



*Cabagumatta East*

# CONNECTION WITH COUNTRY

Connection to Darug Country and Community





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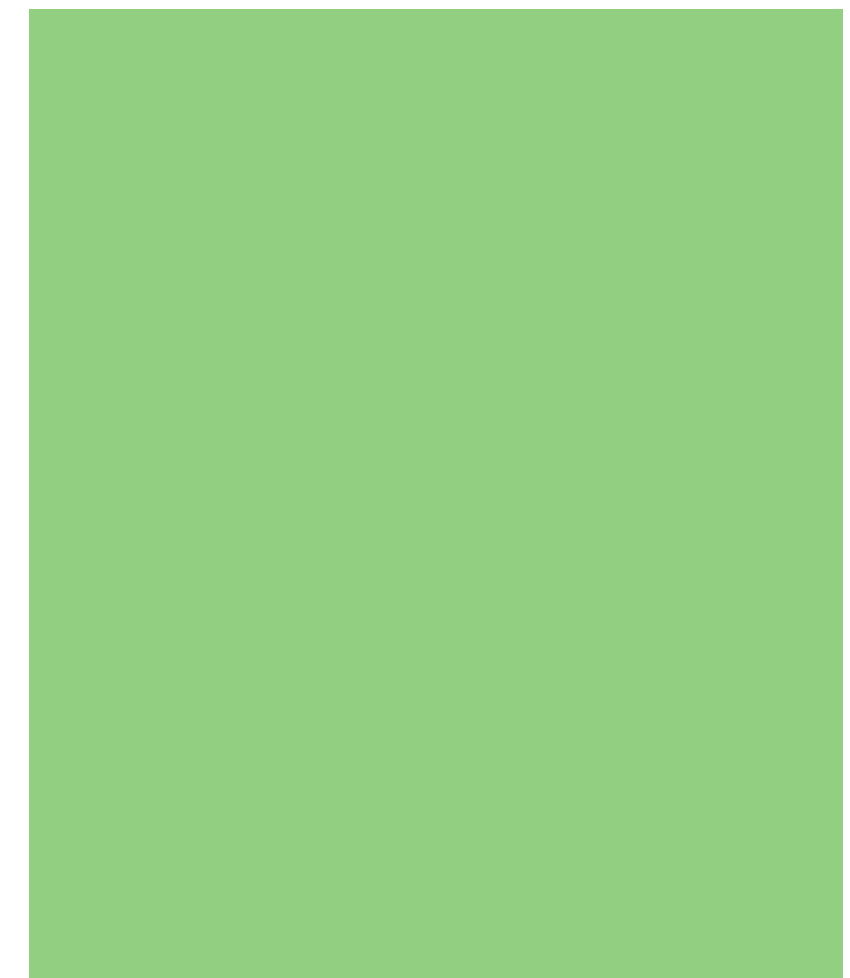
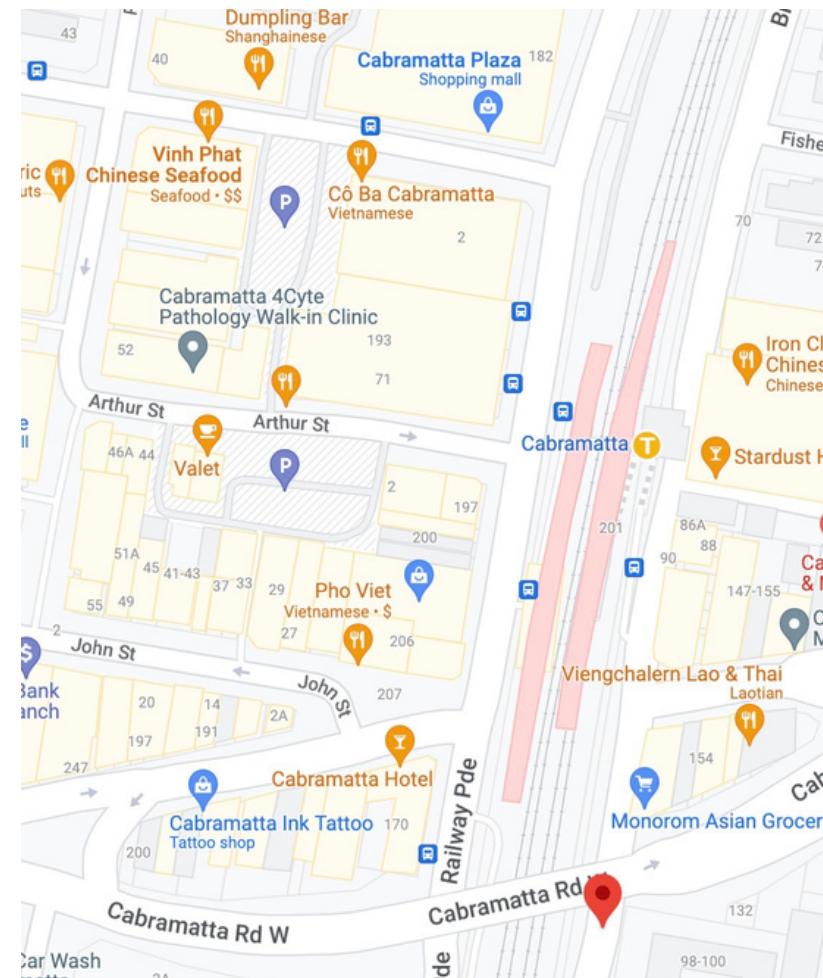
# INTRODUCTION

Connecting with Country is a draft framework for developing connections with Country that can inform the planning, design, and delivery of built environment projects in NSW.

The ambition of Connecting with Country is that everyone who is involved in delivering government projects will adopt the following commitment:

Through our projects, we commit to helping support the health and wellbeing of Country by valuing, respecting, and being guided by the First Nations People, who know that if we care for Country – it will care for us.

<https://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/projects/designing-with-country>





# YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW

Connecting with Country  
Collective Stories of Place



**HISTORY OF  
PLACE**



**TODAY'S STORY  
OF PLACE**



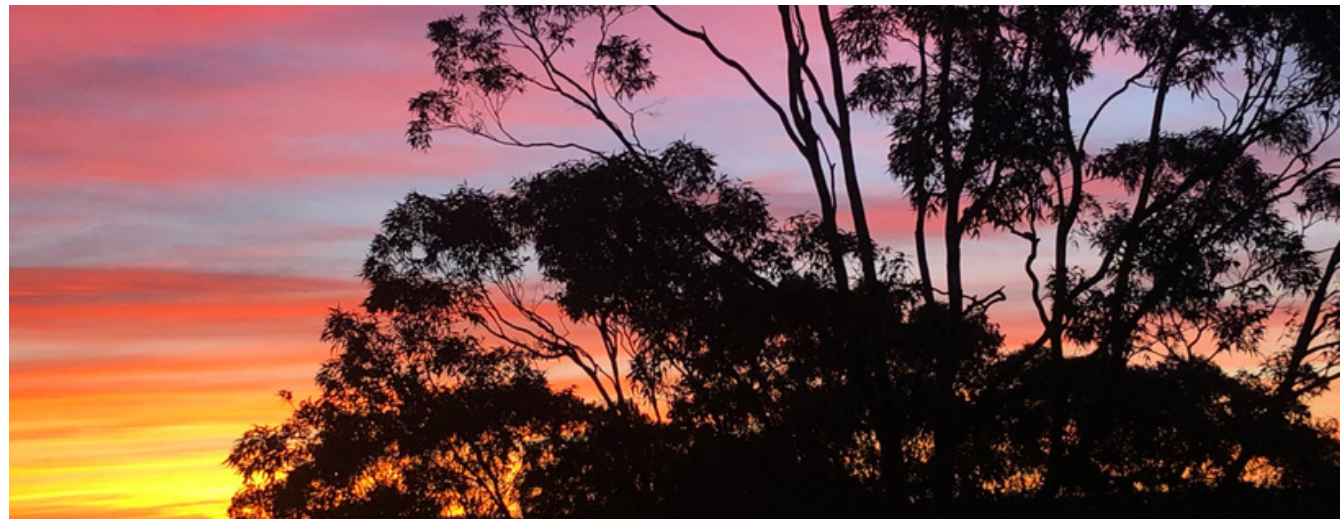
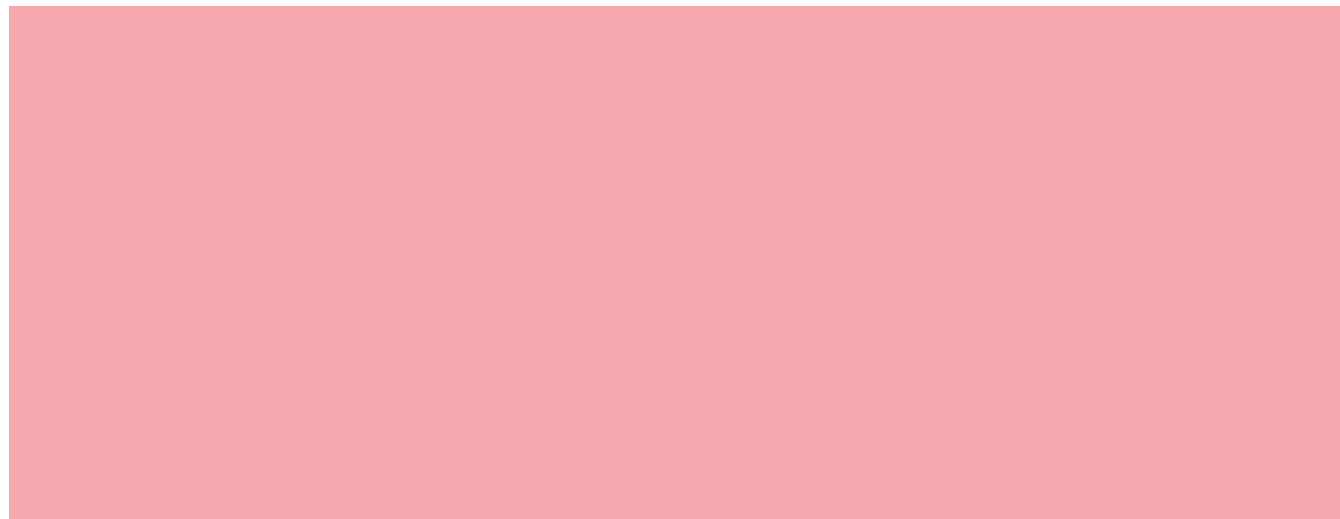
**FUTURE STORY OF  
PLACE**



# HISTORY OF PLACE

Cabrogal

The Original People of the area that we today know as  
Liverpool and Fairfield



PHOTOGRAPH BY ALAN FAIRLEY, OATLEY FLORA AND FAUNA CONSERVATION SOCIETY INC.



**The Original people of this land have occupied this continent for over 65,000 + years and it is through a strong and deep connection to country that First Nationals People have marked the beginning of time when the Rainbow Serpent moved across the land creating the rivers, oceans and land formations**

**Biame, the sky spirit, helped shape a barren and featureless world and gave the Original people the laws of life by which they live.**

**Over the five to eight thousand years the Darug people have inhabited this region, and formed family clans and these clans formed nations. Boundaries were often geographic boundaries and the Georges River formed one of the boundary.**

**To the north of the river, people spoke the Darug language, the Kameygal (Botany Bay), Bediagal (Hurstville/Bankstown), Cabrogal (Cabramatta) and the Cannemegal (Prospect and Fairfield). To the south of the river were the people who spoke the Dharawal language, the Gweagal (Kurnell) and the Norongerragal (Menai/Holsworthy).**



**Spiritual connection to the land was everything to the Darug people who inhabited the area; family, plants, animals, sea, land and sky were all Country and as humans they too were a part of Country.**

**The role was to Care for Country and some of ways in which the Darug did so, was through storytelling, song, dance, agriculture, land and water management and sharing of Traditional Knowledge down the generation lines.**

**It was the Kameygal clan that in 1770 made first contact with Lieutenant James Cook and the Endeavour on the foreshores of Botany Bay at the mouth of the Georges River.**

**The Endeavour's stay in Botany Bay ended after 8 days and it was another 18 years before the British Navy returned to colonise the nation but for the local Aboriginal people colonisation became a period of dislocation and conflict.**



**The Cabrogal tribe, lived in the Cabramatta area for tens of thousands of years. Cabramatta West is thought to be named from a Darug language word meaning "fresh tasty water grub".**

**Cabramatta (Fairfield LGA) now has only has .7% of First Nations People or Indigenous people living in its community.**





#### Time of Ngoonungi – Murrai'yunggory

**(cool, getting warmer)** The time of the gathering of the flying foxes. A magical time of year when the flying foxes gather in the darkening skies over D'harawal Lands. They come in from the north-east, the north, the north-west and the west, and swirl over the Sydney area in a wonderful, sky-dancing display just after sunset, before setting off for their night-time feeding grounds to the south. But it is also a very important ceremonial time for the D'harawals, which begins with the appearance of the splashes of the bright red Miwa Gawalan (*Telopea speciosissima*) in the bushland.

#### Time of Parra'dowee – Goray'murrai

**(warm and wet)** This Season begins with the Great Eel Spirit calling his children to him, and the eels which are ready to mate make their way down the rivers and creeks to the ocean. It is the time of the blooming of the Kai'arrewan (*Acacia binervia*) which announces the occurrence of fish in the bays and estuaries.

#### Time of Burran – Gadalung Marool

**(hot and dry)** The behaviour of the male kangaroos becomes quite aggressive in this season, and it is a sign that the eating of meat is forbidden during this time. This is a health factor, because of the heat of the day meat does not keep, and the likelihood of food poisoning is apparent. The blooming of the Weetjellan (*Acacia implexa*) is an important sign that fires must not be lit unless they are well away from bushland and on sand only, and that there will be violent storms and heavy rain, so camping near creeks and rivers is not recommended.

#### Time of Marrai'gang – Bana'murrai'yung

**(wet, becoming cooler)** The time when the cries of the Marrai'gang (*Quail*) seeking his mate can be heard through the forests and woodlands, and when the lily pills ripen on the trees. However, when the lily pills start to fall, it is the time to mend the old warm cloaks from last cold season, or make new ones, and begin the yearly trek to the coastal areas.

#### Time of Burrugin – Tugarah Tuli

**(cold, frosty, short days)** This is the time when the male Burrugin (*echidna*) form lines of up to ten as they follow the female through the woodlands in an effort to wear her down and mate with her. It is also the time when the Burringaa (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) starts to produce flowers, indicating that it is a time to collect the nectar of certain plants for the ceremonies which will begin to take place during the next season. It is also a warning not to eat shellfish again until the Bee'warrikin blooms.

#### Time of Wiritjiribin – Tugarah Gunya'marri

**(cold and windy)** The 'grebentis' calls ring out through the bushland as he builds his dancing mounds to attract his potential mates. It is the time of the flowering of the Marrai'ua (*Acacia floribunda*) which is a sign that the fish are running in the rivers. At the end of this time the Bood'karrin (*Acacia decurrens*) flowers, which indicates the end of the cold, windy weather, and the beginning of the gentle spring rains.

Compiled by Frances Bodkin  
Illustrated by Lorraine Robertson

Indigenous knowledge of the weather and climatic seasons was developed by the observations of the Original people of this country over tens of thousands of years.

It is thought today that the Indigenous seasons are more relevant in Australia than the European seasons based on summer, autumn, winter and spring.

Indigenous seasonal calendars are regional and describe the environment during the year as well as showing respect for plant and animal lifecycles and conservation.

Presented here are excerpts from “D'harawal: Seasons and Climatic Cycles” by Aunty Frances Bodkin, a compilation based upon interviews and writings from Traditional Knowledge holders.

Aunty Fran talks about this resource being relevant to all country in the Sydney basin region.

THE D'HARAWAL SEASONS POSTER  
COMBILED BY FRANCES BODKIN AND  
ILLUSTRATED BY LORRAINE ROBERTSON



## **THE SIX SEASONS WITHIN THE ANNUAL CYCLE ARE:**

### **THE TIME OF BURRUGIN – TUGARAH TULI**

**COLD, FROSTY, SHORT DAYS (JUNE / JULY)**

**THIS IS THE TIME WHEN THE MALE BURRUGIN (ECHIDNAS) FORM LINES OF UP TO TEN AS THEY FOLLOW THE FEMALE THROUGH THE WOODLANDS IN AN EFFORT TO WEAR HER DOWN AND MATE WITH HER. IT IS ALSO THE TIME WHEN THE BURRINGOA (EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS) STARTS TO PRODUCE FLOWERS, INDICATING THAT IT IS A TIME TO COLLECT THE NECTAR OF CERTAIN PLANTS FOR THE CEREMONIES WHICH WILL BEGIN TO TAKE PLACE DURING THE NEXT SEASON. IT IS ALSO A WARNING NOT TO EAT SHELLFISH AGAIN UNTIL THE BOO’KERRIKIN BLOOMS.**





## THE TIME OF WIRITJIRIBIN – TUGARAH GUNYA'MARRI

**COLD AND WINDY (JULY / AUGUST)**

**THE WIRITJIRIBIN (LYREBIRD) CALLS RING OUT THROUGH THE BUSHLAND AS HE BUILDS HIS DANCING MOUNDS TO ATTRACT HIS POTENTIAL MATES. IT IS THE TIME OF THE FLOWERING OF THE MARRAI'UO (ACACIA FLORIBUNDA) WHICH IS A SIGN THAT THE FISH ARE RUNNING IN THE RIVERS. AT THE END OF THIS TIME THE BOO'KERRIKIN (ACACIA DECURRENS) FLOWERS, WHICH INDICATES THE END OF THE COLD, WINDY WEATHER, AND THE BEGINNING OF THE GENTLE SPRING RAINS.**



## THE TIME OF NGOONUNGI – MURRAI'YUNGGORY

**COOL, GETTING WARMER (SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER)**

**THE COLD WINDS HAVE NOW GONE, AND THE DAYS ARE STARTING TO GET WARMER. THE BUDS OF THE WARATAH SWELL AND REDDEN, AND THE NGOONUNGI (FLYING FOXES) GATHER IN VAST NUMBERS OVER D'HARAWAL LANDS AS THE SUN SINKS BELOW THE HORIZON AND DUSK FALLS. GENTLE RAINS FALL DURING THIS TIME, AND THE FLOWERS BLOOM HEAVY WITH NECTAR. IT IS A TIME FOR CEREMONY, AND THE CLANS GATHER TO CELEBRATE A TIME OF PLENTY.**





## THE TIME OF PARRA'DOWEE – GOORAY'MURRAI\*

### WARM AND WET (NOVEMBER / DECEMBER)

THE TIME OF THE PARRA'DOWEE (EEL) SIGNIFIES THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR THE VERY HOT WEATHER WHICH WILL, WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MOONS, SCORCH THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE. THIS IS THE TIME WHEN IT IS UNWISE TO CAMP NEAR RIVERS; THE WEATHER IS GETTING HOTTER AND STORMS WITH HEAVY RAIN MORE FREQUENT. THE GOLDEN YELLOW FLOWERS OF THE KAI'ARREWAN (ACACIA BINERVIA) INDICATE THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON, GIVING PLENTY OF WARNING OF THE STORMS TO COME. IN MASSIVE NUMBERS THE FRESHWATER EELS BEGIN THEIR LONG JOURNEY DOWN THE RIVERS AND CREEKS AND OUT TO SEA WHERE THEY WILL MATE AND DIE.



## THE TIME OF BURRAN – GADALUNG MAROOL\*

**HOT AND DRY (JANUARY / FEBRUARY)**

**THE STAPLE DIET DURING THE TIME OF BURRAN (THE KANGAROO) WAS FRUIT, SEEDS, AND THE ROOTS AND TUBERS OF THOSE PLANTS WHICH HAD FINISHED FLOWERING. IT WAS ALSO USUALLY THE HOTTEST TIME OF THE YEAR, AND A TIME WHEN THE PEOPLE DID NOT WANDER FAR FROM THEIR WATER SOURCE. THIS TIME OF YEAR IS SIGNIFIED BY THE BLOOMING OF THE WEETJELLAN (ACACIA IMPLEXA) AND INDICATES THAT THE PEOPLE WERE FORBIDDEN TO EAT MEAT OR FISH DURING THIS TIME.**





## **THE TIME OF MARRAIGANG – BANA'MARRAI'YUNG\***

**WET, BECOMING COOLER (MARCH / APRIL / MAY)**

**THE TIME OF THE YEAR WHEN THE CRIES OF THE MARRAI'GANG (QUOLL) SEEKING HIS MATE CAN BE HEARD THROUGH THE FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. THE LILLIPILLI RIPENS AND FOOD IS PLENTIFUL, HOWEVER, WHEN THE FRUIT BEGINS TO FALL FROM THE TREES IT IS A SIGN THAT IT IS TIME TO START MOVING FROM THE HIGHLANDS AND PLAINS DOWN TO THE COASTAL AREAS. IT IS ALSO THE TIME TO START MENDING CLOAKS OR MAKING NEW ONES IN PREPARATION FOR THE COMING COLD WEATHER.**





# TODAY'S STORY OF PLACE

Cabramatta today is a vibrant multicultural centre





**Cabramatta ('Cabra') is located in south-western Sydney.**

**It is 30 kilometres (19 min) from the Sydney CBD, in the local government area of the City of Fairfield.**

**Cabramatta has been a melting pot for all manner of Asian and European peoples in the latter half of the 20th century. Since the 1980s, Cabramatta has been a centre for the Vietnamese, as well as many residents from other Asian and European origins.**

**At least as many as a quarter of Vietnamese speakers in Australia had some form of Chinese ancestry. Because of its high Vietnamese population, the suburb has earned the nickname “Little Saigon”.**

**There are small numbers of First Nations People who live in Cabramatta today according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics**



Geography type [Local Government Areas](#)  
Area code LGA12850



<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people</b>	<b>1,525</b>
Male	47.7%
Female	52.3%
Median age	25



<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander families</b>	<b>584</b>
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<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander households</b>	<b>747</b>
Average number of people per household	3.1
Median weekly household income	\$1,233
Median monthly mortgage repayments	\$1,733
Median weekly rent (a)	\$350

(a) For 2021, median weekly rent calculations exclude dwellings being occupied rent-free.

Search QuickStats for another area ⓘ

2021 ▾

Enter a location, postcode or geography



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Other 2021 Census products available for this area:

- [All persons QuickStats](#)
- [Community Profiles](#)

To view more QuickStats or Community Profiles for a different area, see [Search Census data](#).





Indigenous status	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
<i>All people</i>						
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander total	1,525	0.7	278,043	3.4	812,728	3.2
Aboriginal	1,439	0.7	267,067	3.3	742,882	2.9
Torres Strait Islander	51	0.0	5,127	0.1	33,765	0.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	33	0.0	5,844	0.1	36,083	0.1
Non-Indigenous	196,519	94.3	7,404,499	91.7	23,375,949	91.9
Not stated	10,425	5.0	389,616	4.8	1,234,112	4.9

More information on [Place of Usual Residence \(PURP\)](#), [Indigenous status \(INGP\)](#).  
Table based on place of usual residence

Age	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
<i>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people</i>						
Median age	25	N/A	23	N/A	24	N/A
0-4 years	152	10.0	30,241	10.9	85,941	10.6
5-14 years	333	21.8	62,324	22.4	179,604	22.1
15-24 years	269	17.6	51,501	18.5	150,057	18.5
25-34 years	205	13.4	38,615	13.9	117,969	14.5
35-44 years	150	9.8	28,167	10.1	87,910	10.8
45-54 years	138	9.0	27,429	9.9	81,802	10.1
55-64 years	148	9.7	21,794	7.8	61,759	7.6
65 years and over	131	8.6	17,973	6.5	47,677	5.9



### Social marital status

*Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over, usually resident and present in the household on Census night*

	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Registered marriage (a)	188	18.9	40,143	23.6	112,643	23.0
De facto marriage (b)	103	10.4	26,796	15.8	81,295	16.6
Not married	702	70.6	102,951	60.6	296,032	60.4

(a) In December 2017, amendments to the Marriage Act 1961 came into effect enabling marriage equality for all couples. For 2021, registered marriages include all couples.

(b) De facto marriage is when two people live together as partners who are not in a registered marriage. It includes people who report de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, girlfriend or boyfriend.

More information on [Social marital status \(MDCP\)](#).

Table based on place of usual residence

## Education



### Type of educational institution attending

*Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people attending an educational institution*

	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Preschool	46	8.2	10,714	9.6	25,485	8.0
Primary	212	37.6	42,010	37.6	120,864	37.9
Secondary	177	31.4	29,355	26.2	83,631	26.2
Tertiary - Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers)	43	7.6	9,856	8.8	21,273	6.7
Tertiary - University or higher education	36	6.4	7,490	6.7	21,149	6.6
Other	9	1.6	1,736	1.6	7,310	2.3
Not stated	39	6.9	10,664	9.5	38,814	12.2

<b>Level of highest educational attainment</b> <i>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over</i>	<b>Fairfield</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>%</b>
Bachelor Degree level and above	57	5.5	15,318	8.3	40,554	7.4
Advanced Diploma and Diploma level	73	7.0	13,047	7.0	34,681	6.3
Certificate level IV	38	3.7	8,858	4.8	23,374	4.3
Certificate level III	128	12.3	30,206	16.3	84,821	15.5
Year 12	171	16.4	24,609	13.3	82,998	15.2
Year 11	66	6.3	12,135	6.5	43,335	7.9
Year 10	196	18.8	34,013	18.3	102,707	18.8
Certificate level II	0	0.0	479	0.3	1,262	0.2
Certificate level I	0	0.0	52	0.0	241	0.0
Year 9 or below	197	18.9	27,113	14.6	75,326	13.8
Inadequately described	17	1.6	4,005	2.2	11,038	2.0
No educational attainment	14	1.3	1,048	0.6	5,242	1.0
Not stated	75	7.2	14,591	7.9	41,467	7.6





Australian Indigenous language, top responses <i>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people</i>	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd	3	0.2	804	0.3	4,197	0.5
Australian Indigenous languages used at home	10	0.7	5,196	1.9	76,978	9.5
English only used at home	1,383	90.7	259,148	93.2	683,122	84.1

More information on [Language used at home \(LANP\)](#), [Whether reported using an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander language at home \(LNGP\)](#).  
Table based on place of usual residence

Ancestry, top responses <i>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people</i>	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Australian Aboriginal	1,338	87.7	242,826	87.3	695,359	85.6
Australian	522	34.2	111,896	40.2	277,467	34.1
English	266	17.4	52,059	18.7	131,618	16.2
Irish	62	4.1	12,357	4.4	31,853	3.9
Torres Strait Islander	49	3.2	7,918	2.8	57,353	7.1

## Income and work



<b>Participation in the labour force</b>							
<i>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over</i>	<b>Fairfield</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>%</b>	
In the labour force	444	42.7	104,856	56.5	296,172	54.1	
Not in the labour force	558	53.6	75,902	40.9	234,314	42.8	
Not stated	37	3.6	4,722	2.5	16,695	3.1	

**Note 1:** Calculated percentages represent a proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 and over in the area.

**Note 2:** The ABS Labour Force Survey provides the official estimates of Australia's labour force. More information is provided in [Comparing 2021 Census and Labour Force Survey](#).

**Note 3:** For information on [Community Development Program participation \(CDPP\)](#), please refer to the Census Dictionary. CDPP data is available in [TableBuilder](#).

More information on [Labour force status \(LFSP\)](#).

Table based on place of usual residence

<b>Employment status</b>							
<i>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people who reported being in the labour force, aged 15 years and over</i>	<b>Fairfield</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>%</b>	
<i>Employed</i>							
Worked full-time	206	46.4	51,298	48.9	144,659	48.8	
Worked part-time	104	23.4	31,894	30.4	87,019	29.4	
Away from work (a)	89	20.0	11,341	10.8	28,075	9.5	
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>94,534</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>259,754</i>	<i>87.7</i>	
Unemployed	35	7.9	10,322	9.8	36,419	12.3	



<b>Occupation, top responses</b>	<b>Fairfield</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Employed Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over</i>						
Community and Personal Service Workers	69	16.9	16,851	17.8	45,221	17.4
Clerical and Administrative Workers	65	15.9	10,727	11.3	30,731	11.8
Machinery Operators and Drivers	59	14.4	8,090	8.6	23,291	9.0
Professionals	49	12.0	12,938	13.7	36,013	13.9
Labourers	48	11.7	13,418	14.2	37,003	14.2
Technicians and Trades Workers	45	11.0	13,208	14.0	35,333	13.6
Sales Workers	34	8.3	8,639	9.1	22,365	8.6
Managers	30	7.3	7,823	8.3	21,218	8.2
More information on <a href="#">Occupation (OCCP)</a> Table based on place of usual residence						
<b>Industry of employment, top responses</b>	<b>Fairfield</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Employed Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over</i>						
Other Social Assistance Services	20	4.9	3,923	4.1	10,154	3.9
Supermarket and Grocery Stores	18	4.4	3,323	3.5	8,816	3.4
Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	17	4.2	3,714	3.9	9,313	3.6
Road Freight Transport	16	3.9	1,270	1.3	3,378	1.3
Primary Education	14	3.4	2,496	2.6	6,313	2.4



Type of long-term health condition	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
<i>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people</i>						
Arthritis	153	10.0	20,559	7.4	50,807	6.3
Asthma	237	15.5	42,047	15.1	107,162	13.2
Cancer (including remission)	22	1.4	5,090	1.8	12,927	1.6
Dementia (including Alzheimer's)	7	0.5	1,168	0.4	3,610	0.4
Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)	100	6.6	15,018	5.4	47,688	5.9
Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)	79	5.2	9,917	3.6	30,160	3.7
Kidney disease	21	1.4	3,298	1.2	10,053	1.2
Lung condition (including COPD or emphysema)	47	3.1	7,101	2.6	17,552	2.2
Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)	242	15.9	42,533	15.3	107,776	13.3
Stroke	21	1.4	2,577	0.9	7,059	0.9
Any other long-term health condition(s)	168	11.0	25,483	9.2	70,592	8.7
No long-term health condition(s)	806	52.9	151,423	54.5	462,348	56.9
Not stated	90	5.9	20,971	7.5	65,539	8.1



Dwelling characteristics

Occupied private dwellings (excl. visitor only households and other non-classifiable households) where at least one person was Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Number of dwellings requiring one or more extra bedroom(s) (a)	83	11.1	9,059	7.1	31,268	8.9
Average number of people per household	3.1	N/A	3.1	N/A	3.1	N/A
Average number of persons per bedroom	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A
Average number of registered motor vehicles per dwelling	1.7	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A

(a) The Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness is used to determine whether there are enough bedrooms in the dwelling for the usual residents. See Housing suitability information below for more details.

More information on [Number of bedrooms in private dwelling \(BEDD\)](#), [Household composition \(HHCD\)](#), [Indigenous household indicator \(INGDWTD\)](#), [Housing suitability \(HOSD\)](#).  
Table based on place of enumeration

Mortgage and Rent

Occupied private dwellings (excl. visitor only households and other non-classifiable households) where at least one person was Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Median weekly rent (a)	\$350	N/A	\$340	N/A	\$300	N/A
Median monthly mortgage repayments	\$1,733	N/A	\$1,755	N/A	\$1,721	N/A

**Family household composition**

*Occupied private dwellings (excl. visitor only households and other non-classifiable households) where at least one person was Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander*

	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
One family household: Couple family with no children	82	11.0	23,297	18.2	62,751	17.8
One family household: Couple family with children	180	24.1	38,705	30.2	104,435	29.7
One family household: One parent family	233	31.2	31,924	24.9	86,135	24.5
One family household: Other family	25	3.3	2,314	1.8	7,040	2.0
Multiple family household: Couple family with no children	16	2.1	784	0.6	2,130	0.6
Multiple family household: Couple family with children	23	3.1	2,040	1.6	6,813	1.9
Multiple family household: One parent family	27	3.6	2,759	2.2	8,606	2.4
Multiple family household: Other family	0	0.0	84	0.1	412	0.1
Other household	164	22.0	26,407	20.6	73,717	20.9



**Dwelling structure**

*Occupied private dwellings where at least one person was Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander*

	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Separate house	577	77.2	102,340	79.8	281,729	80.0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	85	11.4	12,581	9.8	38,396	10.9
Flat or apartment	83	11.1	12,013	9.4	27,919	7.9
Other dwelling	3	0.4	1,018	0.8	2,861	0.8

More information on [Dwelling structure \(STRD\)](#).  
Table based on place of enumeration

**Tenure type**

*Occupied private dwellings (excl. visitor only households and other non-classifiable households) where at least one person was Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander*

	Fairfield	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Owned outright	124	16.6	20,418	15.9	48,452	13.8
Owned with a mortgage (a)	121	16.2	36,603	28.5	96,647	27.5
Rented (b)	472	63.2	66,587	51.9	192,703	54.7
Other (c)	11	1.5	1,837	1.4	5,582	1.6
Not stated	18	2.4	2,878	2.2	8,652	2.5



# FUTUE STORY OF PLACE

Community Consultation  
Cabramatta East Development





# Connecting with Country Workshop

A get together to explore and share cultural and creative ideas for a redevelopment in Cabramatta East

The Gaimaragal Group and the Design Team would like to invite you to join us for a workshop with the aim to elevate Darug cultural values, to be incorporated and celebrated in the redesign of a shopping centre and residential complex.

We recognise and value your knowledge and hope that you will join us on:

Date: February 22nd

Time: 10 - 12pm

Meeting Place: Entrance Fisher Street Carpark, Fisher Road, Cabramatta East

We will create a safe and comfortable session with morning tea provided and you will be remunerated for your time.

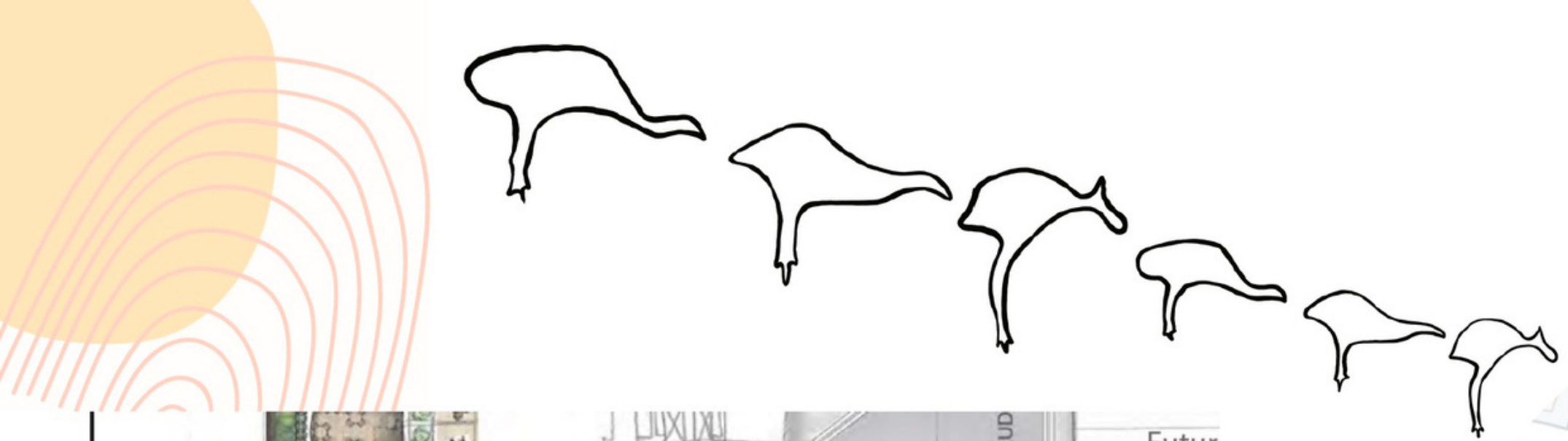
Please RSVP to:

Susan Moylan-Coombs: 0458025399, [susan@gaimaragal.com.au](mailto:susan@gaimaragal.com.au)

Caroline Barton: 9725 0129, [CBarton@fairfieldcity.nsw.gov.au](mailto:CBarton@fairfieldcity.nsw.gov.au)









## **The Voices of Community**

**What does "Country" mean to you:**

- **Significance of Country to individuals is different to different people**
- **The Cabrogal people are named after 'Cabra'; a freshwater, wood grub**
- **Country is mother**
- **Country is where we belong.**







**Q: WHAT WOULD COMMUNITY MEMBERS WOULD LIKE TO SEE  
IN THE DEVELOPMENT?**

- **TREES AND GREENERY**
- **PROVIDING GARDENS ON TOP OF BUILDINGS IS REFRESHING**
- **GREENERY ON THE SIDES OF THE BUILDINGS IS NICER THAN ARTWORKS (REFERRING TO PODIUM GREENERY)**
- **MORE GREENERY, RATHER THAN THE USE OF CONCRETE AND HARD SURFACES IN PUBLIC DOMAIN**
- **NATIVE PLANTS ARE PREFERRED**







## **Q: What else is important**

- **Incorporation of language**
- **Aboriginal names should also be included along walkways and laneways**
- **Use of multiple languages within the space including the whole community (English, Indigenous, Vietnamese)**







## **Public Art and Landscape**

- **Artwork could be incorporated into the paving through mosaic or stencil**
- **A circle is a meeting place**
- **Sandstone blocks could be used to form a yarning circle in the public plaza**
- **A yarning circle could be formed around the water feature and dragonfly sculpture**
- **Preference towards things that catch people's eye and make them stop in a space**
- **Audible references to birds (bell birds, willy wagtails), frogs, cicadas and clapping sticks could be incorporated into an acoustic soundscape design**







## **Public Art**

- **Use of totem poles could highlight the significance of different native animals and raise awareness around how to behave towards wildlife**
- **The use of totems is traditional in Aboriginal culture (what are the specific Cabrogal totems? More research required)**
- **Totems could be woven into the lantern design**
- **Use of timber and sandstone is preferred**











## **Other references suggested by the group**

**‘Cabrogal to Fairfield City : a history of a multicultural community’  
by Stephen Gapps**

**Memories in the Mall on National Apology Day in Fairfield event**



**Thank you to:**

**Members of the Community for participating in the  
consultaton**

**Caroline Barton  
Community Projects and Partnerships Officer  
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander  
Social Planning and Community Development  
City and Community Services  
Fairfield City Council**

**Connecting with Country  
Cabramatta East Project**

**Faciliator: Susan Moylan-Coombs  
The Gaimaragal Group**

