

Appendix to Due Diligence Report issued for Glenwood High School proposed development on the 16th of October 2020.

Following the issue of the Due Diligence Report on the 16th of October 2020 for the proposed development of the Glenwood High School, the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements were issued for the project on 20 July 2021. The requirements specific to Heritage, Item 7, are shown in Table 1.

The assessment undertaken for the due diligence assessment in October 2020 sought to identify potential Heritage items and archaeological deposit at the subject area. It found that there was no evidence to suggest the presence of historical archaeological deposit, and there were no historical objects or structures on the site that were of heritage significance. The outcomes of the assessment are recorded in the report.

The master plan and the design for the proposed development, has also changed since the report was issued in October 2020. The present design for the proposed development is defined in the Architectural Design Statement Issue A.1, issued 1/10/2021, by PTW Architects. The overall school site and lot was assessed as part of the October 2020 due diligence assessment and the heritage findings and recommendations for the subject area remain unchanged. The design changes have been reviewed by the Tocomwall archaeologist in October 2021. There are no changes to the original report recommendations which are still applicable following the architectural design changes.

1 Response to the SEARS requirements

Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements issued in July 2021 are defined in the following Table 1.

| Heritage | |
|---|--|
| Identify any archaeological potential or archaeological significance on and adjacent to the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance. | Refer to section 3 and section 4 of the Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Due Diligence Assessment report version 1.0 issued on the 16 th of October 2020. There are no areas considered to be archaeologically significant on, or adjacent to the site. |
| Provide a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items on and | Refer to section 3 and section 4 of the Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Due Diligence Assessment report version 1.0 issued on the |

| | |
|---|--|
| adjacent to the site in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage NSW) and Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage NSW 2001). | 16th of October 2020. There are no areas considered to be of heritage significance, or heritage items, on or adjacent to the site. |
|---|--|

Table 1: SEARS Item 7 Requirements for Heritage.

ABORIGINAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development at Glenwood High School

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Company | Schools Infrastructure NSW |
| Contact | Thu Thanapalasuntheram |
| Date | 16/10/2020 |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Project Name | Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Due Diligence Assessment |
| Client Name | Schools Infrastructure NSW |
| Recipient | Thu Thanapalasuntheram |
| Status | Final 1.0 |
| Issue Date | 16/10/2020 |
| Prepared by | Will Moon |
| Approved by | Scott Franks |

Executive Summary

Tocomwall Pty Ltd was commissioned by Schools Infrastructure to New South Wales (SINSW) to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage due diligence assessment report in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010) to determine whether an AHIP, or equivalent, will be required as well as undertake due diligence assessment of potential European Heritage items at the Glenwood High School where there is a development proposal to upgrade the facilities and replace temporary teaching spaces with permanent buildings.

The Due Diligence Assessment has identified that there are likely to be Aboriginal objects present at the site in a subsurface context where soils have remained undisturbed from earlier development at the site. It is therefore recommended that further investigation be undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010*, *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW 2011* and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

The assessment undertaken to identify potential European Heritage items found that there was no evidence to suggest the presence of European archaeological deposit, and there were no objects or structures on the site that were of heritage significance.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Glenwood High School is located at Foreman Avenue, Glenwood, NSW 2768. The Glenwood High School project includes the upgrade of the teaching accommodation and core facilities to increase the school capacity from 1,445 to 1,900 students and remove all (19) demountable TLS (Temporary Learning Spaces).

Tocomwall Pty Ltd have been engaged by Schools Infrastructure New South Wales to undertake a due diligence assessment in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW; an Historical Archaeological assessment to identify whether archaeological remains and deposits may survive on a site, and to advise whether physical investigation and conservation of those remains may be warranted; and an assessment of the significance of existing structures on the site (the school buildings). The report is broken into three main sections that address each of these three areas of the study and provides recommendations associated with the outcomes of the study.

1.2 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Will Moon MA Archaeology and Heritage Management. Background research was undertaken with the assistance of Quinn Anderson BSc Geoarchaeology, Geology/Geophysics. The field survey was undertaken with the assistance of Dani Mitchell, BSc, Grad Dip Archaeology and Heritage Management, and Architectural advice was provided by Architect Richard Nugent.

2 Due Diligence for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects

2.1 Assessment Process

Prior to any development taking place, the precautionary principle to avoid potential harm to Aboriginal heritage allows for a heritage 'due diligence' process in order to ensure Aboriginal objects, Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD), sites and Places are not impacted. It provides guidance on whether the proposed development requires further Aboriginal heritage investigations before the commencement of construction works. The due diligence process involves a combination of desktop research and a site inspection of the proposed study area.

The steps involved in the due diligence process include the following questions:

- Will the activity disturb the ground surface?
- Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?
- Are there any sources of information of which a person is already aware?

- Are there landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?
- Can the harm or the activity be avoided?
- Does the desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?
- Are further investigations and impact assessments required?

The advantages of conducting a due diligence are:

- It assists in avoiding unintended harm to Aboriginal objects;
- Provides certainty to land managers and developers about appropriate measures for them to take;
- Encourages a precautionary approach;
- Provides a defence against prosecution if the process is followed; and
- Results in more effective conservation outcomes for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

2.2 Scope of Works

To satisfy the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW NSW 2010) the scope of the assessment included undertaking the following tasks:

- A desktop review of previous studies and reports from relevant sites around the study area;
- Register searches - Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and State Heritage Register (SHR);
- Consideration of the archaeological and landscape contexts of the study area and its land use history;
- Visual inspection of the study area to look for any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD);
- Assessment of any identified Aboriginal objects, sites PAD and Places; and
- Recommendations on the management of any identified Aboriginal objects, sites PAD and Places if identified within the boundary of proposed works.

2.3 Location and Proposed Development

The study area is at Glenwood High School, Foreman Avenue, Glenwood, NSW 2768. Figure 1 shows an aerial image of the school located in the suburb of Glenwood. Figure 2 shows the existing layout of the school. The proposed development includes the design options shown in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 7.



Figure 1: Shows the study area, Glenwood High School, Foreman Avenue, Glenwood, NSW 2768. Source Bing Virtual Earth and Open Street Map Contributors.

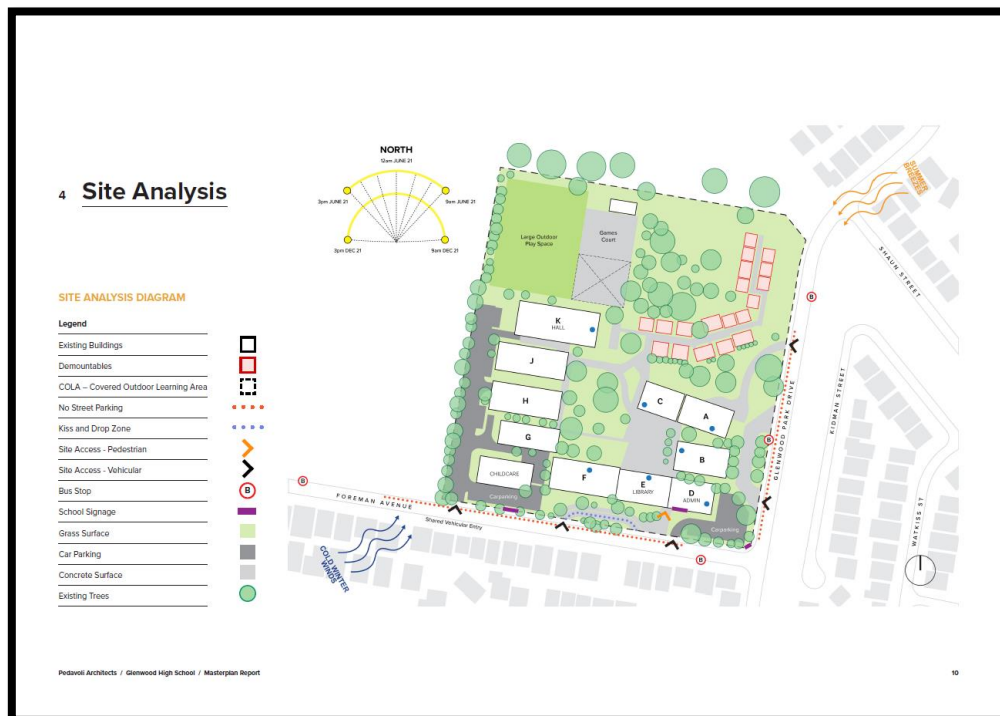


Figure 2: Existing site layout for Glenwood High School. (Source SINNSW/Pedavoli Architects 2020).

2.4 Proposed works

SI NSW have requested Pedavoli Architects to prepare four options for the Glenwood High School to deliver an increase in student accommodation, remove demountable buildings and upgrade facilities to stream 9 and 12 for up to 1,900 students. Construction activity associated with the proposed options would have a significant impact upon the soils within the development footprint. As a result this Due Diligence assessment with consider the likelihood of Aboriginal objects, and culturally bearing soils being present within the development footprint.

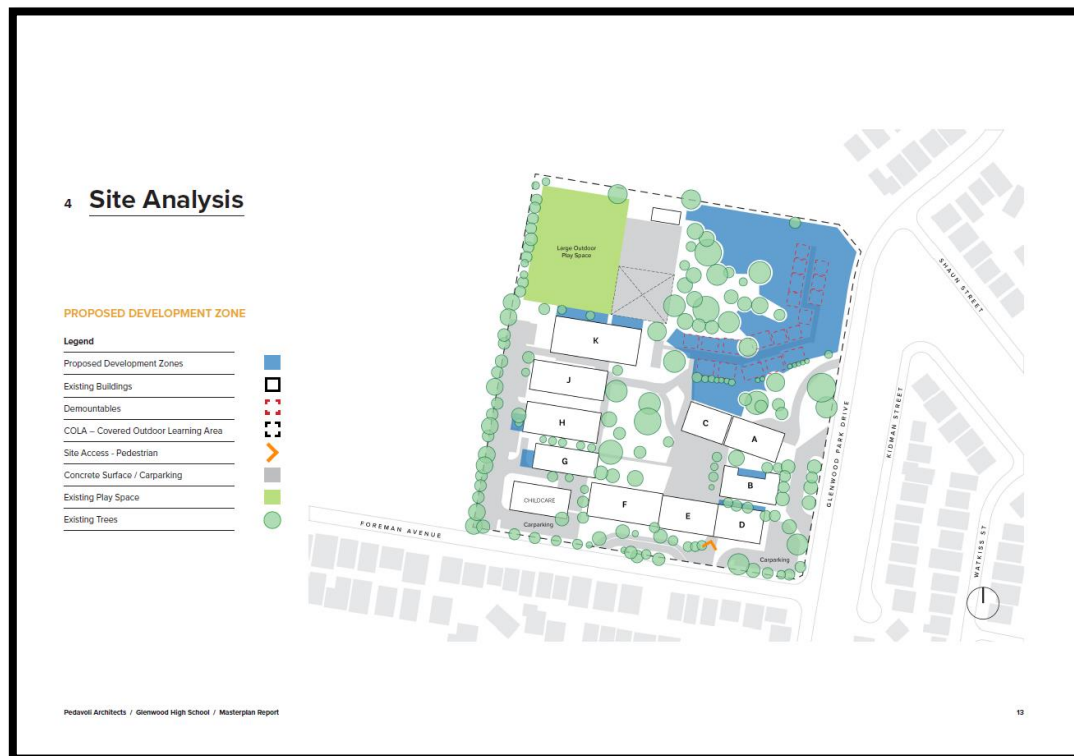


Figure 3: Plan showing the location of the proposed development in blue (Source SINSW/Pedavoli Architects 2020).

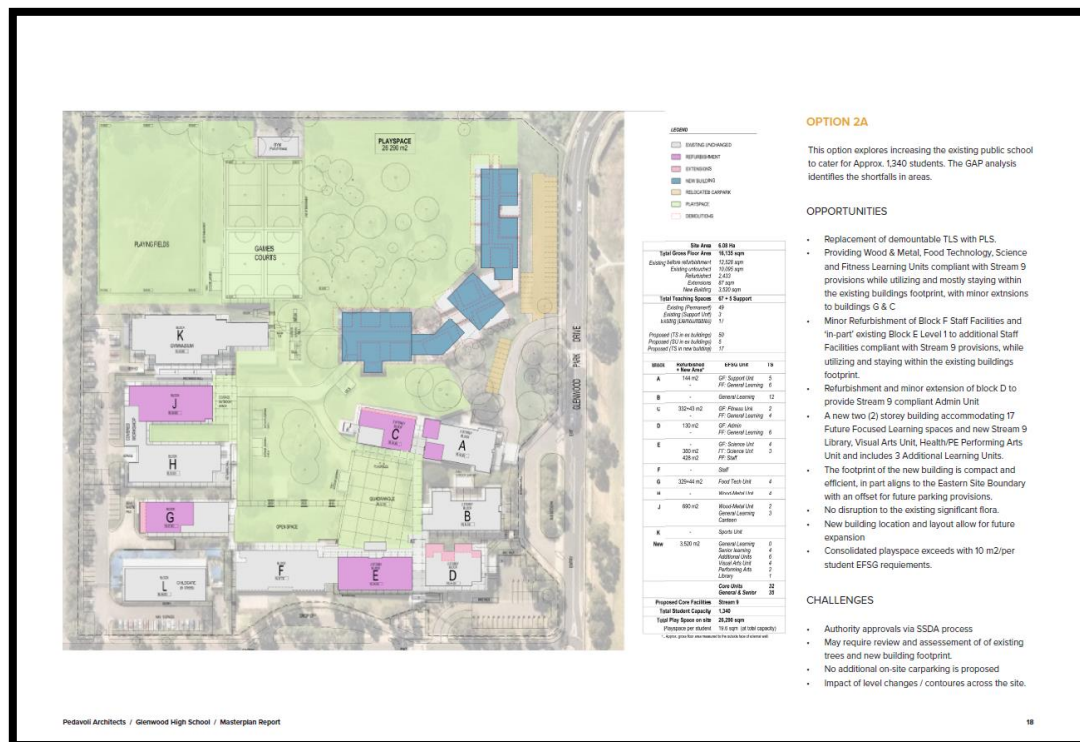


Figure 4: Proposed development option 2A (Source SINSW/Pedavoli Architects 2020).

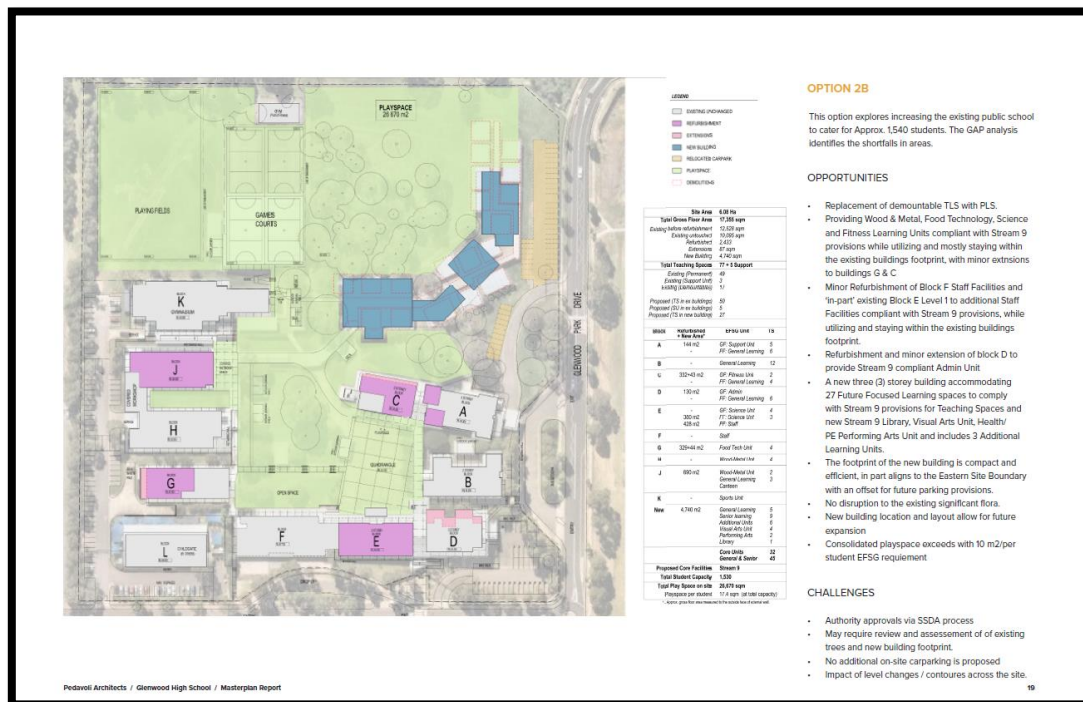


Figure 5: Proposed development option 2B (Source SINSW/Pedavoli Architects 2020).

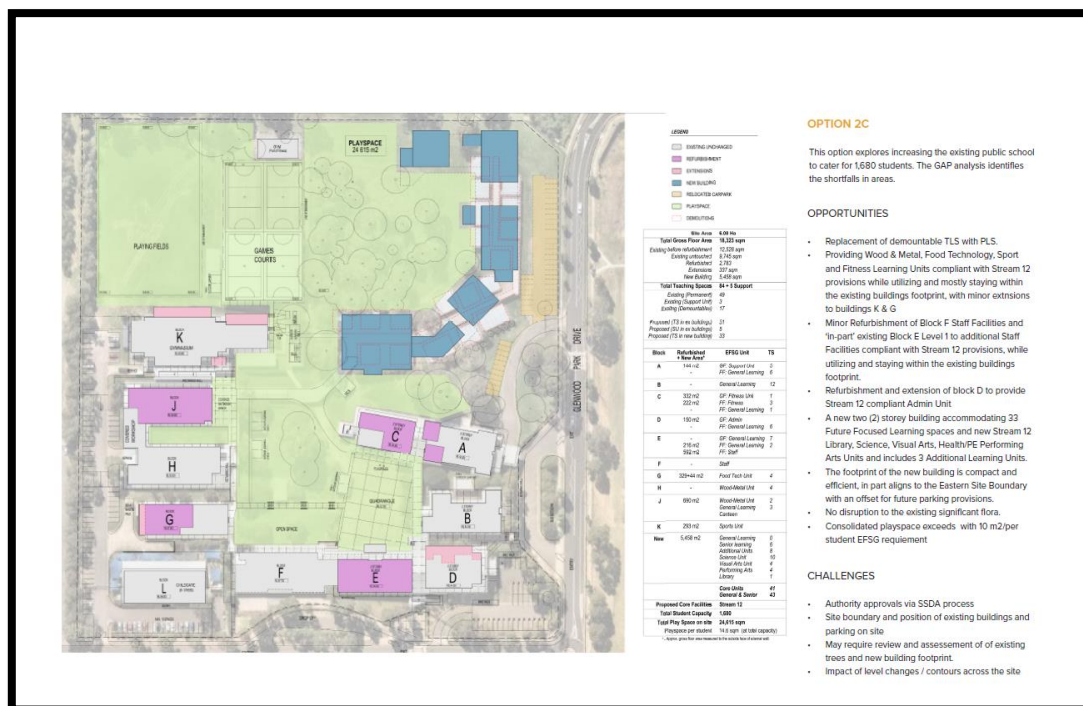


Figure 6: Proposed development option 2C (Source SINSW/Pedavoli Architects 2020).

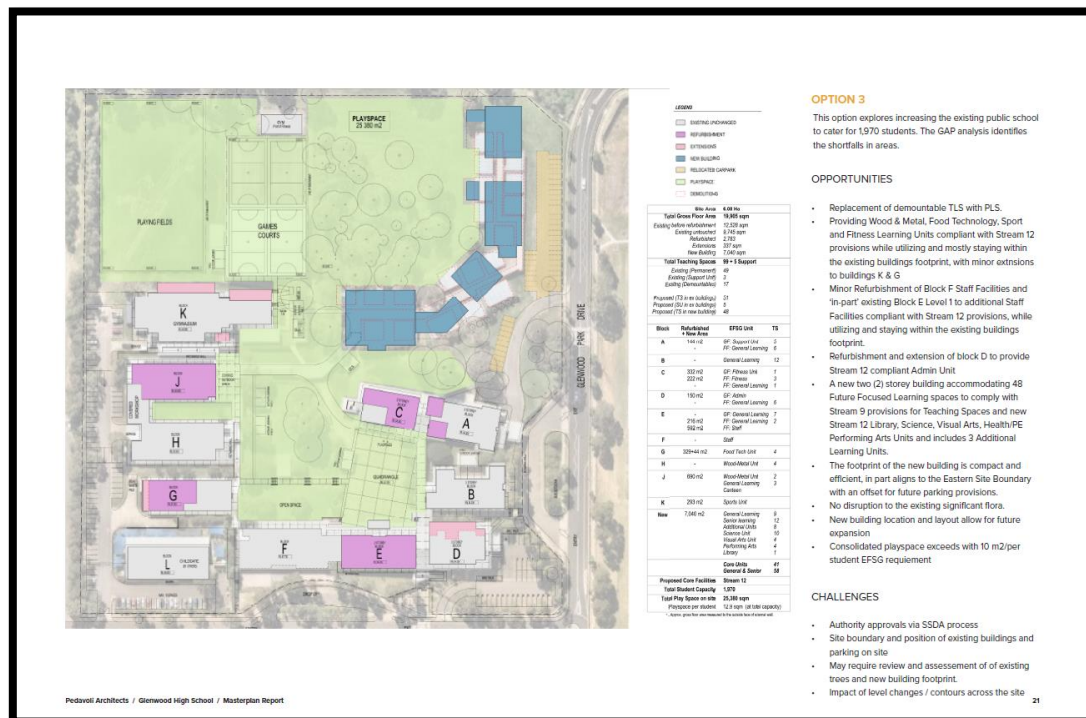


Figure 7: Proposed development option 3 (Source SINSW/Pedavoli Architects 2020).

2.5 Applicable Legislation

2.5.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

The primary legislation for the protection of Aboriginal culture and heritage in NSW is the *NPW Act*. One of the key objectives stated in the *NPW Act* is:

‘..... the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to: (i) places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people.... [s.2A (1) (6)].’

The *NPW Act* defines Aboriginal Heritage as comprising ‘Aboriginal objects’ and ‘Aboriginal Places’. Aboriginal heritage is defined as:

- An object under the *NPW Act* is defined as ‘any deposit, or object or material evidence relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area’ (Section 5 of the *NPW Act*); and
- An Aboriginal Place is defined as ‘a place that is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture’ (Section 84 of the *NPW Act*).

Part 6 of the *NPW Act* provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal Places by establishing offences of harm. Harm is defined as ‘..destroying, defacing or damaging an Aboriginal object or place, or moving an object from the land.’ There are fines associated with causing harm to an Aboriginal object. However, there are exemptions

for causing harm, for example if the proponent has been granted an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Section 87(2) and (4) of the *NPW Act* establishes that it is a defence to prosecution under Section 86(2) if due diligence was exercised to reasonably determine that the activity or omission would not result in harm to an Aboriginal object or if the activity or omission constituting the offence is low impact. If the area was considered to have archaeological significance, any works undertaken would need to be conducted under an AHIP (Section 87 of the *NPW Act*).

2.5.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)

This comes into effect if an AHIP is deemed necessary for the proposed works to proceed. There are two key sections in the *EP&A Act* that address Aboriginal Heritage. These are:

- State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP's);
- Local Environmental Plans (LEP's).

Of relevance for the current project is the fact that the study area falls within the Hills Shire Local Environment Plan 2019.

2.6 The Blacktown Local Environment Plan 2015

Under Section 5.10 (2) of The Blacktown Local Environment Plan 2015, the following requirements are listed as requiring consent prior to development:

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

- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land—
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

2.7 The Environmental Context

2.7.1 The Environment of the study area within the Cumberland Plain

The study area is located at Glenwood, an area of the Cumberland Plain. The landscape of the study and surrounding area can be characterised as flat to gently undulating topography, with landform elements including drainage depressions, creek systems, flats, residual rises, simple slopes and crests.

2.7.1.1 Vegetation

The vegetation of the study area has been significantly modified by historic European land management practices, initially for grazing and for crop production and more recently associated with urban development. Spatial layers from OEH 2010 and based upon Tozer 2003 show remnant vegetation communities in the area consisting of the Shale Plains Woodland. This type of vegetation community is also described as Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest by the Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (2010) and is listed as a threatened ecological community.

The Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (2010) list the following species that are included in the vegetation community:

Tree canopy species include *Eucalyptus moluccana* (grey box), *Eucalyptus fibrosa* (red ironbark, broad-leaved ironbark), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (forest red gum), *Eucalyptus crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark), *Eucalyptus eugenioides* (thin-leaved stringybark), and *Corymbia maculate* (spotted gum).

Small to medium sized trees include *Acacia decurrens* (black wattle, green wattle), *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (native cherry), *Acacia parramattensis* (Parramatta wattle), *Acacia implexa* (hickory wattle) and *Melaleuca decora* (paperbark).

Shrubs include *Acacia falcata* (sally), *Acacia implexa* (hickory wattle), *Breynia oblongifolia* (coffee bush), *Lissanthe strigosa* (peach heath), *Rubus parvifolius* (native raspberry), *Dillwynia sieberi*, *Bursaria spinosa* (blackthorn), *Daviesia ulicifolia* (gorse bitter pea), *Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneate* (wedge-leaf hop-bush), *Indigofera australis* (native indigo).

Grasses and grass-like species include *Aristida ramosa* (purple wiregrass), *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass), *Dichelachne micrantha* (plumegrass), *Cymbopogon refractus* (barbed wire grass), *Microlaena stipoides subsp. stipoides* (weeping grass), *Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis* (wattle mat-rush), *Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora* (many-flowered mat-rush), *Cyperus gracilis* (slender sedge).

2.7.1.2 Geology

The study area is located within the Cumberland Plain. The landscape of the local and surrounding area can be characterised as flat to gently undulating topography, with landform elements including drainage depressions, flats, residual rises, simple slopes and crests. The surface geology is part of the Wianamatta Group forming part of the Middle-Triassic sequence. The underlying geology of the study area is composed of the Ashfield Shales. Quaternary sand, silts, and clays form the surface deposits in the low-lying areas and depressions (Jones and Clark 1991) (see Figure 8).

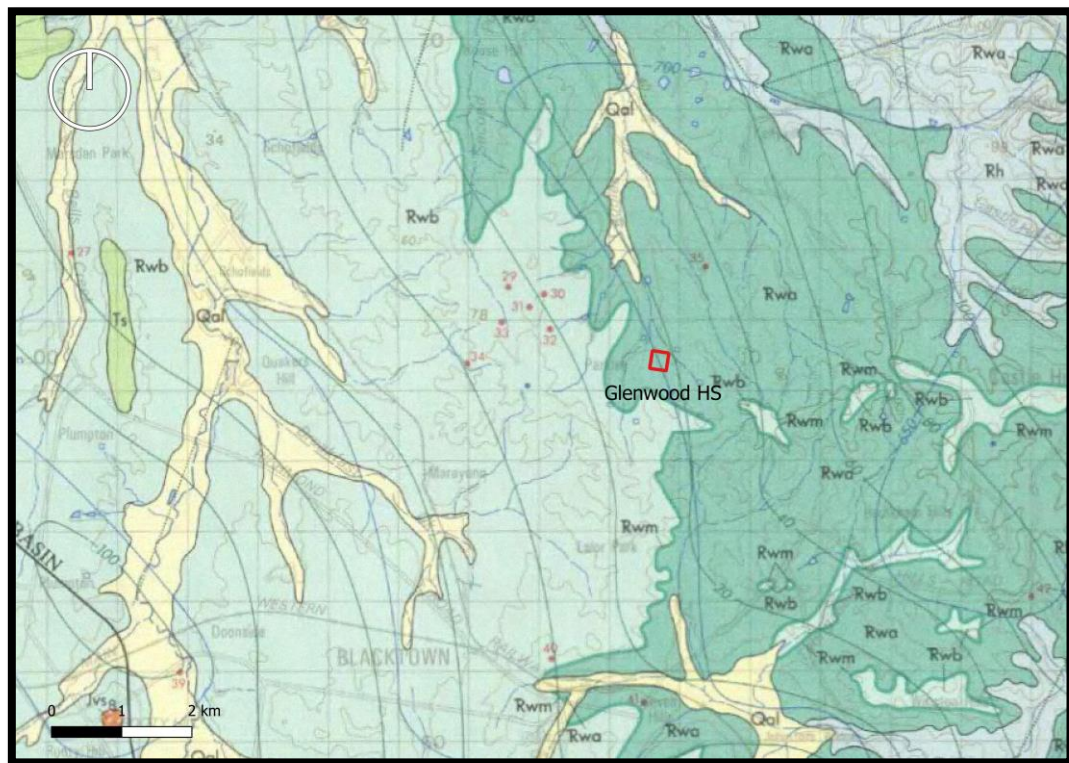


Figure 8: Geology Map for the Glenwood High School. Rwb represents shale, carbonaceous claystone, laminate, fine to medium grain lithic sandstone, rare coal and tuff (Clark and Jones 1991).

2.7.1.3 Soil

Soils of the study area are part of the residual Blacktown soil landscape (see Figure 9): these have formed in situ from the underlying shale geology. This landscape is characterised by shallow to moderately deep red, brown and yellow podzolic soils. Soil fertility and drainage

are low. These soils are susceptible to erosion when the vegetation is not maintained (Bannerman and Hazelton 1990).

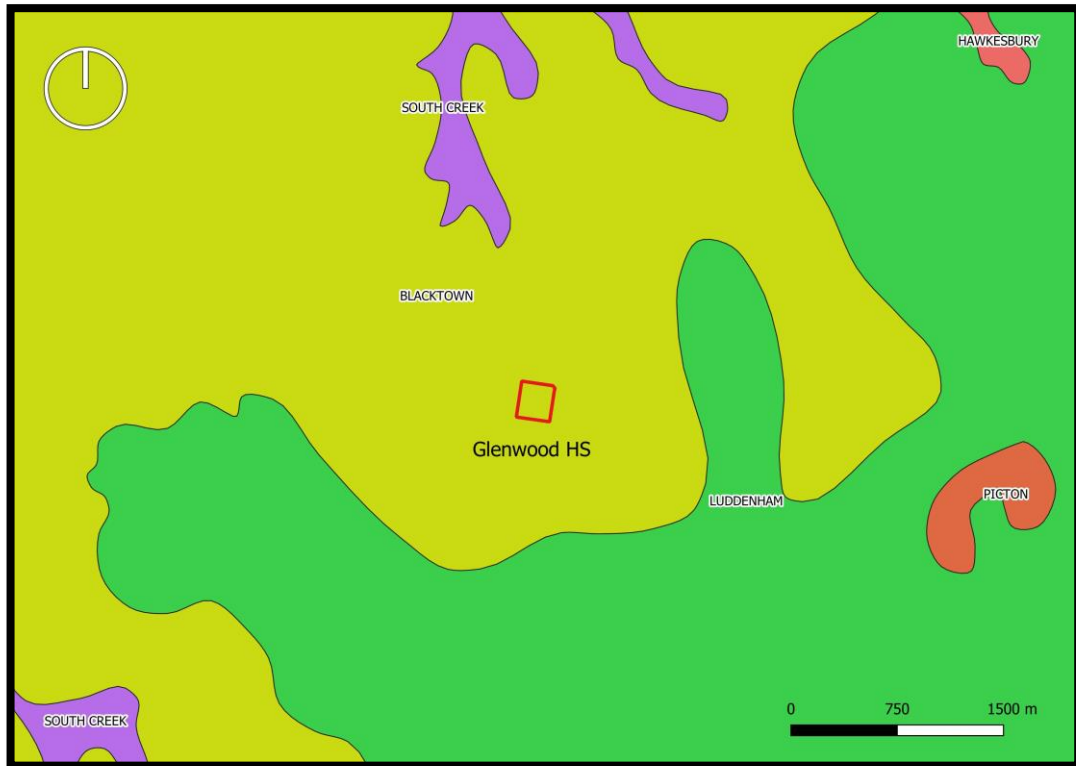


Figure 9: Soil landscape map showing the location of the Glenwood High School within the Blacktown Soils landscape (Bannerman and Hazelton 1990).

2.8 Site Description

2.8.1 Terrain

The topography of the study area is a very gently sloping lower slope approaching the confluence of two first streams to the north. Both streams have been significantly modified and reshaped to address the hydrology requirements associated with the urban development of the area. Figure 10 and Figure 11 show a three dimensional perspective of the study area

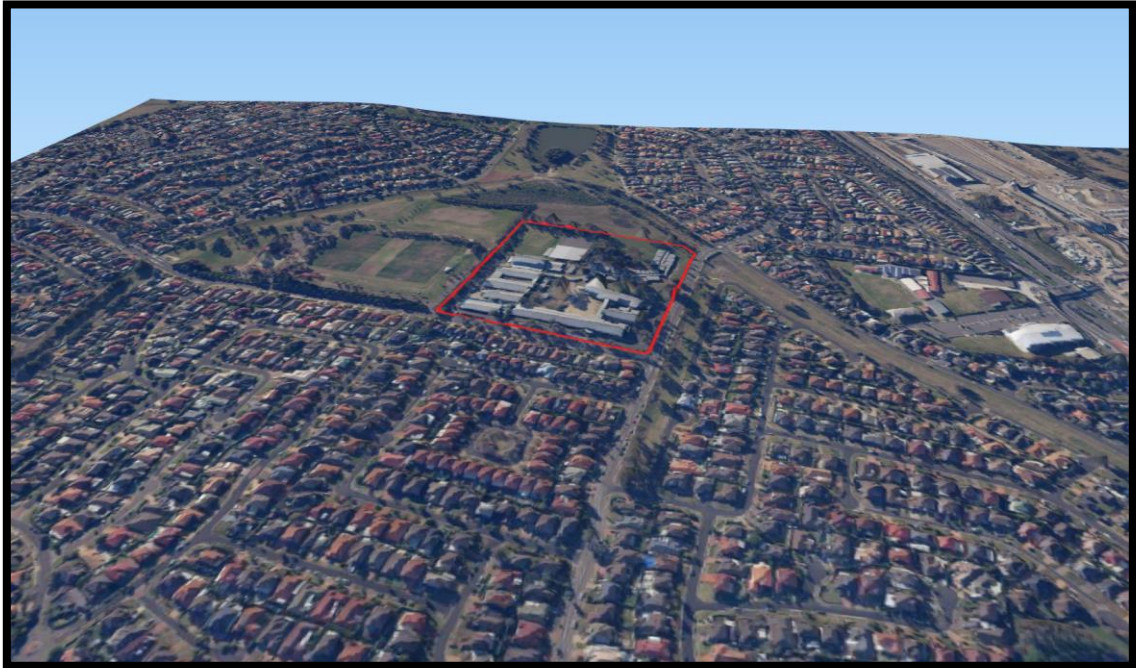


Figure 10: 3D view looking north across the study area showing flat to gently undulating terrain (Aerial image and LiDAR source: Six Maps © Department Finance, Services and Innovation, NSW Government.).

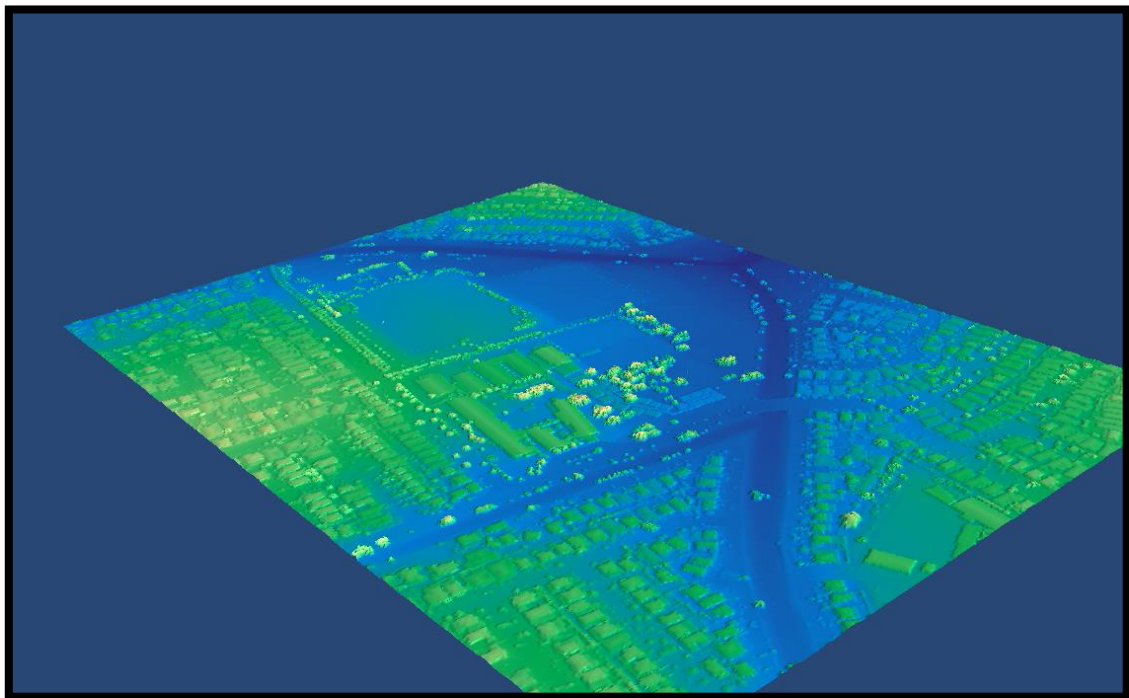


Figure 11: LiDAR derived image looking north-west. The modified channels from the original first order streams can be seen. LiDAR source: Six Maps © Department Finance, Services and Innovation, NSW Government.

2.8.2 Site Disturbance

A visual inspection of the Glenwood High School was carried out on the 12th of August 2020. All of the locations within the proposed development footprint were inspected by archaeologists William Moon and Danielle Mitchell. There is evidence that the study area and development foot print have been subjected to land clearing and some degree of modification associated with the installation of the temporary buildings and the associated services to these buildings. There is also evidence in the aerial imagery sourced for the assessment that shows the civil works associated with the remodelling and changes to the nearby stream have impacted upon the northeast corner of the study area (refer to Figure 12). Figure 13 shows a photograph of the northeast corner of the study area.



Figure 12: Aerial Image from 1994 showing that civil works associated with the remodelling of the stream have intruded into the study area (Source: Spatial Services NSW).

At the time of the preparation of this report the results of geotechnical investigations for the study area were not available.



Figure 13: Looking south-west across the proposed development footprint.

2.9 The Archaeological Context

The earliest presence of Aboriginal people in the Sydney Basin is uncertain. There is evidence for Pleistocene occupation of the region around 40,000 years ago. Until recently the earliest accepted date from the region came from a rock shelter identified as Shaws Creek K2 just north of Penrith on the Nepean River. This was dated to 14,700 +/- 250 BP (Attenbrow 1987, 2002: 20). In the Blue Mountains to the west of Sydney dates have been obtained at the Kings Table shelter of 22,300 BP (Stockton 1993). Archaeological excavations carried out at Parramatta by McDonald (2005) report dates as early as 30,000 years BP, providing some of the oldest dates for the Sydney Basin. Though limited details around the methodology used to collect the samples and obtain the dates has meant that the dating has not been subject to a sufficient level of scrutiny within the profession to enable confidence in the dates reported (Bowdler 2010). The most recent dates from the Parramatta Sand Sheet indicates that this area was occupied from between 35-40,000 years BP (GML 2019).

The archaeological evidence for the majority of Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain indicates that the area was intensively occupied from approximately 4,000 years BP (JMCHM 2007). Most researchers believe that these relatively 'young' dates are probably more a reflection of conditions of archaeological site preservation, rather than actual evidence of the presence or absence of an Aboriginal population prior to this time.

Our understanding of how and when Aboriginal People occupied and used the Sydney Landscape is largely based upon changes observed in the composition of stone tool assemblages. Detailed archaeological investigations of the Aboriginal settlement patterns of Sydney's Cumberland Plain can be traced back to the mid-1980s. This was a period marked by the rapid growth in residential and other forms of development across the area. Recent intensive development activities have meant that the Cumberland Plains are one of the most intensely investigated archaeological regions in Australia. These Aboriginal archaeological

investigations have identified over 4,000 sites across this region. These works have revealed a rich and diverse record of past Aboriginal occupation on the Cumberland Plains. Summaries of these works are included in reports by Attenbrow (2010), JMCHM (1997), McDonald (2008) and Przywolnik (2007).

Key factors drawn from the research and our present understanding of the archaeology of the Cumberland Plain include:

- Available radiocarbon determinations and optically stimulated luminescence dating indicate Aboriginal people have occupied the Cumberland Plain for potentially as long as 40,000 years;
- Aboriginal settlement patterns on the Cumberland Plain have been linked to a variety of environmental factors, with proximity to water, stream order, landform and geology being some of the key attributes dictating location of sites;
- Most surface sites will occur on landform elements within 200m of watercourses, with larger more complex artefact assemblages associated with higher order streams;
- Artefact distributions across the Cumberland Plain do not form bounded 'sites' but rather cultural 'landscapes'; and
- Subsurface artefact distributions across the Cumberland Plain tend to vary significantly in relation to landform and stream order.

Kohen's (1986) early research of prehistoric settlement of the Western Cumberland Plain found that material evidence of occupation can be found 'continuously across the landscape, with no environmental zone left unexploited.' He also found that most sites occurred within 100 metres of permanent water sources, on elevated terraces above water, and that major occupation sites would occur at the junction of difference environment zones where there was an increase in plant based food resources.

2.9.1 Previous Archaeological assessments

Archaeological investigations have been conducted within the zone of the extensive AHIMS search carried out for the study area.

In 1989, Mary Dallas was commissioned by the Blacktown City Council to conduct an archaeological study of the land within the Parklea Release Area. During the investigation three distinct site types were identified, the first being archaeologically insignificant areas. The second site type were archaeologically sensitive areas which require further investigation and the third was an archaeologically significant area containing an open camp site. The study area is located on a well-documented environmental landscape. The area consists of undulating hills with ridge lines. Creeks and their associated tributaries drain into the low hills and empty into Cattal Creek. Second Ponds Creek and Caddies Creek are both sources of permanent water. The study area overlies the Bringelly and Ashfield Shales of the Wiannamatta Group. The Bringelly Shales are located on the ridge lines, separating the major creeks, while the Ashfield Shales occur along the creek lines. The soil profile in the study area is largely derived from the erosion of the shales. The soil is composed of clay

loams, which historically would have supported eucalypts and sclerophyll. The study area has been largely modified into farms and residential areas. Furthermore, Second Ponds Creek has been exposed to erosions and destabilization from forest clearing. Previously, two archaeological investigations have been conducted in the Parklea Release Area both identifying camp sites, indicated by stone artefact scatters along exposed or eroded edges of Second Ponds Creek. Previous predictions of Aboriginal artefacts found in the area have indicated that sites can be found on any type of topographic landscape and will occur in a higher density towards water sources however, European settlement and major flooding has cause inconsistencies in the predicted distributions of artefacts. The archaeologically sensitive areas found in this study were identified as ridgetops or along creek lines. The archaeologically significant site displays continuous occupation of the area running along the creek line.

In 1993, Josephine McDonald conducted an archaeological survey of the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project located along the Caddies and Second Ponds Creek in Rouse Hill. The study was the second survey commissioned by Rouse Hill Pty Ltd in stage one of the developments. During the survey, six sites, six isolated finds and four potential deposits were identified. These are in addition to previously recorded sites in the area. Six of the sites were open sites, all containing artefacts and one with grinding grooves. The most common type of site found during this survey and previous surveys were open camp sites and grinding grooves with the least common including scarred trees, rock engravings and shelters with art. The artefacts found during the surveys generally include mudstone, silcrete and quartzite debitage.

In 1993, Elizabeth Rich was commissioned by Rouse Hill (Stage 1) Pty Ltd to conduct archaeological investigations of the site's PK/PC 1-5 in Parklea. Generally, the archaeological material found during the investigation was minimal however focused activity areas occurred in eight of the locations. The study area is located on the Cumberland Plain and forms the upper catchment of a gully draining into Caddies Creek. The study area overlies the Ashfield Shale with the hills to the west of the area composed of the Minchinbury sandstone and Bringelly Shale. Alluvial fills surrounding the area indicate episodes of infilling and gullying from low energy channels. The topography contains undulating hills with minimal erosion. Extensive modification after European settlement has resulted in native vegetation being cleared however some mature trees occurred. The sites PK/CD1+2 and PK/CD3-6 were identified as archaeologically significant and occur towards Caddies Creek. Furthermore, the site at Second Ponds Creek occurs 1.5km west. The sites are associated with semi-permanent to permanent water sources. Investigations of stone artefacts found indicate that all stone artefacts were imported with the predominant material being silcrete. The eight locations that contained artefacts were located within 50m of water sources or former drainage lines.

In 1993, Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd conducted an archaeological investigation of a potential archaeological deposit (PAD 21) at Parklea NSW. They were commissioned by Rouse Hill (Stage 1) Pty Ltd as part of an ongoing investigation linked to the Rouse Hill

Infrastructure Project. Investigations uncovered a low density of archaeological material over most of the study area with major concentrations in one location. The major concentration is located on alluvial flats and the material suggests knapping was the primary activity. The study area is located on the Cumberland Plain with four major creek lines within the vicinity. It overlies the Ashfield Shale with several alluvial deposits forming along the creek lines. The topography consists of flood plains surrounding gentle hill slopes with swamp areas forming between. Historically, the vegetation consisted of eucalypts as well as other native trees adapted to the clay soils derived from the shales. The area has been largely cleared of vegetation however the ground remains undisturbed. The variations and densities of the archaeological materials indicates that different groups have entered the location throughout time for various reasons. Most of the artefacts found came from alluvial areas in the upper sections of the soil profile. The artefacts were predominantly silcrete with small amounts of quartz and mudstone.

In 1993, Josephine McDonald undertook an archaeological investigation of sites PK/CD 3-6 at Parklea. The report was commissioned by Rouse Hill (Stage 1) Pty Ltd. The study area is located on the Cumberland Plain and is surrounded by tributaries associated with Caddies Creek. The area is underlain by gentle slopes with little erosion. Much of the study area has been cleared of vegetation however native trees remain at the edges of water sources. Dams have been placed in various areas of paddocks. References in the Sydney Gazette in 1805 and worked glass material previously found in the area indicates the possibility of contact materials. Extensive land disturbance has occurred in some of the study area however the hillslope (containing PK/CD4, PK/CD5 AND PK/CD6) appear to be relatively undisturbed. The study area ranges from moderate to high archaeological potential. Sites PK/CD3 and PK/CD5 are low density with minimal archaeological significance. Sites PK/CD4 and PK/CD6 contain backed blades and showed no evidence of heat treatment areas, contrasting to PK/CD1 and PK/CD2, further downstream.

In 2002, Jo McDonald and Mary Casey conducted a survey commissioned by Rouse Hill Infrastructure Consortium in a development area near Second Points Creek. During the investigation, 22 archaeological sites, isolated finds and potential deposits were located. A sandstone bridge, weir and a dam in the development area are also considered valuable to the investigation. The development area is located on the Cumberland Plain and overlies the Hawkesbury Sandstone, Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale subgroups. The areas underlain by the shale subgroups have produced hillslopes, terraces and alluvium landscapes. There are several nearby raw material sources for stone artefacts. Historically, the study area contained forests and woodland associated with clay soils derived from shales. Much of the study area has been cleared with severe soil disturbance however some areas remain intact. Predictive modelling in the investigation suggest that higher densities of artefacts will be found near shale hillslopes, ridges and first order tributaries. The sites identified in this investigation and previous investigations remain generally consistent with this trend.

In 2003 Biosis Research undertook an archaeological assessment of the site of the proposed school at Glenwood. The predictive model for the site predicted that there was a

high likelihood of Aboriginal objects being present at the site and that due to the extensive vegetation cover subsurface investigations were recommended. Two artefacts and a potential scarred tree were identified during the site survey. The recommendations for the site included fencing of the scarred tree, application to impact permits for both of the isolated artefacts, and a program of archaeological testing.

In 2004 Biosis Research undertook the archaeological test excavation program that they had previously recommended during the investigation undertaken in 2003, including a salvage and monitoring program on the Glenwood High School site, that they had previously assessed in 2003. Under a consent permit a series of 80 test pits were excavated, and a number of grader scrapes were undertaken from which 116 artefacts were recovered. 98% of the archaeological resource was found in a sub-surface context.

In 2006, Stedinger Associates was commissioned by EDAW Australia Pty Ltd to conduct an Aboriginal site survey and assessment of Waite Reserve CR710 in Acacia Gardens in Blacktown. During the survey one isolated artefact and a potential archaeological deposit was identified. The isolated artefact was a flake made of mudstone found at surface level. The PAD was moderately disturbed and at an elevated area. The study area is located on the Cumberland Plain primarily underlain by the Wianamatta Shales. Some areas of the geology are susceptible to erosion which has contributed to undulating hills, tertiary terraces and alluvial flats. The clay soils in the area are derived from the shales and historically would have supported open eucalypt woodlands. European settlement has resulted in much of the area being cleared and repurposed for agriculture. Modern vegetation consists of a mix of various introduced and native species. Several sites have been recorded in the 2km vicinity of the development area consisting mainly of open campsites, isolated finds and potential archaeological deposits.

In 2012, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants and Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management undertook an archaeological excavation of Aboriginal site 45-5-2653 within Lot 2 and Lot 4 Windsor Road, Kellyville. The excavation was carried out on a lower slope adjacent to a third order stream. The excavation revealed a low density of artefacts. Backing was the most frequent type of modification that had been applied to artefacts. Backed artefacts comprised approximately four percent of the total assemblage. The significance of the site was assessed as being of low to moderate scientific significance. The deposit did not exhibit chronological stratification.

The assemblage was compared with other nearby assemblages from Second Ponds Creek to determine if changes in stream order, from second to fourth order streams influenced changes in the nature and complexity of the assemblage. The assemblage did not display the expected changes in correspondence to the stream order change. Other factors apart from the proximity to water influenced how the site was used and the corresponding makeup of the assemblage. The distance decay model was also applied. This considered changes in the artefact characteristics relative to rationing, as distance to the known raw material source of silcrete increased. Comparisons of the study area with other sites with varying distances of the known raw material source gave results that did not provide consistent support for the

model (Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants and Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2013:60-67).

2.9.2 Discussion

The 2003 assessment and 2004 archaeological test excavation of the of the Glenwood High School Site by Biosis Research has demonstrated that there is a low density subsurface presence of artefacts across the study area. It is expected that this distribution continues across the remainder of the study area and within the proposed new development footprint.

2.9.3 AHIMS Search

A search of the AHIMS database records for the area within approximately 2 km radius of the study area identified 77 recorded sites. The sites are shown in Table 1 and Figure 14.

| <u>Site ID</u> | <u>Site name</u> | <u>Context</u> | <u>Site features</u> | <u>Site types</u> |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|
| 45-5-2027 | PK/GD1 near Parklea | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2017 | Belvis 7 (Bella Vista) | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2018 | Belvis 3 (Bella Vista) | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2019 | Belvis 2 (Bella Vista) | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2020 | Belvis 1 (Bella Vista) | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2712 | PAD-05-19 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-2713 | PAD-05-18 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-2774 | Bella Vista 5 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-2652 | PAD33 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) , Artefact | |
| 45-5-2874 | RH/SP20 (formerly PAD40) | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |
| 45-5-2876 | Glen 1 duplicate of 45-5-2887 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-2877 | Glen 2 duplicate of 45-5-2889 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-2887 | Glen1 duplicate of 2876 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-2889 | Glen2 duplicate of 45-5-2877 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-2890 | RH/CR1 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-3288 | BVFP3 | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 45-5-3289 | BVFP1 | Open site | Artefact : 2 | |
| 45-5-3290 | BVFP2 | Open site | Artefact : 2 | |
| 45-5-3291 | BVFP4 | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 45-5-3354 | BRO1 | Open site | Artefact : 13 | |
| 45-5-3954 | Fairway Drive IF1 | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 45-5-3955 | Arnold Avenue IF1 | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 45-5-2570 | RH/SG1 | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2408 | Bella Vista 2; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------|
| 45-5-2409 | Bella Vista 3; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2410 | Bella Vista 4; | Open site | Artefact | Isolated Find |
| 45-5-2294 | PK/PC2 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0973 | Powers Lane 4;PL-4; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0981 | OWR IF 2; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0989 | OWR IF2; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0910 | PK/CD 1 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0911 | PK/CD 2 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0912 | PK/CD 3 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0913 | PK/CD4 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0914 | PK/CD 5 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0929 | PK/PC 5;Rouse Hill; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0935 | Powers Lane 1; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0936 | Powers Lane 2; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0937 | Powers Lane 3; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0939 | PK/PC 4;Rouse Hill; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0940 | PK/CD7;Rouse Hill; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2281 | PK/PC2;Rouse Hill; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2282 | PK/PC3;Rouse Hill; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2293 | PK/PC1 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0962 | OWR 7;Rouse Hill; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0963 | OWR 8;Rouse Hill; | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2365 | KV/CD1 and NWRL PAD 8 | Open site | Artefact , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-2366 | KV/NW1 (Northwest Estate Kellyville) | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-0492 | Bella Vista 1 | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-3063 | Burns Road Compound PAD | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |
| 45-5-3064 | Burns Road North IF1 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-0916 | PK/CD 6 Rouse Hill | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-3518 | Acacia 01 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-3519 | Acacia PAD 01 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-3703 | Kings Langley 1 | Open site | Artefact | |

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|----------------|
| 45-5-3704 | Kings Langely 2 | Open site | Burial | |
| 45-5-3706 | Kings Langley 4 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-3707 | Kings Langley 5 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-4261 | NWRL PAD 9 - Duplicate of 45-5-4846 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact | |
| 45-5-4262 | NWRL PAD7 - Potential duplicate of 45-5-4841 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact | |
| 45-5-4263 | NWRL PAD5 - Duplicate of 45-5-4843 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | |
| 45-5-4264 | NWRL PAD 4 - Potential Duplicate of 45-5-4839 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact | |
| 45-5-4195 | Corner of Taggart Way and Balmoral Road | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 45-5-2443 | Belvis 4 | Open site | Artefact | Open Camp Site |
| 45-5-3081 | OWR 8 | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 45-5-3158 | WR-IF-1 | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 41-5-0010 | PK/PC6 | Open site | Artefact : 13 | |
| 45-5-3192 | PL-OS-1 | Open site | Artefact : 3 | |
| 45-5-3193 | ML-OS-2 | Open site | Artefact : 8 | |
| 45-5-3194 | ML-OS-1 | Open site | Artefact : 4 | |
| 45-5-3195 | ML-OS-3 | Open site | Artefact : 3 | |
| 45-5-3196 | PL-OS-2 | Open site | Artefact : 8 | |
| 45-5-3199 | Acacia - PAD - 01 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |
| 45-5-3200 | Acacia - 01 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-3844 | MA1 (Riverstone) | Open site | Artefact : 1 | |
| 45-5-3845 | MA2 (Riverstone) | Open site | Artefact : 3 | |
| 45-5-3846 | MA3 (Riverstone) | Open site | Artefact : 3 | |
| 45-5-3847 | MA4 (Riverstone) | Open site | Artefact : 4 | |
| 45-5-4838 | 14 Cumbelege Lane1 and NWRL PAD 6 | Open site | Artefact , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |
| 45-5-4839 | NWRL PAD 4 - Potential Duplicate of 45-5-4264 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |
| 45-5-4841 | NWRL PAD 7 - Potential duplicate of 45-5-4262 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |
| 45-5-4843 | NWRL PAD 5 - Duplicate of 45-5-4263 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |
| 45-5-4846 | NWRL PAD 9 - Duplicate of 45-5-4261 | Open site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| 45-5-4905 | Fairway Drive AFT 2 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-4906 | Fairway Drive AFT 1 | Open site | Artefact | |
| 45-5-4775 | 31-33 Fairway Drive Kellyville | Open site | Artefact : 15 | |

Table 1: List of site records obtained from AHIMS database from a 2 km search radius.

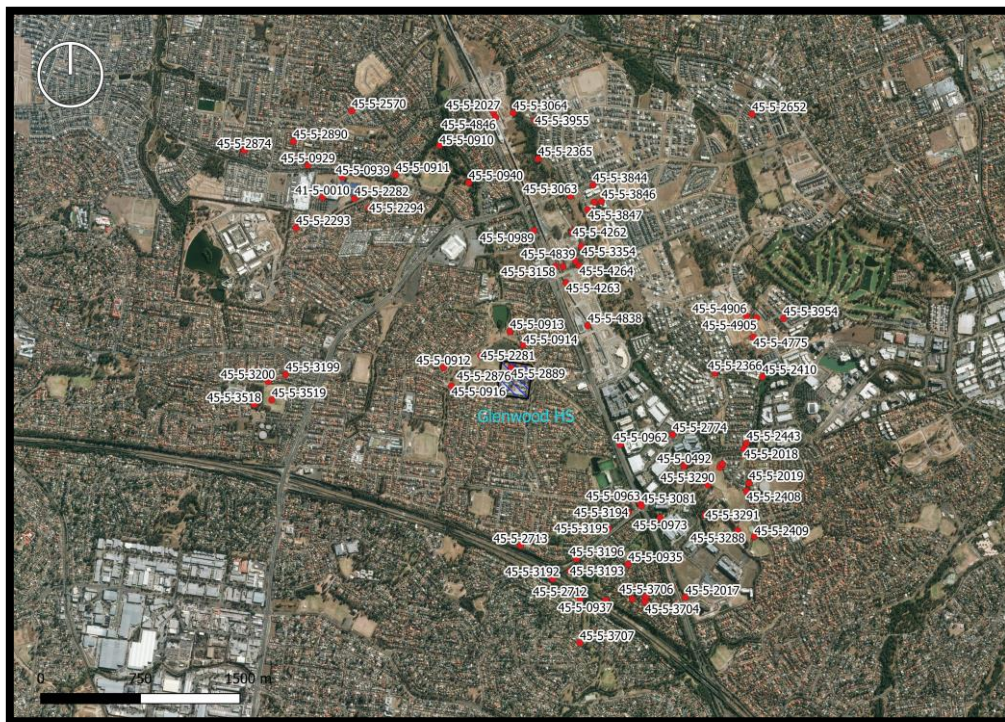


Figure 14: Image showing the location of recorded Aboriginal sites from the AHIMS search using a 2km radius search area. Glenwood High School is shown at the centre of the image. Aerial image source Six Maps © Department Finance, Services and Innovation, NSW Government.

2.10 Predictive Model

The assessment of the archaeological potential of the site is based upon the assessment of the landscape features, assessment of the environment aspects of the site including potential resource areas (Owen and Cowie 2017), the degree of the disturbance of the landscape, the stream order model (White and MacDonald 2010), and the review of the AHIMS site data and previous studies undertaken within the locality.

2.10.1 Stream Order, Topography and Artefact Concentrations

The study area is located on gently sloping ground on a lower slope landform with a northern aspect. Two first order streams are located to the east and to the northwest of the study area. The confluence of these streams is approximately 270 metres to the north of the development footprint. The path of the two first order streams has been moved from their

original position as a result of the urban development and a redesign of the hydrology for the suburb. Figure 15 shows the original position of the streams relative to the study area with one stream running along the eastern margin of the study area and the other to the west and northwest. The modified channels shown in Figure 11 and Figure 13 and Figure 16 have been moved from their original position.

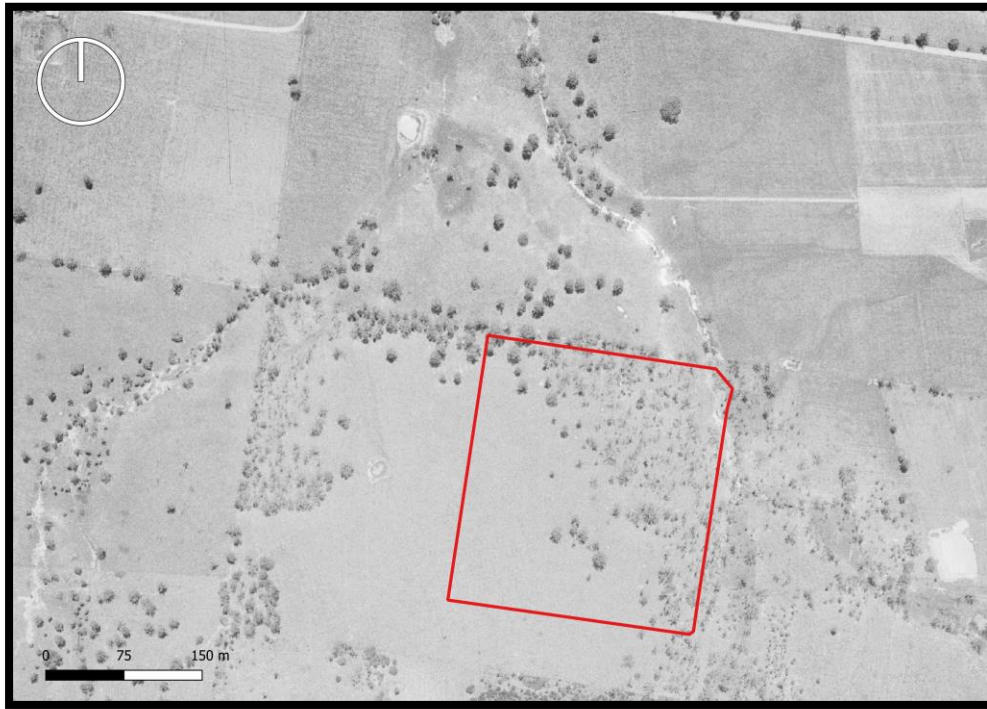


Figure 15: 1955 aerial image showing the location of streams relative to the study area (source: Spatial Services NSW).

Research of the results of systematic test excavations undertaken in the Rouse Hill area of the Cumberland Plain by White and MacDonald (2010) found that the highest density of artefact concentrations correlated with higher order streams. Highest densities were found associated with terraces and lower slope zones within 50 to 100 metres of 2nd and 4th order streams. They also found that landscapes associated with first order streams had very low artefact counts with test squares predominantly yielding zero artefacts. A review of the archaeological studies undertaken in the surrounding area within a 2km radius of the study area suggests that low density artefact distribution is likely within the development footprint for the study area.



Figure 16: Image showing first order streams to the northwest and northeast of the study area converging just to the north. Streams data accessed from Spatial Services NSW. Aerial image from SixMaps © Department Finance, Services and Innovation.

2.10.2 Economic Zones

A review of the spatial data for the study area shows that a geological change occurs within 350 metres of the site where there is a transition from Ashfield Shale to Bringelly Shale. Approximately 900 metres from the study area there is a change in soils with a transition from Blacktown soils to Luddenham soil landscapes, and there is an increased presence of Turpentine Ironbark forest. It is not known whether this transition zone may have created an ecotone or economic zone (Owen and Cowie 2017) and it is considered too distant from the study area to exhibit evidence of increased activity due to exploitation of the economic zone.

2.10.3 Scarred Trees

There is potential for scarred trees to be present on the Cumberland Plains. A potential scar tree was identified at the site during the survey undertaken by Biosis Research (2003). This tree is outside of the development footprint.

2.10.4 Rock Shelters

There are no rock shelters in this part of the Cumberland Plain which is dominated by the Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale. There are no exposed sandstones in the area that would enable the formation of suitable shelters.

2.10.5 Grinding Grooves

On the Cumberland Plains, grinding grooves are normally present on sandstone exposures, often along creek lines and where water is present. An analysis of the study area indicates that the geology is dominated by the Ashfield shales (Wianamatta Group shales). There is no exposed sandstone within the development footprint.

2.10.6 Stone Raw Material Quarries and Source Locations

There are no known raw material sources within or in close proximity to the study area. An analysis of the study area indicates that the geology is dominated by the Ashfield shales (Wianamatta Group shales) which is not a suitable raw material for stone artefacts. There are known raw material sources on the Cumberland Plain, the nearest being the Second Ponds Creek (McDonald 1998:6). Plumpton Ridge is also a known silcrete source that is approximately 10km from the study area.

2.10.7 Ceremonial Grounds

There are no known ceremonial grounds at the site. The majority of the landscape surface at the site has been subject to modification for development and/or from earlier land clearing. There is unlikely to be visible remains of ceremonial structures (e.g. Bora Rings) at the site.

2.11 Predictive Model Summary

Based upon the landscape topography, proximity to water, geology, environment, site disturbance, previous studies from the broader Cumberland Plain, and studies within locality, the prediction for the site is for low density artefact concentrations. The study area is predicted to have a limited range of cultural materials and low archaeological sensitivity.

2.12 Archaeological Survey

A site inspection and survey was carried out on the Wednesday the 12th of August 2020 by William Moon and Danielle Mitchell (Tocomwall Senior Archaeologists). The fieldwork involved undertaking an inspection of the Glenwood High School grounds and the location of the proposed development. The inspection sought to identify any Aboriginal objects and to assess the study area to determine the degree soil surface modification. An inspection was carried out of exposures on the ground to determine if any Aboriginal objects were present. No Aboriginal objects were found during the site inspection. A photographic record of the site and conditions was created during the visit. The location of the development footprint was visually assessed and considered likely to include extant soil profiles that have the potential to include cultural bearing deposits.

2.13 Due Diligence Assessment

2.13.1 STEP 1: Will the activity disturb the ground surface?

The proposed development will disturb the ground surface from the earthworks associated with the construction of new buildings, including footings, services and levelling.

2.13.2 STEP 2A. Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?

An assessment and archaeological test excavation program undertaken by Biosis Research in 2003 and 2004 for the development footprint for the existing buildings identified 116 stone artefacts. This low density subsurface distribution of artefacts is expected to continue throughout the study area including the proposed development footprint.

2.13.3 STEP 2B. Are there any sources of information of which a person is already aware?

The reports for the archaeological investigations undertaken by Biosis Research in 2003 and 2004.

2.13.4 STEP 2C. Are there landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?

The study area is located on a lower slope near two first order streams and the confluence of these streams. This is likely to indicate the presence of a low density distribution of artefacts. This has validated by the earlier archaeological test excavation undertaken at the site by Biosis.

2.13.5 STEP 3: Can the harm or the activity be avoided?

The proposed development, and any further test excavation will potentially harm Aboriginal objects.

2.13.6 STEP 4: Does the desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?

The desktop assessment confirms that there are likely to be Aboriginal objects present within the development footprint. The visual inspection did not identify any Aboriginal objects.

2.13.7 STEP 5: Further investigations and impact assessments

Based upon the current proposed development works for the site there is potential for harming Aboriginal objects. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010.

2.14 Recommendations

The location of the proposed works is considered likely to include Aboriginal objects within the surviving soil profiles. Earlier investigations of the site have confirmed the presence of Aboriginal objects in the footprint of the existing buildings, and this is expected for the remainder of the site.

The following recommendations are provided on the basis of the recognition of the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided to Aboriginal 'objects' and 'places' under the terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974 (as amended), and as outlined in the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010).

The recommendations are:

An archaeological assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010 and the requirements of National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974, including consultation with Aboriginal knowledge holders.

3 Historical Archaeology Assessment

3.1 Scope and Objectives

The scope of this study of the Glenwood High School includes an assessment of the history of the school grounds, and an assessment of the potential for historical archaeology on the site. The objective is to determine the cultural heritage significance of the study area and the existing structures on the site, and to make recommendations for further investigation and management of the cultural heritage values of the site as appropriate to their significance.

3.1.1 Research Objectives

The research objectives for the study area include:

- Through desktop research and site inspection gather information that is useful for furthering our understanding of the history of use of the study area, including past development, past land use, and potential for buried archaeological deposit.
- Determine whether archaeological deposits and features associated with the former use of the study area could inform a future more detailed cultural heritage assessment, should they be justified.
- Assess the degree of modification of the landscape to determine if any intact soil profiles are likely to be present or whether past land use activities have caused the pre-existing soil horizons to have been removed or disturbed.
- Determine whether there is a need for a Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (HAARD).

3.1.2 Research Questions

The research questions include:

- What evidence exists for all periods of site use that contributes to our understanding of the historical use and development of the study area?
- Are there likely to be any buried archaeological features or deposits present in the study area?

- Does sufficient archaeological evidence potentially survive to answer more detailed research questions about how the study area was used in the past?

3.1.3 Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

The New South Wales Heritage Act 1977 (as amended) affords automatic statutory protection for all 'relics' that form archaeological deposits or part thereof.

This Act defines a 'relic' as:

any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being an Aboriginal settlement, and which is 50 or more years old.

The Heritage Act 1977 contains provisions relating to the protection of items of heritage significance or items of potential significance. Section 139 of the Act requires that a person must not disturb or excavate any land 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 unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans, Heritage Branch Department of Planning 2009.

The State Heritage Register pursuant to the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

Assessing Heritage Significance. New South Wales Heritage Manual 2. NSW Heritage Office 2001.

3.2 History of the Study Area

The land on which the Glenwood High School is located was the traditional lands of the people of the Darug language group, and was probably the traditional lands of the Bediagal Clan (Attenbrow 2002:23-24). With European occupation and colonisation of the land came the displacement of people from their traditional lands, and the introduction of land clearing and farming practices that had never been previously used on the continent. Land grants in the area that is known today as Glenwood began to occur during 1818 (Thorpe et al. 1993:11). The land where Glenwood High School is located was first granted to William Randall as a 100acre grant on the 13 January 1818. Figure 17 shows the record of the land grant to William Randall in 1818 in what was originally, the District of Bathurst, Parish of Gidley. This was Portion 64 of the Parish of Gidley. Records show that Randall did not hold on to the land for long. Portion 64 was transferred to Daniel Brien and Timothy Brien, and then to James Pearce in 1832, and then Mathew Squire Pearce, a Kellyville farmer, in 1897. In 1901 the land was transferred to Arthur Brien, a Seven Hills farmer, and then the land passed through several other owners until 1974 when it was subjected to a resumption by the Housing Commission of NSW (NSW Land Registry Services: Application 10362; Vol 1239-175; Vol 1341-157).

| No. | No. of Registers | Parties | No. | Grant | By whom | When | Where | Notes |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|-----|-------|---------------|------|-------|---------------|
| No. | No. of Registers | Parties | No. | Grant | By whom | When | Where | Notes |
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Figure 17: Register of land grant showing the 100acre grant to William Randall in the former District of Bathurst, Parish of Gidley (State Archives NSW NRS-13836 Registers of land grants and leases 7/447 Reel 2561).

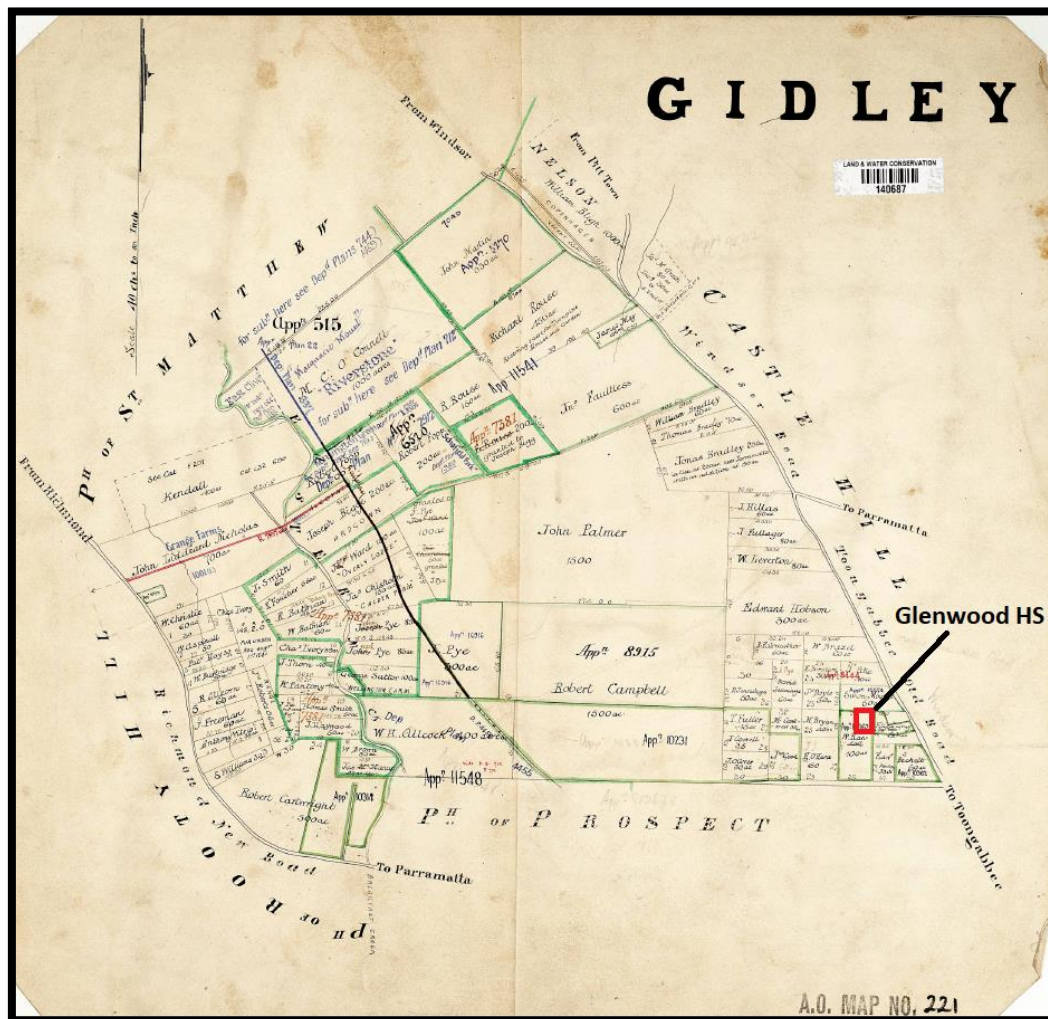


Figure 18: Early Parish map of Gidley showing the location of the Glenwood High School (Source NSW LRS HLRV Parish of Gidley).

Research of the study area does not indicate that there were any early buildings, dwellings or other structures on the site of the Glenwood High School. Early aerial images of the site from 1955 show the study area as being partially cleared on the west side and partially vegetated to the east. There is no evidence of furrows or cultivation in this image suggesting that the study area was probably initially used for grazing. Aerial imagery from the 1970s show the presence of furrows from cultivation on the western half of the study area indicating that this part of the study area was used for crop production around this time. Images from 1986 show that there was no further changes in the use of the land. In 1994, whilst the land use remains unchanged there is evidence of the impacts upon the north-eastern corner of the study area from the shaping of the drainage channels associated with the modifications of the stream.



Figure 19: 1955 Aerial Photo of the Glenwood High School site (Source: Spatial Services NSW Government).

3.2.1 Heritage Searches

A search of the State Heritage Register, Commonwealth Heritage Register and the Blacktown LEP 2015 has revealed that there are no heritage items listed within the study area.

3.2.2 Site Survey

A site inspection was carried out on the 12th of August 2020 by William Moon and Danielle Mitchell (Tocomwall Archaeologists). The fieldwork involved undertaking an inspection of the Glenwood High School grounds and the location of the proposed development. There were no historical items or areas identified with potential archaeological deposit during the survey.

3.3 Summary and Recommendations

An assessment of the site, including a field survey, and a review of the existing heritage data has revealed that there is unlikely to be historical archaeological deposits within the study area. The historical use of the study area prior to the school construction was limited to crop cultivation and grazing. No further archaeological investigation is considered necessary. There are no historical archaeological heritage constraints for the study area.

4 Cultural Heritage Significance of Existing Structures

Due to the young age of the Glenwood High School, the NSW heritage assessment criteria from Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001) for this assessment is mainly concerned with criteria C and F. The assessment has been made to ascertain if the subject school can be considered to be of a high aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of creative or technical achievement i.e. design excellence merit. This refers to Criterion (c) in the NSW Guide. The second aspect of this assessment is Criterion (f) which seeks to determine if an item possesses an uncommon, rare or endangered aspect of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Assessment of design excellence is not an exact science therefore it is helpful to set some parameters for making the assessment. It is also important to keep in mind that 'good design' may not necessarily achieve design excellence. For an item to achieve design excellence it would need to demonstrate unique outcomes that set it apart from other items.

Criteria considered in this assessment:

Contextual Response – How the item relates to its surroundings. An exceptional outcome would be one that challenges norms of site planning and provides new ways of relating the school to the surrounding landscape or built form.

Planning and Layout – The layout of the item itself and functional relationship between elements. An exceptional outcome would be one where the school provides a unique response to function and suggests new paradigms in learning environments.

Architectural Tectonics – The architectural construction of the item and the resolution of its detailing and materiality. An exceptional response would be one where the school design demonstrates innovative use of material, structure and detailing that pushes the boundaries of established expectations at the time of construction.

Cultural Uniqueness – The item would need to represent a unique cultural attribute for NSW. This would mean that significant social meaning would need to be attached to the item that sets it apart.

4.1 Limitations

At the time of this assessment information including design drawings and as-built drawings were not available for the review.

4.2 Description

Glenwood High School opened in 2005 and is located at Glenwood Park Dr and, Forman Ave, Glenwood, NSW, 2768.

4.2.1 Physical Evidence

The area of the school site is 60,826m². The permanent building structures at the school consists of masonry buildings supported on reinforced concrete slabs. The roofing consists metal roof sheeting. The school includes permanent building Blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K plus 19 demountable buildings (refer to Figure 2).

4.2.2 Setting

The school is located in a low rise residential area primarily comprised of single family residences. The site abuts the Glenwood Reserve and adjacent Glenwood Lake. The school site sits on a slight rise between watercourse reserves with a slope up towards the west. Much of the Glenwood Reserve, like the school site, has been graded to allow for sport fields. The school takes the form of a series of pavilions organised along a central open space.

4.3 Cultural Heritage Assessment

The cultural heritage assessment is based upon the requirements defined in the guidelines and methods defined by the NSW Heritage Office. It includes a set of criteria required to be used for all assessments of cultural significance within the state. These criteria are set out in the following sections and include comments on the assessment of the Glenwood High School site and structures against the criteria. The purpose of the heritage assessment is to contribute towards decisions about whether to retain items, how changes will impact upon items, whether there is a need for conservation management, and whether an item should be listed on the state heritage register (NSW Heritage Office 2001).

4.4 Cultural Significance Assessment

The cultural significance of the place is determined by the research and sourcing of information about the place followed by the analysis of the information against the significance criteria in order to arrive at the conclusions and recommendations for the place. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as *'the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects'* (Australia ICOMOS 2013:2).

4.4.1 Criterion (a)

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); OR

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history

(local significance).

| Guidelines for INCLUSION | Guidelines for EXCLUSION |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows evidence of a significant human activity • is associated with a significant activity or historical phase • maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes • provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance • has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association |

The desktop assessment and research does not indicate Glenwood High School has connections with historically important activities or processes.

4.4.2 *Criterion (b):*

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); OR
An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area (local significance).

| Guidelines for INCLUSION | Guidelines for EXCLUSION |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows evidence of a significant human occupation • is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events • provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance • has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association |

The desktop assessment and research does not indicate that Glenwood High School has connections with historically important people or events.

4.4.3 *Criterion (c):*

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (State significance);
OR

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area (local significance).

| Guidelines for INCLUSION | Guidelines for EXCLUSION |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement • is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement • is aesthetically distinctive • has landmark qualities • exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not a major work by an important designer or artist • has lost its design or technical integrity • its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded • has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement |

Contextual Response – The school sits within a green field setting with sport fields, circulation bays and parking providing the interface conditions to the adjacent residential areas. Landscaping at these interfaces is limited to some screening trees and grassed areas. Along the western edge of the site a more intentional landscape design has been developed as a screening interface to the Glenwood Reserve, although much of this is within the boundary of the reserve. Apart from this there is no other strong response to the context in the landscape approach. The contextual response would be considered neutral.

Planning and Layout – The school is organised as a series of parallel pavilions organised around a central open space that contains both hardscape and landscaped areas. Pavilions along Glenwood Park Drive are two levels while those towards the reserve, at the western portion of the site, are single level. They are generally self-contained with the exception of the COLA. Blocks A, B, C, D and E define the smaller hardscape area – The Quadrangle. The teaching pavilions appear to be accessed double loaded corridors and external stairs. The layout is considered neutral.

Architectural Tectonics – The tectonics of the school appear conventional with an exposed concrete frame on the lower level and steel framed upper levels and roof structure. A datum of brown brick lower areas runs through the two level pavilions. Roof forms are shed like and have a rural appearance. Covered single loaded walkways and some roof overhangs provide a response to solar orientation. The tectonics are considered neutral.

4.4.4 *Criterion (d):*

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (State significance); OR

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (local significance).

| Guidelines for INCLUSION | Guidelines for EXCLUSION |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is important for its associations with an identifiable group • is important to a community's sense of place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is only important to the community for amenity reasons • is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative |

The desktop assessment and research does not indicate that Glenwood High School has important associations with an identifiable group or is important for the communities sense of place.

4.4.5 Criterion (e):

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); OR

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the area's cultural or natural history (local significance).

| Guidelines for INCLUSION | Guidelines for EXCLUSION |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information • is an important benchmark or reference site or type • provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture • has little archaeological or research potential • only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites |

The relatively young age of the Glenwood High School precludes it from satisfying criterion e.

4.4.6 Criterion (f):

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); OR

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history (local significance).

| Guidelines for INCLUSION | Guidelines for EXCLUSION |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not rare |

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost • shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity • is the only example of its type • demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest • shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is numerous but under threat |
|--|--|

The desktop assessment and research does not indicate that Glenwood High School has designs of exceptional interest or rare evidence of significant activity.

4.4.7 *Criterion (g):*

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

– cultural or natural places; or

– cultural or natural environments (State significance);

OR

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's

– cultural or natural places; or

– cultural or natural environments (local significance).

| Guidelines for INCLUSION | Guidelines for EXCLUSION |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a fine example of its type • has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items • has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity • is a significant variation to a class of items • is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type • is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size • is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a poor example of its type • does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type • does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type |

The desktop assessment and research does not indicate that Glenwood High School is considered to represent characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type. It is in line with contemporary expectations.

4.4.8 Statement of Heritage Significance

Summary – The school is a good example of progressive educational design. It provides for a decentralised approach to learning and a reasonably well resolved architectural outcome. This outcome would be in line with contemporary expectations.

There are no known historical themes associated with the school that would contribute to its assessment of significance based upon historical or social values. The Glenwood High School is not considered to have heritage significance.

4.5 Recommendations

There should be no heritage constraints for the proposed development activity.

4.6 Images of the School Buildings



Figure 20: A Block North Side



Figure 21: A Block viewed from the south.



Figure 22: Admin Block D south side.



Figure 23: Admin Block

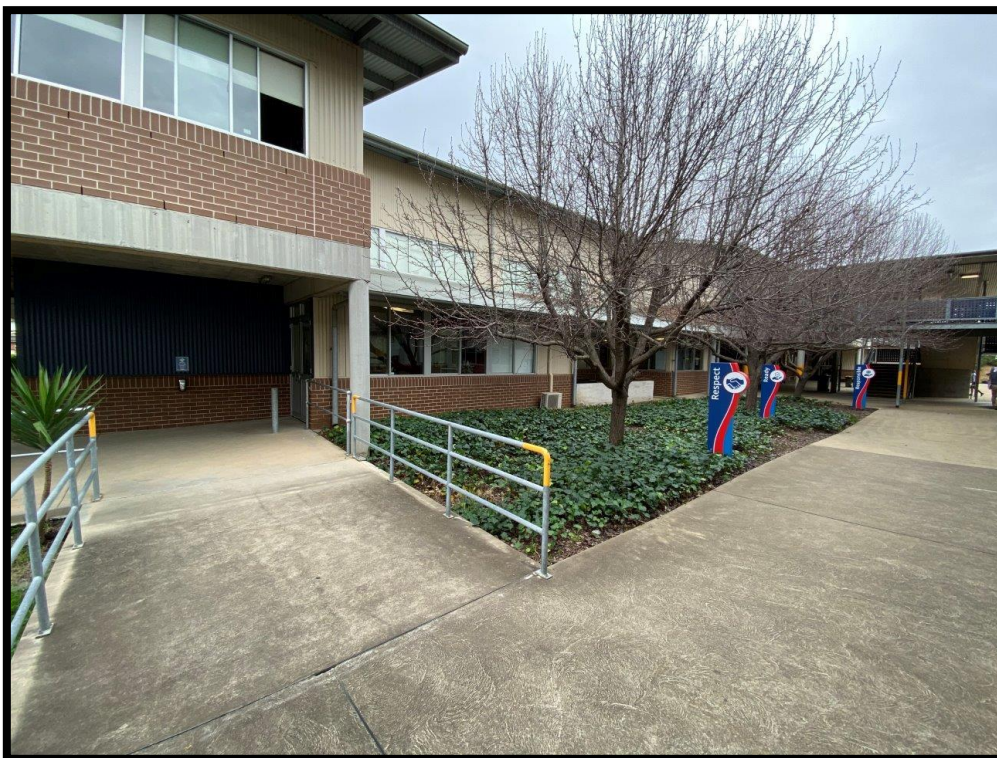


Figure 24: Admin Block



Figure 25: B Block south side.



Figure 26: B Block north side.



Figure 27: B Block and school entrance.



Figure 28: North side of Block E and F.

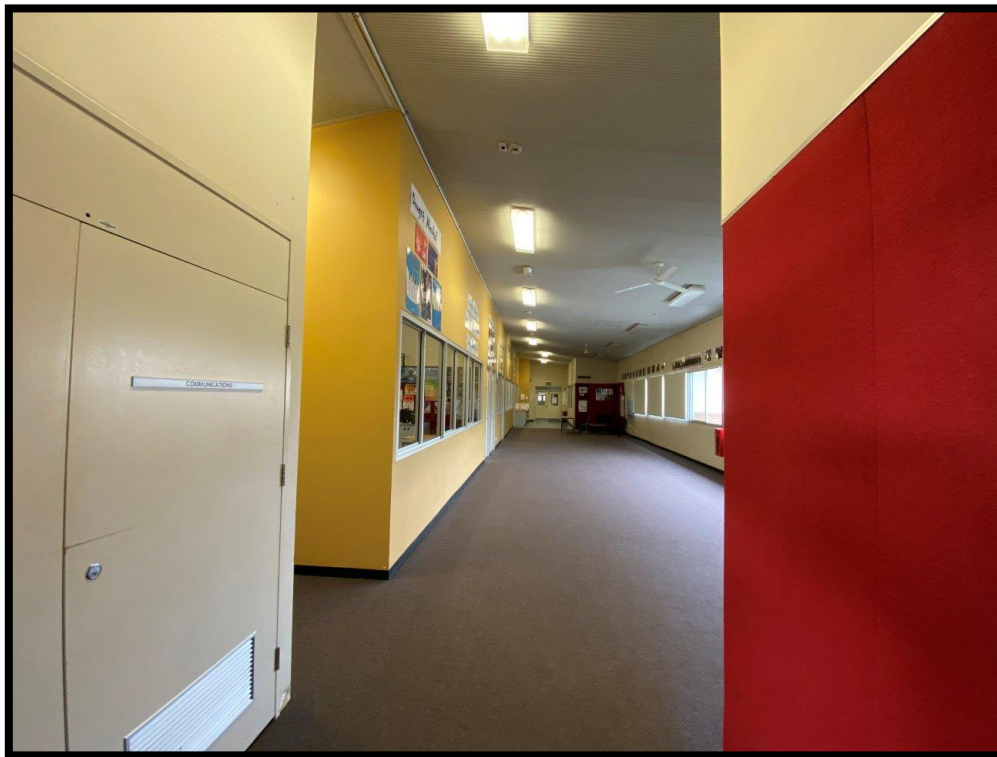


Figure 29: Building internals Block C.



Figure 30: South side of Block C.



Figure 31: North side of Block C.

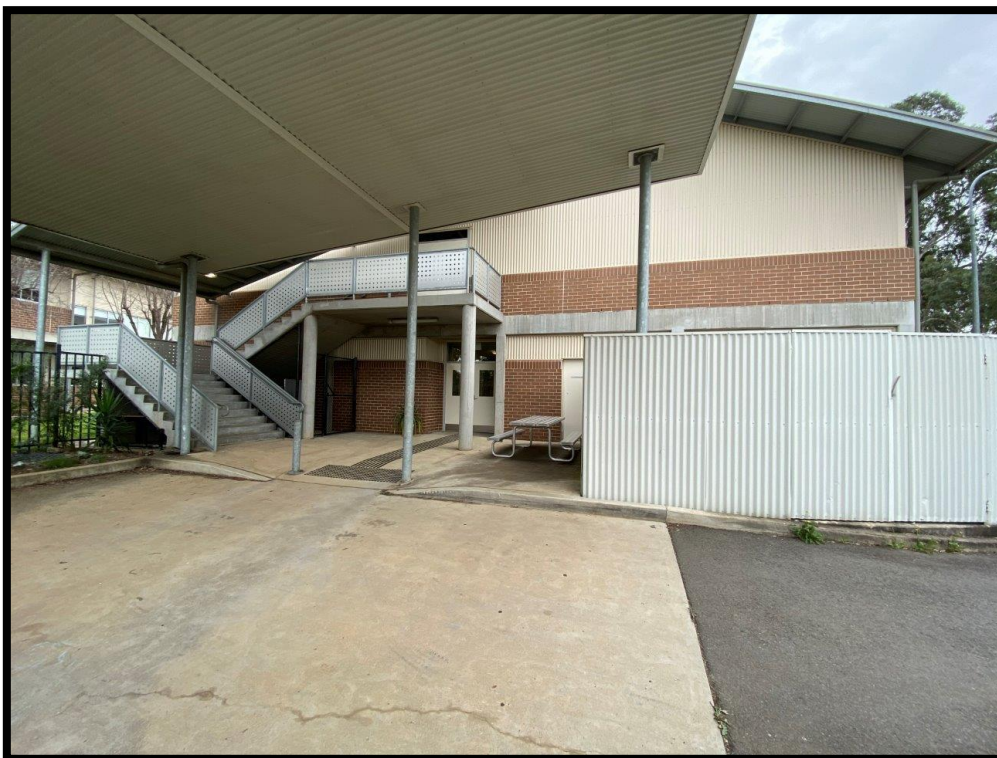


Figure 32: East end of A Block.



Figure 33: East end of G Block.



Figure 34: South side of J Block.

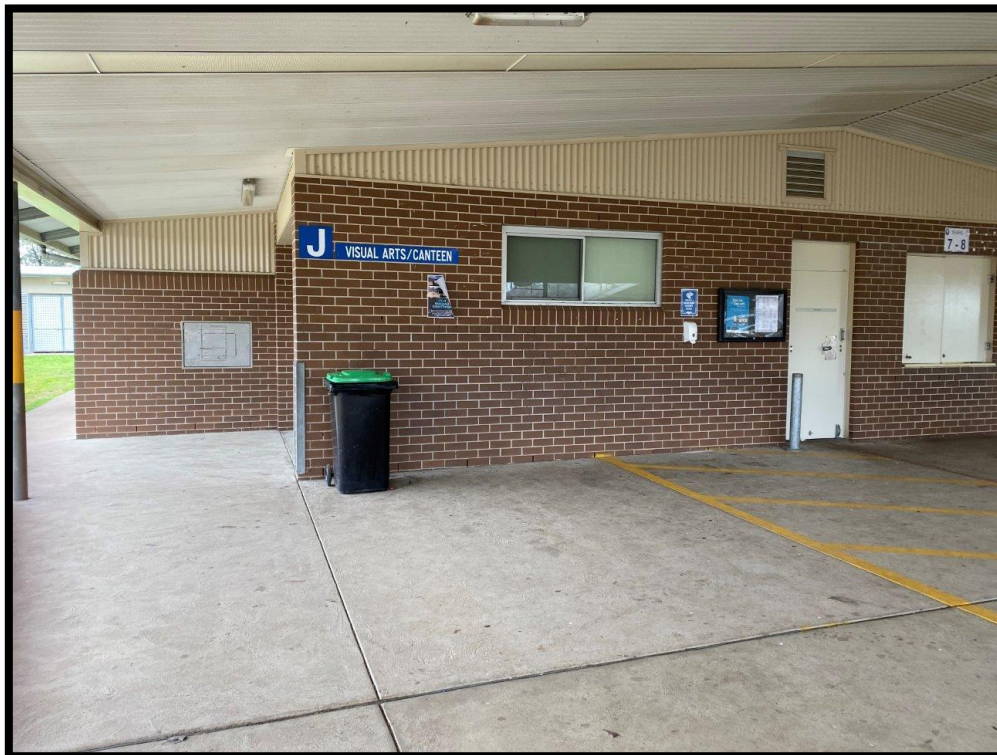


Figure 35: East end of J Block.



Figure 36: East end Block K.



Figure 37: East end of K Block.



Figure 38: North side of F Block.



Figure 39: East end and north side of H Block.



Figure 40: The east ends of H and J Blocks.



Figure 41: North side of K Block.



Figure 42: Looking northwest to G Block.

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6 AHIMS Searches



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Glenwood2
Client Service ID : 525918

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|
| 45-5-2027 | PK/GD1 near Parklea | GDA | 56 | 308700 | 6267640 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 3768 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2017 | Belvis 7 (Bella Vista) | AGD | 56 | 310040 | 6263800 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 4153,98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2018 | Belvis 3 (Bella Vista) | AGD | 56 | 310480 | 6264920 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 4153,98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2019 | Belvis 2 (Bella Vista) | AGD | 56 | 310520 | 6264660 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 4153,98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2020 | Belvis 1 (Bella Vista) | AGD | 56 | 310300 | 6264780 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 4153 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2712 | PAD-05-19 | AGD | 56 | 309250 | 6263790 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2713 | PAD-05-18 | AGD | 56 | 308800 | 6264190 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2774 | Bella Vista 5 | AGD | 56 | 309945 | 6265025 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2652 | PAD33 | AGD | 56 | 310542 | 6267435 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | 98053,102579 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2874 | RH/SP20 (formerly PAD40) | AGD | 56 | 306720 | 6267160 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | 2002,2013,3636,3638 | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2876 | Glen 1 duplicate of 45-5-2887 | AGD | 56 | 308727 | 6265520 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 1733,2366 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2877 | Glen 2 duplicate of 45-5-2889 | AGD | 56 | 308727 | 6265526 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 1745 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2887 | Glen1 duplicate of 2876 | AGD | 56 | 308727 | 6265520 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2889 | Glen2 duplicate of 45-5-2877 | AGD | 56 | 308727 | 6265526 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2890 | RH/CR1 | AGD | 56 | 307090 | 6267230 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 1787 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/08/2020 for William Moon for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 306870 - 310870, Northings : 6263628 - 6267628 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence Assessment and ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 86
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Glenwood2
Client Service ID : 525918

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 45-5-3288 | BVFP3 | GDA | 56 | 310540 | 6264494 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3289 | BVFP1 | GDA | 56 | 310424 | 6264996 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 2 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3290 | BVFP2 | GDA | 56 | 310313 | 6264839 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 2 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3291 | BVFP4 | GDA | 56 | 310293 | 6264613 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3354 | BRO1 | GDA | 56 | 309362 | 6266634 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 13 | | 102579 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3954 | Fairway Drive IF1 | GDA | 56 | 310883 | 6266090 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3955 | Arnold Avenue IF1 | GDA | 56 | 309011 | 6267579 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | 3400 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2570 | RH/SG1 | AGD | 56 | 307530 | 6267460 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 97858 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2408 | Bella Vista 2; | AGD | 56 | 310500 | 6264600 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2409 | Bella Vista 3; | AGD | 56 | 310560 | 6264260 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2410 | Bella Vista 4; | AGD | 56 | 310620 | 6265460 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Isolated Find | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2294 | PK/PC2 Rouse Hill | AGD | 56 | 307660 | 6266730 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 2544 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-0973 | Powers Lane 4;PL-4; | AGD | 56 | 309850 | 6264400 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 98740 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-0981 | OWR IF 2; | AGD | 56 | 308900 | 6266560 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 102579 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-0989 | OWR IF2; | AGD | 56 | 308900 | 6266560 | Open site | Deleted | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 102579 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-0910 | PK/CD 1 Rouse Hill | AGD | 56 | 308190 | 6267200 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 2499,98281 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-0911 | PK/CD 2 Rouse Hill | AGD | 56 | 307860 | 6266980 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 589,644 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/08/2020 for William Moon for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 306870 - 310870, Northings : 6263628 - 6267628 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence Assessment and ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 86
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| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 45-5-0492 | Contact Bella Vista 1 | Recorders AGD | 56 | 310030 | 6264790 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact :- | Permits Open Camp Site | 945,1018,2499,98740 |
| 45-5-3063 | Contact Burns Road Compound PAD | Recorders AGD | 56 | 309176 | 6266819 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | Permits 432 | 102579 |
| 45-5-3064 | Contact Burns Road North IF1 | Recorders AGD | 56 | 308744 | 6267445 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 2242 | 2499,2674,98740 |
| 45-5-0916 | Contact PK/CD 6 Rouse Hill | Recorders AGD | 56 | 308280 | 6265390 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 599,605 | 2499,2674,98740 |
| 45-5-3518 | Contact Acacia 01 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 306901 | 6265442 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits | 101070 |
| 45-5-3519 | Contact Acacia PAD 01 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 307032 | 6265478 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits | 101070 |
| 45-5-3703 | Contact Kings Langley 1 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 309840 | 6263990 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits | |
| 45-5-3704 | Contact Kings Langley 2 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 309840 | 6263960 | Open site | Valid | Burial :- | Permits | |
| 45-5-3706 | Contact Kings Langley 4 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 309850 | 6264000 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits | |
| 45-5-3707 | Contact Kings Langley 5 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 309350 | 6263650 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits | |
| 45-5-4261 | Contact NWRL PAD 9 - Duplicate of 45-5-4846 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 308717 | 6267603 | Open site | Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- 1, Artefact :- | Permits | |
| 45-5-4262 | Contact NWRL PAD7 - Potential duplicate of 45-5-4841 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 309294 | 6266739 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- 1, Artefact :- | Permits | |
| 45-5-4263 | Contact NWRL PAD5 - Duplicate of 45-5-4843 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 309246 | 6266360 | Open site | Not a Site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- 1 | Permits | |

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| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 45-5-0912 | Contact PK/CD 3 Rouse Hill | Recorders AGD | 56 | 308220 | 6265530 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits Open Camp Site | 2499,98740 |
| 45-5-0913 | Contact PK/CD4 Rouse Hill | Recorders AGD | 56 | 308720 | 6265800 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 599,605 | 2499,2674,98740 |
| 45-5-0914 | Contact PK/CD 5 Rouse Hill | Recorders AGD | 56 | 308820 | 6265700 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 599,605,644 | 2499,2674,98740 |
| 45-5-0929 | Contact PK/PC 5 Rouse Hill; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 307200 | 6267050 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 599,605 | 2654,98281 |
| 45-5-0935 | Contact Powers Lane 1; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 309610 | 6264050 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 599,601 | 98740 |
| 45-5-0936 | Contact Powers Lane 2; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 309640 | 6263790 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 523 | 98740 |
| 45-5-0937 | Contact Powers Lane 3; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 309440 | 6263780 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 1398 | 98740 |
| 45-5-0939 | Contact PK/PC 4 Rouse Hill; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 307460 | 6266960 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 599,601 | 2654 |
| 45-5-0940 | Contact PK/CD7 Rouse Hill; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 308410 | 6266920 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits Open Camp Site | 2656,98281 |
| 45-5-2281 | Contact PK/PC2 Rouse Hill; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 308500 | 6265620 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits Open Camp Site | 1567,98740 |
| 45-5-2282 | Contact PK/PC3 Rouse Hill; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 307550 | 6266800 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 599,601 | 1567,98281 |
| 45-5-2293 | Contact PK/PC1 Rouse Hill | Recorders AGD | 56 | 307110 | 6266580 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 630 | 2544,98281 |
| 45-5-0962 | Contact OWR 7 Rouse Hill; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 309550 | 6264950 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 433 | 98740 |
| 45-5-0963 | Contact OWR 8 Rouse Hill; | Recorders AGD | 56 | 309700 | 6264510 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits 432,1383 | 98740 |
| 45-5-2365 | Contact KV/CD1 and NWRL PAD 8 | Recorders GDA | 56 | 309036 | 6267292 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | Permits Open Camp Site | 3034,98740 |
| 45-5-2366 | Contact KV/NW1 (Northwest Estate Kellyville) | Recorders AGD | 56 | 310260 | 6265490 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Permits Open Camp Site | 3034,4153,98740 |

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| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|---------|----------|-----------|---------------------|---|-----------|---------------|
| 45-5-3846 | Contact | Recorders | Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML | | | | | Permits | | |
| | MA3 (Riverstone) | GDA | 56 | 309513 | 6266971 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 3 | | 102467,102579 |
| 45-5-3847 | Contact | Recorders | Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML | | | | | Permits | | |
| | MA4 (Riverstone) | GDA | 56 | 309410 | 6266908 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 4 | | 102467,102579 |
| 45-5-4838 | Contact | Recorders | Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML | | | | | Permits | | |
| | 14 Cumbelege Lane1 and NWRL PAD 6 | GDA | 56 | 309409 | 6266037 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : - , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| 45-5-4839 | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr | | | | | Permits | | |
| | NWRL PAD 4 - Potential Duplicate of 45-5-4264 | GDA | 56 | 309316 | 6266521 | Open site | Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| 45-5-4841 | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | Permits | | |
| | NWRL PAD 7 - Potential duplicate of 45-5-4262 | GDA | 56 | 309307 | 6266750 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| 45-5-4843 | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | Permits | | |
| | NWRL PAD 5 - Duplicate of 45-5-4263 | GDA | 56 | 309246 | 6266360 | Open site | Not a Site | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| 45-5-4846 | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr | | | | | Permits | | |
| | NWRL PAD 9 - Duplicate of 45-5-4261 | GDA | 56 | 308717 | 6267603 | Open site | Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| 45-5-4905 | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | Permits | | |
| | Fairway Drive APT 2 | GDA | 56 | 310680 | 6266095 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| 45-5-4906 | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | Permits | 4159 | |
| | Fairway Drive APT 1 | GDA | 56 | 310605 | 6266110 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| 45-5-4775 | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | Permits | 4159 | |
| | 31-33 Fairway Drive Kellyville | GDA | 56 | 310655 | 6265950 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 15 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mr.Dominic Steele | | | | | Permits | | |

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| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--|--------------------|---------------|
| 45-5-4264 | Contact | Recorders | GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - | Surry Hills,Kelleher | Nightingale Consulting Pty Lt | Permits | Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : - | | |
| | NWRL PAD 4 - Potential Duplicate of 45-5-4839 | GDA | 56 | 309346 | 6266488 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-4195 | Contact | Recorders | GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - | Surry Hills,Kelleher | Nightingale Consulting Pty Lt | Permits | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Corner of Taggart Way and Balmoral Road | GDA | 56 | 309223 | 6266481 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-2443 | Contact | Recorders | GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - | Surry Hills,Kelleher | Nightingale Consulting Pty Lt | Permits | Valid | Artefact : - | Open Camp Site 972 | 4153,98740 |
| | Belvis 4 | AGD | 56 | 310500 | 6264960 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3081 | Contact | Recorders | Michael Guider | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | OWR 8 | AGD | 56 | 309710 | 6264490 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3158 | Contact | Recorders | Helen Brayshaw | | | Permits | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | 102579 |
| | WR-IP-1 | GDA | 56 | 309165 | 6266483 | Open site | | | | |
| 41-5-0010 | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Robynne Mills,Kelleher | Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher | Nightingale Co | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 13 | | |
| | PK/PC6 | GDA | 56 | 307413 | 6267000 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3192 | Contact | Recorders | Gavin Martin,Sydney Water-Farramatta,Mr.Neville Baker | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 3 | | |
| | PL-OS-1 | AGD | 56 | 309040 | 6263940 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3193 | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Robynne Mills | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 8 | | |
| | ML-OS-2 | AGD | 56 | 309170 | 6264000 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3194 | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Robynne Mills | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 4 | | |
| | ML-OS-1 | AGD | 56 | 309610 | 6264440 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3195 | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Robynne Mills | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 3 | | |
| | ML-OS-3 | AGD | 56 | 309460 | 6264320 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3196 | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Robynne Mills | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 8 | | |
| | PL-OS-2 | AGD | 56 | 309220 | 6264090 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3199 | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Robynne Mills | | | Permits | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | 99914 |
| | Acacia - PAD - 01 | AGD | 56 | 307032 | 6265478 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3200 | Contact | Recorders | Stedinger Associates | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : - | | 99914 |
| | Acacia - 01 | AGD | 56 | 306901 | 6265424 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3844 | Contact | Recorders | Stedinger Associates | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 1 | 2870 | 102467,102579 |
| | MA1 (Riverstone) | GDA | 56 | 309450 | 6267094 | Open site | | | | |
| 45-5-3845 | Contact | Recorders | Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML | | | Permits | Valid | Artefact : 3 | | 102467,102579 |
| | MA2 (Riverstone) | GDA | 56 | 309459 | 6266965 | Open site | | | | |

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