

- we agree with **Recommendation 5** that a keeping place is identified and supported by the Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders
- we **recommend** that the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP) should be developed in a number of workshops and agreed upon between the Proponent and the Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders before any site works commences
- a Cultural Heritage Awareness Training package be developed for staff and contractors and authored by the Traditional Owner groups

In closing, we would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our family connection to the Awabakal People, as being direct descendants of the Traditional Awabakal First Peoples (including the Newcastle and Lake Macquarie regions), and as Awabakal descendants, we are intrinsically connected to and a part of the Awabakal Culture and Heritage through our ancestral families.

As an Awabakal descendant, my personal cultural association with our area (Awabakal region) is derived through the history of my apical ancestors, Margaret and Ned of the Awabakal People.

Margaret and Ned are a well-documented Aboriginal couple of whom numerous newspaper articles and several books have recorded their lives within the Awabakal Nation. Margaret and Ned are remembered and celebrated in Lake Macquarie and have two Bays at Swansea respectfully named in their honour, "Margaret's Bay" and "Black Ned's Bay", ("Margaret's Bay" being adjacent to Parbury Park, which in 1880 was part of a reserve set aside for the use of Margaret and her children).

The Hexham region is part of the highly significant landscape of the Awabakal people and it is our belief that the area interconnects with the entire cultural landscape, echoing the ethos of our cultural heritage.

The principle vision and aims of the Awabakal People is to protect the cultural heritage of our ancestors. Therefore, we reserve the right and reluctance to share our cultural heritage with respect to aspects of the cultural significance and sensitivities.

In conclusion, we consider all artefacts and/or evidence of our people's existence and lifestyle is held in high regard, as these are considered cultural reminders that unites us with our land and sea country, our past and spirituality and provides us with a visual generational legacy.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Yours sincerely,



Kerrie Brauer
Director | Administration

Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

ABN: 90 203 406 390 | ICN: 4411

PO Box 253 Jesmond NSW 2299 Australia

T: 61 2 49 58 81 70 | E: info@awabakal.com.au | www.awabakal.com.au

Feedback on draft report from ADTOAC



PO BOX 86
CLARENCE TOWN
NSW 2321

Date: 31 March 2012

Attention: Jenna Weston
Australian Museum Business Services
6 College Street
Sydney NSW 2010

Re: Response and Comments for the Draft Methodology- 'Hexham Relief Roads Project: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment'.

ALLA Jenna,

We thank you for your correspondence asking us to provide comments regarding the **Draft Report- 'Hexham Relief Roads Project: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment'.**

In response to the Draft Report, we would like to notify you that the **Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation** has reviewed the document and we believe that it covers most areas of concern. With that said, we would like to take advantage of your kind offer affording us the opportunity to make some complimentary additions.

As pointed out in our registration of interest the area known as Hexham Swamps is of great significance to our People. We emphasised the importance that this area played in the lives of our People. It is the source of many resources of which our people have depended on for thousands of years and as a result, many sites now make up the Awabakal Cultural Heritage that is located around the perimeter of Hexham Swamps. These sites are also connected to the many other sites located within our Traditional Tribal Country.

- First, we agree with your recommendations as set out on pages 53 and 54 of the Draft Report but would like these following points appropriately addressed and added to the final report.

Objections to Removal of Topsoil from the Proposed Development area and Construction Site

- We object to removal of any topsoil from the site. All topsoils disturbed by any excavations should be retained within the confines of the development footprint and not transported off the construction site due to the possible inclusions of Awabakal Cultural Heritage within the soil.

Aboriginal Stakeholder Notification by Proponent & Cultural Awareness Training for Construction Workers

- We would also like to see a commitment by the proponent which would require them to notify all the Aboriginal stakeholder groups in the event of any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and archaeological evidence of any kind being uncovered or found during construction. We consider we have lost enough of our Cultural Heritage in the past and mitigation/management processes should be implemented and enforced so we don't lose any more of our Cultural Heritage.
- There should also be compulsory Cultural Awareness Training included in the induction process for all contractors and workers on site, particularly those undertaking any excavations within the footprint of the proposed development area. This would be developed and delivered by the Aboriginal stakeholders and archaeological consultant to allow all workers and contractors some form of basic knowledge, recognition and detection of artefacts if uncovered during the excavation/construction phase of the site works. **Otherwise how do the construction workers know what an artefact looks like if they are not shown beforehand by those who know?**

Recorded Aboriginal Occupation of the Lake Macquarie and Newcastle area

As to your comments in section 5.1 *Regional Archaeological Context* which states that '*Ethnographical evidence suggests that the Newcastle area was originally inhabited by the Worimi or Awabakal people (Threlkeld 1892; Tindale 1974)*' with this statement we would have to disagree because;

There are many historical documents which report the fact that this area was inhabited by Awabakal People. The 'Return of the Black Natives belonging to Lake Macquarie and Newcastle 21st May 1828'¹ recorded by the Rev. L.E. Threlkeld at his mission station at Belmont (only several Kilometres to the south east of this area) are one of those sources. In it he records the names of our direct Ancestors as belonging to a group of Aboriginal People that inhabit the Newcastle and Lake Macquarie area; he described these People as 'old Jacky's Tribe'². And if you read it, it says that the '**Usual Place of Resort - Newcastle and Lake Macquarie. The landed [sic] bounded by S Reid's Mistake the entrance to Lake Macquarie. N by Newcastle & Hunter's River.....is considered as their own land.**' This is recorded by Threlkeld regarding the area of Newcastle and Lake Macquarie and shows it is not the land of the Worimi from north of the Hunter River but the land of the People from the south of the Hunter River, our People. It is also recorded within the Nominal Returns from Jonathon Warner (Warners Bay area deriving its name from Jonathon Warner who was the Brisbane Water Police Magistrate and who lived on his estate at the northern end of Lake Macquarie from 1830's to 1840s') in 1833 being a list of names of the Aboriginal People from the Lake Macquarie and Newcastle district shows the names of many of our People.³ Again Threlkeld records the names of our People from this and other areas from the returns he made in 1836 (at the mission site at Toronto).⁴ There are many other references from the early contact period of European settlement which are related in colonial newspapers and correspondence of the time. M'Gill (Biraban also appears on Threlkeld and Warners lists) is also spoken of by the Reverend Wilton of Christchurch Cathedral in 1846 as being the chief of the Newcastle and Lake Macquarie Tribe and he goes on to say that '**McGill, the Aboriginal Chief of this tribe, by whose assistance the Rev. L.E. Threlkeld compiled his grammar of its dialect....**'⁵. Ludwig Leichardt when he visited Newcastle says that M'gill is the chief of this clan. The US exploring expedition also mentions this fact. There are many other instances that confirm this area of Newcastle as the Traditional Country of the Awabakal.

*These early ethnographical resources can be used to help build a picture of the area and occupation at the time our People were still dependant on their Traditional Lands for their resources.

- Therefore we would ask that you would reword this statement to reflect the ethno-historical view presented here by removing the word Worimi from the statement. As it stands, it is quite offensive to our People and regarded as unacceptable considering the amount of documentation that confirms the Newcastle area as that of the Awabakal People.
- Any artefacts collected during the excavation and collection process should be relocated and reburied on site by the Aboriginal Stakeholders at a location that would not place the artefacts in danger of being damage or disturbed in the future. We would like further and ongoing discussions with the proponent and AMBS regarding the care and control of any artefacts collected and resulting from this proposed development so as to negotiate an appropriate outcome for the protection and preservation of our Cultural Heritage.

Intergenerational Equity

What is intergenerational Equity?? We see **Intergenerational Equity** as a provision for future generations to benefit from what has transpired in the past and to have been left as much as the previous generation.

Below are provided three (3) examples we have included, quoted from international organisations/standards from around the world, which explain what **Intergenerational Equity** represents;

- a. **Intergenerational equity:** A core proposition is that future generations have a right to an inheritance (capital bequest) sufficient to allow them to generate a level of well-being no less than that of the current generation. Also refers to fairness in the treatment of different members of the same generation.⁶

¹ Page 360-361 of *Australian Reminiscences & Papers of L. E. Threlkeld, Missionary to the Aborigines, 1824-1859*, Neil Gunson

² Page 241 of *Australian Reminiscences & Papers of L. E. Threlkeld, Missionary to the Aborigines, 1824-1859*, Neil Gunson

³ Page 362-364 of *Australian Reminiscences & Papers of L. E. Threlkeld, Missionary to the Aborigines, 1824-1859*, Neil Gunson

⁴ Page 366-368 of *Australian Reminiscences & Papers of L. E. Threlkeld, Missionary to the Aborigines, 1824-1859*, Neil Gunson

⁵ *Replies to a Circular Letter, addressed to the Clergy, of all Denominations, By Order of The Select Committee on the Condition of the Aborigines. Ordered, By the Council, To be Printed 31st October 1846. Sydney: Printed by W.W. Davies, At the Government Printing Office.*

⁶ From Website 'www.traditionalknowledge.info/glossary.php'

b. Intergenerational equity: Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.⁷

c. Intergenerational equity: The principle of equity between people alive today and future generations. The implication is that unsustainable production and consumption by today's society will degrade the ecological, social, and economic basis for tomorrow's society, whereas sustainability involves ensuring that future generations will have the means to achieve a quality of life equal to or better than today's.⁸

- Intergenerational Equity is an issue that has not been satisfactorily addressed within this Draft Report. We believe this is an important objective which can preserve and protect our Cultural Heritage and it is our concern that if this is not adequately addressed at this preliminary stage of the process then it may be overlooked as this development progresses, subsequently leaving our Cultural Heritage vulnerable.

Statement of Cultural Significance of this area for Awabakal Descendants

This area, as part of what is the Traditional Awabakal Country, is considered by our People to be of great importance within our Cultural Heritage. There are a variety of reasons our People have benefited from using this location over thousands of years.

For us this area has not just a physical presence within the Cultural Heritage of our People but it is part of our oral history and incorporates places of spiritual significance which are inherently connected. The landforms and resources of this locale fulfilled not just the basic needs that underpinned our Peoples subsistence but also satisfied the many other aspects that made up what can only be described here as being part of the very Cultural foundations of our People.

Needless to say, our People have had a long history within this area which is unsurpassed. Our apical Ancestor, Mahrakah, an Awabakal woman and her two daughters were recorded by the Reverend L.E. Threlkeld and Jonathan Warner as living in and around these areas which all formed part of their Traditional Country. This apart from everything else makes it a very important location for our family, knowing that Mahrakah walked these areas before any white man was ever seen in the Newcastle and Lake Macquarie region. She was intrinsically acquainted with her Land and she has left a legacy for us to carry on in this day and age and to pass onto our Descendants.

This area is of very high significance to the Awabakal and therefore it would be expected that after many generations of our People that have walked the pathways of their Ancestors it should be obvious there would be many areas that contain evidence of this connection resulting from thousands of years of occupation on varying levels by our People. Traditionally these areas were the supply of rich resources of which our People have depended on over millennia. There are physical reminders left by our Ancestors around Hexham Swamps, some in the form of middens, scarred trees and stone tools (artefacts) and grinding grooves which provide us as Descendants of the Awabakal People an opportunity to make a connection through time with our Ancestors. This connection is manifest in a variety of ways; one is through the physical senses such as knowing we are seeing where they lived or touching what they used. By holding or touching something our Ancestors handled, something they made, possibly many thousands of years previously, gives rise to a sense of perception, appreciation, familiarity and recognition of who we are and reinforces where we belong and our birthright as Awabakal Descendants.

We look forward to your reply and hope this addresses any queries you may have Jenna. We would ask for the final report to be forwarded to us at your earliest convenience. If further information is required please don't hesitate to contact us, our contact details are as follows.

NGI NOA

Shane Frost-Managing Director: Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
Email: shanefrost@bigpond.com Phone: 49964325 Fax: 49964325 Mobile: 0428320671

Cultural Heritage Sites - Physical reminders of our Ancestors; once they are gone, they are gone forever and impossible to bring back!! THINK first and make WISE decisions last!

⁷ From Website www.konsult.leeds.ac.uk/public/level1/sec17/index.htm

⁸ From Website www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/ee-ee.nsf/eng/h_ef00016.html

Appendix B: Summary of Previous Aboriginal Heritage Investigations

Reference	Location	Type of investigation	Findings	Distance from study area
Brayshaw (1986a)	Hexham, between Main Northern Railway and CTGM	Aboriginal archaeological survey: proposed coal stockpile sites	No sites identified.	Includes part of study area
Dean-Jones (1992)	Anderson Drive interchange	Aboriginal archaeological survey: proposed road	Identified 1 open camp site, comprising 3 flaked mudstone/tuff artefacts, on face of embankment. Consent to destroy recommended.	Includes part of study area
Kuskie (2007a)	CTGM between Tarro and Shortland	Preliminary Aboriginal archaeological assessment: proposed upgrade of CTGM	2 isolated tuff & silcrete artefacts located at Shortland. 1 area at Shortland, and 1 at Sandgate, were elevated above the swamp; the rest of the study area was low lying & would have comprised swamp & possibly terrestrial floodplain.	Includes part of southern end of study area; immediately adjacent to northern end of study area; approximately 650m west of railway
Umwelt (2005a)	Margins of Woodberry and Tarro Swamps, Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological assessment: proposed transmission lines	PAD identified on relatively undisturbed simple slope & crest, elevated c.2m above swamps, between Lawson Road and western margin of Tarro Swamp. Test excavation of proposed pole locations recommended.	Approximately 150m-4km north
Dean-Jones (1990)	Newcastle Bight, between Port Stephens and the Hunter River	Aboriginal sites study	110 shell midden & stone artefact sites recorded, & 40-50 additional midden sites unable to be recorded due to time constraints. 4 of these sites were located in the Tomago/Fullerton Cove area.	Approximately 300m east
Kuskie (1997)	Corner of Lenaghans and John Renshaw Drives, Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological assessment: proposed Council sale of land	1 scatter & 1 isolated find had been previously recorded. 7 stone artefact scatters & 5 isolated finds were identified during the survey. It was considered that there was moderate or high potential for stone artefact sites to be present on most landforms within the property.	Approximately 1.5km west
Resource Planning (1992)	F3 Freeway between Minmi and Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological survey: proposed interim freeway connection	1 stone artefact scatter & 1 isolated find located during survey. The artefacts were not in situ & no subsurface potential was identified. The sites were not to be impacted.	Between approximately 2km and 7km south west
Umwelt (2003a)	Minmi	Natural and cultural heritage values assessment	Identified that the lack of sites recorded around Hexham Swamp reflects the lack of surveys. Ethnography & oral history indicate that large Aboriginal camp sites could be expected around the swamp margins, as the swamp would have provided a rich resource base.	Approximately 2.5km south west
Brayshaw (1981)	Tomago Aluminium Smelter	Aboriginal archaeological survey: proposed aluminium smelter	No sites identified. Possible (dead) scarred tree trunk near entrance gates.	Approximately 2.5km east
AHMS (2007)	Tomago	Aboriginal heritage impact	No sites identified. Area of moderate-high	Approximately 2.5km east

		assessment: proposed Sandvik facilities	archaeological potential recommended for test excavation if unable to avoided by development.	
Kuskie (1994)	Thornton, near Woodberry Swamp	Aboriginal archaeological test excavations: proposed rezoning	A survey, although hampered by low visibility, had identified 9 artefact scatters & 1 isolated find. The area was considered to have high archaeological sensitivity. 1234 predominantly silcrete & mudstone flaked (including microlithic) & heat-treated artefacts were recovered from 46 grader scrapes & backhoe trenches. These were considered to represent 12 low density artefact scatters of low integrity, with evidence of stone tool knapping at 1 site. Somewhat higher densities seen on simple & basal slopes around the margin of the wetland.	Approximately 2.5km north
Bowdler & Happ (1982)	Between West Wallsend & Tomago	Aboriginal archaeological survey: proposed transmission line	1 set of axe grinding grooves.	Approximately 2.5km south
ERM Mitchell McCotter (1996)	South Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological test excavations: proposed industrial estate	74 predominantly silcrete flaked artefacts recovered from 78 test pits. The majority of stone was found to be part of a natural geological deposit.	Approximately 2.5km west
ERM (2010)	CTGM between Stoney Pinch and Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological assessment: proposed upgrade of CTGM	1 previously recorded artefact scatter (2 silicified tuff flaked artefacts; unable to be located during survey) & 1 isolated silcrete broken flake, 3 new isolated (flaked silcrete) artefacts & 2 new artefact scatters (flaked & heat-shattered silcrete, mudstone & tuff artefacts) identified. Area of archaeological potential identified, associated with new & previously recorded artefact scatters. Test excavation of area of archaeological potential recommended.	Approximately 2.5km west
Silcox (1999)	Weakleys Flat, Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological test excavations: proposed industrial estate	A survey was hampered by low visibility, but an area of archaeological potential was identified on a low rise between Weakleys Flat and Viney Creeks. Test excavation of 10 backhoe trenches in the area recovered 42 predominantly silcrete flaked artefacts. The area was poorly drained, & it was considered that Aboriginal occupation would have been concentrated on well- drained slopes & elevated surfaces on the margins of the swamp, rather than on the feeder streams.	Approximately 3km west
Umwelt (2001)	South Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological	Preliminary field survey of riparian corridor between	Approximately 3km west

		assessment & test excavations: proposed freeway industrial estate	Weakleys Flat & Viney Creeks found little ground surface exposure. Auguring identified 81 artefacts. Heavy rain exposed 23 sites (comprising 1, 4 & 72 artefacts). 180 artefacts were recovered from test trenches. Total of 338 flaked artefacts, made by freehand percussion & pressure flaking of predominantly silcrete & tuff. Highest density of artefacts found on lower slope above Weakleys Flat Creek, spur extension & junction of floodplains. Considered to be low density artefact scatter, resulting from brief stays by small number of people.	
Umwelt (2005b)	Weakleys Drive & New England Highway intersection, Beresfield to Thornton	Aboriginal archaeological assessment & test excavations: proposed road interchange	Field survey found little ground surface exposure. Over 2500 predominantly silcrete flaked & heat-shattered artefacts were recovered from 64 augur pits. Recommended realignment of part of road, & protect of site with geofabric.	Approximately 3km north west
Umwelt (2010)	Weakleys Drive & New England Highway intersection, Beresfield to Thornton	Aboriginal cultural monitoring & artefact collection: road interchange	594 predominantly silcrete (& some mudstone, tuff & fine-grained siliceous [FGS]) flaked & heat-shattered artefacts (including Bondi points, backed blades & geometric microliths) identified, predominantly recovered from gentle slopes. Excavations previously undertaken by Umwelt 2005b (see above).	Approximately 3km north west
Kuskie (2002)	Black Hill	Aboriginal archaeological assessment: proposed subdivision	2 red silcrete flakes identified on gently inclined spur crest c.100m from Hexham Swamp, & potential for subsurface deposit at the site was assessed to be high. Low spur crests bordering Hexham Swamp, & possibly level ridge crest, considered to have archaeological sensitivity, & test excavation or conservation recommended.	Approximately 3.5km west
Kuskie (2007b)	Freeway South Business Park, Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological assessment: proposed business park	A survey identified 23 flaked silcrete & volcanic tuff artefacts, at 11 low density stone artefact sites. Sub-surface potential was considered to be low. 1 site with high potential was to be conserved within a drainage reserve, & artefacts from the other 10 sites were to be collected.	Approximately 3.5km west
Umwelt (1998, and 2003b)	Beresfield	Aboriginal archaeological studies: proposed open cut coal mine	The 1998 survey located 4 stone artefact scatters (1 of which was associated with an axe grinding groove) & 3 isolated finds near Four Mile Creek. 1 previously	Approximately 4km west

			recorded isolated find was unable to be located. 3 isolated finds were located during the 2003 survey. 4 isolated finds were to be impacted by the development, & consent to destroy was recommended for these sites.	
ERM (2005)	Rail crossing at Sandgate	Aboriginal heritage assessment: proposed rail culvert drainage works	No survey was undertaken as the area was inundated.	4km south east
Dallas (1982)	Kooragang Island	Aboriginal archaeological survey: power line and train marshalling yards	No sites located.	Approximately 4-6.5km east
Mills & Wilkinson (1994a)	Shortland WWTW, Hexham Swamp	Aboriginal archaeological survey: WWTW	2 stone artefact scatters, 6 isolated artefacts (flaked silcrete & chert) recorded in disturbed contexts.	Approximately 4.5km south
JMCHM (1997)	Between Maryland Water Pumping Station & Shortland Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Archaeological survey: proposed rising main	No sites located.	Approximately 4.5km south
Kuskie & Kamminga (2000)	F3 near Lenaghans Drive, Black Hill	Archaeological salvage excavation of sites #38-4-0376 and #38-4-0410: proposed F3 freeway	Initially 612 25cm x 25cm pits were excavated at 3m intervals. Larger open area excavations were then undertaken, on the ridge crest, along the watercourse, and up the slope from the creek. Lastly, 7 grader scrapes were excavated, with 1 of the areas savaged by hand to recover dense artefact concentrations. 37,585 predominantly rhyolitic tuff & silcrete flaked (including microlithic & bipolar) & heat-treated stone artefacts were recovered. 2 possible heat treatment pits were also identified. Evidence suggests 1 or more nuclear or extended family base camps, with several episodes of short-term occupation. Manufacture of microblades was a common activity. Microblade & microlith technology indicates that the site was occupied after c.4000BP.	Approximately 5km west
Effenberger & Baker (1996)	Hexham Swamp, near Black Hill	Archaeological test excavation: proposed F3 freeway	Low density artefact scatters (silcrete, chert, indurated mudstone, quartz & quartzite flakes, cores, backed blades, retouch/usewear, arapia & elouera) across all tested area, with higher density areas interpreted as knapping floors.	Approximately 5km west
HLA (1996)	Fletcher	Archaeological test excavation: proposed	No artefacts recovered from 74 test pits.	Approximately 5km south west

		residential development		
Umwelt (2002a)	Blue Gum Vista Estate, Fletcher	Aboriginal archaeological test excavations: PAD in residential subdivision	3001 artefacts recovered from 316m ² , comprising indurated mudstone/tuff, silcrete, chert, quartz, quartzite, petrified wood & volcanic whole, broken & retouched flakes, flaked pieces, cores, hammer-stones, anvil & grindstone.	Approximately 5km south west
Insite Heritage (2007)	272 Minmi Road, Fletcher	Aboriginal archaeological assessment: proposed residential subdivision	Adjacent to Blue Gum Vista Estate. Landform consistent with previously identified PAD excavated by Umwelt 2002a (see above). Salvage of subsurface deposit recommended.	Approximately 5km south west
Silcox & Ruig (1995)	Water Parade, Black Hill	Archaeological test excavation: proposed subdivision	663 artefacts recovered from 218 test pits (indurated mudstone, silcrete, quartz, chert & quartzite flakes, broken flakes, flaked pieces, backed blades, retouch/ usewear & cores).	Approximately 5.5km west
Mills (1995)	Nikkinba Ridge, Churnwood Drive, Fletcher	Archaeological survey: proposed residential development	No sites located but area identified as PAD due to proximity to Hexham Swamp; test excavations recommended.	Approximately 5.5km south west
Mills (1998)	Nikkinba Ridge, Churnwood Drive, Fletcher	Archaeological test excavation: proposed residential development	Low density scatters at 5 locations; higher densities on Wentworth Creek & closer to Hexham Swamp.	Approximately 5.5km south west
Austral Archaeology (2006)	Beech Close, Fletcher	Archaeological test excavation: proposed retail development	60 predominantly silcrete (as well as FGS and quartz) flaked artefacts recovered from 14 test pits. Assessed as low density artefact scatter, possibly with nearby raw material source.	Approximately 5.5km south west
Mills & Wilkinson (1994b)	Maryland	Aboriginal archaeological survey: proposed Landcom development	3 artefact scatters (flaked silcrete, mudstone & chert); 1 PAD.	Approximately 5.5km south west
Brayshaw (1984)	Lookout Road to Newcastle Road, Lambton Heights	Aboriginal archaeological survey of three routes proposed for state highway	None.	6km south
Brayshaw & Kerr (2000)	Newcastle Link Road, Elernmore Vale	Aboriginal archaeological survey: proposed rezoning area	Possible silicified tuff extraction site on a slope, 1 stone artefact scatter (6 flaked artefacts made of silicified tuff, silcrete & tuff) on a slope above a creek, 1 set of 7 axe grinding grooves on a sandstone exposure in Brush Creek, & 2 isolated finds (silicified tuff core fragment on a saddle; silcrete flake on a slope).	Approximately 7km south
Brayshaw (1986)	National Highway between Wakefield & Minmi Road, Lenaghans Flat	Archaeological assessment: highway (EIS)	1 stone artefact scatter (21 indurated mudstone, silcrete & glass artefacts); set of 14 grinding grooves in sandstone bed of Cocked Hat Creek.	Approximately 8-19km south west
Mills (1999)	NorthLakes estate, Cameron	Archaeological survey: proposed	3 stone artefact scatters, 8 isolated artefacts (silcrete &	Approximately 10km south

	Park	residential subdivision	mudstone flakes, broken flakes & flaked pieces); 6 PADs identified on creek beds & raised terraces above creek.	west
--	------	-------------------------	---	------