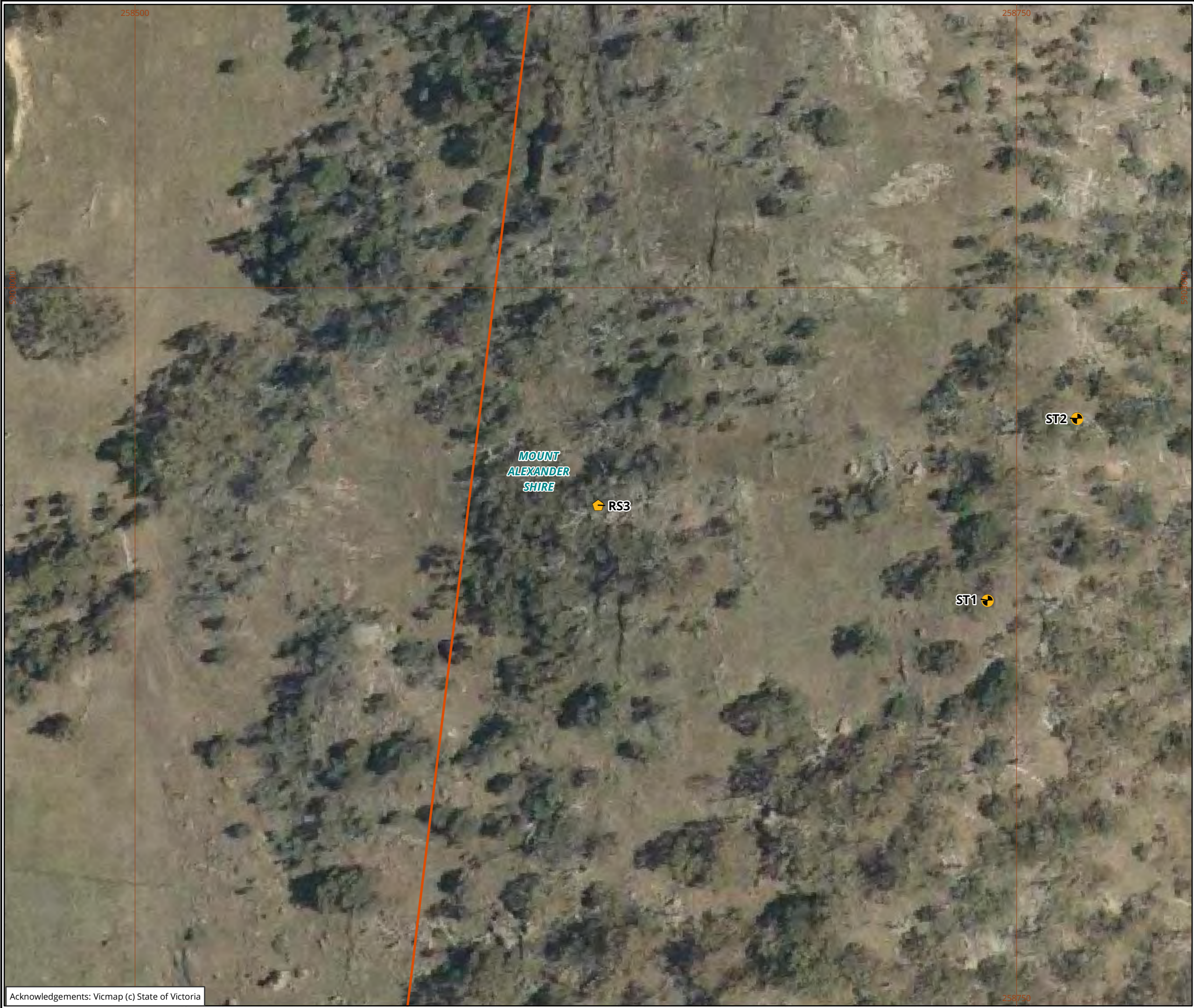
Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



Photograph 15 **Rock Shelter 3 entrance, facing north-east (K. Oataway 15/11/2016)**



Photograph 16 **Rock Shelter 3, note fallen branches, over grown vegetation and fallen granite fragments, facing north (K. Oataway 15/11/2016)**



Legend

- Activity Area
- Rock shelter
- ScarredTree

Aboriginal Place details: Lianyuk - Mount Alexander
Rock Shelter 3
VAHR No. 7723-0324-3
Easting: 258631.4095
Northing: 5902938.3467

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 10 Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Rock Shelter 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-3)

0 10 20 30 40
Metres
Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M8_M19_LMACL.comp

7.7.4 Rock Shelter 4, VAHR 7723-0324-4

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-4) is shown in Map 11. Located on the Southern Granite Knoll, Rock Shelter 4 provides internal standing room and 180 degree views over the Mount Alexander valley.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 23.

Table 23 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-4)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258699.3791E, 5900937.5444N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

The internal section of the shelter shows signs of fire usage; however due to sediment build up it is not possible to say without further research if this is a result of cultural use or through modern fire events in the area. There are natural shelves in the granite which may have been utilised to store goods and a small access way through the boulders to the roof of the shelter which may have been utilised for collecting rain water. Details for the rock shelter are given in Table 24.

Table 24 Place details for Rock Shelter 4

Rock Shelter 4			
Type of Stone Feature	Stone Structure	Dimensions	
Part of a Complex	Yes	Length	15 metres (not safe to get accurate measurements)
Presumed Feature	Shelter	Width	10.8 metres
Associated Cultural Material	Absent	Height	Outside: 5.2 metres Inside: 1.9 metres
Context	Boulder	Depth	4.1 metres
Condition	Intact	Orientation	North-west
Material Type	Granite	Number of Stones	>5

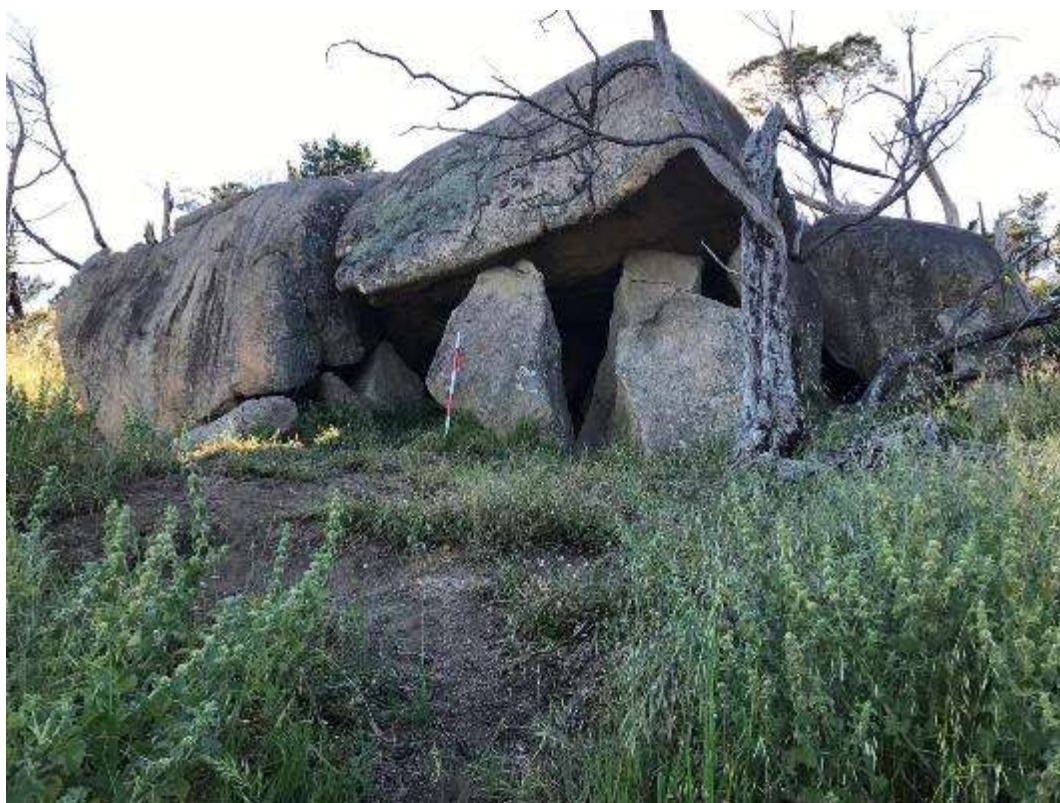
Rock Shelter 4			
Stone Structure Arrangement	U-Shaped	Are Natural Features Incorporated	Yes

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-4) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 25. The place has high potential to provide new information about the way in which people utilised the natural landscape for protection from the elements and how the site patterning occurs across the wider Mount Alexander Landscape. Rock shelters such as those found within the current Activity Area are considered rare in the wider landscape. For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-4 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 25 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-4) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



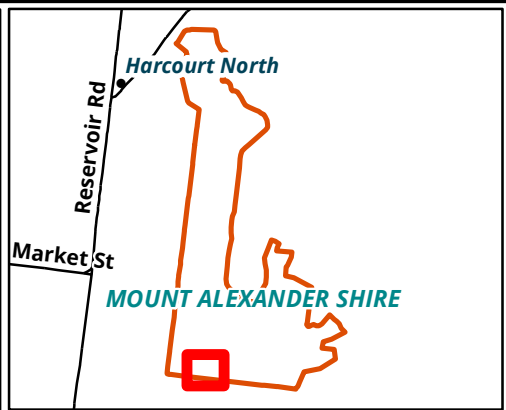
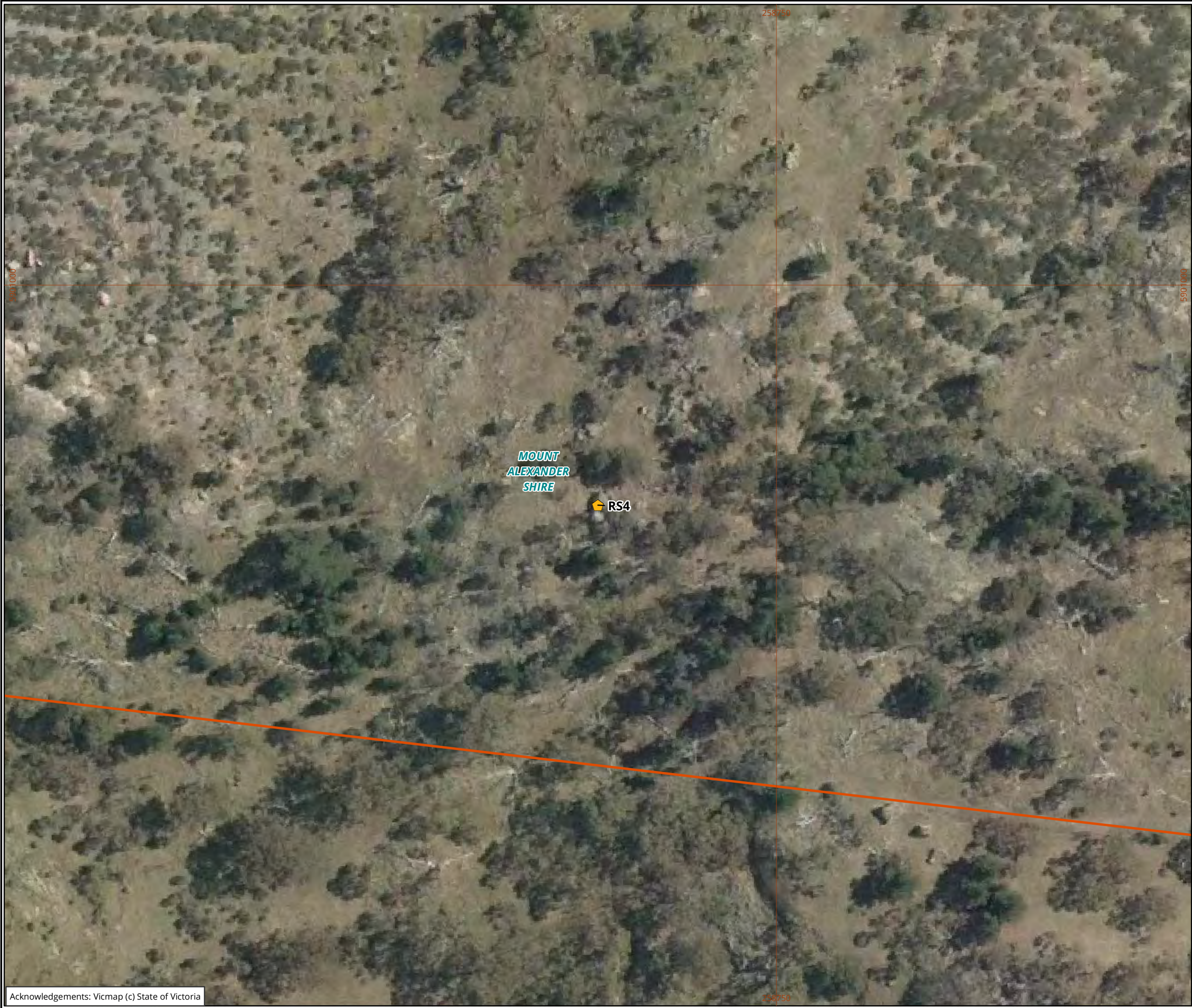
Photograph 17 Rock Shelter 4 external, facing south-east (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)



Photograph 18 **Rock Shelter 4 external views, facing north-west (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**



Photograph 19 **Rock Shelter 4 internal, facing south (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**



Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Rock shelter

Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Rock Shelter 4
VAHR No. 7723-0324-4
Easting: 258699.3791
Northing: 5900937.5444

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 11 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-4)

0 10 20 30 40
Metres
Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55


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Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\
22672_M8_M19_LMACL.comp

7.7.5 Rock Shelter 5, VAHR 7723-0324-5

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-5) is shown in Map 12Map 8. Located on the peak of the Southern Granite Knoll with views looking all the way to Mount Barker. Small over hand opening would likely fit only one or two people sheltering from winds.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 26.

Table 26 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-5)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258899.5633E, 5900945.7772N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

Remnant vegetation and pine from plantation days cover much of Rock Shelter 5. There are some signs of burning noted on soils and rock; however, this cannot be defined as originating from cultural practices based on current levels of information.

Details for the rock shelter are given in Table 27.

Table 27 Place details for Rock Shelter 5

Rock Shelter 5			
Type of Stone Feature	Stone Structure	Dimensions	
Part of a Complex	No	Length	3.3 metres
Presumed Feature	Shelter	Width	External: 3.3 metres Internal: 2.2 metres
Associated Cultural Material	Not directly – isolated artefact recorded within 20 metres of rock shelter	Height	External: 2.1 metres Internal: 1.1 metres
Context	Boulder	Depth	1.3 metres
Condition	Intact	Orientation	North-west
Material Type	Granite	Number of Stones	5
Stone Structure	U-Shaped	Are Natural	Yes

Rock Shelter 5

Arrangement		Features Incorporated	

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-5) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 28. The place has high potential to provide new information about the way in which people utilised the natural landscape for protection from the elements and how the site patterning occurs across the wider Mount Alexander Landscape. Rock shelters such as those found within the current Activity Area are considered rare in the wider landscape. For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-5 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 28 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-5) scientific significance

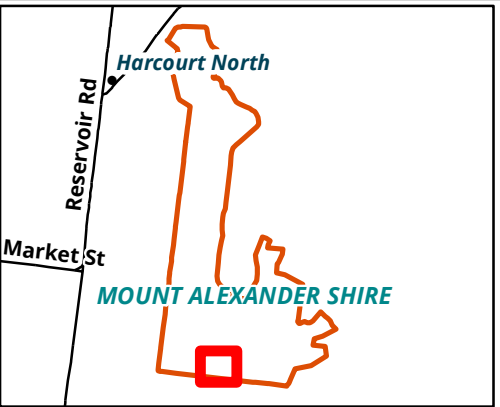
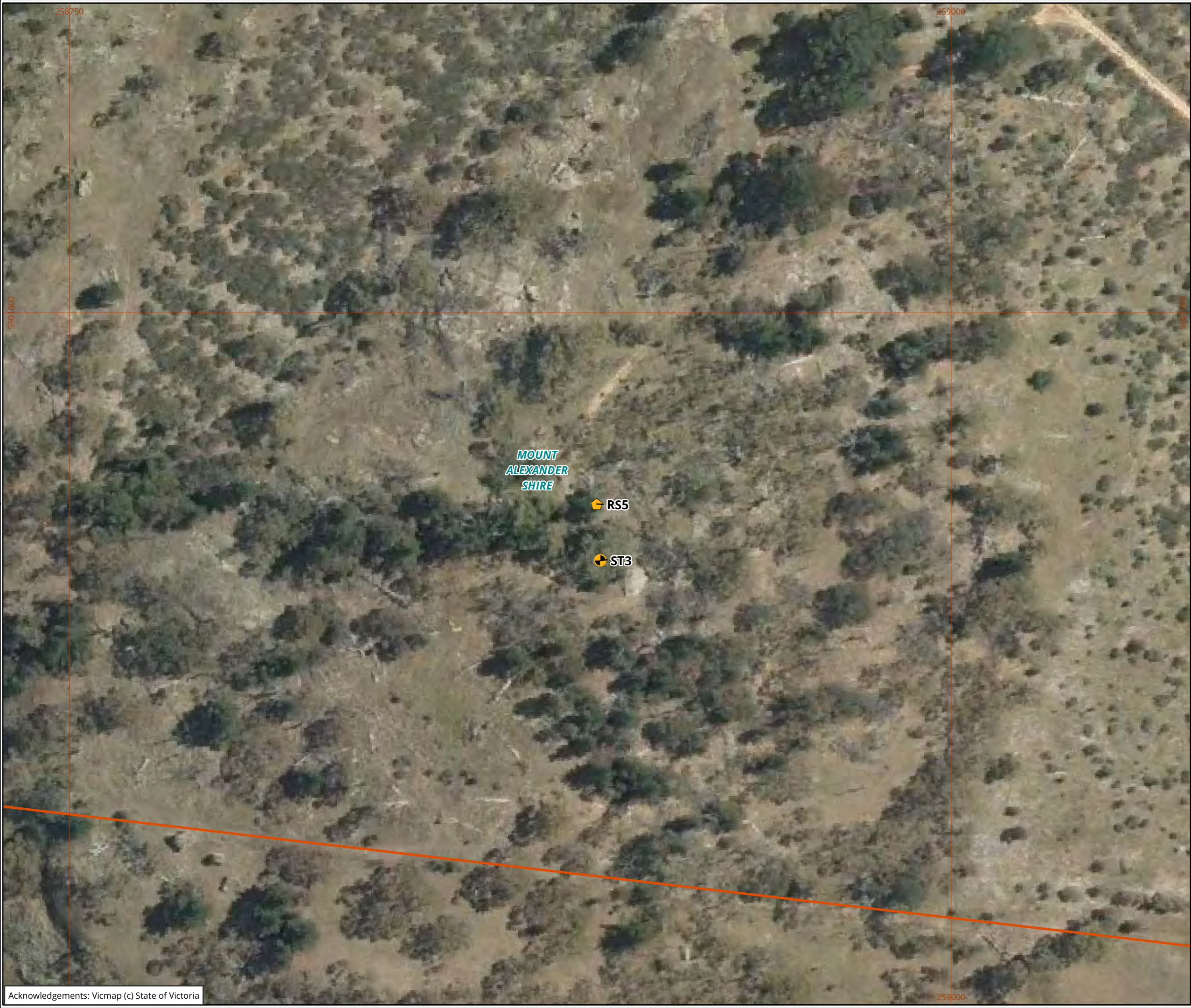
Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



Photograph 20 Rock Shelter 5 location, note pine tree blocking entrance to cave, facing east (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)



Photograph 21 **Rock Shelter 5, facing east (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**



Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Rock shelter
-  ScarredTree

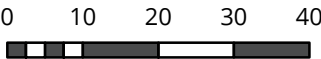
Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Rock Shelter 5
VAHR No. 7723-0324-5
Easting: 258899.5633
Northing: 5900945.7772

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 12 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-5)



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



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7.7.6 Scarred Tree 1, VAHR 7723-0324-6

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-6) is shown in Map 13. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by following the Aboriginal Victoria standards for root protection zones (RPZ) using the formula extent buffer [m] = 2m x (tree trunk diameter/0.1)(at breast height). Using this calculation the extent of the place is a 30.4 metre radius from the stem of the tree.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 29.

Table 29 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape –Scarred Tree 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-6)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258741.8572E, 5902911.3379N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7723-0324-6 is a standing *Eucalyptus Viminalis* found to be in good health located on Western Knoll in close proximity to Scarred Tree 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-7) and Rock Shelter 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-2). The tree is in good health with a number of new growth limbs evident. The scar is located on the southern face of the tree and 60 centimetre oval scar which remains in good condition.

Details of the tree and scars are provided in Table 30.

Table 30 Details of VAHR 7723-0324-6

Scarred Tree 1	
Species	<i>Eucalyptus Viminalis</i>
Condition	Good Health
Total Numbers of Scars	1
Number of Toe Holds	0
Girth at 1.5 m Height	4.8 metres
Scar Number 1	
Length (cm)	60 cm
Width (cm)	17 cm
Height above ground (cm)	1.05 m

Scarred Tree 1	
Overgrowth	
Top (cm)	2.5 cm
Middle (left) (cm)	4 cm
Middle (right) (cm)	2 cm
Bottom (cm)	3 cm
Scar orientation (degrees)	South
Origin of Scar	Highly Likely Aboriginal
Type of Scar	Bark removed
Scar Preservation	Excellent
Stem Regrowth	No

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-6) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 31. The Activity Area has been greatly impacted by the previous land use as a pine plantation which witnessed much of the mature native trees be cleared and replaced with pine and oak, before once again being cleared. The identification of several scarred trees within the Activity Area is important as these are likely only a small number of the total scarred trees that once covered the landscape and stand as rare examples of aspects of Aboriginal cultural use of the landscape.

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-6 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 31 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-6) scientific significance

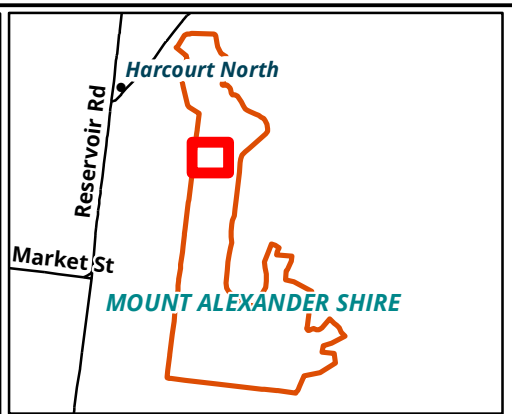
Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	2	5 - high



Photograph 22 Scarred Tree 1, facing west (K. Oataway 15/11/2016)



Photograph 23 Scarred Tree 1, facing west (K. Oataway 15/11/2016)



Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Primary Grid Coordinate
-  Component extent
-  Rock shelter
-  ScarredTree

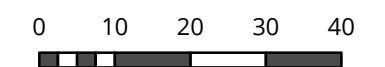
Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Scarred Tree 1
VAHR No. 7723-0324-6
Easting: 258741.8572
Northing: 5902911.3379

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 13 Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Scarred Tree 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-6)



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



Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\
22672_M8_M19_LMACL.comp

7.7.7 Scarred Tree 2, VAHR 7723-0324-7

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-7) is shown in Map 14. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by following Aboriginal Victoria standards for root protection zones (RPZ) using the formula extent buffer [m] = 2m x (tree trunk diameter/0.1)(at breast height). Using this calculation the extent of the place is a 14.6 metre radius from the stem of the tree.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 32.

Table 32 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-7)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258767.2264E, 5902962.8881N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7723-0324-7 is a dead but standing and stable scarred tree of unknown species located on the western knoll within close proximity to Scarred Tree 1 (VAHR 7723-0324-7) and Rock Shelter 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-7). Two scars are present on the tree, both showing considerable damage which makes understanding their original intention difficult.

Details of the tree and scars are provided in Table 36

Tree has been hollowed through.

Table 33 Details of VAHR 7723-0324-7

Scarred Tree 2		
Species	Unknown	
Condition	Dead	
Total Numbers of Scars	2	
Number of Toe Holds	0	
Girth at 1.5 m Height	2.3 metres	
Scar Number	1	2
Length (cm)	50	90
Width (cm)	10	27

Scarred Tree 2		
Height above ground (cm)	80	20
Overgrowth		
Top (cm)	n/a	n/a
Middle (left) (cm)	n/a	n/a
Middle (right) (cm)	n/a	n/a
Bottom (cm)	n/a	n/a
Scar orientation (degrees)	East facing	South facing
Origin of Scar	Bark removed	Bark removed
Type of Scar	unknown	unknown
Scar Preservation	Poor	Poor
Stem Regrowth	No	No

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-7) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 34. The Activity Area has been greatly impacted by the previous land use as a pine plantation which witnessed much of the mature native trees be cleared and replaced with pine and oak, before once again being cleared. The identification of several scarred trees within the Activity Area is important as these are likely only a small number of the total scarred trees that once covered the landscape and stand as rare examples of aspects of Aboriginal cultural use of the landscape.

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-7 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 34 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-7) scientific significance

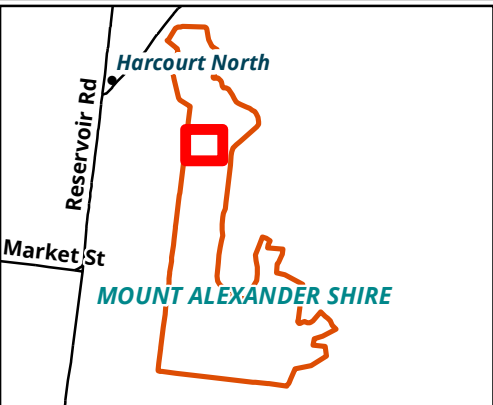
Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
1	2	3 - moderate



Photograph 24 **Scarred Tree 2, Scar 2, facing north (K. Oataway 15/11/2017)**



Photograph 25 Scarred Tree 2, Scar 1, facing west (K. Oataway 15/11/2017)



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Primary Grid Coordinate
 - Component extent
 - Rock shelter
 - ScarredTree

Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Scarred Tree 2
VAHR No. 7723-0324-7
Easting: 258767.2264
Northing: 5902962.8881

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 14 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 2 (VAHR 7723-0324-7)

0 10 20 30 40
Metres
Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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7.7.8 Scarred Tree 3, VAHR 7723-0324-8

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-8) is shown in Map 15. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by following Aboriginal Victoria standards for root protection zones (RPZ) using the formula extent buffer [m] = 2m x (tree trunk diameter/0.1)(at breast height). Using this calculation the extent of the place is a 9.4 metre radius from the stem of the tree.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 35.

Table 35 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-8)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258900.6043E, 5900929.8003N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7723-0324-8 is a dead but standing and stable scarred tree of unknown species located on the southern knoll in proximity to rock shelter 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-8) and within the area thought to relate historically to camping and ceremony. The scars on the tree at its base and high up on the stem, suggest the tree was used for resource extraction.

Details of the tree and scar are provided in Table 36.

Table 36 Details of VAHR 7723-0324-8

Scarred Tree 3	
Species	Unknown Species
Condition	Dead
Total Numbers of Scars	1
Number of Toe Holds	0
Girth at 1.5 m Height	1.5 metres
Scar Number 1	
Length (cm)	58 cm
Width (cm)	33 cm
Height above ground (cm)	0 m

Scarred Tree 3	
Overgrowth	
Top (cm)	N/A
Middle (left) (cm)	N/A
Middle (right) (cm)	N/A
Bottom (cm)	N/A
Scar orientation (degrees)	North-east facing
Origin of Scar	Highly Likely Aboriginal
Type of Scar	Resource extraction
Scar Preservation	Very Poor
Stem Regrowth	No

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-8) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 37. The Activity Area has been greatly impacted by the previous land use as a pine plantation which witnessed much of the mature native trees be cleared and replaced with pine and oak, before once again being cleared. The identification of several scarred trees within the Activity Area is important as these are likely only a small number of the total scarred trees that once covered the landscape and stand as rare examples of aspects of Aboriginal cultural use of the landscape.

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-8 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 37 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape- Scarred Tree 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-8) scientific significance

Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	2	5 - high



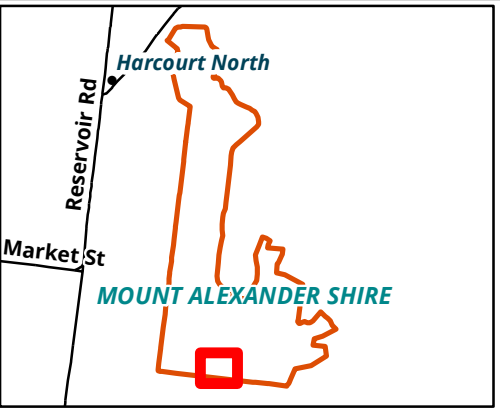
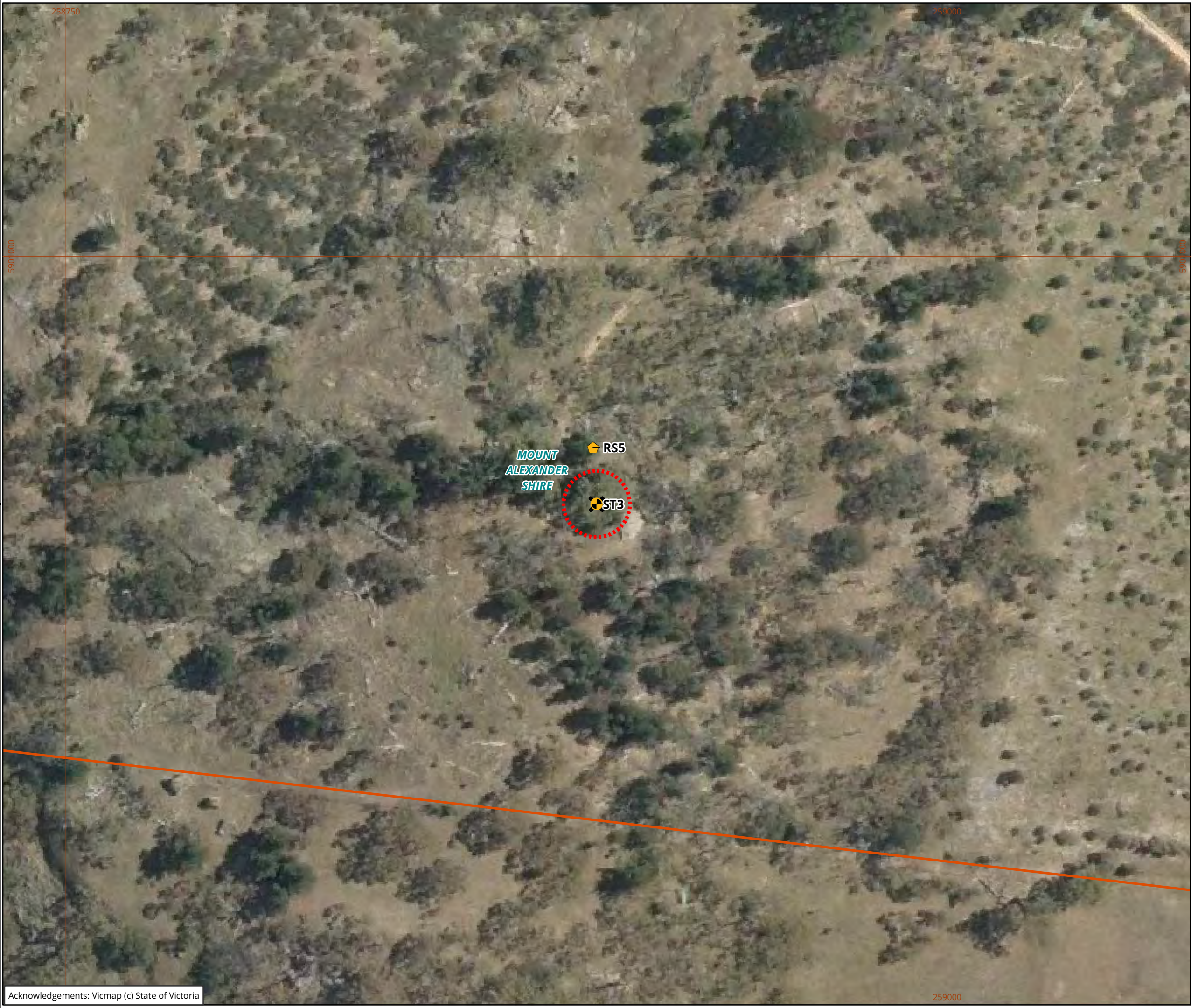
Photograph 26 **Scarred Tree 3, facing south-west (K. Oataway 15/11/2017)**



Photograph 27 Scarred Tree 3, potential resource scar, facing south-west (K. Oataway 15/11/2017)



Photograph 28 Scarred Tree 3, animal burrow scar (non-cultural), facing south-west (K. Oataway 15/11/2017)



Legend

- Activity Area
- Primary Grid Coordinate
- Component extent
- Rock shelter
- ScarredTree

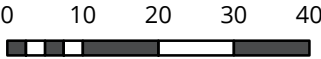
Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Scarred Tree 3
VAHR No. 7723-0324-8
Easting: 258900.6043
Northing: 5900929.8003

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 15 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3 (VAHR 7723-0324-8)



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



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

Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M8_M19_LMACL.comp

7.7.9 Scarred Tree 4, VAHR 7723-0324-9

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-9) is shown in Map 16. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by following Aboriginal Victoria standards for root protection zones (RPZ) using the formula extent buffer [m] = 2m x (tree trunk diameter/0.1)(at breast height). Using this calculation the extent of the place is a 27.4 metre radius from the stem of the tree.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 38.

Table 38 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-9)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258905.4283E, 5901258.8367N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7723-0324-9 is a standing *Eucalyptus Camaldulensis* or *Eucalyptus Leucoxylon* found to be in poor to good health located on a rise within the southern section of the Activity Area. The tree appears to have been impacted by fire, or through the surrounding areas use as plantation with signs of branch breakage and a lack of vegetation growing on its lower limbs. The scar is located on the base of the tree and has been damaged at its lower edge, potentially through fire and then animal burrowing which has left the base of the tree hollow.

Details of the tree and scar are provided in Table 39.

Table 39 Details of VAHR 7723-0324-9

Scarred Tree 4	
Species	<i>Eucalyptus Camaldulensis</i> or <i>Eucalyptus Leucoxylon</i>
Condition	Poor to Good
Total Numbers of Scars	1
Number of Toe Holds	0
Girth at 1.5 m Height	4.33 metres
Scar Number 1	
Length (cm)	130 cm

Scarred Tree 4	
Width (cm)	32 cm
Height above ground (cm)	0 m
Overgrowth	
Top (cm)	10 cm
Middle (left) (cm)	8 cm
Middle (right) (cm)	N/A
Bottom (cm)	N/A
Scar orientation (degrees)	East facing
Origin of Scar	Highly likely Aboriginal
Type of Scar	Bark removed
Scar Preservation	Destroyed
Stem Regrowth	No

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-9) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 40Table 43. The Activity Area has been greatly impacted by the previous land use as a pine plantation which witnessed much of the mature native trees be cleared and replaced with pine and oak, before once again being cleared. The identification of several scarred trees within the Activity Area is important as these are likely only a small number of the total scarred trees that once covered the landscape and stand as rare examples of aspects of Aboriginal cultural use of the landscape.

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-9 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 40 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-9) scientific significance

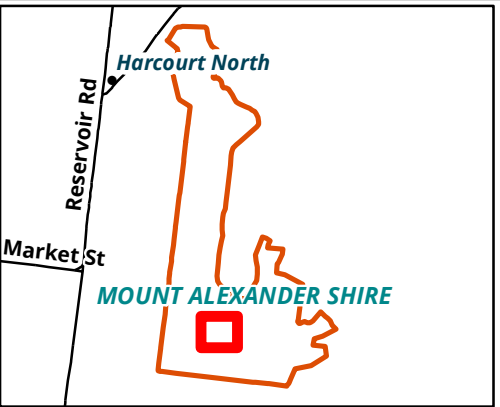
Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
1	2	3 - moderate



Photograph 29 Scarred tree 4, facing west (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)



Photograph 30 **Scarred tree 4, facing west (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**



Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Primary Grid Coordinate
-  Component extent
-  ScarredTree

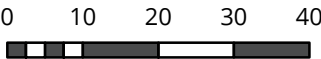
Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Scarred Tree 4
VAHR No. 7723-0324-9
Easting: 258905.4283
Northing: 5901258.8367

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 16 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4 (VAHR 7723-0324-9)



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



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7.7.10 Scarred Tree 5, VAHR 7723-0324-10

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-10) is shown in Map 17. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by following Aboriginal Victoria standards for root protection zones (RPZ) using the formula extent buffer [m] = 2m x (tree trunk diameter/0.1)(at breast height). Using this calculation the extent of the place is a 22.8 metre radius from the stem of the tree.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 41.

Table 41 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-10)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258902.1474E, 5901234.495N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7723-0324-10 is a standing Eucalyptus Melliodora in good health located on a rise within the southern section of the Activity Area. The tree appears to have been impacted by fire, or through the surrounding areas use as plantation with signs of branch breakage and a lack of vegetation growing on its lower limbs. The tree has been split into two large stems with an Aboriginal in nature scar on each section. The first scar is a small bowl located on an above ground root, while the second is located on the inside of the eastern falling stem and appears to show a large straight rectangle of bark removal.

Details of the tree and scars are provided in Table 42.

Table 42 VAHR 7723-0324-10 details

Scarred Tree 2		
Species	Eucalyptus Melliodora	
Condition	Good Health	
Total Numbers of Scars	2	
Number of Toe Holds	0	
Girth at 1.5 m Height	Girth 1 – 3.61 m Girth 2 – 2.05 m	
Scar Number	1	2
Length (cm)	42	55
Width (cm)	20	60

Scarred Tree 2		
Height above ground (cm)	On root in ground	45
Overgrowth		
Top (cm)	5	9
Middle (left) (cm)	3.5	0
Middle (right) (cm)	5	0
Bottom (cm)	2.5	3
Scar orientation (degrees)	North facing	North-east facing
Origin of Scar	Definitely Aboriginal	Highly Likely Aboriginal
Type of Scar	Bark removed – bowl	Bark removed
Scar Preservation	Excellent	Poor
Stem Regrowth	No	No

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-10) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 43. The Activity Area has been greatly impacted by the previous land use as a pine plantation which witnessed much of the mature native trees be cleared and replaced with pine and oak, before once again being cleared. The identification of several scarred trees within the Activity Area is important as these are likely only a small number of the total scarred trees that once covered the landscape and stand as rare examples of aspects of Aboriginal cultural use of the landscape.

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-10 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 43 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-10) scientific significance

Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	2	5 - high



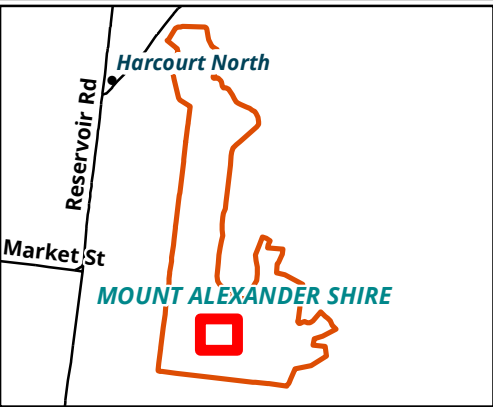
Photograph 31 Scarred Tree 5, facing east (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)



Photograph 32 **Scarred Tree 5, Scar 2, facing south-east (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**



Photograph 33 **Scarred Tree 5, Scar 1 (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**



Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Primary Grid Coordinate
-  Component extent
-  ScarredTree

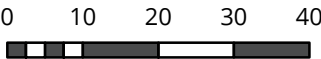
Aboriginal Place details: Lianyck - Mount Alexander
Scarred Tree 5
VAHR No. 7723-0324-10
Easting: 258902.1474
Northing: 5901234.495

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 17 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5 (VAHR 7723-0324-10)



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



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Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M8_M19_LMACL.comp

7.7.11 Artefact Scatter, VAHR 7723-0324-12

Extent

The location and extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12) is shown on Map 18. The extent boundary was formed based on the identification of a number of surface artefacts identified during the Standard Assessment of this CHMP investigation, and the artefact scatters and LDAD registrations which had previously been identified in the area. It became clear that the identified artefacts were only a sample of the cultural material in the area which could be located due to areas of high ground surface visibility wherever erosional activities and vehicle track construction had occurred. It is expected that further cultural material will be identified across the entire extent and not be limited to those areas where material has already been identified. As such the extent boundary for this place component has been extended to the boundary of the Activity Area. It is likely that further investigation across Mount Alexander would see the expansion of this extent in all directions.

While previously recorded artefact scatters have been merged within the extent of this place component. Previously and newly recorded LDAD materials have also been included within this place component while also remaining as LDAD registrations to provide spatial detail for surface artefacts where possible.

Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 44.

Table 44 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 259011.185E, 5902967.738N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12 consists an amalgamation of 207 surface and embedded stone artefacts including:

- Previously recorded artefact scatter VAHR 7724-0361 (retired and amalgamated within this place record)
- Previously recorded artefact scatter VAHR 7724-0302 (retired and amalgamated within this place record)
- Previously recorded LDAD VAHR 7723-0305
- Previously recorded LDAD VAHR 7724-0354
- Previously recorded LDAD VAHR 7724-0357

- LDAD VAHR 7724-0395
- LDAD VAHR 7724-0396
- LDAD VAHR 7723-0321
- LDAD VAHR 7723-0322

Previously recorded LDADs will not be removed from the register and their double registration of previously recorded and newly recorded LDADs will allow for protection of the wider extent which is expected to include similar densities of artefacts, while also allowing the individually identified artefacts to retain spatial identification across the landscape.

These surface artefacts are all located within the boundary of the Mount Alexander Pine Plantation on the western escarpment of Mount Alexander, Harcourt. The artefacts consists of quartz, crystal quartz, basalt, tachylite and hornfels material in a range of flaked tools and forms. Due to the previous recording methods for the existing Aboriginal places, limited information is available for some artefacts.

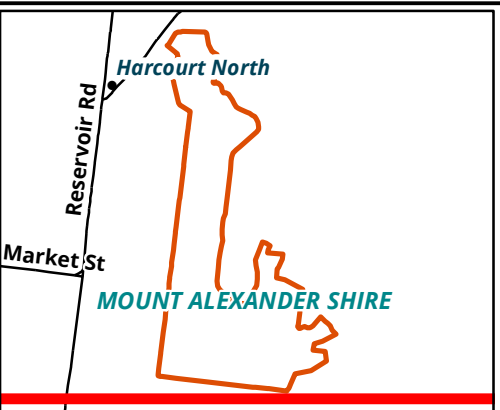
The artefacts were all located in areas of excellent ground visibility where erosion has taken place through vegetation removal and the construction of vehicle tracks. While these are all artefacts identified on the ground surface, many where identified embedded in the ground and as such it is considered highly likely that further artefacts will be located within a subsurface context.

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 45. VAHR 7723-0324-12 is a low to moderate density artefact scatter located across the Activity Area. The artefacts were identified on the ground surface and embedded in the vehicle tracks suggesting a continuing subsurface deposit associated with the place. Due to the density and condition of the place, it is believed that VAHR 7723-0324-12 has potential to provide new information about the exploitation of raw stone materials and site patterning across the regional landscape. For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-12 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 45 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



Legend

- Activity Area
- Primary Grid Coordinate
- Component extent
- Surface artefact
- Artefact Scatter

Aboriginal Place details: Lianyuk - Mount Alexander
Artefact Scatter
VAHR No. 7723-0324-12
Easting: 259011.185
Northing: 5902967.738

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 18 Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12)

0 175 350 525 700
Metres
Scale: 1:16,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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7.7.12 Aboriginal Cultural Place, VAHR 7723-0324-11

Extent

The extent of the Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Aboriginal Cultural Place (VAHR 7723-0324-11) has been defined by the extent of the southern knoll as shown on Map 19. The PGC for the place was identified by Smith (Smith, 2015) during her visit to the location with Racquel Kerr and Rick Nelson (DDWCAC Traditional Owners).

Table 46 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Aboriginal Cultural Place (VAHR 7723-0324-11)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258821E, 5900909N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

Within the current extent of the Lianyuk-Mount Alexander there are a number of known tangible heritage places, as well as a number of intangible places such as the Mount Alexander Camp and the Mount Alexander Ceremonial Site (as recorded as historical features). During the Standard Assessment for CHMP 14624, Rick Nelson (Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation) was able to share further cultural information regarding the arrest of Manungabum within the cultural landscape extent. The results of the Standard Assessment has shown that the entire extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape contains archaeological potential. Further oral/intangible history recording is also likely to elucidate further cultural connections to the current extent of the landscape, and expand to the continuing cultural connections to Mount Alexander.

In addition, Smith (2015, p. 51) wrote of the PGC location:

“Interestingly, the location of these two culturally significant historical references is represented today by open woodland on the bluff of the South Peak. From this point (Easting 258821, Northing 5900909, Waypoint 1204), there is an extremely wide view across the landscape from at least 174° South, extending through to around 340° to the North West. The open area is just beyond a stand of the pine plantation. Several very old wattle trees and older remnant standing, dead and fallen eucalypt trees were observed in this location. This is an area that also has granite rock sheet pluton with a covering of drying moss mats. In summary, the location of the Mount Alexander Ceremonial Site and Camping Ground would have provided Dja Dja Wurrung people and visiting Kulin nations with a place in the landscape that could offer seclusion and shelter, advantageous views of approaching individuals and groups, a place to watch out for and to send smoke messages to other clans and neighbouring groups; and particularly, an ideal clearing to hold ceremony and camp for periods of time, while sustained by the game and resources available in the immediate vicinity.”

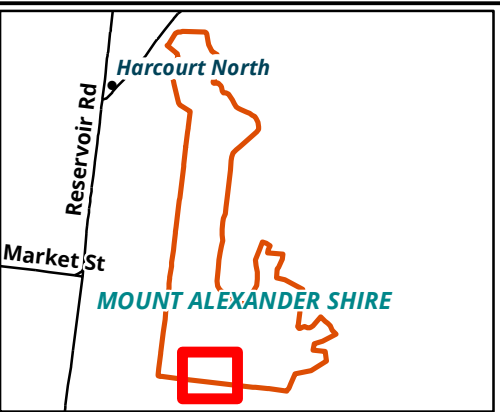
Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Cultural Place (VAHR 7723-0324-11) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 – Significance Assessment and detailed below in Table 47. VAHR 7723-0324-11 is an extremely significant place to the DDWCAC people as a connection to the way their ancestors used the landscape around Mount Alexander. Within the extent of this intangible place, a number of tangible cultural heritage has been identified strengthening the times to this location within the greater Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Landscape. The place is a rare example in the region and it is expected that further oral history and intangible recording will be possible within the extent of this component.

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0324-11 is considered to be of high scientific significance.

Table 47 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Aboriginal Cultural Place (VAHR 7723-0324-11) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
3	3	3	9 - high



Legend

- Activity Area
- Primary Grid Coordinate
- Component extent
- Rock shelter
- ScarredTree

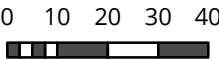
Aboriginal Place details: Lianyuk - Mount Alexander
Cultural Place
VAHR No. 7723-0324-11
Easting: 258821
Northing: 5900909

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 19 Lianyuk - Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Cultural Place (VAHR 7723-0324-11)



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



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

Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\
22672_M8_M19_LMACL.comp

7.8 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1, VAHR 7724-0395

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395) is shown in Map 20. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by a surface survey which identified 23 surface stone artefacts. Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 48.

Table 48 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258991.247E, 5903425.889N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7724-0395 comprises 23 surface stone artefacts of crystal quartz, quartz and tachylite, forming part of a more extensive low to moderate density of artefacts that have occurred as a result of regular use of the land around Mount Alexander. These surface artefacts are located across the northern section of the Activity Area. A general view of the location of VAHR 7724-0395 is shown in Photograph 34. Artefact photographs are included in Appendix 10.



Photograph 34 General view of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395), facing north-west (K. Oataway 14/11/2016)

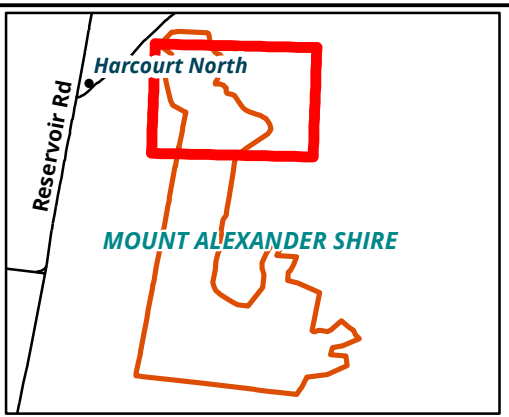
Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395) is based on the descriptions in Appendix and detailed below in Table 49. This place is one of a number of LDADs located across the Activity Area suggestive of regular use of the land. The LDAD consists of a low-moderate density of artefacts of varying materials identified within areas of erosion, which is a common occurrence in the area. As well as being recorded as an LDAD, this Aboriginal place forms part of the wider Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). It is likely that these places are part of a more extensive distribution across the wider Mount Alexander.

For these reasons, VAHR 7724-0395 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 49 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
2	2	2	6 - moderate



Legend

- Activity Area
- Surface artefact

Aboriginal Place details:
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1
VAHR No. 7724-0395

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 20 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395)

0 30 60 90 120

Metres
Scale: 1:3,500 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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7.9 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2, VAHR 7724-0396

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396) is shown in Map 21. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by a surface survey which identified 30 surface stone artefacts. Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 50.

Table 50 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258801.270E, 5902486.768N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7724-0396 comprises 30 surface stone artefacts of quartz and tachylite, forming part of a more extensive low to moderate density of artefacts that have occurred as a result of regular use of the land around Mount Alexander. These surface artefacts are located across the northern section of the Activity Area. A general view of the location of VAHR 7724-0396 is shown in Photograph 35. Artefact photographs are included in Appendix 10.



Photograph 35 **General view of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396), facing south (K. Oataway 15/11/2016)**

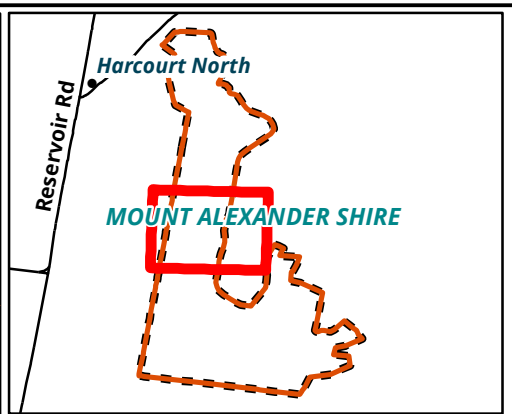
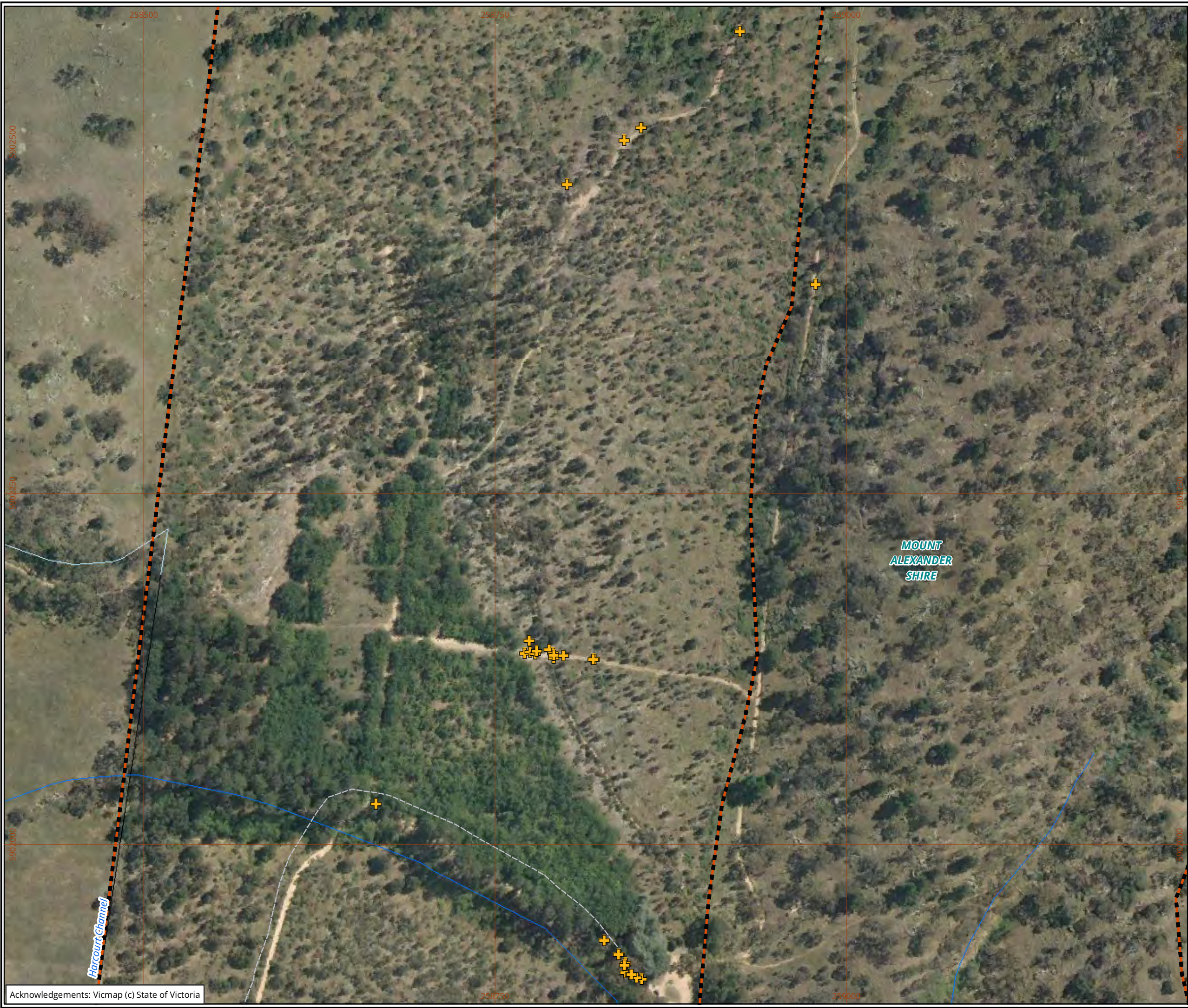
Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 51. This place is one of a number of LDADs located across the Activity Area suggestive of regular use of the land. It is likely that these places are part of a more extensive distribution across the wider Mount Alexander. The LDAD consists of a low-moderate density of artefacts of varying materials identified within areas of erosion, which is a common occurrence in the area. As well as being recorded as an LDAD, this Aboriginal place forms part of the wider Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12).

For these reasons, VAHR 7724-0396 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 51 **Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396) scientific significance**

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
2	2	2	6 - moderate



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Site Extent
 - Surface artefact

Aboriginal Place details:
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2
VAHR No. 7724-0396

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 21 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396)

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

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7.10 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3, VAHR 7723-0321

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321) is shown in Map 22. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by a surface survey which identified 27 surface stone artefacts. Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 52.

Table 52 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258440.431E, 5901501.225N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7723-0321 comprises 27 surface stone artefacts of crystal quartz, quartz and tachylite, forming part of a more extensive low to moderate density of artefacts that have occurred as a result of regular use of the land around Mount Alexander. These surface artefacts are located across the northern section of the Activity Area. A general view of the location of VAHR 7723-0321 is shown in

Photograph **36**. Artefact photographs are included in Appendix 10.



Photograph 36 General view of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321), facing west (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)

Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 49. This place is one of a number of LDADs located across the Activity Area suggestive of regular use of the land. It is likely that these places are part of a more extensive distribution across the wider Mount Alexander. The LDAD consists of a low-moderate density of artefacts of varying materials identified within areas of erosion, which is a common occurrence in the area. As well as being recorded as an LDAD, this Aboriginal place forms part of the wider Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12).

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0321 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 53 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
2	2	2	6 - moderate

7.11 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4, VAHR 7723-0322

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322) is shown in Map 23. The extent of the Aboriginal place was determined by a surface survey which identified 14 surface stone artefacts. Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 52.

Table 54 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 259226.271E, 5901122.868N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7723-0322 comprises 14 surface stone artefacts of quartz and tachylite, forming part of a more extensive low to moderate density of artefacts that have occurred as a result of regular use of the land around Mount Alexander. These surface artefacts are located across the northern section of the Activity Area. A general view of the location of VAHR 7723-0322 is shown in Photograph 37. Artefact photographs are included in Appendix 10.



Photograph 37 **General view of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322), facing north-west (K. Oataway 17/11/2016)**

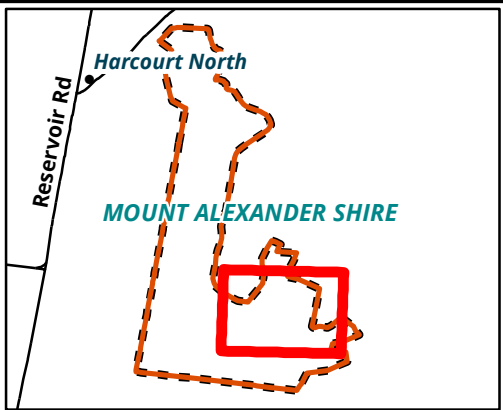
Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 55. This place is one of a number of LDADs located across the Activity Area suggestive of regular use of the land. It is likely that these places are part of a more extensive distribution across the wider Mount Alexander. The LDAD consists of a low-moderate density of artefacts of varying materials identified within areas of erosion, which is a common occurrence in the area. As well as being recorded as an LDAD, this Aboriginal place forms part of the wider Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12).

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0322 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 55 **Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322) scientific significance**

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
2	2	2	6 - moderate



Legend

- Activity Area
- Site Extent
- Surface artefact

Aboriginal Place details:
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4
VAHR No. 7723-0322

Site co-ordinates quoted in:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Co-ordinate information was collected via
DGPS unit on 18/11/2016

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

**Map 23 Lianyuk – Mount
Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-
0322)**

0 25 50 75 100
Metres
Scale: 1:2,600 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Matter: 22672,
Date: 14 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M23_LMACL_LDAD4

7.12 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305) is defined by the locations of seven isolated artefacts identified in the southern section of the Activity Area as shown on Map 24. Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 56.

Table 56 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258605E, 5901559N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

The 7 isolated artefacts were each identified due to their prominent exposure on the surface of dirt tracks within the southern sections of the Activity Area. Four of the artefacts are milky quartz, one is hornfels and two are of basalt material.



Photograph 38 Approximate location of VAHR 7723-0305 components along southern Activity Area extent, artefacts unable to be relocated, facing west (K. Oatway 17/11/2016)

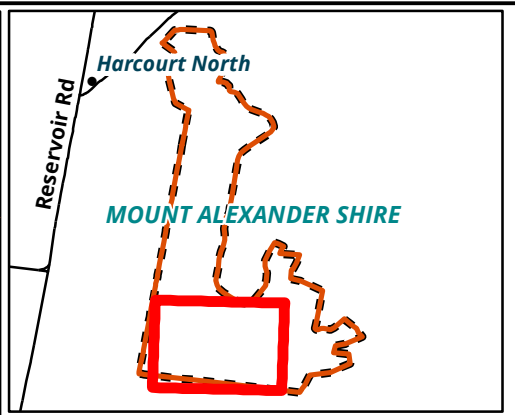
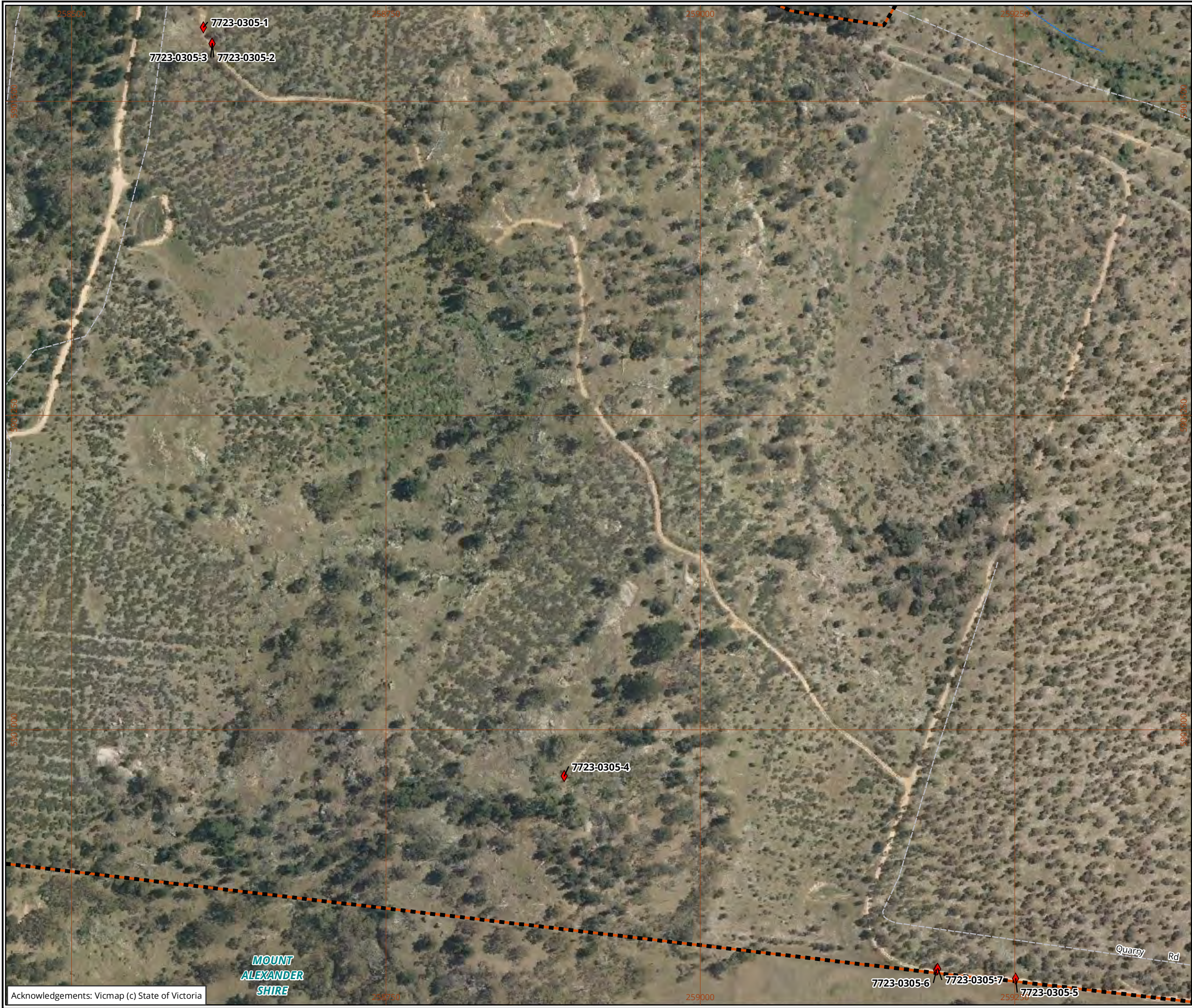
Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 57. This place is one of a number of LDADs located across the Activity Area suggestive of regular use of the land. It is likely that these places are part of a more extensive distribution across the wider Mount Alexander. The LDAD consists of a low-moderate density of artefacts of varying materials identified within areas of erosion, which is a common occurrence in the area.

For these reasons, VAHR 7723-0305 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 57 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
2	2	2	6 - moderate



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Site Extent
 - ◆ Low Density Artefact Distribution

Aboriginal Place details:
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Southern LDAD
VAHR No. 7723-0305

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 24 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305)

0 30 60 90 120
Metres
Scale: 1:2,800 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 22672,
Date: 13 June 2017,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M24_LMASLDAD_VAHR7723-0305

7.13 Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper -Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354) is defined by the location of an isolated quartz artefact identified in the northern section of the Activity Area as shown on Map 25Map 24. Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 58.

Table 58 Cadastral information for Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper - Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258909E, 5902993N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

VAHR 7724-0354 is defined by an individual quartz thumbnail scraper identified in the north of the Activity Area on an eroded vehicle track leading west upslope near an area known as Roxanna Pass within the Mount Alexander Regional Park.



Photograph 39 Approximate location of VAHR 7724-0354, could not be relocated during current investigation, facing north (K.Oataway 14/11/2017)

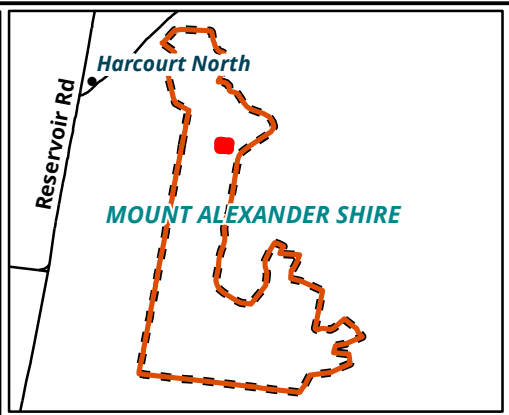
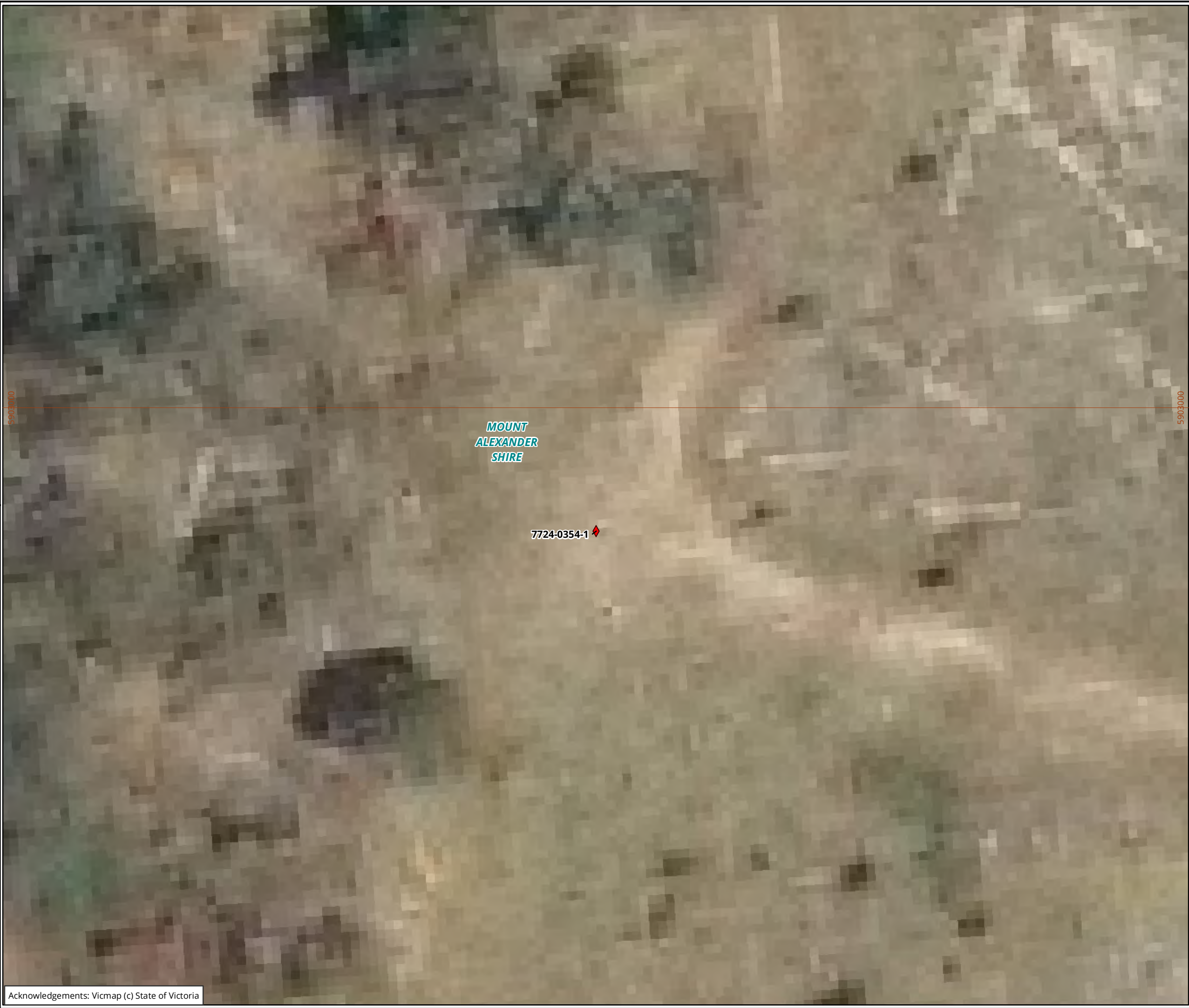
Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper-Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 59. This place is one of a number of LDADs located across the Activity Area suggestive of regular use of the land. It is likely that these places are part of a more extensive distribution across the wider Mount Alexander. The LDAD consists of a low-moderate density of artefacts of varying materials identified within areas of erosion, which is a common occurrence in the area.

For these reasons, VAHR 77243-0354 is considered to be of low scientific significance.

Table 59 Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper -Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
1	1	1	3 - low



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Site Extent
 - Low Density Artefact Distribution

Aboriginal Place details:
Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper -Mount Alexander
VAHR No. 7724-0354

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

**Map 25 Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper -
Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-
0354)**

0 5
Metres

Scale: 1:200 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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7.14 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357

Extent

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305) is defined by the locations of 14 isolated artefacts identified in the southern section of the Activity Area as shown on Map 26. Cadastral information for the place is listed in Table 60.

Table 60 Cadastral information for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357)

Address	Picnic Gully Road, Harcourt VIC 3454
Local Government Authority	Mount Alexander Shire
Parish	Harcourt
County	Talbot
Crown Land SPI	2002\PP2743
Planning Zone	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
Coordinates*	MGA (55) 258788E, 5902102N
Melways/VicRoads	VicRoads 44 F9 (ed. 8)

Nature

A total of 14 isolated artefacts were identified during the field investigation completed by Smith (2015). Of the identified artefacts, 13 are milky quartz material, while a single basalt ground edged implement was also identified.



Photograph 40 Location of several components of VAHR 7724-0357, artefacts not able to be reidentified in this location, facing south-east (K.Oataway 14/11/2016)

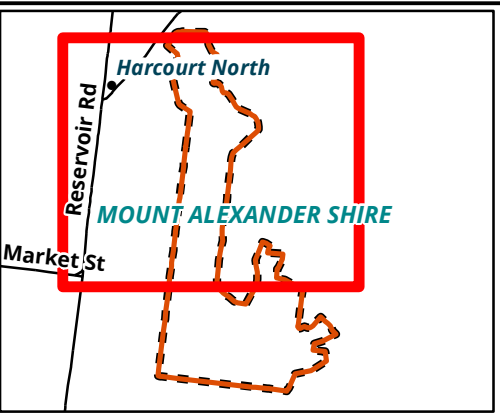
Significance

The scientific assessment for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357) is based on the descriptions in Appendix 8 and detailed below in Table 55. This place is one of a number of LDADs located across the Activity Area suggestive of regular use of the land. It is likely that these places are part of a more extensive distribution across the wider Mount Alexander. The LDAD consists of a low-moderate density of artefacts of varying materials identified within areas of erosion, which is a common occurrence in the area.

For these reasons, VAHR 7724-0357 is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

Table 61 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357) scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
2	2	2	6 - moderate



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Site Extent
 - Low Density Artefact Distribution

Aboriginal Place details:
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution
VAHR No. 7724-0357

Topographic map details:
Barker/ Chewton
7724-2-3 / 7723-1-4

Municipality:
MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE

Map 26 Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357)

0 80 160 240 320

Metres

Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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8 Consideration of Section 61 matters – Impact Assessment

8.1 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324

8.1.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The extent of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 covers the entirety of the Activity Area. As such, it is not possible to entirely avoid the Aboriginal place.

Harm will be restricted to the planned works areas however, and the following components will be avoided in their entirety.

- Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1
- Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2
- Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3
- Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4
- Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5
- Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6
- Scarred Tree 2 VAHR 7723-0324-7
- Scarred Tree 3 VAHR 7723-0324-8
- Scarred Tree 4 VAHR 7723-0324-9
- Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10
- Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11

Consideration has been given to ways of avoiding harm to:

- Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12

However, this has not been deemed practicable due to the location of the mountain bike trails and emergency access routes required to be maintained throughout the Activity Area, through which this components are located.

8.1.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways by which harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) can be minimised. Harm will be minimised through the limitation of works to the agreed upon trail design and maintenance works required, leaving the majority of Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 untouched by construction works.

8.1.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm within Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) a combination of archaeological surface collection and subsurface excavation with the extents of Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12 will occur within the planned works areas.

In addition, a proposed research excavation within Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4 will provide additional information about the use of the Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) to the DDWCAC and the wider community.

The methodology and location of this surface collection, subsurface excavation and research excavation works is described in Section 10.

Following the mitigation strategies, harm will be allowed to occur to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape - Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12 (including LDAD registrations VAHR 7723-0305, 7724-0354, 7724-0357, 7724-0395, 7724-0396, 7723-0321 and 7723-0322) in accordance with this CHMP.

8.2 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395

8.2.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways to avoid harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395). However due to the location of individual place components on open vehicle tracks which will require upgrade works and long term maintenance to allow emergency vehicle access into the wider Activity Area, harm cannot practicably be avoided.

8.2.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways of minimising harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395). Due to the location of individual place components on existing open vehicle tracks within the Activity Area that require upgrade and long term maintenance works, harm to VAHR 7724-0395 cannot be minimised.

8.2.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 (VAHR 7724-0395), a surface survey and collection of the proposed vehicle and mountain bike tracks is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the activity as a management condition as described in Section 10 of this CHMP. The potential for further cultural material to be identified during the surface survey and collection is high due to the constant erosion occurring along the already exposed areas of the land. Any additional artefacts identified during the works will be managed under Management Condition 6 and will be recorded as additions to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). Where the individual LDAD components

cannot be re-identified during mitigation works, it will be assumed that they have been removed from their locations by natural erosional activities and are no longer within harm's way.

8.3 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396

8.3.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways to avoid harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396). However due to the location of individual place components on open vehicle tracks which will require upgrade works and long term maintenance to allow emergency vehicle access into the wider Activity Area, harm cannot practicably be avoided.

8.3.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways of minimising harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396). Due to the location of individual place components on existing open vehicle tracks within the Activity Area that require upgrade and long term maintenance works, harm to VAHR 7724-0396 cannot be minimised.

8.3.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 (VAHR 7724-0396), a surface survey and collection of the proposed vehicle and mountain bike tracks is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the activity as a management condition as described in Section 10 of this CHMP. The potential for further cultural material to be identified during the surface survey and collection is high due to the constant erosion occurring along the already exposed areas of the land. Any additional artefacts identified during the works will be managed under Management Condition 6 and will be recorded as additions to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). Where the individual LDAD components cannot be re-identified during mitigation works, it will be assumed that they have been removed from their locations by natural erosional activities and are no longer within harm's way.

8.4 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321

8.4.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways to avoid harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321). However due to the location of individual place components on open vehicle tracks which will require upgrade works and long term maintenance to allow emergency vehicle access into the wider Activity Area, harm cannot practicably be avoided.

8.4.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways of minimising harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321). Due to the location of individual place components on existing open vehicle tracks within the Activity Area that require upgrade and long term maintenance works, harm to VAHR 7723-0321 cannot be minimised.

8.4.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 (VAHR 7723-0321), a surface survey and collection of the proposed vehicle and mountain bike tracks is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the activity as a management condition as described in Section 10 of this CHMP. The potential for further cultural material to be identified during the surface survey and collection is high due to the constant erosion occurring along the already exposed areas of the land. Any additional artefacts identified during the works will be managed under Management Condition 6 and will be recorded as additions to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). Where the individual LDAD components cannot be re-identified during mitigation works, it will be assumed that they have been removed from their locations by natural erosional activities and are no longer within harm's way.

8.5 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322

8.5.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways to avoid harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322). However due to the location of individual place components on open vehicle tracks which will require upgrade works and long term maintenance to allow emergency vehicle access into the wider Activity Area, harm cannot practicably be avoided.

8.5.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways of minimising harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322). Due to the location of individual place components on existing open vehicle tracks within the Activity Area that require upgrade and long term maintenance works, harm to VAHR 7723-0322 cannot be minimised.

8.5.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 (VAHR 7723-0322), a surface survey and collection of the proposed vehicle and mountain bike tracks is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of

the activity as a management condition as described in Section 10 of this CHMP. The potential for further cultural material to be identified during the surface survey and collection is high due to the constant erosion occurring along the already exposed areas of the land. Any additional artefacts identified during the works will be managed under Management Condition 6 and will be recorded as additions to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). Where the individual LDAD components cannot be re-identified during mitigation works, it will be assumed that they have been removed from their locations by natural erosional activities and are no longer within harms way.

8.6 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305

8.6.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways to avoid harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305). However due to the location of individual place components on open vehicle tracks which will require upgrade works and long term maintenance to allow emergency vehicle access into the wider Activity Area, harm cannot practicably be avoided.

8.6.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways of minimising harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305). Due to the location of individual place components on existing open vehicle tracks within the Activity Area that require upgrade and long term maintenance works, harm to VAHR 7723-0305 cannot be minimised.

8.6.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305), a surface survey and collection of the proposed vehicle and mountain bike tracks is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the activity as a management condition as described in Section 10 of this CHMP. The potential for further cultural material to be identified during the surface survey and collection is high due to the constant erosion occurring along the already exposed areas of the land. Any additional artefacts identified during the works will be managed under Management Condition 6 and will be recorded as additions to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). Where the individual LDAD components cannot be re-identified during mitigation works, it will be assumed that they have been removed from their locations by natural erosional activities and are no longer within harms way.

8.7 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk Quartz Scraper-Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354

8.7.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways to avoid harm to Lianyuk Quartz Scraper - Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354). However due to the location of the place on open vehicle tracks which will require upgrade works and long term maintenance to allow emergency vehicle access into the wider Activity Area, harm cannot practicably be avoided.

8.7.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways of minimising harm to Lianyuk Quartz Scraper - Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354). Due to the location of individual place components on existing open vehicle tracks within the Activity Area that require upgrade and long term maintenance works, harm to VAHR 7724-0354 cannot be minimised.

8.7.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm to Lianyuk Quartz Scraper - Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354), a surface survey and collection of the proposed vehicle and mountain bike tracks is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the activity as a management condition as described in Section 10 of this CHMP. The potential for further cultural material to be identified during the surface survey and collection is high due to the constant erosion occurring along the already exposed areas of the land. Any additional artefacts identified during the works will be managed under Management Condition 6 and will be recorded as additions to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). Where the individual LDAD components cannot be re-identified during mitigation works, it will be assumed that they have been removed from their locations by natural erosional activities and are no longer within harms way.

8.8 Section 61 matters in relation to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357

8.8.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways to avoid harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357). However due to the location of individual place components on open vehicle tracks which will require upgrade works and long term maintenance to allow emergency vehicle access into the wider Activity Area, harm cannot practicably be avoided.

8.8.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Consideration has been given to ways of minimising harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357). Due to the location of individual place components on existing open vehicle tracks within the Activity Area that require upgrade and long term maintenance works, harm to VAHR 7724-0357 cannot be minimised.

8.8.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

To mitigate harm to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357), a surface survey and collection of the proposed vehicle and mountain bike tracks is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the activity as a management condition as described in Section 10 of this CHMP. The potential for further cultural material to be identified during the surface survey and collection is high due to the constant erosion occurring along the already exposed areas of the land. Any additional artefacts identified during the works will be managed under Management Condition 6 and will be recorded as additions to Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7723-0324-12). Where the individual LDAD components cannot be re-identified during mitigation works, it will be assumed that they have been removed from their locations by natural erosional activities and are no longer within harm's way.

8.9 What are the cumulative impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area?

This section considers the magnitude of cumulative impacts and the significance of cumulative effects of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage. Cumulative impacts of Aboriginal cultural heritage has been calculated based on the combination of the overall impact of development within the geographic region, and how this development has impacted Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The limitations of a cumulative impact assessment on Aboriginal cultural heritage material is that the amount of recorded cultural heritage material is finite; and no region (however defined) has been the subject of a comprehensive and systematic survey in which base data of how many cultural heritage places are/were present can be absolutely defined. Therefore, the base datum for assessment can only be Aboriginal cultural heritage material that has been identified and recorded and preferably preserved in situ in order to determine a calculation of loss.

Aboriginal Victoria's Guide to Preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan states that:

"an assessment of the likely impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage of the activity should also include consideration and assessment of the cumulative impact of the activity on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the activity area in relation to the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the region (Aboriginal Victoria, 2016)."

However, there is no agreed criteria or explicit guidance on a method for assessing potential cumulative effects on cultural heritage material. Therefore, the following methodology has been developed based on advice from Aboriginal Victoria in order to consider regional/landform factors relevant to the current study.

Aboriginal heritage values in the geographic region

There are a total of 140 previously recorded Aboriginal places located within the geographic region consisting of a total of 175 components, not including those Aboriginal places recorded as part of this CHMP. The predominant Aboriginal archaeological place types in the geographic region are artefact scatters with 105 such components recorded, or 60% of all places recorded in the area not accounting for multicomponent places. LDADs (n=27) are the next most commonly occurring place component followed by scarred trees (n=22), stone features (n=12), earth features (n=5) and object collections (n=4). A number of these components are recorded as a multicomponent place with combinations such as artefact scatter/scarred tree, stone feature/stone feature and artefact scatter/earth feature combinations.

History of impacts in the geographic region

The area around Harcourt and Mount Alexander was part of the gold rushes of the early 1850s. While the gold rush was not long lived in the area, the fertility of the soil was quickly noted and the area was soon put to orchards. As demand for timber and other building materials grew amongst these new gold rush towns, the granite outcrops across Mount Alexander began to be quarried while timber milling and plantations took off across the region, including within the Activity Area. The Activity Area has been cleared, planted, cleared and quarried throughout the past 150 years, however the landform appears to have remained for the most part, intact.

Impacts to Aboriginal heritage in the geographic region

A search of the VAHR was undertaken by Kym Oataway on the 5 June 2017 to establish known impacts to Aboriginal heritage in the geographic region. Impacts were sorted as destroyed, where all cultural material has been removed; partially destroyed, where only a portion of the cultural material has been removed; and minor impacts, typically only a small portion of cultural material may have been removed or displaced by the works. Cultural heritage has also been sorted by low, moderate and high scientific significance to give a tangible sense of the *physical scale* of impacts. It is important to note that scientific significance does not equate to cultural significance.

It should be noted that there are limitations with these impact calculations. Firstly they are based on proposed impacts, which may not always have occurred if developments were cancelled, or are still scheduled to occur, particularly with recent reports. Secondly, archaeological reporting of impacts or proposed impacts to Aboriginal heritage has only largely occurred since the 1990s and as such there is a significant period of time since European settlement where impacts have been undocumented. As such the analysis of impact data below is not comprehensive and limited by the data available.

Of the 140 previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage places the majority of those which have been partially destroyed or destroyed as a result of the Calder Highway duplication which occurred during the 1990s-early 2000s. Where Aboriginal places have been recorded on Mount Alexander, within the Mount Alexander Regional Park or the Mount Alexander Timber Plantation, these places are reflected, as far as can be judged from current records, as remaining in situ/having undergone only minor impacts.

Cumulative impacts of the proposed development

All Aboriginal places identified within the Activity Area are to be impacted to some degree by the proposed construction of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail. To minimise the harm to these places, place components are being avoided where possible with a strong focus on protecting components which are rare and hold particular cultural and scientific significance such as all scarred trees and rock shelters, as well as aspects of the landscape such as the southern knoll which would have provided ample camping and meeting areas for the ancestors of the Dja Dja Wurrung People.

Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape (VAHR 7723-0324) is a multi-component Aboriginal place which represents the high cultural significance of the Mount Alexander area to the Dja Dja Wurrung People. Not only does this place registration include artefact scatter, rock shelter and scarred tree components; oral history also forms part of this record. In addition to this place, 7 LDADs (VAHR 7724-0395, 7724-0396, 7723-0321, 7723-0322, 7723-0305, 7724-0354 and 7724-0357) have been recorded across the Activity Area within areas of erosion and high ground surface visibility indicating that further material is likely to be found within areas of low ground visibility into the future. Care has been taken to avoid known cultural places where possible however all artefact scatter components and LDADs will be impacted to some extent.

These impacts will be partially mitigated through archaeological salvage (surface collection, salvage excavation and research excavation) to ensure that information and cultural material from these places are retained by the Dja Dja Wurrung People. It is also expected that a range of cultural material, currently unidentified, will be located during future investigations within the Activity Area and across the remainder of Mount Alexander.

A summary of the above impact assessment and any mitigation measures for each Aboriginal place is listed in Table 62. Under this CHMP harm is permitted to the below Aboriginal places undergoing mitigation measures. Those Aboriginal places to be avoided must not be impacted by the proposed works.

Table 62 Aboriginal place impact assessment

VAHR No.	Harm Avoided	Harm Minimised	Mitigation Measure
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324	No	Yes	Salvage
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4	Yes	Yes	Research Excavation to learn more about the use of the wider Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 2 VAHR 7723-0324-7	Yes	Yes	None required

VAHR No.	Harm Avoided	Harm Minimised	Mitigation Measure
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3 VAHR 7723-0324-8	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4 VAHR 7723-0324-9	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11	Yes	Yes	None required
Lianyuk- Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density
Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357	No	Yes	Surface Collection across mountain bike trails and emergency vehicle tracks and Subsurface Salvage in identified areas of higher density

8.10 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.

The following contingencies are outlined in Section 10 of this CHMP:

- Disputes, delays and obstacle resolution
- Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage discovered during the activity
- Unexpected discovery of human remains
- Unexpected discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage material
- Custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage discovered during the activity
- Reviewing compliance with the CHMP
- Remedying non-compliance with the CHMP.

8.11 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.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recovered from within the Activity Area during the CHMP process. If Aboriginal cultural material is identified and collected during the course of the activity, the contingency set out in Section 10.5.3 allows for the cultural material to be held by a HA for the purposes of analyses for an interim period of up to six months before permanent custody arrangements are made.

PART 2 – CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

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*.

9 Specific cultural heritage management requirements

9.1 Condition 1 – Avoidance of Aboriginal place components Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 and sensitive landforms Southern and Western Granite Knoll

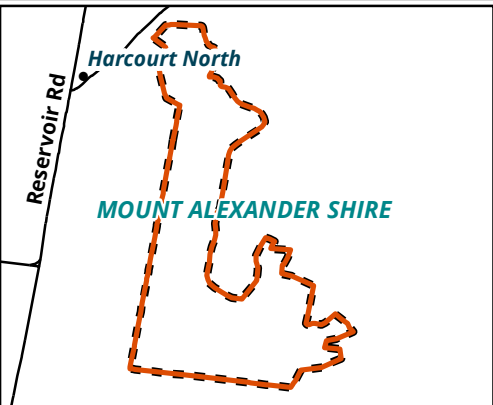
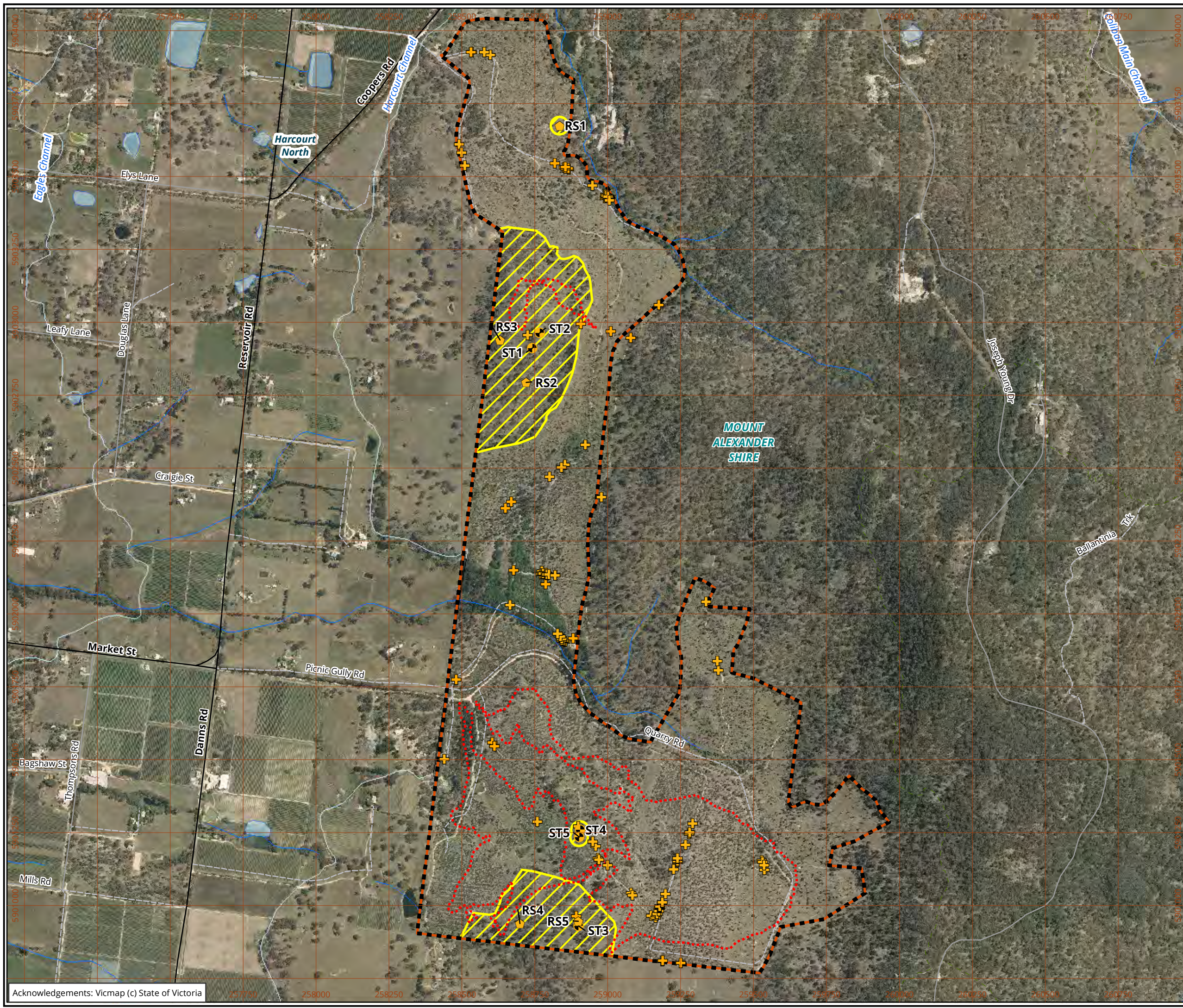
No harm is permitted to take place during the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail works on landforms with high archaeological potential, Southern and Western Granite Knolls outside of the agreed upon mountain bike trails 9 and 11. The placement of signage on these landforms under an Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness strategy may be allowed through negotiation with the RAP. These landforms hold many of the remnant archaeological features and should remain protected throughout the life of the mountain bike trail.

No harm is permitted during the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail works to Lianyuk – Mount Alexander VAHR 7723-0324 components:

- Rock Shelter 1 VAHR 7723-0324-1
- Rock Shelter 2 VAHR 7723-0324-2
- Rock Shelter 3 VAHR 7723-0324-3
- Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4
- Rock Shelter 5 VAHR 7723-0324-5
- Scarred Tree 1 VAHR 7723-0324-6
- Scarred Tree 2 VAHR 7723-0324-7
- Scarred Tree 3 VAHR 7723-0324-8
- Scarred Tree 4 VAHR 7723-0324-9
- Scarred Tree 5 VAHR 7723-0324-10
- Aboriginal Cultural Place VAHR 7723-0324-11

The degree of physical separation between components VAHR 7724-0324-1 to 10 located on the Southern and Western Granite Knolls means that accidental harm from the proposed works to the Aboriginal place components is low and no further management actions are required.

Areas to be avoided are shown on Map 27.



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Site Extent
 - Management condition 1
 - Exceptions to areas of avoidance
 - Rock shelter
 - ScarredTree
 - Surface artefact

Map 27 Management Condition 1 - Areas to be avoided

0 125 250 375 500
Metres
Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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9.2 Condition 2 – Archaeological Surface Collection of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305, Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354 and Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357

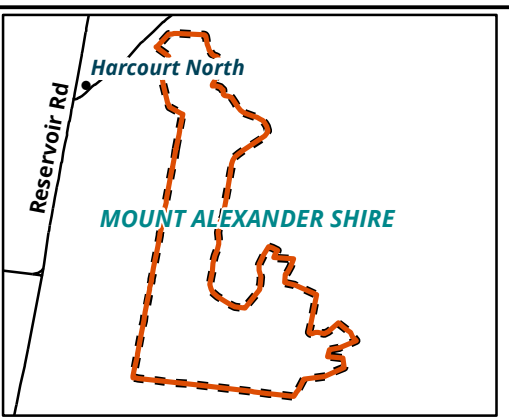
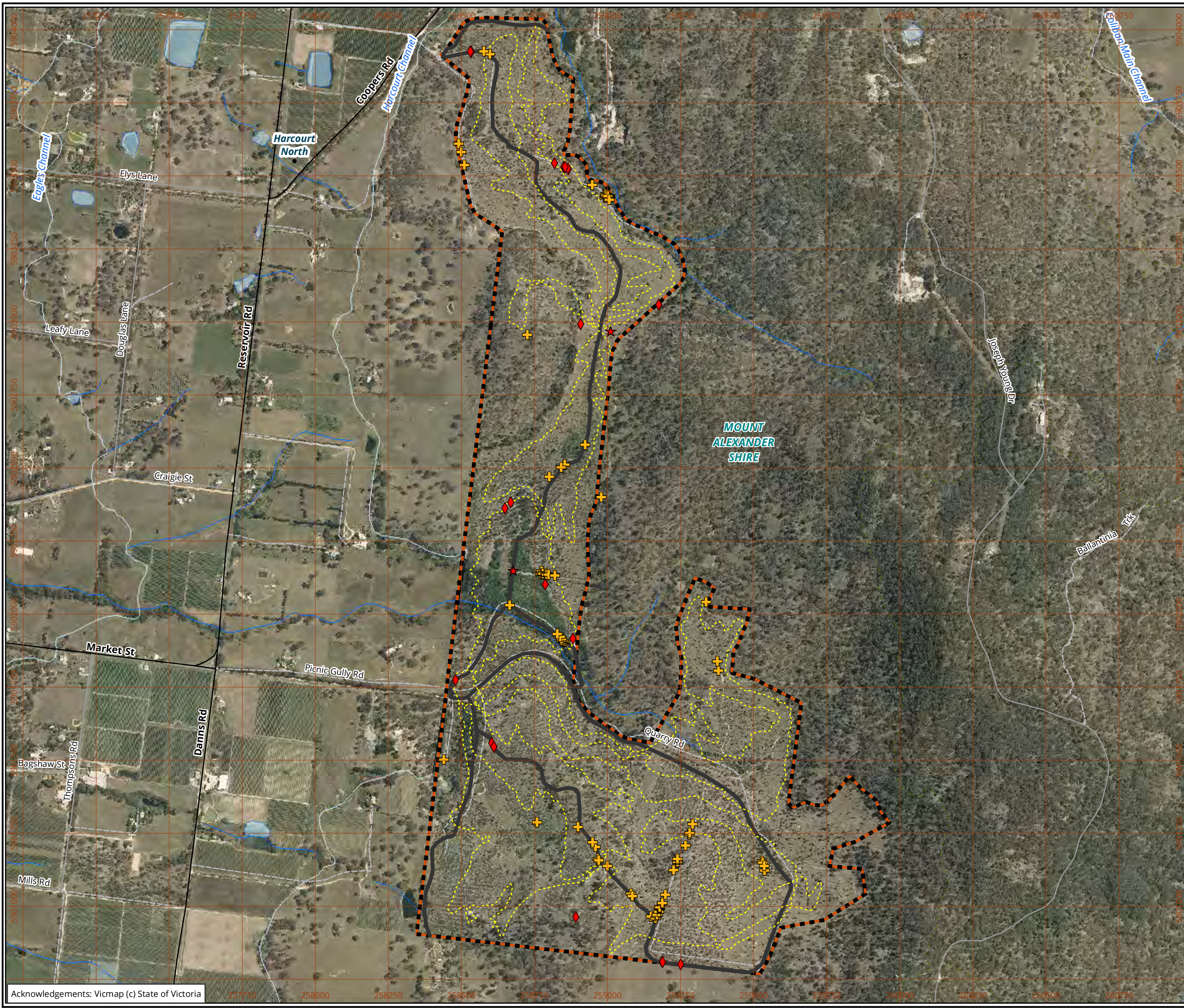
Archaeological surface collection is to take place prior to any construction work occurring within the Activity Area, but may be undertaken in stages to allow works to begin as different sections of the Activity Area are cleared. As it is expected that surface artefacts will be identified outside of the currently identified surface materials, the surface collection will be completed traversing all proposed mountain bike trail alignments, and all vehicle tracks, to be referred to as the 'surface collection area'. Archaeological surface collection but be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- All archaeological surface collection is to be undertaken by a HA and RAP representatives.
- The archaeological surface collection will be undertaken in pedestrian transects of the surface collection area, with no more than 2 metres spacing between field members.
- The HA onsite must:
 - Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per Aboriginal Victoria Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).
 - Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR.
 - With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11).

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP prior to the archaeological surface collection commencing.

The cost of the archaeological surface collection must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

Areas to be targeted during the archaeological surface collection are shown on Map 28.



Legend

- Activity Area
- Site Extent
- Proposed trails
- Emergency access vehicle tracks
- Surface artefact
- Previously recorded VAHR place
 - Artefact Scatter
 - Low Density Artefact Distribution

Map 28 Management Condition 2 - Areas of archaeological surface collection

0 125 250 375 500
Metres
Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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9.3 Condition 3 – Archaeological Subsurface Salvage of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter VAHR 7723-0324-12, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7723-0305, Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354 and Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357

Archaeological subsurface salvage is to take place prior to any construction work occurring within the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Track Activity Area, but may be undertaken in stages to allow works to begin as different sections of the Activity Area are cleared. Archaeological subsurface salvage must be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

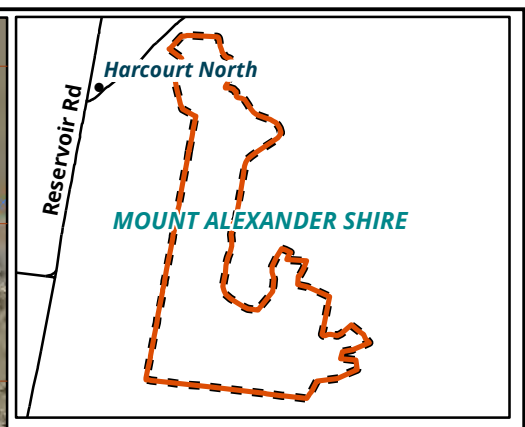
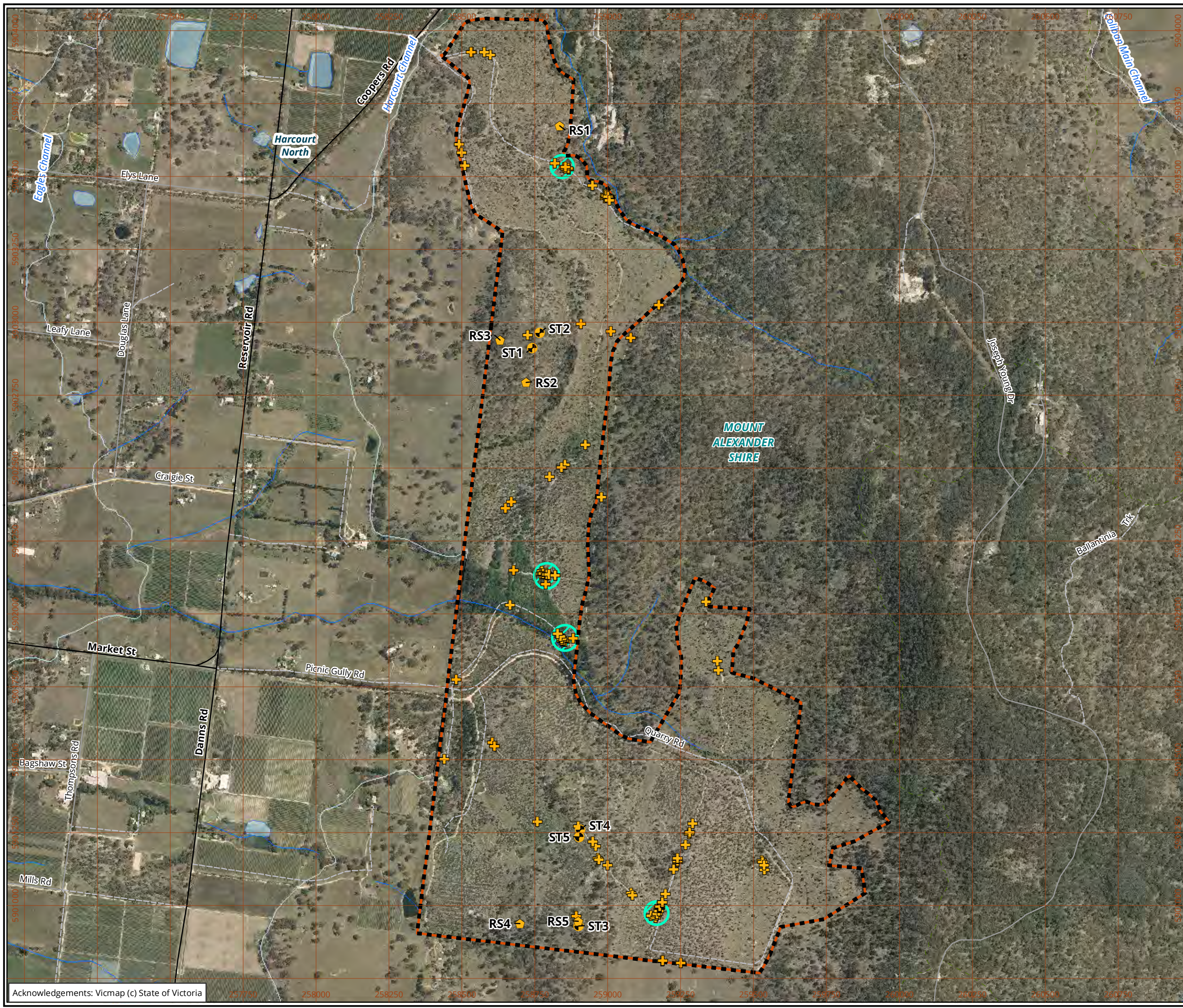
- All archaeological subsurface salvage is to be undertaken by a HA and RAP representative.
- Prior to the archaeological salvage occurring, the salvage area should be clearly marked in accordance with Map 29 following consultation between the HA and the RAP representatives.
- An excavation area of 2 x 2 metres must be excavated at each noted location for archaeological subsurface salvage. This size may be increased in consultation with the RAP, Sponsor and HA, to allow appropriate excavation of stratigraphic archaeological features or ancestral human remains, if encountered. The excavation should not be expanded where artefact densities are less than 10 artefacts per m². Encountering ancestral human remains will trigger the protocols under *Section 10.3.2 Unexpected Discovery of Human Remains*. Stratigraphic archaeological features with important scientific information include features such as knapping floors, or dateable features such as hearths.
- The excavation must be excavated to either the depth of impact or until a culturally sterile depth is reached, whichever is shallower.
- Controlled hand excavation in the excavation area must continue until hand excavation is no longer physically possible or the depth of excavation makes hand excavation no longer practicable. Controlled hand excavation must be undertaken as follows:
 - Hand excavation must be undertaken using a straight-edge spade, trowel, mattock and/or crowbar depending on soil conditions. A hand-trowel must be used where intact archaeological features are encountered. Soil must be 100% sieved through a 5 millimetre hand sieve. Each excavation area must be either excavated in spits of 10 centimetres or in stratigraphic units. All soil heaps and sieving activities must be kept at a reasonable and safe distance from the test pits.
 - A test pit log must be recorded with soil colour (Munsell), pH and description. The stratigraphic details of each test pit, including inclusions and observations must be noted on individual recording forms. Each test pit must be spatially recorded using a differential GPS and post-processed to sub-one metre accuracy as per Aboriginal Victoria (2008) target standard for recording Aboriginal places.
- The HA involved onsite must:
 - Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per Aboriginal Victoria Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).

- Record all stratigraphic information as the standards required in the Aboriginal Victoria Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Practice Note: Subsurface Testing.
- Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR.
- With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11).

At the completion of salvage in each Aboriginal place location, works may progress in that area only. The Sponsor/site contractors will be notified that the location is cleared.

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP prior to the archaeological subsurface salvage commencing.

The cost of the archaeological subsurface salvage must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Site Extent
 - Management condition 3
 - Rock shelter
 - Scarred Tree
 - Surface artefact

Map 29 Management Condition 3 – Areas of archaeological subsurface salvage

0 125 250 375 500
Metres
Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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9.4 Condition 4 – Archaeological Research Excavation at Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4 VAHR 7723-0324-4

To add further chronometric information to the Lianyuk – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0324 cultural landscape recording, research based excavation is to occur within the extent of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0324-4, Rock Shelter 4 (Map 30). This will involve the excavation of a minimum of two, 1x1 metre test pits to be excavated within the shelter and at the entrance to the shelter with the aim of answering the following question. As this section of the Activity Area is not to be impacted by the proposed works, this excavation can occur prior to or during the works commencing.

What can the excavation of rock shelters on Mount Alexander contribute to the understanding of site formation process, human occupation and land uses of the Dja Dja Wurrung people on the Victorian landscape?

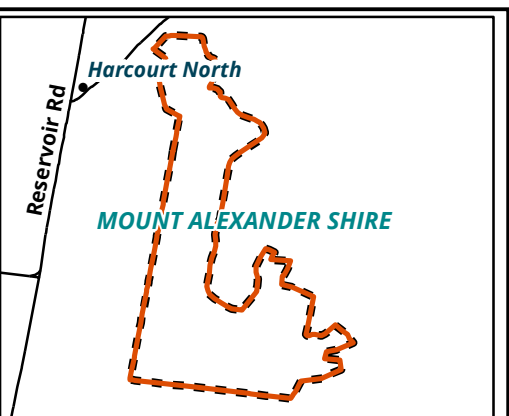
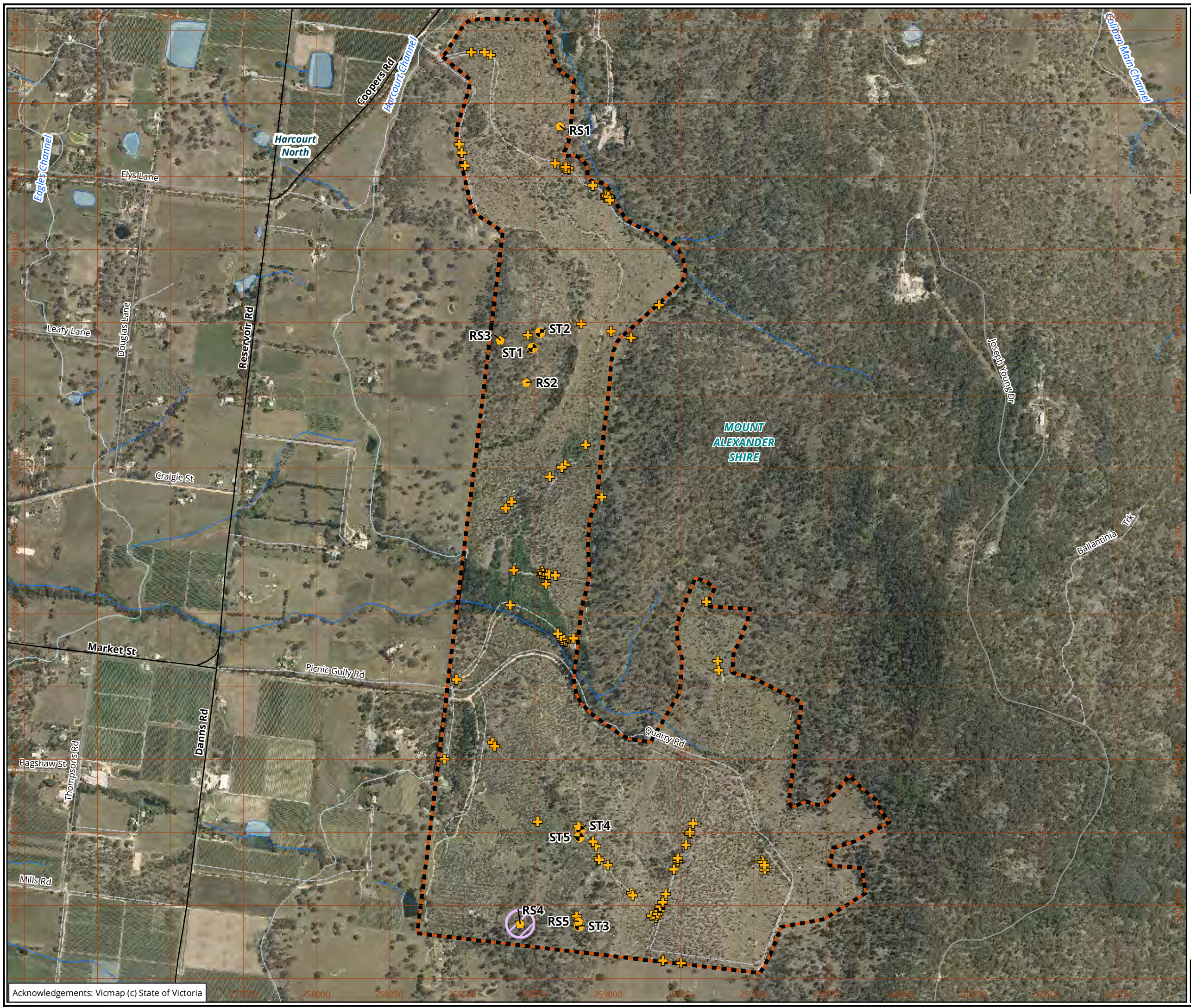
To explore this question, aims of the excavation may include:

- Identifying internal and external occupation layers
- Identify and record oral history which might relate to the use of the shelter, e.g. Ceremonial uses of the area, dreaming stories.
- Can a date/s for occupation of the shelter be ascertained? A number of dating techniques such as radiometric or Optically-Stimulated Luminescence may be used based on the identification of appropriate soil profiles.
- The sample excavation must be excavated to either the depth of impact of until a culturally sterile depth is reached, whichever is shallower.
- Controlled hand excavation in the sample excavation area must continue until hand excavation is no longer physically possible or the depth of excavation makes hand excavation no longer practicable. Controlled hand excavation must be undertaken as follows:
 - Hand excavation will be undertaken using a straight-edge spade, trowel, mattock and/or crowbar depending on soil conditions. A hand-trowel must be used where intact archaeological features are encountered. Soil must be 100% sieved through a 5 millimetre hand sieve. Each excavation area must be either excavated in spits of 10 centimetres or in stratigraphic units. All soil heaps and sieving activities must be kept at a reasonable and safe distance from the test pits.
 - A test pit log must be recorded with soil colour (Munsell), pH and description. The stratigraphic details of each test pit, including inclusions and observations must be noted on individual recording forms. Each test pit must be spatially recorded using a DGPS and post-processed to sub-one metre accuracy as per AV (2008) target standard for recording Aboriginal places.
- The HA involved on-site will:
 - Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per AV Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).
 - Record all stratigraphic information as the standards required in the AV Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Practice Note: Subsurface Testing.
 - Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR register.

- With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11).

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP prior to the archaeological research excavation commencing.

The cost of the archaeological research excavation and any required chronometric dating techniques used must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.



- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Site Extent
 - Management condition 4
 - Rock shelter
 - ScarredTree
 - Surface artefact

Map 30 Management Condition 4 - Area of archaeological research excavation

0 125 250 375 500
Metres
Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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9.5 Condition 5 – Intangible Heritage Recording

A day of oral history recording must be undertaken within the Activity Area to discuss the wider cultural values of Lianyuk – Mount Alexander cultural landscape. This oral history recording will be completed following the Ask First guidelines (Australian Heritage Commission, 2002).

The oral history recording should be undertaken by a suitably qualified HA, representatives from the RAP and individuals from DELWP and should include visits to a number of locations across the Activity Area at which intangible heritage values and any known oral history can be recorded.

- The HA will take written notes throughout the process, and where RAP representatives feel comfortable, will also engage in voice recording
- The results of the intangible heritage recording will be entered into the VAHR record for Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape VAHR 7723-0324 or, if information is identified referring to sections of land outside of the current place extent, an overlapping registration may be submitted to the VAHR as a new Aboriginal place.
- A cultural values recording will be written as a section within the greater Compliance Conditions implementation report.

A notification period of at least one month must be provided to the RAP prior to the intangible heritage recording commencing.

The cost of the intangible heritage recording must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

9.6 Condition 6 – Archaeological Monitoring During Works

It is expected that further cultural material, particularly surface and subsurface artefacts, will be identified during the works. Due to the high potential for further cultural material to be identified in low density distributions across the Activity Area, the following method for dealing with additional cultural heritage must be followed:

- Where the following is identified:
 - 5 or more stone artefacts
 - Any ground stone material
 - Any engravings
 - Any stone features
 - Any additional scarred trees or rock shelters
- All works must cease and temporary safety webbing or fencing erected without ground disturbance at a distance of 10 metres (buffer zone) around the location of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, with signage displayed clearly identifying the location as a 'No-Go-Zone'. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must not be removed. Work may continue in other parts of the Activity Area outside of the buffer zone.
- A suitably qualified HA and the RAP must be notified of the discovery by the Sponsor or site supervisor within 2 working days.

- A HA and a RAP representative must inspect the reported discovery as soon as possible to determine if it is Aboriginal cultural heritage. If the reported discovery is determined not to be Aboriginal cultural heritage by the HA and the RAP representative, the activity may recommence.
- The HA onsite will:
 - Label and package any Aboriginal cultural heritage stone artefact material with reference to provenance using a differential GPS.
 - Analyse and record all Aboriginal cultural heritage material in detail as per Aboriginal Victoria Standards for Recording Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects (2008).
 - Provide updated Place Inspection and Object Collection forms to the VAHR .
 - With the appropriate RAP representatives, arrange permanent storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in a secure location in accordance with Management Condition 11 (See Section 9.11)

The cost of the archaeological monitoring during works must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

9.7 Condition 7 - Copy of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

A copy of this approved CHMP must be held onsite at all times.

9.8 Condition 8 - Cultural Heritage Induction

A cultural heritage induction must be held with the participation of the Sponsor or their representative project manager, and where relevant, participation of site supervisor/s and all personnel directly involved in construction works (i.e. site workers, contractors, sub-contractors).

The cultural heritage induction must be conducted by representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) prior to the commencement of any construction works.

The purpose of the cultural heritage induction is to:

- describe and demonstrate the Aboriginal cultural heritage relevant to the activity area or the locality for personnel engaged in the construction of activity works
- create an awareness of Aboriginal cultural values, and
- inform personnel about the specific conditions of Part 2 of the cultural heritage management plan and the procedures set out for reporting any suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be discovered or uncovered.

The cultural heritage induction includes:

- a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation of the activity area and broader region
- a summary of the assessments undertaken within the activity area during the preparation of the management plan
- specific details of all Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the cultural heritage management plan assessments
- a summary of the conditions and contingency plans contained within the management plan, and

- a discussion of the compliance responsibilities of the Sponsor and all personnel involved in work within the activity area and the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Victoria).

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the RAP to present a cultural heritage induction.

The cost of the cultural heritage induction must be met by the Sponsor or the site contractor/s.

Cultural Heritage Induction Booklet

Where Aboriginal cultural heritage has been identified during the assessments and is the subject of specific management conditions, the RAP or the Sponsor must arrange for the preparation of a cultural heritage induction booklet to be provided at the cultural heritage induction to all site workers/contractors to refer to onsite. The cultural heritage induction booklet must include the cultural heritage management plan Executive Summary, Section 61 Matters, Management Conditions and Contingency Plans, as well as information about the Aboriginal cultural heritage. The cost of producing the cultural heritage induction booklet must be met by the Sponsor.

After the Cultural Heritage Induction

Following the cultural heritage induction, the Sponsor or site supervisor will be responsible to ensure that all personnel onsite are made aware of the Part 2 management conditions and contingency plans and of the location onsite of a full copy of the cultural heritage management plan for ease of reference and compliance. Awareness of the cultural heritage management plan, management conditions and contingency plans may usefully be incorporated into any job safety or tool box meetings, and will be especially relevant for introducing the cultural heritage management plan to new personnel working onsite.

9.9 Condition 9 - Notification of the Commencement and Conclusion of the Activity

Unless otherwise agreed, the Sponsor must provide the RAP with at least two weeks' notification before the commencement of works; and, of the condition for the cultural heritage induction.

The Sponsor must notify the RAP of the anticipated completion date and confirm completion of the activity construction works.

Onsite Pre-Implementation Meeting

Where there are specific management conditions that must be implemented for the management of registered Aboriginal places, including protection measures to be carried out prior to the commencement of works, an onsite meeting with the RAP representatives and the Sponsor must be held. The onsite meeting may usefully be conducted once the cultural heritage induction has been completed.

At least two weeks' notice must be provided to the RAP prior to the required meeting date. The cost of holding the onsite meeting must be met by the Sponsor.

9.10 Condition 10 - Compliance Inspections

Access to the activity area must be provided to representatives of the RAP or an Aboriginal Heritage Officer before, during and after construction for the purpose of conducting inspections to ensure compliance with the cultural heritage management plan. RAP representatives attending to compliance inspections must comply with all Occupational Health and Safety conditions applicable to the activity area.

The RAP has determined that a number of compliance inspections will be undertaken by the RAP's Cultural Heritage Representatives or an Aboriginal Heritage Officer (under section 165A of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006) during the approved works for the activity in order to ensure compliance with the conditions and contingency plans contained within this approved cultural heritage management plan.

Where the assessments for the preparation of this Cultural Heritage Management Plan have identified that there is registered Aboriginal cultural heritage present within, or immediately adjacent, or extending within the activity area, there will be three RAP compliance inspections that must take place at intervals during the construction phase of the activity. The RAP compliance inspections will be undertaken upon the following occasions:

1. At the commencement of the activity construction works; and may be undertaken with the cultural heritage induction and onsite pre-implementation meeting.
2. At the estimated mid-point or a significant phase of the activity construction works.
3. Upon completion of the activity construction works.

For compliance inspections in relation to the activity construction works, the RAP must be provided with at least two weeks' notice prior to completion of the above identified three occasions. A booking Request for RAP Field Representatives form must be completed and forwarded by email to the RAP to arrange the compliance inspections.

A RAP representative or an Aboriginal Heritage Officer will conduct the compliance inspection and complete a compliance inspection form. A copy of the completed compliance inspection form will be provided to the Sponsor. A suitably qualified Heritage Advisor/Archaeologist may also attend compliance inspections if necessary. If a compliance inspection raises any issues of non-compliance with the cultural heritage management plan, then the RAP's standard procedure for non-compliance will be commenced.

The RAP compliance inspections must be organised by the Sponsor and the cost must be met by the Sponsor.

Standard Procedure for Non-Compliance

If a RAP compliance inspection reveals a suspected breach of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, then such suspected breach must be reported immediately to the Aboriginal Victoria (AV). An Authorised Officer (appointed under Section 160 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006) may attend and/or a Stop Order may be issued by the Minister or an Authorised Officer (Section 87, Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006). The Minister must issue a Stop Order if a cultural heritage audit is ordered (Section 88, Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006). An Aboriginal Heritage Officer may issue and deliver a 24-hour stop order (Part 6, Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006).

9.11 Condition 11 – Repatriation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Material

All Aboriginal cultural heritage material including cultural heritage:

- collected and recovered during the assessments undertaken for the cultural heritage management plan.
- recovered as a result of subsequent salvage activities (if any), and
- arising from the activity (if any),

must be repatriated to the RAP and securely stored at the RAP offices. The RAP may elect to rebury Aboriginal cultural heritage material within the activity area within a timeframe no longer than one month following completion of the proposed activities under the cultural heritage management plan.

A Heritage Advisor may initially retain custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage material, for the purposes of analyses, for a period not exceeding six months from the completion of the activity. Once a period of six months has elapsed, a Heritage Advisor must contact the RAP and arrange for repatriation of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material.

9.12 Condition 12 - Protocol for Handling Sensitive Information

With the exception of publicly available information, there shall be no communication or public release of information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage without the written permission of the Registered Aboriginal Party. No onsite photographs or information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be circulated to the media or via social media without the written permission of the Registered Aboriginal Party.

9.13 Condition 13 - Communication

The Sponsor and Site Supervisor and any relevant personnel involved with supervision of works for the activity must read the approved cultural heritage management plan and be aware of the legal conditions and contingency plans concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area. The Sponsor and Site Supervisor or other relevant personnel must be responsible for implementing any conditions contained within the cultural heritage management plan.

Where possible, the Sponsor and the Registered Aboriginal Party shall ensure that all communication and correspondence is responded to within five working days.

Contact details for representatives of the Sponsor and the Registered Aboriginal Party are as follows:

Sponsor

Contact: Marg Allen (Regional Director – Loddon Mallee, DELWP)
Postal Address : PO Box 3100, Bendigo Delivery Centre, VIC 3554
Email: marg.allen@delwp.vic.gov.au
Phone: 03 5430 4683
ABN: 90 719 052

Registered Aboriginal Party

Contact: Program Manager - Cultural Heritage
Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation
Postal Address: PO Box 1026 Bendigo 3552
Email: rap@djadjawurrung.com.au.
Phone: (03) 5444 2888

9.14 Condition 14 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement

The Sponsor and/or the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail steering community should undertake discussions surrounding the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement for continuing maintenance works to the emergency access tracks and the mountain bike trails.

9.15 Condition 15 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Awareness Strategy

DELWP support a cultural heritage awareness strategy as part of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail works. Support for this strategy will be conditional based on discussions between the RAP, DELWP and the Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail steering committee following the approval of this CHMP. The cultural heritage awareness strategy may include up to 10 plaques containing information developed in consultation with the RAP at various points along the mountain bike trails and at the trail head.

DELWP are committed to providing signage recognising the RAP's links to the country around Mount Alexander.

10 Contingency plans

10.1 Matters referred to under Section 61 (avoiding or minimising harm)

Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the Regulations requires that the cultural heritage management plan must contain a contingency plan for the matters referred to in Section 61 of the Act. Section 61 of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 requires consideration of:

- a) Whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- b) If it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- c) Any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, both during and after the activity;
- d) Any contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity;
- e) Conditions relating to the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the course of the activity.

10.2 Proposed Changes to Conduct of the Activity

If any proposed changes to an activity require a statutory authorisation (for example, an amendment to the planning permit application) the Sponsor must determine if a new Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required.

The Sponsor must refer any proposed changes to the activity, including proposed changes that require works outside of the activity area, to a Heritage Advisor for guidance on cultural heritage conditions.

10.3 Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity

Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the Regulations requires that the CHMP must contain a contingency plan for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity.

Unexpected Discovery of Human Remains

If any suspected human remains are found during any activity, works must cease. The Victorian Police and the State Coroner's Office should be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the suspected human remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the CA & E hotline must be contacted on 1300 888 544.

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; and,
 - The remains must be left in place, and protected from harm or damage.

2. Notification:

- Once suspected human skeletal remains have been found, the Coroner's Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately;
- 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 888 544; and
- All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.
- If it is confirmed by these authorities 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 (the Council) in accordance with section 17 of the Act.
- Do not contact the media.
- Do not take any photographs of human remains without the express request of the Coroner's Office, Victoria Police or AV.
- Do not circulate information or photographs via social media.

3. Impact Mitigation or Salvage:

- The 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 Act;
- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the 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 Council.

5. Reburial:

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

Note: The Sponsor may consider incorporating a contingency plan to reserve an appropriate area for repatriation and reburial of any recovered Aboriginal Ancestral Remains that may be discovered during the activity. This may assist the Aboriginal Heritage Council in determining an appropriate course of action.

Unexpected Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Other than Aboriginal Ancestral Remains

The Sponsor must at all times avoid unlawful harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage. The following steps must be taken by the Sponsor as a minimum if suspected previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified during the activity:

1. All works must cease and temporary safety webbing or fencing erected without ground disturbance at a distance of 10 metres (buffer zone) around the location of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, with signage displayed clearly identifying the location as a 'No-Go-Zone'. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must not be removed. Work may continue in other parts of the Activity Area outside of the buffer zone.

2. A suitably qualified Heritage Advisor and the RAP must be notified of the discovery by the Sponsor or site supervisor within two working days.
3. A Heritage Advisor and a RAP representative must inspect the reported discovery as soon as possible to determine if it is Aboriginal cultural heritage. If the reported discovery is determined not to be Aboriginal cultural heritage by the Heritage Advisor and the RAP representative, the activity may recommence.
4. If the reported discovery is confirmed to be Aboriginal cultural heritage by the Heritage Advisor and the RAP representative, a decision or condition as to the management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be made within three working days by the Heritage Advisor in consultation with the Sponsor and RAP representative.
5. S.61 matters relating to harm avoidance or minimisation measures must be explored by the Heritage Advisor in consultation with the RAP and the Sponsor. If agreement is not reached between the RAP and the Sponsor in regard to the management and protection of the Aboriginal cultural heritage, this will be classed as a dispute. The procedure for resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and the RAP in relation to the implementation of the cultural heritage management plan or the conduct of the activity must be followed.
6. If harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage cannot be avoided, then a program of salvage must be conducted by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist prior to the activity proceeding, with the following conditions:

- The methodology and extent of any salvage excavation must be agreed to by the RAP.
- The RAP must be invited to participate in the salvage program.
- Any archaeological salvage collection, excavation, or sub-surface testing must be:

culturally appropriate,

- using standard archaeological equipment including a differential GPS unit to record position and extent of Aboriginal cultural heritage, and archaeological excavations,
- consider the significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the known archaeological and cultural heritage significance of existing sites in the region surrounding the Activity Area, and
- carried out in accordance with best archaeological practice, AV guidelines and standards.
- An archaeological report detailing the methodology, analyses, interpretation, and results of any archaeological recovery, testing and dating must be prepared and provided to the Sponsor, the RAP and AV.

7. Agreement as to the process to be followed to manage the Aboriginal cultural heritage and how to proceed with activity must be made within a period not exceeding three working days by RAP, the Heritage Advisor and the Sponsor.
8. AV must be notified by the Heritage Advisor of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage through the submission of the appropriate Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry forms and (if applicable) a salvage excavation report.
9. The RAP may notify the Heritage Advisor, who may then advise the Sponsor or the Site Supervisor when any suspended activity works can proceed. In general, the activity may recommence:
 - When the appropriate management and protective measures have been taken;
 - Where the relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage records have been updated and/or completed;

- Where all parties agree there is no prudent or feasible course of action; or
- Upon reaching resolution of a dispute.

The Heritage Advisor, the Sponsor and the RAP must ensure that the above steps are followed and that legal obligations and conditions are complied with at all times.

10.4 Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is the responsibility of the Heritage Advisor to ensure that all Aboriginal cultural heritage recovered from the activity area is fully documented, catalogued, bagged, and labelled (with details, reference to provenance and project), packaged and securely stored with copies of the catalogue and assessment documentation. The Aboriginal Victoria (AV) must be advised of this through completion and submission of relevant Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register forms to the Heritage Registrar, AV, by the Heritage Advisor.

Once any scientific analysis of any cultural heritage has been completed, the Aboriginal objects and cultural heritage material recovered from the assessment, implementation, salvage and activity phases must be returned to the RAP within six (6) months of the completion of the activity. The RAP must be the custodian of this material and may choose to rebury it in the activity area. If the RAP chooses to rebury the Aboriginal cultural heritage it must be done in accordance with the RAP's procedure for the Reburial of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

10.5 Notification in accordance with the Act of the Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage

Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the Regulations requires that the cultural heritage management plan contains a contingency plan for the notification, in accordance with the Act, of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the carrying out of the activity.

In accordance with Section 24 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 'Reporting discovery of Aboriginal places and objects', if a person discovers an Aboriginal place or object; and the person knows that the place or object is an Aboriginal place or object the person must report the discovery to the Secretary as soon as practicable unless, at the time of making the discovery, the person had reasonable cause to believe that the Register contained a record of the place or object.

If a discovery of an Aboriginal place or object is made in the course of works being carried out on any land, the person in charge of the works is deemed for the purposes of Section 24 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 to be the person who discovered the place or object.

10.6 Resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and the RAP in relation to the implementation of the cultural heritage management plan or the conduct of the activity

Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the Regulations requires that the cultural heritage management plan must contain a contingency plan for the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and relevant RAP in relation to the implementation of an approved cultural heritage management plan or the conduct of the activity.

Disputes may arise at various stages of the activity. Procedures for dispute resolution aim to ensure that all parties are fully aware of their rights and obligations, that full and open communication between parties occurs and that those parties conduct themselves in good faith.

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

- All disputes will be jointly investigated and documented by both the RAP and the Sponsor.
- Where a breach of the cultural heritage management plan conditions is identified, the RAP and the Sponsor will agree to a suitably appropriate corrective method to remedy the breach by organising a meeting to attempt to resolve the dispute.
- The issue/s in dispute must be clearly understood and stated by the authorised representatives of the RAP and Sponsor at the meeting.
- If sought and agreed to by the RAP and Sponsor, third party mediation may be held during the meeting.
- Any correction or remedial activities required must be:
 - recorded in writing and signed off by the authorised representatives of the RAP and Sponsor,
 - supervised by an authorised RAP representative, and
 - occur in accordance with the RAP representative's instructions.
- The Sponsor, site supervisor, contractor and any relevant personnel will not undertake any such correction or remedial activities without receiving the written consent of the RAP.
- The dispute resolution must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties.
- The RAP will strive to minimise delays to work schedules while not compromising Aboriginal cultural heritage, places or values.
- Issues directly related to cultural heritage management will be handled through the following dispute resolution mechanism:
 - Authorised representatives of the RAP and the Sponsor will attempt to negotiate a resolution to any dispute related to the cultural heritage management of the Activity Area within two working days of a notice being received that a dispute between the parties is deemed to exist.
 - If the authorised representatives of the parties do not reach agreement, alternative representatives of both parties will meet to negotiate a resolution to an agreed schedule.

The dispute resolution process does not preclude any legal recourse open to the parties being taken but the parties agree the above resolution mechanism will be implemented before such recourse is made.

For the purpose of dispute resolution the following persons will represent the parties:

Sponsor

Contact: Marg Allen (Regional Director – Loddon Mallee, DELWP)

Postal Address: PO Box 3100, Bendigo Delivery Centre, VIC 3554

Email: marg.allen@delwp.vic.gov.au

Phone: 03 5430 4683

ABN: 90 719 052

Registered Aboriginal Party

Contact: Program Manager - Cultural Heritage
Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation
Postal Address: PO Box 1026 Bendigo 3552
Email: rap@djadjawurrung.com.au.
Phone: (03) 5444 2888

Any change in personnel appointed as authorised representatives in one party will be notified promptly to all parties.

10.7 Reviewing compliance with the Management Plan and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance

In order to ensure that there is compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan, a compliance checklist must be developed by the Heritage Advisor for use by the Sponsor. The compliance checklist includes those matters addressed in the cultural heritage management plan with which the Sponsor must comply. The compliance checklist should be used as a reference in the event that compliance with the plan is questioned.

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

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

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

Non-compliance with Management Conditions and Contingency Plans

It is RAP policy that all non-compliance issues must result in a stop works until such a time as a meeting can be held between the RAP, the Sponsor and a suitably qualified Heritage Advisor. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the process and address non-compliance issues. A stop works measure must be implemented even if the non-compliance has not resulted in harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Salvage resulting in change to nature, extent and significance of Aboriginal Place

If during a salvage excavation of an Aboriginal Place the extent, nature and significance of the Aboriginal Place changes in the opinion of the RAP, AV must be contacted to undertake a cultural heritage audit in accordance with S.81 of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 which states that the Minister may order a cultural heritage audit to be carried out if, on the advice of the Secretary, the Council or an Inspector, if the Minister reasonably believes that '(c) the impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage of an activity to which an approved cultural heritage management plan or a cultural heritage permit applies will be greater than that determined at the time the plan was approved or the permit was granted'.

The purpose of the cultural heritage audit must be to determine if, given the change in extent, nature and significance of the Aboriginal Place, the Cultural Heritage Management Plan as approved permits harm to the Aboriginal Place and to have the Sponsor consider Section 61 matters in relation to avoidance or minimisation of harm.

If the extent, nature and significance of the Aboriginal Place changes considerably as a result of a salvage excavation, the Sponsor must consider Section 61 matters in relation to avoidance or minimisation of harm to the Aboriginal Place.

Limited Interim Retention of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage by Heritage Advisor

A suitably qualified Heritage Advisor must be engaged to investigate the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage and is permitted to retain custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage for the purposes of analyses for an interim period up to six (6) months only.

Before or upon expiry of this period, any Aboriginal cultural heritage must be returned to the owner of that heritage, together with a copy of any relevant catalogue and report.

Permanent Custody Arrangements must be made before and no later than the expiry of the six month custody period permitted to the Heritage Advisor. Arrangements for the permanent custody of any Aboriginal cultural heritage must be carried out and completely finalised.

Assignment of Custody of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

If Aboriginal cultural heritage (with the exception of Aboriginal human remains or secret or sacred objects) is discovered before, during or after the activity, responsibility for the custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage must comply with the conditions established by the Act and be assigned according to the following order of priority, as appropriate:

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

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Notice of intention to prepare a CHMP

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:	Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning		
ABN/ACN:	90 719 052		
Contact Name:	Marg Allen (Regional Director - Loddon Mallee)		
Postal Address	PO Box 3100, Bendigo Delivery Center, VIC 3554		
Business Number:	03 5430 4683	Mobile:	
Email Address:	marg.allan@delwp.vic.gov.au		

Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

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

SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name:	Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Park
Municipal district:	Mount Alexander Shire Council

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

Car park

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

Kym Oataway	Biosis	koataway@biosis.com.au
Name	Company	Email address

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

Start Date:	04-Oct-2016	Finish Date:	30-Jun-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?

Car park

Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? Yes



Other Reasons (Voluntary)



An Environmental Effects Statement is required



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

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

This section is to be completed where there are registered Aboriginal parties in relation to the management plan.

Dja Dja Wurrung Clans 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: Dja Dja Wurrung Clans 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:

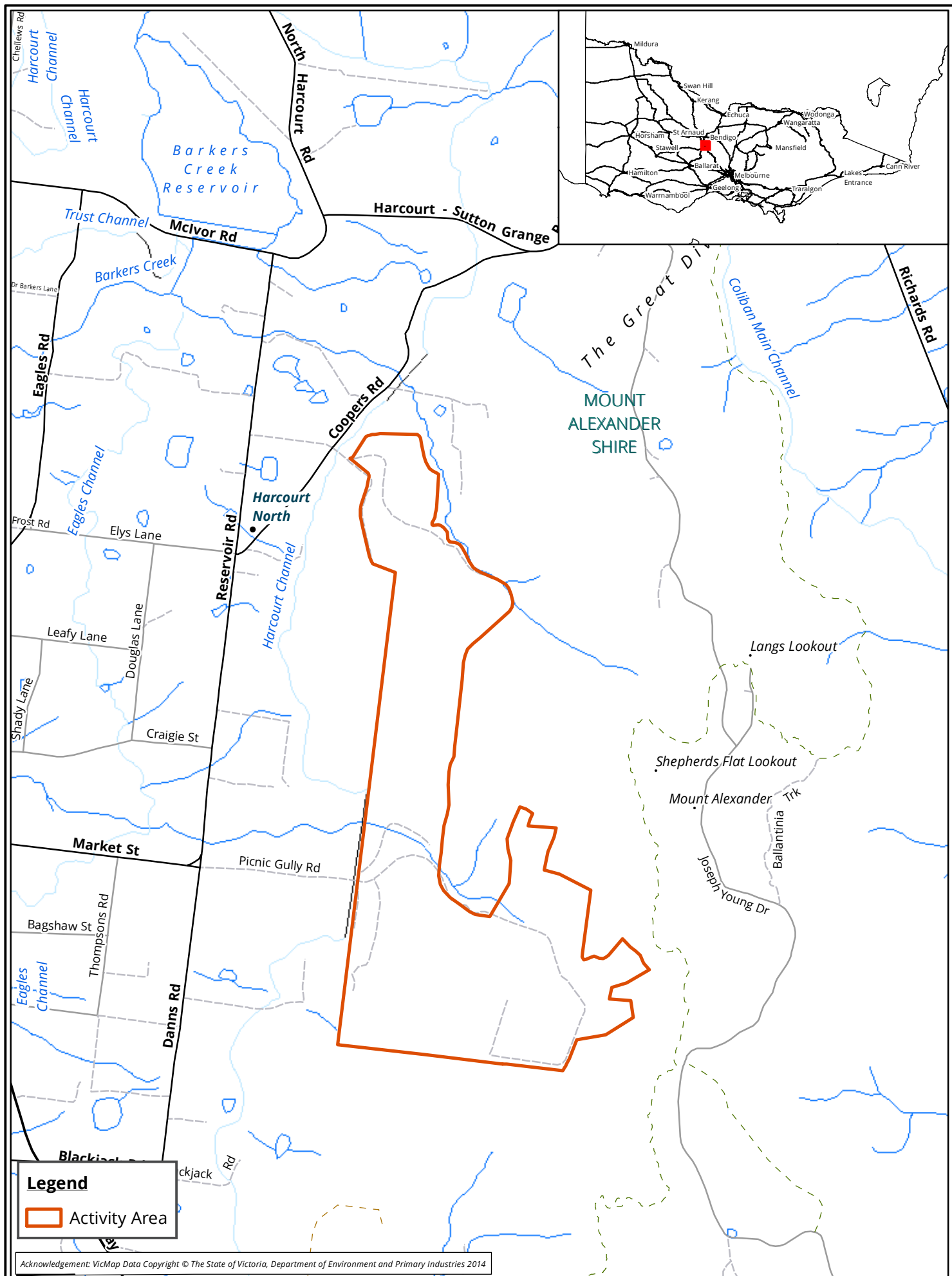
SECTION 10 - Notification checklist

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.

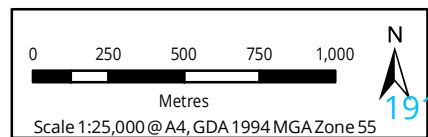


Map 1: Location of the Activity Area



Biosis Pty Ltd
Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 22672,
Date: 11 October 2016,
Checked by: KO, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\22600s\22672\Mapping\22672_M1_Locality



Appendix 2 Notice to evaluate the CHMP



Dja Dja Wurrung Clans
Aboriginal Corporation

Wednesday 5 October 2016

Ms Marg Allan
Regional Director – Loddon Mallee
PO Box 3100
Bendigo Delivery Centre VIC 3554

PO Box 1026
Bendigo Vic 3552
PH: (03) 5444 2888
Fax: (03) 5441 6472

Via Email to: marg.allan@delwp.vic.gov.au

Dear Ms Allan

**Re: Notice of Intent to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan No14624
Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Park**

Thank you for providing the notice of intent to prepare Cultural Heritage Management Plan number 14624 for the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail Park.

In accordance with Section 55 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, I advise that Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation will evaluate this Management Plan upon submission, and particularly in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage values that may be identified in the activity area, as far as it relates to the land within appointed Registered Aboriginal Party boundary of the Corporation.

Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation requires that there must not be any soil or geotechnical testing and other activities of a ground disturbing nature be conducted prior to and while a cultural heritage management plan is in preparation. The *Guide to Preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan, For the Purposes of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Aboriginal Victoria 2010: pp.20-21) in addition, indicates how any test excavations for Aboriginal cultural heritage must be carefully considered:

The disturbance or excavation of land to uncover or discover Aboriginal cultural heritage is destructive and it is important that it only be carried out when necessary to identify and document the extent, nature and significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be threatened by the proposed activity. Test excavations should not be designed as salvage operations, nor should they be undertaken in areas that will not be affected by the proposed activity. Practices such as surface stripping by grader often have greater impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage than the development that follows and must not be employed as a cultural heritage assessment tool.

I will ask that Diana Smith, Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, be the contact to discuss our involvement in the preparation of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Diana can be contacted on telephone number (03) 5444 2888 or by email to: rap@djadjawurrung.com.au.

Kind regards

RODNEY CARTER
Chief Executive Officer

Appendix 3 Submission to the DDWCAC Board

6 December 2016

c/o Mrs Diana Smith
Program Manager – Cultural Heritage
Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation
1/70 Powells Avenue
Bendigo VIC 3550

To the Board of Directors, Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation

Cultural Heritage Management Plan 14624, Proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail
Biosis Project no. 22672

The following is a results summary of cultural heritage investigations to date for the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail, CHMP 14624 for your consideration. The investigation is for all intents and purposes, on hold awaiting a decision from the DDWCAC as to how to proceed.

Background

The Activity Area is located within the former Mount Alexander Plantation along the western escarpment of Mount Alexander, Harcourt. The proposed activity is the construction of the Harcourt Mountain Bike Park which will consist of up to 16 trails extending along the western slopes of Mount Alexander and the Mount Alexander Regional Park. The trails will extend north and south throughout the Activity Area with a number of ancillary activities including entrance roads, car parking and toilet facilities occurring along the western boundary of the Activity Area.

A review of the surrounding area was undertaken as part of a Desktop Assessment to review the cultural potential and significance of the Activity Area. The geographic region was defined by the geomorphological unit *2.1.4 Hills, valley slopes and plains* on plutonic Palaeozoic rocks, to the east and west. The geographic region is located within the thin valley of the Bendigo Zone and includes a number of major waterways including the Coliban River, Barkers Creek and Myrtle Creek as well as a number of important topographic features such as Mount Alexander.

Within the geographic region, there are 140 previously recorded Aboriginal places, consisting of 175 place components: artefact scatters, Low Density Artefact Distributions (LDAD), scarred trees, earth and stone features. Of these, five Aboriginal places are recorded within the Activity Area:

- Lianyuck – Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7723-0305)
- Harcourt North 2 (VAHR 7724-0302)
- Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander (VAHR 7724-0354)
- Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Northern Low Density Artefact Distribution (VAHR 7724-0357)
- Lianyuk – Mount Alexander – The Oaks Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7724-0361).

All Aboriginal places located within the Activity Area are surface artefact scatters or isolated surface artefacts which have not been tested for subsurface continuations (although one, VAHR 7724-0361 was found to have artefacts embedded in an eroded track, suggesting a subsurface continuation of the site). Materials of quartz, hornfels, basalt and crystal quartz have been identified with the artefacts consisting of a range of angular fragments, flakes and tools.

A number of previous archaeological investigations undertaken across the Harcourt region have involved varying levels of archaeological investigation. Pedestrian survey investigations have identified a range of Aboriginal place types with associated areas of sensitivity likely to contain culturally significant material. Previously identified archaeological materials in the geographic region occurred in a sub-surface context within the top 10 to 30 centimetres of the soil profile. Similar soil profiles would be encountered in the current Activity Area.

Most recently, several CHMPs within the Harcourt area have been limited to Desktop and Standard Assessments due to arguments of significant ground disturbance. It is likely that the current Activity Area may have undergone similar ground disturbing activities, although due to its location along Bakers Creek, there would still remain potential for subsurface cultural material to remain. The land use history of the Activity Area shows that while industries such as granite quarrying and wood plantations have impacted on the current Activity Area, they are likely to have limited impact on the archaeological potential of the Activity Area as a whole.

The DDWCAC have been involved in planning for the Harcourt MBT since late 2015, at which time a team from DDWCAC led by Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) undertook a preliminary cultural heritage investigation of the proposed Activity Area. This investigation included a brief background investigation and a ground survey which surveyed 16 discrete locations across the Activity Area along the proposed trails. The survey led to the recording of three Low Density Artefact Distributions (LDADs), one artefact scatter registrations and 12 preliminary place reports for a rock shelter and scarred trees with the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR). In addition, a general location for a historical place registration – the arrest of Manangubum (1845) was given.

In addition two Aboriginal Historical References located within the Activity Area were inspected:

- 12.4-17 Mount Alexander Ceremonial Site
- 4.1-23 Mount Alexander Camp Ceremonial and Camping Ground.

The preliminary cultural heritage investigation recognised the importance of Mount Alexander and the Activity Area to the Dja Dja Wurrung people both in a pre- and post-contact context, and made the following predictions about the location and types of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be identified within the Activity Area:

- Aboriginal scarred trees may be identified along the northern trails of the MBT, living or dead; however, there is likely to be a higher prevalence of culturally modified trees along the southern trails.
- Areas where granite outcrops occur may be of moderate to high potential to contain caves and rock shelters. Due to the historical quarrying of granite in the area, some such Aboriginal cultural places may have been impacted if not removed.

- Artefact scatters are highly likely to be identified across the Activity Area, quartz being the most commonly identified stone tool material. Hornfels, tachylite, and basalt artefacts may also be found.

Cultural Heritage Management Plan 14624, results to date

The NOI for CHMP 14624 was submitted on 4 October 2016 with an inception meeting held at the offices of the DDWCAC, Bendigo on the 18 October 2016. In attendance were Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage), Rodney Carter (CEO – DDWCAC), Racquel Kerr (Cultural Heritage Program Officer, DDWCAC), John Marshallay (Project Officer – Natural Resources and CHM, DDDWCAC), Amanda Johnson (the Sponsor, DELWP) and Kym Oataway (Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd).

The results of the Desktop Assessment (as described above) was discussed by Kym Oataway with further detail about the initial DDWCAC preliminary investigation from Diana Smith. The importance of the Activity Area to the Dja Dja Wurrung people was discussed by Rodney Carter and acknowledged by all in attendance. The recording of Aboriginal places within the Activity Area was discussed as a number of places initially recorded as preliminary place reports would need to be relocated and officially registered. It was suggested that the entirety of Mount Alexander be recorded as a cultural landscape following the example of the Mount Egbert registration early in 2016, the first large scale cultural landscape registration in Victoria.

The survey methodology was discussed and it was requested that attention be paid to areas of great views (including aspects) and that particular attention be paid to granite outcrops/rock shelters. It was decided that the cultural heritage field representative, Rick Nelson should be involved in the Standard Assessment based on his knowledge of the area and potential for an oral history recording to take place.

The Standard Assessment was completed over three days, 14, 15 and 17 November 2016 led by Kym Oataway (Heritage Advisor, Biosis) and assisted by Zac Spielvogel (Archaeologist, Biosis) and members from the Dja Dja Wurrung, Damien Saunders (Cultural Heritage Field Leader, DDWCAC), Harley Donnolley-Lee (Cultural Heritage Field Representative, DDWCAC) and Rick Nelson (Cultural Heritage Field Representative, DDWCAC).

Due to the landscape of the Activity Area which consists of steep granite outcrops and erosional slopes, high vegetation levels and the remains of quarrying and the pine plantation, it was not possible to undertake a systematic survey of the Activity Area. Instead, an opportunistic survey was completed working in an anti-clockwise direction around the Activity Area, beginning directly north-east of the Oak Forest. All open tracks were surveyed in full, while the remainder of the area was traversed in a zig-zag motion moving across all areas of granite outcropping, open and clear visibility and, around all old growth trees and other vegetation.

Two areas of high archaeological potential were identified, the large granite knoll along the western boundary of the Activity Area, and the granite knoll along the southern boundary of the Activity Area. These two areas were found to contain rock shelters, scarred trees and a number of surface artefacts and are identified on the map provided in Appendix 1.

All preliminary place reports located within the Activity Area (n=9) were relocated and examined leading to the recording of one rock shelter and four scarred trees. The remaining four were examined and found not to meet the level of certainty required to be registered on the VAHR. In addition a further four rock shelters and one scarred tree was recorded as well as 100 surface artefacts identified across the Activity Area. The locations of previously recorded LDADs and artefact scatters were also relocated and examined, however no artefacts matching those in the place records were able to be identified at those places. All stone artefacts identified consisted of quartz, tachylite and basalt materials. From the identification of stone

artefacts located within eroded tracks and track edges, it can be concluded that a subsurface component exists to the cultural heritage found within the Activity Area.

A Standard Assessment results meeting was held at the offices of the DDWCAC, Bendigo on 28 November 2016. In attendance were Kym Oataway (Heritage Advisor, Biosis), Amanda Johnson (the Sponsor, DELWP), Diana Smith (Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, DDWCAC) and Racquel Kerr (Cultural Heritage Program Officer, DDWCAC). During the meeting the methods used and results of the Standard Assessment was presented by Kym Oataway, and a review of photos of potential scarred trees was undertaken so as to ensure that everyone agreed with the preliminary place reports that were to be dismissed from the VAHR. Amanda Johnson gave a review of the current position of the MBT planning and discussed the willingness of DELWP to mark areas as no-go-zones for the construction of the trails to protect cultural heritage.

It was decided that to progress with the cultural heritage investigation, input would be necessary from the DDWCAC Board of Directors to ensure that the construction of the trail would be conducted in a manner that was sympathetic to the cultural heritage values of the area. This submission outlines a proposed approach for completing CHMP 14624 in such a manner.

Moving Forward

Aboriginal Place Recording

Following the project inception meeting, a discussion was had between Kym Oataway (Heritage Advisor, Biosis) and Kelly Clayton (VAHR) as to the appropriate method for recording Mount Alexander and the pine plantation (the Activity Area) as a multi-component cultural landscape. This expansive recording format will allow for an overarching view of how the Dja Dja Wurrung people used, and still have contact with, the landscape. It will also allow the management of the components to be viewed through the lens of the landscape rather than as discrete places.

To date the Heritage Advisor has compiled information for the recording of five rock shelters, five scarred trees and 100 stone artefacts identified across the Activity Area. At least one Aboriginal historical place is still to be recorded. In addition the intangible heritage associated with Mount Alexander requires full recording to add to the cultural landscape. Preliminary documents have been compiled for the recording of these places and are attached in Appendix 2.

It is suggested that a visit to the Activity Area is undertaken with individuals present from DELWP, the DDWCAC and the Heritage Advisor to visit a number of places and record intangible heritage values and any other known oral history.

Completion of the CHMP

As discussed above, the location of stone artefacts within eroded vehicle tracks and track edges suggest that a subsurface component to the cultural heritage of the area does indeed exist. Due to the spread and varied nature of the cultural heritage across the Activity Area, it is the opinion of the Heritage Advisor that undertaking a Complex Assessment is unlikely to provide further detailed information about the nature, extent or significance of the cultural heritage. Alternatively, some or all of the following options might be preferable to the Dja Dja Wurrung to maximise knowledge gained and avoiding harm where practicable:

- CHMP 14624 concludes at the level of a Standard Assessment with consideration given to the known subsurface nature of cultural heritage, particularly artefact scatters across the Activity Area.

- The recording of the Mount Alexander cultural landscape is undertaken and finalised to include the entirety of the Mount Alexander Regional Park and Mount Alexander Pine Plantation.
- The two granite knolls identified with archaeological potential become no-go-zones for the construction of the mountain bike trail.
- Where practicable, cultural heritage components, including all scarred trees and rock shelters are avoided by the final track plans.
- The removal of car parking and other ancillary activities to outside the current, highly sensitive Activity Area to minimize harm to the landscape.
- Management Conditions may be established around research based excavations, in lieu of traditional 'salvage' around the rock shelters, particularly on the southern granite knoll. Research aims on which to base these excavations should be developed with the DDWCAC but could be based around the question, 'What can the excavation of rock shelters on Mount Alexander contribute to the understanding of site formation processes, human occupation and land uses of the Dja Dja Wurrung people on the Victorian landscape?'. To explore this question aims of the excavations may include:
 - To identify internal and external occupation layer.
 - To identify and record oral history which might relate to the use of the shelter, e.g. ceremonial uses of the area, dreaming stories.
 - Can a date/s for occupation of the shelter be ascertained? A number of dating techniques such as radiometric or OSL may be used based on the identification of appropriate soil profiles.
- Management conditions may include the employment of a full time DDWCAC cultural heritage representative during the construction of the mountain bike trail to identify and record all cultural heritage material identified during construction works, particularly in areas which were not visible during the Standard Assessment.

It is the request of this submission that the Board of Directors, Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation consider the information and agree upon an outcome of which they feel respects the cultural heritage of the Activity Area.

Please feel free to call me on 8686 4839 or the number below if you require further information.

I await your response.

Yours sincerely



Kym Oataway
Archaeologist
0400 259 383

Appendix 4 Response from the DDWCAC Board



Dja Dja Wurrung Clans
Aboriginal Corporation

Friday 16 December 2016

Ms Kym Oataway
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Via Email to: KOataway@biosis.com.au

Dear Kym

Re: Cultural Heritage Management Plan 14624 Proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail

Thank you for your letter of 6 December 2016 to Dr Diana Smith for the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation's Board of Directors, outlining the Aboriginal places identified at Mount Alexander to date and setting out ideas and potential conditions moving forward.

As the Corporation's CEO, the Board has delegated responsibilities to myself for cultural heritage management plans (CHMPs) under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 as Amended and operational matters concerning the management of Dja Dja Wurrung cultural heritage. The following points are made by Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation (DDWCAC) in response to your letter, with respect to the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage and the proposed Harcourt Mountain Bike Trail:

- Your suggestion that DELWP, DDWCAC and HA visit a number of places and record intangible values and any other known oral history is worthwhile. Recording of these values should be considered as part of any CHMP assessment in any case where intangible values are known or come to light during the preparation of a plan.
- The CHMP may conclude at completion of the Standard Assessment. It has been demonstrated through the CHMP assessment described in your letter that the activity area retains Aboriginal cultural heritage values, so there would be no further benefit to conducting a range of subsurface testing. Redesign of locations for car parking and ancillary activities is an alternative option. At this point though, if the activity is to be constrained within the planned footprint, there will be the need to conduct a program of Complex Assessment to test these areas.
- DDWCAC agree to your recording of Lianyuk (Mount Alexander) in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register as a cultural landscape as suggested.
- DDWCAC agree that excising the granite knolls from the trails from the CHMP activity area is a good outcome for the management and protection of these features.



Dja Dja Wurrung Clans
Aboriginal Corporation

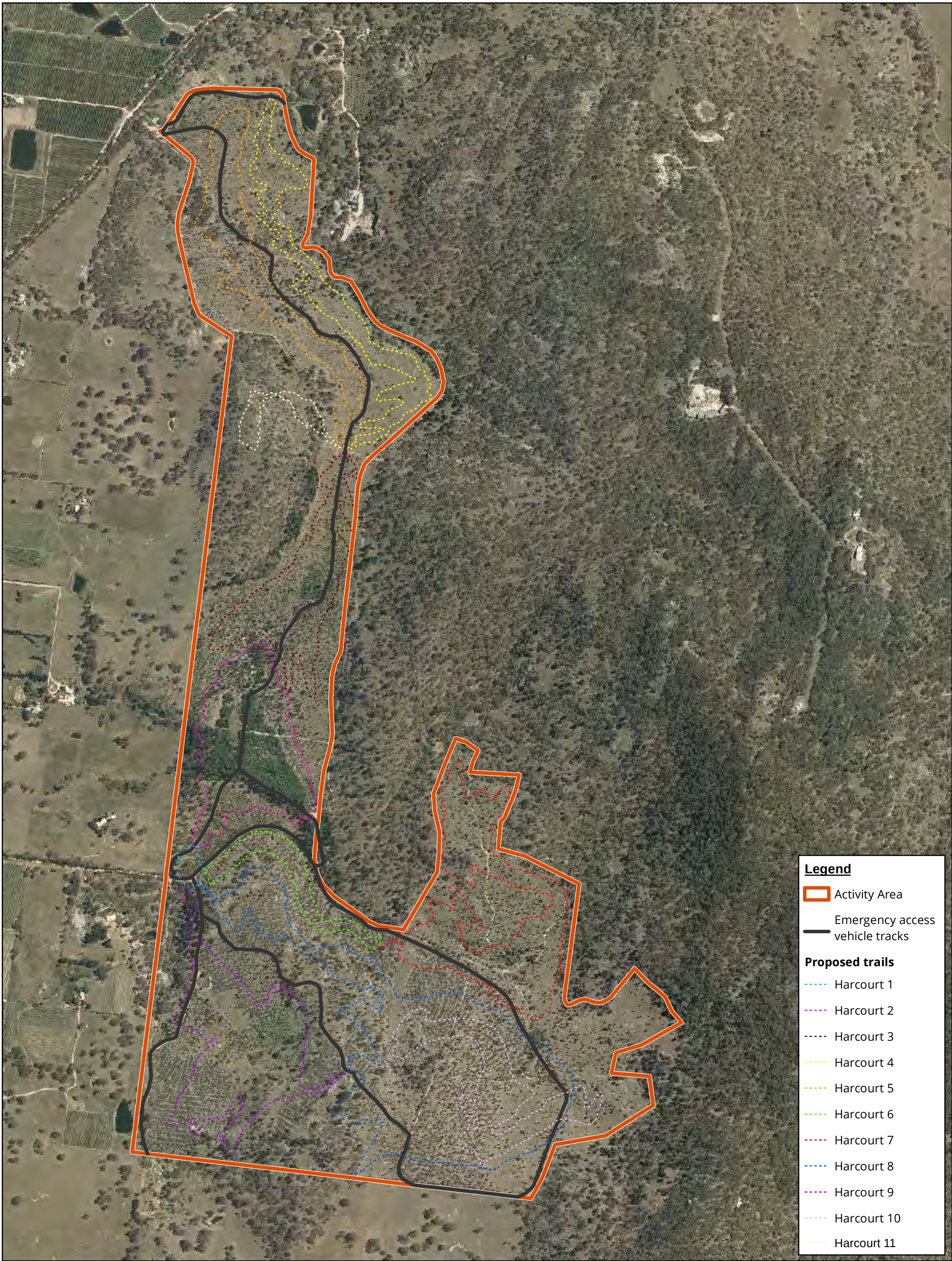
- DDWCAC agree to the avoidance of harm to all Aboriginal scarred trees and rock shelters. As the Heritage Advisor, you may need to consider if the activity will avoid any identified artefact scatters within the activity area.
- Testing the rock shelters may be posed in the CHMP results as valid research questions to address in the future, however, it is preferable that harm to the rock shelters be avoided. Should the Sponsor be interested in funding research to be conducted within the scope of the CHMP implementation, then a detailed proposal would be required for DDWCAC to consider.
- Engaging a Dja Dja Wurrung Cultural Heritage Site Leader or experienced Field Representative would be worthwhile during construction. Given the likelihood for cultural heritage to be present in subsurface contexts, such condition would include having a Heritage Advisor available to carry out recording and reporting requirements.

Please contact Diana Smith, Program Manager – Cultural Heritage, on telephone number (03) 5444 2888 or by email to: rap@djadjawurrung.com.au should you wish to discuss any of the above points.

Yours sincerely

RODNEY CARTER
Chief Executive Officer

Appendix 5 Activity plans



Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Emergency access vehicle tracks

Proposed trails

-  Harcourt 1
-  Harcourt 2
-  Harcourt 3
-  Harcourt 4
-  Harcourt 5
-  Harcourt 6
-  Harcourt 7
-  Harcourt 8
-  Harcourt 9
-  Harcourt 10
-  Harcourt 11

Map 31 Current activity designs for mountain bike tracks and emergency access vehicle tracks

Appendix 6 Glossary

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, p. 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 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.

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, p. 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 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, 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 7 Gazetteer

Table 63 Aboriginal place gazetteer

Aboriginal place	Location	Type	Scientific Significance
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape, VAHR 7723-0324	E 258702 N 5901826	Multi-Component Cultural Landscape	9-High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 1, VAHR 7723-0324-1	E 258835.357 N 5903673.832	Stone Arrangement – Rock Shelter	9-High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 2, VAHR 7723-0324-2	E 258720.1366 N 5902793.7017	Stone Arrangement – Rock Shelter	9-High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 3, VAHR 7723-0324-3	E 258635.8715 N 5902921.3779	Stone Arrangement – Rock Shelter	9-High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 4, VAHR 7723-0324-4	E 258699.3791 N 5900937.5444	Stone Arrangement – Rock Shelter	9-High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Rock Shelter 5, VAHR 7723-0324-5	E 258899.5633 N 5900945.7772	Stone Arrangement – Rock Shelter	9-High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 1, VAHR 7723-0324-6	E 258741.8572 N 5902911.3379	Scarred Tree	5 - High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 2, VAHR 7723-0324-7	E 258767.2264 N 5902962.8881	Scarred Tree	3 - Moderate
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 3, VAHR 7723-0324-8	E 258900.6043 N 5900929.8003	Scarred Tree	5 - High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 4, VAHR 7723-0324-9	E 258905.4283 N 5901258.8367	Scarred Tree	3 - Moderate
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Scarred Tree 5, VAHR 7723-0324-10	E 258902.1474 N 5901234.495	Scarred Tree	5 - High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter, VAHR 7723-0324-12	E 259011.185 N 5902967.738	Artefact Scatter	9 - High

Aboriginal place	Location	Type	Scientific Significance
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Aboriginal Cultural Place, VAHR 7723-0324-11	E 258821 N 5900909	Aboriginal Cultural Place	9 - High
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Southern Low Density Artefact Distribution, VAHR 7723-0305	E 258605 N 5901559	LDAD	6 - Moderate
Lianyuk Quartz Scrapper – Mount Alexander VAHR 7724-0354	E 258909 N 5902993	LDAD	3 - Low
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander Norther Low Density Artefact Distribution VAHR 7724-0357	E 258788 N 5902102	LDAD	6 - Moderate
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395	E 258991.247 N 5903425.889	LDAD	6 - Moderate
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396	E 258801.270 N 5902486.768	LDAD	6 - Moderate
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321	E 258440.431 N 5901501.225	LDAD	6 - Moderate
Lianyuk-Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322	E 259226.271 N 5901122.868	LDAD	6 - Moderate

Appendix 8 Significance assessment criteria

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 64.

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 65 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 65.

Table 64 Scientific significance assessment criteria

Place Contents	Place Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
0 - No cultural material remaining.	0 - Place destroyed.		
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	1 - 3 - Low
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	4 - 6 - Moderate
3 - 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.	3 - 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.	3 - Rare occurrence	7 - 9 - High

Table 65 Scarred tree scientific significance assessment criteria

Place Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
1 - Poorly preserved tree scar	1 - Common occurrence	1 - 2 - Low
2 - Partly preserved tree scar	2 - Occasional occurrence	3 - 4 - Moderate
3 - Well preserved example of a scarred tree	3 - Rare occurrence	5 - 6 - High

Appendix 9 Catalogues

Table 66 Artefacts identified during Standard Assessment Investigation

Previous/Additional VAHR Place Record	Easting	Northing	Raw Material	Primary Form	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Diameter (mm)
7724-0395	258991.248	5903425.89	Quartz	Flake - Complete	18	15	4	21
7724-0395	258994.819	5903434.964	Quartz	Flake - Distal	21	19	6	21
7724-0395	258992.981	5903429.248	Quartz	Flake - Complete	12	19	5	20
7724-0395	258998.633	5903433.14	Quartz	Angular Fragment	12	9	5	15
7724-0395	258998.339	5903431.271	Quartz	Flake - Medial	8	14	3	18
7724-0395	258993.446	5903432.214	Quartz	Flake - Complete	24	14	5	21
7724-0395	258998.702	5903430.683	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	18	20	18	20
7724-0395	258948.163	5903467.085	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	18	17	8	21
7724-0395	258997.491	5903430.228	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	14	6	15	20
7724-0395	258998.294	5903424.164	Quartz	Flake - Complete	18	17	7	20
7724-0395	259001.565	5903425.129	Quartz	Angular Fragment	14	6	4	14
7724-0395	259001.324	5903425.245	Trachyte	Flake - Proximal	13	15	2	15
7724-0395	258991.79	5903436.463	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	7	6	1	8
7724-0395	258994.576	5903432.695	Quartz	Flake - Complete	12	7	2	10
7724-0395	259000.674	5903430.085	Trachyte	Core - Bidirectional	32	36	18	36
7724-0395	259005.808	5903417.443	Trachyte	Flake - Medial	22	13	2	22
7724-0395	258597.779	5903916.522	Quartz	Flake - Complete	7	9	5	15
7724-0395	258597.388	5903915.528	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	12	18	6	20
7724-0395	258577.085	5903925.454	Quartz	Angular Fragment	24	6	8	24
7724-0395	258490.84	5903609.793	Quartz	Flake - Complete	27	17	5	30
7724-0395	258498.63	5903579.825	Quartz	Flake - Complete	14	14	1	20
7724-0395	258510.628	5903536.708	Crystal Quartz	Flake - Distal	15	11	6	18
7724-0395	258725.739	5902955.099	Quartz	Flake - Complete	16	18	4	18

Previous/Additional VAHR Place Record	Easting	Northing	Raw Material	Primary Form	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
7724-0396	258801.27	5902469.768	Quartz	Flake - Complete	19	32	10	32
7724-0396	258774.525	5902144.87	Quartz	Flake - Distal	6	14	4	21
7724-0396	258771.341	5902135.999	Quartz	Angular Fragment	15	9	5	16
7724-0396	258775.102	5902136.827	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	25	20	15	25
7724-0396	258778.783	5902135.703	Quartz	Flake - Complete	11	14	5	14
7724-0396	258779.856	5902137.707	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33	39	14	39
7724-0396	258788.745	5902138.647	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	0	0	0	43
7724-0396	258791.364	5902136.03	Quartz	Flake - Complete	13	23	9	30
7724-0396	258791.741	5902132.935	Quartz	Flake - Complete	32	25	20	34
7724-0396	258792.073	5902134.7	Quartz	Angular Fragment	23	15	6	23
7724-0396	258798.859	5902134.389	Quartz	Flake - Complete	42	31	11	42
7724-0396	258820.913	5902131.68	Quartz	Flake - Complete	24	25	11	24
7724-0396	258820.039	5902131.751	Quartz	Angular Fragment	28	21	11	208
7724-0396	258978.386	5902398.756	Basalt	Flake - Complete	18	23	7	26
7724-0396	258924.326	5902578.712	Basalt	Flake - Complete	26	32	5	32
7724-0396	258854.192	5902510.085	Quartz	Flake - Distal	14	23	4	24
7724-0396	258854.005	5902510.159	Trachyte	Flake - Longitudinal Split	14	11	4	14
7724-0396	258841.981	5902501.131	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	7	11	2	12
7724-0396	258665.418	5902028.867	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	17	5	2	18
7724-0396	258854.432	5901904.164	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	10	22	3	22
7724-0396	258851.005	5901905.11	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	15	18	5	19
7724-0396	258846.427	5901907.42	Quartz	Flake - Complete	12	11	4	13
7724-0396	258847.391	5901907.28	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	23	34	21	41
7724-0396	258842.915	5901908.821	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	11	19	1	19
7724-0396	258843.083	5901914.698	Quartz	Flake - Complete	26	17	3	27
7724-0396	258843.023	5901915.475	Quartz	Flake - Longitudinal Split	13	11	3	18
7724-0396	258842.243	5901914.053	Quartz	Flake - Medial	9	12	7	14

Previous/Additional VAHR Place Record	Easting	Northing	Raw Material	Primary Form	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
7724-0396	258838.669	5901921.743	Quartz	Flake - Complete	16	16	5	21
7724-0396	258838.014	5901921.733	Quartz	Flake - Complete	12	13	2	16
7724-0396	258827.857	5901931.721	Quartz	Flake - Complete	15	10	4	16
7723-0321	258440.432	5901501.255	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	15	11	2	17
7723-0321	259080.446	5901041.138	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	25	18	4	27
7723-0321	259085.512	5901034.392	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	10	8	2	10
7723-0321	259149.312	5900964.879	Quartz	Flake - Distal	24	11	5	26
7723-0321	259164.657	5900957.461	Quartz	Flake - Complete	25	28	11	32
7723-0321	259168.147	5900965.007	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	0	0	0	25
7723-0321	259169.902	5900970.834	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	5	10	2	11
7723-0321	259170.209	5900971.433	Quartz	Angular Fragment	24	11	6	24
7723-0321	259175.325	5900980.696	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	7	6	1	8
7723-0321	259175.763	5900992.074	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	0	0	0	17
7723-0321	259177.988	5900990.404	Quartz	Flake - Complete	8	7	3	7
7723-0321	259178.722	5900991.745	Quartz	Angular Fragment	0	0	0	11
7723-0321	259178.456	5900993.338	Quartz	Angular Fragment	0	0	0	21
7723-0321	259178.521	5900993.691	Quartz	Flake - Complete	8	20	5	20
7723-0321	259178.254	5900996.222	Crystal Quartz	Flake - Complete	17	18	7	20
7723-0321	259178.976	5900997.359	Quartz	Core - Bidirectional	25	14	7	25
7723-0321	259186.898	5901008.831	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	0	0	0	24
7723-0321	259186.538	5901010.247	Quartz	Angular Fragment	0	0	0	18
7723-0321	259188.411	5901011.242	Quartz	Flake - Complete	19	8	3	22
7723-0321	259197.927	5901038.462	Quartz	Flake - Complete	12	10	4	12
7723-0322	259226.271	5901122.868	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	0	0	0	39
7723-0322	259239.386	5901148.362	Quartz	Flake - Complete	3	6	1	6
7723-0322	259240.044	5901151.707	Quartz	Angular Fragment	0	0	0	31
7723-0322	259239.701	5901159.466	Quartz	Flake - Complete	7	11	3	11

Previous/Additional VAHR Place Record	Easting	Northing	Raw Material	Primary Form	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
7723-0322	259240.22	5901160.926	Quartz	Flake - Complete	25	24	7	25
7723-0322	259267.007	5901207.449	Quartz	Angular Fragment	0	0	0	30
7723-0322	259279.729	5901246.169	Quartz	Angular Fragment	0	0	0	32
7723-0322	259279.863	5901245.933	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	0	0	0	23
7723-0322	259281.598	5901250.077	Quartz	Flake - Complete	18	24	9	31
7723-0322	259291.88	5901280.09	Quartz	Flake - Complete	22	10	6	22
7723-0321	258899.241	5901270.687	Quartz	Flake - Complete	22	12	8	25
7723-0321	258949.032	5901218.512	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	22	14	4	24
7723-0321	258958.977	5901202.093	Quartz	Flake - Complete	34	33	11	34
7723-0321	258966.928	5901161.427	Crystal Quartz	Flake - Complete	8	12	5	12
7723-0321	258970.665	5901156.174	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	14	6	1	14
7723-0321	258759.542	5901286.193	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	0	0	0	53
7723-0321	258999.667	5901137.873	Quartz	Flake - Complete	27	40	14	40
7723-0322	259528.711	5901153.104	Trachyte	Core - Unidirectional	0	0	0	33
7723-0322	259531.541	5901148.829	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	0	0	0	58
7723-0322	259537.885	5901121.745	Quartz	Flake - Complete	11	8	3	11
7723-0322	259536.584	5901138.159	Trachyte	Flake - Complete	37	34	10	37
within extent of 7724-0361	259380.549	5901805.517	Quartz	Flake - Distal	7	5	2	8
within extent of 7724-0361	259376.312	5901836.99	Quartz	Flake - Complete	22	17	5	22
within extent of 7724-0361	259337.266	5902040.023	Quartz	Flake - Complete	24	14	12	24

Appendix 10 Artefact Photographs

Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter, VAHR 7723-0324-12 / Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1, VAHR 7724-0395



Photograph 41 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 1



Photograph 42 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 1



Photograph 43 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 2



Photograph 44 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 2



Photograph 45 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 3



Photograph 46 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 3



Photograph 47 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 4



Photograph 48 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 4



Photograph 49 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 5



Photograph 50 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 5



Photograph 51 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 6



Photograph 52 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 6



Photograph 53 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 7



Photograph 54 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 7



Photograph 55 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefacts 8 and 9



Photograph 56 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefacts 8 and 9



Photograph 57 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 11



Photograph 58 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 11



Photograph 59 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 12



Photograph 60 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 12



Photograph 61 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 13



Photograph 62 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 13



Photograph 63 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 14



Photograph 64 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 14



Photograph 65 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 15



Photograph 66 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 15



Photograph 67 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 16



Photograph 68 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 16



Photograph 69 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 17



Photograph 70 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 17



Photograph 71 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 18



Photograph 72 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 18



Photograph 73 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 19



Photograph 74 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 19



Photograph 75 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 20



Photograph 76 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 20



Photograph 77 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 21



Photograph 78 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 21



Photograph 79 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 23



Photograph 80 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 1 VAHR 7724-0395, Artefact 23

Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter, VAHR 7723-0324-12 / Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2, VAHR 7724-0396



Photograph 81 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 2



Photograph 82 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 2



Photograph 83 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 3



Photograph 84 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 3



Photograph 85 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 4



Photograph 86 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 4



Photograph 87 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 5



Photograph 88 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 6



Photograph 89 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 7



Photograph 90 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 7



Photograph 91 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 8



Photograph 92 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 8



Photograph 93 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 9



Photograph 94 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 9



Photograph 95 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 10



Photograph 96 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 10



Photograph 97 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 11



Photograph 98 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 11



Photograph 99 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 12



Photograph 100 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 12



Photograph 101 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 13



Photograph 102 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 13



Photograph 103 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 15



Photograph 104 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 15



Photograph 105 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 16



Photograph 106 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 16



Photograph 107 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefacts 17, 18 and 19



Photograph 108 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefacts 17, 18 and 19



Photograph 109 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 20



Photograph 110 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 20



Photograph 111 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 21



Photograph 112 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 21



Photograph 113 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 22



Photograph 114 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 22



Photograph 115 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 25



Photograph 116 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 25



Photograph 117 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 26



Photograph 118 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 26



Photograph 119 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 27



Photograph 120 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 27



Photograph 121 Lianyük – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 28



Photograph 122 Lianyük – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 28



Photograph 123 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 29



Photograph 124 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 29



Photograph 125 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 30



Photograph 126 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 2 VAHR 7724-0396, Artefact 30

Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter, VAHR 7723-0324-12 / Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3, VAHR 7723-0321



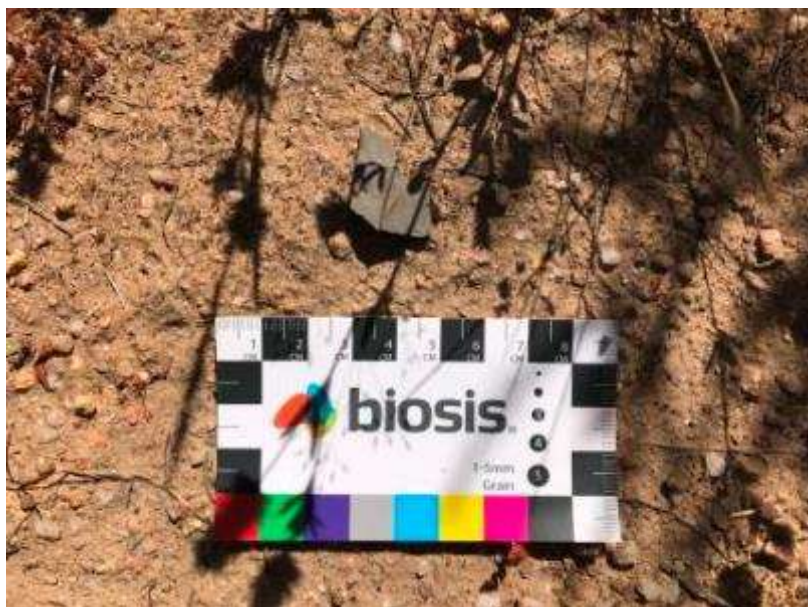
Photograph 127 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 1



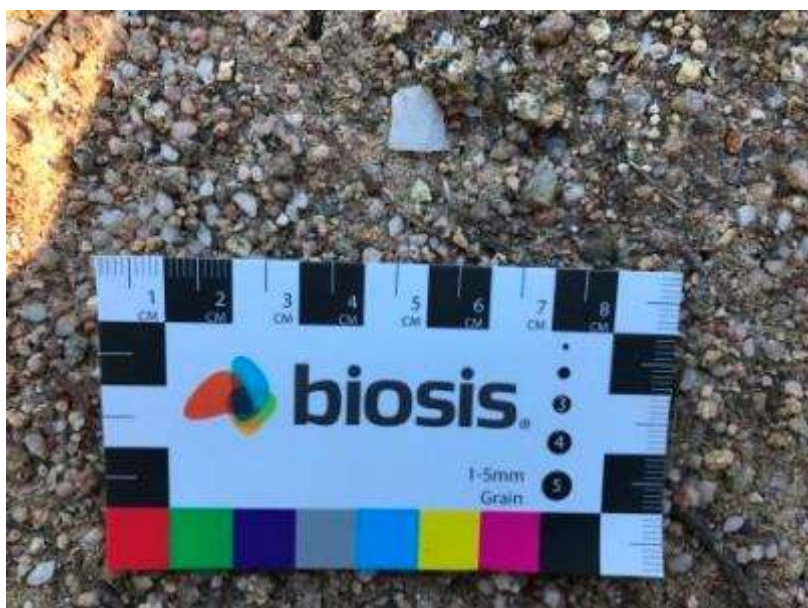
Photograph 128 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 1



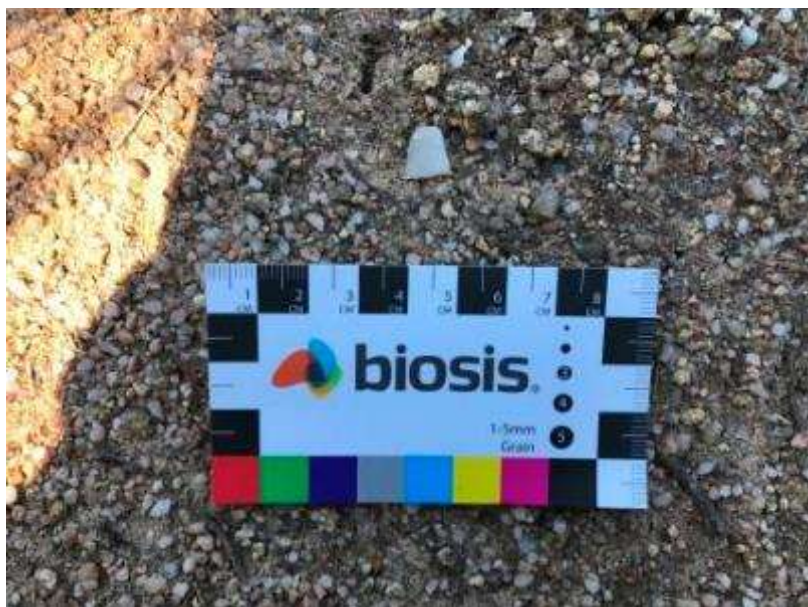
Photograph 129 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 2



Photograph 130 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 2



Photograph 131 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 3



Photograph 132 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 3



Photograph 133 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 4



Photograph 134 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 4



Photograph 135 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 5



Photograph 136 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 5



Photograph 137 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 6



Photograph 138 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 6



Photograph 139 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 7



Photograph 140 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 7



Photograph 141 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 8



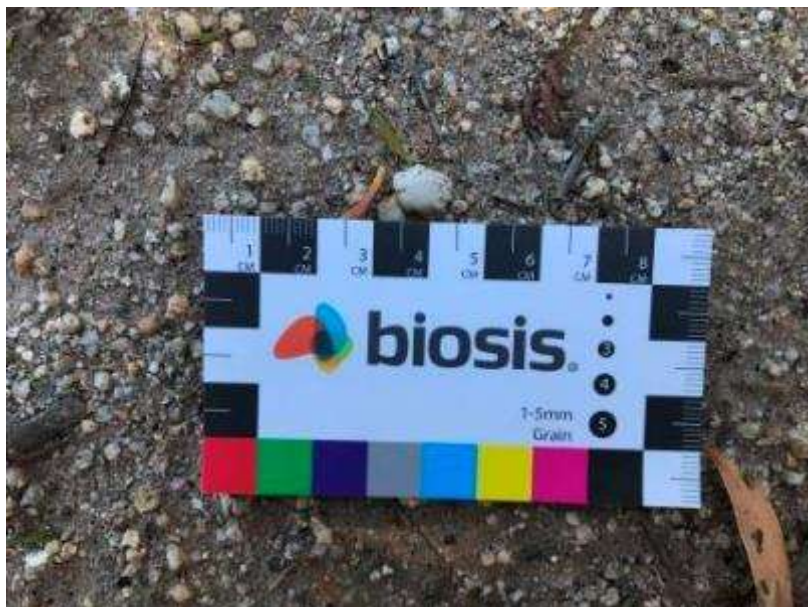
Photograph 142 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 8



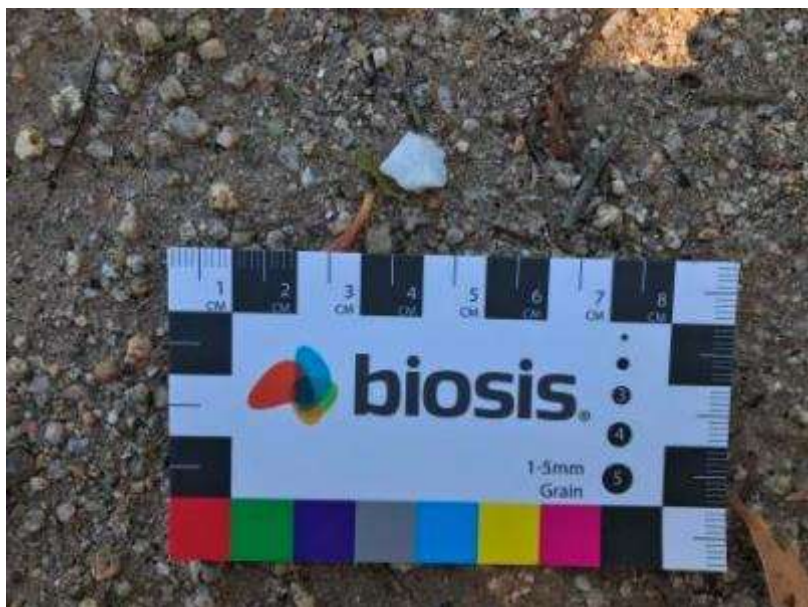
Photograph 143 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 9



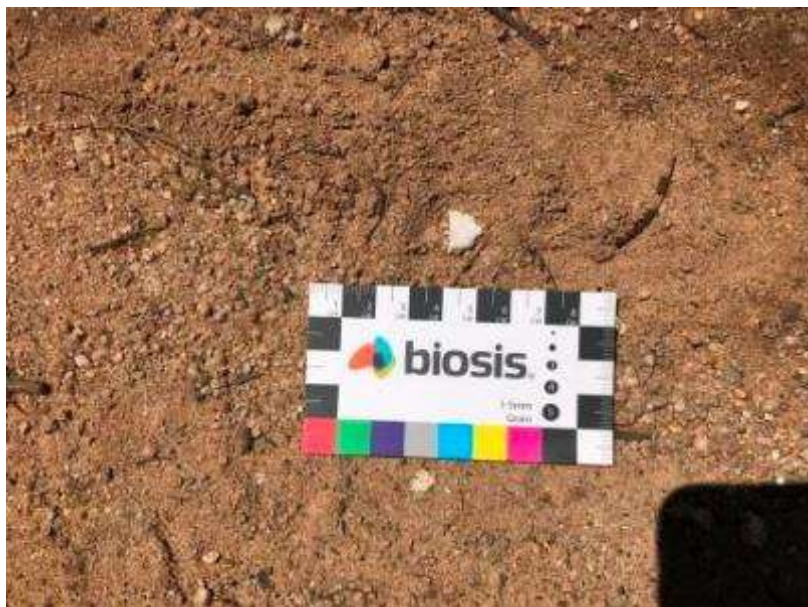
Photograph 144 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 9



Photograph 145 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 10



Photograph 146 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 10



Photograph 147 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 11



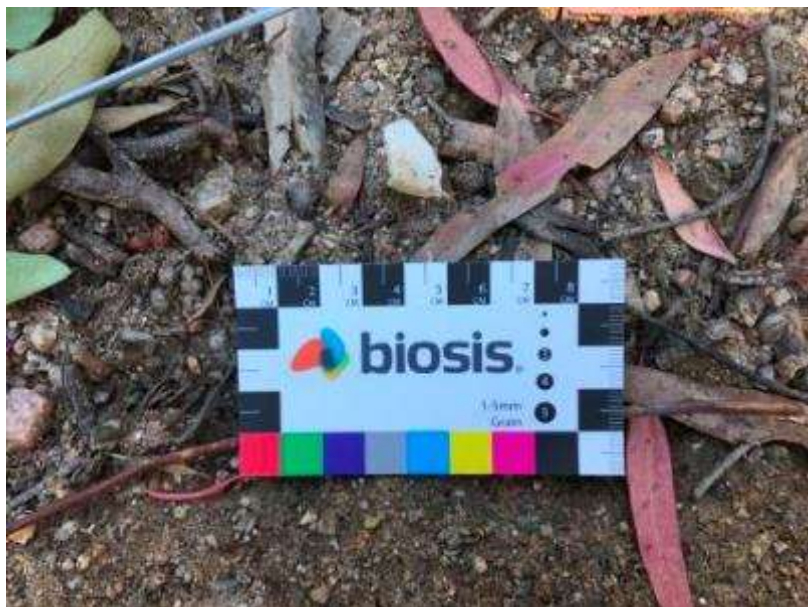
Photograph 148 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 11



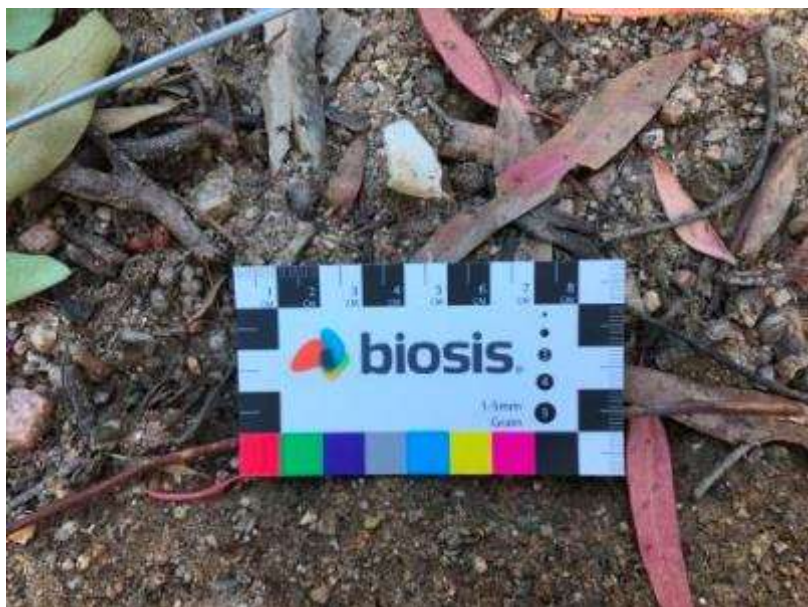
Photograph 149 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 12



Photograph 150 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 12



Photograph 151 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 13



Photograph 152 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 13



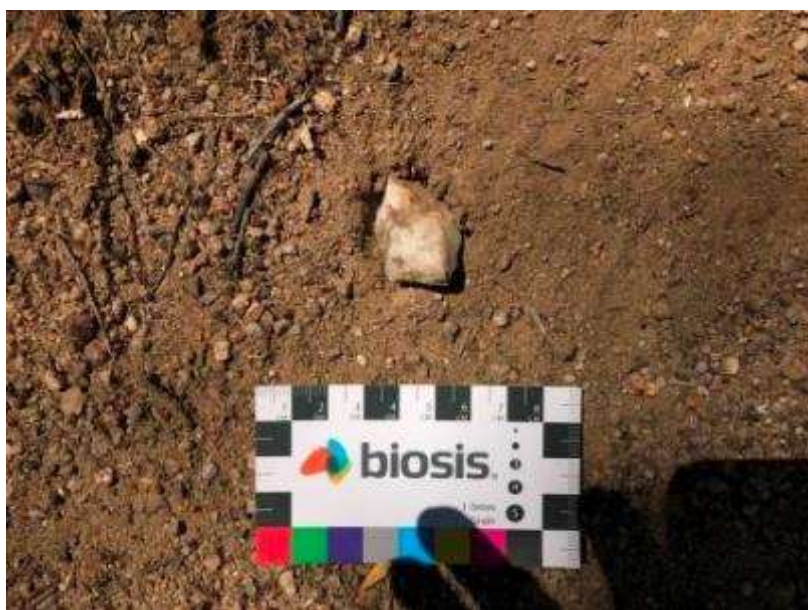
Photograph 153 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 15



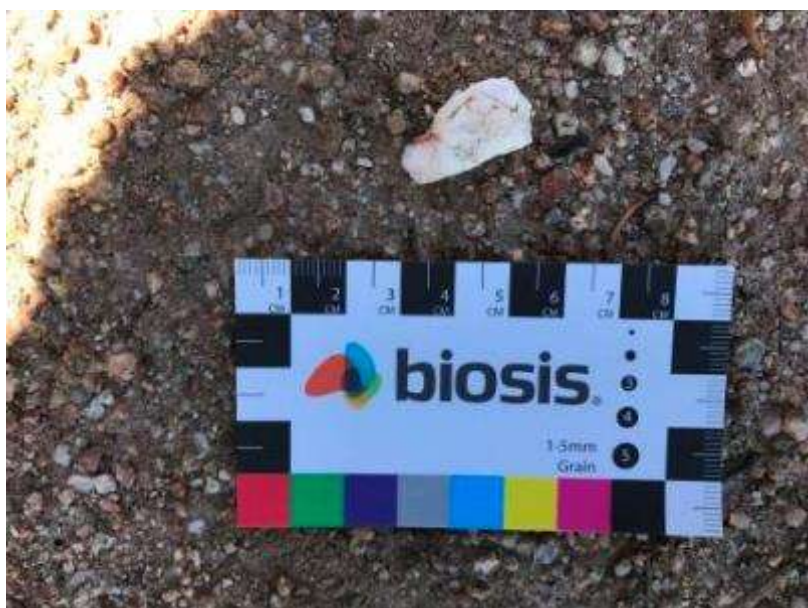
Photograph 154 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 15



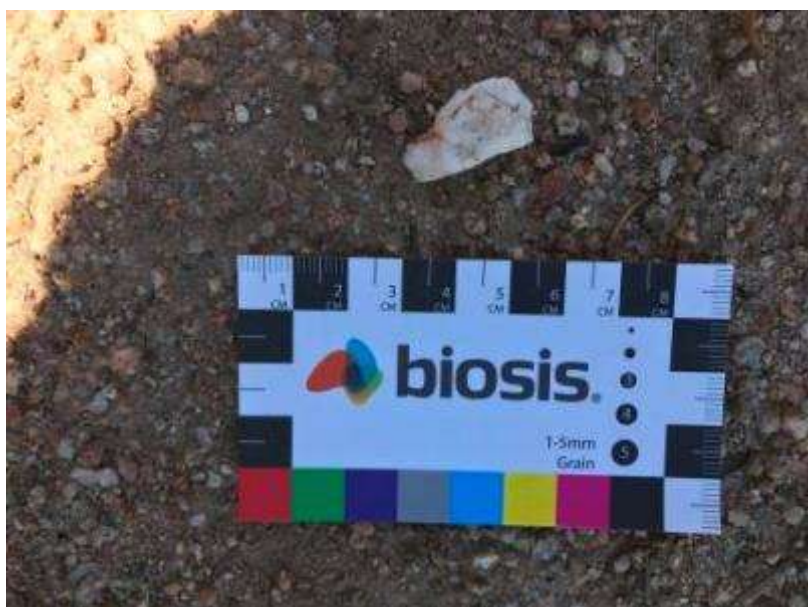
Photograph 155 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 16



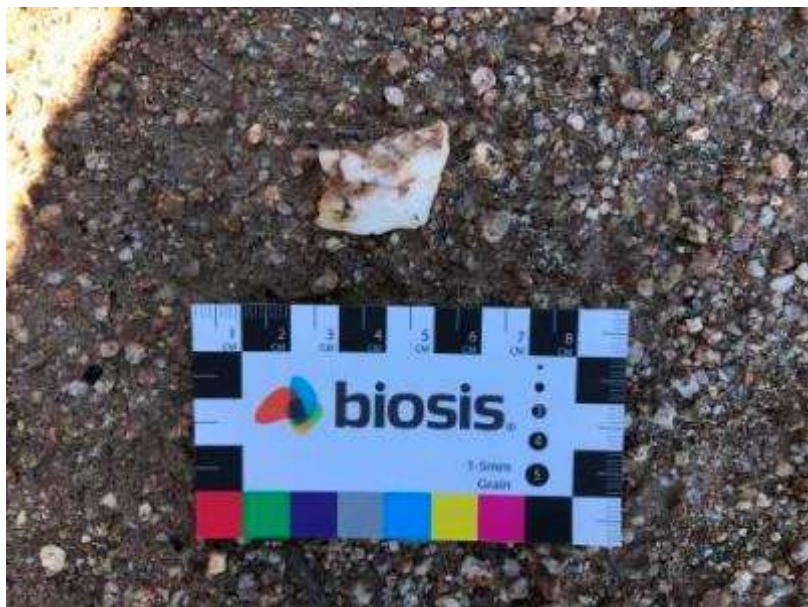
Photograph 156 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 16



Photograph 157 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 18



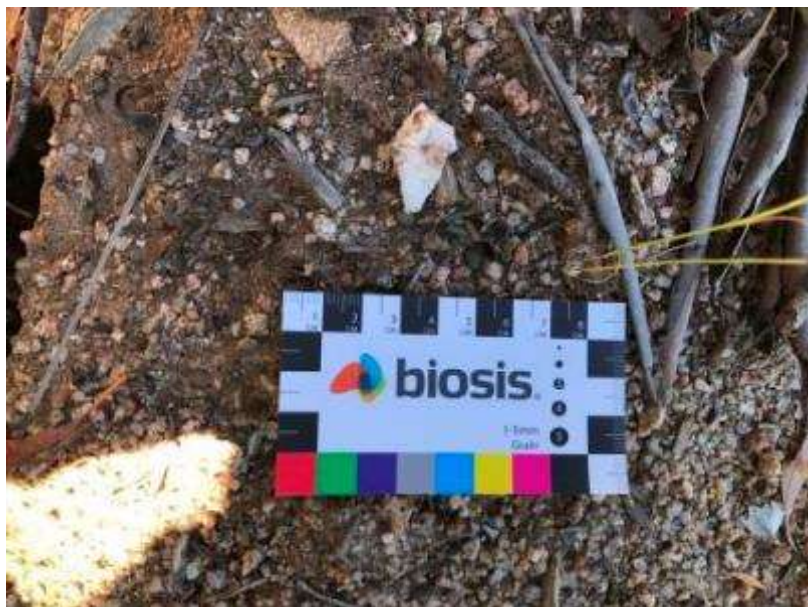
Photograph 158 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 18



Photograph 159 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 19



Photograph 160 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 19



Photograph 161 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 20



Photograph 162 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 20



Photograph 163 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 21



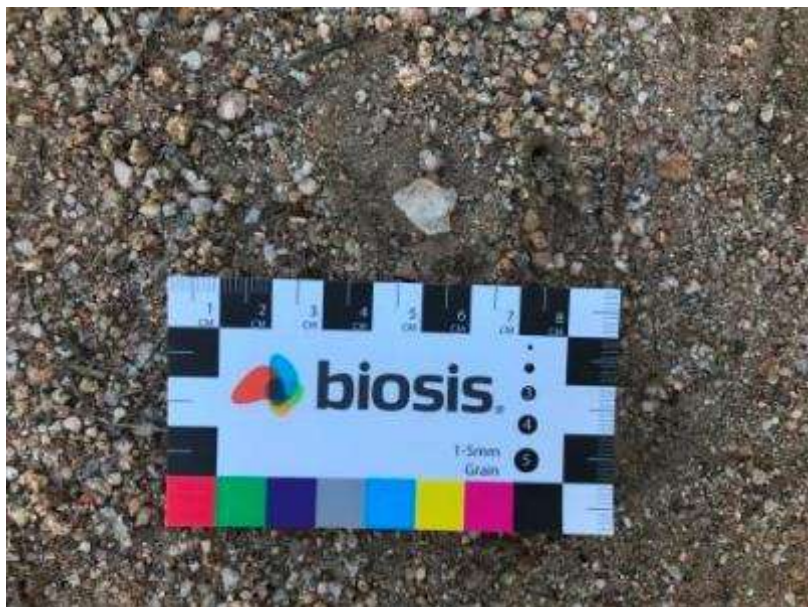
Photograph 164 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 21



Photograph 165 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 22



Photograph 166 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 22



Photograph 167 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 23



Photograph 168 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 23



Photograph 169 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 24



Photograph 170 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 24



Photograph 171 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 25



Photograph 172 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 25



Photograph 173 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 26



Photograph 174 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 26



Photograph 175 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 27



Photograph 176 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 3 VAHR 7723-0321, Artefact 27

Lianyuk – Mount Alexander Cultural Landscape – Artefact Scatter, VAHR 7723-0324-12 / Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4, VAHR 7723-0322



Photograph 177 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 1



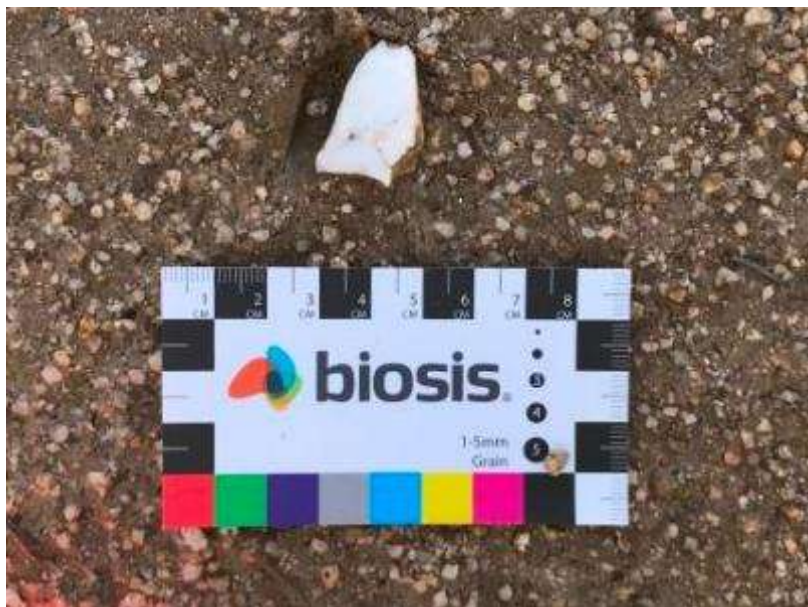
Photograph 178 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 1



Photograph 179 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 2



Photograph 180 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 2



Photograph 181 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 3



Photograph 182 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 3



Photograph 183 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 4



Photograph 184 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 4



Photograph 185 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 6



Photograph 186 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 6



Photograph 187 Lianyük – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefacts 7 and 8



Photograph 188 Lianyük – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefacts 7 and 8



Photograph 189 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 9



Photograph 190 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 9



Photograph 191 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 11



Photograph 192 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 11



Photograph 193 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 12



Photograph 194 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 12



Photograph 195 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 13



Photograph 196 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 13



Photograph 197 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 14



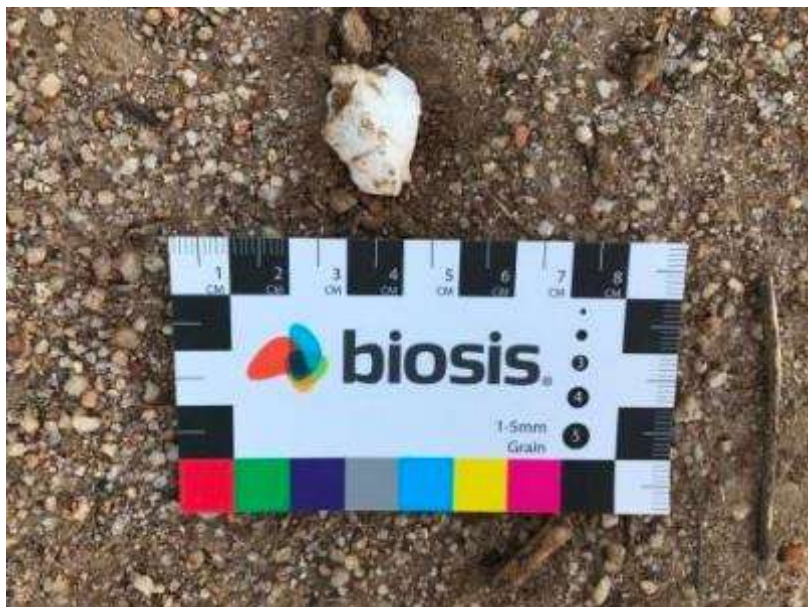
Photograph 198 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 14



Photograph 199 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 15



Photograph 200 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 15



Photograph 201 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 16



Photograph 202 Lianyuk – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 16



Photograph 203 Lianyük – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 17



Photograph 204 Lianyük – Mount Alexander LDAD 4 VAHR 7723-0322, Artefact 17

Appendix 11 Compliance checklist

Table 67 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?			
Has the archaeological surface collection been completed?			
Has the archaeological subsurface salvage been completed?			
Has the archaeological research collection been completed?			
Has the intangible heritage recording been undertaken?			
Has a Compliance Inspection been undertaken at the commencement of the activity construction works; and may be undertaken with the cultural heritage induction and onsite pre-implementation meeting?			
Has a Compliance Inspection been undertaken at the estimated mid-point or a significant phase of the activity construction works?			
Has a Compliance Inspection been undertaken upon completion of the activity construction works?			
Have the artefacts recovered during the management condition compliance works been repatriated to the RAP?			
<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?			

Compliance Review Checklist		Yes	No
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?		