

SSD 97711727

Proposed Development at 225-245
Martin Road, Bradfield | Rehab,
Quarrying & Bulk Earthworks - SSD
97711727

Historical Archaeological Assessment
and Impact Statement

Report to Goodman Property Services
(Aust) Pty Ltd

March 2026



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project overview

This Historical Archaeological Assessment and Impact Statement (HAAIS) has been prepared by Amanda Bie Wojcik (Graduate Heritage Consultant) and Daniel Dompierre-Outridge (Heritage Consultant) with input from Jenny Winnett (Technical Director) to assess archaeological impacts on the Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values of the area. The Aboriginal historical background was prepared by Dr Stephen Gapps (Senior Associate – Historian), with mapping input provided by Mike Douglas (GIS Officer). Jenny Winnett (Technical Director) managed Quality Assurance review.

Although there are no non-Aboriginal heritage specific SEARs issued on November 2025 for the proposed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) No. 97711727 this report has been prepared according to the relevant standards and guidelines. This SSDA seeks approval for site preparation works only (i.e no buildings, retaining walls or other infrastructure works), including the rehabilitation of areas disturbed by historic mining and brick-making operations, as well as remediation and bulk earthworks across other areas of the site to make the site suitable for intended future land use. The proposed application also seeks approval for demolition of any remaining structures on the Site.

The proposed development is being undertaken by Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd (Applicant) on behalf of Goodman Western Sydney Pty Limited as trustee for the Goodman Western Sydney Trust (Owner). The development is located at 225 – 245 Martin Road, Bradfield, 2556 (the Site). This HAAIS provides a detailed assessment of archaeological potential and significance, identifies potential development impacts on significant archaeological resources and provides recommendations for the mitigation of potential impacts.

Overview of findings

This HAAIS has identified that the study area has generally Nil-Low potential to contain historical archaeological remains, excepting Site no.308 and the location of the cluster of former buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area, which have been assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological remains. These archaeological remains would likely consist of the footings and foundations of demolished 20th century farm buildings (such as farmhouses or sheds), scattered building materials, and artefact deposits associated with agricultural activities. Such remains are unlikely to reach the threshold for archaeological significance and as such they do not constitute archaeological ‘relics’ under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*. There would overall be **little to no adverse** impacts to significant archaeological remains as a result of the proposed works.

Approval pathway

It is understood that the proponent intends for the proposed works to be undertaken as a SSDA (No. 97711727) seeking approval for site preparation works only (i.e no buildings, retaining walls or other infrastructure works), including the rehabilitation of areas disturbed by historic mining and brick-making operations, as well as remediation and bulk earthworks across other areas of the site to make the site suitable for intended future land use. The proposed application also seeks approval for demolition of any remaining structures on the Site.

Specifically, the proposed site preparation works would include:

- Site Preparation works only (i.e no buildings, retaining walls or other infrastructure works)
- Rehabilitation of areas disturbed by historic mining and brick-making operations under major project approval MP10_0014 and MP10_0033.

- Bulk Earthworks to the site to align with the Connecting to Country and Precinct Plan principles including both the disturbed and undisturbed portions to capture the following proposed works:
 - Rehabilitation of Pits 1 & 2 using predominantly on-site fill (Engineered fill import required).
 - Preparation of the remaining site area to Bulk Earthwork Levels (BEL) (not including detailed trimming) for the proposed industrial development as considered under SSDA 97688711.
- Quarrying and Export of Bringelly Shale and Clay from select areas of Pit 1 & 2 to rectify the previous approved pit designs to ensure they are geotechnically stable to suit the proposed industrial masterplan.
- Vegetation Removal of 6.97Ha over land that is not certified under the Growth Centre SEPP.
 - Species being cleared involve species protected under both the BC Act and EPBC Act.
 - EPBC Act Referral completed on a precautionary measure given small amount of EPBC listed communities.
- Demolition of any remaining structures on the site.
- Rehabilitation of identified and unidentified contamination and, if required, the construction of a containment cell in the proposed northeastern corner of the site (currently identified as Lot 55 of DP 3050). The containment cell is proposed to trigger Designated Development threshold due to the proposed upper limit storage volume of 100,000m³.
- Relocation of the Jemena Gas main predominantly burdening Lot 3 of DP127878.0
- If required through an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), relocation and reburial of artefacts.

Additionally, this SSDA application seeks to rely on already existing authority approvals issued under MP10_0014 (subject to any applicable modifications). These are as follows:

- Mining Lease 1771
- Environmental Protection Licence 684
- Ground Water Access Licence WAL24346
- Ground Water Supply Works Approval No. 10WA109463

It is important to note that a number of the proposed activities being sought for approval under this SSDA have previously been assessed and approved under MP10_0014. The existing DA relates to approximately 70Ha of Net Developable Area (NDA), with the new portion of site approx. 36ha NDA. Cumulatively the area is approx. 116ha NDA.

Recommendations and mitigation measures

ID	Mitigation Measure
Heritage Management	
	Unexpected Finds Procedure
	As the study area has been assessed as having nil-low to high potential to contain archaeological remains of no significance, it is recommended that potential archaeological resources be managed through an Unexpected Finds Procedure that is developed for the proposal. Example Unexpected Finds Procedure content is outlined below for consideration during preparation of the Unexpected Finds Procedure:
<i>Mitigation measure 1</i>	• If archaeological resources are identified during any stage of the project, works in the area must cease, the area adequately protected, and a suitably qualified archaeologist notified so as to carry out more detailed investigation and assessment • If the archaeological assessment determines that the remains are 'relics' in the meaning of the Heritage Act, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water must be notified about the discovery of relics in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further approval/s may be required to allow the works to proceed.
	Heritage induction
<i>Mitigation Measure 2</i>	• All staff involved in the proposed works, including design professionals and tradespeople, must receive a heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction should cover the historical values of the site and the potential for the project to encounter significant archaeological resources • The induction should make contractors aware of the recommendations and mitigation methods included in this report, including the procedure to follow in the event that an unexpected archaeological find is encountered. Clear lines of communication must be established for the reporting of any such finds and for procedures to be rapidly implemented.
	General
<i>Mitigation Measure 3</i>	• Any additions or design modifications to the proposal, outside the scope of this assessment, would require additional heritage assessment to ensure consistency with this assessment

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Project background.....	1
1.2	Study area	2
1.3	Statutory context.....	5
1.3.1	Heritage Act 1977	5
1.3.2	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.....	6
1.4	Summary of statutory listings	10
1.5	Approach and methodology	12
1.6	Limitations	12
1.7	Author identification and acknowledgements	12
2.0	Historical context.....	13
2.1	Aboriginal histories	13
2.1.1	Sydney region	13
2.1.1	Bradfield, Bringelly, and Badgerys Creek region	13
2.2	Early European settlement	16
2.2.1	Sydney region – a British colony	16
2.2.2	Sydney region – Aboriginal land with a British colony	16
2.3	Early European settlement of Bringelly	18
2.4	The study area.....	18
2.4.1	Nineteenth century.....	18
2.4.2	Twentieth and twenty-first centuries	24
2.5	Phases of historical development.....	50
3.0	Physical context	51
3.1	Site inspection	51
3.1.1	Site no. 308.....	54
4.0	Assessment of archaeological potential.....	63
4.1	Introduction	63
4.2	Previous relevant investigations.....	63
4.2.1	Extent Heritage, 2020, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Initial Precincts – Draft Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Prepared for Western Sydney Planning Partnership	63
4.2.2	Artefact, 2024, 230 Martin Rd, Badgerys Creek – Statement of Heritage Impact. Report to EKMC.	64
4.2.3	Artefact, 2025, 135 Badgerys Creek, Bradfield – Historical Heritage Advice Memo. Report to Creative Vision.	64

4.2.4	Artefact, 2025, 126 Kelvin Park Drive, Bradfield – Historical Archaeological Assessment. Report to Jasara Management Pty Ltd.	64
4.3	Land use summary and archaeological potential	64
4.4	Summary of archaeological potential	66
5.0	Assessment of archaeological significance	68
5.1	Assessment criteria	68
5.2	Existing statement of significance	68
5.3	NSW Heritage criteria for assessing significance related to archaeological sites and relics ..	69
5.3.1	Archaeological research potential (NSW Criterion E).....	69
5.3.2	Association with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D) 69	
5.3.3	Aesthetic of technical significance (Criterion C)	69
5.3.4	Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G) .	70
5.4	Summary of historical archaeological potential and significance	70
6.0	Assessment of development impact	71
6.1	Proposed development.....	71
6.2	Archaeological impact assessment	74
7.0	Conclusions and recommendations	75
7.1	Approval pathway	75
7.2	Conclusions	75
7.3	Recommendations.....	76
8.0	References	77

FIGURES

Figure 1. Outline and location of the study area	4
Figure 2: Heritage item curtilages within, and within 200m of study area	11
Figure 3: Sketch by Joseph Lycett of two Aboriginal men spearing eels, c. 1817	15
Figure 4: Sketch by Joseph Lycett of Aboriginal men hunting wildlife and 'cleaning Country'	15
Figure 5: The British colony at the entrance of Port Jackson, 1788	17
Figure 6: Governor's House at Sydney, 1791	17
Figure 7: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to Sarah Howe in Bringelly, 1819 (Source: HLRV)	19
Figure 8: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to James Martin in Bringelly, 1812. (Source: HLRV)	20
Figure 9: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to Mary Bishop in Bringelly, 1812. (Source: HLRV)	21
Figure 10: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to John Reeves in Bringelly, 1819. (Source: HLRV)	22
Figure 11: Undated parish of Bringelly, c.1800s. (Source: HLRV)	23
Figure 12: 1949 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	25
Figure 13: 1953 parish of Bringelly (Source: HLRV)	26
Figure 14: 1955 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	27
Figure 15: 1969 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	28
Figure 16: 1977 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	29
Figure 17: 1993 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	30
Figure 18: 2004 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	31
Figure 19. Chain of title for Primary Application no. 8964, which includes the land of Site no. 308 (Source: HLRV, retrieved 15 December 2025)	33
Figure 20. The curtilage of farm complex no. 308 identified by Extent (Source: Extent, 2020)	34
Figure 21. Extract of a 1917 topographic map of Liverpool, NSW with the indicative location of Site no. 308 shown by a red arrow (Source: Great Britain, War Office, General Staff, Australian Section, 1917)	35
Figure 22. Extract of a 1947 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	36
Figure 23. Extract of a 1955 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	37
Figure 24. Extract of a 1965 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	38
Figure 25. Extract of a 1978 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	39
Figure 26. Extract of a 1984 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	40

Figure 27. Extract of a 1998 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility and dam (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	41
Figure 28. Extract of a 2013 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility and dam (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	42
Figure 29. Extract of a 1917 topographic map of Liverpool, NSW with the indicative location of the southeastern building cluster shown by a red arrow (Source: Great Britain, War Office, General Staff, Australian Section, 1917)	44
Figure 30. 1947 aerial of showing a small group of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	45
Figure 31. 1965 aerial of showing a small group of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area with further outbuildings (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	46
Figure 32. 1975 aerial of showing a small group of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area with further outbuildings (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	47
Figure 33. 1978 aerial of showing the cluster of building in the southeastern portion of the study area no longer extant (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)	48
Figure 34. 2013 aerial showing the location of the former cluster of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Imagery portal)	49
Figure 35. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing east	51
Figure 36. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing northwest.....	51
Figure 37. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing north	51
Figure 38. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing south	51
Figure 39. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing northeast	52
Figure 40. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing southwest	52
Figure 41. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing southeast.....	52
Figure 42. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing west	52
Figure 43. View of the landscape in the study area, facing north	53
Figure 44. View of the landscape in the southeastern portion of the study area, facing southeast.....	53
Figure 45. View of the landscape in the southern portion of the study area, facing west	53
Figure 46. View of the landscape in the northern portion of the study area, facing north.....	53
Figure 47. View of the landscape in the eastern portion of the study area, facing east	54
Figure 48. View of the landscape in the eastern portion of the study area, facing east	54
Figure 49. Outlines of the former farm structures on the site traced from 1955 imagery	55
Figure 50. View of the location of former building no. 1, facing east	55
Figure 51. View of the location the former building no. 1, facing south	55
Figure 52. View of a brick footing outline in the location of former building no. 1, facing east	56
Figure 53. View of a concrete pad in the location of former building no. 1, facing west	56
Figure 54. Detail of the brick feature in the location of former building no. 1	56
Figure 55. Detail of the brick feature in the location of former building no. 1	56
Figure 56. View of a concrete pad and low wall in the location of former building no. 1, facing north.	56

Figure 57. View of a concrete pad the location of former building no. 1, facing north	56
Figure 58. View of the location of former building no. 2, facing south	57
Figure 59. View of the location of former building no. 2, facing east	57
Figure 60. View of brick and sandstone features in the location of former building no. 2, facing north	57
Figure 61. View of brick and sandstone features in the location of former building no. 2, facing north	57
Figure 62. View of a concrete feature in the location of former building no. 2, facing west	58
Figure 63. View of a sandstone feature in the location of former building no. 2, facing west	58
Figure 64. View of the location of former building no. 3, facing east	58
Figure 65. View of the location of former building no. 3, facing east	58
Figure 66. View of the location of former building no. 3, facing north	58
Figure 67. Detail of ashy soil in the location of former building no. 3.....	58
Figure 68. View of concrete features in the location of former building no. 4, facing south.....	59
Figure 69. View of concrete features and demolished fencing in the location of former building no. 4, facing southeast	59
Figure 70. View of a laid-brick surface in location of former building no. 4, facing west.....	59
Figure 71. View of a laid-brick surface in location of former building no. 4, facing north.....	59
Figure 72. View of a tree in the location of former building no. 5, facing west.....	59
Figure 73. View of a tree in the location of former building no. 5, facing west.....	59
Figure 74. View of a tree in the location of former building no. 5, facing north	60
Figure 75. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing north	60
Figure 76. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing northeast	60
Figure 77. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing south	60
Figure 78. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing southeast.....	60
Figure 79. View of a ceramic drainage features in the location of former building no. 6, facing north	61
Figure 80. Detail of brick features in the location of former building no. 6	61
Figure 81. View of a brick footing feature in the location of former building no. 6, facing east.....	61
Figure 82. View of brick and sandstone features in the location of former building no. 6, facing south	61
Figure 83. View of the location of former building no. 6, facing south	61
Figure 84. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing west.....	61
Figure 85. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing north	62
Figure 86. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing east	62
Figure 87. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing south	62
Figure 88. Detail of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing south	62
Figure 89. View of a concrete surface in the location of former building no. 6, facing north	62
Figure 90. View of the location of former building no. 6, facing south.	62

Figure 91. General arrangement plan of the proposed bulk earthworks (Source: Arcadis, 2026, MAR-AAP-DA-R02-DRG-CI-0061) 72

Figure 92. Proposed rehabilitation works in the study area (Source: Arcadis, 2026, MAR-AAP-DA-R02-DRG-CI-0101)..... 73

TABLES

Table 1: Non-Aboriginal and European heritage objectives	8
Table 2: Non-Aboriginal and European heritage requirements	9
Table 3: Phases of historical development.....	50
Table 4: Grading of archaeological potential.....	63
Table 5: Land use summary	64
Table 6: Archaeological potential	67
Table 7: Heritage criteria for assessing significance	68
Table 8: Summary of historical archaeological potential and significance	70

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

This Historical Archaeological Assessment and Impact Statement (HAAIS) has been prepared by Amanda Bie Wojcik (Graduate Heritage Consultant) and Daniel Dompierre-Outridge (Heritage Consultant) with input from Jenny Winnett (Technical Director). The Aboriginal historical background was prepared by Dr Stephen Gapps (Senior Associate – Historian), with mapping input provided by Mike Douglas (GIS Officer). Jenny Winnett (Technical Director) managed Quality Assurance review.

This HAAIS has been prepared by Artefact to support the proposed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) No. 97711727 and address considerations of statutory heritage matters. The proposed development includes Rehabilitation, Quarrying and Bulk Earthworks and is being undertaken by Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd (Applicant) on behalf of Goodman Western Sydney Pty Limited as trustee for the Goodman Western Sydney Trust (Owner). The development is located at 225 – 245 Martin Road, Bradfield, 2556 (the Site).

This SSDA seeks approval for the following:

- Rehabilitation of areas disturbed by historic mining and brick-making operations under major project approval MP10_0014 and MP10_0033.
- Bulk Earthworks to the site to align with the Connecting to Country and Precinct Plan principles including both the disturbed and undisturbed portions to capture the following proposed works:
 - Rehabilitation of Pits 1 & 2 using predominantly on-site fill (Engineered fill import required).
 - Preparation of the remaining site area to Bulk Earthwork Levels (BEL) (not including detailed trimming) for the proposed industrial development as considered under SSDA 97688711.
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- Vegetation Removal of 6.97Ha over land that is not certified under the Growth Centre SEPP.
 - Species being cleared involve species protected under both the BC Act and EPBC Act.
 - EPBC Act Referral completed on a precautionary measure given small amount of EPBC listed communities.
- Demolition of any remaining structures on the site.
- Rehabilitation of identified and unidentified contamination and, if required, the construction of a containment cell in the proposed northeastern corner of the site (currently identified as Lot 55 of DP 3050). The containment cell is proposed to trigger Designated Development threshold due to the proposed upper limit storage volume of 100,000m³.
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- If required through an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), relocation and reburial of artefacts.

Additionally, this SSDA application seeks to rely on already existing authority approvals issued under MP10_0014 (subject to any applicable modifications). These are as follows:

- Mining Lease 1771
- Environmental Protection Licence 684
- Ground Water Access Licence WAL24346
- Ground Water Supply Works Approval No. 10WA109463

It is important to note that a number of the proposed activities being sought for approval under this SSDA have previously been assessed and approved under MP10_0014. The existing DA relates to approximately 70Ha of Net Developable Area (NDA), with the new portion of site approx. 36ha NDA. Cumulatively the area is approx. 116ha NDA.

This report further outlines this in Section 6.1.

This HAAIS provides a detailed assessment of archaeological potential and significance, identifies potential development impacts on significant archaeological resources and provides recommendations for the mitigation of potential impacts. This report does not include an assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values; however, Artefact have prepared an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) concurrently with this HAAIS.¹ This HAAIS has been prepared to assess the historical archaeological potential and impacts of the proposed works in the study area.

1.2 Study area

The key features of the study area are as follows (shown in Figure 1):

Description	Site Detail
Land Configuration	• Lot 1 DP 1278780 • Lot 2 DP 1278780 • Lot 3 DP 1278780 • Lot 55 DP 3050 • Lot 56 DP 3050
Existing land use(s)	The Site is currently an operational Quarry and historically had a Brickmaking Facility. The structures and hardstand areas used for the quarry operations are located in the central portion of the Site, connected by an internal road network. In addition, three pits are located along the southern and southeast portion of the Site.
Surrounding Land Use	Surrounding land uses include: • North: Land to the north is predominantly characterised by a mix of rural, agricultural, landscape industries and, residential properties accessed by Lawson and Martin Roads. It is noted that several sites are subject to existing SSDAs for industrial / warehouse developments. Both Martin and Lawson Roads intersect with Elizabeth Drive, a major Arterial Road that provides access to the WSI site and the broader regional road network including the M7, Northern Road and the future M12. • South: The land to the south is currently rural however is subject to the IPG Master Plan which was approved on 11 July 2025. The approved Master Plan covers 184 hectares and aims to support over 12,400 jobs. Inghams Property Group has allocated around 625,467 sqm for employment space, focusing on advanced manufacturing, logistics, and community services. The plan includes a mix of industrial and commercial zones, a local centre, and accessible public green spaces near the Western Sydney International Airport. Further to the south-west of the, is Bradfield City Centre, a 114-hectare planned urban development adjacent to Western Sydney International Airport. Designed to be a hub for innovation, advanced industries, and economic growth, it has the potential to create 20,000 jobs and provide 10,000 homes, including affordable housing. The Bradfield City Master Plan prioritises sustainability, integrating green spaces, climate-resilient infrastructure, and a commitment to achieving net-zero emissions. • East: Further east of the Wianamatta-South Creek which bounds the site, is the suburb of Kemps Creek. This land is characterised by a mix of open space, rural, agricultural, emerging urban development, and residential

¹ Artefact, 2025, *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment Report – Proposed development at 225-245 Martin Road, Bradfield & associated Lead In Infrastructure*

Description	Site Detail
	properties that are non-initial precincts under the WSAP but intended for employment generating uses • West: To the immediate west of the Site, bound by Badgerys Creek, is Western Sydney International Airport (WSI). Located in Badgerys Creek, WSI is a major federal infrastructure project designed to accommodate Sydney's future aviation needs. Set to commence operations in 2026, WSI will initially handle 10 million passengers annually and operate 24/7. Badgerys Creek Road also travels in a north-south direction to the west of the site. It provides a north-south connection between Elizabeth Drive and the Northern Road.
Site Access and road network	The Site is currently accessible from Martin Road which is located at the north-eastern boundary.

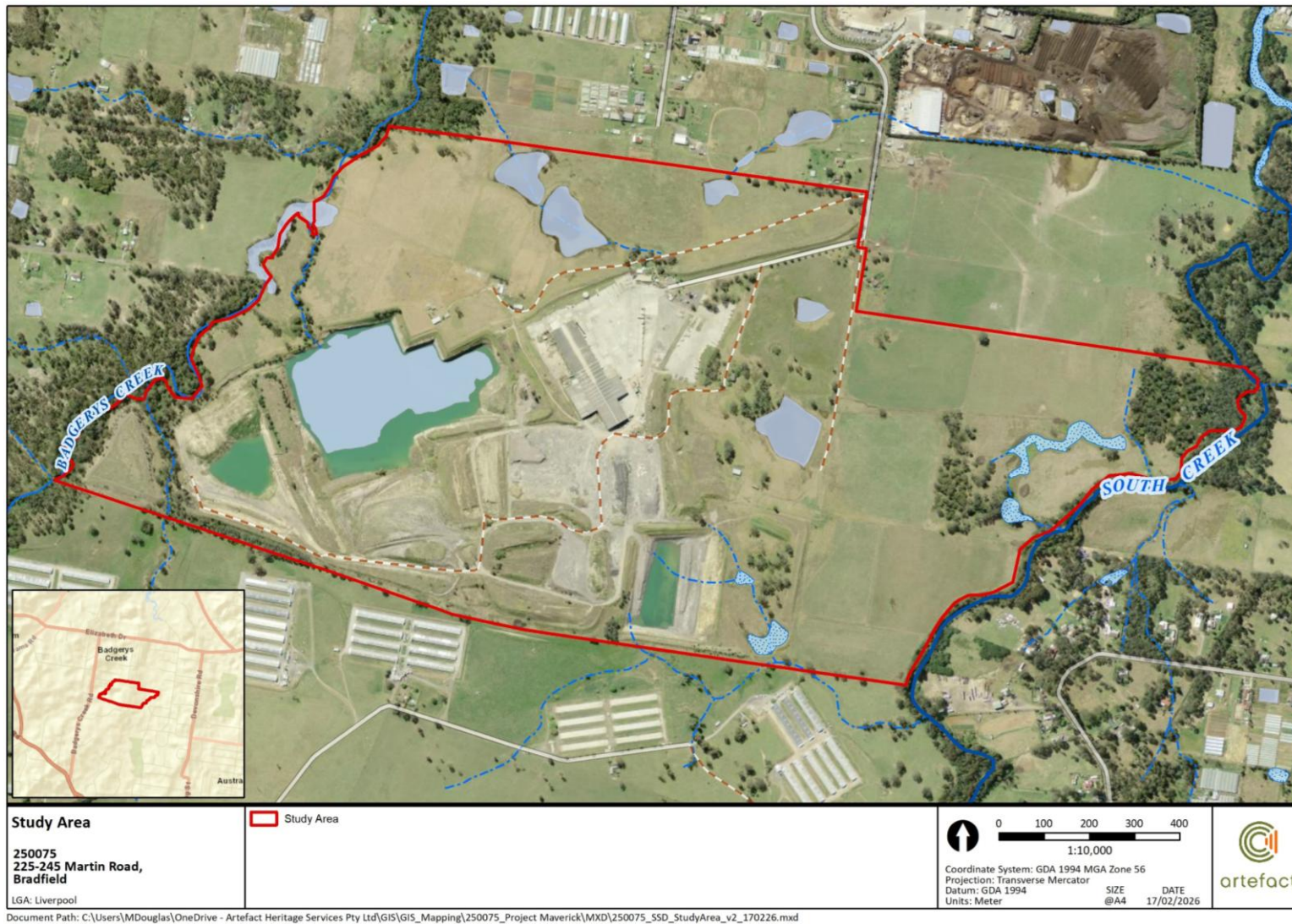


Figure 1. Outline and location of the study area

1.3 Statutory context

In relation to historical archaeology, the site/study area is subject to the following statutory and non-statutory controls:

- Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)²
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979³
 - State Environment Planning Policy (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021⁴
 - Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan (2022)⁵

1.3.1 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act, Act) is the primary item of State legislation affording protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both listed heritage items, such as standing structures, and potential archaeological remains or relics.

Under the Heritage, 'items of environmental heritage' includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage or affect its heritage significance.

1.3.1.1 State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites.

The SHR is administered by Heritage NSW, and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW. For works to an SHR item, a Section 60 application must be prepared for works that are not exempt under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act.

There are no items listed on the State Heritage Register within the study area.

1.3.1.2 Section 170 registers

Under the Heritage Act all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 (s170) requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must also ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Government on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

There are no items listed on s170 registers within the study the area.

1.3.1.3 Archaeological relics and works

The Heritage Act also provides protection for 'relics', which includes archaeological material or deposits. Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) defines a relic as:

² NSW Heritage Act 1977 <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1977-136>

³ *Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979* <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1979-203>

⁴ NSW Legislation, State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021.

⁵ NSW Government, Department of Planning and Environment, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan 2022.

“...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance”*

Sections 139 to 146 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics, unless under an excavation permit. Section 139 (1) states:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowingly or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW, or its Delegate, under Section 140 of the Heritage Act for relics not listed on the SHR or under Section 60 for impacts within SHR curtilages. An application for an excavation permit must be supported by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Archaeological Assessment prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division archaeological guidelines.

Normally, minor works that would have a minimal impact on archaeological relics may be granted an exception under Section 139 (4) or an exemption under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act. However, the proposal is subject to Part 4.7 (State significant development) provisions of the EP&A Act, and therefore excavation permits, or exemptions would not be required.

In addition to relics, remnants of historical structures that possess research value are considered to be ‘works’.

‘Works’ may be buried, and therefore archaeological in nature, however, exposure of a ‘work’ does not necessarily trigger a requirement to obtain an excavation permit under the Heritage Act. ‘Works’ should be managed according to their significance.

Examples of ‘works’ include:

- Former road surfaces or pavement and kerbing
- Evidence of former drainage infrastructure
- Building footings
- Evidence of former rail track, sleepers or ballast
- Evidence of former rail platforms and former platform copings

1.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits.

The EP&A Act also requires that Local Governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act, to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

1.3.2.1 Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

Heritage items listed on the Liverpool LEP 2008 are managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation of the LEP.⁶ However, the LEP no longer applies to the study

⁶ NSW Government, Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008, Schedule 5, Section 5.10: Heritage Conservation.

area and has been superseded by the SEPP (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021 which is part of the wider Western Sydney Aerotropolis Plan (WSAP) (2020).

1.3.2.2 Western Sydney Aerotropolis Plan (2020)⁷

The first phase of Western Sydney Aerotropolis Planning (WSAP) Package was finalised in September 2020 and includes the WSAP (2020). The Plan begins by establishing a vision, objectives and principles to give effect to these objectives. It identifies the intended land use planning outcomes for each of the 10 precincts and a sequenced approach to precinct planning that optimises investment in major infrastructure and creates the impetus to activate the Aerotropolis early.

The plan defines how the broader region's environment, waterways, strategic transport network, infrastructure and economy will combine to transform the Aerotropolis into a contemporary metropolitan city. Complementing Liverpool, Penrith and Campbelltown, the Aerotropolis will be part of the metropolitan city cluster at the heart of the Western Parkland City. The Plan introduces statutory mechanisms to implement the vision and objects.⁸

The study area is located within the following WSAP precinct:

- Badgerys Creek Precinct

1.3.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Precinct – Western Parkland City) 2021

Section 4.26 of the SEPP (Precincts - Western Parkland City) outlines the following objectives in regard to historical heritage conservation:⁹

- a) To conserve the environment heritage of the land to which this Policy applies, and
- b) To conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views, and
- c) To conserve archaeological sites.

Section 4.26 of the Western Sydney Parland SEPP then specifies development consent is required for 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 details, fabric, finish or appearance)
- b) A heritage item
- c) An Aboriginal object
- d) A building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area.
- e) 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 2 in relation to the item
- f) 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,
- g) Disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- h) Erecting a building on land –
 - i. On which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.

⁷ NSW Government, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Planning Plan, September 2024.

⁸ NSW Government, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Planning Plan, September 2024.

⁹ NSW Government, NSW legislation, State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021, Section 4.26.

The SEPP (Precincts – Western Parkland City) specifies development consent is not required for the following:

- a) The applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development –
 - i. Is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
 - ii. Would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area
- b) The development is exempt development.

There are no items listed on Schedule 2 (Environmental heritage – Western Sydney Aerotropolis) of the SEPP (Precincts – Western Parkland City) within, or within 200m of the study area.

1.3.2.4 Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan (2023)

The study area is within lands to which the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan (WSAPP) applies. The Precinct Plan is primarily used to assess development applications and provides further details on expectations for development in the Aerotropolis. In assessing a development application, the consent authority is to consider:¹⁰

- Whether the application is accompanied by an assessment of consistency with the WSAP and this Precinct Plan, as required by clause 275C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (EP&A Regulation); and
- If the application is not consistent with one or more Precinct Plan requirements, whether the application is accompanied by a statement to vary the Precinct Plan in accordance with the provisions of the Western Sydney Parkland SEPP.

Non-Aboriginal and European heritage objects and requirements of the Precinct Plan are provided in Section 4.4 of the plan. Non-Aboriginal and European heritage objectives of the Precinct Plan are listed below in Table 2 and requirements are listed below in Table 3.

Table 1: Non-Aboriginal and European heritage objectives¹¹

Requirement Number	Detail
NAO1	Retain links to the history and cultural significance of the land through appropriate conservation and management of heritage items.
NAO2	Design and develop in the vicinity of heritage items to protect the heritage significance of the item and its setting.

¹⁰ NSW Government, Department of Planning and Environment, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan, May 2023, Section 1.3.

¹¹ NSW Government, Department of Planning and Environment, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan, May 2023.

Table 2: Non-Aboriginal and European heritage requirements¹²

Requirement Number	Detail
NA1	Existing heritage items and their significant elements are to be retained and managed, including implementation of adaptive re-use and land uses which ensure the long term conservation viability of heritage items.
NA2	Position new development, including the design of subdivision and buildings, to maintain visual links, context and significance of the heritage item and its setting.
NA3	Investigate the significance of potential heritage items identified on Figure 4. Where investigations identify heritage values, a heritage management plan is to be prepared outlining the required measures to conserve these values.

1.3.2.5 Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan (2022)

The Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan (WSA-DCP) supplements the WSAP and the SEPP (Precincts – Western Parkland City) by providing detailed planning and design guidance for new development. The WSA-DCP is not a statutory document, but rather an additional set of planning guidelines. The DCP particularly mentions development controls in relation to archaeological resources that may exist within the locality and also refers to the maintenance of historic views and vistas.

Section 2.2.2 of the WSA-DCP outlines the considerations and procedures relating to non-Aboriginal heritage. The objective is to provide appropriate conservation and management of non-Aboriginal heritage in the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Area. The design objectives are as follows:¹³

- 01. Ensure that development the vicinity of heritage items is designated and sited to protect the heritage significance of the item and its setting*
- 02. Ensure adequate protection and appropriate management of archaeological resources*
- 03. Ensure that as much archaeology of Local, State, and potential National heritage significance is retained on site and interpreted within the new developments*
- 04. Ensure the continued relevance of historic values through long-term heritage conservation outcomes that reflect the history of the Aerotropolis area.*

Appendix D of the WSA-DCP outlines the required supporting documentation for developments application in relation to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. The required assessments are as follows:¹⁴

¹² NSW Government, Department of Planning and Environment, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan, May 2023.

¹³ NSW Government, Department of Planning and Environment, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan 2022, Section 2.2.2: Non-Aboriginal and European Heritage.

¹⁴ NSW Government, Department of Planning and Environment, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan 2022, Appendices, Appendix D, D1: Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment.

D.1 Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment

An Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment is to be prepared in accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 and Guide to investigations, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (or as updated).

1.4 Summary of statutory listings

A search of all relevant heritage registers was undertaken in October 2025, including the SHR, S170 Registers, and SEPP (Precincts - Western Parkland City). The study area is not located within, or within 200m of any heritage listed items as illustrated in Figure 2.

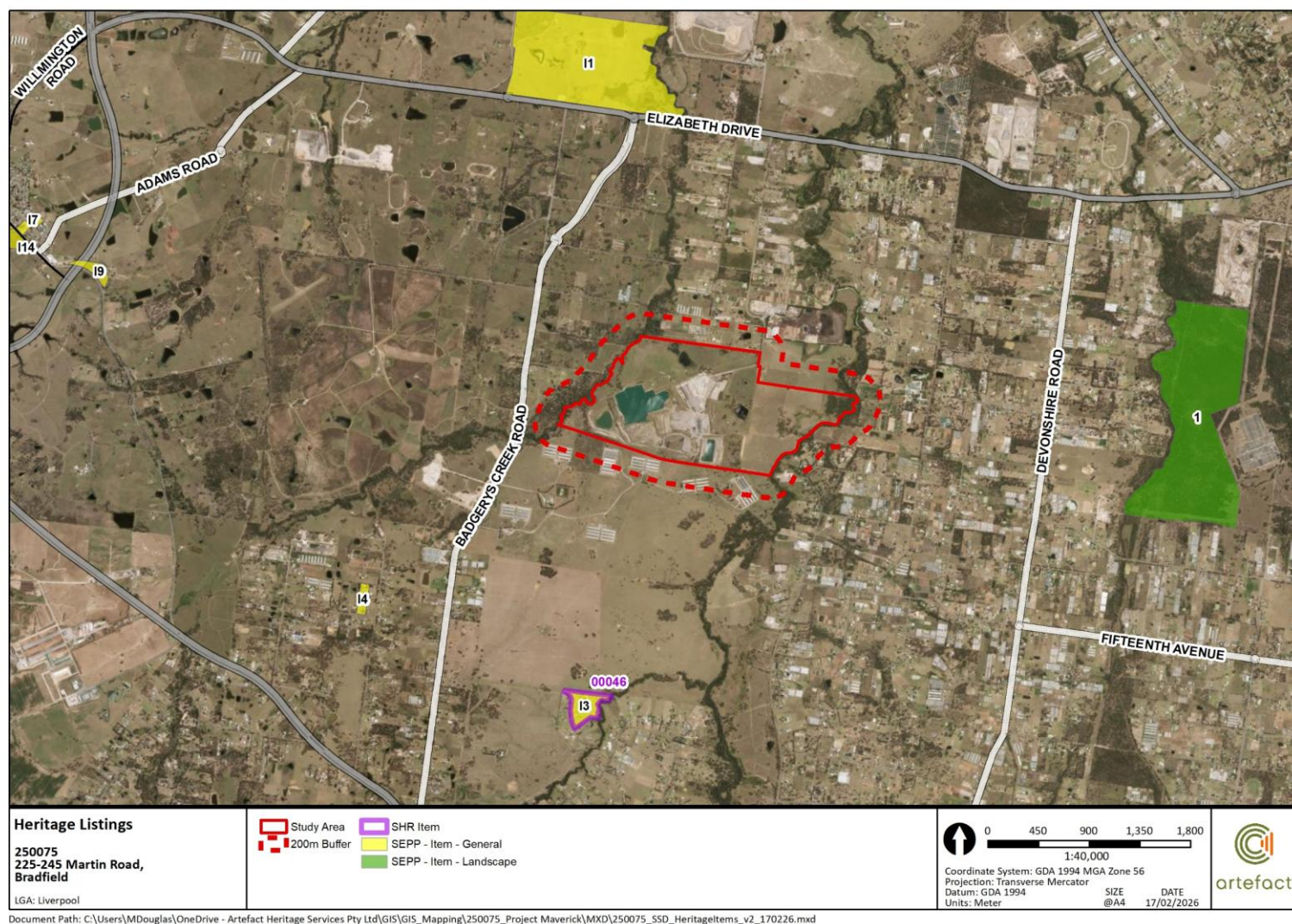


Figure 2: Heritage item curtilages within, and within 200m of study area

1.5 Approach and methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the following documents:

- Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact (Department of Planning and Environment 2023)
- Archaeological Assessments (NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning 1996)
- The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) (Australia ICOMOS 2013)
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics (Heritage Branch 2009)
- Historical Archaeology Code of Practice (Heritage Office 2006)

1.6 Limitations

This HAAIS provides an assessment of historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological resources and their values only and does not assess built heritage or Aboriginal cultural heritage. This HAA uses historical documentation prepared by third party heritage professionals. Desktop historical has been undertaken to supplement this existing information.

This HAAIS is based on the proposed works and only assesses the areas of impact, as outlined in Section 6.2.

1.7 Author identification and acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Amanda Bie Wojcik (Graduate Heritage Consultant) and Daniel Dompierre-Outridge (Heritage Consultant) with input from Lily Hackett (Senior Heritage Consultant) and Jenny Winnett (Technical Director). The Aboriginal historical background was prepared by Dr Stephen Gapps (Senior Associate – Historian), with mapping input provided by Mike Douglas (GIS Officer). Jenny Winnett (Technical Director) managed Quality Assurance review.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Aboriginal histories

2.1.1 Sydney region

Many Aboriginal people, like other Indigenous or First Nations people around the world, say they have been living on Country for ‘time immemorial’ – that they have always been here, and their origins lie in the creation of the land and animals. As Elder Aunty Jenny Munro expresses:

‘...from time immemorial, we believe as Aboriginal people, Australia has been here from the first sunrise, our people have been here along with the continent, with the first sunrise. We know our land was given to us by Baiami, we have a sacred duty to protect that land’

Over the last few decades, archaeologists’ knowledge of deep human time in Australia has expanded from just a few thousand years in the 1950s, to 25,000 years in the 1960s, then 40,000 years, to now around 60,000 years or more.¹⁵

Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal people living in the Sydney region from Shaw’s Creek west of the Dyarubbin (Nepean) River is dated at around 14,000 years ago and numerous other sites in the area have been dated at around 15,000 ago. While Cranebrook Terrace, near Penrith in Western Sydney, has been dated to 41,700 years and a site near Parramatta at 30,000 years old, there is growing consensus among archaeologists and historians that people have lived across the Sydney region from around 50,000 years ago.¹⁶

Given the devastating impact of violent dispossession and disease upon Aboriginal people in the Sydney region during colonisation, the precise identification of language groups and historical traditional lands or Country for a given area is often difficult today. However, it is widely accepted that the south west area of the Sydney basin is Darug Country. Gandangara people were often referred to by early colonists as the ‘mountains tribe’ and lived mainly to the south and west of the Nepean River, though there is evidence for shared hunting and ceremonial occasions on the north and eastern side of the river.¹⁷

2.1.1 Bradfield, Bringelly, and Badgerys Creek region

Badgery’s Creek, Thompsons Creek, Kemp’s Creek, and Eastern Creek all flow into Wianamatta-South Creek, which flows north through St Marys and meets the Nepean River near Windsor. While not all the creek lines appear to have been directly associated with Darug groups, many people were certainly later described by Europeans such as the ‘South Creek Tribe’ or the ‘Mulgoa Tribe’. Prior to colonization, Aboriginal people in the relatively resource rich Sydney region lived in extended family groups estimated at around 30 to 50 people. These groups were associated with certain territories or places that gave clan members particular social and economic rights and obligations. Each of the

¹⁵ Belshaw, Nickel & Horton, 2020. ‘Histories of Indigenous Peoples and Canada’; Griffith, 2018, *Deep Time Dreaming*, p. 112; Karskens, The Colony. A history of early Sydney, 2009, p 25. Munro in Currie, *An Aboriginal history of Willoughby*, 2008, p. 4.

¹⁶ Attenbrow, 2010, *Sydney’s Aboriginal past*, pp 18-20; Nanson, Young & Stockton, 1987, ‘Chronology and palaeoenvironment of the Cranebrook Terrace’, p. 77; Williams, et al., 2017, ‘The Cranebrook Terrace revisited’, pp 100-109; Attenbrow, 2012, ‘Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal life in Sydney’. See Williams et al., 2012, ‘A terminal Pleistocene open site on the Hawkesbury River’ for comparison of site ages along Dyarubbin. Karskens, Burnett & Ross are confident that ‘Aboriginal people were living on Dyarubbin/ the Nepean River as long as 50,000 years ago’ (2017, ‘Traces in a Lost Landscape’, p. 4).

¹⁷ This historical overview does not seek to contest traditional or current definitions of affiliation with Country and acknowledges that multiple interpretations of such identity may exist. Gapps, *Cabrogal to Fairfield* pp. 30-33; Murray and White, *Dharug & Dungaree*, p. 20.

estimated 30 clans in the Sydney region had a name often associated with a place or resource such as the Cabro (Gabra) gal (people) at modern day Cabramatta.

Clan groups moved around a defined area in response to changing seasons and the availability of food and other resources. European observers mistakenly took this as a nomadic lifestyle, when in fact they moved around a 'limited and deeply known' area. There were also forms of more sedentary agriculture and aquaculture, and villages such as those described by early colonial diarists at Kamay-Botany Bay and later accounts of '70 huts' at Bent's Basin on the Nepean River west of Sydney.¹⁸

People living inland across the Cumberland Plain focused on hunting small animals, gathering plants and catching freshwater fish and eels (Figure 3). Banksia flowers, wild honey, varieties of yam and burrawang nuts (macrozamia - a cycad palm with poisonous seeds that require processing to remove toxins) were recorded as important food sources. Xanthorrhoea, also known as the grass tree, had many uses - the nectar was eaten, the stalk used as a spear and the resin as a glue. Small animals such as bandicoots and wallabies were hunted with traps and snares. Watkin Tench noted the skill in cutting toeholds in trees to swiftly climb to hunt possums.¹⁹

The landscape and environment before Europeans arrived was a finely managed one. In 1804 Henry Waterhouse described the land around Cowpastures as 'a beautiful park, totally divested of underwood, interspersed with rich, luxuriant grass ... except where recently burnt'.

These forests that had been managed by many generations of Aboriginal people through such methods as what is known as 'firestick farming'. Fire was an important tool and also used to open up tracks, to 'clean country', drive animals into the paths of hunters, cooking, warmth, treating wood, cracking open stones and for a place to gather, dance and share stories and knowledge (Figure 4).²⁰

The Sydney region was a landscape rich with the imprints of activity, art and culture such as rock engravings and paintings, scarred and carved trees, ceremonial rock and mound structures, cooking ovens, villages of bark huts, stone tool quarries, grinding grooves and tool-making sites, burial and other shell middens, and other artefacts. All this activity had a lasting impact on the landscape, and many elements such as rock engravings, in particular, survive or have been kept intact or cared for by community members. Over time, many Aboriginal pathways were taken up by the colonists and made into roads, some still on the same routes today.²¹

¹⁸ Gapps, 2010, *Cabrogal to Fairfield City*, pp 26-60; Attenbrow, 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal past*, P. 78; Karskens, 2009, *The Colony*, p. 36; Gammage, 2012, *The biggest estate on earth*, P. 281-304.

¹⁹ Tench, 1793 [2004], *A complete account of the settlement at Port Jackson*, p. 82, 230; Kohen, 1985, *Aborigines in the west*, p. 9; Attenbrow, 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal past*, P. 41.

²⁰ Waterhouse quoted in *Historical records of New South Wales* Vol. 5 (Bladen, 1897, p. 359); White, 1790 [2003], 'Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales', p. 163; Gammage, 2012, *The biggest estate on earth*, pp 163-185; Griffith, 2018, *Deep time dreaming*, P. 240.

²¹ Griffith, 2018, *Deep time dreaming*, P. 241; Gammage, 2012, *The biggest estate on earth*, p. xix; Attenbrow, 2012, *Sydney's Aboriginal past*.

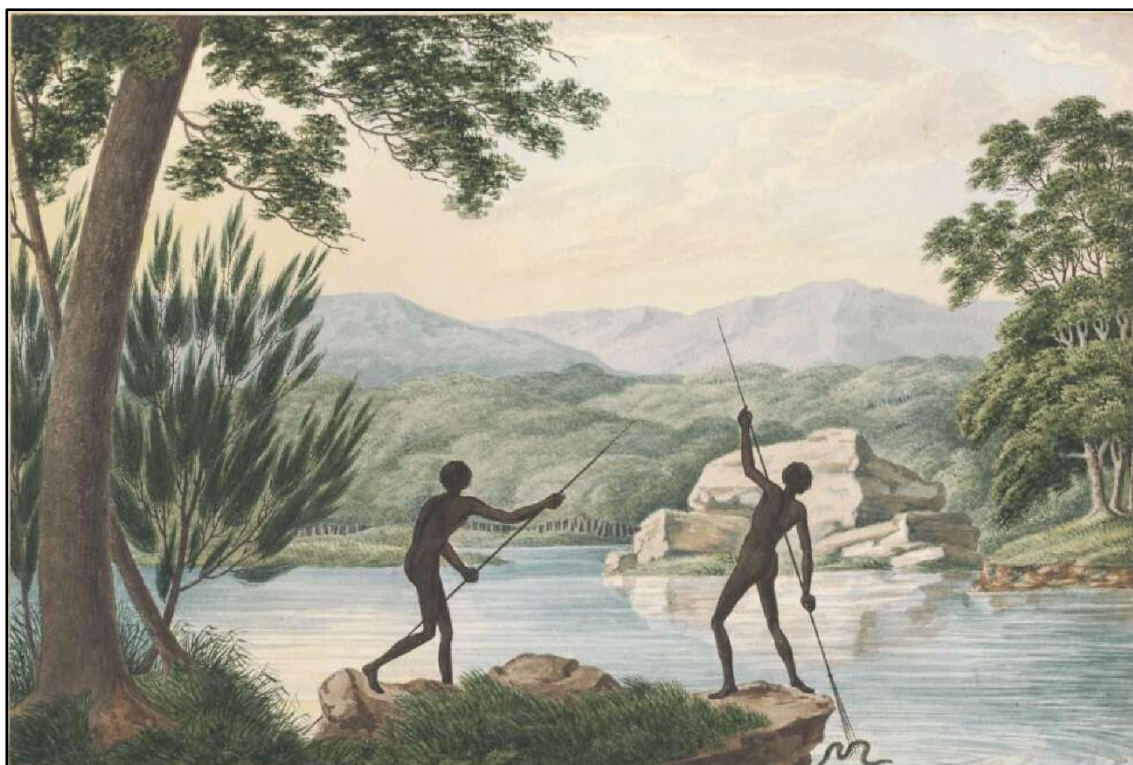


Figure 3: Sketch by Joseph Lycett of two Aboriginal men spearing eels, c. 1817²²



Figure 4: Sketch by Joseph Lycett of Aboriginal men hunting wildlife and 'cleaning Country'²³

²² Two Aboriginal Australian men fishing for eels, New South Wales, ca. 1817 [picture]/[Joseph Lycett], accessed <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-138499671/view>.

²³ The University of Newcastle, The Lycett Album ca. 1820: Aboriginal People of Newcastle and Lake Macquarie in European Colonial Art.

2.2 Early European settlement

2.2.1 Sydney region – a British colony

The establishment of the British colony of New South Wales in 1788 marked the start of a penal settlement. Following the American War of Independence, Britain, grappling with social turmoil amid profound agricultural, industrial, and societal transformations, confronted the predicament of overcrowded prisons and prison ships. In the absence of a suitable destination for transporting convicts, the discovery and annexation of the east coast of Australia by Lieutenant James Cook in 1770 gained renewed significance. Sir Joseph Banks, a prominent botanist who had accompanied Cook on the voyage, ardently advocated for "Botany Bay" as an ideal location for a new British settlement and convict colony. Motivated by strategic and commercial considerations, the British government resolved to undertake this new settlement initiative.²⁴

The inaugural settlement, established in Sydney, comprised approximately 850 convicts, along with their Marine guards and officers, under the leadership of Governor Arthur Phillip. Arriving at Botany Bay in the "First Fleet" of nine transport ships accompanied by two small warships in January 1788, the settlers found the area unsuitable for habitation. For this reason, the British chose to establish the settlement at Sydney Cove (known as Port Jackson) where the first Governor's House was constructed (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

2.2.2 Sydney region – Aboriginal land with a British colony

The local Aboriginal people were increasingly displaced from Country following this European settlement and devastated by violent clashes and new diseases including what Aboriginal people called smallpox or galgala. Despite the massive death and disruption to Aboriginal lives across Sydney from the smallpox disease, in 1790s resistance warfare against the colonizers began largely under the leadership of the famous warrior Pemulwuy. At one-point settlers gathered 'what arms they could' and 'seven or eight' Aboriginal people were 'killed on the spot' in what was the first recorded massacre of Aboriginal people in the British colony. This 'constant sort of war' as one colonist described it, continued until Governor Macquarie ordered the now infamous military campaign across the Sydney region that ended in the Appin Massacre of April 17th, 1816.²⁵

Sydney Aboriginal society was not static and did not cease after contact with Europeans. Both material and cultural traditions of Aboriginal Sydney continued after the devastation to Aboriginal society, sometimes for example, by incorporating non-Aboriginal materials in traditional elements such as using glass and ceramics to make spear points and other tools. Twenty-nine engraved and pigment art sites have been dated to the period after European arrival. Some creation and other stories told to R. H. Mathews by Gandangarra people in 1901 were carried on for generations and survive today.²⁶

²⁴ Parliament of New South Wales, '1788 to 1810' - Early European Settlement, accessed <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/about/Pages/1788-to-1810-Early-European-Settlement.aspx#:~:text=The%20first%20settlement%2C%20at%20Sydney,warships%2C%20in%20January%2C%201788> (12 December 2023).

²⁵ Gapps, 2018, *The Sydney Wars*, pp 125-155, 226-255.

²⁶ Irish & Gowan, 2013, 'Where's the evidence? *The archaeology of Sydney's Aboriginal history*', p. 61. There are several sites in Western Sydney where flaked glass has been recorded, for example at Prospect and Oran Park (Artefact Heritage, 2022, 'Aspect Industrial Estate', p. 18). See also Goward, 2011, 'Aboriginal glass artefacts of the Sydney region'; Smith & Jennings, 2011, 'The petroglyphs of Gundungurra Country', P. 241.

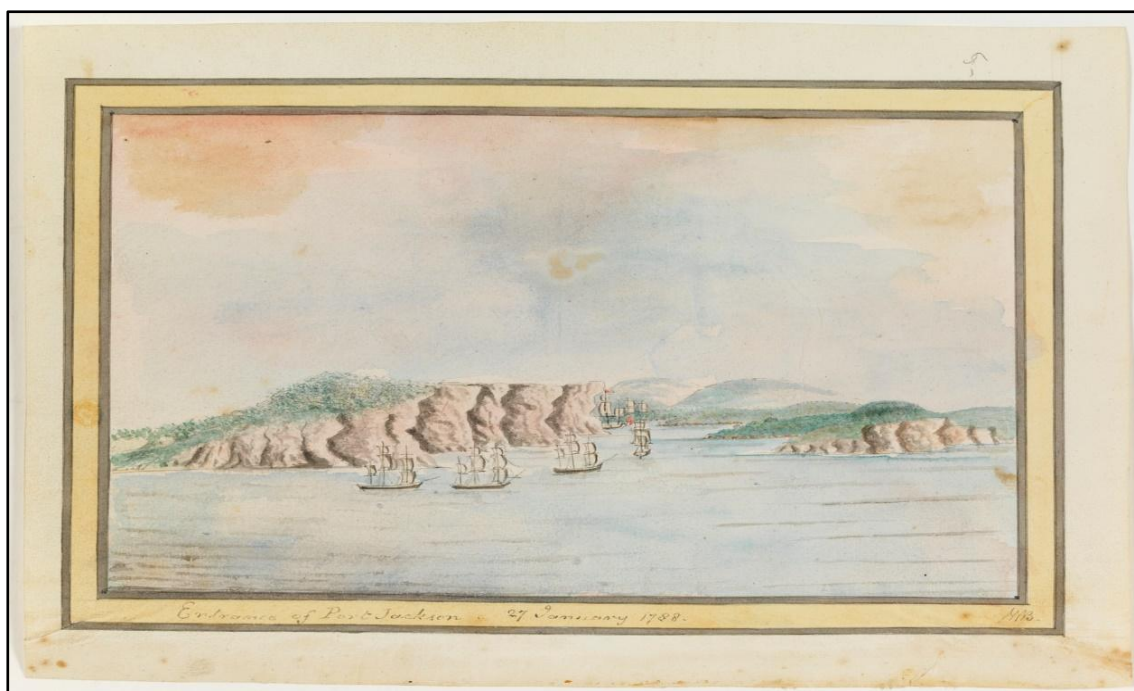


Figure 5: The British colony at the entrance of Port Jackson, 1788²⁷

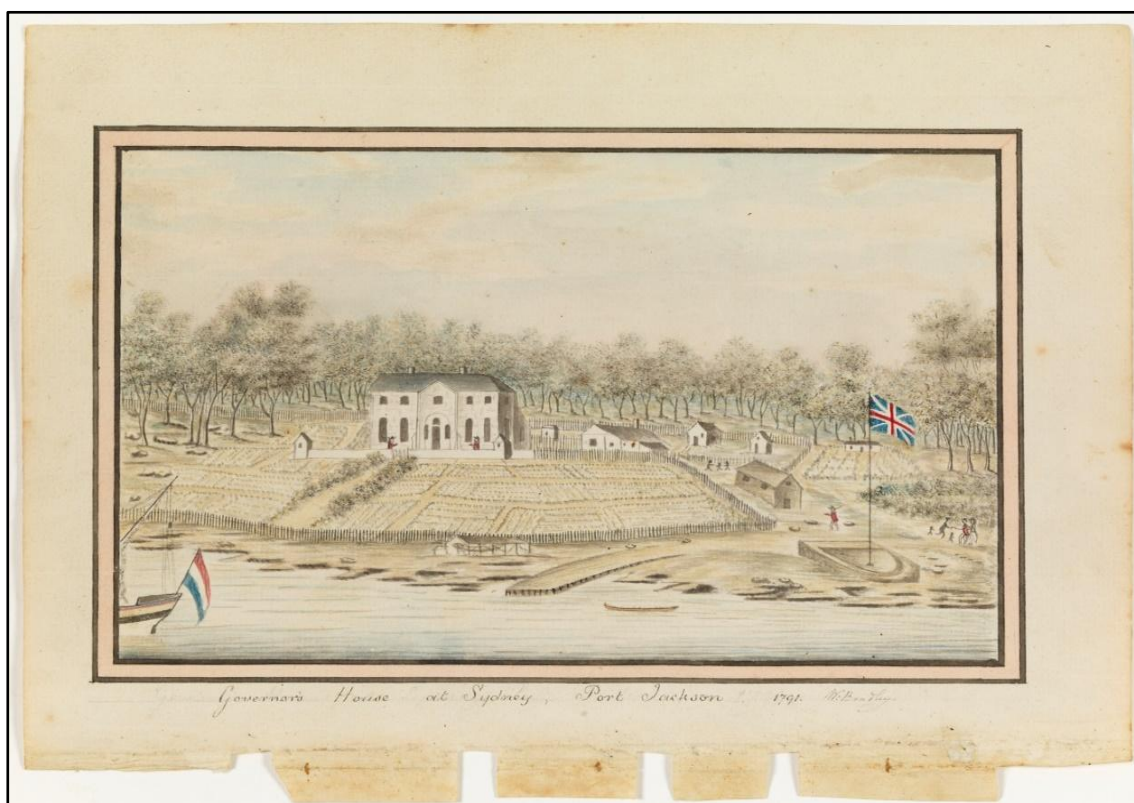


Figure 6: Governor's House at Sydney, 1791²⁸

²⁷ State Library New South Wales, William Bradley drawings from his journal 'A Voyage to New South Wales', ca. 1802, accessed <https://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110316551> (24 April 2024).

²⁸ State Library New South Wales, William Bradley drawings from his journal 'A Voyage to New South Wales', ca. 1802, accessed <https://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110316551> (18 December 2023).

2.3 Early European settlement of Bringelly

One of the first Europeans recorded in the Bringelly region was George Caley, a government botanist who explored the area in 1802. Soon after, land started to be granted to a number of prominent colonists with the earliest detected land grant in the Bringelly region issued to Robert Lowe in 1812. Robert Lowe named his land grant 'Birling Gap'. He would later become the magistrate of Bringelly, with his court located near the Bringelly Road and Northern Road intersection. Many convicts who had arrived in Sydney were marched to Liverpool for Labour assignments under Governor Lachlan Macquarie's administration in the early nineteenth century. Robert Lowe regularly assembled the convicts to monitor their movements, as they were not permitted to travel through Bringelly without a signed pass by the Magistrate.²⁹

During the early nineteenth century, a number of land grants were also issued to other prominent colonists in Bringelly. For example, large portions of land were granted to Judge Advocate Ellis Bent (800 acres), Assistant Surgeon D'arcy Wentworth (1,000 acres) and Superintendent of Convicts and former convict himself, William Hutchinson (700 and 220 acres).³⁰ William Hutchinson's properties became the original site of Bringelly town.

William Hutchinson's properties were divided into separate titles which were then sub-divided and let to tenant farmers.³¹ A homestead was therefore never built on his holdings. Hutchinson eventually became Superintendent of convicts in 1809. On his return to Sydney, he was appointed principal superintendent of convicts and public works. In the 1828 Census, Hutchinson and his family were listed as living on George Street, Sydney; however, Hutchinson owned 1,915 acres of land in the Bringelly region; 250 acres of which were cleared with 80 acres cultivated. Hutchinson also owned 103 horses and 873 cattle.³²

The region of Bringelly was formerly known to these early European colonists as the Parish of Bringelly, but the town was officially named Bringelly in the 1850s.³³

2.4 The study area

2.4.1 Nineteenth century

The study area is located within the land grants to Sarah Howe, John Reeves, James Martin and Mary Bishop.³⁴ All of the land grants were signed by Governor Macquarie between 1812-1819. The land grants had the standard conditions of having to provide timber for the Crown, therefore, it is likely that a major part of the study area went through processes of land clearance during the nineteenth century.

29 Liverpool City Library, Bringelly, accessed <https://mylibrary.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/history/ourstories/suburbs-of-liverpool/bringelly> (25 February 2025).

30 Liverpool City Library, Bringelly, accessed <https://mylibrary.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/history/ourstories/suburbs-of-liverpool/bringelly> (25 February 2025).

31 Liverpool City Council, n.d. History of our suburbs: Bringelly.

32 AMAC (Archaeological Management and Consulting Group), 2008. Preliminary non-aboriginal heritage assessment, The Northern Road Upgrade, Camden NSW, Vol 1: Report, report for the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

33 Liverpool City Library, Bringelly, accessed <https://mylibrary.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/history/ourstories/suburbs-of-liverpool/bringelly> (25 February 2025).

34 Note: James Reeves' name was incorrect in most earlier parish maps, but was corrected later on.

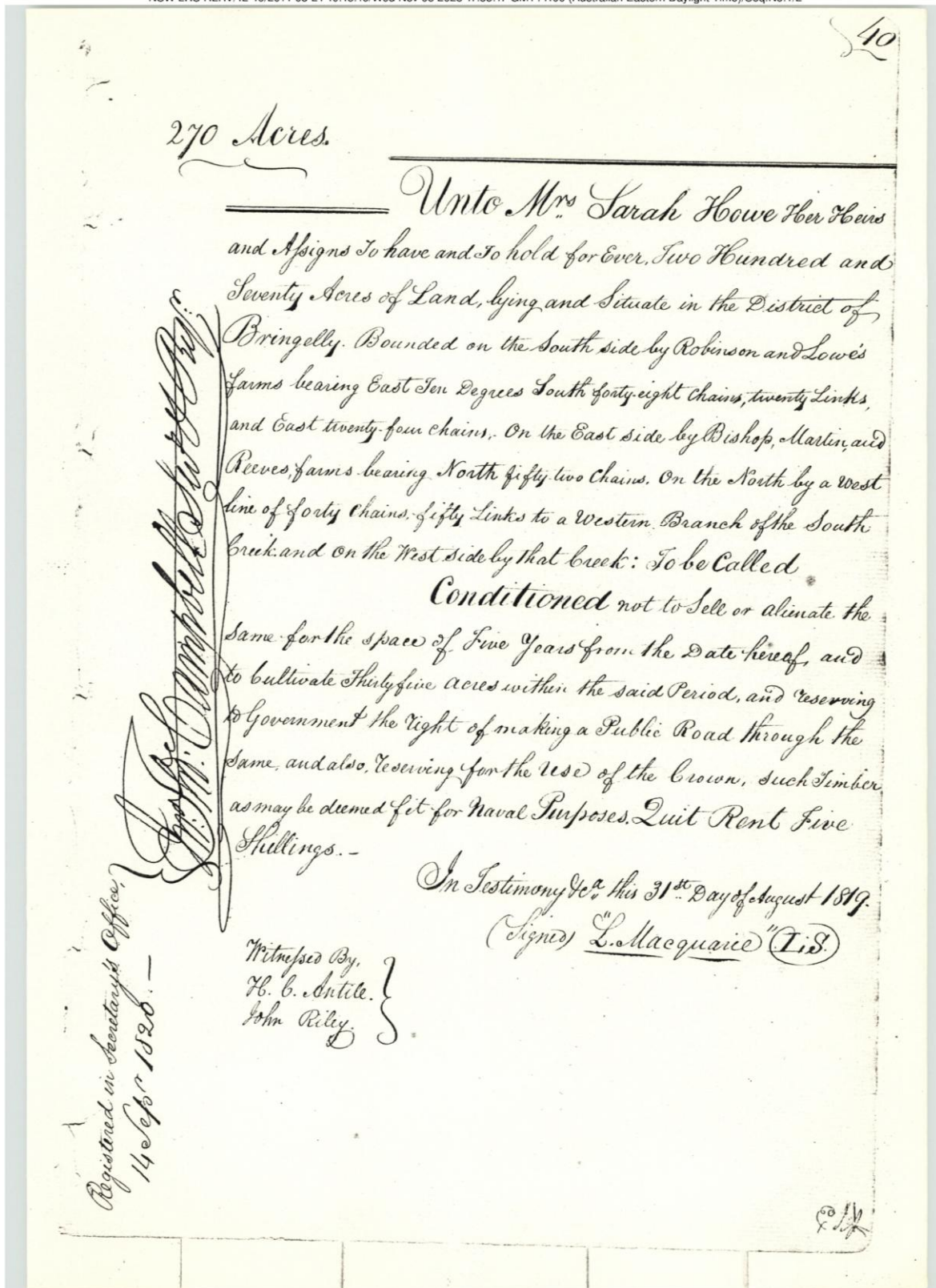


Figure 7: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to Sarah Howe in Bringelly, 1819 (Source: HLRV).

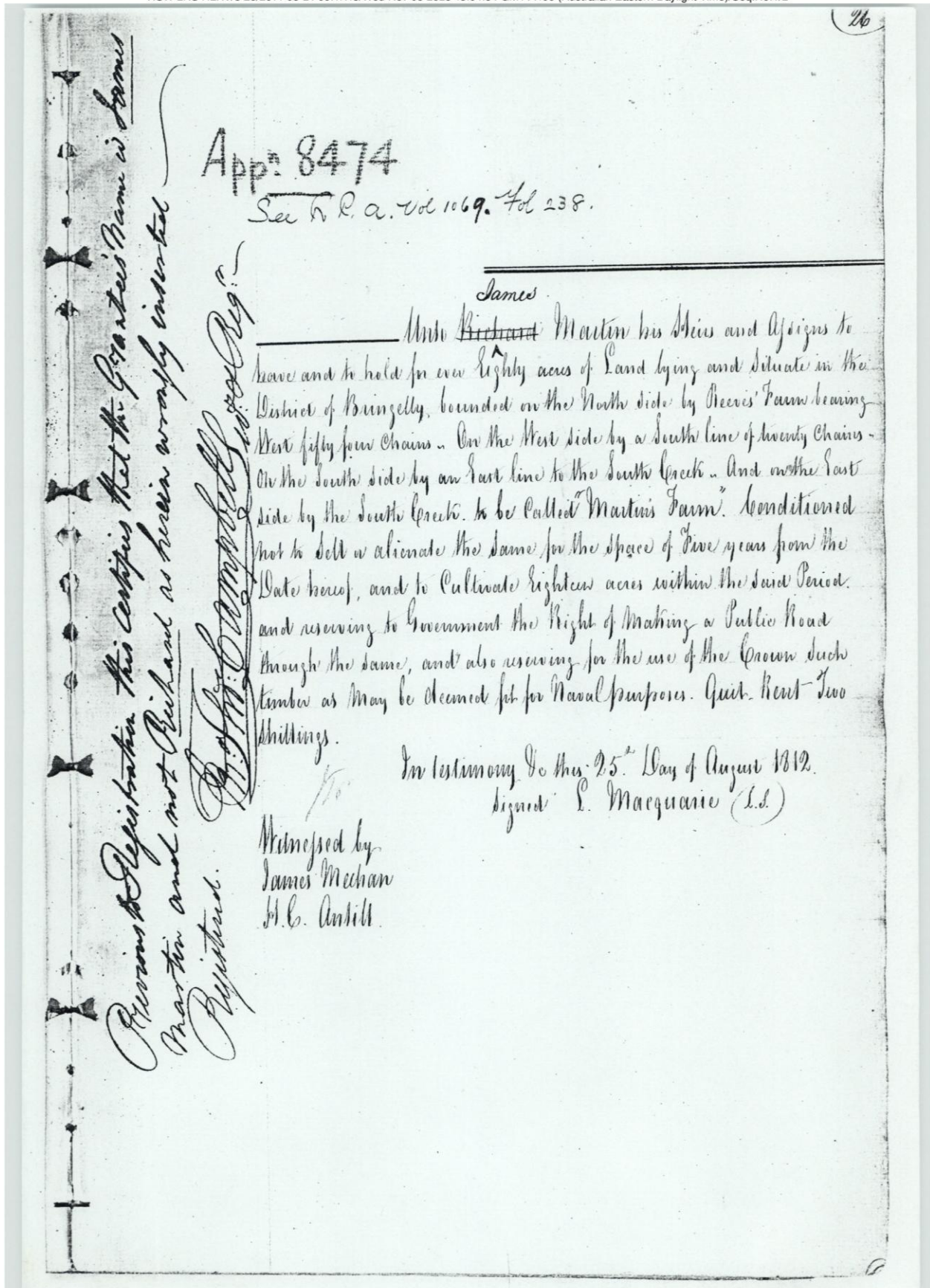


Figure 8: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to James Martin in Bringelly, 1812.
(Source: HLRV)

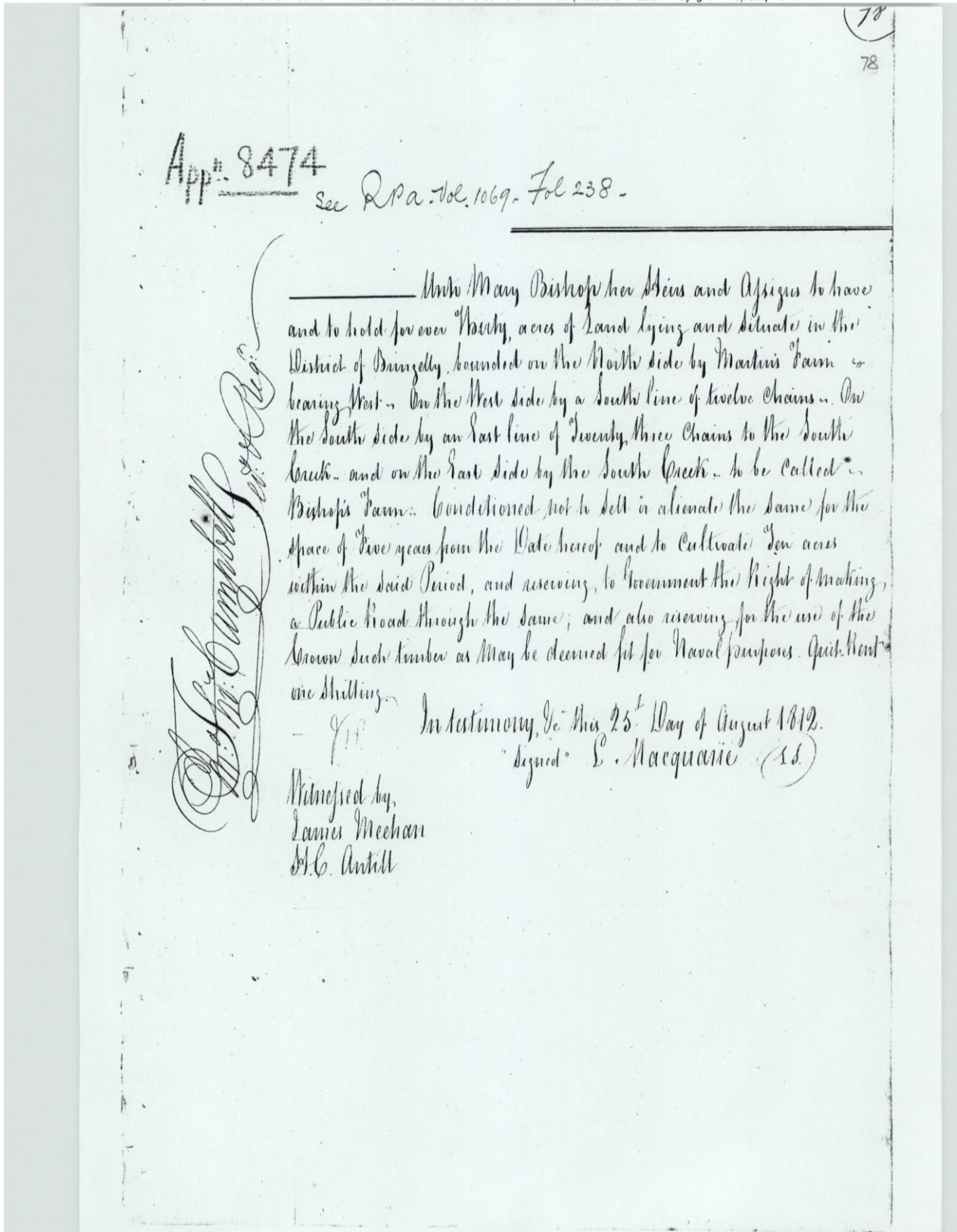


Figure 9: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to Mary Bishop in Bringelly, 1812.
(Source: HLRV)

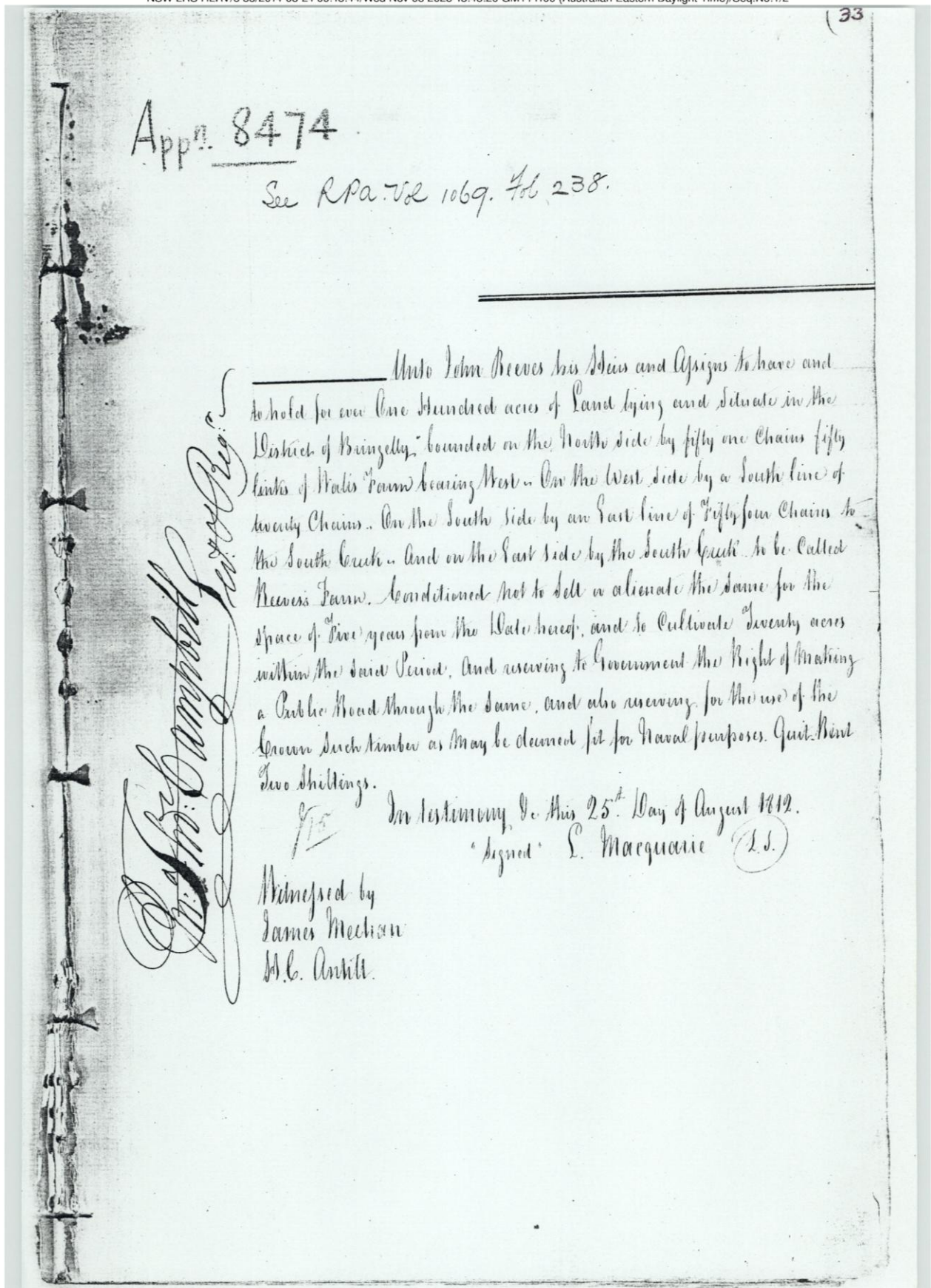


Figure 10: Certificate of title conferring the land grant to John Reeves in Bringelly, 1819.
(Source: HLRV)



Figure 11: Undated parish of Bringelly, c.1800s. (Source: HLRV)

2.4.2 Twentieth and twenty-first centuries

By 1949, aerial imagery shows the study area predominantly cleared, with dams and paths scattered throughout it (Figure 12). A parish map dated from 1953 shows that the lands on the eastern side had been named official farms – Reeves Farm, Bishop’s Farm, Martin’s Farm – and further subdivided (Figure 13). By 1955, a larger dam was present in the northwest section of the study area, and small structures were scattered on the southeast (Figure 14). In the 1960s, additional small structures can be observed on the western section of the study area, with the addition of larger dams (Figure 15).

Aerial imagery from the late 1970s reveals the construction of the current facilities within the study area, with large structures and substantial ground disturbance (Figure 16).

The quarrying facility consists of Badgerys Creek Quarry and Brickmaking Facility, currently owned by Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd. The facility consists of quarry-like pits with exposed earth and layered sections, focusing on clay/shale quarry and brick manufacturing facility. The greenish water bodies are likely settling ponds or water storage associated with quarry operations. The upper section has a cleared area with what appears to be stockpiles and processing facilities. The surrounding land is rural, with some agricultural fields and scattered structures. Active quarrying and rehabilitation works are underway, but the site is transitioning towards its final land use as part of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Enterprise Zone.

The area where heritage item no. 308 identified by Extent Heritage as a potential archaeological site still contained the structures from the imagery of previous years. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the study area went through even more substantial ground disturbance for quarrying activities as evidenced in the 1993 aerial (Figure 17). The mining lease was granted for the site in 1992. The facility expanded towards the southwestern corner of the study area during the early 2000’s, with more excavations taking place (Figure 18). In the 2010s, large sections of these excavated areas were turned into a substantial dam. These large green water bodies are quarry voids that have filled with water, and the surrounding areas are active or rehabilitated pits used for clay/shale extraction for brickmaking. Approval for importing excavated natural material (ENM) for backfilling and rehabilitation of exhausted pits, and temporary storage of building products. The largest dam within the facility has been almost completely dried up as of September 2025.

The site is earmarked for eventual redevelopment into industrial land, with CSR having initiated an Expressions of Interest campaign for sale and transformation into a major logistics/industrial estate.

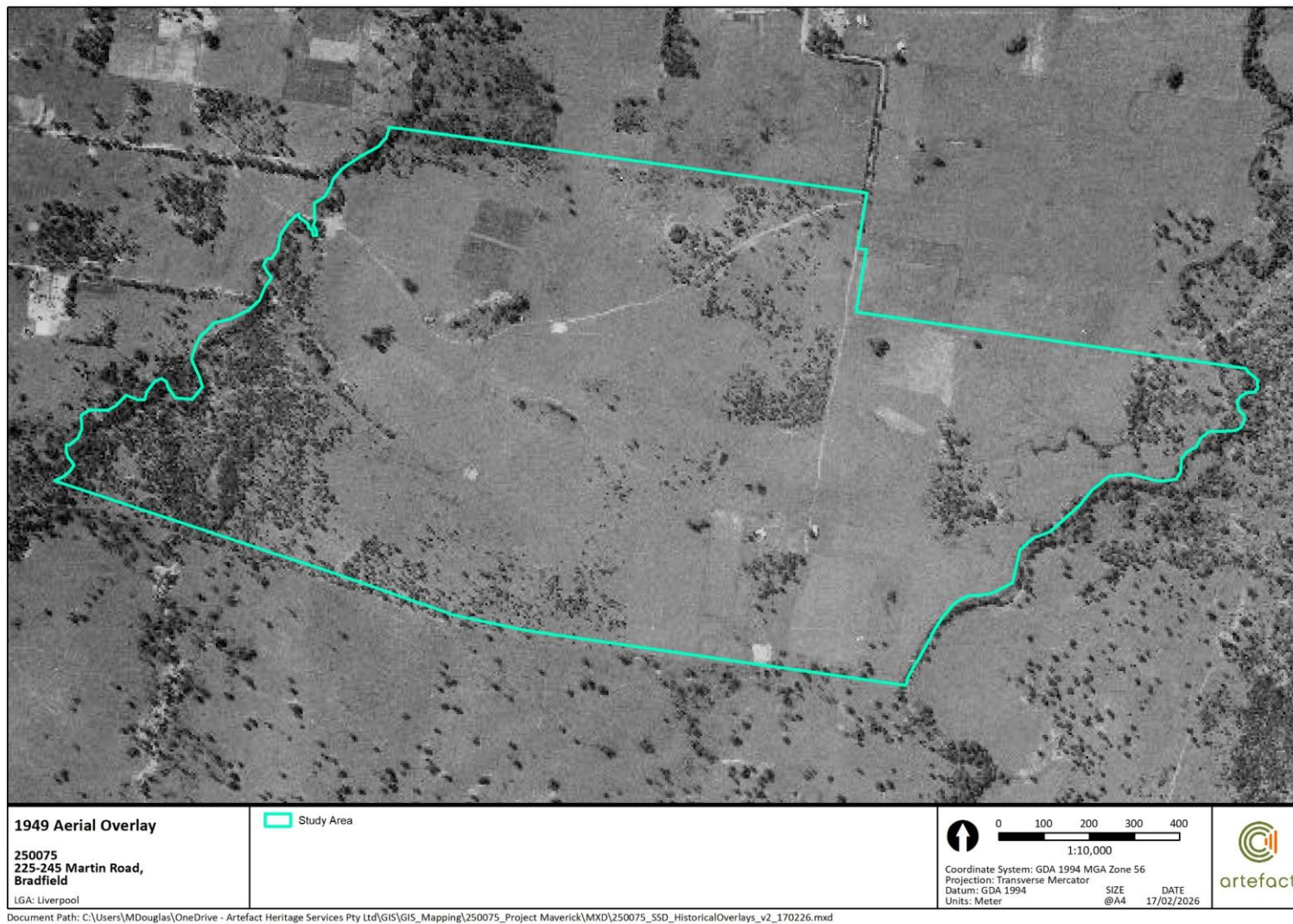


Figure 12: 1949 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)

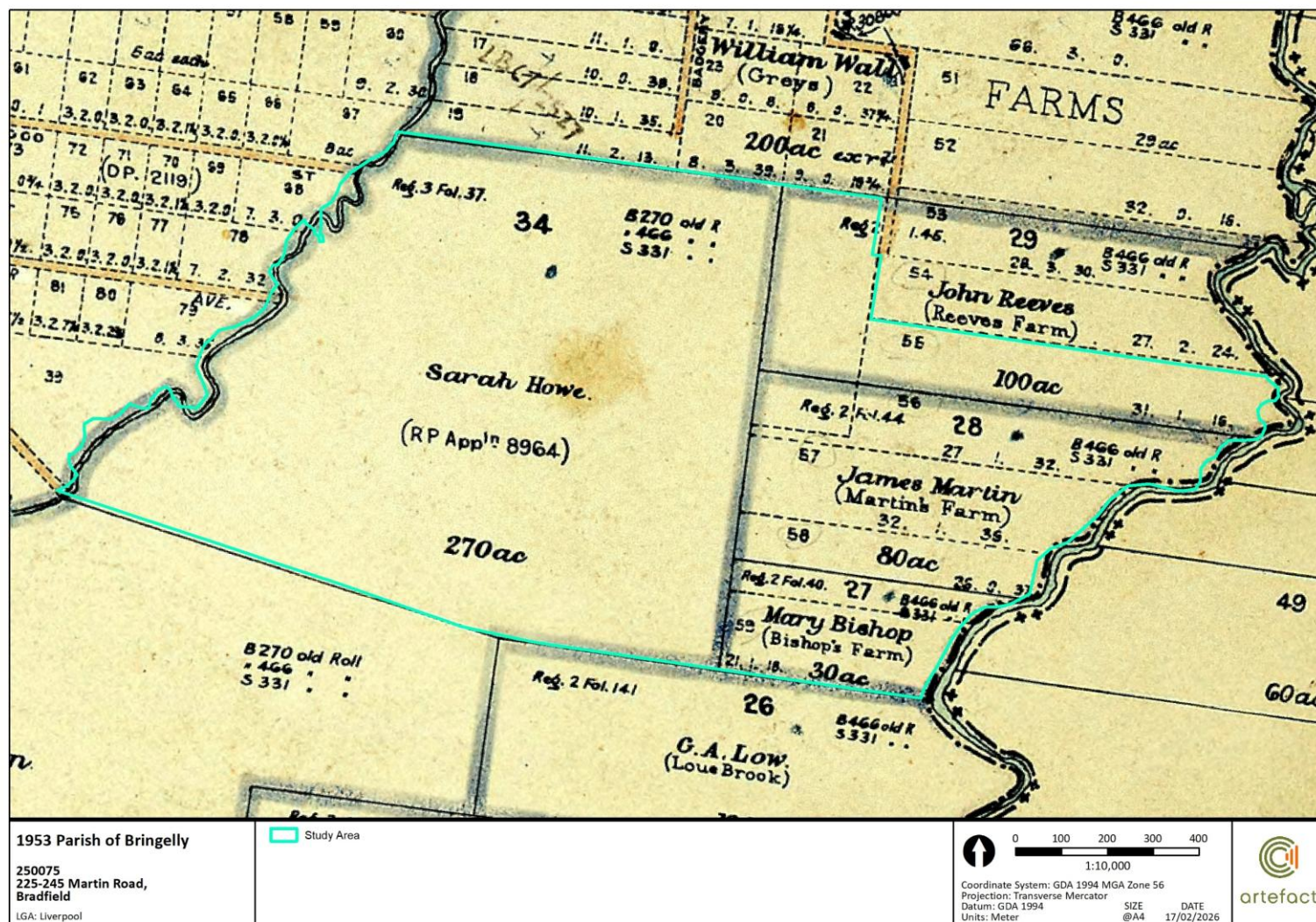


Figure 13: 1953 parish of Bringelly (Source: HLRV)

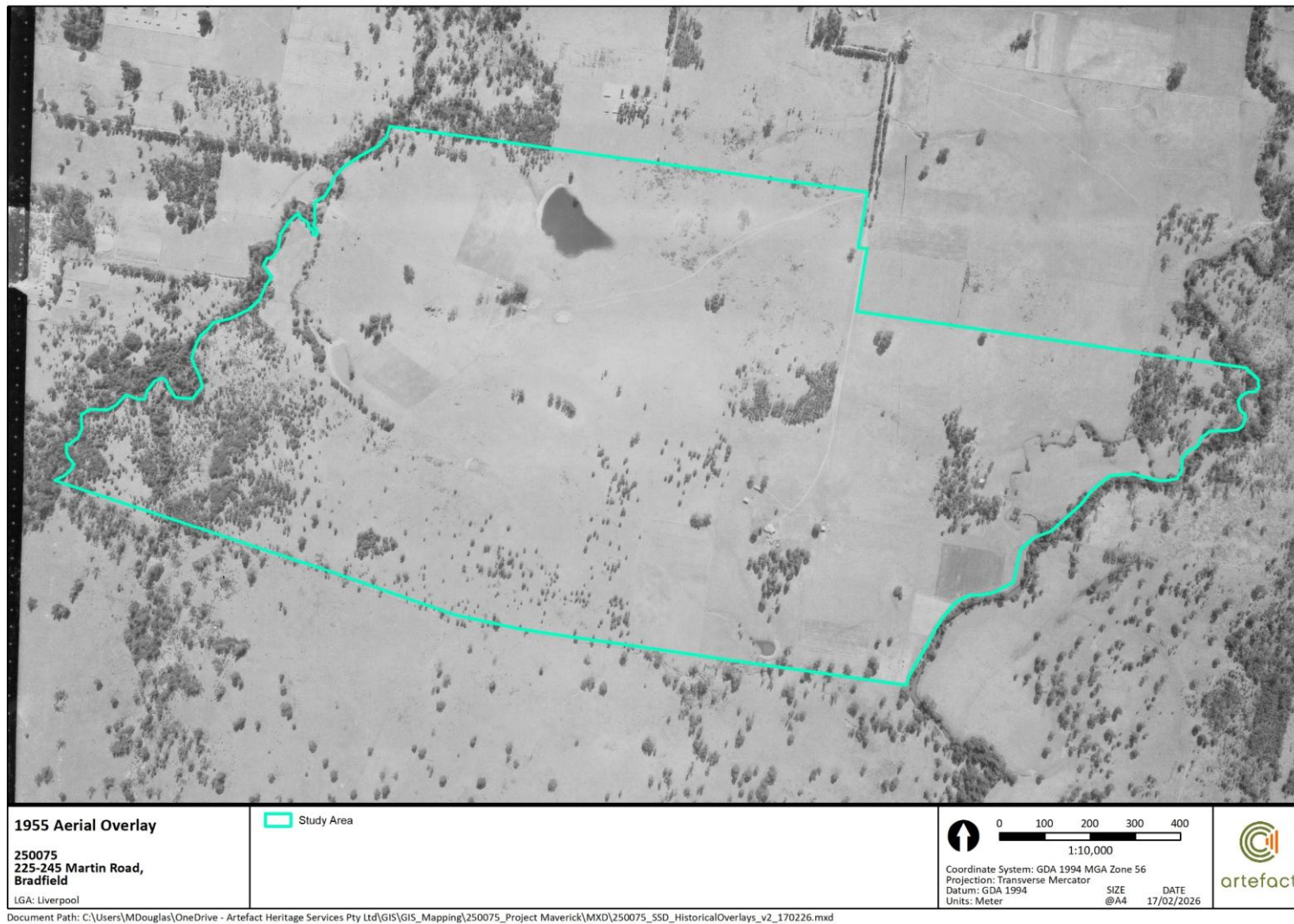


Figure 14: 1955 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 15: 1969 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 16: 1977 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)

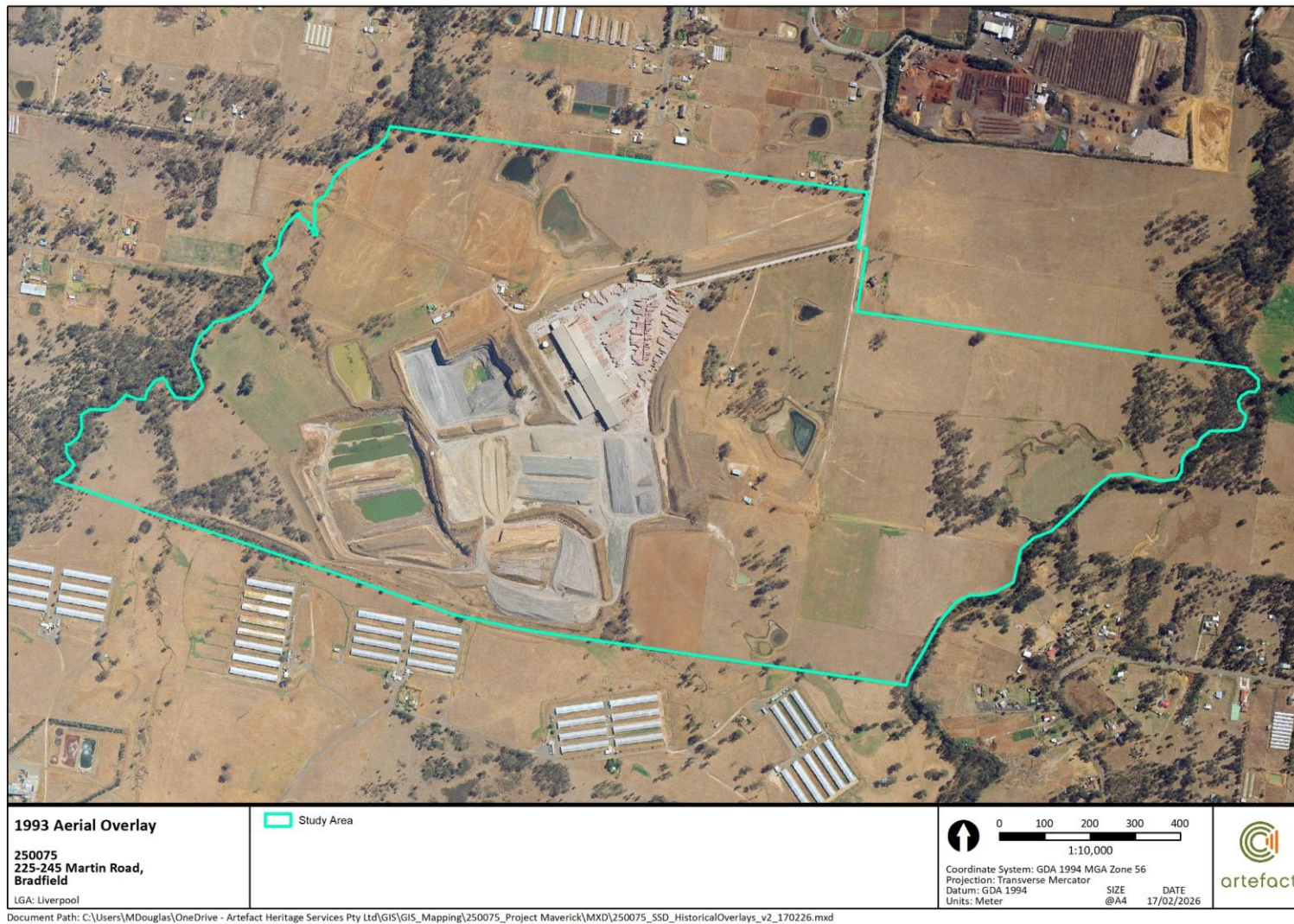


Figure 17: 1993 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 18: 2004 aerial of study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)

2.4.2.1 Site no. 308

The study area includes a farm complex (Site no. 308) within its boundaries, located north of the largest dam reservoir. It was previously assessed in a preliminary survey report prepared by Extent in 2020, which stated that the construction of the farm complex may pre-date 1917.³⁵ The chain of title for the lot (retrieved from the NSW Historical Land Records Viewer [HLRV] on 15 December 2025) indicates the ownership of the lot dating beginning with Sarah and George Howe (granted in 1819) to its sale to William Cox in 1884 (Figure 19). The certificate of title for the lot³⁶ bears a stamp indicating the property was mortgaged by Cox to James Bell of the Parramatta Dairy in 1916, which suggests the presence of a dairy farm on the site from this point in time. It is unknown precisely when the dairy farm would have ceased operations, however the buildings were still extant by 2020.

The first evidence of the presence of structures associated with Site no. 308 is included in a 1917 topographic map of Liverpool prepared by the War Office of Great Britain (Figure 21); no structures are visible in the earlier parish maps of Bringelly which began in the 19th century (Figure 11). A 1947 aerial photograph of the area (Figure 22) shows the structures in some detail. Later aerial photographs of the site show reconfiguration and expansion of the buildings over the latter half of the 20th century (Figure 23 through Figure 28). These buildings appear to have consisted of a mixture of sheds, shelters, and farm houses with associated yards and fencing.

The buildings were described as still extant in the 2020 Extent report; they have since been demolished. A site inspection conducted by Artefact staff on 11 December 2025 identified footings and former building fabric at the surface in the locations of the demolished structures (outlined in Figure 49 below).

³⁵ Extent, 2020, *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Initial Precincts: Draft Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*

³⁶ NSW HLRV, 1894, Vol 1141 Fol 213

3a 80-92

SEARCH PAPER.

APPLICATION No. 8964

As to 220^o 0 20 Parish of Bungelty County of Cumberland. Badgers Creek

Sarah Howe 270^o Grant

Against.	From.	To.
✓ Sarah Howe	31 August 1819	Con to Redfern
✓ George Howe	26 February 21	Con to Alexander 987 ^o
✓ William Redfern	1 June 33	Con to Vickery 627.502
✓ Sarah Redfern	1 June 33	Con to Alexander 987 ^o
✓ William Lachlan all Redfern	1 June 33	Con to Alexander 987 ^o
✓ James Alexander	1 June 33	Con to Alexander 987 ^o
✓ Sarah Alexander	1 June 33	Con to Alexander 987 ^o
✓ John Alexander	1 June 33	Con to Alexander 987 ^o
✓ John Belts	2 August 42	Con to Belts 408.3
✓ David Wallau	1 September 46	Con to Alex 98.59
✓ George Tanton Belts	24 September 55	Con to Belts 408.3
✓ John Alexander 1 June	24 September 55	Con to Alex 98.59
✓ Robert Thomas Dockley	22 July 62	App' of Dockley + Ansell 77.59
✓ John & John M Ansell	4 November 61	Con to Redfern 572.24
✓ Joseph George Long Jones	22 January 84	Con to Cox 140.303
✓ Elizabeth Vickery	21 February 84	Con to Cox 140.303
✓ William Cox	21 February 84	Con to Cox 140.303

Figure 19. Chain of title for Primary Application no. 8964, which includes the land of Site no. 308 (Source: HLRV, retrieved 15 December 2025)

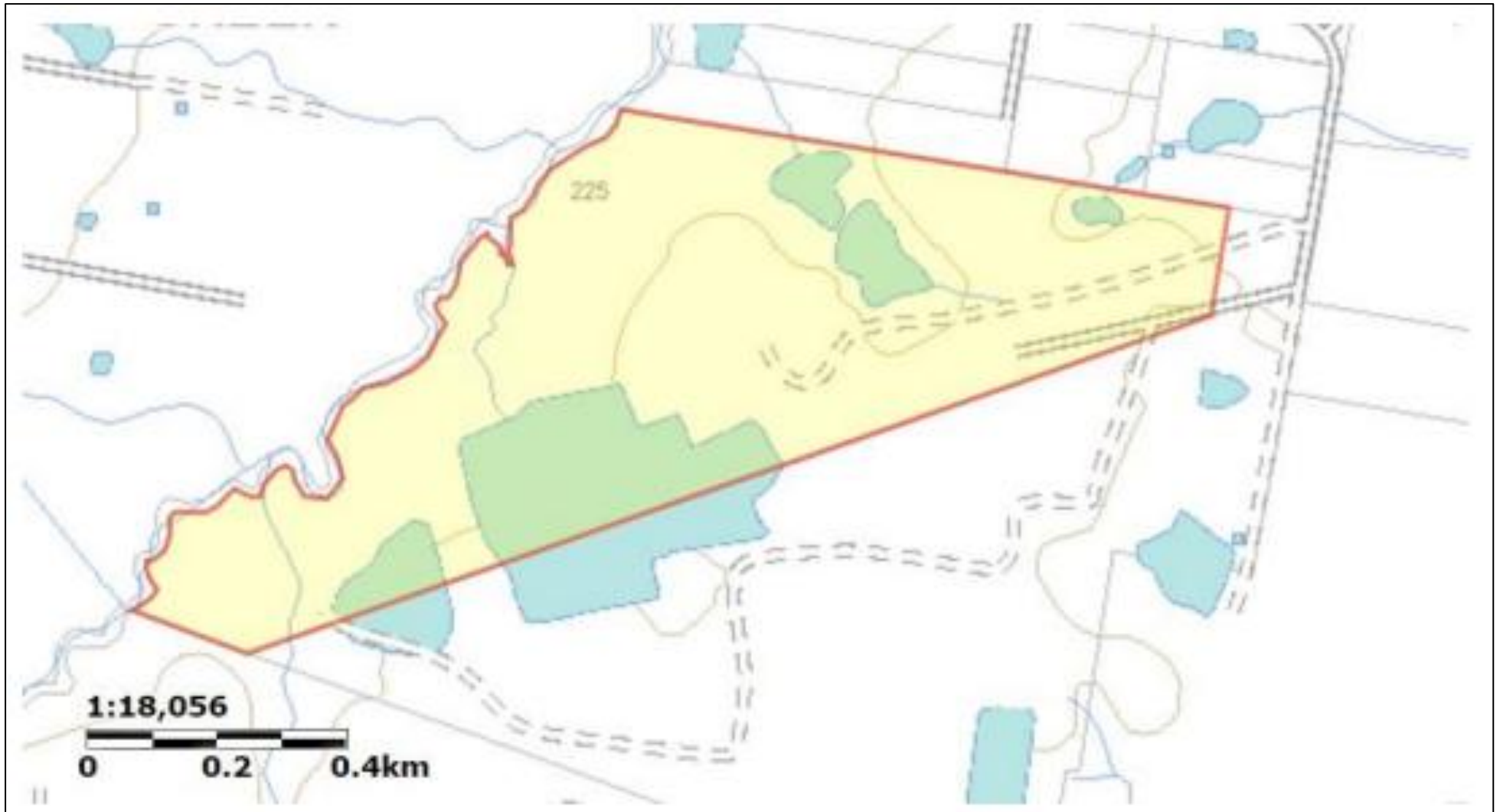


Figure 20. The curtilage of farm complex no. 308 identified by Extent (Source: Extent, 2020)



Figure 21. Extract of a 1917 topographic map of Liverpool, NSW with the indicative location of Site no. 308 shown by a red arrow (Source: Great Britain, War Office, General Staff, Australian Section, 1917)



Figure 22. Extract of a 1947 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 23. Extract of a 1955 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 24. Extract of a 1965 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 25. Extract of a 1978 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 26. Extract of a 1984 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 27. Extract of a 1998 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility and dam (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 28. Extract of a 2013 aerial photo showing the farm buildings in Site no. 308 and the neighbouring quarry facility and dam (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)

2.4.2.2 *Southeastern building cluster*

There are additional structures in the eastern section of the study area that appear on the 1917 Liverpool Manoeuvre Map (Figure 21), however it is similarly unclear when these structures were built or of what type they consisted. A group of buildings seemingly associated with cultivated fields is visible at the south end of Martin Rd in the 1949 aerial (Figure 12) which corresponds to one of the structures visible on the 1917 map (Figure 29). These structures may have consisted of a farmhouse and associated shed; further outbuildings were constructed nearby between 1947 and 1965 (Figure 30, Figure 31) which are still extant (consisting of sheds and shelters), however the main buildings were demolished between 1975 (Figure 32) and 1978 (Figure 33), presumably after the house was abandoned a result of the quarry's activation.

Though the quarry dams and excavations have gradually approached the site of the demolished buildings over time, there has been no disturbance of the site by quarrying activities (Figure 18).

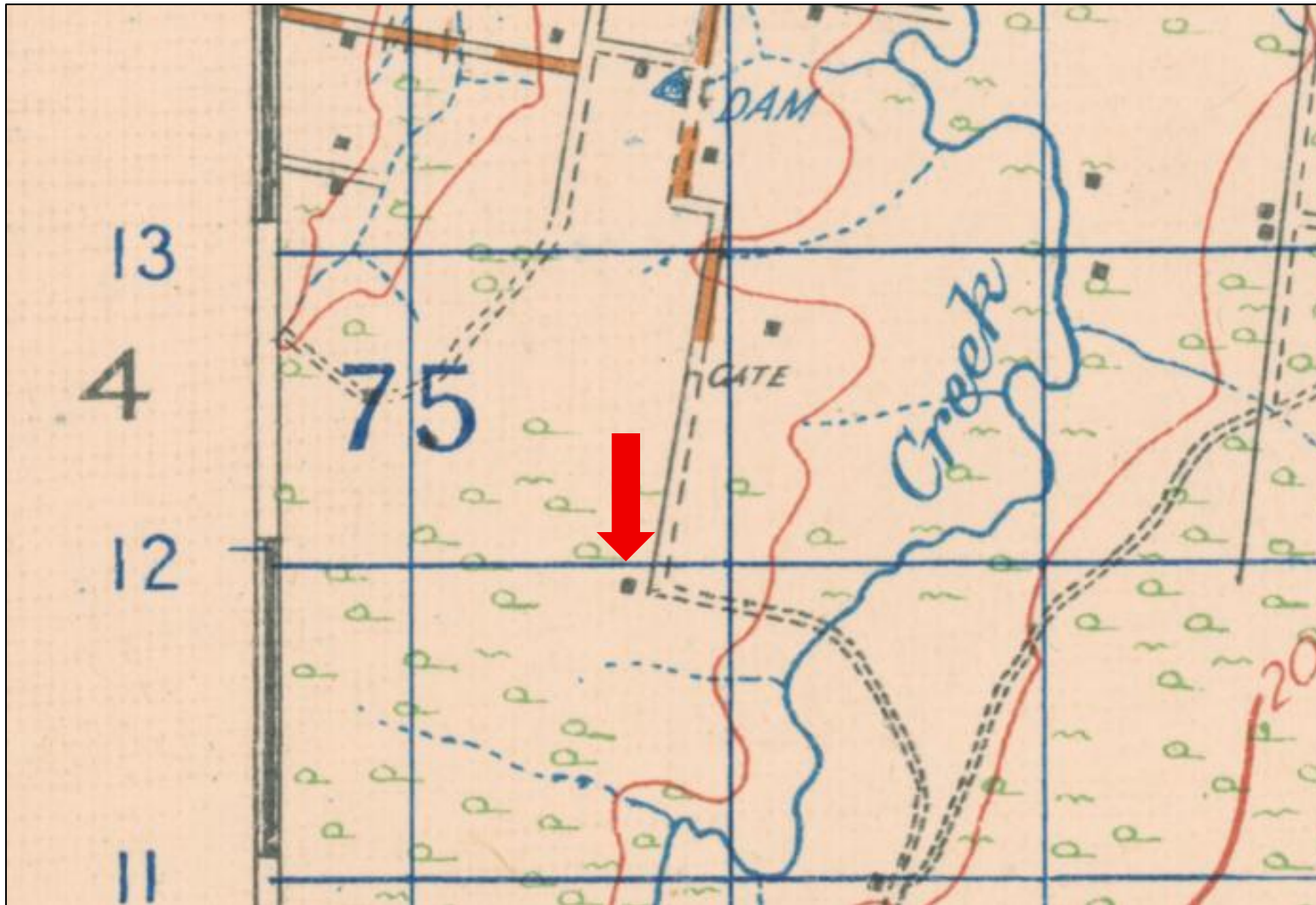


Figure 29. Extract of a 1917 topographic map of Liverpool, NSW with the indicative location of the southeastern building cluster shown by a red arrow (Source: Great Britain, War Office, General Staff, Australian Section, 1917)



Figure 30. 1947 aerial of showing a small group of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 31. 1965 aerial of showing a small group of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area with further outbuildings (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 32. 1975 aerial of showing a small group of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area with further outbuildings (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 33. 1978 aerial of showing the cluster of building in the southeastern portion of the study area no longer extant (Source: NSW Spatial Services Historical Imagery portal)



Figure 34. 2013 aerial showing the location of the former cluster of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services Imagery portal)

2.5 Phases of historical development

Table 3: Phases of historical development

Phase	Description
Phase 1 (1788-1890s)	Initial land grants and land clearance, cultivation
Phase 2 (1890s – 1940s)	Establishment of farms and land subdivision, construction of buildings in Site no. 308; possible use of Site no. 308 as a dairy farm from 1916. Possible construction of as cluster of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area
Phase 3 (1950s– 1970s)	Construction of small structures and dams, expansion and reconfiguration of buildings in Site no. 308; construction of outbuildings associated with the cluster of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area
Phase 4 (1970s – present)	Construction of Badgerys Creek Quarry and Brickmaking Facility and ongoing quarrying and excavation; demolition of cluster of buildings in southeastern portion of study area

3.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken by Katherine Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant) and Daniel Dompierre-Outridge (Heritage Consultant) on 11 December 2025. A follow up-inspection was carried out by Daniel Dompierre-Outridge on 23 February 2026. The aim of the initial inspection was to survey the area of the proposed works and record the current state of the landscape. The follow-up inspection was undertaken to update the photographic record following the removal of above-ground materials (particularly fencing) by CSR (the former owners) in December 2025. In the time between inspections, the area became overgrown, and it was not possible to photograph still-extant features that were hidden beneath new growth. Consequently, the images below contain a mixture photos from both inspections which accurately depicts the state of the study area, and the extant surface-level features within it.

The inspection was undertaken on foot and a photographic record made. The images included in this section were taken by Artefact staff during the site inspection unless otherwise indicated.



Figure 35. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing east



Figure 36. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing northwest



Figure 37. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing north



Figure 38. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing south



Figure 39. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing northeast



Figure 40. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing southwest



Figure 41. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing southeast



Figure 42. View of the northern portion of the study area, facing west



Figure 43. View of the landscape in the study area, facing north



Figure 44. View of the landscape in the southeastern portion of the study area, facing southeast



Figure 45. View of the landscape in the southern portion of the study area, facing west



Figure 46. View of the landscape in the northern portion of the study area, facing north



Figure 47. View of the landscape in the eastern portion of the study area, facing east



Figure 48. View of the landscape in the eastern portion of the study area, facing east

3.1.1 Site no. 308

The following photographs focus specifically on the extant context of Site no. 308, which was identified in the 2020 cultural heritage assessment report prepared by Extent. The location of the item's features are indicated in Figure 49 and numbered 1 through 6 for ease of identification in the photographs.

The topography of Site no. 308 is generally flat, with a slight fall from east to west; the ground surface is covered in grass, with occasional trees. There are remnant livestock control structures including fences and pens, as well as a brick and concrete trough in the location of former building 1. Artefact staff observed the remains of the former buildings, which consisted of brick wall footings, concrete pads, and possible sandstone blocks, as well as loose materials consisting of broken brick, concrete and miscellaneous building debris. A concrete well filled with debris was observed in the location of former building 6. Many of the former building locations were overgrown by grass and bushes.



Figure 49. Outlines of the former farm structures on the site traced from 1955 imagery

3.1.1.1 Former building no. 1 photographs



Figure 50. View of the location of former building no. 1, facing east



Figure 51. View of the location the former building no. 1, facing south



Figure 52. View of a brick footing outline in the location of former building no. 1, facing east



Figure 53. View of a concrete pad in the location of former building no. 1, facing west



Figure 54. Detail of the brick feature in the location of former building no. 1



Figure 55. Detail of the brick feature in the location of former building no. 1



Figure 56. View of a concrete pad and low wall in the location of former building no. 1, facing north



Figure 57. View of a concrete pad the location of former building no. 1, facing north

3.1.1.2 Former building no. 2 photographs



Figure 58. View of the location of former building no. 2, facing south



Figure 59. View of the location of former building no. 2, facing east



Figure 60. View of brick and sandstone features in the location of former building no. 2, facing north



Figure 61. View of brick and sandstone features in the location of former building no. 2, facing north



Figure 62. View of a concrete feature in the location of former building no. 2, facing west



Figure 63. View of a sandstone feature in the location of former building no. 2, facing west

3.1.1.3 Former building no. 3 photographs



Figure 64. View of the location of former building no. 3, facing east



Figure 65. View of the location of former building no. 3, facing east



Figure 66. View of the location of former building no. 3, facing north



Figure 67. Detail of ashy soil in the location of former building no. 3

3.1.1.4 Former building no. 4 photographs



Figure 68. View of concrete features in the location of former building no. 4, facing south



Figure 69. View of concrete features and demolished fencing in the location of former building no. 4, facing southeast



Figure 70. View of a laid-brick surface in location of former building no. 4, facing west



Figure 71. View of a laid-brick surface in location of former building no. 4, facing north

3.1.1.5 Former building no. 5 photographs

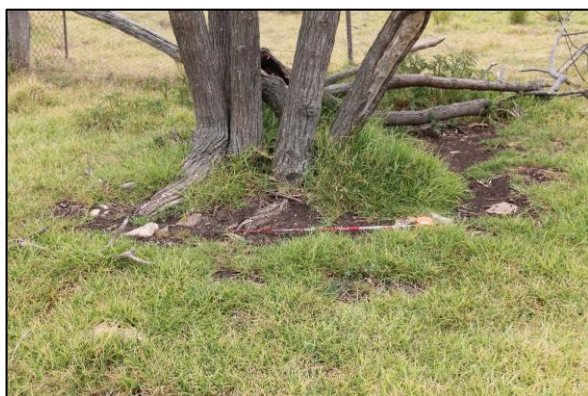


Figure 72. View of a tree in the location of former building no. 5, facing west



Figure 73. View of a tree in the location of former building no. 5, facing west



Figure 74. View of a tree in the location of former building no. 5, facing north



Figure 75. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing north



Figure 76. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing northeast



Figure 77. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing south



Figure 78. View of the location of former building no. 5, facing southeast

3.1.1.6 Former building no. 6 photographs



Figure 79. View of a ceramic drainage features in the location of former building no. 6, facing north



Figure 80. Detail of brick features in the location of former building no. 6



Figure 81. View of a brick footing feature in the location of former building no. 6, facing east



Figure 82. View of brick and sandstone features in the location of former building no. 6, facing south



Figure 83. View of the location of former building no. 6, facing south



Figure 84. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing west



Figure 85. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing north



Figure 86. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing east



Figure 87. View of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing south



Figure 88. Detail of a possible concrete well in the location of former building no. 6, facing south



Figure 89. View of a concrete surface in the location of former building no. 6, facing north



Figure 90. View of the location of former building no. 6, facing south.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 Introduction

The potential for the survival of archaeological remains is significantly affected by development activities that required ground disturbance. This assessment is therefore based on consideration of current ground conditions, and analysis of the historical development of the study area.

'Archaeological potential' refers to the likelihood that an area contains physical remains associated with an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development of that area. This is distinct from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential'. These designations refer to the cultural value of potential archaeological remains and are the primary basis of the recommended management actions included in this document.

The archaeological potential of a site is presented in terms of the likelihood of the presence of archaeological remains, considering the land use history and previous impacts at the site. This evaluation is presented using the following grades of archaeological potential:

Table 4: Grading of archaeological potential

Grade	Definition
High	Evidence of multiple phases of historical development and structures with minimal or localised twentieth century development impacts, and it is likely the archaeological resource would be largely intact
Moderate	Analysis demonstrates known historical development and some previous impacts, but it is likely that archaeological remains survive with some localised truncation and disturbance
Low	Research indicates little historical development, or where there have been substantial previous disturbance and/or truncation which may not have removed deep subsurface features entirely
Nil	No evidence of historical development or use, or where previous impacts would have removed all archaeological evidence

4.2 Previous relevant investigations

4.2.1 Extent Heritage, 2020, Western Sydney Aerotropolis Initial Precincts – Draft Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Prepared for Western Sydney Planning Partnership.

In October 2020 Extent Heritage (Extent) carried out an assessment for both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage within the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Initial Precincts, which informed the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan's heritage section. The report identified one local heritage item within the study area, 'Farm Complex' (Site ID no. 308). The item is described as 'potential early standing structures and archaeological potential', at 225 Martin Rd, Badgerys Creek. According to the report, a number of farm buildings of undetermined date are present in two concentrations and the remainder of the site is now a paddock. The farm complex was thought to have been constructed prior to 1917. The report recommended that additional research and assessment would need to be undertaken to determine the item's physical condition and heritage significance, and all future development must consider potential archaeological impacts to the item.

4.2.2 Artefact, 2024, 230 Martin Rd, Badgerys Creek – Statement of Heritage Impact. Report to EKMC.

Artefact was engaged to produce a SoHI at 230 Martin Rd, Badgerys Creek by EKMC, located directly to the northeast the study area. There were no heritage items within the site, and it was concluded that there was nil-low potential for substantial intact historical archaeological remains to be encountered during the proposed works due to the site's continued use for agricultural purposes. The works were expected to be managed under an Unexpected Finds Procedure and all staff to undergo a heritage induction.

4.2.3 Artefact, 2025, 135 Badgerys Creek, Bradfield – Historical Heritage Advice Memo. Report to Creative Vision.

Artefact was engaged by Creative Vision to produce a historical heritage advice memo for the proposed development at 135 Badgerys Creek. There are no existing heritage listed items within the site, and one existing SEPP listed item ~985m northeast from it. The report concluded that there was nil-low potential for historical archaeological resources, which were unlikely to reach the threshold for significance. No further archaeological assessment was recommended, but a statement of heritage impact was deemed necessary before works could proceed. The proposed works were also to be managed under an Unexpected Finds Procedure.

4.2.4 Artefact, 2025, 126 Kelvin Park Drive, Bradfield – Historical Archaeological Assessment. Report to Jasara Management Pty Ltd.

Artefact was engaged by Jasara Management to produce a historical archaeological assessment for the proposed development at 126 Kelvin Park Drive, located approximately 4.3km south of the study area. The site was not listed within or within close proximity to any heritage listed items, having Low potential to contain archaeological resources that may reach the threshold for local significance. No heritage items identified in the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan were located within the site. The project was advised to be managed under an Unexpected Finds Procedure with a heritage induction to be given prior to works.

4.3 Land use summary and archaeological potential

The European occupation of the study area including Site no. 308 has been divided into four phases of historical activity, which are outlined in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Land use summary

Phase	Discussion
	Historical Background
	- George Caley was the first to explore the Bringelly region in 1802. - Parcels of land started to be granted from 1812. - The eastern section of the study area was granted to John Reeves, James Martin and Mary Bishop in 1812.
Phase 1: (1788-1890s)	
Initial land grants and land clearance	- The largest western section of the study area (which includes Site no. 308) was granted to Sarah Howe in 1819. - Likely land clearance and agricultural activities took place within the land grants, but there was no known development.
	Potential archaeological resources
	Evidence of land clearance and cultivation of land

Phase	Discussion
	Evidence of land division including postholes associated with fence lines and vegetation clearance. Development associated with Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase within the footprint of the quarry dams and facilities.
Phase 2: (1890s-1940s) Establishment of farms and land subdivision, including construction of buildings in Site no. 308)	Historical Background - Construction of first buildings within boundaries of Site no. 308 in northwestern section of study area prior to 1916, likely consisting of sheds and possibly a house. Possible presence of a dairy farm operated by James Bell of the Parramatta Dairy - Unofficial paths and dams within the study area by the 1940s, likely associated with ephemeral structures, or farm structures such as those present in Site no. 308. - Establishment of the other farms within study area – Reeves Farm, Martin's Farm, Bishop's Farm. - Some development in the study area, as indicated by the 1947 aerial and subsequent historical aeriels Potential archaeological resources - Evidence of subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines and vegetation clearance. - Potential archaeological deposits associated with the operation of the farms. - Evidence of former structures associated with the operation of the farms, including the possible dairy farm in Site no. 308. This evidence would consist of remains including: - footings, slabs, foundations of farm buildings - artefact deposits associated with agricultural activities. Development associated with Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase within the footprint of the quarry dams and facilities. Archaeological remains associated with Site no. 308 would not have been affected by the development of the quarry, however the demolition of the farm buildings within the site during Phase 4 may have disturbed deposits associated with Phase 2 in the buildings' footprints
Phase 3: (1950s-1970s) Construction of small structures and dams	Historical Background - Construction of small structures in southeast sections of the study area, likely associated with the operations of the farms. - Establishment of larger dams throughout the study area. - Ongoing reconfiguration and expansion of the buildings in Site no. 308 in northwest section of the study area, likely associated with the operations of the farms Potential archaeological resources - Evidence associated with former structures such as footings and postholes - Potential archaeological deposits associated with operation of the farm in Site no. 308 - Evidence of reconfiguration of former structures associated with the operation of the farms, including the farm in Site no. 308. Development associated with Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase within the footprint of the quarry dams and facilities. Archaeological remains associated with Site no. 308

Phase	Discussion
	would not have been affected by the development of the quarry, however the demolition of the farm buildings within the site during Phase 4 may have disturbed deposits associated with Phase 3 in the buildings' footprints.
Phase 4: (1970s-present)	Historical Background - Construction of Badgerys Creek Quarry and Brickmaking Facility. - Ongoing quarrying and deep excavation. - Expansion of the facility. - Demolition of the former buildings in Site no. 308 after 2020 Potential archaeological resources - This phase is extant (not archaeological) Development of the extant quarrying facility involved bulk excavation within the study area. As a result, any existing archaeological resources would have likely been or completely removed. Archaeological remains associated with Site no. 308 would not have been affected by the development of the quarry, however the demolition of the farm buildings within the site during Phase 4 may have disturbed deposits associated with previous phases in the buildings' footprints

4.4 Summary of archaeological potential

Historical records including mapping and aerial imagery demonstrate that the study area was cleared land from the early nineteenth century, with a small number of structures appearing in the 1947 aerial, including the former buildings belonging to Site no. 308. Parish maps of Bringelly show no structures in the area, however the 1917 Liverpool Manoeuvre Map indicates the presence of a structure or group of structures in the area of Site no. 308 (Figure 12, Figure 22).

The construction of the Badgerys Creek Quarry and Brickmaking Facility in the 1970s would have disturbed archaeological remains in the footprints of the facility's structures, as well as its associated road corridors, parking lots, and dams. However, the construction of the quarry and facility would not have affected the remains of the former buildings in Site no. 308 (which were observed in situ during Artefact's site visit on 11 December 2025) and their associated archaeological deposits. The remains of the buildings in the southeast portion of the study area that were demolished between 1975 and 1978 would also have been unaffected by the quarry's operations, as excavations related to the dams and pits have not encroached upon the site.

Based on the review of the information obtained from historical sources, previous archaeological works in the surrounding area and the current condition of the site, it can be concluded that the study area has generally nil-low potential to contain historical archaeological remains. However, based on the available evidence and the presence of visible features recorded during the site inspection on 11 December 2025, there is high potential for the site to contain historical archaeological remains of the former buildings associated with Site no. 308 and the cluster of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area. Such remains would likely consist of footings and foundations, building materials, post holes, and artefactual deposits of materials associated with agriculture in the area, including possible dairy farming.

Table 6 below provides a summary of archaeological potential.

Table 6: Archaeological potential

Phase	Archaeological potential
Phase 1: (1788-1890s) Initial land grants and land clearance	Nil
Phase 2: (1890s-1940s) Establishment of farms and land subdivision, including construction of buildings in Site no. 308	Nil-low to high
Phase 3: (1950s-1970s) Construction of small structures and dams	Nil-low to high
Phase 4: (1970s-present) Construction of Badgerys Creek Quarry and Brickmaking Facility and ongoing quarrying and excavation	Extant (not archaeological)

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Assessment criteria

Assessing heritage significance (NSW Heritage Office, as amended 2001) was developed as part of the NSW Heritage Manual to provide the basis for an assessment of heritage significance of an item or place. The seven heritage criteria are:

Table 7: Heritage criteria for assessing significance

Heritage criterion	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.
B – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D – Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
E – Research potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.
G - Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The specific nature of archaeological resource necessitates that they be assessed independently from aboveground and other heritage elements because of the challenges associated with the often unknown nature and extent of buried archaeological remains and judgment is usually formulated based on anticipated attributes. To facilitate assessment of archaeological significance, the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage NSW) arranged the seven heritage criteria into four groups

The following significance assessment of the study area's potential archaeological remains is guided by 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009).

5.2 Existing statement of significance

There is no existing statement of significance for the site and no requirements for a significance assessment to be undertaken or a statement to be written, as no heritage structures or sites are listed on the site or were discovered as part of the field survey. Accordingly, the site has no heritage significance according to statutory or non-statutory heritage registers.

It should be noted that Extent's Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment³⁷ identified Site no. 308 as a potential heritage and archaeological item. The site is described in the 2020 report as consisting of a cluster of farm buildings that may have been constructed prior to 1917. It was assessed by Extent as having the potential to meet the historic, associative and representative criteria outlined in Table 7.

However, the report does not provide any information in support of the claim that the buildings predated 1917, and as the buildings have since been demolished, any historic, associative, or representative heritage values belonging to the built structures have been considerably impacted by their demolition.

The 2020 Extent report notes that Site no. 308 has archaeological research potential, but does not specify the level of significance or types of potential archaeological remains that may survive at the site.

5.3 NSW Heritage criteria for assessing significance related to archaeological sites and relics

The following assessment of significance addresses Phases 2 and 3, which are the only phases where archaeological potential would be expected. Agricultural remains and evidence of land clearance from Phase 1 are not expected to have survived through the archaeological record within the study area due to disturbance through the construction and operation of the Badgerys Creek Quarry and Brickmaking Facility, as well construction of the former buildings within Site no. 308.

5.3.1 Archaeological research potential (NSW Criterion E)

Potential archaeological resources related to the operation of the farms such as ephemeral structures or buildings associated with agricultural activities (including Site no. 308) and potential archaeological deposits, would have limited research potential due to their minimal capacity to yield information on the farm complexes within the study area.

Based on the assessment of Nil-Low archaeological potential, the archaeological resource does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.

5.3.2 Association with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

The study area is not located within a place historically associated with significant individuals, events, or groups. It is not situated near significant heritage items and does not share any historical associations with any significant historical events in the area. Consequently, any potential archaeological resources associated with the former farms are not considered to hold associative significance under these criteria.

The archaeological resource does not meet the threshold for significance under these criteria.

5.3.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)

Potential archaeological resources associated with the former farms such as ephemeral structures and potential archaeological deposits, are unlikely to be highly intact and/or legible due to the construction of the Brickmaking Facility, which would have removed any archaeological resources within the footprints of buildings, dams, and pits. Archaeological deposits that may survive within the boundaries of Site no. 308 would likely consist of building footings and artefacts associated with 20th century agricultural activities.

³⁷ Extent, 2020, p. 563-564

Although it is recognised that exposed in situ archaeological remains may have distinct/attractive visual qualities, only rarely are these considered 'important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW'.

Potential archaeological deposits associated with the management of the farms are unlikely to meet the threshold under this criterion. Even if substantially intact and in situ archaeological resources definitively associated with the former farms, the archaeological resource would not meet the threshold under this criterion.

5.3.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)

Potential archaeological resources associated with the former farms such as remains of the ephemeral structures from Phase 2 – including heritage item no. 308 – or the smaller structures from Phase 3 would only serve as markers confirming aerial imagery and would not be able to provide further information that does not already exist in the archaeological record. It is unlikely that archaeological deposits associated with the farms are still intact and/or legible due to the extensive quarrying within the study area.

Even if substantially intact and in situ archaeological resources associated with the former farms are identified, the archaeological resource would not reach the threshold under these criteria.

5.4 Summary of historical archaeological potential and significance

Table 8 below summarises the historical archaeological potential and significance for the study area.

Table 8: Summary of historical archaeological potential and significance

Phase	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Phase 1: (1788-1890s) Initial land grants and land clearance	Nil	No significance
Phase 2: (1890s-1940s) Establishment of farms and land subdivision, including Site no. 308 and the cluster of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area	Nil-Low to high	No significance
Phase 3: (1940s-1970s) Construction of small structures and dams, expansion and reconfiguration of buildings in Site no. 308,	Nil-Low to high	No significance
Phase 4: (1970s-present) Construction of Badgerys Creek Quarry and Brickmaking Facility and ongoing quarrying and excavation, demolition of Site no. 308 buildings, and cluster of buildings in southeastern portion of study area	Extant (not archaeological)	No significance

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

6.1 Proposed development

The proposed site preparation works includes the following key features:

- Remediation of existing Quarry Pits approved under MP10_0014 identified as Pits 1 & 2;
- Bulk Earthworks to the site to align with the Connecting to Country and Precinct Plan principles including both the disturbed and undisturbed portions to capture the following proposed works:
 - Remediation of Pits 1 & 2 using on-site fill.
 - Preparation of the remaining site area to Bulk Earthwork Levels (not including detailed trimming) for the proposed industrial development as considered under 'Scoping Report No. 01 – State Significant Development Application – Internal Works' as submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing, and Infrastructure.
- Quarrying and Export of Bringelly Shale and Clay from select areas of Pit 1 & 2 to rectify the previous approved pit designs to ensure they are geotechnically stable to suit the proposed industrial masterplan.
- Demolition of any remaining structures on the site.
- Remediation of identified and unidentified contamination and, if required, the construction of a containment cell in the proposed northeastern corner of the site (currently identified as Lot 55 of DP 3050). The containment cell is subject to the identification of contamination above the commercial and industrial use thresholds that cannot otherwise be remediated or used within the general fill.
- Relocation of the Jemena Gas main predominantly burdening Lot 3 of DP127878.0
- If required through an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, relocation and reburial of artefacts.

The proposed works are illustrated below in Figure 91 Figure 92.

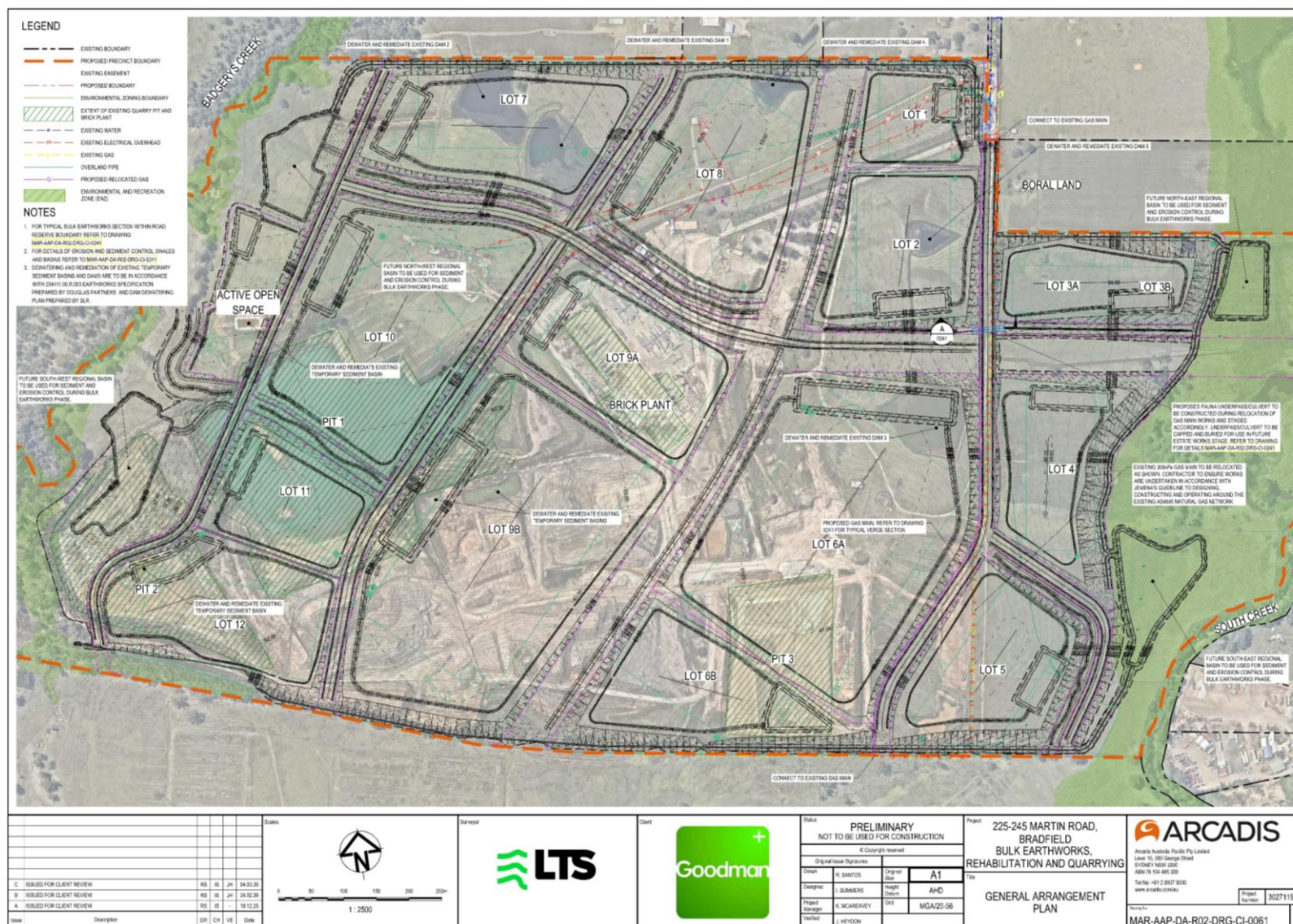


Figure 91. General arrangement plan of the proposed bulk earthworks (Source: Arcadis, 2026, MAR-AAP-DA-R02-DRG-CI-0061)

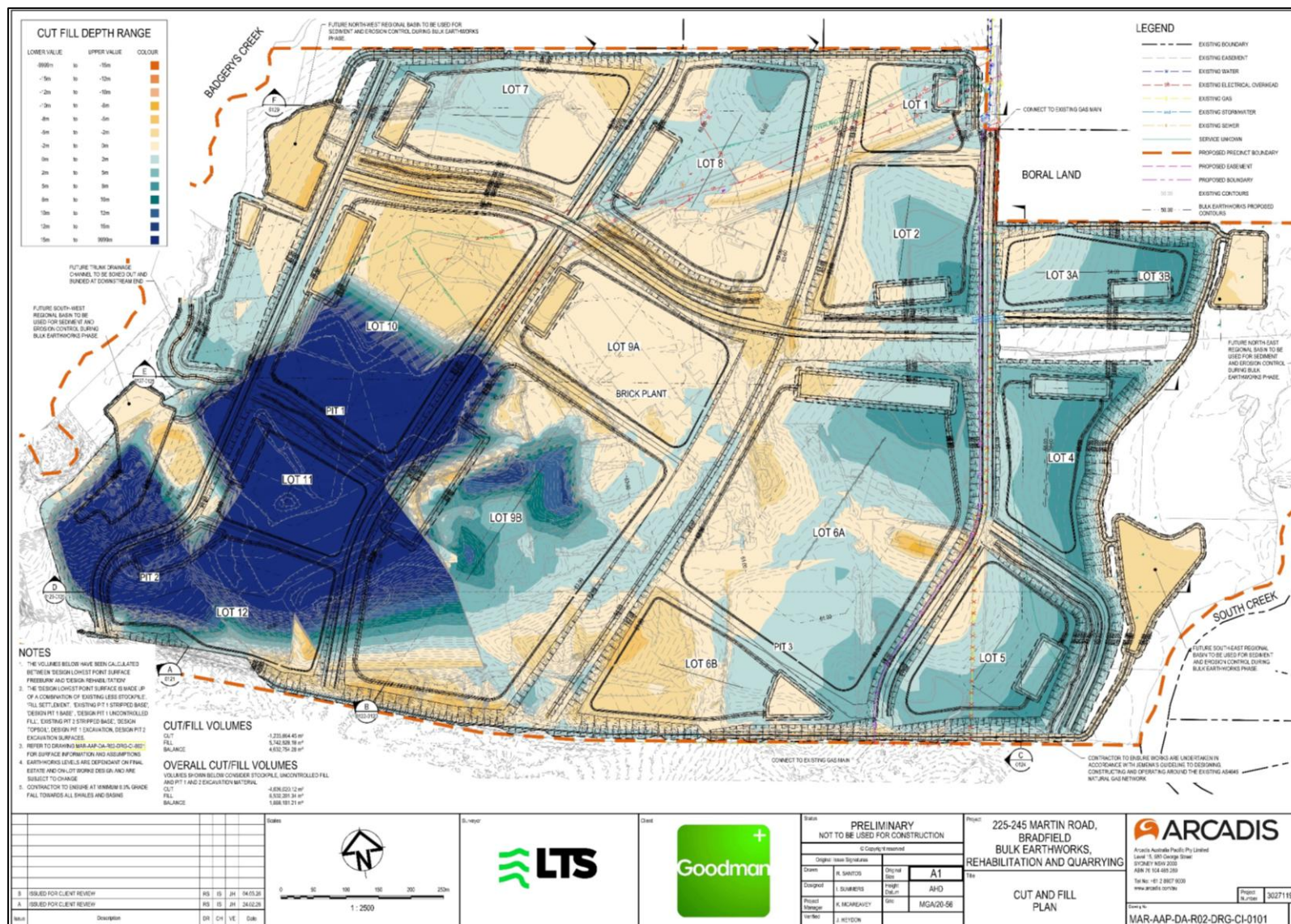


Figure 92. Proposed rehabilitation works in the study area (Source: Arcadis, 2026, MAR-AAP-DA-R02-DRG-CI-0101)

6.2 Archaeological impact assessment

The proposed works would feature landscape modification activities that would include backfilling the extant open-cut mining pits, dams, and other depressions across the surface of the study area, which has been assessed as having generally nil-low potential to contain archaeological remains of no significance. Such backfilling activities would not disturb archaeological deposits below the extant surface, and would therefore have little to no adverse impacts on significant archaeological remains.

The proposed earthworks would also feature levelling cuts of between 2 and 5 metres into the landscape, including in the northwest section of the study area where Site no. 308 is located. Though the study area has been assessed as having generally nil-low potential to contain archaeological remains of no significance, the landscape within Site no. 308 and in the location of the former cluster of buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area has been assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological remains. This discrepancy in levels of potential survival is due to the absence of considerable ground-disturbing activities within Site no. 308 following construction of the farm buildings prior to 1916 (Phase 2). The area of the former cluster of buildings in the southeast portion of the study area has also remained undisturbed since the demolition of the buildings between 1975 and 1978. The demolition of the farm buildings in Site no. 308 after 2020 may have disturbed archaeological deposits in the footprints of some of the buildings, however the surrounding ground does not appear to have experienced considerable disturbance as a result of this activity.

However, though archaeological remains associated with the construction and operation of the six former farm buildings in the 20th century are likely to survive in both locations, such remains are unlikely to reach the threshold for local or state significance. Consequently, though the proposed levelling cut activities are likely to disturb archaeological deposits in both locations, they would be unlikely to impact significant archaeological remains.

Overall, the proposed earthworks would likely have **little to no adverse** impacts to archaeological remains of local or state significance.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Approval pathway

It is understood that the proponent intends for the proposed works to be undertaken as a State-Significant Development Application (SSDA No. 97711727) seeking approval for:

- Site Preparation works only (i.e no buildings, retaining walls or other infrastructure works)
- Rehabilitation of areas disturbed by historic mining and brick-making operations under major project approval MP10_0014 and MP10_0033.
- Bulk Earthworks to the site to align with the Connecting to Country and Precinct Plan principles including both the disturbed and undisturbed portions to capture the following proposed works:
 - Rehabilitation of Pits 1 & 2 using predominantly on-site fill (Engineered fill import required).
 - Preparation of the remaining site area to Bulk Earthwork Levels (BEL) (not including detailed trimming) for the proposed industrial development as considered under SSDA 97688711.
- Quarrying and Export of Bringelly Shale and Clay from select areas of Pit 1 & 2 to rectify the previous approved pit designs to ensure they are geotechnically stable to suit the proposed industrial masterplan.
- Vegetation Removal of 6.97Ha over land that is not certified under the Growth Centre SEPP.
 - Species being cleared involve species protected under both the BC Act and EPBC Act.
 - EPBC Act Referral completed on a precautionary measure given small amount of EPBC listed communities.
- Demolition of any remaining structures on the site.
- Rehabilitation of identified and unidentified contamination and, if required, the construction of a containment cell in the proposed northeastern corner of the site (currently identified as Lot 55 of DP 3050). The containment cell is proposed to trigger Designated Development threshold due to the proposed upper limit storage volume of 100,000m³.
- Relocation of the Jemena Gas main predominantly burdening Lot 3 of DP127878.0
- If required through an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), relocation and reburial of artefacts.

7.2 Conclusions

This HAAIS has identified that the study area has generally Nil-Low potential to contain historical archaeological remains, excepting Site no.308 and the location of the cluster of former buildings in the southeastern portion of the study area, which have been assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological remains. These archaeological remains would likely consist of the footings and foundations of demolished 20th century farm buildings (such as farmhouses or sheds), scattered building materials, and artefact deposits associated with agricultural activities. Such remains are unlikely to reach the threshold for archaeological significance and as such they do not constitute archaeological 'relics' under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*. There would overall be **little to no adverse** impacts to significant archaeological remains as a result of the proposed roadworks.

7.3 Recommendations

ID	Mitigation Measure
Heritage Management	
	Unexpected Finds Procedure As the study area has been assessed as having nil-low to high potential to contain archaeological remains of no significance, it is recommended that potential archaeological resources be managed through an Unexpected Finds Procedure (UFP) that is developed for the proposal. Example UFP content is outlined below for consideration during preparation of the UFP:
<i>Mitigation measure 1</i>	• If archaeological resources are identified during any stage of the project, works in the area must cease, the area adequately protected, and a suitably qualified archaeologist notified so as to carry out more detailed investigation and assessment • If the archaeological assessment determines that the remains are 'relics' in the meaning of the Heritage Act, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water must be notified about the discovery of relics in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further approval/s may be required to allow the works to proceed.
	Heritage induction • All staff involved in the proposed works, including design professionals and tradespeople, must receive a heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction should cover the historical values of the site and the potential for the project to encounter significant archaeological resources • The induction should make contractors aware of the recommendations and mitigation methods included in this report, including the procedure to follow in the event that an unexpected archaeological find is encountered. Clear lines of communication must be established for the reporting of any such finds and for procedures to be rapidly implemented.
	General <i>Mitigation Measure 3</i> • Any additions or design modifications to the proposal, outside the scope of this assessment, would require additional heritage assessment to ensure consistency with this assessment

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