

## Aboriginal Heritage Services Archaeological Report

**Gledswood Hills High School,  
9 Gregory Hills Drive, Gledswood Hills 2557  
Camden Local Government Area  
Prepared for NSW Department of Education by Indigeco  
December 12, 2024**



|                        |  |                         |                         |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>School Name:</b>    | <b>Gledswood Hills High School</b>                     | <b>Company Name:</b>    | <b>Indigeco</b>         |
| <b>School ID:</b>      |  | <b>Report Status:</b>   | <b>Final</b>            |
| <b>School Address:</b> | <b>9 Gregory Hills Drive,<br/>Gledswood Hills 2557</b> | <b>Report Date:</b>     | <b>12 December 2024</b> |
| <b>School Region:</b>  | <b>Southern and South Western<br/>Sydney</b>           | <b>Contract Number:</b> | <b>DDW005666/23</b>     |

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## Executive Summary

Indigeco has been commissioned by NSW Department of Education (DoE) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and Archaeological Report (AR) to support the Review of Environmental Factors, for Gledswood Hills High School, at 9 Gregory Hills Drive, Gledswood Hills, NSW (Lot 2 DP 1262720, here-on referred to as the 'Subject Area'). The Subject Area encompasses approximately 4.054 hectares, with a perimeter of 803 metres. Gledswood Hills is a recently established suburb in NSW and is located approximately 6 kilometres northwest of the Campbelltown Central Business District (CBD) and 43 kilometres southwest from the Sydney CBD. The Subject Area is bound by Digitaria Drive to the north and Gregory Hills Drive to the south and is within Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council Boundaries, the traditional lands of the Dharawal people.

The proposal includes the construction of a public high school to meet the population growth in the Southwest Sydney area. The survey has considered the current proposal for the construction of the new high school in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage that may transpire within the entire Subject Area.

This AR forms the appendix to an ACHA report and presents the results of an archaeological investigation and assessment for the project, which has been completed in consultation with the projects Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs). The assessment was completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010* (the code of Practice) (DECCWa, 2010).

Both the AR and ACHA will inform a Review of Environmental Factors which in turn will support a the proposal without consent application under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The archaeological field survey of the Subject Area was undertaken on the 29 April 2024, by representatives of the RAPs and Indigeco, confirmed that the Subject Area was highly disturbed and covered in its entirety by fill. The survey was conducted on foot. The subsurface profile in the Subject Area also comprises of fill up to a depth of 8 metres.

The desktop assessment and site inspection has confirmed that the Subject Area has been subject to previous ACHA's (JMCHM, 2007; AMBS, 2008; Extent Heritage Services, 2019), that included test excavations and salvage excavations (ENSR-AECOM, 2009). During this assessment one registered Aboriginal Heritage site (TR10, AHIMS ID#52-2-3566) was identified. The sites boundary extended in part over the Subject Area. The site has been destroyed under Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) #3111, and the site has been impacted in its entirety since the AHIP was issued., AHIP #3111 was issued for a duration of seven years on the 30 October 2009, expiring 30 October 2016. An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF) was completed on the 30 October 2009.

On the basis of the desk top review and field assessment observations, it has been determined, there is no archaeological potential within the Subject Area.

Based on community consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for this project, and the completion of this AR report, the following management recommendations have been developed relevant to the Subject Area.

### **Recommendation 1: No further archaeological assessment is required in the Subject Area.**

Following the desktop review and field assessment observations, no further archaeological assessment for the proposed Gledswood Hills High School proposal application is required in the Subject Area, following the mitigation measures provided in table below.

#### **Mitigation Measures for the Subject Area**

| Project Stage | Mitigation Measure         | Reason for mitigation measures   | Relevant Section of Report |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Construction  | Discovery of Unanticipated | All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the <i>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act</i> | Section 1.4                |

| Project Stage       | Mitigation Measure   | Reason for mitigation measures  | Relevant Section of Report                   |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
|                     | Aboriginal Objects in areas of low archaeological potential. | <p>1974 (NPW Act 1974). It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal object or Place without consent permit issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the NPW Act 1974.</p> <p>Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this assessment proposal, works must cease immediately, and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying the DCCEEW and Registered Aboriginal Parties, details provided in Section 8.</p>                       | Statutory Controls                           |
| <b>Construction</b> | Discovery of Aboriginal Ancestral remains.                   | <p>Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity, you must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immediately cease all work at that location, and no further movement or disturbance of the remains and with a buffer of at least 20 metres, to avoid further harm.</li> <li>2. Notify the NSW Police and DCCEEW Environmental line on 131555, as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.</li> <li>3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised by Heritage NSW (DCCEEW).</li> </ol> | <p>Section 1.4</p> <p>Statutory Controls</p> |



# Glossary, Acronyms, and list of definitions

| Terminology                  | Definitions   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Aboriginal cultural heritage | The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.                         |
| ACHA                         | Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.  |
| Aboriginal object(s)         | The legal definition for material Aboriginal cultural heritage under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.  |
| Aboriginal stakeholders      | Members of a local Aboriginal land council, registered holders of Native Title, Aboriginal groups or other Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the Project.                               |
| AHIMS                        | Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System.  |
| AHIP                         | Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.  |
| Archaeology                  | The scientific study of human history, particularly the relics and cultural remains of the distant past.  |
| Archaeological deposit       | A layer of soil material containing archaeological remains.   |
| Archaeological investigation | The process of assessing the archaeological potential of an impact area by a qualified archaeologist.   |
| Archaeological site          | A site with material evidence of past Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal activity in which material evidence (artefacts) of past activity is preserved.   |
| Artefact                     | An object made by human agency (e.g., stone artefacts).   |
| Assemblage                   | A group of stone artefacts found in close association with one another. Any group of items designated for analysis – without any assumptions of chronological or spatial relatedness.               |
| Avoidance                    | A management strategy which protects Aboriginal sites within an impact area by avoiding them totally in development.  |
| Catchment                    | The area from which a surface watercourse or a groundwater system derives its water.  |
| Code of Practice             | <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.</i>  |
| Cumulative impacts           | Combination of individual effects of the same kind due to multiple actions from various sources over time.  |
| DCCEEW                       | Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water, previously DPE   |
| DECCW                        | The Department of Conservation, Climate Change and Water, replaced by the biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD) of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), now defunct. |
| Development                  | The operations involved in preparing a mine for extraction, including cutting roadways and headings. Also includes tunnelling, sinking, crosscutting, drifting, and raising.                        |
| DPE                          | Department of Planning and Environment, now defunct   |
| DPIE                         | The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.   |
| Drainage                     | Natural or artificial means for the interception and removal of surface or subsurface water.  |
| EPA Act                      | <i>NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.</i>  |
| FGS                          | Fine Grained Siliceous. A raw material type from which stone artefacts were manufactured.   |
| Flake                        | A piece of stone detached from a core, displaying a bulb of percussion and striking platform.   |
| Harm                         | With regard to Aboriginal objects this has the same meaning as the <i>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .  |
| HMP                          | Heritage Management Plan.   |
| Heritage NSW                 | Aboriginal cultural heritage regulator responsible for the management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) regulation functions under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.                    |
| Impact                       | Influence or effect exerted by a project or other activity on the natural, built and community environment.   |
| Impact area                  | An area that requires archaeological investigation and management assessment. In situ Latin words meaning 'on the spot, undisturbed'.   |
| Isolated artefact/ find      | A single artefact found in an isolated context.   |
| L                            | Length of a stone artefact measured in mm.  |

| Terminology         | Definitions   |
|---------------------|---|
| Landscape character | The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land – built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features.   |
| Land unit           | An area of common landform, and frequently with common geology, soils and vegetation types, occurring repeatedly at similar points in the landscape over a defined region. It is a constituent part of a land system. |
| Landform            | Any one of the various features that make up the surface of the earth.  |
| LALC                | Local Aboriginal Land Council.  |
| LEP                 | Local Environmental Plan.   |
| LGA                 | Local Government Area.  |
| Management plans    | Conservation plans which identify short- and long-term management strategies for all known sites recorded within a (usually approved) Activity Area.  |
| MD                  | Maximum dimension of a stone artefact measured in mm.   |
| Methodology         | The procedures used to undertake an archaeological investigation.   |
| Mitigation          | To address the problem of conflict between land use and site conservation.  |
| NPW Act             | <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.</i>  |
| NPWS                | National Parks and Wildlife Service.  |
| NPW Regulation      | <i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009.</i>   |
| OEI                 | Office of Environment and Heritage, replaced by the Biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD) of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).  |
| Open camp site      | An archaeological site situated within an open space (e.g. archaeological material located on a creek bank, in a forest, on a hill, etc.).  |
| PAD                 | Potential archaeological deposit.<br>A location considered to have a potential for subsurface archaeological material.  |
| RAP                 | Registered Aboriginal Party.  |
| Site recording      | The systematic process of collecting archaeological data for an archaeological investigation.   |
| Site                | A place where past human activity is identifiable.  |
| Survey coverage     | A graphic and statistical representation of how much of an impact area was surveyed and therefore assessed.   |
| Th                  | Thickness of a stone artefact measured in mm.   |
| W                   | Width of a stone artefact measured in mm.   |

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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1. Background and need for the project.

The proposed activity involves the construction and operation of a new high school at the site accommodating 1000 students.

Indigeco has been commissioned by NSW DEO to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and Archaeological Report (AR) to inform the project. The Subject Area is located at, at 9 Gregory Hills Drive, Gledswood Hills, NSW (Lot 2 DP 1262720, here-on referred to as the 'Subject Area'). The Subject Area encompasses approximately 4.054 hectares, with a perimeter of 803 metres, within the Camden Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Narellan, County of Cumberland (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Gledswood Hills is a recently established suburb in NSW and is located approximately 6 kilometres northwest of the Campbelltown Central Business District (CBD) and 43 kilometres southwest from the Sydney CBD. The Subject Area is bound by Digitaria Drive to the north and Gregory Hills Drive to the south and is within Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council Boundaries, the traditional lands of the Dharawal people.

This assessment has taken into consideration and understands the requirement of an ACHA to inform a Review of Environmental Factors which in turn will support a proposal without consent application under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and is inclusive of the entire Project.

The AR forms the appendix to an ACHA report and presents the results of an archaeological investigation and assessment of the project, which has been completed in consultation with the project Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage component of the REF for the project and in accordance with:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010b)

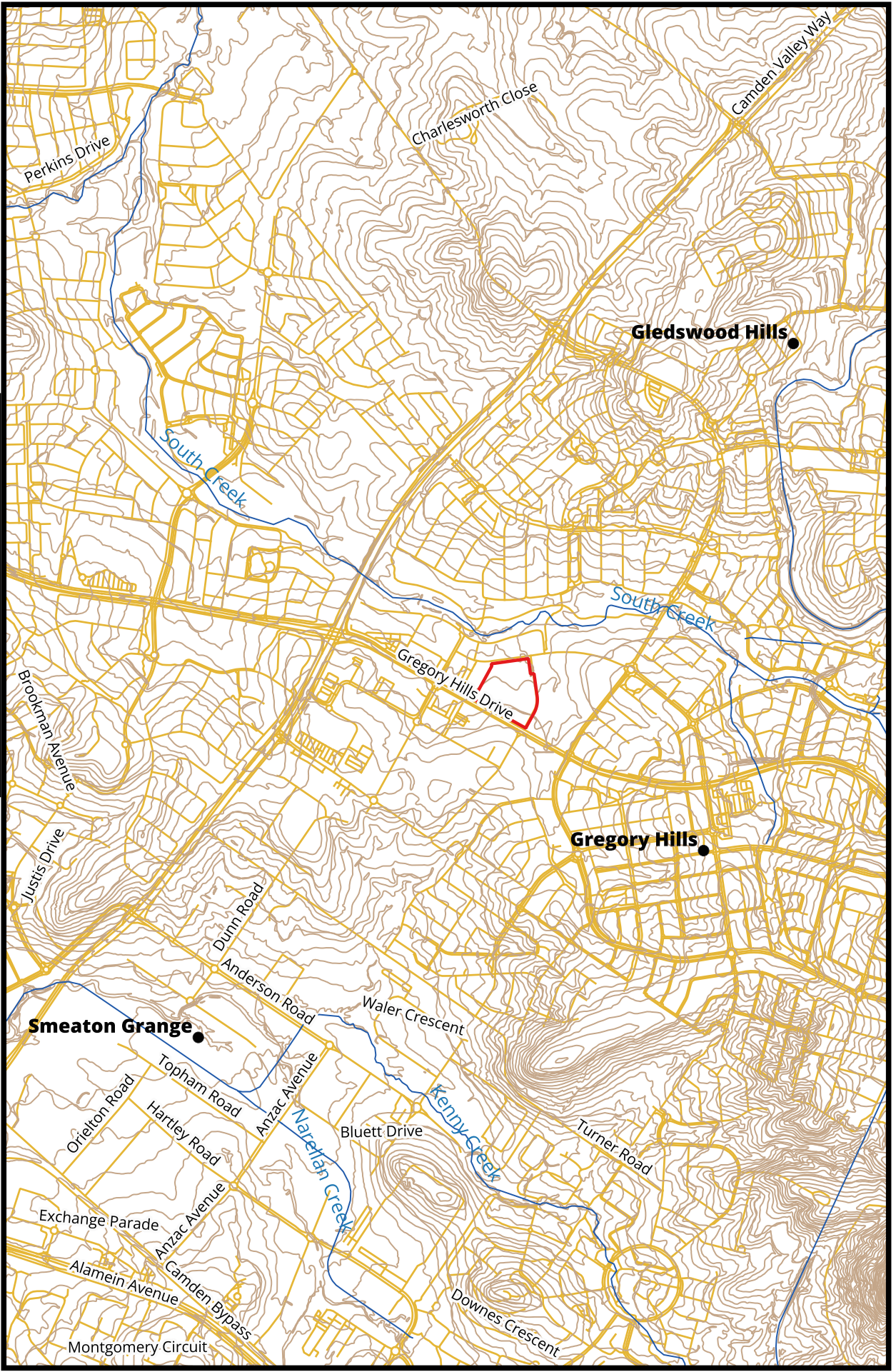
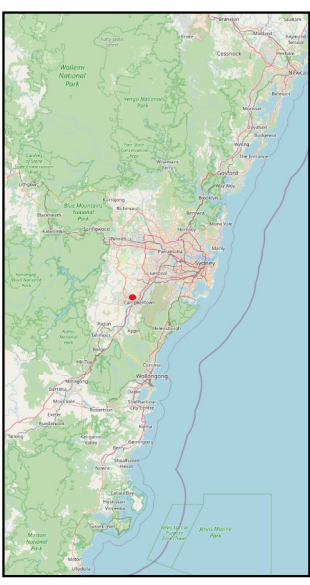
The objectives of the archaeological investigation and assessment are as follows:

- Identify whether Aboriginal objects, places or archaeological values are present or likely to be present within the Subject Area,
- Provide input into the project design,
- Assess the scientific significance of any Aboriginal objects, places and values,
- Evaluate potential impacts,
- Consider management and mitigation measures,



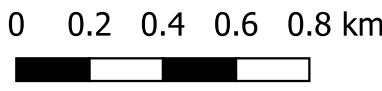
**Legend**

- Subject Area
- Waterway
- Contours 2m
- Roads
- Suburb



**Figure 1: Location**

Project Number: 152 Gledswood Hills High School ACHA  
 Client: SINSW  
 DEH Project Manager: Rebecca Chalker  
 Map Creator: K Chalker  
 Date 17/03/2024



Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56  
 Imagery: Google Earth





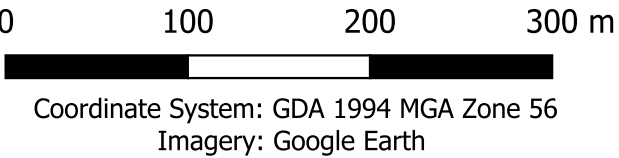
## Legend

- Study Area
- Cadastre
- Waterway
- Roads



**Figure 2: Location of the Subject Area**

Project Number: DDWO05666/23  
 Project Name: Gledswood High School (new)  
 Client: SINSW  
 Date 14/11/2023  
 DEH Project Manager: Rebecca Chalker  
 Map Creator: K.Chalker





## 2. Investigators and Contributors

The archaeological investigation for this report was led and authored by Rebecca Chalker (BA AppSc, MA Arch), Senior Heritage Consultant of Indigeco Pt Ltd. Rebecca has over 30 years' experience in the Environmental and Heritage space.

Representatives of RAPs that were invited to participate in the field assessment, were done so in consideration of previous archaeological studies in the area to determine previous consultation of RAPs and the continued knowledge of the Subject Area history context. Table 1 provides a record of the attendance for the field assessment component of the Subject Area.

**Table 1: Field assessment attendees.**

| Date      | Attendees Name  | Representing                            | Project Role                                |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---|
| 29.4.2024 | Justine Coplan  | Darug Custodians                        | Survey Assistant                            |
|           | Kiahni Chalker  | Cubbitch Barta Native Title Corporation | Survey Assistant                            |
|           | Rebecca Chalker | Indigeco                                | Project Manager/ Senior Heritage Consultant |
|           | Rodney Lawson   | Indigeco                                | Heritage Consultant                         |

The initial Due Diligence field survey of the Subject Area on 14 November 2024, was undertaken by Indigeco archaeologist, Rebecca Chalker and Heritage Consultant Rodney Lawson.

GIS and mapping for the project was completed by Wollondilly Hire.

A draft of this report was provided to the following individuals and organisations for advice and review:

- Bariyan Cultural Connections
- Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
- Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants
- Darug Custodians
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Guntawang Aboriginal Resources
- James Davis
- Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
- Mundawari Heritage Consultants
- Thoorga Nura
- Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation
- Wailwan Aboriginal Group
- [REDACTED] (to be redacted)
- Wurrumay Pty Ltd
- Yulay Cultural Services

One Registered Aboriginal Party wishes to have their details and correspondence to remain confidential during the notification and reporting process.

Peer Review of this draft report was completed by Renee Regal, Director of Regal Heritage Pty Ltd. Renée has 19 years' experience in completing Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments in NSW.



## 3. Description of the proposal

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### 3.1. Proposed Activities

The proposed activity involves the construction and operation of a new high school at the site accommodating 1000 students, including:

- A series of school buildings along the northern, eastern and southern site boundaries.
- A school hall.
- An assembly area, sports field and multi sports courts.
- Car parking and a Kiss and Drop zone.
- Associated on and off-site infrastructure to support the school, including a new pedestrian crossing and relocation of the existing bus stop on Gregory Hills Drive to the site frontage.

The proposed works involve ground disturbance. These activities have the potential to disturb Aboriginal objects, archaeological deposits or heritage values if identified in the Subject Area. Further details of the proposed activities associated with the project are provided in the ACHA.

## 4. First Nations History

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The Subject Area lies within the Cumberland Plains region identified as the traditional country of the Dharawal people (historically referred to as Tharawal). Tindale (1940, 1974) has identified the Dharawal boundaries as being from the south side of Botany Bay to north of the Shoalhaven River, running inland to the Campbelltown and Camden area (Attenbrow 2010: 34). The Wodi Wodi and Yuin people also spoke the Dharawal dialect, inhabiting the east coast of NSW coastal plains. Other named groups of the Dharawal language group are thought to include the Gweagal, Norongerraga, Illawarra, Tagary, Wandandega and Ory-ang-ora (Tindale 1974). Attenbrow (2010:35) points out that such boundary mapping, undertaken as it was in the nineteenth century is indicative at best; however there appears to be reasonably strong agreement between those who have mapped language boundaries that the area is Dharawal country. Dharawal people distinguished themselves as Fresh Water, Bitter Water or Saltwater depending on where in the wider language boundary and their traditional lands were – the inland hills and valleys, the plateaus and swamps or the coastal plain respectively (DEC 2005: 6).

The records and histories of the Dharawal and their country at the time of contact with Europeans are subject to bias and are generally fragmented, providing nothing like a complete picture of the way Aboriginal people were living prior to European contact. Nevertheless, we know Dharawal people regularly communicated, moved, traded and participated in ceremonies between their country and neighbouring lands of the Dharug to the north, and Gundungurra to the west and south. Family groups or clans would 'intermingle and interact along both physical and social boundaries' rather than be strictly confined to the traditional 'tribal' boundaries that were to be artificially imposed by European anthropologists (Organ, 1990, p. 43).

The arrival of the First Fleet in Sydney Cove in 1788 was followed the next year by a smallpox epidemic, which spread to the neighbouring regions and, although the exact effects are not known, it is estimated that the epidemic killed over half the Aboriginal population of the areas effected (Organ, 1990, p. 5).

Early in the nineteenth century European graziers began taking land in the south of the Cumberland Plain and the coastal plains around Wollongong (DEC 2005). Access to traditional and everyday resources (such as water) and clearing the land of trees would have had a major impact on the ways in which Dharawal and other first nations people were living, also causing significant social disruption between Aboriginal groups, and pressure between Aboriginal people and the ever-increasing European population. This period was a time of drought, and the competition for resources between the Europeans and the Dharawal, who were adapting to the massive changes that were so quickly upon them, led to several years of conflict. Organ (1990) documents the various skirmishes, killings and reprisals between Europeans and the Dharawal during the 1814 – 1815 period in the Cowpastures, Camden and Appin districts. Eventually this sporadic bloodshed would lead to larger scale conflict, with Governor Macquarie implementing a sustained punitive action against the Aboriginal population in the district. This resulted in the Appin Massacre of 17 April 1816, in which Aboriginal people were shot and driven over steep cliffs (near Broughtons Pass) to their death during a surprise attack by a detachment of the 46th Regiment, in the middle of the night.

Despite the massive changes that were so quickly brought to people's traditional lifestyles in the region, a sense of community was maintained, traditional customs and practices, cultural knowledge and care has continued for significant sites and the land in general. Today there are many thousands of Aboriginal people living in the Cumberland Plain, from traditional lands Australia wide. Dharawal people continue to be custodians of the land, whilst maintaining cultural knowledge (DEC 2005).

Traditionally the lands were home to families who utilised the valuable resources, the Cumberland Plains provided. Families flourished, enjoying the open woodlands and valuable supply of fresh water. Other traditional nations travelled to the Cumberland Plains region regularly for trade and ceremony (GML, 2016), also utilising the many resources available.

The traditional lifestyles depended largely on the environment in which people live. Whilst coastal groups utilise marine and estuarine resources, hinterland groups rely on freshwater terrestrial animals

and plants. The utilisation of resources in the past was recorded through the historic period, with ethnohistorical sources recording the diet of Aboriginal people, including kangaroo, possum, kangaroo rat, lizards, birds, platypus, wallaby and a range of plants and insects as well as fish and shellfish (Pearson, 1981). A wide range of native animals, including birds and reptiles, have been identified within the wider environment of the Cumberland Plain, and are likely to have been utilised as food resources.



## 5. Previous archaeological work

### 5.1. Heritage registers

#### 5.1.1. Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

A basic search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on the 3 April 2024 by Rebecca Chalker (Client ID# 879165) for Lot2/ DP1262720 with a buffer of 1000 metres, followed by an extensive search (Appendix 1). The search results of the AHIMS database identified thirteen registered Aboriginal sites, (Table 2), and no declared Aboriginal Places in or near the Subject Area. There are no valid sites within the Subject Area. Aboriginal Heritage site TR 10, AHIMS ID# 52-2-3566 (Appendix 2), has previously been destroyed under AHIP #3111. AHIP #3111 was issued for a duration of seven years on the 30 October 2009, expiring 30 October 2016. An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF) was completed on the 30 October 2009. A copy of the AHIP is presented in Appendix 3, and is further discussed in Section 12, (Analysis and discussion). The majority of sites identified comprised of stone artefacts (n=11) and two modified trees, of these, six sites have been registered as destroyed in AHIMS. Table 2 and Figure 3 present previously recorded sites within one kilometre of the Subject Area.

**Table 2: Summary of previously recorded AHIMS sites identified within one kilometre of the Subject Area**

| AHIMS ID# | Site name     | Aboriginal Site Features | Status                       |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 52-2-3565 | TR-9          | Artefact : 17            | Destroyed (AHIP#3111)        |
| 52-2-3566 | TR-10         | Artefact : 18            | Destroyed (AHIP#3111)        |
| 52-2-3570 | TR-14         | Artefact : 7             | Destroyed (AHIP#3111)        |
| 52-2-3557 | TR-1          | Artefact : 12            | Valid                        |
| 52-2-3559 | TR-3          | Modified Tree            | Valid (AHIP#3112)            |
| 52-2-3567 | TR-11         | Artefact:10              | Destroyed                    |
| 52-2-3569 | TR13          | Modified Tree            | Destroyed (AHIP#3111)        |
| 52-2-3725 | OP Transect E | Artefact : 1             | Valid                        |
| 52-2-3726 | TR Transect F | Artefact : 1             | Valid                        |
| 52-2-3727 | TR Transect G | Artefact : 1             | Valid                        |
| 52-2-3873 | GHSN          | Artefact : 16            | Valid (AHIP# 3426 and #5133) |
| 52-2-3936 | CFPP-12       | Artefact : 1             | Valid                        |
| 52-2-4104 | CFPP_13       | Artefact : 1             | Destroyed (AHIP#3744)        |

Several inconsistencies with sites identified within one kilometre of the Subject Area (Table 7), excluding inside the Subject Area have been identified in this assessment, these do not affect the outcomes and recommendations of the Subject Area. Inconsistencies are outlined below:

- **52-2-3559**- AHIP number registered on extensive search. No updates on impact details on site card.
- **52-2-3725**- Registered during test excavation, with an AHIP recommendation. No AHIP identified in site card or registers of further impacts.

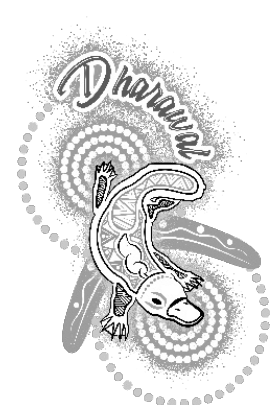
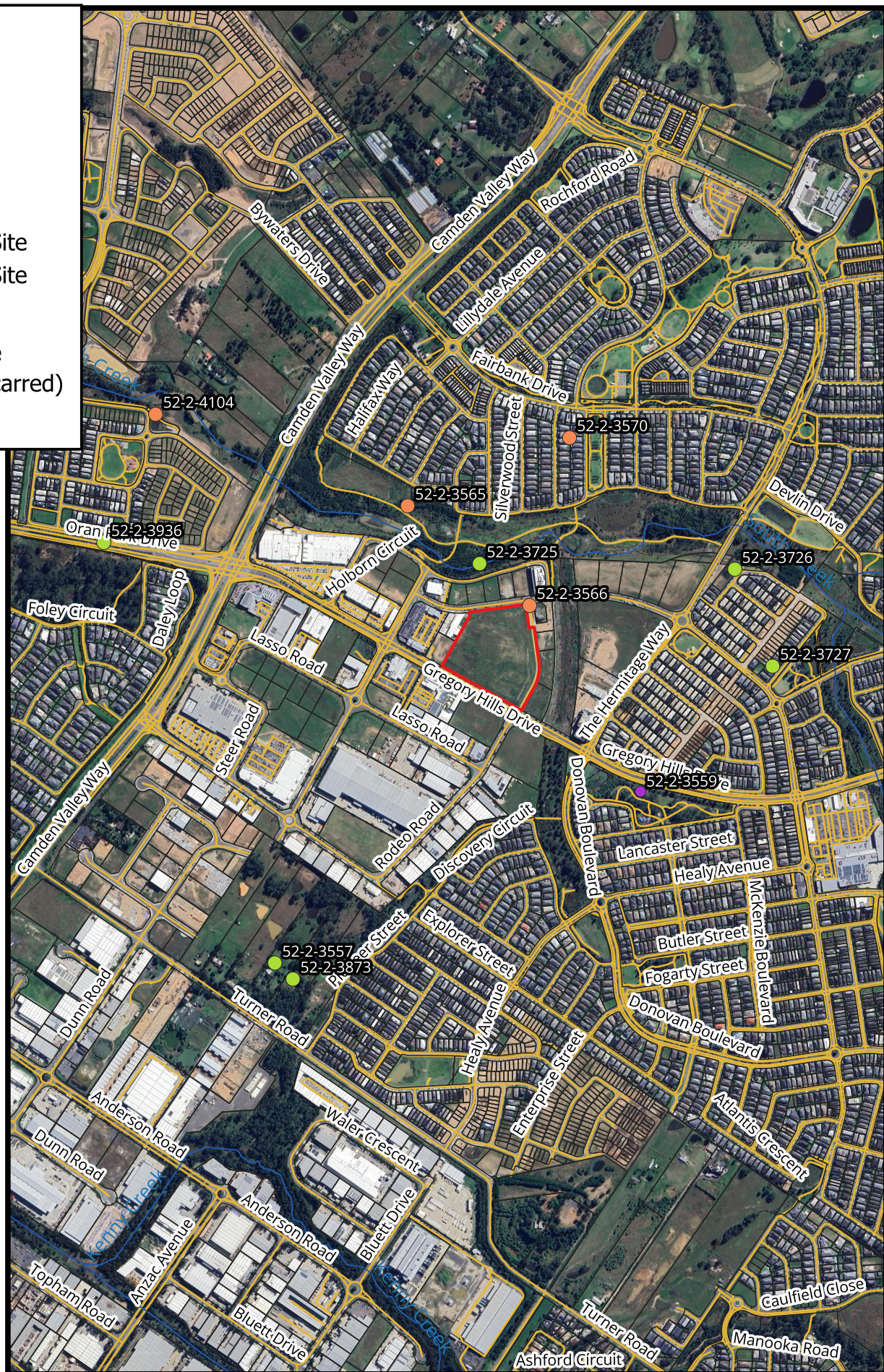
- **52-2-3726-** Registered during test excavation, with an AHIP recommendation. No AHIP identified in site card or registers of further impacts.
- **52-2-3727-** Registered during test excavation, with an AHIP recommendation. No AHIP identified in site card or registers of further impacts.
- **52-2-3873-** AHIP number registered on extensive search, with no identified impacts identified on site card (ie, salvage or destruction).

Absence and presence of identified sites within and surrounding the Subject Area on the AHIMS system is not a true representation of the presence of Aboriginal sites. Aboriginal sites are most often identified and recorded due to the assessment of areas through systematic archaeological surveys. Limitations to identification are due to lack of archaeological surveys and access to privately owned lands, the majority of archaeological surveys are undertaken when disturbance to lands, such as infrastructure developments are likely to occur, addressed in this assessment. This list and other AHIMS lists should not be considered a complete and true representation of Aboriginal sites within an area, as addressed through the inconsistencies through data integration.



## Legend

- Study Area
- Cadastre
- Waterway
- Roads
- Open Camp Site
- Open Camp Site (Destroyed)
- Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)



**Figure 3: Location of AHIMS Sites**

Project Number: DDWO05666/23  
 Project Name: Gledswood High School (new)  
 Client: SINSW  
 Date 20/12/2023  
 DEH Project Manager: Rebecca Chalker  
 Map Creator: K.Chalker

0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56  
 Imagery: Google Earth





## 5.2. Aboriginal heritage site TR10 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3566)

Registered AHIMS Site TR-10 (AHIMS ID# 52-2-3566) was identified and recorded in Datum AGD66 on the 5 March 2007 during the 2007 initial archaeological investigations undertaken by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management as part of the Turner Road and Oran Park Southwest Growth centre precincts (JMCHM, 2007). Aboriginal heritage site TR10 site card details, indicate the sites extent to be 40x100metres at Easting 293913, Northing 6233068. The site location recorded lies within 10 metres of the Subject Area boundary. The site description provides no indication or maps in regard to the site extents direction. It is fair to assume that the recorded location is central to the site's extent, overlapping into, and lies part within the boundary of the Subject Area (Site card, Appendix 2).

Considering that TR10's precise site extent is not available in the site card (Appendix 2) or any other available documentation, this assessment has used the presumption that the location is central to the site's extent, and has illustrated the possibility of site TR10 extent in two scenarios:

1. 40 metres, and
2. 100 metres.

Both scenarios are presented in Figure 4 and show the possibility of the site's extent in all directions, presuming the location identified is central to the site. Based on this result, site TR10's site extent original recording in 2007 was located in part within the Subject Area.

AHIP# 3111 was issued in 2009 for a duration of 7 years (Appendix 3). TR10 site card provides evidence of an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form, identifying that, 'All site artefacts collected during test excavation have been stored at the Australian Museum. No Further artefacts are located 'in situ'.

As a result, evidence provided confirms, AHIMS Site TR10 (AHIMS ID# 52-2-3566) has been destroyed entirely during the construction and development of the Turner Road and Oran Park South West Growth Centre precincts (Gledswood Hills and Oran Park Townships).

The following information is a summary of AHIP permit #3111.

Schedule A of AHIP #3111 permit covers 178 hectares, with the land owned by SH Camden Valley Pty Ltd comprising of the Camden Valley Golf Resort site and adjoining lands, located at 668-812 Camden Valley Way Catherine Field, NSW. The Lot and DP numbers for this land (prior to development) are:

- Lot 1 DP795836
- Lot 1 DP547127
- Lot 3 DP619850
- Lot 2 DP360116
- Lot 3 DP360116

Database search of the NSW Land Registry Services on 21 December 2023 has shown that all of the above DP numbers have been cancelled.

Schedule B of AHIP #3111 did not specify any protection of Aboriginal objects.

Schedule C of AHIP #3111 permit authorised the impacts of Aboriginal objects to be destroyed, damaged or defaced to Aboriginal heritage sites:

- TR9 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3565)
- TR10 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3566)
- TR11 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3567)
- TR12 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3568)
- TR14 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3570)

Schedule D of AHIP #3111 in regard to proposed works, specifies all activities associated with the development of land within the AHIP area including bulk earthworks, the construction of residential dwellings, recreational facilities, commercial premises and associated infrastructure, related community

facilities, schools, parks and riparian protection works. The descriptions do not include works that may have occurred before the commencement of this AHIP.

A copy of the 'land to which the AHIP applies', being part of the AHIP permit (Appendix 3) is provided in Plate 1. The map supplied provides limited information and does not provide the full extent of the AHIP#3111 boundary, which appears to have been folded over for the purpose of the AHIP documentation.

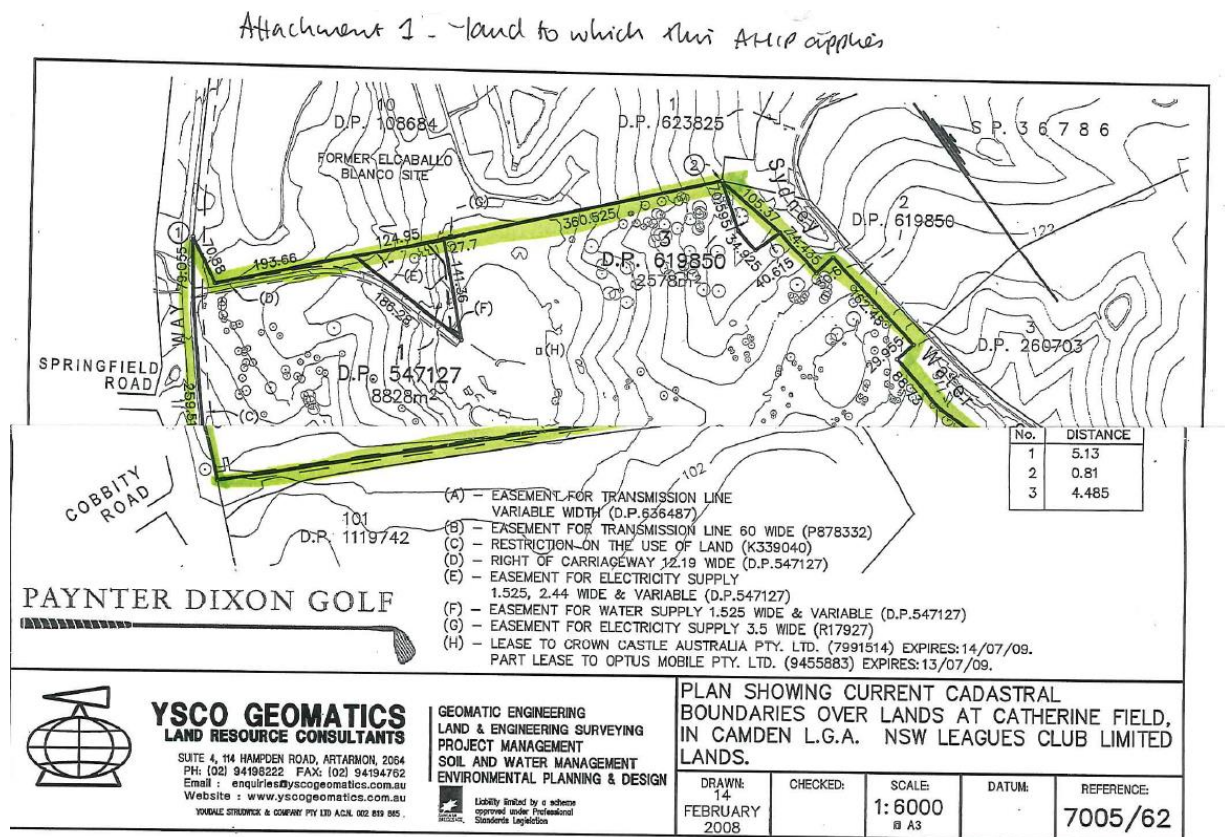


Plate 1: AHIP #3111 boundary map (Appendix 3)



Legend

- Study Area
- Cadastre
- Roads
- Aboriginal Site (TR-10)



**Figure 4: Site TR10 Site Boundary Extent Scenarios.**

Project Number: DDWO05666/23  
Project Name: Gledswood High School (new)  
Client: SINSW  
Date 20/12/2023  
DEH Project Manager: Rebecca Chalker  
Map Creator: K.Chalker

0 25 50 75 100 m  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56  
Imagery: Google Earth



### 5.1.2. Additional Heritage Registers

Under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Amendments* (No. 88, 2003), two mechanisms have been created for the protection of heritage places of National or Commonwealth significance: The National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia, while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal, and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth. These lists can be searched via the Australian Heritage Database (<https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>), which also includes places in the World Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate.

Searches of the Australian World Heritage Database, National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, Register of National Estate, the State Heritage Register, the State Heritage Inventory, and the Camden LEP (2010) were conducted on 3 April 2024.

The searches confirmed that the closest heritage listings under the State Heritage Register and Schedule 5 of the Camden LEP within a 1000-metre radius of the Subject Area is the Upper Canal System (Pheasants Nest Weir to Prospect Reservoir). All heritage listings are presented in Table 3 and are not related to Aboriginal cultural heritage items. The proposal will not impact any heritage listings identified in this assessment.

**Table 3: Listed Heritage items in the proximity to the Subject Area.**

| Heritage Register                  | Heritage items in Subject Area | Heritage listings nearby the Subject Area   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Australian World Heritage Database | N/A                            | N/A   |
| National Heritage List             | N/A                            | N/A   |
| Commonwealth Heritage List         | N/A                            | N/A   |
| Register of National Estate        | N/A                            | N/A   |
| State Heritage Register            | N/A                            | Upper Canal System (Pheasants Nest Weir to Prospect Reservoir) ID#01373<br>Gazetted on 18/11/1999 |
| State Heritage Inventory           | N/A                            | N/A   |
| Schedule 5 of Camden LEP           | N/A                            | Upper Canal System (Pheasants Nest Weir to Prospect Reservoir) ID#L122                            |

A search of the AHIP register undertaken on the 9 May 2024, did not identify any current AHIP in the Subject Area.



### 5.3. Heritage Assessments

Table 4 provides a summary of previous heritage assessments located in the Cumberland Plain, that are relevant to the Subject Area.

**Table 4: Previous Heritage Assessments in the Cumberland Plain region.**

| Report   | Details of assessment   |
|--|---|
| <b>164-170 Croatia Avenue, Edmondson Park, NSW: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report</b> (APEX, 2022)  | <p>This assessment was undertaken for the proposed development of residential subdivisions. Covering 4.3 hectares. A previous Due Diligence report identified two sites and an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), with the recommendations to undertake an ACHA and test excavations. Test excavations were undertaken with seven artefacts recovered. It was interpreted that the low number of artefacts was consistent with use and discard or loss rather than manufacture. The number were too low to allow for a detailed statistical analysis.</p> <p>The outcomes of this excavation are relevant to this study providing valuable interpretation of archaeology in the Cumberland Plains region, whilst contributing to regional predictive models.</p> |
| <b>Keyhole Lands, Horsley Park: Archaeological Report</b> (Biosis, 2021)   | <p>This documents the finding of a preliminary archaeological investigations as part of the ACHA. No identified sites were identified in the ground survey though it was deemed, visibility was low, however the potential for low, moderate and high archaeological potential was recorded based on field observations.</p> <p>The outcomes of this excavation are relevant to this study providing valuable interpretation of archaeology in the Cumberland Plains region, whilst contributing to regional predictive models.</p>   |
| <b>Upper Canal Project Stage 2 (Out-of-Canal works) Aboriginal community collection and Excavation Report (AHIP C0003872)</b> (Extent Heritage Services, 2019) | <p>These salvage works were undertaken on behalf of Water NSW in response to a previous ACHA which identified 15 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, comprising of 409 stone artefacts. These salvage works were undertaken over 25 days with members of the Aboriginal community.</p> <p>The canal was built on an existing waterway, this report is of relevance to the current study as it establishes a predictive model for the nature and distribution of Aboriginal objects for the current Subject Area.</p>  |
| <b>Leppington Public School: Archaeological Survey Report</b> (Biosis, 2018)   | <p>This report and assessment were undertaken as part of a State Significant Project for the proposed Leppington Public School Development. Two recorded sites were previously recorded in the Study Area and were included in a previously approved AHIP for a period of 15 years. During the field survey no further sites were identified.</p>   |
| <b>Lots 1201, 900 Camden Valley Way, Gledswood Hills Archaeological Salvage Excavation and Community Collection Report</b> (Eco-Logical Australia, 2017)       | <p>Eco Logical Australia were engaged to complete a surface collection and salvage excavation of a proposed golf course and sewerage main. This salvage excavation was undertaken in accordance with AHIP C0002001. During this salvage and excavation, a total of 639 stone artefacts were recovered. The site that was salvaged was located on an alluvial terrace just to the south of the junction between a first and second order creek. Silcrete was the predominate stone type used.</p> <p>The salvage of this site is of relevance to the current study as it demonstrates the types of Aboriginal objects likely to be present within the Subject Area.</p>  |
| <b>East Leppington Archaeological Excavations</b> (GML, 2016)  | <p>This archaeological excavation and assessment of Stockland's land in East Leppington approximately 12 kilometres north of the study area was undertaken prior to the development of the residential estate Willowdale. Predictive modelling of the area has shown that people occupied East Leppington area for over 5,000 years. Areas along Bonds Creek were used as camping sites meanwhile areas of tool manufacture and procurement was resource specific. Both survey and hand excavation were used to understand the area. In total, 12 locations were excavated over a total of 487 square</p>   |

| Report   | Details of assessment  |
|--|--|
|  | <p>metres. A total of 7,956 lithic artefacts and 21 features were identified. Features included eight ground ovens, hearths, clay extraction pits and modified trees. Dominant material types were silcrete, mudstone (IMSTC) and quartz, comprising 66%, 25% and 8% of finds respectively. Tool types included anvils, hammers and a possible grindstone fragment. Backing was visible in artefacts from all but two excavation areas (OA4 and OA11). A total of 253 cores and core fragments were also recovered, mostly of silcrete. Overall, GML identified an area of domestic Subject (associated with hearths and ovens), and an area of ceremonial activity associated with red paint pits, culturally modified trees and unusual stone arrangements. Pits at the base of these trees suggest evidence of landscape use unique to this particular area of the site.</p> <p>The outcomes of this excavation are relevant to this study providing valuable interpretation of archaeology in the Cumberland Plains region, whilst contributing to regional predictive models.</p>   |
| <b>Indigenous Heritage Assessment Project: Austral &amp; Leppington North Precincts, Southwest Growth Centres</b> (AHMS, 2015)                         | <p>The assessment was undertaken for the proposed developments of the Southwest growth centres. 28% of the Subject Area was surveyed. One previously recorded site was relocated, with six new sites identified during the survey. 34 other previously recorded sites could not be relocated.</p> <p>This report is relevant to this study, as it contributes to the archaeological record of the Cumberland Plain region and assists in establishing a predictive model for the nature and distribution of Aboriginal objects for the region.</p>   |
| <b>Gregory Hills Sewer Main Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, including results of an archaeological test excavation.</b> (EMGA Mitchell McLennan, 2011) | <p>This report presents the results of a survey and subsurface test excavation of a proposed sewerage main development in Gregory Hills. During the test excavation for this assessment a total of 19 Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts were identified. For the completion of these works and an AHIP was required.</p> <p>This report is of relevance as it contributes to the archaeological record of the region and assist in establishing a predictive model for the nature and distribution of Aboriginal objects for the region.</p>   |
| <b>Report of Phase 2 Archaeological Excavations: Oran Park Precinct &amp; Turner Road Precinct, South West Sydney</b> (ENSR-AECOM, 2009)               | <p>This intensive archaeological test excavation program by ENSR-AECOM took place within certain areas of the Turner Road Precinct in 2008. An area along South Creek, located in the current study area, was subject to test excavation, with 30 test pits excavated over an area of 120m at this location. Archaeological testing from within the wider Turner Road Precinct, as well as at the associated Oran Park Precinct, identified that the standard prediction of increasing artefact concentrations being associated with higher order water courses was not demonstrated in the results and instead a more uniform spread of artefact deposits was present across much of the land within the precincts, comprising a low-density distribution of artefacts.</p> <p>This archaeological assessment supported an AHIP for the Turner Road Precinct, which included the current Subject Area. This AHIP (#3111) expired on 30 October 2016. This study is relevant as it provides a distinct outcome of archaeological investigations in the Subject Area, and the site has been impacted in its Entirety since this AHIP was issued.</p> <p>The results of this report are specific to the AHIP#3111. A complete copy of this report was not available from the Heritage NSW AHIMS data base and has not been successfully located in searches of the internet.</p> |
| <b>El Caballo Blanco &amp; Gledswood, NSW. Rezoning Aboriginal Heritage Assessment</b> (AMBS, 2008)  | <p>The Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) were engaged by Camden City Council to assist with the Aboriginal Cultural heritage Assessment for inclusion in the rezoning application of the land formerly referred to as 'Central Hills.' During this assessment seven Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, comprising of stone artefacts and four areas of PAD.</p>  |

| Report   | Details of assessment   |
|--|---|
|  | This report is of relevance as it contributes to the archaeological record of the region and assist in establishing a predictive model for the nature and distribution of Aboriginal objects for the region.  |
| <b>Archaeological Investigation of the Turner Road and Oran Park Precincts within the Southwest Growth Centre Camden NSW</b> (JMCHM, 2007) | Jo McDonald was commissioned by the Growth Centres Commission and Camden City Council to undertake this assessment for the development of the Gledswood Hills township.<br>The report presented the results of background research into the area, mapping highly sensitive areas using predictive modelling and the requirement to ground truth sensitive areas impacted by the proposed developments. This report also identified the need for highly sensitive areas to become identified conservation areas, having no impact on any Aboriginal Cultural sites within the conservation boundaries. |
| <b>Cabramatta Creek West Hoxton Excavation</b> (Rich & McDonald, 1995)   | Rich and McDonald undertook excavations near a reliable tributary of Cabramatta Creek in West Hoxton, at site WH3 (approximately 1km east of the current study area; Figure 4.2). Despite the fact that mechanical grader scrapes were used for the excavation, a total of 3,686 artefacts were recovered. This was interpreted as resulting from two silcrete knapping floors.   |

## 5.4. Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

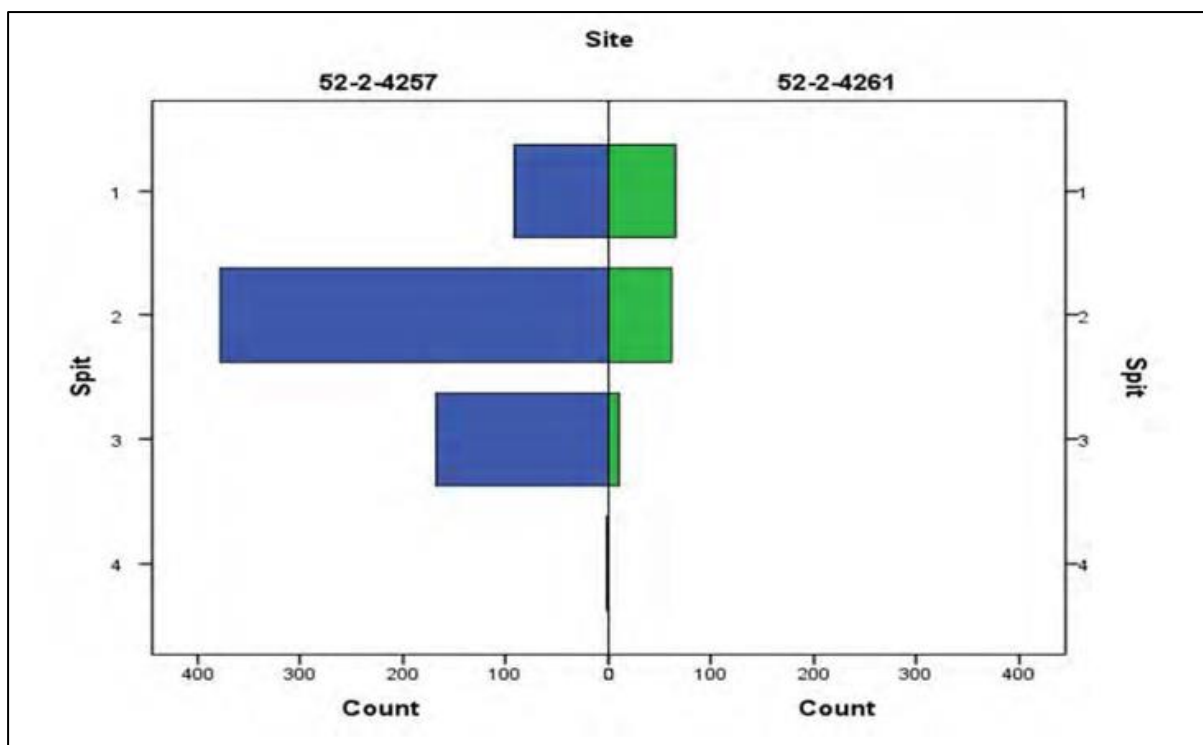
Archaeological potential can be ascertained by a number of influences in the landscape and is highly dependent on the landscape context and previous disturbances as discussed in Sections 6.1 to Section 6.7.

Previous archaeological investigations in the local area have been used to determine the depth of Aboriginal objects present in subsurface materials. The potential for archaeological deposit to remain in the Subject Area is highly dependent on the depth of disturbance and the presence of introduced fill. Table 5 presents the depth of Aboriginal objects present during previous subsurface archaeological investigations in the local area. Plate 2 presents an example of the results of vertical distribution of artefacts on landform associated with the Subject Area (Eco-Logical Australia, 2017).

**Table 5: Depth of archaeological deposit present during salvage excavation significant to the archaeological potential of the Subject Area**

| Report   | Location of report in relation to Subject Area | Depth of archaeological deposit |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Lots 1201, 900 Camden Valley Way, Gledswood Hills Archaeological Salvage Excavation and Community Collection Report ( <b>Eco-Logical Australia, 2017</b> ) | 2.5 km northeast                               | 5-45cm                          |
| Archaeological Technical Report Emerald Hills Estate, Leppington, NSW ( <b>AHMS, 2014</b> )  | 6.2 km northeast                               | 11-22cm                         |
| East Leppington Open Area Aboriginal Excavation Report ( <b>GML, 2016</b> )  | 6 km northeast of the Subject Area             | 20-30cm                         |
| Locality LB, Edmondson Park: Archaeological subsurface testing program ( <b>Navin Officer, 2007</b> )  | 8.5 km northeast                               | 20-30cm                         |





**Plate 2: Vertical distribution of artefacts as presented in Lots 1201, 900 Camden Valley Way, Gledswood Hills Archaeological Salvage Excavation and Community Collection Report (Eco-Logical Australia, 2017, p. 52).**

Considering the depth of archaeological deposit in the local area across similar landforms to be no more than 45cm, and the depth of introduced fill and disturbance exceeding 4.5metres in the Subject Area, there is no archaeological potential in the Subject Area.

## 6. Environmental Landscape Context

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Understanding the past and present environmental landscape contexts of a Subject Area is requisite in any Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage investigation (DECCW 2010a). The landscape context may provide insight as to areas of land that may have been more intensively used by Aboriginal people in the past due to the presence of resources such as water, stone, plants and animals and other raw materials or landscape features associated with sustenance, shelter, tool manufacture and cultural activities. Furthermore, the landscape provides the context within which the material remains of past Aboriginal occupation may be preserved and detectable due to the movement of soil through geomorphic processes such as erosion or its removal from the landscape through past land use and disturbance (DECCW 2010a: 8). By considering these factors, an Aboriginal cultural heritage investigation may develop a sampling strategy for identifying any tangible Aboriginal heritage values within the Subject Area. It allows for an understanding of what activities would likely have taken place across the Subject Area in the past and the likelihood that any trace of these would have survived below the surface.

The following Section 6.1 to 6.4. Provide details of the environmental characteristics of the Subject Area and surrounding region in context before the recent historical disturbance. Section 6.5 to 6.6 provides an overview of the present Subject Area, following the disturbance during the Gledswood Hills precinct development.

### 6.1. Geology and Soils

The Subject Area and associated surrounds lie within the broader geology of the Sydney Basin, a sedimentary basin formed during the Permian and Triassic periods. Over time evolving from the deposition of marine sediments, volcanic activity, uplifts and erosion.

Uplifts and erosional influences facilitated the hills and Ridges associated with the Subject Area and surrounds, consisting of the quartz rich Hawkesbury Sandstone and Wianamatta Shale. The Hawkesbury Sandstone and Wianamatta Shale has persisted through erosional influences of water run-off and winds, as the harder of the sedimentary rocks, creating the hills and ridgelines evident in the landscape of the region today. The weathering of the sandstone and shale, collectively identified as Podzolic soils are acidic and well drained, supporting the well adapted Cumberland Plain vegetation.

Soil profile in the Subject Area is dominated by Blacktown soil landscape, with a small section of South Creek soil profile in the north of the Subject Area (Figure 5). Blacktown soil profile generally lies on the Wianamatta Group shale and Hawkesbury shale, with local relief to 30m, slopes are usually <5%. Blacktown soils in the Subject Area can be deep (150-300cm) consisting of Red and Yellow Podzolic soils and Soloths. The soils have moderate erodibility, with the topsoils often hard setting. The location of artefacts on site TR10 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3566) describes the artefacts eroding out of a drainage channel through erosion. Erodibility in the Blacktown subsurface soil profile is considered to be high, aligning with the channel erosion and exposure of artefacts in this environment.

The South Creek soil profile generally lies on the Wianamatta Group shale and Hawkesbury sandstone on floodplain, valley flats and drainage depressions of channels of the Cumberland Plain. Soils are often deep layered sediments over bedrock, red and yellow podzolic soils are most common with small areas of structured grey clays. The soils of South Creek soil profile are highly erodible, providing an environment of frequent movement, with Aboriginal objects less likely to remain in-situ.

### 6.2. Topography, Landforms

The topography and landform of the Subject Area is associated with the gentle slopes and alluvial tributaries of the Nepean River Catchment, lying within the Cumberland subregion of the Sydney Bioregion. Original contours of the Subject Area are likely to have presented as relatively level with a gentle slope from west to east into the natural tributary of South Creek, originally flowing through the

northeast corner of the Subject Area. Contours of the Subject Area are consistent, lying on an elevation of 95 metres.

The landform of the Subject Area provides an ideal landscape for traditional occupation and resource availability, providing ideal criteria for archaeological potential.

### 6.3. Hydrology

The Subject Area's hydrology is associated with tributaries of the South Creek, approximately 100 metres to the north, and Nepean River (Figure 5). Traditionally Rivers, Creeks, swamplands and their tributaries provided a significant supply of resources, including but not limited to, waterbirds, fresh water fish, turtles, eels, muscles, crustaceans and water plants. In areas associated with hydrologies it is not uncommon for people to move to the upper verges of tributaries during periods of high rainfall, following the movement of resources upstream, whilst providing area of relief from rising waters downstream, gradually following the resources and dryer grounds downstream (Chalker & Regal, 2023a).

Historical aerial imagery (Figure 6) shows a second order tributary channel of South Creek to cross through the northeast corner of the Subject Area. The drainage channel has been relocated during recent developments in 2014 and is no longer located in the Subject Area. The original drainage channel is related to the location of registered site TR10 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3566), as discussed in Section 8.

### 6.4. Flora and Fauna

The Subject Area lies in the critically endangered Cumberland Plain woodland region, a significant ecological and cultural landscape with less than 9% of the original woodland remaining in the landscape. Traditionally the lands were home to families who utilised the valuable resources, the Cumberland Plains provided. Families flourished, enjoying the open woodlands and valuable supply of fresh water. Other traditional nations travelled to the Cumberland Plains region regularly for trade and ceremony (GML, 2016), also utilising the many resources available.

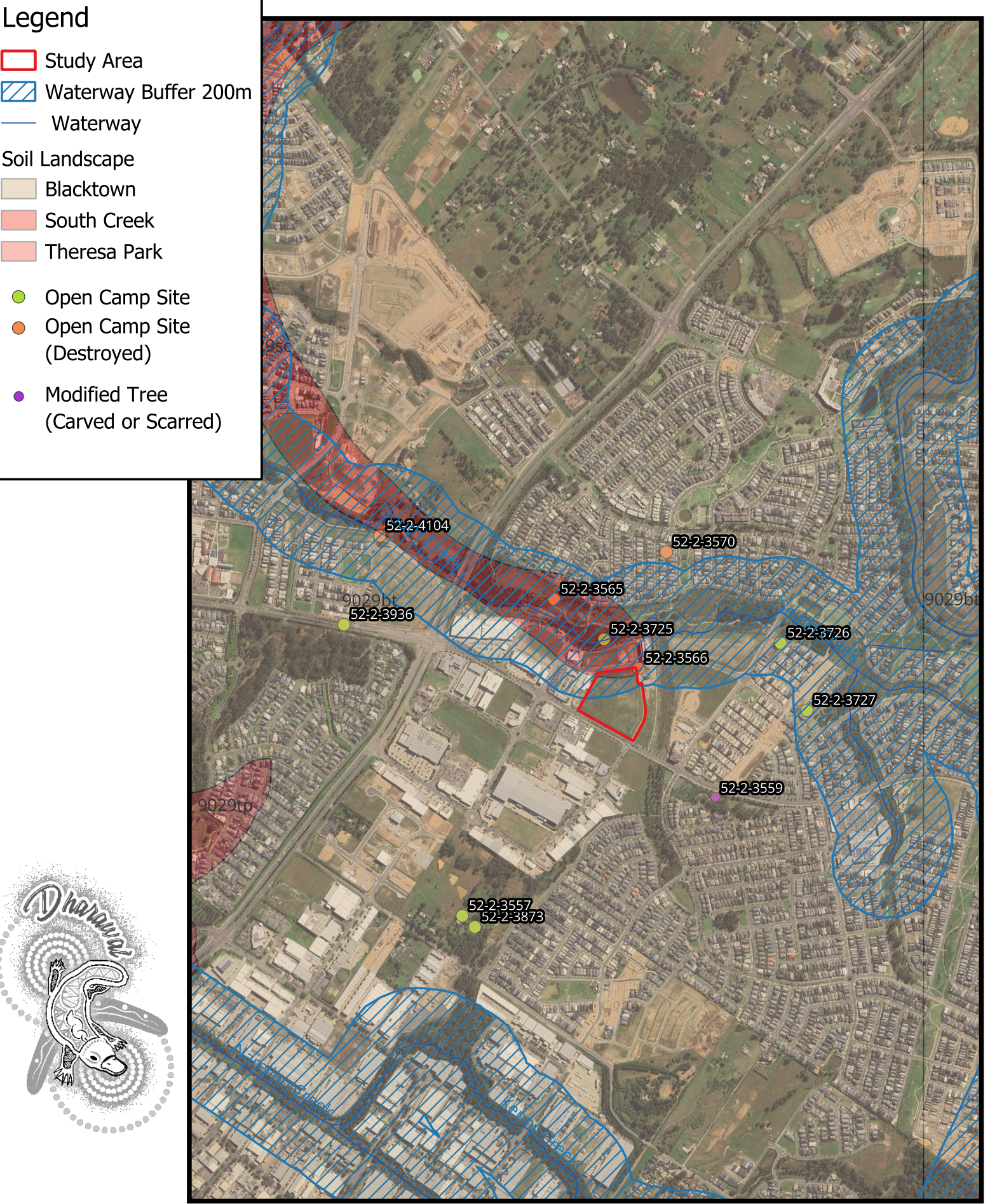
Faunal species were plentiful, thriving in ideal habitat conditions, environmental conditions and resources. Traditional lifestyles depended largely on the environment in which people live. Whilst coastal groups utilise marine and estuarine resources, hinterland groups rely on freshwater terrestrial animals and plants. The utilisation of resources in the past was recorded through the historic period, with ethnohistorical sources recording the diet of Aboriginal people, including kangaroo, possum, kangaroo rat, lizards, birds, platypus, wallaby and a range of plants and insects as well as fish and shellfish (Pearson, 1981). A wide range of native animals, including birds and reptiles, have been identified within the wider environment of the Cumberland Plain, providing valuable cultural resources for the Dharawal and other first nations people.

The use of trees for resources is largely evident within close proximity to the Subject Area, with previous archaeological assessments (Table 4) identifying the abundance of scarred trees within remnant tree stands (Geering, 1989). Bark was one of the natural materials most commonly used by for a range of traditional purposes across the country. Bark is a versatile and plentiful material, that is used, and is continued to be used traditionally for everyday living, for items such as shelters, watercraft and containers. Trees are a living organic material, occasioning vulnerability from impacts such as, fire, clearing, floods, droughts, dying and decay. Identifying and managing these vulnerabilities can ensure their protection and preservation in the landscape (Long, 2005).

Despite urbanisation and impacts from clearing faunal species persist in the landscape with the adaption to historic environments, still providing valuable resources in the contemporary cultural environment.

Due to blanket clearing in the Subject Area and surrounds there is no significant flora and fauna species visually evident that hold cultural significance.







## 6.5. Current Environmental Context

The Subject Area has been subject to intense human disturbance through the development of the Gledswood Hills township precinct. The Subject Area is encased by roadways, industrial buildings and reconstructed water channel. The Subject Area is a flat Barron landscape, with evidence of introduced fill and sparse introduced grass regrowth.

## 6.6. Past Land Use Disturbance

Historically the Subject Area has been cleared for agricultural purposes. More recently the Subject Area has been subject to development, for the establishment of the Gledswood Hills township precinct, part of Sydney's southwest growth centre. The Subject Area has undergone intense transformations of topography, soils and hydrology. The Subject Area has no visual evidence of the original landforms. A Geotechnical Investigation Report, commissioned by Geotechnique Pty Ltd (Geotechnique Pty Ltd, 2024) for NSW DEO has been used to assess the subsurface disturbance and presence of introduced fill in the Subject Area, in relation to the depth of Aboriginal objects found during previous archaeological investigations in landforms similar to those of the Subject Area in the local region.

Results of the Geotechnical Investigation Report (2024), significant to the assessment of archaeological potential found that the Subject Area;

- *The subsurface profile comprises a sequence of fill and residual soils underlain by bedrock shale,*
- *Fill is significant and the thickness of fill varies from about 4.5m to 7.5m,*
- *The depth to bedrock is anticipated to vary from about 6m to 13 m from the existing ground surface,*
- *Fill comprises of silty clay and gravelly clay of low to medium plasticity with some boulders,*
- *Residual soils are predominately silty clay of medium to high plasticity and assessed to be stiff to very stiff,*
- *At test locations fill was assessed to be well compacted.*

(Geotechnique Pty Ltd, 2024).

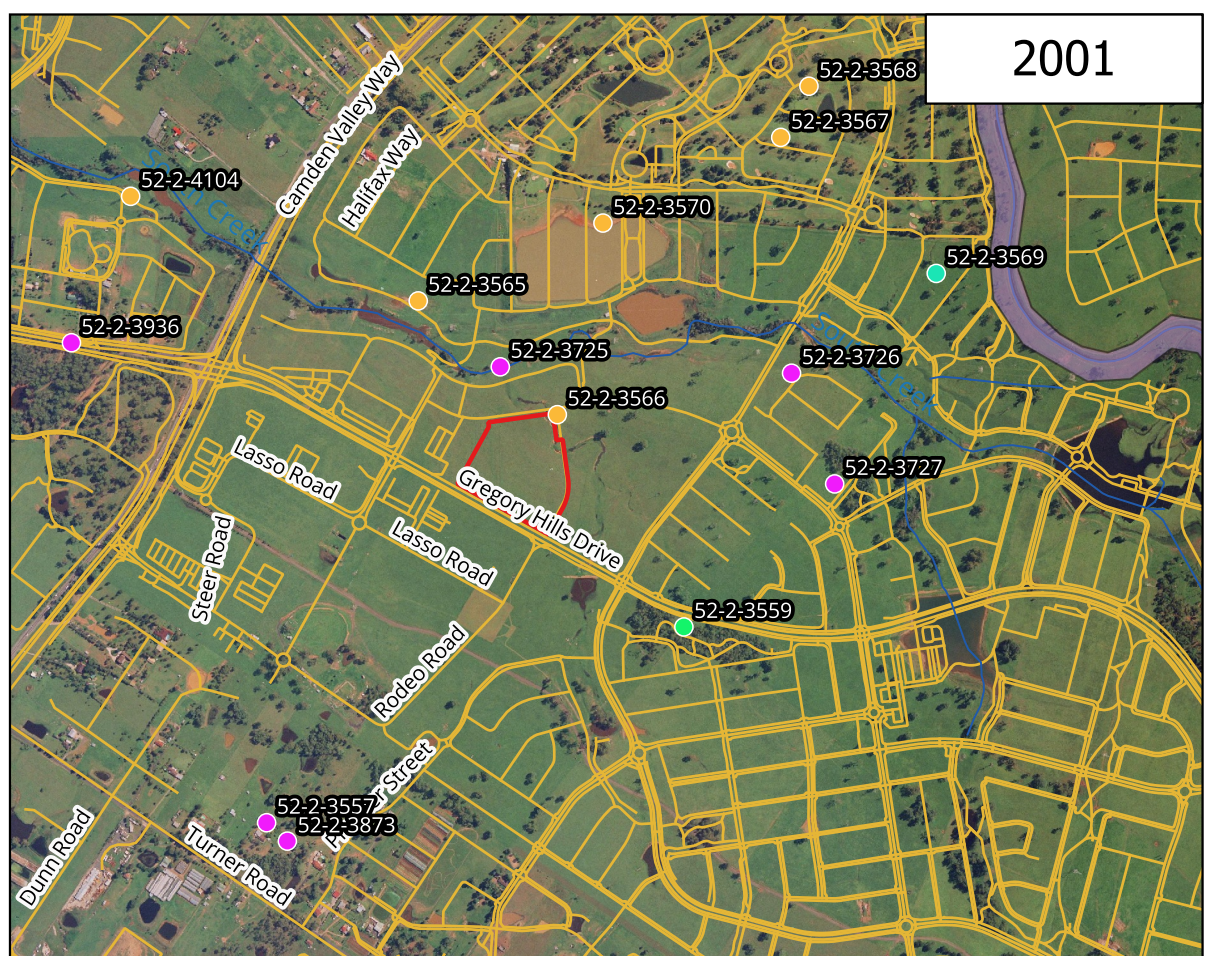
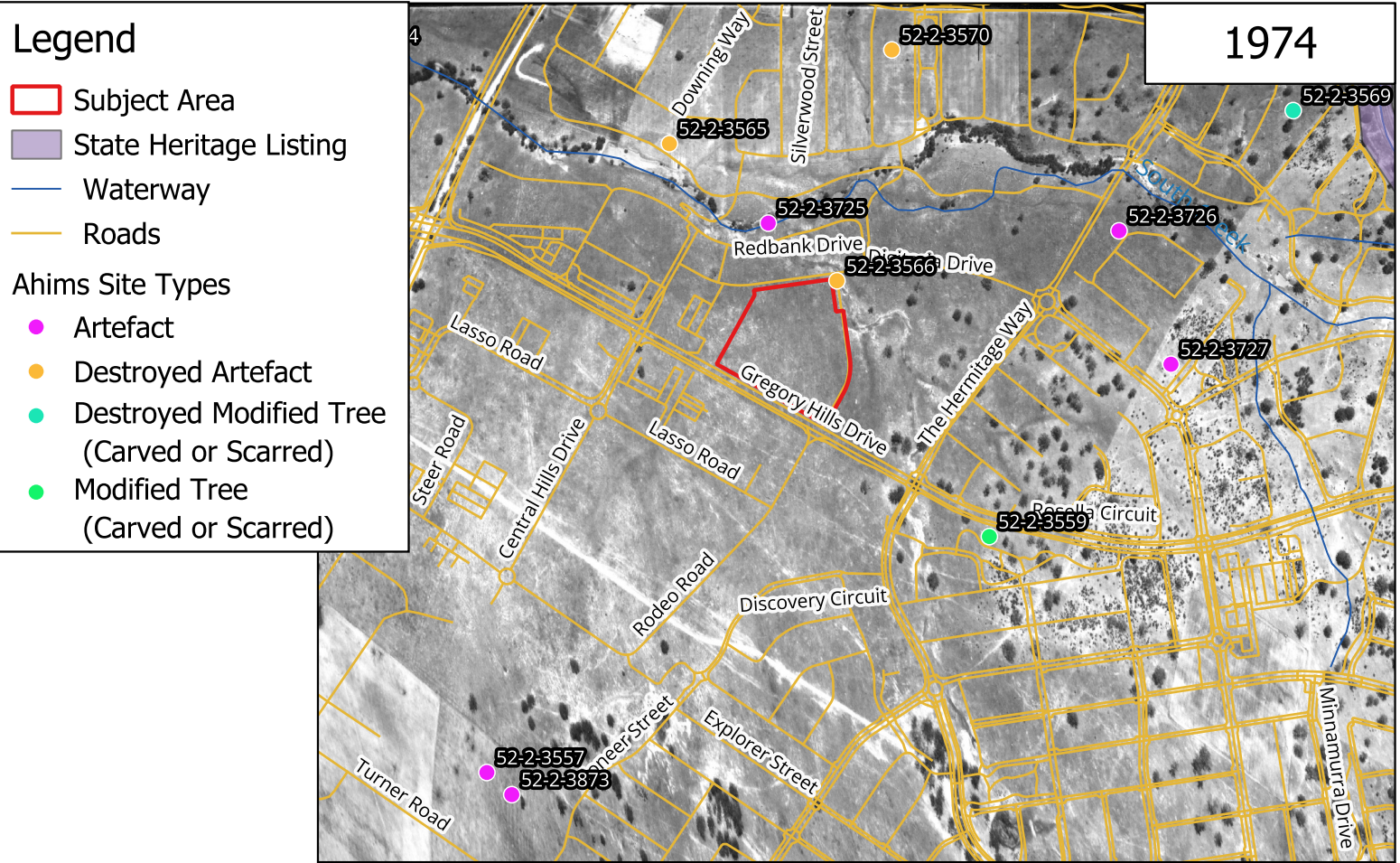
## 6.7. Historic Aerial Imagery

Historical Imagery (Figure 6) shows clearing of the land and agricultural practices had already begun prior to 1945, despite evidence of continued agricultural use over the next five decades, McDonald (2007), Australian Museum Business Services (2008), Eco-logical (2017) and Extent (2019) have all located, recorded and excavated sites in the Subject Area and immediate surrounds.

The alignment of current roads with early historic roads has been altered during the recent developments. The current road overlay shows that Gregory Hills Drive borders the Subject Area to the south. 1947 and 2001 historic photos present the original Gregory Hills Drive located approximately 500 metres parallel to the south of the Subject Area, established prior to 1947. Identifying movements of infrastructure and other natural resources can be important in identifying location descriptions and discrepancies of Aboriginal heritage site locations.

Site Card TR10 references the location of artefacts to be found eroding from the banks of a drainage channel running NW-SE to South Creek. Historic Imagery shows the drainage channel to cross through the northeast corner of the Subject Area. The drainage channel has been relocated in the recent development and is no longer located in the Subject Area (Figure 2). Site TR10 original boundary extends into the Subject Area as presented in Figure 4 and Section 5.2..



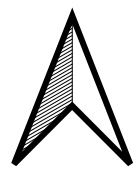


**Figure 5: Historical Aerial Photographs**

Project Number: 152 Gledswood Hills High School ACHA  
 Client: SINSW  
 DEH Project Manager: Rebecca Chalker  
 Map Creator: K Chalker  
 Date 17/03/2024

0 150 300 450 600 m

Scale is 1974 Map  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56  
 Imagery: Google Earth





## 7. Regional Character

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Archaeological and Cultural Heritage studies in the Cumberland Plain region and the broader area have presented valuable archaeological findings supported with tangible evidence of nomadic seasonal movements and continued occupation (Table 4). The results indicate that, despite clearing associated with agricultural practices and intense developments in the area, Aboriginal occupation is still evident, and is still likely to be located on a variety of landforms across the area, including along waterways, ridgelines, rocky outcrops, providing shelters and areas of relief, such as plains and hillslopes. The East Leppington Archaeological Excavation (GML, 2016) results provide a previously unknown insight to the area with evidence of increased population and ceremonial use in the last 1,000 years. The significance of post contact cultural and Historical Aboriginal heritage sites in the region is also well documented through Mary Dallas Aboriginal heritage study of the Fairfield City Council (Dallas, 2017), and Jo McDonalds localised study of the Turner Road and Gledswood precincts (JMCHM, 2007).

The archaeological results in the local area are heavily associated with the need for assessment through development proposals, therefore do not present a true representation of the evidence that may remain in the landscape from traditional occupation. Prior to the requirement of undertaking an ACHA the Cumberland Plain regions landscape had already lain victim to the influence of European Settlement through intense clearing, agriculture, and development of infrastructure. Despite this, evidence of traditional occupation has persisted in the landscape (Table 4).

The earliest known occupational site of the Cumberland Plain and more generally in the wider Sydney Basin is located north of Pitt Town, south of the Hawkesbury and the cultural deposits have been dated by optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) to 36,000 $\pm$ 3000 BP (Williams et al. 2012). While there is early evidence that the Sydney region has been occupied for over 35,000 years (Williams et al. 2012), archaeological research indicates the earliest evidence for occupation in the eastern Blue Mountains to the west of the Sydney Basin is 12,000 years before present (BP) from Walls cave, Lyre Bird dell and Kings Table, while the site of Bass Point at Shellharbour was occupied from 20,000 years ago, indicating a great antiquity of Aboriginal occupation in the region (Attenbrow 2010,p.153: Flood 1995,p.112).

The majority of reliably dated archaeological sites within the region are less than 5,000 years old, with previous excavations of rock shelters on the Woronora Plateau providing the oldest date of just over 2,000 years before present (Sefton 1998). A combination of reasons has been suggested for this collection of relatively recent dates. There is an argument that an increase in population and 'intensification' of much of the continent took place around this time leading to a great deal more evidence being deposited than was deposited as a result of the sparser former occupation period. It is also the case that many archaeological sites along the former coastline may have been submerged as the seas rose to approximately their current level around 6,000 years ago. This would have had the effect of covering evidence of previous coastal occupation. In addition, it is also true that the acidic soils that predominate around the Sydney region are not conducive to the long-term survival of sites (Hiscock, 2008).

## 8. Predictions

Predictive modelling can vary and is heavily reliant on previous archaeological assessment results in the local region. Using the desktop analysis undertaken through this assessment process and the consideration of report results, being that although recorded sites are generally clustered in areas associated less than 300 metres from a river system and their tributaries it is also noted that significant open camp sites have been recorded over 500 metres from these waterways, in areas that have been subject to continual historical disturbance by clearing and agricultural practices. Despite this prediction, Australian Museum Business Services (2008), Eco-logical (2017) and Extent (2019) have all located, recorded and excavated sites either in the Subject Area and immediate surrounds.

The current landscape has been heavily modified, resulting in no potential for any in-situ Aboriginal Objects to remain in the Subject Area.

Table 6 outlines the Aboriginal cultural heritage site types and their predicted presence in the Subject Area.

**Table 6: Aboriginal site type predictions for the Subject Area**

| Site type                         | Site Definition   | Prediction   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Art (pigment and/or engraving)    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Art, either pigment or engraving can be present in various landforms, including shelters, and rock outcrops.</li> </ul>  | There is no potential for art or engraving to be present in the Subject Area.  |
| Artefacts                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This site type can range from a single isolated stone artefact to an extensive scatter of a wide range of stone artefact types.</li> <li>Portable grinding stones can also be found in any landscape, though are generally found in areas that do not have readily available rock outcrops, such as the western desert regions of NSW.</li> <li>Stone artefacts may be located on the ground surface or in subsurface contexts in any landform.</li> <li>Stone artefacts in open contexts are more likely to be present on level to gently inclined well drained ground within 200 m of water sources or along crests and ridgelines.</li> </ul> | <p>Due to impacts from historic land use, it is predicted that these Aboriginal objects are not likely to be present in the Subject Area.</p> <p>If stone artefacts are present, it is predicted that these objects are not in situ and may have been deposited from the placement of introduced fill.</p> |
| Bone (non-human)                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-human bones can be found in any landscape and can be associated with traditional burials and midden sites.</li> </ul>  | The Subject Area has the potential to contain non-human bones, in association with introduced fill and localised faunal decomposition.   |
| Burials                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burials are rare but can occur within any landform within the region and include both ancient and more recent burials.</li> </ul>  | Burials are unlikely to occur in the Subject Area.   |
| Ceremonial and mythological sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ceremonial and mythological sites are often associated with natural landscape features and may contain any tangible or material evidence. Consultation with the Aboriginal community is often necessary to identify these site types.</li> </ul>   | <p>There is no potential for ceremonial sites or bora grounds.</p> <p>No mythological sites have been identified by previous heritage assessments in the area.</p>   |
| Culturally modified trees         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modified trees which can also be referred to as scarred trees where bark has been removed for a variety of cultural purposes. Provided mature trees are still extant, scarred trees may be found anywhere across the landscape.</li> </ul>   | There are no trees present in the Subject Area.  |
| Grinding Grooves                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grinding Grooves are grooves associated with the manufacture and maintenance of some stone tools such as stone axes or for grinding of resources such as grain or animals.</li> <li>Grinding grooves are commonly found in areas where water is abundant and generally flowing over the</li> </ul>   | There is no potential for grinding grooves to be present in the Subject Area.  |

| Site type   | Site Definition   | Prediction  |
|---|---|---|
|   | surface of rock outcrops, of various materials such as sandstone or granite. These sites represent a period of cultural change and may include square sharpening grooves which provide evidence of another shift from stone to metal axes.  |   |
| Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PADs are generally located in areas that are deemed suitable locations within the landscape for traditional occupation, resulting in archaeological evidence left behind, that may not be visible on the surface or has been retained overtime in subsurface organic deposits</li> </ul>   | There is no potential for PADs to remain in the Subject Area as the are has been heavily modified with introduced fill. |
| Rock shelters with art, shell, artefacts and/or deposit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock shelters are generally found in hillsides of natural cavernous erosion. Shelters are a valuable resource for shelter, and contain many forms of occupational evidence, such as art, shell middens, grinding grooves, and archaeological deposits and used resources such as ochre deposits.</li> </ul>  | There is no potential for rock shelters to be present in the Subject Area.  |
| Shell   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shell resource deposits, commonly identified as middens, are found in both estuarine and marine landscapes.</li> <li>Shells and their contents are utilised by Aboriginal people for food, tools or decoration, these might include bivalves, molluscs or gastropod and include species such as, but not limited to rock oysters, cockle and mudwelk.</li> </ul> | There is no potential for shells associated with traditional use to be present in the Subject Area.                     |
| Stone arrangements                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no potential for shells associated with traditional use to be present in the Subject Area.</li> </ul>   | There is no potential for stone arrangement associated with traditional use to be present in the Subject Area.          |
| Stone quarries  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no potential for shells associated with traditional use to be present in the Subject Area.</li> </ul>   | There is no potential for stone quarries associated with traditional use to be present in the Subject Area.             |

In terms of archaeological potential of the Subject Area this assessment suggests that the Subject Area before the extensive earth movements and development activities had high potential to yield archaeological material, lying on a second order tributary of South Creek, one of the many creek networks in the region, tributaries of the Nepean River.

In reviewing the archaeological potential post survey, it has been determined that there is no potential for any of these site types to occur within the Subject Area.



## 9. Sampling Strategy

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An assessment methodology including survey sampling was developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (see ACHA and Appendix 2).

### 9.1 Survey Strategy

Due to the small size of the Subject Area, the survey sampling strategy was to survey all landforms that would potentially be impacted within the Subject Area, focusing on areas of exposure. This survey was undertaken as an initial due-diligence site walk-over prior to the commencement of the ACHA process on the 14 November 2023 by Indigeco Archaeologist, Rebecca Chalker and Heritage Consultant Rodney Lawson.

As part of the ACHA an additional survey was undertaken on the 29 April 2024 with the following members of the Aboriginal community and the ACHA project team:

- Justine Coplin -Darug Custodians
- Kiahni Chalker -Cubbitch Barta NTC
- Rebecca Chalker -Indigeco
- Rodney Lawson -Indigeco

## 10. Field Methods

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As per the sampling strategy the entire Subject Area was assessed on foot on the 14 November 2023, with even spacing of 20 metres between each survey team member during the field survey. Access to the Subject Area on 29 April 2024 was limited. Survey coverage from 14 November is presented in Figure 7. Survey participants during the survey on the 29 April 2024, encased the perimeter of the Subject Area, with a detailed background overview provided to RAPs and 100% visual overview of the entire Subject Area.

Recording during the survey followed the archaeology survey requirements of the Code of Practice. Information that required recording during the survey included:

- Recording of Aboriginal artefacts/objects and sites present in the Subject Area during the survey.
- Cultural survey coverage.
- Any resources that may have been exploited by Aboriginal people.
- Landform elements, distinguishable areas of land.
- Photographs of the site indicating landform.
- Ground surface visibility and areas of exposure.
- Observable past or present disturbances to the landscape from human or animal activities and;
- Culturally modified trees, or any other Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.

Photographs taken of the Subject Area on the 14 November are presented in Plate 3 to Plate 8.



# Legend

- Subject Area
- Transects Walked
- Waterway
- Roads
- Ahims Site Types**
- Artefact
- Destroyed Artefact



**Figure 7: Project Transect Lines**

Project Number: 152 Gledswood Hills High School ACHA

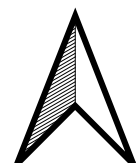
Client: SINSW

DEH Project Manager: Rebecca Chalker

Map Creator: K Chalker

Date 17/03/2024

0 50 100 150 m



Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Imagery: Google Earth





***Plate 3: Overview of Subject Area, facing east from northwest boundary.***



***Plate 4: Overview of Subject Area, providing evidence of introduced fill, facing north from western boundary***



***Plate 5: Overview of Subject Area, providing evidence of introduced fill and reshaping of subsurface materials, facing south from western boundary.***



***Plate 6: Overview of Subject Area, providing evidence of introduced fill and reshaping of subsurface materials, facing west from eastern boundary.***



***Plate 7: Evidence of introduced fill, visible across entire Subject Area***



***Plate 8: Evidence of introduced fill, visible across entire Subject Area.***



## 11. Results

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The previous survey on the 14 November 2023, was conducted on foot covering the whole of the Subject Area. Assessment focussed on the entire Subject Area, covering the majority of the Subject Area in order to fully assess disturbances and association with the surrounding landscape.

The field assessment undertaken on the 29 April 2024, was conducted on foot, encasing the perimeter of the Subject Area, with a detailed background overview provided to RAPs and 100% visual overview of the entire Subject Area.

Disturbances identified within the Subject Area was predominantly introduced fill, consisting of Ballast, crushed concrete, crushed bricks and crushed ceramic as well as many other types of stone and clay soils. The visual inspection revealed that no soil profile in the area appeared to be in-situ, with all surface and subsurface material having been likely introduced, (Plate 3 to Plate 8). The area surrounding the Subject Area has undergone recent industrial and housing development.

### Visibility

There were no limiting factors in regard to visibility during this survey, visibility was 80%, providing a complete overview of the entire Subject Area.

### Exposures

There were limited exposures, less than 5% of the entire Subject Area. Visual exposures were on the eastern boarder of the Subject Area, and provided clear visibility of the fill, as presented in Plate 7.

### 11.1. Survey Limitations and Disturbances

Due to access limitations to the entire Subject Area on the 29 April 2024 field assessment, consideration was given and has been incorporated into this report from the previous field assessment undertaken during the Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment on the 14 November 2023.

### 11.2. Findings

No Aboriginal objects or areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) were identified during the survey.

The site assessment concluded that there is no archaeological potential in the Subject Area, and the project is unlikely to impact Aboriginal objects.

## 12. Analysis and discussion

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Results of the background research have confirmed that the Subject Area has been subject to previous ACHA's (JMCHM, 2007; AMBS, 2008; Extent Heritage Services, 2019), test excavations and salvage excavations (ENSR-AECOM, 2009). Registered site TR10 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3566) has been destroyed under AHIP #3111, and the site has been impacted in its entirety since the AHIP was issued, with no remaining archaeological potential in the Subject Area.

During the field assessment no Aboriginal objects were found. It was also determined that there would be no potential for subsurface deposit due to the recent development of the Gledswood Hills township.

Due to the disturbed nature of the Subject Area, there is no potential for in-situ Aboriginal objects or any identified archaeological sensitivity.



## 13. Scientific values and significance assessment

The objective of an assessment of significance is to establish the importance and/or value that a place, site or object may have to the community as a whole. Cultural significance as a concept is intrinsic to the physical fabric of the object or place, its location, setting and association with other objects/sites/places in its surrounds. A holistic approach must be taken that draws upon the response these factors induce from the community.

### 13.1. Assessment framework

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) defines the basic principles and procedures to be observed in the conservation of important places. It provides the primary framework within which decisions about the management of heritage sites in Australia should be made. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as being derived from the following values: presented below in Table 7.

**Table 7: Burra Charter definition of heritage values.**

| Value            | Description   |
|------------------|---|
| Aesthetic Value  | Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.  |
| Historic Value   | <p>Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section.</p> <p>A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the setting are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or association may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.</p> |
| Scientific Value | The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness (conservation value), and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.   |
| Social Value     | <p>Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.</p> <p>Places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. Communities and individuals can experience a sense of loss should a place of social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed.</p>   |

The information collected during the background review of the project can be used to help identify social, historical, scientific and aesthetic values. These include how the landscape was used and why the identified Aboriginal objects are in specific locations, along with contemporary uses of the land.

Information gaps are not uncommon and should be acknowledged. They may require further investigation to adequately identify the values present across the Subject Area. It may be helpful to prepare a preliminary values map that identifies, to the extent of information available the:

- Known places of social spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources of significance,
- Known historic places,
- Known Aboriginal objects and/or declared Aboriginal places; and

- Potential places/ areas of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources, historic or archaeological significance.

Places of potential value that are not fully identified or defined should be included as 'sensitive' areas to target during further investigation.

## 13.2. Other approaches: scientific significance.

The categorisation into aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values is one approach to understanding the concept of cultural significance. However, more precise categories may be developed as understanding of a particular place increase.

The NSW DECCW guidelines for the significance assessment of Aboriginal archaeological sites are contained within the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* (National Parks and Wildlife Service 1997). The Kit identifies with two main streams in the overall significance assessment process: the assessment of cultural/social significance to Aboriginal people and the assessment of scientific significance to archaeologists. This approach encapsulates those aspects of the Burra Charter that are relevant to Aboriginal archaeological sites. The guidelines specify the following criteria for archaeological significance, as paraphrased in Table 8.

**Table 8: Criteria for assessing archaeological/scientific significance.**

| Criteria of Significance | Definition   |
|--------------------------|--|
| Research Potential       | It is the potential to elucidate past behaviour which gives significance under this criterion rather than the potential to yield collections of artefacts. Matters considered under this criterion include – the intactness of a site, the potential for the site to build a chronology and the connectedness of the site to other sites in the archaeological landscape.  |
| Representativeness       | As a criterion, representativeness is only meaningful in relation to a conservation objective. Presumably all sites are representative of those in their class, or they would not be in that class. What is at issue is the extent to which a class of sites is conserved and whether the particular site being assessed should be conserved in order to ensure that we retain a representative sample of the archaeological record as a whole. The conservation objective which underwrites the 'representativeness' criteria is that such a sample should be conserved.  |
| Rarity                   | This criterion cannot easily be separated from that of representativeness. If a site is 'distinctive' then it will, by definition, be part of the variability which a representative sample would represent. The criteria might best be approached as one which exists within the criteria of representativeness, giving a particular weighting to certain classes of site. The main requirement for being able to assess rarity will be to know what is common and what is unusual in the site record but also the way that archaeology confers prestige on certain sites because of their ability to provide certain information. The criterion of rarity may be assessed at a range of levels: local, regional, state, national, and global |
| Educational Potential    | Heritage sites and areas should be conserved and managed in relation to their value to people. It is assumed that archaeologists have the ability to speak of the value of sites to members of their own profession. Where archaeologists or others carrying out assessments are speaking for the educational value of sites to the public, the onus is on them to go to the public for an assessment of this value, or to reputable studies which have canvassed public demand for education. The danger, otherwise, is that archaeologists would be projecting their values onto a public which is itself given no voice on the matter   |
| Aesthetics               | Archaeologists are not expected to include an assessment of aesthetic significance along with their assessment of scientific significance. In relation to heritage places, aesthetic significance is generally taken to mean the visual beauty of the place. Aesthetic value is not inherent in a place but arises in the sensory response people have to it.  |

### 13.3. Grading values and significance

The following gradations summarised in Table 9, where a site or zone satisfies at least one criterion, have been applied to provide a measure of the values/significance for Aboriginal objects identified within the Subject Area, and to provide an overall assessment of the significance of each of the zones used that define the Subject Area.

**Table 9: Summary of values and significance.**

| Gradation | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| Low       | The site or object contains only a single or limited number of features and has no potential to meaningfully inform our understanding of the past beyond what it contributes through its current recording (i.e. no or low research potential). The site or object is a representative but unexceptional example of the most common class of sites or objects in the region. Many more similar examples can be confidently predicted to occur within the Subject Area, and in the region.  |
| Moderate  | The site or object derives value because it contains features, both archaeological and contextual, which through further investigation may contribute to our understanding of the local past. These features include but are not limited to the relationship with landscape features or other Aboriginal archaeological sites or areas of identified heritage importance; diagnostic archaeological or landscape features that inform a chronology; and a relatively large assemblage of stone artefacts. The presence of a diverse artefact and feature assemblage, and connectedness with landscape features and other notable sites provide relatively higher representative and rarity values than sites of low significance.  |
| High      | The site or object has value because it contains archaeological and/or contextual features which through further investigation may significantly contribute to our understanding of the past, both locally and on a regional scale. These features include but are not limited to: Aboriginal ancestral remains; the site's relationship with landscape features or other Aboriginal archaeological sites or areas of identified heritage importance; diagnostic archaeological or landscape features that inform a chronology; and a very large assemblage of stone artefacts associated with other features such as oven remains or shell midden. Such sites will be relatively rare and will be representative of a limited number of similar sites that make up this class; hence they derive high representative and rarity values. |

### 13.4. Assessment of scientific significance by site.

One previously registered AHIMS sites is located in or within 50 metres of the Subject Area (TR10, AHIMS ID# 52-2-3566). The sites location and extent possibilities are discussed in detail in Section 5.2 of this report

The desktop assessment and site inspection has confirmed that the Subject Area has been subject to a previous ACHA (JMCHM, 2007; AMBS, 2008; Extent Heritage Services, 2019) that included test and salvage excavations (ENSR-AECOM, 2009). TR10 (AHIMS ID#52-2-3566) has been destroyed under AHIP #3111, and the site has been impacted in its entirety since the AHIP was issued, with no remaining archaeological potential in the Subject Area, the scientific significance assessment is presented in Table 10.

**Table 10: Statement of Significance assessment.**

| STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| AHIMS ID#                            | 52-2-3566 |
| Site Name                            | TR-10     |



| STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Site Feature                         | Artefact: 18                |
| Research Potential                   | Destroyed (AHIP#3111) - NIL |
| Representativeness                   | Destroyed (AHIP#3111) - NIL |
| Rarity                               | Destroyed (AHIP#3111) - NIL |
| Significance                         | Destroyed (AHIP#3111) - NIL |
| Social/ Cultural Value               | Destroyed (AHIP#3111) - NIL |

## 13.5. Statement of Significance for the Subject Area

Statements of significance for the Subject Area are presented in the following sub-sections.

Assessments of significance have also been developed in consideration of comments from Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) during the consultation process for this ACHA in the Subject Area. There were no comments in regard to cultural significance, specific to the Subject Area received through the community consultation process.

### 13.5.1. Social Value

The Subject Area, as represented in its current state has limited aesthetic values, centred to network of intensively developed infrastructure.

### 13.5.2. Aesthetic Value

The Subject Area, as represented in its current state has limited aesthetic values, centred to network of intensively developed infrastructure.

### 13.5.3. Historic Value

The Subject Area, as represented in its current state has no historic values, centred to network of intensively developed infrastructure.

There is no evidence of any historic values remaining in the Subject Area.

### 13.5.4. Scientific (Archaeological) Value

There are no Aboriginal cultural heritage sites remaining within the Subject Area.

No scientific value has been placed on the Subject Area in its current state.

### 13.5.5. Significance / Cultural Value

The Aboriginal cultural heritage site previously located within the Subject Area represents a common site type, found within the wider region, in a violated cultural landscape. Moderate cultural significance has been placed on all sites across the entire region of the Subject Area and has taken into consideration the significant of the cultural landscape across the Cumberland Plain region.

There is no remaining cultural significance within the Subject Area.

## 14. Impact Assessment

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It is important to assess any impacts or harm to known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places that occur immediately adjacent to or extend across the boundary between lands subject to the investigation and assessment as part of this ACHA process.

The *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) requires that both direct, and indirect, harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places be considered. Generally, direct harm refers to occasions where an activity physically impacts a site or objects and therefore affects the heritage values of the site or objects. Indirect harm is usually taken to mean harm stemming from secondary consequences of the activity and may affect sites or objects as an indirect consequence of the activity. Examples of such indirect harm are increased visitors to a site, or increased erosion in an area as a result of an activity.

### 14.1. Potential Impacts from Surface Disturbance

There are no potential impacts to any Aboriginal Heritage sites in the Subject Area from surface disturbance.

### 14.2. Summary of Potential Impacts

There are no potential impacts to any Aboriginal Heritage sites in the Subject Area.

### 14.3. Consideration of cumulative impacts

There are no cumulative impacts as there are no Aboriginal Objects within the proposed Subject Area.

## 15. Management and mitigation measures

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An unexpected finds and discovery of any ancestral remains procedure is to be implemented as per recommendation 2 and recommendation 3, outlined in Section 17 of this report, and are as follows:

- All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act 1974). It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal object or Place without consent permit issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the NPW Act 1974. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this assessment proposal, works must cease immediately, and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying the DCCEEW and Registered Aboriginal Parties, as identified in Section 2 of this report.
- Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity, you must:
  1. Immediately cease all work at that location, and no further movement or disturbance of the remains and with a buffer of at least 20 metres, to avoid further harm.
  2. Notify the NSW Police and DCCEEW Environmental line on 131555, as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
  3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised by Heritage NSW (DCCEEW).



## 16. Summary/ Conclusion

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On the basis of this assessment, there is no potential for Aboriginal objects to be present in the Subject Area due to intensive ground disturbances associated with de-vegetation, reshaping of earth and introduced fill during the intensive industrial and housing developments across the entire region. It is also unlikely that any Aboriginal objects have survived in the surrounding industrial and housing developments due to the intensive earth movements associated with development constructions.

## 17. Recommendations

All Aboriginal objects, regardless of their context and significance, are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. No Aboriginal objects have been identified as a result of this archaeological investigation.

Based on community consultation with RAPs for this project, and the completion of the ACHA and AR report, the following management recommendations have been developed relevant to the Subject Area.

### **Recommendation 1: No further archaeological assessment is required in the Subject Area.**

Following the desktop review and field assessment observations, no further archaeological assessment for the proposed Gledswood Hills High School application is required in the Subject Area, following the mitigation measures provided in Table 11.

**Table 11: Mitigation Measures for the Subject Area**

| Project Stage | Mitigation Measure  | Reason for mitigation measures  | Relevant Section of Report        |
|---------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Construction  | Discovery of Unanticipated Aboriginal Objects in areas of low archaeological potential. | All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the <i>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NPW Act 1974). It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal object or Place without consent permit issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the NPW Act 1974.<br>Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this assessment proposal, works must cease immediately, and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying the DCCEEW and Registered Aboriginal Parties, details provided in Section 8. | Section 1.4<br>Statutory Controls |
| Construction  | Discovery of Aboriginal Ancestral remains.  | Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity, you must:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immediately cease all work at that location, and no further movement or disturbance of the remains and with a buffer of at least 20 metres, to avoid further harm.</li> <li>2. Notify the NSW Police and DCCEEW Environmental line on 131555, as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.</li> <li>3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised by Heritage NSW (DCCEEW).</li> </ol>   | Section 1.4<br>Statutory Controls |

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## Appendix 1: AHIMS Search

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Rebecca Chalker

Date: 03 April 2024

30 Patterson St  
Tahmoor New South Wales 2573

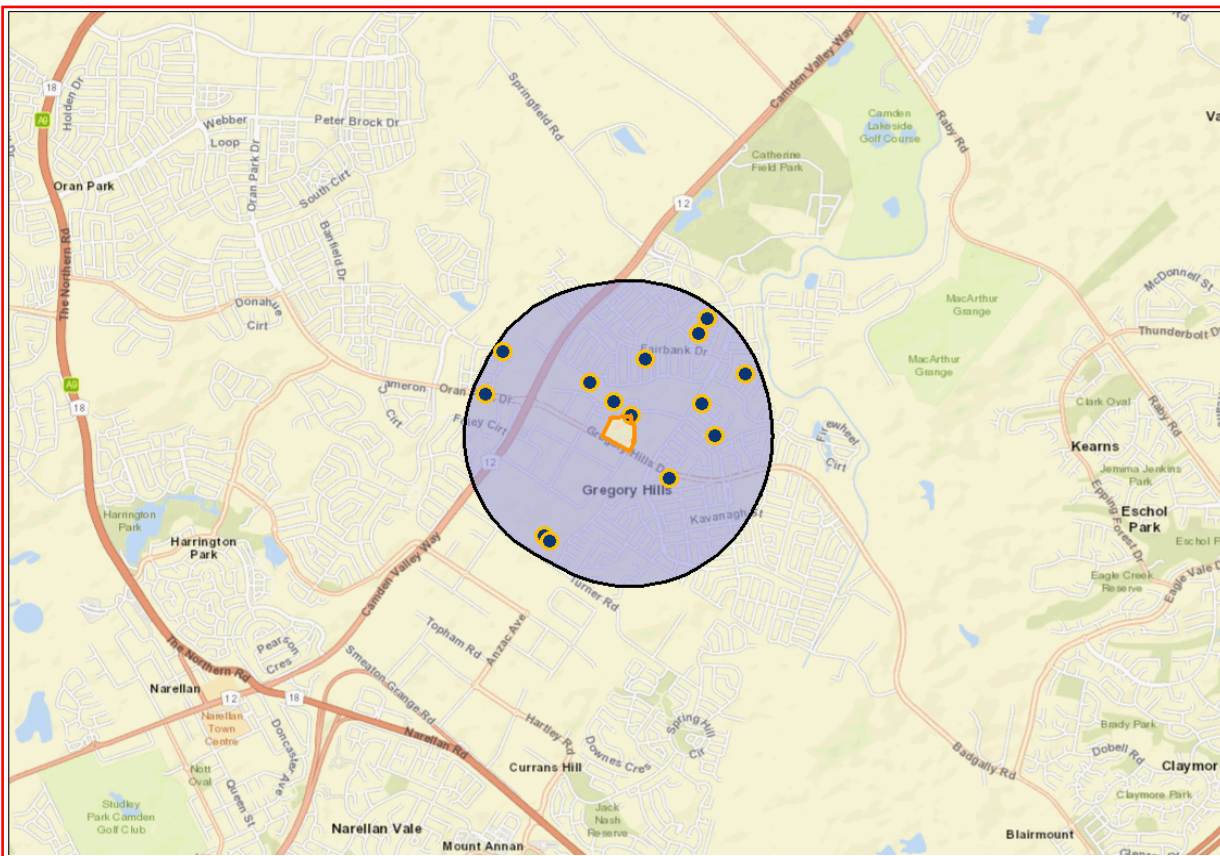
Attention: Rebecca Chalker

Email: chalkermob@gmail.com

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP1262720, Section : - with a Buffer of 1000 meters, conducted by Rebecca Chalker on 03 April 2024.**

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 14 | Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.          |
| 0  | Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. * |



**If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?**

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

**Important information about your AHIMS search**

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

| <u>SiteID</u> | <u>SiteName</u> | <u>Datum</u>  | <u>Zone</u> | <u>Easting</u> | <u>Northing</u> | <u>Context</u> | <u>Site Status **</u> | <u>SiteFeatures</u>                         | <u>SiteTypes</u>         | <u>Reports</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| 52-2-3568     | TR-12           | AGD   | 56          | 294450         | 6233798         | Open site      | Destroyed             | Artefact : 2                                |                          |                |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   |                          |                |
| 52-2-3557     | TR-1            | AGD   | 56          | 293294         | 6232162         | Open site      | Valid                 | Artefact : 12                               | <u>Permits</u> 3111      | 102190         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 5133      |                |
| 52-2-3565     | TR-9            | AGD   | 56          | 293602         | 6233310         | Open site      | Destroyed             | Artefact : 17                               |                          | 102190         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 3111      |                |
| 52-2-3566     | TR-10           | AGD   | 56          | 293913         | 6233068         | Open site      | Destroyed             | Artefact : 18                               |                          | 102190         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 3111      |                |
| 52-2-3727     | TR Transsect G  | GDA   | 56          | 294630         | 6233120         | Open site      | Valid                 | Artefact : 1                                |                          |                |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney  |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u>           |                |
| 52-2-3569     | TR-13           | GDA   | 56          | 294843         | 6233585         | Open site      | Destroyed             | Modified Tree<br>(Carved or Scarred) :<br>1 |                          | 102190         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u>           |                |
| 52-2-4104     | CFPP_13         | GDA   | 56          | 293070         | 6233715         | Open site      | Destroyed             | Artefact : 1                                |                          |                |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 3744      |                |
| 52-2-3570     | TR-14           | AGD   | 56          | 294004         | 6233489         | Open site      | Destroyed             | Artefact : 7                                |                          | 102190         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 3111      |                |
| 52-2-3567     | TR-11           | GDA   | 56          | 294495         | 6233875         | Open site      | Destroyed             | Artefact : 10                               |                          | 102190         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 3111      |                |
| 52-2-3725     | OP Transsect E  | GDA   | 56          | 293890         | 6233360         | Open site      | Valid                 | Artefact : 1                                |                          |                |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney  |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u>           |                |
| 52-2-3559     | TR-3            | AGD   | 56          | 294201         | 6232610         | Open site      | Valid                 | Modified Tree<br>(Carved or Scarred) :<br>1 |                          | 102190         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | T Russell   |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 3112      |                |
| 52-2-3726     | TR Transsect F  | GDA   | 56          | 294530         | 6233360         | Open site      | Valid                 | Artefact : 1                                |                          |                |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney  |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u>           |                |
| 52-2-3873     | GHSN            | GDA   | 56          | 293445         | 6232313         | Open site      | Valid                 | Artefact : 16                               |                          | 102351         |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | Mr.Neville Baker,EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA)                         |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u> 3426,5133 |                |
| 52-2-3936     | CFPP-12         | GDA   | 56          | 292947         | 6233392         | Open site      | Valid                 | Artefact : 1                                |                          |                |
|               | <u>Contact</u>  | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd                                       |             |                |                 |                |                       |   | <u>Permits</u>           |                |

**\*\* Site Status**

**Valid** - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

**Destroyed** - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

**Partially Destroyed** - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

**Not a site** - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

## Appendix 2: AHIMS Site Card # 52-2-3566, TR10

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# Aboriginal Sites Register of NSW

NPWS, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

## Standard Site Recording Form

New Recording ☒ Additional

information ☐

| SITE IDENTIFICATION   |   |                             |        |                                |           |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Site name   | TR-10   |                             |        | NPWS Site Number               | 52-2-3566 |
| Owner/manager   | Camden Valley Golf Course   |                             |        |                                |           |
| Owner Address   |   |                             |        |                                |           |
| LOCATION  |   |                             |        |                                |           |
| Location  | Drainage channel running NE-SE to South Creek.  |                             |        |                                |           |
| How to get to the site  | Head S through Camden Valley Golf Course.   |                             |        |                                |           |
| 1:250,000 map name  |   |                             |        | NPWS map code                  |           |
| AMG Zone  | 56  | AMG Easting                 | 293913 | AMG Northing                   | 6233068   |
| Method for grid reference   |   | Map scale (if method = map) |        | Map name                       |           |
| NPWS District   |   |                             |        | NPWS Zone                      |           |
| Portion no.   |   |                             |        | Parish                         |           |
| SITE DESCRIPTION  |   |                             |        |                                |           |
| Site type(s)  | Open Lithic Scatter   |                             |        | Site type code (NPWS use only) |           |
| Description of site and contents<br>CHECKLIST: eg. length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.<br>DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.<br>ART: area of decorated surface, motifs, colours, wet/dry pigment, engraving technique, no. of figures, sizes, patination.<br>BURIALS: number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.<br>TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.<br>QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried | Artefacts were found here eroding from the banks of a drainage channel running NW – SE to South Creek, south of the Camden Valley Golf Course. Site located amidst gentle hills, with dense grass cover across the surrounding slopes. Total area of site is c.40 x 100m. A total of 18 artefacts and fragments were recorded and there is good potential for intact archaeological deposit away from the drainage channel.<br><br>1 x orange silcrete flake with wide area platform and feather termination; 2.7 x 2.7 x 0.9cm<br>1 x pink silcrete flake with wide area platform and feather termination; 1 x 2.6 x 1.2cm<br>1 x red silcrete flake with wide area platform and feather termination; 2.2 x 2.6 x 1.4cm<br>1 x pink tuff core; multidirectional<br>1 x cream tuff flake with wide area platform and hinge termination; 2.6 x 1.7 x 0.8cm<br>1 x pink tuff flake with focal platform and feather termination; 1.6 x 1 x 0.3cm<br>1 x red tuff core; unidirectional<br>1 x white silcrete flake with wide area platform and step termination; 1.8 x 1.5 x 0.5cm<br>1 x red tuff flake with gullwing platform and hinge termination; 1.1 x 1.3 x 0.1cm<br>1 x red silcrete flake with wide area platform and feather termination; 1.1 x 1.7 x 0.4cm<br>2 x silcrete fragments (1-2cm); 1 x silcrete fragment (2-3cm); 1 x silcrete fragment (3-4cm)<br>2 x quartz fragments (<1cm); 2 x quartz fragments (1-2cm). |                             |        |                                |           |

Version: June 1998

Data entered by:

Date entered:

8



# Aboriginal Sites Register of NSW

NPWS, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

## Standard Site Recording Form

| SITE ENVIRONMENT   |   |                                      |   |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Land form  | Low order creek bank  | Aspect                               | Slope   |
| Mark position of the site                                    |   |                                      |   |
| Local rock type  | Bringelly shale   | Land use/effect                      | Agricultural, clearing  |
| Distance from drinking water                                 | c.210m  | Source                               | 2 <sup>nd</sup> order tributary   |
| Resource zone (eg. estuarine, river, forest)                 | Shale Hill Woodland   | Vegetation                           | Sporadic guims  |
| Edible plants  |   | Faunal resources (include shellfish) |   |
| Other exploitable resources (eg. ochre)                      |   |                                      |   |
| Are there other sites in the locality                        | Are they in the Sites Register  | Other site types include             |   |
| SITE MANAGEMENT  |   |                                      |   |
| Site condition   | Good  |                                      |   |
| Management recommendations                                   |   |                                      |   |
| Have artefacts been removed from site                        | No  | When                                 |   |
| By whom  |   | Deposited at                         |   |
| Consent applied for  | <input type="checkbox"/>  | Consent issued                       | <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Date of issue  |   | Consent number                       |   |
| SITE INSPECTION AND RECORDING                                |   |                                      |   |
| Reason for investigation                                     | Archaeological assessment SWGC  |                                      |   |
| Were local Aborigines contacted or present for the recording | <input type="checkbox"/> Not contacted<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contacted and present<br><input type="checkbox"/> Contacted but not present | Names and addresses                  | TLALC-Donna Whillock; CBNTCAC-Glenda Chalker;<br>DTAC-Gordon Workman; DCAC-Justine Coplin; DACHA-Gordon Morton; WWCAC-Allan Carriage; LPBBAC-Keith Simms; NIAC-Joel Kelly |
| Is the site important to local Aborigines                    | Yes   |                                      |   |
| Verbal/written reference sources                             |   | ASR report number(s)                 | C-<br>C-  |
| Photographs taken  | Yes   | No of Photos attached                |   |
| Site recorded by   | Amy Stevens   | Date of recording                    | 5 March, 2007   |
| Address/institution  | 77 Justin St, Lilyfield, 2040 / Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management  |                                      |   |

Version: June 1998

Data entered by:

Date entered:

# Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form

AHIMS Registrar

PO Box 1967, Hurstville 2220 NSW

April 2012 OEH 2012/0558

- 1 This form must be completed following impacts to AHIMS sites that are:
  - a) a result of test excavation carried out in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*
  - b) authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) issued by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
  - c) undertaken for the purpose of complying with Director General's Requirements issued by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DP&I) for:
    - State Significant Development (SSD - Part 4),
    - State Significant Infrastructure (SSI - Part 5.1), or
    - A Major Project (Part 3A - now repealed) under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)*, or
  - d) authorised by a SSD/SSI/Part 3A consent/approval under the EP&A Act.
- 2 Completed forms must be submitted to the AHIMS Registrar ([www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm)).
- 3 This form is intended to complement (not replace) the AHIMS Site Recording Form. Where there is a need to provide detailed information about the nature of a site, use the AHIMS Site Recording Form.
- 4 This form does not replace the need to submit reports to OEH (as a condition of an AHIP or SSD/SSI/Part 3A consent/approval)  
This form must be submitted in addition to any reports.

AHIMS site ID: 52-2-3566

| Site impact authorisation (select one)  | Reference numbers, dates  |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Code (The impacts to this site were the result of test excavation carried out in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> .) | Date OEH was notified (under requirement 15c of the Code):<br>OEH Regional office notified: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AHIP (The impacts to this site were authorised by an AHIP.)   | AHIP number: 1106218<br>Date issued/signed: 30/10/2009<br>AHIMS permit ID/number: 3111      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SSD/SSI/Part 3A application (The impacts to this site were undertaken for the purposes of complying with Director General's Requirements issued by the DP&I)   | Project number:   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SSD/SSI/Part 3A approved project (The impacts to this site were authorised by a consent/approval under Parts 4/5.1/3A of the EP&A Act.)  | Date Director General's Requirements issued:<br>or<br>Date of project approval:             |

## Site status following impacts:

- ☐ Not a site (The investigations concluded that this is not a site.)  
☐ Valid site (The investigations confirmed that this is an Aboriginal site.)  
☐ Partially destroyed (The site was partially destroyed following authorised impacts; a portion of the site remains in situ.)  
☒ Destroyed (The site was completely destroyed following authorised impacts.)

## Geographic location

Site name: TR 10  
 Easting: 293913 Northing: 6233068 Coordinates must be in GDA (MGA)  
 Map sheet:  
 Zone: 56 Location method:



## Primary recorder

(The person responsible for the completion and submission of this form)

| Title  | Surname                               | First name                      |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="text" value="Ms"/>  | <input type="text" value="Mcdonald"/> | <input type="text" value="Jo"/> |
| <b>Organisation:</b> <input type="text" value="Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management"/> |                                       |                                 |
| <b>Address:</b> <input type="text"/>   |                                       |                                 |
| <b>Phone:</b> <input type="text"/>   | <b>E-mail:</b> <input type="text"/>   |                                 |
| <b>Date recorded:</b> <input type="text"/>   | <b>Fax:</b> <input type="text"/>      |                                 |

## Site information

**Open/closed site:**

### Features:

- |                                     |                                      |                          |   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 1. Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Habitation structure                |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 2. Aboriginal resource and gathering | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Hearth                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 3. Art                               | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Non-human bone and organic material |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4. Artefact                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Ochre quarry                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 5. Burial                            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. Potential archaeological deposit    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 6. Ceremonial ring                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Stone quarry                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 7. Conflict                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17. Shell                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 8. Earth mound                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. Stone arrangement                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 9. Fish trap                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. Modified tree                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 10. Grinding groove                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20. Water hole                          |

## Site condition

Written description of the condition of the AHIMS site (including relevant features) following the authorised impact of the site

All site artefacts collecting during test excavation have been stored at the Australian Musuem

No further artefacts are located in situ

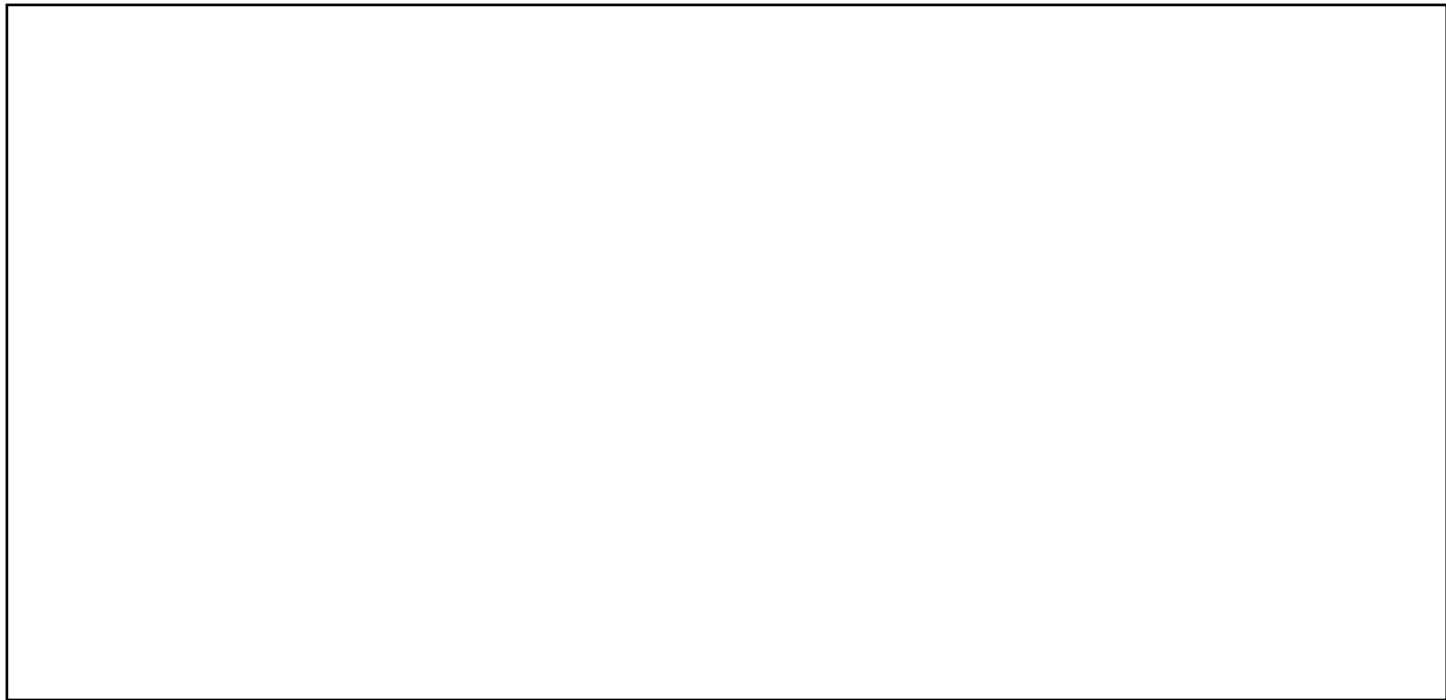
Site map

Clearly demarcate the original AHIMS site boundary, show the boundaries of impacted areas and the areas where the site remains in situ. Display map coordinates.



Methodology and results

Summary of the methodology and results of the activity or works undertaken through the authorised impacts, as relevant to the AHIMS site



## Management recommendations

Summary of any management recommendations for the AHIMS site

## Post-investigation significance

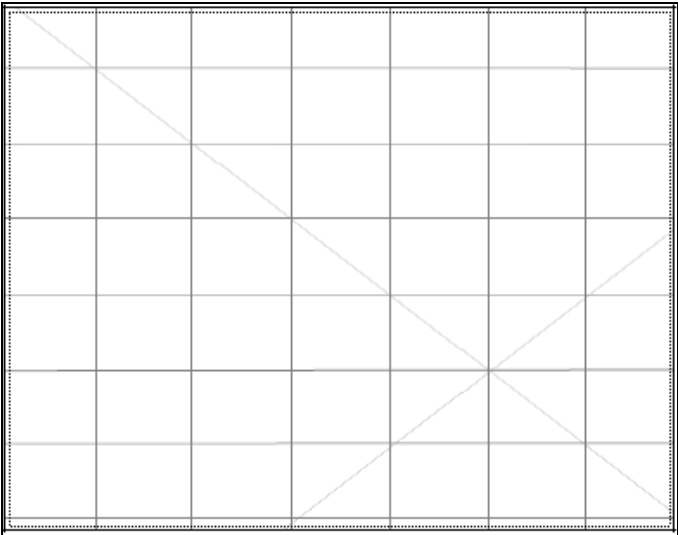
Discuss if the scientific/archaeological or cultural significance of the site has changed in light of the results of the investigations or works conducted at the site.

## Additional comments

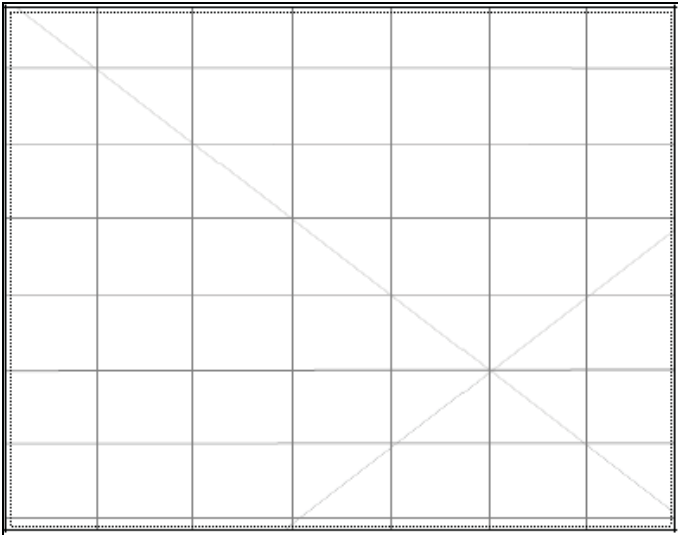


Site photographs

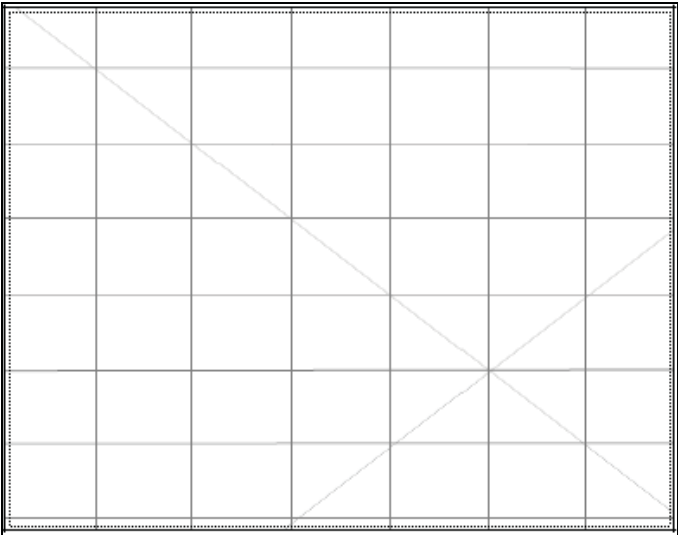
Include photographs of the authorised impacts activity, as relevant to the AHIMS site. Please keep photo size to a maximum of 200 kb.



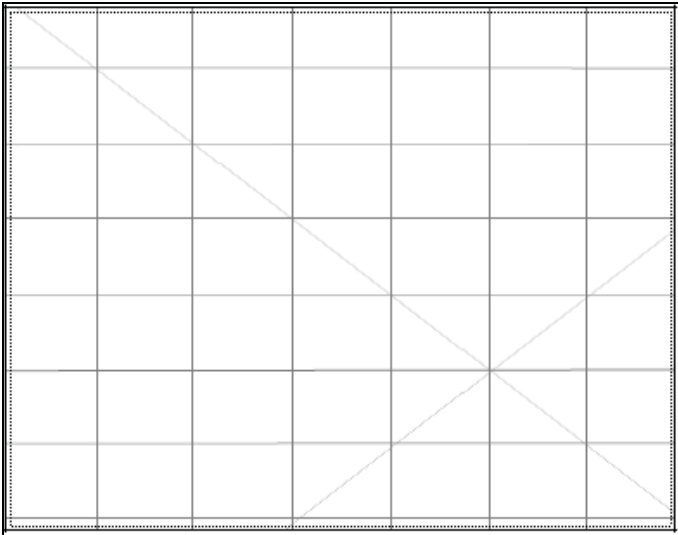
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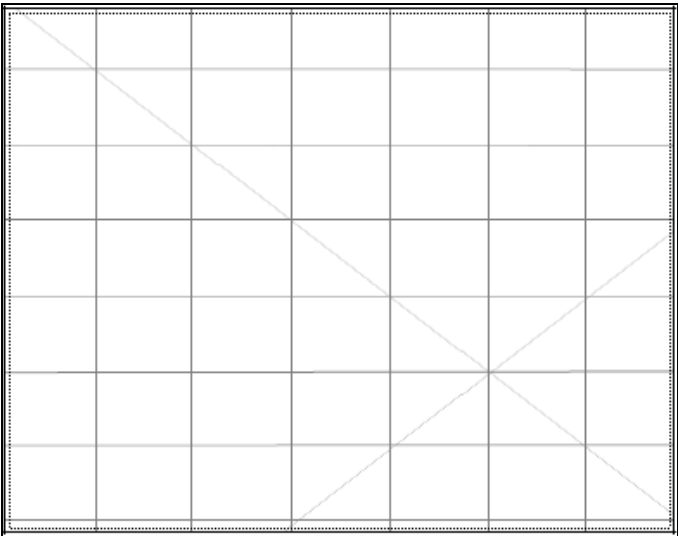
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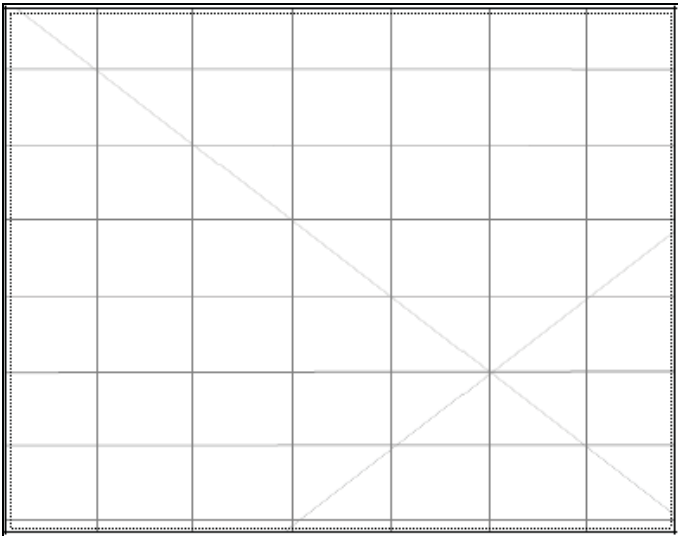
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Description:

## Appendix 3: AHIP #3111

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# Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



Your reference:

Our reference: AHIMS No. 3111 / FIL06/16729

Document number: 1106217

Contact: Lou Ewins (02) 9995 6802

SEKISUI HOUSE AUSTRALIA HOLDINGS PTY LIMITED,  
Trading as SEKISUI HOUSE AUSTRALIA,  
ABN 71 134 688 510,  
A120,  
SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 1235  
STANDARD POST

## ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACT PERMIT

**AHIP No: 1106218**

Dear Mr Kealy,

### RE: Turner Road North s90 AHIP

I refer to your application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), and accompanying information provided for the development of land within the Turner Road North precinct received by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW) (DECCW) on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2009 and additional information on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2009, 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009 and 27<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

DECCW has considered the application and supporting information provided and has decided to issue an AHIP subject to conditions. The AHIP is attached.

You should read the AHIP carefully and ensure you comply with its conditions. In particular please note the following conditions. In summary, this AHIP

- Is of 7 years duration and commences of the date it is signed in accordance with the conditions of the AHIP;
- Authorises the damage, destruction or defacement of any objects within the AHIP area;
- Requires the development of a DECCW approved Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan within 24 months of the grant of this permit. This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan must be developed in consultation with local Aboriginal groups; and
- Requires you to provide local Aboriginal groups with the opportunity to re-locate the known Aboriginal objects within the precinct prior to the commencement of works, those objects being TR9, TR10, TR11 and TR14.

Please note that if the known objects are re-located, they are to be recorded and collected and stored with other objects collected under s87 of the NPW Act.





# Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)



collecting, describing and recording the relocated objects and for lodging them with the Australian Museum pending the resolution as to the long term storage or keeping of the Aboriginal objects. In the event that the known objects are re-located, the AHIP holder is also responsible for the protection of Aboriginal objects stored at a temporary storage location other than when the objects are at the Australian Museum.

You should note that it is an offence under the NPW Act to knowingly destroy, deface or damage, or knowingly cause or permit the destruction or defacement of (or damage to) an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place without consent. The maximum penalty that a court may impose on a corporation for failing to comply with this AHIP \$22,000.

You may appeal to the Minister if dissatisfied with any condition of this AHIP. The appeal must be in writing and set out the basis for the appeal. The deadline for lodging the appeal is 28 days after the date this AHIP was issued.

If you have any questions, or wish to discuss this matter further please contact Lou Ewins on (02) 9995 6802.

Ms Lou Ewins

Manager Planning & Aboriginal Heritage Section

Metropolitan

(by Delegation)

Date: 30th October 2009

# ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



**AHIP number: 1106218**

**AHIMS number: 3111**

**Turner Road North**

**AHIP Issued To:**

SEKISUI HOUSE AUSTRALIA HOLDINGS PTY LIMITED,  
Trading as SEKISUI HOUSE AUSTRALIA,  
ABN 71 134 688 510,  
A120,  
SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 1235  
STANDARD POST

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**DECCWW Office issuing this AHIP**

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW)  
Metropolitan Branch  
PO Box 668  
Parramatta  
NSW 2124  
Telephone (02) 9995 6801  
Fax (02) 9995 6900

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**Short description of activity and/or location**

All activities associated with the development of land within Turner Road North precinct, including bulk earthworks, the construction of residential dwellings, recreational facilities, commercial premises and associated infrastructure, related community facilities, schools, parks and riparian protection works

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**Note: A Dictionary at the end of the AHIP defines terms used in this document. Further information about this AHIP is also set out after the Dictionary.**

## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



### **CONSENT TO DESTROY, DEFACE AND DAMAGE ABORIGINAL OBJECTS**

#### **Background**

On 02-Sep-2009 an application was made to the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECCW) for a consent under s.90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 ("NPW Act") in relation to Aboriginal objects located at Turner Road North Precinct, Camden. The Turner Road Precinct forms part of the South West Growth Centre land release area.

The application is connected to permits (#2921 & 2923) previously issued to the Growth Centres Commission under s87 of the NPW Act for the purposes of archaeological survey, excavation and salvage of Aboriginal objects on a precinct wide basis. Permit # 2921 related to the whole of the Oran Park Precinct and #2923 related to the whole of the Turner Road Precinct. DECCW has been advised that the works authorised by the s87 permits have now been completed, other than the re-location of known objects TR9, TR10, TR11, TR12 and TR14.

State Environment Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres), gazetted on 28 July 2006 and amended on 21 December 2007, prescribes the zoning of the land within the area that is the subject of the AHIP application, including the identification of residential development areas, a local centre, industrial and business land, public and private open space and environment conservation areas within the Turner Road Precinct.

The information provided in support of this application was prepared in accordance with the Growth Centres Protocols for stakeholder involvement and the archaeological assessment methodology that was developed with DECCW and Aboriginal community stakeholders.

The Oran Park and Turner Road Waterfront Land Strategy, 1 May 2009, prepared by the Department of Planning (which now includes the former Growth Centres Commission) applies to riparian areas within Turner Road North. The strategy will allow for the restoration, rehabilitation and revegetation of riparian corridors to a more natural state and provides links to remnant vegetation within the Oran Park Precinct, Turner Road precinct and throughout the South West Growth Centre. The strategy sets out the outcomes and requirements for controlled activities occurring within the riparian areas including environmental protection works. Development of land which complies with the requirements of the strategy will be exempt from the requirement to apply for a controlled activity approval under the Water Management Act 2000. The relevance of the Oran Park and Turner Road Waterfront Land Strategy, 1 May 2009 to this application is that the riparian works may impact on currently unknown Aboriginal objects.

The present application covers 178 hectares within the Turner Road Precinct, referred to as Turner Road North precinct and seeks to obtain approval for the development of land within the AHIP area including proposed bulk earth works, the construction of residential dwellings and commercial premises, schools, parks and riparian protection works which will damage unknown Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area. The applicant has applied for a permit of 10 years duration. A permit of 7 years duration has been granted. There will be no areas conserved in the Turner Road North precinct. It is proposed by the applicant that all known and unknown Aboriginal objects will be damaged, destroyed and/or defaced as a result of the proposed development works. It should be noted that the conservation areas have been secured for the broader Oran Park Turner Road precincts through AHIPs 1100632 Oran Park East and 1101808 Turner Road South.



## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



An assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of values of the AHIP area was previously conducted on a precinct wide basis and extensive community consultation has been undertaken by both the AHIP holder and DECCW in relation to the proposal described in the application.

It is proposed that a s90 AHIP be granted to the AHIP holder to carry out the works, subject to conditions.

In summary, the AHIP:

- Requires the development of a DECCW approved Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan within 24 months of the grant of this permit. This Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation Plan must be developed with the Primary Aboriginal Stakeholders,
- Authorises the damage, destruction or defacement of any Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area not otherwise protected by the AHIP;
- Is of 7 years duration from the date of commencement; and
- In response to community concerns that the known objects were unable to be re-located, requires that the local Aboriginal groups be afforded the opportunity to re-locate the 5 known objects (TR9, TR10, TR11, TR12 & TR14).

A list of defined terms and information about this AHIP are included at the end of this AHIP.

### **Consent given subject to conditions**

A consent is given to destroy, deface and damage Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area including those identified in Schedule C, in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

This consent is given pursuant to section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

**Ms Lou Ewins**

**Manager Planning & Aboriginal Heritage Section**

**Metropolitan**

(by Delegation)

DATED: 30-Oct-2009

## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



### **CONDITIONS OF AHIP**

#### **Schedule A: Land to which this AHIP applies**

A 178 hectare area owned by SH Camden Valley Pty Ltd comprising the Camden Valley Golf Resort site and adjoining lands, located at Nos 668-812 Camden Valley Way Catherine Field, NSW (see Attachment 1 – map of land to which this AHIP applies).

The Lot and DP numbers for this land are:

- Lot 1 DP795836
- Lot 1 DP547127
- Lot 3 DP619850
- Lot 2 DP360116
- Lot 3 DP360116

#### **Schedule B: Protected Aboriginal objects**

##### **Burials**

All human remains in, on under the land.

#### **Schedule C: Aboriginal objects to be destroyed, damaged or defaced**

**All** Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area including those listed below.

| <b>AHIMS<br/>SITE ID</b> | <b>SITE<br/>NAME</b> | <b>SITE FEATURE</b> | <b>EASTINGS</b> | <b>NORTHINGS</b> | <b>DATUM<br/>– AGD<br/>or GDA</b> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 52-2-3565                | TR9                  | Open Lithic Scatter | 293602          | 6233310          | AGD 66<br>(AMG)                   |
| 52-2-3566                | TR10                 | Open Lithic Scatter | 293913          | 6233068          | AGD 66<br>(AMG)                   |
| 52-2-3567                | TR11                 | Open Lithic Scatter | 294495          | 6233875          | AGD 66<br>(AMG)                   |
| 52-2-3568                | TR12                 | Open Lithic Scatter | 294450          | 6233798          | AGD 66<br>(AMG)                   |
| 52-2-3570                | TR14                 | Open Lithic Scatter | 294004          | 6233489          | AGD 66<br>(AMG)                   |

## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



### **Schedule D: Proposed works**

All activities associated with the development of land within the AHIP area including bulk earthworks, the construction of residential dwellings, recreational facilities, commercial premises and associated infrastructure, related community facilities, schools, parks and riparian protection works.

The above description of works does not include works which may have occurred before the commencement of this AHIP.



## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



### **COMMENCEMENT AND OVERSIGHT OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THIS AHIP**

#### **Commencement of AHIP**

1. This AHIP commences on the date it is signed unless otherwise provided by this AHIP.

#### **Duration of AHIP**

2. Unless otherwise revoked in writing, this AHIP remains in force for 7 years from the date of commencement.

#### **Responsibility for compliance with conditions of AHIP**

3. The AHIP holder must ensure that all persons involved in activities or works covered by this AHIP (whether employees, contractors, sub-contractors, agents or invitees) are made aware of and comply with the conditions of this AHIP.
4. The AHIP holder must provide DECCW with a report demonstrating how they are complying with the conditions of this AHIP. The report must be provided in writing. The report must be provided every 6 months for the first year of the AHIP starting from commencement of the AHIP and every 12 months thereafter for the duration of the AHIP.

#### **Information to be provided to future developers and purchasers**

5. The AHIP holder must prepare an information package which sets out the responsibilities of individual lot owners in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage issues and the options available to the owners in relation to the carrying out of works authorised by this AHIP.

**Note:** Any information package prepared may be tailored for particular lots to reflect any works, which may have already been undertaken on those lots by the AHIP holder.

6. The AHIP holder must submit the proposed information package to DECCW for approval at least 4 weeks prior to needing to provide the information to an individual lot owner.
7. DECCW may approve the proposed information package unconditionally or subject to written conditions.
8. The AHIP holder must provide a copy of the approved information package to any person who proposes to erect a residential dwelling on the land prior to the land being disposed of by the AHIP holder.
9. If the AHIP holder proposes to dispose of land within the AHIP area to a person who is a developer of multiple lots or who intends to develop multiple lots, the AHIP holder must ensure that the person is made aware prior to the disposal of the land of the need to apply for a separate AHIP.

**Note:** DECCW agrees that if an applicant for a separate AHIP proposes to undertake works already authorised by this AHIP, the applicant may rely on the cultural heritage assessment and consultation information obtained by the AHIP holder to inform the AHIP application.

# ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



## **Notification of commencement of work**

10. Prior to the proposed commencement of activities authorised by this AHIP, the AHIP holder must give the DECCW office written notice of the proposed commencement date of those activities.

## **GENERAL OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS**

### **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan**

11. The AHIP holder must develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan in consultation with the Primary Aboriginal Stakeholders. This plan is to contain:
  - I. a description of the Aboriginal cultural values of Turner Road North and environs;
  - II. details about the interpretive plan;
  - III. details on how the local Aboriginal groups will be consulted in relation to the content of the plan.
12. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan must be provided to DECCW for approval within **24 months** of the commencement of the AHIP.

## **COMMUNITY SURVEY AND RELATED CONDITIONS**

13. Prior to the commencement of any works on site, the AHIP holder must provide the local Aboriginal groups with reasonable opportunity to re-locate the known objects on the land, those objects being TR9, TR10, TR11, TR12 and TR14.
14. The AHIP holder must contact DECCW within 24 hours if any of those objects are re-located.

## **NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING CONDITIONS**

### **Human remains**

15. If any human remains are disturbed in, on or under the land, the AHIP holder must:
  - (a) not further disturb or move these remains;
  - (b) immediately cease all work at the particular location;
  - (c) notify DECCW's Environment Line on 131 555 and the local police as soon as practicable and provide any available details of the remains and their location; and

## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



- (d) not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by the DECCW.

### **Incidents which may breach the Act or AHIP**

- 16. The AHIP holder must notify the DECCW office in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of:
  - (a) any contravention of s.90 or s86 of the Act not authorised by an AHIP;
  - (b) any contravention of the conditions of this AHIP.

### **Reports about incidents which may breach the Act or AHIP**

- 17. Where an authorised officer reasonably suspects that an incident which may have breached the Act or AHIP has occurred, the officer may request in writing that the AHIP holder prepare a written report about that incident. The report must detail:
  - (a) the nature of the incident;
  - (b) the nature and location of relevant Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places, referring to and providing maps and photos where appropriate;
  - (c) the impact of the incident on Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places;
  - (d) any conditions of an AHIP which may have been breached; and
  - (e) the measures which have been taken or will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident.
- 18. The report must be provided to the DECCW office by the due date specified by the authorised officer.

### **Provision of copies of reports to local Aboriginal groups**

- 19. The AHIP holder must provide a copy of each report provided to the DECCW under this AHIP to each local Aboriginal group, within 14 days after each report is provided to the DECCW.

### **Copy of this AHIP to be provided to local Aboriginal groups**

- 20. The AHIP holder must provide a copy of each report provided the DECCW under this AHIP to each local Aboriginal group, within 14 days after each report is provided to the DECCW.

## **OTHER GENERAL CONDITIONS**

### **Indemnity**

- 21. The AHIP holder agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified, the Crown in right of NSW, the Minister administering the Act, the Director-General of DECCW, and their employees, agents and contractors, in the absence of any willful misconduct or negligence on their part,



## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



from and against all actions, demands, claims, proceedings, losses, damages, costs (including legal costs), charges or expenses suffered or incurred by them resulting from

- (a) any damage or destruction to any real or personal property; and
- (b) injury suffered or sustained (including death) by any persons arising out of or in connection with any activities undertaken pursuant to this AHIP.

### **Release**

22. The AHIP holder agrees to release to the full extent permitted by law, the Crown in right of NSW, the Minister administering the Act, the Director-General of DECCW, and their employees, agents and contractors, in the absence of any willful misconduct or negligence on their part, from all suits, actions, demands and claims of every kind resulting from

- (a) any damage or destruction to any real or personal property; and
- (b) injury suffered or sustained (including death) by any persons arising out of or in connection with any activities undertaken pursuant to this AHIP.

### **Ongoing obligation to comply with due dates**

23. Where a condition of this AHIP specifies a date by which something must be done or ceased to be done, the AHIP holder has a continuing obligation to comply with that condition after that date (subject to any written revocation or variation of the AHIP by DECCW).

### **Written notice**

24. Any requirement to provide written notice to the DECCW office in this AHIP may be complied with by faxing the notice to the DECCW office's fax number or by sending by registered post to the DECCW office's address. The DECCW office's contact details are specified at the front of this AHIP.

### **DICTIONARY**

In this AHIP, unless the contrary is indicated the terms below have the following meanings:

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Aboriginal object(s)</b> | has the same meaning as in the Act.   |
| <b>Aboriginal place</b>     | has the same meaning as in the Act  |
| <b>Act</b>                  | means the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974                                  |
| <b>AHIMS</b>                | means the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System maintained by DECCW |
| <b>AHIP holder</b>          | means the person listed on the cover page under the heading "AHIP issued to"    |

# Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Application</b>             | means the completed application form and all other documents in written or electronic form which accompanied the application when it was lodged or which were subsequently submitted in support of the application.   |
| <b>Authorised officer</b>      | means an employee of the DECCWW who is appointed as authorised officer under s.156B of the Act  |
| <b>Community collection</b>    | means the recovery of Aboriginal objects by representative(s) of the Aboriginal community   |
| <b>Damage</b>                  | in relation to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, unless otherwise specified in this AHIP, includes destruction and defacement   |
| <b>DECCWW</b>                  | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW)   |
| <b>DECCWW office</b>           | means the office listed on the cover page of this AHIP  |
| <b>Director-General</b>        | means the Director-General of DECCWW  |
| <b>Invasive analysis</b>       | Any analysis of an Aboriginal object that damage the Aboriginal object  |
| <b>Land</b>                    | means the land described at Schedule A  |
| <b>Local Aboriginal groups</b> | <p>means the following the following groups:</p> <p><i>Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council</i><br/>220 West Parade, Coudidjah, NSW 2571<br/>Contact: Donna Whillock</p> <p><i>Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation</i><br/>55 Nightingale Road, Pheasants Nest, NSW 2574<br/>Contact: Glenda Chalker</p> <p><i>Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation</i><br/>PO Box 81, Windsor, NSW 2756<br/>Contact: Leanne Watson</p> <p><i>Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation</i><br/>PO Box 441, Blacktown, NSW 2148<br/>Contact: Sandra Lee</p> <p><i>Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments</i><br/>90 Hermitage Road, Kurrajong Hills, NSW 2758<br/>Contact: Gordon Morton</p> |
| <b>Non-invasive analysis</b>   | Any analysis of an Aboriginal object that does not damage the Aboriginal object   |
| <b>Protected Aboriginal</b>    | means those Aboriginal objects which are described in Schedule B  |

## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



### **objects**

#### **Salvage**

the recovery of Aboriginal objects in accordance with the archaeological research methodology accompanying the application, as modified by the conditions of this AHIP

#### **Standards and Guidelines Kit**

means the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1997) as amended or replaced from time to time

## **INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AHIP**

### **Responsibilities of AHIP holder**

The AHIP holder is responsible for ensuring the AHIP holder's employees, contractors, sub-contractors agents, invitees are made aware of and comply with the conditions of this AHIP.

### **Penalties for breach of the Act**

Significant penalties can be imposed by a court for failure to obtain or breach of an AHIP. The DECCW can also issue penalty notices.

### **Responsibility for obtaining all approvals and compliance with applicable laws**

The AHIP holder is responsible for obtaining and complying with all approvals necessary to lawfully carry out the work referred to in this AHIP, including but not limited to development consents.

### **Other relevant provisions of the National Parks and Wildlife Act**

Newly identified Aboriginal objects need to be notified to the Director-General under s.91 of the Act using the form available on [www.environment.nsw.gov.au](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au)

Stop work orders and interim protection orders may be issued in certain circumstances to protect Aboriginal objects or places.

### **Obligation to report Aboriginal remains under Commonwealth laws**

The AHIP holder may have additional obligations to report any discovery of Aboriginal remains under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Commonwealth).

### **Exercise of investigation and compliance powers**

Officers appointed or authorised under the Act may exercise certain powers and functions, including the power to enter land.

### **Duration of AHIP**

This AHIP remains in force for the period specified in the AHIP.

## ***Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit***

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Department of  
Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW



### **Variation of AHIP**

The AHIP holder may apply to the DECCWW office in writing for a variation of any conditions of an AHIP. Requests for variations may need to be accompanied by evidence of further consultation with interested parties including Aboriginal stakeholders and in some cases may include payment of fees. The conditions of an AHIP may be varied at any time at the discretion of the Director-General. The AHIP holder may appeal a decision of the Director General to vary the conditions of the AHIP.

### **Transfer of AHIP**

An AHIP is not transferable. The surrender or revocation of an existing AHIP could occur at the same time an AHIP is issued to a new AHIP holder.

### **Revocation of AHIP**

An AHIP may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Director General. Prior to revoking the AHIP, the AHIP holder will be given notice and an opportunity to make submissions. The AHIP holder will be notified in writing of the final decision. The AHIP holder may appeal a decision to revoke the AHIP.

### **Entry to land**

An AHIP does not automatically entitle its holder to enter land for the purpose of conducting work related to the AHIP. The AHIP holder is responsible for obtaining permission to enter land from the owner and/or occupier of the land.

### **Disclosure of information pursuant to lawful requirement**

This AHIP does not prevent the disclosure of any information or document in DECCW's possession in accordance with any lawful requirement.

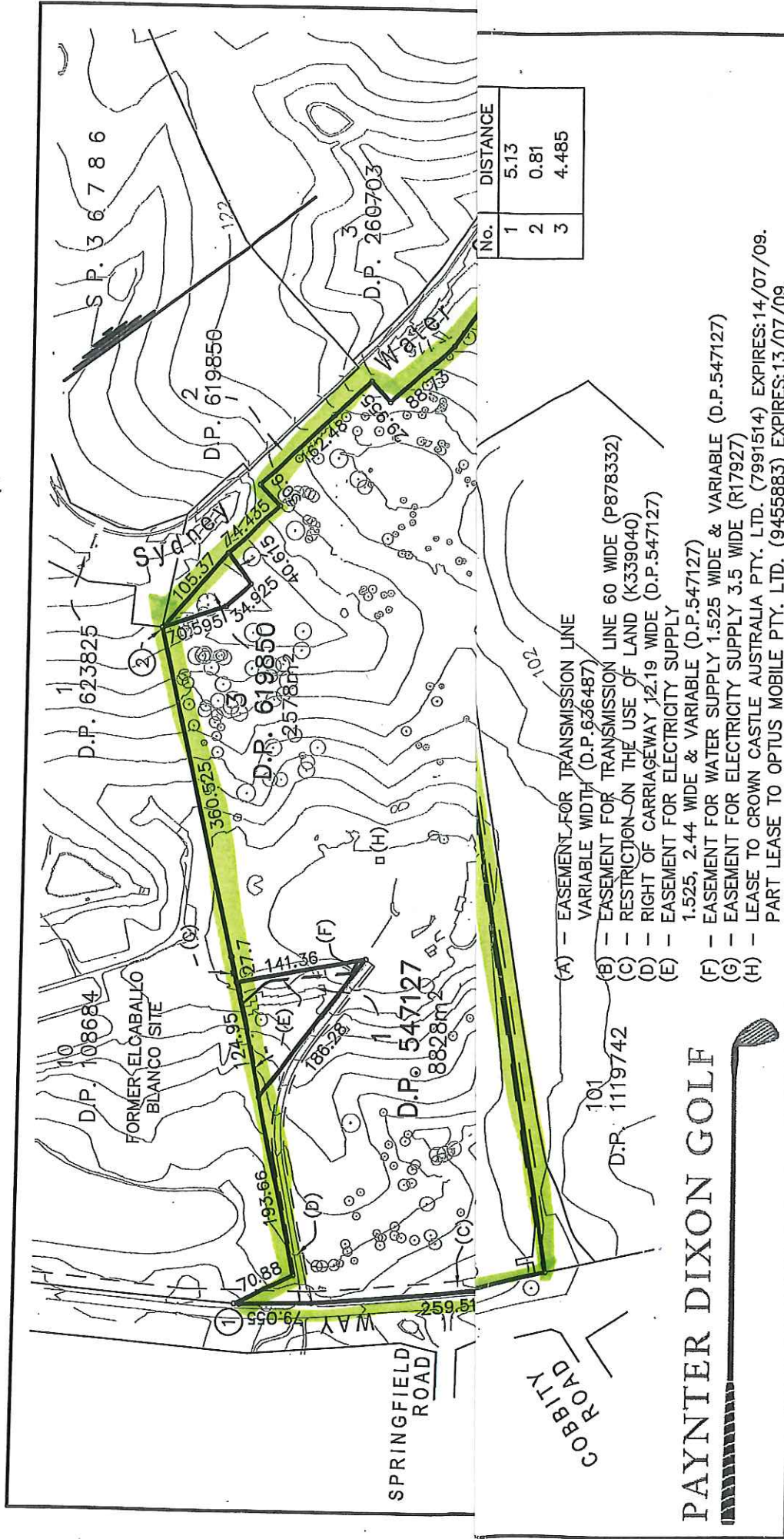
### **Making copies of reports**

By providing a report, the AHIP holder acknowledges that DECCW can use the information in that report to inform its regulatory functions, note details of that report in AHIMS and include a copy of the report in its library which may be available to members of the public.

DECCWW is able to make copies of any reports provided to DECCW under this AHIP.

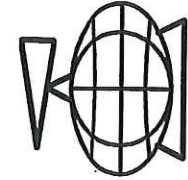


Attachment 1 - land to which this AEP applies



- (A) - EASEMENT FOR TRANSMISSION LINE VARIABLE WIDTH (D.P.636487)
- (B) - EASEMENT FOR TRANSMISSION LINE 60 WIDE (P878332)
- (C) - RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF LAND (K339040)
- (D) - RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 12.19 WIDE (D.P.547127)
- (E) - EASEMENT FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY 1.525, 2.44 WIDE & VARIABLE (D.P.547127)
- (F) - EASEMENT FOR WATER SUPPLY 1.525 WIDE & VARIABLE (D.P.547127)
- (G) - EASEMENT FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY 3.5 WIDE (R17927)
- (H) - LEASE TO CROWN CASTLE AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD. (7991514) EXPIRES:14/07/09. PART LEASE TO OPTUS MOBILE PTY. LTD. (9455883) EXPIRES:13/07/09.

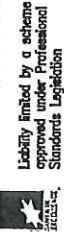
PAYNTER DIXON GOLF



**YSCO GEOMATICS**  
LAND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

SUITE 4, 114 HAMPDEN ROAD, ARTARMON, 2064  
PH: (02) 94198222 FAX: (02) 94194762  
Email : enquiries@yscogeomatics.com.au  
Website : www.yscogeomatics.com.au  
YOUSIE STRONICK & COMPANY PTY LTD A.C.N. 002 819 865

GEOMATIC ENGINEERING  
LAND & ENGINEERING SURVEYING  
PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & DESIGN



PLAN SHOWING CURRENT CADASTRAL  
BOUNDARIES OVER LANDS AT CATHERINE FIELD,  
IN CAMDEN L.G.A. NSW LEAGUES CLUB LIMITED  
LANDS.

|                                  |          |                          |        |                       |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| DRAWN:<br>14<br>FEBRUARY<br>2008 | CHECKED: | SCALE:<br>1:6000<br>@ A3 | DATUM: | REFERENCE:<br>7005/62 |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------|