

ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**North West Rail Link Project
Bella Vista Station Priority Precinct
Rezoning Proposal**

PREPARED BY
REPORT TO

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AVER ON BEHALF OF DEPARTMENT
OF PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North West Rail Link (NWRL) is a priority transport infrastructure project for the NSW Government. The NWRL will include eight new stations and services as part of a 23km link, running from Epping to Cudgegong in north west Sydney, connecting with the Epping to Chatswood Rail Link (ECRL) and Sydney's wider rail network. Of the eight NWRL Stations, Showground, Bella Vista and Kellyville Stations have been declared by the NSW Government as Priority Precincts.

Comber Consultants were engaged by Aver on behalf of the Department of Planning & Environment to provide advice in respect of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Issues for the Bella Vista Priority Precinct rezoning proposal.

The proposed rezoning provides the opportunity for future development within the Bella Vista Priority Precinct. Whilst the rezoning will not impact upon Aboriginal cultural heritage values the subsequent development will require appropriate management strategies. The provisions of both *The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012* and the *Draft Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2013* contain appropriate provisions for the management of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal heritage values. Therefore the following development control is recommended:

Prior to any development within the Kellyville Priority Precinct the relevant provisions within the *The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012* and the *Draft Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2013* (as outlined in section 7 of this report) should be implemented and an assessment of the proposal on Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal heritage values required. Any development within the Kellyville Precinct should be subject to an assessment in accordance with OEH's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.



CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	BACKGROUND	2
1.2	PROPOSAL	2
1.3	LOCATION	2
1.3	PROJECT BRIEF	5
2.0	ABORIGINAL HISTORY & CONSULTATION	7
2.1	ABORIGINAL HISTORY	7
2.2	ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION	7
3.0	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT	10
3.1	TOPOGRAPHY	10
3.2	STREAM ORDER	10
3.3	GEOLOGY	10
3.4	VEGETATION	11
3.5	CURRENT LAND USE AND DISTURBANCE	11
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	14
4.1	THE CUMBERLAND PLAIN	14
4.2	BELLA VISTA	15
4.3	BELLA VISTA PRIORITY PRECINCT	16
5.0	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	20
5.1	PREAMBLE	20
5.2	ASSESSMENT	20
5.3	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	20
6.0	LEGISLATION	23
6.1	NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE ACT 1974	23
6.2	THE HILLS LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2012 (HLEP)	23
6.3	DRAFT BLACKTOWN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2013 (DBLEP)	24
6.4	SUMMARY	24
7.0	RECOMENDATIONS	26
	REFERENCES	28
	APPENDIX A: RESPONSES FROM ABORIGINAL ORGANISATIONS	29
	APPENDIX B: EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCH	38

1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND
PROPOSAL
LOCATION
PROJECT BRIEF



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report has been prepared by Jillian Comber of Comber Consultants and provides an assessment of Aboriginal archaeology and heritage relating to the proposed rezoning of the Bella Vista Station Precinct.

The Bella Vista Station Precinct was announced by the NSW Government in August 2014. The precinct is one of a number of Priority Precincts which aim to provide for more homes, jobs and improved public spaces close to transport and services. One of the key goals for Priority Precincts is to increase housing choice and affordability by delivering increased housing supply in an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable manner.

The Bella Vista Station Precinct covers approximately 472 hectares, and includes the area within an 800 metre radius, or roughly a 10 minute walk, of the new Bella Vista Station. The boundary has also taken into account the surrounding road network, natural features, and the development pattern of the area.

The precinct covers two local government areas. Land on the eastern side of Old Windsor Road is located within the Hills Local Government Area, and land on the western side of Old Windsor Road is within the Blacktown Local Government Area.

The vision for the Bella Vista Station Precinct is for a business and commercial destination, as well as providing for a mix of housing types within walking distance of the new station, and ensuring the heritage, open space network and natural environment is protected.

The Bella Vista Station Precinct is a long term project that will be delivered over the next 25 years.

1.2 Proposal

The North West Rail Link (NWRL) is a priority transport infrastructure project for the NSW Government. The NWRL will include eight new stations and services as part of a 23km link, running from Epping to Cudegong in north west Sydney, connecting with the Epping to Chatswood Rail Link (ECRL) and Sydney's wider rail network.

In October 2012, the NSW Government endorsed the Priority Precinct Program (then known as the Urban Activation Precinct program). Priority Precincts are important areas that the Minister for the Department of Planning & Environment considers to have a wider social, economic or environmental significance for the community or have redevelopment significance of a scale that is important to implementing the State's planning objectives.

The Department of Planning & Environment and Transport for NSW in collaboration with relevant Councils and State agencies, have prepared the North West Rail Link (NWRL) Corridor Strategy for lands surrounding each of the eight proposed stations of the NWRL.

Of the eight NWRL Stations, Showground, Kellyville and Bella Vista have been declared by the NSW Government as Priority Precincts following the Hills Shire Council's unanimous resolution to nominate these as Priority Precincts.

Comber Consultants were engaged by Aver on behalf of the Department of Planning & Environment to provide advice in respect of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Issues for the Bella Vista Station Priority Precinct rezoning proposal.

1.3 Location

The NWRL will include a new station at Bella Vista. It will be located on an extension of Lexington Drive, north of Celebration Drive. The Bella Vista Priority Precinct is bound by Memorial Avenue to the north and Prestige Avenue to the south. It extends to the west along Old Windsor Road, Glenwood Park Drive and Meurants Lane. To the east is Westwood Way, Edgewater Drive and Fairway Drive. The Bella Vista Station Precinct contains 472ha and is within the Hills Shire and Blacktown Local Government Areas. Figure 1 shows the location of Bella Vista within the context of the NWRL and Figure 2 shows the Bella Vista Priority Precinct Masterplan.

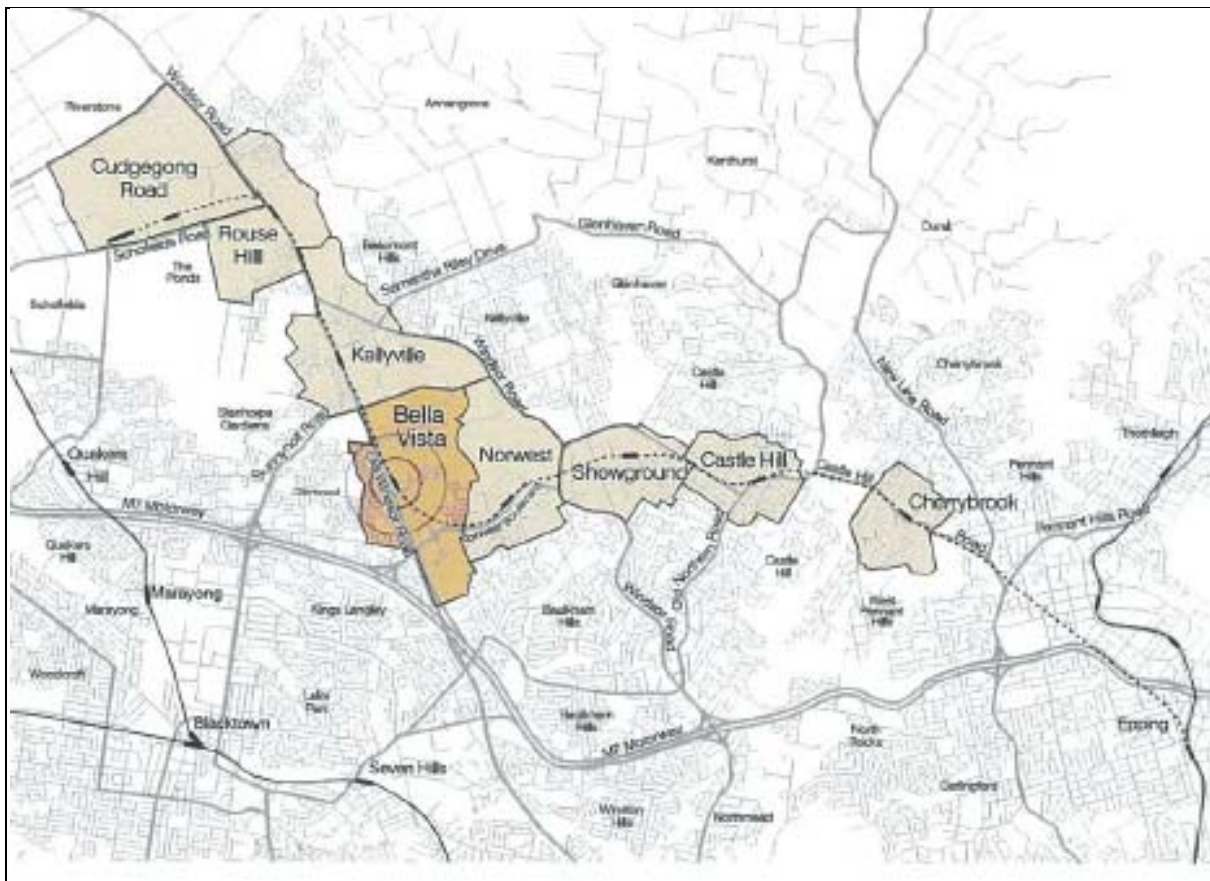


Figure 1: Location of Bella Vista Precinct within the context of the NWRL
(Structure Plan page 5)

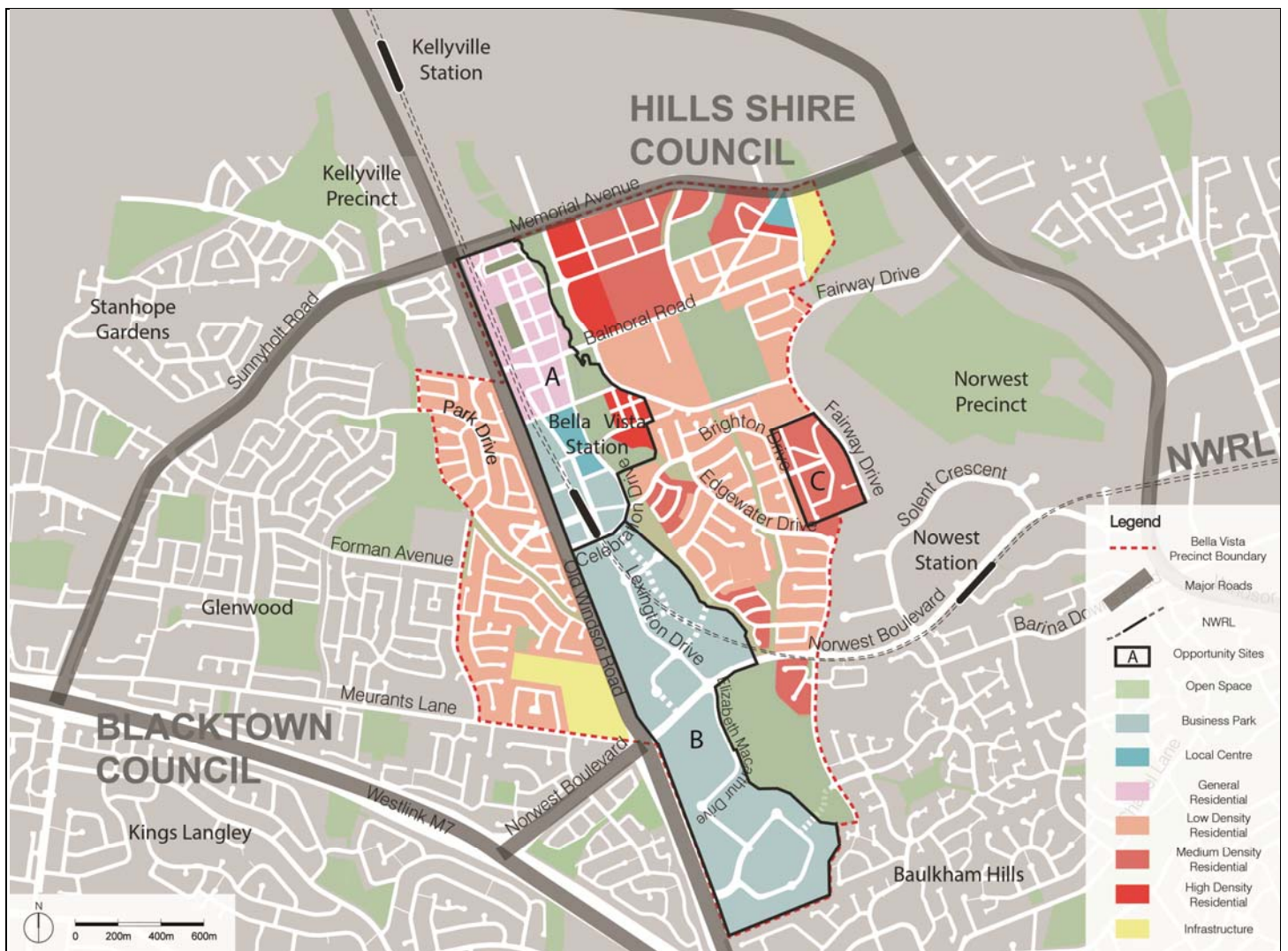


Figure 2: Bella Vista Priority Precinct Masterplan.



1.3 Project Brief

Comber Consultants were commissioned to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage assessment including the following:

- (a) Peer review of existing Aboriginal heritage studies and other reports as detailed.
- (b) Preparation of an assessment for the Bella Vista Priority Precinct which includes:
 - Summary of the status and significance of Aboriginal heritage values.
 - Advice on how Aboriginal heritage items and places should be considered.
 - Recommend any development controls.
 - Liaise with the Aboriginal community members, Land Council and other relevant stakeholders.

2.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY & CONSULTATION



2.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY & CONSULTATION

2.1 Aboriginal History

The Darug people are the traditional owners of the main east-west ridge of the Blue Mountains, the northern Blue Mountains and the Cumberland Plain in which the Bella Vista Priority Precinct is located (Tindale 1974; Attenbrow 2003).

Research by R.H. Mathews, a pioneer linguist and anthropologist, in the early twentieth-century revealed that the Darug (or 'Dharruk' people as he referred to them) inhabited an area adjoining the 'Thurawal' (Dharawal) to the south and Gundungurra and Wiradjuri to the west. Their territory extended along the coast to the Hawkesbury River and inland to Windsor, Penrith and Campbelltown; then from the mouth of the Hawkesbury River to Mount Victoria (Mathews 1901a:140; Mathews 1901b:155). Archaeological and historical records examined in *Sydney's Aboriginal Past* identify three distinct groups – the coastal, hinterland and mountain Darug (Attenbrow 2003:23). The Darug of the Kellyville Precinct area were from the hinterland group (Attenbrow 2002:27). Population estimates for the hinterland group of the Darug vary, but it has been estimated at 500 to 1000 people within a 600 sq km area. Within the Darug were various clans or family groups who hunted and lived together in groups of up to 60 coming together with other clans for annual feasts or ceremonies (Attenbrow 2002).

The clan living within the Kellyville area were the Bediagal who occupied an area to the northwest of Parramatta, between Parramatta and the Hawkesbury River, possibly around present day Castle Hill (Attenbrow 2002:24). Bedi was the name of the land with the suffix "gal" or "galleon" denoting a man or woman. For example, Bediagal was a man from Bedi whilst Bediagalleon was a woman from Bedi. Pemulwuy who led a guerrilla warfare in an attempt to protect his family and land from the predations of the colonial settlers was a Bediagal. Unfortunately the impact of the smallpox epidemic, alienation from their land and food sources by the early settlers and government massacres led to the rapid decline of the Bediagal (Attenbrow 2002).

Given the effect of dispossession, dislocation and dispersal from traditional land it is likely that new family groups or mixed communities formed, taking up residence in remnant pockets of bushland on the outskirts of settlements and homesteads. Forced movement of people resulted in the loss of many aspects of Aboriginal culture and the emergence of new groups incorporating people from diverse areas. Reorganisation ensured the preservation of some of the core cultural practices and knowledge in Aboriginal communities (Hinkson 2001: xxiv-xxv).

It is clear that the lives of people who had lived according to traditional ways in this area were catastrophically altered by European occupation and settlement over a century. Through perseverance and showing great resilience Aboriginal Australians including Darug descendants retained some of their core traditions, customs and beliefs, passing them onto future generations despite the significant changes imposed on their lives. In 2012 Aboriginal people represented 2.7% of the population within the Blacktown LGA and 0.4% within The Hills LGA (www.abs.gov.au).

2.2 Aboriginal Consultation

Aboriginal culture is dynamic and continuous. It includes the tangible and intangible and links people over time to their community and land. It is important to recognise that Aboriginal people have the right to protect, preserve and promote their cultural heritage. In recognition of that right, consultation was undertaken with the following people and organisations

- Steve Randall, Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC)
- Denise Newham, Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)
- Justice Coplin and Leanne Watson, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)
- Celestine Everingham and Gordon Morton, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (DACHA)
- Gordon Workman, Darug Land Observations (DLO)

Discussions were held with the above organisations and a draft of this report was forwarded to each of the above organisations for their comment. Written comments were received from all of the above organisations and are attached at Appendix B.

Each of the above organisations support the recommendations contained in this report. Their written and verbal reports indicate that they consider the Precinct to be a significant cultural landscape. They do not object to the rezoning but require that an assessment be undertaken for each subsequent development proposal and management recommendations provided for each proposal.



In addition, the Department of Planning & Environment (DP&E) forwarded this report to the organisations listed below. They have been undertaking ongoing consultation with these organisations in respect of the NWRL. As a result, written responses were received from the Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group and Tocomwall Pty Ltd. Copies of their responses are included at Appendix A.

North West Rail Link

Registered Aboriginal Stakeholder Contact Details

Current as of July 2014

Organisation	Contact Person	Address	Phone / Email
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steve Randall (Kevin Cavanagh CEO)	PO Box 40, Penrith BC, NSW 2751	SRandall@deerubbin.org.au (02) 4724 5600
Parramatta Council Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Advisory Committee	Maggie Kyle	Parramatta City Council PO Box 32 PARRAMATTA NSW 2124	
Mr Tony Williams (individual)	Tony Williams	1 Pyrenees Way BEAUMONT HILLS NSW 2155	ajw08@tpg.com.au
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Leanne Watson	PO Box 81, WINDSOR NSW 2756	mulgokiwi@bigpond.com (02) 4577 5181
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton & Celestine Everingham	90 Hermitage Rd, KURRAJONG HILLS NSW 2758	Celestine: 4567 7421 (phone/fax) or 0432 528 896 Gordon: 9625 0005 or 0422 865 831
Darug Aboriginal Land Care Inc	Des Dyer	18a Perigee Close DOONSDALE NSW 2767	desmond4552@hotmail.com 0408 360 814
Darug Land Observations	Gordon Workman	PO Box 571, PLUMPTON NSW 2761	gordow51@bigpond.net.au 0415 663 763
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	PO Box 76, CARINGBAH NSW 1495	scott@tocomwall.com.au 9542 7714 or Mobile: 0404 171 544
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	John Reilly	PO Box 441, BLACKTOWN NSW 2148	jmreilly228@gmail.com 0402 334 123
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran (CEO)	PO Box 1103, STRAWBERRY HILLS NSW 2012	metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au (02) 8394 9666
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carrol Turrise	1 Bellevue Place, PORTLAND NSW 2847	Mobile: 0457 920 198

Table 1: List of Aboriginal stakeholders provided by DP&E

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT



3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

3.1 Topography

The Precinct is located within the north western section of the Cumberland Plain, which is characterised by low, gently undulating slopes with narrow crests and moderately inclined rolling side slopes. The Cumberland Plain covers approximately 600km² and extends to the Blue Mountains on the west, to the Georges River and headwaters of the Parramatta River in the east, to the Hornsby Plateau on the north and to the Woronora Plateau on the south (Smith 1989a: 8).

The Bella Vista Station Precinct is characterised by a high point that gently falls from the ridge lines of Old Windsor Road, Norwest Boulevard and north to Burns Road towards Elizabeth Macarthur Creek.

Caddies Creek flows along the western boundary of the Precinct, Strangers Creek on the eastern boundary whilst Elizabeth Macarthur Creek flows through the centre of the Precinct. The confluence of Caddies and Elizabeth Macarthur Creeks is approximately 1km to the north Memorial Drive, whilst the confluence of all three is approximately 3kms to the north of Memorial Drive.

3.2 Stream Order

Modelling undertaken by McDonald and Mitchell (1994) on the Cumberland Plain indicates that stream order can be used to predict areas of archaeological potential. The model hypothesis is that in any particular climate and landscape, a threshold catchment area is necessary to allow permanent stream flow or the establishment of waterholes with extended longevity (i.e. months to years). The critical point where these conditions are met appears to be at the junction of two second or third order streams. Such a location is likely to contain more complex sites with a high density of artefacts, whilst second and third order streams are also likely to contain large sites within 100 metres of the watercourse.

A first order stream is the smallest and is a small tributary that flows into and feeds larger streams but does not normally have any water flowing into it. The joining of two first order streams creates a second order stream and when two second order streams join they form a third order stream. In addition, first and second order streams generally form on steep slopes and flow quickly until they slow down and meet the next order waterway. First order streams are intermittent.

The Bella Vista Precinct contains significant second and third order streams and the junction of Caddies, Strangers and Elizabeth Macarthur is immediately to the north of the Precinct creating optimal conditions for Aboriginal occupation.

3.3 Geology

The Precinct is located on the Wianamatta group of shales, consisting of the Liverpool subgroup. This subgroup consists of a lower formation of Ashfield Shale which grades upwards into a fine sandstone siltstone laminate, culminating in the overlying Minchinbury Sandstone. The Minchinbury Sandstone separates the Ashfield Shale from the overlying Bringelly Shale (Penrith 1:100,000 geological map; Jones & Clark 1991: 17). The Liverpool subgroup does not provide a good variety of lithic materials suitable for stone tool manufacture.

Hawkesbury Sandstone forms the surface of most of the high plateaus surrounding the Cumberland Basin (Sydney 1:250,000 geological map; Jones & Clark 1987: 14). The Hawkesbury Sandstone weathers into overhangs and shelters suitable for habitation and protection from the elements. Hawkesbury Sandstone provides materials suitable for the manufacture of ground edge axes and surfaces suitable for engraved art. The Quartz and claystones which weather from the sandstone also provide material for artefact manufacture. Within Hawkesbury Sandstone can be found outcrops of chert, rhyolite, silcrete and tuff. All of these materials are suitable for small tool manufacture. (Comber & Stening 2008: 9)

Silcrete, suitable for the manufacture of stone tools, is found at number outcrops in the Cumberland Plain. Those located nearest to the Precinct are at Plumpton, approximately 10km to the south west of the Precinct; St Clair, approximately 16km to the south; Erskine Park, approximately 16km to the south west of the Precinct; and Luddenham, approximately 30km to the south west of the Precinct (Comber & Stening 2008: 9).



3.4 Vegetation

The present distribution of vegetation within the Cumberland Plain is a result of human activities. Milling, pastoral/agricultural pursuits and rural residential development have contributed to the reduction in forest density and the replacement of native herbaceous communities with grasses and exotic species.

Benson (1989, 1991 and 2002) and the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service mapped the vegetation of the Cumberland Plain. Historically the Cumberland Plain would have consisted of tall open forests (wet sclerophyll) with species such as Blaxland's Stringybark (*Eucalyptus blaxlandii*), Ribbon Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), Brown Barrel (*Eucalyptus fastigata*), Blue Mountains ash (*Eucalyptus oreades*), Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and narrow leaved Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata* ssp. *Radiata*). It would have included a shrubby undergrowth including *Pittosporum undulatum* and *Hakea salicifolia*, ferns and climbers (Benson and Keith 1990).

The original vegetation of the Cumberland Plain would have provided resources for food, medicines or raw materials for artefact manufacture. This vegetation also supports a variety of animal life associated with Aboriginal diet. This includes possums, various wallabies and other small marsupials, as well as birds and lizards. In addition, the gullies, creeks and rivers nearby would have provided habitat for swamp wallabies, antechinus, eels, fish and yabbies. The vegetation would have provided a rich and varied food source, as various plant materials, including rhizomes and seeds would have been gathered for sustenance. Acacia seeds provide a rich source of protein and the bark can be used medicinally, and flowers from the *Eucalyptus* provide a rich nectar (Comber & Stening 2008: 10).

Bark and wood suitable for spears, shields, water and/or food vessels (coolamons) and other implements would have been available from large trees.

3.5 Current Land Use and Disturbance

The present nature and composition of the Precinct has been altered by non-Aboriginal land management activities. After European settlement, Bella Vista was initially used for grazing and agricultural purposes. The area is now catering to Sydney's growing population by providing sustainable residential development and employment opportunities. Figure 3 shows existing development within the Precinct.

The northern portion of the Precinct is former agricultural land which has remained undeveloped. The south-western portion of Bella Vista is an extension of the Norwest Business Park containing a large number of bulky goods and commercial uses. To the east of Norwest are residential areas. Within the Precinct is the Anglican Technical College of Western Sydney, Norwest Private Hospital, a shopping centre and Bella Vista Farm and an historical property set amid large grounds. The Precinct also contains a number of parks.



Bella Vista

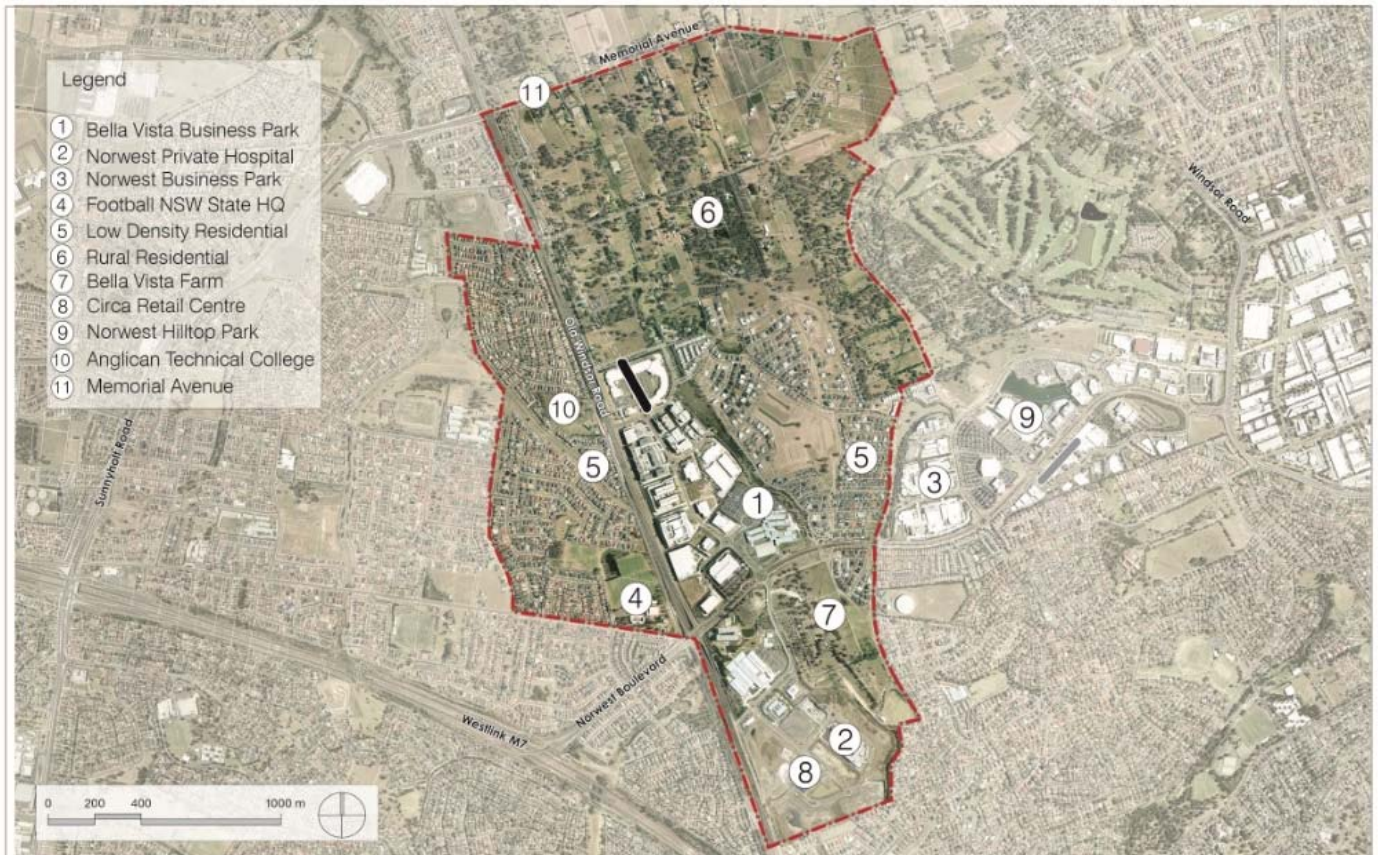


Figure 3: Bella Vista Precinct showing existing development
(Structure Plan page 6)

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 The Cumberland Plain

The information summarised in this section will facilitate an understanding of Aboriginal site patterning in the region and thereby provide a context within which any sites located in the Bella Vista Precinct may be archaeologically assessed. It will also assist to determine whether sub-surface sites are likely to exist.

Many archaeological surveys have been conducted on the Cumberland Plain in relation to Environmental Impact Statements. As a result of these studies, which were occasioned by the burgeoning urban expansion extending onto the Cumberland Plain, the NPWS recognised the need for a coherent study of the area to fully assess the impact of urbanisation on the natural and cultural heritage of the Cumberland Plain. Smith (1989b) was commissioned by the NPWS to undertake an Aboriginal Site Planning Study to be utilised in the management of Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain.

Prior to her study, 307 sites had been recorded on the Cumberland Plain, mainly open artefact scatters (297) with four scarred trees, one carved tree and four axe-grinding grooves and a Mission site (the Blacktown Institute). Smith (1989b:2) added 79 open sites and 29 isolated finds from field surveys related to her study.

Smith's (1989b:3) analysis indicated that site location and site densities were influenced by the availability of water and raw materials. She concluded that other factors such as topography, natural vegetation and soil types did not influence site location.

Since Smith's study there has been a dramatic increase in development in Western Sydney resulting in a great deal more archaeological survey and excavation (McDonald 1997). This further work has indicated the complexity in the archaeological record of the area that was not previously recognised. In particular it has been recognised that surface artefact scatters do not represent the full nature and extent of such sites. The potential for sub-surface deposits to remain, despite agricultural disturbance is high. For example, sites on permanent water are more complex than sites on ephemeral drainage lines with major confluences being prime site locations.

In 2005 McDonald published the results of excavations in the Rouse Hill Development area, which is south of the present Kellyville Precinct. This study refined the model of occupation for the Cumberland Plain. Her study examined site location, stone tool manufacture, mobility, change over time and occupation in relation to stream order. Second and Third Order streams are less likely to contain major sites unless they are at the confluence with another creek or river.

Her study also indicated that the surface representation of a site on the Cumberland Plain does not necessarily reflect the actuality of that site. Of the excavations conducted by her, sub-surface deposits were present even when there was no surface indication of a site. According to McDonald (2005a: 5), "despite artefacts being rare or completely absent on the surface at each of the sites investigated, all six sites were found to contain intact archaeological deposit. Almost 500 square metres were excavated during this Project and almost 35,000 artefacts retrieved."

Kohen recorded over 50 sites in the Penrith area which included open artefact scatters, axe grinding grooves and rock shelters. Kohen (1997:7) indicates that sites occurring throughout the Penrith area "are particularly likely to occur adjacent to the rivers and creeks. The distribution of raw materials associated with the manufacture of stone tools suggests that chert and basalt were carried or traded east from the river gravels and that silcrete was traded or carried from sources near South Creek and Eastern Creek, west towards the Nepean flood plain".

Comber (2006a; 2010b) also recorded open artefact scatters and scarred trees within the Cumberland Plain. She undertook excavation at two sites at Penrith Lakes known as Camenzulis (2006a) and PL9 (2010b). At PL9 she retrieved more than 1,500 artefacts, including backed blades and an edge ground axe. Her work confirms McDonald and Kohen's predictive model that sites are more likely to occur adjacent to the rivers and creeks.

A review of the archaeological investigations on the Cumberland Plain confirms McDonald's stream order modelling hypotheses that the junction of two second or third order streams is likely to contain more complex sites with a high density of artefacts, whilst second and third order streams are also likely to contain large sites within 100 metres of the watercourse.



4.2 Bella Vista

A search of OEH's Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS) revealed that there are 60 known sites within a 50m radius of the Precinct. These sites consist of 50 open artefact scatters, six potential archaeological deposits (PADs), two grinding groove sites, one scarred tree and one burial.

The Precinct is located within an area defined by the Growth Centres Commission as the North-West Growth Centre. The aim of the Growth Centres Commission is to provide housing and associated infrastructure for Sydney's growing population. The North West Growth Precinct is approximately 10,000 ha in area and aims to provide approximately 66,000 new homes (media release 29/6/06). As a result of the North West growth centre, many archaeological studies have been conducted in the vicinity of the Bella Vista Precinct. In particular, as a result of the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project, which is located approximately 1.5km to the north west of the Precinct, over 17 assessments have been undertaken (McDonald 1993a & b, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001a & b, 2002a, b & c; Haglund 1993; Brayshaw & McDonald 1993a & b; Mills 2000a & b; Brayshaw 2002; Painter 1993; Steele 1993; Douglas 1993; AMBS 2000). These studies have included surveys and excavations. The majority of these sites have been open artefact scatters, whilst the excavations have been undertaken in areas of archaeological potential where artefacts were not visible on the surface. These excavations have often yielded large amounts of artefacts. For example McDonald's (2002) excavation at Balfour Ave, Kellyville, which is approximately 2km to the north west of the Precinct, yielded a total of 1,099 artefacts. Excavations undertaken by AMBS (2000) of a PAD identified by McDonald (1993) near Caddies Creek yielded a total of 5,504 artefacts in an area that did not contain any surface artefacts.

Other studies undertaken in the Bella Vista area, but not associated with the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project include Corkill (1992) and Therrin (2001) and HLA (2004). Corkill's 1992 was a survey of a 10km section of Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road, approximately 3km to the north of the Precinct. She recorded 8 open camp sites and 2 isolated finds. Each of these sites were in close proximity to Caddies Creek. Therrin (2001) surveyed an area of Windsor Road approximately 4km to the north of the Precinct. This encompassed Corkill's (1992) study area. He re-located only two of the sites recorded by Corkill and recorded an additional site, an isolated find. HLA (2004) surveyed an area approximately 1km to the north of the Bella Vista Precinct. Their survey area extended from the junction of Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road to near Memorial Drive, Kellyville. Due to extensive disturbance within their study area they did not identify any sites, however, they did identify four areas of potential archaeological deposit, based on previous predictive models. The four areas of potential archaeological deposit identified by HLA (2004) were subsequently excavated by Austral Archaeology (2005). Austral Archaeology excavated 39 test pits and recovered a total of 66 stone and petrified wood artefacts (Austral 2005:i).

The results of the above studies have refined and confirmed the previous predictive model confirming that the Cumberland Plain is rich in archaeological resources and sites will occur across the whole of the Cumberland Plain. As detailed by McDonald (2002c:15), the size and complexity of those sites will vary depending upon landscape features as follows:

- *In the headwaters of upper tributaries (ie first order creeks) archaeological evidence will be sparse and represent little more than a background scatter.*
- *In the middle reaches of minor tributaries (second order creeks) will be archaeological evidence for sparse but focuses activity (eg one-off camp locations, single episode knapping floors).*
- *In the lower reaches of tributary creeks (third order creeks) will be archaeological evidence for more frequent occupation. This will include repeated occupation by small groups, knapping floors (perhaps used and reused), and evidence of more concentrated activities.*
- *On major creeklines such as the lower reaches of Second Ponds and Caddies Creeks (fourth order) will be archaeological evidence for more permanent or repeated occupation. Sites will be complex and may even be stratified.*
- *Creek junctions may provide foci for site activity; the size of the confluence (in terms of stream ranking nodes) could be expected to influence the size of the site*
- *Ridgetop locations between drainage lines will usually contain limited archaeological evidence although isolated knapping floors or other forms of one-off occupation may be in evidence in such a location.*



4.3 Bella Vista Priority Precinct

Twenty One sites have previously been recorded within the Bella Vista Priority Precinct. Table 2 below details those sites and the associated reports:

Table 2: Previously recorded sites

AHIMS NUMBER/SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	RECORDER/REPORT
45-5-2409 Bella Vista 3	Open artefact scatter	Archaeological Survey Norwest Esate Baulkham Hills by Helen Brayshaw, 1985.
45-5-3288 BVFP3	Open artefact scatter	Recorded by Fiona Leslie. Report not available from AHIMS
45-5-2019 Belvis 2	Open artefact scatter	M Guider. Report not prepared
45-5-2408- Bella Vista 2	Open artefact scatter	Archaeological Survey Norwest Esate Baulkham Hills by Helen Brayshaw, 1985.
45-5-0492 Bella Vista 1	Open artefact scatter	Archaeological Survey Norwest Esate Baulkham Hills by Helen Brayshaw, 1985.
45-5-2020 Belvis 1	Open artefact scatter	M Guider. Report not prepared
45-5-2018 Belvis 3	Open artefact scatter	M Guider. Report not prepared
45-5-3289 BVFP1	Open artefact scatter	Recorded by Fiona Leslie. Report not available from AHIMS
45-5-2774 Bella Vista 5	Open artefact scatter	Archaeological Survey Norwest Esate Baulkham Hills by Helen Brayshaw, 1985.
45-5-2366 KV/NW1	Open artefact scatter	
45-5-2410 Bella Vista 4	Open artefact scatter	Archaeological Survey Norwest Esate Baulkham Hills by Helen Brayshaw, 1985.
45-5-0962 OWR7, Rouse Hill	Open artefact scatter	Tessa Corkhill
45-5-3158 WR-IF-1	Isolated Find	Robynne Mills
45-5-3354 BR01	Open artefact scatter	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
45-5-4264 NWRL PAD4	Potential Archaeological Deposit	North West Rail Link: EIS1 – Major Civil Construction Works Indigenous Heritage by Godden Mackay Logan and Jo McDonald CHM, March 2012. North West Rail Link Early Works Project: Indigenous Heritage and Archaeological Consultancy Wet Zone. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Methodology for Phase 1 and Phase 2 Salvage by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting, 25 February 2013.
45-5-4195	Isolated Find	Lyndon Patterson, GML. Report not available from AHIMS
45-5-4262 NWRL PAD7	Potential Archaeological Deposit	North West Rail Link: EIS1 – Major Civil Construction Works Indigenous Heritage by Godden Mackay Logan and Jo McDonald CHM, March 2012. North West Rail Link Early Works Project: Indigenous Heritage and Archaeological Consultancy Wet Zone. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Methodology for Phase 1 and Phase 2 Salvage by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting, 25 February 2013.

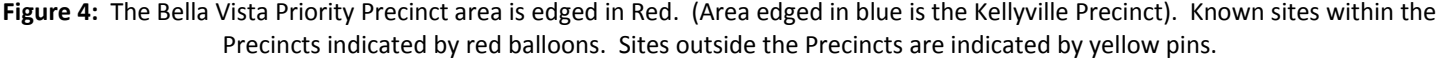


AHIMS NUMBER/SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	RECORDER/REPORT
45-5-3063 Burns Road Compound PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit	Megan Mebberson
45-5-3847 MA4	Open artefact scatter	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
45-5-3846 MA3	Open artefact scatter	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
45-5-2652 PAD33	Potential Archaeological Deposit	Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (Stage 3) Development Areas 2, 5, 20, 22 and 24B Second Ponds Creek Area Indigenous & European Heritage Issues

The above reports were reviewed to determine the nature of sites and site patterning within the Bella Vista Precinct. That review informed the significance assessment detailed in the following section of this report. Figure 4 shows the location of the sites recorded within the Bella Vista Precinct and those sites recorded in the broader area outside the Precinct.

The site patterning conforms to the predictive model developed McDonald (2002c:15) and detailed on page 12 of this report. Sites are concentrated in the vicinity of second and third order creeklines. However, it should be noted that the assessments undertaken to date have been site selective having been conducted prior to development. The recorded sites are in areas assessed prior to development with a concentration of sites around the Norwest Development area.

The Bella Vista Precinct is within an area containing three creeks and a number of smaller ephemeral watercourses. Such conditions provided a resource rich environment. The surveys and assessments undertaken to date indicate that the Bella Vista Precinct is a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape. It is highly likely that sites will exist in the rural areas of the site which have not yet been assessed. This landscape provides evidence of occupation demonstrating Aboriginal precontact subsistence activities and lifestyles.



5.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

PREAMBLE

ASSESSMENT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE



5.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Preamble

Significance assessment is the process whereby sites or landscapes are assessed to determine their value or importance to the community. A range of criteria have been developed for assessing the significance which embody the values contained in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter provides principles and guidelines for the conservation and management of cultural heritage places within Australia.

Following are the criteria which will be used to assess the significance of Bella Vista Priority Precinct:

Social Value (sometimes termed “Aboriginal” value) which refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments which the place or area has for the present day Aboriginal community.

Historic Value refers to the associations of a place with a person, event, phase or activity of importance to the history of an Aboriginal community.

Scientific Value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its archaeological and/or other technical aspects.

Representativeness refers to whether the site demonstrates the principal characteristics of that site and is a good representative example of that site type.

Rarity refers to the degree to which such a site is known elsewhere and whether the site is uncommon, rare or endangered.

5.2 Assessment

Social Values

Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that all of the sites within the Bella Vista Precinct are exceptionally important to the local and broader Aboriginal community. The sites within their landscape setting create a cultural landscape demonstrating evidence of Aboriginal occupation which indicates a continuing cultural link to their past. The sites and their landscape setting provide tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors.

Historic Values

The sites within their landscape setting are significant because they represent significant aspects of Aboriginal history. They demonstrate the survival techniques utilised prior to European occupation. Such a landscape provides important educational opportunities to demonstrate Aboriginal history.

Scientific Values

This cultural landscape has the potential to yield further information through detailed scientific research into the nature of Aboriginal occupation and techniques utilised in subsistence activities.

Representative Values

Combined, the various sites within the Precinct are a good representative example of an Aboriginal cultural landscape.

Rarity Values

Neither the recorded sites or the landscape contains rarity values.

5.3 Statement of Significance

Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that all of the sites within the Bella Vista Precinct are exceptionally important to the local and broader Aboriginal community. The sites within their landscape setting create a cultural landscape demonstrating evidence of Aboriginal occupation which indicates a continuing cultural link to their past. The sites and their landscape setting provide tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors and represent significant aspects of Aboriginal history. The sites demonstrate the survival techniques utilised prior to European occupation. Such a



landscape provides important educational opportunities to demonstrate Aboriginal history. The landscape has the potential to yield further information through detailed scientific research into the nature of Aboriginal occupation and techniques utilised in subsistence activities. Combined, the various sites within the Precinct are a good representative example of an Aboriginal cultural landscape.

6.0 LEGISLATION

NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE ACT 1974

THE HILLS LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2012

DRAFT BLACKTOWN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2013



6.0 LEGISLATION

6.1 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal sites within New South Wales. The Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) is the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act.

Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act* provides provision for the protection of all Aboriginal “objects” which are 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”.

Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). However, before an AHIP will be issued it is necessary to undertake an assessment in accordance with OEH’s *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with OEH’s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

6.2 The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012 (HLEP)

Section 5.10 of the HLEP makes the following provision for the protection of Aboriginal heritage:

5.10 (2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,**
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

5.10 (8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.



6.3 Draft Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2013 (DBLEP)

The Draft Blacktown Local Environmental Plan (DBLEP) has been forwarded to the Minister for Planning and Environment to be finalised and gazetted. In the meantime the DBLEP has been adopted by Council and any development applications submitted will be assessed under the DBLEP.

The following provisions apply in respect of Aboriginal heritage:

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Blacktown,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.**

5.10 (2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,**
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,**
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

5.10 (8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an **Aboriginal place of heritage significance**:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any **Aboriginal object** known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

6.4 Summary

All Aboriginal objects are protected by the *NPW Act*, whether or not they are recorded on the AHIMS register. The Bella Vista Priority Precinct is a significant cultural landscape which contains known Aboriginal objects and has the potential to contain many more objects in areas previously undeveloped and therefore not previously assessed. Therefore, any development within the Bella Vista Priority Precinct has the potential to impact upon Aboriginal objects. The provisions in both the HLEP and the DBLEP require that an assessment be undertaken if a proposal has the potential to impact upon an Aboriginal object of place of Aboriginal significance. To ensure protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage values the provisions of both the HLEP and DBLEP should be implemented for any development proposal within the Bella Vista Precinct.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendation for appropriate development controls is made on the basis of:

- The provisions of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* which states it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object.
- The provisions of *The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012*.
- The provisions of the *Draft Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2013*.
- The background research contained in this report for the Cumberland Plain and Kellyville.
- The assessment contained in this report.

Development Controls:

The proposed rezoning provides the opportunity for future development within the Bella Vista Priority Precinct. Whilst the rezoning will not impact upon Aboriginal cultural heritage values the subsequent development will require appropriate management strategies. The provisions of both *The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012* and the *Draft Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2013* contain appropriate provisions for the management of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal heritage values. Therefore the following development controls are recommended:

Prior to any development within the Bella Vista Priority Precinct the relevant provisions within the *The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012* and the *Draft Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2013* (as outlined in section 7 of this report) should be implemented and an assessment of the proposal on Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal heritage values required, as follows:

Any development proposal within the Bella Vista UAP should be subject to an assessment in accordance with OEH's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

REFERENCES



REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

RESPONSES FROM ABORIGINAL ORGANISATIONS



DEERUBBIN LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

From: Steve Randall [mailto:SRandall@deerubbin.org.au]
Sent: Friday, 13 March 2015 3:41 PM
To: jillian.comber@comber.net.au
Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments

Hi Jillian,

The future development of lands either side of the North West Rail Link corridor and stations along the route from Bella Vista to Tallawong Rd, Schofield requires an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment before any proposed development.

Cheers Steve

Steve Randall

Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council

Level 1, Suite 3, 291-295 High Street PENRITH, NSW, 2570

PO Box 40 PENRITH 2751

Ph: (02) 4724 5600 | **Fax:** (02) 4722 9713 M: 0417 219 174

E: SRandall@deerubbin.org.au | Website www.deerubbin.org.au



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention: Comber

Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Desk Top Report for North West Rail Link, Kellyville and Bella Vista

Dear Jillian

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

The surrounding sites in this area are highly significant, We have received and reviewed the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Desk top Report, the report is inclusive and the assessment is thorough with a good documentation of findings. We support the findings and recommendation within this report.

During the assessment our group is concerned with the amount of groups consulted from out of the area and also personal profit groups, this area has traditional owners with knowledge ,all other groups that would like to be consulted should receive documentation but not employment.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

Justine Coplin



DARUG TRIBAL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

From: Darug Tribal [mailto:darug_tribal@live.com.au]
Sent: Thursday, 12 March 2015 3:03 PM
To: JILLIAN COMBER; Darug Tribal; Gordow; jmreilly228@gmail.com
Subject: RE: Kellyville and Bella Vista Stations

12/03/2015

Hi jillian,

Thank you for the documents about the NWRL, and by all means Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation agrees that considering the location and the enormous area that will be affected, there should absolutely be fieldwork work done. I have spoken to the Elders and the Board of directors about the Information and all unanimously agree to the fieldwork being adhered to. If there is anything else we need to do please let us know.

Kindest regards,

Denise Newham
DTAC - Admin / Public Officer
(02) 9622 4081



DARUG LAND OBSERVATIONS

From: Gordow [mailto:gordow51@bigpond.net.au]
Sent: Thursday, 12 March 2015 4:38 PM
To: Jillian Comber
Subject: NWRL

D.L.O Pty Ltd recommends that prior to any development, whether for construction of the stations or for later commercial/residential development, that an assessment of the proposal would be required and the monitoring of ALL soil removed and or stored

With Thank's

Uncle
Gordon Workman
Darug Elder



Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments

ABN 51734106483

Gordon Morton
Mob: 0422 865 831
Fax: 941 036 65

Celestine Everingham
9/6 Chapman Ave
Chatswood, 2067.
Phone/Fax: 941 03665
Mobile: 0432 528 896

TO:
Department of Planning & Environment

12.3.15

BELLA VISTA & KELLYVILLE PRIORITY PRECINCTS REZONING PROPOSAL

The areas surrounding Bella Vista and Kellyville are exceptionally significant cultural landscapes. They contain a variety of sites, including camping sites and scarred trees. These sites within their landscape setting provide important information about Darug culture and values.

To ensure their proper management it is important that before any development, whether it is construction of the Bella Vista and Kellyville Stations, or surrounding commercial and residential development that a full assessment is undertaken which includes a site inspection and ongoing consultation with our organisation.

We support the recommendations contained in the reports by Jillian Comber.

yours Sincerely,
C. Everingham



Pollowan Phillip Khan
78 Forbes Street
Emu Plains NSW 2750
21.4.15,
mobile: 0434545982 email philipkhan.acn@live.com.au

Michael File
Director Urban Renewal
Department of Planning & Environment
23-33 Bridge Street Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Michael



Thank you for the copy of the Draft Aboriginal Heritage assessment report for each of the three precincts, Showground, Kellyville and Bella Vista Station Precincts, I have read the report and have no problems with it.

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group are looking forward to be working with you on this project in protecting our Culture and Heritage.


As Senior Aboriginal person who has for the past forty of so years (40) actively participated in the Protection Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, and particularly throughout Western Sydney, I, on behalf of the Kamilaroi- Yankuntjatjara Working Group, wish to provide to you my organisations' registration of interest.

Information in my registration of Interest:

1. I am a Senior Aboriginal and Principal of the Kamilaroi -Yankuntjatjara Working Group, and all Aboriginal entity (ABN33979702507).
2. I prefer communicating by, Mail, Telephone, and; and I am, the Principal, person to contact, and;
My contact details are:
Phillip Khan
78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750
Mobile 043 4545 982
3. I wish to be involved and participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, and, participate in available field work; and would receive a copy of the report.
4. I attach to this letter a copy of Kamilaroi- Yankuntjatjara Working Group's; GIO Public Liability Insurance; GIO Workers Compensation Certificate.

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0434545982.

Yours Sincerely,


Pollowan Phillip Khan





Tocomwall Pty Ltd

PO Box 76 Caringbah NSW 1495

Tel: 02 9542 7714 Fax: 02 9524 4146

Email: info@tocomwall.com.au www.tocomwall.com.au

ABN: 13 137 694 618

05 May 2015

Jillian Comber
Comber Consultants
Via email: jillian.comber@comber.net.au

Dear Jillian,

RE: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment For Department of Planning and Environment, Bella Vista Station Urban Activation precinct Rezoning Proposal.

Registration of Interest

Tocomwall is seeking *primary involvement* in all consultation meetings and fieldwork for the above mentioned project.

Tocomwall represents traditional owners from this area and retains local and oral history on behalf of its membership. We do not accept or support any person or organisation that comments regarding the said area unless confirmed in writing by myself. We have no objection to our information being provided to the Office of Environment and Heritage and the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Tocomwall is able to assist with input that can be incorporated into a written assessment of cultural values of the area. We are also able to provide fit staff to assist with work that may involve physical labour. We can provide our schedule of rates and copies of relevant certificates of currency for business insurances on request.

Please be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings. Tocomwall's payment terms are strictly 14 days from date of invoice. Please ensure that we receive a contract prior to commencement of the project and the payer is aware of our terms.

All correspondence should be emailed to danny@tocomwall.com.au and sarah@tocomwall.com.au or to the above postal address.

Kindly contact our office if you require any further information.

Yours faithfully

Danny Franks
Aboriginal Heritage & Senior Field Manager

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B: AHIMS EXTENSIVE SEARCH



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

 Purchase Order/Reference : AV240
 Client Service ID : 155872

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
45-5-2017	Belvis 7 (Bella Vista)	ACD	56	310040	6263800	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	4153, 98740
Contact										
45-5-2018	Belvis 3 (Bella Vista)	ACD	56	310480	6264920	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	4153, 98740
Contact										
45-5-2019	Belvis 2 (Bella Vista)	ACD	56	310520	6264640	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	4153, 98740
Contact										
45-5-2020	Belvis 1 (Bella Vista)	ACD	56	310300	6264780	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	4153
Contact										
45-5-2712	PAD-05-19	ACD	56	309250	6263790	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		98740
Contact										
45-5-2713	PAD-05-18	ACD	56	308800	6264190	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		98740
Contact										
45-5-2774	Bella Vista 5	ACD	56	309945	6265025	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		98740
Contact										
45-5-2876	Glen 1	ACD	56	308727	6265520	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	1394	
Contact										
45-5-2877	Glen 2	ACD	56	308727	6265526	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	1745	
Contact										
45-5-2887	Glen 1	ACD	56	308727	6265520	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		98740
Contact										
45-5-2889	Glen 2	ACD	56	308727	6265526	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		98740
Contact										
45-5-3288	BVFP3	GDA	56	310540	6264494	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact										
45-5-3289	BVFP1	GDA	56	310424	6264996	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
Contact										
45-5-3290	BVFP2	GDA	56	310313	6264039	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
Contact										
45-5-3291	BVFP4	GDA	56	310293	6264613	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact										
45-5-3353	TCD4 and CR01	ACD	56	311912	6264308	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
Contact										
45-5-3354	BH01	ACD	56	309258	6264445	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 13		102579
Contact										
Contact										

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 26/11/2014 for Billian Comer for the following area at Datum GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 308621 - 313305, Northings : 6263774 - 6266783 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : include in archaeological assessment report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 60

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and on consequences of such acts or omissions.



SiteID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
45-5-3391	Spurway Drive PAD	AGD	56	311120	6266000	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		101069
Contact										
45-5-3954	Fairway Drive IP1	GDA	56	310883	6266090	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits 2872	
Contact										
45-5-2408	Bella Vista 2;	AGD	56	310500	6264600	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits 3400	98740
Contact										
45-5-2409	Bella Vista 3;	AGD	56	310560	6264260	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	98740
Contact										
45-5-2410	Bella Vista 4;	AGD	56	310620	6265460	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	98740
Contact										
45-5-0973	Powers Lane 4 (PL-4);	AGD	56	309850	6264400	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	98740
Contact										
45-5-0981	OWR IP 2;	AGD	56	308900	6266660	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits 616	
Contact										
45-5-0989	OWR IP2;	AGD	56	308900	6266660	Open site	Deleted	Artefact :-	Permits 684	102579
Contact										
45-5-1009	Crestwood 1;	AGD	56	312120	6264180	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	
Contact										
45-5-0913	PK/CMA Rouse Hill	AGD	56	308720	6265800	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	2499,2674,98740
Contact										
45-5-0914	PK/CB 5 Rouse Hill	AGD	56	308820	6265700	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits 599,605,644	2499,2674,98740
Contact										
45-5-0935	Powers Lane 1;	AGD	56	309610	6264050	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits 599,605	
Contact										
45-5-0936	Powers Lane 2;	AGD	56	309640	6263790	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits 523	98740
Contact										
45-5-0937	Powers Lane 3;	AGD	56	309440	6263780	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	98740
Contact										
45-5-2579	Crestwood 2;	AGD	56	311720	6263680	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits 1398	
Contact										
45-5-1104	Bella Vista 5	AGD	56	311220	6264660	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	4153
Contact										

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 26/11/2014 for Jilian Comber for the following area at Datum AGDA, Zone 56, Eastings : 308621 - 313305, Northings : 6263774 - 6266783 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Include in archaeological assessment report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 60

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Page 10 of 10



SiteID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
45-5-1105	Belvos 6	ACD	56	311180	6264240	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-	Open Camp Site	4153
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-1109	Delaney Drive	ACD	56	312520	6264720	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove:-	Axe Grinding Groove	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-2201	FK/PC2 Rouse Hill	ACD	56	308500	6265620	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-	Open Camp Site	1567,98740
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists					Permits		
45-5-0962	OWR 7 Rouse Hill	ACD	56	309550	6264950	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-	Open Camp Site	98740
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Teresa Correll					Permits	433	
45-5-0963	OWR 8 Rouse Hill	ACD	56	309700	6264610	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-	Open Camp Site	98740
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Teresa Correll					Permits	432,1383	
45-5-2366	KV/NW1 (Northwest Estate Kellyville)	ACD	56	310260	6265490	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-	Open Camp Site	3034,4153,98740
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Elizabeth Rich, Tony Kondok					Permits	40	
45-5-0132	Castle Hill	ACD	56	313050	6266512	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove:-	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R.Taplin					Permits		
45-5-0492	Bella Vista 1	ACD	56	310030	6264790	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-	Open Camp Site	945,1018,2499,98740
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Helen Bryshaw					Permits	432	
45-5-2972	Solent Circuit	ACD	56	311158	6265725	Open site	Destroyed	Artifact: 8		98974
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Helen Bryshaw, Ms.Luella Haglund					Permits	1930,3149	
45-5-3427	SD pad	CD	56	311130	6266000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					Permits		
45-5-3703	Kings Langley 1	CD	56	309840	6263990	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-3704	Kings Langley 2	CD	56	309840	6263960	Open site	Valid	Burial:-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-3706	Kings Langley 4	CD	56	309850	6264000	Open site	Valid	Artifact:-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-4262	NWHL PAD7	CD	56	309255	6266717	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Gadden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants					Permits		

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SiteID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
45-5-4263	N WBL PAD5	GDA	56	309207	6266353	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	Permits	
45-5-4264	N WBL PAD4	Recorders	Goddem Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants							
	Contact	GDA	56	309319	6266508	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	Permits	
45-5-4265	N WBL PAD3	Recorders	Goddem Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants							
	Contact	GDA	56	311177	6266348	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	Permits	
45-5-4195	CNR TAGGERT WAY/BALMORAL ROAD BP	Recorders	Goddem Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants							
	Contact	GDA	56	309223	6266481	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits	
45-5-2443	Belve 4	Recorders	Goddem Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, Mr Lyndon Patterson							
	Contact	AGD	56	310500	6264960	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	Open Camp Site 4153,98740
45-5-3081	OWR 8	Recorders	Michael Guider							
	Contact	AGD	56	309710	6264490	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits	972
45-5-3158	WR-IF-1	Recorders	Helen Brayshaw							
	Contact	AGD	56	309060	6266290	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits	102579
45-5-3140	Glen 3	Recorders	Mrs Robynne Mills							
	Contact	AGD	56	308693	6265583	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Permits	
45-5-3192	PL-OS-1	Recorders	M.s.Vanessa Hardy							
	Contact	AGD	56	309040	6263940	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3	Permits	
45-5-3193	M1-OS-2	Recorders	Mrs Robynne Mills							
	Contact	AGD	56	309170	6264000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8	Permits	
45-5-3194	M1-OS-1	Recorders	Mrs Robynne Mills							
	Contact	AGD	56	309610	6264440	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4	Permits	
45-5-3195	M1-OS-3	Recorders	Mrs Robynne Mills							
	Contact	AGD	56	309460	6264320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3	Permits	
45-5-3196	PL-OS-2	Recorders	Mrs Robynne Mills							
	Contact	AGD	56	309220	6264090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8	Permits	
	Contact	AGD	Mrs Robynne Mills							





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