

Appendix 7 – Archaeological Assessment

**266 VICTORIA ROAD &
26 KISSING POINT ROAD
PARRAMATTA**

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

PREPARED BY	JILLIAN COMBER & ALANDRA TASIRE
REPORT TO	PROPERTY NSW
LGA	CITY OF PARRAMATTA COUNCIL
VERSION NO	C.2016
DATE	NOVEMBER 2016

DOCUMENT CONTROL

PROJECT NO. GP300 **STATUS** FINAL

REV	DATE	PREPARED	EDITED	APPROVED
A	26/08/2016	Jillian Comber & Alandra Tasire	Tory Stening	Jillian Comber
B	08/09/2016	Jillian Comber & Alandra Tasire	Tory Stening	Jillian Comber
C	25/11/2016	Jillian Comber & Alandra Tasire	Tory Stening	Jillian Comber

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Property NSW (PNSW) is proposing to rezone 266 Victoria Road and 26 Kissing Point Road, Parramatta, to allow for a mix of uses. 266 Victoria Road is owned by Family and Community Services (FACS) and occupied by an Ageing, Disability and Home Care (ADHC) facility known as the Rydalmere Large Residential Centre (RLRC). 26 Kissing Point Road contains the former Macquarie Boys High School (MBHS) which is owned by the Department of Education. It was closed in 2009 and has been vacant since. The site has been declared surplus.

A Preliminary Concept Masterplan proposes approximately 2,000-3,000 residential units, 37,000sqm of commercial and retail site usage, and 70,000sqm of open space. This Concept Masterplan is currently being tested and reviewed to support the planning proposal which will be lodged. This report has been prepared to support the planning proposal and to provide management recommendations in respect of future uses. This report has been written in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's Code of Practice for *Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*.

The background research indicates that it is highly likely that Aboriginal objects will exist on the subject property due to its location above Vineyard Creek and the Parramatta River. During the site inspection no Aboriginal objects were located. However, this was due to the lack of ground visibility rather than the lack of sites. It is predicted that surface and subsurface archaeological deposits will exist on the property.

This report makes the following recommendations:

1. There is no objection to the planning proposal in respect of Aboriginal archaeology.
2. Prior to redevelopment of the site Aboriginal community consultation should be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.
3. Once the consultation has been undertaken archaeological testing within the former Macquarie Boys High School property will be required to determine the nature and extent of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. A Research Design which clearly outlines the proposed methodology for the testing will need to be prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal community and submitted to OEH 14 days prior to the testing being undertaken. The testing should be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales*.
4. If no Aboriginal objects are uncovered during the archaeological testing, the proposed redevelopment can proceed without an AHIP; or
5. If Aboriginal objects are found during the archaeological testing, it will be necessary to apply for an AHIP.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

PROPOSAL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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A Preliminary Concept Masterplan proposes approximately 2,000-3,000 residential units, 37,000sqm of commercial and retail site usage, and 70,000sqm of open space. This Concept Masterplan is currently being tested and reviewed to support the planning proposal which will be lodged. This report has been prepared to support the planning proposal and to provide management recommendations in respect of future uses. This report has been written in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's Code of Practice for *Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*.

1.2 Location and Description

The study area is located at 266 Victoria Road, Parramatta, which is known as Lot 1 DP247855 and 26 Kissing Point Road, Parramatta, known as Lot 1 DP836958 and Lot 1 DP128413.

The study area is located approximately 20 km north west of the Sydney CBD (Figure 1) within the City of Parramatta Council. The study area is approximately 19.4 hectares. It is located between Victoria Road to the south, James Ruse Drive to the west, Kissing Point Road to the north and the rear fence line of the properties to the east of Vineyard Creek (Figure 2). The study area in the Parish of Field of Mars lies to the east of the suburb of Rydalmere.



Figure 1: Location of study area (Map Google Earth).



Figure 2: Showing the study area outlined in red. The former Macquarie Boys High School is situated within the northern portion of the study area and the Rydalmere Residential Centre to the south. (map courtesy of Google Maps).



1.3 Proposal

A Preliminary Concept Masterplan proposes approximately 2,769 residential units, 75,461sqm of commercial and retail site usage and 80,620sqm of open space and is shown in Figure 3 below. The riparian zone on the eastern side of the property above the creekline will be retained as open space. Sections of this area are currently overgrown with weeds and vines whilst the area on to the east of the creek behind the houses contains a path and green open space (mown lawns). There will be a need to undertake weeding and regeneration works to maintain the riparian zone as accessible parkland.

1.2 OVERVIEW - DRAFT MASTER PLAN

	m ²	%
Developable Land		
Residential	55,849	30%
Commercial	16,612	9%
Developable Land Total	75,461	39%
Open Space		
Open Space	19,173	10%
Landscape Buffer	24,132	12%
Riparian	37,315	19%
Open Space Total	80,620	42%
Road Reserve	38,020	20%
Total Site Area	194,101	100%
GFA		
Residential	249,185	86%
Commercial	40,215	14%
Total	289,400	100%
FSR (site Avg)	1.49	
Total Apartments	2,769	units
Total Population	6,368	people



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RYDAIMERE MASTER PLAN & RE-ZONING

AUGUST 2016

Figure 3: Draft Concept Masterplan.

1.4 Archaeological Assessment Objectives

The consultant was engaged to undertake the following:

- Undertake background research, including a search of the Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
- Undertake a site inspection of the subject land to determine whether any Aboriginal sites or places are located in the study area and to record any sites located.
- Review the background information and with the site inspection predict the likelihood of sites in the study area.
- Provide advice in respect of the planning proposal and management recommendations for future uses.



1.5 Acknowledgements

This report was written by Jillian Comber, Archaeologist, B.A., Litt.B., Alandra Tasire, BA Hons, Archaeologist, and Caroline Plim, BA, Dip Local & Applied History. Caroline wrote the history contained in section 3 of this report. Jillian Comber BA, Litt.B edited the report.

2.0 METHODOLOGY



2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methodology

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

Stage 1: Background Research

Prior to the field component of this project, a search of the Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Management Information System (AHIMS) of the Office of Environment and Heritage was searched on 8th August 2016. A copy of the AHIMS Extensive search is attached at Appendix A. Site data, associated documents and archaeological survey reports held by them were reviewed. Primary and secondary historical research, and environmental research relating to Aboriginal land use was undertaken to allow a history of Aboriginal occupation of the study area to be developed. Such research enabled the potential nature of sites and site patterning in the region, and facilitated the predictive statement. It also provided an archaeological and environmental context to make a significance assessment.

Stage 2: Site Inspection

A site inspection was undertaken on Thursday 10th August 2016 with the following people:

- Ms Alandra Tasire, Archaeologist, Comber Consultants.
- Ms Tory Stening, Archaeologist, Comber Consultants.
- Mr David Nutley, Archaeologist, Comber Consultants.

The study area consists of the combined properties of the former Macquarie Boys High School (MBHS) and Rydalmere Large Residential Centre (RLRC). Access to the MBHS located in the northern section of the study area was not available. The school had been closed due to safety reasons following a fire. The area was observed from the MBHS property boundaries. The RLRC section of the study area was inspected on foot. The banks of Vineyard Creek were inspected on foot and accessed from Victoria Road in the south.

Stage 3: Report Preparation

Further archaeological research was conducted where necessary to clarify the results of the survey. This report was then compiled and a draft copy provided to Property NSW.

3.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

DARUG

EUROPEAN IMPACT

ABORIGINAL CONFERENCES AT PARRAMATTA

THE STUDY AREA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

THE STUDY AREA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY



3.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

3.1 Darug

Traditional Boundaries of the Darug of NSW

At the time of colonisation, the area now known as Parramatta was the territory of the *Burramatta* ('Burra' meaning eel and 'matta' meaning creek) or *Boromedegal* clan of the Darug language group. The precise location of language and clan boundaries is not known. The Darug (or 'Dharruk') are acknowledged as 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. They inhabited an area adjoining the 'Thurawal' (Dharawal) to the south and Wiradjuri in the west. It 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 1901b:155; Mathews 1901a:140]. Archaeological and historical records examined in *Sydney's Aboriginal Past* identify three Darug groups –coastal, hinterland and mountain (Figure 4) [Attenbrow 2010:23].

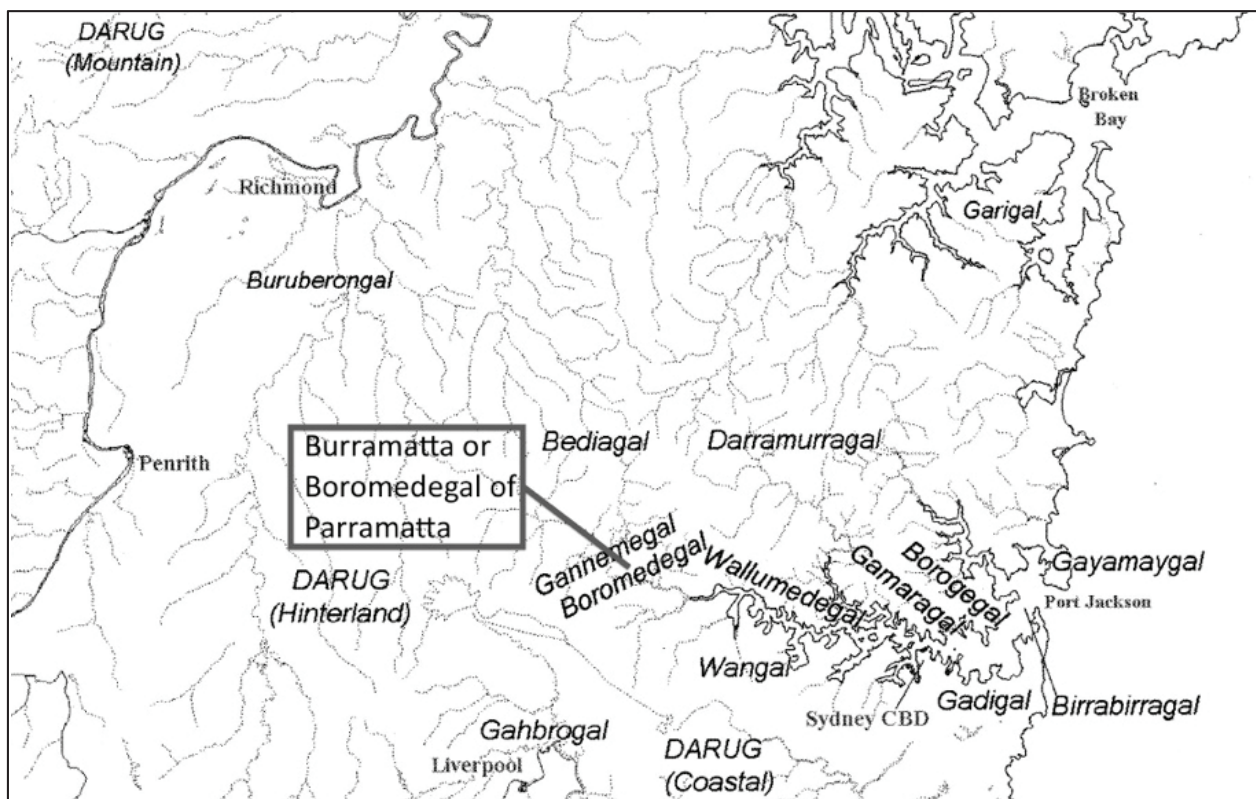


Figure 4: Map showing the territory associated with the Darug people. Parramatta is thought to be the western extremity of the territory of the Coastal Darug and the traditional land of the Boromedegal or Burramatta Clan (Attenbrow 2010:23).

Parramatta Aboriginal Clans and Communities

Governor Arthur Phillip was one of the first Europeans to see Rose Hill or what is now known as Parramatta 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 2010:22].

Watkin Tench recorded the name 'Parramatta' as used by Aborigines as the name for the location at the head of the Parramatta River [Tench 1793 cited in Attenbrow 2010:22]. The traditional word would become the name of the township at Rose Hill as well as for the surrounding district.

Governor Phillip Gidley King made observations about the extent of Aboriginal territories to the west of Port Jackson, noting native place names and 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 2010:22].

Aboriginal place names linked to the Parramatta area are *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 shown in brackets). The *Boromedegal* lived in the vicinity of Rose Hill and present-day Parramatta including territory north and south of the Parramatta River. Documentary sources provide little detailed information about the boundaries of 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 and some were likely to have gone unrecorded [Attenbrow 2010:28-29]. As a result of post-colonisation displacement it is likely that Aboriginal people from these places were forced into neighbouring clan territories.

The *Burramattagal* of Parramatta - the traditional owners of the land at the head of the Parramatta River, their language and way of life.

Aboriginal people have occupied the valley extending from Prospect to the coastline for at least 40,000 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 land was quite fertile and, with the resources of the river, supported their living needs. Anthropological studies indicate that clan sizes varied widely, consisting of between thirty to sixty people, moving through their territory using seasonal routes to access food, shelter and other resources necessary for survival as well as ceremonial sites. 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 2010:29].

Due to scarcity of historical documentation and the imprecise nature of boundaries between language groups, any language or dialect boundaries mapped today are only indicative. The Parramatta district is thought to have been 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 2010:33].

The adoption of language group names by Aboriginal communities today is important in maintaining 'local identity and affiliations' despite their different historical application [Attenbrow 2010: 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* (Second edition) [2010], Jakelin Troy's *The Sydney Language* [1993:23-25], and J. L. Kohen's *Daruganora: Darug Country - the place and people* (Revised Edition) [2009].

3.2 European Impact

The land around the head of the Parramatta River provided traditional owners 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 shallow-draught, bark canoes for fishing and transport [Kass *et al* 1996: 6; Turbet 1989: 50].

The ample fresh water attracted native animals, which were hunted or trapped. The hunting of tree-dwellers such as possums and gliders was a common activity, while kangaroo and wallaby were hunted less often and most likely for inter-clan ceremonies [Brook & Kohen 1991:3-4]. Aborigines used traps and snares to catch animals such as ducks, 'opossums' and other small animals [Bradley c.1802, SLNSW Manuscripts, Electronic transcript, p.166]. Insects such as bull ants, and eggs and larvae of the longicorn beetle or 'witchetty grub' were another food source [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 plant properties, medicinal uses, the local environment, seasonal variations and preparation methods [Brook & Kohen 1991:5]. The local environment was also a source of raw materials for tool and weapon-making, clothing and shelter [Attenbrow 2010:71].

Although there is little specific information about the customs and practices of the *Burramatta*, study of Aboriginal culture generally reveals that individuals and groups relied on an extensive knowledge of the land and its resources, and the



acquisition of diverse skills, essential to survival in an unpredictable environment. As a result of European colonisation, by 1814 Aboriginal clans found it increasingly difficult to procure food and resources using traditional methods. Food-gathering patterns were altered by restrictions to certain areas and opportunities provided by colonists to barter spirits and tobacco, European foods, and fish had an adverse impact on traditional culture [Barratt 1981:71-2].

A report in the *Sydney Gazette* outlined the problems facing Aboriginal communities who tried to maintain a traditional way-of life in the face colonisation and 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 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... [Sydney Gazette 31 Dec 1814:2].

Observations made by Russian visitors to the colony in the 1820s provide a different, and perhaps a more objective view. Although the accounts differ somewhat it was observed that contact with European culture and colonisation placed Aboriginal culture 'under attack'. Among numerous stresses on Aboriginal society and culture, traditional hierarchies were distorted by European values, and customary knowledge and skills were seen as items of scientific interest rather than as valued attributes. As pointed out by Glynn Barratt [1981:71] who studied the writings of Russian visitors to the colony,

'Elders' were selected by the Governor in recognition of those qualities that served the colony's own ends (adaptability, complaisance), not of qualities more likely to commend themselves to Aboriginal society (fighting ability, experience, knowledge of lore).

Settlers and British authorities took advantage of Aboriginal labour with little recognition for their native skills and bushlore, treating them as 'incidental' [Barratt 1981:72].

European Settlement at Parramatta and its impact on the Burramatta

Although the adverse impact of European colonisation on Indigenous people is widely known, its impact on the *Burramatta* specifically is not well-documented. After British settlement Aboriginal communities were dislocated with experiences varying widely. Not long after the establishment of a penal colony at Port Jackson in January 1788 Governor Phillip began to search for arable land. On 22 April 1788 an expedition travelled up the harbour to Duck River, then continued on foot along 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 had boats proceeded to this point they would have been 'stopped by large broad stones over which a fresh water stream ran'. A short distance to the west they reached a billabong skirted by a raised area of land that Phillip named The Crescent (now within Parramatta Park). From this vantage point they observed thousands of acres of what appeared to be arable land. The party continued on to Prospect Hill, or 'Bellevue' as Phillip named it. Despite concerns about encounters and potential conflict with Aborigines none occurred. Traces of Aboriginal campsites, hearths and traps however were observed, and their presence in the surrounding bush was sensed [Kass *et al* 1996:11-12]. Later surveys of the area reveal little about the *Burramatta* who possibly chose to discretely observe the intruders until their intentions were known [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 discussed and 'a small redoubt was thrown up, and a Captain's detachment posted there to protect the convicts cultivating the ground [Tench 1793 (1961):136(6)]. The approximate location of the study area (red circle) and its proximity to Rose Hill settlement is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: A portion of a chart titled 'Flats at the Head of Port Jackson and Channel up to Rose Hill' prepared by Lt William Bradley in 1789. The approximate location of the study area north of the Parramatta River and west of Vineyard Creek is circled in red 1789 (Bradley 1789 Digital document, SLNSW).

The settlement's establishment is well-documented focusing on what must have appeared to the traditional owners of the country as the reckless destruction of their homeland, history and, most critically, their means of survival. Despatches in February 1790 record that the Captain's guard at Rose Hill was reduced and that 'there is nothing to be apprehended from the natives' [HRA Series I Vol I:143]. The clearing and development of the area was swift and by 16 November 1790 Tench estimated that 200 acres (80.94 ha) was cleared and some already cultivated. Interpreting the landscape through European 'eyes' he described the gently rolling 'hill and dale' as 'grand and capacious' [Tench 1793 (1961):193, 195 (75, 77)]. The field nearby would be the location of the township planned for the agricultural settlement. By March of the following year the cleared land had doubled and where not cultivated thinned of trees for grazing [Bradley c.1802:232; Collins 1798: Vol 1, Ch 15].

Watkin Tench is one of a few diarists who recorded the reaction of the *Burramatta* people 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'. The detachment was increased the next day [Tench 1793 (1961):61 (181)]. More detailed accounts are given in Phillip and Collins' journals [Flynn 1995:12]. Emphasising the increasing anger of the *Boromedegal* people about the incursions of the colonists, several days later Maugoran, associated with the Wallamattagal (or Walumedegal) clan from Kissing Point (immediately east of the study area) informed Dr White of escalating tensions [Hunter 1968: 312 cited in Flynn 1955:13]. It was clear that,

...the natives were very angry at so many of our people being sent to Rose-Hill. Certain it is that wherever our colonists fix themselves, the natives are obliged to leave that part of the country [Hunter 1968: 312 cited in Flynn 1995: 13].

There are few detailed records of the *Burramatta*, or exchanges with them at or around Rose Hill during the establishment of the agricultural settlement and township. Except for the river and its resources, the environment at Rose Hill and the plant and animal resources it once supported was substantially altered. It is thought that the *Burramatta* avoided the township to avoid



confrontation and might have moved further afield to places where they could maintain their culture, procure adequate food and shelter, and attract little attention. Michael Flynn suggests that the absence of the Parramatta clan in records is due to deaths from the smallpox epidemic in 1789. The virulence of the disease brought devastation in a short period of time. Aborigines reported that 'the number that it swept off ...was incredible' and it was observed that at the eastern end of the harbour no one was left to bury the dead [Flynn 1995:14; Collins 1798 Vol 1 1975:496]. Survivors are likely to have joined the neighbouring clans identified in 1830s blanket distributions as 'tribes' of Prospect, Kissing Point or Duck River [Flynn 1995:14].

The Darug from coastal Sydney often accompanied exploration parties in Parramatta acting as interpreters and guides and appearing in records, often by name. Their familiarity with the place suggests that Aboriginal people from neighbouring Darug clans visited Parramatta. Aboriginal communities living at the 'head of the harbour' were encouraged to supply the Parramatta settlement with the surplus from their fishing expeditions. A number of contemporary observers including David Collins and John Hunter recount conflicts between Aboriginal fishers and convicts despite Collins' account suggesting a generally friendly and mutually beneficial relationship with the traditional owners at this time [Collins 1798 Vol 1:112, 137-39].

Alliances between Aborigines, the Governor and Officers at Parramatta

Aborigines often accompanied Governor Phillip and officers on trips to Parramatta and in exploration of surrounding territory. Bennelong of the Wangal people on the north side of the harbour, regularly accompanied Phillip and it is thought that that much of the information that was obtained about the Parramatta district was from a non-local informant rather than from the resident clan. Philip Gidley King noted in April 1790 that Bennelong constantly walked with the Governor and accompanied Phillip, Hunter and Tench between Rose-Hill and Prospect. Bennelong is thought to have been the informant identifying the eight Aboriginal 'districts' over the almost four-mile (6.44 km) stretch of land. His familiarity with the place suggests he visited the place before 1789 but was respectfully cautious about overstaying in another clan's territory [Flynn 1995 13].

Respected Aboriginal youth Baludarri (Ballooderry/Balladerry/Boladeree) of the Wallamattagal people of Kissing Point (immediately east of the study area), also spent a great deal of time accompanying the Governor to outlying settlements such as Parramatta. Collin's account identifies Baludarri as the son of Maugoran. Baludarri and Bennelong's close relationship was evident in Collin's account of Baludarri's funeral. Accounts also suggest a connection with Bedia Bedia the uncle of Bennelong's son Dickie (baptised as Thomas Coke Walker and sometimes identified by this name) [Collins 1798 Vol 1:499, 501 cited in Flynn 1995:12-13].

Circa 1790-91 Baludarri lived with Governor Phillip at Government House in Sydney. In April 1791 Baludarri and Colebee accompanied Phillip, Tench, Dawes, Collins, Dr White and a party of soldiers on a trek from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury River. With great energy, assertiveness and, at times, quick humour (directed at the officer's ineptness in the unfamiliar environment), the men led the party to their destination, then acted as interpreters at a meeting with the Boorooberongal clan. When they had tired of the journey they did not hesitate to express their opinion that it was time to return to the settlement [Tench cited in Flynn 1995:15].

Baludarri left Government House for a period of time in May 1791 to join Aborigines fishing at the western end of the harbour at a 'seasonal event'. As already described, Baludarri's relationship with the Governor came to an end after the spearing of a convict in revenge for the destruction of his canoe [Collins 1798 Vol 1:139 cited in Flynn 1995:16]. Despite falling out at times, both Bennelong and Baludarri are evidence of the development of close relations between individual Aborigines and the Governor and officers who respected them for their forthright nature and generosity in sharing their knowledge.

Aboriginal Resistance and Conflict with Settlers

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century there are numerous accounts of conflict between settlers and Aborigines on the Cumberland Plain. As the subject of this report is Parramatta this history focuses on events that had an impact on Aboriginal communities in the vicinity around Parramatta. By the close of 1791 large parts of the Parramatta district were cleared as was 300 acres (121.4 ha) at Toongabbie six miles (9.6 m) distant. Small pockets of uncleared land lay between the two settlements [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 injuries and death.

The colony grew rapidly during the 1790s and the land surrounding Parramatta and adjacent 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 [Attenbrow 2010:15]. By 1797 relations between colonists and Aborigines deteriorated. Bands of Aborigines began a guerrilla war in reaction to the untenable situation. Conflict was 'waged in earnest between 1797 and 1805 during which time



farms in Parramatta and Toongabbie, and the Hawkesbury and Georges River Districts were raided' in retaliation to 'random killings and massacres by white colonists'. Retaliatory attacks were made on colonists who ventured outside the townships, away from their farms, or into the bush [Attenbrow 2010:14, 15].

The effect of dispossession, dislocation and dispersal from traditional land was that new family groups or mixed communities formed, and took up residence on the outskirts of settlements. Reorganisation ensured the preservation of shared or core cultural practices and traditions of Aboriginal communities [Hinkson 2001:xxiv-xxv]. Some Aborigines and their families took up residence in settlements or with farming families, and adopted aspects of European culture. There were still intermittent outbreaks of hostilities including one in 1816 contributing to tighter restrictions on movement of Aboriginal communities around Parramatta and other settlements. 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' they were offered land to establish themselves as settlers, as well as tools and six months of stores [*Sydney Gazette* 11 May 1816: 1; *HRA* I/9:139-145, 365; Brook & Kohen 1991: 1, 23, 32].

3.3 Aboriginal Conferences at Parramatta

Under Governor Lachlan Macquarie's administration, a meeting of Aboriginal tribes in the Parramatta Market Place was held on the 28 December 1814. It brought together large groups of local and distant Aboriginal communities who camped in the vicinity of Parramatta for the period surrounding the event. The conference had a dual purpose to create administrative divisions for Aboriginal communities separating them into 'District Tribes' based on their place of usual 'resort', and to attract students to the proposed 'Native school'. A 'feast' was planned and a committee instructed to speak to Aborigines about the establishment of the institution. Honorary clan 'Chiefs' were identified and awarded 'badges' by the Governor. It was thought that future annual conferences would provide opportunities for parents of students to see them and observe their progress [ML Manuscripts ADD 340 27 Dec 1814 cited in Brook & Kohen 1991:65-6].

The Sydney Gazette reported on the annual conference at Parramatta, noting the number who attended and the names of Chiefs. Prior to the event clans established camps on the outskirts of Parramatta where their fires would be seen through the night. Those from the west camped at Clay Cliff Creek to the southeast of the town centre (south of Union St and Macquarie St). Aborigines from the south camped at the head of A'Beckett's Creek (near the junction of Woodville Road and Union St, Granville). Other clans congregated on the Western Road near the tollhouse. In the 1830s camps were set-up 'out of Parramatta, towards Prospect' to the west. The creeks mentioned above and the main routes into Parramatta are shown in the map in Figure 6 [John Taylor cited in Kass *et al* 1996:105; Hassall 1902:17]. It is not known if they camped at other locations around the district.



Figure 6: Map of the Parish of St John (Parish of St John, nd, PMapMN05, Id 14063601, AO Map 277) showing Clay Cliff Creek, A'Becketts Creek, Duck Creek and Duck River and the main routes into the town of Parramatta. The locations of Aboriginal camps set up around the time of Annual Conferences prior to the 1830s are circled in red. The study area is circled in blue lying to the north of Parramatta River and east of Vineyard Creek

The *Sydney Gazette* and later the *Sydney Herald* continued to report on Aboriginal Conferences, presentations made by Native Institution children and associated activities during the event. Although 287 Aborigines attended in January 1832 the government's interest in the event declined [*Sydney Gazette* 12 Jan 1832]. In May 1833 the Committee of the Female Factory arranged a dinner and, although the Conference was held and clothes and blankets distributed, Governor Bourke did not actively encourage Aborigines to attend and lacked Governor Macquarie's genuine interest in the Aboriginal community. Under Bourke's administration the event was little more than a hollow goodwill gesture for the distribution of blankets [Brook & Kohen 1991:102]. The Parramatta Conferences were discontinued in 1835 [Turbet 1989:12].

Recording the Aboriginal Population – Musters and Census in the early Nineteenth-century

In the years following settlement there was no systematic or comprehensive documentation of the Aboriginal population, the language or clan groups, or the extent of traditional land with which they identified. Census and musters linked to blanket distribution in Parramatta however document some families and individuals, and the areas in which they were living (See *Appendix B.01 and B.02 for 1828 Census and Blanket Returns*). They do not accurately reflect all Aboriginal people living in the district as some avoided settlements for fear of retribution for conflict with settlers or the loss of their children to the Native Institution. Those who attended often came from districts outside of Parramatta and lists show people travelled significant distances. Records document the names of 'native guides and friendly natives' awards for services to the colony. They are not always identified by clan name [Misc Papers DLADD 85 Digitised ML SLNSW].

Census and musters at Parramatta up to 1845 link Indigenous communities to Prospect, Bungarabee, Duck River or 'Watergoro,' Kissing Point (Rydalmere, east of the study area) and Breakfast Creek (Quaker's Hill) [Col Sec, Special Bundles, Reel 3706, SRNSW]. The Duck River or *Watergoro* people do not appear in Parramatta Returns after 1837. From 1840 until 1843



Returns included the *Weymaly* of Prospect, as well as people from distant districts. By 1845 official records suggest that there were no Aboriginal people resident in the Parramatta District. A report from an enquiry into the 'Condition of the Aborigines' produced in 1845 included a brief statement from Gilbert Eliot Esquire, the Police Magistrate from Parramatta declaring that,

From enquiry we find that the last of the aborigines of this district died three or four years ago; about half a dozen of the Aborigines from other districts occasionally come into this district [NSW Aborigines Report, 31 Oct 1845, Sydney, p9].

As pointed out in *Parramatta: A Past Revealed* 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].

The Parramatta Native Institution (1815-1825)

During its European history Parramatta has been the location of a number of Government and church operated schools and institutions established on education, health and welfare principles and practice of the eras in which they operated. In the early nineteenth century they were divided along racial lines. Established in 1814-15 and heavily influenced by concepts of assimilation initiated by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, the Parramatta Native Institution for Aboriginal children aimed to educate Aboriginal boys and girls with a strong focus on Christian ideals and moral codes of the era. The school had a significant impact on Aboriginal students and their families. It was only one of Macquarie's programs that endeavoured to 'transform the Aboriginal peoples of the Sydney region into the kinds of people that might inhabit a British settler colony in the antipodes' [Finnane 2010:6].

Early school records are fragmentary and do not adequately reflect the activities of the school or the students, however after 1818 there is a more complete record [Ramsland 1986:11]. The boarding school catered for six boys and six girls for a two-year trial period. Reading and writing, as well as domestic, trade and agricultural skills were taught within a framework of morals and values of the day [Brook & Kohen 1991: 64; Kass *et al* 1996:81]. Children enrolled in the first year ranging from four to eight years of age were recorded as from 'tribes' at Richmond, Prospect, Caddie (Cattai Creek), Portland Head and South Creek. It is not known if the places reflect the areas in which their families settled after colonisation, or the traditional land with which clans or bands identified. In later years' students came from the Hawkesbury, Cowpastures, Botany Bay, Newcastle and Kissing Point (east of the study area). Lists do not identify *Burrarmatta* children from the Parramatta district. This might be due to a boycott of the school by Aboriginal families who feared the impact on their way of life. Many Darug Aboriginal parents refused to relinquish their children to the school and numbers remained low. Some parents their children from the school, refusing to abandon them to a system that rejected cultural traditions and isolated them from family and community [Brook & Kohen 1991: 68-70, 78; SLNSW ML Manuscripts DLADD 85 Digitised].

Enrolment at the school fluctuated, with twenty-three students recorded in 1820 [Misc Papers ML DLADD 85:8]. A few students are recorded to have become ill and died while in the school's care [*Sydney Gazette* 29 Dec 1821]. As already discussed, among other diseases, smallpox had a devastating impact on the Aboriginal population with deaths in significant numbers [Bellingshausen in Barratt 1981:43]. In 1825 Aboriginal girls from the Native Institution were transferred to the Female Orphan School on the Parramatta River at Arthur's Hill adjacent to the study area [Ramsland 1986:5].

3.4 The Study Area in the Nineteenth Century

Documentary evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use of the study area has not been located in historical sources. Given the sporadic European use of the site in the early 19th century, and minimal development well into the late 19th century it is possible that the Aboriginal community maintained a presence there. In July 1792, 60 acres (24.28 ha) land to the south of the study area was granted to Surgeon Thomas Arndell and named Arthur's Hill (Figure 7). The study area is thought to have remained bushland, providing access to a creek (Vineyard or Schaeffer's Creek) to the northern side of the Parramatta River.

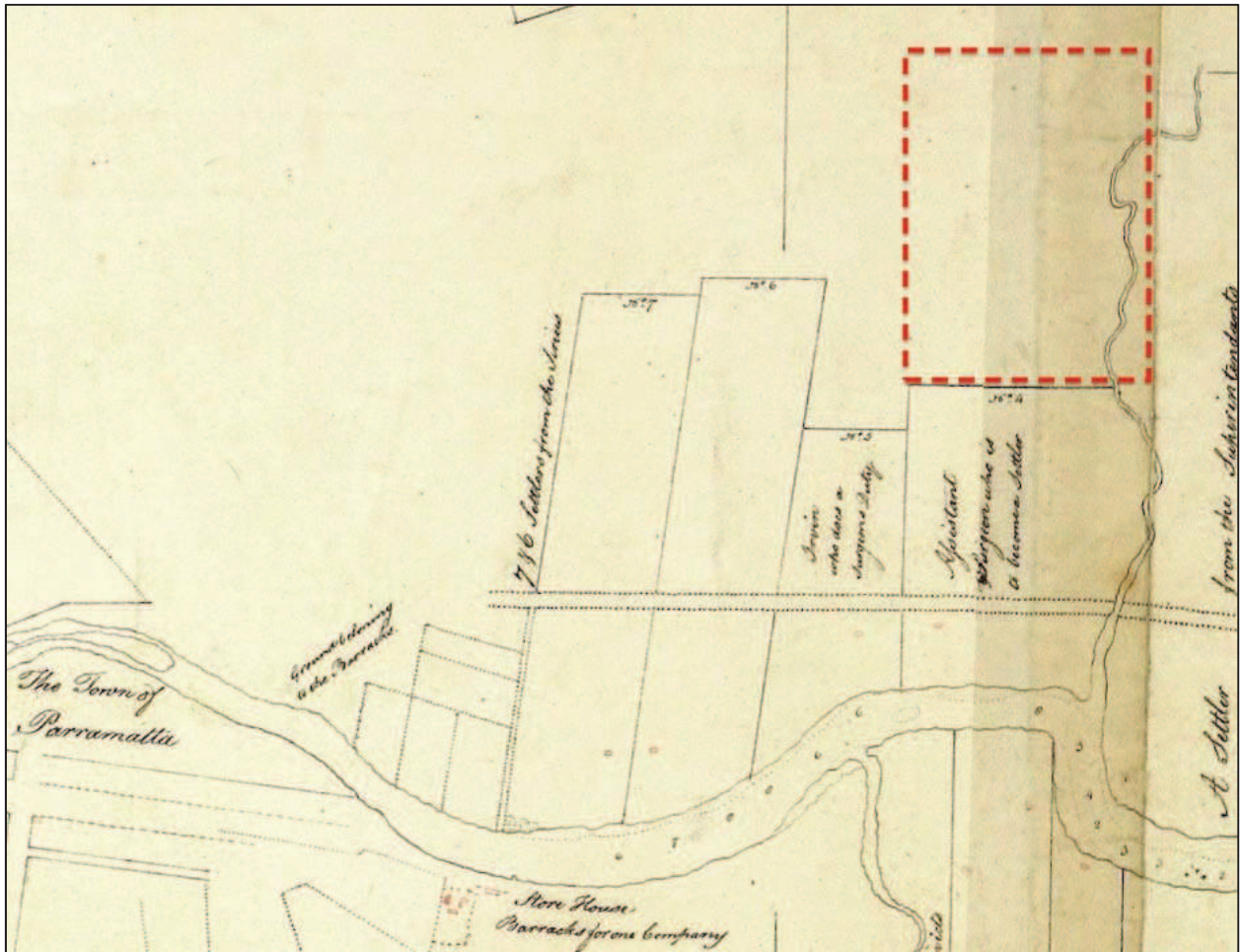


Figure 7: Part of a c1792 plan of the town of Parramatta showing Surgeon Arndell's land grant to the south of study area. The red outline shows the approximate location of the study area (CO 700/NSW 22 The National Archives [UK]).

In 1818 a Female Orphan School was constructed on Arthur's Hill and by 1833 the study area to its north was in use as 'pasturage' for Orphan School cattle [Surv F. Mathew 6 Feb 1833 Surveyor's Sketchbook Vol 5 p37 SRNSW]. It is likely that the use of the pasture reserve in close proximity to the Orphan School, as well as the occupation of neighbouring grants, restricted the local Darug Aboriginal community from retaining traditional use of the site, whether for hunting and gathering or other cultural uses, or as a pathway. Edward Mason's naïve sketch of the Orphan School circa 1820s in Figure 8 below provides a glimpse of the environment immediately south of the study area and the buildings to which Aboriginal girls from the Native Institution were transferred in 1825.

A survey dated 1889 describes features of the landscape as 'sandstone rock outcrops,' with 'sandy soil' and 'bushland'. The land sloped down to the Parramatta River and Vineyard Creek along which were swampy areas [Crown Plan Ms 200 Sy 1888 LPI]. Prior to colonisation and for a period of time afterwards, the study area would have been part of the rich and diverse natural local environment supporting flora and fauna that sustained the local Darug community (Figure 9).



Figure 8: Edward Mason's c1820s sketch of the Orphan School near Parramatta on a site south of the study area. Aboriginal girls from the Native Institution were transferred there in 1825 (PXC 459 ML SLNSW).



Figure 9: Crown Plan dated 1888 showing remnant features of the natural environment in the study area. Prior to colonisation the bushland site bordering on the river, a creek and swamps would have contributed to the traditional needs of the local Darug clan (Crown Plan Ms 200 Sy LPI).



Despite increasing restrictions on traditional land-use after colonisation, the study area retains a link with Aboriginal history through the connection with the Female Orphan School on the site immediately to the south and the continuing colonial policy of removal of Aboriginal children from their families. Prior to the transfer of Aboriginal girls from the Native Institution to the Orphan school in 1825 some were admitted 'having been referred there by a clergyman or magistrate'. Like other girls at the school they were not strictly orphans and included girls from the age of two years. Older girls assisted in the care of babies as well as being trained in domestic duties. The girls remained at the school until apprenticed as servants at thirteen years of age. In 1841 there were 128 girls enrolled and came from a variety of backgrounds - colonial-born, immigrant and Aboriginal [Kass *et al* 1996:103; UWS nd:7].

In 1850 the boys from the Male Orphan School at Cabramatta were transferred to the Female Orphan School and the institution was renamed the Protestant Orphan School, Rydalmere [Kass *et al* 1996:103, 138]. It closed in September 1886 at which time it was accommodating 65 children. State Records of New South Wales holds some records for the Female Orphan School and Protestant Orphan School including admission books and correspondence [UWS nd: 17; Agency Detail Nos 398 & 400 SRNSW]. In June 1897 the study area of about 56 acres (22.66 ha) and the 60 acres (24.28 ha) to the south occupied by the buildings of the Protestant Orphan Institution was dedicated for the use as a psychiatric hospital, later renamed Rydalmere Hospital [UWS nd:19; Map Psh Field of Mars Oct 1894 LPI]. The site of the hospital to the south of Victoria Rd was developed and used more intensively after this date. The study area is thought to have remained relatively undeveloped, retaining large expanses of open ground that could have been retained as pasture or cultivated.

3.5 The Study Area in the Twentieth Century

A 1943 aerial photograph of the study area indicates that it remained relatively undeveloped especially at the northern end adjacent to Kissing Point Road (Figure 10). In 1953 the land was formally dedicated for school use and in January 1956 students of the former Parramatta Boys Junior High School moved into the newly built Macquarie Boys High School on the northern eastern corner of the study area. The eastern portion of the school site remained open space for school recreation. Due to low enrolments the 'Technology' secondary school closed at the end of 2009. Part of the school was damaged by fire in 2016 and is now derelict [Agency Detail No 6672 SRNSW]. The southern part of the study area formerly linked to Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital, was acquired in 1996 for community welfare and redeveloped for this use.



Figure 10: An aerial photograph dated 1943 showing the sparsely developed study area bounded by James Ruse Drive, Kissing Point Rd, Vineyard Creek and Victoria Rd. Current street names are superimposed on the image (Sydney Aerial Imagery, 1943, LPI).

The Indigenous Community of the Parramatta LGA - the late 20th Century to 2011

After the closure of Aboriginal Welfare Board's missions and reserves some Aboriginal families linked to the history of Parramatta moved back into the local government area and surrounding suburbs [Dallas 2003:60]. The Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage report produced in 2003 revealed Harris Park as an area where people moved after closures [Dallas 2003:60]. Families that renewed links with the area included descendants of the Webb family, the Moran family descended from Edward and Theresa Moran (née Castles, descendants of William Lock), and some of the Lock(e) family. Other families moving back to the area included Naylor, Martin and Randall [Kohen 1993:137-140 cited in Dallas 2003:60].

The 2011 census recorded 1,411 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as living in the Parramatta Local Government Area, representing about 8.44% of the population of the LGA [2011 Census Stats www.abs.gov.au]. Parramatta continues to be an important meeting place for Aboriginal people. The history of a significant number of Aboriginal Australians is closely bound to that of Parramatta through a number of significant places that had a devastating impact on the lives of their ancestors, their communities and culture. The places include Parramatta River and Parramatta Park, Parramatta Gaol and Parramatta Girls Home, the site of the Native Institution, and the Orphan Institution at Rydalmere. Lake Parramatta's Bush Tucker and Sorry Day Gardens commemorate traditional foods and historical events [www.parracity.nsw.gov.au]. National Sorry Day held each year on the 26 May commemorates 'the history of forcible removals and its effects' [NSDC website].

Parramatta City Council's corporate symbol proudly incorporates Aboriginal art to show respect to and emphasise the significance of the area's Aboriginal history. The eel symbol was designed by Elder and local Aboriginal artist Mr Danny Eastwood. Art and designs by Aboriginal artists are proudly displayed in public buildings and places throughout Parramatta [www.parracity.nsw.gov.au].



It is clear that the lives of people who had lived according to traditional ways in Parramatta were catastrophically altered by European occupation and settlement from the late eighteenth century. Through perseverance and showing great resilience Aboriginal Australians retain and practice core traditions, customs and beliefs, passing them onto future generations despite significant changes imposed on their lives, livelihoods and culture.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

TOPOGRAPHY

GEOLOGY

STREAM ORDER MODELLING

VEGETATION

CURRENT LAND USE & DISTURBANCE



4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

4.1 Topography

The study area is within the Cumberland Plain, which is characterised by low, gently undulating slopes on the youngest of the Triassic rocks, the Wianamatta Group (Chapman & Murphy 1989:1). 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 1989:8).

The north western section of the study area contains the highest elevation being a small knoll which slopes gently to the south and east overlooking the creek. The creek bank drops substantially on the east side of the study area to Vineyard Creek which is within the study area. The Parramatta River is located approximately 500 m to the south of the study area (Figure 11). However, geotechnical testing indicates that the site contains substantial amounts of fill, so the current contours may not represent the pre-contact landscape (EP Risk Management 2012) (see section 4.5 of this report).

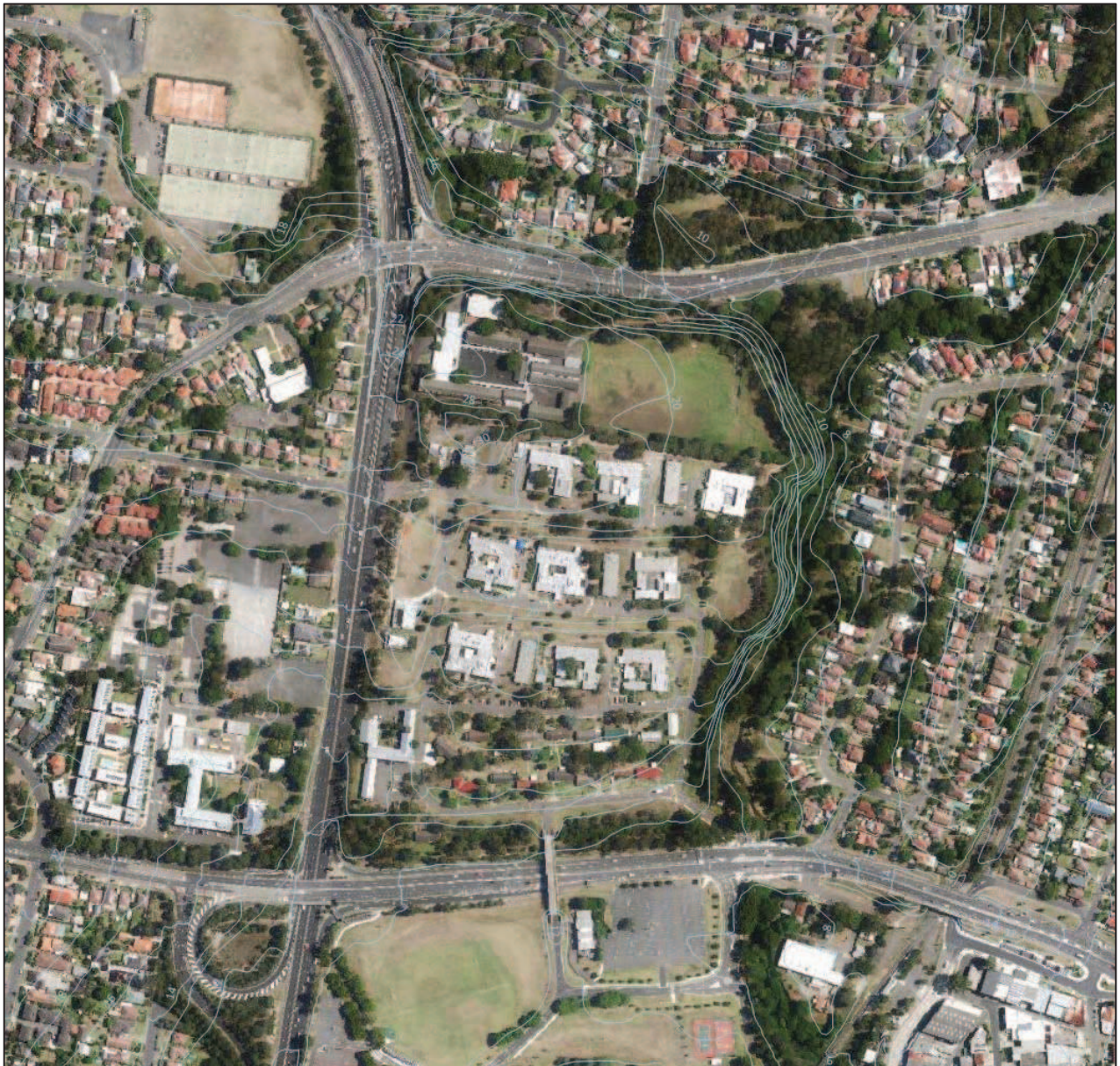


Figure 11: Topography of study area
(map courtesy of www.maps.six.nsw.gov.au).



4.2 Geology and soils

The Cumberland Plain overlies the Wianamatta Group of Shales and Hawkesbury Sandstone. The study area is comprised of Hawkesbury Sandstone of medium to coarse-grained quartz sandstone, very minor shale and laminate lenses. Surrounding the greater area is the Ashfield Shales of black to dark-grey shale and laminate. To the south is the confluence of Vineyard Creek and the Parramatta River. The Parramatta River area contains alluvial and estuarine sediment of silty to peaty quartz sands, silt, and clay, containing ferruginous and humic cementation in places and can contain shell layers (Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet).

The Wianamatta Group does not provide a good variety of highly siliceous lithic materials suitable for stone tool manufacture. Deposits of silcrete and chert are available from western Sydney at Plumpton, Penrith, St Clair and Prospect, all a considerable distance from the study area (Comber 2012:10). However, river pebbles from the nearby creeks and rivers plus quartz from the Hawkesbury sandstone would have been available. Lithic materials such as quartz and river pebbles are suitable for small tool manufacture whilst Hawkesbury sandstone is suitable for axes. The sandstone also provides shelter and a suitable surface for sharpening axes.

4.3 Stream Order Modelling

Stream order can be used to predict Aboriginal land use patterns. Vineyard Creek would be classified as a second order stream.

A first order stream is the smallest and is a small tributary that flows into and feeds larger streams but does not normally have any water flowing into it. The joining of two first order streams creates a second order stream and when two second order streams join they form a third order stream. In addition, first and second order streams generally form on steep slopes and flow quickly until they slow down and meet the next order waterway. First order streams are intermittent (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 includes Vineyard Creek which is located along the eastern portion of the study area. Vineyard Creek is a second order stream. The main catchment area of the creek is 420 ha which is now predominantly urban. In its upper reaches, the catchment is steeply graded with narrow valleys spilling out to a wider floodplain downstream of Victoria Rd. It is tidal for a distance of approximately 170m upstream from its junction with the Parramatta River. The tidal limit of Vineyard Creek is located 300m upstream of the Parramatta River. The mangrove limit is located 20 metres upstream of the pipeline crossing (Cardno Lawson Treloar 2008:13).

In accordance with stream order modelling, the study area could be predicted to contain medium to high archaeological potential.

4.4 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.

4.5 Current land use and disturbance

European place names in the study area have changed over time. In the nineteenth-century part of James Ruse Drive adjacent to the study area was known as Orphan School Road, while Vineyard Creek was sometimes known as Schaeffer's Creek after Phillip Schaeffer who was granted 140 acres (56.66 ha) known as 'The Vineyard' and located on the eastern side of the creek. The study area was set aside in the early nineteenth-century as the 'Pasturage Reserve for the Female Orphan School,' linked from 1818 to the site of the Female or Protestant Orphan School to the south [Psh Field of Mars nd Id 140692 LPI]. The study area is associated with the former Rydalmere Hospital for which land was dedicated in 1897. The northern part of the site was rededicated in 1953 for school purposes (Macarthur Boys Technology High) [Psh Field of Mars 28 Mar 1895 Id 14014001 LPI].

From July 1792 the study area is thought to have remained bushland providing access to the creek for Surgeon Thomas Ardnell. From 1833 the study area was used as pasture for the Female Orphan School which was located to the south of the study area. In June 1897 an area of about 56 acres (22.66 ha) remained undeveloped when included with 60 acres (24.28 ha) of the Protestant Orphan Institution. The institution later became dedicated for the use as a psychiatric hospital, later renamed Rydalmere Hospital. The study area as part of the institution is thought to have remained relatively undeveloped, retaining large expanses of open ground that may have been retained as pasture or cultivated.

As shown in the 1943 aerial below (Figure 10), the study area had been cleared and used for agriculture. MBHS was established on the site in 1957 and the RLR in 1996. It would appear that prior to the construction of both institutions that the land had undergone minimal disturbance, having been used primarily for agricultural purposes.

26 Kissing Point Road, Parramatta, the northern portion of the study area, is the former Macquarie Boys High School (MBHS) (Department of Education). In 1953 the land was formally dedicated for school use and the Macquarie Boys High School was holding its first class by 1957. However, the school was closed in 2009 due to fire and has been vacant since that time. The school buildings are located on the western side of the property with a sports oval in the centre and to the east the site remained open space for school recreation.

266 Victoria Road, Parramatta, is occupied by the Rydalmere Large Residential Centre. This section of the study area was originally land linked to Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital and was acquired in 1996 for community welfare and redeveloped for this use. Modification of the landscape has taken place with the addition of roads and buildings. There are seven named roads on the property (Figure 12) which help define the areas of disturbance on the property. First, Second, Third, Fourth, West and East Streets, and Bridge Street which crosses over Victoria Road into the University. The central portion of the property contains the highest disturbance due to development and associated infrastructure. Below Fourth Street and to the east of East Street the areas have been cleared, but no buildings have buildings have been constructed.



Figure 12: Aerial photograph of the study area showing the street names within the study area (map courtesy of www.maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

A preliminary contamination assessment was undertaken for the MBHS property by SMEC Testing Services (EP Risk Management 2012). The assessment included 10 boreholes on the eastern side of the property (Figure 13, Table 1). BH2 and BH3 contained fill up to a depth of 5.2m whilst the other seven contained fill up to an approximate depth of from 1m to 7.6m above residual clays and weathered sandstone on a sandstone bedrock.

It would appear that prior to construction of the Macquarie Boys High School that the site was filled to create a more level site for construction. The introduction of fill would have covered and protected any Aboriginal sites or objects that may have existed on the site. It is possible that some levelling occurred before the introduction of the fill. This may have displaced Aboriginal objects but would not have destroyed them or removed them from the site. Construction of the high school on the fill would not have impacted on those objects.

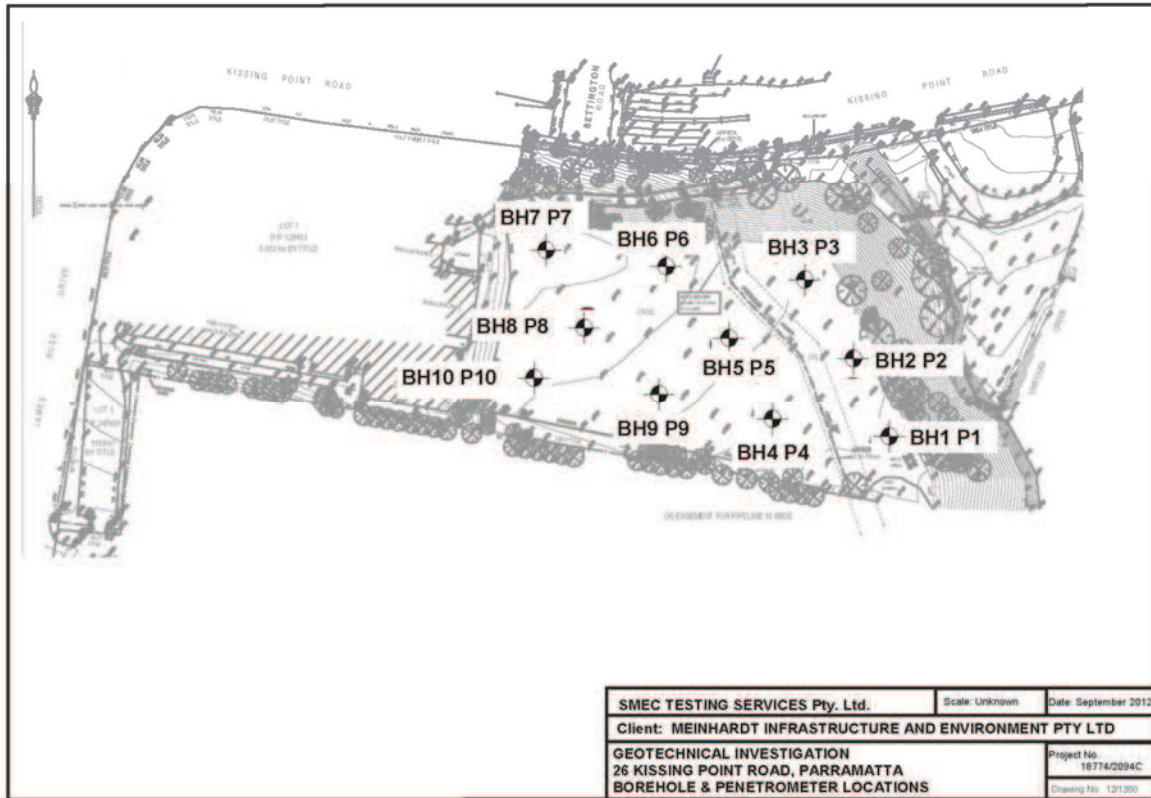


Figure 13: Borehole locations, Geotechnical Investigation 26 Kissing Point Road.



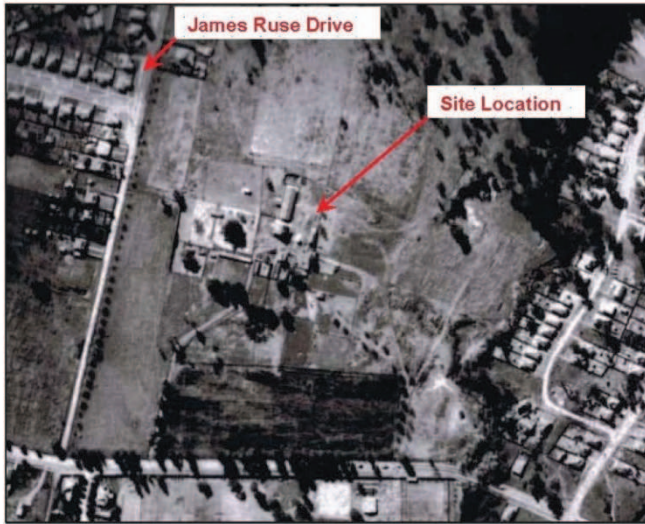
Table 1: Summary of Geotechnical Log. For locations refer to Drawing No. 12/1360 (see Figure 13).

Borehole No.	Soil Description	Soil Depth	Soil Layer	Natural Soil Thickness between fill and bedrock	Borehole Depth	Base Description
BH1	Fill	0 - 7.6	Fill	-	7.8	Weathered sandstone
	SANDSTONE: orange brown with light grey, fine to medium grained	7.6 - 7.8	Natural	0.2		
BH2	Fill	0 - 5.2	Fill	-	5.2	Fill
BH3	Fill	0 - 1.5	Fill	-	1.5	Fill
BH4	Fill	0 - 2.3	Fill		2.7	Weathered sandstone
	SANDSTONE: orange brown with light grey, fine to medium grained	2.3 - 2.7	Natural	0.4		
BH5	Fill	0 - 1.5	Fill		2.8	Weathered sandstone
	SILTY CLAY: orange brown with light grey, medium plasticity, trace of fine sand.	1.5 - 1.8	Natural			
	SANDSTONE: light grey with red brown, fine to medium grained	2.2 - 2.8				
BH6	SILTY SANDY CLAY: red brown with light grey, fine to medium grained sand, low plasticity.	1.8 - 2.2	Natural	1.0	2.8	Weathered sandstone
	SANDSTONE: light grey, fine to medium plasticity	2.6 - 2.8				
	Fill	0 - 1.8				
BH7	SILTY SANDY CLAY: dark grey/brown, fine grained sand, low plasticity, occasional gravel	1.8 - 2.2	Natural	0.9	2.5	Weathered sandstone
	SANDSTONE: light grey, fine to medium grained	2.3 - 2.5				
	SILTY CLAY: orange brown with light grey, medium plasticity, trace of fine grained sand	2.2 - 2.6				
BH8	SANDSTONE: light grey, fine to medium grained	2.3 - 2.5	Natural	0.8	1.6	Weathered sandstone
	SILTY CLAY: light grey with occasional orange brown, low plasticity, trace of fine sand	0.8 - 1.0				
	Fill	0 - 0.8				
BH9	SANDSTONE: orange brown with light grey, fine to medium grained	1.0 - 1.6	Natural	1.0	1.7	Weathered sandstone
	SILTY CLAY: light grey with red brown and orange brown, low plasticity, trace of fine grained sand	0.7 - 1.2				
	Fill	0 - 0.7				
BH10	SANDSTONE: light grey with red brown, fine to medium gravel, clay seams	1.6 - 1.0	Natural	0.6	1.0	Weathered sandstone

There has been no geotechnical testing on the FACS section of the site however, an environmental assessment by Resolve (2006) included aerial photos from 1951 and 1970 which they used for distinguishing areas that have possible fill. The areas noted by Resolve and seen on the images show the eastern side of the property above the creek line have been increased with fill and possibly on the western side of the property (Figure 14). As previously discussed for the MBHS site, the introduction of fill would have protected any Aboriginal objects.



■ Figure 5 Site Aerial Photograph – May 1951



■ Figure 6 Site Aerial Photograph – July 1970



Figure 14: Aerial images from 1951 and 1970 (Resolve 2006), indicating areas of possible fill.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

THE CUMBERLAND PLAIN
PARRAMATTA/RYDALMERE
STUDY AREA
SITE PREDICTION



5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1 The Cumberland Plain

Many surveys have been undertaken in the Sydney region which indicate the richness of the archaeological resources and provide information about Aboriginal occupation. In particular, Attenbrow (2002) 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.

The oldest dated occupation for the Sydney region is 30,000 years BP from a site excavated by McDonald at Parramatta. She excavated an area known as the RTA site (McDonald 2005), located at George Street, Parramatta (McDonald 2005), on an alluvial sand terrace running parallel to the Parramatta River. This site provided a sequence of occupation dating from the late Pleistocene through to the mid-Holocene. 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 2005:147). Radiocarbon dating provided a range of dates indicating continuous occupation of the site. The most important date showed that the alluvial sand terrace was possibly first occupied during the late Pleistocene period, about 30,000 years BP and then showed various phases of occupation (McDonald 2005c:107). The earliest date obtained from this site, 30,000 years BP, provides the oldest date for the Sydney Basin (McDonald 2005:4). However, it should be noted that the date was obtained from charcoal in the sieve and not in association with cultural deposits, therefore caution should be exercised when considering this date. The next oldest dated occupation 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 15,000-30,000 years ago.

The period of maximum glaciation was 15,000–18,000 years BP. Therefore, the date of the K2 rock shelter, Attenbrow’s Darling Mills site and McDonald’s Pleistocene date, 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).

Attenbrow’s (2002) study of the “Sydney region” extended from the eastern coast to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River to the north and west and as far south as Picton (2002:xiii), which includes the present study area. At the time of publication (2002), Attenbrow noted that approximately 4,340 Aboriginal sites had been registered with OEH’s Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) in the Sydney region (Attenbrow 2002:48). Middens and open campsites comprised just over half of the recorded sites (Attenbrow 2002:48-49). From both the archaeological evidence and historical records, she noted that the main focus of occupation was “on the valley bottoms and shorelines” (Attenbrow 2002:47). In addition, the evidence indicates that occupation was greater on the coastal/estuarine environments rather than in the hinterland/freshwater environments and on the Hawkesbury sandstone areas rather than the Wianamatta shales (Attenbrow 2002:51). Her work produced a great deal of information in respect of the people of the Sydney region, their social organisation and land use patterns. Her (2002:152-155) analyses indicates that prior to 5,000 years ago occupation in the Sydney region was not intensive and was only occupied by small groups of people. It was not until sea levels stabilised about 5,000 years ago that more intensive occupation began with many open sites being first occupied in the last 1,500 years.

On the Cumberland Plain many surveys have been undertaken 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."

Excavations by Comber (2010) at Penrith confirmed that it was possible for subsurface deposits to exist without any surface artefacts being recorded. She excavated a total of 63 trenches yielding over 2,500 artefacts, in areas where artefacts were not present on the surface (Comber 2010:1).

5.1 Parramatta/Rydalmere

The study area is on the border between north-east Parramatta and Rydalmere.

A search of the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH's) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database on 8 August 2016 indicates that there are 50 registered sites within approximately a 2 km radius of the study area (see Appendix A: AHIMS Extensive Search). However, two sites listed on the search were found that to be located over 15 km from the study area, therefore there are 48 sites within 2 km of the study area. These sites are shown in Table 2 below.

To date, archaeological investigation within the vicinity of the study area has been limited, with little systematic research or fully comprehensive archaeological site survey work being conducted. The surveys that have been carried out have been site selective, having been conducted prior to development. The majority of the sites shown have been recorded in or near the Parramatta CBD. These sites have been recorded prior to development and are not an indication of Aboriginal land use patterns within the vicinity of the study area.

The sites recorded north of Parramatta River in the vicinity of the study area are mostly found within a short distance to water. This conforms to the model of occupation developed by Attenbrow (2003) that the majority of sites located on the Hawkesbury sandstone will be close to water and Smith's (1989:3) analysis of the Cumberland Plain indicating that site location and site densities were influenced by the availability of water and raw materials.


Table 2: Sites located within approximately 2 km radius of the study area.

AHIMS No.	Name	Site type	Description
45-6-1523	George St Parramatta. Family Law Courts.	Artefact Scatter	In 1986 Higginbotham completed a historical excavation in George St Parramatta. 16 artefacts in remnant topsoils and 16 in subsoil dating from 1790 were located.
45-6-2553	Lake Parra R1	Artefact Scatter	Site located near Hunts Creek. Low Density stone artefacts located.
45-6-2559	Sydney Turf Club Carpark	Artefact Scatter	Site located near Clay Cliff Creek. Low Density stone artefacts located.
45-6-2560	Lake Parra R2	Artefact Scatter	Site near Hunts Creek within the Lake Parramatta Reserve area. Low Density stone artefacts located.
45-6-2573	Turpentine	Artefact Scatter	On the north side of Ponds Creek. Low Density stone artefacts located.
45-6-2578	Collett Park	Artefact Scatter	Disturbed area Collett Park. Approximately 300 m southwest of the study area.
45-6-2678	SSP1 (formerly Smith Street PAD)	PAD	Site card lost, has a consent to destroy permit issued for it.
45-6-2686	Civic Place PAD	PAD	Site card lost, has a consent to destroy permit issued for it.
45-6-2738	James Ruse Reserve Open Camp 1	Artefact Scatter	Jim Wheeler conducted a test excavation 400m south of Parramatta River at Harris Street. Low Density stone artefacts located.
45-6-2741	Parramatta Transport Interchange	PAD	Site card lost, has had a preliminary research permit issued for it.
45-6-2795	150 Marsden Street Parramatta PAD	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2863	Cumberland Press Site	Artefact scatter	
45-6-2893	95-101 George St (GSP AD)	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2950	Macquarie St PAD 2	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2976	George St PAD 1	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2977	Macquarie St PAD 3	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3157	Harris St Footpath	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3158	Robin Thomas Reserve	PAD	Robin Thomas Reserve is south of Parramatta River. The site is registered on the State Heritage Register. It is possible that the area contains stratified archaeological material which is rare for open sites. Robin Thomas Reserve sits on the Parramatta sand terrace with archaeological evidence remaining despite late developments.
45-6-3195	Cumberland Hospital East	PAD	West of the study area approximately 2.5 km, on the east side of the Parramatta River.
45-6-1432	Vineyard Creek 2 Telopea	Artefact Scatter	In 1986 Attenbrow recorded a small shelter with a south-west aspect near Vineyard Creek with shallow soils, formed by rock fall on a ridge side and located 1 artefact. Approximately 2 km near Robert Street.



AHIMS No.	Name	Site type	Description
45-6-1449	Vineyard Creek 1 Telopea	Artefact Scatter	In 1986 Attenbrow recorded a shelter with south-west aspect near Vineyard Creek with shallow soils and located 2 artefacts. Approximately 2 km near Robert Street.
45-6-2407	Acacia Park	Artefact Scatter	Acacia Park Reserve, good view of surrounding area. Stone artefacts and shell located. Further visits located more artefacts in 2001 by Paul Irish and Mary Dallas. Approximately 3 km from the study area.
45-6-2554	Elizabeth Farmhouse	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2569	Sturt Street	Artefact Scatter	On high ground above Ponds Creek near Sturt Street. Approximately 2 km north east of study area and 2 km north of the Parramatta River. Low Density stone artefacts located.
45-6-2570	Kissing Point Rd	Artefact Scatter	On high ground above Ponds Creek. 500 m north of the Parramatta River and approximately 2 km east of study area. Low Density stone artefacts located.
45-6-2648	Charles/George 1	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2668	Argyle St	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2669	Kendall Street, Harris Park	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2673	RTA-G1	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2739	PAD Unknown	PAD	
45-6-2746	Old Hospital Site Parramatta Health Services Precinct	PAD	West of study area approximately 2.5 km distance on the east side of the Parramatta River.
45-6-2756	Parramatta Rehabilitation Centre	PAD	
45-6-2931	Lake Parra R3	Artefact Scatter	Artefacts widely scattered in a disturbed area.
45-6-2933	Belmore Park	Artefact Scatter	Not in the vicinity of study area located in Belmore Park.
45-6-2939	Balgowlah Cave	Art	Not in the vicinity of study area located in Balgowlah.
45-6-2978	41 Hunter Street PAD	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-2988	7-9 Victoria Road Parramatta	Artefact Scatter	Approximately 1.5 km to the west of study area.
45-6-3065	PHILLIP ST PAD 1	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3068	GS PAD 1 184-188 George ST	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3102	Phillip Street PAD 1	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3108	42 Bridge Street Rydalmere	PAD	GML in 2013 completed a due diligent assessment and geotechnical testing of the site, there analysis indicated natural soil profiles under disturbed ground. Recommendation for further investigation were based on soil profile and that the Parramatta Sand Terrace, mapped 600 m to the east, and intact sand deposits in the Parramatta region



AHIMS No.	Name	Site type	Description
			have had high archaeological potential.
45-6-3118	Clay Cliff Creek Levee	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3124	330 Church St	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3131	River Road West	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3134	Lennox Bridge Car Park	PAD	Parramatta River
45-6-3151	UWS Rydalmere OS 1	Artefact Scatter	In 2014 Streat recorded tree small silcrete debitage flakes located in disturbed contexts with associated European artefacts in a cleared area on a lower slope in the UWS campus.
45-6-3159	Catholic Diocese Parramatta	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3180	21 Hassall Street	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3193	Riverbank Square	PAD	South of Parramatta River.
45-6-3214	Wigram & Hassall St	Artefact Scatter	South of Parramatta River.

5.2 Study Area

A search of OEHS's AHIMS database on 8 August 2016 indicated that there are no known sites within the study area.

5.3 Site Prediction

On the basis of the environmental and archaeological information detailed in previous sections, it could be predicted that the study area contains a medium to high archaeological potential. Sites within 2 km of the study area north of the Parramatta River indicate isolated artefacts and artefact scatters in a similar environment and terrain. The study area contains a second order stream and is located 500m north of Parramatta River, both these environments would have offered abundant resources. The underlying sandstone of the study area demonstrates that the steep creek bank possibly contains sandstone overhangs or shelters. The north east section of the MBHS has a stand of native trees that has not been completely cleared since the 1943 aerial.

Therefore, the site types that could be expected would be:

- 1. Isolated finds**
Single artefacts which may be the result of tool loss, abandonment or maintenance may be found. They may also be indicators of otherwise buried sites or the only remains of heavily disturbed sites.
- 2. Artefact scatters**
These sites are characterised by surface or sub-surface scatters of stone artefacts or artefacts embedded in deposits.
- 3. Rock Art**
Human-made markings in the form of paintings, drawings and rock engravings placed on natural stone.
- 4. Scarred trees**
Trees from which bark has been removed for the manufacture of everyday items such as containers, canoes or shields.
- 5. Rock shelters**
Sandstone provided shelters that were used for camping and can include rock art or engravings.

6.0 SITE INSPECTION/RESULTS

SITE INSPECTION

SURVEY COVERAGE

SITE INSPECTION RESULTS

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

DISCUSSION



6.0 SITE INSPECTION & RESULTS

6.1 Site Inspection

The study area is the combined properties of the former Macquarie Boys High School (MBHS) and the Family and Community Services (FACS). The MBHS was inspected from outside the school boundary fences as the property is closed due to safety concerns. The FACS property and the banks of Vineyard Creek were inspected on foot. The creek was accessed from Victoria Road in the south, however due to the steepness of the west banks, the overgrown nature of some sections of the banks and the closure of the MBHS, only 20% of the creek area was visible.

During the site inspection it was observed that disturbances had occurred in some sections of the property due to terracing; construction of buildings, asphalt roads, garden beds, tree plantings and associated infrastructure (Photographs 1 to 6).



Photograph 1: West Street from the western side of study area. Camera facing south west.



Photograph 2: Entrance Gate on James Ruse Drive and First Street. Paved roads, car access and lawns. Camera facing west.



Photograph 3: Eastern side of property, south of carpark. Camera facing south east.



Photograph 4: Cottages between Third and Fourth Streets. Camera facing north.



Photograph 5: Vineyard Creek and creek bank. Camera facing north.



Photograph 6: Victoria Road and planted embankment (right). Camera facing west.

6.2 Survey Coverage

OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (2010:16-19) requires that the survey coverage be presented in a table as detailed below. This table (Table 3) indicates that survey coverage was poor due to the nature of the study area which contained lawns, vegetation, roads and buildings.

Table 3: Survey Coverage

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit area (sq m)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective coverage area (sq m)	Effective Coverage %
1	Ridge	15000	10%	0%	0	0
2	Mid Slope	131200	30%	5%	1968	1.5
3	Low Slope	38750	30%	5%	581.25	1.5
4	Creek Bank	9000	20%	5%	90	1

6.3 Site Inspection Results

No Aboriginal "objects" as defined under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) were located during the survey. However, it is predicted this was due to the poor survey coverage rather than a lack of sites.



6.4 Impact and Mitigation

Impact

Based on the predictive model and archaeological assessment it is highly likely that surface finds or subsurface deposits will be located within the study area. The entire study area would have been utilised by Aboriginal people due to the high ground above the creek, proximity to water and the resources of Vineyard Creek and the Parramatta River.

There has been major modification to the property. The school was constructed in the north-western side of the property, whilst the FACS property has been constructed on most of the remainder of the site. Fill has been introduced in the north (MBHS site) and along the eastern edge above the creek. This fill would have covered and protected any Aboriginal objects or sites that may have been located on the property.

Figure 9 which shows the Crown Plan dated 1888 indicates that, prior to construction of the existing facilities, a raised area or knoll was located on the north western section of the site either containing or surrounded by sandstone outcrops. The land then sloped to the east towards the creek and south towards what is now Victoria Road. Pre-contact, the knoll would have provided Aboriginal people with a vantage point overlooking the creek and surrounding swamps. Although this knoll now contains the MBHS and grounds, it is possible that Aboriginal objects remain subsurface, below the fill.

Although geotechnical testing was not undertaken along the bank of the creek, it is expected that the steep bank has been created by filling the slope which once existed. The plan shown at Figure 9 indicates that the slope extended down to the creek and that the study area did not then contain the present high banks.

The banks of the creek on the eastern side of the property, above the creekline, will be maintained as parkland. It will not be developed. Although some levelling and grading of the bank will be required to revegetate, it is assumed that such activities will be in fill.

The remainder of site contains the FACS property. The area of the FACS property, to the south of the MBHS, contains low archaeological potential due to the major terracing of the slope which has occurred to accommodate buildings and infrastructure.

It appears that the area where the cottages are located (to the north of Fourth Street) has not been filled and the natural ground level has had little or no modification. However, it is not expected that this area would have contained a high density of artefacts, being located on a slope. It is doubtful that Aboriginal people would have camped in this area. High areas above creek and flood lines were favoured camping grounds.

Mitigation

OEH's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* details the archaeological importance of certain landscape features, including a water source. The *Due Diligence* guidelines state that if the proposed activity is "within 200m of waters" then there may be a need to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), particularly if the background research indicates the likelihood of Aboriginal objects existing within the property.

As the background research indicates that Aboriginal objects are likely to exist within on the MBHS property and it is an offence to "harm" such "objects", it will be necessary to undertake archaeological test excavations prior to any proposed redevelopment of the site. The aim of the testing would be to determine if Aboriginal objects exist within the study area and the nature and extent of the objects. Such testing should occur in the area of the high school building and to the east of the high school buildings as indicated on Figure 15. Testing should occur under the building after demolition.

The testing should be undertaken in the area of the MBHS property in accordance with OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales*. Such (the Code). If Aboriginal objects are uncovered, it will be necessary to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Prior to undertaking testing and applying for an AHIP it is a requirement that Aboriginal community consultation is undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. A Research Design which clearly outlines the proposed methodology for the testing and salvage will also need to be prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal community.



Figure 15: Areas for testing indicated

7.0 LEGISLATION

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974



7.0 LEGISLATION

National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

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

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides for protection of all “Aboriginal objects” which are defined as:

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

In particular Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). It is highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits, which are protected by the provisions of Part 6 of the NPW Act, will be located within the study area. To ensure that Aboriginal objects are not impacted upon, prior to redevelopment, it will be necessary to test to determine if Aboriginal objects are located on the property, and their nature and extent. If Aboriginal objects are uncovered it will be necessary to apply for an AHIP prior to the commencement of such works. To obtain an AHIP the following must be undertaken:

- Aboriginal community consultation must be undertaken in accordance with OEH’s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. This is a lengthy process which can take about four months.
- Prepare a research design detailing the proposed methodology for testing in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
- Undertake testing in accordance *OEH’s Code of practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales*.
- If Aboriginal objects are found during the testing, apply for the AHIP. OEH have a service guarantee to issue the permit within eight weeks of the receipt of all relevant information.
- Once the AHIP has been received a program of archaeological salvage will need to be undertaken.

Undertaking consultation, testing, obtaining a permit and undertaking the salvage is a lengthy process and can take 6-8 months.

The above does not need to be undertaken for the Planning Proposal, but should be undertaken prior to redevelopment of the site.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS



8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of:

- The provisions of the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1977 which states it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object.
- The results of the assessment detailed in this report.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. There is no objection to the planning proposal in respect of Aboriginal archaeology.
2. Prior to any redevelopment of the site Aboriginal archaeological testing in accordance with OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales* and Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* should be undertaken

Once the consultation has been undertaken archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the study area. The archaeological testing should be undertaken within the area of the former Macquarie Boys High School property, as indicated on Figure 15. The testing should be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Code of Practise for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales*.

A Research Design which clearly outlines the proposed methodology for the testing will need to be prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal community and submitted to OEH 14 days prior to the testing being undertaken.

3. If no Aboriginal objects are uncovered during the archaeological testing, the proposed redevelopment can proceed without an AHIP; or
4. If Aboriginal objects are found during the archaeological testing, it will be necessary to apply for an AHIP.

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 7:

North east corner of study area.

Camera facing south west.



Photograph 8:

Northern boundary, approximately midway from the east and west corners of the property, from outside of property from along Kissing Point Road.

Kissing Point Road is adjacent to the property and road excavation/construction has taken place removing sandstone from the original ridgeline.

Camera facing south west.



Photograph 9:

Western boundary at the north west corner, from outside of property from along James Ruse Drive.

James Ruse Drive is adjacent to the property and road excavation/construction has taken place removing sandstone from the original ridgeline and the use of concrete for further support.

Camera facing north.



Photograph 10:

South of MBHS. School buildings and ground level falling to the east. Row of plantings south of school fence.

Camera facing north east.



Photograph 11:

South of MBHS. Sports oval overgrown.

Camera facing north east.



Photograph 12:

North west corner of property. South of MBHS, recycling area and car park in the north west. Tree plantings on the right of image. Highest point of property.

Camera facing north west.



Photograph 13:

North western edge of property. Recycling center and access road to car park and south of building James Ruse Drive boom gate entrance. Slope drops from the high point in the north west corner.

Camera facing south west.



Photograph 14

Entrance Gate on James Ruse Drive and First Street. Paved roads, car access and manicured lawns.

Camera facing west.



Photograph 15

Between buildings to the north of First Street. Buildings, paved roads, manicured lawns and service access.

Camera facing north.



Photograph 16:

North of the buildings on First Street and south of the MBHS fence. Car access behind buildings has left the surface clear of grass. Some introduced gravels and cement. Tree plantings along the fence line.

Camera facing west.



Photograph 17:

North eastern corner of study area, north of the buildings on First Street and south of the MBHS fence. High pressure oil pipeline, runs north to south along the eastern edge of property boundary.

Camera facing north.



Photograph 18:

First Street (on left) to the north. Grassed area and terraced area between First Street and the rear of the buildings on Second Street.

Camera facing east.



Photograph 19:

Second Street (on right) to the north. Grassed area and terraced area between Second Street and the rear of the buildings on Third Street.

Camera facing west.



Photograph 20:

Southern end of property adjacent to boom gate entrance at Victoria Road. Victoria Road in left on image (south). Stand of planted trees.

Camera facing west.



Photograph 21:

West Street from the southern area of study area. Looking north up West Street. Stepped areas of open manicured lawns and buildings to the west.

Camera facing north.



Photograph 22:

West Street in north west area of study area. Stepped areas of open manicured lawns and the James Ruse Drive boom gate entrance to the north.

Camera facing north west.



Photograph 23:

Eastern side of property in the north of FACS. Fence at north eastern property with planting of non-natives on edge of property.

Camera facing north.



Photograph 24:

Eastern side of property

Camera facing north.



Photograph 25:

Eastern side of property

Camera facing north.



Photograph 26:

Eastern side of study area. Property fence and boundary above Vineyard Creek from parking area. Fence approximately 1.5m high.

Camera facing south.



Photograph 27:

Eastern side of property, south of carpark. Open grassed area, cement blocks located in the area, and tree plantings.

Camera facing south east.



Photograph 28:

Vineyard Creek. Photo taken adjacent to the eastern side of study area into creek area. The western bank has been protected against erosion by maintenance using wire stabilisation methods. On the left (west) the bank rises sharply to the study area above.

Camera facing north.



Photograph 29:

Vineyard Creek below rail on left (east). Photo taken approximately midway below the eastern edge of the study area. Manicured area modified for a picnic area. On the right (west) the bank rises sharply from the creek bank to the study area above.

Camera facing south.



Photograph 30:

Vineyard Creek. Photo taken approximately midway below the eastern edge of the study area. Manicured grass and modified ground for a picnic area. The bank rises sharply from the picnic area.

Camera facing south.

APPENDIX A:

AHIMS EXTENSIVER SEARCH



APPENDIX A: AHIMS EXTENSIVE SEARCH



Office of Environment & Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Rydalmere
Client Service ID : 237812

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1523	George St Parramatta; Fazily Law Courts	AGD	56	314950	6256450	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1809,102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-1432	Vineyard Creek 2;Telopea;	AGD	56	318080	6258620	Close d site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	1809,102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-1449	Vineyard Creek 1;Telopea;	AGD	56	318070	6258620	Close d site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	1809,102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-2553	Lake Parr a R1; LP R1;	AGD	56	315640	6258780	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-2554	Elizabeth Farmhouse	AGD	56	316420	6255700	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits	2928	
45-6-2559	Sydney Turf Club Carpark;STC Carpark;	AGD	56	316900	6256020	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102142,102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		6
45-6-2560	Lake Parr a R2; LP R2;	AGD	56	315500	6258780	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits	2928	
45-6-2407	Acacia Park;	AGD	56	319270	6258890	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-2569	Sturt Street	AGD	56	318950	6258300	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-2570	Kissing Point Rd	AGD	56	318820	6258140	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-2573	Turpentines;	AGD	56	319280	6257620	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-2578	Collett Park;	AGD	56	316680	6257140	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits		
45-6-2648	Charles/George 1	AGD	56	315690	6256470	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits	1433,1682,2176,2240,2353,3049,3509	
45-6-2678	SSP1 (formerly Smith Street PAD)	AGD	56	315330	6256150	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits	1848,2561	
45-6-2668	Argyle St	AGD	56	315200	6256060	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102196
	Contact									
	Recorders							Permits	1764,2155	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/08/2016 for Alandra Tasire for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8245, 151.0013 - Lat, Long To : -33.7928, 151.0514 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Arch Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Rydalmer e
Client Service ID : 2379812

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2669	Kendall Street, Harris Park	AGD	56	315525	6256150	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102196
	Contact			Recorders Jim Wheeler				Permits 1767		
45-6-2673	RTA-G1	AGD	56	315690	6256470	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		100552,102196
	Contact			Recorders Dot or Jo McDonald				Permits 1841,2176,3050,3509		
45-6-2738	James Ruse Reserve Open Camp 1	AGD	56	316000	6256000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102196
	Contact			Recorders Jim Wheeler				Permits 2018,2187		
45-6-2686	Civic Place PAD	AGD	56	315130	6256450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-, Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders Dot or Jo McDonald				Permits 1960,3749,3890,3897,3983,3988		102196
45-6-2739	PADUnknown	AGD	56	314950	6256700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact			Recorders Haglund and Associates				Permits		
45-6-2746	Old Hospital Site Parramatta Health Services Predinct	AGD	56	314950	6256650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-, Artefact :-		99798,100551,100558,102196
	Contact			Recorders Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits 2160,2507		
45-6-2741	Parramatta Transport Interchange PAD	AGD	56	315450	6256250	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102196
	Contact			Recorders Doctor Susan McIntyre-Tarnwoy				Permits 2121		
45-6-2756	Parramatta Rehabilitation Centre (formerly O'Connell St PAD)	AGD	56	314950	6256850	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102196
	Contact			Recorders Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits 2317,2414,2511		
45-6-2795	150 Marsden Street Parramatta PAD	AGD	56	314955	6256480	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102196
	Contact T Russell			Recorders Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd				Permits 2404		
45-6-2863	Cumberland Press Site	AGD	56	315850	6256390	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits 2865,3307,3509,3816		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Rydalmer e
Client Service ID : 2379812

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2893	95-101 George St (OSP AD)	GDA	56	315720	6256570	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-, Artefact :-		101078
	Contact			Recorders Megan Mebberson				Permits 3509		
45-6-2931	Lake Parra R3	GDA	56	315820	6258820	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders Michael Guider				Permits		
45-6-2933	Belmore Park	GDA	56	315310	6258130	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders Michael Guider				Permits		
45-6-2939	Balgowlah Cave	GDA	56	318280	6258780	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders Michael Guider				Permits		
45-6-2950	Macquarie St PAD 2	GDA	56	315850	6256490	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102144
	Contact			Recorders Ms.Jillian Comber,Comber Consultants Pty Limited				Permits 3238,3366		
45-6-2976	George St PAD 1	GDA	56	315650	6256690	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact			Recorders Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Mr.David Nutley				Permits 3509		
45-6-2977	Marynara St PAD 3	GDA	56	315090	6256650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact			Recorders Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Mr.David Nutley				Permits 3509		
45-6-2978	41 Hunter Street PAD	GDA	56	315030	6256450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact			Recorders Mr.Alexander Beben				Permits 3419		
45-6-3108	42 Bridge Street Rydalmer e PAD	GDA	56	317670	6256778	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact			Recorders GML Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Sally MacLennan				Permits		
45-6-3102	Phillip Street PAD 1	GDA	56	315581	6256801	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact			Recorders Mr.Dominic Steele				Permits 3755		
45-6-2988	7-9 Victoria Road Parramatta	GDA	56	315502	6257233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact			Recorders GML Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Anita Yousef				Permits 3488		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Rydalmere
Client Service ID : 237812

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3068	GS PAD 1 184-188 George Street	GDA	56	315750	6256375	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	Contact							Permits	3584	
45-6-3065	PHILLIP ST PAD 1	GDA	56	315500	6256675	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3124	330 Church St Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	315330	6256965	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3151	UWS Rydalmere GS 1	GDA	56	317400	6257004	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		
	Contact							Permits	3800	
45-6-3118	Clay Cliff Creek Levee	GDA	56	315801	6256294	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		102992,102997,102998
	Contact							Permits	3788	
45-6-3134	Lennox Bridge Car Park PAD	GDA	56	315209	6256970	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	Contact							Permits	3797	
45-6-3131	River Road West	GDA	56	316650	6256450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -, Artefact: -		
	Contact							Permits	3734	
45-6-3159	Catholic Diocese Parramatta PAD	GDA	56	315120	6257259	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3158	Robin Thomas Reserve	GDA	56	316100	6256300	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3157	Harris St Footpath	GDA	56	316013	6256461	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		
	Contact							Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/06/2016 for Alandra Tasire for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8245, 151.0013 - Lat, Long To : -33.7928, 151.0514 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Arch Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Rydalmere
Client Service ID : 237812

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3193	Riverbank Square PAD	GDA	56	315405	6256895	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3195	Cumberland Hospital East	GDA	56	315022	6258090	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	Contact							Permits	3932	
45-6-3180	21 Hassall Street	GDA	56	315761	6256247	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	Contact							Permits	3906,3975	
45-6-3214	Wigram & Hassall St AS	GDA	56	315825	6256231	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	Contact							Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/06/2016 for Alandra Tasire for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8245, 151.0013 - Lat, Long To : -33.7928, 151.0514 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Arch Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50
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APPENDIX B:

CENSUS AND RETURNS



APPENDIX B: CENSUS & RETURNS

B:01 1828 – Census of NSW

Abstract shewing the Number of Aborigines, who have been recommended by the Magistrates of the several Districts in which they reside, to receive Blankets and Slops:—distinguishing the several Tribes, and the Number of

Men, Women, and Children, belonging to each Tribe respectively — As requested by the Colonial Secretary's Circular Letter dated 31st March 1827. N^o 19.

Tribe & District in which they reside	Number of						
	Men	Wmn	Ch ⁿ Total				
Brisbane Water							
— Broken Bay Tribe	Not recorded*		about 15				
— Tuggera Beach d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 15				
— Wyong d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 15				
— Narara d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 10				
— Erina d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 10				
Parramatta							
— Parramatta Tribe	21	13	15	49			
Windsor							
— Richmond d ^o	36	25	12	73			
Portland Head							
— John Nolan — Chief of Mangroo Tribe	9	4	5	18			
— N.E. Arm Tribe	8	6	8	22			
— Mullett Isle d ^o	4	5	—	9			
— 1 st Branch d ^o	25	22	18	65			
Liverpool							
— Liverpool Tribe	9	6	5	20			
Atrds	No Natives residing in this district						
Illawarra							
— Thapma Yarramah Tribe	12	5	3	20			
— Five Islands d ^o	10	6	5	21			
— Illawarra d ^o	15	11	9	35			
— Crooked River d ^o	6	5	3	14			
— Kangaroo Ground d ^o	5	9	1	15			
Bringelly							
— Mulgoa Tribe	7	5	3	15			
Camden							
— Burragurrang Tribe	5	10	15	30			
— Cowpastures d ^o	12	9	11	32			
Evan							
— Nepean Tribe	15	13	10	38			
Argyle							
— Goulburn Plains Tribe	19	17	9	45			
Bathurst							
— Bathurst Plains Tribe	Not recorded*		about 100				
— Kings Plains d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 80				
— Mudgee d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 150				
— Bellubla d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 50				
— Cox's River d ^o	d ^o		d ^o 60				
Wellington Valley							
— Wellington Tribe	about 50	35	28	113			
— Molong Tribe	d ^o 15	5	5	25			
Wallis' Plains							
— Names of Tribes not stated	50	35	35	120			
Paterson's Plains							
— Old Settlers Tribe	19	21	11	51			
— William's River d ^o	18	19	16	53			
— Mount Johnston d ^o	17	7	4	28			
Patrick's Plains and Luskintyre							
— Names of Tribes not stated	Not recorded*		about 300				
Hunter's River							
— Names of Tribes not stated	Not recorded*		about 100				
Newcastle							
— Coal River Tribe	50	40	50	140			
— Ash Island d ^o	40	35	45	120			
— Reid's Mistake d ^o	50	50	50	150			
— Tugrah Beach d ^o	70	60	70	200			
— Kangaroo Ground d ^o	55	50	45	150			
Port Macquarie							
— Port Macquarie Tribe	24	20	24	68			
— Port Stephens (part of it only) d ^o	20	8	—	28			
— Rolland's Plains d ^o	28	20	10	58			
— Camden Haven d ^o	18	10	12	40			
— Kings River d ^o	14	8	12	34			
— Point Plommer d ^o	26	26	20	72			
— New River d ^o	18	10	14	42			
Moreton Bay	— No entry recorded —						
Sub-total					*832	*644	*598 *2074
*Plus approximate number of Aborigines where no distinction was recorded between Men, Women and Children and not shown in Sub-totals —							905
Total							2979

Sainty, M.R. & K.A. Johnson (Eds) 1985. *1828 Census of New South Wales*, Library of Australian History, Sydney, 15.

B:02 Returns of Aborigines taken at Parramatta

Note: Spellings of names and places vary between lists. The originals should be consulted to re-examine spelling before citing information from Returns.

Table 2: 1832 & 1833 - List of Blankets for the Blacks in the Home District [not dated c.1833]

District	1832	1833
Burragorang		15
Stonequarry		15
Wollongong		30
Campbelltown		5
Liverpool		5
Penrith		10
Windsor, incl the Hawkesbury and Wisemans		30
Parramatta	10	15

Home District	1832	1833
Parramatta	10	15
Total for Home Districts	120	130
Total for Home districts including Sydney	150	155
Total for NSW	700	800

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received 1826-1882, Special Bundles Aborigines 1833-35, Reel 3706, Item 4/6666B.3, p.38, 40, State Records of New South Wales.



Table 3: 1834 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken at Parramatta on 23 June 1834

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					Male	Female		
1	Will Will	Mosquito	30	1			Watergoro	Duck River
1	Larry	Larry	30	1	1	2		Prospect
1	George	George	25	1	1			Prospect
1	Tom	Tom	20	1		2		Prospect
1	Mandy	Mandy	25					Prospect
1	Bine	Bine	30	1	1	1		Prospect
1	Jackay	Jackay	20					Prospect
1	Moran	Moran	50					Prospect
1	Neddy	Neddy	15					Prospect
1	Bidgee Bidgee	Bidgee	45			1		Kissing Point
1		Puckamori	25	1				Kissing Point
1		Benning	60	1				Kissing Point
1		Woromat	60	1				Kissing Point
1	Johnny	Johnny	22	1	1	1		Breakfast Creek
		14 men		9 omen	4 boys	7 girls		34 individuals

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, Item 4/6666B.3, p173, Frame No 0180, State Records of New South Wales.



Table 4: 1835 - List of Places to which Blankets are to be forwarded for distribution to the Black Natives.

District or Station	Number of Blankets
Home District	
Burragurrang	40
Stone Quarry	16
Cawdor	9
Campbelltown	5
Liverpool	15
Penrith	30
Windsor, including Wiseman's and the Hawkesbury	70 - 30
Parramatta [+illegible handwritten notes]	30
Sydney	25
Total	195
[Total of all blankets distributed in NSW?]	[2285 ? handwritten]

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, Item 4/6666B.3, Frame 0510, State Records of New South Wales.

Table 5: 1836 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken at Parramatta on May June [sp?] 1836 of Blankets

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
-		Bidgee Bidgee	35				Kissing Point	Kissing Point
William Wilson	-		41	1			Kissing Point	Kissing Point
Sophy	Buckendah		30			1	Kissing Point	Kissing Point
Mary	Bollan		50				Kissing Point	Kissing Point
-		Navvell [?]	50				Kissing Point	Kissing Point
Jenny	Irgally [?]		13				Kissing Point	Kissing Point
Rosa	-		10				Kissing Point	Kissing Point
Killy [Kelly?]	-		8				Kissing Point	Kissing Point
Kitty	Cava Cava		20			2	Duck River	Kissing Point
Clara	-		13				Duck River	Kissing Point
-		Maryan	10				Duck River	Kissing Point
Polly	Marley		25				Duck River	Kissing Point
Jim	Boyne		30	1			Concord	Concord
Jimmy [Jemmy?]	Ahoura		30	1			Concord	Concord
Davy	Conowah		50				Concord	Concord
Billy	Billy		25		1		Concord	Concord
Fanny	-		16				Concord	Concord



No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
	-	Cooman	30			1	Concord	Concord
	Thomas	Tommarah	40			1	Botany	Concord
	Steven	Goorabun	30	1			Georges River	Georges River
	Charly Moran	-	51				Weymaly	Prospect
	Larry	Barto Cilly [?]	35	1		2	Weymaly	Prospect
	Simon	Cherile	25	1	1		Weymaly	Prospect
	Tommy	-	8					
	Larry's wife							
	Johnny	Warrawanny	35	1	3	1	Warrawarra	Eastern Creek
	Betty Cox (Johnny's wife)	-	30				Warrawarra	Eastern Creek
	Betty		20		1		Warrawarra	Eastern Creek
	Thomas		14				Warrawarra	Eastern Creek
	Joseph		12				Warrawarra	Eastern Creek
	Harriet		15				Warrawarra	Eastern Creek

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Item 4/2302.1, State Records of New South Wales.

Table 6: 1837 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken at Parramatta on May 1837

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
	William Wilson		41	1	1			Duck River
	May	Bollan	51					Duck River
	Kitty	Cava Cava [Cara Cara?]	24					Duck River
	Marian		11					Duck River
	George							Duck River
	Polly	Marley	26					Duck River
	Emona [?] Panona [?]							Duck River
	Jonathon							Duck River
	Jimmy	Ahowri [?]	31					Concord
	Billy	Boogari	26					Concord
		Big Cooman	31					Concord
		Little Cooman	31					Concord
	Charley Moran	Boorin	52				Weymaly	Prospect



No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
	Larry	Barto [Barts?] Ally	36				Weymaly	Prospect
	Martha	Burraga	18				Weymaly	Prospect
	Sarah		10				Weymaly	Prospect
	Janey		7				Weymaly	Prospect
	Johnny	Warrawanny	36	1	3	1	Warrawarry	Eastern Creek
	Steven	Goorabun	31				George's River	George's River
	Jim	Boyne	31				Concord	Concord
	Molly		25				Concord	Concord
		Maundy	40				Weymaly	Prospect
	Sarah	Bunburra	19				South Creek	
	Stephen	Goolan	14				South Creek	
	Name unknown							
	Name unknown							
	Name unknown							
	Simon	Chirilu	26	1		1	Weymaly	Prospect
	Maria	Bargiddy	25				Weymaly	Prospect
	Clara		14				Weymaly	Prospect

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, Item No 4/1133.3, p19, Frame 0257, State Records of New South Wales.

Table 7: 1838 - Return of Aborigines taken at the respective stations on 1838 LE Threlkeld.

Parramatta not included in list of Districts or Stations - other Sydney basin settlements shown.

District or Station	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Liverpool	7	6	2	4	19
Penrith	19	5	7	4	35
Stone Quarry	27	23	9	4	63
Windsor	77	25	7	6	115
Total	130	59	25	18	232

All districts and stations - Total of men [754] women [448] and children [boys 205 girls 153] – 1551

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, Item No 4/1133.3, p 101 Frame 0341, State Records of New South Wales.


Table 8: 1839 - Return of Aborigines taken at the respective stations on 1839 LE Threlkeld

District or Station	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Liverpool	7	6	3	5	21
Parramatta	22	10	15	14	61
Penrith	12	7	2	2	23
Stone Quarry	26	26	9	10	71
Windsor	76	17	5	5	103
Total	143	66	34	36	279

All districts and stations - Total of men [737] women [392] and children [boys 175 girls 136] – 1440

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, Item No 4/1133.3, p 102 Frame 0342, State Records of New South Wales.

Threlkeld tabulated the results of the Returns concluding that 'their imperfect state in each year renders it impossible to use them as a criterion to judge of the increase or decrease of the Aborigine, many places not being returned'. [Correspondence to the Col Sec from LE Threlkeld to 29 Oct 1840 p99 Frame 0339, SRNSW].

Table 9: 1939 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken at Parramatta on 6 May 1839

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
1	Larry	Bardecarry [?]	21	1		2	Weymaly	Bungarribbe
2	Johnny	Wooreronda [?]	38	1	3	3	Worweraing [?]	Bungarribbe
3	Mosquito [?]	Will Will	32	1	3	3	Weymaly	Bungarribbe
4	Jem	Quider	30			1	Ehoi	Kissing Point
5	Bobby	Bobby	39	1	2		Worwerong [?]	Bungarribbe
6	Galaoin [?]	Mirameina [sp]	42				Worwerong [?]	Bungarribbe
7	Billy	Bunburred	20	0	1	0	Worwerong [?]	Bungarribbe
8	Jackey	Bollagellick [?]	17				Worwerong [?]	Bungarribbe
9	Stephen	Mulla	15				Weymaly	Bungarribbe
10	Polly	Polly	25		1	1	Weymaly	Bungarribbe
11	Betty Cox	Betty Cox	31				Worwerarry[?]	Bungarribbe
12	Betty Brock	Betty Brock	22		1	1	Worwerarry[?]	Bungarribbe
13	Martha	Martha	30			2	Weymaly	Bungarribbe
14	Rosey	Rosey	15				Weymaly	Bungarribbe
15	Parry [?]	Gin Bellen	30		1	2	Weymaly	Bungarribbe
16	-	Rabbell	50		3	0	Weymaly	Bungarribbe
17	Eliza	Eliza	10				Weymaly	Bungarribbe
18	Jemmy	Narginogrie [?]	35	1	2	1	Wimamatta [?]	South Creek



No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
19	Tom Dargin	Cal Boroder	45				Wimamatta [?]	South Creek
20	Tommy	Tommy					Weymaly	Bungarribbe
21	Mary	Mary					Worwerarry[?]	Bungarribbe
22	Jemmy	Jemmy					Worwerarry[?]	Bungarribbe
23	Thomas	Thomas					Weymaly	Bungarribbe
24	Charley	Charley					Worwerarry[?]	Bungarribbe
25	Stephen	Goulburn	21				Weymaly	Bungarribbe
26	Charlotte	Weemigan [?]					Weymaly	Bungarribbe
27	Ginny	Bomy[?]					Weymaly	Bungarribbe
28	Johnny	Johnstone					Weymaly	Bungarribbe
29	Frederick	Frederick					Worwerarry[?]	Bungarribbe
30	Emma	Emma					Weymaly	Bungarribbe
31	Georgy	Drummorra					Weymaly	Bungarribbe
32	Mary	Nambul					Worwerarry[?]	Bungarribbe
	Males	22	22 men					
	Females	10	15 wives					
	Boys	15	15 male children					
	Girls	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u> female children					
		61	66 Total					

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Item 4/2433.1, State Records of New South Wales.

Table 10: 1840 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken at Parramatta on 5 May 1840 with letter attached dated 15 May 1840.

Note: Document is in poor condition and the script hard to read.

Letter to Colonial Secretary from Chas. Foster [?] Police Office, Parramatta. 18 Blankets distributed. 12 blankets in the Store not applied for.

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
1	Johnny	Bormon [??]	39	1	3	3	Wonooraro/ Wonoiaroy [?]	South Creek
2	Larry	Bargo Larry	22	1		2	Weymaly	Prospect
3	Jemmy	Callanaring[?]	20				Weymaly	Salt Creek
4	Jem	Quoider[?]	31?				Ehoi	Bungarribbe



No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort	
					M	F			
5	Thomas	Thomas	18				Weymaly	Bungarrabee	
6	Jimmy	Jimmy	23				Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	South Creek	
7	Betty Cox	Betty Cox	33			3	3	Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	South Creek
8	Martha	Martha	31				2	Weymaly[?]	Bungarrabee
9	Mary	Buggroin/Buggrom[?]	30			1	1	Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	South Creek
10	Sally	Sally	10					Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	South Creek
11	Mary Ann	Mary Ann	55			1	1	Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	South Creek
12	Sally	Sally	13					Weymaly	Prospect
13	Jane	Stillion[?]	12					Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	Bungarrabee
14	Charlie	Charlie	9					Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	Bungarrabee
15	Mary	Mary	11					Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	Bungarrabee
16	Catherine	Catherine	9					Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	Bungarrabee
17	Jemmy	Jemmy	4					Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	Bungarrabee
18	Jane	Jane	11					Wonooraro/ Wonooiaro [?]	Bungarrabee
		Female [???	=	12	8	12			
	Men	8							
	Women	12							
	Boys	8							
	Girls	<u>12</u>							
	Total	40							

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 1927 4/2479.1 p 4-6, Frames 0669-1671, State Records of New South Wales.

**Table 11: 1840 - Return of Aborigines taken at the respective stations on 1840 LE Threlkeld [Partial transcription]**

District or Station	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Penrith	5	-	-	-	5
Liverpool	6	6	3	5	20
Parramatta	8	12	8	12	40
Total	19	18	11	17	65
Total of 14 NSW districts & stations	341	208	130	100	779

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, Frame 0343, State Records of New South Wales.

Table 12: 1840 - General Return [all districts] according to the documents for 1838-40 LE Threlkeld 29 Oct 1840

Date	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1838	754	448	205	153	1551
1839	737	392	175	136	1440
1840	341	208	130	100	779
Total	1832	1048	510	389	
Approximate Proportions					
Women to men		58 to 100			
Boys to girls		77 to 100			
All females to all males		62 to 100			

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, p104 Frame 0344, State Records of New South Wales.

Table 13: 1841 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken Parramatta 7 May 1841

Correspondence

Return of Blacks

[To] Colonial Secretary

[From] Sydney Cotton, Police Magistrate, Police Office Parramatta 7 May 1841

Return of Blacks to whom blankets distributed on 1 May 1841

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
1	Larry	Bargo Larry	23	1	1	1	Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
2	Sally	Sally	16		1		Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
3	Martha	Martha	32			2	Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
4	Gallo	Gallo	20				Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
5	Polly	Polly	35		2	2	Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
6	Molly	Molly	30				Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
7	Emma	Emma	13				Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
8	Jane	Jane	15				Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect



9	Nancy	Gimbong	35		3	1	Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
10	John	Burrobie	32	1	1		Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect
11	Martha	Gilbiro [sp?]	17				Waymaly [sp?]	Prospect

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, p127-8 Frames 0367-68, State Records of New South Wales.

Table 14: 1842 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken Parramatta 7 May 1842

Correspondence

[To] Colonial Secretary

[From] Sydney Cotton, Police Magistrate, Police Office Parramatta 3 [?] May 1842

Return of Blacks to whom blankets distributed on 2 May 1842

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
1	Johnny	Woomerunda [sp?]	40	1	3	3	Merwiraway [sp?]	Eastern Creek
2	Betsey	Betsey	33				Merwiraway [sp?]	Eastern Creek
3	Tommy	Tommy	18				Merwiraway [sp?]	Eastern Creek
4	Mary	Mary	30			2	Merwiraway [sp?]	Eastern Creek
5	Joseph	Joseph	18				Merwiraway [sp?]	Eastern Creek
6	Larry	Larry Bargo Carry?	25			2	Weymaly	Prospect
7	Martha	Martha	33			2	Weymaly	Prospect
8	Sally	Sally	17				Weymaly	Prospect
9	Jane	Jane	16				Weymaly	Prospect
10	Stevy	Stevy	20				Weymaly	Prospect
11	Tommy	Tommy	18				Weymaly	Prospect
12	Jimmy	Jimmy	16				Weymaly	Prospect
13	Freddy	Freddy	13				Weymaly	Prospect
Children			3 ½ blankets delivered to them [children]					
14	Mary	Mary	5					
15	Sarah	Sarah	4					
16	Kitty	Kitty	3					
17	Jane	Jane	3					
18	Jimmy	Jimmy	4					
19	Charly	Charly	4					

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, p140-1 Frame 0437-38, State Records of New South Wales.



Table 15: 1843 - Return of Aboriginal Natives taken Parramatta 1 May 1843

Correspondence

[To] Colonial Secretary

[From] G.W. Eliot, Police Magistrate, Police Office Parramatta 12 May 1843

Forwarding return of Blacks in Parramatta District who have received blankets ...on 1 May 1843

No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
1	Bunda	Bunda	30	1	1		Bunda	Liverpool
2	Johnny	Woorreswoor	30	1	3	4	Woorewary	Eastern Creek
3	Betty	Betty	35				Woorewary	Eastern Creek
4	Jenny	Jenny	20				Bunda	Liverpool
5	Jacky	Willarang	30	2	2	3	Bunda	Liverpool
6	Jemmy	Jemmy	25	2			Threaval/Threawal	Bong Bong
7	Kitty	Kitty	25				Threaval/Threawal	Bong Bong
8	Mar	Mary	35				Threaval/Threawal	Bong Bong
9	Charley Crumlin	Crumlin	25	1	1		Muringong	Cowpasture
10	Mary Ann	Mary Ann	20				Muringong	Cowpasture
11	Charlie	Emmagankly	30				Bunda	Berrima
12	Billy	Parrot	25				Bunda	Sydney
13	Freddy	Freddy	15				Bunda	Bunda
14	Plowright	Plowright	30				Bunda	Bunda
15	Sarah	Sarah	12				Bunda	Bunda
16	Charley	Charley	10				Bunda	Bunda
17	Mary	Mary	10				Bunda	Bunda
18	Catherine	Catherine	4				Bunda	Bunda
19	Phobe	Phobe	6?				Bunda	Bunda
20	Betsy	Betsy	5				Bunda	Bunda
21	Jemmy	Jemmy	16				Bunda	Bunda
22	Tuckham	Tuckham	9				Bunda	Bunda
23	Jane	Jane	5				Bunda	Bunda
24	Elizabeth	Elizabeth	3				Bunda	Bunda
25	Selina	Selina	1				Bunda	Bunda
26	Larry	Bargo Camy [?]		1		2	Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
27	Martha	Martha	25				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
28	Betty	Betty	25	2	2	2	Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
29	Sally	Sally	18		1		Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
30	Jane	Jane	17				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
31	Sarah	Sarah	25		1		Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
32	Margaret	Margaret	30			2	Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect



No	English Names	Native Names	Probable Age	Number of Wives	Children		Designation Tribe	Place or District of Usual Resort
					M	F		
33	Polly	Polly	40		1		Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
34	Jenny Garland	Jenny Garland	18				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
35	Stephen	Stephen	16				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
36	Jonathon	Jonathon	16				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
37	Joseph	Joseph	20				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
38	Jemmy	Jemmy	8				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
39	Phobe	Phobe	0				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
40	Jane	Jane	3				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
41	Charley Stonley	Charley Stonley	3				Wergaraly [sp?]	Prospect
	Totals		41	10	12	13		76

Colonial Secretary, Main Series of Letters Received, Special Bundles: Aborigines, Reel 3706, Frames 0476-77, State Records of New South Wales.



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