

Editorial note

The papers included here were presented at the fifth Victorian Archaeology Colloquium held at La Trobe University on 5 February 2016. As in previous years, we would like to thank all of the participants whose attendance testifies to the importance of this fixture within the local archaeological calendar. The Colloquium remains an important opportunity for consultants, academics, managers and Aboriginal community groups to share their common interests in the archaeology and heritage of Victoria.

The fifth volume of *Excavations, Surveys and Heritage Management in Victoria* includes a variety of papers that span Victoria's Aboriginal and European past. Stone artefacts are a ubiquitous component of the Victorian archaeological record, and this is reflected by the number of papers investigating these activity traces, including two studies of unusually large stone artefact assemblages associated with Kororoit Creek (Burrow et al.) and Carrum Swamp (Filihia et al.), an investigation of how tachylite was used and distributed on Dja Dja Wurrung Country in central Victoria (Smith and Kerr) and research into how historical stone-tool collecting has impacted the integrity of stone artefact assemblages in Victoria (Lever).

Faunal remains also play an important role in our understanding of the past, and an investigation into what people mistake for human skeletal remains (Garvey et al.) will no doubt prove useful for future investigations of skeletal material in the field and laboratory.

Projects undertaken by Aboriginal Victoria and Heritage Victoria reveal insights into how government agencies are investigating trends in fieldwork and the identification of Aboriginal places in Metropolitan Melbourne (Thomas), using photogrammetry to record Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Hume region

(Almeida and Lovett) and employing public archaeology to engage the broader community with Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage (Smith et al.).

The remaining papers discuss the important contributions that cemeteries (Wilson), cesspits (Holzheimer) and the archaeomagnetic properties of nineteenth century bricks (Lise-Pronovost et al.) can make in reconstructions of our post-European history.

We are especially grateful to presenters who were able to prepare more developed papers for publication. Other presenters allowed slides abstracted from their PowerPoint presentations to be included with their abstracts in this volume. These demonstrate the range of work being carried out in Victoria, and we hope that many of these will also form the basis for more complete studies in the future. All papers were refereed, and we would like to thank those who assisted with this task. Caroline Spry and Elizabeth Foley managed this process and the sub-editing of this volume. Layout, as in other years, was undertaken by David Frankel.

As with the previous volumes, the illustrations are all in black and white, although many would be clearer in their original colour. Anyone interested in having copies of these should contact the individual authors.

The 2016 Colloquium was generously supported our sponsors, Australian Cultural Heritage Management (ACHM), Andrew Long + Associates, Biosis, Green Heritage Compliance & Research, Extent, Heritage Insight and Ochre Imprints, as well as our supporters GML Heritage and the Department of Archaeology and History at La Trobe University.

The editors and authors acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land and heritage discussed in this book, and pay their respects to their Elders, past and present.