

31 July 2012

Ms Amanda Bock
Project Director
Health Infrastructure
Level 8, 77 Pacific Highway
North Sydney NSW 2060

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE
ASSESSMENT

Dear Amanda,

RE: MAJOR PROJECT MP10_0166 - NORTH WEST PRECINCT
REDEVELOPMENT ROYAL PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL

This supplementary letter has been provided in response to the NSW Department of Planning & Infrastructure request in relation to the Aboriginal Heritage dated 25 July 2012.

Background

The following Aboriginal Cultural Heritage 'Due Diligence' has been undertaken as supplementary information to the Heritage Impact Statement dated July 2012 in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010) and the *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (2005).

Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPW) Act establishes the regulatory system for the management of Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal Places. The process for investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW requires a developer (an individual or company) to apply 'due diligence' (a legal standard of care) to determine whether a proposed development might disturb or damage Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal Places.¹

This supplementary assessment report addresses the following in relation to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage:

- a) A description of the landscape and the Aboriginal cultural context of the site and likely Aboriginal archaeological resources;

¹ State of NSW and Office of Environment & Heritage (2012), *Aboriginal heritage legislation in NSW – How the Aboriginal heritage system works*, section 10 & p. 21.

- b) Research to collate and review previous Aboriginal archaeological studies and literature. Background research was undertaken to determine if known Aboriginal archaeological sites are located in the vicinity of the development area and to facilitate site prediction on the basis of known regional and local site patterns in order to place the study area within an archaeological research and heritage management context.
- c) A NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) site searches to determine whether or not previously recorded sites or places are present on the proposal area and to give consideration to the type of sites known to be present within the local area.
- d) Collection of environmental information and assessment of the development history in order to establish the archaeological sensitivity of the landscape and to what degree historical and more recent development have affected this sensitivity.
- e) A research of publicly available archaeological excavations within the area.
- f) Site inspection and photography of the site were undertaken as part of the Heritage Impact Statement documentation and have not been repeated here.

Aboriginal Occupation of the Site & the locality

The Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the whole Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPAH) prepared by the former Department of Public Works & Services in 1997 provides background information on the Aboriginal Occupation of the site and concludes that there are no known Aboriginal archaeological sites in the area. Section 5.1 (Aboriginal Occupation) of the CMP gives information on the pre-European and Aboriginal History of wider Sydney City. This section of the CMP has been copied below with overlay maps of Parish maps (pre-1860s and 1886) on present day aerial maps provided for identification of land development in the area.

Aborigines have been present in the Sydney region since (at least) the peak of the last glaciations some 20,000 years ago. At this time, the sea was about 25kms east of Sydney. By 6,000-7,000 years ago Sydney Harbour had reached its present size and shape, and gradually developed a stable environment rich in fish and shellfish.

Sandstone areas carried health, low woodland and open forest. Where decaying shale covered the sandstone, there could be dense forest. Moisture rich areas were generally richest in food plants. Fire helped shape both vegetation and ground surfaces below. Fire was an important multi-purpose tool, used for cooking and warmth and to modify the environment to better suit human needs.

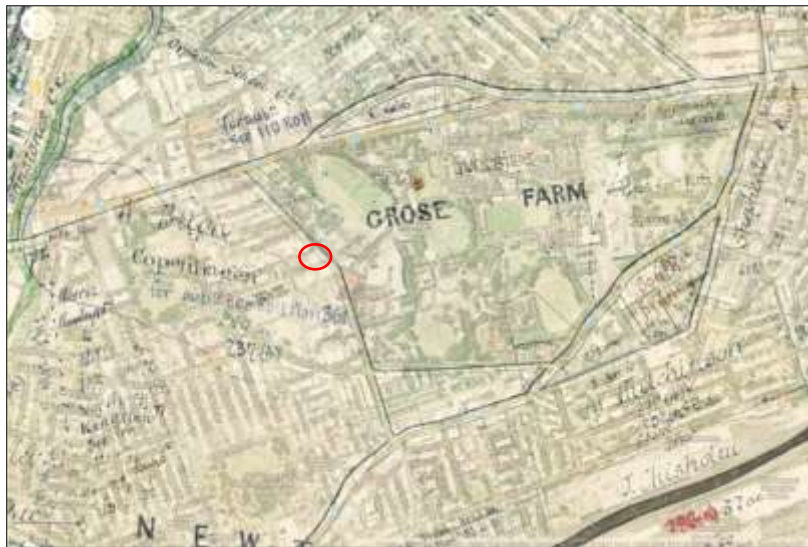
Early views of the Sydney area show open grasslands dotted with trees on most headlands and islands, a park-like appearance. But if left unburnt, the poorest soil was soon covered in shrubs and woody weeds. Soil and setting of the Hospital on the headwaters of Orphan Creek favoured dense forest. But the location probably encouraged burning off for easier access between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. Leseur's map of 1802 shows a road heading towards Parramatta, which suggests that access was easily available to the area.

Information about Aboriginal history before the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788 is largely embedded in physical traces of their activities. Intensive use of the Hospital grounds would with time have removed most or all of such traces.

The 'Sydney language' or 'Eora' was spoken on the peninsula; it is a Darug language like those spoken on the plains further west. The Aborigines were divided into groups (clans), and also into moieties, their members allocated according to certain rules, including descent. The south shore of Port Jackson was Cadigal territory (then Wangal further west). The north shore of Botany Bay was probably (counting from the east) Muruoriadial, Kameygal, and Bediagal territory, but scholars use various spellings for these names and disagree about boundaries. The Hospital grounds may have been Cadigal or Wangal land, or in some boundary corridor.

The foundation of Sydney Town, rapid spread of British rule and smallpox drastically changed these patterns. Smallpox reduced Cadigal to three individuals and had killed about half the Aboriginal population around Port Jackson by 1791. Some clans almost disappeared. But Aborigines did not disappear. The story of Aboriginal life as Sydney life grew to the present city is complex. Careful studies are rediscovering much of the Eora language and history and tracing the reminiscences of old people.

Missenden Road follows a ridge line and may have been a path that either existed prior to European settlement or was created within the first few years of settlement. There are currently no known Aboriginal archaeological sites in the area.²



An overlay of Parish map of Petersham dating pre-1860s over the present day aerial showing the relationship between the subject site and the catchment areas of Orphan School Creek (Blackwattle Creek) and Johnstones Creek at the time. Note the extent of catchment arms for Johnstones Creek on the 1886 Parish map below showing the disturbance on the land formation and topography due to development and subdivisions by that time. It is likely that by 1886 the site became more than 200m distance to a water course due to changes to the water catchment for the subject Creeks in the area. The changes on the topography of the area have been described in the Aboriginal Cultural Assessment section of the University of Sydney Grounds CMP by Dr Val Attenbrow - refer to the next page.



(Source: Land and Property Management Authority, Parish Map Preservation Project & Google maps respectively)

² Department of Public Works & Services (1997) *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan*, p.25.

In addition to the RPAH 1997 CMP, the author has also consulted the CMP for the University of Sydney Grounds (October 2002), which includes a detailed Pre-Colonial History and Description by Dr Val Attenbrow, Australian Museum, with input Cheryl Stanborough in *Appendix A: University of Sydney Overview History* prepared by Rosemary Kerr. As the University of Sydney grounds are adjacent to the RPAH site and form part of the hospital grounds in terms of its buildings associated with the RPAH, the subject historical background information is considered relevant to the RPAH site. The summary pre-colonial inhabitants and land use has been copied below while the detailed history on the original inhabitants, substance and material culture, topography and geography, waterways and water sources, soil and vegetation communities, and animal communities section of the subject history have been attached to this supplementary letter.

2. PRE-COLONIAL INHABITANTS AND LAND USE

The University of Sydney grounds are located on the northern slopes of a broad ridge forming the watershed between Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) and Botany Bay. The grounds are about 3 km from Sydney Cove where the British established their first settlement, Sydney town, in 1788. To the first colonists the grounds were part of a large area they called 'the Kangaroo Ground' (Fig. 1#), which stretched from Parramatta Road southwards towards Botany Bay and the Cooks River. It was described as being one of the few areas between Botany Bay and Broken Bay that was suitable for cultivation (Tench [1793:161]1979:261, Collins 1798[1975]:225, 575n).

About two years after colonisation, part of the 'Kangaroo Ground' near the present-day junction of Parramatta and City Roads was set aside as reserves for Crown, church and school purposes, (Fig. 2#). In 1792, Lieutenant-Governor Grose was granted 30 acres out of the 400 acre Crown reserve on which to build a house, though he later changed the purpose of the lease to farming. Subsequently, leases were granted in the reserve and general district to several other officers for cultivation (Campbell 1925:119, 1930:274-276). Grose sold his lease to another officer when he left the colony at the end of 1794, but the area that is now the University grounds became known as Grose Farm and is marked as such on maps until the mid-1800s.

Aboriginal people were thus alienated from the lands that are within and around the University grounds very early in the history of British colonisation. The historical records provide many descriptions and observations about the people who lived around Port Jackson at the time of British colonisation. However, none of the records identify any definite associations with the land that was set aside as the site for the University of Sydney, or activities that were specifically undertaken on this land. In addition, no archaeological evidence relating to pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation or use of the area has been found within the University grounds, and there are no detailed descriptions of the vegetation and animal communities that inhabited this district. The following (refer to attached) portrayal of the pre-colonial occupation and use of the Sydney University grounds is thus speculative, being based on a reconstruction of the original pre-1788 environment, an extrapolation from general historical descriptions or specific observations about the people who lived around Port Jackson and Botany Bay, and archaeological evidence from adjacent areas.³

Topography and Land Formation

The photographs and description of the subject North West redevelopment site of the RPAH seen in the previously submitted Heritage Impact Statement (July 2012) clearly show that the redevelopment site is a highly disturbed urbanised land similar to or more than that of the University of Sydney grounds described above. The subject redevelopment site lies within the similar topography described in the University of Sydney Grounds CMP. The land formation and geography of the district have been detailed in that CMP and copied below as it is applicable to the subject site.

The University grounds are on part of a broad ridge system which forms the watershed between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, an arm of which extends north from the watershed down between Blackwattle Bay and Rozelle Bay and their respective tributaries. At its highest points in this area the ridgeline is between 30 m and 40 m above sea level. The high land in the north-eastern corner of the University grounds around the Main Quadrangle, which was earlier known as Petersham Hill, overlooked the lower reaches of

³ University of Sydney Grounds (October 2002), Pre-Colonial History and Description by Dr Val Attenbrow, Australian Museum, with input Cheryl Stanborough in *Appendix A: University of Sydney Overview History* prepared by Rosemary Kerr, p.A6.

Blackwattle Creek. These broad ridge tops are capped with Wianamatta shales. These are underlain by Hawkesbury sandstone, which is exposed around the foreshores of Port Jackson in the north, the cliffed coastline in the east, and along part of the Cooks River in the south-west. Quaternary sediments in the form of dunes or sand-hills cover a large expanse of land to the south-east as far as the shores of Botany Bay. The University grounds are wholly on the Wianamatta shales, and there is no outcropping sandstone.

The geology of the district is important as the distribution of Aboriginal archaeological sites in the Sydney region is very much associated with the distribution of the particular geological formations that dominate different parts of the countryside. The absence of Hawkesbury sandstone within the University grounds means that Aboriginal sites that are associated with sandstone formations would not have been present. Such sites include rockshelters (which contain pigment images, shell midden or archaeological deposit), rock engravings which occur on open rock platforms, and grinding grooves which occur on rock surfaces associated water sources (creek lines, rock pools on rock platforms or driplines in rockshelters).⁴

Archaeological Test Excavations in the Area

In October 2005 and October 2006 two test excavations were carried out within the University of Sydney Camperdown Campus at the Law Building Site and the Central Site respectively in association with the Sydney University Campus 2010 development program. Both test excavations carried out by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd and concluded that -

Archaeological test excavations at the University of Sydney USYD Central site resulted in the recovery of one silicified tuff artefact. This find is considered to be of low archaeological significance given the disturbed nature of the subject land and the fact that it contributes little information to the local archaeological record.⁵

⁴ Ibid. p.A8.

⁵ Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd (Oct 2006) *Archaeological Test Excavations at Sydney University Central Site*, p.17.

The archaeological investigations of the Geology Lawn and playground area of the Old Darlington School (on Maze Green), undertaken over a two week period ...resulted in the recovery of two flaked silcrete artefacts, one from each location....Considering the degree of documented disturbance across this area, the significance of the find is low. The silcrete artefact recovered from the disturbed overburden during the Maze Maza Green excavations is of unknown origin and therefore cannot be considered as having any archaeological significance. It is interesting to note that both artefacts are made of silcrete and these may have been derived from the nearby silcrete source at Newtown. Importantly, as the degree of disturbance across the university lands may vary with types of land-use over time, the paucity of finds in this study does not preclude the preservation of an intact or substantial archaeological record at other locations on the University campuses.⁶

Findings of AHIMS Search

Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) for the twenty two (22) allotments that make up the subject redevelopment site returned with no known Aboriginal site or declared place within the 200 metre buffer zone for each allotment. Results of the AHIMS search confirms with the findings of the previous studies (the above mentioned CMPs and test excavations) pertinent to the site and the adjoining University grounds. The search and its results have been tabulated below (see the cadastral record report attached for Lots & DPs):

Lot and DP Search	Building	Buffer zone	Aboriginal Sites	Aboriginal Places
Lot 34 DP 69454	Rear Single-storey structure behind Building 11 on former Brodie Street & part Building 21	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 35 DP 69454	Rear Single-storey structure behind Building 11 on former Brodie Street & part Building 21	200 metres	0 sites	0 place
Lot 36 DP 69454	Rear Single-storey structure behind Building 11 on	200 metres	0 sites	0 places

⁶ Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd (Oct 2006) *Archaeological Test Excavations at Sydney University: Geology Lawn and Maze Green*, p.4.

Lot and DP Search	Building	Buffer zone	Aboriginal Sites	Aboriginal Places
	former Brodie Street & part Building 21			
Lot 37 DP 69454	Rear two-storey structure behind Building 11 on former Brodie Street & part Building 21	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 38 DP 69454	Rear two-storey structure behind Building 11 on former Brodie Street & part Building 21	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 39 DP 71762	Rear Single-storey triangular structure behind Building 11 on former Brodie Street up to Lucas Street	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 40 DP 71762	Building 11 on Missenden Road	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 41 DP 71762	Building 11 on Missenden Road	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 42 DP 71762	Building 11 on Missenden Road	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 43 DP 71762	Building 11 on Missenden Road	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 44 DP 71762	Building 11 on Missenden Road	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 1 DP 132987	Rear single-storey link structure directly behind Building 11 extending between Lucas & former Brodie Street	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 1 DP 132990	Rear bay of Building 21 on Lucas Street	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 2 DP 132990	Building 21 on Lucas Street	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 3 DP 132990	Building 21 on Lucas Street	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 27 DP 69454	Car park	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 28 DP 69454	Car park	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 29 DP 69454	Car park	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 30 DP 69454	Car park	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 1 DP 132989	Car park	200 metres	0 sites	0 places
Lot 2 DP 132989	Car park	200 metres	0 sites	0 places

Lot and DP Search	Building	Buffer zone	Aboriginal Sites	Aboriginal Places
Lot 593 DP 752045	Former Brodie Street (access road / car park)	200 metres	0 sites	0 places

Conclusions and Recommendations

Given consideration to the relatively more disturbed and hard surface nature of the subject North West Precinct of the RPAH in comparison with the undeveloped lawns and greens of the University of Sydney that were subject to test excavations noted here, potential for any Aboriginal object is considered to be low. For the reasons explained above, it is concluded that the proposed redevelopment site is assessed as retaining no potential for surface or subsurface Aboriginal archaeological material. The proposed redevelopment therefore has no potential to harm or impact on any known Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Places. Therefore no further Aboriginal archaeological investigations or consultation with the Local Aboriginal Land Council are considered necessary prior to any future development within the subject North West Precinct. In particular, the preparation of a formal Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment is not considered warranted on *archaeological* grounds.

I trust the above assessment and attached AHIMS search as well as the relevant section of the University of Sydney Grounds CMP satisfy the requirements of the Part 6 of the NPW Heritage Act. Should you require further information please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,



Kerime Danis
Manager

Encl.

- *Cadastral Records Enquiry Report*
- *AHIMS search forms*
- *Excerpt from the USYD Grounds CMP*

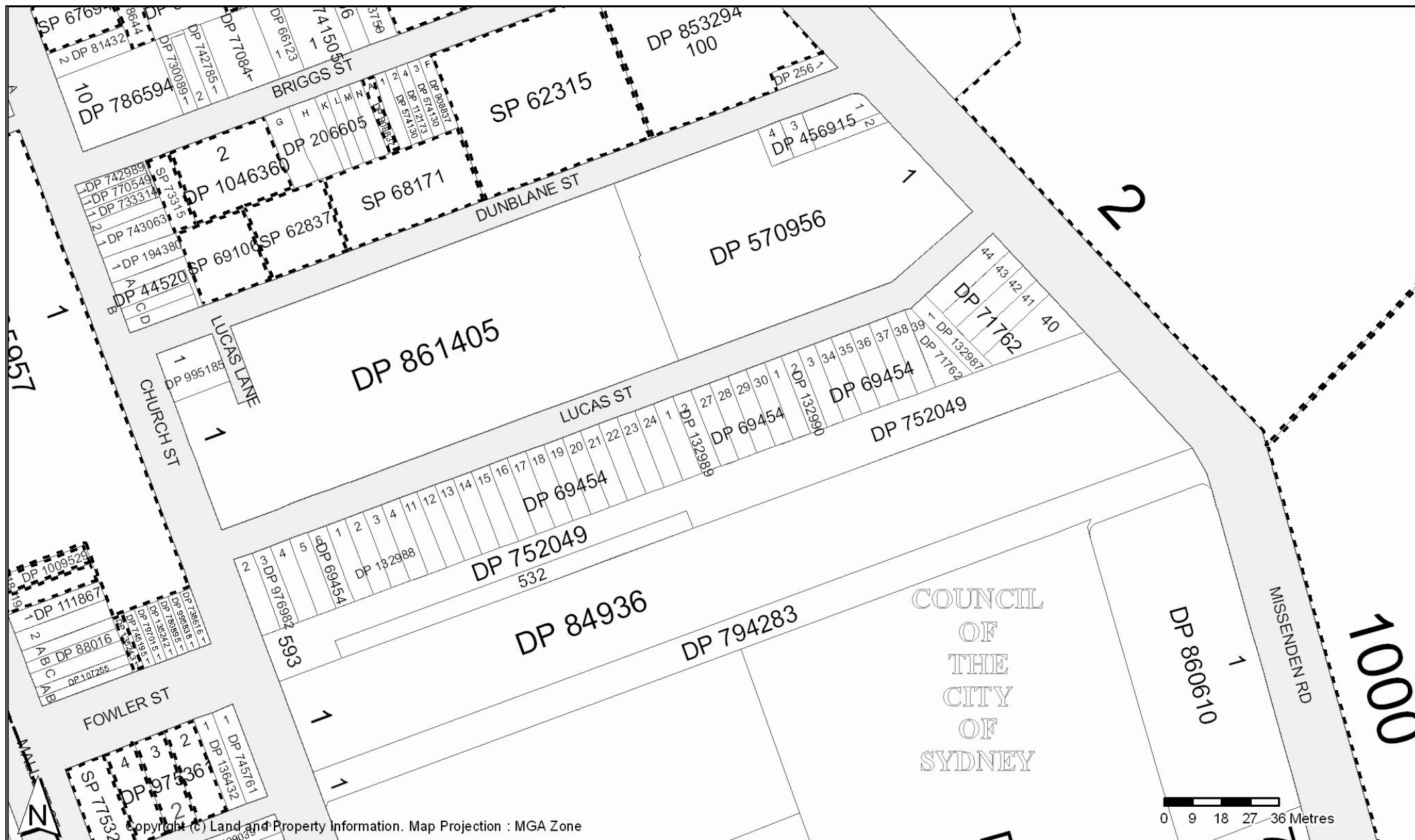
Requested Parcel : Lot 27 DP 69454

LGA : SYDNEY

Parish : PETERSHAM

Identified Parcel : Lot 27 DP 69454

County : CUMBERLAND



City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 593, DP:DP752049 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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 be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage 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.

City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 44, DP:DP71762 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
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Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 43, DP:DP71762 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
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Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 42, DP:DP71762 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
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Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 41, DP:DP71762 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 40, DP:DP71762 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
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Date: 27 July 2012

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conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

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- 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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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.
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- 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.

City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 38, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

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City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 37, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	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?

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City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 36, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

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

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City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 35, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 27 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 34, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 27 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 30, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

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

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Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 29, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	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?

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Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 28, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
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If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

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Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 27, DP:DP69454 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
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Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 3, DP:DP132990 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
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If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

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Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP132990 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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

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City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP132989 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
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Sydney New South Wales 2000
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Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 1, DP:DP132990 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

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Date: 31 July 2012

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conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

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- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage 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.

City Plan Heritage
Level 1, 364 Kent Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Flavia Scardamaglia
Email: flavias@cityplan.com.au

Date: 31 July 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 1, DP:DP132987 with a Buffer of 200 meters.
conducted by Flavia Scardamaglia on 31 July 2012**

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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 be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
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- 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.
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- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

2. PRE-COLONIAL INHABITANTS AND LAND USE

The University of Sydney grounds are located on the northern slopes of a broad ridge forming the watershed between Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) and Botany Bay. The grounds are about 3 km from Sydney Cove where the British established their first settlement, Sydney town, in 1788. To the first colonists the grounds were part of a large area they called ‘the Kangaroo Ground’ (Fig. 1#), which stretched from Parramatta Road southwards towards Botany Bay and the Cooks River. It was described as being one of the few areas between Botany Bay and Broken Bay that was suitable for cultivation (Tench [1793:161]1979:261, Collins 1798[1975]:225, 575n).

About two years after colonisation, part of the ‘Kangaroo Ground’ near the present-day junction of Parramatta and City Roads was set aside as reserves for Crown, church and school purposes, (Fig. 2#). In 1792, Lieutenant-Governor Grose was granted 30 acres out of the 400 acre Crown reserve on which to build a house, though he later changed the purpose of the lease to farming. Subsequently, leases were granted in the reserve and general district to several other officers for cultivation (Campbell 1925:119, 1930:274-276). Grose sold his lease to another officer when he left the colony at the end of 1794, but the area that is now the University grounds became known as Grose Farm and is marked as such on maps until the mid-1800s.

Aboriginal people were thus alienated from the lands that are within and around the University grounds very early in the history of British colonisation. The historical records provide many descriptions and observations about the people who lived around Port Jackson at the time of British colonisation. However, none of the records identify any definite associations with the land that was set aside as the site for the University of Sydney, or activities that were specifically undertaken on this land. In addition, no archaeological evidence relating to pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation or use of the area has been found within the University grounds, and there are no detailed descriptions of the vegetation and animal communities that inhabited this district. The following portrayal of the pre-colonial occupation and use of the Sydney University grounds is thus speculative, being based on a reconstruction of the original pre-1788 environment, an extrapolation from general historical descriptions or specific observations about the people who lived around Port Jackson and Botany Bay, and archaeological evidence from adjacent areas.

2.1 People – The Original Inhabitants

The tribe⁷ of Cadi inhabit the south side, extending from the south head to Long-Cove; at which place the district of Wanne, and the tribe of Wangal, commences, extending as far as Par-ra-mata, or Rose-Hill. (King in Hunter 1793[1968:412])

From the entrance of the harbour, along the south shore, to the cove adjoining this settlement the district is called Cadi, and the tribe Cadigal; the women, Cadigalleon. The south side of the harbour from the above-mentioned cove to Rose Hill, which the natives call Parramatta, the district is called Wann, and the tribe Wanngal. (Phillip 13 February 1790[1892:309])

In these two quotes which set out the extent of the country associated with two of the Port Jackson clans, the Cadigal and Wanngal, their common boundary is in different places.

⁷ Many of the early writers referred to these named groups as ‘tribes’, but they were not tribes in the current anthropological sense of the word. The groups were clans or in some cases bands.

Phillip Gidley King placed the boundary at Long Cove – presently known as Iron Cove. If this was the boundary between the two groups, the University grounds are within Cadi. This would also be the case if the boundary was along the ridgeline forming the eastern watershed to Iron Cove (in many parts of Australia ridgelines and watercourses form/formed the boundaries between cultural areas).

If the ‘the cove adjoining this settlement’ referred to by Governor Arthur Phillip is Darling Harbour, and the boundary between the Wanngal and Cadigal is taken as either the ridgeline between Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Bay or the creek running into Darling Harbour or even Blackwattle Creek, then the University grounds are situated at the eastern end of Wanne.

To the south, the Kameygal lived around the shores of Botany Bay, known to them as Kamay. It is possible that the ridge of high land between Port Jackson and Botany Bay (along which King Street, Newtown, now runs) formed a boundary between the Kameygal and the Wanngal / Cadigal.

2.2 Subsistence and material culture

The people living around Port Jackson and Botany Bay gained their foods by fishing, hunting land animals and gathering shellfish and plants (Attenbrow in prep; Turbet 1989). Fishing appears to have formed a greater part of subsistence activities around the harbour mouth and Botany Bay, more than it was along the Parramatta River. However, hunting land animals, catching birds and collecting small animals were also important, particularly during periods of cold or inclement weather when fish were scarce. Shellfish and plant foods were probably also important components of the diet, though there are very few observations of these activities by the early colonists.

Many different tools and weapons were used in obtaining food and raw materials, for carrying small items, making equipment, and for defensive and offensive purposes. These included fishing and hunting spears, spear-throwers, fishing hooks and lines, stone hatchets, shields, clubs, digging sticks, baskets, net bags and other containers, as well as canoes, animal traps, torches, small adzes and scrapers, awls, ‘pounding and beating stones’, stone wedges and fire. Unmodified shells and stones were used opportunistically on some occasions as cutting or adzing tools and missiles.

Tools, weapons and other objects were made from a range of natural products – wood, bark, reed and other plant materials, as well as bone, shell, animal skins, sinew and stone. The early colonists’ observations suggest that coastal groups used stone as implements less often than hinterland groups (e.g. those on the Cumberland Plain), and that bone or shell was used in its place for items such as spear barbs, adzes and scrapers (Hunter 1793[1968]:519; Collins 1798[1975]:488).

2.3 Locational Details and Reconstruction of Pre-1788 Environment

Topography and geology

The University grounds are on part of a broad ridge system which forms the watershed between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, an arm of which extends north from the watershed down between Blackwattle Bay and Rozelle Bay and their respective tributaries. At its highest points in this area the ridgeline is between 30 m and 40 m above sea level. The high land in the north-eastern corner of the University grounds around the Main Quadrangle, which was earlier known as Petersham Hill, overlooked the lower reaches of Blackwattle Creek.

These broad ridge tops are capped with Wianamatta shales. These are underlain by Hawkesbury sandstone, which is exposed around the foreshores of Port Jackson in the north, the cliffed coastline in the east, and along part of the Cooks River in the south-west. Quaternary sediments in the form of dunes or sand-hills cover a large expanse of land to the south-east as far as the shores of Botany Bay. The University grounds are wholly on the Wianamatta shales, and there is no outcropping sandstone.

The geology of the district is important as the distribution of Aboriginal archaeological sites in the Sydney region is very much associated with the distribution of the particular geological formations that dominate different parts of the countryside. The absence of Hawkesbury sandstone within the University grounds means that Aboriginal sites that are associated with sandstone formations would not have been present. Such sites include rockshelters (which contain pigment images, shell midden or archaeological deposit), rock engravings which occur on open rock platforms, and grinding grooves which occur on rock surfaces associated water sources (creek lines, rock pools on rock platforms or driplines in rockshelters).

Associated with the Wianamatta shales, buried silcrete bodies have been identified at Newtown (in the block between King, Eliza, Mary and Lennox Streets), less than 1 km to the south west of the University grounds (Byrnes 1982:9-10). The silcrete bodies are part of a Tertiary period palaeochannel, the exact course of which is presently not mapped – but it is possible it extends within the University Grounds (Tessa Corkill pers. comm).

The potential presence of silcrete and its possible accessibility and quality is of interest as it is one of the most commonly used rock types for making small flaked implements in the Sydney region. Although historical observations indicate that stone was infrequently used by coastal people in 1788, assemblages from coastal archaeological sites of the Sydney region indicate that small stone implements were used throughout the pre-colonial periods.

Waterways and water sources

The upper reaches of several creeks running into Port Jackson have their headwaters on the watershed ridge between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. Most of these creeks are now concrete canals or landscaped, particularly in their upper reaches, so that they are no longer recognisable as creeklines. Blackwattle Creek, which runs into Blackwattle Bay, began in a swampy area where Darlington School now stands. It ran north-east through what is now the Engineering Faculty towards Victoria Park and Chippendale, where there were several other freshwater swampy areas, before it ran into the estuarine Blackwattle Swamp at its mouth. On the western side of the University grounds were the upper reaches of

watercourses running into Johnstons Creek, in particular Orphan School Creek which started where No 1 and 2 ovals were built. Thus, while the University grounds are on a ridge top, freshwater sources and swamps were present in or in close proximity to most parts of the grounds.

The estuarine foreshores and waters of Port Jackson are little more than 1 km distance in Darling Harbour and Blackwattle/Rozelle Bays. To the south, somewhat further away, but still within 6 or 7 km, is Botany Bay, as well as Cooks River and Sheas Creek (the latter now called Alexandra Canal). Consequently, estuarine resources such as fish and shellfish are available in relatively close proximity to the University grounds.

Soils and vegetation communities

Stretching along the higher ground from Hyde Park to the south-west through Chippendale to Newtown, St Peters and Glebe, and as far west as Auburn, the clayey soils of the Wianamatta shales were covered with Turpentine-Ironbark Forest, with trees up to 20-30 m tall in an open forest structure (Benson & Howell 1990:17-18, 44). Except for William Bradley's (1786–92[1969]:232B) March 1791 report in which he states that the 'Brown Bark'd Gum Tree ... grows in the Kangaroo Ground ...', there are no historical descriptions detailing the nature and species composition of the vegetation that existed on the University grounds before it was cleared. The following information comes from early descriptions around Annandale and small remnant patches of Turpentine-Ironbark forest in the inner western suburbs (Benson & Howell 1990:46-47, 61).

In addition to Turpentine *Syncarpia glomulifera* and Grey Ironbark *Eucalyptus paniculata*, other large trees grew in these forests; these included White Stringybark *E. globoidea*, Blackbutt *E. pilularis*, Red Mahogany *E. resinifera*, Scribbly gum *E. haemastoma* and Red Bloodwood *Corymbia gummifera* (previously *Eucalyptus*), as well as Smooth-barked Apple *Angophora costata*. Understorey species in the Turpentine-Ironbark Forest included species listed in Table A1 which have edible and/or useful parts.

The swampy sections of Blackwattle Creek where it ran through Chippendale were described as 'boggy, in part rich soil, suitable for intensive agriculture' (Fitzgerald 1990:14). Its swampy headwaters were also likely to have been poorly-drained ground rather than swamps with standing water. As such they are unlikely to have had reeds such as *Eleocharis sphacelata*, *Phragmites australis* and *Triglochin procera* (Doug. Benson pers. comm.), which have edible roots and tubers, and which grow in the freshwater Botany and Lachlan Swamps nearer the coast. Its vegetation is likely to have been similar to the swampy headwaters of the Tank Stream, which was at the boundary of the sandstone and Wianamatta shales, and is assumed to have included Scribbly Gum *Eucalyptus racemosa*, banksias *Banksia spinulosa* and *B. oblongifolia*, bottlebrush *Callistemon citrinus*, ti-tree *Leptospermum flavescens* (now *polygalifolium*), and paperbarks *Melaleuca decora* and *M. styphelioides* (Benson & Howell 1990:42; Campbell 1924:67).

Of those plants listed in Table A1, only a few have been identified as food plants referred to in the early historical sources of the Sydney region. Native cherry *Exocarpus cupressiformis* is possibly the fruit described by Governor Phillip as:

... another fruit, which, when ripe, is of a transparent red colour, about the size of a currant, and shaped like a heart: it has an agreeable flavour, leaving an astringency on the palate, and cannot be otherwise than wholesome, as

the settlers had ate great quantities of it at times, without any pernicious consequences. (Phillip in Hunter 1793[1968]:478-479)

The colonists referred to Banksia flowers generally, but not by species name. They observed the local inhabitants collecting them for their nectar from which a sweet drink was made by soaking them in water (Collins 1798[1975:462-463]; Bellingshausen 1820 in Barratt 1981:35). The ferns referred to by the early colonists may have been *Blechnum cartilagineum* and the orchids could have been several of those that grow in coastal Sydney:

... they were frequently found gathering a kind of root in the woods ... This root appears to be a species of the orchis, or has much of its nutritive quality. ... those roots which appear to be a great part of their subsistence during the winter. (Hunter 1793[1968]:80-81)

I have several times met with small parties of them seeking roots and spungy [sic] substances which grow on some of the Trees & yield a small seed and sweet juice ...: the Fern & some other roots they prepared by moistening & beating between two stones a considerable time before they use it ... (Bradley 1786-1792[1969]:134-135)

The other plants listed in Table A1 were reported as being eaten in other parts of eastern Australia, and thus could have been eaten in the Sydney region too.

Some plant materials used in making tools and equipment were also available in the areas of Turpentine-Ironbark forest. Bowls, referred to as *Goo-lime* were made from the hollowed knots (gnarls) of a large tree (Smith & Wheeler 1988:Plate 50 inscription; White 1790[1962]:157), which was possibly the Smooth-barked apple *Angophora costata*. The bark of ‘tea-trees’, which were probably paperbark trees *Melaleuca* sp. was reported to have been used around Port Jackson as a ‘blanket’ in which a newborn baby was wrapped (Phillip in Hunter 1793[1968]:544; Collins 1798[1975]:465,612,note 14), and in other parts of the Sydney region as bedding and a torch (Barrallier 1802[1975]:48; Phillip in Hunter 1793[1968]:514 respectively).

In other parts of southeastern Australia, the leaves of other *Lomandra* species were used for basket work (Maiden 1889[1975]:634), and those of *Lomandra longifolia* may have been used in Sydney region for such purposes.

There were thus both food and raw material plant resources that would have attracted people to the Turpentine-Ironbark forests, though none of these plants are restricted in distribution to only this association. These forests do not appear to have been as resource-rich (at least in terms of diversity of species, and possibly abundance) as the extensive heath and swamp communities of the sand-hills between Bondi and Botany Bay which were only a few kilometres to the east, or the fringing communities that grew along the small sandstone gullies, such as the Tank Stream which ran down into Port Jackson (Benson & Howell 1990:42; Campbell 1924:66-69). This perception, however, may be due to the lesser knowledge available about the plant communities of the Turpentine-Ironbark forest.

Animal communities

Again, there are no detailed accounts of the animal communities that lived in the Turpentine-Ironbark forest or the small swamps and creeks that occurred on the Wianamatta shale in this part of Sydney. The fact that the University grounds are part of an area that was known as ‘the Kangaroo ground’ indicates such animals inhabited the district. Many other animals would have inhabited this district too – wallabies, possums, gliders, bandicoots, native cats, flying foxes, marsupial mice, water rats, native rats, numerous birds (including emus), goannas, blue tongue lizards, and tortoises – all of which were included in the diet of the pre-colonial inhabitants.

Fish and shellfish of edible size or quantity may have not inhabited the sections of the freshwater creeks and swampy areas within the University grounds, but the nectar-producing plants of these habitats would have attracted many birds such as parrots and parroquets, which were eaten (Franklin 1802 in Ross 1976:25). The adjacent estuary and its shorelines, with its abundant fish and shellfish may have provided the main focus for gaining animal foods, except in cold or bad weather when fish were scarce or when a change in diet was sought.