Attachment 6

Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd, December 2009

Godden Mackay Logan
Heritage Consultants

Jacaranda Ponds, Glossodia

Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment

Final Report

Report prepared for EG Property Group
December 2009

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Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Jacaranda Ponds, Glossodia—Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
09-0254	1	Draft Report	October 2009
09-0254	2	Final Report	December 2009

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Initiation

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) has been engaged by EG Property Group to prepare a combined Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment for a collective of properties at Jacaranda Ponds, Glossodia (herein 'the study site' or 'the site') to guide the future release and development of land for residential purposes in the Hawkesbury Local Government Area.

Glossodia is the Hawkesbury's second largest local centre north of the Hawkesbury River beyond North Richmond and is an area characterised by rural smallholdings and low- to medium-density residential allotments. Local and regional strategy documents have flagged Glossodia as a target growth area, which was a trigger for this study. The proponent's objectives in its submission to the Hawkesbury Residential Development Strategy are to have the site included in the investigations to be undertaken as part of the Residential Development Strategy, to propose a preliminary concept plan for the future development of the site, and to consider the viability of the land's being rezoned to 'Residential' from its current zoning of 'Rural—Mixed Agriculture'.

This report assesses the potential for Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural material to be present at the site, identifies levels of significance, and outlines a mitigative strategy to manage these resources as part of any future redevelopment commensurate to their heritage significance and statutory requirements.

1.2 Site Location

Jacaranda Ponds is located adjacent to the township of Glossodia, approximately 60km to the northwest of Sydney's city centre (Figure 1.1). The site is 179 hectares in extent and is comprised of a 'collective' of the following properties:

- 'Jacaranda Park', Spinks Road, Glossodia, Lot 2 DP 533402, Lot 3 DP 230943, Lot 20 DP 214753, Lot 50 DP 214753 and Lot 52 DP 1104504 with total area of 94 hectares; and
- 'Annalee', 780 Kurmond Road, Glossodia, Lots 1, 2 and 3 DP 784300 with total area of 82 hectares;
- Lot 75 DP 214752 (2 hectares);
- Lot 20 DP 214753 (0.4 hectares); and
- Lot 44 DP 214755 (0.7 hectares).

The site is bounded by Spinks Road to the north and Currency Creek to the south. It is surrounded by residential housing to the north and mixed agriculture land use on all other sides.

1.3 Scope

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual*, particularly the 'Archaeological Assessment' guidelines and the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service's 'Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit' (1997) in response to the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act). This report also

applies the principles contained in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999.*

The scope of work included the following tasks:

- a review of previous historical and Aboriginal research within the vicinity of the study area;
- collation of existing information on the ethnohistory of the study area;
- a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) for known Aboriginal objects and/or sites within the vicinity of the study area;
- historical research for the subject site, including procurement of historical plans and maps to determine the locations of any former or existing structures and buildings;
- consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders;
- development of a predictive model for the study area based on the background research;
- inspection of the proposed development area to identify visible archaeological relics/objects/sites and/or heritage items, sites and places and to assess their potential to contain subsurface cultural material;
- preparation of a report that complies with NSW Heritage Council and Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) guidelines; and
- listing of identified Aboriginal sites on DECCW's AHIMS register.

1.4 Exclusions

The conclusions of this report are based on a review of background information and a surface survey of the site. No excavation was undertaken. Although maximum site coverage was attempted, difficult terrain and vegetation made visibility difficult in places. 100% coverage of the site was not possible and a sampling survey strategy based on predictive modelling was used.

1.5 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Erin Finnegan, Consultant and Archaeologist and Anita Yousif, Consultant and Archaeologist, with input from Laura Farquharson, Consultant and Archaeologist and Fiona Leslie, Senior Consultant. The site history was prepared by Mark Dunn, Historian. The report has been reviewed by Anne Mackay, Senior Associate of Godden Mackay Logan.

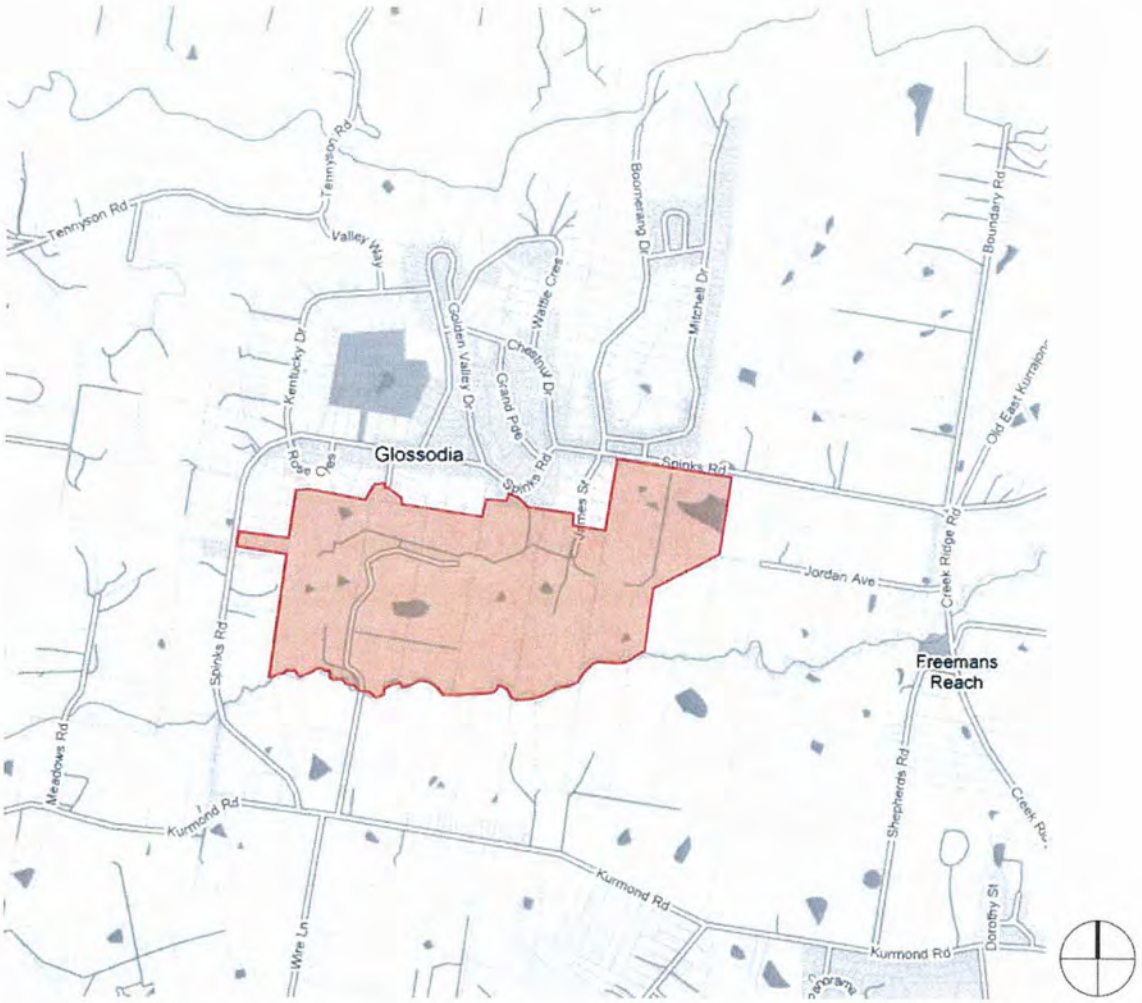

Figure 1.1 Site location, with study area indicated in red. (Source: Google Maps)

2.0 Statutory Context

2.1 Preamble

The site at Jacaranda Ponds, Glossodia is affected by a number of statutory controls which must be taken into account prior to developing the site. These controls include:

- *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act);
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act); and
- Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 1989 (Amended) (LEP).

2.2 The Heritage Act

The Heritage Act affords automatic statutory protection to archaeological relics across New South Wales.

A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

> *Any deposit, object or material evidence*
>
> *(a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
>
> *(b) which is 50 or more years old.*

Further to this, Section 139[1] states that:

> *A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*

Approval from the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning (under delegation from the Heritage Council of NSW) would be required to allow disturbance of any areas of historical archaeological potential.

There are no listed items under the Heritage Act within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected and managed under the NPW Act. The Act is administered by the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change and Water (DECCW), which has responsibilities under the legislation, including approvals and enforcement functions. The Act defines an 'Aboriginal object' as:

> *any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*

The Act defines an 'Aboriginal place' as:

> *any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84.*

Aboriginal cultural heritage places can include human remains and burial sites, scarred trees, artefact scatters, shell middens, rock art, engravings, ceremonial or dreaming sites and natural features that are particularly significant to Aboriginal people. It can also include places with important Aboriginal associations since European settlement.

DECCW maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), which is a database for all Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places and other Aboriginal heritage values in New South Wales that have been reported to DECCW. An Aboriginal object is considered to be 'known' if it is registered on AHIMS, is known to the Aboriginal community, or is identified during an investigation of the area conducted for a development application.

Aboriginal objects and places are afforded automatic statutory protection in New South Wales whereby it is an offence (without the minister's consent) to:

> *Damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites without the prior consent of the Director-General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.*

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects and places applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. Sites of traditional significance that do not necessarily contain material remains may be gazetted as 'Aboriginal places' and thereby be protected under the NPW Act. However, areas are only gazetted if the minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

2.4 Hawkesbury Local Environment Plan 1989 (Amended)

LEPs are prepared by councils to guide planning decisions in their Local Government Areas and establish the requirements for the use and development of land. Through zoning and development controls they allow councils to supervise the ways in which land is used.

The stated aims and objectives of the Hawkesbury LEP 1989 (Amended) are:

> *(a) to provide the mechanism for the management, orderly and economic development and conservation of land within the City of Hawkesbury,*
>
> *(b) to provide appropriate land in area, location and quality for living, working and recreational activities and agricultural production,*
>
> *(c) to protect attractive landscapes and preserve places of natural beauty, including wetlands and waterways,*
>
> *(d) to conserve and enhance buildings, structures and sites of recognised significance which are part of the heritage of the City of Hawkesbury for future generations, and*
>
> *(e) to provide opportunities for the provision of secure, appropriate and affordable housing in a variety of types and tenures for all income groups within the City.*

In the LEP, 'heritage item' and 'heritage signficance' are defined as follows:

> ***heritage item*** *means a building, work, relic, tree or place of heritage significance to the City of Hawkesbury described in Schedule 1 and shown by a red circled number on the map.*
>
> ***heritage significance*** *means historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance.*

The Hawkesbury LEP clauses that apply to cultural heritage resources are as follows:

27. *Heritage Items*

(1) A person shall not, in respect of a building, work, relic, tree or place that is a heritage item:

(a) demolish or alter the building or work;

(b) damage or move the relic, including excavation for the purpose of exposing the relic,

(c) damage or despoil the place or tree,

(d) erect a building on or subdivide land on which the building, work or relic is situated or the land which comprises the place, or

(e) damage any tree on land which the building, work or relic is situated or on the land which comprises the place

except with the consent of the Council.

(2) The Council shall not grant consent to a development application under subclause (10) unless it has taken into consideration the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the item and any stylistic or horticultural features of its setting.

(3) Development consent is not required by this clause for development described in the Table to clause 9B if:

(a) in the opinion of the Council:

(i) the proposed development is of a minor nature or consists of maintenance of the heritage item, and

(ii) the proposed development would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item, and

(b) the proponent has notified the Council in writing of the proposed development and the Council has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development will comply with this subclause.

28. *The Council shall not grant consent to an application to carry out development in the vicinity of a heritage item unless it has made an assessment of the effect the carrying out of that development will have on the heritage significance of the item and its setting.*

There are no heritage items within or in close proximity to the study area which are listed in the Hawkesbury LEP 1989.

3.0 Understanding the Place: Cultural, Historical and Archaeological Context

3.1 Environment

The study site is a collective of properties where the proponents are engaged in poultry farming and husbandry/agistment. The site has over 30 agricultural sheds and a number of small- to medium-sized dams and has been subject to clearing, ploughing and grazing activities since the nineteenth century.

The site's topography is characterised by undulating hills which rise to 78m AHD (Australian Height Datum—mean sea level is assigned zero) in the northwest and slopes south to Currency Creek, where the lowest point is 35m ADH. There are views to the surrounding countryside to the southeast and the Blue Mountains to the west. Small stands of regrowth vegetation are scattered throughout the site. The site is not affected by flooding from the Hawkesbury River (located approximately 2km to the south) as it lies wholly above the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) level for the region, which varies between 26.4 and 26.5 metres between North Richmond and Windsor.

The study area is part of the Sydney Basin geological province and the Cumberland Plain, and geologically consists of Tertiary and Triassic horizontally bedded sedimentary rock.[1] Wianamatta shale forms most of the site. The Wianamatta group consists of shales, conglomerates and sandstones which originally overlaid the Hawkesbury sandstone. In many areas of the Hawkesbury region, these rocks have been deeply eroded over time, exposing lower levels which come almost exclusively from Hawkesbury sandstone.[2] This however, is not the case at the study site, where no sandstone outcrops have been identified.

In the past, the Cumberland Plain was covered with open forest and was home to diverse flora and fauna and would have been a resource-rich environment. Historical records cited by Brayshaw indicate that by the early 1820s the 'greater part of the alluvial lands upon the Hawkesbury and Nepean have been cleared and under cultivation'.[3] The result was the clearing of almost all of the original vegetation from the site. Only a few stands of native vegetation remain, consisting of dry sclerophyll woodland.

3.2 Ethnohistory of the Cumberland Plains Region

Our knowledge of Aboriginal groups prior to European contact is, to a large extent, reliant on European accounts. Such documents are inherently biased by the class and cultural background of the authors. However, when combined with archaeological evidence and traditional knowledge they can provide a more holistic picture of Aboriginal life and culture.

The duration of Aboriginal presence in the Sydney region is asserted by Aboriginal oral tradition and supported by archaeological evidence. The greater Sydney region contains several thousand Aboriginal sites, with new sites being recorded constantly through academic studies and surveys undertaken for consulting projects. The types of Aboriginal sites in the region include rock shelter campsites (some with middens, stone artefact scatters and/or art), open campsites (shell middens and stone artefact scatters), rock engravings and paintings, scarred trees, axe-grinding grooves, burial sites and stone and ochre quarries. A number of Aboriginal sites have been excavated throughout the region from a variety of environments. A rock shelter site in the Blue Mountains

(Kings Tableland) has been dated to about 22,000 years ago.[4] Post-contact Aboriginal sites include former missions, reserves and historical campsites.

Determining the population of Aboriginal people at the time of European contact is notoriously difficult. Firstly, Aboriginal people were largely mobile and avoided contact with Europeans. Further, many Aboriginal people perished from European diseases such as smallpox some time after contact or through clashes with the new settlers, so the population statistics gathered in the early years may not be particularly reliable. Population estimates for the greater Sydney region, including the lower Blue Mountains, generally range from 4,000–8,000 at the time of European contact.[5] The western Cumberland Plain population, specifically, has been estimated to be between 500–1,000 people at the time of contact, which translates to a minimum population density of 0.5 people/km^2.[6]

Previous ethnographic research has identified 13 inland Darug clans, the three closest to the Glossodia area being the *Kurrajong* clan located at Kurrajong, the *Cattai* clan at Windsor and *Boorooberongal* clan at Richmond.[7] The name 'Kurrajong' is said to come from a tree whose bark fibres were used for making twine and fishing lines.[8]

The material culture of Aboriginal people in the Cumberland Plain at the time of European settlement was diverse and utilised the local materials at hand including plants, animals and stone. The use of plant materials was widespread with many items being made from bark and wood including shelter, canoes, weapons, tools and items of personal adornment. Canoes were noted on the Hawkesbury–Nepean River and ranged in length from 2.4–6 metres in length.[9] Spears were made of wood, with stone, bone, wood or shell barbs attached using resin. Wood was also used for axe handles, bowls and women's digging sticks used to obtain yams and other tubers.[10] Boomerangs and clubs were made from hardwoods and were used in hunting. 'Boomerang' is believed to be a Darug word.[11] Land mammals on the Cumberland Plain were hunted and eaten including kangaroos, wallabies, possums, gliders, fruit bats and kangaroo-rats. Birds were also hunted and eggs were collected for eating. Freshwater food resources available in the Hawkesbury–Nepean catchment included eel, fish, crayfish, yabbies, shellfish, platypus and water rat. Reptiles including snakes, lizards and tortoises were caught and eaten.[12] Besides plant materials being used to create useful items, Sydney's vegetation communities include over 200 species that have edible parts, including seeds, fruits, tubers, leaves, flowers and nectar.[13] Some plant products also had medicinal or ceremonial uses.

3.3 Contact/Invasion and Dispossession

The Aboriginal population of the Sydney region was devastated following the arrival of Europeans, who brought with them diseases to which the Indigenous inhabitants had little or no resistance. A major cause of depopulation was the 1789 smallpox epidemic which killed vast numbers of local inhabitants. The disease spread to the Hawkesbury River and beyond before the colonists themselves even reached these areas, and most of the Bediagal of the western Cumberland Plain had been severely affected by the time of Governor Phillip's expedition to the Hawkesbury and Nepean River systems in April 1791. The widespread deaths from smallpox would have had an enormous impact on the fabric of Aboriginal society in the Sydney region at the time, with the loss of support structures and traditional knowledge. This was also a trigger for initial displacement and land dispossession as survivors fled inland to escape disease.

As greater expanses of land were occupied by settlers towards the end of the eighteenth century, tensions boiled over and resistance to white settlement became increasingly violent. In 1790,

station raids led by Pemulwuy and his son Tedbury saw the use of arson to destroy buildings and burn crops, and numerous assaults on livestock and settlers themselves. A period of resistance by Aboriginal people in the Hawkesbury and Parramatta areas began in 1799 and was known as the 'Black Wars'.[14] In 1804 colonists were authorised to shoot unarmed Aboriginals.[15] The guerrilla-like wars continued until 1816.

In 1814 Governor Macquarie opened a school for Aboriginal children at Parramatta called the 'Native Institution' to 'civilise, educate and foster habits of industry and decency in the Aborigines'. While this school closed in 1820, Aboriginal people across the colony began to be moved onto mission stations and settlers tried to control growth of the Aboriginal population with a policy of absorption.[16]

In the last 30 years, processes for returning some lands to Aboriginal people have been instituted.[17] The *NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* created a system for claiming land to provide for the spiritual, social, cultural and economic benefit of Aboriginal people. The only land available for claim is vacant Crown land (that is, unused public land). By 2000, 7,000 claims had been lodged, and 2,000 had been granted in full or in part (NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 2000).[18]

3.4 European Settlement/Post-Contact Period

The Hawkesbury region was one of the first areas outside of Sydney town that Europeans explored after arriving in 1788. The need for the new colony to be self-sufficient led to the search for arable land away from the poor soils of Sydney Cove within the first months of landing. By 1789 the first explorers' parties had reached the Hawkesbury River, with the initial sighting coming in July 1789 near Richmond Hill, close to the study area. The wide and deep river they encountered, with rich floodplains on either side, appeared ideal for agricultural land, although it was clearly subject to major flooding, and by 1794 a small farming community had developed along the banks from South Creek (near present-day Windsor) to Canning Reach near Pitt Town.[19] The first grantees on the river were mainly emancipist convicts, with one private in the NSW Corp and one free settler amongst them. Twenty-two grants of 30 acres each were made along the river.

By 1794 the first farmers had been joined by an increasing number of emancipist convicts. Settlement had by now stretched further along both sides of the river, past Argyle Reach and Freemans Reach almost to Richmond Hill. The land was cleared of timber, with wood not used for building either burnt or discarded. The land was sown with wheat or maize and later crops such as barley, oats, vegetable market gardens and orchards of peaches, plums and apricots were planted.

In 1795 the first government storehouse was built at the Hawkesbury, signalling the beginnings of a permanent settlement in the area. The same year recorded the first flood, although only a minor one which caused minimal damage. In June 1795, 546 people were recorded as residing at the Hawkesbury with 222 hectares of land sown with wheat.[20] The main settlement was known as Green Hills, which was later renamed Windsor by Governor Macquarie.

Although increasing large floods and increasingly high debts of the farmers were features of the settled area, the Hawkesbury area continued to grow and soon became the major food-producing area for the growing colony. Cattle and grazing stock became increasingly common through the 1790s as ore ships brought stock into the colony. In 1804, in response to the growing need for land, Governor King set aside a number of commons in and around the Hawkesbury area for grazing of sheep and cattle. Six commons including Pitt Town Common, Richmond Common (later

renamed Ham Common) and Wilberforce Common were set aside, comprising 14,256 hectares of land in the district for grazing. The study area is within what was the Wilberforce Common.

These measures and the use of the riverfront and floodplain land for crops set the pattern of land use in the area which largely remains in place.

3.4.1 The Macquarie Towns: Wilberforce

When Governor Macquarie arrived in the colony in 1810, the Hawkesbury settlement was well established and providing good, regular harvests to Sydney. However, floods were still an issue, with two large floods in 1806 and 1809 proving to be disastrous to the region. Macquarie's solution to the ongoing problem was to lay out new towns on the high ground back from the river and encourage, or force, the settlers to relocate to them. With this in mind, Macquarie then had five new towns surveyed and laid out along the river, two at the existing townships of Green Hills (renamed 'Windsor') and Richmond and three others at the smaller settlements of Wilberforce, Pitt Town and Castlereagh. Of these, the closest to the study area at Glossodia was Wilberforce.

As the town of Wilberforce was laid out, settlers slowly began to take up the allotments in and around it. Much of the area around was withheld from grants and settlement by farmers as it was within the large Wilberforce Common. Wilberforce Common (approximately 2,491 hectares) covered the area north of the current village of Wilberforce from the Hawkesbury River in the east to the present-day Boundary Road at Glossodia and north to the boundary of the Parish of Meehan.[21]

Running through the common were a number of small creeks and streams feeding into Halls Wetlands and the Hawkesbury River in the east. One of these, Currency Creek, defines the southern boundary of the study area. Currency Creek was named prior to 1829 (as it appears in the *Sydney Gazette* in March 1829), and it appears on an 1840 map of the grants in the area (see Figure 3.1). The name is likely to derive from a colonial expression for Australian-born settlers (especially the children of emancipist convicts) to define them from those born overseas: They were colloquially known as 'currency lads or lasses', so the name may be derived from local-born farm settlers in the region. While the Wilberforce Common was withheld from sale, areas fronting Currency Creek to the west of the common, including the current study area, were granted or sold from the 1820s.

The population of the area around the study site was slow to expand and was restricted to isolated farming families for much of the nineteenth century. It was not until 1896 that enough families lived in the Currency Creek district to justify building a school house. The school was located to the east of the study area on Creek Ridge Road. It was around here that the first Currency Creek village grew up, with a post office and other services being constructed here. In 1988, after a fire destroyed the school (this was the second fire at the school since it was built), a new school was built in Golden Valley Drive north of Spinks Road near the study site.

3.4.2 Later Development

The development of the small settlement of Currency Creek grew around the school site. In 1922 the residents petitioned for a post office. The postmaster-general gave permission for a new post office on the provision that the district changed its name, as there was already a Currency Creek in South Australia. On Boxing Day 1922 the official re-naming ceremony took place with the district changing its name to Glossodia, after a small native orchid that grew in the area—*Glossodia major*, or the 'wax lip orchid'.

Throughout the twentieth century, most families in the area made a living from either orchards or mixed farming, with some sawmilling also being carried out.

In 1963 new large subdivisions were proposed in the Golden Valley area north of Spinks Road, but sales did not begin until 1970. The lots were across Portions 2, 3 and 7 with 876 new allotments laid out, including provision for a small shopping area. The result was the virtual relocation of Glossodia from the east of Boundary Road to the west.

3.4.3 First Settlement and Landuse at Currency Creek

The study area, bounded by Spinks Road in the west and north and Currency Creek in the south, encompasses the land within eight early grants in the Currency Creek area. These are Portions 46–53 in the Parish of Currency, County Cook, extending north from the banks of Currency Creek. The grants were made out to James Turner (Portion 46, pre-1840); Robert Farlow (Portion 47, 30 June 1823); W Field (Portion 48, 30 June 1823); W Perkins (Portion 49, 30 June 1823); William Clarke (Portion 50, pre 1840); Thomas Clarke (Portion 51, pre 1840); Mathew Lock (Portion 52, 5 April 1821); and Thomas Graham (Portion 52, 5 April 1821). These portions are shown on a map of the Kurrajong area from 1840, included here as Figure 2.1. The majority of the portions were 60 acres, with Portion 46 (James Turner) being 30 acres and Portion 47 (Robert Farlow) being 80 acres.

Very little information on specific land use in the study area in the early colonial period and the later nineteenth century has come to light for this project. However, the pattern of land use in the surrounding district was similar to that in the study area and can be used to speculate in regards to the study area. By the 1820s the rural scene at the Hawkesbury was well established. As early as 1799, more than half of the total area under cultivation in the colony was located at the Hawkesbury, totalling 1,398 hectares.[22] Granaries were in place at Green Hills (Windsor) by the mid 1790s and the first mills appeared around 1806-09 first at Cattai, with one at Windsor by 1815 and two at Kurrajong in 1818. These mills processed the grain from the surrounding farms. As the first grants on the study site date from 1821, it is likely that at least part of the land there was being utilised for grain crops.

The grazing of both sheep and cattle was also a common land use in the early nineteenth century in the district. Industries such as tanning and butchery were operating at Windsor from at least 1799.

Census records and colonial convict musters from 1828 give a picture of some of the landholders in the study area. These are set out briefly below:

James Turner Portion 46: Turner had arrived in Sydney aboard the *Perseus* in 1802 as a convict sentenced to life. By 1823 he had received a conditional pardon and was listed as a landholder at Wilberforce. The census records give no further information on him.[23]

Robert Farlow Portion 47: Farlow had arrived in Sydney aboard the *Canada* in 1801 as a convict sentenced to seven years. He was freed by servitude and by 1828 had 221 acres, of which 91 had been cleared and cultivated. He owned 19 horses and 20 cattle. He is also recorded as being married to Ann, with six children aged between eight and 19.[24] In 1836 he had a convict assigned to him.[25] Farlow's 221 acres included his 80 within the study area. It is not known if Farlow and the family lived on the study area, although it is recorded that he died at his residence at Wilberforce (the general term for the area) in 1853, aged 75.[26]

William Clarke Portion 50: Clarke had arrived in Sydney aboard the *Fortune* as a convict with a sentence of seven years. He was freed by servitude and by 1823 was living in the Wilberforce district with his wife, four sons and a daughter all born in the colony. The census records give no further information on Clarke.[27]

Mathew Lock Portion 52: Lock had arrived in Sydney in 1790 on board the *Surprise* as a convict sentenced to seven years. By 1828 he was an emancipist, freed by servitude and living with his wife Alice, also a former convict. Lock had 210 acres, including the 60 acres in the study site, of which 100 had been cleared and 12 cultivated. He had 6 horses and 132 sheep.[28]

Although no further information has been gathered on these individuals and their families, the census does give a glimpse of the land use of the region. As can be seen, Farlow had a large area of his land cleared and planted by 1828 whereas Lock, with almost the same area, was running livestock. This could be explained by Farlow's having a large family, which was needed to maintain the fields, whereas with Lock being married with no children, he could only manage a less labour-intensive use of the land.

The fact that, of the eight landholders shown on the parish maps, there is a record of only four of them and of those four only two are in the 1828 census suggests a high attrition rate of these small landholders in the district. It could be that Field, Perkins, Thomas Clarke and Thomas Graham had left the district by the time of the muster in 1823. Similarly, William Clarke and James Turner are not listed in the area in the 1828 census, possibly also showing they had left.

If this was the case, it is of interest that if the portions adjoining Farlow's land (portions 46, 48 and 49) were added to his own, his land would equal 220 acres. Similarly, if those adjoining Lock's land (portions 50, 51 and 53) were added to his original 60 acres, his land would equal 240 acres. These are close to the numbers shown in the 1828 census as being in the ownership of these two individuals and may indicate that Farlow and Lock purchased their neighbours' portions as they left the district. If this were the case, both Farlow and Lock may have lived on their properties at Currency Creek and there may be some evidence of their occupation within the study area.

3.4.4 Recent Developments in Glossodia: 1960 to the Present

From the colonial era to the current period, very little specific information has been uncovered for each of the portions. An aerial photograph from 1961 shows the subdivisions of the new town of Glossodia being laid out to the north of the site and the roads being graded, but as yet no development. Spinks Road, the northern boundary, appears new and only extends west to Kentucky Drive at this time.

By 1961, across the study area development was limited to two large orchard and farm sites, Jacaranda Park horse stud and three smaller farms. Of the orchards, one had located adjacent to Jacaranda Park stud within the boundaries of Portions 52 and 53 and one within the boundary of Portion 47. Within Portions 52 and 53, the orchards can be clearly seen in the aerial photo, with rows of plantings edged on the north by bushland (whether regrowth or remnant is not known). Both the properties here (being Jacaranda Park and the orchard) had a house on them and a collection of sheds and outbuildings clustered around. The orchard to the west of these, on Portion 47, has a large plot cleared from the surrounding bush. Two houses were located to the southeast, close to a large dam, with a third house and collection of buildings to the southwest of them closer to Currency Creek. Between these two orchard sites, located within the approximate boundary of