

ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

2B-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

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| REPORT TO | CHARTER HALL DIRECT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PTY LIMITED |
| LGA | CITY OF PARRAMATTA COUNCIL |
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Charter Hall Development Services Pty Limited propose the redevelopment of 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. The proposal includes a 15 storey residential tower with a podium terrace and basement parking.

To ensure that the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the study area is not adversely impacted upon by the proposal, Charter Hall commissioned Comber Consultants to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment. That assessment, which is attached to this report at Appendix B recommended that Aboriginal consultation be undertaken and an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to undertake testing to determine if Aboriginal objects are located on the site, be submitted to the Office of Environment & Heritage. As the site has the potential to contain contact archaeology, it is not possible to undertake testing without applying for an AHIP.

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report has been prepared to accompany the AHIP application and was prepared in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. Following are the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs):

- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Murra Bidgee Mullangari
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
- AHCS
- Barraby Cultural Services
- Yurrandaali Cultural Services
- Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
- Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
- Yulay Cultural Service
- Darug Landcare
- Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
- Wailwan Aboriginal Corporation
- Kawul Cultural Services
- Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation
- Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corp
- Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation

In consultation with the above organisations this report makes the following recommendations, which Charter Hall has committed to:

1. Consultation will be ongoing with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
2. A program of Aboriginal archaeological testing will be undertaken in association with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to determine if Aboriginal objects are located on the property and their nature and extent.. This will be prior to bulk excavation, construction of the new building and in all areas where the natural ground surface will be disturbed. A Research Design to guide this program of testing was written in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
3. If Aboriginal objects are uncovered it will be necessary to apply for an AHIP for harm.
4. Aboriginal objects uncovered will be deposited with the Australian Museum until the City of Parramatta has developed a Keeping Place.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

STATUTORY CONTROLS

OBJECTS OF THIS ACHAR

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Charter Hall Development Services Pty Limited propose the redevelopment of 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. The proposal includes a 15 storey residential tower with a podium terrace and basement parking.

To ensure that the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the study area is not adversely impacted upon by the proposal, Charter Hall Direct Property Management commissioned Comber Consultants to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment. That assessment, which is attached to this report at Appendix B recommended that Aboriginal consultation be undertaken and an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to undertake testing to determine if Aboriginal objects are located on the site, be submitted to the Office of Environment & Heritage. As the site has the potential to contain contact archaeology, it is not possible to undertake testing without applying for an AHIP.

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report has been prepared to accompany the AHIP application and was prepared in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is located at 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta within the Local Government Area of the City of Parramatta. The site is bordered by The Lancer Barracks and the Curtis Cheng Police Centre to the north, Station Street to the west and Hassall Street to the south. The driveway access to the Curtis Cheng Centre is along the eastern border. Figure 1 shows the location of Parramatta and Photograph 1 is an aerial photograph of the site. Figure 2 shows the lot boundaries. The site contains three lots, as follows:

- Lot 1, 22/DP608861 : 1582sqm
- Lot 2, 62/DP1006215 : 452sqm
- Lot 3, 7/DP128820 : 613sqm



Figure 1: Parramatta indicated by arrow



Photograph 1: Study area edged in red

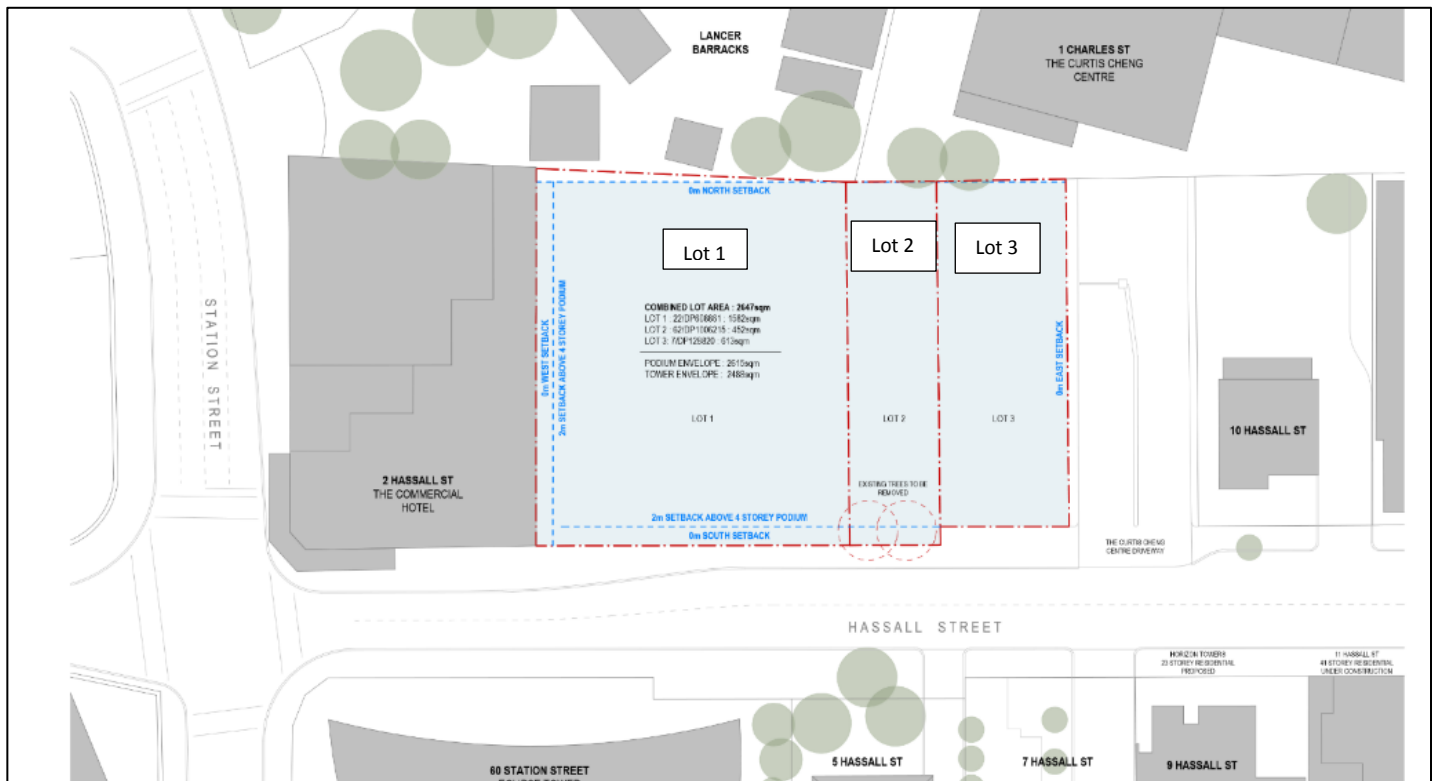


Figure 2: Portion of Survey Plan showing Lot boundaries
(Architectus Planning Proposal)

1.3 Statutory Controls

National Parks & Wildlife Act

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal sites within New South Wales. The Office of Environment and Heritage is the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act.

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides for the protection of all “Aboriginal objects” which are defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains”. Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

In certain circumstances archaeological testing to determine the nature and extent of the site is permitted prior to applying for the AHIP. However, if the site has the potential to contain contact archaeology prior testing is not permitted. Therefore as this site has the potential to contain contact archaeology an AHIP to undertake testing will be required.

1.4 Objectives of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR)

This ACHAR details the results of the assessment and recommendations for actions to be taken before, during and after the proposed activities associated with the Cumberland West projects in order to manage and protect Aboriginal objects identified by the investigation and assessment of the study area.

2.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

DARUG

THE BURRAMATTA CLAN

FOOD AND SUBSISTENCE

EUROPEAN OCCUPATION



2.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

2.1 Darug

The Darug people are the traditional owners of the main east-west ridge of the Blue Mountains, the northern Blue Mountains and the Cumberland Plain in which the study area is located (Tindale 1974; Attenbrow 2003).

Research by R.H. Mathews, a pioneer linguist and anthropologist, in the early twentieth-century revealed that the Darug (or 'Dharuk' people as he referred to them) inhabited an area adjoining the 'Thurawal' (Dharawal) to the south and Gundungurra and Wiradjuri to the west. Their territory extended along the coast to the Hawkesbury River and inland to Windsor, Penrith and Campbelltown; then from the mouth of the Hawkesbury River to Mount Victoria (Mathews 1901a:140; Mathews 1901b:155). Archaeological and historical records examined in *Sydney's Aboriginal Past* identify three distinct groups – the coastal, hinterland and mountain Darug (Attenbrow 2003:23). The Darug of the Parramatta area were from the hinterland group.

2.2 The Burramatta clan

Aboriginal people have occupied the valley extending from Prospect to the coastline for at least twenty thousand years. The surrounding area was reasonably fertile and, with the resources of the river, was able to support their living needs. Anthropological studies indicate that clan sizes varied widely, consisting of between thirty to sixty people who moved through their territory using seasonal routes to access food, shelter and other resources necessary for survival as well as ceremonial sites. Generally, people camped, travelled, foraged, fished and hunted in smaller, extended family groups, coming together at times with the larger group for ceremonies and ritual combats (Attenbrow 2003:29).

The people living at the head of the Parramatta River were a clan of the Darug, known as the *Burramatta*, *Burramattagal* (sometimes written as *Boromedegal*) or *Burramattagalleon* clan. The word *burra* means eel whilst the word *matta* means creek or river with *Burramatta* describing the name of the country. The suffix “-gal” (man) or “-galleon” (woman) was added to describe a man or woman from Burramatta. (Phillip 13 Feb 1790 in HRA 1(1) cited in Attenbrow 2003; Attenbrow 2003:22-24; Kass et al. 1996:6). The Parramatta River formed the core of the territory of the Burramatta clan of the Darug.

Initially Parramatta was named Rose Hill, with the name “Parramatta” being formally adopted in 1792. It was a derivation of *Burramatta*. (Attenbrow 2003:24; Phillip 13 Feb 1790 in HRA 1 (I): 155-61; Kass 1996:6). The Parramatta district is thought to be a linguistic and economic boundary between the coastal and inland Darug people. Although opinions differ, linguists believe that a dialect of the Darug coastal language was spoken from the Sydney peninsula as far west as Parramatta, while a hinterland dialect was spoken from Parramatta to the north, west and south (Arthur Capell 1970 cited in Attenbrow 2003: 33). The Burramatta clan could communicate with their neighbours in both dialects.

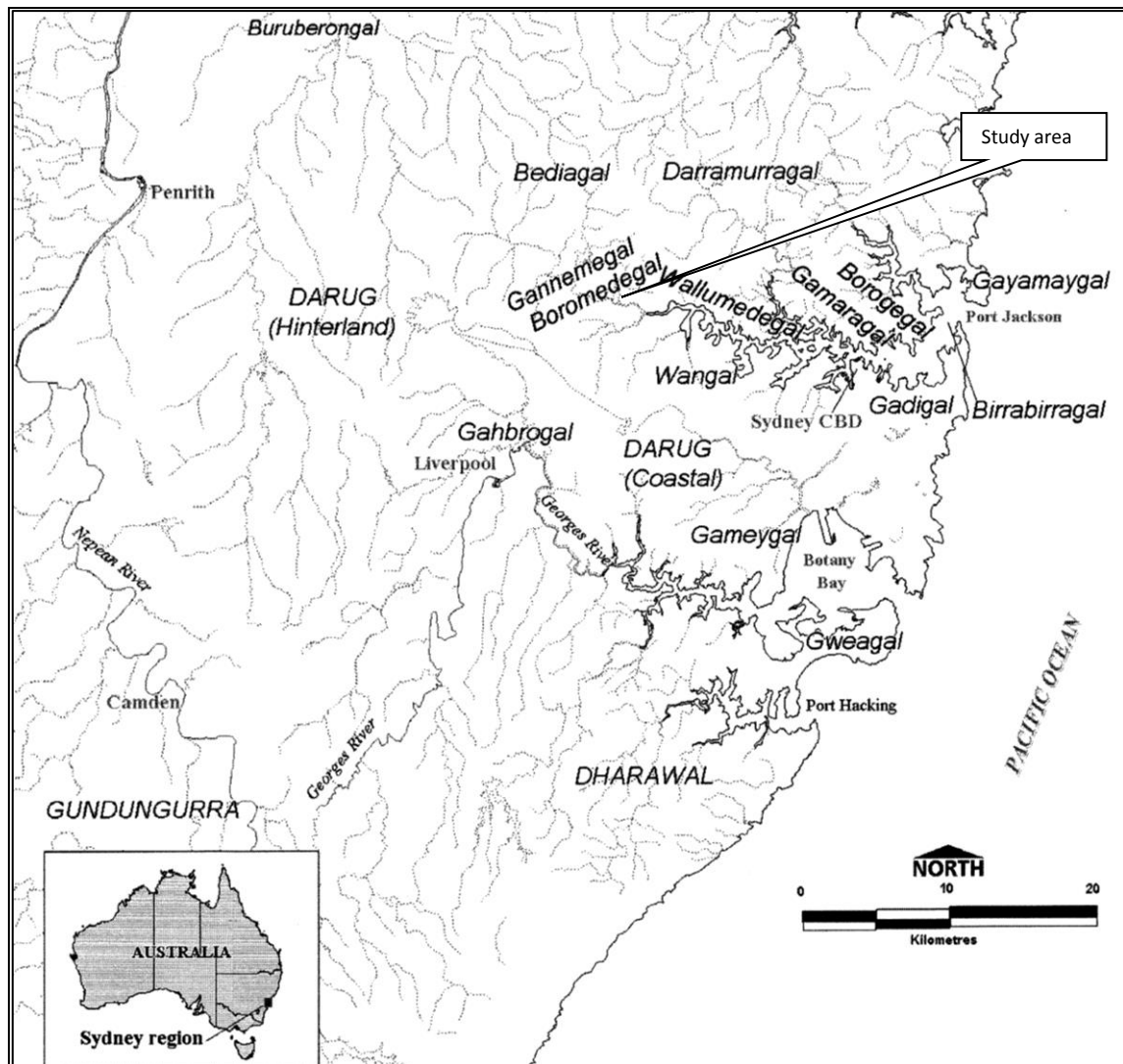


Figure 3: Map showing the territory associated with the Darug people. Parramatta is thought to be the western extremity of the territory of the Coastal Darug and is the traditional land of the Boromedegal/Burramatta clan of the Darug (Attenbrow 2003:23).

2.3 Food and Subsistence

The land around the head of the river provided the Burramatta clan with diverse plant and animal resources. The saltwater river and fresh water streams provided a rich environment where fish, turtles, crays, shellfish and molluscs could be caught or collected. Like other clans living along the river, the Burramatta people made canoes from which to fish or for transport (Kass *et al* 1996:6). The shallow-draught, water craft made of bark and two to three metres in length were skilfully manoeuvred around the river. Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) and species of Stringybark (*Eucalyptus agglomerata*) are thought to have been used for canoe construction (Turbet 1989:50). Colonial observers noted that coastal Aboriginal people obtained bark for canoes during excursions to Parramatta (Collins 1798: Vol 1 App 6). The large River Oak or *C. cunninghamiana* growing on the freshwater reaches of the rivers might have been used on both the coast and inland (Attenbrow 2003:112). Trees in Parramatta Park bear scars where bark was removed for making canoes, shields or coolamons (bark shaped like a dish for carrying food or other items).

The ample fresh water sources attracted native animals which were hunted or trapped. The hunting of tree-dwellers such as possums, gliders and flying foxes is thought to have been a common activity. Kangaroo and wallaby were hunted less often and most likely when several clans came together for ceremonies (Brook & Kohen 1991:3-4). Aboriginal people of the district used traps and snares to catch animals to eat. In 1789 on a journey between Rose Hill and the Nepean, observations were made that traps were used to catch ducks which were plentiful and snares were used to catch “opossums” and other tree and small ground dwelling animals (Bradley c.1802, SLNSW Manuscripts, Electronic transcript, p.166). Eels, which were (and still are) plentiful in



the Parramatta River and shellfish were an important component of the diet of the Burramatta clan. Collins (1975 (1802):462) recorded that people “resort at a certain season of the year to the lagoons where they subsist on eels which they procure by laying hollow pieces of timber into the water into which the eels creep, and are easily taken”. The billabong or lagoon which existed within the area presently occupied by playing fields at Robin Thomas Reserve would have been an ideal location to catch eels. Fish such as bass and mullet, freshwater tortoises and yabbies could have been caught in creeks, such as Clay Cliff Creek, or above the tidal limit of the Parramatta River (Kohen et al. 1999:10). Collins (1975 (1802):232) also records that platypus were hunted whilst Tench records the consumption of bats which were “very fat, and are reckoned by the natives excellent food” (Kohen et al 1999:10).

Other food resources included bull ants and the eggs and larvae of the longicorn beetle or witchetty grub (Kass et al 1996:6). Seasonal plant foods including fruits, tubers, shoots, flowers, berries, seeds and nectar of local trees, and grasses were also prominent in the diet. Food collection required a detailed knowledge of each plant’s properties as well as of the local environment, seasonal variations and preparation methods. Macrozamia for example is poisonous unless prepared in a particular way. Plants also provided ingredients for medicinal preparations (Brook & Kohen 1991:5). Observations made by Francis Barrallier (1773-1853) during exploration in 1802 revealed that the Parramatta people’s customs relating to food and hunting were similar to those of those practised between Nattai and the lower Wollondilly. The local environment was also the source of raw materials for tool and weapon-making, clothing and shelter (Attenbrow 2003:71).

Aboriginal people relied on an extensive knowledge of their land and its resources and the acquisition of diverse skills essential to their survival in an environment that could be unpredictable. By 1814 it was increasingly difficult for Aboriginal people to catch or procure food using traditional methods. Similarly, food-gathering patterns were altered by the lack of access to their traditional lands, which were now farmed by the new settlers. Limited opportunities were offered by Europeans willing to barter spirits and tobacco, and even food, for fish (Barratt 1981:71-2).

A report in the *Sydney Gazette* outlined the problems facing Aboriginal communities who tried to maintain a traditional way-of life in the face of rapidly expanding settlements.

... when the weather is cold, the woods afford them little or no food, and they become a prey to many loathsome diseases which poverty entails upon the human frame. The kangaroo has almost disappeared about the Settlements; the opossum, long substituted as their chief dependence, has at length become as scarce; the roots of the earth are by nature too sparingly administered to constitute anything like a dependence to them; and the tribes of each district dare not incroach (sic) upon any other, In the summer those of the coast subsist by fishing; but in the winter, only for the occasional aid they derive from us, their situation would be equally miserable: -And whence have those evils originated, but in the clearing of the immense forests which formerly abounded in the wild animals they lived upon? This admission certainly gives them a claim upon the consideration of the British Settler; and we cannot imagine for a moment, that any one who bears that character will withhold any means that may fall within his power of forwarding the benevolent views of the Native Institution (Sydney Gazette 31 Dec 1814: 2).

2.4 European Occupation

After British settlement Aboriginal communities were dislocated with experiences varying widely. It was not long after settlement at Port Jackson in January 1788 that Governor Phillip began to search for arable land. An expedition led by Governor Phillip set out on 22 April 1788 venturing up the harbour to Duck River. They then continued on foot following the upper part of the Parramatta River on its south bank. On the 24 April the party continued along the river through land that was ‘fine open country, having very little timber, and being perfectly free from underwood’ (Kass et al 1996: 11-12; HRA I (I):74, 97). The party reached a point at which the ‘tide ceased to flow’ and where they were ‘stopped by large broad stones over which a fresh water stream ran’. A little to the west they reached a billabong skirted by a raised area of land that Phillip named “The Crescent”. From this vantage point thousands of acres of what appeared to be arable land could be seen. The party continued on to Prospect Hill or Bellevue as Phillip named it. They did not encounter Aboriginal people however, traces of Aboriginal campsites, hearths and traps were observed and their presence in the surrounding bush was felt (Kass et al 1996:11-12).

Plans for a new settlement at the head of the river were made and, as recorded by Watkin Tench, ‘named by the Governor Rose Hill, 16 miles inland, (it) was established on the 3rd November (1788), the soil here being judged better than that around Sydney’. Fears of retaliation from the Aboriginal inhabitants were expressed and “a small redoubt was thrown up, and a captain’s detachment posted in it (within the Old Government House and Gardens Precinct within Parramatta Park) to protect the convicts who were employed to cultivate the ground” (Tench cited in Flannery 1996:92). However, attacks did not occur.



The settlement's establishment is well-documented and focuses mainly on what must have appeared to the traditional owners as the reckless destruction of their homeland, history and, most critically, their means of survival. In February 1790 Despatches record that the Captain's guard at Rose Hill was reduced and that 'there is nothing to be apprehended from the natives' (HRA I/I: 143). The clearing and development of the area was swift with cultivation commencing in The Crescent. By 16 November 1790, Tench estimated that 200 acres (80.94 ha) had been cleared and some cultivated. Seeing the landscape through European eyes he described the gently rolling 'hill and dale' as 'grand and capacious' (Tench 1793 in Fitzhardinge 1979:193, 195) and the field nearby was soon to be the location of a planned township for the agricultural settlement. By March of the following year the area of land cleared had doubled and whatever was not cultivated was thinned of trees to be used for grazing (Bradley c.1802:232; Collins 1798:Vol 1, Ch 15).

Watkin Tench is one of few diarists who recorded the reaction of the Burramatta clan to the colonist's occupation of their territory. On the 14 September 1790 while travelling in Port Jackson or on the Parramatta River he reported meeting 'two Indians' in a boat. After discussing the wounding of the Governor 'they said they are inhabitants of Rose Hill, and expressed great dissatisfaction at the number of white men who had settled in their former territories. In consequence of which declaration, the detachment at that post was reinforced on the following day' (Tench 1799:181).

On 2 June 1791 by order of the Governor the settlement at Rose Hill was named 'Par-ra-mà-ta' after the name used by the traditional owners (Tench 1793:132 in Fitzhardinge 1979:239). At this time Aboriginal communities living at the 'head of the harbour' were encouraged to supply the surplus from their fishing expeditions to the Parramatta settlement. This developed into trade of fish and other game. Aboriginal skills and knowledge of plants were valued and acquired by convict ropemakers and botanist George Caley. Caley lived in a small hut within present day Parramatta Park and developed a close friendship with the Burramatta clan (Kohen et al 1999:3-4).

During Governor Macquarie's period of occupation Aboriginal visitors to Government House were frequent and Macquarie established the Parramatta Native Institution and Annual Conference (Comber & Stening 2013).

However, the dispossession of land and inevitable clashes of culture led to mistrust between the settlers and the Burramatta clan. A number of contemporary observers including David Collins and John Hunter recounted (although somewhat differently) an incident involving members of the Burramatta clan and convicts at this time. Collins' account suggested a generally friendly and mutually beneficial relationship existed with the traditional owners at this time (Collins 1798: Vol 1 Ch 13).

Since the establishment of that familiar intercourse which now subsisted between us and the natives, several of them had found it their interest to sell or exchange fish among the people at Parramatta; they being contented to receive a small quantity of either bread or salt meat in barter for mullet, bream, and other fish. To the officers who resided there this proved a great convenience, and they encouraged the natives to visit them as often as they could bring the fish. There were, however, among the convicts some who were so unthinking, or so depraved, as wantonly to destroy a canoe belonging to a fine young man, a native, who had left it at some little distance from the settlement, and as he hoped out of the way of observation, while he went with some fish to the huts. His rage at finding his canoe destroyed was inconceivable; and he threatened to take his own revenge, and in his own way, upon all white people. Three of the six people who had done him the injury, however, were so well described by someone who had seen them, that, being closely followed, they were taken and punished, as were the remainder in a few days after.

The instant effect of all this was, that the natives discontinued to bring up fish; and Bal-loo-der-ry, whose canoe had been destroyed, although he had been taught to believe that one of the six convicts had been hanged for the offence, meeting a few days afterwards with a poor wretch who had strayed from Parramatta as far as the Flats, he wounded him in two places with a spear. This act of Ballooderry's was followed by the governor's strictly forbidding him to appear again at any of the settlements; the other natives, his friends, being alarmed, Parramatta was seldom visited by any of them, and all commerce with them was destroyed. How much greater claim to the appellation of savages had the wretches who were the cause of this, than the native who was the sufferer? (Collins 1798: Vol 1 Ch 13).

Although Aboriginal law was not accepted under British law, it was observed by colonists that revenge for an injustice was permitted under Aboriginal law (Collins 1798: Vol 1 Ch 13), generally in the form of a non-fatal spearing. Problems arose between colonists and Aboriginal people when resolutions could not be reached resulting in offence or to physical conflict. What seemed an equitable solution to one party was not necessarily considered fair or reasonable to the other, ultimately leading to the



escalation of conflict and acts of retribution.

Some individuals or families began living within settlements, adopting aspects of European culture. There were still intermittent outbreaks of hostilities as the Cumberland Plain became more densely settled and expanded westward. An outbreak of hostility in 1816 led to the imposition of new and tighter restrictions on the movement of Aboriginal people in and around settlements such as Parramatta. Despite expressions of sympathy with their plight, Governor Macquarie ordered the mobilisation of military detachments to 'drive away these hostile Tribes from the British Settlements'. As 'a counter balance for the restrictions', natives were offered land on which to establish themselves as settlers, as well as the necessary tools and stores for six months. General Orders were that Aboriginal people found in the vicinity of Parramatta were to be detained (*Sydney Gazette* 11 May 1816:1; HRA I/9:139-145, 365; Brook & Kohen 1991: 21, 23, 32). At the same time, Land Grants previously given to Aboriginal people were rescinded.

Given the effect of dispossession, dislocation and dispersal from traditional land it is likely that new family groups or mixed communities formed, taking up residence in remnant pockets of bushland on the outskirts of settlements and homesteads. Forced movement of people resulted in the loss of many aspects of Aboriginal culture and the emergence of new groups incorporating people from diverse areas. Reorganisation ensured the preservation of some of the core cultural practices and knowledge in Aboriginal communities (Hinkson 2001: xxiv-xxv).

It is clear that the lives of people who had lived according to traditional ways in this area were catastrophically altered by European occupation and settlement over a century. Through perseverance and showing great resilience Aboriginal Australians including Darug descendants retained some of their core traditions, customs and beliefs, passing them onto future generations despite the significant changes imposed on their lives. In 2006 Aboriginal people represented 0.9% of a population of 154,158 in the Parramatta Local Government Area (2006 Census Stats www.abs.gov.au).

3.0 ENVIRONMENT

TOPOGRAPHY

STREAM ORDER MODELLING

GEOLOGY

PARRAMATTA TERRACE SAND

VEGETATION

CURRENT LAND USE & DISTURBANCE

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

3.1 Topography

The study area is within the Cumberland Plain which is characterised by low, gently undulating slopes. The Cumberland Plain covers approximately 600 square kilometres. It is bordered on the west by the Blue Mountains and on the east by the Georges River and headwaters of the Parramatta Rivers. To the north is the Hornsby Plateau and to the south is the Woronora Plateau (Smith 1989a:8).

The study area is within the CBD of Parramatta which includes commercial/residential development and associated infrastructure. It is located approximately 500m to the south of the Parramatta River, within the floodplain of the Parramatta River. The study area is on the side of a slope that descends south to Clay Cliff Creek from a small ridgeline occupied by Lancer Barracks. It descends east to what were once swamp lands adjacent to Charles Street and Smith Street. Clay Cliff Creek has been channelized and is approximately 100m to the south of the study area (Figure 4).

Historically a lagoon was present approximately 300m to the east of the study area within the area now occupied by the playing fields within Robin Thomas Reserve. Clay Cliff Creek was located just to the north of Robin Thomas Reserve within James Ruse Reserve. The creek has been confined to a concrete channel and the creekline realigned.

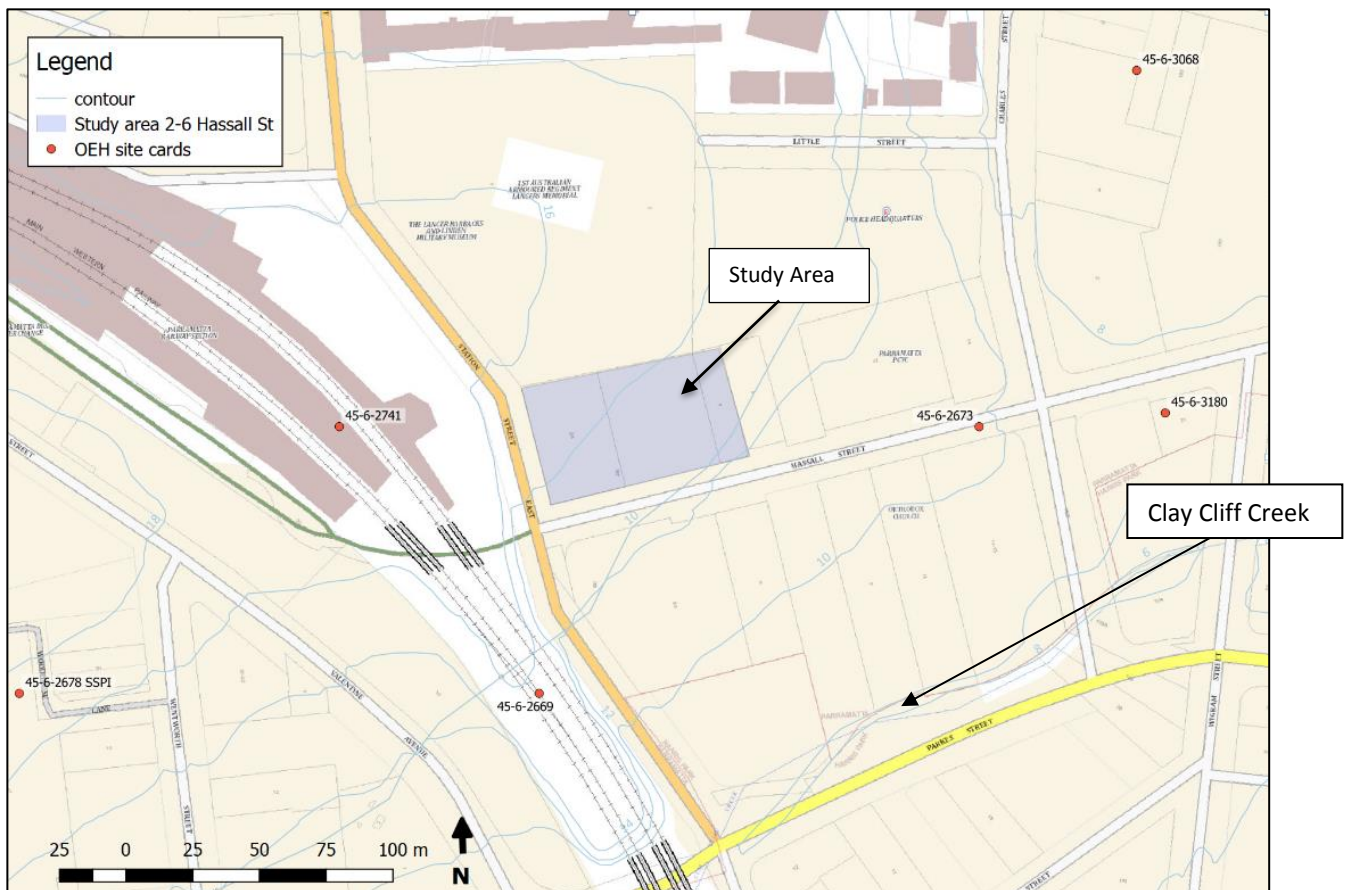


Figure 4: The study area on the slope of a ridge line

The slope descends south to Clay Cliff Creek on the northern side of Parkes Street and the former swamp land east of Charles Street. (Source: SixMap NSW)



3.2 Stream Order Modelling

Stream order can be used to predict Aboriginal land use patterns. Parramatta River would be classified as a fourth order stream, while Clay Cliff Creek would be classified as a first order stream.

A first order stream is the smallest and is a small tributary that flows into and feeds larger streams but does not normally have any water flowing into it. The joining of two first order streams creates a second order stream and when two second order streams join they form a third order stream. In addition, first and second order streams generally form on steep slopes and flow quickly until they slow down and meet the next order waterway. First order streams are intermittent.

Modelling undertaken by McDonald and Mitchell (1994) on the Cumberland Plain indicates that stream order can be used to predict areas of archaeological potential. The model hypothesis is that in any particular climate and landscape, a threshold catchment area is necessary to allow permanent stream flow or the establishment of waterholes with extended longevity (i.e. months to years). The critical point where these conditions are met appears to be at the junction of two second or third order streams. Such a location is likely to contain more complex sites with a high density of artefacts, whilst second and third order streams are also likely to contain large sites within 100 metres of the watercourse.

Therefore, the landscape in the vicinity of the confluence of a first (Clay Cliff Creek) and fourth order stream (Parramatta River) could be predicted to contain high archaeological potential.

3.3 Geology

Soils

Geotechnical testing by Douglas Partners “indicates that the site is located close to a boundary between alluvial/estuarine sediments and the residual clay soils overlying Ashfield Shale. The alluvial or estuarine sediments typically include clays, silts and sands” (Douglas Partners 2017:2). Coring by Douglas Partners confirms that under 100mm of concrete are dark grey clayey sands and yellow/red brown and light brown, sandy clay and silty clay. Mapping by Mitchell (2008) indicates that the site is on the boundary of the Pleistocene Parramatta Terrace Sand (see below) and Late Pleistocene or Tertiary alluvial clay and sand. The testing by Douglas Partners confirms the presence of the Late Pleistocene alluvial clay and sand.

Terrace Sand

A fluvial sand terrace (Parramatta Terrace Sand) has been recorded along the banks of the Parramatta River and throughout much of Parramatta (Mitchell 2008; Comber 2010a; Casey & Lowe 2009). Culturally, this terrace sand would have been a valuable environmental asset for Aboriginal people. Mitchell (2008:16) suggests that the Parramatta terrace sand would have contained a number of important resources for Aboriginal people to utilise. These resources would have included waterholes with fresh fish, areas for shelter, fuel, food and shell resources. Sandy soils are also suitable for burials and provide a good location for campsites. Excavations in the sand terrace (McDonald 2005; Comber 2010a;) have confirmed the importance of the terrace sand to the Darug people. Artefacts and other evidence of occupation have been recorded with dates indicating possible Pleistocene occupation (McDonald 2005; Comber 2010). Mapping by Mitchell (2008:7) (Figure 9) indicates that the present study area is not located on the Parramatta Terrace Sand.

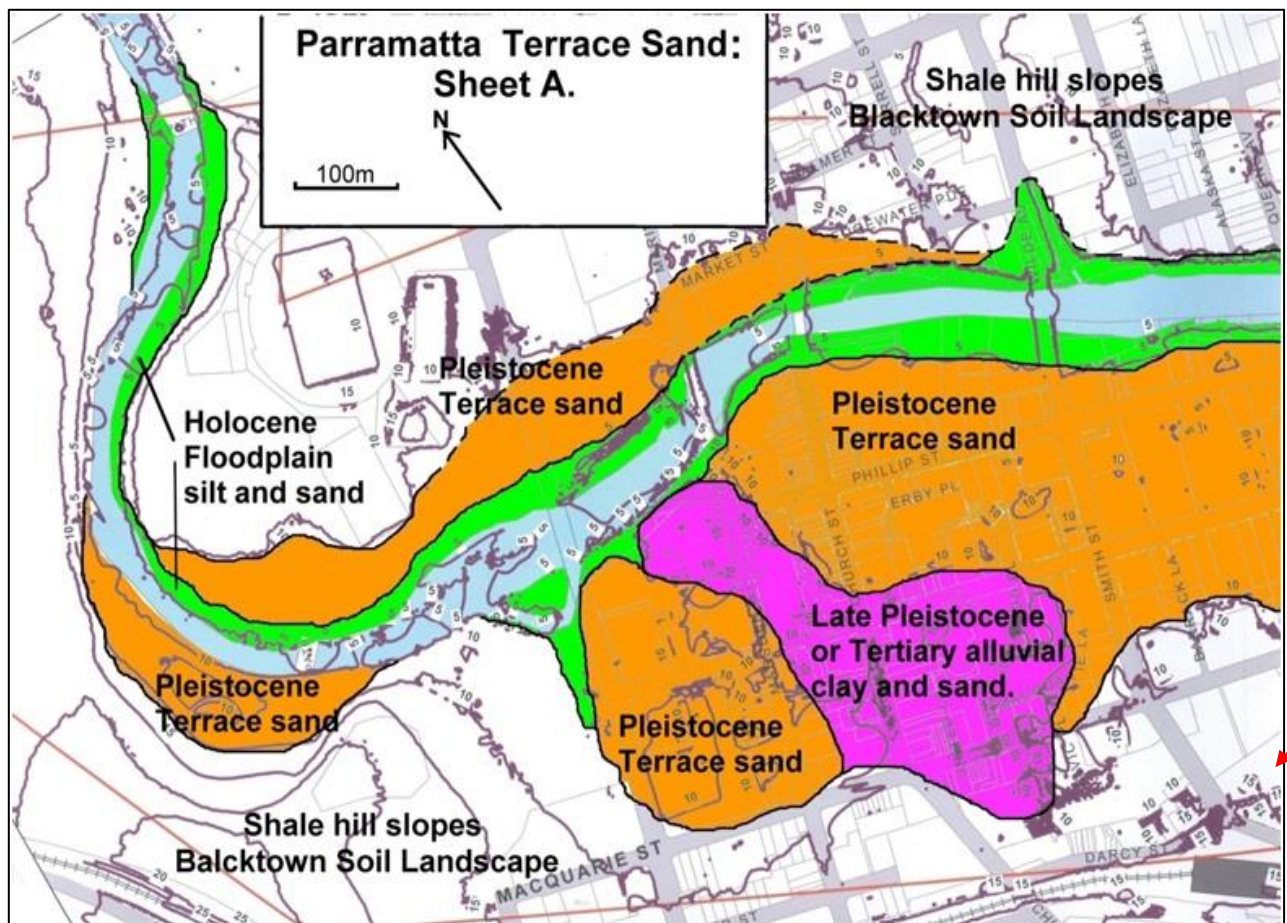


Figure 3: Showing the Indicative distribution of the Parramatta Terrace Sand at the time of European settlement. The location of the present study area is just off the edge of the plan indicated by the arrow. (Plan courtesy Mitchell 2008: 7)

3.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Cumberland Plain was mapped by Benson (1979 & 2002) and the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (2002). Historically, the undulating slopes of Western Sydney would have supported a tall open forest of Cumberland Plain Woodland.

The area was mapped by Benson (1981) as being woodland of *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Grey Box) in association with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum). The understory included *Acacia parramattensis*, *Acacia floribunda* and other acacia species, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (River Oak), *Bursaria spinosa* (Sweet Bursaria, Blackthorn) and *Hardenbergia violacea* (False Sarsparilla) with grasses of *Themeda australis* (Kangaroo Grass) and *Lomandra longifolia*.

Such a vegetation community would have provided a variety of edible plant species and plants suitable for artefact manufacture. For example, the tall Grey Box and Red Gums would have provided bark to make coolamons, shields or canoes, whilst the long *Lomandra* leaves would have been used for basket weaving (Baker et al. 1986: 136). Acacia gum was a sweet nutritious food source and the acacia seeds were a valuable source of protein. The dried seeds were ground between stones and baked as a bread/damper and the green seeds eaten like peas (Low 1989: 86). In addition, Cumberland Plain vegetation provided habitat for a variety of marsupials and birds, whilst the rivers and creeks would have provided fish.

3.5 Aboriginal land use

The vegetation community outlined in 2.3 above would have provided a variety of edible plant species and plants suitable for artefact manufacture. For example, the tall Grey Box and Red Gums would have provided bark to make coolamons, shields or canoes, whilst the long *Lomandra* leaves would have been used for basket weaving (Baker et al. 1986: 136). Acacia gum was a sweet nutritious food source and the acacia seeds were a valuable source of protein. The dried seeds were ground between

stones and baked as a bread/damper and the green seeds eaten like peas (Low 1992: 86). In addition, Cumberland Plain vegetation provided habitat for a variety of marsupials and birds, whilst the rivers and creeks would have provided fish.

The landscape surrounding the study area would have lent itself to a habitation site for the Darug. The tidal waters to the north of the Parramatta River combined both salt and freshwater fish and shell species. The Parramatta River and Clay Cliff Creek to the south were sources of fresh water. The river and creek supported increased concentrations of vegetation, bird life and supported kangaroos and other marsupials. In addition the wetlands to the east would have provided a variety of fish, birds and vegetables.

3.6 Current Land Use and Disturbance

As can be seen from Photograph 2 the site currently contains commercial buildings including a hotel and office space, as well as a vacant lot and a residential unit block. Photograph 3 below shows the 1943 aerial of 2-6 Hassall Street. The Commercial Hotel has expanded since 1943 to entirely cover the site. The first three properties adjacent to the hotel's eastern boundary have been demolished and replaced by the current commercial building. The next building, (fifth from the hotel), has been demolished and is currently vacant land. The sixth property is now the easement to the Curtis Cheng building. The final property, 6 Hassall Street, is the current 3-storey red brick residential building. None of the properties in the study area have basements.

Whilst the current development on the site may have disturbed surface evidence of occupation, it is possible that subsurface evidence will remain. It is highly likely that extensive fill will exist on the site. Such fill would have been used to level the site prior to construction of the current buildings on the site. Such fill would have protected subsurface deposits. Archaeological excavations throughout Parramatta and at the nearby Parramatta Square indicate that extensive subsurface evidence of Aboriginal occupation can remain despite later disturbance.



Photograph 2: 1943 aerial photograph. 2-6 Hassall Street in blue
(Source: 1943 aerial imagery from SixMaps NSW)

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

SYDNEY REGION
PARRAMATTA
THE STUDY AREA
SITE PREDICTION



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 The Cumberland Plain

Many surveys have been undertaken in the Sydney region which indicate the richness of the archaeological resources and which provide information about Aboriginal occupation within the region. In particular Attenbrow (2003) has excavated a range of sites within the Sydney Basin. The aim of her study was to identify local geographic variation and temporal changes in the subsistence patterns and material culture of the people of this area. She excavated sites at Balmoral Beach, Cammeray, Castle Cove, Sugarloaf Point (Lane Cove River), Darling Mills State Forest, Winston Hills, Vaucluse and Cumberland Street in the Rocks. Dates for initial occupation vary from approximately 10,000 years BP at Darling Mills to approximately 450 years BP at Cumberland Street, The Rocks.

One of the oldest dated occupation for the Sydney region is 15,000 years BP from the Shaws Creek K2 rock shelter on the Nepean River (Kohen 1984; Nanson et al 1987). However, these dates must be considered in association with environmental data related to sea level rises. The Sydney region that we know today was vastly different to the landscape of 15,000 years ago.

The period of maximum glaciation was 15,000 – 18,000 years BP. Therefore, the date of the K2 rock shelter and Attenbrow's Darling Mills site indicate that Aboriginal people lived throughout a period of extreme environmental change. During this period, sea levels were up to 130m below current levels (Nutley 2006:1). About 10,000 years ago as temperatures began rising at the end of the last ice age, the polar ice started melting and sea levels rose. The rising sea levels forced people to abandon coastal sites and move inland, with the result that the oldest coastal sites were inundated.

By about 6,000 years ago rising water levels had flooded the coastal plain forming the Sydney landscape that we know today. The vast majority of sites in the Sydney region date to around 5,000 years BP, after sea levels had stabilised. Whilst research into submerged indigenous sites is now being undertaken (Nutley 2006), there are few sites in the Sydney area that are known to date beyond 10,000 years BP. Therefore, research undertaken to date has focused on subsistence patterns and cultural change, e.g. Attenbrow (2003).

However, many archaeological surveys have been conducted within the Sydney region, particularly on the Cumberland Plain in relation to Environmental Impact Statements. As a result of these studies, which were occasioned by the burgeoning urban expansion extending into the Cumberland Plain, the NPWS recognised the need for a coherent study of the area to fully assess the impact of urbanisation on the natural and cultural heritage of the Cumberland Plain. Smith (1989a) was commissioned by the NPWS to undertake an Aboriginal Site Planning Study to be utilised in the management of Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain. Prior to her study, 307 sites had been recorded on the Cumberland Plain, mainly open artefact scatters (297) with four scarred trees, one carved tree, four axe-grinding grooves and a Mission site (the Blacktown Institute). Smith (1989a:2) added 79 open sites and 29 isolated finds from field surveys related to her study.

Smith's (1989a:3) analysis indicated that site location and site densities were influenced by the availability of water and raw materials. She concluded that other factors such as topography, natural vegetation and soil types did not influence site location. She also identified that the majority of sites recorded have been in the northern sector of the Cumberland Plain, during site surveys of areas threatened by development (Smith 1989a:21). Her field studies (1989a & 1989b:10) confirmed that site densities in the southern Cumberland Plain appear to be lower overall to site densities on the northern Plain.

Since Smith's study, there has been a dramatic increase in development in Western Sydney, resulting in a great deal more archaeological survey and excavation (Comber 1990, 1991, 2006a; McDonald 1989, 2002 & 2005a). This further work has indicated the complexity in the archaeological record of the area that was not previously recognised. For example, sites on permanent water are more complex than sites on ephemeral drainage lines with major confluences being prime site locations. However, McDonald (2005a) reports that archaeological sites are found in a range of landscapes and that their condition is dependent on the amount of impact from European land practices.

McDonald's (2005a) report demonstrates the dynamic nature of stone tool technologies on the Cumberland Plain. She reviewed previous work within a theoretical framework to identify intra and inter-regional variation. She not only identified change over time in the stone tool technology, but the manner in which "stone technologies were organised in relation to landscape" (McDonald 2005a:np). Her report provides a framework to tentatively date sites through technological analyses and to identify cultural changes.

Her study also indicated that the surface representation of a site on the Cumberland Plain does not necessarily reflect the



actuality of that site. Of the excavations conducted by her, sub-surface deposits were present even when there was no surface indication of a site. According to McDonald (2005a:5), “despite artefacts being rare or completely absent on the surface at each of the sites investigated, all six sites were found to contain intact archaeological deposit. Almost 500 square metres were excavated during this Project and almost 35,000 artefacts retrieved.”

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- Fourth-Fifth order creeks (or rivers): Archaeological evidence will be more complex and possibly stratified, reflecting more permanent and repeated occupation on major creeks.
- Third order creeks: Evidence of more frequent occupation such as knapping floors or higher artefact densities will be found in the lower reaches of tributary creeks.
- Second order creeks: Sparse archaeological evidence will be found which indicates occasional use and/or occupation.
- First order creeks: Due to the intermittent nature of water flow only very sparse evidence would be found in the headwaters of upper tributaries such as background artefact scatter.

Kohen’s studies at Penrith confirmed the importance of fifth order creeks and rivers. He recorded over 50 sites in the Penrith area which included open artefact scatters, axe grinding grooves and rock shelters. Kohen (1997:7) indicates that sites occurring throughout the Penrith area “are particularly likely to occur adjacent to the rivers and creeks. The distribution of raw materials associated with the manufacture of stone tools suggests that chert and basalt were carried or traded east from the river gravels and that silcrete was traded or carried from sources near South Creek and Eastern Creek, west towards the Nepean flood plain”.

Comber (2006a & b) also recorded open artefact scatters and scarred trees within the Cumberland Plain. She undertook excavation at two sites at Penrith Lakes known as Camenzulis (2010c) and PL9 (2010d). At PL9 she retrieved more than 1,500 artefacts, including backed blades and an edge ground axe. Her work confirms McDonald’s (2005) and Kohen’s predictive model that sites are more likely to occur adjacent to the rivers and high order creeks. These excavations (Comber 2010c & d) at Penrith Lakes further indicates the possibility that sub-surface archaeological deposits will remain despite disturbance by non-Aboriginal activities and the complexity of such sites. Surveys (2006a & b) undertaken prior to the excavations recorded the areas as being disturbed by agricultural activities. They had been grazed, ploughed, planted with crops and a dam constructed. Only a small number of artefacts were recorded on the surface but over 2,500 artefacts retrieved during excavation.

A survey undertaken by Comber (2008a) and subsequent excavations undertaken by Stening (2011) at Doonside demonstrated that although no surface artefacts were recorded (Comber 2008) substantial subsurface deposits did exist on the site with over 1,000 artefacts being recovered from a highly disturbed context (Stening 2011). This site was located beside Eastern Creek an important 4th or 5th order creek. It is an important watershed with extensive evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

Excavations recently completed by Comber at the Parramatta North Urban Transformation site (PNUT), which currently contains the Cumberland Hospital and is located on the Parramatta River near Domain Creek and Toongabbie Creek has yielded extensive evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Due to historic ploughing and topdressing no artefacts were observed on the surface. However, over 2,000 artefacts have been recovered from the current program of testing (Comber 2018 in prep).

4.2 Parramatta

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken throughout Parramatta. The results of these investigations can inform the assessment of the current study area. In the broader Parramatta region, a rock shelter on Toongabbie Creek has been dated to around 5,500 years BP (Attenbrow 1992:4 – 5). Other sites within a 10km radius of the Parramatta LGA date to within 10,000 years BP with the majority within the last 3-5,000 years (Dallas 2003:27).

The locations of some of the previous investigations in the vicinity of the study area are shown in Figure 6.

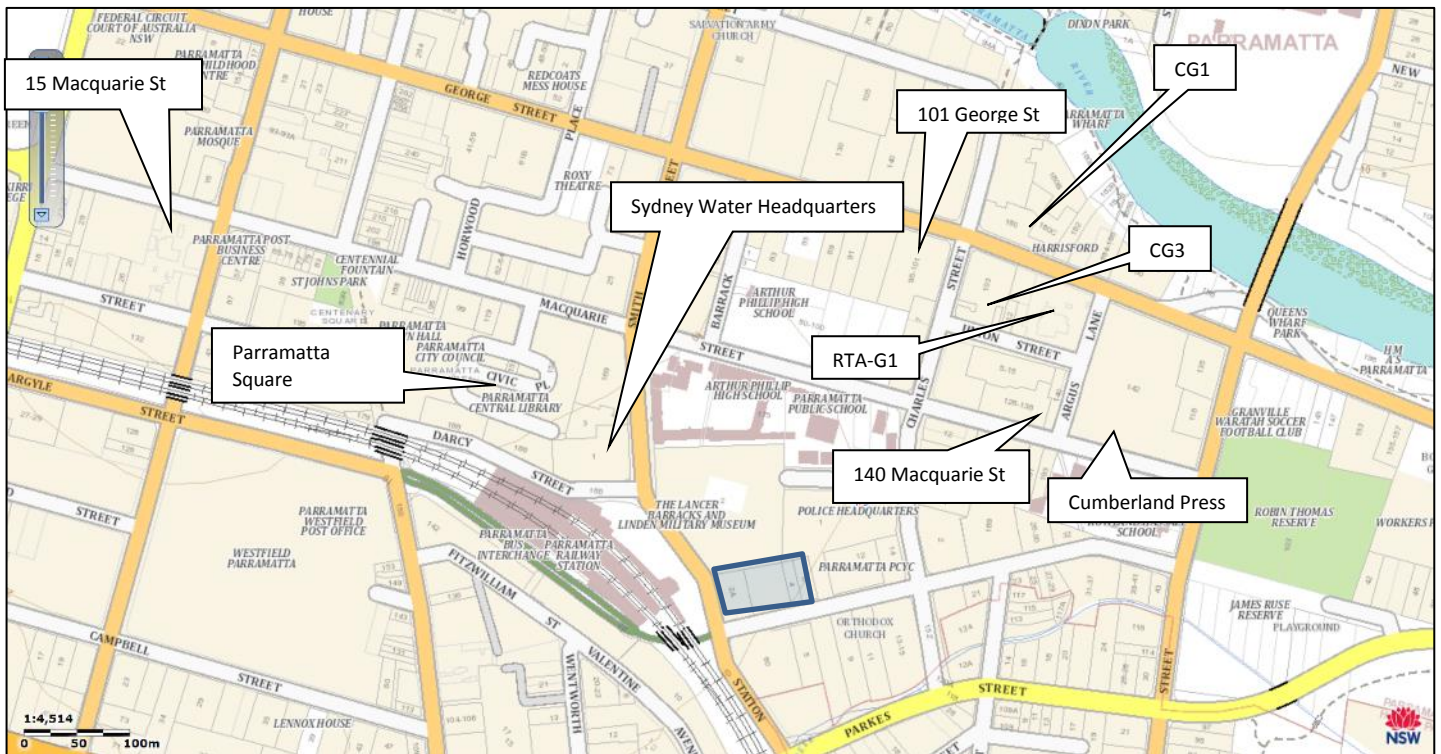


Figure 6: Showing the location of the archaeological investigations in the wider Parramatta area. The location of the study area is outlined in blue.

Parramatta Children's Court Site: Corner Macquarie and George Streets

Excavations undertaken at Parramatta by Haglund (2005) indicate that Aboriginal artefacts can still be located despite the impact of later development. At the Parramatta Children's Court site, on the corner of Macquarie and George Streets (approximately 450m to the north west of the present study area), artefacts were located in a disturbed context. A total of 157 items over 10mm in length were excavated, along with a large number of smaller pieces of core and flake fragments, along with knapping debitage.

Artefact types included pebble/cobble tools, cores/core fragments, complete flakes, flake fragments and flaked pieces. Complete flakes made up the majority of the analysed assemblage, with $n=78$, followed by 59 flake fragments. Raw materials included silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, quartzite and sedimentary/metamorphic rock, with a ratio of around 3:1 for silicified tuff to silcrete. Most of the silicified tuff flakes were short and broad, with a tendency to hinge terminations, and only four of the 60 silicified tuff flakes were longer than 30mm. In comparison, the silcrete flakes tended to be longer with parallel margins. Flake platforms were generally part of a single larger scar and most were broad rather than focal. The cobble/pebble tools identified suggested broken and/or worn items were recycled for reuse in a different manner. Haglund (2005:16-17) suggested that people camped or moved across the Parramatta area in small family groups, with no evidence of extensive or repeated visits.

Parramatta Old Hospital Site: George and Marsden Streets

Haglund (2006 & 2007) also undertook testing at the Parramatta Old Hospital Site bound by George and Marsden Streets, approximately 350m from the present study area. Artefacts recovered were attributed to one of four groups according to the area in which they were excavated, as these groups/areas were considered to vary depending on environmental conditions and later colonial land use patterns. In total, 870 items were collected, although this was considered to be a sample of the cultural material which may have been present in the area. Items recovered included complete flakes, flake fragments, cores/core fragments and retouched pieces. Flake fragments were the most common artefact type collected, followed by complete flakes. A total of 23 cores were recovered along with a further 8 core fragments, and 15 pieces exhibiting modification by retouch were identified. Silcrete was the dominant raw material type, although it was closely followed by silicified tuff. Chalcedony, fine grained siliceous, quartz, quartzite and igneous items were also identified. Artefacts were considered to have been widely although sparsely distributed across the pre-colonial landscape (Haglund 2007:50). The Parramatta terrace sand was not identified at this site.



Haglund (2006) concluded that this area was a more preferred site to the Children's Court site and that there may have been some difference in activities. However, she concludes that this area was never a major campsite, but was visited sporadically by groups who manufactured artefacts at this site (Haglund 2007:37).

CG1: Corner George and Charles Streets

McDonald undertook excavations on the north-eastern corner of George and Charles Streets, Parramatta (2005b) at site name CG1. This was considered to be the first systematically collected artefact assemblage recovered from the Parramatta terrace sand adjoining the Parramatta River (McDonald 2005b:i). Aboriginal artefacts were initially uncovered during historical archaeological investigations. Subsequent excavations for evidence of Aboriginal occupation uncovered numerous stone artefacts within the alluvial sand deposits at the site, with a total of 6,763 artefacts identified, along with an additional 680+ non-flaked lithic items which were considered to be manuports to the site. The highest density of artefacts was identified in one 1x1m test pit, which contained 393 artefacts.

The CG1 site (McDonald 2005b) revealed a subsurface artefact density of 24 artefacts per m². Substantial variation in raw material types was seen at CG1, and included silcrete, silicified tuff, quartz, silicified wood, igneous stones, ironstone and other. Silcrete was predominant in the upper 20cm of the deposit, whilst silicified tuff was more frequent below 20cm depth and particularly below 40cm (McDonald 2005b:64). It was considered that the relative proportions of silcrete and silicified tuff indicated a stratified site (McDonald 2005b:30). Artefacts identified include possible anvils and hammers, backed artefacts, tools/possible tools, cores/core-tools, retouched artefacts, debitage, complete flakes and flaked pieces. The CG1 (McDonald 2005b) assemblage generally comprised plain (or single) platforms comprising 56.5% of the total, with other platform types including cortex, ridged, scarred, faceted, focal and bipolar.

The site was considered to be stratified and showed spatial patterning of artefacts, including horizontal and vertical distribution of artefacts. Artefacts formed on different raw material types varied in frequency according to the depth at which they were identified. Both local and distant raw material types were represented in the assemblage. It was considered that much of the silcrete present at the site originated from the silcrete source at the Olympic Village site.

McDonald's (2005b) CG1 site appears to have been occupied from the Pre-Bondaian or early Holocene, approximately 6 – 10,000 years ago. The size of artefacts at CG1 (McDonald 2005b) exhibited an increase with depth, indicating the change with depth from Bondaian occupation to the older Pre-Bondaian assemblage. McDonald (2005b: 91) states that the presence of "dentate retouched tools" described by McCarthy (1976) as Capertian "saws", a preference for silicified tuff and unifacial flaking resulting in wide flakes with "plain" platforms are all indicative of early occupation, along with the low frequency of backed artefacts.

CG3: 101A-105 George Street

McDonald (2005c) excavated another area opposite CG1, known as CG3, located at 101A-105 George Street, Parramatta. This site was located within the Parramatta terrace sand, although this was considered to be on the margins. The historical development of the site had truncated the top of the deposits, resulting in the removal of much of the A horizon and leaving an approximate 20-40cm of deposit in which Aboriginal cultural material was identified (McDonald 2005c:49). A total of 510 artefacts were recovered during the archaeological excavations, comprising cores, retouched artefacts, tools/possible tools, proximal debitage, and other debitage. Raw materials included silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, silicified wood, quartzite and unidentified materials, with silicified tuff comprising the majority of the assemblage at around 80%. Artefact densities across the site were low at around 2-6 artefacts per m² (McDonald 2005c:53).

Analysis of the artefacts recovered from CG3 (McDonald 2006) indicates that the assemblage is Pre-Bondaian in age, however the more recent assemblages are missing from this site, most likely as a result of soil stripping and modern development. The artefacts from CG3 (McDonald 2006) are large, indicative of the Pre-Bondaian occupation at this site. The project identified the potential for intact deposits within the Parramatta terrace sands with potential for addressing archaeological issues (McDonald 2005c:87).

RTA site G1: 109-113 George Street

McDonald (2005d) also excavated an area beside CG3, located at 109-113 George Street, known as the RTA site G1 (McDonald 2005d). The RTA site G1 provided a sequence of occupation dating from the late Pleistocene through to the mid-Holocene. The RTA site is located at the corner of George Street and Argus Lane and bound by Union Street to the south. Although the site had been heavily impacted by development, the sub-surface deposits revealed an "accumulation of evidence from multiple occupation episodes, no doubt occurring at many different times" (McDonald 2005d:147). Radiocarbon dating provided a range of dates indicating continuous occupation of the site. The most important date showed that the alluvial sand terrace, on which this site was located, was possibly first occupied during the late Pleistocene period, about 30,000 years BP and then showed



various phases of occupation (McDonald 2006:107). The earliest date obtained from this site, 30,000 years BP, provides the oldest date for the Sydney Basin (McDonald 2006:4)

Artefact types recovered include hatchets, anvils, serrated tools, retouched tools, usewear artefacts, backed artefacts, cores, flakes and debitage. Raw material types included silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, silicified wood, quartzite and unidentified materials, with silcrete comprising the majority of the assemblage. The average lithic density across the site was 38 artefacts per m². The assemblage described by McDonald (2005a: 88-101) contains 29 silcrete artefacts larger than 5cm, although only one of these was excavated from the upper 20cm of the deposit.

The results of McDonald's (2005a) RTA-G1 excavation indicate that the site was occupied from the Late Pleistocene with repeated occupation through the terminal Pleistocene and throughout the Holocene with the most recent radiocarbon date from the site being around 3,000 years old. The evidence demonstrates that the upper 20cm of the deposit represents the Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence with a prevalence of glossy, heat treated silcrete dating to the last 5,000 years. The deposit below 20cm represents the Pre-Bondaian, dominated by silicified tuff, representing occupation from approximately 30,000 years ago (McDonald 2005a: 147).

95-101 George Street

In 2005 Austral Archaeology undertook an assessment of 95-101 George Street, Parramatta and identified the potential for subsurface deposits to exist at that location. Austral Archaeology (2007) subsequently undertook salvage excavation of the site. A total of 601 whole and broken flakes were recovered. The investigation proposed that the raw materials for the artefacts had been sourced both locally and from other regions. It was suggested that the prime local source would have been the gravel load of the Parramatta River. Other sources included the Olympic Village site, about 5km to the east, sandstone bodies to the north and west and the Nepean River, about 25km away (Austral Archaeology 2007:ii). This investigation also concluded that much of the artefact production had occurred *in situ*. Importantly, the study found that historic ground disturbance had left much of the archaeological deposit intact and the artefacts were found within the sandy matrix of the sand terrace that lay below the phases of historic occupation. The report also concluded that this is the same alluvial sand terrace identified by McDonald (2005b & d) and that the assemblage from 95-101 George Street is probably part of the site identified by McDonald to encompass both CG1 and RTA-G1 (McDonald 2005b & d). Another finding from this study was the conclusion that sites closer to the Parramatta River represented occupational sites that were regularly used. Sites further from the river appeared to be more 'opportunistic or casual use knapping events' (Austral Archaeology 2007:iv).

While the excavations at 95-101 George Street (Austral 2007) did not provide any suitable samples for radiocarbon dating, the range of tool types, depth of deposit and raw materials were used to establish a relative date range for occupation of the site. The upper layers of the deposit indicate late Holocene or Bondaian occupation of the site, while the deeper material which exhibits a preference for silicified material, suggests occupation prior to 5,000 years BP. Tuff was the dominant raw material collected in this assemblage, comprising 45% of the total assemblage, while FGS was the second most common material with 23.2% of the total, and silcrete with 16.3% of the total. The assemblage collected at 101 George Street (Austral 2007) shows that overall artefact size is small with the maximum artefact length being 39cm. The assemblage collected at 95-101 George Street (Austral 2007) was dominated by conchoidal initiations with this type representing 97.3% of the total number of flakes, 1.6% bending initiation and 1.1% bipolar initiations. The assemblage was dominated by single (flat) platforms which comprised 65.6% of the total flaked artefacts, and cortical platforms represented 5.4% of the total number of flaked artefacts. The analysis (Austral 2007: 117) states that the larger artefacts are indicative of the Pre-Bondaian occupation of the site, and that Bondaian artefacts are generally significantly smaller in size.

Sydney Water Monitoring

In 2009 monitoring of excavations in Macquarie Street by AHMS (2009) on behalf of Sydney Water were conducted opposite Civic Place and at the intersection with Charles Street. The Sydney Water excavations, which were between 1.3m and 2m in depth (AHMS 2009:18, 23) were subjected to archaeological monitoring but no Aboriginal objects were found (AHMS 2009:39). The Parramatta terrace sand had been considered to extend into this area, although no evidence of the sand sheet was identified during the monitoring works. The soil profile in the trench directly opposite Civic Place was shown to contain road base and levelling fill overlying an orange/mottled heavy Tertiary clay, although it was noted that this area had been impacted through the installation of an historic drain trench within a former creek channel.

Sydney Water Headquarters: 1 Smith Street

McDonald (2004a) undertook excavations in the south eastern corner of Parramatta Square (Civic Place) development site at 1 Smith Street, which was to become the Sydney Water Headquarters, uncovering Aboriginal artefacts. This site had been identified as a PAD and registered as AHMS site 45-6-2678 SSP1. A total of 198 lithic items were excavated at the site. The majority of the



assemblage (n=118, 59.6%) comprised quartz, followed by silcrete, silicified tuff and silicified wood. A range of artefact types were identified, including a number of bipolar cores and bipolar debitage. The majority of the assemblage comprised debitage.

This investigation concluded that although the site had been subjected to more than 100 years of development, approximately 40% of the site remained “undisturbed or only superficially impacted” (McDonald 2004a: 34). Artefact density across the site was considered to be very low at 2-3 artefacts per m², although one trench yielded 25 artefacts (McDonald 2004a: 19). The site was considered to have been occupied in a transient, non-residential manner, due to its distance from water (McDonald 2004a:30). McDonald states that similar locations in the Parramatta CBD are likely to contain “intact artefact bearing deposits” (McDonald 2004a: 34). The assemblage at the Sydney Water Headquarters was considered to be more recent than those dominated by silicified tuff, based on the fact that quartz was the dominant raw material type present (McDonald 2004a:32). The excavation at the Sydney Water headquarters allowed an understanding of the way the areas away from the Parramatta River were utilised by Aboriginal people before colonial settlement occurred.

15 Macquarie Street

Comber (2010a) undertook archaeological excavations at 15 Macquarie Street, Parramatta which had been highly disturbed throughout its history of use since 1804. At the time of excavation, it was a sealed car park. This excavation retrieved 350 artefacts and the analysis identified that intact archaeological deposits were present on this site. The subsurface artefact density at 15 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Comber 2010a) was 2.3 artefacts per m². The results of lithic analysis at 15 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Comber 2010a) indicate that the assemblage collected contained 15 microliths and an edge ground axe. The presence of microliths, indicative of the Australian small tool tradition and Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence, and an edge ground axe, demonstrating the Eloueran phase in the assemblage, demonstrate that typologically this assemblage belongs to the Australian small tool tradition and the Bondaian and Eloueran phases of the Eastern Regional Sequence. There was a distinct preference for silcrete which comprised 59.39% of the total assemblage, while quartzite only comprised 2.03% of the total.

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The excavations at 15 Macquarie Street (Comber 2011a) revealed an assemblage that was dominated by single platforms which contributed 64.6% of the total number of flaked artefacts, while cortical platforms were present on 7% of the flaked artefacts and focussed platforms comprised 15.8% of the total.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was not found at this site.

Cumberland Press Site: 142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta

Work undertaken by Haglund (2008) and Comber (2011b) at 142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (the Cumberland Press site) revealed that subsurface artefacts were present on this very disturbed site. The Parramatta terrace sand was identified at this site. The site had previously been subjected to multiple uses including a Colonial hotel and residences. Prior to excavation this site was a sealed car park at the rear of the Cumberland Press building. The excavation of the Cumberland Press site by Haglund produced an overall average artefact density of 10 artefacts per m² (Haglund 2008: Appendix C 13), while the Comber Consultants Cumberland Press excavation produced a sub-surface artefact density of 3.5 artefacts per m² (Comber 2011b). Haglund (2008) identified that the area tested was too small to allow conclusions to be made regarding spatial patterning of group sizes and frequencies of site use.

The assemblage recovered during Haglund’s (2008) and Comber Consultants’ (Comber 2011b) Cumberland Press excavations were dominated by silcrete with silicified tuff being the next most common raw material. The lithic analysis and the results of the excavations lead to the conclusion that the Cumberland Press site was missing the deeper Pre-Bondaian deposit present below 20cm at the RTA-G1 site. Silcrete was the predominant material in both Cumberland Press excavations with Haglund’s (2008) assemblage with silicified tuff being the next most common raw material. Comber’s (2011b) assemblage was also dominated by silcrete, which comprised 90.48% of the total assemblage, while quartzite was not represented in this collection.



The size of the artefacts collected by Comber (2011b) at Cumberland Press was small, with only four (19.05% of the total assemblage) artefacts having a measurement greater than 20mm. The previous Cumberland Press excavation by Haglund (2008) produced a total of 26 out of 104 artefacts measuring greater than 20mm, comprising 25% of the total assemblage (2008: Appendix C 9). Information on initiation types is not provided in the lithic analyses. The Cumberland Press excavations by Haglund (2008) revealed that the most commonly occurring platform type was plain, comprising 39.29% of the total. Information on platform types was not available for the Comber (2011b) Cumberland Press excavation.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was found at this site.

140 Macquarie Street

Excavations undertaken by Comber (2010b) at 140 Macquarie Street for Endeavour Energy on a previously disturbed site uncovered intact *in situ* archaeological deposits and approximately 60 artefacts. The excavation at 140 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Stening 2011) revealed an artefact density of 3.5 artefacts per m². These results confirm that intact sub-surface archaeological deposits may still exist despite later disturbance. Again, this site contained a sealed car park and buildings.

The assemblage collected from 140 Macquarie Street (Stening 2011) was comprised of 63 flakes without retouch, three retouched flakes and one anvil/hammer stone. The most commonly occurring artefact type was the flake without retouch making up 94.03% of the total assemblage. Retouched flakes made up the second most commonly occurring artefact type with 4.48% of the total, and the anvil/hammer stone comprising 1.49% of the assemblage. Of the three retouched flakes, one is a broken backed artefact and another is probably the proximal portion of the original flake used to make the backed artefact. This was retouched after the original flake broke with a transverse snap, possibly during production of the backed artefact. The distal portion of the third retouched flake exhibited clear evidence of use wear. All three retouched flakes measure less than 30mm in length and are can be classified as microliths, according to Gould's (1969: 235) description, therefore dating the assemblage to the Bondaian and Eloueran phases of the Eastern Regional Sequence.

The assemblage collected at 140 Macquarie Street (Stening 2011) showed that the artefacts were generally small with only 3.17% of all flakes having a dimension greater than 30mm. At 140 Macquarie Street (Stening 2011) conchoidal flakes were the most commonly occurring initiation type with conchoidal flakes representing 92.42% of the total and bipolar flakes representing 7.58% of the total. At 140 Macquarie St (Stening 2011) single platform dominated the assemblage, comprising 48.48% of the total.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was found at this site.

Harris Street Footpath

Comber (2015) undertook an excavation along Harris Street, Parramatta, in advance of the installation of new cabling and ducting for Endeavour Energy. The excavated area was covered by a concrete footpath. A total of 59 artefacts were recovered during the excavation. The artefact density for the site was 6.55 artefacts per m². The assemblage was comprised of one core, six flakes without retouch, three retouched flakes and 49 flaked pieces. The prevalence of quartz (42.37% of the total) artefacts in this assemblage, suggested that a local source of quartz was available for the production of small artefacts. Silcrete was the second most commonly occurring raw material representing 27.11% of the total; glass comprised 20.34% of the total; chert comprised 8.47% of the total; and quartzite 1.7% of the total. Artefacts were recovered from a depth of up to 45cm.

Typologically the assemblage excavated from the Harris Street footpath belongs to the Australian small tool tradition and the Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence, which is dated to no later than 7,000BP. An examination of the reduction intensity of this assemblage, which was undertaken in terms of flake and flaked piece size, the amount of cortex present on artefacts and cores, and the ratio of flakes to cores, generally demonstrates that there is a high reduction intensity within this assemblage. The core to flake ratio, however, suggests a lower reduction intensity, suggesting that the site was occupied for short periods of time by more mobile people.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sands was identified at this site.

Parramatta Square

The present study area is located to the south of Parramatta Square (formerly known as Civic Place) Parramatta Square is divided into a number of development sites numbered Parramatta Square (PS) 1-7.

In 2004 McDonald undertook preliminary excavations for the City of Parramatta Council at Civic Place to inform the planning process for the redevelopment of Civic Place, into Parramatta Square. The purpose of the excavations was to "identify whether



Indigenous heritage sites are likely to occur across the proposed development area” (McDonald 2004b: 1). Due to the constraints of the site (i.e. the presence of buildings and the location of historical archaeological testing), only 0.07% of Civic Place (Parramatta Square) was investigated. She excavated a total of six trenches. A small number of artefacts were collected from each trench, with a total of 37 artefacts recovered across the site. The trenches contained historic fill to a depth of approximately 40cm, overlying a heavily compacted light brown silty deposit, which in turn overlay a heavily compacted pale coloured deposit coming onto an uneven red/yellow clay base. There was no evidence of an intact A horizon. European artefacts were found throughout the trench. There was no evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand.

The dominant material type was silcrete, with a total of 14 silcrete artefacts excavated. Nine silicified tuff artefacts, eight chert artefacts, and four quartz artefacts were collected, along with single examples of quartzite and unknown/fine grained silicious artefacts. No formal tools were identified, and most artefacts comprised full flakes (n=13), followed by flake fragments (n=10), flaked pieces (n=8) and broken flakes (n=3), with a single example of a bipolar quartz flake and a cone split broken flake also identified (McDonald 2004b:20). Due to the excavation methodology, no assessment of spatial distribution of artefacts was possible. The artefact density was considered very low at 2.6 artefacts/m².

The results of this excavation indicate that several areas within the Parramatta Square development contained intact soil horizons, and that higher concentrations of artefacts “may survive in isolated pockets across the site” (2004b:2). No details regarding the spatial (either horizontal or vertical) distribution of artefacts was presented in the report.

GML Heritage undertook archaeological salvage of PS1 which is located to the south-east of the current study area. They uncovered 122 artefacts within a moderately disturbed context. Aboriginal objects were present in discrete concentrations at around 20cm below the “surface” at the end of historical archaeological investigations. Whilst the upper layers had been impacted, the lower two spits below the “surface” at the end of the historical archaeological investigations were relatively intact. The soil was the Blacktown residual soil profile, truncated and with very high clay content. The study area was on a simple gentle slope that did not contain any depressions or low areas akin to swamp or drainage channels. Evidence of the terrace sand was not found. The artefacts comprised seven raw material types:

- The dominant material was mudstone with a total of 48.
- Silcrete: 43 artefacts
- Chert: 24 artefacts
- “Minor representations of quartz and petrified wood also occurred within the assemblage”

In 2015 and 2016 Comber (Comber & Stening 2018) undertook salvage excavations at 153 Macquarie Street, named PS3. The study area was located on grey clays and the Parramatta Town Drain, which channelised the historic creek line, ran diagonally through the study area. The study area rose up from Macquarie Street towards the south-eastern corner of the site. More than 600 artefacts were uncovered during these excavations, despite significant disturbance to the site with enormous concrete footings and a multitude of services across the site. Over 400 artefacts were retrieved including glass artefacts. The excavation has only just been completed and the detailed analyses has only just commenced. Therefore, statements about artefact types, distribution, depth etc., cannot be made at this stage.

Comber (2018) recently undertook salvage at PS5&6 (renamed 4&6PS) and PS2 (renamed 8PS). At PS5&6 over 200 artefacts were been found including an artefact which has possibly been made from English flint which was exported to the Australian Colony as ballast in the early 19th century. In addition, hearths possibly dated to as late as 1850 were uncovered. Analyses has not been completed so firm dating and statements about the nature of artefacts cannot be made. At PS2 approximately 350 artefacts were retrieved and analyses is currently being undertaken..

The current site is located to the south of Parramatta Square. The investigations by McDonald, GML and Comber at Parramatta Square indicate that it is highly likely that there will be Aboriginal subsurface objects located within the present study area. This is despite later uses. Construction of buildings appears to have disturbed the context of the archaeological deposits but not destroyed them. In addition, as the majority of the above sites contained evidence of early contact such as glass artefacts or hearths dated to the contact period, it is highly likely that the Hassall Street site, will also contain evidence of contact archaeology.

4.3 The Study Area

A search of the AHIMS register indicated that there are no previously registered sites within the study area. The site is not an Aboriginal Place. Five sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the study area (Figure 7, Table 1 and Appendix A). Three sites, located to the east, west and south are within 70-80 metres of the subject area.



Figure 7: Aboriginal sites recorded within the vicinity of the study area and recorded Aboriginal sites to the east and west
(Base map: Six Maps)

| Site Number and name | Site type | Comment |
|--|-----------|---|
| 45-6-2678 SSP1 (formerly Smith St PAD) | PAD | An AHIP was issued for this site but the excavation report was not available from AHIMS |
| 45-6-2669 Kendall Street, Harris Park | PAD | An AHIP was issued for this site but the excavation report was not available from AHIMS |
| 45-6-2741 | PAD | An AHIP was issued for this site but the excavation report was not available from AHIMS |
| 45-6-3068 | PAD | An AHIP was issued for this site but the excavation report was not available from AHIMS |
| 45-6-3180 21 Hassall Street, Parramatta | PAD | An AHIP was issued for this site but the excavation report was not available from AHIMS |

Table 1: Sites within the vicinity of the study area



4.4 Site Prediction

On the basis of the above environmental and archaeological information, it is expected that subsurface archaeological deposits which include stone artefacts will be located across the study area. Raw material types expected to be identified include silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, and chert. It is predicted that a range of artefact types will be recovered, including flakes, flake pieces, cores and potentially a range of retouched artefacts. The evidence from previous studies indicates that it is possible that contact artefacts made from glass or other European materials such as flint may be located on the site.

Given that the site has been cleared of all vegetation and natural features, it is not expected that rock shelters, axe grinding grooves, engravings, scarred or carved trees will be located.

5.0 CONSULTATION

NOTIFICATION

ADVERTISEMENT

RESPONSES

REGISTERED ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

GATHERING CULTURAL INFORMATION

CULTURAL INFORMATION



5.0 CONSULTATION

Table 1 summarises the consultation undertaken in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. The letters and emails are attached at Appendix A.

Table 1: Consultation undertaken in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

| Step | Task Requirement | Action | Date of action | Outcome |
|-------|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| 4.1.1 | Identify if native title exists in relation to the project area. | We wrote to National Native Title Tribunal and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements | 05/09/2018 20/12/18 | Native Title does not exist An up-to-date title search was undertaken which indicated that Native Title does not exist and that no ILUAs registered. |
| 4.1.2 | Ascertain, from reasonable sources of information, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. Compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places | We wrote to the following organisations seeking the names of any Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parramatta City Council• OEH• Deerubbin LALC• Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983• National Native Title Tribunal• Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GSLLS)• NTS Corp | 05/09/2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OEH responded with list of people/organisations who have an interest in the area.• GSLLS advised they are not the primary source to provide contact lists and advised that contact should be made with OEH. |
| 4.1.3 | Written notification and advertisement: Write to the Aboriginal people whose names were obtained in step 4.1.2 and the relevant LALC(s) to notify them of the proposed project. Place a notice in the local newspaper circulating in the general location of the proposed project, explaining the project and its exact location. Notification by letter and newspaper must include: (a) the name and contact details of the proponent (b) a brief overview of the proposed project that may be the subject of an application for an AHIP, including the location of the proposed project (c) a statement that the purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal | We wrote to the following organisations identified in 4.1.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deerubbin LALC• Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee• Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation• Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation• Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments• Darug Land Observations• Des Dyer, Darug Landcare• Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation• Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation• Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation• Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation• Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation• Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation• Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yunkntjatjara Working Group• Wurrumay Consultancy• Warragil Cultural Services• Kawul Cultural Services• Tomcomwall• Amanda Hickey Cultural Services | 07/09/2018 | Responses were received from the following organisations who are now Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Steve Randall, Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council• Ryan Johnson, Murra Bidgee Mullangari• Jennifer Beale, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation• Amanda Hickey, AHCS• Lee Field, Barraby Cultural Services• Bo Field, Yurrandaali Cultural Services• Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation• Krystle Carroll-Elliott, Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation• Arika Jalomaki, Yulay Cultural Service• Des Dyer, Darug Landcare• Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yunkntjatjara Working Group• Jamie Eastwood, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments• Justine Coplin, Darug Aboriginal Custodian Organisations• Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Corporation• Vicki Slater, Kawul Cultural Services |



| Step | Task Requirement | Action | Date of action | Outcome |
|-------|--|--|----------------|--|
| | <p>people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP and to assist the Director-General of OEH in his or her consideration and determination of the application</p> <p>(d) an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity</p> <p>(e) a closing date for the registration of interests</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widescope Indigenous Group • HSB Consultants • Rane Consulting • Anthony Williams • Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd • Gunyuu • Walbunja • Badu • Goobah Developments • Wullung • Yerramurra • Nundagurri • Murrumbul • Jerringong • Pemukwuy CHTS • Bilinga • Munyunga • Wingikara • Minnaamunnung • Walgalu • Thauaira • Dharug • Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services • Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services • Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services • Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services • Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services • Gulaga • Biamanga • Callendulla • Murramarang • DJMD Consultancy • Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation • Didge Ngunawal Clan • Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation • Nerrigundah • Wailwan Aboriginal Corporation • Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation • Yulay Cultural Services • Thoorga Nura • Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jody Kulakowski, Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation • Cherie Carroll and Cheryl Carroll-Lagerway, Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation • Gordon Workman, Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation |
| 4.1.4 | A minimum of 14 days from the date the letter was sent or notice published in the newspaper to register an interest. | Closing date for registration of interest included in the notification letters and notice in the newspaper was at least 14 days from the date the letters were sent and notices appeared in the newspapers. | | Closing date for registration of interest on 24/09/2018 for written notification and 28/09/2018 for advertisement. |



| Step | Task Requirement | Action | Date of action | Outcome |
|-------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 4.1.5 | Must advise Aboriginal people who are registering an interest that their details will be forwarded to OEH and the LALC unless they specify that they do not want their details released. | RAP's informed by letter email 05/09/2018 and by advertisement dated 29/08/2019 | | Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation advised they do not want their details provided to DLALC |
| 4.1.6 | Make a record of the names of each Aboriginal person who registered an interest. Provide a copy of that record and copy of the notification from step 4.1.3 to the relevant OEH EPRG regional office and LALC within 28 days of closing date for registration of interest. | List of RAP's compiled. | 13 th October 2018 | List of RAPs provided to OEH and DLALC. List to DLALC excluded Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation |
| 4.1.7 | LALCs holding cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the proposed project area who wish to register an interest to be involved in consultation must register their interest as an Aboriginal organisation rather than individuals. | Deerubbin LALC registered interest to be involved in consultation (refer to 4.1.6) | 5 th September 2018 | Deerubbin LALC registered interest as an organisation. Representative: Steve Randall Contact email: srandall@deerubbin.org.au |
| 4.1.8 | Where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people, who hold cultural knowledge has registered an interest, a contact person for that organisation must be nominated. Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders who have registered an interest may indicate they have appointed a representative to act on their behalf. Where this occurs, the registered Aboriginal party must provide written confirmation and contact details of those individuals to act on their behalf. | | | A contact person was nominated for all RAPs. Please see 4.1.3 above |
| 4.2 | Presentation of information about the proposed project. | Meeting held to explain project, ascertain significance, artefact management and any other issues of concern | 11 th October | Minutes of meeting attached including methodology which was presented at meeting. The following organisations were in attendance at that meeting and as detailed in the minutes agreed with the methodology: |



| Step | Task Requirement | Action | Date of action | Outcome |
|-------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation Jennifer Beale and Jack Gibson, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corp Gordon Morton, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments |
| 4.3.1-4.3.2 | Notification of proposed assessment methodology | <p>Methodology presented at meeting.</p> <p>Methodology sent to all RAPS</p> | <p>11th October</p> <p>17th October</p> | <p>Methodology attached</p> <p>Responses received from the organisations listed below. They all agreed with the methodology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group Jody Kulakowski, Barking Owl Corporation Bo Field, Yurrandaali Cultural Services Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation. Des Dyer, Darug Aboriginal Land Care Ryan Johnson, Murra Bidgee Mullangari Corporation Jack Gibson, Butucarbin |
| 4.3.3 | Gathering information about cultural significance | | | <p>All RAPS were invited to provide cultural information by written invitation and at the consultation meeting.</p> <p>RAP's who attended the meeting on the 11th October provided culturally significant information regarding the study area (see minutes of meeting in Appendix A and significance assessment 7.3).</p> |
| 4.4 | Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report | | | <p>Draft ACHAR sent to all RAPS on 15th November with a response date of 14th December 2018. The following RAPS responded advising that they agreed with the recommendations in the report and supported the ACHAR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Des Dyer, Darug Aboriginal Land Care Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation |

As a result of the above consultation the following organisations are Registered Aboriginal Parties:

- Steve Randall, Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Ryan Johnson, Murra Bidgee Mullangari
- Jennifer Beale, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation



- Amanda Hickey, AHCS
- Lee Field, Barraby Cultural Services
- Bo Field, Yurrandaali Cultural Services
- Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
- Krystle Carroll-Elliott, Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
- Arika Jalomaki, Yulay Cultural Service
- Des Dyer, Darug Landcare
- Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- Jamie Eastwood, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
- Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
- Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Corporation
- Vicki Slater, Kawul Cultural Services
- Jody Kulakowski, Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation
- Cherie Carroll and Cheryl Carroll-Lagerway, Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Gordon Workman, Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation

No culturally sensitive information was identified.

No confidential requirements identified.

6.0 SUMMARY AND ANALYSES OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION



6.0 SUMMARY

Aboriginal objects, including artefacts made from glass (contact archaeology) are highly likely to exist within the study area. As it is an offence to “harm” such “objects”, it will be necessary to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) for harm, with testing and salvage, prior to redevelopment of the site. The aim of the testing would be to determine if Aboriginal objects exist within the study area and their nature and extent. If Aboriginal objects are uncovered a program of archaeological salvage should be undertaken and the objects lodged with the Australian Museum. OEH’s *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code) details the manner in which such testing and salvage should be undertaken

Prior to applying for an AHIP it will be necessary to undertake community consultation in accordance with OEH’s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. A Research Design which clearly outlines the proposed methodology for the salvage will also need to be prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

No culturally sensitive information or confidential issues were identified.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

PREAMBLE

CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE



7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Preamble

Significance assessment is the process whereby sites or landscapes are assessed to determine their value or importance to the community.

A range of criteria have been developed for assessing the significance which embody the values contained in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter provides principles and guidelines for the conservation and management of cultural heritage places within Australia.

Following are the criteria which will be used to assess the significance of the Parramatta Square study area.

7.2 Criteria

Social Value (sometimes termed 'Aboriginal' value) which refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations or attachments which the place or area has for the present day Aboriginal community.

Historic Value refers to the associations of a place with a person, event, phase or activity of importance to the history of an Aboriginal community.

Scientific Value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its potential to provide information which is of value in scientific analysis and the ability to answer scientific or technical research questions.

Aesthetic Value refers to the sensory, scenic and creative aspects of the place.

Representativeness refers to whether the site demonstrates the principal characteristics of that site and is a good representative example of that site type.

Rarity refers to the degree to which such as site is known elsewhere and whether the site is uncommon, rare or endangered.

7.3 Assessment

Social Values

The information detailed in this report indicates the project is within close proximity to a number of significant sites. Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that this location is important to the Aboriginal community as part of the social significance of the whole of Parramatta. Parramatta is considered a meeting place, with abundant resources located in an ecologically rich environment, maintained by both salt and fresh water. Parramatta and the site location are ecologically and spiritually significant. It provides a sense of connection to the landscape and to the past. This site is part of the social history of European contact.

Historic Values

Parramatta contains significant aspects of Aboriginal history demonstrating the subsistence techniques utilised prior to European occupation. Artefacts and their location demonstrates the historic values associated with the occupation and use of the area demonstrating Aboriginal lifeways.

Scientific Value

Archaeological excavation has the potential to reveal information about the precontact and contact Aboriginal occupation of the area. The area has the potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits and contribute to the nature of Aboriginal occupation and techniques utilised in subsistence activities.

Representativeness

Until archaeological excavation has been undertaken it is not known if this area contains representative values.

Rarity

Until archaeological excavation has been undertaken it is not known if this area contains rarity values.



7.4 Statement of Significance

The information detailed in this report indicates the project is within close proximity to a number of significant sites. Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that this location is important to the Aboriginal community as part of the social significance of the whole of Parramatta. Parramatta is considered a meeting place, with abundant resources located in an ecologically rich environment, maintained by both salt and fresh water. Parramatta and the site location are ecologically and spiritually significant. It provides a sense of connection to the landscape and to the past. This site is part of the social history of European contact. Parramatta contains significant aspects of Aboriginal history demonstrating the subsistence techniques utilised prior to European occupation. Artefacts and their location demonstrates the historic values associated with the occupation and use of the area demonstrating Aboriginal lifeways. Such excavations will contribute further information about the Aboriginal occupation of the Parramatta area. Until archaeological excavation has been undertaken it is not known if this area contains rarity or representative values.

8.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

8.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The proposed redevelopment of 6-12 Hassall Street Parramatta includes a 15 storey residential tower with a podium terrace and basement parking. Please see Photograph 1 below for an indicative artist's impression of the proposal. Also please refer to the plans which accompany this ACHAR and AHIP application.



Photograph 1: Indicative artist's impression of the project
Lancer Barracks (left foreground) and Commercial Hotel (centre-right foreground)
(Architectus Planning Proposal)

9.0 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM



9.0 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

It will not be possible to avoid harm in the development of 2-6 Hassall Street. Existing buildings will be demolished and a new mixed-use development constructed. The new building will contain an underground basement across the whole of the site. The depth for these excavations makes it impossible to avoid harm.

However, it is proposed to undertake archaeological testing and salvage prior to the development. This will ensure that the maximum amount of information about Aboriginal occupation and activities on the site will be gained. The archaeological information will be analysed and compared with other sites within Parramatta to contribute to an understanding of the archaeology of Parramatta and to add to the body of knowledge gained from previous archaeological excavations. Obtaining this information will protect Aboriginal cultural heritage values by allowing dissemination of that information to the Aboriginal and broader community.

In respect of the principles of ESD, the information gained from the program of testing will contribute to our knowledge and understanding of Aboriginal occupation within the Parramatta area. This knowledge can then be passed down to future generations through education programs and interpretation.

A Research Design to guide this program of testing is included with the AHIP application.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS



10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of:

- Legal requirements under the terms of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), which states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place or object without first gaining a permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties as detailed in this report
- Research into the archaeological record for the Sydney Basin and the study area in particular.
- Results of the assessment as outlined in this report.

Charter Hall have committed to the following recommendations:

1. Consultation will be ongoing with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
2. A program of Aboriginal archaeological testing will be undertaken in association with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. The aim of the testing will be to determine if Aboriginal objects are present on the site, and if so, their nature and extent. This will be prior to bulk excavation, construction of the new building and in all areas where the natural ground surface will be disturbed. A Research Design to guide this program of testing was written in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
3. If Aboriginal objects are uncovered a further application for an AHIP for harm will be submitted.
4. Another meeting will be held at the completion of the excavations to determine appropriate artefact management once the quantity and nature of the artefacts is known. The preferred option is for the artefacts to remain in Parramatta as follows:
 - If possible, the artefacts should remain in Parramatta.
 - Suitable artefacts should be displayed in the foyer of the new building.
 - Any artefacts not displayed should be held by the City of Parramatta in their proposed Aboriginal Keeping Place or Discovery Centre.
 - If the above is not possible they should be deposited with the Australian Museum.

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Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|--|
| AIAS | Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies |
| HRA | Historical Records of Australia |
| HRNSW | Historical Records of New South Wales |
| ML | Mitchell Library |
| SLNSW | State Library of New South Wales |

GLOSSARY



GLOSSARY

Adze: an axe like bifacial tool with a bevelled bit or blade edge usually used to work wood, or sometimes to dig for root crops.

Alluvium: material which is transported by a river and deposited at points along the flood plain of the river.

Artefact: any object made by human agency. All lithic tools and lithic debitage are considered artefacts.

Artefact scatter: also known as a surface scatter or open site, where prehistoric material such as artefacts and waste debris are lying exposed on the surface of the ground.

Assemblage: a collection of artefacts from an archaeological site.

Australian small tool tradition: a mid Holocene tool industry of the Australian Aborigines that appeared about 5,000 years ago when a new ensemble of small, flaked stone tools began to come into use. The types consisted of backed blades and flakes, Unifacial and bifacial points, and small adze flakes. There are some regional distributions of tools, including Bondi points, geometric microliths, Pirri points and Tula adzes.

Axe: a stone artefact that has been ground on one or more sides to produce a sharp edge.

Backed blade: a blade flake that has been abruptly retouched along one or more margins opposite an acute (sharp) edge. Backed pieces include backed blades and geometric microliths. They are thought to have been hafted onto wooden handles to produce composite cutting tools or spears. Backed blades are a feature of the “Australian small tool tradition”, dating from between 5,000 and 1,000 years ago in south eastern Australia (Mulvaney 1975).

Bifacial flaking or retouch: when flakes have been removed from two opposing faces.

Biomantle: the upper part of soil produced by biodynamical agents and processes of which bioturbation is normally hierarchically dominant. By definition, it contains at least 50% biofabric, a condition met in essentially all topsoils.

Bioturbation: the alteration of a site by non-human agency, eg. burrowing animals, tree and grass roots, insects

Blade: a flake that is at least twice as long as it is wide.

Bondi point: a small, asymmetric backed point, named after Bondi Beach where it was first found, which is a component of the Australian small tool tradition. It is usually less than 5cm long and is sometimes described as a backed blade.

Broad platform flake: a flake which has a platform which is as wide as, or wider than, the body of the flake.

Bulb of percussion: a rounded bulge where the force from the hammerstone has radiated through the stone and split it from the core.

Burin: a flake tool that was produced by the removal of two flakes at right angles to one another to produce a very fine sharp and durable edge.

Carved trees: trees which have had designs carved into the bark or heartwood and in some areas may have been used to mark burial or initiation sites.

Chert: a very fine crystalline aggregate of silica.

Context: the time and space setting of an artefact, feature or culture. The context of a find is its position on a site, its relationship through association with other artefacts, and its chronological position as revealed through stratigraphy. An artefact's context usually consists of its immediate matrix (the material surrounding it, eg. clay, gravel or sand), its provenience (horizontal and vertical position within the matrix), and its association with other artefacts (occurrence together with other archaeological remains, usually in the same matrix). The assessment of context includes study of what has happened to the find since it was deposited.

Core: a piece of stone bearing one or more negative (concave) flake scars. A stone which has obviously had flakes and flaked pieces struck from it.

Cortex: refers to the original weathered outer surface of the rock used to manufacture an artefact.

Debitage (debris): detached pieces that are discarded during the reduction process.

Distal end: the end opposite to the platform or the point end of a blade.

Dorsal surface: the ‘back’ of the artefact or the side that was once part of the outside of the core or shows evidence of previous flake removals.



Edge-ground artefact: an artefact (generally an axe or adze) whose cutting edges have been ground, rather than flaked, to form a sharp edge.

Erillure scar: the small flake scar on the dorsal side of a flake next to the platform. It is the result of rebounding force during percussion flaking.

Erosion: the wearing away or loosening and transportation of soil or rock by water, wind and ice.

Fabricator: a stone or bone artefact used in the manufacture of other tools. Often rod shaped and worn heavily on one end, it is used to chip flakes from a core, or to retouch a flake.

Flake: any piece of stone removed from a larger mass (core) by application of force (percussion), and having a striking platform and bulb of percussion.

Flaked piece: any stone struck from a larger mass by percussion but not containing all or any of the characteristics of a flake.

Focal platform flake: a flake which has a platform narrower than the body of the flake.

Grinding groove: a depression resulting from the sharpening of stone tools such as axes and adzes, usually located on surfaces of fine homogenous sandstone and near water.

Grinding stone: a thick stone used as a mortar for grinding seeds, roots, tubers, or ochre.

Hammerstone: the stone that is used to remove flakes from the core.

Holocene: that portion of geologic time that postdates the latest episode of continental glaciation. The Holocene Epoch is synonymous with the recent or postglacial interval of Earth's geologic history and extends from 10,000 years ago to the present day. It was preceded by the Pleistocene Epoch and is part of the Quaternary Period, a time characterised by dramatic climatic oscillations from warm (interglacial) to cold (glacial) conditions that began about 1.6 million years ago. The term Holocene is also applied to the sediments, processes, events, and environments of the epoch.

Horizon (or soil horizon): the layers of the upper crust of the earth. The top, or O, horizon is the layer of undecomposed litter; the A horizon is topsoil, where most roots grow; B is the subsoil; and C is the parent rock material, broken into chunks. Although some roots can penetrate into the C horizon, few microorganisms live there.

Isolated find: a single stone artefact found on the surface of the land not in association with any other artefact.

Knapping: the process of hitting one stone (core) with another (hammerstone) to produce a flaked artefact.

Lamellate flaked piece: thin and wedge shaped, similar to a flake, but without the diagnostic features of a flake. A lamellate may be the distal end of a flake which has had its platform broken off.

Lithic: anything made of stone. Derived from the Greek word meaning stone or anything pertaining to stone.

Manuport: piece of stone intended to be, or used as, a core that has been carried to the area from somewhere else.

Microlith: a small (1 – 3cm long) flake with evidence of retouch. Bondi points, scrapers and backed blades are all types of microliths.

Midden: a prehistoric refuse site chiefly composed of shell fragments.

Multidirectional core: a lithic mass (core) with evidence of flaking originating from more than one direction and with more than a single striking platform.

Negative flake scar: the scar left by the removal of a flake. The scar may also show a rounded depression which is the negative of the bulb of percussion.

Open site: also known as a surface or artefact scatter, where prehistoric material such as artefacts and waste debris are lying exposed on the surface of the ground.

Pirri point: a symmetrical leaf-shaped point, up to 7cm long, unifacially flaked all over its dorsal surface. The striking platform and bulb of percussion are sometimes removed to produce a rounded, thinned butt. Pirri points are a component of the Australian small tool tradition, found generally in inland Australia. The term pirri is an Aboriginal word for 'wood engraving tool'.

Platform: the flat surface which receives percussion or pressure in the removal of a flake or flaked piece.

Pleistocene: a geochronological division of geological time, an epoch of the Quaternary period following the Pliocene. During the Pleistocene, large areas of the northern hemisphere were covered with ice and there were successive glacial advances and retreats. The lower Pleistocene began about 1.8 million years ago; the Middle Pleistocene about 730,000 years ago; and the Upper Pleistocene about 127,000 years ago; it ended about 10,000 years ago. The Pleistocene was succeeded by the Holocene.



Potential archaeological deposit (PAD): any location considered to have a moderate to high potential for subsurface archaeological material

Potlid: small circular piece of stone that has literally “popped off” the surface of the artefact due to exposure to extreme heat.

Proximal end: the ‘top’ of the artefact, or the part that the knapper hit to remove it from the core, where the platform is expected to be.

Quarry: a location from which stone has been extracted in order to make stone artefacts.

Retouch: refers to the secondary working of an artefact after it has been struck from the core. Retouch is used to sharpen the edges. It is the intentional modification of a stone tool edge by either pressure or percussion flaking techniques.

Scarred trees: trees from which bark has been removed for the manufacture of everyday items such as containers, canoes or shields.

Scraper: a generalised term used to describe a flake tool that has a retouched edge angle of approximately 60 to 90 degrees.

Silcrete: silica-rich duricrust identified by the presence of complete granules or even pebbles within the matrix.

Stratigraphy: the study and interpretation of the stratification of rocks, sediments, soils, or cultural debris, based on the principle that the lowest layer is the oldest and the uppermost layer is the youngest. The sequence of deposition can be assessed by a study of the relationships of different layers.

Taphonomy: Literally, ‘the laws of burial’. In archaeology, it is the study of the processes by which archaeological remains are transformed by human and natural processes during their incorporation into archaeological deposits, their subsequent long-term preservation within those deposits, and their recovery by archaeologists. The aim is to understand the processes resulting in the archaeological record.

Thumbnail scraper: a small flake with a convex scraper edge, shaped like a thumbnail and located opposite the flake’s platform. They exhibit unifacial retouch (usually on the ventral surface) and are usually less than 30mm in length.

Transect: an arbitrary sample unit which is a linear corridor of uniform specified width. A straight line or narrow sections through an archaeological site, along which a series of observations or measurements is made.

Tuff: a rock formed of volcanic fragments (generally ash).

Typology: a scheme to order multiple types in a relational manner. A common typology orders types in a hierarchical manner.

Unidirectional core: a core with only one striking platform surface and with flake scars extending in only one direction.

Unifacial flaking or retouch: where flakes have been removed from one face only.

APPENDIX A

CONSULTATION



APPENDIX A: CONSULTATION

4.1.2 Written Notification 05/09/2018 sent to the following:

- National Native Title Tribunal
- OEH
- Deerubbin LALC
- Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- Parramatta City Council
- Greater Sydney Local Land Services
- NTS Corp

5th September 2018

Address

Dear Sir/Madam

2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

The proponent, Charter Hall Direct Property Management Limited as Responsible Entity for the Charter Hall Direct Office Fund of Level 20, No 1. Martin Place, Sydney of Level 20, 1 Martin Place, Sydney, will be applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* to undertake archaeological excavation to identify and salvage Aboriginal objects prior to redevelopment of 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. The site is within the City of Parramatta LGA. Please find a map attached showing the location of the study area.

Comber Consultants have been engaged by the proponent to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritages's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. Therefore, I am writing to you to seek the names and contact details of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and or/places within the study area.

Please forward your response to:

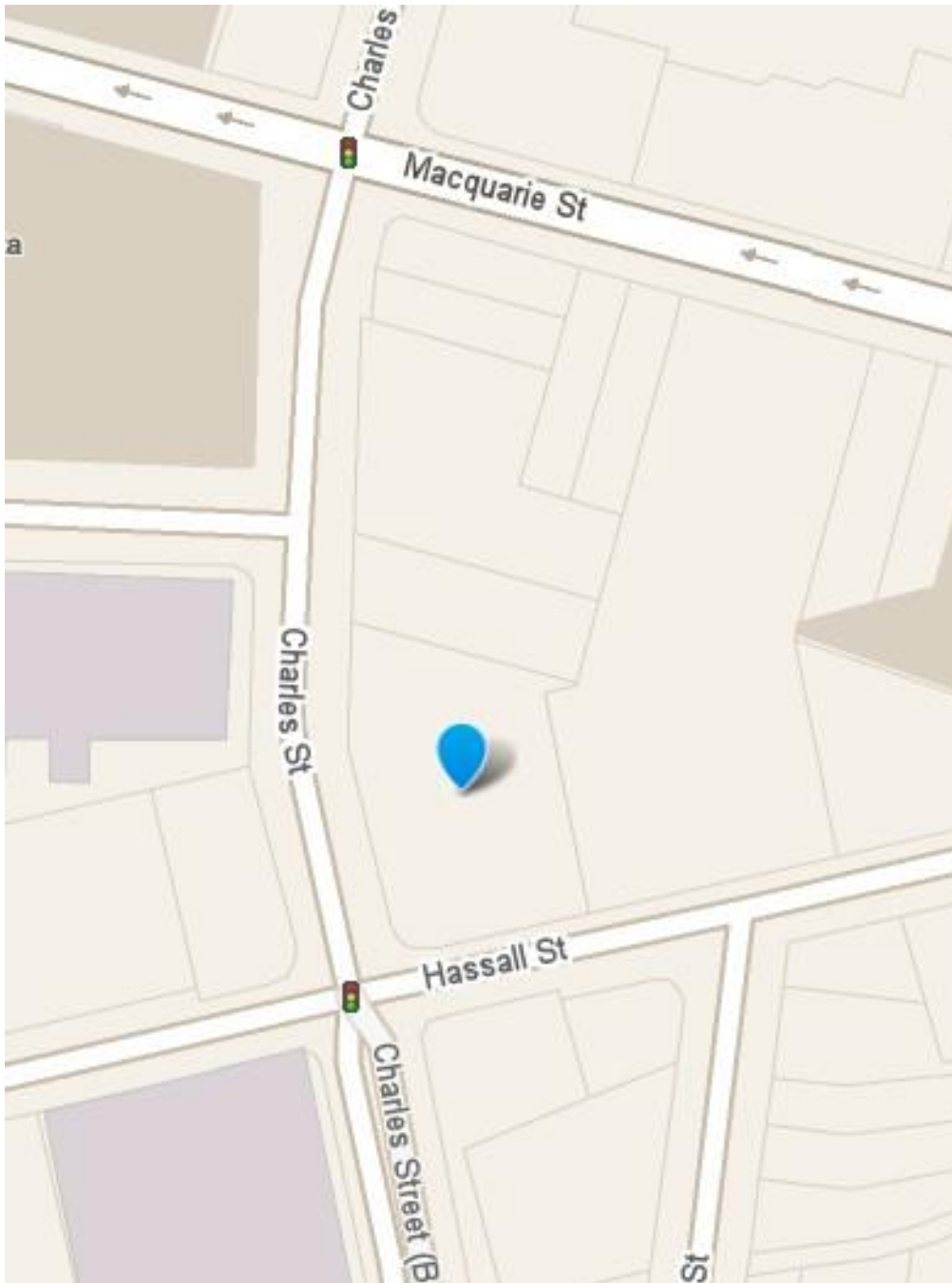
Jillian Comber
Comber Consultants
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon. NSW 2132
jillian.comber@comber.net.au
Ph: (02) 9799 6000
Fax: (02) 9799 6011

Please forward your response by Friday 21st September 2018

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

Jillian Comber
Director /Archaeologist
Comber Consultants





4.1.2 RESPONSES

NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE TRIBUNAL – received 10/09/2018

To identify if native title exists we wrote to National Native Title Tribunal on the 05/09/2018. Response received by email on 10/09/2018 with an Overlap Analysis Report.

There are no active Native Title Claims and no Indigenous Land Use Agreements.



Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaimer

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

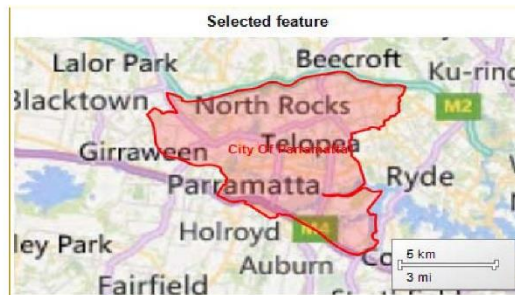
This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Caution must be taken when using this information for the purposes of the Tribunal.

Selected feature

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Name | City Of Parramatta |
| Full name | City Of Parramatta Council |
| As at | 6/08/2018 |
| Calculated area SqKm | 83.8008 |



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

No overlap found

Register of Native Title Claims

No overlap found

Native Title Determinations

| Overlap Tribunal ID | Name | FC No | Determination Status | Related NTDA | Area sq km(calculated) | Overlap Area sq km (calculated) |
|---------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NND2017/002 | Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council | NSD1472/2016 | In effect - Finalised | NN2016/005 | 0.0648 | 0.0648 |

Native Title Determination Outcomes

| Overlap Tribunal ID | Name | Federal Court number | Determined outcome | Determination Type | Determination area Albers | Selected feature area sq km(calculated) | Overlap Area sq km (calculated) | % selected feature covered by outcome |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NND2017/002 | Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council | NSD1472/2016 | Native title does not exist | In effect - Finalised | 0.0648 | 83.8008 | 0.0648 | 0.08 % |

* Note: Outcomes identified as "Native title extinguished" are generally outside the determination area. Refer to the determination document for more information.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

| Name | Organisation | RATSIB Status | Area sq km(calculated) | Overlap Area sq km (calculated) |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| New South Wales | NTSCORP Limited | NTSP | 1,723,577.6107 | 83.8008 |



Up to date search conducted on 20/12/18 – no current claims and no ILUAs

• Search National Native Title Register

The National Native Title Register (NNTR) is a register established under s. 192 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

The NNTR contains determinations of native title made by:

- the High Court of Australia
- the Federal Court of Australia
- or a recognised body such as South Australia's Supreme Court and Environment Resources and Development Court.

Further [information about the NNTR](#) is available.

Tribunal file no.

Federal Court file no.

Short name

Case name

State or Territory

Registered Native Title Body Corporate

Representative A/TSI body area

Local government area

Determination type

Legal process

Determination outcome

Determination date between and

Sort by

Your search returned **1** matches.

| Short name | Case name | Legal process | Determination date | Outcome |
|---|---|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council | Deerubbin Aboriginal Land Council v Attorney-General of New South Wales | Unopposed | 07/09/2017 | Native title doe exist |



OEH – received 6/09/2017

**Office of
Environment
& Heritage**

Our reference: SF18/7188

Jillian Comber
Comber Consultants
jillian.comber@comber.net.au

Dear Jillian,

Thank you for your letter dated 05/09/2018 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta, NSW.

Before making an application for the issue of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, the applicant must carry out an Aboriginal community consultation process in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 and completed to the stage described in subclause 80C.

Please find attached the list of Aboriginal stakeholders known to OEH that may have an interest in the project. OEH's list of regional stakeholders is a list of groups, organisations or individuals who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to a proposal in a region. You should contact the stakeholders who have indicated an interest in the Local Government Area (LGA) relevant to your project. Contact details are correct as at the time of registration. Consultation with Aboriginal people should not be confused with employment. Inclusion on the OEH's list is not an automatic right to employment. It is the decision of a proponent on who they choose to engage to deliver services based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and WHS considerations. To be clear, the proponent is under no obligation to employ Aboriginal people registered for consultation.

Further, receipt of this information does not remove the requirement of a proponent/consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other bodies seeking interested Aboriginal parties. Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders must be in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* which can be found on the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) public website by accessing the following link:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>

If you wish to discuss any of the above matters further, please email gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

S. Harrison 06/09/18

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Communities and Greater Sydney
Greater Sydney Branch

Level 2, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta NSW 2150
PO Box 644, Parramatta NSW 2124
Tel: (02) 9995 5477
ABN 30 841 387 271
www.environment.nsw.gov.au



LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE GREATER SYDNEY BRANCH HELD BY OEH FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

These lists are provided to proponents in accordance with section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (the "Consultation Requirements") which commenced on 12 April 2010.

The consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and an application. Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to proponents through a contractual arrangement however, this is separate from consultation. The proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Consultation as per these requirements will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

A copy of the Consultation Requirements can be found on the OEH website at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>.

Under the Consultation Requirements, a proponent is required to provide Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places as relevant to the proposed project area, with an opportunity to be involved in consultation. Section 3.3.1 of the Consultation Requirements states that Aboriginal people who can provide this information are, based on Aboriginal lore and custom, the traditional owners or custodians of the land that is the subject of the proposed project.

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

Traditional owners or custodians with appropriate cultural heritage knowledge to inform decision making who seek to register their interest as an Aboriginal party are those people who:

- continue to maintain a deep respect for their ancestral belief system, traditional lore and custom
- recognise their responsibilities and obligations to protect and conserve their culture and heritage and care for their traditional lands or Country
- have the trust of their community, knowledge and understanding of their culture, and permission to speak about it.

Please note: the placement of an organisation's name on any OEH Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Consultation Requirements does not override a proponent's requirement to also advertise in the local newspaper and to seek from other sources the names of any other Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge as required under clause 80C of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009.

How to use this list

1. Determine which Local Government Areas (LGA/s) your project area falls into
2. Identify which organisations and individuals on the list have an interest in the LGA/s relevant to your project – identified in column 6 of the list
3. Contact the organisations/individuals who have indicated an interest in the relevant LGA/s and invite them to register an interest in your project

Do not reproduce the attached list in publicly available reports and other documents. Your report should only contain the names of the organisations and individuals who you have invited to register an interest in your project and those who have registered as stakeholders for your project.

PLEASE NOTE: THE STAKEHOLDER LIST HAS NOT BEEN UPDATED TO INCLUDE THE RECENT COUNCIL MERGERS AND NAME CHANGES. PLEASE CONSIDER THE PRE-MERGER COUNCIL BOUNDARIES WHEN DETERMINING WHO SHOULD BE INVITED TO REGISTER FOR YOUR PROJECT.



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council | Kevin Cavanagh | (02) 4724 9600 | Not provided | 2/9 Tindale St, Penrith NSW 2750 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Camden Campbelltown Sutherland Liverpool | Holroyd Blue Mountains The Hills Shire Parramatta |
| Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council | Rebecca Edle (CEO) | (02) 46810059 | ceo@tharawal.com.au reception@tharawal.com.au | PO Box 245 Thirrmere NSW 2572 | Wollondilly | |
| Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council | Nathan Moran | (02) 83946666 | Not provided | PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016 | The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Centenary Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Canada Bay Auburn Willingoughby | Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah |
| Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council | Not provided | (02) 96025280 | Not provided | PO Box 1038 Liverpool NSW 2170 | Liverpool Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta | Auburn Bankstown Sutherland |
| La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council | Chris Ingreay | (02) 9311 4282 | Not provided | PO Box 365 Mairaville NSW 2036 | Sutherland Randwick Botany Bay Waverley | Woolahra Sydney Rockdale |
| Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee | Parramatta City Council | (02)9806 5050 | Not provided | PO Box 32, Parramatta, NSW, 2124 | Parramatta | |
| Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee | Holroyd City Council | (02) 9840 9840 | Not provided | P.O. Box 42, Merrylands, NSW 2160 | Holroyd | |
| Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation | Justine Coplin | 0414 962 766 | justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au | PO Box 81, Windsor NSW 2756 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains | Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta |
| Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation | Not provided | 02 9622 4081 | Not provided | PO Box 441, Blacktown NSW 2148 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains | Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta |
| Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments | Gordon Morton | 02 9410 3665 or 0422 865 831 | Not provided | Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2057 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire | Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | Liverpool Parramatta Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown | Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby |
| Darug Land Observations | Jamie Workman and Anna Workman | 0418 494 951 0413 687 279 | daruglandobservations@gmail.com | PO Box 173, Ulladulla, NSW 2539 | Ashfield Auburn Bankstown Blacktown Blue Mountains Botany Bay Burwood Camden Campbelltown Canada Bay Canterbury Fairfield Hawkesbury The Hills Holtroyd Hornsby Hunter's Hill Hurstville Kogarah Ku-ring-gai Lane Cove | Leichhardt Liverpool Marilyn Marrickville Mosman North Sydney Parramatta Penrith Pittwater Randwick Rockdale Ryde Strathfield Sutherland Sydney Warringah Waverley Willoughby Woolahra Wollondilly |
| Des Dyer | | 0408 360 814 | Not provided | 18a Perigee Close, Doonside 2767 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holtroyd | Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta |
| Ken Foster | | 0411 818 091 | Not provided | 58 Australia St Maraville | Sutherland | |
| La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation | Yvonne Simms | 04660 94491 | Fax (02) 9311 3440 | 10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036 | Sutherland | |
| Norma Simms | | 04660 94491 | Not provided | 10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036 | Sutherland | |
| Matthew and Andrew Coe | | (08)83442198 | Not provided | 37 Deranger Avenue, Collingswood, South Australia 5081 | Sutherland | |
| Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc | Meri Williams | 02 4757 3223 | Not provided | PO Box 31, Lawson NSW 2783 | Blue Mountains | |
| Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation | Sharon Brown | 02 4729 3713 | Not provided | PO Box 7244, Laura NSW 2780 | Blue Mountains | |
| Trevor Robinson | | Not provided | Not provided | PO Box 73, Peak Hill, NSW 2869 | Blue Mountains | |
| Tania Matthews | | 0409 193 612/ (02) 67924038 | aboriginalhistoryhunter@gmail.com | U2 11 Walowa Street, Narrabri, NSW 2390 | Blue Mountains | |
| AT Indigenous Services | Carolyn Hickey | 0411 650 057 | cazadired@live.com | 73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750. | Blue Mountains | Carolyn is Wonnarua |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LOA's | Additional information |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Cubbitch Barta | Glenda Chaliker | 0427 218 425 | Not provided | 55 Nightingale Rd, Pheasants Nest NSW 2574 | Camden Campbelltown | Liverpool Wollondilly |
| Eric Keidge | Rebecca Chaliker | Not Provided 04311 56423 | Not provided Not provided | 99 Menangle street, Picton 2571 11 Olsson Close Hornsby Heights NSW 2077 | The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Canterbury Marrickville Banksstown Strathfield Burwood Asniffeld Auburn Canada Bay | Leichhardt Manly North Sydney Lane Cove Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby |
| Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation | Cherie Carroll Turrise | (02) 5355 4110 0456 116 408 | cheriecarroll69@yahoo.com | 1 Bellvue Place, Portland NSW, 2847 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield | Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta |
| | Contact details have changed as the above contact details have been hacked as of January 2018 | 0438 428 805 or 0409 558 846 | Gunjeewong53@hotmail.com | | | Cherie is a Ngannawal Elder however lived in the Western Sydney area during her childhood. She recognises she is not from the area but has associations |
| Merrigarr Indigenous Corporation | Shaun Carroll | 0435 040 842 | Not provided | GPO Box 158, Canberra City, ACT, 2601 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield | Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta |
| Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation | Steve Johnson | 0406 991 221 | Not provided | PO Box 3340, Rouse Hill, NSW 2155 | Western Sydney Camden | Campbelltown Parramatta |
| Murra Bidgee Mullengarr Aboriginal Corporation | Darleen Johnson | 0490 051 102 | Not provided | PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield | Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta |
| Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation | Jesse Johnson | 0447 970 049 | Not provided | 5 Hession Road, Nelson, NSW 2795 | Western Sydney Camden | Campbelltown Parramatta |
| Bidjajwong Aboriginal Corporation | James Carroll | 0433 224 324 | Not provided | PO Box 124, Round Corner, NSW 2158 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield | Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta |
| Phil Kahn | | 0434 545 982 | Not provided | 78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith | Camden Campbelltown Liverpool |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Wurrumay Consultancy | Kerrie Slater | 0423 935 556 | wurrumay@hotmail.com Vicki.slater@hotmail.com | 89 Pyramid street, Emu Plains NSW | Fairfield Holroyd Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Hawkesbury Camden Penrith Fairfield Blacktown Liverpool Wollondilly | |
| Warragil Cultural Services | Aaron Slater (Manager) | 0431 280 067 | Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com | | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Sutherland Liverpool | |
| Kawul Cultural Services | Vicky Slater (Manager) | 0431 720 887 | Vicky.slater@hotmail.com | 89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750 | Camden Campbelltown Parramatta Wollondilly The Hills Shire Auburn Bankstown | |
| Tocornwall | Scott Franks | 0404 171 544 | Not provided | PO Box 76, Caringbah NSW 1495 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown | Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby |
| D'harawal Mens Aboriginal Corporation | Elwyn Brown | 0401920982 | Not provided | 187 Riverside Drive, Airids NSW 2660 | Camden Campbelltown | Wollondilly |
| Amanda Hickey Cultural Services | Amanda Hickey | 0434 480 588 | Not provided | 41 Dempsey Street, Emu Heights, NSW 2750 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Blue Mountains | Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta |
| Widescope Indigenous Group | Steven Hickey and Donna Hickey | 0425 230 653 (Steven) 0425 232 056 (Donna) | Not provided | 73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith | Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta Blue Mountains |
| HSB Consultants | Patricia Hampton | 0424 142 216 | Not provided | 62 Ropes Crossing Boulevard, Ropes Crossing 2760 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith | Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--|---|--|---|
| Rane Consulting | Tony Williams | 02 88246991 | aw1901@bigpond.com | 1 Pyrenees Way Beaumont Hills NSW 2155 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith | Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta |
| Anthony Williams | | 0456 399 687 | Not provided | Unit 2 / 24 Goodwin Street Narabeen NSW 2401 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith | Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta |
| Dhinawan-Chigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd | Ricky Fields | 0402 942 572 | dhinawan.fields@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith | Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta |
| | Althol Smith | 0449 655 715 | Not provided | 16 Yarrara Place, Woodcroft, NSW, 2767 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith | Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta |
| Gunyuu | Kylie Ann Bell | Not provided | gunyuuchits@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River. |
| Walbunja | Hika Te Kowhai | 0402 730 612 | walbunja@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |
| Badu | Karla Lea Bond | 0476 381 207 | Not provided | 11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW 2537 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Mosman | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |



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|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | | Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield | North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby |
| Goobah Developments | Basil Smith | 0405 995 725 | Not provided | 86 Grantham Road, Batehaven NSW, 2536 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |
| Wullung | Lee-Roy James Boota | 0403 703 942 | Not provided | 54 Blackwood Street, Gerringong, NSW, 2534 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |
| Yerramurra | Robert Person | Not provided | yerramurra@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|---|---|
| Nundagurri | Newton Carriage | Not Provided | nundagurri@gmail.com | Not Provided | <p>Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield</p> <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield</p> | <p>North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby</p> <p>This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River</p> |
| Murrumbul | Mark Henry | Not provided | murrumbul@gmail.com | Not provided | <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield</p> <p>Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby</p> | <p>This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.</p> |
| Jerrigong | Joanne Anne Stewart | 0422 800 184 | jerrigong@gmail.com | Not provided | <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown</p> <p>Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby</p> | <p>This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River</p> |



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|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------|--|---|
| Pemulwuy CHTS | Pemulwuy Johnson | 0425 066 100 | pemulwuyd@gmail.com | 14 Top Place, Mt Annan | Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown | North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |
| Bilinga | Simalene Carriage | Not provided | bilingahts@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River. |
| Munyunga | Kaya Dawn Bell | Not provided | munyungahsts@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River. |



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|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|---|--|---|
| Wingikara | Hayley Bell | Not provided | wingsalutchts@gmail.com | Not provided | <p>Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield</p> <p>North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby</p> | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River. |
| Minnamunung | Aaron Broad | 0402 526 868 | Not provided | 1 Waratah Avenue, Albion Park Rail NSW 2527 | <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Hollroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield</p> <p>Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby</p> | |
| Waigalu | Ronald Stewart | Not provided | walsalutchts@gmail.com | Not provided | <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Hollroyd Camden Campbelltown</p> <p>Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby</p> | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River. |



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| | | | | | Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Wollondilly |
| Thauiira | Shane Carrige | Not provided | thauirachts@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | Asfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Wollondilly |
| Dhaug | Andrew Bond | Not provided | dhaugachts@gmail.com | Not provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick | Asfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|---|--|
| Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services | Robert Brown | Not Provided | bilinga@mirramajah.com | Not Provided | Woolahra Woolondilly Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra Woolondilly | This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs |
| Guruyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services | Darlene Hoskins- McKenzie | Not Provided | gunyuu@mirramajah.com management@mirramajah.com (management & administrative email address for the Mirramajah Group of RAPs). | Not Provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra Woolondilly | This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs |
| Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services | Suzannah McKenzie | Not Provided | munyunga@mirramajah.com | Not Provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Woolahra Woolondilly Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Woolondilly | This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs |



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|---|------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|--|---|
| | | | | | Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Wollondilly |
| Murumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services | Levi McKenzie- Kirkbright | Not Provided | murumbul@mirramajah.com | Not Provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Wollondilly |
| Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services | Wanda Kirkbright | Not Provided | wingikara@mirramajah.com | Not Provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Wollondilly |



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|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|----------------|---|--|
| Gulaga | Wendy Smith | Not Provided | gulagachs@gmail.com | Not Provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Banksstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |
| Biamanga | Sell Storer | Not Provided | biamangachs@gmail.com | Not Provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Banksstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |
| Callendulla | Corey Smith | Not Provided | callendullachs@gmail.com | Not Provided | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |



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|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Murramarang | Roxanne Smith | Not Provided | murramarangchits@gmail.com | Not Provided | <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra</p> <p>Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly</p> | This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River |
| DJMD Consultancy | Darren Duncan | 0410 510 397 | darren@dmduncan.com.au | Not Provided | <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Parramatta Sydney Marrickville Strathfield Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Ryde</p> <p>Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Marrickville Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater</p> | Darren is associated with Metro and Deerpabbins LALCs |
| Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation | Jennifer Beale | (02)9832 7167 | koon@ozemail.com.au | PO Box E18, Emerton, NSW 2770 | <p>Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta</p> <p>Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Marrickville Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater</p> | Preferred contact via email |



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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Wollahra | Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly |
| Didge Ngurnawal Clan | Lillie Carroll Paul Boyd | 0426 823 944 | didgenunawaclan@yahoo.com.au | 7 Siskin St, Quakers Hill NSW 2763 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Wollahra | Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly |
| Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation | Steven Johnson and Krystle Carroll | 0406991221 | Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com | PO BOX 3143 Grose Vale NSW 2754 | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Wollahra | Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly |



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|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Garrara Aboriginal Corporation | Raymond Ingre | | raymond@barryu.org.au | | Sutherland Liverpool Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly | |
| Nerrigundah | Newton Carriage | 0421 253 677 | nerrigundachis@gmail.com | | Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Rockdale Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly | |
| Duncan Falk Consultancy | Duncan Falk | 0406 610 644 | duncanfalk@hotmail.com | 34 Robins Drive, Bowral NSW 2576 | Camden Campbelltown | |
| Sharon Hodgetts | | 0405288614 | sharonhodgetts@hotmail.com | 21/29 Central Coast Hwy West Gosford 2250 | Hawkesbury | |
| Wallwan Aboriginal Group | Philip Boney | 0436 483 210 | waarian12@outlook.com | | Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly |
| Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated | Wendy Morgan | 0414 964 657 9601 7183 | Wenlissa01@hotmail.com | 113 Reservoir Road Mt Pritchard NSW 2170 | Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Fairfield | |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation | Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director) | 0426 242 015 | barkingowlcorp@gmail.com | 2-65/69 Wehlow St Mt Drutt | Holroyd Wollondilly Blue Mountains Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra | Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warragah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Wollondilly |
| Yulay Cultural Services | Arika Jalomaki (Manager) | 0411 048 794 | yulayculturalservices@gmail.com | 15 Rowley Place, Airds NSW 2560 | Deerubbin LALC Tharawal LALC Gandengarra LALC | LGA's of interest not specified, rather, LALC boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted |
| Thoorga Nura | John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer) | 0401 641 289 | thoorganura@gmail.com | 50B Hilltop Crescent, Surf Beach, 2536, NSW | Ashfield Auburn Bankstown Blacktown Blue Mountains Botany Bay Burwood Camden Campbelltown Canada Bay Canterbury Fairfield Hawkesbury The Hills Holroyd Hornsby Hunter's Hill Hurstville Kogarah Ku-ring-gai Lane Cove | Leichhardt Liverpool Manly Marrickville Mosman North Sydney Parramatta Penrith Pittwater Randwick Rockdale Ryde Sutherland Sydney Warragah Waverley Willoughby Woolahra Wollondilly |
| Barraby Cultural Services | Lee Field (Manager) | 0423 906 606 | barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com | 6 Macgibbon Parade, Old Errol Bay, NSW 2540 | Tharawal LALC | LGA's of interest not specified, rather, LALC |



| Organisation/ Individual | Contact Name | Phone Number | Email Address/ Fax | Postal Address | LGA's | Additional information |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|--|
| Yurrandaali Cultural Services | Bo Field (Manager) | 0457 546 643 | yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com | 3 Sheeran Street, Old Errol Bay NSW 2540 | Gandagarra LALC | boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted |
| Darug Booroberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation | Gordon Workman | 0415 663 763 | fax 02 9831 8868 booroberongal@outlook.com | 73 Judith Anderson Drive, Doonside NSW 2767 | Ashfield Auburn Bankstown Blacktown Blue Mountains Botany Bay Burwood Camden Campbelltown Canada Bay Canterbury Fairfield Hawkesbury The Hills Holroyd Hornsby Hunter's Hill Hurstville Willoughby Kogarah Ku-ring-gai Lane Cove | LGAs of interest not specified, rather, LALC boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted |



GREATER SYDNEY LAND SERVICES OFFICER

Received 05/09/2018

To Jillian Comber,

RE: 2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Thank you for your letter dated 5 September 2018, requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services have been listed in *Section 4.1.2 (g) of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, under *Part 6, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as a source of information to obtain the “names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places”.

GS LLS is a partner with many Aboriginal communities in the region on many natural resource management (NRM) projects. However, GS LLS is not the primary source for contacting or managing contact lists for Aboriginal communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on planning issues. GS LLS considers cultural heritage issues that relate to land-use planning in general and only considers culture and heritage issues in the context of NRM.

We strongly recommend that you make contact with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Cultural Heritage Division, for all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations that may assist with your investigation.

Note: Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority (HNCMA) no longer exists. All work previously carried out by HNCMA is now delivered by Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS).

Regards,

--

Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)

Greater Sydney Local Land Service

Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith

PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750

T: 02 47242111

E: margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au

W: <http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au>

4.1.3 Newspaper Notification 20/09/2017

The newspaper notification in Parramatta Advertiser dated 29/08/2018 requested responses to be received by COB 28/09/2018.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Notification and Registration of Aboriginal Interests

The proponent, Charter Hall Direct Property Management Limited as Responsible Entity for the Charter Hall Direct Office Fund of Level 20, No 1. Martin Place, Sydney, seeks to undertake Aboriginal archaeological testing and salvage prior to the redevelopment of 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta, located within the City of Parramatta Local Government area. Please see map for location.

Aboriginal "objects" may exist in the areas that will be disturbed by redevelopment of the site. The proponent will be applying to the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to undertake archaeological testing and salvage.

The proponent would like to undertake community consultation with relevant Aboriginal people to assist in the preparation of an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and to assist the Director-General of OEH in the consideration and determination of the application. The community consultation will be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultant Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

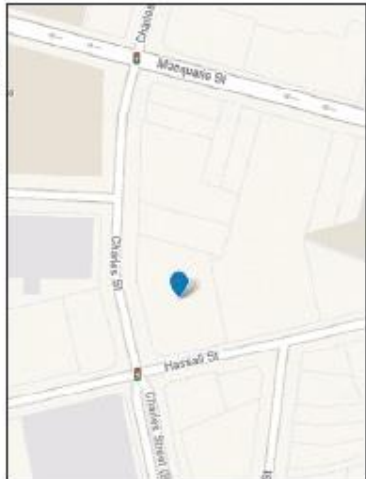
Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area of the proposed project, are invited to register an interest.

Please note that the details of Aboriginal people or organisations who register an interest will be forwarded to OEH and the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC). If you do not want your details forwarded to the DLALC, please specify in your letter when registering an interest that you do not want your details forwarded to the DLALC.

Comber Consultants Pty Ltd has been appointed by the proponent to undertake the consultation and cultural heritage assessment.

You can register, indicating the nature of your interest by phone or in writing to:

Jillian Comber
Comber Consultants Pty Ltd
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon NSW 2132
Tel: (02) 9799 6000
Fax: (02) 9799 6011
jillian.comber@comber.net.au



REGISTRATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY COB FRIDAY 28TH SEPTEMBER 2018

PARRAMATTA ADVERTISER, Wednesday, August 29, 2018

17



4.1.3 Written Notification

Notification of the proposed project was sent to the people/organisations provided by OEH, as shown below

From: Jillian Comber

Sent: Friday, 7 September 2018 3:04 PM

To: Amanda Hickey (amandahickey@live.com.au) <amandahickey@live.com.au>; Andrew Bond (dharugchts@gmail.com) <dharugchts@gmail.com>; Andrew Williams <aas.info@bigpond.com>; Anna (daruglandobservations@gmail.com) <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>; Arika Jalomaki (yulayculturalservices@gmail.com) <yulayculturalservices@gmail.com>; Basil Smith (goobahchts@gmail.com) <goobahchts@gmail.com>; Corey Smith (cullendullachts@gmail.com) <cullendullachts@gmail.com>; Danny Franks (danny@toomwall.com.au) <danny@toomwall.com.au>; Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie (gunyuuchts@gmail.com) <gunyuuchts@gmail.com>; Darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com; Des Dyer (desmond4552@hotmail.com) <desmond4552@hotmail.com>; didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au; DTAC (darug_tribal@live.com.au) <darug_tribal@live.com.au>; Gordon Workman (boorooberongal@outlook.com) <boorooberongal@outlook.com>; Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (Gunjeewong53@hotmail.com) <Gunjeewong53@hotmail.com>; Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (management@mirramajah.com) <management@mirramajah.com>; Hayley Bell (wingikarachts@gmail.com) <wingikarachts@gmail.com>; Hika Tekowhai (walbunja@gmail.com) <walbunja@gmail.com>; Jamie Eastwood (james.eastwood@y7mail.com) <james.eastwood@y7mail.com>; Joanne Anne Stewart (jerringong@gmail.com) <jerringong@gmail.com>; John Carriage (thoorganura@gmail.com) <thoorganura@gmail.com>; Judy Kulakowski (barkingowlcorp@gmail.com) <barkingowlcorp@gmail.com>; Justine Coplin (justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au) <justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au>; Kara Bond (baduchts@gmail.com) <baduchts@gmail.com>; Kaya Dawn Bell (munyungachts@gmail.com) <munyungachts@gmail.com>; Kerri Slater (Wurrumay@hotmail.com) <Wurrumay@hotmail.com>; koori@ozemail.com.au; Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright (murrumbul@gmail.com) <murrumbul@gmail.com>; Newton Carriage (nerrigundachts@gmail.com) <nerrigundachts@gmail.com>; Parramatta ATSI Committee (SRoss@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au) <SRoss@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au>; Patricia Hampton (hsb_heritageconsultants@mail.com) <hsb_heritageconsultants@mail.com>; Pemulwuy Johnson (pemulwuyd@gmail.com) <pemulwuyd@gmail.com>; Phil Khan (philipkhan.acn@live.com.au) <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; Ricky Fields (dhinawan2@yahoo.com.au) <dhinawan2@yahoo.com.au>; Robert Brown (bilinga@mirramajah.com) <bilinga@mirramajah.com>; Robert Parson (yerramurra@gmail.com) <yerramurra@gmail.com>; Ronald Stewart (walgaluchts@gmail.com) <walgaluchts@gmail.com>; Roxanne Smith (murramarangchts@gmail.com) <murramarangchts@gmail.com>; Ryan Johnson (murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au) <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>; Seli Storer (biamangachts@gmail.com) <biamangachts@gmail.com>; Shane Carriage (thauairachts@gmail.com) <thauairachts@gmail.com>; Shaun Carroll (merrigarn70@yahoo.com) <merrigarn70@yahoo.com>; Simalene Carriage (bilingachts@gmail.com) <bilingachts@gmail.com>; Steve Johnson (corroboreecorp@bigpond.com) <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>; Steven & Donna Hickey (widescope.group@live.com) <widescope.group@live.com>; Steven Johnson and Krystie Carroll (ginninderra.corp@gmail.com) <ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>; Suzannah McKenzie (munyunga@mirmajah.com) <munyunga@mirmajah.com>; Tony Williams <ajw1901@bigpond.com> <ajw1901@bigpond.com>; waarlan12@outlook.com; Wandai Kirkbright (wingikara@mirramajah.com) <wingikara@mirramajah.com>; Wendy Smith (gulagachts@gmail.com) <gulagachts@gmail.com>

Subject: 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

The proponent, Charter Hall Direct Property Management Limited as Responsible Entity for the Charter Hall Direct Office Fund of Level 20, No 1. Martin Place, Sydney of Level 20, 1 Martin Place, Sydney, will be applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* to undertake archaeological excavation to identify and salvage Aboriginal objects prior to redevelopment of 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. Please find a map attached showing the location of the study area. The site is within the City of Parramatta LGA.

Comber Consultants have been engaged by the proponent to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

The Office of Environment & Heritage has advised that you are a stakeholder who may have an interest in the project. Therefore, you



are invited to register an interest, particularly if you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and or/places within the study area. You are also invited to provide the names and contact details of any other Aboriginal person or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the study area.

Please note that this invitation is for Aboriginal community consultation, which should not be confused with employment. As stated in section 3.4 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*: "Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring". Therefore, responding to this invitation will not be a guarantee of work

Please note that a log of responses will be prepared and forwarded to the Office of Environment & Heritage and the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC). If you do not want your name forwarded to the DLALC, please let me know.

Please forward your response to:

Jillian Comber
Comber Consultants
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon. NSW 2132
jillian.comber@comber.net.au
Ph: (02) 9799 6000
Fax: (02) 9799 6011

Please send your response by Monday 24th September 2018

Kind regards

Jillian

JILLIAN COMBER

DIRECTOR
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT
MEDIATOR / ARBITRATOR

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
T 02 9799 6000 F 02 9799 6011 M 0418 788 802
E jillian.comber@comber.net.au
www.comber.net.au





Registration of Interest

Registration of interest was received from the following people and organisations.

- Steve Randall, Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Ryan Johnson, Murra Bidgee Mullangari
- Jennifer Beale, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
- Amanda Hickey, AHCS
- Lee Field, Barraby Cultural Services
- Bo Field, Yurrandaali Cultural Services
- Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
- Krystle Carroll-Elliott, Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
- Arika Jalomaki, Yulay Cultural Service
- Des Dyer, Darug Landcare
- Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group (by phone 11/09/18)
- Jamie Eastwood, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (by phone 11/09/18)
- Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (by phone 14/09/2018)
- Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Corporation (by phone 11/09/18)
- Vicki Slater, Kawul Cultural Services
- Jody Kulakowski, Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation
- Cherie Carroll and Cheryl Carroll-Lagerway, Gunjeewong
- Gordon Workman, Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation



From: Steve Randall [mailto:SRandall@deerubbin.org.au]
Sent: Wednesday, 5 September 2018 12:44 PM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi Jillian,

Deerubbin LALC would like to register to participate in the abovementioned project

Regards

Steven Randall
Senior Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer

Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council

Level 1, Suite 3
291-295 High Street, Penrith NSW 2750
PO Box 40, Penrith NSW 2751
T: (02) 4724 5600 F: (02) 4722 9713 M: 0417 219 174
E: srandall@deerubbin.org.au

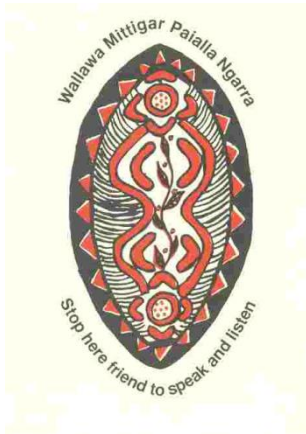
Please register my organisation for the above project.
regards

Ryan Johnson | **Murra Bidgee Mullangari**



Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Heritage

A: PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147
E: murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au
ICN: 8112



BUTUCARBIN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

PO Box E18, Emerton NSW 2770

28 Pringle Road, Hebersham NSW 2770

Ph: 9832 7167 Fax: 9832 7263

koori@ozemail.com.au

ABN: 83 535 742 276

7th September, 2018

Dear Jillian,

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation wishes to register its interest to participate in the Aboriginal community consultation for the proposed works on 2-6 Hassall St, Parramatta. Please withhold our details from Deerubbin LALC. We look forward to being involved in the process and appreciate the invitation to do so.

Yours Sincerely,

Jennifer Beale
CEO



From: Amanda Hickey [mailto:amandahickey@live.com.au]
Sent: Friday, 7 September 2018 3:10 PM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: 2/6 Hassall Street Parramatta

Hi Jillian

Thank you for your email. Yes AHCS would like to register for field works on to 2/6 hassall street Parramatta. AHCS holds cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects
Thank you for your time looking forward to hear from you
Amanda Hickey
AHCS

From: lee field [mailto:barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 5 September 2018 9:18 AM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage- 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta NSW

Jillian Comber,
Comber Consultants Pty Ltd

Barraby Cultural Services would like to register our interest in this project.

Kind Regards
Lee Field
Barraby Cultural Services
11 Waterhouse Place,
Airds NSW 2560
0423 906 606
barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com



¶
¶
CORROBOREE ABORIGINAL CORPORATION¶
PRESERVING CULTURE AND HERITAGE¶

¶
¶
8-September-2018¶

¶
Jillian Comber¶
Comber Consultants¶
76 Edwin Street North¶
Croydon, NSW 2132¶
jillian.comber@comber.net.au¶
Ph: (02) 9799 6000¶
Fax: (02) 9799 6011¶

¶
¶
Dear Jillian¶

¶
Re: **Expression of Interest all aspects**—2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA¶
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010¶

¶
Please register our corporation all aspects. We have previously consulted in the area. Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation has participated in previous archaeological fieldwork with archaeologists such as yourself as Cultural Heritage Site Officers. As such we have undertaken direction from project archaeologists on every occasion. I or one of our members have participated on numerous project sites. Some of the archaeologist we have consulted with:¶

Artefact¶
GML Heritage¶
Comber Consultants¶
Niche¶
Extent¶
Jillian Comber¶
Navin Officert¶
Artefact¶
AECOM¶
Dominique Steele¶
Environment & Heritage¶
ECM¶
EMM-GROUP¶
Kayandel¶
Biosis¶
Apex¶

¶
Our Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation members have all the relevant requirements to enable consulting with Umwelt on behalf of the proponent.¶

- → White card (O&HS)¶
- → Copies of valid workers compensation and public liability insurances¶
- → Australian Business Number and Australian ICN number¶

¶

P: 0415911159 • F: 02 8824 4324 • E: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com¶
ADDRESS: PO BOX 3340¶
ROUSE HILL NSW 2155¶
Web: <http://corroboreecorp.wix.com/corroboreecorp>¶

¶



¶

Our corporation Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation has participated in previous archaeological fieldwork with archaeologists as site officers in the Parramatta area and surrounding area, as such we have undertaken direction from project archaeologists on every occasion. I or one of our members attended numerous project sites. ¶

I and members have under-engaged in manual labour over extended periods of time. With the archaeologists listed above. Some of the projects sites: ¶

Parramatta ¶

Westmead ¶

Kemps Creek ¶

Doonside ¶

Rooty Hill ¶

Riverstone ¶

Schofields ¶

Marsden Park ¶

Rouse Hill ¶

Pitt Town ¶

Box Hill ¶

St Mary's ¶

Marulan ¶

Queanbeyan ¶

Galong ¶

Mt Pleasant ¶

Yass ¶

Goulburn ¶

Harden ¶

The use of archaeological field tools such as mattocks, shovels, trowels, wheelbarrows, buckets and wet & dry sieving stations have been standard provision on project sites for the preservation of aboriginal artefacts and culture. We have worked in a range of climates, consisting of heat, cold and wet weather. To which we have all worn the correct protective clothing as per OH&S guidelines. ¶

Wear long trousers, closed steel-cap footwear (lace up preferably in case of ankle breakage), long sleeve shirt, hat, sunblock, fluorescent vests, water, plus lunch if isolated site and a first aid kit. We have always worked in teams with a broad range of people. We work very well with a team or solo as proven on previous consulting for heritage and culture preservation. ¶

We are able to identify a broad range of aboriginal objects across the landscape. ¶

¶

Core -- A piece of stone from which flakes have been removed. They usually have negative flake scars that have resulted from the removal of flakes. ¶

¶

Scarred tree -- A tree with a scar on its trunk caused by bark removal. ¶

¶

Silcrete -- A hard, fine-grained rock composed of silica cement. ¶

¶

Artefact scatter -- A surface scatter of Aboriginal or historic cultural material. Scatters of stone artefacts are a common archaeological site type. These scatters may also contain charcoal, discarded animal bones, shell & ochre. ¶

¶

Hearth -- The remains of a campfire containing charcoal, discoloured soil, and possibly, hearthstones, heat retainers or the remains of animals or shellfish cooked and consumed at the campsite. ¶

¶

P: 0415911159 F: 02-8824-4324 E: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com ¶

ADDRESS: PO BOX 3340 ¶

ROUSE HILL NSW 2155 ¶

Web: <http://corroboreecorp.wix.com/corroboreecorp> ¶

¶



¶

Formalized tools -- An artefact that has been deliberately shaped by flaking, retouch or grinding to produce a predetermined tool-type. ¶

¶

Hearthstone -- Stone cobble placed in a campfire to retain heat for cooking. The types of stone used as ¶

¶

Survey -- An inspection of land either by foot or vehicle for the purpose of identifying archaeological sites. ¶

¶

We do have the relevant project skills, project experience and have also lived in the area so we feel we do therefore qualify for field work. We also have previous knowledge passed down by our Elders: Phillip Carroll SNR, Donald Carroll Bell, Dot Carroll, Phyllis (Carroll) Phillips & Our Elder Phillip James Carroll JNR. Including knowledge from working on site with archaeologists. Our experience has been sufficient to find and collect artefacts to protect our aboriginal culture and heritage. I lived in Merrylands on Fowler Rd with my parents. I later moved back to Merrylands with my own family to Burford St. My sister lived in the heart of Parramatta when she married. We have lived in and around surrounding areas most of our lives. We lived a very nomadic lifestyle. We were constantly on the move. ¶

¶

We are able to fulfil the duties of site officer under the direction of the project archaeologist as we have done so on many project sites. ¶

¶

- → We have completed site surveying on our heritage walks ¶
- → We have pegged out locations for test pitting ¶
- → We have used shovels, brushes and trowels to excavate test pits ¶
- → We have bucketed or used wheelbarrows to return the excavated materials back to the excavated sites. ¶
- → We have sieved excavated material in dry and wet. We have caught the sieved excavated materials with a bucket underneath or shovelled it into the wheelbarrow. Depending on the sites and what the archaeologists have instructed us to do. ¶
- → We have identified and recorded Aboriginal objects and returned them to as close to country as possible when permitted. ¶
- → We meet all general and site specific Occupational Health and Safety requirements as per our protective clothing, white card and all necessary insurances. ¶

¶

We have the relevant field skills as we have worked in the field to and are able to identify objects to preserve our culture, heritage. We have furthered our views and knowledge working with archaeologist's previously noted And we have also worked with mining companies which include: ¶ Boral ¶

Sirelco ¶

We have stories, history and knowledge passed down to us by our many Elders which include Phillip Carroll SNR, Phyllis Gertude Phillips, Don Bell and Phillip James Carroll JNR. We therefore further understand on many other levels about land care and management the many facets. Our elders taught us to respect Ngungynate (our Mother Earth). We were taught to how to live and connect with our land as Aboriginal People. Our elders taught us and still teach us to deal sensitively with the land and artefacts. We are very culturally aware. ¶

¶

Furthermore our organisation holds not just a traditional connection but also a spiritual connection in the projects vicinity as it is where our elder and family member passed there. And we are holders of knowledge and experience relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects:

P: 0415911159-F: 02-8824-4324-E: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com ¶

ADDRESS: PO BOX 3340 ¶

ROUSE HILL NSW 2155 ¶

Web: <http://corroboreecorp.wix.com/corroboreecorp> ¶

¶



¶
and/or places within the subject area in which we have previously participated in previous
Archaeological surveys in Parramatta Paddocks and Parramatta Park, Northwest Rail, etc. We have
history in the area as we are aboriginal we are connected to the land upon which I and my family
members grew up with our family and elders. We connect thru the land, thru our history, thru our
ancestors. ¶

¶
As registered local aboriginal stakeholders we are interested in being consultants in relation to the
above project in a full consultation capacity and hereby submit our expression of interest for your
consideration. Our nominated representative to receive all future correspondence is Marilyn Carroll-
Johnson contact number: 0415911159 and our preferred method of communication is email ¶

¶
The majority of our members in our organisation have belonged to Western Sydney and Regional
Areas of New South Wales all of our lives. All of our Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation members
have a vested interest in the preservation of our Aboriginal Heritage and Culture. Our members are
all passionate about the goal of preservation and protection of what is left of our culture and heritage.
Our members are interested in working with the archaeologist's in a timely and efficient manner. We
shall comply with all parties involved and strive to achieve an excellent outcome. Our objectives are
to assist the archaeologists in any findings of heritage/cultural artefacts to expedite the development
of any sites whilst protecting our heritage. Please do not forward our details correspondence to the
land council or OEH. We do not want our private family history disclosed. ¶

¶
Kind regards ¶

¶

¶

¶

¶

¶

¶

¶

Marilyn Carroll-Johnson ¶

Director CAC ¶

Ph: 0415911159 ¶

P: 0415911159 - F: 02-8824-4324 - E: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com ¶

ADDRESS: - PO BOX 3340 - ¶

ROUSE HILL - NSW - 2155 ¶

Web: <http://corroboreecorp.wix.com/corroboreecorp> ¶

¶



- **GINNINDERRA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION**.....PO BOX 3143
-PRESERVATION FOR ABORIGINAL HERITAGE.....GROSE VALE NSW
-LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION.....PH 0451016224
-ginninderra.corp@gmail.com

Friday 7th September 2018

Jillian Comber
Comber Consultants
76 Edwin Street
NORTH CROYDON
NSW 2132

RE: EXPRESSION OF INTEREST: 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta NSW

Dear Jillian,

Our Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation members are interested in consulting and assisting in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Reports for the above mentioned project in Hassall Street, Parramatta NSW.

Our organisation members have an interest in the project area, and as such hold strong cultural ties to the area.

We have several experienced site officers available, including Shaun Carroll, Krystle Carroll, and Corrine Carroll. All of our members have white cards, and have vast knowledge and experience in the identification, salvage, and preservation of aboriginal artefacts.

Please register us for participation in all aspects going forward. Our nominated representative to receive all future correspondence for this project is Krystle Carroll. Her contact phone number is 0451016224.

We would appreciate it if our details were not passed on to the LALC please. Should you require any further information please don't hesitate to contact Krystle.

Yours sincerely,

Lisa Green
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
E: ginninderra.corp@gmail.com



From: arika jalomaki [mailto:yulayculturalservices@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, 10 September 2018 8:16 AM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: Re: 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Dear Jillian,

Yulay Cultural Service would like to register our interest in this project.

Kind Regards
Arika Jalomaki
Yulay Cultural Service

From: Bo Field [mailto:yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 5 September 2018 9:21 AM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: 2-6 Hassall Street Parramatta NSW

Jillian Comber,

Yurrandaali Cultural services would like to register our interest in this project.

Kind Regards
Bo Field
Yurrandaali Cultural Services
11 Waterhouse Pl, Airs NSW 2560
0457 546 643
yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com

From: Vicki Slater [mailto:vicki.slater@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 25 September 2018 5:15 AM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: Re: FW: 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Dear Jillian
Kawul Cultural Services would like to register an interest.
Experienced Site Officer n Ancestral Connection to County from c1800's Black Kitty & Colebee.
Current Insurance
Kind Regards
Vicky Slater

Environment &
Heritage**Darug Aboriginal Land Care****(Uncle Des
Dyer)**

Section Break (Continuous)

18a Perigee Close

Doonside 2767 NSW

ABN 71 301 006 047

Jillian Comber
Archaeologist
Comber Consultants
76 Edwin Street
North Croydon 2132
NSW

Re: 2-6 Hassall St, Parramatta.

Dear Jillian,

Column Break

Darug Aboriginal Land care / Uncle Des Dyer. Have no objections to the planned development.

The Darug Aboriginal Land care would like to **register** for this project and be consulted and take part in survey and test excavations. This project falls within the Darug land.

We are Traditional Owner our members have lived on Darug land for most of their lives and worked in the area. We have responsibility to look after the plants, creeks and rivers on Darug land. We have been doing Cultural Heritage Assessments for over 20 year and still do today.

Our members are family and have lived in the area, we consult with them by Email and phone.

We would like to take part in any field survey and test excavations. Attend any meetings.

We have over 20 years experience and all our works have White cards



Our preferred method of communication is by Email.

¶

Our Site Officer: Ricky Fields

Mobile: 0402942572.

Email: fields.r@outlook.com.....

¶

For all Survey test excavation and salvage works please contact him for all work matters. .

please contact him

¶

¶

We agree and understand you can give our contacted details to others.

¶

¶

The area is an important part of our culture and valued by the community as most of the people that lived there were Darug. We can provide cultural knowledge during the survey.

Our preferred option to receive the project information is by E-mail.

¶

Thank you

Kind regards

Des Dyer, Manager.

Darug Elder

Email: desmond4552@hotmail.com

Mobile: 0408360814



**Barking Owl
Aboriginal
Corporation**

ICN 8822

barkingowlcorp@gmail.com



24th September 2018

Dear Jillian

RE: 2-6 HASSALL ST PARRAMATTA NSW
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

We would like to register our interest for full consultation and involvement in the study area.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Registering Aboriginal Party: | Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation |
| Contact Person: | Jody Kulakowski |
| Phone: | 0426 242 015 |
| Email: | <u>barkingowlcorp@gmail.com</u> (preferred contact method) |

We are able to provide fit and hardworking site officers to assist with work that may involve physical labour with current white cards and all PPE equipment.

We can provide copies of relevant certificates of currency for business insurances on request.

Please feel free to contact by email barkingowlcorp@gmail.com if you require any further information.

kind regards

Jody Kulakowski
Director
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation



Hi Cherie

Thanks for your email. I have added yourself and your sister as Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Kind regards

Jillian

From: Cherie Carroll [<mailto:Gunjeewong53@hotmail.com>]

Sent: Saturday, 15 September 2018 8:33 PM

To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>

Subject: Re: 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi,
My sister Aboringal elder Cheryl Carroll Lagerwey is the elder and very respected



DARUG BOOROBEROGAL ELDERS ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



ICN: 8890 ABN: 76 170 262 247
E-MAIL: BOOROBERONGAL@OUTLOOK.COM
ADDRESS: PO BOX 14 DOONSIDE NSW 2767
PHONE: 0415 663 763



03/10/2018

TO: Jillian Comber

RE: 2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

**Notification and Registration of ALL Darug Aboriginal Interests
2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA**

Please be advised that Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation (DBEAC) is seeking to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and field work.

This office specialises in Darug Aboriginal and community consultation. The membership comprises of traditional owners from the area in question who retain strong story, song lines, oral history and continued contact. We have a continued spiritual connection to Darug nation territories. We would also like to state, that we do not except or support any person or organisation that are NOT from the DARUG Nation to have input on the project area.

Please also be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings. I hope that you advise your client of this, so that, this group will not be discriminated against and refused paid field work.

We will be delighted to discuss this project with you in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to send all correspondence should be emailed to our email boorooberongal@outlook.com.

Yours faithfully

Uncle
Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

Sites Officer



4.1.6 Record of names provided to OEH and DLALC

Tory Stening

From: Tory Stening
Sent: Saturday, 13 October 2018 10:48 AM
To: Steve Randall (srandall@deerubbin.org.au)
Subject: 2B-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta
Attachments: Advertisement.jpg; LIST OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES for DLALC.pdf; Notification.pdf

Hi Steve

As required by OEH guidelines I attach:

- A list of the names of people/organisations who registered an interest
- A copy of the email notification as required by 4.1.3.
- A copy of the advertisement as required by 4.1.3

If you have any questions, please contact Jillian as I won't be in the office over the next few weeks.

TORY STENING

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROJECTS
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
T 02 9799 6000 F 02 9799 6011 M 0410 686 309
E tory.stening@comber.net.au
www.comber.net.au



Comber Consultants acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land on which we work and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

Comber Consultants has a certified integrated management system to the requirements of ISO 9001:2008 (quality), ISO 14001:2004 (environmental), OHSAS 18001:2007 (health and safety) and AS/NZS 4801:2001 (health and safety). This is your assurance that Comber Consultants is committed to excellence, quality and best practice and that we are regularly subjected to rigorous, independent assessments to ensure that we comply with stringent Management System Standards.



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Tory Stening

From: Tory Stening
Sent: Saturday, 13 October 2018 10:42 AM
To: OEH submissions (gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au)
Subject: 2B-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta
Attachments: LIST OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES.pdf; Notification.pdf; Advertisement.jpg

Comber Consultants has been engaged to undertake Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. As required by 4.1.6 of the guidelines I attach:

- A list of the names of people/organisations who registered an interest
- A copy of the email notification as required by 4.1.3.
- A copy of the advertisement as required by 4.1.3

TORY STENING

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROJECTS
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
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4.2 Presentation of Information

Invitation to meeting and agenda sent by email to all RAPs on 2nd and 10th October 2018

From: Jillian Comber

Sent: Wednesday, 10 October 2018 11:14 AM

To: Amanda Hickey (amandahickey@live.com.au) <amandahickey@live.com.au>; Arika Jalomaki (yulayculturalservices@gmail.com) <yulayculturalservices@gmail.com>; Bo Field (yurrandali_cs@hotmail.com) <yurrandali_cs@hotmail.com>; cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com; Des Dyer (desmond4552@hotmail.com) <desmond4552@hotmail.com>; Jamie Eastwood (james.eastwood@y7mail.com) <james.eastwood@y7mail.com>; Judy Kulakowski (barkingowlcorp@gmail.com) <barkingowlcorp@gmail.com>; Justine Coplin (justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au) <justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au>; Kawul Cultural Services (vicki.slater@hotmail.com) <vicki.slater@hotmail.com>; koori@ozemail.com.au; Leanne Watson (mulgokiwi@bigpond.com) <mulgokiwi@bigpond.com>; Lee Field (barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com) <barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com>; Marilyn Carroll Johnson (corroboreecorp@bigpond.com) <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>; Phil Khan (philipkhan.acn@live.com.au) <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; Ryan Johnson (murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au) <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>; Steve Randall (srandall@deerubbin.org.au) <srandall@deerubbin.org.au>; waarlan12@outlook.com

Cc: 'Andrew Steventon' <andrew.steventon@solutionsconsulting.com.au>

Subject: RE: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi Everyone

I am just confirming the meeting tomorrow. Please see attached. For those who haven't RSVP'd there is still time to advise me that would like to attend.

Regards

Jillian

From: Jillian Comber

Sent: Tuesday, 2 October 2018 11:17 AM

To: Amanda Hickey (amandahickey@live.com.au) <amandahickey@live.com.au>; Arika Jalomaki (yulayculturalservices@gmail.com) <yulayculturalservices@gmail.com>; Bo Field (yurrandali_cs@hotmail.com) <yurrandali_cs@hotmail.com>; cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com; Des Dyer (desmond4552@hotmail.com) <desmond4552@hotmail.com>; Jamie Eastwood (james.eastwood@y7mail.com) <james.eastwood@y7mail.com>; Judy Kulakowski (barkingowlcorp@gmail.com) <barkingowlcorp@gmail.com>; Justine Coplin (justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au) <justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au>; Kawul Cultural Services (vicki.slater@hotmail.com) <vicki.slater@hotmail.com>; koori@ozemail.com.au; Leanne Watson (mulgokiwi@bigpond.com) <mulgokiwi@bigpond.com>; Lee Field (barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com) <barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com>; Marilyn Carroll Johnson (corroboreecorp@bigpond.com) <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>; Phil Khan (philipkhan.acn@live.com.au) <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; Ryan Johnson (murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au) <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>; Steve Randall (srandall@deerubbin.org.au) <srandall@deerubbin.org.au>; waarlan12@outlook.com

Cc: Andrew Steventon <andrew.steventon@solutionsconsulting.com.au>

Subject: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi Everyone

Attached please find an invitation and agenda for a consultation meeting in respect of 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. Please let me know if you can attend.



INVITATION

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION TO REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES

2b-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

As a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the above project you are invited to attend an Aboriginal community consultation meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to present details of the project, discuss the archaeological methodology and to gather cultural information in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH's) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. Please find an agenda to the meeting following.

Date: 11th October 2018

Time: 10am

Venue: 2b Hassall Street, Parramatta (the office building behind the Commercial Hotel – see attached map)

As this is a community consultation meeting there will be no payment for attendance at this meeting. Such payment would be a conflict of interest.

Please forward your RSVP by 8th October to:

Jillian Comber
Comber Consultants
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon. NSW 2132
jillian.comber@comber.net.au
Ph: (02) 9799 6000
Fax: (02) 9799 6011

Yours sincerely

Jillian Comber
Director
Comber Consultants



AGENDA

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION TO REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES

2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

Purpose: Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. A record of this meeting, including agreed outcomes, will be provided to all registered Aboriginal parties.

Date: Thursday 11th October 2018

Time: 10am

Venue: 2b Hassall Street, Parramatta (see attached map)

Please note: As this is a community consultation meeting there will be no payment for attendance at this meeting. Such payment would be a conflict of interest.

| AGENDA ITEMS |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Welcome to Country2. Introduction3. Outline of purpose of meeting4. Outline of project5. Presentation of Methodology6. Open forum to discuss proposed archaeological methodology7. Discussion of Aboriginal significance of the area, including contemporary significance.8. Artefact management9. Open forum to discuss any issues of concern10. Any other business/issues11. Close |



**LOCATION OF MEETING
2B HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA
MEET ON THE STEPS**





Minutes of meeting held on

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

CHARTER HALL

MINUTES OF MEETING

HELD ON THURSDAY 11TH OCTOBER 2018

AT 2B-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

The meeting opened at 10am

PRESENT:

Registered Aboriginal Parties:

Darug Cultural Heritage Assessments – Gordon Morton
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation - Justine Coplin
Butucarbin – Jennifer Beale and Jack Gibson

Comber Consultants:

Jillian Comber

Solutions Consulting (on behalf of Charter Hall)

Andrew Steventon
Gary Singh

APOLOGIES

Steve Randall, Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Corporation
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Ricky Fields, Darug Landcare

BUSINESS:

1. Welcome to Country:

Gordon Morton provided the Welcome to Country

2.0 Outline of purpose of meeting:

Jillian Comber outlined that the purpose of the meeting was to undertake consultation in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the project, cultural significance, methodology and artefact management. It would also be an opportunity to discuss any other issues of concern.

Jillian stressed that consultation and the meeting was not about work. She advised that consultation and attendance at the meeting did not guarantee work. She explained that the meeting was only about consultation in accordance with the guidelines and work would not be discussed.

3.0 Outline of project:

Andrew Steventon and Gary Singh handed out an artist's impression of the project and described the project.. The development will include a 21 storey commercial tower with podium (pending design competition results) and basement



parking The development will encompass the whole of 2B-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. They also explained that the early works and archaeology will be undertaken in accordance with a DA and AHIP but that the development will be a State Significant Development. They propose the DA so that the early works and archaeology can occur quickly, as it will take some time for the SSDA to be approved.

4.0 Presentation of Methodology

Jillian Comber tabled copies of the methodology, and provided a copy to all present. She explained the methodology in detail including that a two stage approach would be used to determine if Aboriginal objects present and then trenches extended when evidence of occupation was uncovered. The trenches would be on a 10m grid commencing with 1m x 1m trenches in 5cm spits. If possible, dating would be undertaken. OSL, TL and C14 would be used where appropriate. A copy of the methodology is attached to these minutes.

Jillian advised that as it was possible for contact archaeology to occur on this site, it was not possible to test in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* first.

5.0 Open forum to discuss proposed archaeological methodology:

A brief discussion was held and Jillian answered questions.

All RAP representatives at the meeting agreed with the methodology.

6.0 Discussion of Aboriginal significance of the area, including contemporary significance:

This site was discussed as being in an area of significance for Aboriginal people. The local area ecologically would have provided rich resources prior to the arrival of non-Aboriginal people to the area. It is close to the Parramatta River and nearby creeks including Clay Cliff Creek.

Gordon Morton also confirmed that it was a very significant area that Parramatta has a long Aboriginal history up to today. He said that many of his relatives have lived in and continue to live in the area. Anywhere in Parramatta significant

The significance of the site continues to today in that it provides evidence of Aboriginal history which must be passed on to future generations. Such history provides Aboriginal people with a sense of place and belonging

7.0 Artefact management:

The following was agreed upon:

- It was important that the artefacts remain in Parramatta.
- A selection of artefacts should be used in onsite interpretation.
- If the artefacts could not be used in a display, then they should be lodged with Parramatta City Council's Keeping Place, if same was developed in the near future.
- In the meantime before the building was constructed and the Keeping Place is developed they should be lodged with the Australian Museum.

8.0 Open forum to discuss any issues of concern:

The need for an interpretation plan was discussed. Everyone agreed it was important that the Aboriginal history was told and highlighted in the building and should be more meaningful than a plaque.

Jack Gibson said that "our overall story should be incorporation into Australia's history" and that there was a need to map the connections between sites and the artefacts.

Andrew Steventon advised that an interpretation plan would be developed and it would include Aboriginal history and that displaying artefacts in the foyer or in some other way would be considered.

9.0 Any other business/issues:

No other issues were raised.

10.0 Site Visit

The meeting was held on the subject site and everyone had the opportunity to walk around the site



The meeting closed at 10.45am

METHODOLOGY

The aims of the program of archaeological excavation will be to:

- Recover sufficient information to allow comparison of data across Parramatta.
- Determine if the site is located on the Parramatta Terrace Sand
- Undertake dating for comparison with other sites
- Determine if evidence of contact archaeology exists at the site.

To guide the research methodology the following questions have been formulated. The aim will be to recover sufficient information to answer these questions:

- Is the redevelopment site on the Pleistocene Terrace Sand?
- If it is not on the Terrace Sand what are the soil types?
- Can a clear A1 and A2 soil horizon be identified? If so, do these extend across the whole of the site or within discrete locations?
- Are there intact deposits remaining on the site?
- If so, what information can be gained from these deposits?
- Can such deposits contribute information about Aboriginal occupation at Parramatta? How do they compare to previous excavations within Parramatta?
- Is it possible to distinguish or confirm the presence of contact and post contact Aboriginal use and occupation of the site?
- What technologies were in use at the site?
- Through a combination of archaeological and geomorphological analyses is it possible to date the archaeological deposits?
- How have different phases of historical development of the site impacted the Aboriginal archaeological resource?
- Is the archaeological deposit culturally significant?

Excavation

The existing buildings on the site will be demolished. Monitoring of removal of the slab will be undertaken by Comber Consultants. Aboriginal archaeological excavations will commence once the slab has been removed. The archaeological excavations will be undertaken prior to redevelopment of the site. The excavations will occur across the whole of the site, except in the areas which presently contain basements.

The excavation will be undertaken in two stages as follows:

Stage 1:

The purpose of Stage 1 is to establish whether:

- Archaeological evidence is present
- If archaeological evidence is present to determine its integrity and significance
- To determine if sufficient triggers are present to necessitate the Stage 2 excavations.

Prior to the archaeological excavation the concrete slab and fill will be removed by an excavator. Once that has been undertaken, to maintain scientific control a grid will be laid over the site. The grid will divide the site into 1m x 1m squares located approximately 10m apart. The location of the trenches will be dependent upon site conditions such as the location of underground services and the location of significant historical archaeological features. However, if the trenches cannot be located exactly 10m apart because of unforeseen factors, attempts will be made to place the trenches as close to each other as possible. Each square will be numbered. Trenches will initially be excavated to establish:

- Evidence of artefacts
- Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand described by Mitchell (2008) and Casey (2009)
- Evidence of hearths
- Evidence of midden material or other cultural deposits

These pits will be dug by hand in 5cm spits or appropriate stratigraphy/feature and the following will be undertaken:

- The soil will be tested for its Ph level.



- An assessment of the geomorphological context of the site and each spit will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geomorphologist. That assessment will guide the analyses of each spit.
- The location of any artefacts or other cultural deposits found during excavation will be recorded and the artefacts bagged and catalogued.
- The soil removed during the excavation will be wet sieved and any artefacts found in the sieved layer bagged and catalogued, clearly noting that they were found within the sieved soil, not *in situ*.

If any of the following information (or triggers) are uncovered the relevant trench will be extended:

- Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand described by Mitchell (2008) and Casey (2009).
- Higher relative artefact densities.
- Rare or unusual artefact types, such as backed blades or axe heads.
- Unusual raw material types.
- Archaeological features such as hearths, organic material, midden material or other cultural features eg knapping floors, debitage, contact artefacts, manuports or any evidence that indicates human activity.
- Material with potential for scientific dating.
- Evidence of contact archaeology (for example, flaked glass or flaked insulators).
- Evidence that relates to environmental or geomorphological site formation processes.
- Geomorphological evidence that may answer the questions guiding the program of archaeological excavation detailed in section 4 of this research design.
- Any other cultural feature identified by the Excavation Director or Aboriginal community representatives as worthy of further investigation.

Excavation will cease in each individual pit once excavated to below the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, stratigraphic feature or triggers detailed above so as to investigate fully the extent of that occurrence/feature or as limited by the impact and/or AHIP boundary (as appropriate); or they will be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object bearing units and must continue to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile (eg basal clay), depending on the nature of the soils and geomorphological information.

Stage 2:

The purpose of the Stage 2 is to recover evidence that will compliment and extend the information obtained from other sites excavated within Parramatta.

The Stage 2 excavation and recovery will be undertaken in the following manner:

- Excavation will be by hand.
- Excavation will be in 1m x 1m pits.
- Excavation will be in stratigraphic layers and/or in 5cm spits. 5cm spits will be utilised to provide greater scientific control over the results of the excavations and to allow comparison with other sites in Parramatta where 5cm spits were used (Comber 2010a, Comber 2010b, Comber 2011a, Comber 2011b). Where necessary stratigraphic layers (when specific environmental features which address the research questions are encountered) will be followed rather than spits.
- Soil samples will be taken. This will assist in analyses now and in the future, in the interpretation of the landscape and will include samples for palynological analyses.
- If dateable charcoal is uncovered, samples for all cultural features which contain reliable charcoal will be recovered for dating.
- At least one sample will be taken for thermoluminescence (TL) and/or optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating. Consideration will be given to taking a number of samples. The number of samples taken will depend on the stratigraphic differences over the site and the nature and integrity of the archaeological deposits.
- If hearths are uncovered, Dr Andy Herries (University of NSW) will be consulted. Dr Herries has pioneered the integration of archaeomagnetic and palaeomagnetic techniques to date and obtained cultural data from hearths. If possible, attempts will be made to obtain dates from the hearths.
- An assessment of the geomorphological context of the site will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geomorphologist. This will assist in obtaining relevant environmental and geomorphological information to assist in the understanding of site formation processes.
- Plotting of artefact concentrations will be undertaken.
- Conjoin analysis of artefacts from a concentration of artefacts throughout the profile will be undertaken.
- Plotting of all other features such as hearths, heat treatment locations, ovens, etc., will be undertaken to precisely locate each within their exact stratigraphic context.
- Plotting and mapping of all manuports (i.e. non-artefactual, ochre, cobbles that have not been reduced, etc.) and



other cultural features will be undertaken.

- All natural features (such as tree roots) which are not identified as culturally produced features will be plotted.
- Plotting and mapping of all unusual artefacts and large artefacts to locate them in their exact spatial context within the excavated deposit will be undertaken.
- The soil will be wet sieved through double nested sieves of 3mm and 5mm mesh. Sandy deposits may not need wet sieving, and so may be dry sieved. If artefacts smaller than 3mm are identified, the sieve size will be reduced to 1mm to ensure that micro debitage is retrieved.
- Cessation of Stage 2 excavation expansion will be guided by the individual feature or trigger in question so as to investigate the extent of that occurrence or feature, or as limited by the impact and/or AHIP boundary.



4.3.1 Presentation of methodology provided at meeting (see above) and

Methodology and minutes of meeting sent to all RAP's on 17th October by email

From: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>

Sent: Wednesday, October 17, 2018 4:23:33 PM

To: Amanda Hickey (amandahickey@live.com.au); Arika Jalomaki (yulayculturalservices@gmail.com); Bo Field (yurrandali_cs@hotmail.com); cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com; Des Dyer (desmond4552@hotmail.com); Jamie Eastwood (james.eastwood@y7mail.com); Judy Kulakowski (barkingowlcorp@gmail.com); Justine Coplin (justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au); Kawul Cultural Services (vicki.slater@hotmail.com); koori@ozemail.com.au; Leanne Watson (mulgokiwi@bigpond.com); Lee Field (barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com); Marilyn Carroll Johnson (corroboreecorp@bigpond.com); Phil Khan (philipkhan.acn@live.com.au); Ryan Johnson (murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au); Steve Randall [srandall@deerubbin.org.au]; waarlan12@outlook.com

Subject: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi Everyone

Please find attached the Minutes from the meeting of 11th October, plus the methodology. Please let me know if you have any comments in respect of both. In particular, please let me know if you are happy with the methodology or would like any changes.

Please provide your comments by close of business Wednesday 14th November.

Cheers

Jillian

JILLIAN COMBER

DIRECTOR
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT
MEDIATOR / ARBITRATOR

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
T 02 9799 6000 F 02 9799 6011 M 0418 788 802
E jillian.comber@comber.net.au
www.comber.net.au





Responses from RAP's to methodology

Responses received from the organisations listed below. All agree with the methodology.

- Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- Jody Kulakowski, Barking Owl Corporation
- Bo Field, Yurrandaali Cultural Services
- Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Corroborree Aboriginal Corporation
- Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
- Des Dyer, Darug Aboriginal Land Care
- Ryan Johnson, Murra Bidgee Mullangari Corporation
- Jack Gibson, Butucarbin

From: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 18 October 2018 10:43 AM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: RE: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi Jillian looks like a great day and yes Im happy with the Methodology as allwase with you as you do a great Job regards
Philip Khan

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation <barkingowlcorp@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 18 October 2018 2:06 PM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: Methodology response re: 2-6 Hassall St Parramatta

Dear Jillian

Myself and the members of Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation have agreed and are satisfied with the methodology RE: 2-6 Hassall St Parramatta NSW, and have no further comments or recommendations.

Kind regards

Jody Kulakowski

Director

Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation
barkingowlcorp@gmail.com



From: Bo Field <yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 22 October 2018 11:34 AM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: Re: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Dear Jillian

Yurrandaali Cultural Services supports the methodology for this project.

Kind Regards
Bo Field

From: Marilyn Carroll-Johnson <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>
Sent: Monday, 22 October 2018 7:40 PM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: Re: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi Jillian
We see no problems with the project. Thanks

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Director CAC

From: Jennifer Beale <koori@ozemail.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 November 2018 7:41 PM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: RE: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Dear Jillian,
After having looked over the methodology and meeting minutes, I have no further comment besides;
Thank you for making the methodology clear and concise.

Kind regards,
Jack Gibson



DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention: Comber Consultants
Subject: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Dear Jillian

Our group is a non-profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.

This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.



Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.

The *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* Section 4.1.8 refers to “Aboriginal organisations representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge”. Recent consultation meetings have revealed that many of these Aboriginal organisations and individuals do not hold cultural knowledge of the Western Sydney area. The increasing involvement of such parties in cultural heritage management means that genuine local Aboriginal organisations are unable to properly care for our cultural heritage.

Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.

Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors’ touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.

Darug custodian Aboriginal Corporation’s site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategie

Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta.

We support the recommendations set out in this report.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

Justine Coplin



Darug Aboriginal Land care

Uncle Des Dyer

18 a Perigee Close
Doonside
NSW 2767
ABN 71 301 006 047

Jillian Comber
Archaeologist
Comber Consultant
76 Edwin Street
North Croydon 2132
NSW

Re: 2b-6 Hassall St, Parramatta.

Dear, Jillian ,

The Darug Aboriginal Land care/ Uncle Des Dyer, has no objections to the planned development.

We have read your report and agree with the recommendations, survey, Methodology, test excavation in your report.

We ask that while the development is in progress if any Artefacts are uncovered that work stops until the Artefacts can be salvaged and moved.

We make Recommendation that this is strongly heard to for projects !!!!!

we ask that all artefacts be reburied on site out of harm's way, that any rock cravens, and scared tree be preserved, were possible, and be recorded.

Or Artefacts are put in the local museum, or displayed in the foyer of new building with signage on where they came from.

The Darug Aboriginal Land care have and always will hold all land specific social, spiritual and have a responsibility to look after the plants , animals creeks rivers on Darug land has cultural values to our organisation.



We are Traditional Owner, our members have lived on Darug land for most of their lives and worked in the area. We have been doing Cultural Heritage Assessments for over 20 years and still do today.

Respectfully yours,
Uncle Des Dyer
Darug Elder
Darug Aboriginal Land Care
Mobile 0408 360 814



From: Ryan Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>

Sent: Monday, 29 October 2018 11:38 AM

To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>

Subject: RE: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta

Hi Jillian,

I have read the project information, methodology and minutes from the meeting and endorse the recommendations made by Comber Consultants.

Kind regards

Ryan Johnson | **Murra Bidgee Mullangari**

0475565517



Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Heritage

A: PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147

E: murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au

ICN: 8112



4.4.2 Draft ACHAR sent to RAP's on 15th November with a response date of 14th December 2018

From: Jillian Comber

Sent: Thursday, 15 November 2018 9:43 AM

To: Amanda Hickey (amandahickey@live.com.au) <amandahickey@live.com.au>; Arika Jalomaki (yulayculturalservices@gmail.com) <yulayculturalservices@gmail.com>; Bo Field (yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com) <yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com>; cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com; Des Dyer (desmond4552@hotmail.com) <desmond4552@hotmail.com>; Jamie Eastwood (james.eastwood@y7mail.com) <james.eastwood@y7mail.com>; Judy Kulakowski (barkingowlcorp@gmail.com) <barkingowlcorp@gmail.com>; Justine Coplin (justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au) <justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au>; Kawul Cultural Services (vicki.slater@hotmail.com) <vicki.slater@hotmail.com>; koori@ozemail.com.au; Leanne Watson (mulgokiwi@bigpond.com) <mulgokiwi@bigpond.com>; Lee Field (barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com) <barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com>; Marilyn Carroll Johnson (corroboreecorp@bigpond.com) <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>; Phil Khan (philipkhan.acn@live.com.au) <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; Ryan Johnson (murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au) <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>; Steve Randall [srandall@deerubbin.org.au] <srandall@deerubbin.org.au>; waarlan12@outlook.com

Cc: Gary Singh (gary.singh@solutionsconsulting.com.au) <gary.singh@solutionsconsulting.com.au>; Andrew Steventon <andrew.steventon@solutionsconsulting.com.au>

Subject: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta ACHAR

Hi Everyone

Thanks very much for your responses to the methodology which I have now included in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR).

The ACHAR is now attached for your review and comment. Please let me know if you have any comments in respect of the ACHAR or the project. Could you please provide your responses by Friday 14th December 2018

Kind regards

Jillian

JILLIAN COMBER

DIRECTOR
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT
MEDIATOR / ARBITRATOR

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
T 02 9799 6000 F 02 9799 6011 M 0418 788 802
E jillian.comber@comber.net.au
www.comber.net.au





Darug Aboriginal Land care

Uncle Des Dyer



18 a Perigee Close
Doonside
NSW 2767
ABN 71 301 006 047

Jillian Comber
Archaeologist
Comber Consultants
76 Edwin Street
North Croydon 2132
NSW

Re: 2b-6 Hassall St, Parramatta .

Dear, Jillian,

The Darug Aboriginal Land care/ Uncle Des Dyer, has no objections to the planned development.

We have read your report and agree with the recommendations, and Methodology the salvage excavation in your report.

We ask that native plants be used in the landscape .

We ask that while the development is in progress if any Artefacts are uncovered that work stops until the Artefacts can be salvaged and moved.

We make Recommendation that this is strongly heard to for projects !!!!!

We ask that all artefacts be reburied on site out of harm's way, that any rock cravens, and scared tree be preserved, were possible, and be recorded.

If not Care and control of Artefacts are put in the local museum, or displayed in the foyer of new building with signage on where they came from. If not we would like to see them in the old Parramatta Goal....

The Darug Aboriginal Land care have and always will hold all land specific social, spiritual and have a responsibility to look after the plants , animals creeks rivers on Darug land has cultural values to our organisation.



We are Traditional Owner, our members have lived on Darug land for most of their lives and worked in the area. We have been doing Cultural Heritage Assessments for over 20 years and still do today.

Respectfully yours,
Uncle Des Dyer
Darug Elder
Darug Aboriginal Land Care
Mobile 0408 360 814



From: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Sent: Monday, November 19, 2018 12:11:51 PM
To: philip khan
Subject: RE: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta ACHAR

Hi Phil

You are early! Responses are required by 14th December – not November – but thanks for your very prompt response.

Cheers

Jillian

From: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 19 November 2018 12:08 PM
To: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Subject: RE: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta ACHAR

Hi Jillian,

My apologies for not getting back to you by 14/11/18.
I have read your report and I support your recommendations.

Kind Regards
Philip Khan

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Surveys, Lawn Mowing & Fencing
ABN 33 979 702 507
Not registered for GST
78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750
Mobile: 0434545982
Email: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>
Sent: Thursday, November 15, 2018 9:43:29 AM
To: Amanda Hickey (amandahickey@live.com.au); Arika Jalomaki (yulayculturalservices@gmail.com); Bo Field (yurraandaali_cs@hotmail.com); cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com; Des Dyer (desmond4552@hotmail.com); Jamie Eastwood (james.eastwood@y7mail.com); Judy Kulakowski (barkingowlcorp@gmail.com); Justine Coplin (justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au); Kawul Cultural Services (vicki.slater@hotmail.com); koori@ozemail.com.au; Leanne Watson (mulgokiwi@bigpond.com); Lee Field (barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com); Marilyn Carroll Johnson (corroboreecorp@bigpond.com); Phil Khan (philipkhan.acn@live.com.au); Ryan Johnson (murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au); Steve Randall [srandall@deerubbin.org.au]; waarlan12@outlook.com
Cc: Gary Singh (gary.singh@solutionsconsulting.com.au); Andrew Steventon
Subject: 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta ACHAR

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JILLIAN COMBER

DIRECTOR
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT
MEDIATOR / ARBITRATOR

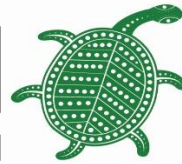
76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
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DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

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Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. We support the recommendations set out in this report.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

Justine Coplin



APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT



APPENDIX B: TECHNICAL REPORT



ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

| | |
|-------------|--|
| PREPARED BY | JILLIAN COMBER |
| REPORT TO | CHARTER HALL DIRECT PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED AS RESPONSIBLE ENTITY FOR THE CHARTER HALL DIRECT OFFICE FUND, ANZ BANKING GROUP LIMITED, CBA CORPORATE SERVICES (NSW) PTY LTD AS SECURITY TRUSTEE FOR COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA, NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED, WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION, WESTERN SYDNEY UNIVERSITY AND WESTERN GROWTH DEVELOPMENTS (INNOVATION HUB PARRAMATTA) PTY LTD |
| COUNCIL | CITY OF PARRAMATTA COUNCIL |
| VERSION NO | C.2018 |
| DATE | 19 TH JUNE 2018 |

DOCUMENT CONTROL

PROJECT NO. CH STATUS: FINAL

| REV | DATE | PREPARED | EDITED | APPROVED |
|-----|------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| A | 14/06/2018 | Jillian Comber | David Nutley | Jillian Comber |
| B | 16/07/2018 | Jillian Comber | David Nutley | Jillian Comber |
| C | 19/07/2018 | Jillian Comber | David Nutley | Jillian Comber |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was written by Jillian Comber, B.A., Litt.B. except for the Aboriginal history contained in Section 3 which was written by Caroline Plim, B.A., Dip.Loc&AppHistory.

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Comber Consultants has a certified integrated management system to the requirements of ISO 9001 (quality), ISO 14001 (environmental), OHSAS 18001 (health and safety) and AS/NZS 4801 (health and safety). This is your assurance that Comber Consultants is committed to excellence, quality and best practice and that we are regularly subjected to rigorous, independent assessments to ensure that we comply with stringent Management System Standards.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ¶

The proponent, Charter Hall Direct Property Management Limited as Responsible Entity for the Charter Hall Direct Office Fund, ANZ Banking Group Limited, CBA Corporate Services (NSW) Pty Ltd as Security Trustee for Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation, Western Sydney University and Western Growth Developments (Innovation Hub Parramatta) Pty Ltd, propose the redevelopment of 2b-6 Hassall Street Parramatta. The proposal includes a 15-storey residential tower with a podium terrace and basement parking. ¶

¶ To ensure that the Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage is not adversely impacted upon by the proposal, Comber Consultants was commissioned to undertake this Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment. This report was prepared in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH's) *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*. ¶

¶ This assessment has determined that the study area contains Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage significance and has the potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The evidence also indicates that it is highly likely that such deposits will contain contact archaeology, and possibly evidence of occupation during the period of the Native Conferences. Therefore, it will be necessary to apply for a Part 6 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow archaeological testing and salvage to be undertaken prior to the redevelopment. A research design must be prepared by an archaeologist and submitted with the permit application. To obtain an AHIP, Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken in accordance with *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Guidelines for Proponents 2010*. This report concludes that there is no objection to the proposed redevelopment of the site provided the following is undertaken: ¶

- ¶
1. → Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Guidelines for Proponents 2010*. ¶
 - ¶
 2. → An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), with salvage, under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* must be applied for. ¶
 - ¶
 3. → Archaeological testing and salvage excavations should be undertaken once the AHIP has been received prior to redevelopment of the site. ¶
- ¶



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The proponent, Charter Hall Direct Property Management Limited as Responsible Entity for the Charter Hall Direct Office Fund ANZ Banking Group Limited, CBA Corporate Services (NSW) Pty Ltd as Security Trustee for Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation, Western Sydney University and Western Growth Developments (Innovation Hub Parramatta) Pty Ltd, propose the redevelopment of 2b-6 Hassall Street Parramatta. The proposal includes a 15 storey residential tower with a podium terrace and basement parking. Please see Photograph 1 below for an indicative artist's impression of the proposal.

To ensure that the Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage is not adversely impact upon by the proposal Comber Consultants was commissioned to undertake this Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment. This report was prepared in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH's) *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*.



Photograph 2: Indicative artist's impression of the project
Lancer Barracks (left foreground) and Commercial Hotel (centre-right foreground)
(Architectus Planning Proposal)

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is located at 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta within the Local Government Area of the City of Parramatta. The site is bordered by The Lancer Barracks and the Curtis Cheng Police Centre to the north, Station Street to the west and Hassall Street to the south. The driveway access to the Curtis Cheng Centre is along the eastern border. Figure 1 shows the location of Parramatta and Figure 2 shows the street location. Figure 3 shows the lot boundaries. The site contains three lots, as follows:

- Lot 1, 22/DP608861 : 1582sqm
- Lot 2, 62/DP1006215 : 452sqm
- Lot 3, 7/DP128820 : 613sqm



Figure 4: Parramatta indicated by arrow



Photograph 2: Study area edged in red

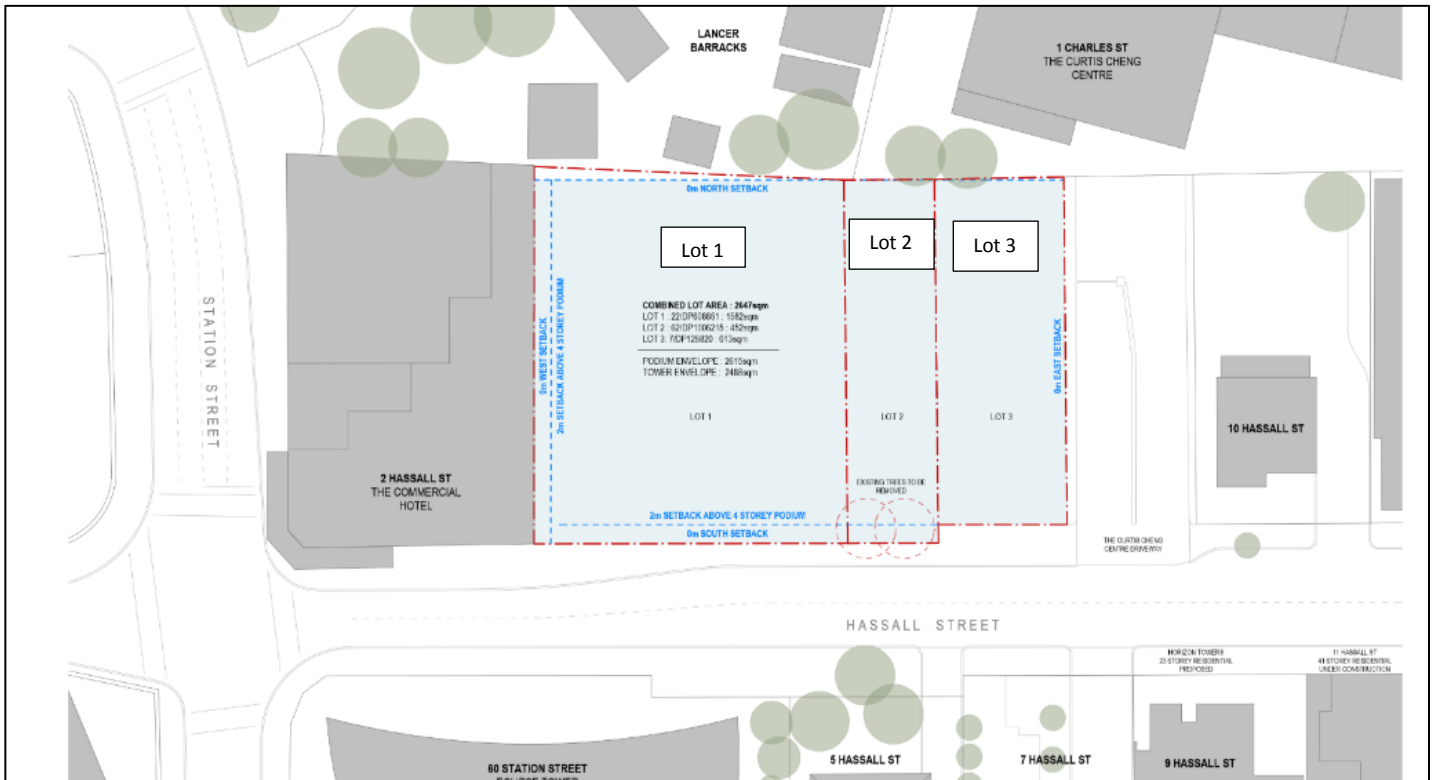


Figure 5: Portion of Survey Plan showing Lot boundaries
(Architectus Planning Proposal)

2.0 METHODOLOGY



2.0 METHODOLOGY

This project was conducted in three stages, being background research, site inspection and report preparation, as detailed below.

Stage 1: Background Research

Prior to the field component of this project, the Office of Environment & Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was consulted on 05th June (basic search and extensive search). A copy of the extensive search is attached at Appendix A. Site data, associated documents and archaeological survey reports held in the AHIMS database were reviewed. Environmental information relating to Aboriginal land use was also researched. Such research facilitated an understanding of the potential nature of the sites and site patterning in the region, which enabled a predictive statement to be made. It also provided an archaeological and environmental context within which a significance assessment could be made.

Stage 2: Site Inspection

The archaeological inspection was undertaken on 4th July 2018 by Jillian Comber and Chris Jones of Comber Consultants.

Stage 3: Report Preparation

Further archaeological research was conducted where necessary to clarify the results of the survey. This report was then compiled and provided to the proponent.

3.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

DARUG

THE BURRAMATTA

OTHER SYDNEY CLANS

FOOD AND SUBSISTENCE

EUROPEAN OCCUPATION

ABORIGINAL RESISTANCE AND CONFLICT WITH SETTLERS

THE NATIVE INSTITUTION AND ABORIGINAL CONFERENCES

POPULATION NUMBERS



3.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

3.1 Darug

The Darug people are the traditional owners of the main east-west ridge of the Blue Mountains, the northern Blue Mountains and the Cumberland Plain in which the study area is located (Tindale 1974; Attenbrow 2003).

Research by R.H. Mathews, a pioneer linguist and anthropologist, in the early twentieth-century revealed that the Darug (or 'Dharruk' people as he referred to them) inhabited an area adjoining the 'Thurawal' (Dharawal) to the south and Gundungurra and Wiradjuri to the west. Their territory extended along the coast to the Hawkesbury River and inland to Windsor, Penrith and Campbelltown; then from the mouth of the Hawkesbury River to Mount Victoria (Mathews 1901a: 140; Mathews 1901b:155). Archaeological and historical records examined in *Sydney's Aboriginal Past* identify three distinct groups – the coastal, hinterland and mountain Darug (Attenbrow 2003:23).

3.2 The Burramatta

Aboriginal people have occupied the valley extending from Prospect to the coastline for at least twenty thousand years. One or possibly two clans occupied the land around the banks of the Parramatta River at the headwaters of Sydney Harbour (Kass, Liston & McClymont 1996: 4). The surrounding area was reasonably fertile and, with the resources of the river, was able to support their living needs. Anthropological studies indicate that clan sizes varied widely, consisting of between thirty to sixty people who moved through their territory using seasonal routes to access food, shelter and other resources necessary for survival as well as ceremonial sites. Generally, people camped, travelled, foraged, fished and hunted in smaller, extended family groups, coming together at times with the larger group for ceremonies and ritual combats (Attenbrow 2003: 29).

The people living at the head of the Parramatta River were a clan of the Darug, known as the *Burramatta*, *Burramattagal* (sometimes written as *Boromedegal*) or *Burramattagalleon* clan. The word *burra* means eel whilst the word *matta* means creek or river and described the name of the country. The suffix “-gal” (man) or “-galleon” (woman) was added to describe a man or woman from Burramatta. (Phillip 13 Feb 1790 in HRA 1(1) cited in Attenbrow 2003; Attenbrow 2003:22-24; Kass et al. 1996:6).

Initially Parramatta was named Rose Hill, with the name “Parramatta” being formally adopted in 1792. It was a derivation of the Aboriginal name for *Burramatta* or *Boromedegal* clan (various spellings), recorded as originally inhabiting this location (Attenbrow 2003: 24; Phillip 13 Feb 1790 in HRA I (I): 155-61; Kass 1996: 6). Aboriginal groups habitually seen near a particular place became known by early colonists by those place names, often arbitrarily. Sometimes a British place name was used but at other times an Aboriginal name (or approximation) such as ‘Parramatta’ or ‘*Burramatta*’ was adopted (Attenbrow 2003: 30). The Parramatta district is thought to be a linguistic and economic boundary between the coastal and inland Darug people. Although opinions differ, linguists believe that a dialect of the Darug coastal language was spoken from the Sydney peninsula as far west as Parramatta, while a hinterland dialect was spoken from Parramatta to the north, west and south (Arthur Capell 1970 cited in Attenbrow 2003: 33).

3.3 Other Sydney Clans

The earliest colonial records of the Aboriginal people encountered at Port Jackson generally refer to ‘tribes’. In modern anthropological terms however, it is more likely that many of the communities they referred to were local or territorial clans. Groups that they saw hunting, fishing or gathering together were not all from the same clan (though they might have been related by marriage) but were bands or communities sharing the same land (Attenbrow 2003: 22).

Late eighteenth-century observers recorded descriptions of groups of Port Jackson Aborigines at this time. In 1798 David Collins noted that:

...each family has a particular place of residence from which is derived its distinguishing name. This is formed by adding the monosyllable Gal to the name of the place: thus the southern shore of Botany Bay is called Gwea, and the people who inhabit style themselves Gweagal (Collins 1798 cited in Attenbrow 2003: 22).

Governor Arthur Phillip was one of the earliest Europeans to see what is now known as the Parramatta district and wrote that:
...the south side of the harbour from the above side of the cove to Rose Hill, which the natives call Parramatta, the district is call Wann, and the tribe Wangal (Phillip 1790 cited in Attenbrow 2003: 22).

Watkin Tench also recorded the name ‘Parramàtta’ linking it to the place at the head of today’s Parramatta River (Tench 1793



cited in Attenbrow 2003: 22). The township established in the vicinity of Rose Hill was based on its traditional name, 'Parramatta'. The name was also generally applied to the surrounding district.

Governor Phillip Gidley King made observations about the extent of Aboriginal territories to the west of Port Jackson, noting Aboriginal place names. He wrote that:

...the tribe 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... I have already observed that the space between Rose-Hill and Prospect-Hill is distinguished by eight different names, although the distance is only four miles (King 1793 cited in Attenbrow 2003: 22).

Places linked to the Rose Hill/Parramatta area were Wau-maille/Warmul, Malgray-matta/Mal-gra-mattar, Era-worong/A-rar-woo-rung, Carra-matta/Car-rar-mattar, Bool-bane-matta/Bul-barn-mattar, Carro-wotong/Kar-rar-wotong, Mar-ron/Mararong and Arrowanelly (alternative spellings were given). It is thought that the name Mararong was associated with the Prospect Hill area; the word War-mul referred to the place inhabited by the Cannemegal; and Arrowanelly is linked to a place named 'Island at the Flats' associated with the Bediagal (Attenbrow 2003: 22). The name Warmul is shown as Weymaly in nineteenth-century Blanket Returns. As a result of the displacement resulting from European colonisation and settlement it is likely that Aboriginal people from these locations were forced into neighbouring areas. The general location of some of these communities, as well as the language and clan groups around Port Jackson, is shown in Figure 4 below. The Burramattagal/Boromedegal lived in the vicinity of Rose Hill and present day Parramatta.

Documentary sources provide little detailed information about the boundaries of the traditional 'country' with which Sydney Aboriginal clans identified. Due to variances in spelling used by the authors of the various records, it is difficult to ascertain the number of clans. It is quite likely that some were not recorded (Attenbrow 2003: 28-29).

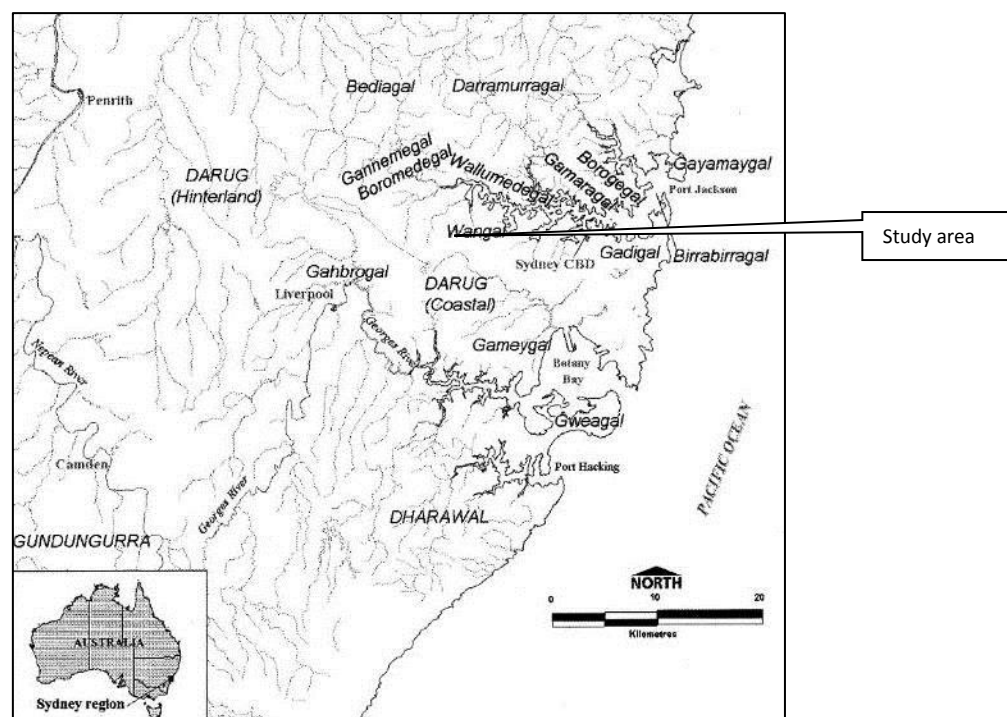


Figure 6: Map showing the territory associated with the Darug people. Parramatta is thought to be the western extremity of the territory of the Coastal Darug and the traditional land of the Boromedegal/Burramattagal clan of the Darug. The boundary between the adjacent language groups or dialects is not able to be identified precisely (Attenbrow 2003: 23)



3.4 Language and Dialects

Although attempts were made by British colonists to learn and record local languages and dialects and where they were spoken, methods were not systematic and some went unrecorded. British colonists observed variations in the Darug language on the Cumberland Plain but the variants were not systematically recorded. Watkin Tench (c.1758-1833), a naval officer noted that people spoke ‘different dialects of the same language; many of the most common and necessary words, used in life, bearing no similitude, and others being slightly different’. It was observed that although individuals from the coast and from the Hawkesbury were using different dialects to converse, they understood each other without difficulty (Tench 1793: 122 in Fitzhardinge 1979: 230). Tench was bemused by the variance in the languages considering the geographical proximity of the places, noting that ‘these diversities arise from want of intercourse with the people on the coast, can hardly be imagined, as distance inland is but thirty-eight miles; and from Rose Hill not more than twenty, where the dialect of the sea coast is spoken’ (Tench 1793: 122 in Fitzhardinge 1979: 231).

William Dawes (1762-1836), David Collins (1756-1810) and Governor Phillip Gidley King (1758-1808) made lists of words spoken by the coastal people (Attenbrow 2003:31). Dawes, a naval officer and scientist recorded details about pronunciation, verb tenses and sentence construction. A significant characteristic of the Aboriginal language recorded in eighteenth-century colonial records is the use of the suffix ‘-gal’ (man) or ‘-galleon’ (woman). In some areas the suffix was added to a word descriptive of the country in which the community lived. (Phillip 13 Feb 1790 in Attenbrow 2003:22). For example, Burramattagal describes a man from Burramatta or Burramatagalleon describes a woman from Burramatta. The names of some groups of the Sydney region are associated with a local animal food source. For example, the word *Burramatta* (linked with the Parramatta district) is derived from *burra* meaning eel, *matta* meaning river (Attenbrow 2003: 28).

It was not until the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century that more methodical attempts to record Aboriginal languages were made by individuals such as R.H. Mathews, an anthropologist and linguist. By this time however there were few fluent speakers of the languages and dialects spoken in Sydney (Attenbrow 2003: 31-32). Despite the small number of informants available Mathews mapped new boundary alignments based on his research concluding that:

...a dialect of the Darug language, which was spoken on the Cumberland Plain and to the west of the Lane Cove River, was spoken on the “Sydney Peninsula” – an area he described as “extending between the south shore of Port Jackson and the north shore of Botany Bay and as far inland as Rosehill (Parramatta district)” (Attenbrow 2003: 33).

Since the 1970s anthropologists and archaeologists have presented new theories about the boundaries of linguistic and tribal groups in and around the Sydney Basin, and debate on the subject continues. The extent of the Darug languages and dialects spoken in the Sydney region as summarised by Attenbrow in *Sydney’s Aboriginal Past* is shown in Table 1 below (2003: 34).

| Language/dialect | Boundaries |
|---------------------------|---|
| Darug, coastal dialect/s | The Sydney Peninsula (north of Botany Bay, south of Port Jackson, west to Parramatta), as well as the country to the north of Port Jackson, possibly as far as Broken Bay |
| Darug, hinterland dialect | The Cumberland Plain from Appin in the south to the Hawkesbury River in the north; west of the Georges River, Parramatta , the Lane Cove River and Berowra Creek |

Table 2: Map showing the extent of the Darug language in the Sydney Region
(Attenbrow 2003: 34)

It is essential to emphasise that due to the dearth of historical documentation and the imprecise nature of boundaries between language groups, any language or dialect boundaries mapped today are only indicative (Attenbrow 2003: 35). Further information on the Darug language including word lists and places names can be found in Val Attenbrow’s *Sydney’s Aboriginal Past: investigating the archaeological and historical records* (2003) and in J.L. Kohen’s *Daruganora: Darug Country - the place and people* (Revised Edition) (2009).

3.5 Food and Subsistence



The land around the head of the river provided the Burramatta clan with diverse plant and animal resources. The saltwater river and fresh water streams provided a rich environment where fish, turtles, crays, shellfish and molluscs could be caught or collected. Like other clans living along the river, the Burramatta people made canoes from which to fish or for transport (Kass *et al* 1996: 6). The shallow-draught, water craft made of bark and two to three metres in length were skilfully manoeuvred around the river. Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) and species of Stringybark (*Eucalyptus agglomerata*) are thought to have been used for canoe construction (Turbet 1989:50). Colonial observers noted that coastal Aboriginal people obtained bark for canoes during excursions to Parramatta (Collins 1798: Vol 1 App 6). The large River Oak or *C. cunninghamiana* growing on the freshwater reaches of the rivers might have been used on both the coast and inland (Attenbrow 2003:112). Trees in Parramatta Park bear scars where bark was removed for making canoes.

The ample fresh water sources attracted native animals which were hunted or trapped. The hunting of tree-dwellers such as possums and gliders is thought to have been a common activity. Kangaroo and wallaby were hunted less often and most likely when several clans came together for ceremonies (Brook & Kohen 1991:3-4). Aboriginal people of the district used traps and snares to catch animals to eat. In 1789 on a journey between Rose Hill and the Nepean, observations were made that traps were used to catch ducks which were plentiful and snares were used to catch “opossums” and other tree and small ground dwelling animals (Bradley c.1802, SLNSW Manuscripts, Electronic transcript, p.166).

Other food resources included bull ants and the eggs and larvae of the longicorn beetle or witchetty grub (Kass *et al* 1996:6). Seasonal plant foods including fruits, tubers, shoots, flowers, berries, seeds and nectar of local trees, and grasses were also prominent in the diet. Food collection required a detailed knowledge of each plant’s properties as well as of the local environment, seasonal variations and preparation methods. Macrozamia for example is poisonous unless prepared in a particular way. Plants also provided ingredients for medicinal preparations (Brook & Kohen 1991: 5). Observations made by Francis Barrallier (1773-1853) during exploration in 1802 revealed that the Parramatta people’s customs relating to food and hunting were similar to those of those practised between Nattai and the lower Wollondilly. The local environment was also the source of raw materials for tool and weapon-making, clothing and shelter (Attenbrow 2003:71).

Aboriginal people relied on an extensive knowledge of their land and its resources and the acquisition of diverse skills essential to their survival in an environment that could be unpredictable. By 1814 it was increasingly difficult for Aboriginal people to catch or procure food using traditional methods. Similarly, food-gathering patterns were altered by the lack of access to their traditional lands, which were now farmed by the new settlers. Limited opportunities were offered by Europeans willing to barter spirits and tobacco, and even food, for fish (Barratt 1981:71-2).

A report in the *Sydney Gazette* published after the first Aboriginal Conference (see below for details of the “Aboriginal Conference”) held at Parramatta and the proposed establishment of a “Native Institution” outlined the problems facing Aboriginal communities who tried to maintain a traditional way-of life in the face of rapidly expanding settlements.

... when the weather is cold, the woods afford them little or no food, and they become a prey to many loathsome diseases which poverty entails upon the human frame. The kangaroo has almost disappeared about the Settlements; the opossum, long substituted as their chief dependence, has at length become as scarce; the roots of the earth are by nature too sparingly administered to constitute anything like a dependence to them; and the tribes of each district dare not incroach (sic) upon any other, In the summer those of the coast subsist by fishing; but in the winter, only for the occasional aid they derive from us, their situation would be equally miserable: -And whence have those evils originated, but in the clearing of the immense forests which formerly abounded in the wild animals they lived upon? This admission certainly gives them a claim upon the consideration of the British Settler; and we cannot imagine for a moment, that any one who bears that character will withhold any means that may fall within his power of forwarding the benevolent views of the Native Institution (Sydney Gazette 31 Dec 1814: 2).

3.6 European Occupation

After British settlement Aboriginal communities were dislocated with experiences varying widely. It was not long after settlement at Port Jackson in January 1788 that Governor Phillip began to search for arable land. An expedition led by Governor Phillip set out on 22 April 1788 venturing up the harbour to Duck River. They then continued on foot following the upper part of the Parramatta River on its south bank. On the 24 April the party continued along the river through land that was ‘fine open country, having very little timber, and being perfectly free from underwood’ (Kass *et al* 1996: 11-12; HRA I (I):74, 97). The party reached a point at which the ‘tide ceased to flow’ and where they were ‘stopped by large broad stones over which a fresh water stream ran’. A little to the west they reached a billabong skirted by a raised area of land that Phillip named “The Crescent”. From this vantage point thousands of acres of what appeared to be arable land could be seen. The party continued on to Prospect Hill or Bellevue as Phillip named it. They did not encounter Aboriginal people. However, traces of Aboriginal campsites, hearths and



traps were observed and their presence in the surrounding bush was felt (Kass *et al* 1996: 11-12).

Surveys of the area by the explorers revealed little about the Burramatta clan who possibly chose to observe the intruders more closely until their intentions were known. In investigating the land around the head of the river Lieutenant William Bradley recorded in his journal that his party:

... went up the Harbour to the lake or creek ~~ing~~ running to the NW above the flats, we went about 3 Miles up; to a very fine run of water, the Country on both sides pleasant & the ground apparently fit for opening with far less trouble than any in the other parts of the Harbour & the Soil good; a little above the part where the fresh water meets the tide is the place supposed would produce slate, but had been found on examination not fit for working: We tried it as Coal without success: found a great number of Cranes & other Birds about & above the flats, all very shy (Bradley c.1802: 106).

It is thought that Bradley and his party reached a location between present day Lennox Bridge and the wharf without reporting any encounters with the land's traditional owners who might have hoped that these strangers would not return (Campbell 1927: 354).

Plans for a new settlement at the head of the river were made and, as recorded by Watkin Tench, 'named by the Governor Rose Hill, 16 miles inland, (it) was established on the 3d November (1788), the soil here being judged better than that around Sydney'. Fears of retaliation from the Aboriginal inhabitants were expressed and "a small redoubt was thrown up, and a captain's detachment posted in it (in the area now known as "Parramatta Park") to protect the convicts who were employed to cultivate the ground" (Tench cited in Flannery 1996:92). However, attacks did not occur.

The settlement's establishment is well-documented and focuses mainly on what must have appeared to the traditional owners as the reckless destruction of their homeland, history and, most critically, their means of survival. In February 1790 Despatches record that the Captain's guard at Rose Hill was reduced and that 'there is nothing to be apprehended from the natives' (HRA I/I: 143). The clearing and development of the area was swift and by 16 November 1790, Tench estimated that 200 acres (80.94 ha) had been cleared and some cultivated. Seeing the landscape through European eyes he described the gently rolling 'hill and dale' as 'grand and capacious' (Tench 1793 in Fitzhardinge 1979:193, 195) and the field nearby was soon to be the location of a planned township for the agricultural settlement. By March of the following year the area of land cleared had doubled and whatever was not cultivated was thinned of trees to be used for grazing (Bradley c.1802:232; Collins 1798:Vol 1, Ch 15).

Watkin Tench is one of few diarists who recorded the reaction of the Burramatta clan to the colonist's occupation of their territory. On the 14 September 1790 while travelling in Port Jackson or on the Parramatta River he reported meeting 'two Indians' in a boat. After discussing the wounding of the Governor 'they said they are inhabitants of Rose Hill, and expressed great dissatisfaction at the number of white men who had settled in their former territories. In consequence of which declaration, the detachment at that post was reinforced on the following day' (Tench 1793: Ch 8 cited in Flannery 1996:140).

Specific information about the Burramatta clan or impact of settlement does not appear to have been recorded by the settlers. It is not known why there is little record of the Burramatta at or around Rose Hill at this time. They might have avoided the immediate area to avoid confrontation until they knew more about the intentions of the intruders. Clearly within a short period of time much of their country was changed beyond recognition. Except for the river and its resources, the environment at Rose Hill and the plant and animal resources it once supported was substantially altered. In order to survive, the Burramatta clan had little option but to move further afield to places where they could sustain themselves, providing adequate food and shelter. It is likely that they had contact with the settlers at Rose Hill but, attracting little attention to themselves, are not readily identifiable in the historical record by their clan name. In contrast Darug from the coastal parts of Sydney often accompanied exploration parties acting as interpreters and guides and who do appear in the record, often by name. However, records reflect that Aboriginal people from various clans were coming and going through Parramatta at this time.

On 2 June 1791 by order of the Governor the settlement at Rose Hill was named 'Par-ra-màt-ta' after the name used by the traditional owners (Tench 1793:132 in Fitzhardinge 1979:239). At this time Aboriginal communities living at the 'head of the harbour' were encouraged to supply the surplus from their fishing expeditions to the Parramatta settlement. A number of contemporary observers including David Collins and John Hunter recounted (although somewhat differently) an incident involving members of the Burramatta clan and convicts at this time. Collins' account suggested a generally friendly and mutually beneficial relationship existed with the traditional owners at this time (Collins 1798: Vol 1 Ch 13).



Since the establishment of that familiar intercourse which now subsisted between us and the natives, several of them had found it their interest to sell or exchange fish among the people at Parramatta; they being contented to receive a small quantity of either bread or salt meat in barter for mullet, bream, and other fish. To the officers who resided there this proved a great convenience, and they encouraged the natives to visit them as often as they could bring the fish. There were, however, among the convicts some who were so unthinking, or so depraved, as wantonly to destroy a canoe belonging to a fine young man, a native, who had left it at some little distance from the settlement, and as he hoped out of the way of observation, while he went with some fish to the huts. His rage at finding his canoe destroyed was inconceivable; and he threatened to take his own revenge, and in his own way, upon all white people. Three of the six people who had done him the injury, however, were so well described by some one who had seen them, that, being closely followed, they were taken and punished, as were the remainder in a few days after.

The instant effect of all this was, that the natives discontinued to bring up fish; and Bal-loo-der-ry, whose canoe had been destroyed, although he had been taught to believe that one of the six convicts had been hanged for the offence, meeting a few days afterwards with a poor wretch who had strayed from Parramatta as far as the Flats, he wounded him in two places with a spear. This act of Ballooderry's was followed by the governor's strictly forbidding him to appear again at any of the settlements; the other natives, his friends, being alarmed, Parramatta was seldom visited by any of them, and all commerce with them was destroyed. How much greater claim to the appellation of savages had the wretches who were the cause of this, than the native who was the sufferer? (Collins 1798: Vol 1 Ch 13).

Although Aboriginal law was not accepted under British law, it was observed by colonists that revenge for an injustice was permitted under Aboriginal law (Collins 1798: Vol 1 Ch 13), generally in the form of a non-fatal spearing. This was only one instance where the differences between European and Aboriginal cultures were viewed with incredulity. Problems arose between colonists and Aboriginal people when resolutions could not be reached resulting in offence or to physical conflict. What seemed an equitable solution to one party was not necessarily considered fair or reasonable to the other, ultimately leading to the escalation of conflict and acts of retribution.

3.7 Aboriginal Resistance and Conflict with Settlers

There are numerous accounts of conflict between settlers and Aboriginal people on the Cumberland Plain in the nineteenth-century. As the subject of this report is Parramatta this history will focus on events that had an impact on Aboriginal communities in the vicinity.

By the close of 1791 large parts of the Parramatta district had been cleared as had 300 acres (121.4 ha) at Toongabbie six miles (9.6km) distant, leaving only small pockets of uncleared land between (Tench 1793 in Campbell 1927:360-1). The colonisation process put pressure on the resources available to local Aboriginal communities, blocking access to traditional pathways, camping places and hunting grounds. Relations deteriorated with increasing attacks from both sides, causing injury and sometimes death. The fatal spearing of Governor Phillip's gamekeeper, John McIntyre in retribution by Pemulwuy (c.1750-1802), a warrior, was the catalyst for the 'first (but unsuccessful) punitive expedition' against Aboriginal people on the Cumberland Plain (Attenbrow 2003: 14). This was by no means Pemulwuy's last act of resistance or retaliation against the depredations that colonisation forced on them. Pemulwuy is thought to be from the Botany Bay area, north of the Georges River or the Bidiagal or 'woods tribe'. With the support of other members of his community, he courageously waged armed warfare against the intruders whose settlements were spreading across the Sydney basin resulting in theft of their land and destruction of their traditional way of life (Kohen 2005:318-9).

The colony grew rapidly during the 1790s and the land surrounding Parramatta and other settlements no longer provided a 'viable subsistence base' for the traditional owners, forcing them to rely on settlements and settlers for food and other resources. Some people maintained peaceful associations with colonists providing opportunities for the latter to learn about Aboriginal culture and the environment. Rites and ceremonies continued to be held outside of the settlements and, although the 'events' were observed by colonists, their significance was generally concealed (Attenbrow 2003: 15).

Conflict between Aborigines and settlers increased in 1793 and 1794 with a number reported around the Parramatta district, in particular along the routes to Prospect Hill and Toongabbie. At the same time the government, explorers and some settlers maintained friendly relations with individual Aboriginal men, who they relied on as guides and interpreters, as well as their communities who were given freedom to come and go from settlements (Collins 1798: Vol 1 Ch 24, 26). By 1797 relations between colonists and Aborigines had deteriorated. The European population and the area of land settled had expanded to the



north and south of Parramatta. Reacting to the untenable situation, bands of Aboriginal people began a guerrilla war, attacking settlers who stole and occupied their land, prevented access to their homeland and who were exploiting their precious resources. Conflict was 'waged in earnest between 1797 and 1805 during which time the farms in the Parramatta-Toongabbie area and the Hawkesbury and Georges River districts were raided' in retaliation against 'random killings and massacres by white colonists' and dispossession from traditional lands. Retaliatory attacks were made on colonists who ventured out of the settlements, away from their farms, or into the bush (Attenbrow 2003: 14, 15).

In 1797 a raid of the government farm at Toongabbie by a desperate group of Aboriginal people and the theft of grain and musket balls led to an armed pursuit by a large group of settlers. A confrontation between the armed settlers and one hundred Aboriginal warriors led by Pemulwuy erupted on the outskirts of Parramatta. Reports suggest that in attempting to capture the resistance leader, muskets were fired and spears were thrown. The resistance leader was severely injured and five Aboriginal men were killed. Receiving buck shot to his head and body Pemulwuy was taken to hospital from where he soon escaped (Collins 1798 Vol 2 Ch 3; Kohen 2005:318-9).

Governor Hunter was not ignorant of the cause of much of the conflict between settlers and Aboriginal people. He placed blame for some incidents squarely with the settlers, also acknowledging that the forces of law and order rarely took this into account. He expressed in despatches that,

Much of the hostile disposition which has occasionally appear'd in those people has been but too often provoked by the treatment which many of them have received from the white inhabitants, and which have scarcely (sic) been heard of by those who have the power bestowing punishment (Hunter in HRNSW Vol 4: 1 cited in Brook & Kohen 1991:15).

Subsequent Governors such as King were less sympathetic to the double-standards that were being imposed (Brook and Kohen 1991:16). Pemulwuy continued active resistance and further instances of conflict were reported in despatches to Britain, describing the conduct of the Aboriginal warriors led by the 'active daring leader named Pemulwye' around settlements such as Parramatta and Toongabbie (HRNSW King to Hobart 30/10/1802 HRNSW Vol 4:867). Pemulwuy evaded capture and continued his campaign of resistance to British settlement until 1802 when he was shot and killed by an armed patrol (Kass et al 1996: 49).

3.8 The Native Institution and Aboriginal Conferences at Parramatta

The orders made by the Governor leading up to the 1814 conference help in understanding some historical documents linked to this period in colonial history. It cannot be assumed that names used to identify Aboriginal communities after this date reflect pre-settlement names identifying clan or language group affiliations. Given the effect of dispossession, dislocation and dispersal from traditional land it is likely that new family groups or mixed communities formed taking up residence in remnant pockets of bushland on the outskirts of settlements and homesteads. Forced movement of people resulted in the loss of many aspects of Aboriginal culture and the emergence of new groups incorporating people from diverse areas. Reorganisation ensured the preservation of some of the core cultural practices and knowledge in Aboriginal communities (Hinkson 2001: xxiv-xxv).

Some individuals or families began living within settlements, adopting aspects of European culture. There were still intermittent outbreaks of hostilities as the Cumberland Plain became more densely settled and expanded westward. An outbreak of hostility in 1816 led to the imposition of new and tighter restrictions on the movement of Aboriginal people in and around settlements such as Parramatta. Despite expressions of sympathy with their plight, Governor Macquarie ordered the mobilisation of military detachments to 'drive away these hostile Tribes from the British Settlements'. As 'a counter balance for the restrictions', natives were offered land on which to establish themselves as settlers, as well as the necessary tools and stores for six months. As attacks on settlers were reported at the Nepean, Grose Valley, Hawkesbury and South Creek, restrictions were also imposed on Aboriginal people between Sydney and Parramatta. General Orders were that those found in the vicinity were to be detained (*Sydney Gazette* 11 May 1816:1; HRA I/9:139-145, 365; Brook & Kohen 1991: 21, 23, 32). At the same time Land Grants previously given to Aboriginal people were rescinded.

The establishment of the Native Institution, a school for Aboriginal children in Parramatta, in 1814-15 had a significant impact on the lives of some Aboriginal children and their families. The history of the Institution together with the Annual Native Conference held in the Market Place will be discussed here as both drew Aboriginal people to the area in the first half of the nineteenth-century. Although only once a year, the conference and the feast held afterwards brought together large groups of local and distant Aboriginal clans who camped in the vicinity of Parramatta for the period surrounding the event.



This school for the education and training of Aboriginal children was central to an assimilation policy instituted by Governor Lachlan Macquarie (1762-1824) in 1814. Although consistent with Macquarie's humanitarian interests, the idea of a 'Native Institution' was instigated by William Shelley (1774-1815), a trader and former missionary who had recently settled in Parramatta (Brook & Kohen 1991:54-5). Shelley claimed to have spoken to a 'number of tribes and individuals' who showed interest in their children attending school and on 20 August 1814 Macquarie instructed him to draw-up a proposal. Shelley began teaching four Aboriginal children to read and write from his home in Parramatta prior to the school's establishment and by December of that year rules and regulations for an institution were gazetted (Brook & Kohen 1991: 57; SRNSW Reel 6038 Frames 0295-0297). The live-in school run by Shelley was to cater for six boys and six girls for a two-year trial period. Reading and writing, as well as domestic, trade and agricultural skills were to be taught within a general framework of Christian morals and values. Land set-aside for the school's use is shown in the map reproduced below (Figure 5).

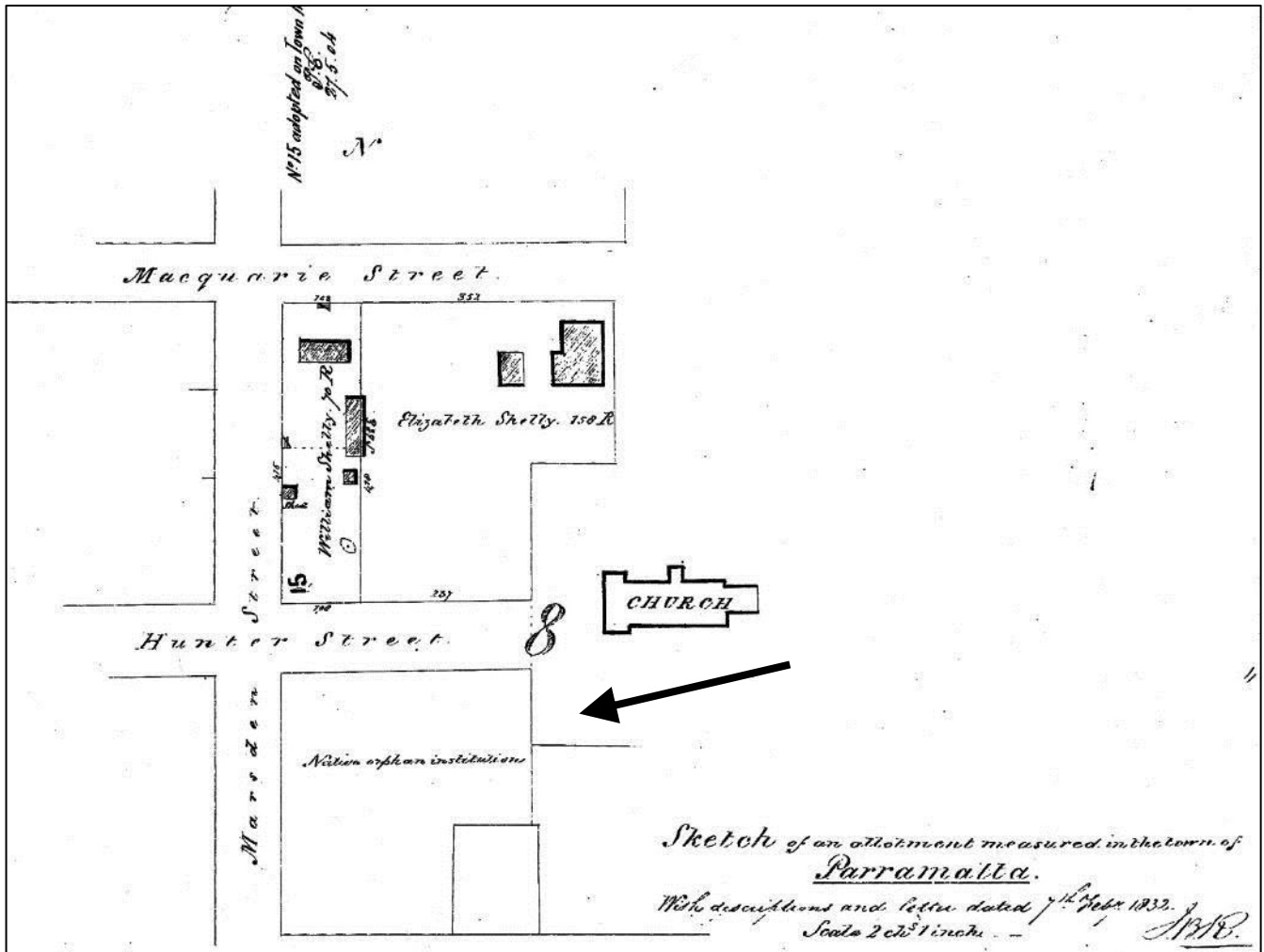


Figure 7: Site of the Native Institution shown in a plan of William and Elizabeth's Shelley's allotment to the north (SRNSW SR No 4815)

The school occupied a large site 'near the Church of Parramatta' (bounded by today's Macquarie, Marsden and Hunter Streets), in addition to a block to the south bounded by Hunter St (to the north) and Marsden St (to the west). A building at the rear of the site was built, leased or owned by the Government (Brook & Kohen 1991: 64; Kass *et al* 1996: 81). The site of the former Native Institution lies to the north west of the study area

To attract students to the school Macquarie announced a meeting or conference with Aboriginal tribes to be held on 28

December 1814 at the Market Place in Parramatta. A 'feast' was planned and a committee was instructed to speak to Aboriginal people about the aims of the Institution and its administration. The conference also had another purpose. It was to be announced that Aborigines would be divided into 'District Tribes' based on their place of usual 'resort'. Tribes would then elect a Chief who the Governor would 'distinguish with an 'honorary Badge'. The nominated Chief would be responsible for resolving problems that arose within the tribe and was accountable to the Governor for their conduct. Aboriginal people wishing to become settlers would be considered for the allocation of land. The conference was to be an annual event when the parents of children attending the Institution could see them (ML Manuscripts ADD 340 27 Dec 1814 cited in Brooks & Kohen 1991:65-6). *The Sydney Gazette* recorded many of the annual conferences held at Parramatta, noting the number who attended and the names of individuals who received copper chest plates in acknowledgement of their status as chiefs or for services to the colony. The Market Place where they congregated was located in Section 26 to the west of Allotment 6 and south of the present site of the Town Hall. The site and the Native Institution nearby are indicated on the plan below (Figure 6).

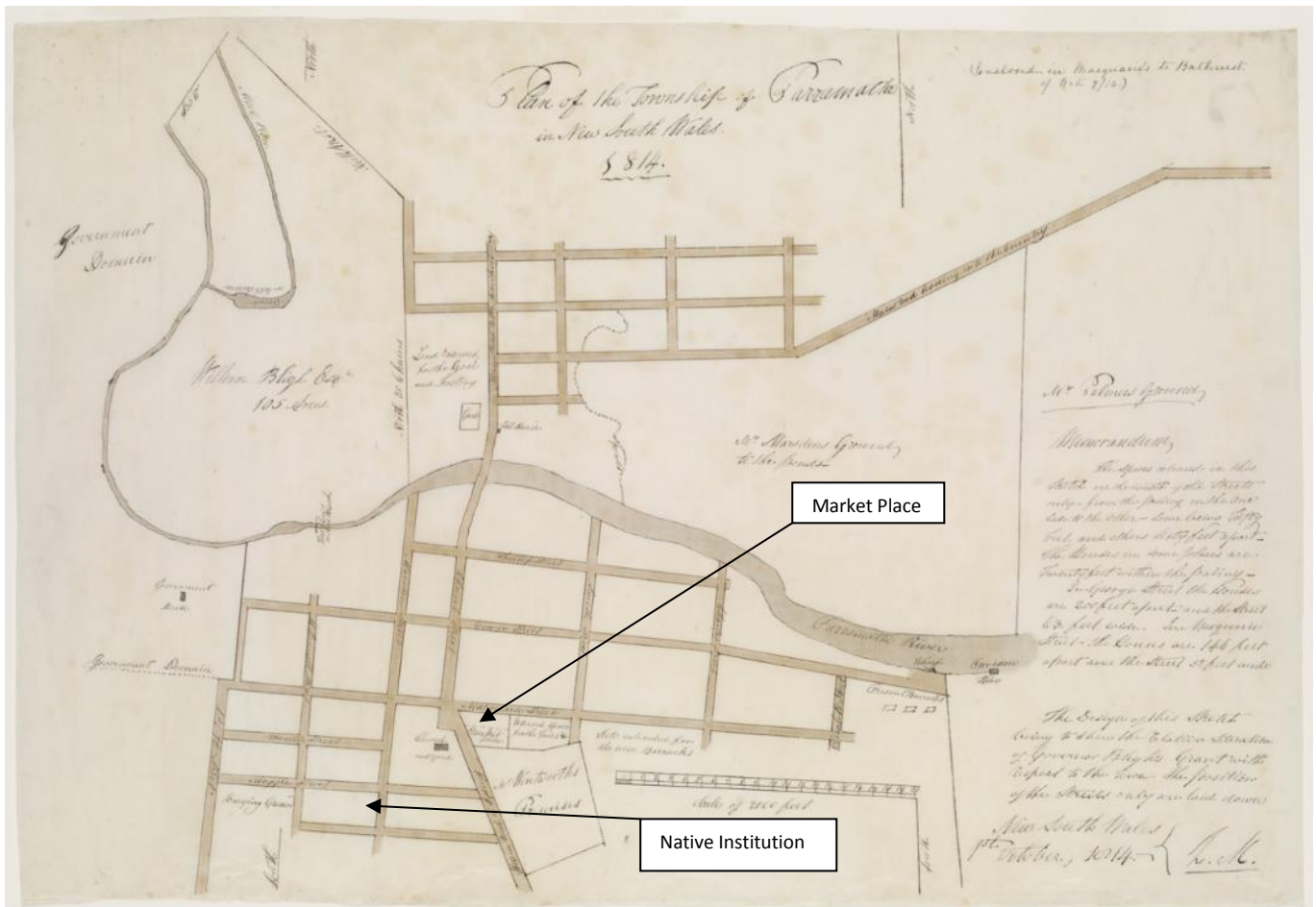


Figure 8: The site of Market Place at Parramatta where the Annual Conference and Feast instituted by Lachlan Macquarie were held from 1814 until 1835
The current study area is located approximately 200m to the south east of the Market Place
(Plan of the Township of Parramatta in NSW, 1 Oct 1814, LM, ML M2 811.1301/1814/1)



About sixty Aboriginal people of all ages, male and female, attended the first meeting at Parramatta with the report in the Sydney Gazette speculating that others had not come, doubting the colonists' motives or fearing that their children would be forcibly taken away. Ultimately four children were 'yielded up to the benevolent purposes of the Institution' in addition to three children already being tutored by Shelley (*Sydney Gazette* 31 Dec 1814: 2). The Native Institution officially opened on 18 January 1815, operating at Parramatta until 1824 when it was closed (Turbet 1989: 12). These children were no longer allowed to associate with their families.

Children enrolled in 1815 were identified as being from Richmond, Prospect, Caddie (Cattai Creek), Portland Head and South Creek ranging from four to eight years of age. It is not known if the places reflect the areas in which their families settled, or was the traditional land with which their clan or band identified. Children enrolled in later years came from the Hawkesbury, Cowpastures, Botany Bay, Newcastle and Kissing Point. Lists do not identify any children from the Parramatta district or *Burramatta* people, providing evidence of the extent of disruption and dislocation that they endured due to colonisation. Aboriginal parents were reticent to relinquish their children to the school and numbers remained low. Some children were surreptitiously taken back by their parents who, it could be assumed, did not want to abandon them to a system that rejected their cultural traditions and isolated them from their family and community (Brook & Kohen 1991: 68-70, 78; SLNSW ML Manuscripts DLADD 85 Digitised). Enrolment at the school varied from year to year, with the number increasing to 23 in 1820 (Misc Papers ML DLADD 85: 8). The children's achievements were displayed to their parents at the Annual Meeting held in the Parramatta Market Place (HRA I/10: 95). A few students are recorded as having become ill and died while in the school's care (*Sydney Gazette* 29 Dec 1821). Among the diseases introduced by the settlers, smallpox had a devastating impact on the Aboriginal population with adults and children dying in significant numbers (Bellingshausen in Barratt 1981: 43). A more comprehensive account of the Native Institution can be found in J. Brook and J.L. Kohen's *The Parramatta Native Institution and the Black Town: A History* (1991).

Following the inaugural Aboriginal Conference in December 1814 they were held annually. Macquarie and a few subsequent Governors used the event as an opportunity to diffuse tensions between Aborigines and settlers, to promote the Native Institution as well as to distribute clothes and blankets. With the exception of 1815, they were held annually until 1835 (Turbet 1989:12). In Despatches Macquarie reported that natives 'from different parts of the colony up to 100 miles distant' attended the Native Meeting in the Parramatta Market Place and clothing and blankets were distributed to each Aboriginal man, woman and child (HRA I/10: 95). In 1821 a record number of some 340 Aboriginal people attended the Conference to farewell Lachlan Macquarie, one of few Governors who had made a sincere effort 'to understand and gain their trust and confidence' (Kass *et al* 1996: 81).

Reminiscences of local settlers and their families record that leading up to the Annual Conference people would set-up camp on the outskirts of Parramatta where their fires would be seen through the night. Aboriginal people from the west set up camp at Clay Cliff Creek to the south-east of the town centre; those from the south camped at the head of A'Beckett's Creek (near the junction of Woodville Road and Union St, Granville); while others would congregate on the Western Road near the toll house. In the 1830s camps were set-up 'out of Parramatta, towards Prospect'. The creeks mentioned above and the main routes into Parramatta are shown in the map below (Figure 7). Following the feast and blanket distribution Aboriginal people would gather on the site of the Native Institution at the corner of Macquarie and Marsden Streets (to the east of the Study Area) for a corroboree (John Taylor cited in Kass *et al* 1996: 105; Hassall 1902: 17).

The *Sydney Gazette* and later the *Sydney Herald* reported on attendance at the Annual Aboriginal Conference, presentations made by the children of the Native Institution and any other activities that took place. Although 287 Aborigines attended in January 1832 the government's interest in its continuation declined (*Sydney Gazette* 12 Jan 1832). In May 1833 a dinner was arranged by the Committee of the Female Factory and although the Conference was held, Governor Bourke did not want Aboriginal people to be encouraged to attend (Brook & Kohen 1991: 102). It was now held in May so that the distribution of clothes and blankets would coincide with winter (Kass *et al* 1996: 105). The genuine interest in the future of the Aboriginal community expressed by Governor Macquarie was not shared by Bourke and the event was now little more than a hollow goodwill gesture when blankets could be conveniently distributed (Brook & Kohen 1991: 102). The Annual Conference at Parramatta was discontinued in 1835 (Turbet 1989: 12).



Figure 9: Map of the Parish of St John showing Clay Cliff Creek, A'Becketts Creek, Duck Creek and Duck River and the main routes into the town of Parramatta. Not dated
Approximate location of the present study area outlined in red
(Parish of St John, PMapMN05, Id 14063601, AO Map 277)

A notable student of the Native Institution was Maria Lock born at Richmond Bottoms on the eastern floodplain of the Hawkesbury River c1805. She was the daughter of Yarramundi, "Chief of the Richmond Tribes". Her family belonged to the Boorooberongal clan of the Darug people. Maria was an exceptional student and won first prize in an 1819 school examination ahead of 20 fellow students of the Native Institution and almost 100 non-Aboriginal students. In 1824 Maria married an illiterate convict carpenter, the first officially sanctioned union of a convict and an Aboriginal woman. They initially settled on a small farm at Black Town (Blacktown) and were employed by Rev. Robert Cartwright at Liverpool. In 1831 she petitioned for the Blacktown area deceased estate of her brother Coley (Colebee). Although opposed by Rev Cartwright, she was granted 40 acres (16.2 ha) of her own choosing near her residence (granted in her convict husband's name on her behalf). She received another 40 acres at Liverpool (again through Robert's name) in 1833 and finally also received Colebee's 30 acre (12.1 ha) Blacktown grant in 1843 ([Brooks & Kohen 1991: 256, Parry 2005])

In 1844 a further 30 acres were acquired at Blacktown. Before her death in 1854 Maria and Robert had 10 children. Upon her death in 1878 her lands were divided equally among her children and their descendants. However, in 1920, the Aboriginal Protection Board deemed her freehold land to be an Aboriginal Reserve (Plumpton) and their title was revoked.

3.9 Population Numbers

In the years following settlement there was no systematic or comprehensive documentation of the extent of the Aboriginal population, their language group or clan or the extent of traditional land with which they identified. Census and musters often linked to blanket distribution in Parramatta provide some record of families and individuals and the areas in which they were living. It is likely that they do not accurately reflect all Aboriginal people living in the district for a variety of reasons including fear of retribution for conflict with settlers, loss of their children to the Native Institution, or loss of their freedom and independence. Colonial records document many of the names of 'native guides and friendly natives' who were given rewards for their services to the colony although they are not always identified by their clan name (Misc Papers ML SLNSW DLADD 85



Digitised). The records of the Native Institution include the names of the children who attended the school, although usually only their European names and also the geographical area where their families were living. Sometimes diaries, letters and other records kept by European settlers and visitors to the colony make reference to Aboriginal communities and specific families living in and on the periphery of settlements.

Census or muster documents reflect the different ways that Aboriginal people were identified by colonial administrators. Records show that some individuals continued to identify themselves by what appear to be traditional community or clan names as well as the European names. The 1828 census recorded 49 members of the “Parramatta Tribe” including 21 men, 13 women and fifteen children who were recorded by the local Magistrate. On the Governor’s recommendation they were to be given ‘Blankets and Slops’ on the 23rd April 1828 in commemoration of ‘His Majesty’s Birthday’ (Sainty & Johnson 1985: 15).

Returns for Aborigines for 1834 provide a little more detail than previous records, and in some respects were consistent with musters of the European population at that time. The Return lists the Aboriginal and European names of individuals, estimated age, ‘Designation Tribe’, and ‘Place or District of Usual Resort’. It appears that only the adult males (14) are named on the list and wives (9) and male and female children (11) are numbered. Of a total of 34 individuals listed, twenty were from Prospect and two from Duck River, both locations close to Parramatta. Others were from Kissing Point (Ryde) and Breakfast Creek (Quaker’s Hill). Only *Mosquito* known as Will Will from Duck River gave the name of his ‘tribe’ which was *Watergoro* (Col Sec, Special Bundles, SRNSW Reel 3706). There is some inconsistency between the spelling and use of names from year to year making it difficult to trace individuals.

In 1837 both adult males and females and a few children were named on the Parramatta return with the named individuals totalling 30. The record shows the *Watergoro* from Duck River and the *Weymaly* from Prospect both in close proximity to Parramatta (Col Sec,

Special Bundles, SRNSW Reel 3706). The relationship between the *Burramatta* people noted in early settlement records and the *Watergoro* and *Weymaly* shown in Blanket Returns is not known (Col Sec, Special Bundles, SRNSW Reel 3706).

The 1840 Blanket Return taken at Parramatta recorded eight men and 12 women, 18 of whom were listed by name. Twenty children were noted however no Duck River people are recorded. Five adults and children are shown as *Weymaly* although only a few are shown as living at Prospect while others are at ‘Bungarrabee’ further west (Bungarribee, Blacktown) (Col Sec, SRNSW Reel 1927). L.E. Threlkeld compiled Returns for Aboriginal men, women and children in 1839 and 1840 showing the population taken at Parramatta as 61 and 40 respectively. The population had dropped markedly not only in Parramatta but in other districts where returns were recorded (Col Sec, Special Bundles, SRNSW Reel 3706).

The Duck River or *Watergoro* people do not appear in any Parramatta Returns after 1837. From 1840 until 1843 Returns continue to include the *Weymaly* people of Prospect, as well as people from other districts who travelled considerable distances to receive blankets. By 1845 official records suggest that there were no longer any of Parramatta’s Aboriginal inhabitants resident in the locality. Darug people continued to live on the Cumberland Plain however ‘their presence did not always attract written comment from the authorities or observers’ (Kass *et al* 1996: 106).

It is clear that the lives of people who had lived according to traditional ways in this area were catastrophically altered by European occupation and settlement over a century. Through perseverance and showing great resilience Aboriginal Australians retained some of their core traditions, customs and beliefs, passing them onto future generations despite the significant changes imposed on their lives. In 2006 Indigenous people represented 0.9% of a population of 154,158 in the Parramatta Local Government Area (2006 Census Stats www.abs.gov.au).

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

TOPOGRAPHY

GEOLOGY

SOILS AND PARRAMATTA TERRACE SAND

STREAM ORDER MODELLING

VEGETATION

CURRENT LAND USE AND DISTURBANCE



4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

4.1 Topography

The study area is within the Cumberland Plain which is characterised by low, gently undulating slopes. The Cumberland Plain covers approximately 600 square kilometres. It is bordered on the west by the Blue Mountains and on the east by the Georges River and headwaters of the Parramatta Rivers. To the north is the Hornsby Plateau and to the south is the Woronora Plateau (Smith 1989a:8).

The study area is within the CBD of Parramatta which includes commercial/residential development and associated infrastructure. It is located approximately 500m to the south of the Parramatta River, within the floodplain of the Parramatta River. The study area is on the side of a slope that descends south to Clay Cliff Creek from a small ridgeline occupied by Lancer Barracks. It descends east to what were once swamp lands adjacent to Charles Street and Smith Street. Clay Cliff Creek has been channelized and is approximately 100m to the south of the study area (Figure 8).

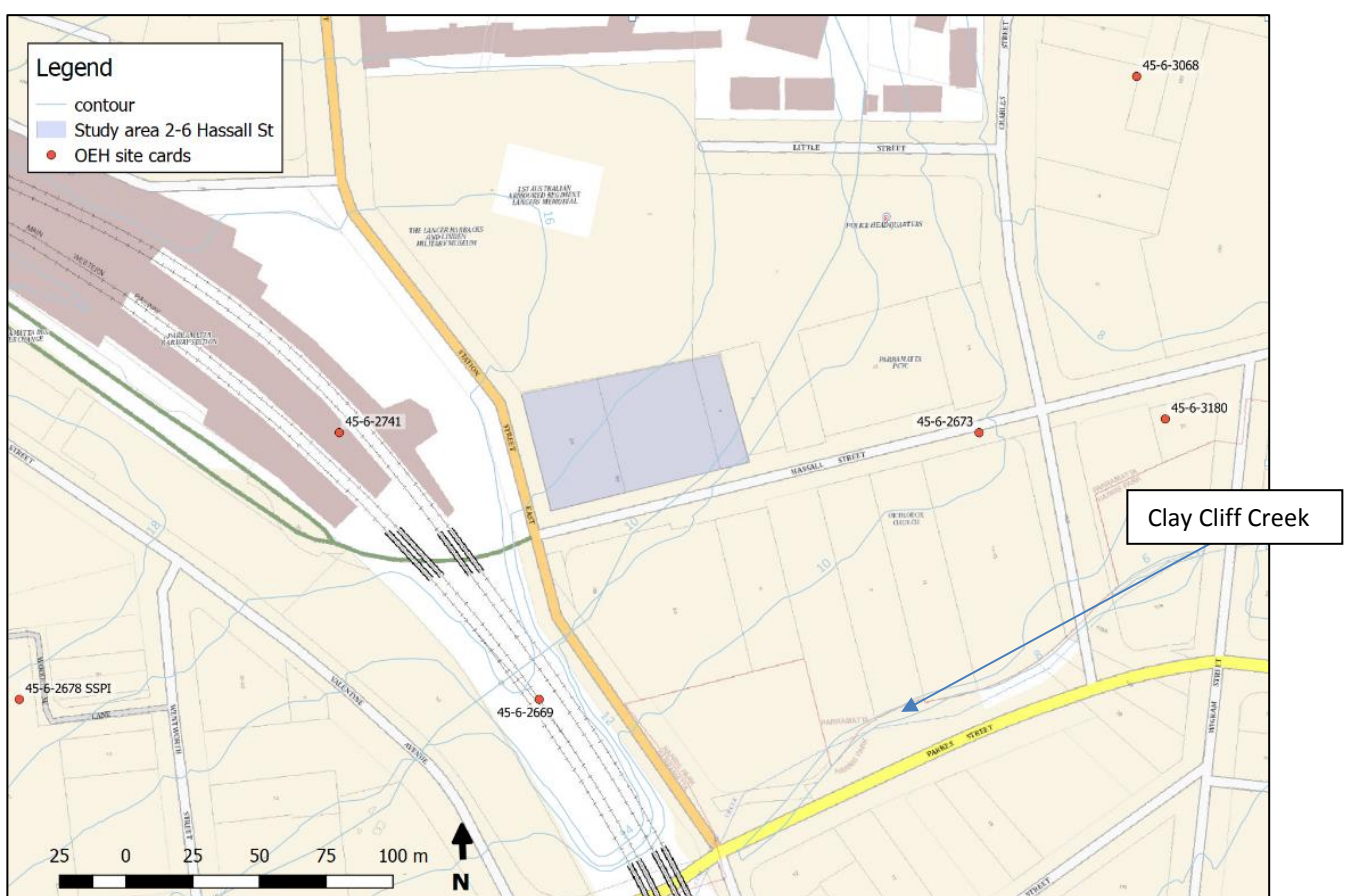


Figure 10: The study area on the slope of a ridge line

The slope descends south to Clay Cliff Creek on the northern side of Parkes Street and the former swamp land east of Charles Street. (Source: SixMap NSW)

4.2 Geology

The Cumberland Plain overlies the Wianamatta Group of Shales. Within the study area the Wianamatta Group of shales overlies Hawkesbury Sandstone (sandstone with some quartz). Hawkesbury Sandstone provides materials suitable for the manufacture of ground edge axes and weathers to provide rockshelter suitable for habitation or surfaces for art.

Surrounding the study area is the Liverpool Sub-group which includes Bringelly Shales, Ashfield Shales and Minchinbury Sandstone (Sydney 1:250,000 Geological Map). This sub-group is comprised of shales, carbonaceous claystones, claystones laminate, fine to medium grained lithic sandstone and some coal (Smith 1989a:8).



Several locations on the Cumberland Plain within the vicinity of the study area contain suitable material for stone tool manufacture, such as silcrete. Silcrete outcrops are located at Luddenham approximately 15kms to the southwest, Plumpton approximately 25kms to the north-west, St Clair approximately 15km to the north-west and Erskine Park approximately 10km to the north-west. Other material used in the manufacture of stone tools on the Cumberland Plain, includes chert, tuff, quartz, basalt and quartzite, which are located within the Rickabys Creek Formation, 25kms north-west of the survey area (Clarke & Jones 1988, Smith 1989a:9-11 & 1989b:6-7). It is also likely that volcanic materials were obtained from the dolerite quarry just east of Prospect Reservoir.

Lithic materials such as quartz and tuff are suitable for small tool manufacture whilst sandstone is suitable for axes. The sandstone also provides shelter and a suitable surface for sharpening axes.

4.3 Soils and Parramatta Terrace Sand

Soils

Geotechnical testing by Douglas Partners “indicates that the site is located close to a boundary between alluvial/estuarine sediments and the residual clay soils overlying Ashfield Shale. The alluvial or estuarine sediments typically include clays, silts and sands” (Douglas Partners 2017:2). Coring by Douglas Partners confirms that under 100mm of concrete are dark grey clayey sands and yellow/red brown and light brown, sandy clay and silty clay. Mapping by Mitchell (2008) indicates that the site is on the boundary of the Pleistocene Parramatta Terrace Sand (see below) and Late Pleistocene or Tertiary alluvial clay and sand. The testing by Douglas Partners confirms the presence of the Late Pleistocene alluvial clay and sand.

Terrace Sand

A fluvial sand terrace (Parramatta Terrace Sand) has been recorded along the banks of the Parramatta River and throughout much of Parramatta (Mitchell 2008; Comber 2010a; Casey & Lowe 2009). Culturally, this terrace sand would have been a valuable environmental asset for Aboriginal people. Mitchell (2008:16) suggests that the Parramatta terrace sand would have contained a number of important resources for Aboriginal people to utilise. These resources would have included waterholes with fresh fish, areas for shelter, fuel, food and shell resources. Sandy soils are also suitable for burials and provide a good location for campsites. Excavations in the sand terrace (McDonald 2005; Comber 2010a;) have confirmed the importance of the terrace sand to the Darug people. Artefacts and other evidence of occupation have been recorded with dates indicating possible Pleistocene occupation (McDonald 2005; Comber 2010). Mapping by Mitchell (2008:7) (Figure 9) indicates that the present study area is not located on the Parramatta Terrace Sand.

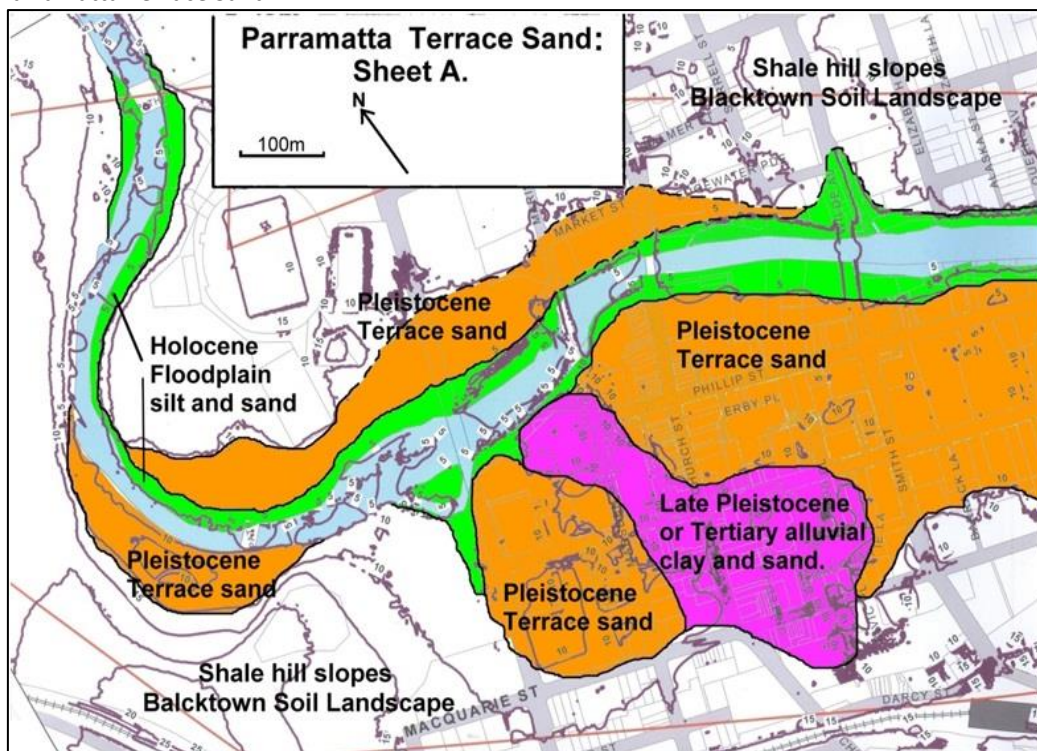


Figure 11: Showing the Indicative distribution of the Parramatta Terrace Sand at the time of European settlement. The approximate location of the study area is outside of this map as indicated by the red arrow.



(Plan courtesy Mitchell 2008:7)

4.4 Stream Order Modelling

Stream order can be used to predict Aboriginal land use patterns. Parramatta River would be classified as a fourth order stream. As indicated on Figure 9, Clay Cliff Creek, which has since been channelised, flowed 100m to the south of the study area at 2-6 Hassall Street. It is difficult to classify this channel as its original course and length is no longer obvious. However, extensive swamp lands were in the surrounding areas. The small creeks that once flowed into those swamps make this a third order creek.

A first order stream is the smallest and is a small tributary that flows into and feeds larger streams but does not normally have any water flowing into it. The joining of two first order streams creates a second order stream and when two second order streams join they form a third order stream. In addition, first and second order streams generally form on steep slopes and flow quickly until they slow down and meet the next order waterway. First order streams are intermittent.

Modelling undertaken by McDonald and Mitchell (1994) on the Cumberland Plain indicates that stream order can be used to predict areas of archaeological potential. The model hypothesis is that in any particular climate and landscape, a threshold catchment area is necessary to allow permanent stream flow or the establishment of waterholes with extended longevity (i.e. months to years). The critical point where these conditions are met appears to be at the junction of two second or third order streams. Such a location is likely to contain more complex sites with a high density of artefacts, whilst second and third order streams are also likely to contain large sites within 100 metres of the watercourse.

Therefore, from the landscape in the vicinity of the study area, (near a third order stream and the rich resources of nearby wetlands) (Figure 10), it can be predicted that the site contains high archaeological potential.

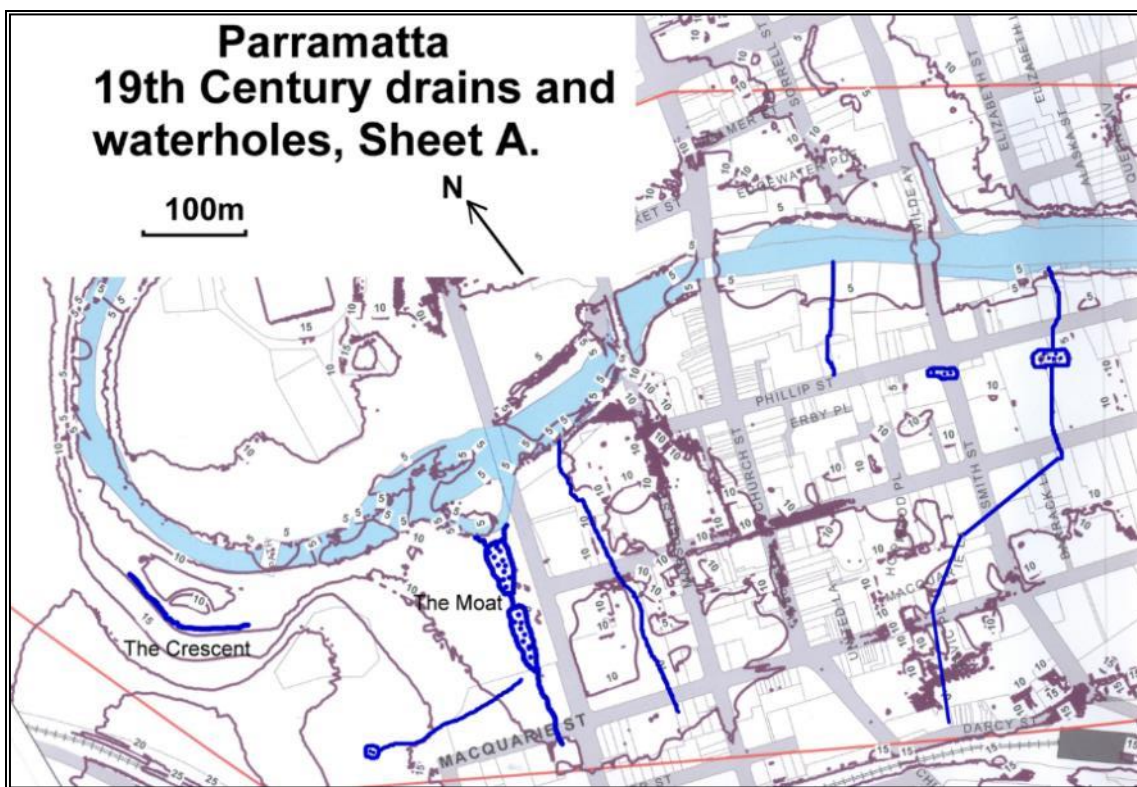


Figure 12: Indicative layout of 19th century creeks (now channelized drains) and waterholes, shown as royal blue lines. Edge of swamps indicated by purple lines. Study area indicated by red arrow. Small creek line (flowing from swamp) on eastern side of study area now channelized (Mitchell 2008)

4.5 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Cumberland Plain was mapped by Benson (1981) and the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (2002).



Historically, the undulating slopes of Western Sydney would have supported a tall open-forest of Cumberland Plain Woodland. The area was mapped by Benson (1981) as being woodland of *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Grey Box) in association with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum). The understorey included *Acacia parramattensis*, *Acacia floribunda* and other acacia sp., *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (River Oak), *Bursaria spinosa* (Sweet Bursaria, Blackthorn) and *Hardenbergia violacea* (False Sarsparilla) with grasses of *Themeda australis* (Kangaroo Grass) and *Lomandra longifolia*.

Such a vegetation community would have provided a variety of edible plant species and plants suitable for artefact manufacture. For example, the tall Grey Box and Red Gum's would have provided bark to make coolamons, shields or canoes, whilst the long *Lomandra* leaves would have been used for basket weaving (Baker et al 1986:136). *Acacia* gum was a sweet nutritious food source and the acacia seeds were a valuable source of protein. The dried seeds were ground between stones and baked as a bread/damper and the green seeds eaten like peas (Low 1992:86). In addition, Cumberland Plain vegetation provided habitat for a variety of marsupials and birds whilst the Creek would have provided fish, yabbies and eels.

However, the nature and composition of the study area has been altered by past clearance and European land management activities, including urban development. The study area presently forms part of the urbanised area of the Parramatta CBD. No native vegetation remains on the site.

4.6 Current Land Use and Disturbance

As can be seen from Photographs 2 the site currently contains commercial buildings including a hotel and office space, as well as a vacant lot and a residential unit block. Photograph 3 below shows the 1943 aerial of 2-6 Hassall Street. The Commercial Hotel has expanded since 1943 to entirely cover the site. The first three properties adjacent to the hotel's eastern boundary have been demolished and replaced by the current commercial building. The next building, (fifth from the hotel), has been demolished and is currently vacant land. The sixth property is now the easement to the Curtis Cheng building. The final property, 6 Hassall Street, is the current 3-storey red brick residential building. None of the properties in the study area have basements.

Whilst the current development on the site may have disturbed surface evidence of occupation, it is possible that subsurface evidence will remain. It is highly likely that extensive fill will exist on the site. Such fill would have been used to level the site prior to construction of the current buildings on the site. Such fill would have protected subsurface deposits. Archaeological excavations throughout Parramatta and at the nearby Parramatta Square indicate that extensive subsurface evidence of Aboriginal occupation can remain despite later disturbance.





Photograph 4: 1943 aerial photograph. 2-6 Hassall Street in blue
(Source: 1943 aerial imagery from SixMaps NSW)

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

THE CUMBERLAND PLAIN

PARRAMATTA

THE STUDY AREA

SITE PREDICTION



5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1 The Cumberland Plain

Many surveys have been undertaken in the Sydney region which indicate the richness of the archaeological resources and which provide information about Aboriginal occupation within the region. In particular Attenbrow (2003) has excavated a range of sites within the Sydney Basin. The aim of her study was to identify local geographic variation and temporal changes in the subsistence patterns and material culture of the people of this area. She excavated sites at Balmoral Beach, Cammeray, Castle Cove, Sugarloaf Point (Lane Cove River), Darling Mills State Forest, Winston Hills, Vacluse and Cumberland Street in the Rocks. Dates for initial occupation vary from approximately 10,000 years BP at Darling Mills to approximately 450 years BP at Cumberland Street, The Rocks.

One of the oldest dated occupation for the Sydney region is 15,000 years BP from the Shaws Creek K2 rock shelter on the Nepean River (Kohen 1984; Nanson et al 1987). However, these dates must be considered in association with environmental data related to sea level rises. The Sydney region that we know today was vastly different to the landscape of 15,000 years ago.

The period of maximum glaciation was 15,000 – 18,000 years BP. Therefore, the date of the K2 rock shelter and Attenbrow's Darling Mills site indicate that Aboriginal people lived throughout a period of extreme environmental change. During this period, sea levels were up to 130m below current levels (Nutley 2006:1). About 10,000 years ago as temperatures began rising at the end of the last ice age, the polar ice started melting and sea levels rose. The rising sea levels forced people to abandon coastal sites and move inland, with the result that the oldest coastal sites were inundated.

By about 6,000 years ago rising water levels had flooded the coastal plain forming the Sydney landscape that we know today. The vast majority of sites in the Sydney region date to around 5,000 years BP, after sea levels had stabilised. Whilst research into submerged indigenous sites is now being undertaken (Nutley 2006), there are few sites in the Sydney area that are known to date beyond 10,000 years BP. Therefore, research undertaken to date has focused on subsistence patterns and cultural change, e.g. Attenbrow (2003).

However, many archaeological surveys have been conducted within the Sydney region, particularly on the Cumberland Plain in relation to Environmental Impact Statements. As a result of these studies, which were occasioned by the burgeoning urban expansion extending into the Cumberland Plain, the NPWS recognised the need for a coherent study of the area to fully assess the impact of urbanisation on the natural and cultural heritage of the Cumberland Plain. Smith (1989a) was commissioned by the NPWS to undertake an Aboriginal Site Planning Study to be utilised in the management of Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain. Prior to her study, 307 sites had been recorded on the Cumberland Plain, mainly open artefact scatters (297) with four scarred trees, one carved tree, four axe-grinding grooves and a Mission site (the Blacktown Institute). Smith (1989a:2) added 79 open sites and 29 isolated finds from field surveys related to her study.

Smith's (1989a:3) analysis indicated that site location and site densities were influenced by the availability of water and raw materials. She concluded that other factors such as topography, natural vegetation and soil types did not influence site location. She also identified that the majority of sites recorded have been in the northern sector of the Cumberland Plain, during site surveys of areas threatened by development (Smith 1989a:21). Her field studies (1989a & 1989b:10) confirmed that site densities in the southern Cumberland Plain appear to be lower overall to site densities on the northern Plain.

Since Smith's study, there has been a dramatic increase in development in Western Sydney, resulting in a great deal more archaeological survey and excavation (Comber 1990, 1991, 2006a; McDonald 1989, 2002 & 2005a). This further work has indicated the complexity in the archaeological record of the area that was not previously recognised. For example, sites on permanent water are more complex than sites on ephemeral drainage lines with major confluences being prime site locations. However, McDonald (2005a) reports that archaeological sites are found in a range of landscapes and that their condition is dependent on the amount of impact from European land practices.

McDonald's (2005a) report demonstrates the dynamic nature of stone tool technologies on the Cumberland Plain. She reviewed previous work within a theoretical framework to identify intra and inter-regional variation. She not only identified change over time in the stone tool technology, but the manner in which "stone technologies were organised in relation to landscape" (McDonald 2005a:np). Her report provides a framework to tentatively date sites through technological analyses and to identify cultural changes.

Her study also indicated that the surface representation of a site on the Cumberland Plain does not necessarily reflect the



actuality of that site. Of the excavations conducted by her, sub-surface deposits were present even when there was no surface indication of a site. According to McDonald (2005a:5), “despite artefacts being rare or completely absent on the surface at each of the sites investigated, all six sites were found to contain intact archaeological deposit. Almost 500 square metres were excavated during this Project and almost 35,000 artefacts retrieved.”

Her study also indicated that the surface representation of a site on the Cumberland Plain does not necessarily reflect the actuality of that site. Of the excavations conducted by her, sub-surface deposits were present even when there was no surface indication of a site. According to McDonald (2005a:5), “despite artefacts being rare or completely absent on the surface at each of the sites investigated, all six sites were found to contain intact archaeological deposit. Almost 500 square metres were excavated during this Project and almost 35,000 artefacts retrieved.” McDonald (2005) also considers that Aboriginal occupation was focussed on the major river systems and characterised by mobility between a small number of sites. As a result of her various studies and applying stream order modelling she (2005) further predicts that the density and complexity of archaeological sites will vary according to stream order, as follows:

- Fourth-Fifth order creeks (or rivers): Archaeological evidence will be more complex and possibly stratified, reflecting more permanent and repeated occupation on major creeks.
- Third order creeks: Evidence of more frequent occupation such as knapping floors or higher artefact densities will be found in the lower reaches of tributary creeks.
- Second order creeks: Sparse archaeological evidence will be found which indicates occasional use and/or occupation.
- First order creeks: Due to the intermittent nature of water flow only very sparse evidence would be found in the headwaters of upper tributaries such as background artefact scatter.

Kohen’s studies at Penrith confirmed the importance of fifth order creeks and rivers. He recorded over 50 sites in the Penrith area which included open artefact scatters, axe grinding grooves and rock shelters. Kohen (1997:7) indicates that sites occurring throughout the Penrith area “are particularly likely to occur adjacent to the rivers and creeks. The distribution of raw materials associated with the manufacture of stone tools suggests that chert and basalt were carried or traded east from the river gravels and that silcrete was traded or carried from sources near South Creek and Eastern Creek, west towards the Nepean flood plain”.

Comber (2006a & b) also recorded open artefact scatters and scarred trees within the Cumberland Plain. She undertook excavation at two sites at Penrith Lakes known as Camenzulis (2010c) and PL9 (2010d). At PL9 she retrieved more than 1,500 artefacts, including backed blades and an edge ground axe. Her work confirms McDonald’s (2005) and Kohen’s predictive model that sites are more likely to occur adjacent to the rivers and high order creeks. These excavations (Comber 2010c & d) at Penrith Lakes further indicates the possibility that sub-surface archaeological deposits will remain despite disturbance by non-Aboriginal activities and the complexity of such sites. Surveys (2006a & b) undertaken prior to the excavations recorded the areas as being disturbed by agricultural activities. They had been grazed, ploughed, planted with crops and a dam constructed. Only a small number of artefacts were recorded on the surface but over 2,500 artefacts retrieved during excavation.

A survey undertaken by Comber (2008a) and subsequent excavations undertaken by Stening (2011) at Doonside demonstrated that although no surface artefacts were recorded (Comber 2008) substantial subsurface deposits did exist on the site with over 1,000 artefacts being recovered from a highly disturbed context (Stening 2011). This site was located beside Eastern Creek an important 4th or 5th order creek. It is an important watershed with extensive evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

Excavations currently being completed by Comber at the Parramatta North Urban Transformation site (PNUT), which currently contains the Cumberland Hospital and is located on the Parramatta River near Domain Creek and Toongabbie Creek has yielded extensive evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Due to historic ploughing and topdressing no artefacts were observed on the surface. However, over 3,000 artefacts have been recovered from the current program of testing.

5.2 Parramatta

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken throughout Parramatta. The results of these investigations can inform the assessment of the current study area. In the broader Parramatta region, a rock shelter on Toongabbie Creek has been dated to around 5,500 years BP (Attenbrow 1992:4 – 5). Other sites within a 10km radius of the Parramatta LGA date to within 10,000 years BP with the majority within the last 3-5,000 years (Dallas 2003:27).

The locations of some of the previous investigations in the vicinity of the study area are shown in Figure 11.

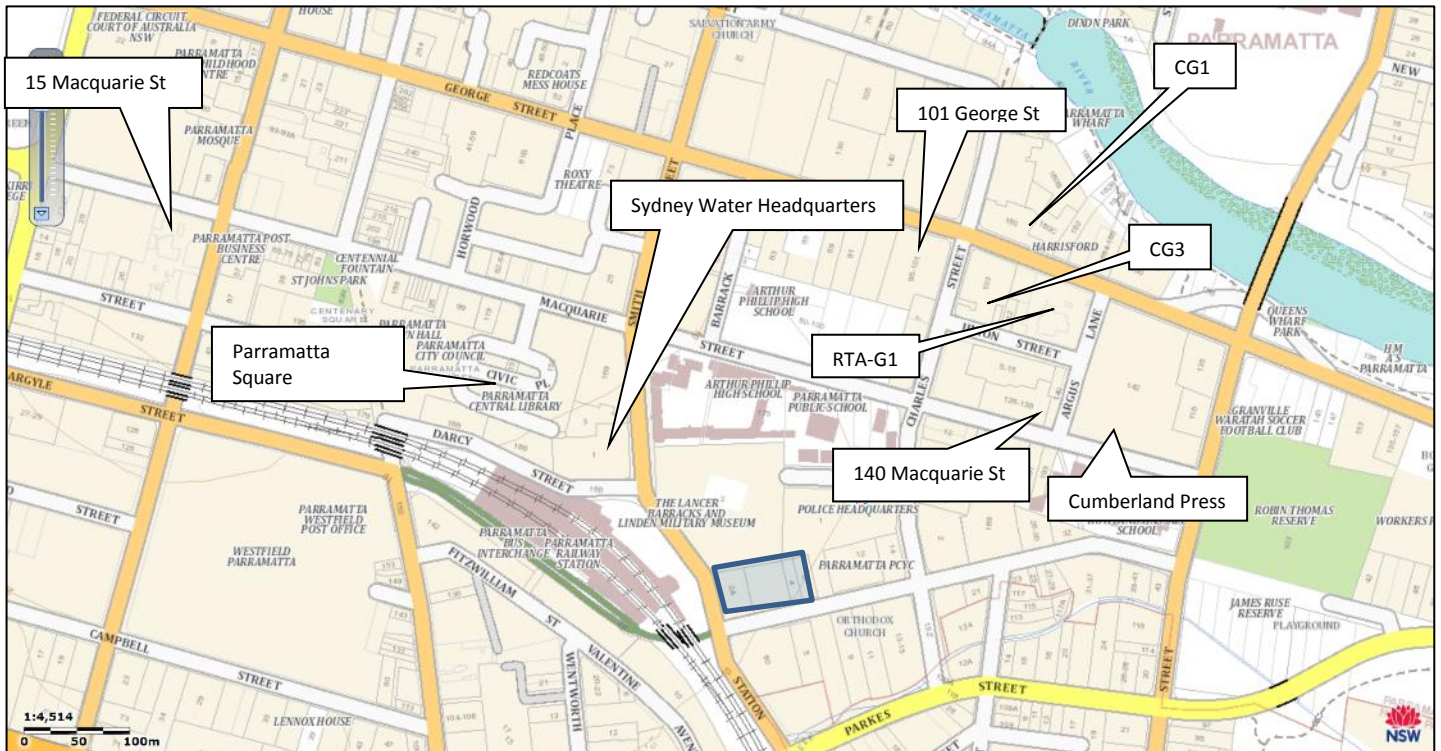


Figure 13: Showing the location of the archaeological investigations in the wider Parramatta area. The location of the study area is outlined in blue.

Parramatta Children's Court Site: Corner Macquarie and George Streets

Excavations undertaken at Parramatta by Haglund (2005) indicate that Aboriginal artefacts can still be located despite the impact of later development. At the Parramatta Children's Court site, on the corner of Macquarie and George Streets (approximately 450m to the north west of the present study area), artefacts were located in a disturbed context. A total of 157 items over 10mm in length were excavated, along with a large number of smaller pieces of core and flake fragments, along with knapping debitage.

Artefact types included pebble/cobble tools, cores/core fragments, complete flakes, flake fragments and flaked pieces. Complete flakes made up the majority of the analysed assemblage, with $n=78$, followed by 59 flake fragments. Raw materials included silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, quartzite and sedimentary/metamorphic rock, with a ratio of around 3:1 for silicified tuff to silcrete. Most of the silicified tuff flakes were short and broad, with a tendency to hinge terminations, and only four of the 60 silicified tuff flakes were longer than 30mm. In comparison, the silcrete flakes tended to be longer with parallel margins. Flake platforms were generally part of a single larger scar and most were broad rather than focal. The cobble/pebble tools identified suggested broken and/or worn items were recycled for reuse in a different manner. Haglund (2005:16-17) suggested that people camped or moved across the Parramatta area in small family groups, with no evidence of extensive or repeated visits.

Parramatta Old Hospital Site: George and Marsden Streets

Haglund (2006 & 2007) also undertook testing at the Parramatta Old Hospital Site bound by George and Marsden Streets, approximately 350m from the present study area. Artefacts recovered were attributed to one of four groups according to the area in which they were excavated, as these groups/areas were considered to vary depending on environmental conditions and later colonial land use patterns. In total, 870 items were collected, although this was considered to be a sample of the cultural material which may have been present in the area. Items recovered included complete flakes, flake fragments, cores/core fragments and retouched pieces. Flake fragments were the most common artefact type collected, followed by complete flakes. A total of 23 cores were recovered along with a further 8 core fragments, and 15 pieces exhibiting modification by retouch were identified. Silcrete was the dominant raw material type, although it was closely followed by silicified tuff. Chalcedony, fine grained siliceous, quartz, quartzite and igneous items were also identified. Artefacts were considered to have been widely although sparsely distributed across the pre-colonial landscape (Haglund 2007:50). The Parramatta terrace sand was not identified at this site.



Haglund (2006) concluded that this area was a more preferred site to the Children's Court site and that there may have been some difference in activities. However, she concludes that this area was never a major campsite, but was visited sporadically by groups who manufactured artefacts at this site (Haglund 2007:37).

CG1: Corner George and Charles Streets

McDonald undertook excavations on the north-eastern corner of George and Charles Streets, Parramatta (2005b) at site name CG1. This was considered to be the first systematically collected artefact assemblage recovered from the Parramatta terrace sand adjoining the Parramatta River (McDonald 2005b:i). Aboriginal artefacts were initially uncovered during historical archaeological investigations. Subsequent excavations for evidence of Aboriginal occupation uncovered numerous stone artefacts within the alluvial sand deposits at the site, with a total of 6,763 artefacts identified, along with an additional 680+ non-flaked lithic items which were considered to be manuports to the site. The highest density of artefacts was identified in one 1x1m test pit, which contained 393 artefacts.

The CG1 site (McDonald 2005b) revealed a subsurface artefact density of 24 artefacts per m². Substantial variation in raw material types was seen at CG1, and included silcrete, silicified tuff, quartz, silicified wood, igneous stones, ironstone and other. Silcrete was predominant in the upper 20cm of the deposit, whilst silicified tuff was more frequent below 20cm depth and particularly below 40cm (McDonald 2005b:64). It was considered that the relative proportions of silcrete and silicified tuff indicated a stratified site (McDonald 2005b:30). Artefacts identified include possible anvils and hammers, backed artefacts, tools/possible tools, cores/core-tools, retouched artefacts, debitage, complete flakes and flaked pieces. The CG1 (McDonald 2005b) assemblage generally comprised plain (or single) platforms comprising 56.5% of the total, with other platform types including cortex, ridged, scarred, faceted, focal and bipolar.

The site was considered to be stratified and showed spatial patterning of artefacts, including horizontal and vertical distribution of artefacts. Artefacts formed on different raw material types varied in frequency according to the depth at which they were identified. Both local and distant raw material types were represented in the assemblage. It was considered that much of the silcrete present at the site originated from the silcrete source at the Olympic Village site.

McDonald's (2005b) CG1 site appears to have been occupied from the Pre-Bondaian or early Holocene, approximately 6 – 10,000 years ago. The size of artefacts at CG1 (McDonald 2005b) exhibited an increase with depth, indicating the change with depth from Bondaian occupation to the older Pre-Bondaian assemblage. McDonald (2005b: 91) states that the presence of "dentate retouched tools" described by McCarthy (1976) as Capertian "saws", a preference for silicified tuff and unifacial flaking resulting in wide flakes with "plain" platforms are all indicative of early occupation, along with the low frequency of backed artefacts.

CG3: 101A-105 George Street

McDonald (2005c) excavated another area opposite CG1, known as CG3, located at 101A-105 George Street, Parramatta. This site was located within the Parramatta terrace sand, although this was considered to be on the margins. The historical development of the site had truncated the top of the deposits, resulting in the removal of much of the A horizon and leaving an approximate 20-40cm of deposit in which Aboriginal cultural material was identified (McDonald 2005c:49). A total of 510 artefacts were recovered during the archaeological excavations, comprising cores, retouched artefacts, tools/possible tools, proximal debitage, and other debitage. Raw materials included silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, silicified wood, quartzite and unidentified materials, with silicified tuff comprising the majority of the assemblage at around 80%. Artefact densities across the site were low at around 2-6 artefacts per m² (McDonald 2005c:53).

Analysis of the artefacts recovered from CG3 (McDonald 2006) indicates that the assemblage is Pre-Bondaian in age, however the more recent assemblages are missing from this site, most likely as a result of soil stripping and modern development. The artefacts from CG3 (McDonald 2006) are large, indicative of the Pre-Bondaian occupation at this site. The project identified the potential for intact deposits within the Parramatta terrace sands with potential for addressing archaeological issues (McDonald 2005c:87).

RTA site G1: 109-113 George Street

McDonald (2005d) also excavated an area beside CG3, located at 109-113 George Street, known as the RTA site G1 (McDonald 2005d). The RTA site G1 provided a sequence of occupation dating from the late Pleistocene through to the mid-Holocene. The RTA site is located at the corner of George Street and Argus Lane and bound by Union Street to the south. Although the site had been heavily impacted by development, the sub-surface deposits revealed an "accumulation of evidence from multiple occupation episodes, no doubt occurring at many different times" (McDonald 2005d:147). Radiocarbon dating provided a range of dates indicating continuous occupation of the site. The most important date showed that the alluvial sand terrace, on which this site was located, was possibly first occupied during the late Pleistocene period, about 30,000 years BP and then showed



various phases of occupation (McDonald 2006:107). The earliest date obtained from this site, 30,000 years BP, provides the oldest date for the Sydney Basin (McDonald 2006:4)

Artefact types recovered include hatchets, anvils, serrated tools, retouched tools, usewear artefacts, backed artefacts, cores, flakes and debitage. Raw material types included silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, silicified wood, quartzite and unidentified materials, with silcrete comprising the majority of the assemblage. The average lithic density across the site was 38 artefacts per m². The assemblage described by McDonald (2005a: 88-101) contains 29 silcrete artefacts larger than 5cm, although only one of these was excavated from the upper 20cm of the deposit.

The results of McDonald's (2005a) RTA-G1 excavation indicate that the site was occupied from the Late Pleistocene with repeated occupation through the terminal Pleistocene and throughout the Holocene with the most recent radiocarbon date from the site being around 3,000 years old. The evidence demonstrates that the upper 20cm of the deposit represents the Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence with a prevalence of glossy, heat treated silcrete dating to the last 5,000 years. The deposit below 20cm represents the Pre-Bondaian, dominated by silicified tuff, representing occupation from approximately 30,000 years ago (McDonald 2005a: 147).

95-101 George Street

In 2005 Austral Archaeology undertook an assessment of 95-101 George Street, Parramatta and identified the potential for subsurface deposits to exist at that location. Austral Archaeology (2007) subsequently undertook salvage excavation of the site. A total of 601 whole and broken flakes were recovered. The investigation proposed that the raw materials for the artefacts had been sourced both locally and from other regions. It was suggested that the prime local source would have been the gravel load of the Parramatta River. Other sources included the Olympic Village site, about 5km to the east, sandstone bodies to the north and west and the Nepean River, about 25km away (Austral Archaeology 2007:ii). This investigation also concluded that much of the artefact production had occurred *in situ*. Importantly, the study found that historic ground disturbance had left much of the archaeological deposit intact and the artefacts were found within the sandy matrix of the sand terrace that lay below the phases of historic occupation. The report also concluded that this is the same alluvial sand terrace identified by McDonald (2005b & d) and that the assemblage from 95-101 George Street is probably part of the site identified by McDonald to encompass both CG1 and RTA-G1 (McDonald 2005b & d). Another finding from this study was the conclusion that sites closer to the Parramatta River represented occupational sites that were regularly used. Sites further from the river appeared to be more 'opportunistic or casual use knapping events' (Austral Archaeology 2007:iv).

While the excavations at 95-101 George Street (Austral 2007) did not provide any suitable samples for radiocarbon dating, the range of tool types, depth of deposit and raw materials were used to establish a relative date range for occupation of the site. The upper layers of the deposit indicate late Holocene or Bondaian occupation of the site, while the deeper material which exhibits a preference for silicified material, suggests occupation prior to 5,000 years BP. Tuff was the dominant raw material collected in this assemblage, comprising 45% of the total assemblage, while FGS was the second most common material with 23.2% of the total, and silcrete with 16.3% of the total. The assemblage collected at 101 George Street (Austral 2007) shows that overall artefact size is small with the maximum artefact length being 39cm. The assemblage collected at 95-101 George Street (Austral 2007) was dominated by conchoidal initiations with this type representing 97.3% of the total number of flakes, 1.6% bending initiation and 1.1% bipolar initiations. The assemblage was dominated by single (flat) platforms which comprised 65.6% of the total flaked artefacts, and cortical platforms represented 5.4% of the total number of flaked artefacts. The analysis (Austral 2007: 117) states that the larger artefacts are indicative of the Pre-Bondaian occupation of the site, and that Bondaian artefacts are generally significantly smaller in size.

Sydney Water Monitoring

In 2009 monitoring of excavations in Macquarie Street by AHMS (2009) on behalf of Sydney Water were conducted opposite Civic Place and at the intersection with Charles Street. The Sydney Water excavations, which were between 1.3m and 2m in depth (AHMS 2009:18, 23) were subjected to archaeological monitoring but no Aboriginal objects were found (AHMS 2009:39). The Parramatta terrace sand had been considered to extend into this area, although no evidence of the sand sheet was identified during the monitoring works. The soil profile in the trench directly opposite Civic Place was shown to contain road base and levelling fill overlying an orange/mottled heavy Tertiary clay, although it was noted that this area had been impacted through the installation of an historic drain trench within a former creek channel.

Sydney Water Headquarters: 1 Smith Street

McDonald (2004a) undertook excavations in the south eastern corner of Parramatta Square (Civic Place) development site at 1 Smith Street, which was to become the Sydney Water Headquarters, uncovering Aboriginal artefacts. This site had been identified as a PAD and registered as AHMS site 45-6-2678 SSP1. A total of 198 lithic items were excavated at the site. The majority of the



assemblage (n=118, 59.6%) comprised quartz, followed by silcrete, silicified tuff and silicified wood. A range of artefact types were identified, including a number of bipolar cores and bipolar debitage. The majority of the assemblage comprised debitage.

This investigation concluded that although the site had been subjected to more than 100 years of development, approximately 40% of the site remained “undisturbed or only superficially impacted” (McDonald 2004a: 34). Artefact density across the site was considered to be very low at 2-3 artefacts per m², although one trench yielded 25 artefacts (McDonald 2004a: 19). The site was considered to have been occupied in a transient, non-residential manner, due to its distance from water (McDonald 2004a:30). McDonald states that similar locations in the Parramatta CBD are likely to contain “intact artefact bearing deposits” (McDonald 2004a: 34). The assemblage at the Sydney Water Headquarters was considered to be more recent than those dominated by silicified tuff, based on the fact that quartz was the dominant raw material type present (McDonald 2004a:32). The excavation at the Sydney Water headquarters allowed an understanding of the way the areas away from the Parramatta River were utilised by Aboriginal people before colonial settlement occurred.

15 Macquarie Street

Comber (2010a) undertook archaeological excavations at 15 Macquarie Street, Parramatta which had been highly disturbed throughout its history of use since 1804. At the time of excavation, it was a sealed car park. This excavation retrieved 350 artefacts and the analysis identified that intact archaeological deposits were present on this site. The subsurface artefact density at 15 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Comber 2010a) was 2.3 artefacts per m². The results of lithic analysis at 15 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Comber 2010a) indicate that the assemblage collected contained 15 microliths and an edge ground axe. The presence of microliths, indicative of the Australian small tool tradition and Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence, and an edge ground axe, demonstrating the Eloueran phase in the assemblage, demonstrate that typologically this assemblage belongs to the Australian small tool tradition and the Bondaian and Eloueran phases of the Eastern Regional Sequence. There was a distinct preference for silcrete which comprised 59.39% of the total assemblage, while quartzite only comprised 2.03% of the total.

The results of lithic analysis at 15 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Comber 2010a) indicate that the assemblage collected contained 15 microliths and an edge ground axe. The presence of microliths, indicative of the Australian small tool tradition and Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence, and an edge ground axe, demonstrating the Eloueran phase in the assemblage, demonstrate that typologically this assemblage belongs to the Australian small tool tradition and the Bondaian and Eloueran phases of the Eastern Regional Sequence. There was a distinct preference for silcrete which comprised 59.39% of the total assemblage, while quartzite only comprised 2.03% of the total. The assemblage retrieved from 15 Macquarie Street (Comber 2010a) contained 195 flaked artefacts with 98.5% of these being conchoidal initiation types and 1.5% being represented by bending initiations.

The excavations at 15 Macquarie Street (Comber 2011a) revealed an assemblage that was dominated by single platforms which contributed 64.6% of the total number of flaked artefacts, while cortical platforms were present on 7% of the flaked artefacts and focussed platforms comprised 15.8% of the total.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was not found at this site.

Cumberland Press Site: 142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta

Work undertaken by Haglund (2008) and Comber (2011b) at 142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (the Cumberland Press site) revealed that subsurface artefacts were present on this very disturbed site. The Parramatta terrace sand was identified at this site. The site had previously been subjected to multiple uses including a Colonial hotel and residences. Prior to excavation this site was a sealed car park at the rear of the Cumberland Press building. The excavation of the Cumberland Press site by Haglund produced an overall average artefact density of 10 artefacts per m² (Haglund 2008: Appendix C 13), while the Comber Consultants Cumberland Press excavation produced a sub-surface artefact density of 3.5 artefacts per m² (Comber 2011b). Haglund (2008) identified that the area tested was too small to allow conclusions to be made regarding spatial patterning of group sizes and frequencies of site use.

The assemblage recovered during Haglund's (2008) and Comber Consultants' (Comber 2011b) Cumberland Press excavations were dominated by silcrete with silicified tuff being the next most common raw material. The lithic analysis and the results of the excavations lead to the conclusion that the Cumberland Press site was missing the deeper Pre-Bondaian deposit present below 20cm at the RTA-G1 site. Silcrete was the predominant material in both Cumberland Press excavations with Haglund's (2008) assemblage with silicified tuff being the next most common raw material. Comber's (2011b) assemblage was also dominated by silcrete, which comprised 90.48% of the total assemblage, while quartzite was not represented in this collection.



The size of the artefacts collected by Comber (2011b) at Cumberland Press was small, with only four (19.05% of the total assemblage) artefacts having a measurement greater than 20mm. The previous Cumberland Press excavation by Haglund (2008) produced a total of 26 out of 104 artefacts measuring greater than 20mm, comprising 25% of the total assemblage (2008: Appendix C 9). Information on initiation types is not provided in the lithic analyses. The Cumberland Press excavations by Haglund (2008) revealed that the most commonly occurring platform type was plain, comprising 39.29% of the total. Information on platform types was not available for the Comber (2011b) Cumberland Press excavation.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was found at this site.

140 Macquarie Street

Excavations undertaken by Comber (2010b) at 140 Macquarie Street for Endeavour Energy on a previously disturbed site uncovered intact *in situ* archaeological deposits and approximately 60 artefacts. The excavation at 140 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Stening 2011) revealed an artefact density of 3.5 artefacts per m². These results confirm that intact sub-surface archaeological deposits may still exist despite later disturbance. Again, this site contained a sealed car park and buildings.

The assemblage collected from 140 Macquarie Street (Stening 2011) was comprised of 63 flakes without retouch, three retouched flakes and one anvil/hammer stone. The most commonly occurring artefact type was the flake without retouch making up 94.03% of the total assemblage. Retouched flakes made up the second most commonly occurring artefact type with 4.48% of the total, and the anvil/hammer stone comprising 1.49% of the assemblage. Of the three retouched flakes, one is a broken backed artefact and another is probably the proximal portion of the original flake used to make the backed artefact. This was retouched after the original flake broke with a transverse snap, possibly during production of the backed artefact. The distal portion of the third retouched flake exhibited clear evidence of use wear. All three retouched flakes measure less than 30mm in length and are can be classified as microliths, according to Gould's (1969: 235) description, therefore dating the assemblage to the Bondaian and Eloueran phases of the Eastern Regional Sequence.

The assemblage collected at 140 Macquarie Street (Stening 2011) showed that the artefacts were generally small with only 3.17% of all flakes having a dimension greater than 30mm. At 140 Macquarie Street (Stening 2011) conchoidal flakes were the most commonly occurring initiation type with conchoidal flakes representing 92.42% of the total and bipolar flakes representing 7.58% of the total. At 140 Macquarie St (Stening 2011) single platform dominated the assemblage, comprising 48.48% of the total.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was found at this site.

Harris Street Footpath

Comber (2015) undertook an excavation along Harris Street, Parramatta, in advance of the installation of new cabling and ducting for Endeavour Energy. The excavated area was covered by a concrete footpath. A total of 59 artefacts were recovered during the excavation. The artefact density for the site was 6.55 artefacts per m². The assemblage was comprised of one core, six flakes without retouch, three retouched flakes and 49 flaked pieces. The prevalence of quartz (42.37% of the total) artefacts in this assemblage, suggested that a local source of quartz was available for the production of small artefacts. Silcrete was the second most commonly occurring raw material representing 27.11% of the total; glass comprised 20.34% of the total; chert comprised 8.47% of the total; and quartzite 1.7% of the total. Artefacts were recovered from a depth of up to 45cm.

Typologically the assemblage excavated from the Harris Street footpath belongs to the Australian small tool tradition and the Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence, which is dated to no later than 7,000BP. An examination of the reduction intensity of this assemblage, which was undertaken in terms of flake and flaked piece size, the amount of cortex present on artefacts and cores, and the ratio of flakes to cores, generally demonstrates that there is a high reduction intensity within this assemblage. The core to flake ratio, however, suggests a lower reduction intensity, suggesting that the site was occupied for short periods of time by more mobile people.

Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sands was identified at this site.

Parramatta Square

The present study area is located to the south of Parramatta Square (formerly known as Civic Place)

Parramatta Square is divided into a number of development sites numbered Parramatta Square (PS) 1-7.

In 2004 McDonald undertook preliminary excavations for the City of Parramatta Council at Civic Place to inform the planning



process for the redevelopment of Civic Place, into Parramatta Square. The purpose of the excavations was to “identify whether Indigenous heritage sites are likely to occur across the proposed development area” (McDonald 2004b: 1). Due to the constraints of the site (i.e. the presence of buildings and the location of historical archaeological testing), only 0.07% of Civic Place (Parramatta Square) was investigated. She excavated a total of six trenches. A small number of artefacts were collected from each trench, with a total of 37 artefacts recovered across the site. The trenches contained historic fill to a depth of approximately 40cm, overlying a heavily compacted light brown silty deposit, which in turn overlay a heavily compacted pale coloured deposit coming onto an uneven red/yellow clay base. There was no evidence of an intact A horizon. European artefacts were found throughout the trench. There was no evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand.

The dominant material type was silcrete, with a total of 14 silcrete artefacts excavated. Nine silicified tuff artefacts, eight chert artefacts, and four quartz artefacts were collected, along with single examples of quartzite and unknown/fine grained silicious artefacts. No formal tools were identified, and most artefacts comprised full flakes (n=13), followed by flake fragments (n=10), flaked pieces (n=8) and broken flakes (n=3), with a single example of a bipolar quartz flake and a cone split broken flake also identified (McDonald 2004b:20). Due to the excavation methodology, no assessment of spatial distribution of artefacts was possible. The artefact density was considered very low at 2.6 artefacts/m².

The results of this excavation indicate that several areas within the Parramatta Square development contained intact soil horizons, and that higher concentrations of artefacts “may survive in isolated pockets across the site” (2004b:2). No details regarding the spatial (either horizontal or vertical) distribution of artefacts was presented in the report.

GML Heritage undertook archaeological salvage of PS1 which is located to the south-east of the current study area. They uncovered 122 artefacts within a moderately disturbed context. Aboriginal objects were present in discrete concentrations at around 20cm below the “surface” at the end of historical archaeological investigations. Whilst the upper layers had been impacted, the lower two spits below the “surface” at the end of the historical archaeological investigations were relatively intact. The soil was the Blacktown residual soil profile, truncated and with very high clay content. The study area was on a simple gentle slope that did not contain any depressions or low areas akin to swamp or drainage channels. Evidence of the terrace sand was not found. The artefacts comprised seven raw material types:

- The dominant material was mudstone with a total of 48.
- Silcrete: 43 artefacts
- Chert: 24 artefacts
- “Minor representations of quartz and petrified wood also occurred within the assemblage”

In 2015 and 2016 Comber (Comber & Stening 2018) undertook salvage excavations at 153 Macquarie Street, named PS3. The study area was located on grey clays and the Parramatta Town Drain, which channelised the historic creek line, ran diagonally through the study area. The study area rose up from Macquarie Street towards the south-eastern corner of the site. More than 600 artefacts were uncovered during these excavations, despite significant disturbance to the site with enormous concrete footings and a multitude of services across the site. Over 400 artefacts were retrieved including glass artefacts. The excavation has only just been completed and the detailed analyses has only just commenced. Therefore, statements about artefact types, distribution, depth etc., cannot be made at this stage.

Comber is currently investigating PS5&6 and PS2 (renamed 8PS). At PS5&6 over 200 artefacts have been found including an artefact which has possibly been made from English flint which was exported to the Australian Colony as ballast in the early 19th century. In addition, hearths possibly dated to as late as 1850 were uncovered. Analyses has only just begun on this material so firm dating and statements about the nature of artefacts cannot be made. At PS2 approximately 350 artefacts were retrieved and analyses is currently being undertaken..

The current site is located to the south of Parramatta Square. The investigations by McDonald, GML and Comber at Parramatta Square indicate that it is highly likely that there will be Aboriginal subsurface objects located within the present study area. This is despite later uses. Construction of buildings appears to have disturbed the context of the archaeological deposits but not destroyed them. In addition, as the majority of the above sites contained evidence of early contact such as glass artefacts or hearths dated to the contact period, it is highly likely that the Hassall Street site, will also contain evidence of contact archaeology.

5.3 The Study Area

A search of the AHIMS register indicated that there are no previously registered sites within the study area. The site is not an Aboriginal Place. Five sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the study area (Figure 12 and Appendix A). Three sites,



located to the east, west and south are within 70-80 metres of the subject area.

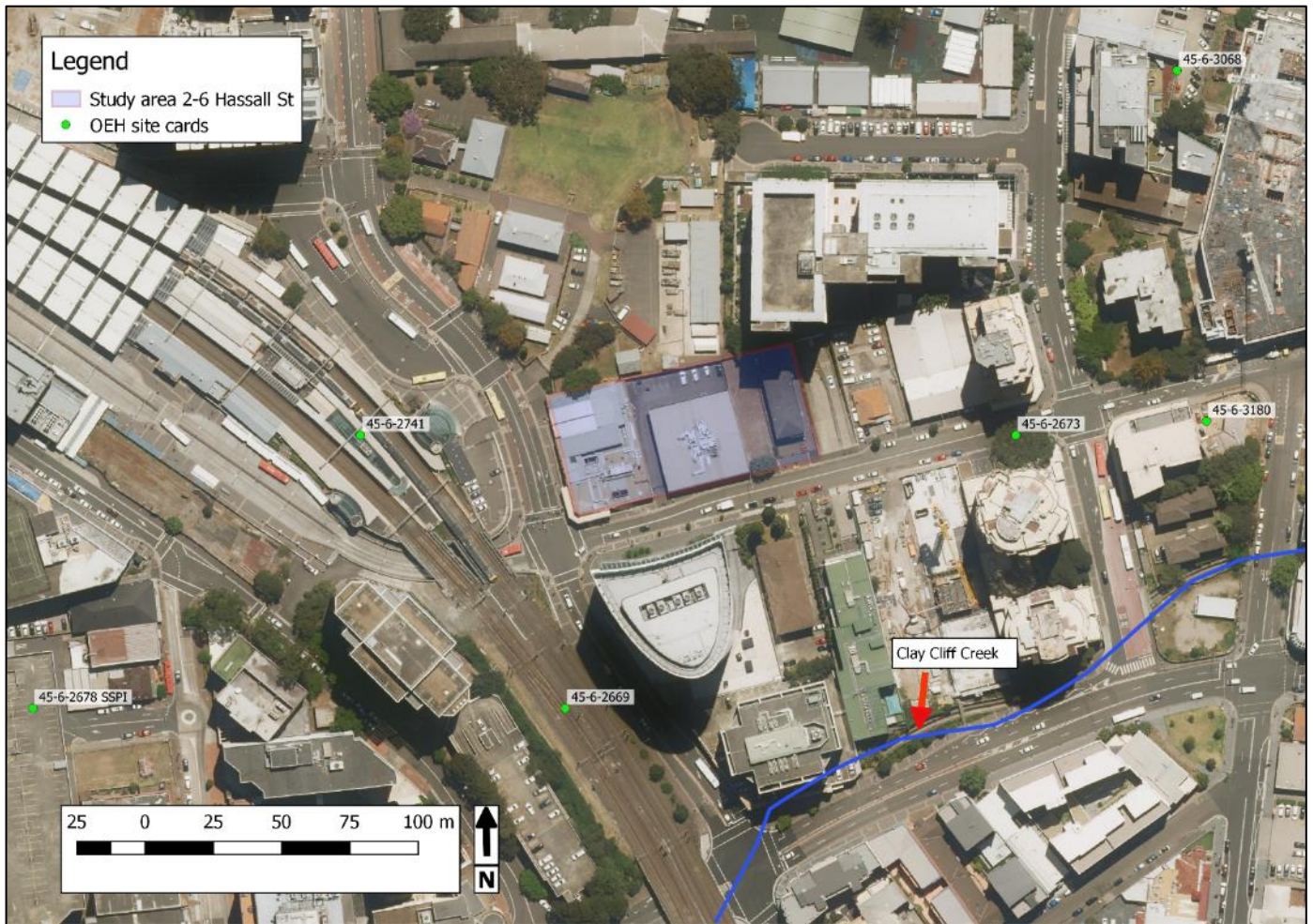


Figure 14: Aboriginal sites recorded within the vicinity of the study area and recorded Aboriginal sites to the east and west
(Base map: Six Maps)

5.4 Site Prediction

On the basis of the above environmental and archaeological information, it is expected that subsurface archaeological deposits which include stone artefacts will be located across the study area. Raw material types expected to be identified include silicified tuff, silcrete, quartz, and chert. It is predicted that a range of artefact types will be recovered, including flakes, flake pieces, cores and potentially a range of retouched artefacts. The evidence from previous studies indicates that it is possible that contact artefacts made from glass or other European materials such as flint may be located on the site.

Given that the site has been cleared of all vegetation and natural features, it is not expected that rock shelters, axe grinding grooves, engravings, scarred or carved trees will be located.

6.0 RESULTS

RESULTS
IMPACT & MITIGATION



6.0 RESULTS, IMPACT & MITIGATION

6.1 Results

The study area contains buildings and concrete. The only visible bare ground was the vacant lot where recent demolition work had disturbed and levelled the ground surface. No bare ground was visible elsewhere in the study area and no evidence of Aboriginal occupation was located on the surface. However, the information gained from archaeological excavations within the Parramatta CBD and particularly at Parramatta Square, indicates that there is a high likelihood that subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits will exist, despite disturbance through urban development. The study area is located on a small ridgeline overlooking the Parramatta River and Clay Cliff Creek. Pre-contact, the study area would have been located within an area rich in resources including fresh water, making it an ideal camping location.

6.2 Impact & Mitigation

The proposed development will maximise all space with the development envelope, and includes a basement.

As Aboriginal objects are predicted to exist within the study area, and it is an offence to harm such objects, salvage excavations are proposed as a mitigation measure, as avoidance of the potential deposits is not possible. Prior testing under OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* will not be required as it is possible that the site contains contact archaeology. Pages 24-25 state that "areas known or suspected to be conflict or contact sites" are not "excluded from the definition of harm".

The information gained from archaeological excavation contributes to our knowledge and understanding of Aboriginal occupation. This knowledge can then be passed down to future generations through educational programs and interpretation. Such strategies will contribute to maintaining social cohesion within the Aboriginal community and to building social cohesion within the broader community, and protecting cultural values for future generations. Archaeological sites are valued by the Aboriginal community for more than their archaeological/scientific values. Such sites reflect both the physical and spiritual presence of ancestors on country. It is therefore important that as much information as possible is obtained to ensure recognition of Aboriginal heritage and to pass this information on to future generations. To ensure appropriate management a two stage excavation program is proposed which will ensure that the maximum amount of information is gained from this site. The aim of Stage 1 will be to determine the nature and extent of the subsurface deposit and Stage 2 is to recover evidence that will compliment and extend the information obtained from other sites excavated within Parramatta

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

PREAMBLE

CRITERIA

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE



7.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

7.1 Location

Significance assessment is the process whereby sites or landscapes are assessed to determine their value or importance to the community.

A range of criteria have been developed for assessing the significance which embody the values contained in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter provides principles and guidelines for the conservation and management of cultural heritage places within Australia.

Following are the criteria which will be used to assess the significance of the Parramatta Square study area.

7.2 Criteria

Social Value (sometimes termed 'Aboriginal' value) which refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations or attachments which the place or area has for the present day Aboriginal community.

Historic Value refers to the associations of a place with a person, event, phase or activity of importance to the history of an Aboriginal community.

Scientific Value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its potential to provide information which is of value in scientific analysis and the ability to answer scientific or technical research questions.

Aesthetic Value refers to the sensory, scenic and creative aspects of the place.

Representativeness refers to whether the site demonstrates the principal characteristics of that site and is a good representative example of that site type.

Rarity refers to the degree to which such as site is known elsewhere and whether the site is uncommon, rare or endangered.

7.3 Assessment

Social Values

Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that the study area is important to the local and broader Aboriginal community. The artefacts predicted to be located on the site will provide evidence of Aboriginal occupation representing their past providing a direct link to their ancestors. The current site is only 200-300m south-east of the former Market Place where Governor Macquarie's annual feast was held and is near the Native Institute. The location is significant to the members of the Aboriginal community as a significant site of early contact and the beginning of the policy to remove children from their families.

Historic Values

The study area is predicted to contain significant historic values

Scientific Values

The study area has the potential to yield further information through detailed scientific and archaeological research into the nature of Aboriginal occupation and techniques utilised in subsistence activities. It has the potential to contain sub-surface archaeological deposits, including contact archaeology such as glass artefacts.

Aesthetic Values

The current site does not contain Aboriginal aesthetic values, however, after excavation the objects uncovered might meet this criteria.

Representative Values

Until the excavation has been completed it is not known if the site contains representative values.

**Rarity Values**

Until the excavation has been completed it is not known if the site contains rarity values.

7.4 Statement of Significance

Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that the study area is important to the local and broader Aboriginal community. The artefacts predicted to be located on the site will provide evidence of Aboriginal occupation representing their past providing a direct link to their ancestors. The current site is only 200-300m south-east of the former Market Place where Governor Macquarie's annual feast was held and is near the Native Institute. The location is significant to the members of the Aboriginal community as a significant site of early contact and the beginning of the policy to remove children from their families. As a result the study area is predicted to contain significant historic values. The study area has the potential to yield further information through detailed scientific and archaeological research into the nature of Aboriginal occupation and techniques utilised in subsistence activities. It has the potential to contain sub-surface archaeological deposits, including contact archaeology such as glass artefacts. The current site does not contain Aboriginal aesthetic values, however, after excavation the objects uncovered might meet this criteria. Until the excavation has been completed it is not known if the site contains representative or rarity values.

8.0 LEGISLATION



8.0 LEGISLATION

8.1 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal sites within New South Wales. The Office of Environment and Heritage is the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act.

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides provision for the protection of all “Aboriginal objects” which are defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains”. In particular Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Subsurface archaeological deposits (“objects”) are predicted to exist within the study area which will be disturbed during the course of the development. The evidence also indicates that it is highly likely that such deposits will contain contact archaeology, and possibly evidence of occupation during the period of the Native Conferences. Therefore, it will be necessary to apply for a Part 6 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow archaeological testing to be undertaken prior to the development. The aim of the testing will be to determine if Aboriginal object are present and their nature and extent. If Aboriginal objects are present it will be necessary to apply for a further AHIP for harm.

To obtain an AHIP, consultation must be undertaken with the Aboriginal community in accordance with OEH’s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

A Research Design which clearly outlines the proposed methodology for the salvage will also need to be prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

Obtaining a permit is a lengthy process. Following is an outline of the minimum time required (Table 2). However, it should be noted that delays will most likely occur throughout this process, for various reasons, so additional time should be allowed:

| Activity | Time required |
|--|--|
| Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with OEH’s <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i> and commencement of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). | 16 weeks minimum (4 months) |
| Finalisation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (detailing the Aboriginal community consultation. This can only be completed once the consultation has been finalised) | 1 week |
| Preparation of AHIP application with relevant information for submission to OEH. Documents to be forwarded to OEH: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AHIP application• This Aboriginal archaeological report• Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (detailing the Aboriginal community consultation. This can only be completed once the consultation has been finalised) | 1 week |
| Receipt of permit from OEH. OEH have a service guarantee to issue the permit 8 weeks from the date of receipt of all information. After submitting the AHIP application, if OEH request further information, the clock stops and the 8 weeks recommences once they receive the further information. | 8 weeks minimum |
| TOTAL TIME REQUIRED | 26 weeks (approximately 7 months) minimum |

Table 3: Indicative timeline for obtaining and AHIP

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS



9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of:

- Legal requirements under the terms of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) which states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object without first gaining the consent of the Director-General of the Office of Environment and Heritage;
- Research into the Aboriginal archaeological record for the Parramatta CBD;
- Results of the site survey and assessment as outlined in this report.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT:

There is no objection to the Concept Proposal in respect of Aboriginal heritage, providing the following is undertaken:

1. Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.
2. It will be necessary to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* for testing.
3. Archaeological testing excavations should be undertaken in accordance once the AHIP has been received and in accordance with the approved methodology prior to commencement of the redevelopment of the site.
4. If Aboriginal objects are uncovered it will be necessary to apply for a further AHIP for harm.

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Abbreviations


| | |
|-------|--|
| AIAS | Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies |
| HRA | Historical Records of Australia |
| HRNSW | Historical Records of New South Wales |
| ML | Mitchell Library |
| SLNSW | State Library of New South Wales |

APPENDIX A

AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS



APPENDIX B: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2-6 Hassall St Parramatta

Client Service ID : 349319

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|
| 45-6-2678 | SSP1 (formerly Smith Street PAD) | AGD | 56 | 315330 | 6256150 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | 102196,10378 2 |
| Recorders Doctor:Jo McDonald | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2669 | Kendall Street, Harris Park | AGD | 56 | 315525 | 6256150 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | 1848,2561 | 102196,10378 2 |
| Recorders Jim Wheeler | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2741 | Parramatta Transport Interchange PAD | AGD | 56 | 315450 | 6256250 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | 1767 | 102196,10378 2 |
| Recorders Doctor:Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-3068 | GS PAD 1 184-188 George Street | GDA | 56 | 315750 | 6256375 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | 2121 | |
| Recorders Mr.Dominic Steele | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-3180 | 21 Hassall Street | GDA | 56 | 315761 | 6256247 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | 3584 | 103758 |
| Recorders Ms.Ngaire Richards | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 3906,3975 | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/06/2018 for David Nudley for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8188, 151.0054 - Lat, Long To : -33.8166, 151.0089 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 5

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