MARSDEN PARK INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT

Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

Final Report
May 2009

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Document Information

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Executive Summary

The Department of Planning (formerly Growth Centres Commission) has started Precinct Planning for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct (MPIP) in the North West Growth Centre. In accordance with the Growth Centres structure plan, the precinct is being considered mostly for employment uses. Environmental and urban landform assessments are being undertaken to inform the rezoning of the land as well as the development layout of the precinct. Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) was engaged to carry out an Aboriginal heritage study for the MPIP Precinct Planning. The assessment followed the principles of the Growth Centres Commission Precinct assessment method and Protocol for Aboriginal Stakeholder involvement.

The assessment has been undertaken in consultation and with participation of the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for the Precinct: Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council, Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments and Darug Land Observations. Stakeholders have provided input into the rezoning, precinct planning and recommendations for the management and mitigation of Aboriginal heritage in relation to the future development of the Precinct.

A total of 64 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are situated within MPIP. This includes one cultural site of exceptional significance (the Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant area) and 63 Aboriginal archaeological sites (artefact scatters and isolated artefacts). 42 of these archaeological sites were identified during the recent field investigations. The remaining 21 sites were previously identified sites recorded on AHIMS (excluding duplicated site records).

The distribution of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites indicates a concentration of archaeological activity at 12 distinct landforms. The Aboriginal heritage significance of the 12 landforms is higher than other landforms and areas within MPIP. Of the 12 landforms (i.e. concentrations of sites), two were ranked as demonstrating high significance, and ten as moderate significance. 32 recorded sites were located outside of the 12 Aboriginal heritage significant landforms. These 32 sites were assessed as having some (low) significance. The concentrations of (31) sites associated with the 12 landforms were ranked with higher significance than the remaining 32 recorded sites based on discussions with Aboriginal stakeholders and due to the larger sites being a more intact and better representation of the distribution of archaeological material across MPIP.

In addition to the recorded Aboriginal sites within MPIP, the field survey identified four areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD). These were areas with no or extremely limited surface visibility and exposure that were assessed as demonstrating potential for subsurface archaeological deposits due to: their relatively stable soil profiles, relative elevation, moderate slope, proximity to water and proximity to known archaeological sites. These PADs were assessed as demonstrating moderate or higher archaeological potential.

The results of the assessment and Aboriginal stakeholder consultation has informed the development of an Indicative Layout Plan for the Precinct. Aboriginal heritage is distributed across the Precinct. Where possible, sites have been incorporated into proposed conservation areas, riparian corridors or recreation areas. In particular, the cultural site ranked through the Precinct assessment process as being of exceptional significance (the Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant) has been retained within the Precinct Plan. The retention of sites within conservation areas, riparian corridors and recreation areas effectively ensures they are not directly impacted by the ILP development footprint. However, the long term conservation of these sites should be ensured from future direct or indirect impacts as a result of the development of the Precinct, including conservation activities within these areas (e.g. within riparian corridors). A number of identified sites and PADs will be impacted according to the Draft ILP. All sites are important to the Aboriginal stakeholders and are regulated under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

A management strategy or mitigation action has been developed for each of the identified Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential within the Precinct. A summary of these recommendations include:

- **Continued consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.** Where section 90 consent and/or section 87 permit is required, the process established by the DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants would need to be implemented. Any future works or activities within conservation areas, riparian corridors should be undertaken in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders. Opportunities for interpretation and local Aboriginal community involvement in revegetation and improvement works in conservation areas and riparian corridors should be considered.

- **Conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage where no impacts occur.** The location of Aboriginal sites within areas being retained by the Draft ILP (Conservation Areas, Riparian Corridors

and Recreation Areas) should be identified in a conservation management plan to ensure the sites are not inadvertently damaged as a result of construction works or future land uses.

- **Section 90 consent** under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* will be required for all impacted archaeological sites. Section 90 consent should only cover that part of the site that will be impacted. Consent should be obtained prior to any works which will affect these sites. Continued consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders would be required.

- **Section 87 permit for test/salvage excavation prior to development impact.** Test/salvage excavation of Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential is warranted for some of the recorded archaeological sites and PADs (based on significance rankings) which will be impacted by future development. A section 87 permit under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be obtained for these sites and PADs and further archaeological works undertaken prior to development impact. Continued consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders would be required.

- **Consider opportunities for the recognition and interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage and educational opportunities.** The cultural significance of the precinct (and immediate surrounds – Native Institute, Colebee area) and the conservation outcome of the Draft ILP presents an opportunity for the recognition and interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage as well as to generate educational opportunities targeting the wider community. Further consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders and knowledge holders would be required.

- **Notify DECC of amendments to AHIMS.** A number of Aboriginal sites currently registered on AHIMS as being situated within the MPIP boundary are actually located outside the Precinct. In addition, a number of sites within the Precinct have duplicate AHIMS numbers. DECC should be notified of the coordinates errors/inconsistencies.

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1 Introduction

The Department of Planning (formerly Growth Centres Commission) has started Precinct Planning for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct (MPIP) in the North West Growth Centre. The general location of the precinct is shown in Figure 1. The precinct boundary is generally located to the south of South Street and west of Richmond Road, surrounding Hollinsworth Road, at Marsden Park, as well as incorporating some smaller land parcels to the east of Richmond Road and west of South Street (see Figure 2).

According to the Growth Centres structure plan, the precinct is being considered mostly for employment uses. The precinct has the potential to create the largest employment area within the North West Growth Centre. Environmental and urban landform assessments are being undertaken to inform the rezoning of the land as well as the development layout of the precinct. Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) was engaged to carry out an Aboriginal heritage study for the MPIP Precinct Planning.

1.1 Assessment Process

The assessment followed the principles of the Growth Centres Commission Precinct assessment method and Protocol for Aboriginal Stakeholder involvement. Step 1 of this process was to gather and analyse existing documentation and identify gaps in the information which would then be investigated further in Step 2 of the process.

Sources of known information regarding the MPIP and immediate surrounds were identified during Step 1 of the assessment process. This included an understanding of the geology, soils and landform of the area, ethno-historical and historical information and the known archaeological context. The results of the background information gathering were presented in a Step 1 report.

Following review and comment on the Step 1 report by Aboriginal stakeholders, Step 2 of the project commenced. Step 2 included the field survey, identification of Aboriginal sites across the MPIP study area and discussions on the Aboriginal heritage significance of the precinct and preliminary recommendations. The results of the survey and mapping of identified Aboriginal heritage sites and places were presented in a Step 2 report. This allowed for further Aboriginal stakeholder review and input during the development of the sensitivity mapping and land use and management recommendations which were presented in a Step 3 report. The Step 3 report was forwarded to Aboriginal stakeholders for review and comment to contribute to the development of the land use options and final management recommendations.

The results of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, as presented in the various steps of the assessment process, have been considered by the Master Planner in the development of an Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) for the Precinct. The ILP has been issued for assessment in relation to its impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. A final draft report incorporating the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct – Indicative Layout Plan – dated 2 February 2009 and the results of an evaluation of the ILP in relation to Aboriginal heritage was forwarded to the Aboriginal stakeholders for final review and input into the Indicative Layout Plan and recommendations for management and mitigation of the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Precinct. Additional comments provided have been incorporated into this final document as well as an evaluation of the amended Draft ILP issued by the Master planner.

Figure 1. Study area location

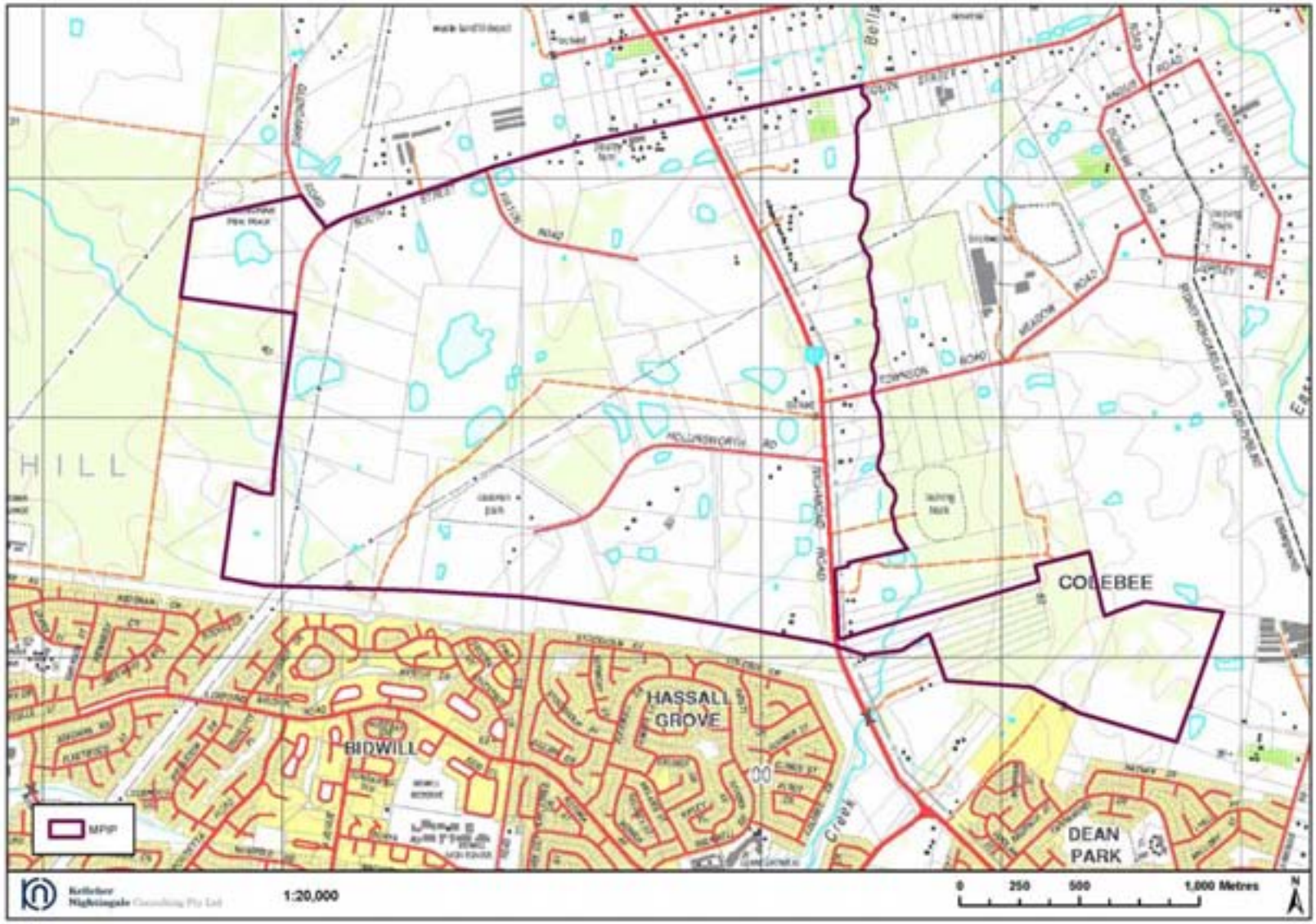

Figure 2. Precinct boundary

2 Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

2.1 Stakeholder Identification and Consultation

The assessment has been undertaken in consultation and with participation of the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for the MPIP:

- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC);
- Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC);
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC);
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA); and
- Darug Land Observations (DLO).

Stakeholders were identified by the Growth Centres Commission, both in the Protocol and through an advertisement process. A copy of the advertisement and the locations in which it appeared is attached as Appendix A.

Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders was essential for identifying the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, values, constraints and opportunities of the Precinct. The aim of consultation was to ensure all registered stakeholders have an opportunity to find out about the proposed future development of MPIP and provide input into the rezoning, precinct planning and management of Aboriginal heritage.

Stakeholders have provided input into all steps of the assessment process. Stakeholders were contacted at the outset of the project to discuss the proposed future development of the Precinct, the assessment process and their participation in the assessment including providing information, undertaking site walkovers and reviewing and commenting on the various step reports. In addition to discussions throughout the assessment, each step report was provided for review and input prior to proceeding onto the next step of the process. Representatives of each group were involved in the site walkovers and identification of Aboriginal cultural and archaeological sites within the MPIP. Written comments received to date on the various steps in the assessment process are outlined in section 2.2 below and attached in full in Appendix B.

Continued consultation with stakeholders and their participation in the assessment of the Indicative Layout Plan for the Precinct was undertaken to ensure Aboriginal cultural heritage continues to be considered in the development of the final development layout plan for the Precinct. The Indicative Layout Plan and a copy of the Final Draft Report were provided to each of the Aboriginal Stakeholders for review and comment. Additional comments and recommendations made by Aboriginal Stakeholders have been integrated into this Final Report and attached in full (Appendix B).

2.2 Aboriginal Stakeholder Comments

The Aboriginal stakeholder groups have provided verbal and written comments throughout the Aboriginal heritage assessment process. Some of the key issues identified through the consultation process include:

- all identified Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential are significant to the Aboriginal stakeholder groups and should be conserved wherever possible;
- those properties within the precinct for which access was not provided will require a survey and assessment prior to any development of these blocks;
- test and salvage excavation should take place before there is any development impact to the identified Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential within MPIP;
- the area of the Colebee and Sylvanus Williams land grants are of very high significance to the Darug community and must be conserved; and
- there is ongoing consultation and involvement of the Aboriginal stakeholder groups throughout the detailed MPIP planning process.

Written and verbal comments have been made throughout the various steps of the assessment process. Written comments were received from DLALC, DCAC, DACHA and DTAC during Steps 1 to 3. Following Aboriginal stakeholder review of the final draft report additional comments were submitted by DLALC, DCAC and DACHA. Comments and recommendations made during the assessment are outlined below and all letters submitted attached in full in Appendix B.

DLALC stated that Aboriginal cultural material and areas of potential subsurface deposits were identified across the study area. DLALC recommended that further investigations of those identified sites and areas of high potential need to be investigated through a test and salvage excavation program before any

development impacts occur. DLALC also recommended that for those properties not able to be surveyed at the time of the study as access was not provided (on the eastern side of Richmond Road) will require a survey and assessment prior to any development of these blocks and that the final report should include a figure showing which properties were not able to be accessed and therefore not surveyed (Steve Randall, pers. comm. 26/2/09).

Following review of the Final Draft Report and the draft ILP (dated 2 February 2009) DLALC submitted an additional letter stating it supported the recommendations made. The Land Council also requested that all Aboriginal cultural material (e.g. stone artefacts) recovered from the Precinct be placed in the care and control of the Australian Museum following analysis.

DTAC stated that the identified Aboriginal sites within MPIP have a very high spiritual connection with the Darug Elders. DTAC would like to be involved in any further fieldwork associated with further investigation of these sites. They also recommended that signage should be erected throughout the area acknowledging the Darug as the custodians of the land and the significance of the area to the Darug people. DTAC stated it supported all recommendations within the MPIP Aboriginal heritage assessment.

DCAC stated that the area is of exceptional significance to the Darug people for a number of reasons. The Colebee land grant and the Native Institution site have strong links to the families of many of the Darug people. The Darug Elders talk about living near the area and visiting when they were younger to learn from the Elders who lived there. DCAC affirmed that there is an ongoing connection to the area that has been recorded since first contact with the British. Archaeological investigations at Plumpton have also demonstrated the importance of the area prior to contact.

DCAC would like to see the Colebee land grant and the Native Institute site conserved. DCAC also recommended that the area along Bells Creek should not be impacted as this is a known area of Darug burials. DCAC supported the recommendations of the MPIP Aboriginal heritage assessment and also recommended a plain English report of the assessment be compiled for distribution to local schools and libraries as a resource on the Darug history and archaeology of the area.

Following review of the Final Draft Report and the draft ILP (dated 2 February 2009) DCAC submitted an additional letter reaffirming the exceptional significance of this area to the Darug people and confirmation that they are pleased the significance of the area has been incorporated into the report. The exceptional significance of the area was described by Leanne Watson in her letter dated 18 March 2009 as including the land grant which was given forever to her family, as direct descendants of the original Colby land grant recipients. This land was also considered to be an intact and undisturbed area of Darug land, which should be retained as such, and is associated with Plumpton Ridge which is a landform which should also be conserved and protected. The continued connection of the Darug people to this area is evident from before European settlement to the number of Darug people who still reside in the area. In addition, the documented events in this area and the cultural heritage materials found during the survey of the Precinct are evidence of the continued use of this area over many thousands of years. It was also written that the “elders talk of the old people in this area speaking fluent Darug and teaching the children traditional ways away from white people” (DCAC letter dated 18 March 2009). As such it was recommended that the area needs to be protected for the future generations. DCAC supported the recommendations of the Final Draft Report and the Indicative Layout Plan (dated 2 February 2009) for the Precinct.

DACHA supported the recommendations of the MPIP Aboriginal heritage assessment and would like continued consultation regarding anything to do with identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values in MPIP. DACHA recommended all identified Aboriginal heritage sites within MPIP be conserved where possible, but noted that the conservation of the site of the Colebee land grant is of prime importance to the Darug people and should be declared an Aboriginal place of special significance. DACHA supported any applications for section 87 and section 90 permits to DECC that are required for any identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within MPIP that may be impacted by the proposed development, and would like to be involved in any fieldwork associated with further investigation of these sites.

Following review of the Final Draft Report and the draft ILP (dated 2 February 2009) DACHA submitted an additional letter stating it supported the recommendations and the conservation and protection of the cultural site of the Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant, which was reaffirmed as a site of exceptional cultural significance. The conservation of sites that would not be impacted by development according to the Draft ILP of 2 February 2009 (MPIP 13, MPIP 21, MPIP 25 and MPIP 28) was supported. It was recommended that section 87 permits be sought to further investigate other impacted sites and DACHA requested ongoing involvement in any future fieldwork and consultation as the development plans for the Precinct are finalised.

The cultural values of the area and Aboriginal sites recorded within the Precinct as well as the recommendations to be considered in relation to the future development of the Precinct are more appropriately expressed by each stakeholder group and as such the letters attached in Appendix B should be referenced.

3 Environmental Background

3.1 Geology, Soils and Landform

3.1.1 Geology

The MPIP study area is located on the Cumberland Plain, a large low-lying and gently undulating landform in the Sydney Basin. The Sydney Basin is a large geological feature that stretches from Batemans Bay to Newcastle and west to Lithgow. The formation of the basin began between 300 to 250 million years ago when river deltas gradually replaced the ocean that had extended as far west as Lithgow (Pickett and Alder 1997). The oldest, Permian layers of the Sydney Basin consist of marine, alluvial and deltaic deposits, that include shales and mudstone overlain by Coal Measures. By the Triassic period the basin consisted of a large coastal plain, with deposits from this period divided into three main groups, the Narrabeen Group, Hawkesbury Sandstone and the Wianamatta Group (Clark and Jones 1991, Pickett and Alder 1997).

During the Triassic period, the eastern side of the basin sank faster under the weight of the deposited sediment than the west. This means that the Sydney Basin is thicker beneath the Cumberland Plain than further to the west beneath the Blue Mountains and has more remaining evidence of late Triassic deposition. Also, sediment continued to be deposited across sections of the Cumberland Plain during the Tertiary periods while the surrounding Triassic layers began to erode.

The geology of the MPIP study area consists largely of Bringelly shale, a geological unit formed during the late Triassic period (see Figure 3). Bringelly Shale is part of the Wianamatta Group and consists of shale, carbonaceous claystone, claystone, laminate, fine to medium-grained lithic sandstone, rare coal and tuff (Clark and Jones 1991). There are two separate Tertiary deposits within the MPIP study area, the St Marys Formation and the slightly younger Londonderry Clay. The St Marys formation is located along the crest of Plumpton Ridge, and consists of laterized sand and clay with ferricrete bands and includes silcrete (Clark and Jones 1991).

Towards the centre of the western portion of the MPIP, between Hollinsworth Road, Fulton Road and South Street there is a volcanic intrusion, or diatreme, formed up to 200 million years ago during the early Jurassic period. This diatreme is one of a number of documented Jurassic volcanic intrusions across the Sydney Basin (Clark and Jones 1991). These diatremes typically consist of volcanic breccia, varying amounts of sedimentary breccia, and basalt. There is potential for various different types of lithic material to be brought to the surface by the volcanic intrusion. The diatreme within the MPIP has been heavily disturbed by quarrying and landfill activities. The quarry operations targeted the volcanic breccia and surrounding Triassic clay/shale for construction activities (Ganian 1998). No specific reference has been made in the previous archaeological investigations within the MPIP to the possibility of the diatreme being a source of silcrete for Aboriginal stone artefact manufacture (Brayshaw and Haglund 1997, Comber 2008). Brayshaw and Haglund (1998:12) did note that they observed occasional pieces of potentially naturally fractured silcrete. This points to the possibility of naturally occurring silcrete in the vicinity of the diatreme.

A well documented source of silcrete was along Plumpton Ridge, the ridge-line in the eastern portion of the Precinct (Clark and Jones 1991, JMcD CHM 2006). The upper slopes and crest of the ridge are underlain by the St Marys formation, a Tertiary unit that was predominantly alluvial in origin (Clark and Jones 1991). The larger inclusions within the formation, including large silcrete boulders, were likely to have been locally derived colluvial material that was washed into the alluvial deposit (Jones and Clark 1991: 31). Recent archaeological excavation on the eastern slopes of Plumpton Ridge and western margin of Eastern Creek has shown that silcrete was quarried from Plumpton Ridge by Aboriginal people (JMcD CHM 2006).

3.1.2 Soils and Landform

There were two main drainage systems within the MPIP, across the eastern half of the Precinct the drainage lines flow east and north-east towards Bells Creek. Across the western half of the Precinct the drainage lines flow north and north-west towards South Creek. The lower areas along Bells Creek and the lower undulating western half of the Precinct consist of the fluvial, water deposited soil landscapes Berkshire Park and South Creek (Hazelton, Bannerman and Tille 1989).

The higher areas were focussed on a north-south axis through the centre and the eastern portion of the Precinct. These higher areas consist of ridge lines with local high-points and associated spur lines with generally gentle to moderate slopes. The north-south ridge line through the eastern portion of the Precinct, Plumpton Ridge, is the dominant landform in the local area. Plumpton Ridge forms a commanding viewpoint of Bells Creek to the west and Eastern Creek to the east. These higher areas consist of the residual soil landscape Blacktown (Hazelton, Bannerman and Tille 1989).

3.2 Archaeological Implications

The geology and local hydrology of the Precinct have important implications for the area's Aboriginal archaeology. The Precinct consisted of undulating high-points and ridge-lines, with access to water at Bells Creek and ephemeral water resources across the area. Plumpton Ridge, in the eastern portion of the Precinct, was an important feature that provided access to silcrete raw material, as well as water and riparian zone subsistence resources from nearby Eastern and Bells Creeks.

The silcrete source at Plumpton Ridge was a very important resource, with recent excavations demonstrating exploitation of the silcrete for stone tool manufacture and extensive activity across the eastern side of Plumpton Ridge, discussed further in Section 4 (JMcD CHM 2006). The volcanic diatreme within the western section of the Precinct was a unique geological feature in the area that may have yielded differing lithic materials, some of which may have been suitable for tool manufacture.

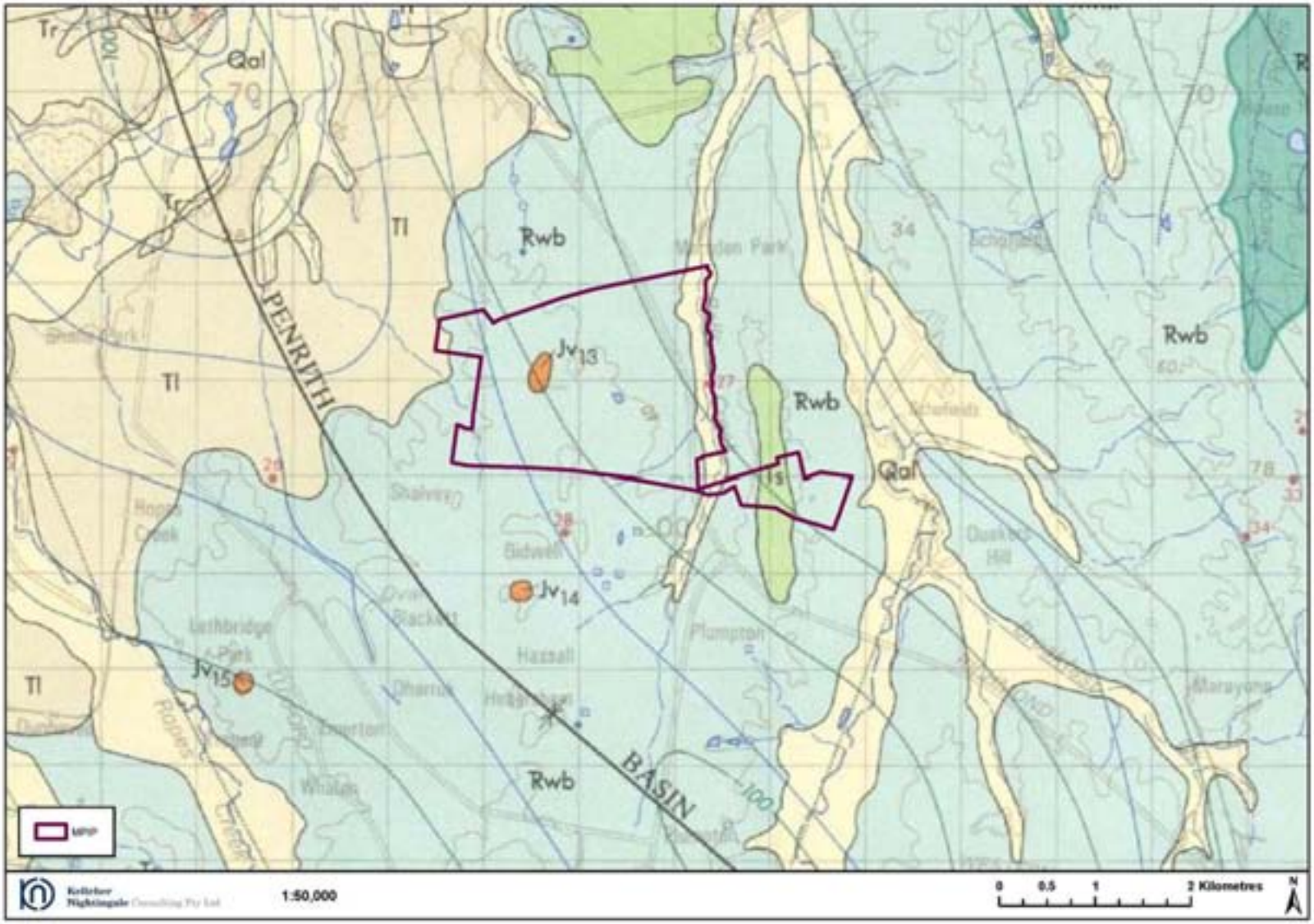

Figure 3. Geology within the Precinct (Clark and Jones 1991)

Rwb = Bringelly Shale, Ts = St Marys Formation, Tl = Londonderry Clay, Jv = Jurassic Volcanic (Diatreme)

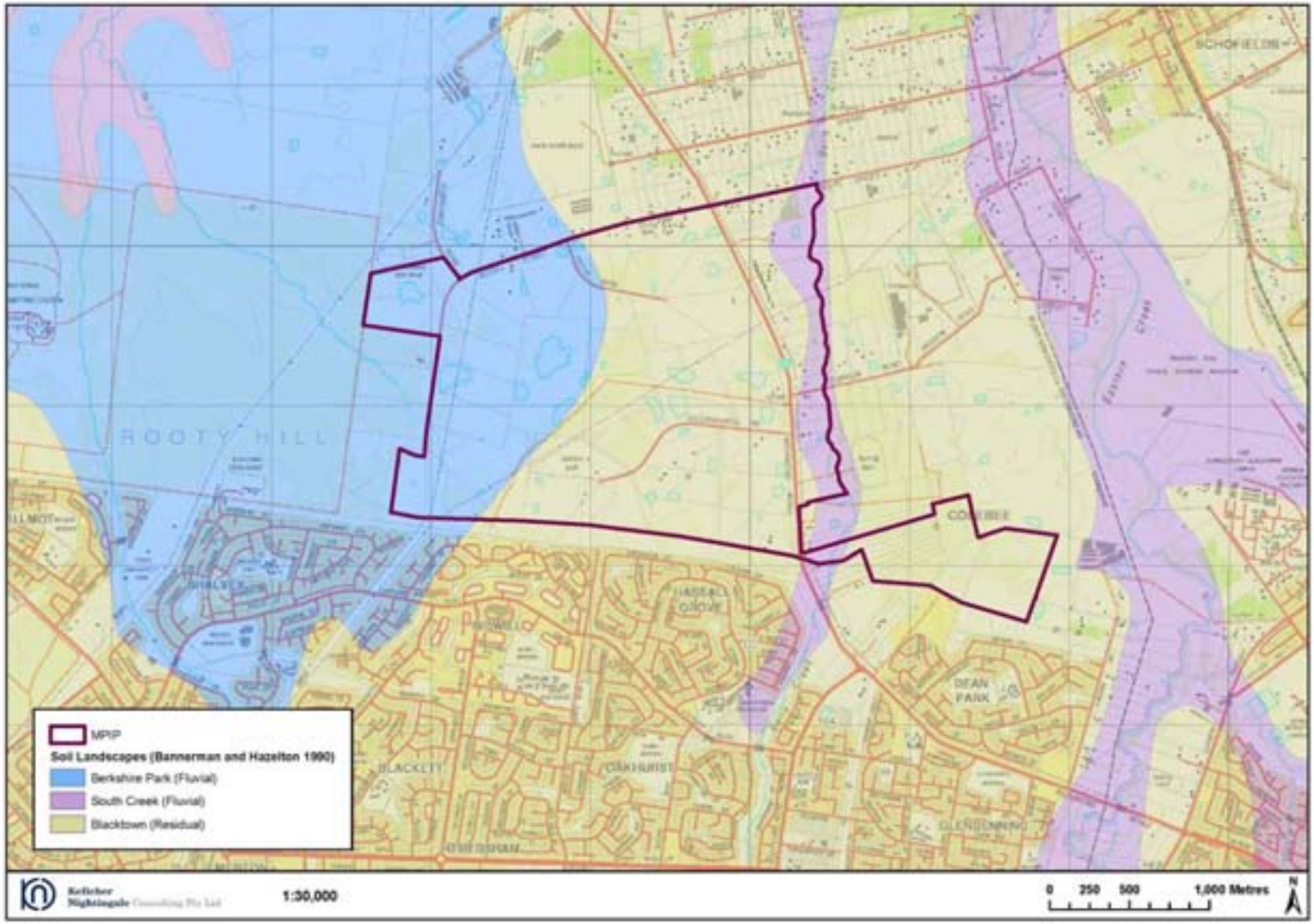

Figure 4. Soil landscapes within the Precinct (Hazelton *et al* 1990)

4 Ethno-historical and Historical Background

The interaction between the early British settlers and the local Aboriginal people varied between friendly and inquisitive to outright hostility. The official British policy was to gather information about the local inhabitants of the Sydney region, including scientific information, and what role they could play in the colony (Attenbrow 2002:13). The reality of the situation was the colony's expansion and establishment of farmland subsumed the traditional areas used to gather and hunt subsistence needs (Attenbrow 2002, Brook and Kohen 1991).

These early interactions and the resultant policies established by Governor Macquarie in the early part of the 19th Century have a very important association with the MPIP study area. This included the first land grant in Australian history to an Aboriginal person, and the establishment of a Native Institution for Aboriginal and Maori children (Brook and Kohen 1991). This section discusses some of the early history of the British colony and the events that lead to the significant connection that the traditional people of the Cumberland Plain, the Darug, have with the Marsden Park area.

After their arrival in Sydney Cove in 1788, the British set about exploring the surrounding area. In the first three years of settlement this included visits to Broken Bay, Botany Bay, Rose Hill (Parramatta), Prospect Hill, and overland to the Nepean, Hawkesbury and Georges Rivers – essentially across most of the Cumberland Plain. During these explorations some of the British Officers, including Governor Phillip and Captain Watkin Tench, made a number of written observations regarding the local Aboriginal people that they met and travelled with (Attenbrow 2002:13).

These observations describe a number of named groups of Aboriginal people associated with particular areas of land around Port Jackson (Attenbrow 2002:22). These groups were described as 'tribes' in many of these observations, when in fact they were more likely small territorial clans or local clans consisting of extended family groups, forming larger land-using bands linked through marriage and communal participation in subsistence gathering activities (Attenrbow 2002:22, Brooks and Kohen 1991:2). The British also noted a difference between the subsistence activities and dialect of the Aboriginal people along the coast compared with those further inland on the Cumberland Plain. Captain Tench observed when two Aboriginal man from the coast conversed with an Aboriginal man further inland 'they conversed on a par and understood each other perfectly, yet they spoke different dialects of the same language; many of the most common and necessary words used in life bearing no similitude, and others being slightly different' (Tench 1793:122).

None of the British observations from the late 18th and early 19th Century make reference to any name for the different dialects or wider language groups that they noted (Attenrbow 2002:33). It was only in the late 19th Century that the name Darug (also referred to as Daruk, Dharuk, Dharook, and Dharug) was used to refer to the language of the traditional inhabitants of the Cumberland Plain (Attenbrow 2002:33, Brook and Kohen 1991:2). In the early 20th Century, anthropologist/linguist R H Matthews noted that 'The Dharuk speaking people adjoined the Thurrawal on the north, extending along the coast to the Hawkesbury River, and inland to what are now Windsor, Penrith, Campbelltown, and intervening towns' (Matthews 1901:155 [Attenrbow 2002: 32]).

As well as differences in the dialect spoken between the coastal inhabitants and those further inland, the British also observed differences in subsistence activities. Brookes and Kohen (1991:3) noted that 'the Dharug people were apparently divided into two distinct sub-tribes: those along the coast, who lived on fish; those inland, who were frequently referred to as the 'woods tribes''. Captain Tench recorded differences in the food eaten and methods used to acquire these resources between the inhabitants of the coast and those to the west of Rose Hill (Parramatta). On one occasion Tench observed a method of climbing trees for animals that involved cutting notches in the trunk and using these as toe-holds to climb the tree (Tench 1793:82). The ease with which the individual carried out this activity impressed the British and, Tench noted, also the two Aboriginal men from the coast who 'allowed that he was a capital performer, against whom they dared not to enter the lists; for as they subsist chiefly by fishing they are less expert at climbing on the coast than those who daily practice it' (Tench 1793:82).

Kohen (1986:77) explains that the Aboriginals who lived between Parramatta and the Blue Mountains were not as dependant on fish and shellfish as groups closer to the coast, but relied on small animals and plant foods in addition to seasonally available freshwater mullet and eels. Tench (1793:230) observed that 'they depend but little on fish, as the river yields only millets, and that their principal support is derived from small animals which they kill, and some roots (a species of wild yam chiefly) which they dig out of the earth'. These wild yams were found in considerable quantities along the banks of the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers. Berries, Banksia flowers and wild honey were also recorded as foods of the local inhabitants (Collins 1798 [Kohen 1985:9]). A particularly important plant food was the Burrawong (*Macrozamia communis*), which provided a nutritious nut that was pounded and soaked in running water to leach out toxins before the flour-like extract was made into small cakes and baked over a fire (Kohen 1993:8).

Small animals provided the protein component of the Aboriginal diet on the Cumberland Plain, with hunting comprising a major economic role of the men. Along the river, traps and snares were set for bandicoots and wallabies, while decoys for snaring birds were also a commonly employed technique, 'these are formed of underwood and reeds, long and narrow, shaped like a mound raised over a grave, with a small aperture at one end for the admission of the prey' (Tench 1793 [Kohen 1985:9]). Possums and gliders were particularly common in the open woodland across the Cumberland Plain, and probably formed the main sources of animal food. These were hunted in a number of ways, including smoking out the animal by lighting a fire in the base of a hollow tree, burning large tracts of land and gathering the stranded animals, as well as cutting toe-holds in trees mentioned above (Kohen 1993:10; Tench 1793:82).

4.1 Black Town Native Institution

In the early 19th century Governor Macquarie established a Native Institution on the western side of Richmond Road, immediately south of the MPIP study area. The Native Institution was a residential school for Aboriginal children and Reserve which operated between 1823 and 1829. In addition to the schoolhouse/residence, kitchen and stables, the Reserve had both a garden and a stockyard with 22 head of cattle. Water was gathered from Bell's Creek, (then called Gidley Chain of Ponds) which bisected the area, the only supply for all fresh water needs. The site of the Blacktown Native Institution is a registered contact/mission site (AHIMS # 45-5-0398, refer to archaeological context section below) and is a site of Aboriginal significance.

An archaeological investigation of the Native Institution was undertaken by Bickford (1981). Archaeological evidence of both traditional Aboriginal and contact period sites has been recorded on the Reserve. Some stone flakes were found on the south eastern side of Bell's Creek during a previous field inspection in 1981 by a National Parks and Wildlife Service Central Region Archaeologist. Evidence of an Aboriginal contact site on the fringe settlement on the north west side of the creek included stone artefacts (flakes and cores), earthenware pottery sherds (dated to the mid-19th century) and convict brick. Bickford claimed this site was consistent with historical records that indicated the adult family of the Aboriginal children were living nearby the schoolhouse (Bickford 1981:15). A scarred tree has also been recorded on the north western side of Bell's Creek. Bickford indicated that it was possible the bark had been removed from the tree, leaving an oval shaped scar, by Aboriginal people either during or subsequent to the use of the Native Institution, or possibly by Europeans as a survey mark (Bickford 1981:15). The Blacktown Native Institution site is archaeologically, historically and socially significant.

4.2 Colebee Land Grant

Tension between the British settlers on farm allotments and the local Aboriginal people increased during periods of drought, when conflict arose because traditional hunting and gathering areas were subsumed by the expansion of farmland. Many officials, including Governor Macquarie, often recognised that these issues were started by the settlers, but with the colony on a tentative footing, especially during periods of drought, he was more inclined to protect the interests of the farmers.

Violence escalated between settlers and the local Aboriginal people during a drought through the years 1814 – 1816 (Brook and Kohen 1993). Each case of violence reported from farms dotted around the Sydney region at Bringelly, Appin, along the Nepean and the Hawkesbury Rivers was similar, in that the local Aboriginal people had gone to their traditional food gathering areas, and when they found their usual resources gone, they used the resources that had replaced them, namely crops such as corn, and animals including sheep and cattle. The settlers, seeing this as theft, often shot the Aborigines. In retaliation, a number of settlers were also killed.

In response to the violence between the settlers and the local Aboriginal people across the Sydney region, in April 1816 Governor Macquarie ordered a punitive expedition to capture or kill those Aborigines involved in the skirmishes with settlers (Brook and Kohen 1993: 23). Three groups of soldiers were sent from Sydney to Cowpastures, the Airds and Appin district and to Parramatta, Windsor, the Grose and the banks of the Nepean respectively (Brook and Kohen 1993: 23). Several Aboriginal guides took part in the punitive expeditions, including Colebee and Nurragingy, both Darug people. Brook and Kohen (1993: 34) note that of the three punitive expedition parties sent out, the two with Aboriginal guides did not make any significant contact with Aboriginal groups, whereas the one party without Aboriginal guides did, leading to the suggestion that the Aboriginal guides were 'cunningly and successfully shielding their "wild" compatriots'.

For their assistance in the punitive expeditions, Governor Macquarie jointly granted Colebee and Nurragingy 30 acres of land in 1816. The grant was registered in 1819 with only Colebee's name (Brook and Kohen 1993: 38). The actual location of the grant within the District of Bathurst was selected by Colebee and Nurragingy, Brook and Kohen (1993: 44-45) suggesting that they chose this location based on its proximity to Plumpton Ridge and its importance to the South Creek tribe. Colebee did not stay long on the grant, instead becoming a constable at Windsor in 1822, before marrying an Aboriginal girl called Kitty from the Black Town

Native Institution, and settling with her on a small farm in the area (Brook and Kohen 1993: 51). Nurragingy spent more time on the 30 acre land grant, growing various crops and practising animal husbandry.

With the passing of Colebee and Nurragingy, and by 1843 the land was claimed by two of Nurragingy's sons, as well as Colebee's younger sister, Maria Lock (Brook and Kohen 1993: 257). Maria had been placed into the care of the Parramatta Native Institution in 1815, then in 1824 married a convict originally from Norfolk, England, called Robert Lock. As the original land grant referred only to Colebee, the land was passed on to Maria. The Lock's and their ten children lived on the 30 acre grant, at some time also acquiring the 30 acre grant to the south that had originally been granted to Sylvanus Williams, before being bought by the Black Town Native Institution in 1822 (Brook and Kohen 1993: 255-256). Maria Lock passed away in 1878, at the age of 84 years, outlived by nine of her children. After her passing, the land was divided between her nine children, the nine lots still visible on contemporary cadastre information (Brook and Kohen 1993: 258).

5 Archaeological Context

5.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

A search of the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was conducted on 5th August 2008 to identify any registered (known) Aboriginal sites within or adjacent to the study area, as well as to determine the type and distribution of recorded sites in the area. The AHIMS database search was conducted within the following coordinates (AMG):

296000E to 302000E
6264000N to 6270000N
Number of sites within AHIMS database: 138

The type and distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites within these coordinates are shown in Figure 5. The frequencies of site types within the AHIMS database search area are shown in Table 1 below. It should be noted that eight sites (all artefact sites) have duplicated entries within the AHIMS database. As such, there are really 130 sites within the search area. These sites occur within the MPIP boundary and are discussed in section 5.2 below.

Table 1. Frequency of site types from DECC AHIMS database search

Site Type	Frequency	(%)
AFT (artefact)	113	82
PAD (potential archaeological deposit)	15	11
AFT, STQ (artefact, stone quarry)	7	5
ACD (historic place, not an Aboriginal site)	1	1
ARG (Aboriginal resource and gathering)	1	1
TRE (Scarred Tree)	1	1

5.2 Previous Investigations in the Area

5.2.1 Investigations in the study area

There were a total of 33 Aboriginal sites listed on the AHIMS register within the MPIP. Many of these were recorded during the two previous archaeological investigations that have been conducted within the MPIP. These include an assessment for the proposed landfill operation at the quarry at Marsden Park (Brayshaw and Haglund 1997) and a recent survey for the proposed Marsden Park zone substation (Comber 2008).

Thirteen Aboriginal sites were recorded during an archaeological survey at the quarry and landfill depot (Brayshaw and Haglund 1997). The sites, recorded as MP1 to MP13 (AHIMS # 45-5-2029 to 45-5-2041), comprised a total of 72 artefacts, predominantly of silcrete (92%) with a few pieces of quartz, chert and quartzite. A few non-artefactual pieces of silcrete were also observed across the area. Much of the study area was considered to have been disturbed by the operations of the existing quarry. As such, the scientific (archaeological) significance of the artefact scatter sites was assessed as being low. In addition, no areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) were identified as no undisturbed locations appeared to be within the study area. Artefact densities were generally low and despite the degree of disturbance across the area, the results were taken to represent a low density background scatter of artefacts (Brayshaw and Haglund 1997: 12). As a result, no further archaeological works were considered warranted for the landfill operation.

Comber (2008) conducted a survey of a 9 ha property in the north of the MPIP for the proposed Marsden Park Zone Substation. The study area was located in the upper reaches of the South Creek catchment, with gently sloping terrain largely cleared of vegetation. The survey identified eight previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites, consisting of four isolated finds and four open artefact scatters. It was identified that based on the proposed location of the proposed substation within the study area, five of the identified sites would be impacted. The report recommended that salvage excavation with a section 90 consent from DECC would be required for those sites that would be impacted.

The eight sites recorded by Comber (2008) have been registered on AHIMS. However, it is apparent that these sites have been recorded in duplicate on the AHIMS register. This means that of the 138 recorded sites identified in the AHIMS search conducted by KNC (see Table 1 and Figure 5), eight of these are duplicates. It is recommended that this be followed up with DECC to remove the duplicate entries from the register.

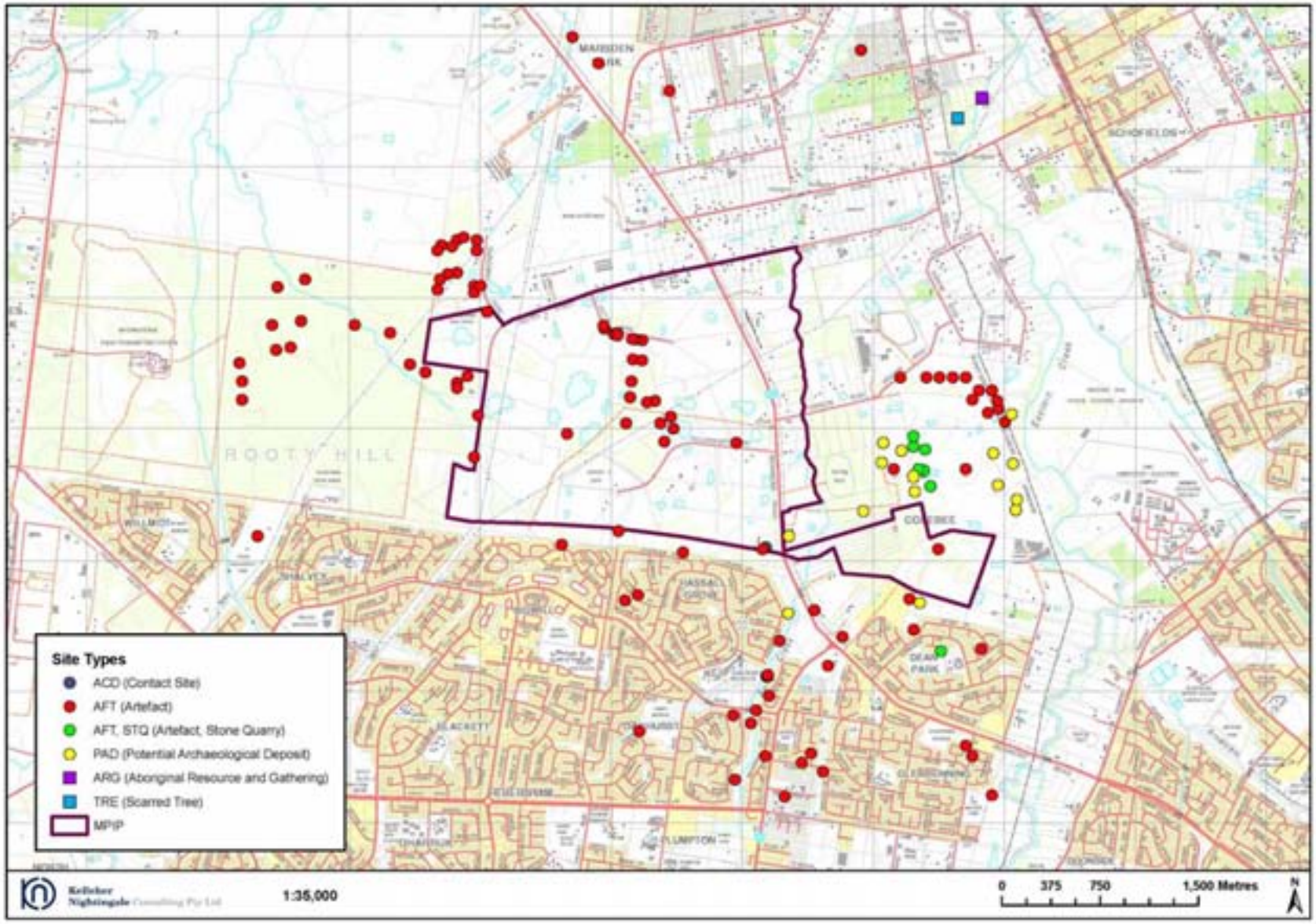

Figure 5. Previously recorded Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the Precinct

5.2.2 Investigations bordering the study area

A number of Aboriginal sites have also been recorded to the east, west and south of MPIP. East of the study area is the location of a silcrete source (reflected by the Artefact/stone quarry sites on Figure 5) at Colebee (Plumpton Ridge). A substantial amount of archaeological investigation has been undertaken at Plumpton Ridge, including recent archaeological investigations and salvage excavation for the Medallist Development (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2006, 2003). Historical archaeological investigations related to the Colebee and Nurragingy land grant have also been recently undertaken (ERM 2003 and subsequent excavation report).

A number of artefact scatter sites border the MPIP boundary in the west and north west. These were recorded during two archaeological surveys, one by Kelton (Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd) in 1996 of Lots 37 to 42, DP 262886, on South Street and the second by Baker (Australian Museum Business Services) in 1997 on Lot 4546 DP 262886 Glengarrie Road, Marsden Park. The sites recorded by Kelton (1996) were predominantly situated along an unnamed tributary of South Creek. Additional artefact scatters have also been recorded along this and an adjacent tributary of South Creek by Smith.

South of the MPIP are two artefact sites identified by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd as part of the Western Sydney Orbital study. Several sites were also located at the suburbs of Hassall Grove and Dean Park. These sites consisted of low numbers of predominantly silcrete artefacts and a large area of archaeological potential to the south-east of the MPIP on Bells Creek.

Salvage Excavation on Plumpton Ridge (JMcD CHM 2006)

The most comprehensive archaeological investigation conducted in the vicinity of the MPIP was salvage excavation carried out by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd on the eastern side of Plumpton Ridge prior to residential and golf course development by Medallist Golf Holdings Pty Ltd (JMcD CHM 2006). This area was located immediately north of the eastern section of the MPIP, and was bordered by the Plumpton Ridge crest to the west and Eastern Creek to the east. The excavation was carried out over five months in 2005, and included the excavation of 687 m^2 from which over 80,000 artefacts were retrieved.

The excavations were conducted at seven investigation areas, including one on the Eastern Creek floodplain, one on a high bank of Eastern Creek, three in a mid-slope context, and two in upper slope contexts on the eastern margin of Plumpton Ridge at the silcrete quarry. The artefact analysis revealed a varied artefact assemblage, with the excavation on the high bank above Eastern Creek revealing very high artefact densities of between 335 and 1,289 per square metre and an indication that most of the quarrying activity took place within the last few thousand years (JMcD CHM 2006: 136).

The artefact analysis found that cores and artefacts over 50 mm were uncommon, while frequencies of artefacts over 50 mm were lower away from the silcrete quarry. The general size of artefacts was found to decrease with distance from the silcrete quarry. Results of the artefact analysis found that the main activity at the quarry was silcrete processing, with no evidence for the production of backed artefacts, whereas within a few hundred metres of the quarry the assemblages indicated the reduction of silcrete that had already been prepared in some way and included large-scale knapping floors and bulk production of backed artefacts (JMcD CHM 2006: 133).

Of the two sites closest to Eastern Creek, very low artefact densities were recovered from the site on the floodplain, in contrast to the site on a high bank of Eastern Creek that revealed very high artefact densities. It was suggested that the location of this site may have been a preferred location for repeated occupation throughout prehistory (JMcD CHM 2006: 133).

Overall, the excavation demonstrated the importance of Plumpton Ridge to the local Aboriginal community and as an archaeological site. This evidence leads back to Brook and Kohen's (1993: 44-45) suggestions as to why Colebee and Nurragingy selected the parcel of land that they did, because it was a significant location to the South Creek tribe that provided lithic raw material, a commanding viewpoint over the surrounding area, and close proximity to Eastern and Bells Creeks.

Access to AHIMS reports

At the time of writing the MPIP Aboriginal heritage assessment, DECC was in the process of sending away all the reports lodged with AHIMS to be scanned for an electronic record, and were therefore not available. These reports included those associated with the recorded sites immediately west of the MPIP (Baker 1997 and Kelton 1996), as well as the excavation report for the sub-surface investigation of Colebee's land grant conducted by ERM for the Medallist Golf Holdings Pty Ltd.

6 Study Area Visit

The field survey was conducted over four days, Thursday 28th and Friday 29th of August, and Monday 1st and Tuesday 2nd of September. The field survey team included:

- Thursday 28th August – Phil Khan and Jeff Hickey, Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC), Matthew Kelleher and Josh Symons, KNC;
- Friday 29th August – Phil Khan and Steve Randall, DLALC, Matthew Kelleher and Josh Symons, KNC.
- Monday 1st September – Leanne Watson, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC), Gordon Morton, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA), Yvonne McMartin, Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC), Gordon Workman and Ron Workman, Darug Land Observations (DLO), Matthew Kelleher and Josh Symons (KNC).
- Tuesday 2nd September – Leanne Watson, DCAC, Gordon Morton, DACHA, Yvonne McMartin and Sandra Lee, DTAC, Gordon Workman and Ron Workman (DLO), Matthew Kelleher and Josh Symons (KNC).

The aim of the field survey was to assess the Aboriginal heritage of the MPIP, including the general condition of the study area, the extent and condition of archaeological sites, and identifying areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). Site access provided for the survey is shown in Figure 6.

The MPIP has been utilised extensively for a number of differing commercial, residential and industrial uses. One of the aims of the survey was to assess the general condition of the study area, including areas that may have been heavily impacted by quarrying, soil stripping, rubbish dumping, compared with those areas that may have been cleared and used for rural activities but could potentially still exhibit a relatively intact archaeological deposit.

Linking in with the assessment of the condition of the study area, one of the aims of the survey was to identify the extent of both recorded sites and areas of PAD. This involved linking recorded Aboriginal sites with landforms that were both relatively intact and were considered to be archaeologically sensitive, thereby demonstrating the potential subsurface extent of sites. Areas of PAD were designated in archaeologically sensitive areas where no surface artefacts were identified, but where it was considered there was high potential for subsurface deposits.

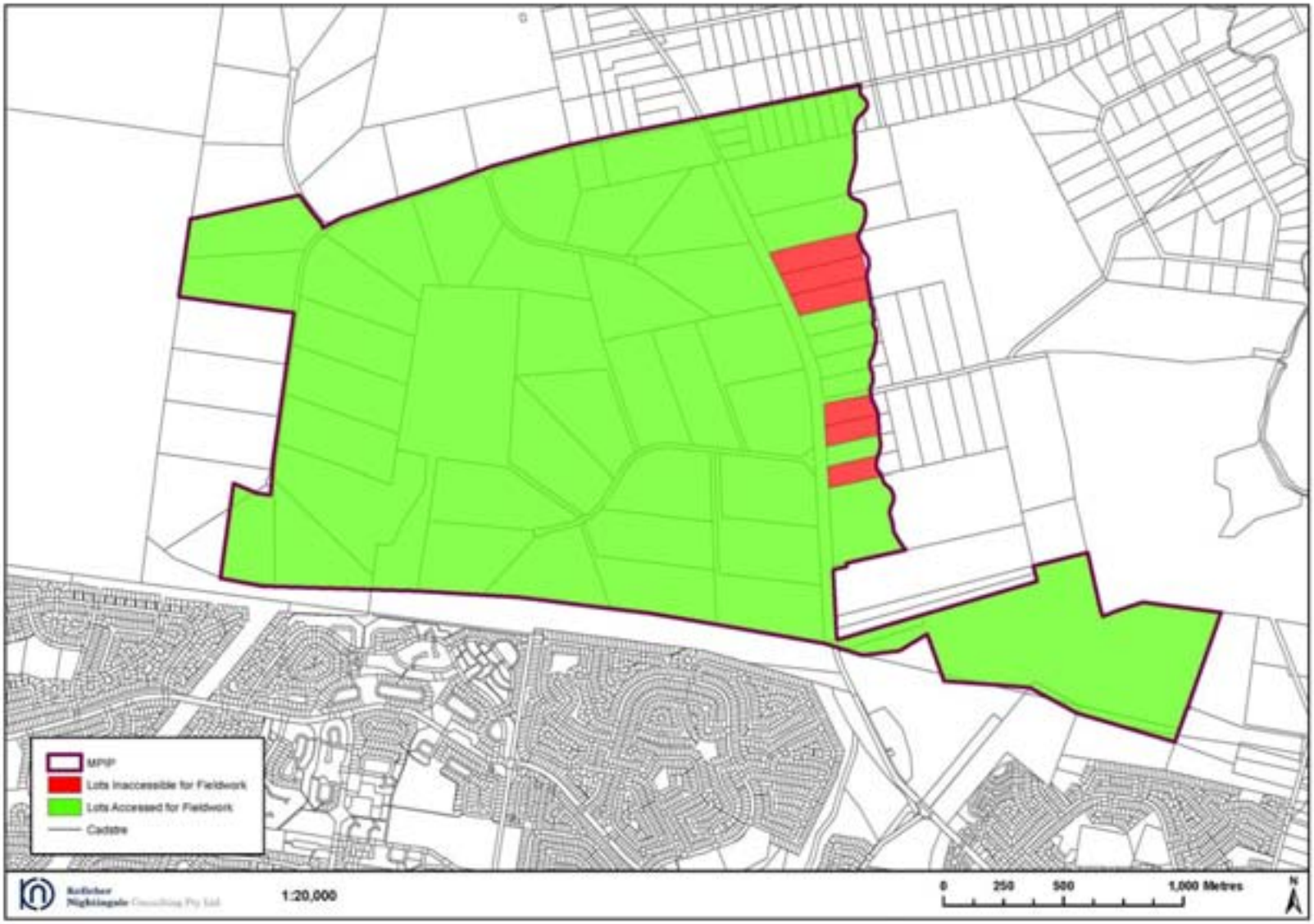

Figure 6. Survey access within the Precinct

7 Survey Results

The MPIP field survey identified 42 previously un-recorded sites and four PADs. In addition to this, of the 33 previously recorded sites within the MPIP listed on the AHIMS register, eight of those were duplicates and four were found to be listed with incorrect coordinates and were most likely located outside the MPIP. This meant that after the field survey there were a total of 63 recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites within MPIP.

Of these sites, 31 were identified as forming part of 12 larger sites. This meant that the recorded site location was an area of high surface visibility and exposure where artefacts were identified, and the larger site extent was an extrapolation of that information combined with landform and disturbance characteristics to provide a better representation of the likely distribution of artefacts. Each of these 12 larger sites was assigned a site ID number, and each recorded artefact location within the larger sites extent was allocated the same site ID number with an alphabetical suffix following the number.

Each of the sites identified during the KNC MPIP survey, as well as the previously recorded sites within the MPIP, are discussed separately below. The location of sites and places of Aboriginal cultural heritage as identified during Step 2 are shown in Figure 7. Photos are attached in Appendix C.

7.1 MPIP 1

MPIP 1 covers an area of approximately 13.1 ha across a spur and associated slopes between South Street and the quarry operations at the centre of the MPIP. The spur ran north-west from the centre of the MPIP, and was bordered by a drainage channel on its eastern and western margins, quarry operations to the south and South Street to the north. Site MPIP 1 covered a large portion of the spur, focussing on the crest and north-eastern slopes of the landform.

At least half of MPIP 1 was covered by low to moderately dense eucalypt regrowth, with the remaining parts consisting of cleared, open areas covered with patchy, dry grass. Fulton Road intersects both site MPIP 1 and the spur landform.

Stone artefacts have been identified at 14 locations within MPIP 1. This includes five previously recorded sites registered on the DECC AHIMS database (which have been duplicated in the records making 10 recorded sites) and nine sites recorded during the survey. A majority of the sites were identified across the crest and upper slopes of the spur landform, mostly in areas of higher surface visibility amongst the eucalypt trees.

MPIP 1A

Site MPIP 1A consisted of two artefacts located on the western margin of a small, ephemeral drainage channel on the western margin of MPIP 1. The artefacts were identified on a surface exposure bordering a vehicle access track that runs north along a fence line. The shallow drainage channel and moderate eucalypt regrowth were located immediately east of the artefacts. The two stone artefacts consisted of one red silcrete proximal flake, and one red silcrete flaked piece.

MPIP 1B

Site MPIP 1B consisted of one artefact located 2 m north of a fence line bordering the northern side of Fulton Road. The site was located in an upper slope context. Surface exposure was relatively high, with moderate surface vegetation consisting of patchy grass coverage. The area where the artefact was identified was the northern margin of a shallow, gently sloping embankment along the northern margin of Fulton Road. The artefact consisted of one red silcrete flake.

MPIP 1C

Site MPIP 1C consisted of one artefact located in an upper slope context on the northern side of Fulton Road. The area consisted of a moderate coverage of eucalypt regrowth. The area had recently been ploughed meaning that there was high surface visibility, but exposure was still relatively low as the top 5 cm of soil had been mixed. The stone artefact was a grey silcrete flaked piece.

MPIP 1D

Site MPIP 1D consisted of two artefacts located in a mid slope context on the margins of an artificial drainage channel leading off Fulton Road to a large dam approximately 65 m to the north. There was moderate surface visibility, with the surrounding area consisting of patchy, dry grass coverage, with moderately dense eucalypt regrowth 10 m to the east, and some low-lying shrubs along the eastern margin of Fulton Road immediately west of the artefacts. The two stone artefacts consisted of one greyish white chert distal flake, and one yellow silcrete distal flake.

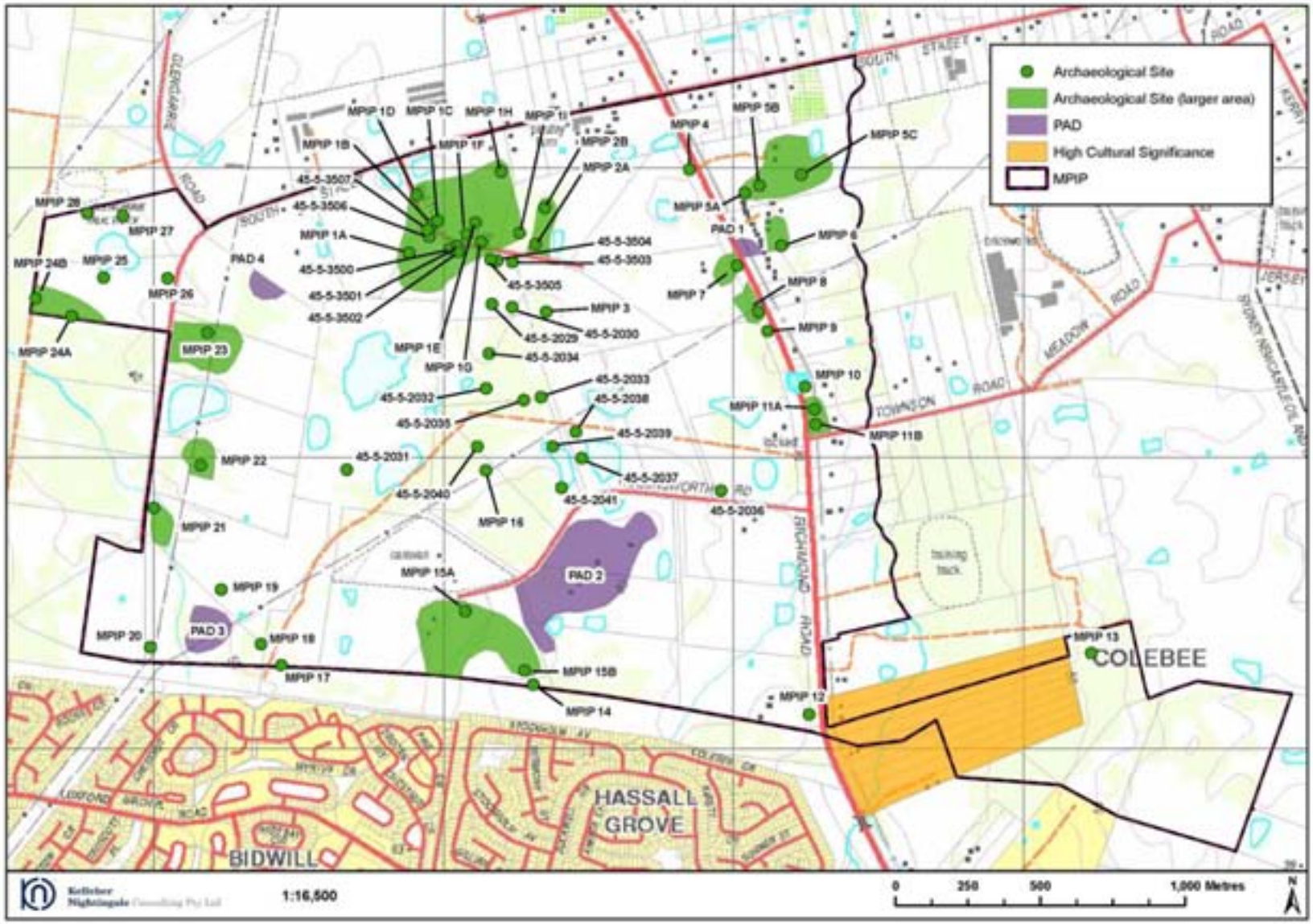

Figure 7. Aboriginal heritage sites and places within the Precinct

MPIP 1E

Site MPIP 1E consisted of one artefact located in a mid slope context amongst moderately dense eucalypt regrowth, approximately 80 north of Fulton Road. The area had recently been ploughed meaning that there was high surface visibility, but exposure was still relatively low as the top 5 cm of soil had been mixed. The artefact consisted of one milky white quartz flake.

MPIP 1F

Site MPIP 1F consisted of three artefacts located in a mid slope context amongst moderately dense eucalypt regrowth, approximately 35 m north of Fulton Road. The area had recently been ploughed meaning that there was high surface visibility, but exposure was still relatively low as the top 5 cm of soil had been mixed. The artefacts consisted of one red silcrete flake, and two red silcrete flaked pieces.

MPIP 1G

Site MPIP 1G consisted of three artefacts located on the eastern margin of an artificial contour bank/drainage channel running north-east from Fulton Road. The artefacts were identified approximately 3 m north of Fulton Road on a large surface exposure measuring approximately 5 m x 3 m. Site MPIP 1G was located in a mid slope context, the surrounding area was covered with dry, patchy grass. Moderately dense eucalypt regrowth was located approximately 20 m north-east of the artefacts. The three stone artefacts consisted of red silcrete flaked pieces.

MPIP 1H

Site MPIP 1H was located in a lower slope context approximately 25 m west of an unnamed first order tributary of South Creek. Five artefacts were identified on an exposure stretching approximately 10 m west from a stand of trees located on the western margin of the tributary. The higher area to the south and south-west was largely cleared, and consisted of moderate, dry, grass coverage. Surface visibility was relatively high across the exposure, with exposure also relatively high due to localised soil deflation where there was limited grass coverage. The five artefacts consisted of red silcrete flaked pieces, located amongst several non-artefactual red silcrete pieces.

MPIP 1I

Site MPIP 1I was located in a lower slope context approximately 20 m west of an unnamed first order tributary of South Creek. The site was located amongst a moderately dense stand of trees. A single pink silcrete core was identified in an eroded surface. The core was well worked with numerous flake scares. Surface visibility was low as the ground surface had been recently ploughed to remove weeds and understory.

45-5-3500 and 45-5-3508

Site 3500/3508 was recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site consisted of three artefacts identified over a 20 m x 10 m area amongst a moderately dense stand of trees. The artefacts comprised two red silcrete flaked pieces and one brown/grey silcrete flake. Subsequent to the KNC MPIP survey, site 3500/3508 was located within the extent of MPIP 1. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

45-5-3501 and 45-5-3509

Site 3501/3509 was recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site consisted of two artefacts identified on the northern side of a vehicle access track and on the southern margin of Fulton Road. The site was 30 m north-east of the recorded location of site 3500/3508. The artefacts consisted of two red silcrete flaked pieces. Subsequent to the KNC MPIP survey, site 3501/3509 was located within the extent of MPIP 1. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

45-5-3502 and 45-5-3510

Site 3502/3510 was recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site consisted of two artefacts identified on the southern side of a vehicle access track amongst a moderately dense stand of trees. The site was 30 m east of the recorded location of site 3500/3508 and 20 m south of the recorded location of site 3501/3509. The artefacts consisted of two red silcrete flaked pieces. Subsequent to the KNC MPIP survey, site 3502/3510 was located within the extent of MPIP 1. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

45-5-3506 and 45-5-3514

Site 3506/3510 was recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site consisted of a single artefact identified on the southern side of a vehicle access track amongst a moderately dense stand of trees. The site was 20 m south-east of the recorded location of site 3507/3515. The artefact consisted of a red silcrete flaked piece. Subsequent to the KNC MPIP survey, site 3506/3514 was located within the extent of MPIP 1. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

45-5-3507 and 45-5-3515

Site 3507/3515 was recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site consisted of a single artefact identified on the northern side of a vehicle access track and 12 m south of Fulton Road. The site was 20 m north-west of the recorded location of site 3506/3514. Subsequent to the KNC MPIP survey, site 3507/3515 was located within the extent of MPIP 1. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

7.2 MPIP 2

MPIP 2 covers an area of approximately 1.3 ha on the western slope of a low-lying spur line bordered to the west by a first order tributary of South Creek and by a large dam and the crest of the spur line to the east. The area is covered by occasional to moderately dense eucalypt regrowth, with surface vegetation generally limited to dry, patchy grass cover. The large dam to the south-east of MPIP 2 was constructed with an earthen wall raised above the spur crest, making it a large distinctive feature.

Stone artefacts were identified at two locations within MPIP 2. Both of these sites were located in a mid slope context, with the area gently sloping westwards towards the tributary. Surface exposure across MPIP 2 was relatively high due to the general lack of vegetation cover, whilst visibility was varied due to recent mixing of the topsoil from heavy machinery movement and/or ploughing similar to that seen at MPIP 1.

MPIP 2A

Site MPIP 2A consisted of one artefact located mid slope on a low-lying spur, approximately 40 m west of a first order tributary of South Creek and 45 m north of Fulton Road. The area is covered by occasional eucalypt regrowth and very occasional patchy, dry grass coverage. Surface visibility was quite high, with moderate exposure. There was moderate surface disturbance across the area, ploughing or some similar surface disturbance has taken place as the upper 5 cm of soil appears to have been turned over and/or mixed. The artefact was one orangey brown tuff flaked piece.

MPIP 2B

Site MPIP 2B consisted of two artefacts located mid slope on a low-lying spur, approximately 60 m west of a first order tributary of South Creek and 175 M north of Fulton Road. The area is covered with moderately dense eucalypt regrowth and occasional patchy, dry grass coverage. Surface visibility was quite high, with moderate exposure. There was moderate to high surface disturbance in the area, it appears as though some heavy machinery has moved through the area, leaving large track marks and removing grass cover. The two stone artefacts consisted of one red silcrete flaked piece and one dark brownish black chert/petrified wood flaked piece.

7.3 MPIP 3

Site MPIP 3 consisted of five artefacts located on the crest of a low-lying spur, approximately 10 m north of the quarry access road. The artefacts were identified across several small surface exposures amongst moderately dense eucalypt regrowth. The surrounding ground coverage consisted of patchy, dry grass. The artefacts were identified on the eastern side of a fence line that ran through the middle of the stand of eucalypts, and perpendicular to the quarry access road. The five artefacts were of red silcrete.

7.4 MPIP 4

Site MPIP 4 was located on a slightly raised flat area amongst a moderately dense stand of trees, 25 m west of Richmond Road. The raised surface was defined by a series of drainage channels to the north and south. The slight increase in elevation is likely to have attracted occupation in the past because of its relative dry surface and is also likely to protection to artefacts from erosion. Two red silcrete flakes were identified at this location. Surface visibility was low and the artefacts were identified within a cutting near Richmond Road.

7.5 MPIP 5

MPIP 5 was located in the north-eastern portion of the precinct, across a gently sloping area bordering an ephemeral drainage line leading east into Bells Creek. The majority of MPIP 5 was covered with occasional to moderately dense regrowth eucalypt trees. Ground cover amongst the eucalypts consisted of patchy grass cover and leaf litter with occasional surface exposures. The area surrounding MPIP 5 consisted of cleared pastoral land with moderate to dense grass coverage. Several abandoned and partially demolished farm houses and structures are located across the property, the closest being approximately 40 m south of MPIP 5.

Three artefact scatters were identified within MPIP 5, located within the stand of young eucalypts on the southern margin of the drainage line. These three sites were located in lower slope contexts, the whole of MPIP 5 sloping gently north-east towards the drainage line and Bells Creek. One of the sites, MPIP 5C, demonstrated quite a high density of artefacts, with over 30 identified within an area of approximately 1 m x 1 m.

MPIP 5A

MPIP 5A consisted of five artefacts across a surface exposure on the western margin of a stand of regrowth eucalypt trees. The exposure was located on a gently sloping lower slope landform, approximately 20 m south of a drainage channel. The exposure was approximately 5 m x 5 m with high surface visibility and exposure. The area to the west of the site was cleared grassland. The immediate area, including the stand of trees, appeared to be in good condition with no signs of major surface disturbance. The five artefacts consisted of one yellowish brown silcrete distal flake, one red silcrete flake, one red silcrete medial flake and two reddish grey silcrete flaked pieces.

MPIP 5B

MPIP 5B consisted of three artefacts in a small exposure amongst a stand of regrowth eucalypt trees. The surface exposure was one of several in the vicinity with the remaining area covered by grass and leaf litter. The site was located on a lower slope landform, the area surrounding the site appeared to be in good condition with no signs of major surface disturbance. The three artefacts consisted of one blackish red silcrete proximal flake, one red silcrete proximal flake and one red silcrete flake.

MPIP 5C

MPIP 5C consisted of at least 30 artefacts within a 1 m x 1 m area approximately 5 m south of an ephemeral drainage line. The small exposure was located on the northern margin of a stand of regrowth eucalypt trees. The area was a gently sloping lower slope context, with a large dam approximately 65 m to the north-east. There were several other artefacts identified across exposures within the stand of eucalypts immediately south of the site. The ground cover in the area consisted of grass cover with occasional exposures increasing in number beneath the stand of trees. The immediate area, including the stand of trees, appeared to be in good condition with no signs of major surface disturbance. The drainage line was very shallow and overgrown with dense grass, there was some standing water at the time of the survey. The artefacts consisted mostly of red silcrete and included one banded chert distal flake.

7.6 MPIP 6

MPIP 6 was located mid slope in a cleared pastoral paddock approximately 270 m west of Bells Creek and 140 m east of the high point at Richmond Road. The eastern boundary of MPIP 6 incorporates around half of a stand of young eucalypt trees that cover an area of approximately 40 m x 50 m. MPIP 6 covered an area of approximately 0.8 ha, stretching from a property boundary fence line in the south, to several abandoned and partially demolished farm buildings in the north. There was no access to the property to the south of MPIP 6 during the survey, and it is likely that MPIP 6 would extent further southwards.

One artefact scatter was identified in the southern portion of MPIP 6, approximately 10 m west of the stand of young eucalypt trees.

MPIP 6A

Site MPIP 6A consisted of five artefacts located mid slope immediately west of a stand of young eucalypt trees. There was moderate surface visibility in the area, with ground cover consisting of moderate grass cover. The landform slopes gently east down to Bells Creek. The surrounding area was cleared, pastoral land. Disturbance in the area is limited to old abandoned farm structures, the closest being approximately 60 m to the northwest. There was no access during the survey to the property 10 m south of the site. The five artefacts were all red silcrete and consisted of one flake fragment, one flake, one backed artefact and two cores.

7.7 MPIP 7

MPIP 7 was located in an upper slope context on the north-western corner of the intersection of Richmond Road and the unnamed quarry access road. The highpoint is located 40 m to the south-east on the southern side of the quarry access road. The area includes a moderately dense cover of eucalypt trees, with a more cleared area to the north-west. There appeared to be significant disturbance immediately north-west of the site, in an area that was cleared with fill across the surface, and an old tap and various other items of historical refuse scattered across the area. MPIP 7 is part of a larger complex of sites (MPIP 8, PAD 1) which represent the once unified upper slope now separated by Richmond Road and the quarry road.

One artefact scatter was identified within MPIP 7. The site, MPIP 7A, was located in the eastern corner of MPIP 7, approximately 2 m west of Richmond Road and 20 m north of the quarry access road.

MPIP 7A

Site MPIP 7A consisted of six artefacts in an upper slope context approximately 2 m west of Richmond Road and 20 north of the quarry access road. A high point was located approximately 40 m to the south-east on the southern side of the quarry access road. The site was located amongst a moderately dense stand of eucalypt trees, with patchy grass and leaf litter as ground cover. Surface visibility varied between good in cleared areas to very poor in scrubby areas.

7.8 MPIP 8

MPIP 8 was located approximately 25 m south of the intersection of Richmond Road and the unnamed quarry access road, on the mid and upper slopes of a highpoint. MPIP 8 did not extend further north to the quarry access road due to disturbance associated with a communications tower and associated buildings. MPIP 8 incorporates the southern margin as well as the upper and mid slopes of the high point. The southern and northern portions of MPIP 8 consisted of moderately dense stands of eucalypt trees, intersected by a 330kV transmission line easement.

One artefact scatter was identified within MPIP 8. The site, MPIP 8A was located in a mid slope context towards the southern edge of the transmission line easement, and 2 m west of Richmond Road. This site location is part of a larger complex of sites (MPIP 7, PAD 1) which represent the once unified upper slope now separated by Richmond Road and the quarry road.

MPIP 8A

Site MPIP 8A consisted of a scatter of 6 silcrete artefacts located in a mid slope context within a 330kV transmission line easement, approximately 2 m west of the Richmond Road easement and 10 m south of a transmission line pylon. The immediately surrounding area is cleared with moderate grass cover. On the northern and southern side of the transmission line easement are stands of eucalypt trees. The area is in relatively good condition, with vegetation clearance appearing to be the main impact. The artefacts consisted of pink, red, and light pink silcrete cores and flakes, as well as one quartz artefact.

7.9 MPIP 9

Site MPIP 9 was located in a lower slope context, approximately 30 m north of an ephemeral and highly modified drainage channel that flows east beneath Richmond Road to Bells Creek. The artefacts were identified in a small clearing measuring approximately 12 m x 19 m amongst a stand of trees and on the western margin of the Richmond Road easement. Non-artefactual silcrete was also identified at the site.

7.10 MPIP 10

Site MPIP 10 consisted of three artefacts identified in a clearing in the north-western corner or 875 Richmond Road, approximately 80 m north of MPIP 11A. One of the artefacts was located 10 m east of the property fence line on Richmond Road, and 5 m south of the fence line bordering 877 Richmond Road, whilst the second artefact was located 20 m to the south-east. The area around the artefacts was predominantly cleared, consisting of patchy grass cover and leaf litter. The site was located in a mid slope context approximately 140 m west of Bells Creek. The artefacts consisted of one yellow tuff medial flake with possible backing along one margin, and one red silcrete flake. One non-artefactual red silcrete fragment was also observed.

7.11 MPIP 11

MPIP 11 was located in a mid slope context on the north-western corner of Townson Road and Richmond Road. MPIP 11 covers an area of approximately 0.9 ha bordered to the west by Richmond Road, to the south by Townson Road, and to the east by the lower slopes and homesteads along the western margin of Bells Creek. There have been various disturbances to MPIP 11, including vegetation clearance, spoil storage and heavy vehicle storage.

Two artefact scatters were identified within MPIP 11, one in the south-western corner of 875 Richmond Road, and one in 9 Townson Road. Both scatters were located towards the centre of MPIP 11, around 145 m west of Bells Creek and 30 m east of Richmond Road.

MPIP 11A

Site MPIP 11A consisted of over 10 artefacts located in a large surface exposure in the south-western corner of 875 Richmond Road, approximately 80 m south of MPIP 10. The site was located approximately 145 m west of Bells Creek in a gently sloping mid slope context. The area around the artefacts was predominantly cleared, consisting of patchy grass cover and leaf litter, with a property boundary to the south and Richmond Road to the west. Frequent natural gravels were observed across the exposure, as well as occasional ceramic fragments. The artefacts were made from red silcrete, and included flaked pieces, flakes and flake fragments.

MPIP 11B

Site MPIP 11B consisted of a scatter of stone artefacts in the south-western corner of 9 Townson Road, approximately 55 m south of MPIP 11A. The site was located approximately 145 m west of Bells Creek in a gently sloping mid slope context. The area around the artefacts was predominantly cleared, with occasional large eucalypt trees. There has been a moderate amount of surface disturbance across the western half of the property, with localised areas of high disturbance. The area has been used to house large trucks and piles of various types of vegetation and spoil. The artefacts were made from red silcrete, and included two cores, two flakes, four flaked pieces, two proximal flakes, and one medial flake.

7.12 MPIP 12

Site MPIP 12 consisted of a scatter of stone artefacts across the south-eastern corner of 45 Hollinsworth Road, a crest and upper slope context bordering Richmond Road. There was a Mosque and school buildings located 50 m to the west and south-west. The artefacts were identified across an area measuring around 40 m x 40 m in a largely cleared area with occasional large trees. The ground surface was largely cleared of vegetation, with frequent natural gravels. There appeared to be high amounts of surface disturbance, related to vegetation clearance, a concrete path and vehicle access of Richmond Road. The artefacts consisted of one red silcrete core, one red silcrete flake, one red silcrete flaked piece and one yellow tuff distal flake. Occasional non-artefactual red silcrete fragments were observed across the site.

7.13 MPIP 13

Site MPIP 13 consisted of two artefacts in the centre of the crest of the main ridgeline dividing Bells Creek and Eastern Creek, called Plumpton Ridge. The artefacts were identified on a vehicle access track that ran north along the centre of the ridgeline. The soil on the ridgeline was a mid-brownish yellow clayey sandy silt that had a high gravel composition. The area on either side of the vehicle track was covered with dense, low-lying scrub. The artefacts consisted of one mid-brownish red silcrete proximal flake and one light greyish yellow silcrete flake.

7.14 MPIP 14

Site MPIP 14 consisted of three artefacts located in a mid slope context on the western margin of a stand of moderately dense young eucalypt trees. The area consists of patchy to dense grass cover, with a cleared, unformed vehicle access track running along the property boundary immediately to the south. The area appeared to be relatively intact, with vegetation clearance the main impact. The artefacts consisted of two red silcrete flakes and one red silcrete medial flake.

7.15 MPIP 15

MPIP 15 was located on a highpoint and associated narrow spur line south of the western termination of Hollinsworth Road. MPIP 15 was a predominantly cleared, pastoral area scattered with occasional large trees. The highpoint is located on an undulating ridgeline that runs north from Hassall Grove and then north-east from MPIP 15 along the southern margin of Hollinsworth Road. The surrounding area slopes gently-moderately down to the west, and moderately steep down to the east. Running south-east off the highpoint, and included as part of MPIP 15, was a narrow, gently sloping spur line.

MPIP 15A

Site MPIP 15A was a single artefact located in an upper slope context approximately 90 m north of the crest of the highpoint, and 45 m south of the western termination of Hollinsworth Road. The artefact was identified on a narrow (<50 cm wide), deflated walking track that leads south of Hollinsworth Road, across the highpoint into Hassall Grove. The surrounding area was predominantly cleared, pastoral land with occasional

large trees. The area appeared to be relatively intact, with vegetation clearance and the walking track the main impacts. The artefact was a red silcrete flake.

MPIP 15B

Site MPIP 15B consisted of one artefact located in a mid slope context in the centre of a narrow spurline running south-east from the highpoint approximately 250 m to the west. Site MPIP 15B was 60 m north-west of site MPIP 14. Site MPIP 15B at the base of a tree in a largely cleared, pastoral area, with occasional large trees and dense grass cover. Surface exposures were primarily located around the base of the occasional large trees. The area appeared to be relatively intact, with vegetation clearance the main impact. The artefact was a red silcrete flake.

7.16 MPIP 16

Site MPIP 16 consisted of two artefacts located in a shallow artificial drainage line beneath a 330kV transmission line. The transmission line easement was predominantly cleared of vegetation, consisting mainly of patchy, dry grass cover. The area where the artefacts were identified had been heavily modified for the drainage line. The site was located in a mid slope context, the area very gently sloping down to the north-west. The artefacts consisted of one chert flaked piece and one red silcrete flaked piece.

7.17 MPIP 17

Site MPIP 17 consisted of two artefacts around 40 m apart located on an unformed vehicle access track running along a property boundary fence. The area was very gently sloping down to the south-west, with a broad flat area approximately 80 m to the north-east. The area consisted of occasional regrowth eucalypt trees. There was a raised access track between the two artefacts that ran north, roughly perpendicular from the boundary fence. Although there were no tracks or sleepers visible, based on the constant height and gentle gradient of the track this may once have been a railway. The two artefacts consisted of two red silcrete flaked pieces.

7.18 MPIP 18

MPIP 18 consisted of an artefact scatter on an unformed vehicle access track running along a property boundary fence. The site was located in a mid slope context, with a gentle slope down to the west and north-west. The area consisted of occasional regrowth eucalypt trees with grass cover becoming increasingly dense away from the vehicle track. The artefacts consisted of yellow and red silcrete with some vehicle damage evident.

7.19 MPIP 19

MPIP 19 consisted of two artefacts located in a mid slope context with only occasional patches of grass covering the surrounding area. It was evident that site MPIP 19 was located in the southern portion of a large, stripped area. A large spoil pile was visible along the northern edge of the stripped area, 320 m north of site MPIP 19. Site MPIP 19 and the surrounding area have been severely impacted.

7.20 MPIP 20

Site MPIP 20 consists of one stone artefact located on an unformed vehicle access track approximately 10 m west of a 330kV transmission line. The site was located in a mid slope context, with the surrounding area gently sloping down to the north. There was a large dam located 65 m to the north-west of site MPIP 20. The surrounding area was cleared and consisted of moderate to dense grass cover. The artefact consisted of a red silcrete distal flake.

7.21 MPIP 21

MPIP 21 was located in a flat, lower slope context, bordered by a 330kV transmission line to the east, a modified drainage channel to the south and west, South Street also to the west, and a cleared open area to the north. The modified drainage channel runs north-west along the property boundary fence, before turning north and along the eastern side of South Street before joining an unnamed first order tributary of South Creek. MPIP 21 covered an area of 0.9 ha that consisted predominantly of a stand of regrowth eucalypt

trees. One artefact scatter was identified on the north-west corner of MPIP 21, on the eastern margin of the modified drainage channel.

MPIP 21A

Site MPIP 21A consisted of four artefacts located on the eastern bank of a modified drainage channel. The drainage channel joined an unnamed first order tributary of South Creek 65 m north of MPIP 21A, whilst South Street was located 20 m west of the site. The area was a flat lower slope, with cleared, grassy area to the north and a stand of regrowth eucalypt trees to the south and south-east. Site MPIP 21A consisted of surface exposure measuring 5 m x 5 m on the western side of an unformed vehicle track. The artefacts were of red silcrete.

7.22 MPIP 22

MPIP 22 was located on a gently sloping area in a mid slope context. A large portion of MPIP 22 consisted of a cleared 330kV transmission line easement, with ground cover consisting of patchy, dry grass. The south-eastern and north-western portions of MPIP 22 contained a stand of moderately dense eucalypt trees. The southern boundary of the site was a property boundary fence. The southern side of the fence was a large, stripped area that had been heavily disturbed. A large dam was located 50 m north of MPIP 22.

One artefact scatter was identified within MPIP 22. The site, MPIP 22A, was identified towards the centre of MPIP 22, and on the eastern margin of the transmission line easement.

MPIP 22A

Site MPIP 22A consisted of three artefacts located in a gently sloping mid slope context, on the eastern edge of a 330kV transmission line easement. The site was 40 m north of a property boundary fence and gate, and 165 m east of South Street. The artefacts were located on the western margins of a stand of eucalypt trees. There were frequent surface exposures in the surrounding area, with ground cover consisting of patchy, dry grass. The artefacts consisted of two red silcrete flaked pieces and one red silcrete flake fragment.

7.23 MPIP 23

MPIP 23 covered an area of approximately 3.6 ha across a gently sloping/flat spur crest. The spur originated around 275 m east of MPIP 23 at a highpoint where the quarry site was located. The spur slopes down to the west and was bordered by two drainage channels that lead west towards South Creek. A 330kV transmission line intersects the eastern portion of MPIP 23. The south-eastern portion of the site consisted of cleared, pastoral land, and a large dam was located 70 m to the south. A 330kV transmission line intersected the eastern portion of MPIP 23. The easement was cleared of tall vegetation and consisted of dense to patchy grass cover. The western half of the site consisted of moderately dense regrowth eucalypt trees. MPIP 23 appeared to be in relatively good condition, with no signs of any major surface disturbance. The main impact appeared to be vegetation clearance and the construction of the transmission line.

One artefact was identified within MPIP 23, located on the western edge of the transmission line easement on the northern upperlsope of the spur crest.

MPIP 23A

Site MPIP 23A consisted of a single artefact in an upper slope context on the western margin of a 330kV transmission line easement. A transmission line pylon was located 30 m east of the site. The site was located on the northern side of a low-lying, gently sloping spur crest that slopes down to the west and was bordered by two drainage channels that lead west towards South Creek. On either side of the transmission line easement were stands of moderately dense eucalypt trees, whilst the easement itself was cleared with dense to patchy grass cover. The artefact was identified on a surface exposure amongst clumps of tall grass. The only disturbance in the vicinity of MPIP 23A appeared to be vegetation clearance, the area was relatively intact with no signs of major disturbance. The artefact consisted of one red silcrete distal flake.

7.24 MPIP 24

MPIP 24 covered an area of approximately 1.8 ha across a broad, flat spur crest in the south-western corner of 372 South Street. The area was predominantly cleared with occasional large eucalypt trees, with ground cover consisting of moderately dense to patchy grass. Within MPIP 24 there was an unsealed vehicle track around the southern and western boundary of the property, whilst natural gravels, mostly ironstone, were visible across the vehicle track and surrounding surface exposures. The area appeared relatively intact, with the main surface impacts being vegetation clearance and the unsealed vehicle track. Two artefact sites were identified within MPIP 24, both located on the vehicle track.

MPIP 24A

Site MPIP 24A consisted of a scatter of six artefacts over a 100 m stretch of unsealed vehicle track. The unsealed track runs along the southern boundary of 372 South Street. There were frequent natural gravels, mainly ironstone, scattered across the road and surrounding surface exposures. Site MPIP 24A was located on a broad, flat spur crest. The property was largely cleared with occasional large eucalypt trees, whilst the properties to the south and west were covered with moderately dense eucalypt trees. The artefacts were made from red and yellow silcrete and consisted of a core, flaked pieces and a flake.

MPIP 24B

Site MPIP 24B consisted of a single artefact on an unsealed vehicle track in the south-western corner of 372 South Street. The unsealed track followed the southern boundary of the property, where MPIP 24A was identified, before looping north, where MPIP 24B was identified and then leading back east to the middle of the property. Site MPIP 24B was located on a broad, flat spur crest, with frequent natural gravels, mainly ironstone, scattered across the road and surrounding surface exposures.

7.25 MPIP 25

Site MPIP 25 consisted of a single artefact in a lower slope context approximately 15 m south of a large dam within 372 South Street. The surrounding area was predominantly cleared, with occasional large trees. Ground cover consisted of patchy, dry grass with frequent surface exposures. Frequent natural gravels were visible across the exposures. The artefact consisted of a red silcrete proximal flake.

7.26 MPIP 26

MPIP 26 consisted of a single artefact in a lower slope context 10 m north of a drainage channel and 30 m west of South Street. The surrounding area consisted of a sparse stand of tall eucalypt trees. Ground cover consisted of patchy, dry grass and leaf litter with frequent small surface exposures. Several non-artefactual pieces of red silcrete and yellowish brown tuff were identified across the surrounding area. The surrounding area appeared relatively intact, with vegetation clearance and modifications to the drainage channel the main impacts. The artefact consisted of a red silcrete flake.

7.27 MPIP 27

Site MPIP 27 was a single artefact located in a mid slope context 60 m north of a large dam and 125 m east of site MPIP 28. The area around MPIP 27 was predominantly cleared with low-cut grass cover, whilst around the dam and 20 m to the east of the artefact were moderately dense stands of young eucalypt trees and low-lying weeds and shrubs. The artefact was identified in a small exposure, approximately 15 cm x 15 cm. The area appeared to be relatively intact, with vegetation clearance the main impact. The artefact consisted of a light orangey-grey tuff medial flake.

7.28 MPIP 28

Site MPIP 28 was a single artefact located in a mid slope context 105 m north-west of a large dam and 125 m west of site MPIP 27. The immediate area around MPIP 28 was predominantly cleared with low-cut grass cover, whilst 10 m to the south was an extensive stand of moderately dense young eucalypt trees and low-lying weeds and shrubs. Around 15 m to the north of MPIP 28 was the properties' boundary fence. The area appeared to be relatively intact, with vegetation clearance the main impact. The area immediately on the northern side of the property fence was substantially disturbed by the construction of what appeared to be a horse training track or similar structure. The artefact consisted of a dark purplish red silcrete flaked piece.

7.29 45-5-0398

Site 0398 was the recorded location of the site of the Blacktown Native Institute. The site was recorded by Bickford in 1981. However, the coordinates have been recorded incorrectly in the DECC AHIMS database, as the recorded location for the Native Institute was approximately 900 m to the south-east close to the intersection of Richmond Road and Rooty Hill Road, outside the MPIP boundary.

7.30 45-5-0485

Site 0485 was an artefact scatter identified by Kohen in 1985 along the banks of Bells Creek. It appears that the coordinates have been recorded incorrectly in the DECC AHIMS database, as Kohen describes the site as stretching 350 m along Bells Creek north from Cook Road, over 1 km south of the coordinates in AHIMS.

7.31 45-5-2029

Site 2029 was an artefact scatter recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 on the eastern bank of a small drainage line approximately 165 m south of Fulton Road. Brayshaw and Haglund recorded eleven artefacts within a 50 m x 15 m area. Artefacts were all silcrete and consisted of two core fragments and seven flake fragments.

7.32 45-5-2030

Site 2030 was a scatter of 14 artefacts recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 over a 20 m x 150 m area across a broad crest. Artefacts were all silcrete, consisting of a core fragment, a modified flake and debitage.

7.33 45-5-2031

Site 2031 was a scatter of three artefacts clustered at the base of a tree and three artefacts identified within a $4m^2$ area on edge of a vehicle track. Artefacts included a silcrete core fragment and flake fragments, as well as a quartzite and a milky quartz flake fragment. This site was within the current quarry operations and has been destroyed.

7.34 45-5-2032

Site 2032 was a single artefact located amongst paperbark trees. The artefact was a silcrete flake, one other possibly non-artefactual silcrete fragment was observed in the vicinity. The site was within the current quarry operations and has since been destroyed.

7.35 45-5-2033

Site 2033 was a single artefact recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 on a vehicle track amongst trees, and approximately 60 m east of site 45-5-2035. The artefact was a silcrete flake fragment.

7.36 45-5-2034

Site 2034 was a scatter of fifteen artefacts recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 amongst a stand of paperbarks and casuarinas and along a small bulldozed drainage line. One of the artefacts was quartz whilst the rest were silcrete. The artefacts included two cores, several flakes and flake fragments. Non-artefactual silcrete was also observed in the area.

7.37 45-5-2035

Site 2035 was a scatter of two artefacts recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 on a faint vehicle track. The site was approximately 60 m west of site 2033. The artefacts consisted of one silcrete flake fragment and one possible silcrete core fragment that was noted as possibly being non-artefactual vehicle damaged material.

7.38 45-5-2036

Site 2036 was a scatter of twelve artefacts recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 in a paddock on the northern side of Hollinsworth Road on the margin of a stand of trees and an open grassed paddock. Some of the artefacts were identified in a disturbed area where the A soil horizon was missing. Artefacts were all silcrete and included a core, a core fragment and a number of flake fragments.

7.39 45-5-2037

Site 2037 was a scatter of two artefacts recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 around 50 m apart and 8 m west of a large dam. They noted that upper soil horizon was patchy and likely to have been disturbed by the construction of the dam. The artefacts consisted of two large silcrete flakes.

7.40 45-5-2038

Site 2038 was a scatter of two artefacts recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 10 m apart and 4 m south of a vehicle access road. Site 2038 was located 90 m north of site 2037 and 90 m north-east of site 2039. The original recording noted the presence of mounds of earth in the vicinity of the artefacts indicating the area was likely to have been disturbed.

7.41 45-5-2039

Site 2039 was a single artefact recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 on the southern margin of a 330kV transmission line easement. The artefact was a silcrete flake fragment. A large dam has been constructed in the area since the original recording and it is likely that the site has been destroyed.

7.42 45-5-2040

Site 2040 was a scatter of three artefacts recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 amongst a stand of paperbark trees. The artefacts were all silcrete and consisted of two core fragments and one flake fragment. The original recording noted that the upper soil horizon appeared disturbed, possibly re-deposited, and that there were piles of paperbark logs, bulldozed drainage levees and channels across the surrounding area.

7.43 45-5-2041

Site 2041 was a single artefact recorded by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1997 amongst a stand of paperbark and ironbark trees. The artefact was a red silcrete possible damaged core. The original recording noted that the upper soil horizon appeared disturbed, possibly re-deposited, and that there were piles of paperbark logs, bulldozed drainage levees and channels across the surrounding area. Since the original recording a large dam has been constructed 10 m east of the recorded location of the site, possibly leading to more disturbance in the area.

7.44 45-5-2398

Site 2398 was a single artefact recorded by AMBS in 1997 in the south-eastern corner of Lot 45, Glengarry Road. The coordinates appear to place the site in the wrong location, as the original recording noted that the artefact was located 3 m north of the southern boundary fence of Lot 45 Glengarry Road, approximately 40 m north of the coordinate's location, and outside the MPIP boundary.

7.45 45-5-2851

Site 2851 was a scatter of four artefacts recorded by Mills in 1995. The coordinates appear to place the site in the wrong location, as the original recording described the location as being on the northern side of the Great Western Highway, east of Wallgrove Road, a location approximately 7 km south of the coordinate's location.

7.46 45-5-3503 and 45-5-3511

Site 3503/3511 was a scatter of two artefacts recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site was located on the north-western bank of a heavily eroded and modified drainage channel between a large dam and Fulton Road. The artefacts consisted of two red silcrete flaked pieces. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

7.47 45-5-3504 and 45-5-3512

Site 3504/3512 was a single artefact recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site was located on the northern bank of a dam, 20 m east of the recorded location of site 3505/3513 which was recorded on the bank of the same dam. The artefact was a red silcrete flaked piece. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

7.48 45-5-3505 and 45-5-3513

Site 3505/3513 was a single artefact recorded by Comber in June 2008. The site was located on the north-western bank of a dam, and was 20 m west of the recorded location of 3504/3512 which was recorded on the bank of the same dam. The artefact was a red silcrete flaked piece. The site has two site ID numbers as the recording has been duplicated in the AHIMS register.

7.49 PAD 1

PAD 1 consisted of 0.4 ha of gently sloping, cleared pastoral area with dense ground cover and no surface exposures. The area appeared relatively intact, with vegetation clearance being the main impact. PAD 1 was located on a gently sloping upper slope on the eastern side of Richmond Road. The highpoint was located 100 m to the south-west. The highpoint and associated upper slopes have been divided into three portions by Richmond Road and the unnamed quarry access road. Sites MPIP 7 and MPIP 8, both on the western side of Richmond Road, were also associated with the highpoint. In effect, PAD 1, MPIP 7 and MPIP 8 form a complex of sites that would likely have formed one large site, now intersected by roads that have cut through the landform. Site MPIP 6 was located 25 m to the east in a mid slope context.

7.50 PAD 2

PAD 2 covered an area of 11.1 ha on the southern side of Hollinsworth Road across undulating crest, upper and mid slope landforms. The spur was relatively narrow with moderately steep slopes off either side. MPIP 15 was located immediately to the west on the same spurline. A majority of PAD 2 was in relatively good condition with dense grass ground cover, with occasional stands of trees. Soils appear to be relatively stable on this landform. Vegetation clearance appeared to be the main impact across most of PAD 2. There was localised high disturbance associated with property homesteads and associated structures, as well as access roads.

7.51 PAD 3

PAD 3 covered an area of 2 ha in a mid to lower slope context on the eastern side of a first order tributary of South Creek. The area consisted of a gentle to moderate slope with occasional small trees and dense grass cover with very occasional surface exposures. PAD 3 soil appeared relatively intact with vegetation clearance being the main impact.

7.52 PAD 4

PAD 4 was a small, well defined area on a raised upper slope landform bordered by drainage lines to the east, south and west. A property boundary fence line formed the northern margin of PAD 4. The continuation of the upper slope landform on the northern side of the fence was heavily impacted with large quantities of introduced fill and building waste, as well as substantial earthworks. PAD 4 covered an area of 0.7 ha, and consisted of sparse regrowth eucalypt trees and dense grass cover with no surface exposures. The PAD appeared relatively intact, with the main impact being vegetation clearance.

Table 2. Summary of site details

Site Extent ID	Site ID	Landform	Datum	Easting	Northing	Exposure (%)	Surface Visibility (%)	Vegetation	Number of artefacts	Site Condition
MPIP 1	MPIP 1A	mid slope	GDA	298878	6267707	60	80	cleared, grassy	2	moderate
	MPIP 1B	upper slope	GDA	298958	6267805	70	40	cleared, grassy	1	moderate
	MPIP 1C	upper slope	GDA	298977	6267817	40	80	moderate stand of eucalypts, very occasional grass cover	1	moderate
	MPIP 1D	mid slope	GDA	298904	6267906	50	40	cleared, grassy	2	major disturbance
	MPIP 1E	mid slope	GDA	299107	6267811	40	70	moderate stand of eucalypts, very occasional grass cover	1	moderate
	MPIP 1F	mid slope	GDA	299077	6267771	40	80	moderate stand of eucalypts, very occasional grass cover	3	moderate
	MPIP 1G	mid slope	GDA	299127	6267743	60	90	cleared, grassy	3	major disturbance
	MPIP 1H	lower slope	GDA	299195	6267986	60	70	cleared, grassy	5	good
	MPIP 1I	lower slope	GDA	299260	6267775	50	50	moderate stand of eucalypts, moderate grass cover	1	moderate
MPIP 2	MPIP 2A	mid slope	GDA	299314	6267736	50	70	occasional eucalypts, occasional grass cover	1	moderate
	MPIP 2B	mid slope	GDA	299346	6267862	40	90	moderate stand of eucalypts, occasional grass cover	2	moderate
MPIP 3		crest	GDA	299361	6267503	40	40	moderate stand of eucalypts, occasional grass cover	5	good

Site Extent ID	Site ID	Landform	Datum	Easting	Northing	Exposure (%)	Surface Visibility (%)	Vegetation	Number of artefacts	Site Condition
MPIP 4		Low slope / mound	GDA	299845	6267994	50	50	moderate stand of eucalypts, moderate grass cover and moderate leaf litter cover	2	moderate
MPIP 5	MPIP 5A	lower slope	GDA	300036	6267912	70	90	occasional, patchy grass cover	5	moderate
	MPIP 5B	lower slope	GDA	300087	6267938	40	40	moderate stand of eucalypts, moderate grass cover and moderate leaf litter cover	3	good
	MPIP 5C	lower slope	GDA	300231	6267975	40	40	moderate stand of eucalypts immediately to the south, moderate to dense grass cover.	30+	good
MPIP 6	MPIP 6A	mid slope	GDA	300162	6267731	30	40	moderate grass cover	5	good
MPIP 7	MPIP 7A	upper slope	GDA	300010	6267662	50	50	moderate stand of eucalypts, moderate grass cover and moderate leaf litter cover	6	good with localised disturbance
MPIP 8	MPIP 8A	mid slope	GDA	300083	6267503	30	40	moderate grass cover	6	good with localised disturbance
MPIP 9		lower slope	GDA	300115	6267437	30	40	moderate grass cover	4	moderate
MPIP 10		mid slope	GDA	300244	6267246	40	30	moderate grass cover and occasional leaf litter cover	2	moderate
MPIP 11	MPIP 11A	mid slope	GDA	300277	6267168	60	80	occasional grass and very occasional leaf litter	10+	moderate
	MPIP 11B	mid slope	GDA	300281	6267117	60	95	occasional eucalypts, occasional leaf litter	7	major disturbance
MPIP 12		upper slope	GDA	300258	6266119	60	80	occasional eucalypts, occasional grass cover, occasional leaf litter	4	major disturbance
MPIP 13		crest	GDA	301231	6266330	70	90	cleared vehicle track bordered by dense, low-lying scrub	2	moderate

Site Extent ID	Site ID	Landform	Datum	Easting	Northing	Exposure (%)	Surface Visibility (%)	Vegetation	Number of artefacts	Site Condition
MPIP 14		mid slope	GDA	299307	6266221	50	60	moderately dense stand of eucalypts, moderate grass cover	3	moderate
MPIP 15	MPIP 15A	upper slope	GDA	299072	6266474	40	70	moderate to dense grass cover	1	good
	MPIP 15B	mid slope	GDA	299277	6266270	50	60	occasional large trees, dense grass cover	1	good
MPIP 16		mid slope	GDA	299143	6266957	60	60	occasional, patchy grass cover	2	major disturbance
MPIP 17		mid slope	GDA	298438	6266288	40	50	occasional eucalypts, moderate grass cover	2	moderate
MPIP 18		mid slope	GDA	298368	6266361	60	75	occasional grass cover on unformed vehicle track, bordered by occasional eucalypts and moderate grass cover	8	moderate
MPIP 19		mid slope	GDA	298230	6266549	60	70	occasional grass cover	2	major disturbance
MPIP 20		mid slope	GDA	297986	6266350	40	80	occasional grass cover on unformed vehicle track bordered by dense grass cover	1	moderate
MPIP 21	MPIP 21A	lower slope	GDA	297998	6266831	70	95	very occasional leaf litter across exposure bordered by occasional, patchy grass cover	4	moderate
MPIP 22	MPIP 22A	mid slope	GDA	298160	6266975	60	55	occasional, patchy grass cover	3	good
MPIP 23	MPIP 23A	upper slope	GDA	298183	6267432	50	60	moderate grass cover	1	good
MPIP 24	MPIP 24A	crest	GDA	297715	6267488	70	90	clear along unsealed vehicle track bordered by occasional to moderate grass cover	6	moderate

Site Extent ID	Site ID	Landform	Datum	Easting	Northing	Exposure (%)	Surface Visibility (%)	Vegetation	Number of artefacts	Site Condition
	MPIP 24B	crest	GDA	297590	6267550	80	90	clear along unsealed vehicle track bordered by occasional to moderate grass cover	1	moderate
MPIP 25		lower slope	GDA	297825	6267621	50	30	moderate grass cover	1	major disturbance
MPIP 26		lower slope	GDA	298046	6267619	50	40	occasional tall eucalypts, moderate grass cover and occasional leaf litter	1	good
MPIP 27		mid slope	GDA	297891	6267834	20	20	moderate to dense grass cover	1	good
MPIP 28		mid slope	GDA	297769	6267843	30	40	moderate to dense grass cover	1	good
PAD 1		upper slope	GDA	300048*	6267724*	0	2	dense grass cover	-	good
PAD 2		crest, upper and mid slope	GDA	299490*	6266630*	5	5	occasional stands of trees and dense ground cover	-	good with localised moderate to major disturbance
PAD 3		lower slope	GDA	298179*	6266413*	0	1	dense grass cover with occasional trees	-	good
PAD 4		upper slope	GDA	298376*	6267587*	5	5	occasional eucalypts and dense grass cover	-	good

* = coordinates are approximate centre of PAD

Table 3. Site contents

Site ID	Raw Material	Colour	Artefact Type	Artefact Size (cm)	
				Block* Length	Block* Width
MPIP 1A	silcrete	red	proximal flake	12	11
MPIP 1A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	16	8
MPIP 1B	silcrete	red	flake	3	21
MPIP 1C	silcrete	grey	flaked piece	38	29
MPIP 1D	chert	greyish white	distal flake	23	21
MPIP 1D	silcrete	yellow	distal flake	23	22
MPIP 1E	quartz	milky white	flake	17	12
MPIP 1F	silcrete	red	flake	28	21
MPIP 1F	silcrete	red	flaked piece	22	19
MPIP 1F	silcrete	red	flaked piece	25	21
MPIP 1G	silcrete	red	flaked piece	24	17
MPIP 1G	silcrete	red	flaked piece	23	19
MPIP 1G	silcrete	red	flaked piece	24	16
MPIP 1H	silcrete	red	flaked piece	59	46
MPIP 1H	silcrete	red	flaked piece	39	20
MPIP 1H	silcrete	red	flaked piece	35	20
MPIP 1H	silcrete	red	flaked piece	17	12
MPIP 1H	silcrete	red	flaked piece	41	23
MPIP 1I	silcrete	pink	core	24	22
MPIP 2A	tuff	orangey brown	flaked piece	28	24
MPIP 2B	silcrete	red	flaked piece	13	9
MPIP 2B	petrified wood	brownish black	flaked piece	32	28
MPIP 3	#	#	#	#	#
MPIP 4	silcrete	red	flake	31	22
MPIP 4	silcrete	red	flaked piece	15	5
MPIP 5A	silcrete	yellowish brown	distal flake	11	8
MPIP 5A	silcrete	red	flake	21	15
MPIP 5A	silcrete	red	medial flake	10	10
MPIP 5A	silcrete	reddish grey	flaked piece	15	10
MPIP 5A	silcrete	reddish grey	flaked piece	20	16
MPIP 5B	silcrete	blackish red	proximal flake	24	17
MPIP 5B	silcrete	red	proximal flake	30	21
MPIP 5B	silcrete	red	flake	nr	nr
MPIP 5C	#	#	#	#	#
MPIP 6A	silcrete	red	distal flake	17	8
MPIP 6A	silcrete	red	flake	40	25
MPIP 6A	silcrete	red	backed artefact	20	10
MPIP 6A	silcrete	red	core	30	27
MPIP 6A	silcrete	red	core	29	25
MPIP 7A	silcrete	red	core	37	33
MPIP 7A	silcrete	red	flake	22	21
MPIP 7A	silcrete	red	proximal flake	17	15
MPIP 7A	silcrete	red	flake	30	19
MPIP 7A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	24	16
MPIP 7A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	59	44
MPIP 8A	quartz	red	flake	41	22
MPIP 8A	silcrete	red	flake	18	12
MPIP 8A	silcrete	red	flake	21	15
MPIP 8A	silcrete	red	core	58	45
MPIP 8A	silcrete	red	core	63	47
MPIP 8A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	20	14
MPIP 8A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	24	17
MPIP 9	silcrete	red	flaked piece	32	21
MPIP 9	silcrete	red	flaked piece	19	12
MPIP 9	silcrete	red	flaked piece	22	15
MPIP 9	silcrete	red	flaked piece	33	20

Site ID	Raw Material	Colour	Artefact Type	Artefact Size (cm)	
				Block* Length	Block* Width
MPIP 10	tuff	yellow	medial flake	18	11
MPIP 10	silcrete	red	medial flake	24	21
MPIP 10	silcrete	red	flake	28	13
MPIP 11A	silcrete	red	core	24	11
MPIP 11A	silcrete	red	flake	22	15
MPIP 11A	silcrete	red	flake	16	12
MPIP 11A	silcrete	red	flake	15	13
MPIP 11B	silcrete	red	core	41	37
MPIP 11B	silcrete	red	core	60	32
MPIP 11B	silcrete	red	flake	33	20
MPIP 11B	silcrete	red	flaked piece	18	18
MPIP 11B	silcrete	red	flaked piece	20	10
MPIP 11B	silcrete	red	flaked piece	18	10
MPIP 11B	silcrete	red	flaked piece	15	13
MPIP 12	silcrete	red	core	33	23
MPIP 12	silcrete	red	flake	20	15
MPIP 12	silcrete	red	flaked piece	18	10
MPIP 12	tuff	yellow	distal flake	24	15
MPIP 13	silcrete	mid-brownish red	proximal flake	41	30
MPIP 13	silcrete	greyish yellow	flake	36	27
MPIP 14	silcrete	red	flake	28	24
MPIP 14	silcrete	red	flake	18	12
MPIP 14	silcrete	red	medial flake	9	6
MPIP 15A	silcrete	red	flake	28	18
MPIP 15B	silcrete	red	flake	37	24
MPIP 16	chert	mottled red and white	flaked piece	29	24
MPIP 16	silcrete	red	flaked piece	18	16
MPIP 17	silcrete	red	flaked piece	28	23
MPIP 17	silcrete	red	flaked piece	25	12
MPIP 18	silcrete	red	flaked piece	18	6
MPIP 18	silcrete	yellow	flake	20	14
MPIP 18	silcrete	yellow	flake	28	18
MPIP 18	silcrete	yellow	flaked piece	18	14
MPIP 18	silcrete	yellow	flaked piece	28	18
MPIP 18	silcrete	yellow	flaked piece	24	16
MPIP 18	silcrete	yellow	flaked piece	12	10
MPIP 18	silcrete	yellow	Flaked piece	15	14
MPIP 19	silcrete	red	flake	15	10
MPIP 19	chert	orangey white	flake	16	12
MPIP 20	silcrete	red	distal flake	20	15
MPIP 21A	silcrete	red	distal flake	37	24
MPIP 21A	silcrete	red	proximal flake	18	12
MPIP 21A	silcrete	red	medial flake	18	14
MPIP 21A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	26	21
MPIP 22A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	15	10
MPIP 22A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	10	5
MPIP 22A	silcrete	red	distal flake	17	12
MPIP 23A	silcrete	red	distal flake	19	11
MPIP 24A	silcrete	red	core	25	22
MPIP 24A	silcrete	reddish yellow	flaked piece	18	9
MPIP 24A	silcrete	red	flake	21	20
MPIP 24A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	5	5
MPIP 24A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	10	9
MPIP 24A	silcrete	red	flaked piece	47	20
MPIP 24B	silcrete	red	flaked piece	28	21
MPIP 25	Silcrete	red	proximal flake	46	21
MPIP 26	Silcrete	red	flake	16	14

Site ID	Raw Material	Colour	Artefact Type	Artefact Size (cm)	
				Block* Length	Block* Width
MPIP 27	Tuff	light orangey grey	medial flake	12	7
MPIP 28	Silcrete	dark purplish red	flaked piece	10	5

* Block = maximum dimension
# = General details of artefacts identified at MPIP 3 and MPIP 5C are described in section 7
nr = not recorded

8 Significance Assessment

8.1 Assessment Process

One of the primary steps in the process of cultural heritage management is the assessment of significance. Not all sites are equally significant and not all are worthy of equal consideration and management (Sullivan and Bowdler 1984; Pearson and Sullivan 1995: 7). The determination of significance can be a difficult process as the social and scientific context within which these decisions are made is subject to change (Sullivan and Bowdler 1984). This does not lessen the value of the heritage approach, but enriches both the process and the long-term outcomes for future generations as the nature of what is conserved and why, also changes over time.

The Growth Centres Commission (GCC) provides an outline of how Aboriginal places and values should be assessed across Precincts within the Growth Centres (Appendix B 2006). The assessment criteria used by the GCC are based on the guidelines of the NSW Heritage Office which incorporate the five types of cultural heritage values identified in *The Burra Charter* (social, spiritual, scientific, aesthetic and historic values). *The Burra Charter* criteria are:

a) *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*
b) *An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural or natural history of a local area).*
c) *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).*
d) *An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*
e) *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*
f) *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*
g) *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's:*

cultural or natural places; or

cultural or natural environments

(or a class of the local areas' cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments)

These criteria involve the assessment of both the cultural and scientific significance of a place or area, in that they incorporate both archaeological or scientific significance and the importance and values placed on these areas by the local Aboriginal community groups. Based on this concept and *The Burra Charter* criteria outlined above, the GCC have developed a significance ranking system for use across all Precincts within the Growth Centres (see Figure 8).

Ranking	Example justifications	Suggested mapping colour
Exceptional	• Rare example of its type in the nation, state or outstanding example of its type in the region; and / or • Irreplaceably expresses Aboriginal cultural heritage, history or stories of the region (or State or nation); and / or • Of primary and essential importance to the identity and culture of the Aboriginal communities of the region; and / or • Intact with no disturbance; and / or • Loss or unsympathetic or further disturbance or change *will irreversibly* diminish the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Precinct and/or community cultural identity of the Aboriginal communities associated with the Precinct.	Red with black hatching
High	• Rare example of its type in the region; and / or • Expresses (possibly in combination with other places or features) the Aboriginal cultural heritage, history or stories of the region; and / or • Important to the identity and culture of the Aboriginal communities of the region; and / or • Existing disturbance and evidence of change does not detract from Aboriginal cultural heritage significance; and / or • Loss or unsympathetic or further disturbance or change *is likely to* diminish the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Precinct and/or community cultural identity of the Aboriginal communities associated with the Precinct.	Red
Moderate	• Rare example of its type in the Precinct, but not the region (or Growth Centre); and / or • Expresses in combination with other places or features the Aboriginal cultural heritage, history or stories of the region; and / or • Contributes to the identity and culture of the Aboriginal communities of the region; and / or • Existing disturbance and evidence of change does not detract from Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the place; and / or • loss or unsympathetic or further disturbance or change *may* diminish the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Precinct and/or community cultural identity of the Aboriginal communities associated with the Precinct.	Yellow / orange
Some	• Common example of its type in the Precinct; and / or • Does not express clear community or cultural values of the precinct or only in a minor way; and / or • Substantially modified or impacted; and / or • Loss or change *is unlikely* to diminish Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Precinct and/or applicable Aboriginal community cultural identity.	Blue / none

Figure 8. Suggested significance rankings and justification (GCC 2006: Table 2.1)

In addition to the significance ranking criteria outlined in Figure 8, the GCC also provide a series of additional guides for applying significance rankings (GCC 2006: 21):

- *Ranking within context*: Significance rankings must relate to the relative importance of the place within the Precinct, region (or where relevant, state or nation). This includes comparing a place or value with information from other examples from studies in the region or other Precincts, and where this information is not available to use a precautionary ranking until such time as information becomes available.
- *Applying rankings:* Rankings should be determined by identifying the heritage significance each element, place or value embodies in its own right, and the contribution that each element, place or value makes to the heritage value and significance of the Precinct, area, region or community cultural identify as a whole. This means that a specific site may have moderate scientific significance in the local context, but may be one of many similar sites in the region, therefore lowering its overall scientific significance to low. Similarly, the community may feel that the site has low cultural significance compared with other sites in the region.
- *Ranking places, components and attributes:* It is likely that some places will have attributes, features and characteristics that need to be individually ranked and documented to ensure relevant tailored policies and planning can apply to them. This applies to differing significance rankings for different components of a site, such as ecology and cultural heritage.
- *Places of unknown or potential significance:* Places of unknown or potential significance will also need to be identified in the significance assessment. These places will also need to have significance rankings applied, as far as possible. In addition to the ranking, the *likelihood* of places to contain significant heritage should also be assessed. Consideration of places of unknown and potential significance should be made in making recommendations for the Precinct.

8.2 Statement of Significance

Based on the significance ranking criteria outlined by the GCC, each of the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and places within the MPIP are ranked in Table 4. The significance rankings have been developed in consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders. The sites and places are grouped into their respective significance ranking, keeping the table in a similar layout to the GCC table shown in Figure 8.

Table 4. MPIP Aboriginal cultural heritage statement of significance

Significance Ranking	Site or Place	Justification
Exceptional	Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant	• The Colebee land grant was the first land grant to an Aboriginal person in Australia. • Exceptionally important to the Darug people, some of whom are descendants of the original grantees and their descendants who lived on the Colebee land grant and later on the adjoining Sylvanus Williams grant. • Exceptionally relevant to the identity of the Darug people, these land grants are a direct physical link to some of the first Darug people to interact with the British colonists. • The nine lots left to Maria Lock's nine children are still visible on cadastre information. A majority of the land grants are covered by thick scrub, providing a visual and ecological link to the pre-landscape modification and widespread vegetation clearance that has occurred across the region following British settlement. • Any development of the land grant, including vegetation clearance or alteration to the property boundary *will irreversibly* impact the significance of the land grants and their importance to the Darug people.
High	MPIP 1, incorporating: MPIP 1A – MPIP 1I 45-5-3500 45-5-3501 45-5-3502 45-5-3506 45-5-3507 MPIP 5, incorporating: MPIP 5A – MPIP 5C	• These two sites cover a broad area and contain a number of identified artefact scatters that are important for understanding the archaeology of the region. • Information from these sites has the potential to provide more information on lithic raw material procurement, especially in relation to the close proximity of the recorded silcrete quarry at Plumpton Ridge, 1 – 2 km east of these sites. • The Aboriginal community has expressed the importance of these two sites, based on their potential to provide more information on lithic raw material procurement in the region, their large extent, large number of identified artefacts, and proximity to Plumpton Ridge. • Both sites have been impacted by vegetation clearance and some infrastructure development, but overall are in quite good condition. • The loss or unsympathetic disturbance of these sites *is likely* to diminish the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Precinct.
Moderate	MPIP 2, (MPIP 2A and MPIP 2B) MPIP 6 (MPIP 6A) MPIP 7 (MPIP7A) MPIP 8 (MPIP 8A) MPIP 11 (MPIP 11A and MPIP 11B) MPIP 15 (MPIP 15A and MPIP 15B) MPIP 21 (MPIP 21A) MPIP 22 (MPIP 22A) MPIP 23 (MPIP 23A) MPIP 24 (MPIP 24A and MPIP 24B) PAD 1, PAD 2, PAD 3, PAD 4	• These sites and PADs represent rare, intact areas of known or potential archaeological deposit within the MPIP. • In combination, these sites represent the utilisation of varying landforms within the MPIP by the original Aboriginal inhabitants of the area. • These sites are important to the local Aboriginal community as the sites provide information on lithic raw material procurement and site distribution across different landforms within the Precinct, as well as representing the traditional land-use activities of the original Aboriginal inhabitants of the area. • All of these sites have been impacted by vegetation clearance and some infrastructure development, but overall are in relatively good condition. • The loss or unsympathetic disturbance of these sites *may* diminish the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Precinct.

Significance Ranking	Site or Place	Justification
Some	MPIP 3, MPIP 4, MPIP 9, MPIP 10, MPIP 12, MPIP 13, MPIP 14, MPIP 16, MPIP 17, MPIP 18, MPIP 19, MPIP 20, MPIP 25, MPIP 26, MPIP 27, MPIP 28, 45-5-3503, 45-5-3504, 45-5-3505, 45-5-2029, 45-5-2030, 45-5-2031, 45-5-2032, 45-5-2033, 45-5-2034, 45-5-2035, 45-5-2036, 45-5-2037, 45-5-2038, 45-5-2039, 45-5-2040, 45-5-2041	• These identified artefact scatters and isolated finds occur frequently across the MPIP, the North West Growth Centre and the Cumberland Plain. • Every Aboriginal site is important to the local Aboriginal community, however, there are more intact or better examples of these site types within the MPIP. • All of these sites have experienced some degree of impact/disturbance, including vegetation clearance, erosion, and road/infrastructure development. Several of these sites have been destroyed. • Any change or loss of these sites *is unlikely* to diminish the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the MPIP or the local Aboriginal community.

The significance ranking of the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage places and values within the MPIP are also shown in Figure 9, following the GCC suggested mapping colour guidelines shown in Figure 8.

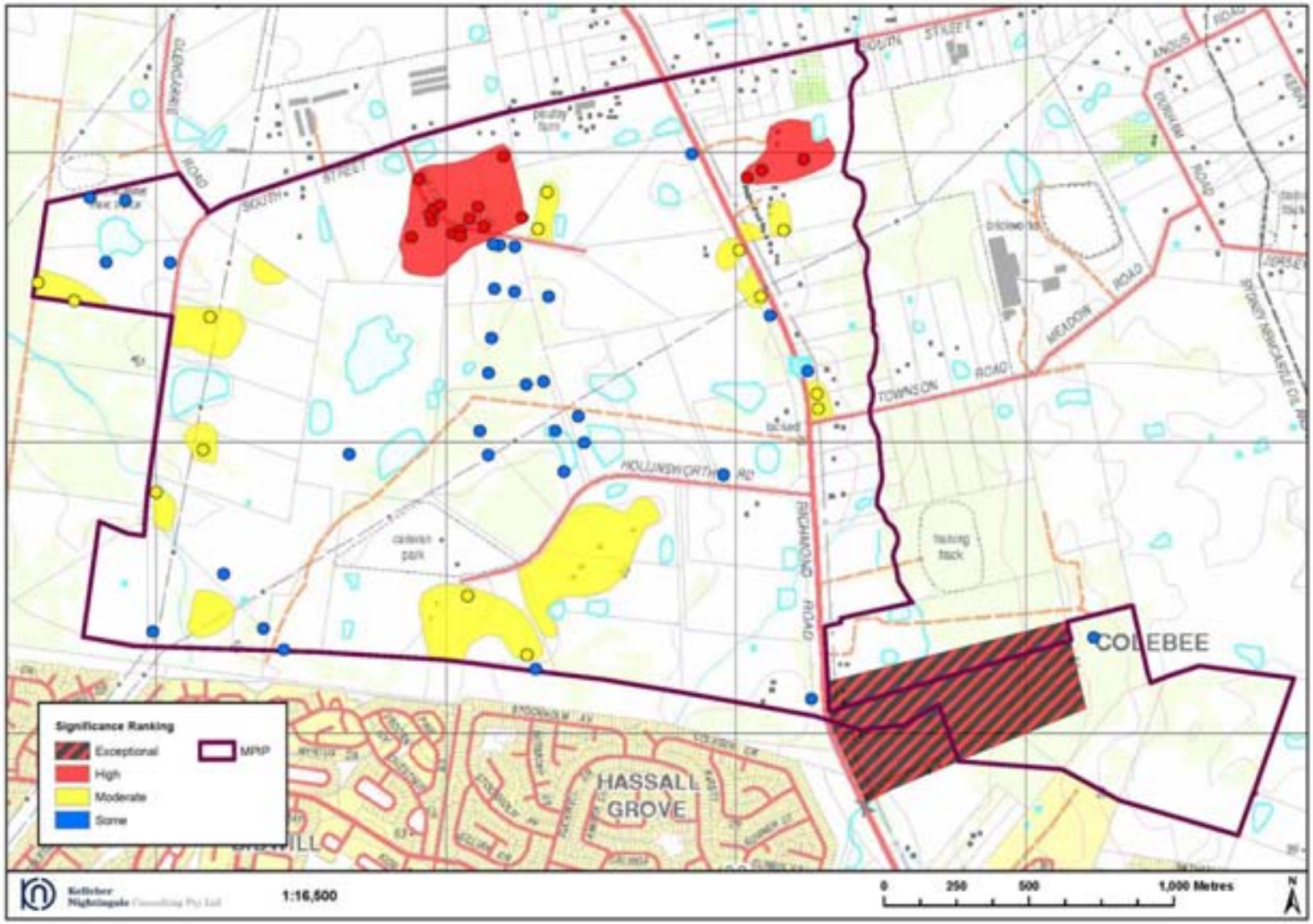

Figure 9. MPIP Aboriginal cultural heritage significance

9 Discussion

63 Aboriginal archaeological sites (artefact scatters) are recorded within MPIP. 42 of these sites were identified during the recent field investigations. The remaining 21 sites were previously identified sites recorded on AHIMS (excluding duplicated site records).

The distribution of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites indicates a concentration of archaeological activity at 12 distinct landforms (shown on the figures as large green polygons). 31 sites are associated with the 12 landforms. The Aboriginal heritage significance of the 12 landforms is higher than other landforms and areas within MPIP. Of the 12 landforms (i.e. concentrations of sites), two were ranked as demonstrating high significance, and ten as moderate significance.

32 recorded sites are located outside of the 12 Aboriginal heritage significant landforms at MPIP. These 32 sites were assessed as having some (low) significance.

The concentrations of (31) sites associated with the 12 landforms were ranked with higher significance than the remaining 32 recorded sites based on discussions with Aboriginal stakeholders and due to the larger sites being a more intact and better representation of the distribution of archaeological material across MPIP.

In addition to the recorded Aboriginal sites within MPIP, the field survey identified four areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD). These were areas with no or extremely limited surface visibility and exposure that were assessed as demonstrating potential for subsurface archaeological deposits due to: their relatively stable soil profiles, relative elevation, moderate slope, proximity to water and proximity to known archaeological sites. These PADs were assessed as demonstrating moderate or higher archaeological potential.

High Cultural Significant Area
Through discussions with Aboriginal stakeholders and background research, the south eastern portion of MPIP was identified as having been part of Governor Macquarie's land grant to two Darug men, Colebee and Nurragingy. Further investigation identified that the land to the south of Colebee's land grant was later acquired by Colebee's descendants, a portion of which is also within the MPIP. The Colebee land grant and adjoining land have strong links to the families of many of the Darug people (see section 2 and Appendix B).

Due to the significance of the land grant as the first to an Aboriginal person after British colonisation, and the fact that the area holds extremely high significance to the Darug people, the Colebee land grant and adjoining land were ranked as being of exceptional significance.

10 Management Options for Consideration in the Precinct Planning

As part of the precinct planning and Step 3 of the Aboriginal heritage assessment process, the results of the Step 1 background review and Step 2 assessment were provided to the Master Planner for MPIP. This would allow for consideration of Aboriginal heritage in the development of an Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) or development footprint for the Precinct. Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values will be incorporated into the ILP on the basis of the significance rankings discussed in section 8 above.

In addition to the mapping of Aboriginal heritage within the Precinct, some preliminary management options were provided for consideration if the site would or would not be impacted. While these options were provided, it was recommended that the area identified as having exceptional significance to the local Aboriginal community should be conserved, with long-term management ensuring that there are no future direct or indirect impacts as a result of the development of the Precinct or neighbouring properties.

Recommended management options for each of the assessed Aboriginal cultural heritage significance rankings within the MPIP are provided in Table 5.

Table 5. Significance ranking and preliminary management options

Significance Ranking	Management Options	
	No Impact	Impact
Exceptional	Conservation management plan should be prepared. Decisions regarding the long-term management and conservation of this area should be made in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.	This area is of exceptional significance and should not be impacted.
High	These sites should be conserved where possible. Conservation management plan should be prepared. Decisions regarding the long-term management and conservation of this area should be made in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.	Salvage excavation should be undertaken under a section 87(1) permit associated with the section 90 consent to mitigate against the loss of information. DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants would be implemented.
Moderate	These sites or PADs should be conserved where possible. Conservation management plan should be prepared. Where these sites are conserved, decisions regarding the long-term management and conservation of this area should be made in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.	Test/salvage excavation should be undertaken at some of the impacted sites under a section 87(1) permit to mitigate against the loss of information. Strategy for test/salvage excavation would depend upon the layout of the Master Plan. (Note: test excavation may or may not be associated with the section 90 consent). DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants would be implemented.
Some	These sites should be conserved where possible. Site locations included in Conservation management plan. Where these sites are conserved, decisions regarding the long-term management and conservation of this area should be made in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.	Section 90 consent should be obtained prior to the commencement of works affecting these sites. DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants would be implemented.

11 Management Principles and Preliminary Recommendations

11.1 Statutory Requirements

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) is the primary statutory control dealing with Aboriginal heritage in New South Wales. Items of Aboriginal heritage or declared Aboriginal places are protected under the NPW Act.

Under the Act, an "Aboriginal object" is defined as "any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains". As such, "objects" are confined to physical evidence and are commonly referred to as Aboriginal sites.

All "objects" are protected under Section 90 of the Act. It is an offence to destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal site without the prior consent of the Director-General of DECC. Section 90 consent is required to be issued before an Aboriginal object (site) can be disturbed. Failure to obtain this consent may result in prosecution.

One of the Objects of the NPW Act is to conserve objects, places or features of cultural value within the landscapes, including places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people and places of scientific significance (section 2A(1)6(i) and (iii)).

11.2 Management Principles

Principles for the assessment and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage are focussed on the conservation of objects, places or features of cultural value within the landscape, including places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people and places of scientific (archaeological) significance. While there are statutory controls to ensure that Aboriginal objects (sites) are protected and/or regulated, the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process is designed to ensure that places or features of cultural value within the landscape and of significance to Aboriginal people are conserved in addition to the sites and objects.

The Colebee and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grants are of exceptional significance to the local Aboriginal community. As discussed, the Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant hold especially high significance to the Darug people. These properties are important to the Darug in terms of their cultural identity, their links to some of the first Darug people to interact with the British settlers, and their family histories, as a number of Darug people are direct descendants of those who lived on these properties. It is important that these properties are conserved. Any decisions regarding the long-term management of this area should be made in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

Sites of high significance should be conserved where possible. Where these sites cannot be conserved, a section 90 consent with associated section 87 permit for test/salvage excavation would be required prior to their destruction.

Sites of moderate significance should be conserved where possible. Where these sites cannot be conserved, test/salvage excavation should be undertaken at some of the impacted sites under a section 87 permit with associated section 90 consent. The test/salvage excavation strategy would depend upon the layout of the Master Plan. The section 90 consent and any associated excavation would be required prior to any impact to sites.

Sites of some significance should be conserved where possible. Where these sites cannot be conserved a section 90 consent would be required prior to any impact to the site.

Were applicable, test/salvage excavation will allow for the collection of information and the curation of a representative selection of artefacts prior to their destruction. The information collected can be used to interpret not only those sites being destroyed but more importantly to interpret the locality, thus providing a more detailed appreciation and recognition of the region's Aboriginal heritage. It will also provide more detailed information for the long-term management of remaining identified Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Any decisions regarding the long-term management of conserved sites should be made in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

11.3 Preliminary Recommendations

Steps 1 to 3 of the assessment process

The following recommendations resulted from Steps 1 to 3 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct, as presented in the Step 3 report:

- Continued consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.
- Conservation of the former Colebee and Sylvanus Williams land grants.
- Conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites where possible.
- Section 90 consent under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* will be required for impacted archaeological sites. Consent should be obtained prior to any works affecting these sites.
- Salvage excavation is warranted for Aboriginal sites of high significance. A section 87(1) permit under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be obtained for these sites.
- Test/salvage excavation is warranted for some Aboriginal sites or PADs of moderate significance, depending on the development layout and assessed impacts. A section 87(1) permit should be obtained for these sites.

These preliminary recommendations were presented in the Step 3 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report for consideration in the development of an Indicative Layout Plan for the Precinct.

Precinct planning process

These preliminary recommendations formulated through Steps 2 and 3 of the assessment process in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders were updated following a review of the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct - Indicative Layout Plan – dated 2 February 2009. The updated recommendations for management and mitigation were presented in a separate section of the Final Draft Report.

The Master planner has subsequently taken into consideration the findings of the various specialist studies and developed a revised Draft Indicative Layout Plan (issued 27 April 2009). The assessment of the revised Draft ILP in relation to Aboriginal heritage is presented in section 12 below. The resulting recommendations for management and mitigation should be considered in the finalisation of the development layout of the precinct.

12 Indicative Layout Plan Assessment

As part of the Precinct planning process, a revised Draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) has been developed. The ILP divides the Precinct into different zonings. The Draft ILP is shown in Figure 10.

The location of recorded Aboriginal sites and areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD), based on their significance ranking, in relation to the Draft ILP is shown in Figure 11.

Based on the assessment of the Draft ILP in relation to Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential, the potential impacts to recorded Aboriginal heritage sites and areas of archaeological potential are outlined in Table 6 following.

Where possible, sites have been incorporated into proposed conservation areas, riparian corridors or parks. This effectively ensures they are not directly impacted by the future development footprint. However, the long term conservation of these sites should be ensured from future direct or indirect impacts as a result of the development of the Precinct. In addition, some impacts will still occur at a number of identified sites and PADs.

A recommended management strategy or mitigation action is provided for each of the identified Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential within the Precinct in Table 6.

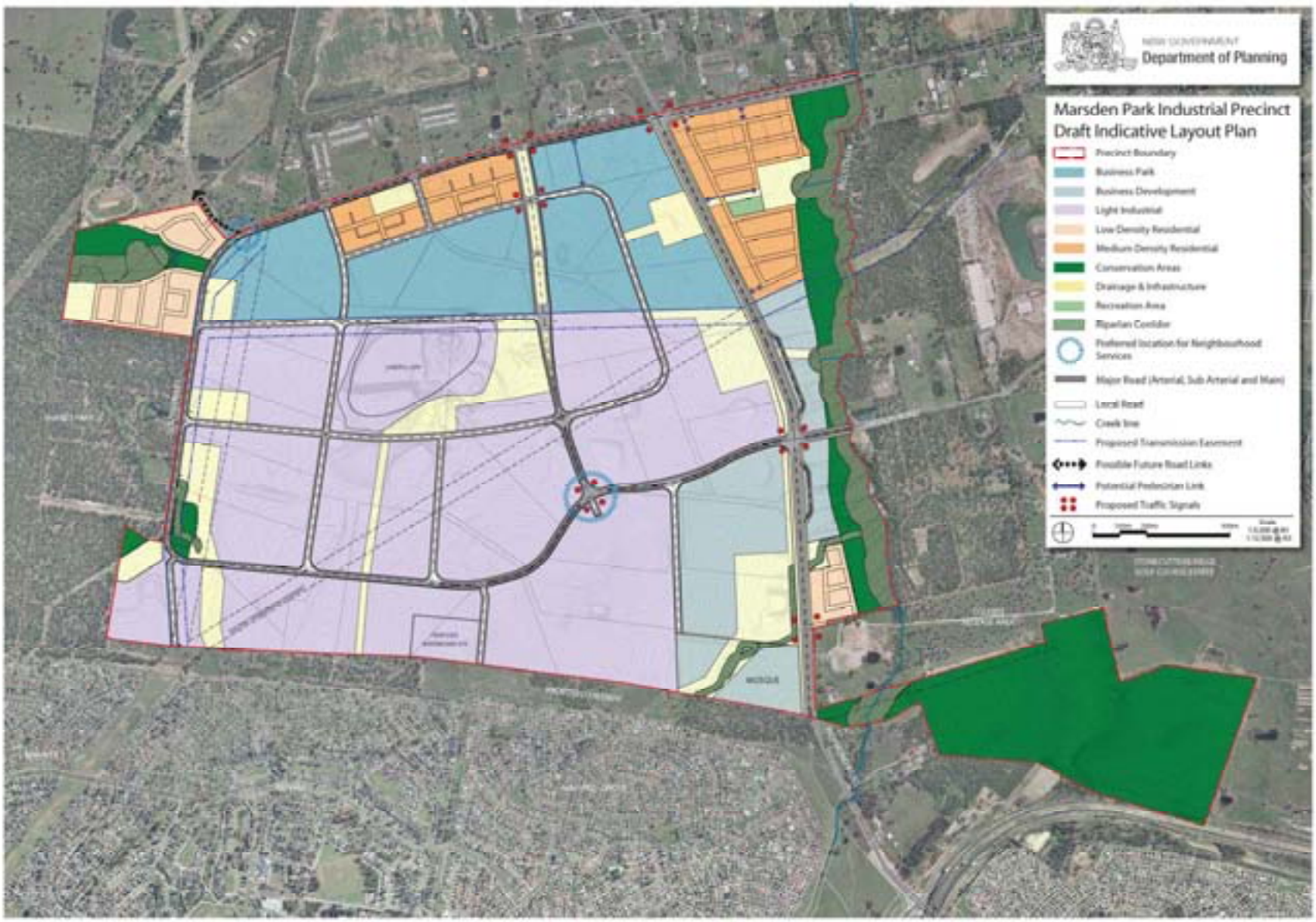

Figure 10. Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Draft Indicative Layout Plan – issued 27 April 2009

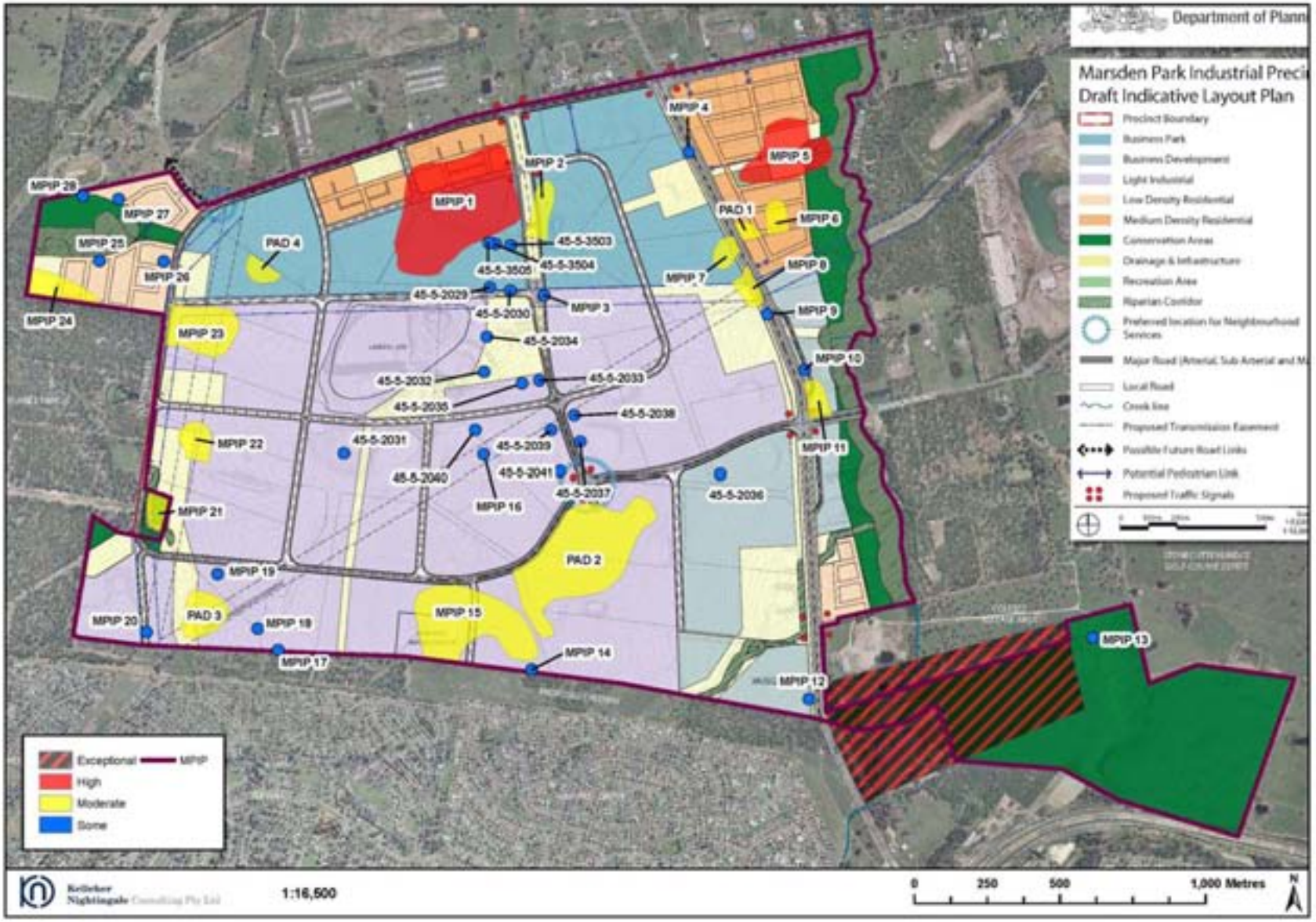

Figure 11. Aboriginal heritage in relation to the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Draft Indicative Layout Plan –issued 27 April 2009

Table 6. Impacts, mitigation and management [based on Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Draft Indicative Layout Plan – issued 27 April 2009]

Site	Type	Significance Ranking	Impact Assessment	ILP Proposed Zoning	Further works required (Section 87)	Approval required (Section 90)	Management / Other Recommendations
Cultural Sites							
Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant	Place of cultural value	Exceptional	Not impacted	Conservation and Non-Certified Areas Riparian Corridor			Site is situated within a conservation area. The conservation of this area should primarily consider the exceptional Aboriginal cultural heritage value of this land. It is noted the riparian corridor associated with Bells Creek runs through this area. The location of the site should be identified in the conservation management plan for this area. Any future works or use of the conservation area and riparian corridor should ensure the site is not directly or indirectly impacted. This includes but is not limited to recreational uses or facilities, landscaping or bushland maintenance, rehabilitation or revegetation works. Any further works or enhancement activities within this conservation area and riparian corridor should be in consultation with the Aboriginal community groups/knowledge holders.
Archaeological Sites							
MPIP 1 Comprising: MPIP 1A – MPIP 1I 45-5-3500 / 45-5-3508 45-5-3501 / 45-5-3509 45-5-3502 / 45-5-3510 45-5-3506 / 45-5-3514 45-5-3507 / 45-5-3515	Artefact scatter	High	Impacted	Medium Density Residential Business Park Local Road	Archaeological salvage excavation under section 87(1) permit. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 2 Comprising: MPIP 2A – MPIP 2B	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Business Park Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main)		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 3	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main)		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 4	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main) (Richmond Road widening)		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	

Site	Type	Significance Ranking	Impact Assessment	ILP Proposed Zoning	Further works required (Section 87)	Approval required (Section 90)	Management / Other Recommendations
MPIP 5 Comprising: MPIP 5A – MPIP 5C	Artefact scatter	High	Partially Impacted	Recreation Area Medium Density Residential Local Road Riparian Corridor Drainage and Infrastructure Conservation Areas	Archaeological salvage excavation under section 87(1) permit. Section 87 permit should only cover the impacted portion of the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Section 90 consent should only cover the impacted portion of the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	Part of the site is situated within a riparian corridor and associated conservation area along Bells Creek and a recreation area (park). The location of the site should be identified in the conservation management plan for the conservation area. The location of the site should also be identified in an environmental construction management plan, to avoid accidental damage during construction works within MPIP. Relevant personnel responsible for on-site construction activities should be made aware of the location of Aboriginal sites in conservation/retained areas and their legal obligation to ensure Aboriginal objects are not impacted without the relevant consent. Any future works or use of the conservation area, riparian corridor and recreation area (park) should ensure the site is not directly or indirectly impacted. This includes but is not limited to recreational uses or facilities, landscaping or bushland maintenance, rehabilitation or revegetation works.
MPIP 6 Comprising: MPIP 6A	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Medium Density Residential Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 7 Comprising: MPIP 7A	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Business Park Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main) (Richmond Road widening)	Archaeological salvage excavation under section 87(1) permit. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 8 Comprising: MPIP 8A	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Business Park Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main) (Richmond Road widening) Existing Transmission Easement Proposed Transmission Easement	Archaeological salvage excavation under section 87(1) permit. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 9	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main) (Richmond Road widening)		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 10	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Business Development Drainage and Infrastructure Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	

Site	Type	Significance Ranking	Impact Assessment	ILP Proposed Zoning	Further works required (Section 87)	Approval required (Section 90)	Management / Other Recommendations
MPIP 11 Comprising: MPIP 11A – MPIP 11B	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Business Development Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main) (Richmond Road widening and Townson Road) Local Road Proposed Traffic Signals		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 12	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Mosque Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main) (Richmond Road widening)		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 13	Artefact scatter	Some	Not impacted	Conservation Areas			Site is situated within a conservation area. The location of the site should be identified in the conservation management plan for this area. Any future works or use of the conservation area should ensure the site is not directly or indirectly impacted. This includes but is not limited to recreational uses or facilities, landscaping or bushland maintenance, rehabilitation or revegetation works.
MPIP 14	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 15 Comprising: MPIP 15A – MPIP 15B	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Proposed Waterboard Site Light Industrial Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main) Local Road	Archaeological salvage excavation under section 87(1) permit. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 16	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial Existing Transmission Easement		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 17	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 18	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	

Site	Type	Significance Ranking	Impact Assessment	ILP Proposed Zoning	Further works required (Section 87)	Approval required (Section 90)	Management / Other Recommendations
MPIP 19	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 20	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial Proposed Transmission Easement Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 21 Comprising: MPIP 21A	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Not impacted	Conservation Areas Riparian Corridor Drainage and Infrastructure			Site is situated within a conservation area and riparian corridor. The location of the site should be identified in the conservation management plan for the conservation area and riparian corridor. Any future works or use of the conservation area or riparian corridor should ensure the site is not directly or indirectly impacted. This includes but is not limited to recreational uses or facilities, landscaping or bushland maintenance, rehabilitation or revegetation works. The proposed drainage and infrastructure works should be designed to ensure there is no impact to this site. The location of the site should be identified in an environmental construction management plan, to avoid accidental damage during construction works within MPIP. Relevant personnel responsible for on-site construction activities should be made aware of the location of Aboriginal sites in conservation/retained areas and their legal obligation to ensure Aboriginal objects are not impacted without the relevant consent.
MPIP 22 Comprising: MPIP 22A	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Light Industrial Drainage and Infrastructure	Archaeological salvage excavation under section 87(1) permit. Section 87 permit should only cover the impacted portion of the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Section 90 consent should only cover the impacted portion of the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 23 Comprising: MPIP 23A	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Light Industrial Proposed Transmission Easement Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main)		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 24 Comprising: MPIP 24A – MPIP 24B	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Impacted	Low Density Residential Drainage and Infrastructure Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 25	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Low Density Residential Riparian Corridor Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	The retention of this site within the riparian corridor should be considered, as Aboriginal stakeholders have supported its conservation on the basis of the Indicative Layout Plan dated 2 February 2009.

Site	Type	Significance Ranking	Impact Assessment	ILP Proposed Zoning	Further works required (Section 87)	Approval required (Section 90)	Management / Other Recommendations
MPIP 26	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Low Density Residential Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 27	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Low Density Residential Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
MPIP 28	Isolated artefact	Some	Not impacted	Conservation Areas			Site is situated within a conservation area. The location of the site should be identified in the conservation management plan for the conservation areas. Any future works or use of the conservation area should ensure the site is not directly or indirectly impacted. This includes but is not limited to recreational uses or facilities, landscaping or bushland maintenance, rehabilitation or revegetation works.
45-5-0398 Blacktown Native Institute			Outside Precinct boundary				Notify DECC of coordinates error.
45-5-0485	Artefact scatter		Outside Precinct boundary				Notify DECC of coordinates error.
45-5-2029	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Business Park Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2030	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Business Park Local Road		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2031	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2032	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Drainage and Infrastructure		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2033	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	

Site	Type	Significance Ranking	Impact Assessment	ILP Proposed Zoning	Further works required (Section 87)	Approval required (Section 90)	Management / Other Recommendations
45-5-2034	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial Drainage and Infrastructure		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2035	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2036	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Business Development		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2037	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2038	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2039	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2040	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2041	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Light Industrial Preferred Location for Neighbourhood Services		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-2398	Isolated artefact		Outside Precinct boundary				Notify DECC of coordinates error.
45-5-2851	Artefact scatter		Outside Precinct boundary				Notify DECC of coordinates error.

Site	Type	Significance Ranking	Impact Assessment	ILP Proposed Zoning	Further works required (Section 87)	Approval required (Section 90)	Management / Other Recommendations
45-5-3503 / 45-5-3511	Artefact scatter	Some	Impacted	Business Park		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-3504 / 45-5-3512	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Business Park		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
45-5-3505 / 45-5-3513	Isolated artefact	Some	Impacted	Business Park		Section 90 consent prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.	
Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD)							
PAD 1	PAD	Moderate potential	Impacted	Medium Density Residential Local Road Drainage and Infrastructure Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main)	Archaeological test excavation under section 87(1) permit (associated with sites MPIP 6, 7 and 8). Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.		
PAD 2	PAD	Moderate potential	Impacted	Light Industrial Major Road (Arterial, Sub Arterial and Main)	Archaeological test excavation under section 87(1) permit. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.		
PAD 3	PAD	Moderate potential	Impacted	Light Industrial Drainage and Infrastructure Existing Transmission Easement	Archaeological test excavation under section 87(1) permit. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.		
PAD 4	PAD	Moderate potential	Impacted	Business Park	Archaeological test excavation under section 87(1) permit. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants.		

12.1 Suitability of the Master Plan in relation to Aboriginal Heritage

The Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Draft Indicative Layout Plan (issued 27 April 2009) has been reviewed in relation to its impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Aboriginal heritage is distributed across the Precinct. As a result, it is likely that any precinct plan would have some impact on Aboriginal heritage.

The Draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) has been developed by the Master planner in consideration of the recorded Aboriginal heritage of the Precinct, along with the results of the various specialist studies undertaken for the Precinct and planning requirements. In particular, the cultural site ranked through the Precinct assessment process as being of exceptional significance (the Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant) has been retained within the Precinct Plan. The portion of the land grant area that is contained within the Precinct boundary is included within an area designated as a Conservation Area. A Riparian Corridor associated with Bells Creek runs through this area.

It is important that the exceptional cultural heritage value of this area be recognised. Indeed, the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the land grant area (area of exceptional significance) can be ranked as the highest conservation value of the Conservation Area and Riparian Corridor. There should be no impact on the land or cultural value of this land as a result of the zoning of the land as a Riparian Corridor.

In addition, a portion of a site ranked as being of high significance (site MPIP 5) is being retained within the Riparian Corridor associated with Bells Creek and a Recreation Area (park) within the Draft ILP. Most of site MPIP 21, of moderate significance, has been retained within a Conservation Area and Riparian Corridor. Two sites ranked as being of some (low) significance are also retained by the Draft ILP. MPIP 13 and MPIP 28 are within Conservation Areas. While only a small number of sites are being retained by the Draft ILP they include a range of significance rankings from exceptional to low.

The remainder of the Aboriginal sites recorded across the Precinct will be impacted according to the Draft ILP. These include sites of high, moderate and some significance as well as areas of potential archaeological deposits (PAD) considered to have at least moderate potential for subsurface cultural material. All sites are important to the local Aboriginal community and are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* irrespective of their significance. As such, further works in the form of test/salvage excavation has been recommended for both archaeological and cultural reasons prior to impact by proposed future development.

Given the conservation outcomes, especially of the cultural site of exceptional significance, these impacted sites do not pose a constraint to the overall development of the Precinct. However, a process is required to be followed prior to any impact to these sites.

12.2 Summary of Recommendations

The following recommendations result from the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment in relation to the Draft Indicative Layout Plan (issued 27 April 2009):

- **Continued consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders**

  Where section 90 consent and/or section 87 permit is required, the process established by the DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants would need to be implemented.

  Any future works or activities within conservation areas, riparian corridors or recreation areas should be undertaken in consultation with the Aboriginal community groups/knowledge holders.

  Opportunities for interpretation and local Aboriginal community involvement in revegetation and improvement works in conservation areas, riparian corridors and recreation areas should be considered.

- **Conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage where no impacts occur**

  The location of Aboriginal sites within areas being retained by the Draft ILP (Conservation Areas, Riparian Corridors and Recreation Areas) should be identified in a conservation management plan to ensure the sites are not inadvertently damaged as a result of construction works or future land uses.

  Conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage where no impacts occur applies to:

  cultural site – Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant (i.e. portion within the Precinct). This site is of exceptional cultural significance.

  archaeological sites – MPIP 13, MPIP 21 and MPIP 28.

- **Section 90 consent** under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* will be required for all impacted archaeological sites.

  Section 90 consent should only cover that part of the site that will be impacted. Consent should be obtained prior to any works which will directly affect these sites.

  Impacted Aboriginal sites according to the Draft ILP include:

  archaeological sites – MPIP 1, MPIP 2, MPIP 3, MPIP 4, MPIP 5 (partial), MPIP 6, MPIP 7, MPIP 8, MPIP 9, MPIP 10, MPIP 11, MPIP 12, MPIP 14, MPIP 15, MPIP 16, MPIP 17, MPIP 18, MPIP 19, MPIP 20, MPIP 22, MPIP 23, MPIP 24, MPIP 25, MPIP 26, MPIP 27, 45-5-2029, 45-5-2030, 45-5-2031, 45-5-2032, 45-5-2033, 45-5-2034, 45-5-2035, 45-5-2036, 45-5-2037, 45-5-2038, 45-5-2039, 45-5-2040, 45-5-2041, 45-5-3503 / 45-5-3511, 45-5-3504 / 45-5-3512 and 45-5-3505 / 45-5-3513.

- **Section 87 permit for test/salvage excavation prior to development impact**

  Test/salvage excavation of Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential is warranted for some of the recorded archaeological sites and PADs which will be impacted by future development.

  A section 87(1) permit under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be obtained for these sites and PADs and further archaeological works undertaken prior to development impact.

  Impacted Aboriginal sites and PADs that warrant archaeological test or salvage excavation (based on significance rankings) include:

  archaeological sites – MPIP 1, MPIP 5, MPIP 7, MPIP 8, MPIP 15 and MPIP 22.

  potential archaeological deposit – PAD 1, PAD 2, PAD 3 and PAD 4.

- **Consider opportunities for the recognition and interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage and educational opportunities**

  The cultural significance of the precinct (and immediate surrounds – Native Institute, Colebee area) and the conservation outcome of the Draft ILP presents an opportunity for the recognition and interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage as well as to generate educational opportunities targeting the wider community.

  Further consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders and knowledge holders would be required.

- **Notify DECC of amendments to AHIMS**

  A number of Aboriginal sites currently registered on AHIMS as being situated within the MPIP boundary are actually located outside the Precinct. In addition, a number of sites within the Precinct have duplicate AHIMS numbers. DECC should be notified of the coordinates errors/inconsistencies.

  This applies to:

  previously recorded sites – 45-5-0398 (Blacktown Native Institute), 45-5-0485, 45-5-2398, 45-5-2851, and any duplicated sites.

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Appendix A Advertisement Details

GROWTH CENTRES COMMISSION

Notice of Commencement of Aboriginal Heritage Studies for Marsden Park Industrial Precinct of the North West Growth Centre

The Growth Centres Commission has commenced Precinct Planning for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct of the North West Growth Centre.

This notice is to inform Aboriginal stakeholders that Aboriginal heritage studies will be commencing in the near future and to request that Aboriginal Stakeholders register their interest in participating in the planning process.

The studies to be undertaken will be based on the established *Protocol for Aboriginal Stakeholder Involvement in the Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage in the Sydney Growth Centres*. Groups and individuals already listed in the Protocol will be consulted with throughout the process and other groups and individuals are now invited to register their interest in participating in the process.

Aboriginal heritage studies will:

- Inform the precinct planning process; and
- Inform the assessment of Section 87 and Section 90 applications made under the National Parks and Wildlife Act *1974*.

The purpose of this notice is to invite interested parties to register to participate in the Aboriginal heritage studies process for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct.

To register, interested parties should provide their name, address, phone number and information on their connection to the area and the skills and experience they would bring to the process in writing to:

Owen Walsh
APP Corporation Pty Ltd
Level 6, 53 Berry Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Any questions relating to the Aboriginal heritage study process can be referred to Owen Walsh on 9963 9933.

Copies of maps identifying the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct can be obtained from the Growth Centres Commission website at www.gcc.nsw.gov.au. If you have any questions relating to the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct please contact Bruce Colman on 1300 730 550.

The closing date for registration of interest is 30 July 2008.

GROWTH CENTRES COMMISSION

Advertisement placed in:

Print Media	**Date**
Blacktown City Sun	8 July 2008
Hills News	8 July 2008
Northern News	8 July 2008
Blacktown Advocate	8 July 2008
Rouse Hill Times	8 July 2008
Hills Shire Times	8 July 2008
Hawkesbury Gazette	9 July 2008
National Indigenous Times	10 July 2008
Koori Times	16 July 2008

Appendix B Aboriginal Stakeholder Comments

Comprising:

1. letters submitted throughout the assessment process (Steps 1 to 3); and
2. letters submitted following review of the Final Draft Report.

1. Letters submitted throughout the assessment process (Steps 1 to 3)

Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council

5/271 Beames Avenue
PO Box 3184
Mt Druitt Village
NSW 2770 Australia

Ph: (02) 9832 2457
Fax: (02) 9832 2496
Email: Staff@Deerubbin.org.au
Web: http://www.deerubbin.org.au

Marsden Park Development
C/- APP Corporation Pty Ltd
Level 6
53 Berry Street
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Our Reference: 1929

19 November 2008

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OFABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE
Marsden Park Development Precinct.
Marsden Park.

Attention: Owen Walsh

Two representative of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council inspected the Marsden Park Development Precinct, Marsden Park on 28th & 29th August 2008. An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment was undertaken to evaluate the likely impact future developments have on the cultural heritage of the land. Consulting archaeologists Matthew Kelleher & Josh Symon of Kelleher Nightingale carried out a scientific study at the same time.

Our representatives report that, Aboriginal cultural material (in the form of stone artefacts, for example) was found over the study area as well as area that have the potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal stone artefacts.

Deerubbin LALC therefore, recommends, further investigations are required, in areas that have high potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal artefacts, with test excavation program and salvage excavation program of registered Aboriginal sites before any developmental impact occurs.

Yours Faithfully,

(Kevin Cavanagh
Chief Executive Officer)

c.c. Laurel Alexander - Aboriginal Heritage & Planning Officer, Dept. of Environment & Climate Change
c.c. General Manager – Blacktown City Council
c.c. Josh Symon – Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd

COPY

Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation

PO Box 441 Blacktown NSW 2148

PH: (02) 9622 4081

Mobile 0431 343 021

Fax: (02) 9622 4081

Email: darug_tribal@live.com.au

ABN: 77 184 151 969

Wednesday, November 05, 2008,

Dear Josh Symons

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd

RE: Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Step 3 Report

DTAC have read the report and would like it to be noted that these sites have a very high spiritual connection to our Elders and members of our community to their ancestors in many ways.

We believe we should have a presence in all stages of the identified sites we also after identification see all items found to be handed back to our community for a Tribal burial.

We also would like to see signage acknowledging the Darug community as custodians of the land with a larger sign at the entrance to the Industrial Park to acknowledge the significance this area is to the Darug community and consideration given dual naming in Dharug.

1. We support all the recommendations made in the stage 3 report and look forward to participating with you for the rest of this project.

Hugs & Smiles

Sandra Lee

Secretary DTAC

DARUG CUSTODIAN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PH: 45775181 FAX: 45775098 MOB: 0415770163
ABN: 81935722930
mulgokiwi@aol.com

29th October 2008.

Attention: Josh Symons.

SUBJECT: Marsden Park Industrial Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment- Statement of Significance and Management Options.

Dear Josh,

The Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the Draft reports for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct to date.

Our group is pleased with the consultation process for this project and support the findings and recommendations within the Draft reports.

This area is of exceptional significance to the Darug for many reasons, our history in Sydney has battled to be told correctly, with many people and institutions trying to destroy our people for many years and still now. The area surrounding the Native Institute site and Colebee is an undisputed area with links for our families to the past due to recorded events in this area. The history of this area needs to be told and preserved "forever" as the original land grant stated.

Many of the Elders within our group talk about living near and visiting this area and learning from there Elders who lived here. There is an ongoing connection to the land in this area that has been recorded from contact time, this is also shown scientifically in the works at Colebee by Jo Mc Donald. Our family can trace our history prior to contact out to the Yellowmundi area.

We would like to see as many Darug sites conserved within the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct as possible and support the recommendations that have been included within the draft reports for the care of our sites.

The Darug Custodians have been involved in this project now for many years with the Growth Centres Commission, during our meetings with Context planning the protocols for these projects the Native institute site and the Colebee area were discussed as conservation areas before the planning process had begun. We are hopefull that these discussions have made the complete conservation of these areas a definite outcome.

The area along Bell Creek is also a known site of Darug Burials this area should not be touched. We have verbal history, recorded history and scientific evidence of the

importance of this area we look forward to working with you on a management strategy for this area.

Our group would also recommend that Darug people only be involved with the management of Colebee and Native Institute site in respect to our people. The Darug people have had enough history and sites taken off us and destroyed, let this be a positive area for our people.

We would also recommend that a plain English report be an outcome of this precinct appropriate for local Schools and libraries on the Darug history and Archaeology of this area.

The Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation look forward to working with you for the remainder of this project, this area is very important to the Darug. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any enquiries.

Regards

Leanne Watson
Director

Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments

28 Calala Street, Mt Druitt 2770
ABN 51734106483

Gordon Morton & Associates
Ph: 9628 0005 Mob:0422865831
Fax: 45 677421

Celestine Everingham
Ph/Fax: 4567 7421
Mob: 0432 528 896

4th December, 2008.

ATTENTION:
Josh Symons
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty. Ltd.

Re: MARSDEN PARK INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT STEP 3 REPORT.

DACHA support your preliminary recommendations and wish to be consulted at all times on this important Darug Cultural area. We wish all Darug Cultural Heritage sites to be conserved wherever possible, but the former Colebee Land Grant is of prime importance to the Darug people and, as such, should be declared an Aboriginal Place of Special Significance.

We support the applications for the Section 90 and 87 permits that are required for impacted archaeological sites and DACHA wish to be involved in any fieldwork associated with any of these important Darug sites.

We wish to be consulted on any further recommendations or proposed Management Plans.

Yours sincerely,

G W Morton

GORDON MORTON

C. Everingham

CELESTINE EVERINGHAM

2. Letters submitted following review of the Final Draft Report

Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council

5/271 Beames Avenue
PO Box 3184
Mt Druitt Village
NSW 2770 Australia

Ph: (02) 9832 2457
Fax: (02) 9832 2496
Email: Staff@Deerubbin.org.au
Web: http://www.deerubbin.org.au

Alison Nightingale
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd
Suite 911-912, Level 9
155 King Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Our Reference: 1929

23 March 2009

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE
Marsden Park Industrial Precinct
Marsden Park

Dear Alison,

I refer to your final draft report for Marsden Park Industrial Precinct

On the basis of the information provided, Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (Deerubbin LALC) supports the recommendations made in section 11 on pages 45 & 46 of your final draft report for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct. Further Deerubbin LALC requires that all Aboriginal cultural material (stone artefacts, for example) be placed in the care & control of the Australian Museum after analysis.

If you require any further information, please contact our office on (02) 98322457

Yours Faithfully

Kevin Cavanagh
Chief Executive Officer

c.c. Karl Brown, A/Manager, Planning & Aboriginal Heritage Section – Dept. of Environment & Climate Change

DARUG CUSTODIAN ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION
PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PH: 45775181 FAX: 45775098 MOB: 0415770163
ABN: 81935722930
mulgokiwi@aol.com

18th March 2009.

Attention: Alison Nightingale.

SUBJECT: Marsden Park Industrial Precinct- Aboriginal Heritage Assessment.

Dear Alison:

The Darug Custodian Aboriginal have received and read the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct.

At the start of discussions with the Growth Centres Commission and Context our group has stated the exceptional significance of this area to the Darug People, we are pleased that this report has stated the significance of this area.

The area of exceptional significance includes the land grant that was given forever to my family, as we are direct descendents to the original Colby land grant recipients.

This land is an intact and undisturbed area of Darug land, we need to keep it this way, also within this area is Plumpton Ridge, another land form that needs to be conserved and protected.

Our People have a continued connection to this area from prior to white settlement, many of our people still reside in this area. Ceremonies and Darug traditions have continued in this area for thousands of years, the recording and documenting of events in this area are proof of this, along with the Cultural Heritage materials found during our walk over.

Our elders talk of the old people in this area speaking fluent Darug and teaching the children traditional ways away from white people. Our people need this area to be protected for our future generations.

We support the recommendations in this report and we are very pleased that this report fully reflects the importance of this area, we agree with the Indicative Layout plan in relation to the Darug Cultural Heritage.

Please contact us with any further enquiries on 45771581 or 0415770163.

Regards
LWatson
Leanne Watson

Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments

ABN 51734106483

Gordon Morton & Associates
28 Calala St., Mt. Druitt, 2770
Ph. 9625 0005
Mob: 0422 865 831
Fax: 45 677 421

Celestine Everingham
90 Hermitage Rd., Kurrajong Hills, 2758
Ph/Fax: 45677 421
Mob: 0432 528 896

Attention
Alison Nightingale
&
Josh Symons

3. 3. 09

re Marsden Park Industrial Precinct: Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment.

Thank you for the very comprehensive and clear final draft and Indicative Layout Plan for the above area the report is concise and informative with maps that are easy to read. DHCHA support your recommendations and the need to protect and conserve both the cultural site of Rebecca land Grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land Grant. This site is of exceptional cultural significance, also MPIP13, MPIP21, MPIP25 and MPIP28. DHCHA support the application for S87 Permits to further investigate other sites and we must be involved in all fieldwork and consulted at all times as plans are finalised. DHCHA have appreciated the opportunity to be part of the surveys and consultation of this area as it is of prime importance to the Darug. We hope you will be continuing to work with us on the next phase (investigation) as you are now well versed in our concerns for this Darug country. Looking forward to working with you again.

Yours Sincerely,

Gm Morton

Appendix C Photos

Plate 1. Looking west to the southern portion of MPIP 1

Plate 2. Looking northwest towards the southern portion of MPIP 1

Plate 3. Looking southwest across MPIP 1 from MPIP 1H

Plate 4. MPIP 2

Plate 5. Looking southwest across MPIP 2 from MPIP 2A

Plate 6. View across the northeastern portion of the MPIP from MPIP 3

Plate 7. Looking northeast from the central portion of the MPIP towards MPIP 7 and MPIP 8

Plate 8. View northwest from Richmond Road over MPIP 5

Plate 9. Artefacts at MPIP 5C

Plate 10. View southwest across MPIP 5 from MPIP 5C

Plate 11. MPIP 11B

Plate 12. Looking north across the crest of Plumpton Ridge towards MPIP 13

Plate 13. View west across the Colebee land grant. The cleared area in the centre of the photo is part of the Colebee Release Area, whilst the vegetated land bordering it to the left of the photo is within the MPIP.

Plate 14. Small dam in the western portion of the Colebee land grant

Plate 15. View west from MPIP 15

Plate 16. View north across the stripped area in the southern portion of the MPIP, the quarry/landfill operations are visible in the centre right of the photo

Plate 17. Looking northeast from MPIP 20

Plate 18. View across PAD 3

Plate 19. Looking south across MPIP 21

Plate 20. Artefacts identified at site MPIP 21

Plate 21. View west across heavily modified property bordering the northern side of PAD 4

Plate 22. Looking southwest from MPIP 25 towards MPIP 24