

ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) Project 1 Stage 1. The Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead and the local Catholic schools are growing to meet the needs of the evolving Westmead community and new facilities are required. It is proposed to develop a centrally located, collaborative and evangelising learning community at Darcy Road.

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To ensure that Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage is not adversely impacted upon Comber Consultants were commissioned to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment. This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report details the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for the proposal in accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's (DPIE's) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010).

The study area has the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The proposed new buildings are being sited in the most appropriate locations within the school ground and it is not possible to avoid impacting upon potential deposits. However, by undertaking archaeological excavation information about the Aboriginal pre and post contact history can be gained. This information can be used for education purposes for the Aboriginal and broader community. Therefore, on the basis of the research contained in this report it is recommended that:

- 1) Aboriginal archaeological test and salvage excavations should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any subsurface archaeological deposit. This should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties prior to commencement of the redevelopment of the study area.
- 2) Aboriginal consultation should continue throughout the excavations.
- 3) Any artefacts recovered should remain on country and be catalogued and stored onsite and protected by the Westmead Catholic Community. The artefacts could be used in an interpretative display. It will be necessary for a Care Agreement to be made between the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties. To apply for a Care agreement "An Application for the transfer of Aboriginal objects for safekeeping" must be signed by the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties and submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment.
- 4) Interpretation of the Aboriginal archaeology and history of the site should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. An interpretation strategy and plan should be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to guide the interpretation.
- 5) The study area is identified as a historical archaeological site in the NSW State Heritage Inventory and registered as "Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891" by the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (GML 2001). A historical archaeological assessment will therefore be required prior to the proposal in order to assess the potential impacts to historical archaeological values within the study area.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

This report supports a State Significant Development Application for the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) at 2 Darcy Road, Westmead.

The WCC project seeks to meet the needs of the growing population within the region by providing upgraded school facilities for Mother Teresa and Sacred Heart Primary Schools, as well as a new Parish church. WCC is a collaboration between Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta (CEDP), the Diocese of Parramatta (DoP), the Sisters of Mercy and the Marist Brothers Province of Australia.

As the proposal is for the purposes of alterations and additions to an existing school and has a capital investment value in excess of \$20 million, it is State Significant Development (SSD) for the purposes of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the Act). The Parish church is also SSD under clause 8(2)(a) of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* as it forms part of the proposal which comprises a single, integrated development with significant functional links between the education and church uses.

To ensure that the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the study area is not adversely impacted upon by the proposal, Comber Consultants were commissioned to undertake an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's (DPIE's) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*. That report recommended that Aboriginal consultation be undertaken in accordance with DPIE's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation guidelines for proponents 2010* and that archaeological testing undertaken. This report details the consultation undertaken in accordance with the 2010 guidelines.

1.2 The Site

The subject site is located at 2 Darcy Road, Westmead, approximately 2km to the north-west of the Parramatta CBD and approximately 300m to the west of Westmead Train Station. The site is located within the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA).

The site has an area of approximately 12ha and a frontage of approximately 430m to Darcy Road. The site consists of two lots, which are legally described as Lot 1 in DP1095407, which is owned by the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of Parramatta, and Lot 1 in DP1211982, which is under the ownership of the Trustees of the Marist Brothers.

The site is bound by Darcy Road (to the north), the T1 North Shore & Western / T5 Cumberland train lines (to the south), the Western Sydney University Westmead Campus (to the east) and residential uses (to the west).

To the north of the site, across Darcy Road is the Westmead Health and Education Precinct comprising the Westmead Hospital, Westmead Private Hospital and the Western Sydney University Medical Research Institutes. The locational context of the site is shown at Figure 1.

The Westmead Health and Education Precinct, the WCC site and the surrounding residential land collectively form part of the recently nominated Westmead Priority Precinct Area.

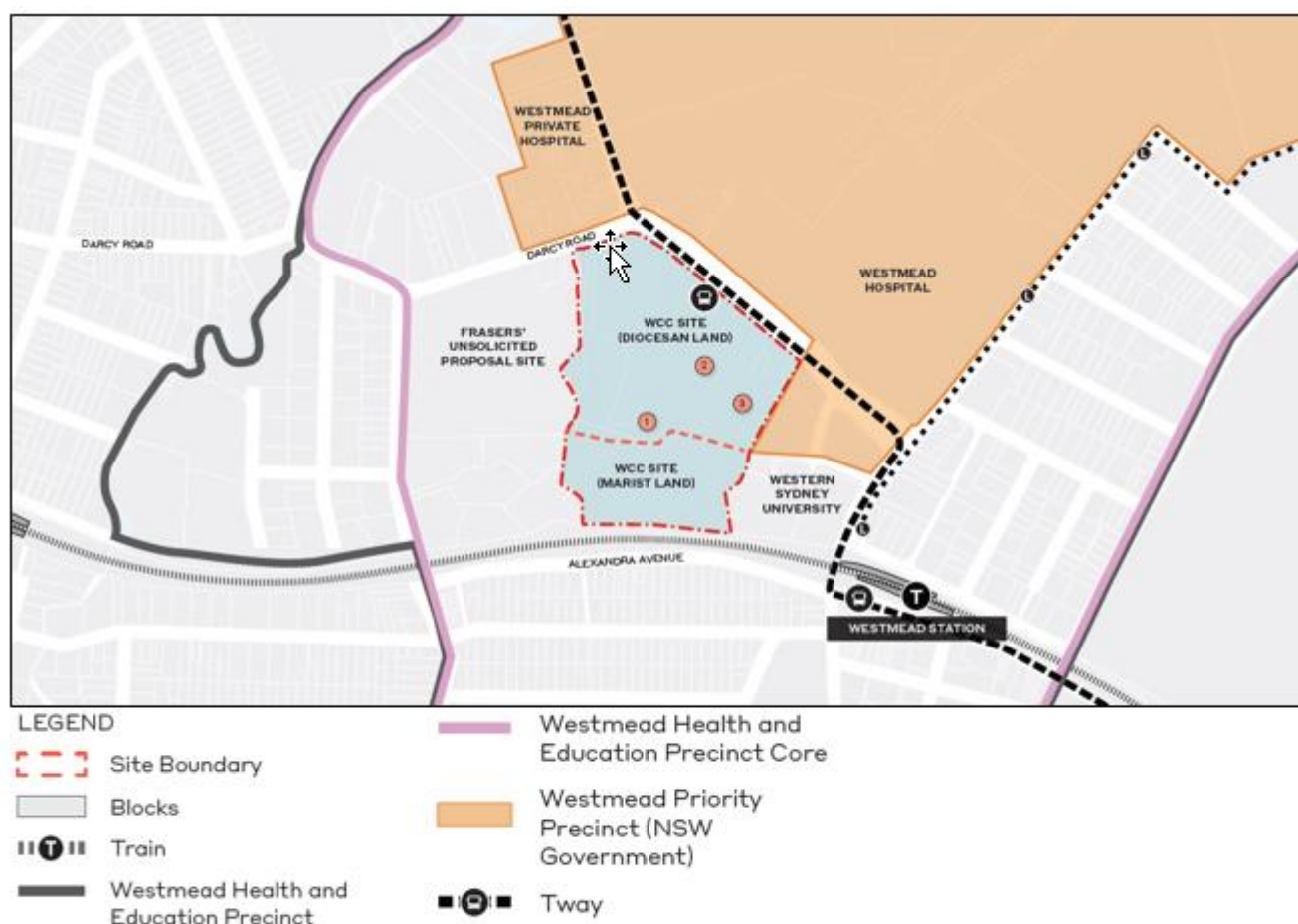


Figure 1: Location Plan

Proposal

The State Significant Development application will seek approval for:

- A primary school with capacity for approximately 1,680 students, to provide expanded facilities for the existing Mother Teresa Primary School on the site and to replace the existing Sacred Heart Primary School at Ralph Street;
- A new Parish church;
- A Catholic early learning centre (fit-out within an existing building);
- New landscaping.

1.4 Existing Development

The site currently contains three separate schools being the Catherine McAuley Westmead (girls high school) which predominantly occupies the northern part of the site, and the Parramatta Marist High School (boys school) which occupies the eastern part of the site. The Mother Teresa Primary School occupies part of the Catherine McAuley school building in the centre of the site. The southern portion of the site contains open sports fields associated with the Parramatta Marist High School.

The existing Brother's residence is located in the north-eastern corner of the site, and an at grade car park occupies the western part of the site, to the north of the sports fields. Collectively, the three schools currently accommodate approximately 2,637 students and 190 staff.



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 Westmead Catholic Community in order to manage and protect Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places identified by the investigation and assessment of the study area whose location is described in section 1.2 above.



2.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

2.0 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).

2.1 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).

2.2 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 3 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).

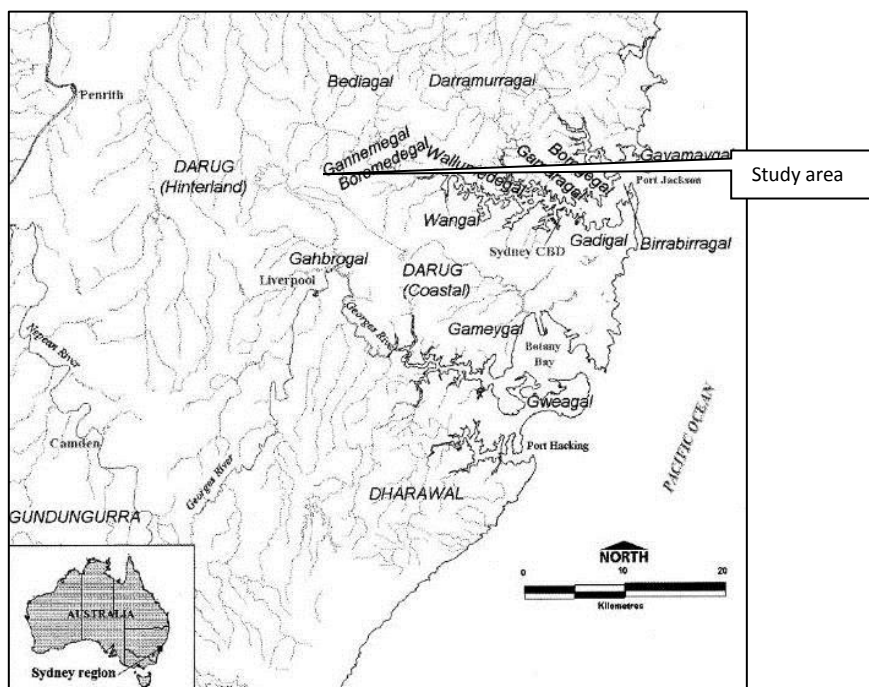


Figure 3: Map showing the territory associated with the Darug people. Parramatta is thought to be the western extremity of the territory of the Coastal Darug and the traditional land of the Boromedegal/Burramattagal clan of the Darug. The boundary between the adjacent language groups or dialects is not able to be identified precisely (Attenbrow 2003: 23)



2.3 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 1: 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).



2.4 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).

2.5 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 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-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. 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.

2.6 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).

2.7 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 4).

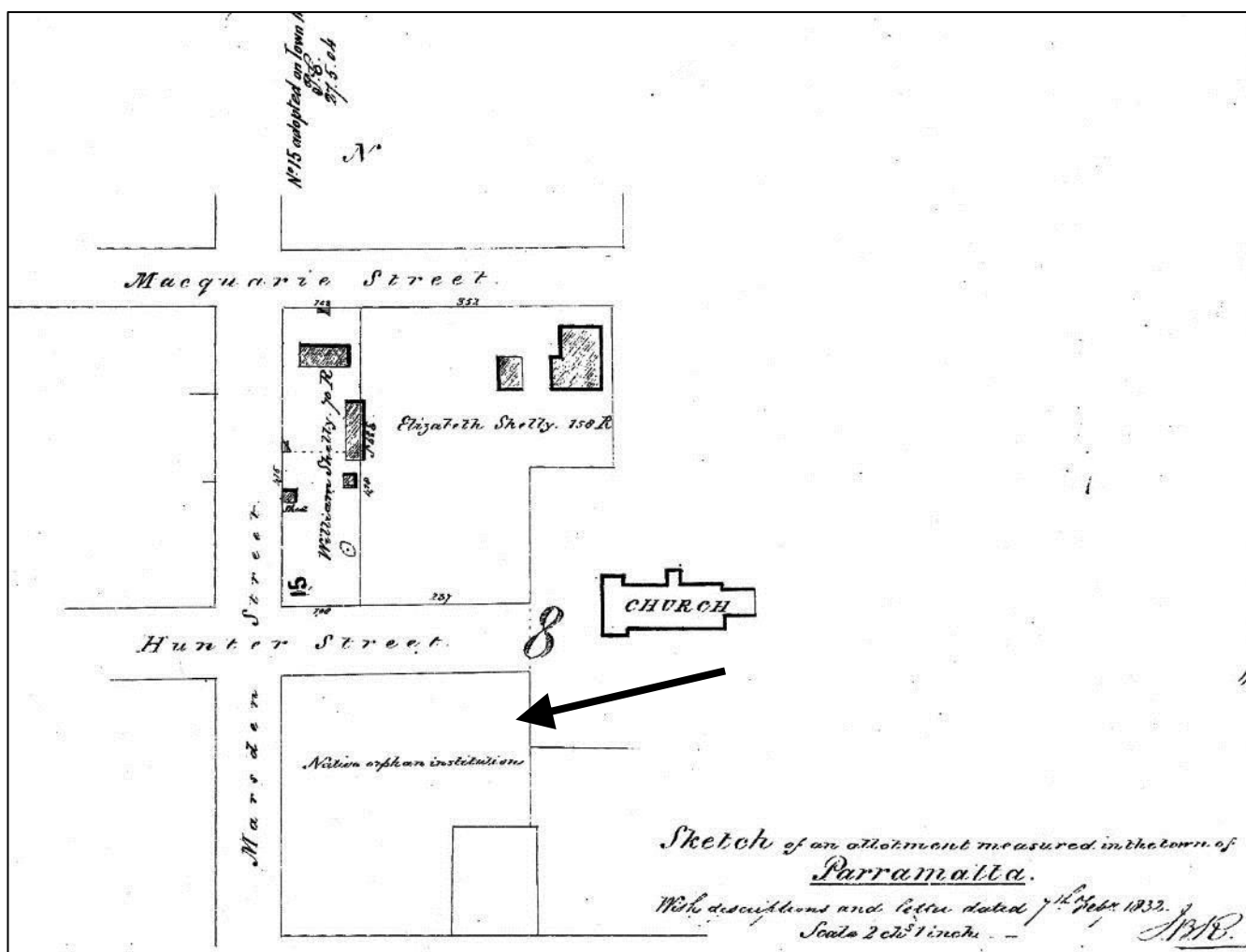


Figure 4: Site of the Native Institution shown in a plan of William and Elizabeth's Shelley's allotment to the north (SRNSW SR No 4815)

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 Native Institution is located approximately 3 km south east 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 5).

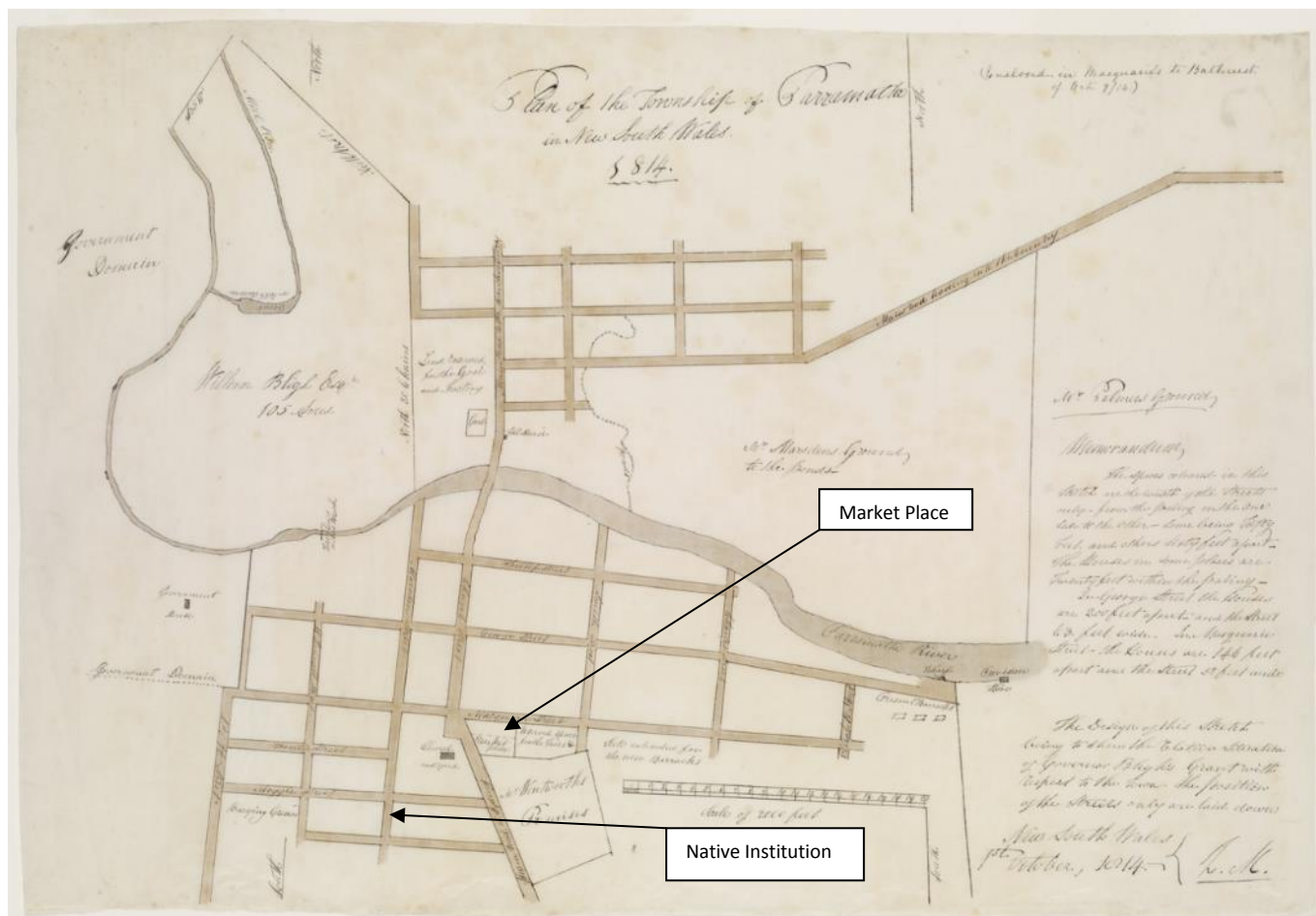


Figure 5: The site of Market Place at Parramatta where the Annual Conference and Feast instituted by Lachlan Macquarie were held from 1814 until 1835

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).

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.

2.8 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 (Bungarrabee, 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).



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 central Westmead area which includes dense public, commercial and residential development and associated infrastructure. It is located approximately 600m to the south of the Parramatta River, within the floodplain of the Parramatta River. It is located between two ridgelines and an unnamed creek runs along its western boundary (Figure 7).

3.2 Geology and Soils

The Cumberland Plain overlies the Wianamatta Group of Shales overlying Hawkesbury Sandstone (sandstone with some quartz). Hawkesbury Sandstone provides materials suitable for the manufacture of ground edge axes and weathers to provide rock shelters 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 15 kms to the southwest, Plumpton approximately 25 kms to the north-west, St Clair approximately 15 km to the north-west and Erskine Park approximately 10 km 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, 25 kms north-west of the study 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 shelter and a suitable surface for sharpening axes.

3.3 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 Westmead and no original native vegetation remains on the site.

3.4 Stream Order Modelling

Stream order can be used to predict Aboriginal land use patterns. 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 (Horton 1945; Strahler 1952).

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.

The study area is located approximately 600 metres south of the catchment of the Parramatta River, a fourth order stream and Toongabbie Creek, a third order creek. An unnamed creek which would have flowed intermittently is located on the western boundary of the study area. It could therefore be predicted to contain more complex sites with a high density of artefacts (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Plan showing ridgelines (red dotted lines), creeks (blue lines); study area outlined in red (after Comber 2018; plan provided by Gallagher Studio)

3.5 Current land use and disturbance

The study area was once included in the Western Meadow of the Government Domain and used for growing maize. The Government Domain was subdivided between 1859 and 1871 (Kass et al 1996).

In 1915, the Westmead Boys Home (also known as the St. Vincent's Boys Home) was built, adjacent to the Westmead Catholic Schools Campus. In 1951, the study area was open field associated with the Westmead Boys Home. The Westmead Boys Home was converted into the Westmead campus of the University of Western Sydney. (Kass et al 1996: 398).



In 1965 Parramatta Marist High School moved from its old campus on Victoria Road in Parramatta to its new campus on the grounds of the St Vincent's Boys Home in Westmead. On the same campus a new girls' high school, Catherine McAuley, was established by the Mercy Sisters. (<http://www.parramarist.nsw.edu.au/school/>; PHALMS 2001).

The study area currently contains the school buildings and sports facilities of the Westmead Catholic Community. The grounds have been landscaped and terracing has been undertaken to decrease the natural slope incline in the southern part of study area whilst the remainder of the site has been filled to level the ground for construction or landscaping (Photographs 1 – 10).

Despite the disturbance that has occurred through construction and landscaping, it is possible that subsurface evidence of occupation could still remain throughout the study area. Previous archaeological excavations and evidence as detailed in section 4 of this report indicate that within the Parramatta/Westmead area subsurface archaeological remains exist despite later disturbance. In particular, the areas of fill would have covered and protected any evidence of Aboriginal occupation.



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, 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.”

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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 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.

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 within the Parramatta LGA are shown in Figure 8 and detailed below:

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 m^2 . 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 trenched 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

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.

Parramatta North Urban Transformation / Parramatta North Growth Centre / Cumberland East Precinct

In 2017 Comber Consultants undertook Aboriginal archaeological testing across the Parramatta North Urban Transformation (PNUT) site in consultation with the Aboriginal community (Comber 2018b). The site is located approximately 1km to the east of the current study area. The aim of that testing was to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects and their nature and extent. The results of the testing assisted in informing future management strategies.

Over 1800 artefacts were discovered of various materials (including glass) as a result of the test excavation. Silcrete was the dominant raw material. Glass artefacts, which provides archaeological evidence of contact between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal settlers, were uncovered which had been used for shaping, cutting and engraving of wood.

The evidence indicated different areas of occupation across the site. There was a higher density of artefacts close to the river on the western and southern sides of the site with occupation commencing more than 7,500 years ago, but as the river changed with sea level rises people appeared to move to the north and centre of the site. There was a wetland within the centre of the site, at the location of the current oval with a high spur extending into the wetland. People occupied this high area approximately 2,000 years ago and possibly lived in huts scattered across the landscape. This location overlooked the Parramatta River and gave people easy access to the resource rich wetlands.

The testing uncovered evidence of Aboriginal occupation across the subject site with higher density of occupation occurring along the river bank and up to 150m from the river. Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was found up to 150m from the river. The site was occupied more than 7,500 years ago at a time when sea levels were rising and the climate and landscape were undergoing dramatic change. A site of this age and with substantial numbers of artefacts and three phases of occupation is rare on the Cumberland Plain (Comber 2018b).

Cumberland Hospital West Campus

Since 2011 Comber has undertaken a number of heritage management works for the development of the Cumberland Hospital West Campus, located approximately 900 metres east of the current study area (Comber 2019b). Heritage works by Comber include Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessments, test excavations, excavation reports and Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Management Plans.



Archaeological testing has confirmed the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the Cumberland West Campus. In the course of an archaeological testing campaign under an AHIP, undertaken on the western campus in 2019, a total of 304 Aboriginal cultural lithics were recovered. Silcrete was the predominant raw material identified. Glass artefacts providing evidence for contact archaeology were also retrieved. No evidence for the Parramatta Terrace Sand was identified.

The evidence indicated that the study area was occupied by Aboriginal people within the last 1,500 years before the European invasion. While the Cumberland East site was occupied for over 7,500 years through to the contact period, the Cumberland Hospital West Campus revealed a much shorter occupation period, however, the West Campus test excavations focused on a much smaller area than the excavations on the Eastern Campus. More extensive works have the potential to reveal earlier occupation deposits and similarities in the Aboriginal archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital East and West Campus (Comber 2019a).

Westmead South Precinct Stage 1

In 2018 Comber & Stening undertook a desktop Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment to inform the Westmead South Precinct Plan (Comber & Stening 2018a). The Westmead South Precinct project included the current study area. The report demonstrated that the Westmead South Precinct contains high Aboriginal heritage values and high archaeological potential. A predictive model for the project area revealed a high likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological sites to occur within 2 km from watercourses and along ridgelines, including within the current study area.

Wentworthville Precinct Stage 1

Comber and Stening (2018b) also undertook a desktop assessment of the Wentworthville Precinct which is located immediately to the west of the current study area. This assessment demonstrated the study area contains high Aboriginal cultural heritage values and high archaeological potential of the area.

AHIMS

A search was undertaken in the Aboriginal Heritage Management System (AHIMS) on 14 November 2019. The search revealed 30 Aboriginal sites within a 3 km radius around the study area. No AHIMS sites were identified within the study area. A summary of AHIMS sites revealed by the search is provided in Table 2 below.

Site Type	Frequency	Percent
Isolated Find	18	60.00%
Grinding Groove	2	6.67%
Artefact Scatter	2	6.67%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	6.67%
Isolated find with PAD	2	6.67%
Scarred Tree	1	3.33%
Artefact Scatter and Scarred Tree	1	3.33%
Artefact Scatter and Hearth	1	3.33%
Artefact Scatter and PAD	1	3.33%
GRAND TOTAL	30	100%

Table 2: Summary of AHIMS sites

Isolated finds manifest as the most frequently occurring archaeological sites within a 3 km radius from the study area at 60% of the total numbers identified by the AHIMS search. By definition an “isolated find” represents a single stone artefact found on the surface of the land not in association with any other artefact. The high frequency of isolated finds in the Westmead – Parramatta area, can be seen as the result of historic disturbance through development in the region since



the 1790s and therefore represents the state of art of archaeological research and heritage assessment rather than reflects the original distribution of Aboriginal archaeological sites throughout the region. This lack of registered Aboriginal sites or places within the study area is due to the lack of assessments, rather than the lack of possible sites. It is possible that further unrecorded Aboriginal sites are present within the AHIMS search perimeter closer to the study area.

4.3 Study Area

The study area does not contain any known sites or objects and is not a registered Aboriginal Place.

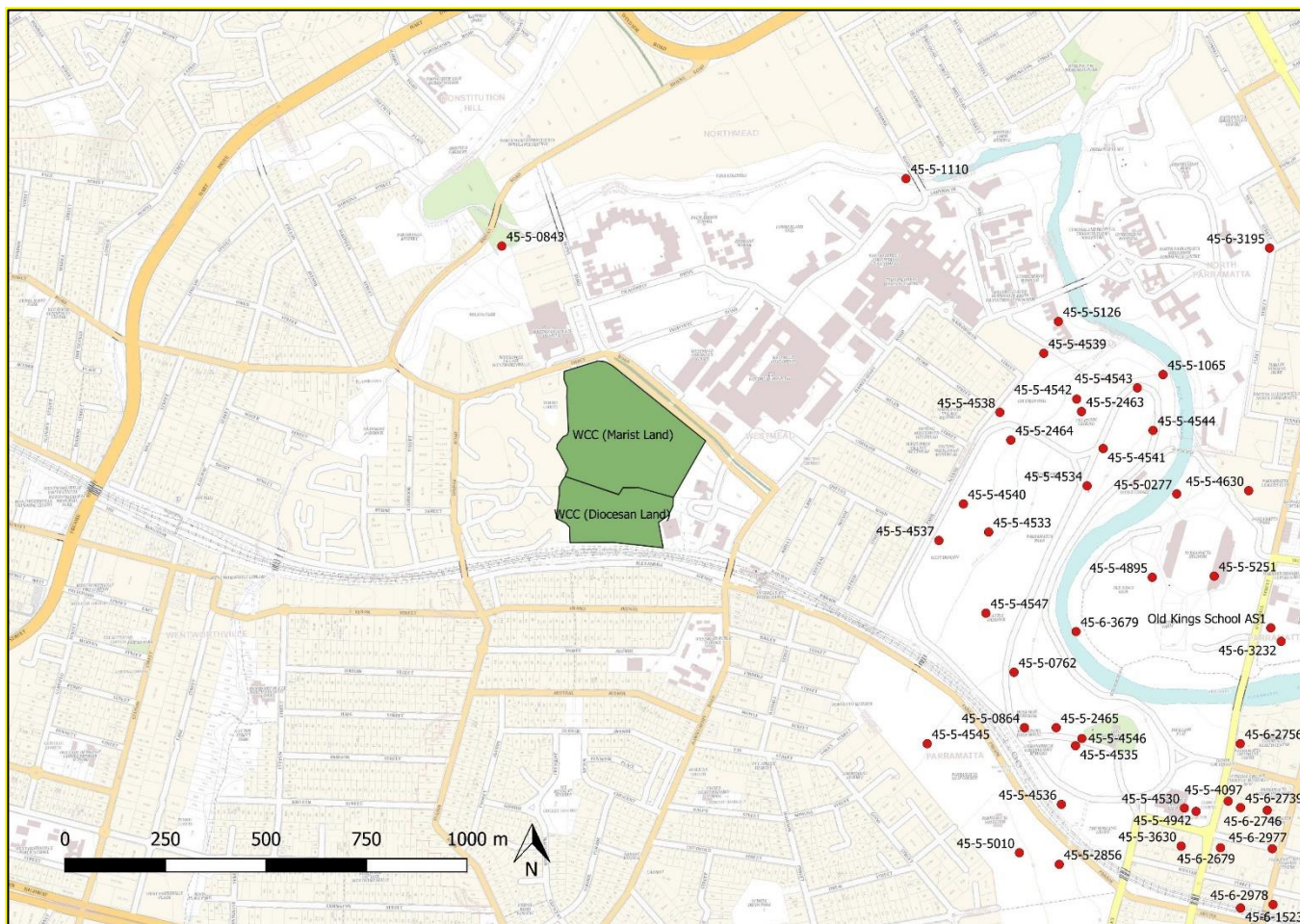


Figure 8: AHIMS Sites in proximity to the study area.

4.4 Site prediction

On the basis of the environmental and archaeological information the following predictions can be outlined for the study area:

- The study area was originally located within an accessible and diverse landscape with ample resources therefore it would have been suitable for human occupation and daily activities.
- Based on stream order modelling and existing predictive models for adjacent areas, the study area is assessed as being of high archaeological potential.
- The study area has been cleared of all vegetation and natural resources, therefore the potential for rock shelters, culturally modified trees, rock engravings or axe-grinding grooves is nil.
- The study area has been extensively developed and landscaped, therefore the potential for surface Aboriginal archaeological lithics and artefacts is nil.
- Introduction of fills for the levelling of the study area may have contributed to preservation of some original soil profiles throughout the study area, therefore the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits is moderate.
- The study area is situated in close proximity to Parramatta Park and Government House and is likely to have been the scene of early contact between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal settlers. It is therefore highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits within the study area would contain contact archaeology.



5.0 RESULTS, IMPACTS & MITIGATION

5.1 Results

The study area was inspected on 21 November 2019 by Dr Dragomir Garbov, archaeologist Kadibulla Khan, archaeological assistant and Christopher Jones, archaeological assistant of Comber Consultants. The study area was inspected on foot and photographs were taken of the study area's main features.

No Aboriginal objects were recorded within the study area which contains the Westmead Catholic School Campus and landscaped sports fields. The grounds are landscaped containing grassed and mulched areas, and therefore cannot be considered informative to determine the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Ground surface visibility (GSV) was nil.

However, despite the poor ground surface visibility and the disturbance through construction of the schools, the study area is located in an area of high Aboriginal archaeological potential. Archaeological studies and testing undertaken at the Cumberland Hospital site and Westmead Hospital, which are located immediately to the north of the current study area, and at other locations within Westmead and Parramatta, have demonstrated that despite later disturbance evidence of Aboriginal occupation can remain. The study area is located in close proximity to the Parramatta River, Toongabbie Creek and an unnamed creek flows immediately on the school's western boundary. This area, providing fresh and salt water, would have been a resource rich area, suitable for habitation. Therefore, any excavation or ground disturbance has the potential to impact on evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

5.2 Effective survey coverage

Ground surface visibility (GSV) refers to the amount of bare ground visible during the field survey. The visibility of some site types, such as open artefact scatters, is dependent upon GSV and exposure. DPIE guidelines suggest that this information be presented in a table which quantifies and details the local detectability (DPIE *Code of Practice 2010:19*).

The entire study area has been developed and contains the existing Westmead Catholic School Campus buildings, related infrastructure and landscaping. GSV throughout the study area was assessed as nil. Therefore, as GSV was nil, the recommended table was not used.

5.3 Impacts

The proposed development will involve extensive impact to the north-western and north-eastern portion of the study area. The proposed works will involve extensive ground disturbance including, but not limited to (Figure 10 below):

- Demolition and clearing
- Cut and fill
- Construction of buildings
- Construction of service infrastructure

As the area has been assessed as having the potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits, further measures will be required in order to mitigate potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values.

5.4 Mitigation

As Aboriginal subsurface objects are predicted to exist within the study area, and it is an offence to harm such objects, archaeological testing and possibly salvage excavations are proposed as a mitigation measure, as avoidance of the potential deposits is not possible. The proposed new buildings are sited on the only suitable areas available.

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 phase 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 the wider Parramatta area.



6.0 CONSULTATION

Table 3 summarises the consultation undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* 2020. The letters and emails are attached at Appendix A.

Table 3: Consultation undertaken in accordance with the ACHCRPs.

Step	Task Requirement	Action	Date of action	Outcome
4.1.1	Identify if native title exists in relation to the study area	We wrote to the Native Title Tribunal	7/11/2019	NTT advised to search Native Title Vision (NTV). A search of NTV confirmed that Native Title does not exist.
4.1.2	<p>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.</p> <p>Compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest for the proposed area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.</p>	<p>We wrote to the following organisations seeking the names of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Parramatta Derrubbin LALC DPIE Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 Greater Sydney Local Land Services NTS Corp 	7/11/2019	<p>DPIE responded with list of people/organisations who have an interest in the area.</p> <p>City of Parramatta advised they have forwarded the request to the ATSI committee and requested interested members to get in contact immediately</p> <p>LLS advised to contact DPIE</p>
4.1.3	<p>Written notification and advertisement:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Place a notice in the local newspaper circulating in the general location of the proposed project, explaining the project and its exact location.</p> <p>Notification by letter and newspaper must include:</p> <p>(a) the name and contact details of the proponent</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>We wrote to the following organisations identified in 4.1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waawaar Awaa Paul Gale Louise Adermann Aragung ACHSA Mura IC Goodradigbee CHAC Ngambaa CC B.H.H.C. DARug Boorooberongal EAC Yurrandaali CS Barraby CS Thoorga Nura Yulay CS Barking Owl AC Guntawang ARI Wailwan AG Sharon Hodgetts Dunkan Falk Garrara AC Ginninderra AC 	11/12/2019	<p>Responses were received from the following organisations who are now Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celestine Everingham, Darug Cultural Heritage Steve Randall, Derrubbin LALC Corina Marino, Dharug Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation Paul Gale Rodney Gunther, Waalaar Awaa Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian Cherrie Carroll Turrise <i>Name Withheld</i> Wendy Morgan, Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Phil Khan, Kamilaroy Yankuntjatjara Indigenous Working Group Ryan Johnson, Murrabidgee Mulangari



	<p>(c) a statement that the purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP and to assist the Director-General of DPIE 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"> • Didge Ngunawal Clan • Butucarbin AC • DJMD Consultancy • Marramarang • Callendulla • Biamanga • Gulaga • Dharug • Thauaira • Walgalu • Minnamunnung • Wingikara • Munyunga • Bilinga • Pemulwuy CHTS • Jerringong • Murrumbul • Nundagurri • Yerramurra • Wullung • Goobah Developmants • Badu • Walbunja • Gunyii • Dhinawan-Dhigaraa C&H • Anthony Williams • Rane Consulting • HSB • Widescope IG • Amanda Hickey Cultural Services • D'harawal Mens AC • Tocomwall • Kawul CS • Warragil CS • Wurrumay Cons. • Kamilaroy Yankuntjatjara WG • Bidjawong AC • Murragadi HIC • Murra Bidgee • Mullangari AC • Corroboree AC • Ginjeewong CHAC • Eric Keidge • Cubbitch Barta • A1 Indigenous Services • Tania Matthews • Trevor Robinson • Gundungurra AHA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Group • Lowanna Gibson, Butucarbin Heritage • Jamie Eastwood, Aragung • Carolyn Hickey, A1 Indigenous Services
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matthew and Andrew Coe Norma Simms La Perouse Botany Bay Corp Ken Foster Darug Aboriginal Land Care Darug Land Observations Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments Darug Tribal Corp Darug Custodian AC HCCAC PCCAAC La Perouse LALC Gandagara LALC Metropolitan LALC Tharawal LALC Deerubbin LALC 		
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 the letter invitation 22 November 2019; on the newspaper advertisement – 28 November 2019
4.1.5	Must advise Aboriginal people who are registering an interest that their details will be forwarded to DPIE and the LALC unless they specify that they do not want their details released.			One organisation/individual advised they do not want their details provided to DLALC and DPIE, and requested that no correspondence with them should be made public.
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 DPIE EPRG regional office and LALC.	List of RAP's compiled.	17/01/2020	List of RAPs provided to DPIE and DLALC. List excluded the names and details of organisations/individuals who had requested that.
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			Derrubbin LALC registered interest as an organisation.



	Aboriginal organisation rather than individuals.			
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 and discuss methodology, ascertain significance and any other issues of concern	17/01/2020	Minutes of meeting attached. The following organisations were in attendance at that meeting and as detailed in the minutes they all agreed with the methodology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamie Eastwood, Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments • Libby Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation • Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group • Marbuk Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group • Gordon Morton, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
4.3.1-4.3.2	Notification of proposed assessment methodology	Meeting minutes and draft assessments sent to RAPs with request for comments.	16/12/19	Methodology sent to all RAPs on 16/12/2020 with responses to be received by 17/01/2020. No written responses received.
4.3.3	Gathering information about cultural significance			All RAPs were invited to provide cultural information by written invitation and at the consultation meeting. RAP's who attended the meeting on 17 January 2019 provided cultural information regarding the study area (see minutes of



				meeting in Appendix A and significance assessment 7.3).
4.4	Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report		13/02/2020	Draft ACHAR sent to all RAPs on 20/01/2020 with a response date of 17 February 2020. The following RAPs responded advising that they agreed with the recommendations in the report and supported the ACHAR: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jamie Eastwood, Aragung• Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group• Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Group

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

- Celestine Everingham, Darug Cultural Heritage
- Steve Randall, Derrubbin LALC
- Corina Marino, Dharug Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation
- Paul Gale
- Rodney Gunther, Waalaar Awaa
- Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian
- Cherrie Carroll Turrise
- *Name Withheld*
- Wendy Morgan, Guntawang Aboriginal Resources
- Phil Khan, Kamilaroy Yankuntjatjara Indigenous Working Group
- Ryan Johnson, Murrabidgee Mulangari
- Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Group
- Lowanna Gibson, Butucarbin Heritage
- Jamie Eastwood, Aragung
- Carolyn Hickey, A1 Indigenous Services

No culturally sensitive information was identified.

No confidential requirements identified.



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

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.

Historic Values

The study area has the potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation which contributes to an understanding of the pre and post contact history of the Darug community.

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 study area has the potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation which contributes to an understanding of the history of the pre and post contact history of the Darug community. 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 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

It will not be possible to avoid harm in the development of the Westmead Catholic School Campus. Existing buildings will be demolished and new buildings constructed. The nature of works will involve extensive ground disturbance making 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.



9.0 SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area has the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The proposed new buildings are being sited in the most appropriate locations within the school grounds and it is not possible to avoid impacting upon potential deposits. However, by undertaking archaeological excavation information about the Aboriginal pre and post contact history can be gained. This information can be used for education purposes for the Aboriginal and broader community. Therefore, on the basis of the research contained in this report it is recommended that:

1. Aboriginal archaeological test and possibly salvage excavations should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any subsurface archaeological deposit. This should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties prior to commencement of the redevelopment of the study area.
2. Aboriginal consultation should continue throughout the excavations.
3. Any artefacts recovered should remain on country and be catalogued and stored onsite and protected by the Westmead Catholic Community. The artefacts could be used in an interpretative display. It will be necessary for a Care Agreement to be made between the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties. To apply for a Care agreement "An Application for the transfer of Aboriginal objects for safekeeping" must be signed by the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties and submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment.
4. Interpretation of the Aboriginal archaeology and history of the site should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. An interpretation strategy and plan should be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to guide the interpretation.
5. The study area is identified as a historical archaeological site in the NSW State Heritage Inventory and registered as "Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891" by the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS – GML 2001). A historical archaeological assessment will therefore be required prior to the proposal in order to assess the potential impacts to historical archaeological values within the study area.



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Abbreviations

AIAS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
HRA	Historical Records of Australia
HRNSW	Historical Records of New South Wales
ML	Mitchell Library



SLNSW

State Library of New South Wales



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.

Eraillure 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.

Use-wear: the physical changes to the edges of an artefact as a result of its use. Modification of a tool resulting from its use.

Ventral surface: the ‘front’ of the artefact, or the side that was once part of the interior of the core.



APPENDIX A - CONSULTATION

4.1.2 Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Letter sent to:

DPIE, City of Parramatta, Deerubbin LALC, ORALRA, NTS Corp and Greater Sydney LLS:

7 November 2019

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

Biodiversity and Conservation Division

PO Box 644

PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Madam/Sir,

WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY PROJECT 1: STAGE 1

ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) Project 1 Stage 1. The Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead and the local Catholic schools are growing to meet the needs of the evolving Westmead community and new facilities are required. It is proposed to develop a centrally located, collaborative and evangelising learning community at Darcy Road. The site of the proposed works is within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area

The proposal is to be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. This requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment's (DPIE's) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. Archaeological testing and salvage may be required.

In accordance with the DPIE guidelines I am writing to you to ascertain if you are aware of any people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and or/places within the study area. This will assist in the assessment of the proposal by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment.

Could you please provide a response by 21 November 2019 to:

Dr Dragomir Garbov
Comber Consultants Pty Ltd
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon NSW 2132
Mobile: 0448 464768
Fax: (02) 9799 6011
dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au

Yours faithfully,

Dr Dragomir Garbov
Senior Archaeologist



Comber Consultants

LOCATION MAP (study area marked in red)





Responses to above letters

From: Deerubbin Reception <Reception@deerubbin.org.au>
Sent: Friday, 8 November 2019 11:07 AM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Cc: Steve Randall
Subject: DLALC Notification/Invitation Westmead CC ACHAR

From: Steve Randall
Sent: Friday, 8 November 2019 9:56 AM
To: Deerubbin Reception
Subject: RE: DLALC Notification/Invitation Westmead CC ACHAR

Dragomir,

Please register Deerubbin LALC to participate in this project

Thank you

From: Deerubbin Reception
Sent: Friday, 8 November 2019 9:00 AM
To: Steve Randall
Cc: Kevin Cavanagh
Subject: FW: DLALC Notification/Invitation Westmead CC ACHAR



From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 7 November 2019 6:59 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Cc: Jillian Comber
Subject: RE: SR19/209 - Search Form for Westmead CC ACHAR - SR19/209

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcels – Lot 1 on DP1095407 & Lot1 on DP1211982
Your ref: Westmead Catholic Community College ACHAR - **Our ref:** SR19/209

Dear Dragomir Grabov,

Thank you for your search request received on 07 November 2019 in relation to the above area.

Please note: Records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 07 November 2019 indicate that the identified parcels appear to be freehold, and freehold tenure extinguishes native title.

The National Native Title Tribunal does not hold data sets for freehold tenure; consequently, we **cannot** conduct searches over freehold. For confirmation of freehold data, please contact the NSW Land and Property Information office or seek independent legal advice.

For further information, please visit our [website](#).

Cultural Heritage Searches in NSW

The National Native Title Tribunal (the Tribunal) has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal's website.

Interested parties are invited to use Native Title Vision (NTV) the Tribunal's online mapping system to discover native title matters in their area of interest. Access to NTV is available at

<http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>. Training and self-help documents are available on the NTV web page under "Training and help documents". For additional assistance or general advice on NTV please contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Additional information can be extracted from the Registers available at
<http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/Pages/default.aspx>

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au



From: Margaret Bottrell <margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 11 November 2019 8:37 AM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY PROJECT 1: STAGE 1 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

To Dragomir Garbov,

RE: WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY PROJECT 1: STAGE 1 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

Thank you for your letter dated 7 November 2019, 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>



From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 13 November 2019 10:24 AM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Cc: Jillian Comber
Subject: OEH Aboriginal stakeholder list for the proposed development for the Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead, Project 1 at Darcy Road Westmead.
Attachments: 20191113091222584.pdf

Hi Dragomir,

Please find attached your request for the OEH Aboriginal stakeholder list for the proposed development for the Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead, Project 1 at Darcy Road Westmead.

If you wish to discuss this email please contact me on the details below.

regards

Barry Gunther
Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Greater Sydney

Climate Change & Sustainability | Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
T 02 88376394 | E barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au
Level 2, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta NSW 2150
www.dpie.nsw.gov.au



**Planning,
Industry &
Environment**

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.



From: Ellen Ross <ERoss@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 21 November 2019 4:20 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: Aboriginal cultural heritage Consultation - Westmead Catholic Community

Hi Dragomir,

Thank you for your correspondence in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community Project, Aboriginal Consultation and Registration of Interest.

I have forwarded your request onto City of Parramatta's ATSI Advisory Committee for consideration. I have also requested that interested members get in contact with directly.

Regards
Ellen

Ellen Ross

Community Capacity Building Officer | Community Capacity Building Team
02 9806 5082 | 0414 190 262

City of Parramatta
126 Church Street, Parramatta NSW 2150
PO Box 32, Parramatta, NSW 2124
cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au





4.1.3 Email to the names of people obtained in 4.1.2 above inviting them to register an interest

From: Dragomir Garbov
Sent: Friday, 8 November 2019 12:19 PM
To: waawaar.awaa@gmail.com; cenobite100@gmail.com; louiseademann@hotmail.com; james.eastwood@y7mail.com; mura.indigenous@bigpond.com; goodradigbee1@outlook.com; ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com; hamptonralph46@gmail.com; kinghampton77@gmail.com; paulhand1967@gmail.com; yurraandali_cs@hotmail.com; barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com; thoorganurra@gmail.com; yulayculturalservices@gmail.com; barkingowlcorp@gmail.com; wenlissa01@hotmail.com; waarlan12@outlook.com; sharonhodgetts@hotmail.com; duncanfalk@hotmail.com; raymond@bariyu.org.au; ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; didgengunawalclan@gmail.com; koori@ozemail.com.au; darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com; cullendullachts@gmail.com; biamangachts@gmail.com; gulagachts@gmail.com; Andrew Bond; thauairachts@gmail.com; walgaluchts@gmail.com; wingikarachts@gmail.com; munyungachts@gmail.com; biligachts@gmail.com; pemuluyd@gmail.com; jerringong@gmail.com; murrumbul@gmail.com; Newton Carriage; yerramurra@gmail.com; goobachts@gmail.com; baduchts@gmail.com; walbunja@gmail.com; gunyuuchts@gmail.com; dhinawand@yahoo.com.au; dhinawan.fields@gmail.com; ajw1901@bigpond.com; hsb_heritageconsultants@mail.com; widescope.group@live.com.au; amandahickey@live.com.au; danny@tocomwall.com.au; vicky.slater@hotmail.com; warrangil_c.s@hotmail.com; wurrumay@hotmail.com; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au; muragadi@yahoo.com.au; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation; gunjeewong53@hotmail.com; cheryl_caroll13lagerwey@hotmail.com; cazadirect@live.com; aboriginalhistoryhunter@gmail.com; desmond4552@hotmail.com; daruglandobservations@gmail.com; darug_tribal@live.com.au; Justine Coplin; trubis@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au; cingrey@laperouse.org.au; mhorwood@laperouse.org.au; mwilliams@glalc.org.au; culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au; metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au; ceo@tharawal.com.au; reception@tharawal.com.au
Cc: Jillian Comber
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR
Attachments: Study area.png

Good morning,

WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY PROJECT 1: STAGE 1
2 DARCY ROAD WESTMEAD NSW 2145
ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) Project 1 Stage 1. Please find a map attached.

The Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead and the local Catholic schools are growing to meet the needs of the evolving Westmead community and new facilities are required. It is proposed to develop a centrally located, collaborative and evangelising learning community at Darcy Road. The site of the proposed works is within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area.

The proposal is to be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. This requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment's (DPIE's) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. Archaeological testing and salvage may be required.



Comber Consultants have been engaged to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with DPIE's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. Therefore, I am writing to you to invite you to register an interest for consultation.

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 is not an automatic right to employment.

Could you please provide a response by 22 November 2019 to:

Dr Dragomir Garbov
Comber Consultants Pty Ltd
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon NSW 2132
Mobile: 0448 464768
Fax: (02) 9799 6011
dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au

Kind regards,

DR DRAGOMIR GARBOV
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
M 0448 464 768 F (02) 9799 6011
E dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au



[Like us on facebook](#)

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



4.1.2 Advertisement published in the Parramatta Advertiser on 13 November 2019:

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Westmead Catholic Community

Notification and Registration of Aboriginal Interests

Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) Project 1 Stage 1. The Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead and the local Catholic schools are growing to meet the needs of the evolving Westmead community and new facilities are required.

The proposal is to be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. This requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment's (DPIE's) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. Archaeological testing and salvage may be required.

Registrations of interest are sought from Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of any potential Aboriginal objects at this location. This will assist in the assessment of the proposal by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment.

Please note that the details of Aboriginal people or organisations who register an interest will be forwarded to DPIE 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 to undertake the Aboriginal archaeological assessment and consultation.

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

Dr Dragomir Garbov
Comber Consultants Pty Ltd
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon NSW 2132
Mobile: 0448 464768
Fax: (02) 9799 6011
dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au

REGISTRATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY COB 28 NOVEMBER 2019



RECORD OF NAMES OF ORGANISATIONS WHO RESPONDED

Date of Response	Organisation and respondent	Method of Registration
7/11/2019	Celestine Everingham, Darung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Phone
8/11/2019	Steve Randall, Deerubbin LALC	Email
8/11/2019	Corina Marino, Darug Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation	Email
8/11/2019	Paul Gale	Email
8/11/2019	Rodney Gunter, Waalar Awaa	Email
12/11/2019	Justine Coplin, Darug Custodian	Email
13/11/2019	Aboriginal Elder Cherie Carroll Turrise	Email
13/11/2019	<i>Name Withheld</i>	Email
14/1/2019	Wendy Morga, Guntawang Aboriginal Resources	Email
14/11/2019	Phil Khan, Kamilaroy Yankuntjatjara	Email
18/11/2019	Ryan Johnson, Murrabidgee Mulangari	Email
18/11/2019	Phil Boney, Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Email
22/11/2019	Lowanna Gibson, Butucarbin Heritage	Email
25/11/2019	Jamie Eastwood, Aragung	Email
4/11/2019	Carolyn Hickey, A1	Email

COPIES OF RESPONSES

From: cenobite100 <cenobite100@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 8 November 2019 4:05 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: Re: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR

Dear Dragomir,

I would like to be consulted regarding this project.

Regards,

Paul Gale

From: Rodney Gunther <waawaar.awaa@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 11 November 2019 10:10 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: Re: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR

Dear Dragomir,
Waawaar Awaa would like to register for consultation for the proposed development for the Westmead Catholic Community Project 1 : Stage 1, 2 Darcy Road Westmead.
regards
Rodney Gunther



DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention Comber Consultants
Subject: WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY PROJECT 1: STAGE 1
2 DARCY ROAD WESTMEAD NSW 2145

Date: 12/11/19

Dear Dragomir

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.

The Parramatta / Westmead area is an area that our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is significant to the Darug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Darug group for the past 40 plus years.

Therefore we would like to register our interest for full consultation and involvement in the above project area. Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards



Justine Coplin

We acknowledge and pay respect to the Darug people, the traditional Aboriginal custodians of this land.



From: Cherie Carroll <Gunjeewong53@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 13 November 2019 12:55 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov; waawaar.awaa@gmail.com; cenobite100@gmail.com; louiseademann@hotmail.com; james.eastwood@y7mail.com; mura.indigenous@bigpond.com; goodradigbee1@outlook.com; ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com; hamptonralph46@gmail.com; kinghampton77@gmail.com; paulhand1967@gmail.com; yurraandali_cs@hotmail.com; barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com; thoorganurra@gmail.com; yulayculturalservices@gmail.com; barkingowlcorp@gmail.com; wenlissa01@hotmail.com; waarlan12@outlook.com; sharonhodgetts@hotmail.com; duncanfalk@hotmail.com; raymond@bariyu.org.au; ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; didgengunawalclan@gmail.com; koori@ozemail.com.au; darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com; cullendullachts@gmail.com; biamangachts@gmail.com; gulagachts@gmail.com; Andrew Bond; thauairachts@gmail.com; walgaluchts@gmail.com; wingikarachts@gmail.com; munyungachts@gmail.com; biligachts@gmail.com; pemuluyd@gmail.com; jerringong@gmail.com; murrumbul@gmail.com; Newton Carriage; yerramurra@gmail.com; goobachts@gmail.com; baduchts@gmail.com; walbunja@gmail.com; gunyuuchts@gmail.com; dhinawand@yahoo.com.au; dhinawan.fields@gmail.com; ajw1901@bigpond.com; hsb_heritageconsultants@mail.com; widescope.group@live.com.au; amandahickey@live.com.au; danny@tocomwall.com.au; vicky.slater@hotmail.com; warrangil_c.s@hotmail.com; wurrumay@hotmail.com; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au; muragadi@yahoo.com.au; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation; cheryl_caroll13lagerwey@hotmail.com; cazadirect@live.com; aboriginalhistoryhunter@gmail.com; desmond4552@hotmail.com; daruglandobservations@gmail.com; darug_tribal@live.com.au; Justine Coplin; trubis@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au; cingrey@laperouse.org.au; mhorwood@laperouse.org.au; mwilliams@glalc.org.au; culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au; metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au; ceo@tharawal.com.au; reception@tharawal.com.au
Cc: Jillian Comber
Subject: Re: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR

I would like too register for consultant „Aboriginal Elder Cherie Carroll Turrise

NAME AND CORRESPONDENCE WITHHELD

A response was received from an organisation who requested that their name and correspondence not be displayed. They “responded for inclusion to participate”.



From: Wendy Morgan <Wenlissa01@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 13 November 2019 2:51 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community ACHC

Hi Dragomir,

Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc would like to register an interest as a ARP to be involved in the consultation for the Westmead Catholic Community Development.

Kind regards

Wendy Morgan
0414 964 657

From: Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, 18 November 2019 11:59 AM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community

Hey Drago,

Once again Phil here. I would like to register for this project and looking forward to working with you. Thank you.

Cheers, Phil Boney
Wailwan Aboriginal Group

From: Ryan Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 18 November 2019 4:09 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: RE: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR

Dear Dragomir
Please register our corporation for the above project.
Kind 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



From: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 November 2019 2:09 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: RE: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR
Attachments: PHILLIP KHAN. - Certificate of Currency[25191].pdf

Hi Dr Dragomir,

Thank you for informing us that **Comber** will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment regarding the **Westmead Catholic Community** &, that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too be involved in the community consultation process.

As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 40yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.

I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working group's GIO Public Liability Insurance & GIO Workers Compensation certificate.

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0434545982 or Stefeanie on 0451068480.

Regards
Phil

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Surveys, Lawn Mowing & Fencing

ABN 33 979 702 507

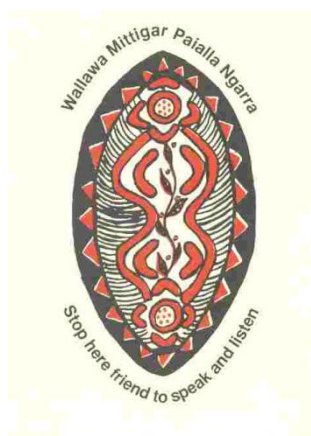
Not registered for GST

78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750

Mobile: 0434545982

Email: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au



**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

22nd November, 2019

To whom it may concern,

On behalf of Butucarbin, I would like to register my interest in the Aboriginal Consultation in relation to the project involving the Westmead Catholic Community.

Please see information in relation to Butucarbin below.

Cultural Connection and Representation

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation is a successful not for profit community organisation that was established in 1989 to provide Community Development, Education and Training to organisations and individuals in the Blacktown and Penrith LGA's of Western Sydney. The organisation has won many awards for outstanding service delivery over the past 23 years. The latest being our Executive Officer Jennifer Beale being a finalist in the 2014 NSW Australian of the Year awards.

Due to the changes in funding, for Aboriginal organisations and for Butucarbin to continue the service that they have been providing, the organisation has developed an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment business. All profits go back into the organisation to provide services to the community. As community workers we believe it is our duty to involve the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney in this work, as it enables the community to learn about cultural heritage and also enables archaeologists to gain different perspectives into Aboriginal Culture.

Butucarbin in itself is a modern example of cultural heritage in that it is a product of the 1970's resettlement program and self-determination policy (see, Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations). Due to this resettlement policy there are generations of Aboriginal people who have been born in Western Sydney and have been raised in the Mount Druitt Community (which has the highest Aboriginal urban population in Australia) and thus, this is where their connection lies. Ultimately, our cultural connection lies in our community work and assistance to the people of wider Western Sydney.

In conclusion, we also believe it is essential to pass on knowledge from generation to generation. Butucarbin provides cultural knowledge to the wider community through Aboriginal Cultural workshops and community development programs.

Previous experience

We have participated in projects with such companies as, Extent, Niche, Kelleher Nightingale, Artefact, AMBS, Virtus Heritage, Navin Officer and Biosis. This work has involved activities such as, site-walkovers, surface collections, ACHA reviews and excavations.



When on site, our workers were on time, professional and participate in all tasks set for them. It is essential for our community members to participate in Aboriginal Community Consultations and other cultural work as we believe it is of the utmost importance that cultural heritage skills and knowledge are passed on to our younger Aboriginal generations.

Overall, our team is highly skilled and has over ten years' experience in cultural heritage assessment field work. Currently, our team consists of several skilled field officers and two archaeology majors from the University of Sydney, one of which has a completed degree and also worked as a graduate archaeologist. We ensure there is diversity amongst our workers in that we do not discriminate against gender and age. In fact, we strongly encourage the employment of individuals of all ages as it is essential to gain insight into cultural heritage from varying age groups.

In the event Butucarbin is selected for fieldwork, please consider our consultancy rates. For guidance, we follow similar standards as to those proposed by the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc.

Ultimately, Butucarbin can negotiate fees however, our standard fee is \$110 per hour. Longer-term projects, those lasting over two months, may be subject to a reduced fee.

Schedule of Rates

Our rates are as follows:

Fieldwork - \$110.00 per hour

Perusal and comment of reports - \$110.00 per hour

Mileage Allowance – 0.75 cent per kilometre

If you require further information, we have attached our flyer and web page www.butucarbin.org.au and we are also on Facebook. We would appreciate the opportunity to tender for any Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments you may have coming up in the future. You can contact Jennifer Beale on 0409924409 or Lowanna Gibson on 0458537666.

Yours Sincerely,

Lowanna Gibson

Project Manager for Butucarbin Cultural Heritage and Assessment

B.A Archaeology/Anthropology USYD

Juris Doctor Candidate UTS



From: James Eastwood <james71eastwood@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, 25 November 2019 7:02 AM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community Project 1: STAGE 2 DARCY ROAD WESTMEAD NSW 2145



ARAGUNG Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments
33 Bulolo Dr Whalan NSW 2770
0427793334
James.eastwood@y7mail.com

Dear Dr Dragomir

Thank you for your correspondence RE: Westmead Catholic Project 1: Stage 2 Darcy Rd Westmead NSW . I would like to accept your invitation to this project by Regeristing my strong cultural interest for community consultation.

Having work as a Aboriginal Cultural sites Officer for many years, I have during this time participated in the cultural preservation, protection and care for Aboriginal cultural heritage throughout Western Sydney and the greater Metropolitan basin of Sydney

Having been involved with previous Archaeological field assessments , consultation research and with a strong cultural connection to the proposed development site at Westmead I would like to be involved in all aspects of this project by offering my cultural understanding of the area, my connection to country and my cultural feedback as a local Indigenous person.

Kind regards

Jamie Eastwood



From: Caza X <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 3 December 2019 7:28 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov
Subject: Re: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR

A1

Indigenous Services

Contact: Carolyn

M: 0411650057

E: Cazadirect@live.com

A: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745

ABN: 20 616 970 327

Hi

Sorry for the late reply, but it was a little confusing when one of your recipients responded to your email and sent there registration of interest to my email, and then attached to your email and hid your email under it, so I demised the email but did not check what was attached.

I would like to register for consultation, I hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects and values that exist within the project area.

Thank you

Carolyn Hickey



4.1.6 DPIE and Deerubbin LALC notification

From: Dragomir Garbov
Sent: Friday, 17 January 2020 4:58 PM
To: gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR
Attachments: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR EoI Invitation.pdf; Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR List of Registered Aboriginal Parties.pdf; Parramatta Advertiser.13.11.19.p.11.jpg

Good afternoon,

Comber Consultants is undertaking Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. As required by 4.1.6 of the ACHCRPs, please find attached:

- A list of Registered Aboriginal Parties on the project
- A copy of the invitation for EoI as required by 4.1.3
- A copy of the advertisement as required by 4.1.3

Kind regards,

DR DRAGOMIR GARBOV
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
M 0448 464 768 F (02) 9799 6011
E dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au



[Like us on facebook](#)

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.





From: Dragomir Garbov
Sent: Friday, 17 January 2020 4:59 PM
To: Deerubbin Reception
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR
Attachments: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR EoI Invitation.pdf; Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR List of Registered Aboriginal Parties.pdf; Parramatta Advertiser.13.11.19.p.11.jpg

Good afternoon,

Comber Consultants is undertaking Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. As required by 4.1.6 of the ACHCRPs, please find attached:

- A list of Registered Aboriginal Parties on the project
- A copy of the invitation for EoI as required by 4.1.3
- A copy of the advertisement as required by 4.1.3

Kind regards,

DR DRAGOMIR GARBOV
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
M 0448 464 768 F (02) 9799 6011
E dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au



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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.



**4.2 PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT****4.3 GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY**

A meeting was held to inform the RAPs about the project. Following is the meeting invitation and agenda

From: Dragomir Garbov
Sent: Monday, 16 December 2019 2:59 PM
To: Steve Randall [srandall@deerubbin.org.au]; Paul Gale; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au; Phillip Boney; Wendy Morgan; Butucarbin Heritage; james.eastwood@y7mail.com; Jjames Eastwood; gunjeewong53@hotmail.com; philip khan; Caza X; darug_tribal@live.com.au
Cc: Jillian Comber; Jessica Duce
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR Stage 2 Consultation Meeting Invitation / Agenda and Methodology
Attachments: InvitationAgenda.pdf

Dear Madam / Sir,

**WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

Attached is an invitation and agenda for a consultation meeting in respect of the above project. The meeting will be held on 17 January 2020 at the Westmead Catholic Community. Please see attached invitation for full details.

We are recommending that testing with an AHIP be undertaken. Attached to the minutes and agenda is the proposed methodology which we will discuss at the meeting. If you can't attend the meeting, could you please provide us with your comments by the date of the meeting which is 17 January 2020

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

DR DRAGOMIR GARBOV
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
M 0448 464 768 F (02) 9799 6011
E dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au



Our office will be closed on and from Friday 20th December, 2019
reopening on Monday 13th January 2020



From: Dragomir Garbov
Sent: Monday, 16 December 2019 3:00 PM
To: NAME WITHHELD
Cc: Jillian Comber
Subject: Westmead Catholic Community ACHAR Stage 2 Consultation meeting invitation/agenda/methodology
Attachments: InvitationAgenda.pdf

Dear Madam / Sir,

**WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

Attached is an invitation and agenda for a consultation meeting in respect of the above project. The meeting will be held on 17 January 2020 at the Westmead Catholic Community. Please see attached invitation for full details.

We are recommending that testing with an AHIP be undertaken. Attached to the minutes and agenda is the proposed methodology which we will discuss at the meeting. If you can't attend the meeting, could you please provide us with your comments by the date of the meeting which is 17 January 2020

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

DR DRAGOMIR GARBOV
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
M 0448 464 768 F (02) 9799 6011
E dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au



Our office will be closed on and from Friday 20th December, 2019
reopening on Monday 13th January 2020



INVITATION

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION TO REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES

WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

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: 17 January 2020

Time: 10:00 am

Venue: Westmead Catholic Community, 2 Darcy Road, Westmead NSW. Meet at the parking lot. Please see attached map. Parking is available as shown on the 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 10 January 2020 to:

Dr Dragomir Garbov
Comber Consultants
76 Edwin Street North
Croydon. NSW 2132
jillian.comber@comber.net.au
Ph: 0448 464768
Fax: (02) 9799 6011

Yours sincerely

Dr Dragomir Garbov
Senior Archaeologist
Comber Consultants



AGENDA

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION TO REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES

WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

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: 17 January 2020

Time: 10:00 am

Venue: Westmead Catholic Community, 2 Darcy Road, Westmead NSW

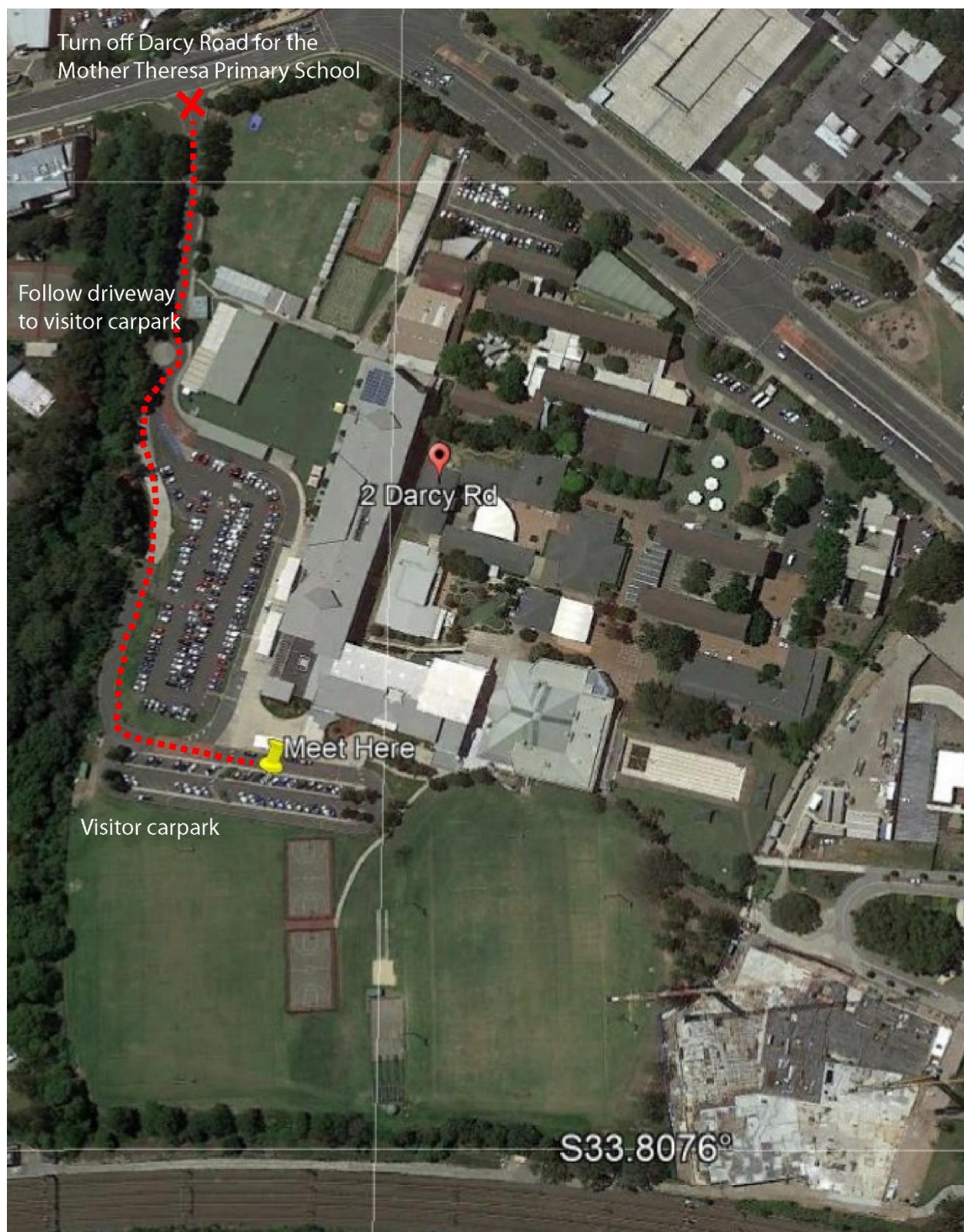
Please note: As this is a community consultation meeting there will be no payment for attendance at this meeting. Such payment would be a conflict of interest.

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 MAP

MEET AT THE PARKING LOT





METHODOLOGY

WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

Aims

The aim of the archaeological testing 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.

Testing

The testing 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 testing 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 as detailed for Stage 2 below:

- 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 testing.
- Any other cultural feature identified by the Excavation Director or Aboriginal community representatives as worthy of further investigation.

**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 Westmead and Parramatta.

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

- Test trenches will be by hand.
- Test trenches will be in 1m x 1m pits.
- Test trenches 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 optimal stimulating 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 (La Trobe University) 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.



**MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON 17th JANUARY 2019
AT THE WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
2 DARCY ROAD, WESTEAD
PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION TO REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES**

The meeting commenced at 10.30am

PRESENT:

Jamie Eastwood, Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments
Libby Coplin, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
Phil Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Marbuk Khan, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Gordon Morton, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
Jessica Duce, Winnim Developments Pty Ltd
Justin Kuiters, Winnim Developments Pty Ltd
Jillian Comber, Comber Consultants

APOLOGIES:

Paul Gale

BUSINESS:

1. Welcome to Country

Gordon Morton welcomed everyone to Darug country.

2. Introduction

Everyone introduced themselves including the name of their organisation and their role.

3. Outline of Purpose of Meeting

Jillian advised that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the project, the proposed testing methodology, significance and artefact management.

4. Outline of Project

Justin outlined the project. The Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) Project 1 Stage 1. The Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead and the local Catholic schools are growing to meet the needs of the evolving Westmead community and new facilities are required. It is proposed to develop a centrally located, collaborative and evangelising learning community at Darcy Road. The existing buildings on the site will remain except for the disused Monastery on the north east corner of the site. The Monastery will be demolished and replaced with a multi-storey parking lot. A new Mother Theresa Primary School and new Church and Parish Centre will be constructed in the north-western corner of the site. The area of disturbance for Stage 1 is approximately 2ha.

Project 1 Stage 2 will potentially include the development of an additional car park as well as a new campus to agglomerate the four schools, this direction will be developed throughout the next stage of design. However, the current approval is only for Project 1, Stage 1.

The project is a State Significant Development and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) had been issued.

5. Presentation of Methodology

6. Open forum to discuss archaeological methodology

The methodology had been sent to everyone with the meeting invitation on 16th December 2019 and everyone asked to provide comment within 28 days i.e., by 13th January. A copy of the methodology was distributed to everyone at the meeting and discussed.. It was confirmed that the archaeological testing would only occur in the norther-eastern portion of the site, where the multi-story parking lot was to be constructed and in the north-western corner.



Jillian described the methodology, which is attached and everyone read and understood the methodology. Everyone at the meeting agreed with the methodology.

7. Aboriginal significance

The Aboriginal significance of the site was discussed at length and everyone agreed that the site was exceptionally important to the Aboriginal and broader community. The following information was provided:

Jamie Eastwood: The site is locked in by creeks and the Parramatta River. It would have been very important to the precontact Darug and was still exceptionally important to Aboriginal people today as it will provide evidence of Aboriginal occupation and their own history. "The artefacts will provide evidence that we were here". The archaeological testing is important as it will uncover this information and will provide a great process of reconciliation by involving students and staff in the archaeology. It will also provide an opportunity for staff and students to meet Aboriginal people and learn about Aboriginal culture. It would be an opportunity for more engagement.

Phil Khan: Whole area is significant. Everywhere in Westmead and Parramatta there is evidence of occupation. It is particularly significant if evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand is uncovered as that will provide evidence of a long occupation. It is also possible that burials could be uncovered.

Libby Coplin: The evidence that will be uncovered and the involvement of students and staff is exceptionally important. The archaeology and the artefacts are great educational tools for teachers and students to learn about Aboriginal culture.

Everyone was in agreement about the significance and the statements made above.

8. Artefact Management

Everyone agreed that it was important that the artefacts remain on country and that they be stored and displayed at the school. It was agreed that the school should be given permission to manage the artefacts.

9. Open forum to discuss any issues of concern

10. Any other business/issues

The current proposal is just to commence the Stage 1 redevelopment. Stage 2 will occur at a later stage. However, everyone agreed with both the Stage 1 and 2 redevelopment and that the current consultation was in respect of both Stage 1 and 2. When Stage 2 commences there will be no need to undertake full consultation again. Advertising etc., was not required. Just a meeting of current Registered Aboriginal Parties to continue the dialogue would be required.

The meeting closed at 11.15am





4.4 Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

The draft ACHAR was forwarded to all RAPs on 20th January 2020 with responses required by 17th February 2020

From: Dragomir Garbov <Dragomir.Garbov@comber.net.au>

Sent: Monday, 20 January 2020 6:10 PM

To: Steve Randall [srandall@deerubbin.org.au] <srandall@deerubbin.org.au>; Deerubbin Reception <Reception@deerubbin.org.au>; darug_tribal@live.com.au; cenobite100@gmail.com; Rodney Gunther <waawaar.awaa@gmail.com>; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au; Wendy Morgan <wenlissa01@hotmail.com>; philipkhan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>; Butucarbin Heritage <butuheritage@gmail.com>; James Eastwood <james.eastwood@y7mail.com>; Jjames Eastwood <james71eastwood@outlook.com>; Caza X <cazadirect@live.com>; gunjeewong53@hotmail.com

Cc: Jillian Comber <jillian.comber@comber.net.au>; Jessica Duce <jduce@winim.com.au>

Subject: Westmead Catholic Community Draft ACHAR

Good afternoon,

As per Stage 4 of consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements* (DPIE 2010) please find attached a draft Westmead Catholic Community Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. We would be very pleased if you could provide us with your comments by COB on Monday 17 February.

Kind regards,

DR DRAGOMIR GARBOV
ARCHAEOLOGIST
HERITAGE CONSULTANT

76 EDWIN STREET NORTH, CROYDON, NSW, 2132
M 0448 464 768 F (02) 9799 6011
E dragomir.garbov@comber.net.au





Responses to ACHAR:



..ARAGUNG.....¶



..Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments....¶

...Protecting the Past Preserving the Future.....¶

33-Bulolo-Dr-Whalan-NSW-2770¶

P-0427793334¶

Email:james.eastwood@y7mail.com¶

22/1/2020¶

DR·Dragomir·Garbov¶

Comber·Heritage·Consultant¶

¶

RE:·Draft·Westmead·Catholic·Community·Aboriginal·Cultural·Heritage·Assessment·Report.¶

¶

Comments·Provided¶

Dear·Dr·Dragomir¶

I·am·writing·to·you·to·acknowledge·that·I·have·read·the·Draft·Westmead·Catholic·Community·Aboriginal·Cultural·Heritage·Assessment·Report·in·its·entirety·and·agree·with·the·assessment·and·Archaeological·methodology·proposed.....¶

·With·a·strong·cultural·connection·to·the·Westmead·Area·I·believe·that·I·may·hold·relevant·cultural·knowledge·to·determine·the·significance·of·Aboriginal·objects·and·places·in·this·area·..It·is·within·all·of·my·utmost·cultural·interest·that·I·would·like·to·be·involved·in·all·aspects·of·the·proposed·project·by·offering·my·cultural·understanding·of·the·area·my·connection·to·country·and·my·cultural·feedback·as·a·local·Indigenous·person·..Should·our·organisation·be·considered·to·be·engaged·in·field·works·I·will·provided·you·with·all·of·the·necessary·insurance·and·WorkCover·documentation·¶

Yours·sincerely¶

James·Eastwood·--¶



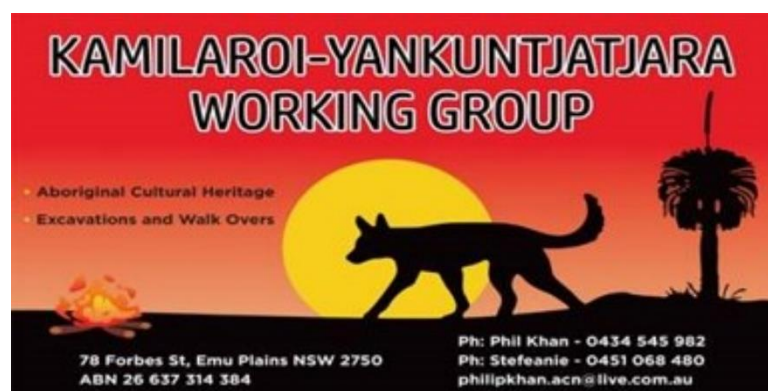
From: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 5 February 2020 5:20 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov <Dragomir.Garbov@comber.net.au>
Subject: RE: Westmead Catholic Community Draft ACHAR

Hi Dragomir,

Thank you for your ACHA Report, we agree and support your summary regarding Westmead Catholic Community.

Have a great night.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan



Phil Boney contacted Dr Garbov by phone on 22/1/2020 in order to provide his comments on the draft ACHAR.

Phil apologised for not being able to attend the meeting. In his words he said that he “knows Comber Consultants are always respectful of community and culture, and that he agrees with and endorses the ACHAR recommendations”.



From: Butucarbin Heritage <butuheritage@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 20 January 2020 6:10 PM
To: Dragomir Garbov <Dragomir.Garbov@comber.net.au>
Subject: Re: Westmead Catholic Community Draft ACHAR

Thank you for your email.
Responses may be delayed as I am currently overseas.
Kind regards,
Lowanna

--

Lowanna Gibson
Project Manager for Butucarbin Cultural Heritage Assessments
B.A Archaeology/Anthropology USYD
Juris Doctor Candidate UTS

No further response was received from Butucarbin.



APPENDIX B: TECHNICAL REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

PREPARED BY	DRAGOMIR GARBOV
REPORT TO	WESTMEAD CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
LGA	CITY OF PARRAMATTA
VERSION NO	B.2020
DATE	FEBRUARY 2020

DOCUMENT CONTROL

PROJECT NO.: WD370 **STATUS:** FINAL

REV	DATE	PREPARED	EDITED	APPROVED
A	17/01/2019	Jillian Comber and Dragomir Garbov	Jillian Comber	Jillian Comber
B	18/02/2020	Jillian Comber and Dragomir Garbov	Jillian Comber	Jillian Comber

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta propose to undertake works in relation to the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) Project 1 Stage 1. The Sacred Heart Parish of Westmead and the local Catholic schools are growing to meet the needs of the evolving Westmead community and new facilities are required. It is proposed to develop a centrally located, collaborative and evangelising learning community at Darcy Road.

To ensure that the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the study area is not adversely impacted upon by the proposal, Comber Consultants were commissioned to undertake an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's (DPIE's) *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (2010). This report details the results of that assessment.

This report assessed the study area to contain subsurface Aboriginal archaeological potential including the potential for contact archaeology. As Aboriginal objects are predicted to exist within the study area, and it is an offence to harm such objects, testing and salvage excavations are proposed as a mitigation measure.

The following recommendations are made in relation to the proposed development:

1. Aboriginal archaeological test and salvage excavations should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any subsurface archaeological deposit. This should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties prior to commencement of the redevelopment of the study area.
2. Aboriginal consultation should continue throughout the excavations.
3. Any artefacts recovered should remain on country and be catalogued and stored onsite and protected by the Westmead Catholic Community. The artefacts could be used in an interpretative display. It will be necessary for a Care Agreement to be made between the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties. To apply for a Care agreement "An Application for the transfer of Aboriginal objects for safekeeping" must be signed by the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties and submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment.
4. Interpretation of the Aboriginal archaeology and history of the site should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. An interpretation strategy and plan should be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to guide the interpretation.
5. The study area is identified as a historical archaeological site in the NSW State Heritage Inventory and registered as "Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891" by the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS – GML 2001). A historical archaeological assessment will therefore be required prior to the proposal in order to assess the potential impacts to historical archaeological values within the study area.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report supports a State Significant Development Application for the Westmead Catholic Community (WCC) at 2 Darcy Road, Westmead.

The WCC project seeks to meet the needs of the growing population within the region by providing upgraded school facilities for Mother Teresa and Sacred Heart Primary Schools, as well as a new Parish church. WCC is a collaboration between Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta (CEDP), the Diocese of Parramatta (DoP), the Sisters of Mercy and the Marist Brothers Province of Australia.

As the proposal is for the purposes of alterations and additions to an existing school and has a capital investment value in excess of \$20 million, it is State Significant Development (SSD) for the purposes of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the Act). The Parish church is also SSD under clause 8(2)(a) of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* as it forms part of the proposal which comprises a single, integrated development with significant functional links between the education and church uses.

To ensure that the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the study area is not adversely impacted upon by the proposal, Comber Consultants were commissioned to undertake an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's (DPIE's) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*. This report details the results of that assessment.

1.2 The Site

The subject site is located at 2 Darcy Road, Westmead, approximately 2km to the north-west of the Parramatta CBD and approximately 300m to the west of Westmead Train Station. The site is located within the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA).

The site has an area of approximately 12ha and a frontage of approximately 430m to Darcy Road. The site consists of two lots, which are legally described as Lot 1 in DP1095407, which is owned by the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of Parramatta, and Lot 1 in DP1211982, which is under the ownership of the Trustees of the Marist Brothers.

The site is bound by Darcy Road (to the north), the T1 North Shore & Western / T5 Cumberland train lines (to the south), the Western Sydney University Westmead Campus (to the east) and residential uses (to the west).

To the north of the site, across Darcy Road is the Westmead Health and Education Precinct comprising the Westmead Hospital, Westmead Private Hospital and the Western Sydney University Medical Research Institutes. The locational context of the site is shown at Figure 1.

The Westmead Health and Education Precinct, the WCC site and the surrounding residential land collectively form part of the recently nominated Westmead Priority Precinct Area.

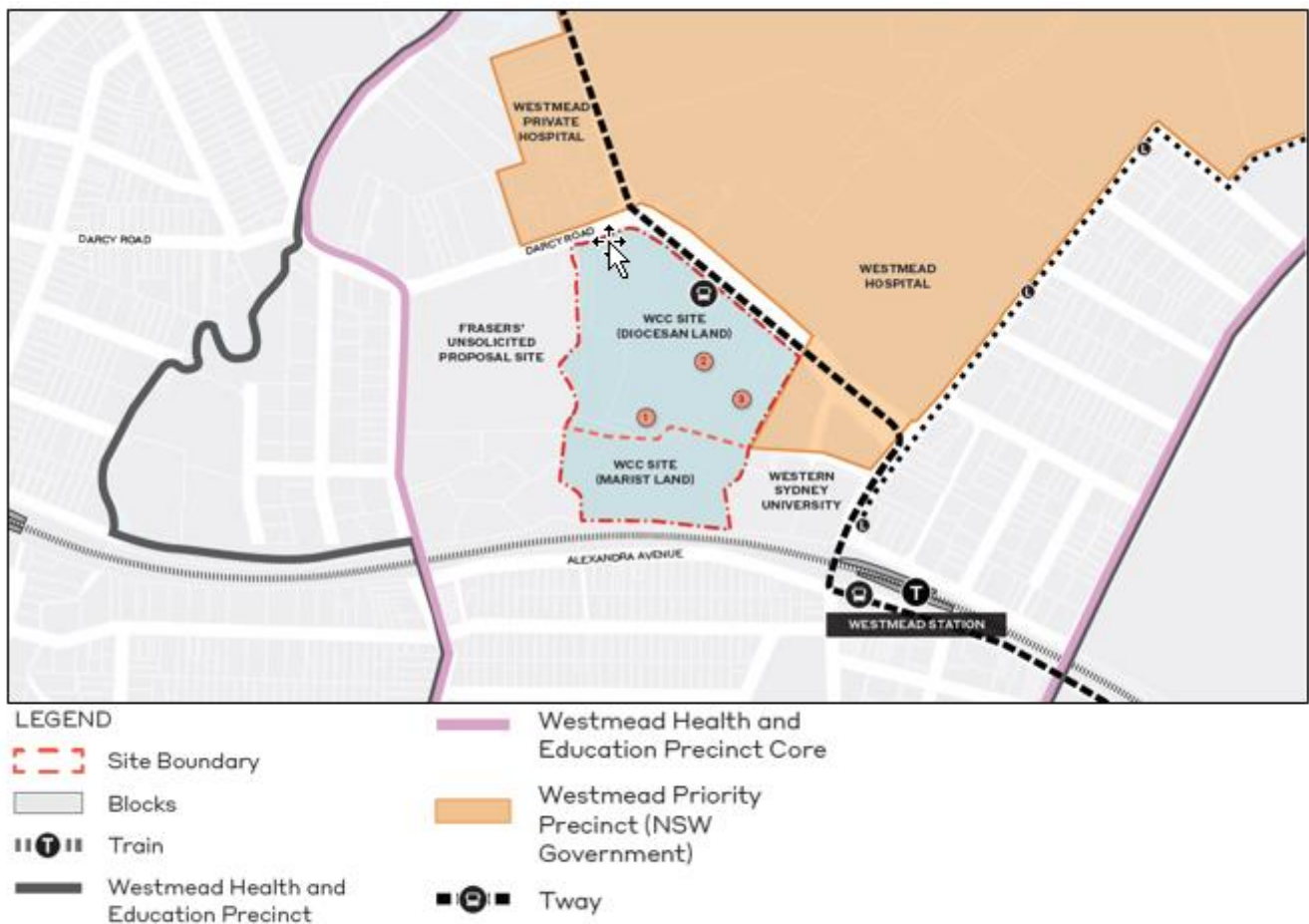


Figure 1: Location Plan

1.3 Proposal

The State Significant Development application will seek approval for:

- A primary school with capacity for approximately 1,680 students, to provide expanded facilities for the existing Mother Teresa Primary School on the site and to replace the existing Sacred Heart Primary School at Ralph Street;
- A new Parish church;
- A Catholic early learning centre (fit-out within an existing building);
- New landscaping.

1.4 Existing Development

The site currently contains three separate schools being the Catherine McAuley Westmead (girls high school) which predominantly occupies the northern part of the site, and the Parramatta Marist High School (boys school) which occupies the eastern part of the site. The Mother Teresa Primary School occupies part of the Catherine McAuley school building in the centre of the site. The southern portion of the site contains open sports fields associated with the Parramatta Marist High School.

The existing Brother's residence is located in the north-eastern corner of the site, and an at grade car park occupies the western part of the site, to the north of the sports fields. Collectively, the three schools currently accommodate approximately 2,637 students and 190 staff.



1.5 Archaeological assessment objectives

Comber Consultants was commissioned to:

- a. Undertake background research, including a search of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS);
- b. Undertake a site inspection and archaeological assessment of the subject land to determine whether any Aboriginal sites or places are located within the area of the proposal and to record any sites located;
- c. Assess the impact of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- d. Provide management recommendations.
- e. Prepare a report in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

1.6 Project team

This report was prepared by Jillian Comber, Archaeologist and Dr Dragomir Garbov, Archaeologist. Mapping was prepared by David Nutley, Archaeologist and Dr Dragomir Garbov. The site inspection was undertaken by Dr Dragomir Garbov, Kadibulla Khan, Archaeological Assistant and Christopher Jones, Archaeological Assistant. The Aboriginal history contained in Section 4 of this report was compiled by Caroline Plim, Historian. Jillian Comber reviewed this report.



2 LEGISLATION

2.5 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal “objects”. The NPW Act is administered by the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment. Section 90 of the NPW Act details the provisions for the issue of a written consent to impact upon an Aboriginal object. An object is defined as:

***"Aboriginal object"** means 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.*

2.6 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

This project is being undertaken as a State Significant Development under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act). Section 89J of the EPA Act (see below) does not require that a State significant development seek approval under the NPW Act as follows:

Section 89J of the EPA Act states the following:

89J Approvals etc legislation that does not apply

The following authorisations are not required for State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division (and accordingly the provisions of any Act that prohibit an activity without such authority do not apply):

- (a) the concurrence under Part 3 of the *Coastal Protection Act 1979* of the Minister administering that Part of that Act,
 - (b) a permit under section 201, 205 or 219 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*
 - (c) an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the *Heritage Act 1977*
 - (d) an Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
 - (e) an authorisation referred to in section 12 of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (or under any Act repealed by that Act) to clear native vegetation or State protected land,
 - (f) a bush fire safety authority under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*,
 - (g) a water use approval under section 89, a water management work approval under section 90 or an activity approval (other than an aquifer interference approval) under section 91 of the *Water Management Act 2000*.
- (2) Division 8 of Part 6 of the *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division.
- (3) A reference in this section to State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division includes a reference to any investigative or other activities that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under this Part in connection with a development application for any such development.

The EPA Act is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment who will provide the consent for this project and for any impact on Aboriginal objects. Section 89J(d) does not require the consent of DPIE.

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) (SSD 10383) were issued on 22 November 2019, and require:

11. Aboriginal Heritage:

- Identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the site and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation.
- Identify and address the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in accordance with the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), 2011) and *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (OEH, 2010).
- Undertake consultation with Aboriginal people and document in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water). The significance of cultural heritage values of Aboriginal people who have a cultural



association with the land are to be documented in the ACHAR.

- Identify, assess and document all impacts on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the ACHAR.
- The EIS and the supporting ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR and EIS must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to the Environment, Energy and Science Group of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

This report satisfies the requirement to address Aboriginal cultural heritage issues in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* and will consider the impact upon cultural heritage values of the project.

Aboriginal consultation is being undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* and will be presented in a separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This archaeological report will be appended to the ACHAR.



3 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 Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's (DPIE's) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was consulted on 14 November 2019 (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 21 November 2019 by Dr Dragomir Garbov, Kadibulla Khan and Christopher 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.



4 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

4.5 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).

4.6 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).

4.7 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 ‘Parramatta’ 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).

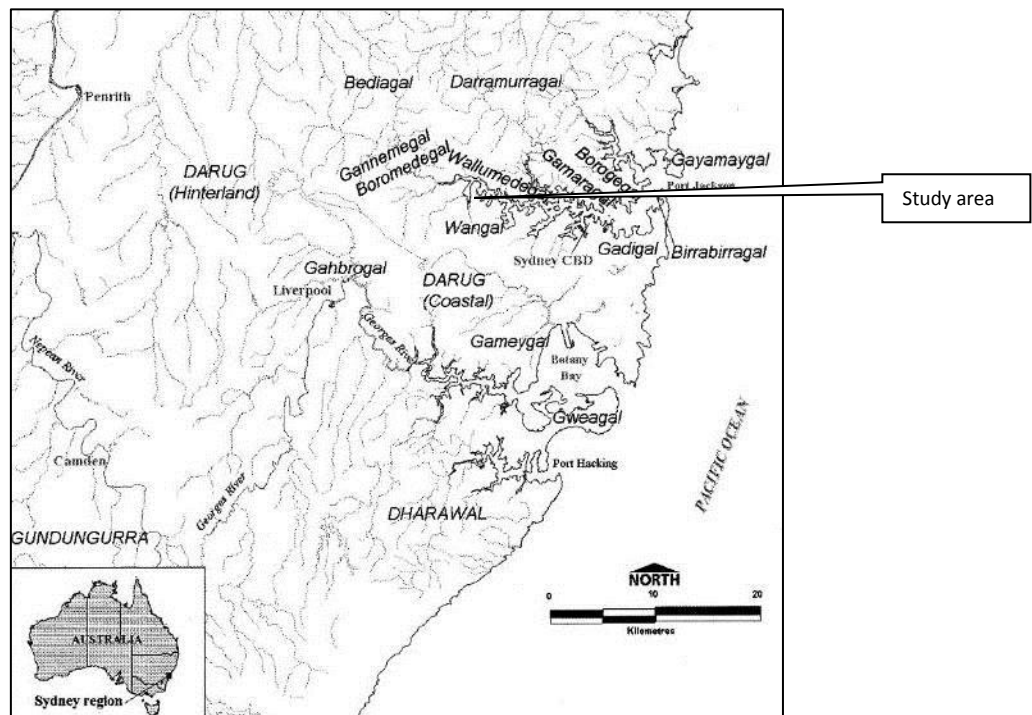


Figure 2: Map showing the territory associated with the Darug people. Parramatta is thought to be the western extremity of the territory of the Coastal Darug and the traditional land of the Boromedegal/Burramatta clan of the Darug. The boundary between the adjacent language groups or dialects is not able to be identified precisely (Attenbrow 2003: 23)



4.8 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 1: 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).



4.9 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).

4.10 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 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.

4.11 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 Bediagal 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).

4.12 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 3).

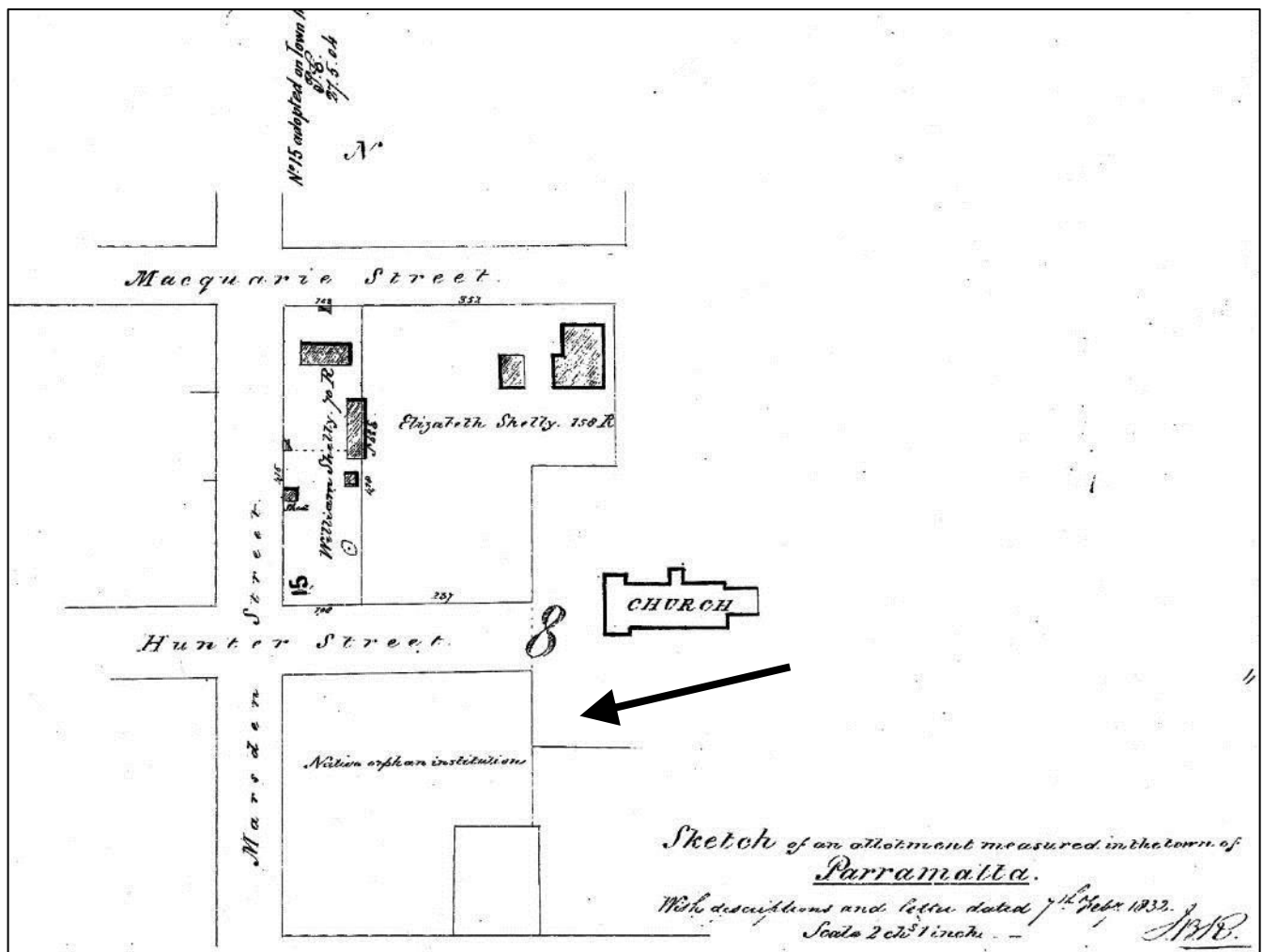


Figure 3: Site of the Native Institution shown in a plan of William and Elizabeth's Shelley's allotment to the north (SRNSW SR No 4815)

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 Native Institution is located approximately 3 km south east 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 4).

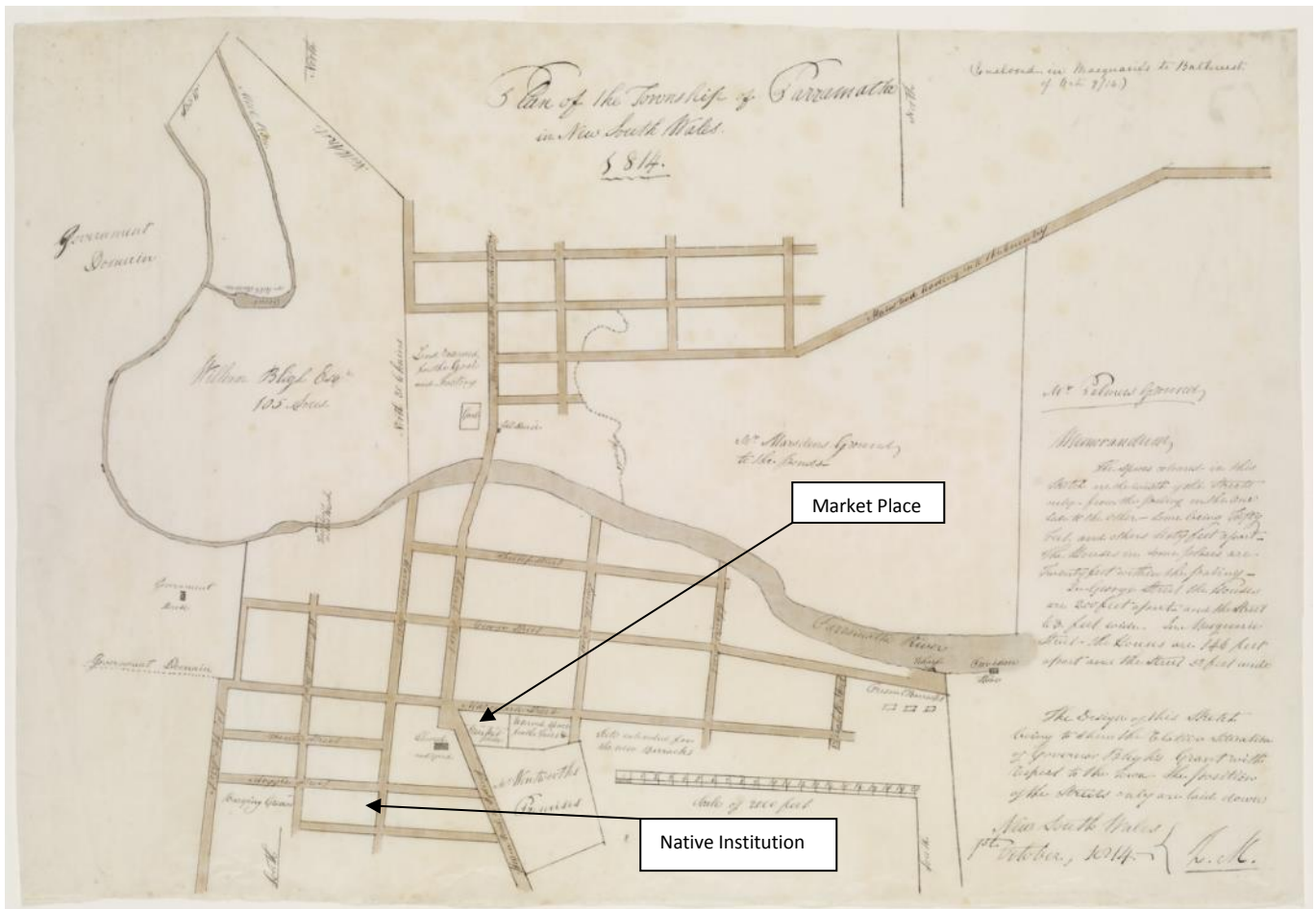


Figure 4: The site of Market Place at Parramatta where the Annual Conference and Feast instituted by Lachlan Macquarie were held from 1814 until 1835
The current study area is located approximately 200m to the south east of the Market Place
(Plan of the Township of Parramatta in NSW, 1 Oct 1814, LM, 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).

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.

4.13 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).



5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

5.1 Topography

The study area is within the Cumberland Plain 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 central Westmead area which includes dense public, commercial and residential development and associated infrastructure. It is located approximately 600m to the south of the Parramatta River, within the floodplain of the Parramatta River. It is located between two ridgelines and an unnamed creek runs along its western boundary (Figure 7).

5.2 Geology and Soils

The Cumberland Plain overlies the Wianamatta Group of Shales overlying Hawkesbury Sandstone (sandstone with some quartz). Hawkesbury Sandstone provides materials suitable for the manufacture of ground edge axes and weathers to provide rock shelters 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 15 kms to the southwest, Plumpton approximately 25 kms to the north-west, St Clair approximately 15 km to the north-west and Erskine Park approximately 10 km 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, 25 kms north-west of the study 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 shelter and a suitable surface for sharpening axes.

5.3 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 Westmead and no original native vegetation remains on the site.

5.4 Stream Order Modelling

Stream order can be used to predict Aboriginal land use patterns. 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 (Horton 1945; Strahler 1952).

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.

The study area is located approximately 600 metres south of the catchment of the Parramatta River, a fourth order stream and Toongabbie Creek, a third order creek. An unnamed creek which would have flowed intermittently is located on the western boundary of the study area. It could therefore be predicted to contain more complex sites with a high density of artefacts (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Plan showing ridgelines (red dotted lines), creeks (blue lines); study area outlined in red (after Comber 2018; plan provided by Gallagher Studio)

5.5 Current land use and disturbance

The study area was once included in the Western Meadow of the Government Domain and used for growing maize. The Government Domain was subdivided between 1859 and 1871 (Kass et al 1996).

In 1915, the Westmead Boys Home (also known as the St. Vincent's Boys Home) was built, adjacent to the Westmead Catholic Schools Campus. In 1951, the study area was open field associated with the Westmead Boys Home. The Westmead Boys Home was converted into the Westmead campus of the University of Western Sydney. (Kass et al 1996: 398).

In 1965 Parramatta Marist High School moved from its old campus on Victoria Road in Parramatta to its new campus on the grounds of the St Vincent's Boys Home in Westmead. On the same campus a new girls' high school, Catherine McAuley, was established by the Mercy Sisters. (<http://www.parramarist.nsw.edu.au/school/>; PHALMS 2001).

The study area currently contains the school buildings and sports facilities of the Westmead Catholic Community. The grounds have been landscaped and terracing has been undertaken to decrease the natural slope incline in the southern part of study



area whilst the remainder of the site has been filled to level the ground for construction or landscaping (Photographs 1 – 10).

Despite the disturbance that has occurred through construction and landscaping, it is possible that subsurface evidence of occupation could still remain throughout the study area. Previous archaeological excavations and evidence as detailed in section 4 of this report indicate that within the Parramatta/Westmead area subsurface archaeological remains exist despite later disturbance. In particular, the areas of fill would have covered and protected any evidence of Aboriginal occupation.



6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

6.1 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.

6.2 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 9.

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 m^2 . 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

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.

Parramatta North Urban Transformation / Parramatta North Growth Centre / Cumberland East Precinct

In 2017 Comber Consultants undertook Aboriginal archaeological testing across the Parramatta North Urban Transformation (PNUT) site in consultation with the Aboriginal community (Comber 2018b). The site is located approximately 1km to the east of the current study area. The aim of that testing was to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects and their nature and extent. The results of the testing assisted in informing future management strategies.

Over 1800 artefacts were discovered of various materials (including glass) as a result of the test excavation. Silcrete was the dominant raw material. Glass artefacts, which provides archaeological evidence of contact between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal settlers, were uncovered which had been used for shaping, cutting and engraving of wood.

The evidence indicated different areas of occupation across the site. There was a higher density of artefacts close to the river on the western and southern sides of the site with occupation commencing more than 7,500 years ago, but as the river changed with sea level rises people appeared to move to the north and centre of the site. There was a wetland within the centre of the site, at the location of the current oval with a high spur extending into the wetland. People occupied this high area approximately 2,000 years ago and possibly lived in huts scattered across the landscape. This location overlooked the Parramatta River and gave people easy access to the resource rich wetlands.

The testing uncovered evidence of Aboriginal occupation across the subject site with higher density of occupation occurring along the river bank and up to 150m from the river. Evidence of the Parramatta Terrace Sand was found up to 150m from the river. The site was occupied more than 7,500 years ago at a time when sea levels were rising and the climate and landscape were undergoing dramatic change. A site of this age and with substantial numbers of artefacts and three phases of occupation is rare on the Cumberland Plain (Comber 2018b).

Cumberland Hospital West Campus

Since 2011 Comber has undertaken a number of heritage management works for the development of the Cumberland Hospital West Campus, located approximately 900 metres east of the current study area (Comber 2019b). Heritage works by Comber include Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessments, test excavations, excavation reports and Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Management Plans.

Archaeological testing has confirmed the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the Cumberland West Campus. In the course of an archaeological testing campaign under an AHIP, undertaken on the western campus in 2019, a total of 304 Aboriginal cultural lithics were recovered. Silcrete was the predominant raw material identified. Glass artefacts providing evidence for contact archaeology were also retrieved. No evidence for the Parramatta Terrace Sand was identified.

The evidence indicated that the study area was occupied by Aboriginal people within the last 1,500 years before the European invasion. While the Cumberland East site was occupied for over 7,500 years through to the contact period, the Cumberland Hospital West Campus revealed a much shorter occupation period, however, the West Campus test excavations focused on a much smaller area than the excavations on the Eastern Campus. More extensive works have the potential to reveal earlier occupation deposits and similarities in the Aboriginal archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital East and West Campus (Comber 2019a).

Westmead South Precinct Stage 1

In 2018 Comber & Stening undertook a desktop Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment to inform the Westmead South Precinct Plan (Comber & Stening 2018a). The Westmead South Precinct project included the current study area. The report demonstrated that the Westmead South Precinct contains high Aboriginal heritage values and high archaeological potential. A predictive model for the project area revealed a high likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological sites to occur within 2 km from watercourses and along ridgelines, including within the current study area.



Wentworthville Precinct Stage 1

Comber and Stening (2018b) also undertook a desktop assessment of the Wentworthville Precinct which is located immediately to the west of the current study area. This assessment demonstrated the study area contains high Aboriginal cultural heritage values and high archaeological potential of the area.

AHIMS

A search was undertaken of the Aboriginal Heritage Management System (AHIMS) on 14 November 2019. The search revealed 30 Aboriginal sites within a 3 km radius around the study area. A summary of AHIMS sites revealed by the search is provided in Table 2 below.

Site Type	Frequency	Percent
Isolated Find	18	60.00%
Grinding Groove	2	6.67%
Artefact Scatter	2	6.67%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	6.67%
Isolated find with PAD	2	6.67%
Scarred Tree	1	3.33%
Artefact Scatter and Scarred Tree	1	3.33%
Artefact Scatter and Hearth	1	3.33%
Artefact Scatter and PAD	1	3.33%
GRAND TOTAL	30	100%

Table 2: Summary of AHIMS sites

Isolated finds manifest as the most frequently occurring archaeological sites within a 3 km radius from the study area at 60% of the total numbers identified by the AHIMS search. By definition an “isolated find” represents a single stone artefact found on the surface of the land not in association with any other artefact. The high frequency of isolated finds in the Westmead – Parramatta area, can be seen as the result of historic disturbance through development in the region since the 1790s rather than a reflection of the original distribution of Aboriginal archaeological sites throughout the region. Figure 9 shows the sites in the vicinity of the study area. The majority of the sites are located to the east of the study area. This lack of registered Aboriginal sites or places within the Westmead area is due to the lack of assessments, rather than the lack of possible sites. It is possible that further unrecorded Aboriginal sites are present within the AHIMS search perimeter closer to the study area.

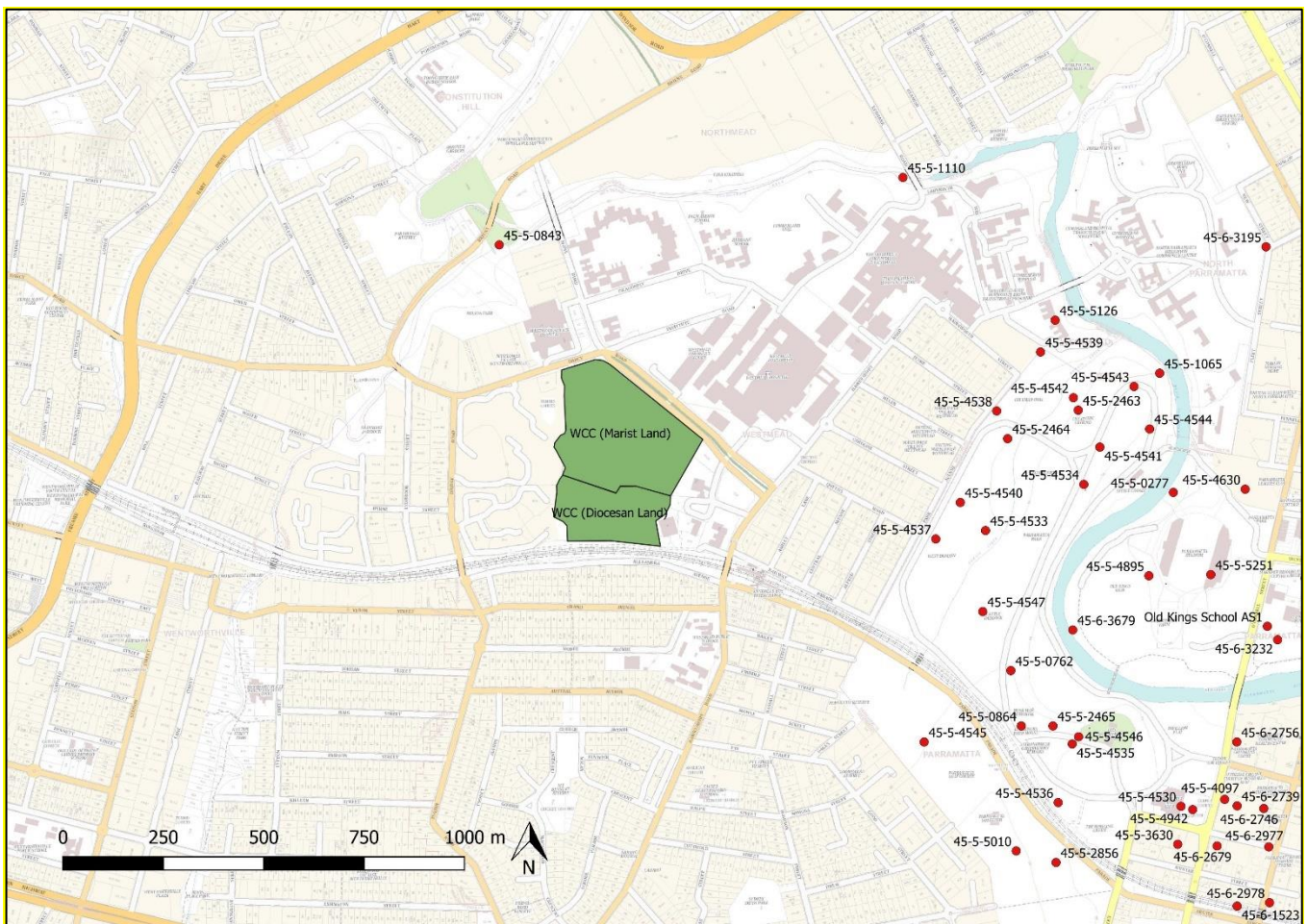


Figure 6: AHIMS Sites in proximity to the study area.

5.3 Study Area

The study area does not contain any known or registered sites and is not a registered Aboriginal Place.

5.4 Site prediction

On the basis of the environmental and archaeological information the following predictions can be outlined for the study area:

- The study area was originally located within an accessible and diverse landscape with ample resources therefore it would have been suitable for human occupation and daily activities.
- Based on stream order modelling and existing predictive models for adjacent areas, the study area is assessed as being of high archaeological potential.
- The study area has been cleared of all vegetation and natural resources, therefore the potential for rock shelters, culturally modified trees, rock engravings or axe-grinding grooves is nil.
- The study area has been extensively developed and landscaped, therefore the potential for surface Aboriginal archaeological lithics and artefacts is nil.
- Introduction of fills for the levelling of the study area may have contributed to preservation of some original soil profiles throughout the study area, therefore the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits is moderate to high.
- As the study area is situated in close proximity to Parramatta Park and Government House and is likely to have been the scene of early historic contact between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal settlers. It is therefore highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits within the study area would contain contact archaeology.
- It is predicted that the study area will contain subsurface evidence of occupation such as stone and/or glass artefacts.



6.0 RESULTS, IMPACTS & MITIGATION

6.3 Results

The study area was inspected on 21 November 2019 by Dr Dragomir Garbov, archaeologist Kadibulla Khan, archaeological assistant and Christopher Jones, archaeological assistant of Comber Consultants. The study area was inspected on foot and photographs were taken of the study area's main features.

No Aboriginal objects were recorded within the study area which contains the Westmead Catholic School Campus and landscaped sports fields. The grounds are landscaped containing grassed and mulched areas, and therefore cannot be considered informative to determine the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Ground surface visibility (GSV) was nil.

However, despite the poor ground surface visibility and the disturbance through construction of the schools, the study area is located in an area of high Aboriginal archaeological potential. Archaeological studies and testing undertaken at the Cumberland Hospital site and Westmead Hospital, which are located immediately to the north of the current study area, and at other locations within Westmead and Parramatta, have demonstrated that despite later disturbance evidence of Aboriginal occupation can remain. The study area is located in close proximity to the Parramatta River, Toongabbie Creek and an unnamed creek flows immediately on the school's western boundary. This area, providing fresh and salt water, would have been a resource rich area, suitable for habitation. Therefore, any excavation or ground disturbance has the potential to impact on evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

6.4 Effective survey coverage

Ground surface visibility (GSV) refers to the amount of bare ground visible during the field survey. The visibility of some site types, such as open artefact scatters, is dependent upon GSV and exposure. DPIE guidelines suggest that this information be presented in a table which quantifies and details the local detectability (DPIE *Code of Practice 2010*, p. 19).

The entire study area has been developed and contains the existing Westmead Catholic School Campus buildings and related infrastructure. GSV throughout the study area was assessed as nil. Therefore, as GSV was nil, the recommended table was not used.

6.5 Impacts

The proposed development will involve extensive impact to the north-western and north-eastern portion of the study area. The proposed works will involve extensive ground disturbance including, but not limited to (Figure 10 below):

- Demolition and clearing
- Cut and fill
- Construction of buildings
- Construction of service infrastructure

As the area has been assessed as having moderate to high potential for preserved subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits, further measures will be required in order to mitigate potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values.

6.6 Mitigation

As Aboriginal objects are predicted to exist within the study area, and it is an offence to harm such objects, archaeological testing and salvage excavations are proposed as a mitigation measure, as avoidance of the potential deposits is not possible. The proposed new buildings are sited on the only suitable areas available.

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 the wider Parramatta area.



7.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

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) 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.

Historic Values

The study area has the potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation which contributes to an understanding of the history of the pre and post contact history of the Darug community

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 study area has the potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation which contributes to an understanding of the history of the pre and post contact history of the Darug community. 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 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area has the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The proposed new buildings are being sited in the most appropriate locations within the school ground and it is not possible to avoid impacting upon potential deposits. However, by undertaking archaeological excavation information about the Aboriginal pre and post contact history can be gained. This information can be used for education purposes for the Aboriginal and broader community. Therefore, on the basis of the research contained in this report it is recommended that:

1. Aboriginal archaeological test and salvage excavations should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any subsurface archaeological deposit. This should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties prior to commencement of the redevelopment of the study area.
2. Aboriginal consultation should continue throughout the excavations.
3. Any artefacts recovered should remain on country and be catalogued and stored onsite and protected by the Westmead Catholic Community. The artefacts could be used in an interpretative display. It will be necessary for a Care Agreement to be made between the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties. To apply for a Care agreement "An Application for the transfer of Aboriginal objects for safekeeping" must be signed by the Westmead Catholic Community and the Registered Aboriginal Parties and submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment.
4. Interpretation of the Aboriginal archaeology and history of the site should be undertaken in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. An interpretation strategy and plan should be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to guide the interpretation.
5. The study area is identified as a historical archaeological site in the NSW State Heritage Inventory and registered as "Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891" by the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS – GML 2001). A historical archaeological assessment will therefore be required prior to the proposal in order to assess the potential impacts to historical archaeological values within the study area.



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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



PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: Sports fields in the southern portion of the study area showing terracing of slopes, view to north



Photograph 2: Sports fields in the southern portion of the study area showing terracing of slopes, view to north



Photograph 3: Sports fields in the southern portion of the study area showing terracing of slopes, view to north



Photograph 4: Eastern verge of sports fields in the southern portion of the study area showing adjacent creek line, view to west



Photograph 5: Built environment in the central part of the study area showing areas covered with synthetic grass and paving



Photograph 6: Built environment in the central part of the study area showing fully paved areas



Photograph 7: Eastern boundary of the study area showing limited ground exposures with evidence of landscaping, view to south



Photograph 8: Sports field covered with synthetic grass in the central western part of study area, view to south



Photograph 9: Sports field in the north western part of study area showing heavily modified (levelled) landscape with introduced soils moderate visibility, view to north



Photograph 10: Built environment in the central part of the study area



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.

Eraillure 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.

Use-wear: the physical changes to the edges of an artefact as a result of its use. Modification of a tool resulting from its use.

Ventral surface: the 'front' of the artefact, or the side that was once part of the interior of the core.



APPENDIX A: AHIMS SEARCH

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Westmead CC ACHAR

Client Service ID : 464422

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2465	Parramatta Regional Park (IF3)	GDA	56	314524	6256879	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102142,10219 6
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Jillian Comber,J Steel					Permits	3822	
45-5-2463	Parramatta Regional Park (IF1)	GDA	56	314462	6257627	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102142,10219 6
	Contact	Recorders	J Steel					Permits	3994	
45-5-2464	Parramatta Regional Park (IF2)	GDA	56	314400	6257619	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102196
	Contact	Recorders	J Steel					Permits		
45-5-1065	Parra Park 3;PP 3;	AGD	56	314620	6257620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,10219 6
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-1110	Redbank;Northmead;	AGD	56	314020	6258060	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102196
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-0843	Finalysons Creek;Wentworthville;	AGD	56	313040	6257910	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102196
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-0864	Governors Bathhouse;	AGD	56	314340	6256750	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,10219 6
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits	3822	
45-5-0277	Cumberland Oval;Parramatta;	AGD	56	314588	6257260	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	223,260,1018,1 02142,102196
	Contact	Recorders	Cook					Permits		
45-5-0762	Parramatta Park	AGD	56	314320	6256950	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree	102142,10219 6
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3822	
45-5-2856	Parramatta Park Macquarie Entrance PAD	AGD	56	314500	6256550	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		98738,103133
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	1647,3822	
45-5-4530	Parramatta RSL PAD	GDA	56	314810	6256690	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Hearth : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		104179
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry					Permits	3819,3853,3935,4364	
45-5-4533	Paddocks Playground Parra Park	GDA	56	314323	6257378	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Tory Stening					Permits	3822	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/11/2019 for Dragomir Garbov for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.817, 150.9675 - Lat, Long To : -33.793, 150.9998 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Westmead CC ACHAR and arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 30

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Westmead CC ACHAR

Client Service ID : 464422

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4534	Parramatta Park - Location C	GDA	56	314568	6257473	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Annie Bickford					Permits		
45-5-4535	Parramatta Park - Location E	GDA	56	314539	6256846	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4536	Parramatta Park - Location G	GDA	56	314504	6256700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4537	Parramatta Park - Location H	GDA	56	314199	6257357	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3822	
45-5-4538	Parramatta Park - Location J	GDA	56	314351	6257676	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3994	
45-5-4539	Parramatta Park - Location K	GDA	56	314460	6257823	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3994	
45-5-4540	Parramatta Park - Location I	GDA	56	314260	6257448	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3822	
45-5-4542	Parramatta Park - Location L	GDA	56	314542	6257709	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3994	
45-5-4543	Parramatta Park - Location N	GDA	56	314693	6257737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4544	Parramatta Park - Location O	GDA	56	314725	6257680	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4545	Parramatta Park - Location S	GDA	56	314170	6256851	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Dominic Steele					Permits		
45-5-4546	Parramatta Park - Location D	GDA	56	314555	6256864	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4547	Parramatta Park - Location F	GDA	56	314304	6257230	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3994	
45-5-4541	Parramatta Park - Location M	GDA	56	314608	6257586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4895	Old Kings Oval Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	314665	6257231	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefa					Permits	4307,4461	
45-5-4942	Parramatta RSL Artefact Scatter 1 (PRSL AS-01)	GDA	56	314839	6256683	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Westmead CC ACHAR

Client Service ID : 464422

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management							
45-5-5126	Cumberland West	GDA	56	314493	6257901	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	<u>Permits</u>	4235
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Jillian Comber							
45-5-5010	Parramatta Park PAD_1	GDA	56	314400	6256580	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	4363,4468
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Niche Environment and Heritage,Niche Environment and Heritage,Mr.Samuel Rich							
									<u>Permits</u>	4256

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/11/2019 for Dragomir Garbov for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.817, 150.9675 - Lat, Long To : -33.793, 150.9998 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Westmead CC ACHAR and arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 30

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