



THOMPSON SQUARE HERITAGE INTERPRETATION PLAN STAGE 2

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project



DOCUMENT CONTROL

Thompson Square Heritage
Interpretation Plan Stage 2

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*Image: The box drainage system uncovered
during the salvage excavations in 2018-2019.
Shows early development of the square
using locally sourced bricks.
Image supplied by TfNSW.*

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Image: Artists Impression of the transformed Thompson Square.

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WELCOME TO DARUG LAND

Dyarubbin - Hawkesbury River

DARUG PEOPLE



Image: Dyarubbin, 2019, by artist Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson.

The Darug people, and in particular the Boorooberongal, are the traditional custodians of the land on which Thompson Square is located. It has been shown, through the evidence of the archaeological record, that Darug people have lived in, and around, Windsor for over 27,000 years - they still do.

In words provided by the Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation;

“

Darug land extends from the Blue Mountains in the west, to the Hawkesbury River in the north, approaching Appin in the south, and to the sea in the east.

Like all Aboriginal people, the Darug do not claim ownership of the land but that we belong to the land. Our spiritual connection to the land is our commitment to respect and look after it.

Darug people have been pushed off our land since colonisation.

The land is our people, our people are the land. We welcome you. We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of country and recognise their continuing connection to land, water and culture. We pay our respects to our Elders past, present and emerging.

WELCOME TO COUNTRY

Offered by Aunty Edna Watson, a Darug Elder, who has worked in the local community for many years. This is her welcome.

“

TIATI MURRA DARUGA PEMEL KOI
MURRA YA PEMEL NGALARINGI
BUBBUNA BAN NYE YEMNA WURRA
NANG NYE DICE GAI DYI YA NANGAMI
DYARRALANG DARUGA NGALARINGI
TIATI NGALARINGI NANGAMI GAI GU YA
WILLY ANGARA GU-NU-GAL DA GU-NU-
GAL DA LA-LOEY MOOGOO COT-BALLIE
NANGAMI DICE LA-LOEY GNIA TARIMI
GU-NU-GAL TIATI NGALARINGI YA
DARUGA EORAH MITTIGAR GURRUNG
BURRUK GNEENE DA DARUGA PEMEL
DIDGEREE GORE

The English translation of this Welcome follows:

“

This is Darug lands.

It is the land of our ancestors. Their spirits still walk among us. Spirits that have been here since the dreaming.

Darug language has been passed down from generation to generation. To continue an unbroken culture that has extended for thousands of years.

In the language of the Darug people we welcome you to Darug lands.

Thank you.

01 THE PROJECT

Executive Summary



Image: The Settlement of Green Hills, 1809, George Evans.²

“

In the year 1794 Lieut. Governor Major Grose placed the first 22 settlers along the banks of the Hawkesbury River and South Creek...

Rev. Jas Steele, 1914¹

The 'settlers' referred to by Rev. Steele in 1914 were European colonists - their arrival continuing a pattern of uninvited expansion into the 'new' lands. As had happened

repeatedly across the British Empire for centuries, the settlement of lands in the name of the British Crown, namely *Terra Nullius*, was considered a right. However, the collateral impacts of this colonial takeover would not be understood for generations to come.

The first official 'settlement' of the area was also the start of the displacement of local Aboriginal people who have lived in the region, along the river's banks, and throughout the surrounding lands for tens of thousands of years.

THE APPROACH

The storylines that remain - both Indigenous and Colonial - when combined with written and archaeological evidence, are rich in both variety and diversity. They are inspirational yet traumatic, full of achievement yet show failure, are dramatic, colourful and exciting. Heritage interpretation helps to unravel these recordings, present both sides of the story of the colonisation of the Hawkesbury River, and to weave them into a narrative that is inclusive, honest and uncompromising.

Today the site of Thompson Square is recognised as one of the oldest and most intact public squares in Australia. The area, including historic buildings, streetscapes, and green spaces is recognised and included on the NSW State Heritage Register, as well as in Schedule 5 of the Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012.

The heritage significance of the place has long been recognised and is not debated. However, the combined recognition of both Aboriginal and colonial heritage values within the area is still an emerging front. The acknowledgement of these perspectives throughout this project has been an inclusive, positive and shared process with community.

The main role of heritage interpretation, in this instance, is to implement effective

methods for storylines to be understood from the archaeological evidence and retold. This helps build community appreciation and understanding of the place as well as provide engaging visitor experiences.

This Stage 2 Plan, the Implementation Plan, has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage NSW, Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines (August 2005) and is based on 'best practice' principles and standards. It includes the implementation design for physical devices and online formats, as well as content. It follows, in intent, the concepts and recommendations laid out in the Thompson Square Conservation Areas Interpretation Plan Stage 1 with updates and changes as required due to new information and/or project requirements. Extensive consultation has been undertaken with Aboriginal stakeholders, Heritage NSW, Hawkesbury City Council, and the community to ensure a thorough and robust approach to the information and stories included within the interpretation devices. Where possible verified facts and information provided by the consultation and feedback process has been included within this Plan.

The Stage 2 Plan should be read in conjunction with the previously approved Stage 1 Plan for a full analysis of the interpretation planning undertaken for this project.

thompson
square

INTERPRETING THOMPSON SQUARE

01

Part of the Thompson Square Conservation Area

CONSIDERATION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Since the first grants of land were issued to settlers Thompson Square has consistently been a prominent civic square. The Colonial Georgian style buildings that front the square represent the influences of an English legacy and the formation of the architectural style of what would become the basis for modern Australia.

“

The very names of Windsor and Richmond reveal to us the home sickness and love of England which prompted the settlers in a new country, so different from the land of their birth, to try to create another England...

Manilla Express, 6 June 1924³

Today, Thompson Square is part of the State heritage listed Thompson Square Conservation Area (TSCA). The square has served a typical variety of uses since its inception, including commercial, community, military, recreational and administrative. It remains a highly significant heritage precinct being one of the few town squares that has retained buildings that are contemporary with its initial planning and layout. The built



Image: 7 Thompson Square, 'Howe House'. Drawing by The Archivist.

heritage of the place is still visible with the colonial cultural values and history of the area well documented. Its associations and links to transportation, infrastructure and government facilities have all been a part of the site's changing landscape.

Thompson Square is historically significant as one of the oldest and most intact public squares of its type in Australia.

THE MACQUARIE INFLUENCE

Windsor is a Macquarie town. It is irrevocably integrated into the history of our shared Australia and the stories of more than two centuries since first contact.

Thompson Square holds specific significance to the story of emancipated convict,

businessman, and magistrate Andrew Thompson who was celebrated by Governor Macquarie as a friend and hero upon his death. A long epitaph to Thompson, by Macquarie, exists on his grave marker located at Windsor's St Matthew's Church.

Thompson played a significant role in the development of farming, commerce and shipbuilding in the area. To honour him, the site was named 'Thompson Square' by Macquarie in 1811, the year after his death.

Today, Thompson Square stands as a resilient reminder of the colonial settlement of Australia and its ties to England, and forms part of the heritage that is our shared culture and legacy.

INTERPRETATION OF THE THOMPSON SQUARE CONSERVATION AREA

This Plan outlines the implementation of the interpretation provided for the project. It should be read in conjunction with the Stage 1 document, and provides the detail for devices and locations previously supplied as concepts.

It should be noted that the works area did not extend to the full curtilage of the TSCA (see Figure 3 in the Stage 1 plan for land ownership within the TSCA) and as such the physical interpretation associated with this phase of

the project is located in and around Thompson Square.

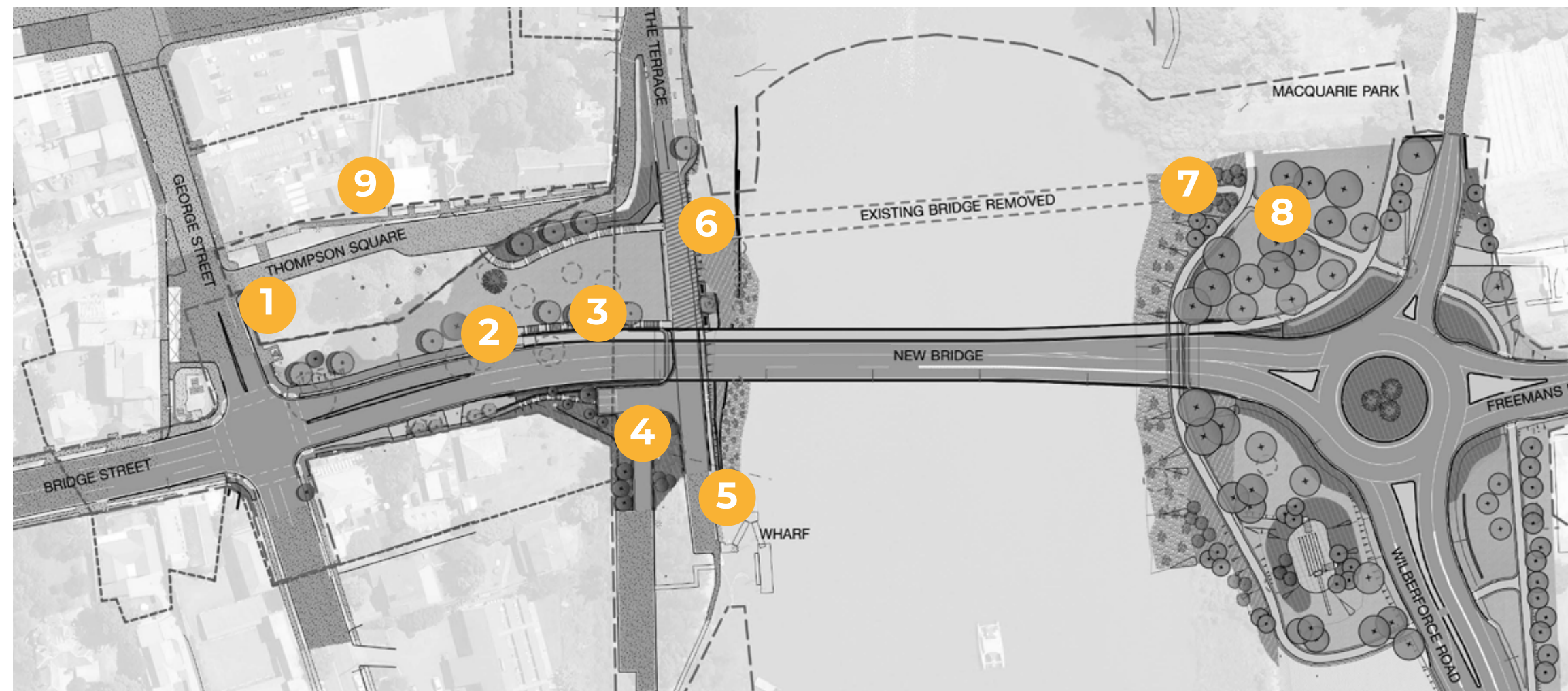
The inclusion of extensive resources, history and information regarding individually listed sites, as well as the TSCA, on the signage and website also provides a significant response to the requirements of the Conditions of Approval.

TERMINOLOGY

In this Stage 2 Plan, the following terminology has been adopted to provide a fuller account of the interpretation planning:

Interpretation Experience describes the type and style of interpretation being utilised. For instance, Experience: Signage outlines the details associated with the signage design, use and methodology.

Location describes the physical location of the interpretation device/s being utilised. Please note that *Locations* is the same as 'Interpretation Zone' from the Stage 1 Plan, but has been expanded to include additional areas. The following image shows the locations in which interpretation is being implemented.



Key - Locations for Interpretation:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1. Corner of Thompson Square facing George Street | 4. Carpark | 7. Northern abutment |
| 2. Top of bridge stairs | 5. Wharf area | 8. Macquarie Park |
| 3. Incidental flood markers on southern abutment | 6. Viewing Platform | 9. Museum entrance from Thompson Square and museum display |

Archaeological Evidence | Informing the Interpretation



Glass Bottle



1799 Coin



Aboriginal Stone Axe Head



Range of Coins and Tokens



Glass Marble



Tobacco Pipes



Metal Spoon



Various Glass Fragments

02 THE PLACE

Heritage Significance



Image: View of Windsor Bridge and Thompson Square from western riverbank. 2016.

The existing Statement of Significance for the Thompson Square Conservation Area as shown on the State Heritage Register listing sheet for the item, is as follows:

“

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and notable for the large number of Colonial

Georgian buildings which surround it. It is the only public space remaining from the original town and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie and is a vital precinct in the preservation of the early Colonial character of Windsor. The Square reflects Macquarie's visionary schemes for town planning excellence in the infant colony (Sheedy 1975).⁴

The existing Statement of Significance⁵ for Windsor Bridge (formally named Hawkesbury River Bridge), as shown on the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage listing sheet for the item, is as follows:

“

The Windsor Bridge has a high level of historic, technical, aesthetic and social significance as an important historical and physical landmark in one of the State's pre-eminent historic towns, and in the wider Sydney region. It is the oldest extant crossing of the Hawkesbury River. Together with the successive crossings upstream at Richmond, this bridge has played a major role in shaping the history of the Hawkesbury area, functioning for well over a century as an all important link between the communities on either side of the River and as an essential component in a through route of importance in the development of the Sydney region. The series of major alterations to the structure since its construction articulate the continuing difficulties of negotiating a crossing of this major waterway with its frequent floods. The Windsor Bridge

has landmark qualities as one of only two bridge crossings of the Hawkesbury River in the Hawkesbury area and as such it defines the surrounding network of roads. It is a large structure, and although simple in appearance, impressive. The bridge represents a major engineering project in the State for its time. The addition of a reinforced concrete beam deck to replace the timber deck in the 1920s is a relatively early use of this technology. The River and this crossing of it has defined the life of several generations of local inhabitants on both sides of the River. As the suburban outskirts of Sydney widen and come closer to the still distinct and distinctive Macquarie towns, the rich history of the area and its physical remains become increasingly important to the community's sense of identity. The Windsor Bridge is thus an important part of Windsor's history and identity.⁶

The Thompson Square Conservation Area Windsor, NSW Conservation Management Plan (February 2019) contains the following Aboriginal and European Summary Statements of Significance.

Heritage Significance Cont.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

“

The documented and potential Aboriginal archaeological, historical and environmental heritage values of the Thompson Square Conservation area (TSCA) are individually rare. Each of these values also possesses comparatively high cultural heritage value and research potential, and are in combination considered to be of State significance. The archaeology documents an unbroken record of Aboriginal occupation and use of the Hawkesbury River for up to and over 30,000 years, and this long chronology

was punctuated by significant changes to the living conditions and climate at Windsor at times. The dune deposits preserved in the TSCA have the potential to document the natural life history of the river prior to and overlapping the time frame people were living on the river.

This archaeological and environmental evidence is important to understanding aspects of the cultural and natural evolution of NSW and existing and future interpretations will benefit from in situ conservation of the remaining Aboriginal heritage that is currently preserved and protected in the TSCA via the development of archaeological theory, techniques and technologies.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EUROPEAN CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

“

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is of exceptional significance as rare surviving evidence of the earliest years of the British colony in Australia,

being the third settlement on the mainland established as an agricultural outpost to supply the young colony and Thompson Square is tangible evidence of this history. The only known public space named after an emancipist (Andrew Thompson), Thompson Square is also an important expression of Macquarie's vision for the future of the colony as an equitable and productive society.

The Thompson Square Conservation Area contains physical evidence of both the pre-Macquarie and Macquarie eras that is considered to be rare and of exceptional significance, including the 1814 sandstock brick barrel drain, the 1816 sandstock brick wall defining the eastern boundary of the public square, the 1815 Macquarie Arms Hotel, the alignments of George Street, Bridge Street, Old Bridge Street, Baker Street and The Terrace, the topography and the configuration and subdivision patterns of the place.

The visual and spatial relationships between the place, the Hawkesbury River and the agricultural lands beyond combined with the collection

of buildings defining the east, west and southern sides of the public square are evocative of an earlier time and have a strong colonial character that is considered to be unique.

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is recognised and appreciated as a valued historic place, as demonstrated by early and numerous heritage listings, the involvement of the Federal and NSW state governments in restoration programmes of the late 20th century, being the inspiration for artists and architects as well as the subject of numerous books and reports about the history of the place and being the focus of recent community action and national public interest in the future conservation of the place.

The archaeological potential of the place for both the pre-settlement and settlement phases is very rare and of high historic and social significance.



The Archaeology

The following statements of key findings have been included from each of the three archaeology salvage reports completed.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY⁷

An area of approximately 1,300m² of lower Thompson Square was investigated to depths of between 1-5m below ground levels during the historical salvage excavation programme. Open area excavation confirmed a high level of past disturbance to the archaeological stratigraphy of the site.

Large-scale landform modifications have been a repeated feature of the site, commencing as early as 1814-1816 with works carried out at the request of Governor Macquarie during the re-structuring of the 'Green Hills' settlement into the township of Windsor. Key to these works was the construction of an extensive brick drainage system providing sub-surface drainage for the settlement centred on Thompson Square; an early example of the numerous drainage works commissioned and constructed during Macquarie's administration and a major undertaking for early Windsor. As a result of the salvage excavations,

extensive sections of this drainage system were confirmed to remain in situ beneath lower Thompson Square (archaeological Phase 2). The system comprised of a central oviform drain on a north-south alignment running down to the river, fed by three bilateral ribs of box drain constructed at a higher level and connected to the oviform drain by rising sumps. In total, 48m of the oviform drain and 130m of adjoining box drains 1-3 were identified within the excavation zone.

This drain system is believed to have provided surface water drainage from George Street that reduced the effects of slope erosion, as well as waste water drainage from at least six separate locations; three in the government precinct to the east and three in the developing private frontages to the west. The full extent of the original and extant drainage system, including the uphill termination of the oviform sewer, has yet to be ascertained, however a damaged section of the eastern arc of an additional, fourth box drain was identified beneath Old Bridge Street during test excavations in 2016. The 1814-1816 construction of the drains



Image: View of archaeological excavation trenches in lower Thompson Square. 2019. TfNSW.

and the associated fills, as well as artefacts recovered during salvage, form the basis of much of the significant historical archaeological evidence that is the subject of this report.

In addition, an area of undisturbed soil profile that formed the pre-1814 ground surface was identified and recorded (archaeological Phase 2). The salvage excavations demonstrated that the surviving extent of this historical soil

profile was very limited (~18m²), largely as a result of damage from the Phase 3 drain construction and associated earthworks.

From the combined Phase 2 and Phase 3 archaeological deposits, a total of 1,784 early historical artefacts were salvaged, representing an estimated 650 individual items in use prior to 1814. A significant record of Aboriginal occupation of the site from the late

The Archaeology Cont.

Pleistocene was also investigated during the concurrent Aboriginal salvage excavation programme that is the subject of a separate report.

Ceramics formed the largest material class of the late 18th to early 19th century artefact assemblage including high proportions of fragmented lead-glazed earthenware produced locally in the colony and Chinese export porcelain wares imported from Britain are comparatively rare. Materials that are ubiquitous on the majority of other historical archaeological sites of the 19th century such as whiteware ceramics and bottle glass are infrequent, a reflection of this site's early date.

The Phase 2 and Phase 3 assemblages provide a substantial collection of objects in use during the 'Green Hills' era of Windsor (1794-1814) that can inform future studies of the material culture in use locally and within the broader colony prior to 1820. The archaeological potential of this significant early period in Windsor is considerable. The Thompson Square assemblage provides a firmly dated range of material indicators for the identification of such

sites that will in turn shed new light on the sociohistorical context of the Thompson Square assemblage.

In addition to domestic refuse, a quantity of construction-related materials were recovered that reflect the scattered structures present during the Green Hills period and the removal of these buildings at the request of Macquarie in 1814. Information on the diet and personal lives of the early colonists were also recovered. Items retrieved included 1799 'proclamation' coins, tobacco pipes, buttons, a pocket watch and firearms flints.

The construction of the Phase 3 drainage system marks the end of the direct occupation of the salvage area and commencement of its history as the public space of Thompson Square. The archaeological record reflects this, as no evidence of further activity relating to the mid-19th century history of Windsor (Phase 4) was identified during salvage. Evidence of extensive modifications to lower Thompson Square during the later 19th and into the 20th centuries (Phases 5 and 6) was methodically documented in order to confirm this and

to determine the sequence and contexts of these various disturbance events and their influences on the early historical archaeological resource. Archaeological evidence dating from these later phases reflects the major events in the subsequent historical record of Thompson Square - the construction of Windsor Bridge, development of associated roads, tunnelling of a sewer main beneath the square in 1937, the construction of the Hawkesbury Motor Boat Club across much of the salvage area in 1949 and removal of this building c.1990.

As a result of these successive impacts, the fill stratigraphy across much of the site was found to be extensive (1-4m in depth), and to contain introduced and reworked material including a further 1,947 artefacts salvaged in the process of dating the stratigraphy. The various disturbance events and fills were found to have further contributed to the almost total removal of the early historical landform and to directly overlie the disturbed Phase 3 drainage system and truncated natural sands predating European occupation (Phase 1).

With the exception of the brief construction phase of the drainage system, no in situ and direct evidence of the occupation of lower Thompson Square was identified, such as the structural remains of stores, dwellings or associated features indicating sustained activity. Historical documentation suggests such structures once stood within the modern boundary of lower Thompson Square and the absence of archaeological evidence of these is a direct result of the substantial past disturbances that have taken place following the earliest and most significant use of the site through to 1814.

A significance assessment of the drainage system and associated materials shows that these relics are of State significance, representing the archaeological context and extant fabric of one of only a handful of examples of early oviform drains surviving from the period. This classification is in part the result of the contribution that the archaeological excavation provides to the historical record, which provides a written account of the contract for these works and their place within the early

The Archaeology Cont.

restructuring in the vicinity of Thompson Square, but which contains no physical description or plans of construction. Archaeological evidence of later phases of the site history are assessed to be of local significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION FROM THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT:

- Provide input as required into the development of an Interpretation Plan for the Thompson Square area.
RESPONSE: Input from the archaeologists regarding the interpretation of the archaeology has been included in the HIP.
- The findings of this report should be used to inform development of the WBRP Interpretation Plan to ensure representation of the significant historical archaeological evidence within the project area is appropriately expressed.
RESPONSE: The findings of the report directly informed the HIP and provided information and content.

- The proponent is to determine a permanent repository for the artefacts recovered during the archaeological salvage excavations undertaken in Area 1. Ideally, this repository is to be located within close proximity to the location of Thompsons Square, or elsewhere within the Windsor township. Until a permanent repository is identified, artefactual material is to be securely stored in a location of the proponent's choice, with the storage location and assemblage to be assessed by a qualified conservator as required.
RESPONSE: The assemble will be held within the Hawkesbury Regional Museum permanently. The conservation of the items has been undertaken by a qualified conservator.

MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY[®]

[The following] outlines the conduct and findings of the maritime archaeological excavation and associated surveys undertaken as part of the approvals process for the proposed Windsor Bridge Replacement Project. These activities fulfil part of the Minister's Conditions of Approval SSL_4951B3...

The findings of the maritime archaeological investigation are summarised in the following dot points:

- *New historical research revealed that the Period 3 Windsor Wharf was built in 1862 not 1874 as indicated in the SCMP. The wharf was designed by Edward Orpen Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbour and River Navigation at the time. E. Moriarty was involved the construction of major maritime infrastructure in NSW such as the Tathra Wharf;*
- *A plan of the 1862 wharf was found in State Archives which clearly shows the remnant pile rows of the earlier Period 2 Windsor Wharf which as begun by Howe and McGrath and completed under the supervision of Francis Greenway;*
- *Remains of the timber retaining wall (Period 2a) constructed in 1814 across the front of Thompson's Square and the structural remains of the 1820 Greenway (Period 2c) Wharf were identified;*
- *The association of the extant piles and walers with the 1862 (Period 3) Wharf confirmed and recorded;*
- *Identified was a ballast layer that may have been laid down as part of the 1815 wharf (Period 2b) extensions. Another ballast layer was identified as being associated with the Greenway Wharf. Also from the mid 19th century onwards there had been a number of episodes of bank and riverbed stabilisation involving the dumping of rock;*
- *Samples of the ballast rock analysed were found to have derived from Hawkesbury Sandstone the closest sources to Windsor being along the Hawkesbury River upstream from Richmond, downstream from Cattai. Some of the sandstone once had oyster growing on them which suggests that the stone may have been picked up downstream of Wiseman's Ferry or even Sydney Harbour – as the water at Windsor is too fresh for oysters to grow. One of rocks sampled has similarities to a type of gneiss found in ballast in*

The Archaeology Cont.

Sydney Harbour which originated in Brazil;

- *The artefacts recovered from the excavation covered a wide range of dates from precolonisation, in the form of Aboriginal stone artefacts to decimal coins and a watch from the last quarter of the 20th century. It is believed that this was the first underwater excavation in Australia where Aboriginal artefacts were found;*
- *The variety of artefacts found represented the commercial aspects of the former wharf site as well as vessel repair and maintenance;*
- *One of the more salient aspects of the artefact collection is its personal nature ranging from coins, buttons, buckles, harmonicas, pen knives, toys, fishing tackle – including copper pins bent into hook shapes. These finds tells us much of the Windsor community's interaction with the River, via the wharf site, for over 200 years.*

- *A survey along of the toe of the scour protection on both banks of the River in August 2019, 8 months after it was laid found little evidence of scouring.*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION FROM THE MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT:

- Results and artefacts from the maritime archaeological investigations documented in this report are to be incorporated into a separate interpretation plan currently being prepared.
RESPONSE: Extensive results and information from the maritime report have been included in the HIP.
- The proposed scour protection will cover all remaining visible traces of the former Windsor Wharf. The bridge will pass directly over the site mimicking in part the function of the wharf, that of a transport conduit between water and land. The proposed pedestrian easement under the bridge on the southern bank will provide an excellent opportunity to display historical and archaeological information relating to the wharf and its uses. This could

take the form of signage along the easement and possibly even installing timber planking as the walking surface in the easement spanning the length of the former Windsor Wharf. Artefacts recovered during the excavation such as bricks, glass, ceramic could be jammed between the planking to emulate, in part, the site formation process for archaeological deposits associated with maritime infrastructure such as wharves.

RESPONSE: Historical and archaeological information will be displayed near the wharf area along the river bank. Installation of additional surfaces and artefacts was not considered viable within the area due to the flood risk, vandalism risk, and impediment to foot traffic safety. The maritime artefacts will be available to view in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum.

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY⁹

The original program included the careful manual excavation of 150m² within the study area (lower Thompson Square park) in two large open areas. However, following initial

removal of modern overburden and later 19th Century historical deposits, it became clear that large parts of the study area had been subjected to extensive modification – and resulted in the removal, reworking and/or loss of Aboriginal cultural material. These unexpected disturbances where, in part, due to the installation of an early colonial drainage system that was too deep (>4m below 2016 surface) to have been found during the test excavation; and that re-used sediment from the natural soil profile shortly after its construction, thereby minimising evidence of the activity and making it hard to determine in situ from re-worked deposits until large areas had been cleared. This feature ultimately cut a trench of 5-11m through the areas proposed salvage excavation.

These initial findings resulted in the archaeological salvage excavation only those areas where in situ pre-colonial soil profiles were identified. These consisted of three disparate areas of the site situated on either side of the colonial drainage system (and identified as the eastern and western salvage areas), and a further area on the highest

The Archaeology Cont.

point of the study area at the junction of Bridge Street and Old Bridge Street (identified as the southern salvage area); and totalling some 59m². A fourth area, effectively a continuation of the western salvage area, and identified as the western expansion salvage area, encompassing areas adjacent Bridge Street, was subsequently undertaken; and ultimately achieving excavation of 95m² of the deposit. Within these four areas, a pre-colonial soil profile in various condition was observed, with the western and western expansion salvage having a relatively undisturbed 1m deep soil profile, while the eastern and southern salvage areas exhibited significant truncation (some 50cm and 40cm deep, respectively). In addition, the excavations extended into, and investigated, the culturally sterile sand units underlying the study area.

The excavations recovered some 3,267 stone artefacts from a mixture of fluvial, alluvial and aeolian deposits, dating from ~30ka to the early colonial (0.25ka) period. This assemblage could be divided into three main phases of visitation and occupation at ~27-19ka, 13-8.5ka, and 5-0ka, which align with

major climatic changes in the past – including the LGM, Meltwater Pulse 1a (and associated coastal inundation), and El Niño Southern Oscillation, respectively. A range of OSL ages, and other paleoenvironmental data was also collected to provide information on both the climatic change, and Aboriginal activities within the study area during these times. Along with other nearby sites of great antiquity, they indicate that the river corridor likely formed an ecological refuge within which Aboriginal people visited, lived and/or exploited during these periods of climatic disruption. The artefactual assemblage was dominated by IMTC raw materials, suggest an exploitation of nearby river gravels, and was characterised by rudimentary flaking technology. Comparison with assemblages at Pitt Town show numerous similarities, including close correlation of mobility – and suggesting the sites are connected either through the same land use strategy and/or discrete populations in communication with each other. Of note, and for future investigation, was the general consistency in technological attributes

of the assemblage, indicative of similar hunter-gatherer behaviour and use, throughout the LGM, LGIT and early Holocene, despite very differing climatic conditions over this time. Along with other sites along the river corridor, the region appeared to have formed less of a foci for Aboriginal populations compared with earlier phases, possibly reflecting a diffusion of people across the more marginal landscape, such as the Cumberland Plain in line with increasing populations at this time. Although this must be caveated by the unstratified recovery of a significant assemblage from the earlier colonial deposits.

We also provide data here on a further 968 artefacts recovered as part of the European and maritime heritage investigations on site. Of note, was the careful recovery of 148 artefacts from the deposits adjacent the southern riverbank beneath the current water surface. While much of these cultural materials are likely eroded into the river from Thompson Square in the colonial period, both the methods used to recover this assemblage and its presence within a highly active river system provides a range of future opportunities for this

type of investigation along other parts of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.

In addition to the archaeological excavations, some 300m³ of the colonial drainage system trench fill material was also recovered and sieved for cultural material (since the trench fill consisted of re-worked pre-colonial soil profiles likely from the study area). Some 14,777 stone artefacts were recovered from these deposits, dominated by silcrete raw materials, and likely reflecting activity primarily in the last 5,000 years. On face value, these numbers suggest a seven-fold increase in artefacts compared with the earlier phases of site use, however, the larger volume of sediment recovered from the drainage system must be taken into account (i.e. ~5 times the volume of sediment than that of the salvage excavations). When comparing the two phases as artefacts/m², it suggests more likely a two-fold increase in artefacts (35/m² versus ~73/m²) – a finding which agrees with the broader models of increasing populations at this time.

A significance assessment of the cultural deposits recovered (and

The Archaeology Cont.

those still present in other parts of the project area) show that they are of high (State) scientific significance, representing one of only a handful of examples of a Pleistocene ecological refuge used by Aboriginal people in the past, and having ongoing research potential. This classification is in part the result of the archaeological work that has undertaken detailed investigation and characterisation of the deposit – including developing one of the strongest chronological frameworks for an archaeological site in the Sydney Basin. Input from the Aboriginal community has yet to be formally obtained, but consistently archaeological sites along the Hawkesbury-Nepean River corridor are assigned high cultural values.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION FROM THE ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT:

- In consultation with the RAPs, the cultural assemblage recovered should be lodged at a suitable repository, such as the Australian Museum or Windsor Museum, for long term curation. Given the high significance of the assemblage

and potential for a range of educational opportunities and future research outputs, re-burial of the assemblage is not recommended.

RESPONSE: Assemblage will be housed within the Hawkesbury Regional Museum.

- The findings of this report should be integrated into the Interpretation Plan to ensure representation of the extensive past Aboriginal visitation and activity within the project area is appropriately expressed following the completion of the project.

RESPONSE: The finding of the report have been extensively incorporated into the physical and digital interpretation for the site as well as forming the basis for the museum display.

Inclusive History

Thompson Square, and the greater Windsor and Hawkesbury area, is a site steeped in history. The archaeological record shows that the traditional custodians of the land have lived in the area for tens of thousands of years, as well as showing evidence from the early years of colonial rule, through to present day.

The historical importance and heritage significance of any place is made up by the diversity of narratives and people associated with it. Whenever different people contribute to the storylines of a place, it is essential that multiple viewpoints and voices are heard. Only by providing an inclusive history and narrative, can the full heritage context and significance of a site be understood. The methodology undertaken for this project has ensured that multiple voices are included and that these are represented not only in the text but in the commissioned art works.

It is also important that cultural values and storylines are told by those within the culture. By ensuring that Aboriginal voices are heard in the interpretation of Thompson Square, along with accounts of contemporaries to events, an important step towards inclusiveness and healing has been taken.

In Australia, as with other societies with a colonial past, Aboriginal history can sometimes be consigned to the pre-contact era. In providing a interpretation for this site, it is important to include an account that

traverses pre-contact era, contact era and the continuing evolution of a shared culture.

The Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) includes the following guidance when preparing interpretation strategies for sites with diverse histories:

“

Some places are of cultural significance for a range of reasons and it may therefore be difficult to determine which heritage values should be emphasised ... This situation can arise where a place is significant to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people but for different reasons. In fact, sometimes it may even cause offence to the Indigenous parties to have non-Indigenous stories told at a place that is of particularly high cultural significance for them. The Burra Charter (Article 13) encourages the co-existence of cultural values and this demands respect for all cultures. Interpretation ... should be developed in consultation and specific outcomes derived from sensitive understanding of the issues ... that have been creatively developed.

Throughout the design of signage and digital platforms images of significant animals of the Darug have been used to provide a visual reference for our continued shared history.

Appendix 1 provides case studies of inclusive interpretation responses showing the effectiveness of such an approach which influenced the approach in this HIP. The case studies included are:

- The Aboriginal Memorial, National Gallery of Australia¹⁰
- Rangihoua Heritage Park, New Zealand¹¹



03 THE FRAMEWORK

Purpose for Thompson Square Interpretation



Image: Sunrise on the Hawkesbury River. Image by Cosmos Archaeology.

With the unification of Thompson Square through the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project, a new canvas for the story of the area has been introduced. It still contains the elements that are already there, such as the built environment, however it has allowed the unearthing of the archaeological record and therefore provides an even greater narrative to be told that encompasses both colonial and Aboriginal experiences.

The basis for the Thompson Square Heritage Interpretation is inspired by this key statement extracted from the NSW Heritage Interpretation Policy;

“

*'Heritage interpretation provides opportunities to stimulate ideas and debate about Australian life and values, and the meaning of our history, culture and the environment.'*¹²

Through a complete, thorough and extensive stakeholder consultation process, additional research, and working closely with local Aboriginal community members, we have drawn together the many aspects of the area's storylines to create an inclusive historical narrative for the project.

The following vision statement has been developed through these methods and with consideration of the historic significance of the site.

“

The purpose and vision is to promote the history and heritage significance of Thompson Square and surrounds, through telling the stories and evolution of the place from the time of the Dreaming, through the arrival of the colony, development of the Square, to present-day.

By presenting this heritage through an inclusive and truthful lens, and utilising the unique physical and cultural elements that have shaped the place, the stories can be told.

Since the Stage 1 Plan, further research and refinement of the themes and narratives has been undertaken, therefore the information contained in the following pages includes the updated approach for the HIP Stage 2 planning and content.

Australia ICOMOS Best Practice Guide



FACILITATE

Facilitate understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage sites and foster public awareness and engagement in the need for their protection and conservation.



COMMUNICATE

Communicate the meaning of cultural heritage sites to a range of audiences through careful, documented recognition of significance, through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.



SAFEGUARD

Safeguard the tangible and intangible values of cultural heritage sites in their natural and cultural settings and social contexts.



RESPECT

Respect the authenticity of cultural heritage sites, by communicating the significance of their historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure, inaccurate or inappropriate interpretation.



CONTRIBUTE

Contribute to the sustainable conservation of cultural heritage sites, through promoting public understanding of, and participation in, ongoing conservation efforts, ensuring long-term maintenance of the interpretive infrastructure and regular review of its interpretive contents.



ENCOURAGE

Encourage inclusiveness in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites, by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programs.



DEVELOP

Develop technical and professional guidelines for heritage interpretation and presentation, including technologies, research, and training. Such guidelines must be appropriate and sustainable in their social contexts.

Interpretation Plan Response:

During this project we have undertakenextensive consultation with a variety of stakeholders which has informed the development of both the Heritage Interpretation Plan and the narrative associated with the Place.

The interpretation for Thompson Square has been designed to be innovative and diverse and ensures accessibility through a range of devices. These include signage, incidental interpretation, museum display and digital media.

Various interpretation methods have been utilised throughout this process to ensure that all cultural values, both tangible and intangible, have been considered. Oral histories, working with knowledge holders, and the archaeological record have been utilised.

By facilitating a variety of methods for visitors to engage with the interpretation, we are enabling the place to be available for both physical visitors and virtual visitors from around the world.

The project is undertaking a best-practice approach to the heritage interpretation and has been working with Council to provide adequate, appropriate and engaging content for the Thompson Square area and its surrounds.

Local Aboriginal stakeholder groups have been an integral part of the interpretation process. Artwork has been commissioned for use throughout the project area and knowledge holders have been involved in providing a traditional custodians voice to the narrative.

The signage style guide and templates, along with this Heritage Interpretation Plan has been designed so that it can provide a basis for future works within the Hawkesbury Local Government Area.

Themes & Narratives

THEME 1 ENVIRONMENT

THE NATURAL WORLD

DYARUBBIN
(HAWKESBURY RIVER)

FLOODING AND ITS IMPACTS
(‘ONE IN’ TIMELINE)

ANIMALS
(ABORIGINAL TOTEMS)

NARRATIVES

DYARUBBIN (HAWKESBURY RIVER)

- ▶ Creation story of the river
- ▶ Land formations
- ▶ Current environment

FLOODING AND ITS IMPACTS

- ▶ Aboriginal flooding perspective
- ▶ Colonial period flooding history and representations

ANIMALS

- ▶ Animals local to the area - historically and contemporary

Themes & Narratives Cont.

THEME 2
CULTURAL
VALUES

ABORIGINAL CULTURE
AND EUROPEAN
INTERACTION

EUROPEAN CULTURAL
IMPACTS

DARUG LAND / TRADITIONAL
CUSTODIANS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE
OF LAND USAGE

CONTACT BETWEEN
ABORIGINAL AND COLONIAL
COMMUNITIES

NARRATIVES

DARUG LAND / TRADITIONAL
CUSTODIANS

- ▶ History of the land, traditional owners, Dreamtime stories, how Aboriginal people interacted with the land

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF LAND
USAGE

- ▶ Aboriginal archaeological evidence and significance
- ▶ Historical Archaeology record
- ▶ Maritime Archaeology record

CONTACT BETWEEN ABORIGINAL AND
COLONIAL COMMUNITIES

- ▶ Initial contact, response to settlement, first-hand accounts, conflicts, forced removals, language use
- ▶ Language

Themes & Narratives Cont.

THEME 3 TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT

TRANSPORT --- PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT

PUNT SERVICE
WHARF / SHIP BUILDING
WINDSOR BRIDGE

FOOD / TRADE

NARRATIVES

THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT

- Use of the river to feed Sydney, boats using Windsor as local town and service centre, markets, ship building, changes to the road alignments

PUNT SERVICE

- Connections across the river

WHARF / SHIP BUILDING

- Greenway wharf, Moriarty wharf, other whaves, Andrew Thompson shipbuilding, railway and its impact, shipwreck
- Commerce and trade
- Maritime archaeology

WINDSOR BRIDGE

- Engineering, history
- Perspective to northern side
- Modern activism

FOOD / TRADE

- Agriculture (grain, corn, wheat), river use for transporting to Sydney, major food source for the Colony

Themes & Narratives Cont.

THEME 4 COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNMENT & ADMINISTRATION

1794 DECLARATION OF
SETTLEMENT

MILITARY USE AND POST

PUBLIC SQUARE

NARRATIVES

1794 DECLARATION OF SETTLEMENT

- ▶ First-hand account/articles, 118 land grants, European families, Augustus Alt, Acting Lt-Governor Francis Grose
- ▶ Historical archaeology

MILITARY USE AND POST

- ▶ 1795 Garrison to protect the food stores due to incursions
- ▶ The role of the military in hostilities with Aboriginal people
- ▶ Government precinct, military barracks 1795, 1800

PUBLIC SQUARE

- ▶ Naming of Thompson Square
- ▶ Named after Andrew Thompson – the Thompson legacy
- ▶ Macquarie/Thompson relationship
- ▶ Colonial Georgian buildings, Macquarie Arms, Howe House
- ▶ Changes and evolution over time
- ▶ Utilitarian open space
- ▶ Dispossession/policies to minimise Aboriginal presense

Themes & Narratives Cont.

THEME 5
COLONISATION

TOWNS, SUBURBS &
VILLAGES

TOWN PLANNING
BUILT HERITAGE
THOMPSON SQUARE
EVOLUTION
FRONTIER WARS

NARRATIVES

TOWN PLANNING

- ▶ Macquarie, naming of Windsor, based on Windsor on Thames, English, age, significance
- ▶ Macquarie Towns methodology

BUILT HERITAGE

- ▶ Changing use of buildings, extant buildings, barrel and box drains
- ▶ Archaeological record
- ▶ Early built forms, such as granary, military posts/building

THOMPSON SQUARE EVOLUTION

- ▶ Settlement - military - government - colonial expansion
- ▶ Changing alignments of roads (and reasons), buildings supporting a port town, building of the bridge
- ▶ Modern use
- ▶ Historical archaeology - barrel and box drains

FRONTIER WARS

- ▶ Murder of Aboriginal boys, evidence based accounts, stories, treatment of locals, specific examples
- ▶ Aboriginal perspective
- ▶ Colonial records
- ▶ Aboriginal archaeology



Themes & Narratives Cont.

THEME 6
PEOPLING
AUSTRALIA



PEOPLE



- ABORIGINAL GUIDES
- CONVICTS
- GOVERNOR LACHLAN
MACQUARIE
- CONVICT RIGHTS
- LOCAL IDENTITIES

NARRATIVES

ABORIGINAL GUIDES	CONVICTS	GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE	LOCAL & INFLUENTIAL IDENTITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Use of Aboriginal people to traverse the terrain and bush▶ Relationships built in the early days - how they changed▶ Colonial accounts of interactions and perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Andrew Thompson▶ James McGrath▶ Convict legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Impacts, influence, and legacy▶ Emancipist experiment and approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ John Grono▶ Maria Lock▶ Modern descendants and Songlines

04 KEY STRATEGIES

Creative Identity

It was always envisaged that the heritage interpretation for Thompson Square would embrace the diversity of its history, the shared nature of the narrative, and the importance of telling both sides of the story.

Parts of the history and heritage of Thompson Square are evident for anyone visiting the place. The Colonial Georgian buildings that frame the square, the sandstone kerbing and rich building materials that attract the eye, and the tangible link with the river all contribute to the atmosphere and significance of the site.

Less visible to visitors and locals are the aspects of history that have no obvious placeholder. An understanding of the natural environment, and how it formed; the cultural values of the Aboriginal people that inhabited these lands for thousands of years; the impact of the arrival of Europeans on the environment and what was to become our shared history.

From the outset of the project, the project team worked closely with the Darug community, in particular with artists, Leanne Watson,

and Erin Wilkins. The goal was to create a visual representation of Aboriginal ancestral traditions, cultural values and the resultant impacts that colonisation had in the area. The inclusion of the pre-contact and early-contact history is designed to ensure that a balanced, honest and inclusive account is told. History is many stories, but only one timeline.

“

It is acknowledged that Australia's first peoples are recognised as the Traditional Custodians of the lands.

This Heritage Interpretation Plan and its implementation highlights the work of Darug artists and knowledge holders.

Combining these cultural elements with the known Colonial history of the site then creates a unified approach to the historic narrative.

Creatively incorporated into the various devices of interpretation throughout the project are examples of Darug language and phrases, narratives written by local knowledge holders and original artworks. These have been combined with modern Australia artwork, historic photographs, Colonial

plans and paintings; together with original source material and first-hand accounts.

The result is an identity that is unique to Thompson Square and Windsor. One that is strong, truthful and considered. One that future generations can embrace and build on.



Image: Artists Impression of the transformed Thompson Square.

The Artists - In Their Own Words



DYARUBBIN

by Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson, 2019
Oil on Canvas

This painting shows the significance of the river and our creation story.

The Dyarubbin was a place that the Darug people would come together, there was an abundance of resources along the Dyarubbin including yam beds that the Darug people would gather and replant, the digging stick and coolamon was used to farm the yams. The Dyarubbin was also a place that had an abundance of water foods. The painting shows two meeting places around fire with many people,

fishing tools and canoe. The scarred tree shows that this is a spiritual place with the Bara representing our creation story of the waterway.

Our creation story is connected to our neighbouring mobs, the creator of our waterways is the Gurangatches offspring the Bara (eel) this story connects from the south through Darug country.

The Bara story is recorded in the rock engravings along the Dyarubbin connecting us to the songlines that cross our country.



COLONISATION

by Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson, 2019
Oil on Canvas

This painting shows the impacts of colonisation to the Darug people being cut off from the Dyarubbin by colonisation, fencing and farming. Darug people were not allowed to access resources, martial law was implemented in this area where Darug people could be shot for trespassing or just from being around, many of our people were moved onto reserves and had to adhere to exemption papers (dog tags) that

had curfews and stated that we couldn't speak to our families or practice culture or speak language.

The black car is something that many of our elders are still scared of today, it was the black cars that came and took our children away, many of our elders spent their childhood hiding in the bush scared of the black cars coming (my mother was one of the people scared of the black cars).

There is a history on the Dyarubbin of Darug boys being hung in a retaliation killing, this is represented in the inclusion of the noose on our scarred tree.

Many church missionaries had tried to remove the black and culture from our people, we were given poison flour and also blankets with small pox as shown in the painting. Many of our people were shackled during the black wars in this area.

On the western side of the river there is a warrior amongst our most significant sites he is a spirit in the smoke, the girl on the eastern side of the river is seeing him and is cut off from her people and culture with no way to get to him through the fence representing no access.

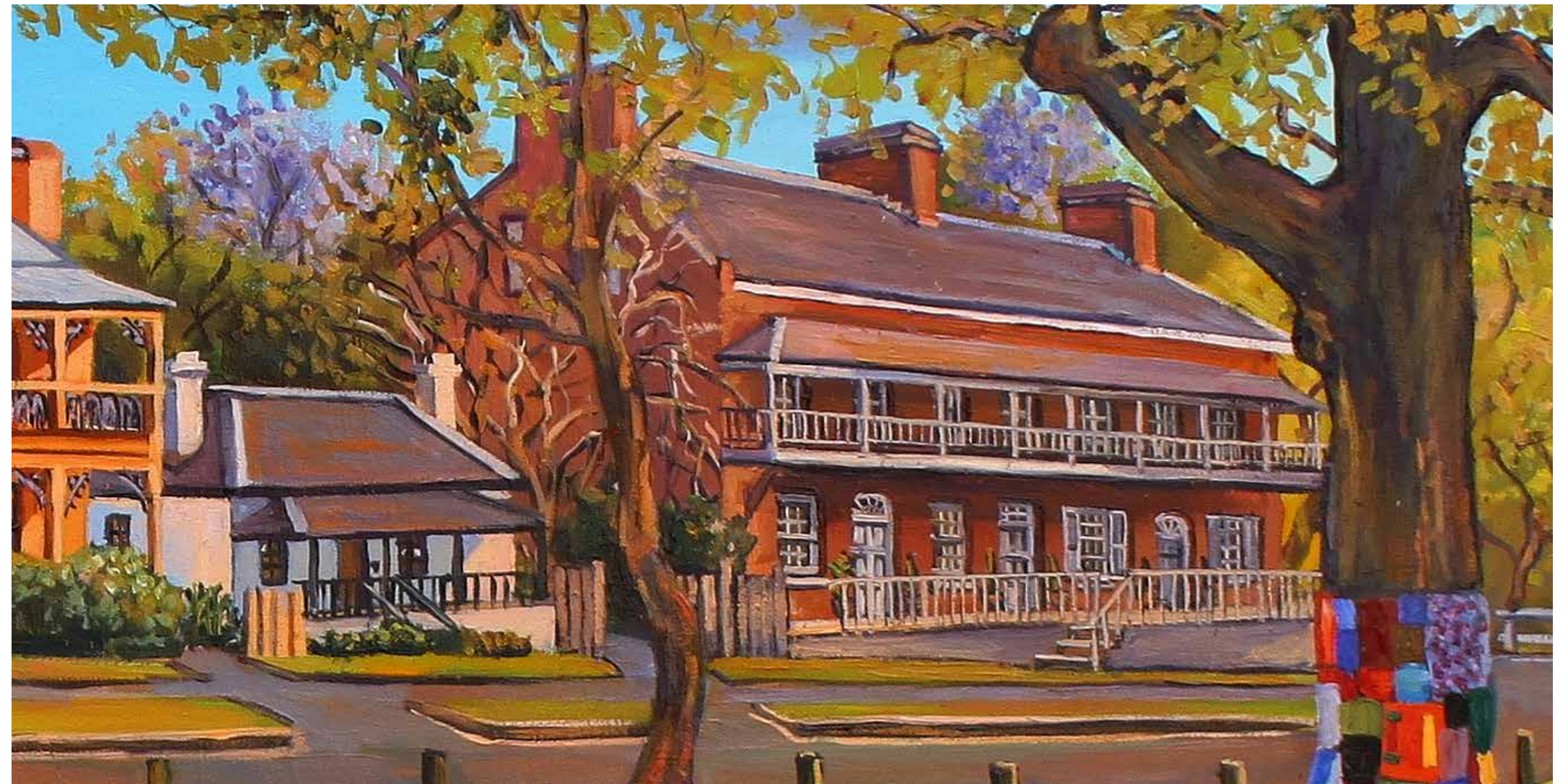
The Artists - In Their Own Words Cont.

FROM MACQUARIE ARMS TO THE RIVER - FROM THE RIVER TO THE ANCHOR

by Jane Bennett, 2013
Oil on Canvas

From early 2013 I've been painting a series of canvases of Windsor Bridge & Thompson Square 'en plein air'. This diptych forms an extreme panorama to give the viewer the experience of walking around the Square and being surrounded by it, instead of just looking at the scene from a single fixed viewpoint. Diverse strands of activities and layers of local history and folklore shown in this work reveal tensions and unexpected connections.

The Square is not merely a place of recreation but a heritage icon, outdoor gallery, concert venue, marketplace, political forum and focus for activism. The elegant gentility of the colonial heritage buildings and vintage car contrasts with the raffish swagger of the pub & bike. A forlorn horse waits patiently as its owner spends the afternoon in the pub. Trees draped incongruously with garish 'wool-bombing' and a knitted bust of the Square's founder Lachlan Macquarie show activism with a larrikin sense of humour. In the distance, the trees and river look deceptively peaceful, but the bridge in the centre is divided between the two canvases, echoing tensions in the community.



Interpretation Experiences

Heritage interpretation is about creating an understanding of the values of a place. It is about sharing a memory, culture or experience. It is about engaging with a visitor and piquing their curiosity enough to make them investigate further. It is about the human connection.

The following 'Experiences' are the main focal points for the heritage interpretation of Thompson Square and the project area.



EXPERIENCE: SIGNAGE



For the signage to be effective there are several elements to be considered - placement, design, themes, content, accessibility. For Thompson Square there were some clear issues that were identified early. These included:

- ▶ Minimum number of signs to be included in the Square itself
- ▶ Signage needed to be contemporary yet sympathetic to its surrounds and accessible
- ▶ There was an abundance of information to convey in a very small amount of space

Given these parameters the team developed an approach that would provide the best

heritage outcomes visually and culturally, whilst still relaying sufficient information to generate a positive user experience. The three main narratives identified for inclusion on main signage were:

- ▶ The natural environment
- ▶ Cultural values (tangible and intangible)
- ▶ History

Using these narratives as a baseline, the interpretive storyline is inclusive, fact based and engaging. The signage has multiple layers in both its construction and visual componentry. Each sign incorporates:

- ▶ Easy to read headings and body text.
- ▶ Full colour imagery (paintings, photographs, drawings, maps), in collaboration with words, to explain themes and ideas.
- ▶ Etched motifs provide a visual connection throughout the signage to act as a 'heritage trail' marker for visitors.
- ▶ The signage content is appropriate for the area in which it is located. For example a narrative around the shipwreck will be placed near the wharf area.
- ▶ Mobile technology has been integrated into the signage, through QR codes (where

appropriate), to deliver a rich interpretive experience.

EXPERIENCE: DIGITAL



To complement and expand the interpretive experience, the heritage interpretation of Thompson Square includes a mobile device compatible website. The website includes the content found on the signage, plus other relevant information in the following pages:

- ▶ Home - Project introduction, Welcome to Country, links to various pages.
- ▶ About - Project Background, Project Objectives, Video.
- ▶ Interpretation - Each of the signs designed for the project.
- ▶ Timeline - A visual and interactive timeline representing the major events, milestones, interesting facts and notable people that have been recorded throughout Thompson Square's history.

Experiences Cont.

- Artefacts - Visual display of a representative example of artefacts salvaged during the project, includes images, description, size, weight, etc.
- The Archaeology - Outline of the archaeological program, its finds and interesting information. Includes pages on Aboriginal, Historical and Maritime archaeology with video mini doco's for each.
- Resources - Links to existing reports, websites and a bibliography.
- Kids Zone - Some fun and educational activities to engage children.
- TSCA - Individual Heritage Listings within the TSCA

The site is designed to introduce visitors to the history of the area, in a way that is not overwhelming but welcoming, whilst providing more in depth knowledge for those who are more inquisitive.

The design of the website adheres to best practice standards and is in keeping with the overarching plan for the heritage interpretation of the place. The colour palette used to create the website is the same as that specified throughout this plan for the interpretation. The fonts are responsive, clear and can be translated should a visitor wish to. Images used are high-resolution and appropriate for the context in which they sit.

The site is created with a content management system that makes updating uncomplicated. As the site is self contained minimal further input is required. As the intention is for Hawkesbury City Council to maintain the site as part of their local history suite, all care to limit additional costs has been undertaken. The site is fully responsive for mobile devices.

QR codes located on the signage within Thompson Square direct visitors to pages within the website for further information and an interactive experience.

EXPERIENCE: FLOOD HISTORY



A feature of the urban design for Thompson Square included the development of both incidental and formulated flooding history. This has been done in part, using the bridge

abutment to form incidental interpretation. The features of the abutment include:

- High quality variegated brick finish that reflects the materials used in the local historic buildings.
- The use of interpretative masonry through the transitional change in colours representing the alluvial soils uncovered during the archaeological salvage, i.e. from the sand body to today's topsoil.
- The subtle use of single course blue bricks will represent the various floods that regularly occur within the region, based on historical data.
- Recorded flood dates will appear on the signage at the top of the stairs.
- An unobtrusive marker will be located at the top of the stairs showing the highest recorded flood, simply to provide scale and context, which will be supplemented with signage.

The effects of this incidental interpretation provide a visual, recognisable reference to the flood history of the area. Visitors can choose to engage through a distant view, or by walking up and down the stairs, with an explanation provided in the sign at the top of the stairs. This engagement is more discovery based than information led, which is more accessible to a wider audience without an overt interpretative approach.

EXPERIENCE: VIEWING PLATFORM



The viewing platform is located on the existing bridge abutment. This creates a safe and easily accessible vantage point to enjoy views across the Hawkesbury River as well as provide an area for a more extensive interpretation experience.

The bridge abutment, the first set of piers and the first bridge span have been retained from the existing bridge to form the viewing platform. A new galvanised steel balustrade, designed to provide a visual invitation to view the river through angled steel 'pointers', enhances the platform's setting and is the foundation for the interpretation signage that runs down each side of the platform.

The following principles have been adopted for the viewing platform:

Experiences Cont.

- ▶ No interpretation has been placed on the river end of the platform.
- ▶ The design is accessible and integrated into the balustrade to minimise the visual impact.
- ▶ The signage is broken up in to 6 x 2400mm x 245mm lengths - 3 on each side.
- ▶ An illustrated timeline has been used as the interpretive approach in this space.
- ▶ Images have been used as much as possible to convey ideas and narratives.
- ▶ Innovative and creative design of the panels has been essential in providing quality and timeless interpretation for the space.

- ▶ The retention of the first span of the existing bridge provides a representational section, and acts as an interpretive tool in itself.

This viewing space is designed to provide a multitude of experiences to the visitor - visual, tactile and intellectual. From viewing the river and embankments, to engaging with the timeline, and being able to look back towards Thompson Square, visitors will find their own ways to engage with the place. The overall effect is of providing a variety of perspectives - of place, people, land and history.

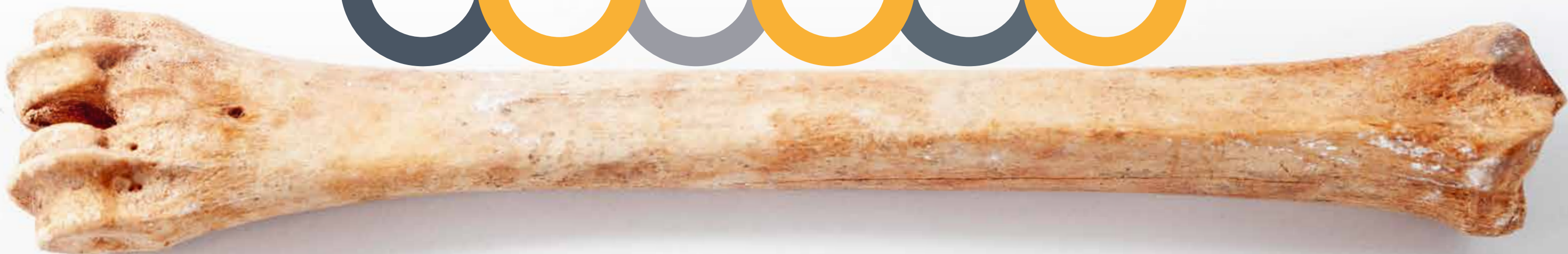
EXPERIENCE: MUSEUM

This experience has been included within the interpretation planning for Thompson Square, however, its delivery is outside the scope of this project. It is being undertaken as a separate project, in collaboration with Hawkesbury City Council, who has agreed to the proposal of incorporating an archaeological exhibition of the collection within the museum. The information provided within this Plan is to inform the overall effect of the entirety of the experiences provided. The museum project is expected to be completed by late 2020.

The Hawkesbury Regional Museum is located adjacent to Thompson Square and is connected through historic Howe House, part of the museum's holdings.

As part of the interpretation planning, it was identified early, by all stakeholders, that housing the collection of archaeological artefacts within the local museum would be the best heritage outcome. As the collection spans over 30,000 items, discussions with Hawkesbury City Council and museum staff were conducted. Council has agreed to house the entire collection of artefacts as part of the museum display.

Working with leading professionals and companies within the museum industry the following inclusions are proposed for the space:



Experiences Cont.

- ▶ Custom built display cases to showcase the archaeological collection
- ▶ Reconstruction of a section of the Box Drain encased in a display for viewing by the public plus interpretation of the whole drainage system, ie. Barrel Drain
- ▶ An AV screen mounted to the wall to run digital media
- ▶ Signage for historical context of the site, project and archaeological record
- ▶ 3D visual renders of the shipwreck
- ▶ Video content, covering such topics as the archaeological record, maritime archaeology, historical archaeology, and Aboriginal archaeology
- ▶ Educational and interactive elements for children

The Hawkesbury Regional Museum provides visitors with a focused and tailored experience. Its existing themes of the River, Land and People align with the project interpretation objectives. It has a large maritime collection as well as archaeology from the excavation carried out on the grounds of the Museum in 2006.

By designing a dedicated Thompson Square exhibit every visitor can be engaged, be enticed to interact with, and interpret the display individually on a personal level. As interpretation can be done in many different

ways, we are working with the opportunities that the space provides to create an innovative, fresh and layered showcase for the whole community to enjoy.

METHODOLOGY FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF SECTION OF BOX DRAIN

The following methodology has been used by the conservators to reconstruct the section of box drain for display in the museum:

- ▶ Begin from the premise that the bricks are very fragile and may fall apart further during reconstruction and even when constructed the drain will be very susceptible to deterioration in an unstable environment (ie fluctuating temperature and relative humidity).
- ▶ Works to be undertaken by expert bricklayer used to working with low fired bricks and burnt lime mortar.
- ▶ Create super rigid base to build the drain on that will not flex and can take the weight of c 160 bricks.
- ▶ Lay a bed of river sand.
- ▶ Make up a lime putty mortar using burnt shell lime and sand at 1:1
- ▶ Reconstruct the base of the drain working from the line drawings and photographs, matching the configuration where

possible, but acknowledging some bricks may need replacement with spares.

- ▶ Mortar to be applied very thinly as a skim coat to provide some adhesion (bricks were originally set very close together with minimal use of mortar).
- ▶ Reconstruct walls working from the line drawings and photographs, matching the configuration where possible, but acknowledging some bricks may need replacement with spares. Mortar to be used in same way as base of drain.

Additional connections that will enhance the experience include:

- ▶ Integration of the Thompson Square website into a visual display
- ▶ The retention, or reburial, of Aboriginal archaeology within the museum grounds
- ▶ Heritage tours and trails
- ▶ Oral histories collected throughout the project.

LEARNING AT THE MUSEUM - A CHILD'S PERSPECTIVE

Creating interpretation activities or devices for children can be challenging. Looking at the type of information and evidence available from the archaeological record, a response

has been developed as an approach to educational programs.

The following methodology was developed by an education specialist to guide the ongoing practice of creating interactive, fun, informative and appropriate interpretation and learning tools for children.

This overarching guide includes opportunities from a local perspective.

Experiences Cont.

WHO?

Aboriginal people
Convicts
Military
Colonialists
Modern Australians

WHEN?

Up to 27,000 years ago
200 years ago
Today

EXPERIENCE: NORTHERN BANK



The northern abutment of the existing bridge will be retained in situ as a heritage interpretation point. The associated park land created through the intersection of Freemans Reach Road, Wilberforce Road, and the northern bridge approach road is also available for interpretation.

There will be interpretation signage placed in the vicinity of the abutment. The location provides an excellent place for the interpretation of the 'trade and industry' of the area, including the punt, the bridge and aspects of industry associated with food production.

The experience provided from this perspective will include:

- Signage
- Perspective view to Thompson Square

The inclusion of this area will provide a connection to Thompson Square across the Hawkesbury River and to Macquarie Park. It will provide an introduction to the heritage interpretation trail much like the 'meeting place' sign being placed at the top of the Square.

It is proposed that any interpretation on this side of the river will be integrated and subtle, with only two signage locations, the abutment and at the pathway intersection near Macquarie Park.

EXPERIENCE: PUBLICATIONS

The heritage significance of Thompson Square, including the Windsor Bridge, can also be conveyed through publications aimed at a range of audiences. The range of reports, documentation and images from the project are included on the Thompson Square website for general viewing.

Publications (e.g. brochures, pamphlets, books) enable people to physically take something with them. This provides a further opportunity to provide key information and to refer to other resources or related sites.

Whilst no publications have been developed as part of this HIP, future publications for Thompson Square could consider the following:

- Brochures on Thompson Square – providing brief history, key dates/timeline, etc
- Pamphlets/leaflet – one page, including images, summary key points and referral points. Could include walking map.

Whose stories are we telling?
Whose stories are we not telling?
Who should tell these stories?
Who are these stories for?

When did the people
technology
community-
changing events
occur?

WHO?

WHEN?

WHERE?

HOW?

Where have the
plants
animals
water
people
buildings
been located
over time?

How do we
construct
history?
How do we use
archaeology?
How did we build
this community?

WHERE?

The river
The land surrounding the river
Thompson Square
The Hawkesbury Region

WHY?

Storytelling
Evidence-based learning
Healing and Inclusive History
Research

Experiences Cont.

- ▶ Kids colouring in booklet – collated version of provided colouring stencils.
- ▶ Support for local historian/author to complete book on Thompson Square or republish existing books.
- ▶ Provide fresh input into existing publications, such as tourist brochures on the area.
- ▶ Produce ‘trail’ brochure or brochure series (consistent branding) on the five Macquarie Towns, the precincts of Windsor and/or the Hawkesbury region, promoting trail visitors and self-guided tours.

Publications should be accessible at key points including the Tourist Information Centre, Hawkesbury Regional Museum and offered to local businesses to display. Publications are not recommended to be available from the heritage interpretation signage.

Publications provide the opportunity to reach and engage with both local community and international visitors. Producing key publications in various languages, should also be considered. Existing, or new publications created by Council or community can be added to the Thompson Square website as appropriate.

The following technical reports, representing only a selection that were completed during this project, have been included in the online

resource of the Thompson Square website to enhance the inclusion of publications. These include:

- ▶ Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Salvage Excavation Report - Aboriginal Heritage, AAJV, 30 August 2019
- ▶ Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Salvage Excavation Report - Area 1 - Historical Archaeology, AAJV, 9 September 2019
- ▶ Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Salvage Excavation Report - Maritime Archaeology (DRAFT), Cosmos Archaeology, 2019
- ▶ Thompson Square and Windsor Bridge - Detailed Photographic Archival Recording, 2018



thompson
Square

05 CONTENT

Signage Content

Archaeology Signage Example @ 100%

Artist's Impression

Location 1 - Thompson Square
Aboriginal Culture - Settlement - Conflict

Location 2 - Top of Bridge Stairs
Environment & The Hawkesbury River

Location 3 - Abutment
Flooding (incidental)

Location 4 - Car Park
Convict Associations: Andrew Thompson

Location 5 - Wharf Area
Transportation - Hawkesbury River - Boat Building (Industry)

Location 6 - Viewing Platform
Historical Timeline with Snapshots

Location 7 - Northern Abutment
Original Windsor Bridge

Location 8 - Macquarie Park Entrance
Aboriginal Culture - Industrial Heritage

Location 9 - Hawkesbury Regional Museum
Howe House - Museum Display

05

Sections of a brick drainage system dating to 1814-1816 was one of the more substantial discoveries.

The system comprised of a central drain (the barrel drain) running down to the river. It was fed by box drains constructed at a higher level.

The drain system channelled surface water from George Street, to protect Thompson Square from erosion, with additional waste water designed to be conveyed through the drain from six separate locations - 3 in the government precinct and 3 in the developing private frontages.

The section of the barrel drain that was disturbed during the project was protected, preserved, and left in situ for future generations.



Artefacts found during archaeology investigations include bottles, coins and Aboriginal stone tools.

SAMPLE SIZE

This is an example of the signage design at 100% when printed on A3 sized paper. The text is clearly visible, easy to read and is complemented by high resolution imagery.



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION

This is an impression of the signage devices as specified in this Plan. This is representational only and final location and installation is being completed in consultation with Council and the client.

THEMES ADDRESSED

HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN
DARUG LANDS, TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS

Signage Content

LOCATION 1 - CNR THOMPSON
SQUARE, FACING GEORGE ST -
'MEETING PLACE'

SIGN ONE - FRONT

WELCOME TO DARUG LANDS

The land on which you are standing is the traditional home of the Boorooberongal clan of the Darug people.

We, the Darug born of this land, born of the spirit, have walked this country since the Dreaming. Darug territory embraces both land and water, from the Blue Mountains to the Tasman Sea, from the Hawkesbury in the north toward Appin in the south. We join with and echo our ancestors' voices as we continue to live in our ancestral home.

We have gathered here for thousands of years to hunt and feast, to sing and dance in ceremony – it is a land rich in our Dreaming.

Our mothers and fathers, grandmothers and grandfathers are our teachers. They teach us of the Dreaming, our language and our culture as their parents taught them. Our bodies and minds carry their wisdom and the memories of a different past.

While our lives are different to those of our ancestors; we have survived and adapted and

because of this we are still here, with a sixty thousand year culture in our blood and in our hearts. Our language is an important part of maintaining our culture, a way of passing on the old ways of our people.

We welcome you to Darug lands.

TIATI MURRA DARUGA PEMEL
KOI MURRA YA PEMEL NGALARINGI BUBBUNA
BAN NYE YEMNA WURRA NANG
NYE DICE GAI DYI YA NANGAMI DYARRALANG
DARUGA NGALARINGI TIATI NGALARINGI
NANGAMI GAI
GU YA WILLY ANGARA GU-NU-GAL DA
GU-NU-GAL
DA LA-LOEY MOOGOO COT-BALLIE NANGAMI
DICE LA-LOEY GNIA TARIMI GU-NU-GAL
TIATI NGALARINGI YA DARUGA EORAH
MITTIGAR GURRUNG BURRUK GNEENE DA
DARUGA PEMEL
DIDGEREE GORE

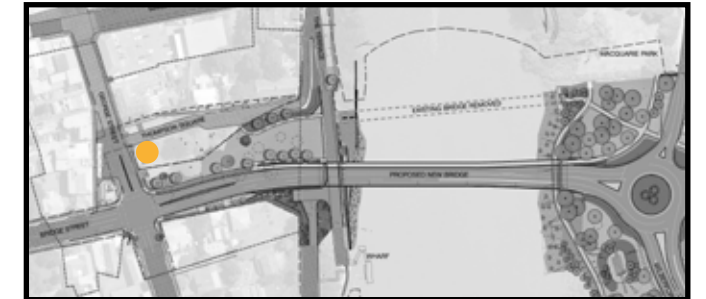
Aunty Edna Watson, Darug Elder

SIGN ONE - SIDE

CREATION STORY OF THE DYARUBBIN

The creator of Dyarubbin is Gurangatch, the rainbow serpent (represented by the Bara, eel figure) who rests in a large and deep waterhole known as Bents Basin.

One of our songlines tells the story of an aeons long battle between Mirrigan (a large quoll or native cat) and Gurangatch. The geological



upheaval of this event created the channels that are the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system, as it is now known, with its numerous tributaries and waterholes.

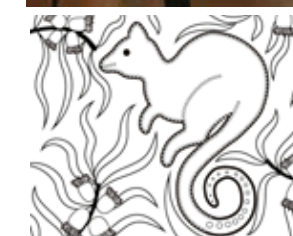
SIGN ONE - IMAGES



Dyarubbin, Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson. 2019.



Untitled, Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson. 2019.



Possum, Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson. 2019.

THEMES ADDRESSED

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF LAND USE
THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT
1794 DECLARATION OF SETTLEMENT, PUBLIC SQUARE
TOWN PLANNING, BUILT HERITAGE, THOMPSON SQUARE EVOLUTION

Signage Content Cont.

SIGN TWO - FRONT

Thompson Square is recognised as being a rare surviving example of a planned town square dating from the colonial period, one of the oldest public squares in Australia.

ARTEFACTS OF THE PEOPLE

During archaeological excavations carried out in 2016-2020, over 30,000 artefacts were recovered from the river and within Thompson Square and its surrounds. These ranged from Aboriginal stone artefacts such as tools for hunting and fishing, to maritime objects, including remnants of a boat, as well as every day, discarded items of colonial life, such as china and glass bottles. The archaeological finds relate to more than 27,000 years of human history.

Sections of a brick drainage system dating to 1814-1816 was one of the more substantial discoveries. The system comprised of a central drain (the barrel drain) running down to the river. It was fed by box drains constructed at a higher level.

The drain system channelled surface water from George Street, to protect Thompson Square from erosion, with additional waste water designed to be conveyed through the drain from six separate locations - 3 in the government precinct and 3 in the developing private frontages.

The section of the barrel drain that was disturbed during the project was protected,

preserved, and left in situ for future generations.

SIGN TWO - SIDE

The Thompson Square Conservation Area, including the buildings, streets, and open spaces of Thompson Square, is included on the NSW State Heritage Register. The archaeological record provides evidence of the daily lives of early European settlers, as well as the lives of the Darug, particularly the Boorooberongal, who lived in the area for millennia.

SETTLEMENT

When the British established the Port Jackson colony in 1788, all lands, on the as yet unnamed Australian continent, were claimed for the British Crown as *Terra Nullius* or empty land, without recognition of Aboriginal land rights. Governors of the colony of New South Wales were given authority to make land grants to free settlers, emancipated convicts, members of the civil administration and the military.

The area in which you stand is the traditional home to the Boorooberongal clan of the Darug - the people to first encounter the new settlers along the banks of the Hawkesbury River.

The District of Mulgrave Place, later known as Green Hills, and later still as Windsor, is the third oldest colonial settlement on the Australian mainland.



SIGN TWO - IMAGES



Barrel Drain.
2019.



Artefacts found during
archaeology investigations
include bottles, coins, and
Aboriginal stone tools.

HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN
 DARUG LANDS/TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS, CONTACT BETWEEN ABORIGINAL AND COLONIAL COMMUNITIES
 THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT, FOOD/TRADE
 1794 DECLARATION OF SETTLEMENT, MILITARY USE AND POST, PUBLIC SQUARE
 TOWN PLANNING, BUILT HERITAGE, THOMPSON SQUARE EVOLUTION, FRONTIER WARS
 GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE

Signage Content Cont.

SIGN THREE - FRONT

MEETING OF CULTURES

In 1811 Governor Lachlan Macquarie proclaimed that the square at Windsor would be renamed Thompson Square, in honour of Andrew Thompson.

In 1794 the first settlers on the Hawkesbury were granted allotments along South Creek by Lieut. Governor Francis Grose. The area changed rapidly after this, with occupation of the region spreading quickly and extensively.

The impact of the expansion was devastating to the Boorooberongal who had lived in the area for tens of thousands of years. Within a short period of time, many had died from infectious viruses such as smallpox, possibly due to a lack of immunity to western diseases.

The ability of the Boorooberongal to cultivate and care for country became almost, but not quite, impossible. However, conflicts escalated as the clan sought to access resources such as kangaroo, wallaby, fish, crayfish, mussels and yams. With the land on the waterways the most sought after by the settlers, the Boorooberongal were continually faced with forced alienation from their ancestral home.

SO FINE A RIVER

Early in 1795, a government store was constructed for the nearly 400 European settlers then occupying around 30kms of

riverbank. Violence increased – five Europeans were killed and several wounded, together with an unknown number of Darug who resisted occupation. Acting Governor, Colonel William Paterson reported:

'It gives me concern to have been forced to destroy any of these people, particularly as ... their having been cruelly treated by some of the first settlers ... however had I not taken this step, every prospect of advantage which the colony may expect to derive from settlement on the banks of so fine a river as the Hawkesbury would be at an end.'

[Paterson to Henry Dundas, Secretary for War and the Colonies, 15 June 1795]

As a response to the incursions, New South Wales Corps troops were despatched from Sydney to subdue the local Aboriginal population. Troops were permanently stationed in the area. As more instances of violence occurred, retaliatory attacks by both Aboriginal and European populations continued. The situation escalated across the year culminating in a violent and brutal battle that would become known as The Battle of Richmond Hill.

SIGN THREE - SIDE

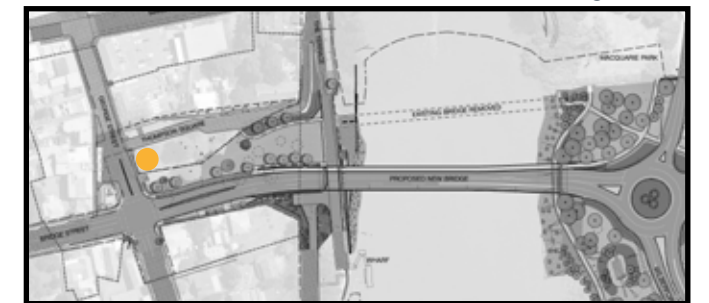
THOMPSON SQUARE

In January 1810, shortly after his arrival in the colony, Governor Macquarie appointed

emancipated convict Andrew Thompson as Chief Magistrate of the Green Hills precinct. This controversial decision made Thompson the first ex-convict to be appointed as a magistrate in the colony and reflected Macquarie's belief that convicts could be turned into industrious citizens. In poor health after suffering prolonged exposure damp and cold in successive floods during the winter of 1809, Thompson died in October 1810, enjoying less than a year in the position.

Following Thompson's death Macquarie was bequeathed parts of Thompson's Estate including his residence, store and granary and ordered the building of a military barrack, complete with parade ground, stockade surround and a prisoners' barrack.

As 1810 drew to a close, Macquarie announced the creation of five new towns along Hawkesbury-Nepean River: Castlereagh, Pitt Town, Richmond, Wilberforce and Windsor. Based on British town layouts, all towns were to have a public square. The square at Windsor was to be known as Thompson Square and became the civic and military hub of the settlement.



Signage Content Cont.

SIGN THREE - IMAGES



*A View of Part of the Town of Windsor, in New South Wales
Taken from the Banks of the River Hawkesbury
Drawn and Engraved by P Slager, Sydney
Dedicated to Mrs Macquarie.
Published June 4th 1813. NLA.*



*A buckle and a variety of ceramic artefacts were
found in the river during archaeological investigations.*

HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN, FLOODING AND ITS IMPACTS
DARUG LANDS/TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS, CONTACT BETWEEN ABORIGINAL AND COLONIAL COMMUNITIES
THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT, FOOD/TRADE
ABORIGINAL GUIDES, LOCAL IDENTITIES

Signage Content Cont.

LOCATION 2- TOP OF STAIRS

SIGN - FRONT

RISING WATERS

The Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley is fed by five major tributaries and the effects of flooding can be fast and unforgiving to the surrounding flat plains.

The Hawkesbury River, on which Thompson Square is situated, is one of the most significant fluvial systems on the eastern coast of Australia.

The Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley covers approximately 425 square kilometres of flood plain. It is an area that is prone to rapid inundation, causing both erosion of river banks and the deposit of silt.

Archaeological investigations previously completed at the site of the Hawkesbury Regional Museum indicate that initial deposition of alluvial sand deposits, found in the soil profile, began approximately 150,000 years ago.

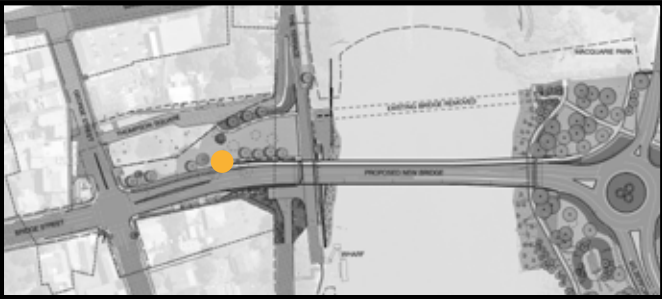
During the late eighteenth century, 1798-1799, New South Wales was in drought. Locally, it was broken by a devastating flood in March 1799. Rising by roughly 15 metres the river banks could not contain the vast rapidly

flowing waters. The Government Store, which was located on the riverbank, was washed away, along with houses, livestock, and provisions. Warnings prior to the flood from the Boorooberongal had gone unheeded. The early settler's clearing of the land for agricultural purposes also contributed to the effects of flooding along the Hawkesbury River.

The Hawkesbury River again broke its banks in 1800 and inundated the settlement's crops. This trend continued in 1801, 1806 and 1809. The pattern of rising flood waters was understood by the Boorooberongal. They were well versed in the changing natural environment of the region, interacting with the seasonal cycles by relocating when flood threatened. By comparison, the colony mostly experienced discomfort, deprivation of basic amenities, and great loss at each flooding occurrence.

The largest recorded flood occurred in June 1867. The waters rose to over 19 metres above normal levels - its height is represented by the pole above you. This flood was widespread and catastrophic, with many people losing their homes, their livelihoods, and their lives.

Since 1867, the area has experienced many more floods. From 1799 to 1978 there were forty-four major floods (above 10m) recorded for the Windsor area.



The masonry design located on the bridge abutment represents the layers of soils uncovered during the archaeological salvage - from the sand body to current day. The blue lines, based on historical data, represent the volumous flood history of the area over thousands of years.

SIGN - SIDE

WINDSOR'S RECORDED FLOOD HISTORY

Below is a representation of recorded levels of flooding for Windsor from 1799 to 2020.

1799	10.5m
1806	12.9m
1809	14.7m
1816	14.1m
1817	14.4m
1819	12.9m
1857	10.4m (July)
	11.9m (August)
1860	8.8m (February)
	11.8m (April)
	11.1m (July)
	11.4 (November)
1861	8.8m
1864	15.1m (June)
	11.4m (July)
1867	19.7m
1868	9.5m
1869	11.6m
1870	9.0m (March)
	14.1m (April)

Signage Content Cont.

1871 11.2m (May)
8.5m (November)
1873 11.7m & 8.5m (May)
13.1m (February)
9.0m (June)
1874 8.7m
1875 12.3m
1877 9.6m (May)
8.6m (July)
1878 8.5m
1879 13.6m
1889 12.2m
1896/7 - Windsor Bridge Raised
1890 12.3m
1891 11.2m
1892 8.5m
1893 9.0m
1894 10.1m
1895 9.7m
1898 10.1m
1899 8.6m
1900 14.5m
1904 12.7m
1911 8.3m
1913 8.5m
1815 8.0m
1916 11.0m
1922 9.6m
1925 8.6m (May)
11.5m (Jun)
1929 8.0m (February)
8.6m (October)
1934 9.3m
1943 10.3m
1945 8.5m

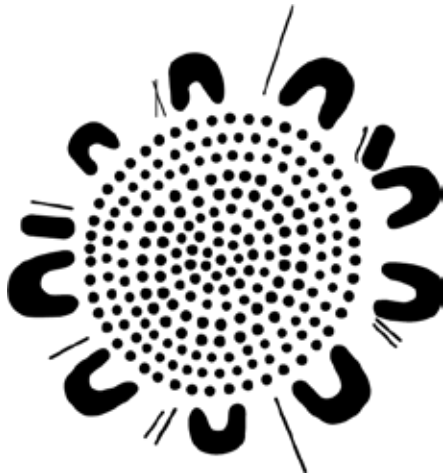
1949 12.1m
1950 9.6m (June)
8.4m (July)
9.8m (October)
1951 9.3m
1952 9.5m (June)
11.8m (July)
9.6m (August)
1954 8.8m
1955 9.9m
1956 13.8m (February)
8.7m (June)
1960 - Warragamba Dam Completed
1961 15.0m
1962 8.6m
1963 8.7m (April)
9.0m (June)
9.6m (August)
1964 14.6m
1967 9.0m
1969 10.2m
1974 8.7m (April)
10.4m (May)
9.6m (August)
1975 11.2m
1976 9.4m (January)
8.0m (March)
1977 8.9m
1978 14.5m (March)
9.7m (June)
1984 8.3m
1986 11.4m
1988 12.8m (May)
10.9m (July)
1989 9.2m

1990 8.7m (April)
13.5m (August)
1992 11.0m
2020 9.2m

SIGN - IMAGES

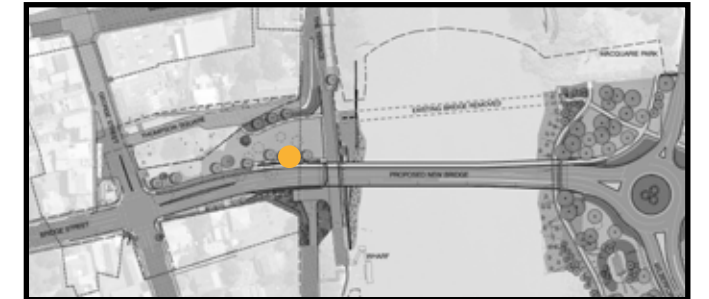


The floods on the Hawkesbury - A Street Scene. 1867. SLVIC



Meeting Place, Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson. 2019.

Signage Content Cont.



LOCATION 3 - BRIDGE ABUTMENT

INCIDENTAL INTERPRETATION - URBAN DESIGN



THEMES ADDRESSED

CONTACT BETWEEN ABORIGINAL AND COLONIAL COMMUNITIES
PUBLIC SQUARE
TOWN PLANNING, BUILT HERITAGE, THOMPSON SQUARE EVOLUTION
CONVICTS, GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE, CONVICT RIGHTS, LOCAL IDENTITIES

Signage Content Cont.

LOCATION 4 - CAR PARK

ANDREW THOMPSON

Andrew Thompson arrived at Port Jackson aboard the convict transport, Pitt with a fourteen-year sentence on 14 February, 1792.

EMANCIPIST, BUSINESSMAN, MAGISTRATE

Born in Scotland in 1773, at seventeen Andrew Thompson was convicted of the theft of cloth worth £10 and transported to the new colony to serve out his sentence.

In 1793 Thompson joined the police, serving as a Constable at Toongabbie with distinction. During 1796 Thompson was appointed to the settlement at Green Hills (Windsor) by Governor John Hunter, and in 1798 was pardoned. He built a home, on an acre of land leased from the government, that overlooked the Hawkesbury River. He was quickly

promoted to the position of Chief Constable, a rank he held until 1808. During this time he distinguished himself to his colonial superiors through investigation of local crime, the capture of escaped convicts, liaison between European settlers and the Boorooberongal, as well as rescuing stranded settlers during major floods.

Ever the businessman, in 1802 Thompson built the first toll bridge on South Creek with the approval of Governor Philip Gidley King. In addition, he established a salt manufacturing plant in Broken Bay, a brewery on South Creek, and a tannery, and after the relaxing of rules that permitted colonial ship building, he controlled a barge that ferried people and stock across the Hawkesbury. In the period to 1808, he built four cargo ships: *Nancy*, *Hope*, *Hawkesbury*, and the *Governor Bligh* and purchased the *Speedwell*. As well as servicing the Hawkesbury and Green Hills settlements,

these ships delivered supplies and convicts from Sydney to the Hunter River returning with coal and cedar, undertook sealing voyages to Bass Strait and New Zealand, and traded for pork in Tahiti.

From 1806 Thompson worked closely with Governor William Bligh. By that time, Thompson was the largest grain grower in the colony and one of its wealthiest men. After Bligh purchased two farms on the Hawkesbury, Thompson was appointed to develop them as model farms. With the overthrow of Bligh, he was dismissed as the area's chief constable by the rebel administration.

The Boorooberongal, who lived in the area, did not view Thompson as a hero or friend. In April 1805, in response to renewed hostilities between European and Darug, the Sydney Gazette reports on 12 May, that a '... successful assault... upon the Branch natives by a party of Richmond Hill and adjacent settlers' was made with Thompson's active involvement.

Because of such events, the Darug, to this day, do not celebrate his memory. Instead, they believe him to be a part of the colonial establishment that dispossessed the traditional Hawkesbury peoples from their lands, causing much suffering.

When Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived in the colony in 1810, he quickly found Thompson to be invaluable in regard to



Hawkesbury affairs. On 14 January 1810, he appointed Thompson to the magistracy, the first emancipated convict appointed to such a position in the colony.

However, in poor health after prolonged exposure to damp and cold during successive floods in the winter of 1809, Thompson died in October 1810, enjoying less than a year in the position. His obituary in the *Sydney Gazette* of 27 October 1810 memorialised him as:

'... active, intelligent and industrious; of manners mild and conciliatory, with a heart generous and humane...'

Macquarie's epitaph, located on Andrew Thompson's grave, reads:

'SACRED to the memory of ANDREW THOMPSON ESQUIRE Justice of the Peace and chief Magistrate of the District of the Hawkesbury, a Native of Scotland, Who at the age of 17 Years; was sent to this Country where from the time of his arrival he distinguished himself by the most persevering industry and diligent attention to the commands of his Superiors. By these means he raised himself to a state of respectability and affluence which enabled him to indulge the generosity

ANDREW THOMPSON

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'... active, intelligent and industrious; of manners mild and conciliatory, with a heart generous and humane...'

Macquarie's epitaph, located on Andrew Thompson's grave in the cemetery of St Matthew's Church, Windsor, reads:

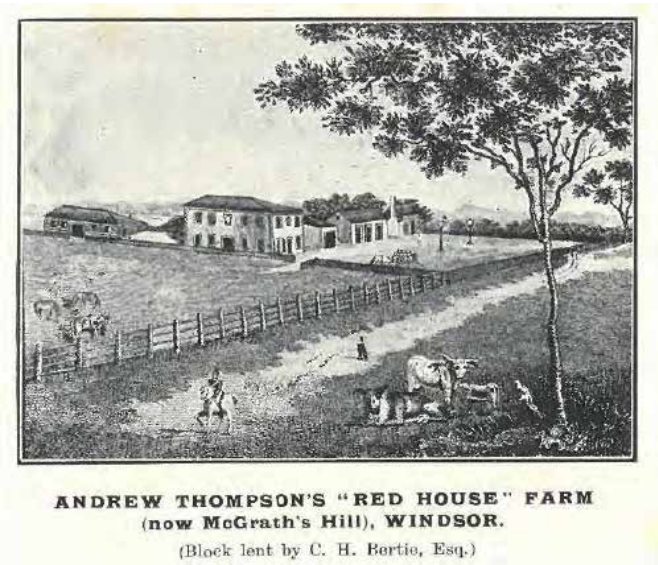
'SACRED to the memory of ANDREW THOMPSON ESQUIRE Justice of the Peace and chief Magistrate of the District of the Hawkesbury, a Native of Scotland, Who at the age of 17 Years; was sent to this Country where from the time of his arrival he distinguished himself by the most persevering industry and diligent attention to the commands of his Superiors. By these means he raised himself to a state of respectability and affluence which enabled him to indulge the generosity

With acknowledgement to J.V. Byrnes, 'Andrew Thompson 1773-1810', *The Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol. 2, 1967.

Signage Content Cont.

of his nature in assisting his Fellow Creatures in distress more particularly in the Calamitous Floods of the river Hawkesbury in the Years 1806, and 1809 where at the immediate risque [sic] of his life and perminant [sic] injury, of his health he exerted himself each time (unremittingly) during three successive Days and Nights in saving the lives and Properties of numbers who but for him must have Perished. In-consequence of Mr. Thompson's good Conduct, governor Macquarie appointed him a Justice of the Peace. This act, which restored him to that rank in Society which he had lost, made so deep an impression on his grateful Heart as to induce him to bequeath to the governor one-fourth of his Fortune. This most useful and valuable Man closed his Earthly career on the 22nd Day of October 1810, at His House at Windsor of which he was the principal Founder in the 37th Year of, his age, with (in) the Hope of Eternal Life. ' From respect and esteem for the Memory of the deceased, this Monument is erected by LACHLAN MACQUARIE, GOVERNOR of New South Wales.'

SIGN - IMAGES & GRAPHICS



Andrew Thompson's 'Red House' Farm (now McGrath's Hill), Windsor. Government Printing Office, 1902. SLNSW.

NAME:	ANDREW THOMPSON
BIRTH:	1773
DEATH:	22ND OCTOBER 1810 (37 YEARS)
CRIME:	THEFT
CONVICTED AT:	JEDBURGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY
SENTENCE:	14 YEARS
SHIP TRANSPORT:	THE PITT
OTHER NOTABLE PASSENGERS:	MAJOR FRANCIS GROSE & THOMAS WATLING
ARRIVAL:	14TH FEBRUARY 1792

THEMES ADDRESSED

HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF LAND USAGE
THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT, WHARF/SHIP BUILDING

Signage Content Cont.

LOCATION 5 - WHARF AREA

SIGN ONE

SHIPBUILDING

The Hawkesbury River was the main route to Sydney for early settlers and ship building soon began along its banks.

As the settlement grew, the type and number of ships constructed expanded– from small cutters and sloops to schooners capable of traversing the Pacific. Small feeder boats moved goods, produce and people from farms along the river and its tributaries to market. Locals would travel into town in a rowboat or dugout canoe.

By 1804, at least five Hawkesbury-built sailing vessels were registered. One was the 16-ton sloop the Hope, built by Andrew Thompson in 1802, built specifically for the Hawkesbury-Sydney trade run – at the time, one of the busiest of the colony.

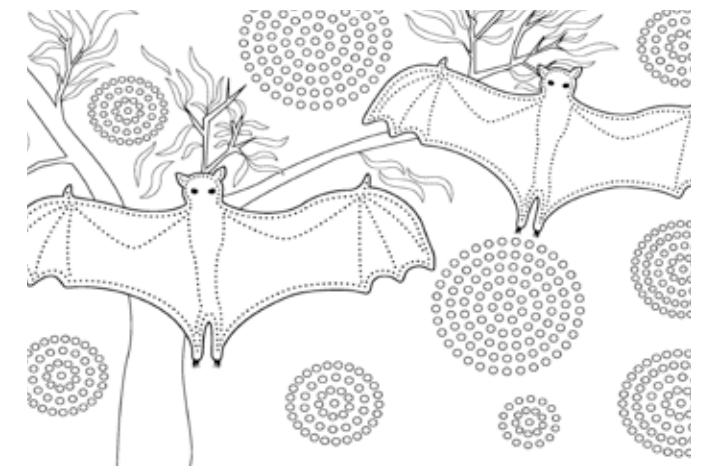
In 2019, the remains of an early colonial boat was discovered in the river opposite Thompson Square. Investigations revealed that it may have been built at one of the shipyards along this stretch of the river. While its date is uncertain, it was probably made no later than the mid-19th century.

SIGN ONE - IMAGE



Recovery of part of an early colonial boat. 2019.

ALL SIGNS - IMAGE



Flying Fox, Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson. 2019.



THEMES ADDRESSED

HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF LAND USAGE
 THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT, WHARF/SHIP BUILDING
 TOWN PLANNING, BUILT HERITAGE

Signage Content Cont.

SIGN TWO

SHIPWRECK

The vessel remnants discovered during the construction of the new bridge in 2019 were of an Australian-made timber boat constructed when small timber vessels were essential transportation within the colony.

The vessel's construction demonstrates early colonial ship building techniques. What survived included most of the keel with an attached keelson and mast step. Three frames, roughly shaped with an adze tool, and attached to the keel/keelson, and one other frame attached to an individual plank. Overall, approximately 36 planks and 22 frames were recovered. The vessel was located upside down with a full rabbet line (a groove cut into the edge of the keel) surviving.

This digital reconstruction is based on the actual timbers found during the archaeological excavation.

SIGN TWO - IMAGE



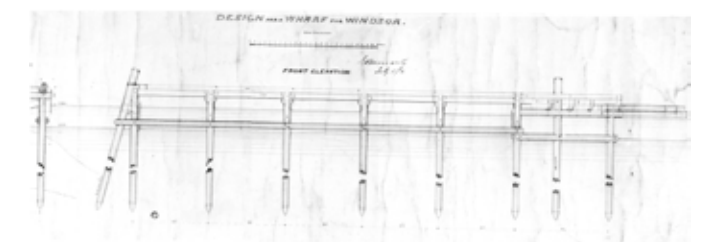
SIGN THREE

WHARFAGE

The wharves along the river were vital for the river trade and the regional economy; connecting the Hawkesbury communities to the outside world. Archaeological excavations in 2018 found evidence of several wharves having been built on the river. Subject to intermittent flooding they often needed repair or even rebuilds after significant flood events.

One of the more substantial finds during the underwater investigations was timber from a wharf built in 1862 by Edward Orpen Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief of the Harbours and River Navigation Branch of the NSW Department of Public Works. The Moriarty wharf replaced that constructed by convict architect, Francis Greenway in the later 1810s.

SIGN THREE - IMAGE



HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN, FLOODING AND ITS IMPACTS, ANIMALS (ABORIGINAL TOTEMS)
 DARUG LANDS/TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF LAND USAGE, CONTACT
 BETWEEN ABORIGINAL AND COLONIAL COMMUNITIES
 THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT, PUNT SERVICE, WHARF/SHIP BUILDING, WINDSOR BRIDGE, FOOD/TRADE
 1974 DECLARATION OF SETTLEMENT, MILITARY USE AND POST, PUBLIC SQUARE
 TOWN PLANNING, BUILT HERITAGE, THOMPSON SQUARE EVOLUTION, FRONTIER WARS
 ABORIGINAL GUIDES, CONVICTS, GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE, CONVICT RIGHTS, LOCAL IDENTITIES

Signage Content Cont.

LOCATION 6 - VIEWING PLATFORM

A HUNDRED THOUSAND YEARS AGO

The Dyarubbin, or Hawkesbury River, is part of the extensive Hawkesbury-Nepean River System that surrounds Sydney. Thompson Square is located on a peninsula of red sandy alluvium above river flats composed of fertile loam deposited across aeons of flooding, tidal movement and the erosion of tributary streams. It is at the head of an ancient marine channel providing access to the Tasman Sea and beyond.

The archaeological excavations completed in 2018 found that the landscape was composed of two different layers of sand, formed by both

river and wind processes over at least the last 82,000 years. The majority of the Aboriginal stone artefacts were recovered from these layers.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST NATION'S PEOPLE

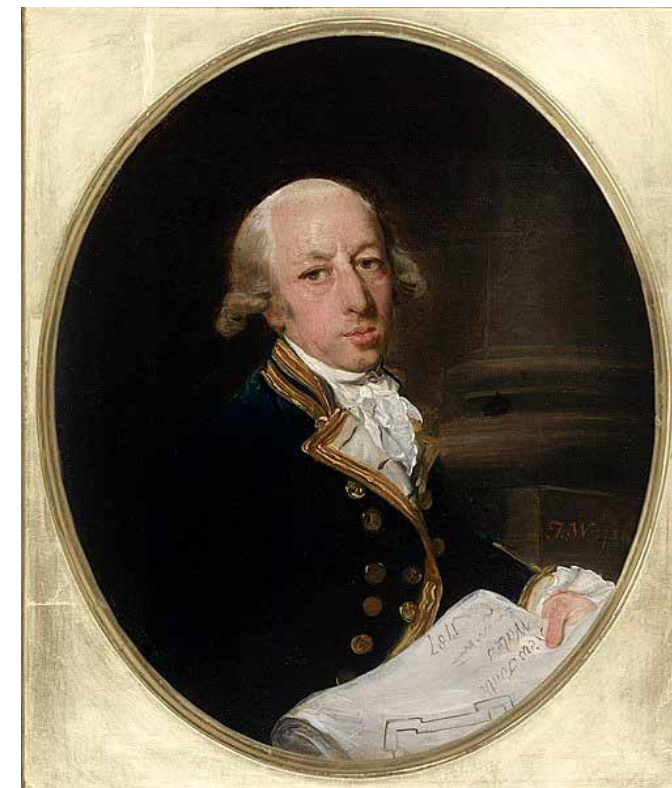
The archaeological evidence revealed three different periods of visitation and/or occupation by Australia's First Nation's People — 27-17,000 years ago, 7-5,000 years ago and early post-European settlement (AD1794-1830s).

The majority of the artefacts date to between 27-17,000 years ago and provides some of the earliest evidence of populations in the Sydney basin, and importantly through a major climatic downturn – the Last Glacial Maximum – which saw the abandonment of

extensive parts of mainland Australia as they became less habitable. A number of glass artefacts were also found in the upper parts of the deposit which demonstrates post-contact interactions between Aboriginal people and early European settlers.

1788 – THE FIRST GOVERNOR

Captain Arthur Phillip, RN, established the penal settlement at Sydney Cove, Port Jackson and served as the colony's first Governor.



Captain Arthur Phillip, 1786, by Francis Wheatley. SLNSW ML124.



1789 – A RIVER NAMED

Phillip, led an exploratory party, including Captain John Hunter, Judge-Advocate David Collins, Lieutenant George Johnstone of the Marines, surgeons John White and George Worgan and midshipman Newton Fowell. They set out in June 1789 to explore Broken Bay and found the large river, that flowed into it. In a second sortie in July, Hunter as they approached what became Windsor, noted

'The natives here, appear to live chiefly on the roots which they dig from the ground; for these low banks appear to be ploughed up ... we found the wild yam in considerable quantities...'

And, near Richmond

'... vast quantities of large logs which had been hurried down by the force of the waters, and lodged 30 to 40 feet above the common level of the river... we found here many traps, for catching animals, in which were observed the feathers of many birds, particularly the quail.' [John Hunter, pp.150-153]

He named the river after, British statesman Baron Hawkesbury.



The Green Hills, a painting by J W Lewin, G P Harris and G W Evans and others, 1796-1809. Mitchell Library, SLNSW, PXD388.



Archaeological excavation of Thompson Square during 2018. RMS.

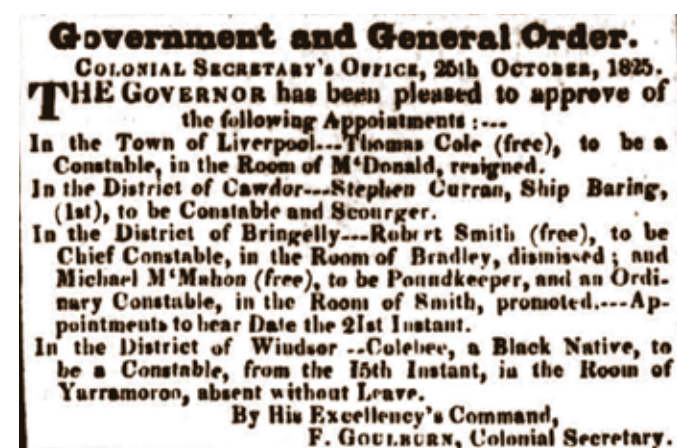
Signage Content Cont.

1791 – MEETING WITH YARRAMUNDI

Yarramundi was a Boorooberongal elder who met with Phillip along the banks of the Hawkesbury River on 14 April. As a gift to the Governor, Yarramundi presented him with two stone axes.

Yarramundi's daughter, Maria Lock, would become one of the most well-known Aboriginal women of the colonial period.

His son, Colebee, helped William Cox as he surveyed the road over the Blue Mountains, and in 1819 Colebee would become the first Aboriginal person to be granted land in the colony. Later, he worked as a Native Constable at Windsor.



The Sydney Gazette announcement of the appointment of Colebee. 27 October 1825. NLA.

1794 – EUROPEAN OCCUPATION OF THE HAWKESBURY

The first European land grants on the Hawkesbury were made along South Creek by Lieutenant Governor Francis Grose, after the departure of Phillip. From that time, the ability of the Boorooberongal to cultivate and care for their country became almost, but not quite, impossible. Conflicts escalated as the clan sought to access resources such as kangaroo, wallaby, fish, crayfish, mussels and their yam plots. With the land on the waterways the most sought after by the settlers, the Boorooberongal were continually faced with alienation from their ancestral home.

In August, one of the first recorded instances of violence near Windsor occurred when an Aboriginal boy was seized, detained, tortured and killed on, or near, the farms of Robert Forrester and Michael Doyle. From the transcript of the judicial proceedings, the following account of the events provides insight:

'Alexander Wilson says that Robert Forrester informed him that he had shot a native Boy, and that he was induced to it from motives of humanity. The Boy having been previously thrown into the River by the neighbouring settlers, with his hands so tied, that it was impossible he could swim to the opposite side.

Robert Forrester says that a large party of natives having appears at the back of his Farm he alarmed his neighbours and went out to observe them. That in the road to the natives they met a Native Boy who they supposed was coming in for the purpose of discovering what arms they had. That they made him a prisoner; tied his hands behind his back and delivered him to Michael Doyle...

That he was soon after alarmed by a cry from Doyles that the boy...escaped and had jumped into the River. That he and Twyfield immediately ran to the river and saw the boy swimming. That he then was prevailed on to shoot the boy by...all around. That the boy should get back to the natives and induce them to an attack by discovering there was no more than one musket in the whole neighbourhood. That the boy was not ill treated with his knowledge in any other manner than he was declared...' (Bench of Magistrates, Minutes of Proceedings Feb 1788 - Jan 1792, State Records NSW, SZ765)

1795 – A CIVIC SQUARE

Establishment of a land reserve by the government which would develop into a civic square with an associated wharf, store-house, soldiers' barracks and granary.

1796 – ANDREW THOMPSON ARRIVES

Andrew Thompson, a significant figure in the history of the Hawkesbury, was appointed as a police constable at the Green Hills (Windsor) by Governor John Hunter. He took up residence in a cottage located near the newly constructed granary until 1798 when he built a home of his own.

Also completed in this year was the first military barracks, as well as the Commandant's house, later to become known as Government house or cottage, situated overlooking the river (A weatherboard building demolished c 1919).

1798 – PARDON

Andrew Thompson is pardoned by Governor Hunter.

1799 – DROUGHTS, FLOODS AND MURDER

Andrew Thompson appointed as Grain Assessor for the Hawkesbury region. For several years the Green Hills agricultural production suffered from both drought and flooding. The first major flood, which exceeded 10m, was recorded in 1799 and washed away the wharf and the barracks.

John Grono migrates to Australia from Wales.

Signage Content Cont.



Colonisation. 2019. Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson.

Also, significantly, this year marked one of the more brutal examples of violence experienced in the Hawkesbury region - the killing of two Aboriginal boys. Local woman, Mary Archer, who stood up to her neighbours and fellow settlers, reported the murders to the Chief Constable Thomas Rickaby. Her actions, and the following trial, led to the first European convictions in Australia for the murder of Aboriginal people. It was testified by Rickaby that:

'Mary Archer came to him [Rickaby] and asked him if he had heard of two native boys having been killed. He answered he had not,...and enquiring of her if she knew who had killed them she answered yes, that John Pearson had told her that Edward Powell, the constable, Simon Freebody, James Metcalfe, William Butler, William Timms, Thomas Sanburn and Bishop Thompson were all together when they were killed, but that Sanburn, Thompson and Pearson had nothing to do with the murder.'

...The witness, being Chief Constable at the Hawkesbury, went up to Powell's with two more constables...That Powell was from home, but in his house were Metcalf, Thompson and (he believes Timms) and Sanburn making enquiry of them if they knew any thing about the two boys being murdered. They made answer ... that they

knew nothing about it. But that Sanburn said they were as decently buried as any of the white people that were killed by the natives. The witness asked said Sanburn if he would show him where they were buried, who told him no.

That on leaving Powell's house he met with Powell of whom he made the like enquiry about the murder, who said he knew nothing about it, he had killed none of them nor did he know who had. That Powell refused to inform the witness where the said bodies were buried but on a search he discovered and with assistance dug them up...the bodies were examined when the hands of both the said boys were tied behind them and a wound through the body of the smallest of them as if given by a cutlass and second wound on or about the hip as if given also by a cutlass. The other appeared to have been shot through the body by a musket ball and that one side of his head and down his face appeared to have been much cut by a cutlass.

...on being further interrogated...Powell informed that he thought it was the Governor's orders to kill the natives where they found them. ...Powell then answered that it was done at the request of Sarah Hodgkinson the widow of one Hodgskin who had been killed by the natives about

Signage Content Cont.

three weeks before that time. That the witness went to the said widow and asked if it had been her request who answered it was. That the bodies were then buried and five persons taken into custody hereupon, when Powell one of the prisoners asked the witness how many he had apprehended and on being told replied there were eight of them and they would all fare alike.' (Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, Minutes of Proceedings, 15-16 October 1799. State Records NSW, X905)

1800 – A NEW GOVERNOR

In September, Captain Philip Gidley King, RN, is appointed Governor of New South Wales, replacing John Hunter.

1802 – A FLOATING BRIDGE

Andrew Thompson builds a bridge across South Creek. He introduces a toll for its usage.

'In the year 1802 he built...a floating bridge, and was situated about one hundred yards further down the creek than the present bridge, behind the Court House. Towards the construction of this bridge he got a Government grant of fifteen pounds, and was also supplied with Government labour. Permission was given him to collect toll, and he was guaranteed against opposition. In 1806 this structure was replaced by a log bridge...' (Chapter 2, *Pioneers. The Early Days of Windsor*, Jas. Steele, 1916)

WHO WAS JOHN GRONO?

Captain John Grono R.N. (c. 1763-1847) was a sailor, shipbuilder, whaler, farmer, and settler who journeyed to Australia in 1799 from Wales with his wife Elizabeth and young family.

After arriving in Sydney, Grono soon gained employment on the colonial sloop *Francis* which carried provisions and goods to settlers along the Hawkesbury River. Just two years later he purchased his first land grant at Pitt Town.

In 1803 he purchased more land just north of Pitt Town and built his new home 'Grono Park'. He also established a shipbuilding business from the site. The *Sydney Gazette*, in an article, described the enterprise:

As the years passed the boat-building yard...became the hub of the river. Boats, punts, and coastal trading vessels were turned out frequently, and the indefatigable colonist made several whaling and sealing voyages 'between times.' The farm was largely entrusted to his four grown sons.

John Grono and Andrew Thompson crossed paths in 1804 after Grono's 18 ton sloop, *Speedwell*, foundered near Lion Island, located at the mouth of the Hawkesbury River, in Broken Bay. Unable to retrieve the vessel, Grono sold it to Thompson, who, with his own ships and crew, managed to refloat the boat and in the following year it was used in a sealing expedition to New Zealand.

In 1809 Grono sailed to New Zealand as master of the *Governor Bligh*. The ship struck a rock in the Foveaux Strait, and although crippled, Grono safely returned the ship, crew, and a cargo of over 10,000 seal skins, to Sydney.

The Grono family were very active and connected to many aspects of the Hawkesbury region. As people of faith, they were strong and enthusiastic supporters of the building of the Ebenezer Church. Built in 1809 the church, which is still in operation today, is the oldest in Australia.

Grono continued sailing until 1818 when he returned to building two vessels. The first was named the *Branch*. The other, a two masted brig named the *Elizabeth (I)*. After taking the *Elizabeth (I)* on its maiden voyage to New Zealand, aged 60, John Grono retired from the

sea in 1823 to concentrate on shipbuilding and farming.

John Grono is associated with the building of four ships that can be linked directly with his Hawkesbury shipyard - *Elizabeth* (1821); *Industry* (1826); *Australian* (1829); and *Governor Bourke* (1833).

John Grono died on 4 May 1847, aged 84, with Elizabeth passing away just fourteen months later, on 14 July 1848, aged 77. They were laid to rest within the grounds of the Ebenezer Church they loved.



Ebenezer Church (c. 1920-1942) by Harold Cazneaux. SLNSW ML PXD 806/50

Signage Content Cont.

1804 – A MEETING OF CULTURES

Governor King meets with the Boorooberongal clan to discuss their grievances.

The main road to Richmond Hill is completed providing safer and quicker travel within the region.

1806

Major flooding on the Hawkesbury, reaching 12.9m and inundating farms, wharves, and housing.

Captain William Bligh, RN replaces King as Governor.

1808 – A PROMOTION

Andrew Thompson appointed Chief Constable of Green Hills.

1809

A bell post installed at the top of the ridgeline, within the Government Precinct, which rang at 6am every morning to call the convicts to breakfast. The square was a formal gathering spot for population musters, public punishments and official occasions.

Also, in this year, the Hawkesbury experiences another major flooding event. Andrew Thompson is active in the rescuing of local residents.



The painting by G W Evans believed to date from 1807 or 1809 showing the configuration of the government precinct on southern bank of the Hawkesbury River. Source: G W Evans, Settlement on Green Hills, ML, PXD 388 Vol 3, No 7, Thompson Square Conservation Area, Windsor, NSW, Conservation Management Plan by Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd.

1810 - MACQUARIE'S FIVE TOWNS

Thompson is appointed Chief Magistrate for the district. However, he dies in October, after his health declines due to long exposure to damp and cold during the 1809 flood. Macquarie's epitaph can still be read on Thompson's memorial stone, in the cemetery of St Matthew's Anglican Church, Windsor.

Governor Macquarie declares his plan to create five new towns: Windsor, Castlereagh, Pitt Town, Richmond, and Wilberforce.

A detachment of the 73rd Regiment was stationed at Green Hills residing in the barracks on the southwestern side of the Thompson Square.

1811 - THOMPSON SQUARE

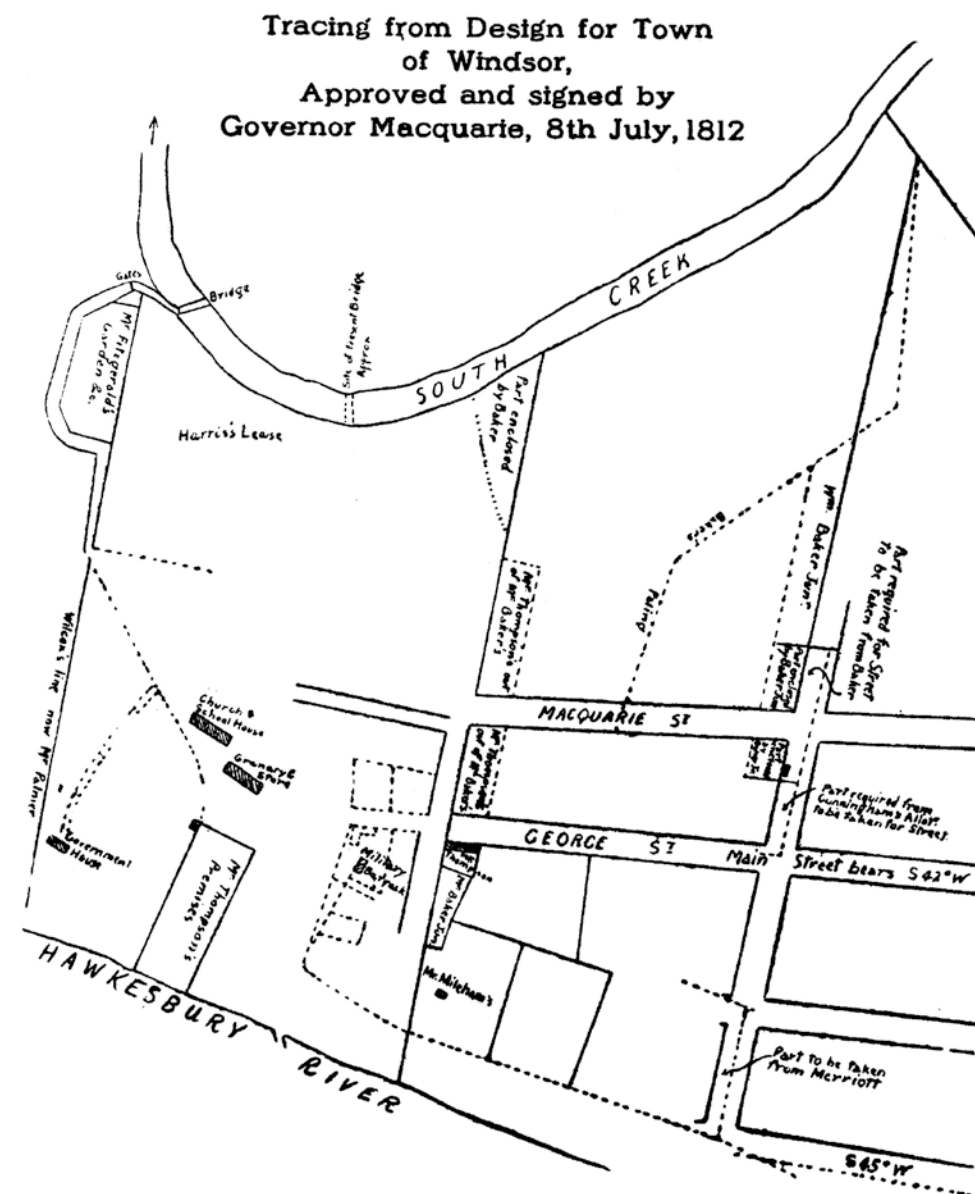
Thompson Square officially named by Macquarie and the town was named Windsor with the main street, named George Street.

The Government precinct and Thompson Square is cleared of less significant buildings and one of the government granaries is converted to a temporary chapel and public school.

1812

Windsor gaol is constructed.

Signage Content Cont.



Tracing from Design for Town of Windsor, Approved and signed by Governor Macquarie, 8th July, 1812. Early Days of Windsor by Jas. Steele. 1916.

1814 – CROSSING THE RIVER

A punt service across the river operated by John Howe commences at Windsor.

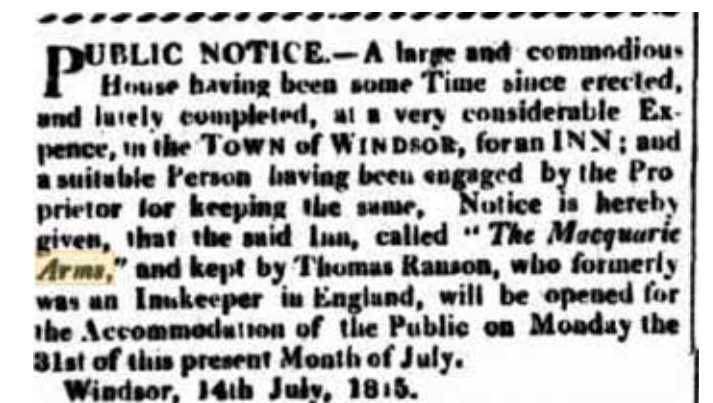
The construction of a new drainage system is commenced (1814-1816) consisting of a barrel drain and intersecting box drains, consisting of 120,000 to 150,000 locally made bricks.



Images showing the exposed barrel drain and associated box drains in-situ within Thompson Square during archaeological excavations in 2018. RMS.

1815 – THE MACQUARIE ARMS

Richard Fitzgerald establishes the Macquarie Arms Hotel. Today, it is the oldest surviving Macquarie era building in Thompson Square.



Advertisement for the opening of the Macquarie Arms hotel in the Sydney Gazette on 22 July 1815. NLA.

Signage Content Cont.

1816 – PROCLAMATION

After two years a drought is broken by another significant flood that affects the Hawkesbury region, and Windsor. The new wharf is damaged.

In May, in an effort to subdue renewed outbreaks of violence between Europeans and the Darug, brought about by food scarcity, Macquarie issues a Government Proclamation restricting the movement and gatherings of Aboriginals. His proclamation is reported in the *Sydney Gazette*, including:

'That from and after the Fourth Day of June next ensuing, that being the Birth Day of His MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE the THIRD, no Black Native, or Body of Black Natives shall ever appear at or within one Mile of any Town, Village, or Farm, occupied by, or belonging to any British Subject, armed by, or belonging to any British Subject, armed of any Description, such as Spears, Clubs, or Waddies, on Pain of being deemed and considered in a State of Aggression and Hostility, and treated accordingly.'

Construction of the Greenway designed wharf commences.

1817 – SEVERE FLOOD EVENT

Macquarie issues proclamation encouraging settlers relocate to higher ground in the townships.

1818 – STRONGER BARRACKS

New brick barracks completed on the corner of Bridge and Court streets, with accommodation for 50 soldiers.

1822

Windsor Court House constructed.

New brick built convict barracks are erected to house 100 male convicts enclosed within a 'strong high brick wall'.

Greenway's wharf completed.

1827

Cottage constructed on Howe's land at 7 Thompson Square, replacing an earlier structure.

1830S

Agriculture continued to dominate the Windsor economy, with the district recorded as having over 17,000 acres of land 'under cultivation' – almost double the amount of any other district. Its stature as being Sydney's food bowl is undeniable.

62 George Street is built.

The new mounted police barracks and stables are constructed.

Toll house for South Creek crossing is constructed.

1837

Howe's House, a new two storey building is constructed at 7 Thompson Square.

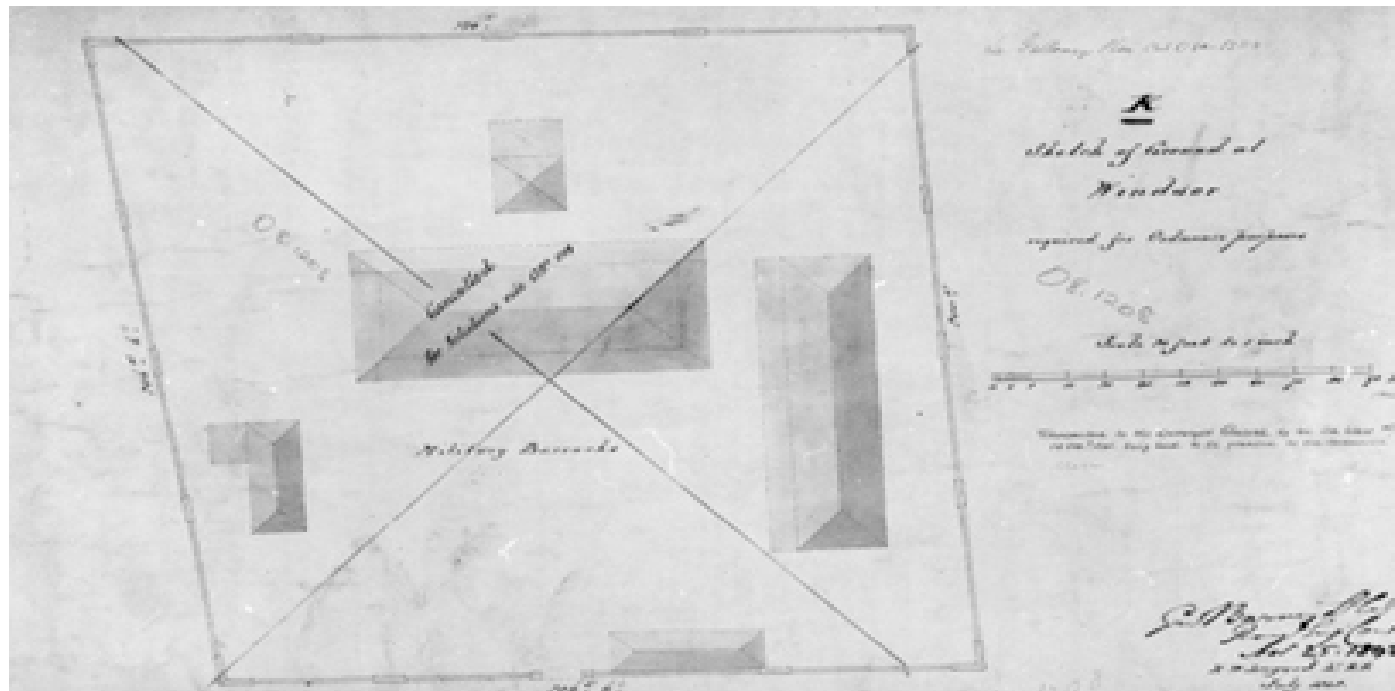


View across Thompson Square showing Howe House (left), undated but after 1874 as the bridge is evident. State Archives & Records NSW, GPO1_06257.

Signage Content Cont.

1842 – MILITARY ERA ENDS

The military stationed in the area leave Windsor.



H W Lugard's survey of Windsor barracks in July 1842.
Source: SA Map 4681

1844 – THE DOCTOR IS IN

The Doctors House, located at 1-3 Thompson Square is constructed. The post office operated from this site between 1851 to 1855.

1850S

A cottage located at No.5 Thompson Square is constructed.

The Fitzroy Bridge is constructed over South Creek.

A roadway is constructed through Thompson Square leading to the wharf.

A two storey dwelling is constructed at 10 Bridge Street.

A cottage is constructed on Loder's land at 5 Thompson Square.



Undated photograph of No. 10 Bridge Street. Source: Charles Kerry Postcard series, Hawkesbury Library, 003/003016

1860S

Cottage at 6 Old Bridge Street completed.

Former military barracks is occupied by police, who remain until 1924.

Severe flood events.

1861 – SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

School of Arts Building, 14 Bridge Street, erected.

1862

Moriarty's wharf completed at Windsor.

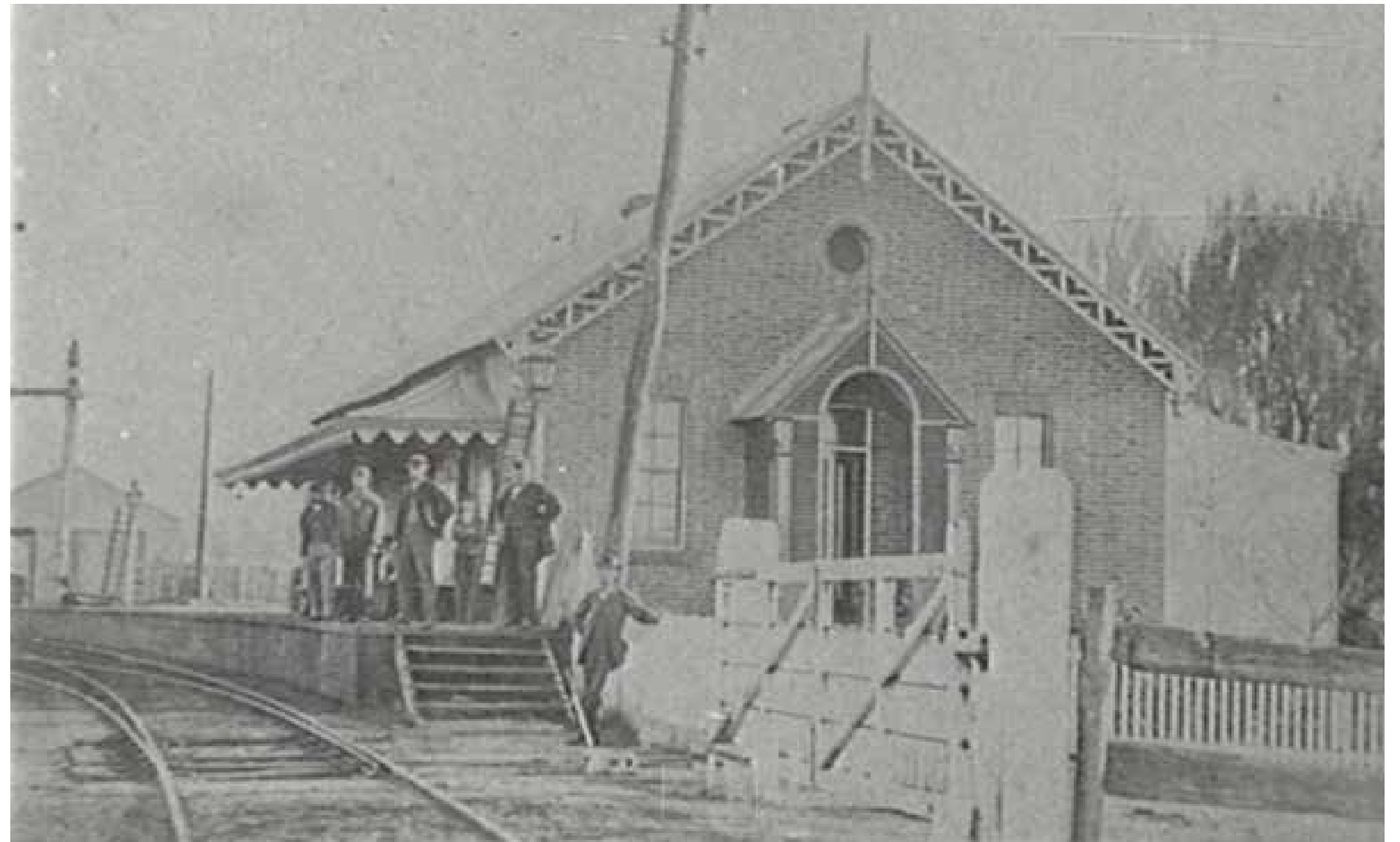


The original School of Arts building in the 1870s. Source: Hawkesbury Library/000507 45-24

Signage Content Cont.

1864 – THE RAILWAY ARRIVES

Windsor Railway Station opens with arrival of the first public train from Sydney. The railway provided a substantially more efficient way to transport goods to and from Sydney than shipping down the Hawkesbury River.



View of the original building Windsor Railway Station built in 1864. The current station was built in 1883 and this building was re-erected in Mileham Street, Windsor. Hawkesbury Library Service

Signage Content Cont.

1867 – A FLOOD TO REMEMBER

Windsor experiences catastrophic flooding which reaches a height of 19.7 metres (63 feet). It results in loss of livestock, property and lives. This remains the worst flood event in Windsor since colonisation.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* covered the events in the 24 June 1867 edition:

'The town of Windsor itself is almost entirely submerged, and the country for miles around is under water. The only parts of the township now habitable are a portion of George Street, Fairfield..., Hopkins Hill..., McQuade's Corner, and the ground on which stands the Roman Catholic church...the rest is almost altogether out of sight, the line of the other thoroughfare being...recognisable by means of the chimneys and roofs of the higher houses projecting above the surfaces of the water.'



Engraving by Oswald Rose Campbell entitled 'Floods in New South Wales- Windsor, at Nightfall, dated 27th July 1867'. The image shows the flooding of the lower lands to the west of Thompson Square, looking west up George Street towards the top of the ridge. Source: State Library of Victoria, IAN27/07/67/8

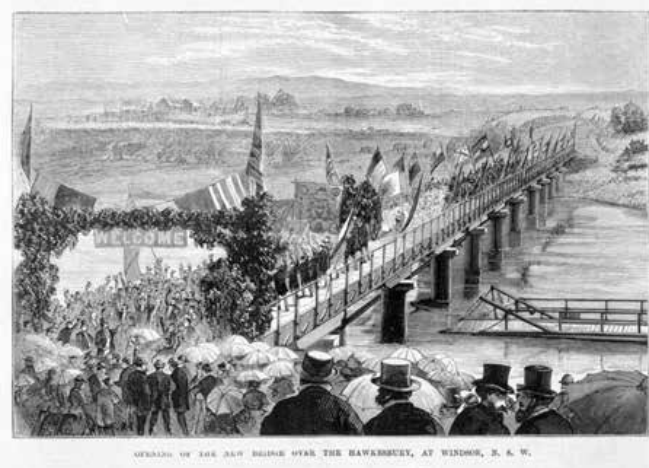
Signage Content Cont.

1871

In January, five Aboriginal people won a boat race against a 'brigade' crew over a distance of one mile. The Aboriginal crew took the lead early and kept it throughout, coming in amidst a round of applause, winning the race by four yards.

1874 – WINDSOR BRIDGE OPENS, A SQUARE IS DIVIDED

Windsor Bridge, fitted with cart-friendly tracks, was officially opened. The 480 foot (146.3 metres) bridge cost £10,280 (\$18,607) to construct. The opening consisted of a momentous procession through Windsor followed by dinner in Thompson Square. The road accessing the bridge was re-configured and divided Thompson Square by a winding north-easterly carriageway.



The official opening of the bridge. Source: Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers, 4 Nov 1874



The original low level bridge in the 1870s. Source: ML.SPF, PXA 2113, Box 74

1878

Maria Lock dies.

1882

A timber hexagonal summer house is constructed within Thompson Square. It was frequently used by local Aboriginals as a shelter. It was demolished in 1900.

1887

Riverside Park, adjacent to the Hawkesbury River proclaimed in 1887.

1889 – SACKVILLE REACH RESERVE

Sackville Reach Aboriginal Reserve of 150 acres officially proclaimed.

1897 – RAISING OF WINDSOR BRIDGE

Windsor Bridge raised by 2 metres.

1899 – THOMPSON SQUARE A RESERVE

With Thompson Square now divided by the road approaching the bridge, the Upper and Lower Reserves of the Square are officially declared for public recreation.

1922 – UPGRADE OF WINDSOR BRIDGE

Windsor Bridge updated with concrete replacements to timber decking and kerbing.

Signage Content Cont.

WHO WAS MARIA LOCK?

Maria Lock (c. 1805-1878) was a Boorooberongal woman of the Darug people. The daughter of Yarramundi, the chief of the Richmond Tribes, and sister to Colebee, the first Aboriginal person to receive a land grant in the colony, Maria became a successful landowner in her own right.

In 1814 Maria was admitted to the Native Institution at Parramatta where she excelled academically. The Institution, however, would become the custodial home for many Aboriginal children forcibly removed from their families - indoctrinated in European customs and separated from their language and ancestral traditions.

By 1823 Maria had married Dicky, Bennelong's son, who had also attended the Native Institution. However, after a quick illness, Dicky died in February of the same year. Maria would soon meet Robert Lock, a convict carpenter, and they were married on 26 January 1824. This was the first authorised marriage between an Aboriginal and a convict within the new colony.

In 1833, after many attempts, Maria received the first land grant to an Aboriginal woman, forty acres at Liverpool. Later, in 1843, after the death of her brother, Maria was also

granted his thirty-acre grant at Black Town. In 1844 she added to her land holdings acquiring another thirty acres.

Maria lived until her seventies, dying in 1878 in Windsor. She was buried next to her husband Robert at St Batholomew's Church in Prospect.

Survived by nine children, today many families within the region and beyond can trace their ancestry to Maria, and therefore Yarramundi of the Richmond Tribes.

1923 – OLD FASHIONED SERVICE

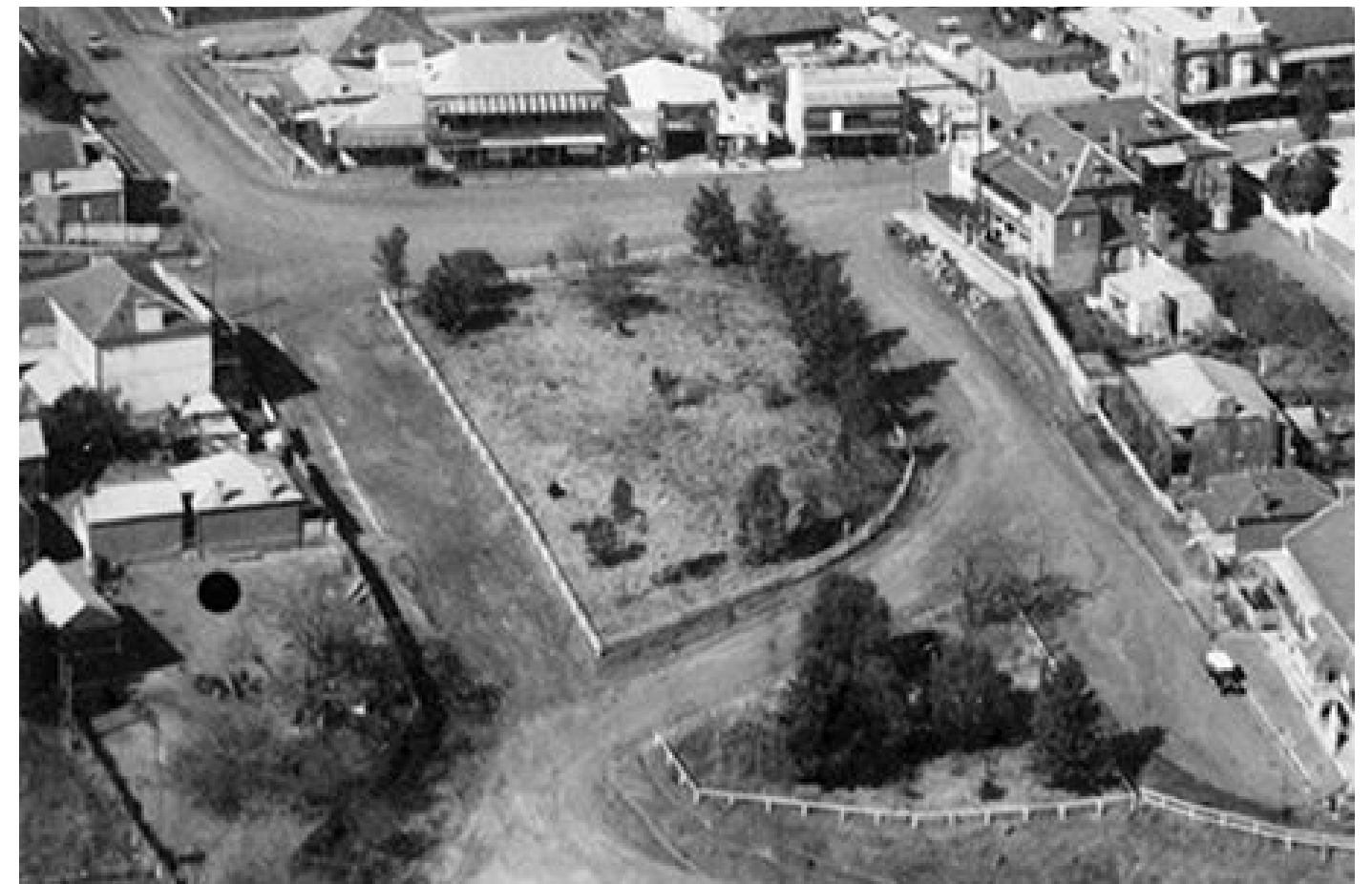
No70-72 George Street is erected, it was originally a service station.



Hawkesbury Motor Garage in the 1920s. Source: Hawkesbury Library/ 000705

1934 – DEEPER DIVIDE

Large cutting is excavated for a new approach to the bridge to accommodate the rising popularity of motor cars. This approach cuts through Thompson Square in a north-west direction.



Aerial view of Thompson Square in 1929 showing some plantings in the two reserves. (Source: Aerial photography, courtesy of Carol Roberts, from the collection of her mother, the late Iris Cammack Photographer Frederick Halpin Wilson, RAAF, 1929).

Signage Content Cont.



1947-51 aerial photograph. Note the alignment of the previous road through Thompson Square remains clearly visible in the tree plantings in the Upper Reserve. Source: NSW Spatial Services

1943 – SACKVILLE REACH RESERVE CEASES
Sackville Reach Aboriginal Reserve ceases to operate and soon after revoked.

1949
A boathouse is constructed, for the Upper Hawkesbury Power Boat Club, near the river on the lower reserve of Thompson Square.

The Royal Australian Institute of Architects in New South Wales prepared a list of historic buildings in NSW, Thompson Square is included.

1940S
Existing wharf no longer maintained and subsides into oblivion. A variety of wharfage used until the construction of new permanent wharfage in 2014.

1974
Severe flood event.

1976
Current bridge constructed over South Creek

1982
A Permanent Conservation Order under the Heritage Act 1977 is placed on Thompson Square.

1988
In the lead up to the Bicentenary of the colonisation of Australia, Bicentennial Grant money enabled restoration work to be completed on many of the facades of the Thompson Square buildings.

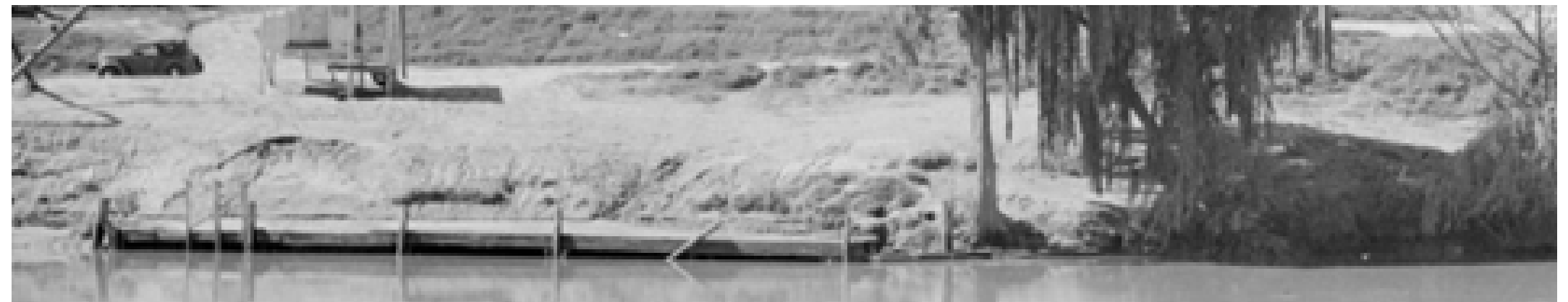
1990S
Boat club building demolished.

2006
Archaeological investigation and excavation completed on site of future museum at Windsor.

2008
New Hawkesbury Regional Museum building opens.

First announcement of project to replace the Windsor Bridge by the NSW Government.

2013
In December, the Minister for the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure approved the State Significant Infrastructure application for the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project.



Detail from c1935 photograph by E.W. Searle showing the Windsor Wharf to the east of the Bridge, much reduced in size. Source: NLA, PIC P838_1419 LOC Cold store SEA Box 11

Signage Content Cont.

Community Action For Windsor Bridge (CAWB), a grassroots organisation formed in response to the Government's decision to demolish and replace the existing Hawkesbury River Bridge, begin their occupation of Thompson Square. Two volunteers would staff the CAWB tent in four hour shifts, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Day 1 = 21 July 2013.

2014

New wharf constructed.

2015

CAWB receives the National Trust Community Advocacy Award.

2016

Archaeological investigations begin in Thompson Square and surrounds.

2019

One of Sydney's longest-running occupation protests ends. The CAWB tent, or "high commission" as it was known by members is

taken down and removed from Thompson Square by volunteers. The enthusiasm and dedication of the protesters was well noted within the local community, even though not everyone agreed with their position. Day 2083 = 3 April 2019

2020

The new bridge across the Hawkesbury River opened.

The original Windsor Bridge demolition begins. A small protest group assembled calling for the work to stop. The bridge was taken down as planned except for the first span from the southern approach, on which you are now standing.

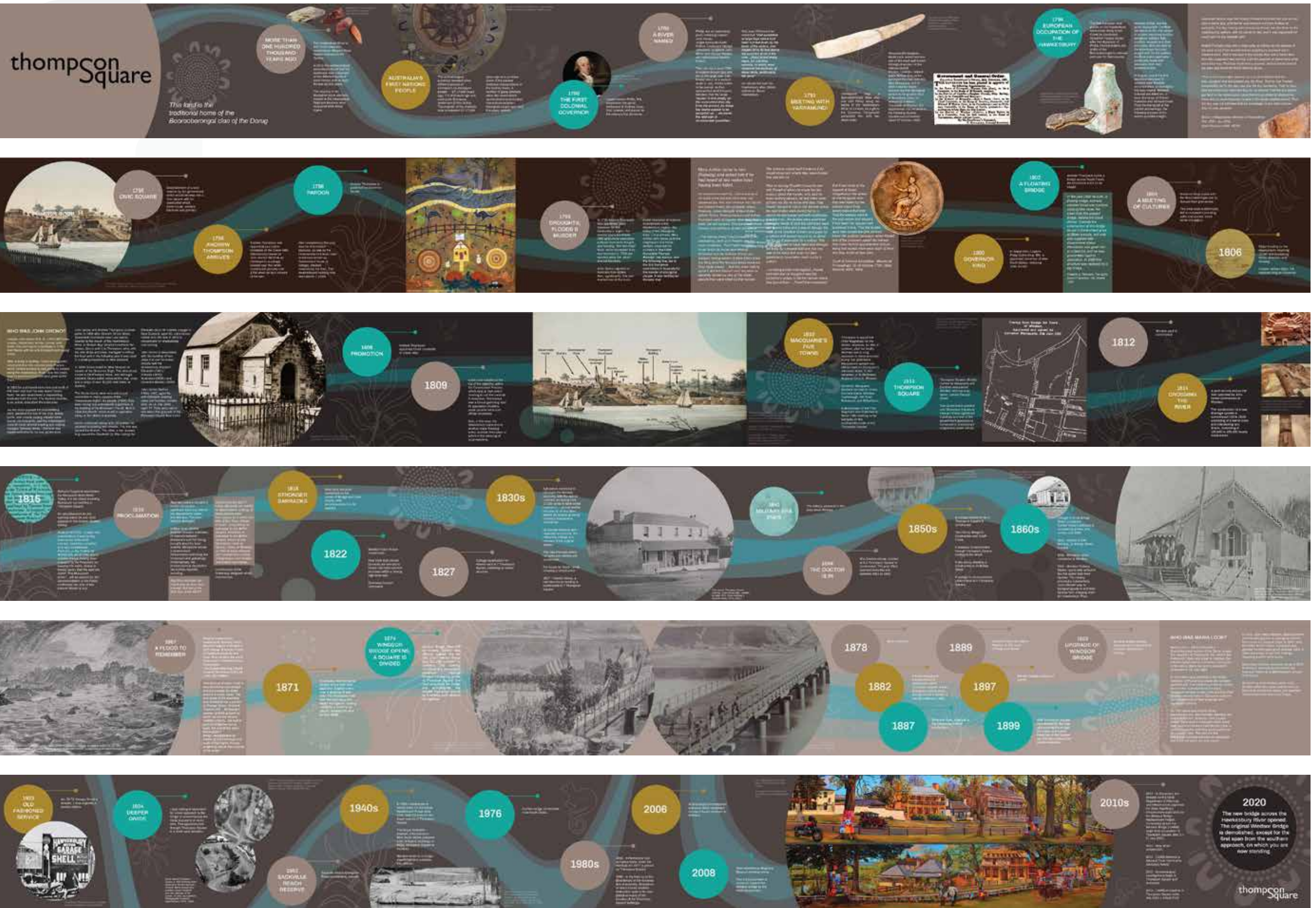


Note:

Viewing platform signage to be designed in conjunction with urban design planning.

Content and design provided for information but may be adjusted to fit final layout.

From Macquarie Arms to the River - From The River to the Anchor, 2013. Jane Bennett.



Viewing platform timeline signage design. Note: subject to change pending final urban design .

HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN, FLOODING AND ITS IMPACTS
THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT, WINDSOR BRIDGE

Signage Content Cont.

LOCATION 7 - NORTHERN ABUTMENT

RIVER CROSSING – A PERSPECTIVE

Officially opened on 20 August 1874, Windsor Bridge was designed by the Department of Public Works and constructed by noted engineers, Andrew Turnbull and William Dixon. It was officially opened by the Hon. John Sutherland, Minister for Works.

The opening was a grand affair, with the bridge decorated with flags, local fruits and flowers. Sutherland stated:

'I hope that the bridge will last longer than the life of the youngest child who passes over it today.'

The building of the bridge ensured that Thompson Square remained locally relevant in the emergent transport network following the opening of the railway line to Windsor in

1864. The bridge was increasingly important in the transportation of local produce to the Windsor rail head for shipment to Sydney markets. The ability to reliably transport goods by cart across the river was critical.

However, the bridge's low height restricted river traffic and caught flood debris. In 1897, the bridge was raised by 8 feet, or 2.5 metres, by placing iron cylinders on top of the original piers. In 1922, the timber superstructure was replaced with reinforced concrete.

Looking directly across the river, you can see a section of the original Windsor Bridge that has been retained as a viewing platform. The remainder of the bridge was decommissioned and demolished in 2020.

SIGN - IMAGES



Windsor Bridge and Thompson Square as seen from near where you are now standing. At Work and Play Collection, ML 4405.



Windsor Bridge, c. 1888. Looking from Thompson Square. At Work and Play Collection, Windsor Bridge, ML 4404.



Bridge over Hawkesbury River, Windsor, c. 1911. Looking from Thompson Square, showing the raised deck. ML SPF PXA 2113



Bridge across the Hawkesbury River, Windsor, New South Wales, c. 1935. NLA. (Looking from the northern side of the river towards Windsor.)

RIVER CROSSING – A PERSPECTIVE

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HAWKESBURY RIVER/DYARUBBIN, FLOODING AND ITS IMPACTS
 DARUG LANDS/TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS
 THOMPSON SQUARE AS A PORT, PUNT SERVICE WHARF / SHIP BUILDING, WINDSOR BRIDGE, FOOD/TRADE
 TOWN PLANNING, BUILT HERITAGE, THOMPSON SQUARE EVOLUTION
 GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE, LOCAL IDENTITIES

Signage Content Cont.

LOCATION 8 - NORTHERN BANK 'MEETING PLACE'

SIGN - FRONT

THE CHANGING RIVER

The land on which you are standing is the traditional home of the Boorooberongal clan of the Darug people.

WHARFAGE & TRANSPORTATION

The river connection to Sydney was vitally important to the people of the Hawkesbury. In early 1795, a wharf was established on the Hawkesbury River at the Green Hills (Windsor) settlement – initially provided for the landing and loading of supplies at the Government storehouse.

In his account of the NSW colony in 1795, David Collins, then Lieutenant-Governor of NSW, wrote:

'Early in February, the storehouse at the Hawkesbury being completed, the provisions which had been sent round in the schooner were landed and put under the care of Baker [the superintendent]...'

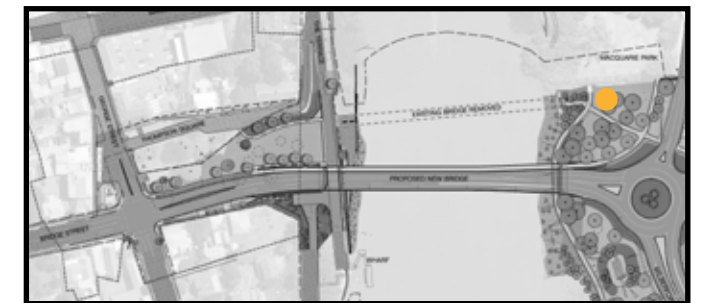
Very little is known about the design and construction of the original wharf. From that time several wharves were built, damaged by

floods and repaired or refurbished or entirely rebuilt.

In 1810, Governor Lachlan Macquarie instructed that a public wharf be built adjacent to Thompson's Square. By 1812, the wharf was considered inadequate and directions for its enlargement were given. Following the flood of July 1816 which reached 14.1m high and almost destroyed it Macquarie called on Architect, Francis Greenway, to draft a new and improved wharf design for Windsor. Work commenced in late 1816.

The design and construction details of Greenway's wharf are not known; however, the outline of the wharf is shown in a series of 1830s-1840s survey plans of Windsor. For four decades there is no further mention of repairs or a new wharf at Windsor.

By 1860s the Greenway wharf was deteriorating badly. Accounts of accidents and near misses during unloading of goods and passenger transfers at the wharf were reported in Sydney newspapers. The need for the refurbishment or replacement of the wharf became urgent. A new wharf, designed by Edward Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for the Harbours and River Navigation branch of the Department of Public Works was completed in November 1862. The original structure remained, often with makeshift repairs and maintenance, until the 1950s when almost all visible traces of original fabric had disappeared.



During archaeological inspections in 2018 evidence of timbers from an old wharf or wharves was observed. Timber samples were taken of select features to determine the type and origin of timber species used in its construction. The evidence suggests that the remains were from 1862 rather than the earlier Greenway wharf, an unsurprising outcome given the ravages of floods in the intervening years.

Artefacts recovered from the excavations included a range of items that included trade tools associated with ship building and maintenance and domestic relics such as fishing hooks, pen knives, harmonicas, toys and spent ammunition.

SIGN - SIDE

THE CHANGING SQUARE

In 1822, as Macquarie's term as Governor came to a close, he provided a list to Earl Bathurst, of buildings and works completed in the Hawkesbury. These included:

1. Church with spire and space for gallery.
2. Burial ground.
3. Barracks for 50 soldiers, with stockade.
4. Barracks for 100 convicts, with high brick wall.
5. Gaol.
6. House on left bank of South Creek, bought from A Thompson's

Signage Content Cont.

executors, and made into a hospital and grounds for 50 patients.

7. *Government granary.*
8. *Three storey provision store and granary bought from A Thompson's estate.*
9. *Old granary, new roof and repaired.*
10. *Wooden wharf for 100-ton boats, and a ferry punt.*
11. *Court House adjoining gaol.*
12. *New parsonage house and ground for garden.*
13. *Old Government cottage repaired and improved. Six acres of land enclosed, partly with a brick wall.*
14. *New coach house and stables.*
15. *Streets of Windsor repaired. New streets opened.*

The evolution of Thompson Square's configuration has been influenced by various thoroughfares cut into the site, leading to the river's edge, first to the punt in 1814, and in later years, to the bridge. Since its inception the square has changed five times effectively separating the square into two parts. The completion of the new bridge in 2020, and reunification of Thompson Square, represents the next step in the site's story.

SIGN - IMAGES



Salvaged timbers from the Hawkesbury River, 2019.



Untitled, Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson. 2019.



Detail from photograph of bridge across the Hawkesbury River, Windsor, New South Wales, c. 1935 showing extant wharfage. NLA.

Website Content

THOMPSONSQUARE.COM.AU

The website content includes the following items:

- ▶ Welcome to Country by Darug representative.
- ▶ Information as found on all signage created for the project.
- ▶ Project introduction and background
- ▶ Archaeology - Outline of the archaeological program's key findings and video mini-docos around the finds.
- ▶ Artefact Gallery - Visual display of a representative sample of artefacts salvaged during the project, includes images, description, size, weight, etc
- ▶ Timeline - A visual and interactive timeline based on the information provided on the Viewing Platform.
- ▶ Kids Zone - Downloadable colouring in pages.
- ▶ Resources - Links to existing reports, websites and bibliography.
- ▶ TSCA - Information on each listed site within the TSCA with links (where appropriate) to the listing page on register.
- ▶ The colour palette is the same as implemented for the signage.



Capture of the website design.

- ▶ Historic and modern images as appropriate for information and design features.

HOME PAGE

The home page contains an introduction title and image (as can be seen in the capture displayed above):

Title: History & Heritage, Thompson Square, Windsor NSW

Image: State Library of New South Wales (Work and Play – 04405). Photograph by James Mills, c 1888.

Major links will consist of:

1. Home - About the Project
2. Interpretation - Each of the signs located within Thompson Square
3. Historical Timeline
With a human history stretching back over 27,000 years, Thompson Square provides an amazing narrative of people, nature, and events. Seen from various perspectives Thompson Square's legacy is one to both engage with, and learn from.
4. Artefact Gallery
Delve into the wonderful collection of

items revealed in and around Thompson Square during archaeological excavations. From coins to clay pipes, stone tools and Aboriginal relics dating back over 33,000 years; to everyday items of the colonial period. Start the journey.

5. Archaeology
The test and salvage excavations undertaken as part of the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project between 2016-2019 revealed over 30,000 artefacts, now located in the Hawkesbury Museum. They illustrate the rich and diverse history and heritage of the area.
6. Resources - Kids Zone, TSCA, Links, Reports, Bibliography

The Welcome to Country is provided as both text (Darug language with translation) and video:

TIATI MURRA DARUGA PEMEL
KOI MURRA YA PEMEL NGALARINGI
BUBBUNA
BAN NYE YEMNA WURRA NANG
NYE DICE GAI DYI YA NANGAMI
DYARRALANG
DARUGA NGALARINGI TIATI NGALARINGI
NANGAMI GAI
GU YA WILLY ANGARA GU-NU-GAL DA GU-
NU-GAL
DA LA-LOEY MOOGOO COT-BALLIE
NANGAMI

Website Content Cont.

DICE LA-LOEY GNIA TARIMI GU-NU-GAL
TIATI NGALARINGI YA DARUGA EORAH
MITTIGAR GURRUNG BURRUK GNEENE DA
DARUGA PEMEL

DIDGEREE GORE

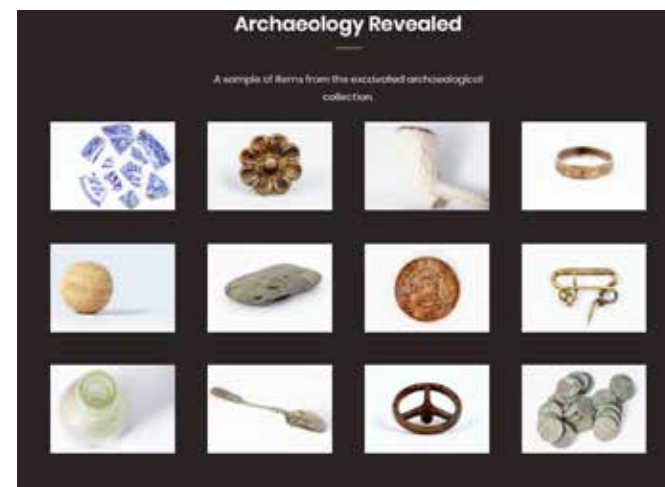
*This is Darug land
It is the land of our ancestors
Their spirits still walk among us
Spirits that have been here since the
dreaming
Darug language has been passed down
from generation to generation
To continue an unbroken culture
That has extended for thousands of years
In the language of the Darug people
We welcome you to Darug land*

Thank you

by Aunty Edna Watson, Darug Custodian
Aboriginal Corporation



Still frame from Welcome to Country video.



Capture of the artefact gallery layout.

The last item located on the Home Page is a sample selection of high resolution images of artefacts recovered from the archaeological excavations.

ABOUT PAGE

The about page contains an introduction title:

Title: About - The Thompson Square Heritage Interpretation is part of the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project

Information contained on the page includes:

THE WINDSOR BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Extensive investigation and archaeological salvage work commenced in October 2017. Archaeologists carried out salvage works on site, in close consultation with stakeholders, to

minimise impacts to Aboriginal and colonial artefacts. The approach to interpretation was informed by the archaeology found on site.

BACKGROUND

The original Windsor Bridge, built in 1874, accommodated 145 years of vehicle traffic from horse-drawn carts to modern cars. At the time of the project it was used by up to 19,000 vehicles per day.

The decision to replace the bridge was first announced in 2008. Since then, numerous community consultations regarding the replacement have been facilitated with interested parties, Traditional Custodians and stakeholders. The consultations culminated in the approval of the Windsor Bridge Replacement Program in 2013.

This website is a result of the need for a modern approach to interpretation, and the ideas and concepts discussed during consultations. It aims to meaningfully represent the many stories with the archaeological evidence.

THE PROJECT

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project involved the transformation of Windsor Bridge, Thompson Square and surrounding streets.

The development included the urban design and landscaping; new approach roads and intersections; new traffic lights

at the intersection of Bridge Street and George Street; amendments to local access arrangements; cyclist and pedestrian facilities accommodated by a communal path for access the bridge; removal and back-fill of the previous approach roads and finally; the removal of the original bridge.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS (VIDEO LINK)

View a snapshot of the historical team's excavation of Thompson Square in 2018.

(Links a video located on the TfNSW YouTube account that was produced early in the excavation period and reveals the Barrel Drain.)



Capture of the TfNSW video link.

Website Content Cont.

TIMELINE PAGE

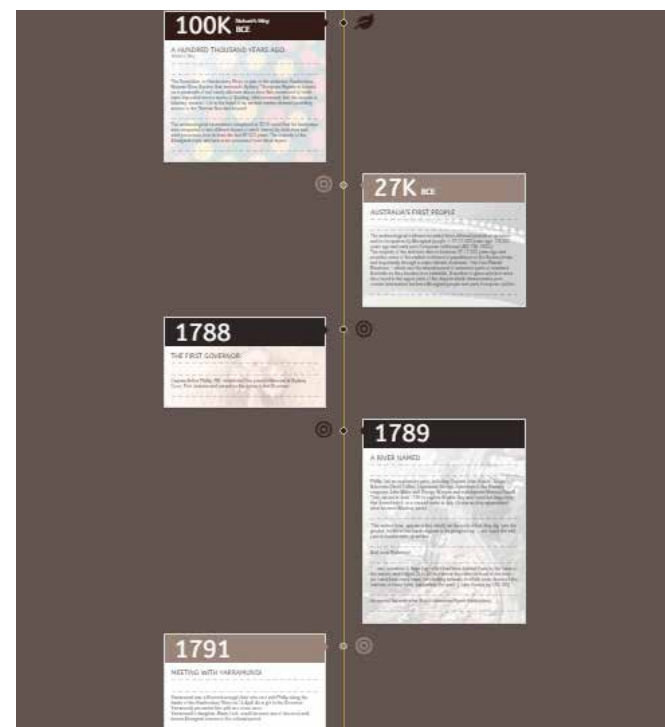
The timeline page contains an introduction title and paragraph.

Title: A Timeline of Thompson Square and Surrounds

Paragraph: The history of Thompson Square and the Windsor area is extensive. The following timeline represents an overview of events and milestones associated with the area. (Initially the same timeline information as provided on the Viewing Platform will be reproduced here. Additional items/information can be added at any time.)



Capture of the detail on a timeline entry.



Capture of the timeline page - note information shown is representative only.

ARCHAEOLOGY PAGE

The archaeology page contains an introduction title:

Title: Archaeology - Aboriginal, Maritime, Historical

Information contained on the page includes:

Since 2016, and the commencement of archaeological investigations of Thompson

Square, and the adjacent Hawkesbury River, a number of significant artefacts been excavated. Examples include such items as Aboriginal stone tools, cobbles, colonial period ceramics, military items, bottles, and a range of convict bricks.

Salvage works uncovered a large number of Aboriginal artefacts dating back possibly as far as 27,000 years providing a highly significant assemblage which informs the historical narrative of the area.

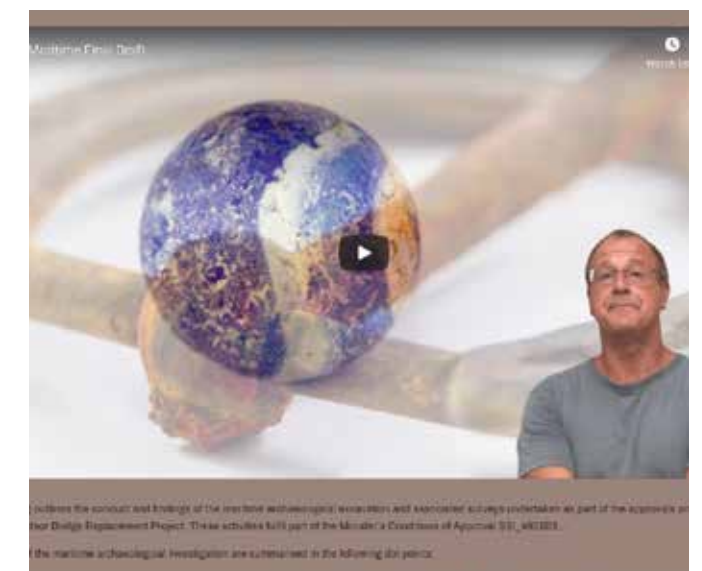
A brick barrel drain dated to 1814, stretching from Thompson Square to the Hawkesbury River, provided the most significant colonial period. The drain holds significance both as a snapshot of the past, but also for many who grew up in the area, as it features frequently throughout the stories and folklore of Windsor. The survival of the drain has been ensured through a protection and preservation plan.

Artefacts uncovered from the maritime archaeological investigations were also highly significant. Archaeologists worked with the underwater layers of the riverbed which contained a mixture of cobbles and bricks with quartzite and sandstone fragments. The silt, sand and gravel layers below the mass contained an array of artefacts, including the remnants of several vessels.

Each major link on the page will open into individual pages that provide information

on the archaeological excavations and will be taken directly from the archaeological reports completed. The pages will also include relevant project photos over the period of the excavations, video mini-doco, and links to the archaeological reports.

On the maritime page, additional video footage will be included of the virtual 3D model that has been created from the most significant vessel remnants found in 2019. The following are screen captures showing the style of recreation provided.



Capture of the Maritime Archaeology page showing the video content - note information shown is representative only.

Website Content Cont.



A variety of still captures taken from the recreation 3D model of vessel UHRW02.



Website Content Cont.

ARTEFACTS PAGE

The artefacts page contains an introduction title:

Title: The Artefacts - Uncovered during the test and salvage excavations 2016-2019.

Information contained on the page includes:

- ▶ High resolution images of artefacts recovered during the archaeological excavations for Aboriginal, maritime and historical disciplines.
- ▶ As available it will include items identified as part of the 'collection' to be displayed in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum
- ▶ Items can be updated and added to at any time.
- ▶ Images, where applicable, will have links to additional item photos for visitors to browse. artefacts page



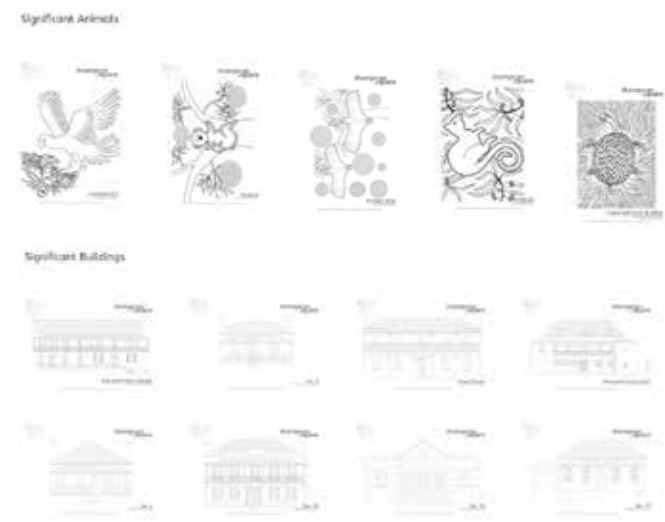
Capture of the artefacts page showing the grid showing items, and roll-over effect with information displayed.



Capture of the artefacts image display overlay with additional images shown on right which can be clicked and viewed.

KIDS ZONE PAGE

The kids zone page contains links to downloadable colouring-in pages. The pages include both Aboriginal drawings and architectural facade plans of colonial buildings located in and around Thompson Square.



Capture of downloadable colouring-in pages.

RESOURCES PAGE

The resources page includes direct links to downloadable reports, papers and information that has been generated by the project in the area of history and heritage. They will be provided as is and without additional context. A download manager will provide information on number of times the items are downloaded for the benefit of the managing body, in this case expected to be Hawkesbury City Council.

This page will also list bibliography information from the Conservation Management Plans, and various documents to provide a resource library relating to the area's heritage.

TSCA PAGE

The TSCA page includes information on the conservation area individually listed items. Each item includes a photo, description and link to the heritage listing page if applicable.

Individual Heritage Listings within the Thompson Square Conservation Area



Capture of the TSCA page outlining information on the individually listed sites within the conservation area.

Sites included are:

- ▶ The Doctor's House - 1-3 Thompson Square
- ▶ Victorian Georgian Cottage - 5 Thompson Square
- ▶ Coffey's Inn - 7 Thompson Square
- ▶ Macquarie Arms Hotel - 81 George Street
- ▶ Victorian Commercial Building / Hawkesbury Stores - 64, 66, 68 George Street
- ▶ Shop (formerly Hawkesbury Garage) - 70, 72 George Street
- ▶ A.C. Stearn Building - 74 George Street
- ▶ Shop - 82 George Street
- ▶ Bungalow - 4 Old Bridge Street
- ▶ House - 6 Old Bridge Street
- ▶ House, Lilburndale - 10 Bridge Street
- ▶ Cottage - 19 Bridge Street
- ▶ School of Arts (former) - 14 Bridge Street
- ▶ The Bridge Cafe - 80 George Street
- ▶ 1/52 George Street
- ▶ 92-94 George Street
- ▶ 88 George Street
- ▶ Pioneer Families Bicentennial Memorial

06 FINALISATION

This Plan sets out a common framework for the inclusion of site-specific interpretation for Thompson Square and the project area. The legacy of the plan extends beyond the submission date, into construction and implementation, and its reception by visitors. To fully evaluate and understand this impact, data collection and analysis should be carried out over time to establish the contribution of the work.

EVALUATION

Evaluation and monitoring are key parts of delivering the Heritage Interpretation Plan and have informed the development of this document. Consultation, review and stakeholder approval of the interpretation methods, content and materials have all been used for initial evaluation of the works.

Without the information and data that on-going monitoring provides, it will not be possible to determine the effectiveness of the Plan's implementation, and whether the aims and objectives of the Plan are being realised.

This section of the plan provides possible evaluation criteria for the interpretation to be implemented by others at a future date.

EVALUATION METHODS

Evaluation methods can be either indirect or direct. Traditional direct methods of evaluation include:

- ▶ hard copy pamphlets
- ▶ surveys
- ▶ data collectors on-site

These could be utilised once the interpretation has been installed.

Surveys could be conducted by volunteers or representatives of Hawkesbury Regional Museum/Visitor Information Centre. Both are likely to have significant cross-over with the same audience.

Additional methods such as contemporary evaluation through the use of the new website or social media could also be considered. Evaluation could come in the form of comments and actions (likes) to media stories on the heritage interpretation, or dedicated announcements on the social media accounts of stakeholders. This is an example of an indirect method of evaluation.

Observation of 'users' within Thompson Square, another indirect method, can provide information on which interpretation installations are popular and what type of

audience is accessing them. For example: tourists, river recreation users etc. This information can be particularly useful in determining ways to integrate heritage information into other spaces used by a similar audience.

The connections between the interpretation methods must be explored to determine if the user/audience member has acquainted themselves with the full range of interpretation options for Thompson Square.

IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES

Milestone	Date
Interpretive Signage Installed Commencement	November 2020
Website Live	November 2020
Museum Display Installation	December 2020
Viewing Platform Completed	March 2021

07 REFERENCE

END NOTES

1 Windsor and Richmond Gazette, *Early Days of Windsor*, Rev. Jas Steele, Friday, 27 November, 1914. Available at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85857906>.

2 Evans, G. W. The Settlement of Green Hills, 1809. Source: State Library of NSW (PXD: 388 v.3 f.7).

3 Jackson, F. 'Windsor, NSW', Manilla Express (NSW: 1899-1954), Friday 6 June 1924, p. 4. Available at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/191444094>.

4 Sheedy, D. National Trust Classification Cards – Thompson Square, 1975.

5 Office of Environment and Heritage, 'Thompson Square Conservation Area', <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045195>.

6 Office of Environment and Heritage, 'Hawkesbury River Bridge, Windsor', <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4309589>.

7 Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Salvage Excavation Report - Area 1 - Historical Archaeology, AAJV, September 2019. Pages iii-v.

8 Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Salvage Excavation Report - Maritime Archaeology (DRAFT), Cosmos Archaeology, 2019. Page iii.

9 Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Salvage Excavation Report - Aboriginal Heritage, AAJV, August 2019. Executive Summary.

10 <https://nga.gov.au/aboriginalmemorial/home.cfm>.

11 <https://www.rangihouaheritage.co.nz/home>.

12 Heritage Council of New South Wales and NSW Government, Department of Planning, Heritage Information Series: Heritage Interpretation Policy, 2005.

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Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW, Strategic Conservation Management Plan, January 2018. Austral AHMS Joint Venture (AAJV).

Thompson Square Conservation Area Windsor, NSW, Conservation Management Plan, December 2018. Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations may be used within this report:

Burra Charter	The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPIE	Department of Planning, Infrastructure & Environment
GG	NSW Government Gazette
CMP Plan	Conservation Management Plan
Heritage Act	NSW Heritage Act 1977
HNSW	Heritage NSW
HIP	Heritage Interpretation Plan
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
HMP	Heritage Maintenance Plan
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
ML	Mitchell Library
NP&W Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
SA	State Archives NSW
SCMP	Strategic Conservation Management Plan
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLNSW	State Library of New South Wales
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
TSCA	Thompson Square Conservation Area

The logo graphic for Thompson Square, featuring several overlapping squares and rounded rectangles in shades of gray, some with white outlines, arranged in a cluster on the left side of the page.

thompson
square

08 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Case Studies in Inclusive History

Case Study - The Aboriginal Memorial



Image: The Aboriginal Memorial, National Gallery of Australia (<https://nga.gov.au/aboriginalmemorial/home.cfm>)

THE ABORIGINAL MEMORIAL

The Aboriginal Memorial is a contemporary indigenous Australian artwork that was conceived by Djon (John) Mundin in 1987. It is on permanent display at the National Gallery of Australia in Canberra and included the work of 43 artists from Ramingining and neighbouring communities of Central Arnhem Land.

The installation of 200 hollowed log coffins from Central Arnhem Land commemorates indigenous people who have lost their lives defending their land and civil rights since the First Fleet arrival in 1788. The gallery explains:

“

The artists who created this installation intended that it be located in a public place where it could be preserved for future generations.

The installation was created to mark the Bicentenary of Australia in 1988. Whilst the Bicentenary was a celebration of 200 years since European settlement, many indigenous Australians felt that the 'celebration' marked trauma and displacement for many of their ancestors.

“

The Bicentenary elicited varied responses from both white and black Australia. Whilst it provoked widespread boycott and protest, the stage was set for indigenous people to demonstrate the resilience and vitality of their culture, and to invite the public to share in the celebration of that culture's endurance. The Aboriginal Memorial was inspired by this political climate.

The National Gallery of Australia contains and celebrates a diverse range of cultural artwork including Aboriginal, European Australian and international. In this setting, this memorial provides a thought-provoking public art memorial, which conveys a truthful message regarding our colonial history.

COMMENT: This case study shows the importance of modern connotations, collaboration and inclusion of indigenous peoples into the development and implementation of interpretation within a shared history. This has direct relevance to the approach undertaken in this Plan.

Case Study - Rangihoua Heritage Park



Image: Collage of images from Rangihoua Heritage Park (<https://www.rangihouaheritage.co.nz/home>)

RANGIHOUA HERITAGE PARK,
NEW ZEALAND

Rangihoua Heritage Park is located approximately three and a half hours from Auckland. The park was opened on 21 December 2014. This was followed by the Christmas Day bicentennial of the Rev Samuel Marsden's first Christian service.

The Park was established by the Marsden Cross Trust Board together with its partners Ngāti Torehina, the Rangihoua Native Reserve Board and the Department of Conservation. The prime objective is to inform and educate the people of New Zealand and visitors from abroad of the significance of Rangihoua and the events of 1814 and the years that followed.

The interpretation has a strong digital interface which:

“

For visitors to the park, it is a virtual tour guide in the palm of your hand. Enriching the Rangihoua Bay landscape with layers of stories, helping visitors to make sense of the beautiful setting and the remnants of the past. For users at home, the tour provides an engaging

insight that builds understanding about the importance of Rangihoua Heritage Park - providing inspiration for a future visit.

Divided into three chapters, tour participants are taken on a journey through time to experience this important period in Aotearoa New Zealand's history. From the days of Rangihoua Pā before the arrival of missionaries, through the establishment and daily life of Hoho Mission Station, ending in 1832 when the mission inhabitants moved on to Te Puna Bay.

The overall effectiveness of providing both an accessible and inclusive interpretive experience for the visitor can be seen in the steadily growing visitor numbers to the region.

COMMENT: This project outlines the effectiveness of inclusive interpretation and the resultant positive outcomes for the place. It combines discussions of the traditional Maori life with the impact of the arrival of the Christian missionaries.

The use of digital interface and media has also made the project relevant and accessible to a greater audience. These features have been incorporated into this Plan.



thompson
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08 APPENDICES

Appendix 2: Signage Designs

SIGNAGE DESIGNS

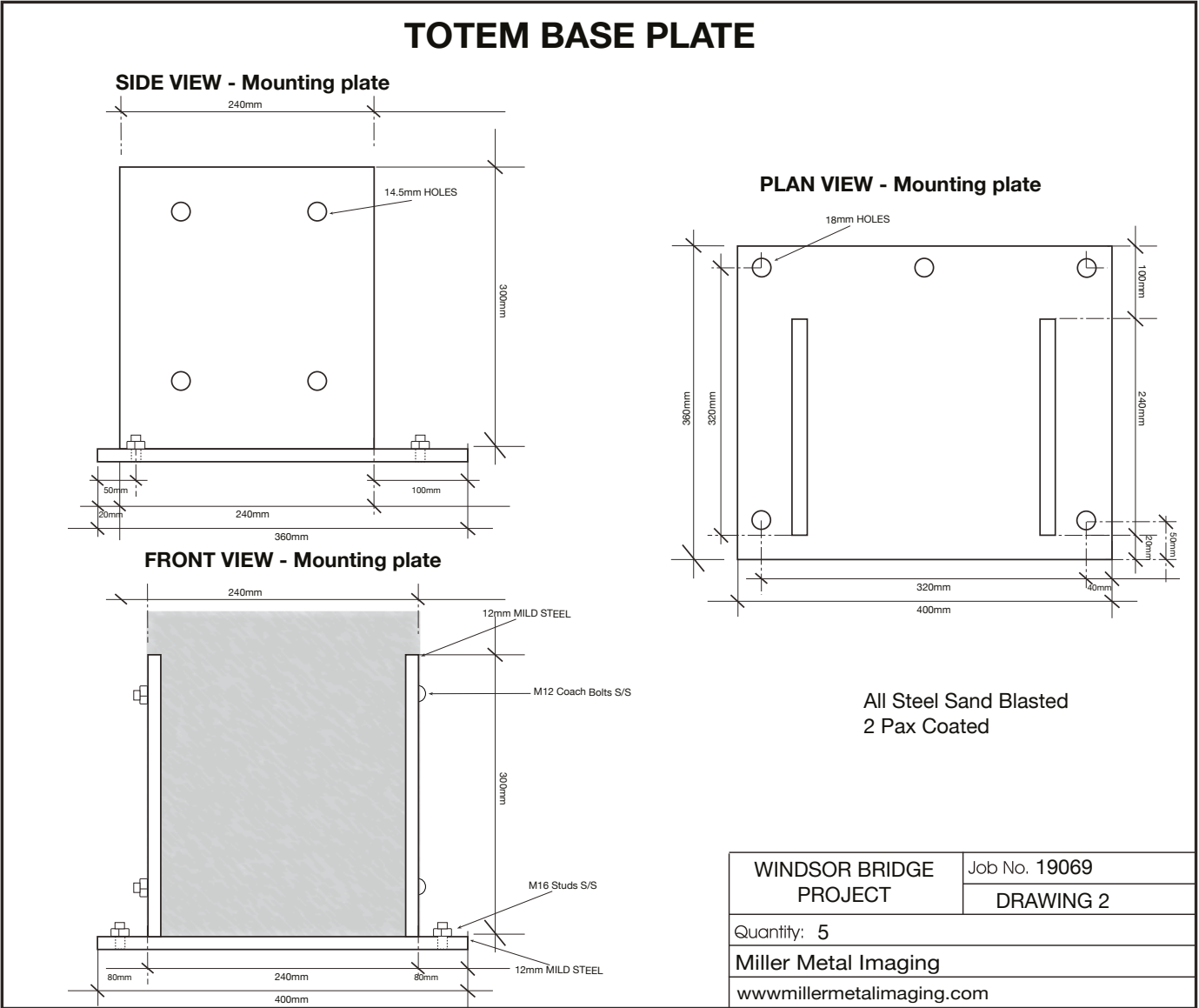
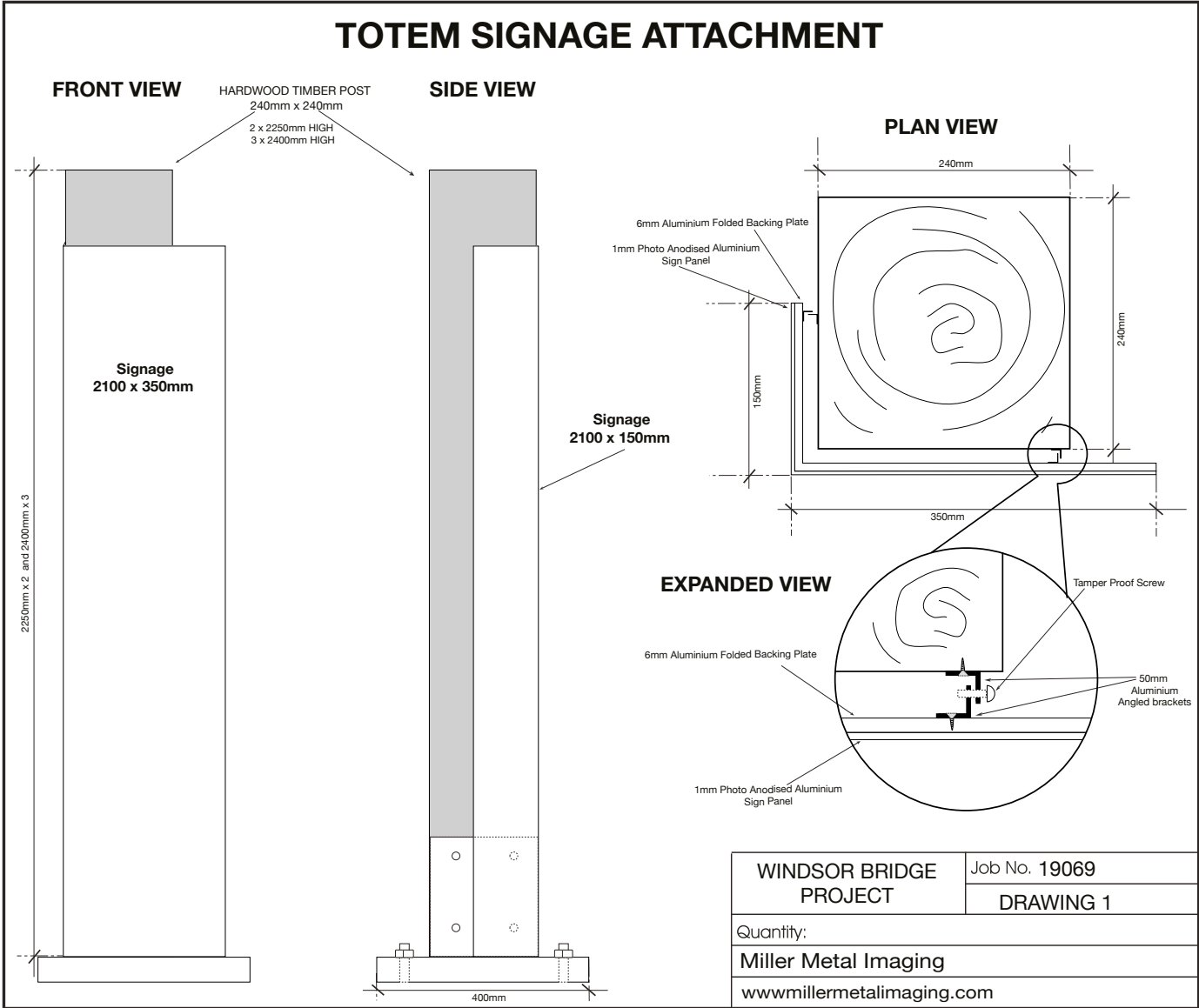
Signage Construction Plans

The following drawings are for the two versions of upright style signs designed for use within the project area. The simple rectangular wall

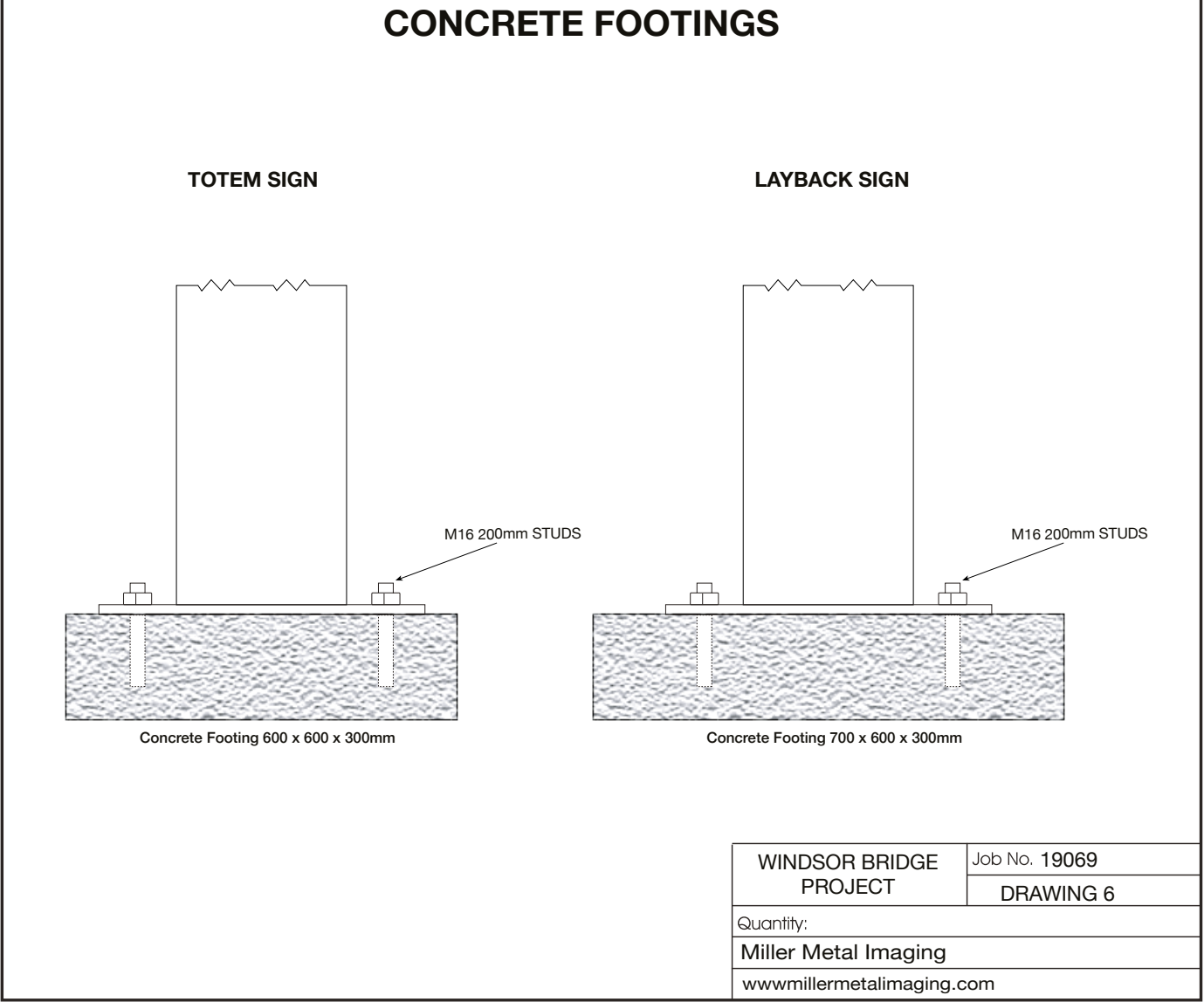
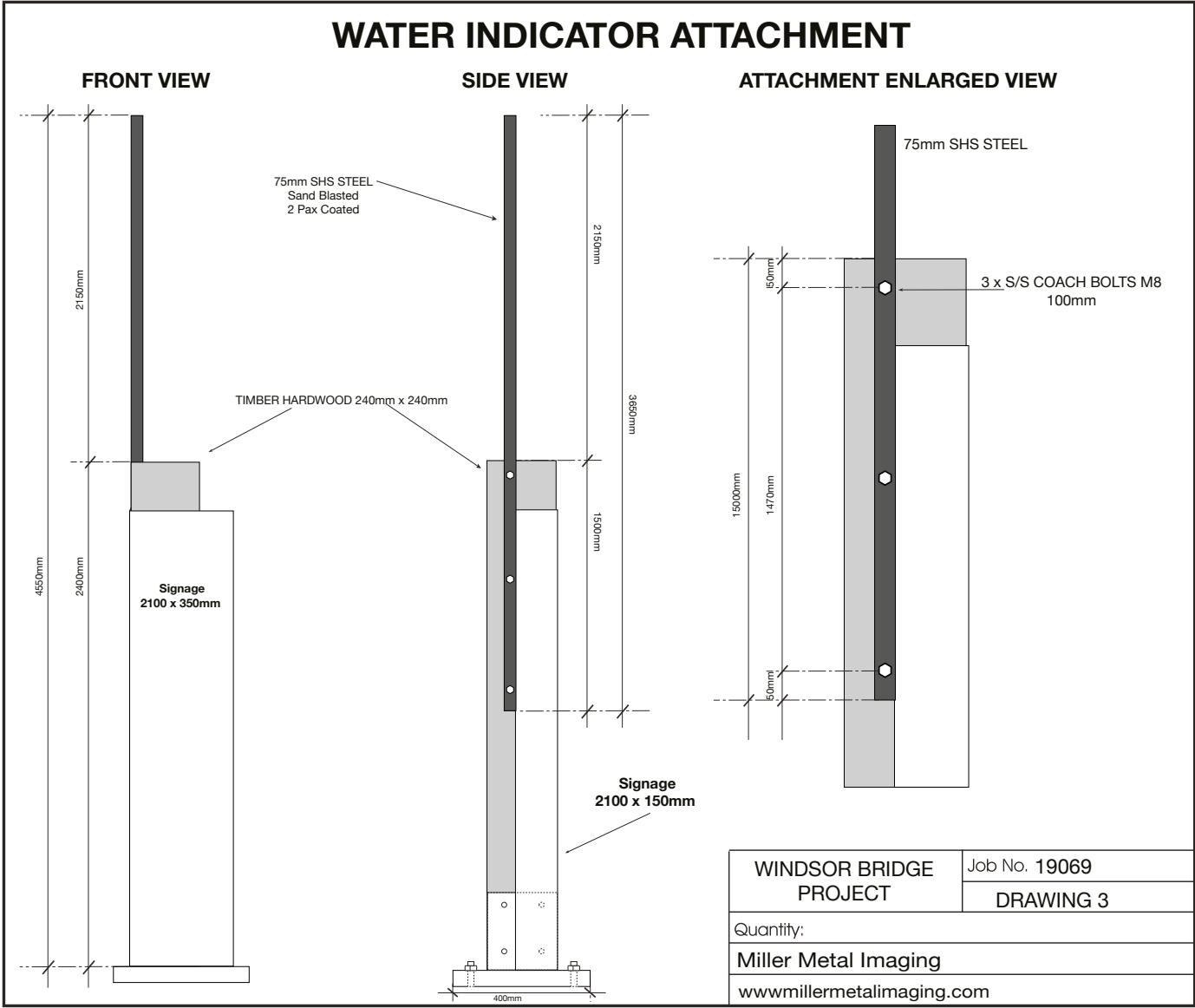
sign style is not shown here. These plans will be used to produce the physical signage on site. The graphic design for each sign location is

included within Appendix 2 - Signage Content. These designs will be provided to Hawkesbury City Council as part of a style guide for signage

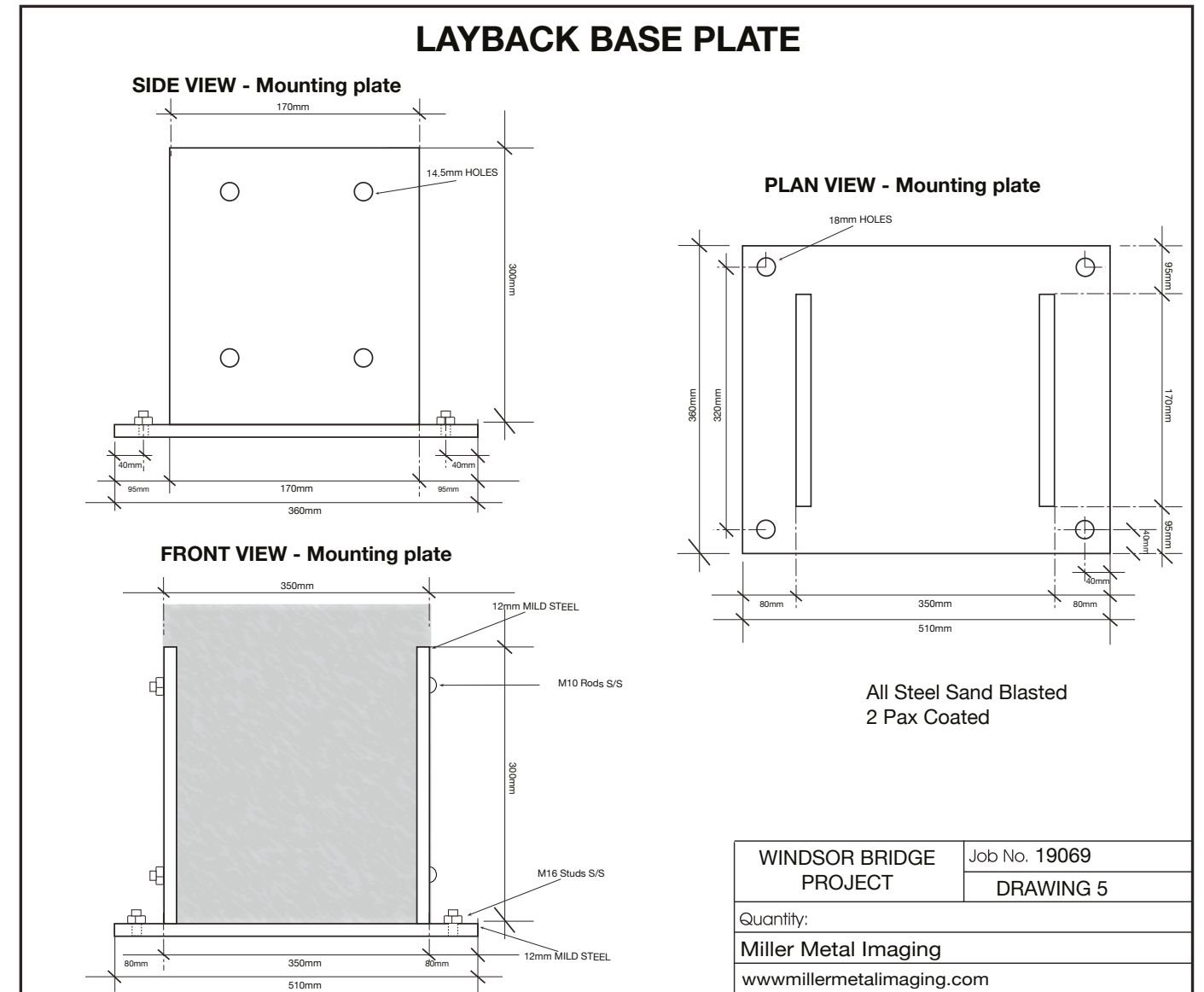
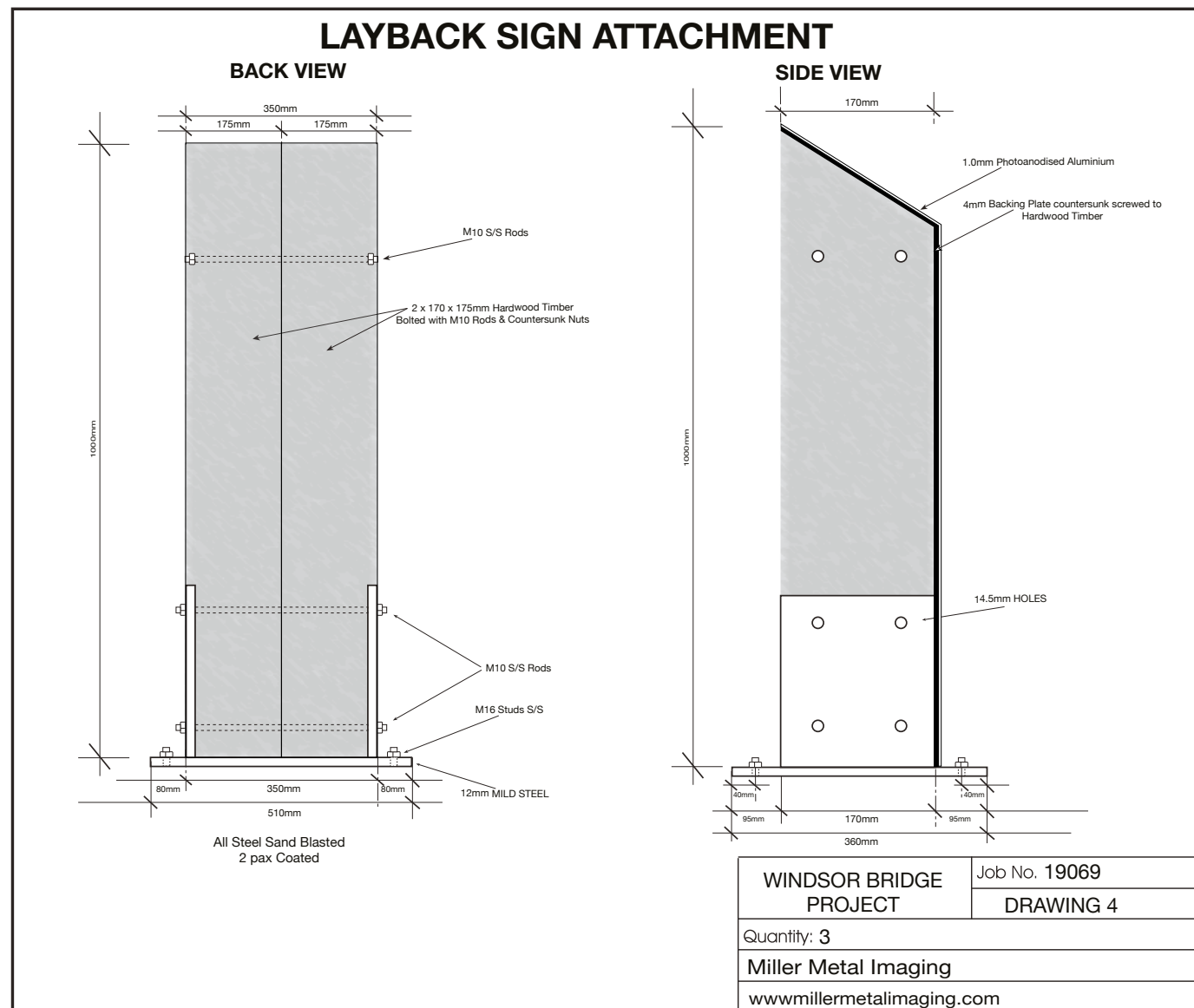
that may be utilised in different areas within the local government area if desired.



Signage Construction Plans Cont.



Signage Construction Plans Cont.





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08 APPENDICES

Appendix 3: Colour Palette

Colour Palette

INSPIRATION AND SELECTION

The colour palette has been inspired by, and sampled from, the project artwork supplied by local Aboriginal artist Leanne 'Mulgo' Watson. Each colour is representational of the shades found in the detail from the painting titled 'Dyarubbin'.

The colour palette was developed after feedback was received from the community and HeritageNSW. It was presented as part of the signage style selection process, and

was utilised in the concept signage designs selected by Council for the project.

COLOUR DEFINITION

The following are the specifications for the colours selected and used within the project experience designs.

Dark Grey (#2a2424)
rgb(42, 36, 36) / cmyk 0/14/14/84

Dark Brown (#301c15)
rgb(48, 28, 21) / cmyk 0/42/56/81

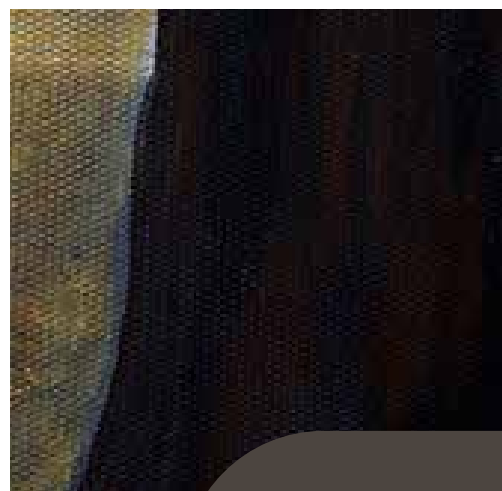
Taupe (#97837a)
rgb(151, 131, 122) / cmyk 0/13/19/41

Ochre (#a9862a)
rgb(169, 134, 42) / cmyk 0/21/75/34

Sea Green (0098a2)
rgb(0, 152, 162) / cmyk 79/17/36/2

It should be noted that the colour of Sea

Green has be utilised on the viewing platform signage and within the Museum display experiences only.



Dark Grey



Dark Brown



Taupe



Ochre



Sea Green



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square

08 APPENDICES

Appendix 4: Consultation

Consultation

CONSULTATION SUMMARY

This HIP has been informed through extensive community and stakeholder consultation. This consultation included identified stakeholders within the Conditions of Approval plus additional individuals, groups and organisations as appropriate. Detailed consultation occurred with Heritage NSW with their input being considered as part of the development of this document.

Table 2 shows the details and range of stakeholders consulted during the project. Whilst there was a diverse range of opinions regarding the approach provided, the overarching common appropriate concepts that complement the story of heritage significance have been woven within the interpretation strategies. Examples of items not included in this Plan:

- ▶ Retention of Windsor Bridge (which was outside the scope of this project).
- ▶ Inclusion of dates on the abutment wall and/or steps for flooding (the abutment is an urban design response with incidental interpretation included. The addition of Colonial dates for flooding was found to be not representative of the 27,000 years of history of the First Nation's People in the area).
- ▶ Contemporary signage style (the traditional look of the signage was preferred by community and Council.

Council providing the project team with examples from City of Sydney as reference. The signage style was selected by Council.)

The following ideas and contributions evolved during consultation. These have all informed the final interpretation outcomes.

NARRATIVE

Darug People:

- ▶ Local Aboriginal history prior to arrival of Europeans
- ▶ Creation story and river

Cross-cultural stories and themes:

- ▶ Narratives of all
- ▶ As continuous and relative
- ▶ Inclusive agricultural story
- ▶ Timeline of 'The Place'

Colony of Green Hills (Windsor):

- ▶ Story of Windsor and Thompson Square post European arrival

WEBSITE

History and Language:

- ▶ Providing a space for telling the stories of our past (accurately) through to the present day
- ▶ Both Aboriginal and Colonial histories told as continuum of time
- ▶ Ideas of change and continuity

- ▶ Oral histories
- ▶ Historic images

SIGNAGE

Where:

- ▶ Minimal signage, less clutter
- ▶ Bring buildings into the space
- ▶ Information signage at railway station.
- ▶ Old Pleasure Grounds (north side of river)

Subject matter:

- ▶ Research target audience
- ▶ Tell inclusive history
- ▶ Incorporation of Darug art, stories and events
- ▶ The bridge
- ▶ Nepean River / Hawkesbury River
- ▶ Historical views and structures which have altered

Visual design and materiality:

- ▶ Include Darug language/dual language signage
- ▶ Use of Boorooberongal totems/significant animals
- ▶ Broad design, materials and style should match future heritage/place signage across the Hawkesbury area

Respect, Inclusivity and Ethics:

- ▶ Use careful language

- ▶ Not one truth but many perspectives
- ▶ Be inclusive
- ▶ Accessibility

Artefacts

Where:

- ▶ Keep locally, 'On Country'
- ▶ Aboriginal artefacts
- ▶ Colonial artefacts
- ▶ Museum
- ▶ Assistance for museum

How:

- ▶ Display insitu where possible
- ▶ 3D modelling for education purposes
- ▶ Online catalogue
- ▶ Thematic displays

Larger artefacts:

- ▶ Representational span of bridge
- ▶ Boat
- ▶ Box Drain
- ▶ Barrel Drain
- ▶ Sandstone curbing

Abutment

- ▶ Visual Presence
- ▶ Façade Treatment

NOTE: Condition D13(c)-(e) is not applicable in this instance.

Table 2: Consultation Record

The following list contains the various consultation meetings that have occurred during this project. Consultation was either workshops, meetings, updates or briefings with not all having feedback outcomes. Where feedback has been provided either a consultation report or response summary has been compiled and provided to the stakeholders.

Date	Format	Audience	Participants
30 April 2019	Workshop	Community	Graham Edds, Hawkesbury City Council Heritage Advisory Committee; Danielle Wheeler, Hawkesbury City Council Heritage Advisory Committee; P. Schwatz, Defenders of Thompson Square; Jacki Dand, 'Heritage Act'; Jenny Lloyd 'Heritage Act'; R. Ian Jack; Jan Barkley-Jack, Keri Whiteley, Manager Cultural Services, Hawkesbury Shire Council; Helen Mackay, Hawkesbury City Council Heritage Advisory Committee; Leanne Watson, Darug; Denis Gojak, RMS; Bobbi Brodie, RMS; Karina Rubenis, RMS; Graham Standen RMS; Mick Greentree; Elaine White; Wendy De Paoli; Dominic Wilkins; Erin Wilkins, Darug Education (also conducted Welcome to Country); Jacqui McLeod, Planning NSW; Sarah McRae (CAWB); Barry Corr; Kate Mackaness (CAWB).
14 May 2019	Briefing/Meeting	State Member for Hawkesbury	Robyn Preston MP; Kylie Christian, WolfPeak; Graham Standen, RMS
16 May 2019	Briefing/Meeting	Museum Representatives	Katherine von Witt, Museum and Gallery Director, Hawkesbury City Council; Rebecca Turnbull, Museum Curator, Hawkesbury City Council; Keri Whiteley, Manager Cultural Services, Hawkesbury City Council; Kylie Christian WolfPeak; Graham Standen, Roads and Maritime Services
3 May 2019	Workshop	Hawkesbury City Council Heritage Advisory Committee	Graham Edds, Michelle Nichols, Helen Mackay, Otto Cserhalmi, Ian Jack, Venecia Wilson, Peter Reynolds, Abigail Ball, Michael Edwards, Danielle Wheeler, Deborah Hallam, Craig Johnson, Steve Rawling AM, Judy Newland, Nathan Zamprogno, Sunehla Bala, Andrew Kearns, John Ross (HCC Councillor)
30 May 2019	Briefing/Meeting	Heritage Division	Siobhan Lavelle, Heritage Division; Felicity Barry, Heritage Division; Samantha Higgs, Heritage Division (phone); Kylie Christian, WolfPeak; Denis Gojak, Roads and Maritime Services (phone), Graham Standen, Roads and Maritime Services
4 June 2019	Presentation	National Trust	National Trust representatives/Task Force members
11 June 2019	Site Visit - archaeology	Museum Representatives	Cos Coroneos, Cosmos Archaeology, Katherine von Witt, Museum and Gallery Director, Hawkesbury City Council; Rebecca Turnbull, Museum Curator, Hawkesbury City Council; Keri Whiteley, Manager Cultural Services, Hawkesbury City Council; Kylie Christian WolfPeak; Graham Standen, Roads and Maritime Services
10 July 2019	Briefing/Meeting	Hawkesbury City Council Staff	Andrew Kearns, HCC; Keri Whiteley, HCC; Graham Standen, TfNSW; Lorna Stevens, TfNSW; Otto Cserhalmi, Heritage Advisor to HCC; Kylie Christian, WolfPeak

Consultation Record Cont.

Date	Format	Audience	Participants
17 July 2019	Site Visit	Heritage Council & Heritage NSW	Frank Howarth, Chair of NSW Heritage Council; Tim Smith, Director Heritage Operations, Heritage NSW; Siobhan Lavelle, Heritage NSW, plus additional representatives
24 July 2019	Briefing/Meeting	Community Engagement DPC Community	NSW; Stirling Smith, Heritage NSW; Graham Standen, TfNSW; Lorna Stevens, TfNSW; Kylie Christian, WolfPeak Graham Standen, TfNSW; Lorna Stevens, TfNSW; Kylie Christian, Wolfpeak; Jenny Lloyd, Heritage Act; Neil Dand, Heritage Act; Jackie Dand, Heritage Act; Pat Schwartz, Defenders of Thompson Square; Guy Boncardo, Defenders of Thompson Square; Elaine White, Historical Society; Michael Greentree, History Interest; Sarah Terry; Kate Mackaness, CAWB
5 August 2019	Briefing/Meeting	Federal Member for Macquarie	Susan Templeman MP; Mark Andrews; Graham Standen, TfNSW; Lorna Stevens, TfNSW; Kylie Christian, WolfPeak
7 August 2019	Briefing/Meeting		Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation - Leanne Watson, Aunty Edna Watson, Erin Wilkins; Kylie Christian, WolfPeak
24 October 2019	Briefing/Meeting		Hawkesbury City Council Staff, Graham Standen, TfNSW; Kylie Christian, WolfPeak; and Council Staff
5 November 2019	Briefing/Meeting		Hawkesbury City Councillors, Councillor Barry Calvert (Mayor); and Councillors and Council Staff
4 February 2020	Briefing/Meeting		Hawkesbury City Councillors
5 March 2020	Briefing/Meeting		Hawkesbury City Council Heritage Advisory Committee
29 April 2020	Online Presentation		Heritage NSW

NOTE: The organisation names listed above was correct at the time of the consultation. Recently, the following organisation names have changed:

*Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) - now Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW)
Heritage Division (OEH) - now Heritage NSW, part of Premier and Cabinet*






The logo graphic for Thompson Square, featuring several overlapping squares of varying shades of gray. Some squares have rounded corners, while others are standard squares. The text 'thompson square' is positioned to the right of these squares.







thompson
square

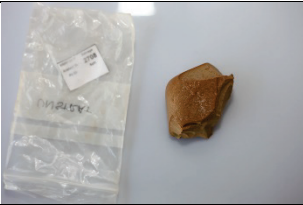






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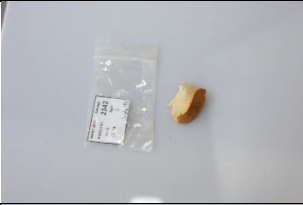



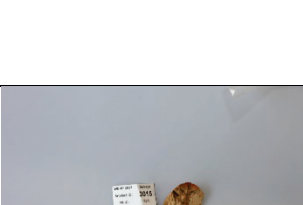
Appendix 5: Artefact Collection Listing






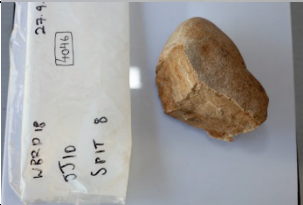
ABORIGINAL ARTEFACTS LIST

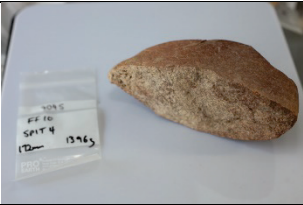





No.	Image	Artefact ID	Pit ID	Spit	Description
1		Back artefacts			<p>A selection of stone artefacts commonly called backed and/or Bondi points. These artefacts formed part of a modular toolkit, that were individually hafted to the shaft of a spear, allowing them to be replaced easily when damaged or lost. They typically date to the last 5,000 years (late Holocene) in Australia. They are composed from silcrete, likely recovered from the Riverstone region, and indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC), which is abundant in river cobbles in the nearby Hawkesbury-Nepean River.</p> <p>Most of these artefacts were recovered from early historical units and features, which had reworked earlier pre-European deposits that contained the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation of the river.</p>
2					<p>A large fragmented quartzite river pebble. River cobbles, such as this one, appear to have been used as heat retainers in cooking activities; and they appear to primarily date to the early phases of activity at the site, ranging from ~27,000 – 17,000 years ago.</p> <p>The importance of this cobble also relates to its recovery of two separate parts in close proximity to each other; and which indicates that the archaeological material has not moved through the soil profile significantly over this time. This has important implications on our understanding of the site, and how artefacts and other analyses relate to each other.</p>
3		432	J25	14	A multi-platform indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC) core coming from part of a broken river cobble. This artefact was used some 10,000 years ago to remove smaller stone flakes for subsequent use in a range of activities.
4		40	I27	7	A small retouched tool composed of indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC) likely recovered from river cobbles on the banks of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river, and dating to ~2,000 years ago.
5		1468	I21	19	A stone tool made from a piece of silicified wood and dating to 20,000 years ago. This was one of a handful of artefacts made from this raw material type recovered, and which was likely recovered from the Hawkesbury-Nepean River that includes a range of geologies from the Blue Mountains.






No.	Image	Artefact ID	Pit ID	Spit	Description
6		2340	F26	18	An IMTC scraper recovered from alluvial and aeolian sand units dating to the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (~18,000 years ago).
7		2386	G27	16	An IMTC scraper recovered from alluvial and aeolian sand units dating to the terminal Pleistocene (~15,000 years ago), just prior to massive sea-level change significantly affecting the coastal fringe of Australia.
8		1410	M20	16	An IMTC scraper recovered from alluvial and aeolian sand units dating to the terminal Pleistocene (~15,000 years ago), just prior to massive sea-level change significantly affecting the coastal fringe of Australia. Note the edge of the river cobble from which this was manufactured can still be seen as a brown rind around the edge of the artefact.
9		2563	F27	11	An IMTC utilised stone flake recovered from units dating to ~5,000 years. The damage from the use of the artefact is evident along the lower edge shown in this photograph.
10		503	F23	16	An early stage IMTC core, with the original river cobble origins of the artefact clearly visible. Artefacts are being recovered from the damaged flake from the vertical/shape face to the right of the photograph. The artefact dates to about 15,000 years in age.
11		1953	M21	15	A utilised IMTC flake recovered from deposits dating to about 12,000 years in age – at a time when significant landscape change was occurring as a result of sea-level inundation.

No.	Image	Artefact ID	Pit ID	Spit	Description
12		2708			A complete stone flake comprised of silcrete raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
13		3435			A broken (proximal end) stone flake comprised of silcrete raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
14		3240	LL28	11	A broken (medial) stone flake comprised of IMTC raw materials and recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
15		3728	E38	1	A complete stone flake comprised of IMTC raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
16		3823	GG15	4	A complete stone flake comprised of IMTC raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
17		3464	JJ26	6	A broken (distal end) stone flake comprised of silcrete raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
18		3446			A piece of a broken edge-ground axe recovered from historical units. This artefact represents one of the most well-known and identifiable stone artefacts created by Aboriginal people in the past and would have been hafted similar to an axe you may see today. It would have been used in a range of wood-working activities. While recovered out of a secure context, this artefact type only reaches southeast Australia in the last 3500 years.

No.	Image	Artefact ID	Pit ID	Spit	Description
19		3134	II25	3	A small quartz artefact recovered from historical deposits. While used throughout the last 50,000 years, the use of quartz for artefacts became more prevalent only in the last few thousand years. This artefact while out of context likely reflects visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River in the last few thousand years.
20		2342	Q24?	6	A complete stone flake comprised of IMTC raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
21		1327	Q14	16	A small fragment of IMTC recovered from sand units dating to some 15,000 years ago. This small fragment was likely broken off the larger cores and stone during artefact production, and this artefact along with many similar forms a large part of the assemblage recovered.
22		3959	HH33	8	A complete stone flake comprised of IMTC raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
23					<p>A selection of stone artefacts commonly called thumbnail scrapers used in finer skin and wood-working activities. They typically date to the last 5,000 years (late Holocene) in Australia. They are composed from silcrete, likely recovered from the Riverstone region, and indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC), which is abundant in river cobbles in the nearby Hawkesbury-Nepean River.</p> <p>Most of these artefacts were recovered from early historical units and features, which had reworked earlier pre-European deposits that contained the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation of the river.</p>
24		3015			A broken (medial) stone flake comprised of IMTC raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.







No.	Image	Artefact ID	Pit ID	Spit	Description
25		247	1	2	A small angular fragment composed of IMTC and produced as a by-product of artefact production from the large river cobbles. The artefact dates to only a few hundred years ago and reflects use of the river immediately prior to the arrival of Europeans in the region.
26		51	G26	16	A small fragment of IMTC recovered from sand units dating to some 15,000 years ago. This small fragment was likely broken off the larger cores and stone during artefact production, and this artefact along with many similar forms a large part of the assemblage recovered.
27		139			<p>A selection of stone artefacts commonly called backed and/or Bondi points. These artefacts formed part of a modular toolkit and were individually hafted to the shaft of a spear, allowing them to be replaced easily when damaged or lost. They typically date to the last 5,000 years (late Holocene) in Australia. They are composed from silcrete, likely recovered from the Riverstone region, and indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC), which is abundant in river cobbles in the nearby Hawkesbury-Nepean River.</p> <p>Most of these artefacts were recovered from early historical units and features, which had reworked earlier pre-European deposits that contained the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation of the river.</p>
28		212	1	2	A small fragment of IMTC recovered from sand units dating to some 2,000 years ago. This small fragment was likely broken off the larger cores and stone during artefact production, and this artefact along with many similar forms a large part of the assemblage recovered.
29		2503	CC23	9	A piece of a fragmented quartzite river pebble. River cobbles, such as this one, appear to have been used as heat retainers in cooking activities; and they appear to primarily date to the early phases of activity at the site, ranging from ~27,000 – 17,000 years ago. Although, this one dates to 3,000 years ago, and suggests a long use of the river for heating activities.
30		4046	JJ10	8	A piece of a fragmented quartzite river pebble. River cobbles, such as this one, appear to have been used as heat retainers in cooking activities; and they appear to primarily date to the early phases of activity at the site, ranging from ~27,000 – 17,000 years ago. Although, this one was recovered from historical units that has affected the under-lying pre-European soil profile.


No.	Image	Artefact ID	Pit ID	Spit	Description
31		4045	FF10	4	A piece of a fragmented quartzite river pebble. River cobbles, such as this one, appear to have been used as heat retainers in cooking activities; and they appear to primarily date to the early phases of activity at the site, ranging from ~27,000 – 17,000 years ago. Although, this one was recovered from historical units that has affected the under-lying pre-European soil profile.
32					<p>A selection of stone artefacts commonly microliths. These artefacts formed part of a modular toolkit, that became prevalent in the last few thousand years. These fragments were likely early and/or discarded flakes that were intended to become Bondi points, and hafted to spear shafts. They are composed from silcrete, likely recovered from the Riverstone region, and indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC), which is abundant in river cobbles in the nearby Hawkesbury-Nepean River.</p> <p>Most of these artefacts were recovered from early historical units and features, which had reworked earlier pre-European deposits that contained the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation of the river.</p>
33		1350	Q14	14	A broken (distal end) stone flake comprised of silcrete raw materials, that was recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
34		1366	G26	17	A fragment of IMTC stone that was likely broken off during artefact production from a larger river cobble and recovered from historical units. The historical units had affected (or reworked) the upper parts of the pre-European landscape and appear to have incorporated much of the last few thousand years of past Aboriginal visitation to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
35		452	F14	20	A stone tool made from a piece of silicified wood and dating to 20,000 years ago; and representing some of the earliest evidence of people in the Windsor region. This was one of a handful of artefacts made from this raw material type recovered, and which was likely recovered from the Hawkesbury-Nepean River that includes a range of geologies from the Blue Mountains.
36		1399	G26	16	A broken (distal) IMTC flake recovered from sand units dating to some 15,000 years ago.







No.	Image	Artefact ID	Pit ID	Spit	Description
37		2495	G27	15	A small fragment of quartzite recovered from sand units dating to some 12,000 years, and likely coming from a heat retainer broken during heating.
38		2477	G27	18	A broken (distal) IMTC flake recovered from sand units dating to some 18,000 years ago.
39		218	1	2	A broken (distal) IMTC flake recovered from sand units dating to some 700 years ago.
40		269	1	2	A fine silcrete flake recovered from sand units dating to some 4,000 years ago.
41					A stone axe head found during maritime excavation. Further information pending from archaeologists.


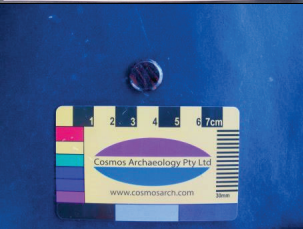



MARITIME ARTEFACTS LIST

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
1		94	5/6/T1	Identity: Coin – three pence Material: Metal	1921
2		95	2/3/T1	Identity: Coin – three pence Material: Metal	-
3		96	15/3/T2	Identity: Coin – three pence Material: Metal	1951
4		97	15/3/T2	Identity: Coin – three pence Material: Metal	1955
5		98	15/3/T2	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1921

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
6		99	5/5/T1	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1951
7		100	5/4/T1	Identity: Coin - shilling Material: Metal	1916
8		101	5/4/T1	Identity: Coin - florin (shilling) Material: Metal	1942
9		102	4/6/T1	Identity: COIN - Shilling Material: Metal	1943
10		103	3/5/T1	Identity: Coin - florin Material: Metal	1943
11		104	3/5/T1	Identity: Coin - florin Material: Metal	1936

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
12		105	4/-/T2	Identity: Coin - three pence Material: Metal	1943
13		106	4/-/T2	Identity: Coin - shilling Material: Metal	1880
14		107	14/-/T2	Identity: Coin - florin (shilling) Material: Metal	1946
15		108	4/4/T1	Identity: Coin - florin (shilling) Material: Metal	1946
16		109	3/-/T3	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1936
17		110	4/-/T3	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1816

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
18		111	4/-/T3	Identity: Coin - three pence Material: Metal	1957
19		112	4/-/T3	Identity: Coin - three pence Material: Metal	1943
20		113	4/-/T3	Identity: Coin - florin (shilling) Material: Metal	1943
21		114	4/-/T3	Identity: Coin - florin (shilling) Material: Metal	1947
22		115	4/-/T3	Identity: Coin - florin (shilling) Material: Metal	1938
23		163	9/3/T1	Identity: Coin - farthing Material:	1799
24		164	5/6/T1	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	-

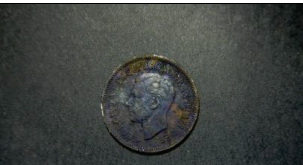


No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
25		165	7/6/T1	Identity: Coin - farthing Material: Metal	1799
26	No image	353	5/6/T1	Identity: Shot glass Material: Glass	1835
27		354	5/6/T1	Identity: Shot glass Material: Glass	1835
28		429	5/-/T2	Identity: Jewellery part Material: Glass	-
29		490	3/1/T1	Identity: Stropper Material: Synthetic	1888-1920
30		648	5/9/T1	Identity: Horseshoe Material: Metal	1750-1800
31		649	5/8/T1	Identity: Horseshoe Material: Metal	1800

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
32		979	3/5/T1	Identity: Nail/Tack Material: Metal	-
33		1386	8/1/1	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1799
34		1388	5/4/1	Identity: Token Material: Metal	1859-1899
35		1389	12/4/1	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1799
36		1390	4/2/3	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1951
37		1391	4/2/3	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1926
38		1392	5/8/1	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1946
39		1393	5/8/1	Identity: Token - penny Material: Metal	1857

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
40		1394	3/-/2	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1868
41		1395	5/3/1	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1863
42		1396	5/3/1	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1917
43		1397	2/-/3	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1914
44		1398	2/-/3	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1949

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
45		1402	4/-/2	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1866
46		1403	2/4/1	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1947
47		1404	5/-/2	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1955
48		1406	5/11/1	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1948
49		1409	6/1/1	Identity: Token - penny Material: Metal	1851-1864
50		1411	4/-/3	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1941

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
51		1412	4/-/3	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1947
52		1413	4/-/3	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1942
53		1414	4/-/3	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1862
54		1415	4/-/3	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1873
55		1416	15/-/2	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1866
56		1429	8/9/1	Identity: Coin - farthing Material: Metal	1799
57		1432	7/11/1	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1955

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
58		1433	5/10/T1	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1951
59		1434	5/8/1	Identity: Button, sew-through (4 holes) Material: Metal	-
60		1586	4/6/1	Identity: Lighter Material: Metal	-
61		1603	5/-/2	Identity: harmonica Material: Metal	1924
62		1604	5/4/1	Identity: Nail Material: Metal	-
63		1642	15/2/2	Identity: Nail/Tack Material: Metal	-


No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
64		1657	23/-/st5	Identity: Coin - three pence Material: Metal	1963
65		1658	-/-/ST1	Identity: Coin - three pence Material: Metal	1928
66		1659	0/-/3	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1948
67		1660	23/-/ST5	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1941
68		1661	0/-/ST5	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1878
69		1662	-/-/ST2	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1810-1820

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
70		1672	-/-/ST1	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1942
71		1673	-/-/ST1	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1866
72		1674	-/-/ST2	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1946
73		1675	22/10/1	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1826
74		1676	21/10/1	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1951
75		1677	23/-/ST5	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1952






No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
76		1678	13/-/-	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1943
77		1679	17/-/-	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1864
78		1680	16/1/2	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1942
79		1681	23/-/ST5	Identity: Coin - farthing Material: Metal	1799
80		1740	8/-/-	Identity: Coin - four pence Material: Metal	1816
81		1741	8/-/-	Identity: Coin - six pence Material: Metal	1837







No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
82		1742	14/-/-	Identity: Coin - penny Material: Metal	1943
83		1752	24/-/ST5	Identity: Button, shanked Material: Metal	-
84		1753	24/-/ST5	Identity: Sheet metal Material: Metal	-
85		1880	4/7/1	Identity: Watch part Material: Metal	-
86		1881	10/2/1	Identity: ring, wedding Material: Metal	1919- 1948?
87		1882	3/-/3	Identity: Ring Material: Metal	-

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
88		1883	3/8/1	Identity: band Material: Metal	-
89		2078	7/9/T1	Identity: hook, fishing Material: Metal	-
90		2090	3/1/T1	Identity: hook, fish Material: Metal	-
91		2204	4/-/T3	Identity: hook, fish Material: Metal	-
92		2430	4/-/T2	Identity: Needle, sewing Material: Metal	-
93		2431	4/-/T2	Identity: Needle, sewing Material: Metal	-

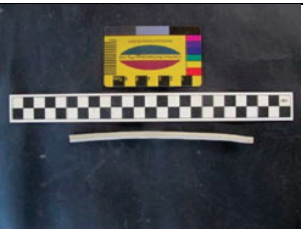
No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
94		2453	18/-/T2	Identity: Shoe Material: Organic	-
95		2454	18/-/T2	Identity: Offcut Material: Organic	-
96		2455	5/3/T1	Identity: Shoe Material: Organic	-
97		2456	21/2/T1	Identity: Shoe Material: Organic	-
98		2457	2/4/T1	Identity: Unidentified Material: Organic	-
99	No image	2459	12/3/T1	Identity: Shoe? Material: Organic	-

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
100		2461	11/6/T1	Identity: Buckle & strap Material: Organic	-
101		2464	5/10/T1	Identity: Shoe, child Material: Organic	1875
102		2648	21/2/1	Identity: Jug Material: Ceramic	-
103		2675	10/2/1	Identity: Pipe, tobacco Material: Ceramic	1832-1864
104		2676	10/2/1	Identity: Cup Material: Ceramic	1780-1830
105		2726	4/2/3	Identity: Plate Material: Ceramic	1785-1853

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
106		2727	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	-
107		2728	4/2/3	Identity: Cup Material: Ceramic	1740-1810
108		2729	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	-
109		2730	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	-
110		2731	4/2/3	Identity: Bottle Material: Ceramic	-

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
111		2732	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	-
112		2733	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	-
113		2734	4/2/3	Identity: Plate Material: Ceramic	1830
114		2735	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	1830
115		2736	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	1820
116		2737	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	1780-1830

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
117		2738	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	1830
118		2739	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	1830
119		2740	4/2/3	Identity: Vessel Material: Ceramic	-
120		2741	4/2/3	Identity: Pipe, tobacco Material: Ceramic	-
121		2844	-/-/ST 1	Identity: Bottle, aerated water Material: Glass	1875
122		2893	5/-/ST1	Identity: Pipe, tobacco Material: Ceramic	1855-1890



No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
123		2894	5/-/ST1	Identity: Pipe, tobacco Material: Ceramic	-
124		2895	5/-/ST1	Identity: Cup Material: Ceramic	-
125		2919	-/-/ST 2	Identity: Plate Material: Ceramic	-
126		2920	-/-/ST 2	Identity: Bottle, gin/schnapps Material: Glass	1800-1850
127		3332	5/6/1	Identity: Sheet metal Material: Metal	1840
128		3411	4/12/1	Identity: buckle, belt Material: Metal	-

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context/ Square/ Trench	Description	Date
129		3412	4/12/1	Identity: buckle, belt Material: Metal	1864
130		5063	4/-/3	Identity: typeset Material: Metal	-
131		5080	4/-/2	Identity: pan primer Material: stone	-
132		5122	19/-/3	Identity: toy gun Material: Metal	-
133		5223	4/-/3	Identity: Knife, pocket Material: Multi-materials	-
134		5230	2/11/1	Identity: Coin - half penny Material: Metal	1897


HISTORICAL ARTEFACTS LIST

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context	Description	Date
1		WBRHS18077	1 (1032)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Domestic Function: Bottle	c. 1870 – c. 1890
2		WBRHS18132	3 (1032)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Food storage Function: Bottle	1870 – 20 th c.
3		WBRHS18131	3 (1032)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Pharmaceutical Function: Bottle	1850 – 20 th c.
4	No image	WBRHS181049	23 (1263)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Decoloured glass Activity: Food service Function: Glass	1890 – 20 th c.
5		WBRHS18156	3 (1023)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fine earthenware Activity: Food Service Function: Tableware	1860 – c.1900
6	No image	WBRHS18136	3 (1023)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Stoneware Activity: Domestic Function: Bottle	c.1830 – 20 th c.
7	No image	WBRHS18139	3 (1023)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Stoneware Activity: Clerical Function: Bottle	c. 1830 – 20 th c.

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context	Description	Date
8	No image	WBRHS181038	23 (1245)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Stoneware Activity: Food service Function: Bottle	1866 – 1923
9	No image	WBRHS1892	18 (1302)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Stoneware Activity: Domestic Function: Container	c. 1850 – 20 th c.
10	No image	WBRHS18923	18 (1245)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fine earthenware Activity: Food service Function: Tableware	1860 – 20 th c.
11	No image	WBRHS18946	18 (1229)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Earthenware Activity: Food preparation Function: Medium vessel	1804 – c.1840
12	No image	WBRHS18962	18 (1229)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Stoneware Activity: Food storage Function: Bottle	1866 – 1929
13	No image	WBRHS18908	17 (1029)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Porcelain Activity: Domestic Function: Lighting	c.1830 – c.1890
14	No image	WBRHS18984	20 (1204)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fine earthenware Activity: Food service Function: Tableware	1859 – 20 th c.
15	No image	WBRHS181074	24 (1371)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fin earthenware Activity: Food service Function: Tableware	1800 – c.1830
16	No image	WBRHS181068	24 (1371)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fine earthenware Activity: Food service Function: Tea	1794 – c.1830
17	No image	WBRHS181069	24 (1194)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fine earthenware Activity: Food service Function: Tea	c.1830 – 20 th c.
18	No image	WBRHS181066	24 (1194)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Stoneware Activity: Food storage Function: Container	c.1830 – 20 th c.
19	No image	WBRHS18948	19 (1229)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Food storage Function: Bottle	c.1850 – 20 th c.

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context	Description	Date
20	No image	WBRHS18851	11 (1351)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Food storage Function: Bottle	1860 – c.1910
21	No image	WBRHSc.18900	17 (1029)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Decoloured glass Activity: Food storage Function: Bottle	1913 – c.1920
22	No image	WBRHSc.18905	17 (1029)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Pharmaceutical Function: Bottle	c.1890 – 1910
23	No image	WBRHS18025	1 (1014)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Kaolin Activity: Recreation Function: Smoking	1794 - 1914
24	No image	WBRHS181019	1 (1222)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Kaolin Activity: Recreation Function: Smoking	1794 – 20 th c.
25	No image	WBRHS18945	18 (1227)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Kaolin Activity: Recreation Function: Smoking	1794 – 20 th c.
26	No image	WBRHS18969	19 (1202)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Kaolin Activity: Recreation Function: Smoking	1794 – 20 th c.
27		WBRHS18826	9 (1237)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Kaolin Activity: Recreation Function: Smoking	1794 - 1914
28	No image	WBRHS18662	8 (1119)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron Activity: Architecture Function: Fastening	1794 – c.1850
29		WBRHS18262	2 (1067)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron Activity: Architecture Function: Fastening	1794 – c.1850

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context	Description	Date
30		WBRHS18200	1 (1049)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Copper Alloy Activity: Economy Function: Coin Subfunction: Half penny	1950 – 1966
31	No image	WBRHS181022	1 (1034)	Artefact class: Bone Material: - Activity: Sewing Function: Tool	1794 – 20 th c.
32	No image	WBRHS18170	2 (1023)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Copper alloy Activity: Economy Function: Coin	1952 – 1966
33	No image	WBRHS18674	2 (1119)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron Activity: Unidentified Function: Unidentified	1794 – 20 th c.
34	No image	WBRHS18827	2 (1182)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Marble Activity: Recreation Function: Earthenware	1794 – 1900
35	No image	WBRHS18866	2 (1351)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron alloy Activity: Food preparation Function: Meat	1794 – 20 th c.
36		WBRHS18313	2 (1077)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron Activity: Unidentified Function: Unidentified	1794 – 20 th c.
37		WBRHS18201	2 (1067)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Marble Activity: Recreation Function: Earthenware	1794 – 1900
38	No image	WBRHS181090	2 (1387)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Plastic Activity: Hygiene Function: Drainage pipe	c.1860 – c.1900
39	No image	WBRHS18808	1 (1188)	Animal class: Mammal Skeletal group: Teeth Animal species: Pig	N/A

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context	Description	Date
40	No image	WBRHS18884	2 (1351)	Class: Gastropoda Family: Thiaridae Species: Pyrazus ebininus Shell common name: Sydney mud whelk	1897
41	No image	WBRHS18738	2 (1133)	Class: Gastropoda Family: Thiaridae Species: Pyrazus ebininus Shell common name: Sydney mud whelk	1814 – 1816
42		WBRHS18020	2 (1014)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fine earthenware Activity: Food service Function: Tableware	c.1820 – 20 th c.
43	No image	WBRHS18686	(1125)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Porcelain Activity: Food Service Function: Tableware	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
44	No image	WBRHS18758	(1147)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron Activity: Fastening Function: Nail	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
45	No image	WBRHS18903	1 (1029)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Food Storage Function: Bottle	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
46	No image	WBRHS18678	2 (1122)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron Activity: Fastening Function: Nail	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
47	No image	WBRHS18558	2 (1351)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Alloy Activity: Recreation Function: Match Box	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
48	No image	WBRHS18963	(1129)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Kaolin Activity: Smoking Function: Pipe	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
49	No image	WBRHS18867	(1351)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Iron Activity: Domestic Function: Key	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
50	No image	WBRHS18091	(1022)	Artefact class: Material: Ceramic	1794-20 th c. Context 1897

No.	Image	Catalogue ID	Context	Description	Date
51	No image	WBRHS18097	(1022)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Fine earthenware (Whiteware) Activity: Hygiene Function: Pot	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
52	No image	WBRHS18061	(1014)	Artefact class: Material: Metal Function: Horseshoe	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
53	No image	WBRHS18117	(1022)	Artefact class: Glass Material: Glass Activity: Function:	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
54	No image	WBRHS18140	(1023)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Ceramic Activity: Function:	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
55	No image	WBRHS18005	(1001)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Coin Activity: Function:	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
56	No image	WBRHS18965	(1202)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Ceramics Activity: Function:	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
57	No image	WBRHS18286	(1067)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Ceramic Activity: Function:	1794-20 th c. Context 1897
58	No image	WBRHS18872	(1351)	Artefact class: Ceramic Material: Stoneware Activity: Clerical Function: Ink Pot	c. 1794-c. 1897
59	No Image	WBRHS18863	(1351)	Artefact class: Metal Material: Copper Alloy Activity: Food Preparation Function: Spoon	1800-20 th c. Context 1897

NOTES ON ARTEFACT LIST:

1. Details have been taken directly from archaeology reports as provided.
2. For further details on dating, context, and excavation limitations please refer to the appropriate archaeological report.
3. As maritime and historical artefacts are in conservation works, updated images will not be available until that process is completed.
4. An updated list will be provided to the museum in due course.