

Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement

Non-Indigenous Archaeology

153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta





Study area on the 1823 plan of Parramatta, showing the building within the study area.

Report to

**Alfasi Property Development &
Parramatta City Council**

August 2013

Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd
Archaeology and Heritage Consultants
51 Reuss Street, Leichhardt NSW 2040
ABN: 32 101 370 129

 (02) 9569 1130
 www.caseyandlowe.com.au



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RESULTS

This report assesses the impact of the proposed redevelopment of 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta on potential archaeological remains. The proposed works include the excavation of a large basement, running south from the Macquarie Street frontage and into Civic Place, into the footprint of the existing Parramatta Library. The proposed basement includes part of the current Parramatta Post Office site which may contain an archaeological resource of potential State significance.

The study area has the potential to contain a range of archaeological remains with historical, social, technical/research, rare and representative significance. These remains are considered to be of potential local and State Significance and represent the evolution of Parramatta from an agricultural settlement, to a burgeoning township and onto an urban centre. Archaeological testing within the Post Office carpark found remains of the post-1874 buildings and intact demolition deposits directly beneath the bitumen surface. The results of the testing support the assessment of the archaeological potential for the site as ranging between medium to high archaeological potential (Figure 4.1).

Potential archaeological remains of local significance within the study area

The heritage significance of the area is illustrated in Figure 6.3

- Evidence associated with the Wentworth estate, mostly agricultural practices.
- The remains of three post-1874 houses, their outbuildings, features, deposits and artefacts.
- Limited archaeological potential within the central area of current Civic Place, mostly the two 'ponds' and the material backfilled into the ponds which may contain artefacts and pollen.

Archaeological remains of potential State significance within the study area

- Remains of pre-1823 structure on lot 30 and the associated archaeological deposits and artefacts. This potential structure may have survived as late as the 1870s, but with additions and modifications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made to Alfasi Property Development and the Development Group, Parramatta City Council based on the above historical research and archaeological analysis, Statement of Significance, assessment of potential impacts and mitigation strategies:

1. If the Heritage Council agrees to the removal of the archaeological remains on this site, appropriate mitigation strategies as outlined in Section 8 would need to be implemented.
2. An application for an excavation permit under S140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* will need to be approved by the Heritage Council. This application will require the writing of a Research Design outlining the proposed excavation methodology and approach to be used. The Research Design requires the nomination of an Excavation Director and key members of the archaeological team who will undertake the archaeological program. They need to meet the Excavation Director criteria for sites of State significance.
3. Potential archaeology of State and local significance should be recorded as part of a detailed recording program in accordance with the Parramatta Square AMS Section 9: Archaeology - Best Practice Guidelines. These methodologies need to be outlined in the S140 application.
4. The archaeological program will need to be undertaken in accordance with the S140 Conditions of Consent.

5. A high quality excavation report presenting the results of the archaeological program to the public should be prepared at the end of the archaeological program. The final report needs to comply with the S140 conditions of consent.
6. No excavation or ground disturbance of the site can be undertaken prior to the issuing of a S139(4) or S140 approval.
7. Excavation or disturbance of the ground needs to be co-ordinated with Aboriginal archaeology and OEH approval process.
8. A repository, storage in perpetuity, for the artefacts recovered from the site will need to be provided by the proponents.
9. If the S140 application is approved by the Heritage Council, then the clients/applicants for the approval will need to meet the conditions of consent for the development.

Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Background.....	1
1.2	Parramatta Archaeological Management Strategy.....	1
1.3	Study Area	1
1.4	Proposed Design.....	1
1.5	Statutory Constraints	10
1.6	Previous Reports	13
1.7	Authorship.....	13
1.8	Acknowledgements.....	14
1.9	Limitations.....	14
1.10	Glossary	14
1.11	List of Figures.....	15
2.0	Historical Background	19
2.1	Aboriginal People	19
2.2	Early Settlement of Parramatta.....	19
2.3	Historical Background of the Study Area	24
3.0	Archaeological Context	40
3.1	Previous Reports and Listings.....	40
4.0	Archaeological Potential	48
4.1	Archaeological Potential	48
4.2	Assessment Criteria	48
4.3	Overview of Archaeological Potential	50
5.0	Archaeological Testing	58
5.1	Archaeological Testing	58
5.2	Research Design	58
5.3	Testing Methodology	58
5.4	Overview of Results.....	59
5.5	Results of Archaeological Testing.....	73
6.0	Heritage Significance	76
6.1	Heritage Significance	76
6.2	Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance	76
6.3	Discussion of Heritage Significance.....	79
6.4	Statement of Heritage Significance.....	86
7.0	Impacts of the proposed design	88
7.1	Description of proposed works	88
7.2	Impact of the proposed works	88
8.0	Mitigation of Impacts	91
8.1	Mitigation	91
9.0	Recommendations	92
9.1	Recommendations	92
10.0	Bibliography	93
10.1	Secondary Sources	93
10.2	Primary Sources.....	94

Document Status

Name	Date	Purpose	Author	Approved
Draft 1	15 March 2013	Draft review	Mary Casey and Jenny Winnett	Tony Lowe
Draft 2	26 June 2013	Final draft review	Mary Casey	Mary Casey
Final	14 August	Final	Mary Casey	Mary Casey

Statement of Heritage Impact 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd have been engaged by Alfasi Property Development and Property Development Group and Parramatta City Council to prepare a Non-Indigenous Archaeological Statement of Heritage Impact to assess the archaeological issues associated with the proposed redevelopment of 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2, Figure 1.3). This project is proposed to occur in conjunction with the redevelopment of Parramatta Council Library and is an integrated development being delivered by Parramatta City Council and Alfasi Property Development. This report provides a key document required for an application under S140 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 and for a DA application.

1.2 Parramatta Archaeological Management Strategy

In 2004 Casey & Lowe wrote an Archaeological Management Strategy for a former proposed redevelopment of the whole city block by Parramatta City Council. This was updated as part of Parramatta City Council's vision for Parramatta Square, *Archaeological Management Strategy, Parramatta Square, Parramatta* (updated October 2012) (Figure 1.4). The updating of the Archaeological Management Strategy (AMS) focused on updating the statutory constraints and reassessing the archaeological significance of Parramatta Square in accordance with the 2009 significance guidelines.

The 2012 AMS provides detailed historical research, analysis of plans and overlay maps identifying the archaeological potential and significance of the Parramatta Square area in general and individual historical developments of the properties. While the AMS is detailed in scope there are always elements which will be missed or details which are not obvious when addressing larger scale issues. It provided recommendations and guidelines for the management of the subject site. This SOHI provides a detailed analysis of the site-specific development of the project. It has used elements of the AMS as the basis for Section 2, 3 and 4.

1.3 Study Area

The study area is located on the southeast corner of Macquarie Street and Civic Place in the Parramatta CBD (Figure 1.2). The whole of this city block is to be part of the new Parramatta Square. The study area is the site currently occupied by the Australia Post building and land to the south in Civic Place (Figure 1.3). The northern part of the study area is occupied by a single-storey Australia Post building and truck loading bay. The southern half of the project is within Civic Place and within the footprint of the current library building. The library building is known to have a basement and has no archaeological potential.

1.4 Proposed Design

The proposed design involves bulk excavation within an L-shaped footprint (Figure 1.3, Figure 1.12). The new library building will be located below ground in the southern part of the site (Figure 1.13). The northern part of the site will have a multi-storey building with underground carparking.

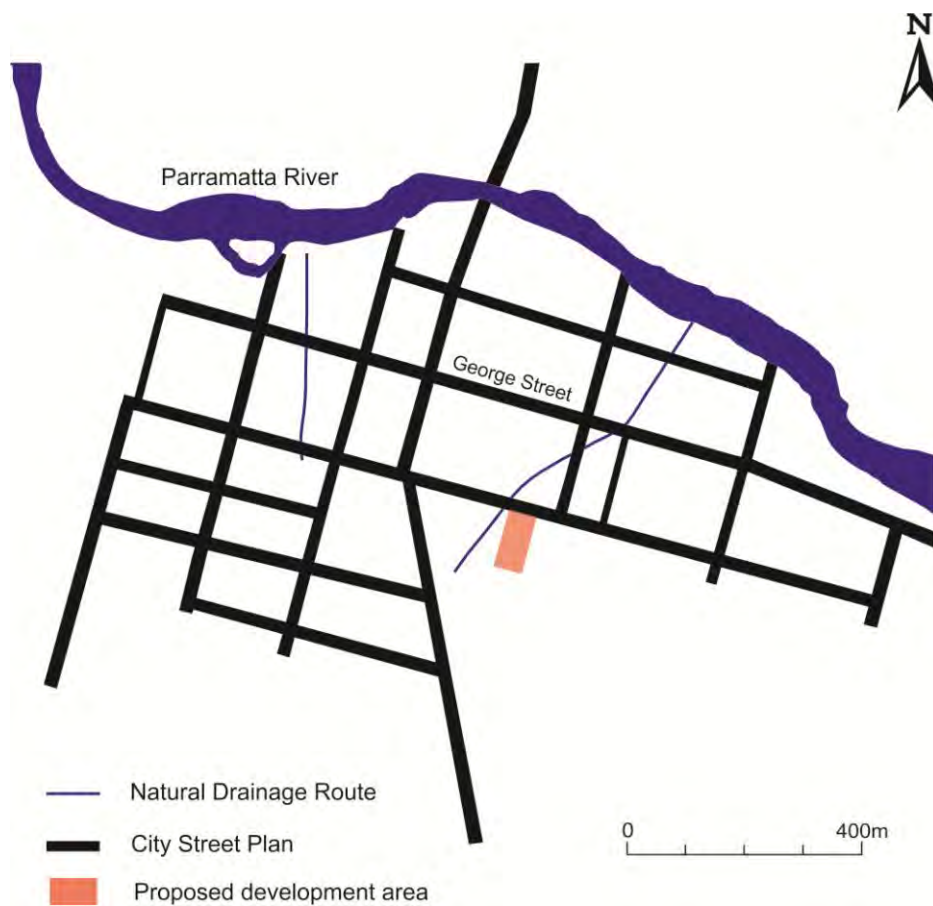


Figure 1.1: Study area location.



Figure 1.2: Location plan. Google maps

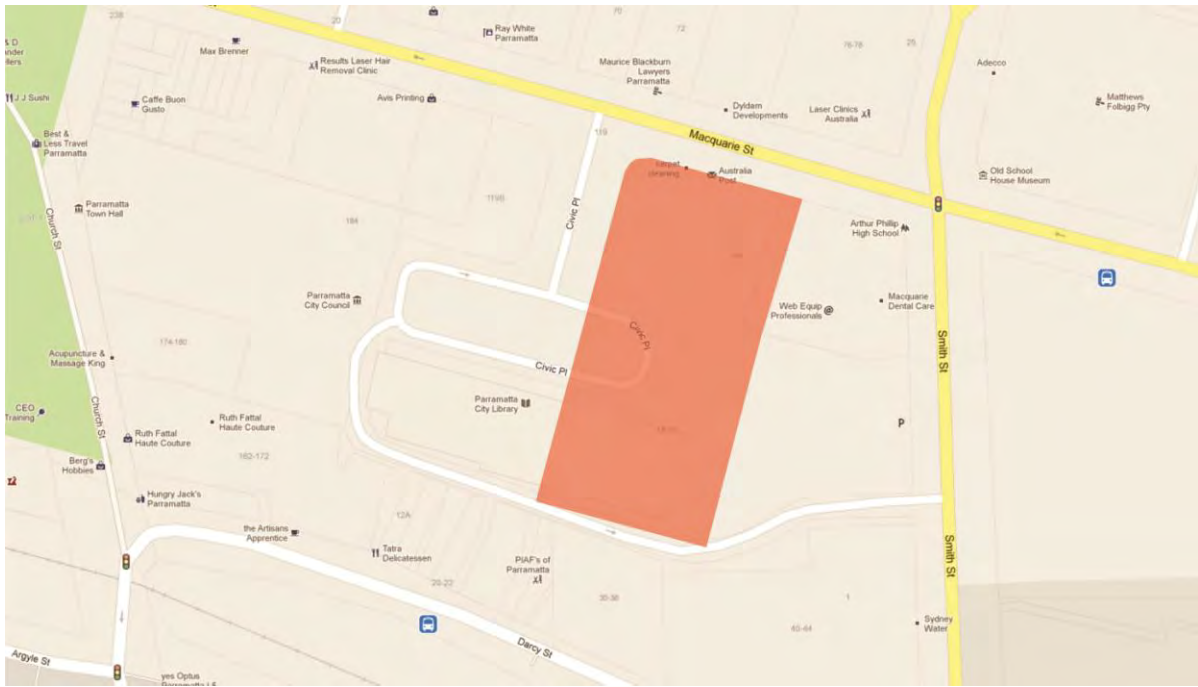


Figure 1.3: Study area location (red outline). Source: Google maps.

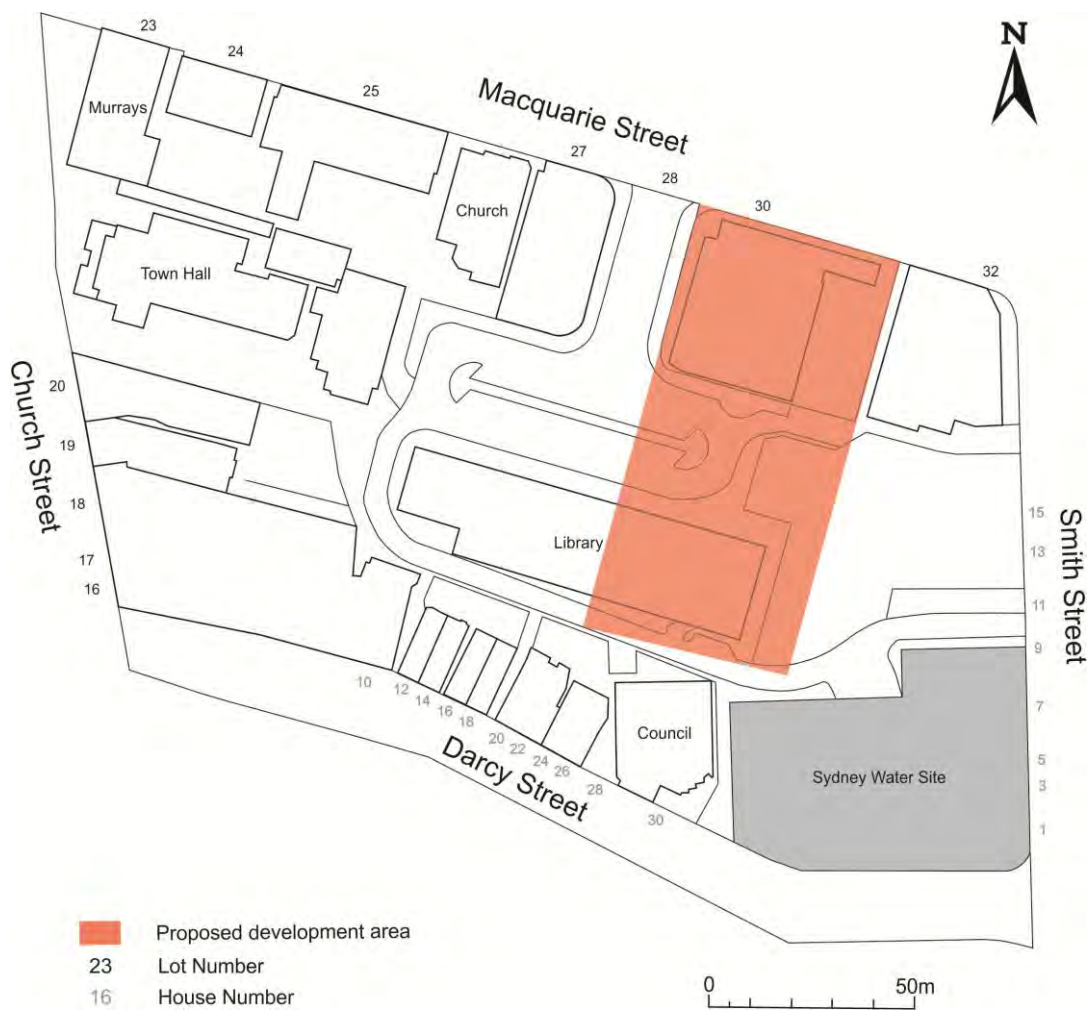


Figure 1.4: Parramatta Square and the 153 Macquarie Street study area.



Figure 1.5: Parramatta Post Office on the southeast corner of Civic Place and Macquarie Street. It is a 1960s single-storey building with pier and beam construction.



Figure 1.6: View to southwest showing the area of mail boxes. This is a shallow single-storey building with a vacant carpark behind.



Figure 1.7: Looking east with the library building on the left and the post office on the right.



Figure 1.8: Southern side of the Post Office building showing the truck turntable.



Figure 1.9: Truck turntable immediately inside the rear of the Post Office building. There is an excavated void approximately 400mm deep beneath the turntable for the machinery and clearance.



Figure 1.10: Vacant carpark behind the private mail boxes, eastern part of the site. Looking south from Civic Place.



Figure 1.11: The area to the south of the Post Office building is within the study area. It is currently used as a carpark. The library is on the left and it is proposed that this section will be used for the new building and underground library.

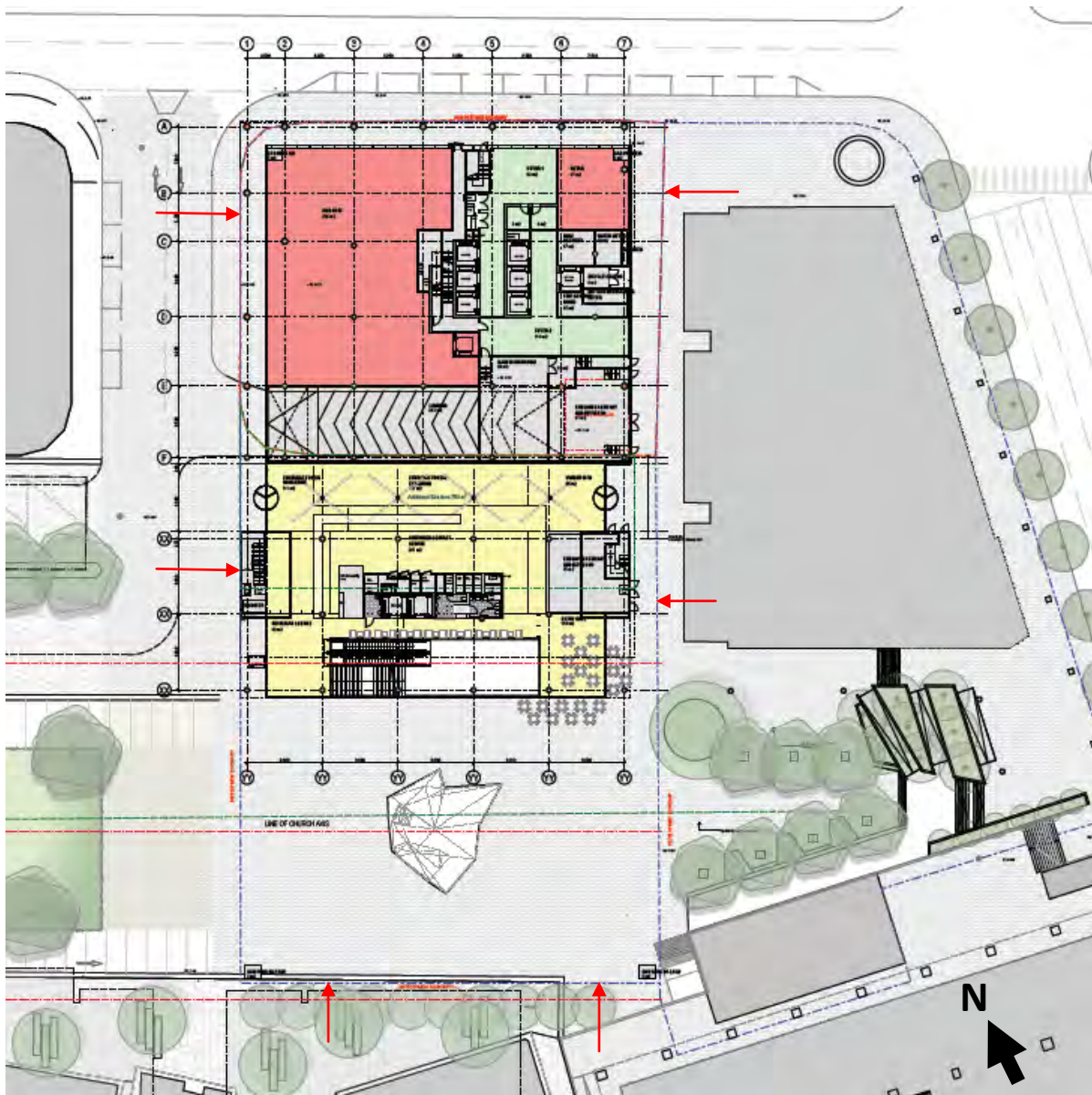


Figure 1.12: Plan of the proposed development, showing the ground plan and the location of the basement. The blue dashed line indicates the basement (arrowed).

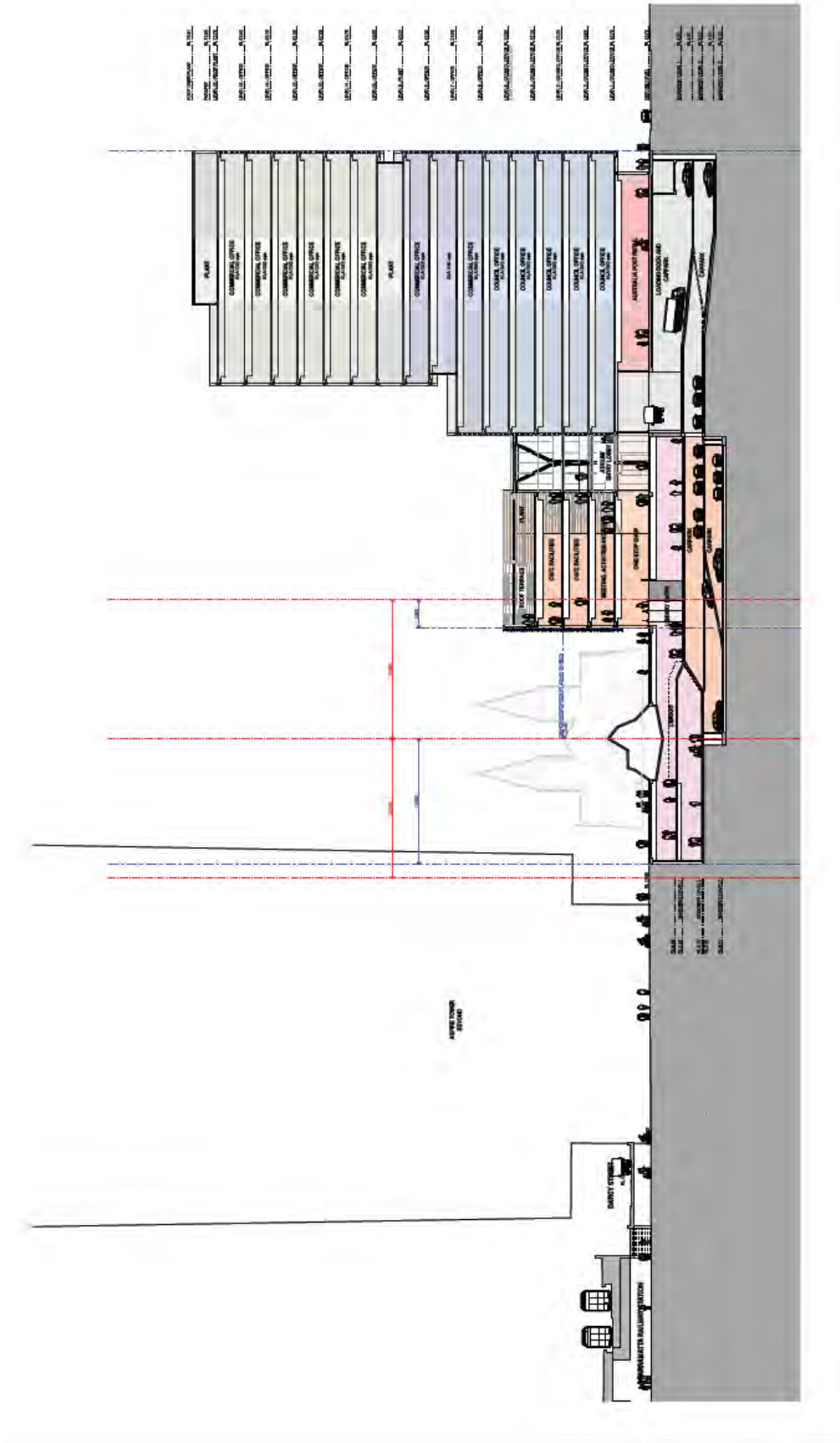


Figure 1.13: Section through the proposed development showing the basement carparking (north of the existing library). The proposed underground library extends considerably to the south beneath the proposed open space of Parramatta Square.

1.5 Statutory Constraints

1.5.1 Relics Provisions *NSW Heritage Act, 1977*

1.5.1.1 Division 9: Section 139, 140–146 - Relics Provisions - Excavation Permit

The main legislative constraint on archaeological remains is the relic provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

According to Section 139:

- (1) *A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
- (2) *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.*
- (4) *The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:*
 - a. *any relic of a specified kind or description,*
 - b. *any disturbance or excavation of a specified kind or description,*
 - c. *any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,*
 - d. *any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.*

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended) as:

those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts of State or local heritage significance.

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

..any deposit, object or material evidence -

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and*
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.*

Any item identified as an historical archaeological site or relic cannot be impacted upon without an **excavation permit**. An excavation permit forms an approval from the Heritage Council for permission to 'disturb' a relic. Sydney Water has delegation from the NSW Heritage Council to approve impacts on relics.

An application for an excavation permit must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW (Section 140) (or its delegate) and it will take approximately six to eight weeks to be processed. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics. There is a processing fee for each excavation permit application the details of which can be obtained from the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage website.

Exceptions

An application for a S139(4) Exception to applying for an Excavation Permit may be made where the impact is considered to be in accordance with the following categories:

- (1A) An archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance.
- (1B) The excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them.
- (1C) A statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.

1.5.1.2 Statutory and Non-statutory Guidelines

The management of heritage sites in NSW should conform to the requirements of the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. Many of the following guidelines provide for best practice conservation approaches and can be used to inform all the management of the archaeological remains. There are a range of archaeological guidelines which inform the management of the place:

Archaeological Assessment Guidelines, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996. A new draft of this has been prepared but not yet published.

Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009.

NSW Heritage Manual, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.

Historical Archaeological Investigations: A Code of Practice, NSW Department of Planning, 2006.

Historical Archaeological Sites, Investigation and Conservation Guidelines, Department of Planning and NSW Heritage Council, 1993.

Excavation Director's Assessment Criteria, NSW Heritage Office.

ICHAM Charter, The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage, ICOMOS International, 1990.

Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations, UNESCO, 1956.

Heritage Interpretation Policy and Guidelines, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, August 2005.

Photographic Recording of Heritage Items, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, 2006.

1.5.2 Parramatta City Centre LEP 2007

There are no heritage items listed on the LEP within the study area. DA requirements in the LEP are:

35 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Parramatta city centre, and
- b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, layout, settings and views, and
- c) to conserve archaeological sites and relics, and
- d) to conserve places of Aboriginal heritage significance.

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- a) demolishing or moving a heritage item or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- b) altering a heritage item or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, including (in the case of a building) making changes to the detail, fabric, finish or appearance of its exterior,
- c) altering a heritage item that is a building, by making changes to significant elements of its interior,
- d) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- e) disturbing or excavating a heritage conservation area that is a place of Aboriginal heritage significance,
- f) erecting a building on land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area,
- g) subdividing land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.

(3) When consent not required

However, consent under this clause is not required if:

- a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
 - i. is of a minor nature, or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, archaeological site, or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, and
 - ii. (ii) would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or
- b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:
 - i. is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and
 - ii. would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to a place of Aboriginal heritage significance, or
- c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or
- d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Heritage impact assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development on land:

- a) on which a heritage item is situated, or
- b) within a heritage conservation area, or
- c) within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage impact statement to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

Note. The website of the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning has publications that provide guidance on assessing the impact of proposed development on the heritage significance of items (for example, *Statements of Heritage Impact*).

(5) Heritage conservation management plans

The consent authority may require, after considering the significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.

(6) **Archaeological sites**

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site, be satisfied that any necessary excavation permit required by the *Heritage Act 1977* has been granted.

1.5.3 Parramatta Square Development Control Plan

A draft DCP has been developed for Parramatta Square to provide controls for its redevelopment. The identified heritage objectives relevant to this report are:

- Interpret Parramatta's indigenous and cultural heritage in the design of buildings, public spaces and public art in Parramatta Square.
- Interpret the location of the original marketplace, the convict drain and the site's archaeology.
- Conserve and where appropriate, adaptively re-use archaeological resources in public interpretation to enrich public spaces.
- Develop an interpretation program that derives from the special qualities and associations of the site for the people of Parramatta and the region.
- Ensure future development of the site enhances the heritage qualities of the site.

1.6 Previous Reports

A series of reports have been written that focus on the surrounding area of Civic Place and archaeology in the vicinity of the study area. They have been reviewed for this report. These include:

- *Historical and Archaeological Assessment of the Town Hall Site, Civic Place Parramatta, NSW*, Consultant Archaeological Services (1989)
- *A History of the Civic Place Site, Church, Darcy, Smith and Macquarie Streets & Civic Place, Parramatta, NSW*, John McClymont (2003)
- *Smith and Darcy Streets, Parramatta, Heritage and Archaeological Assessment*, Godden Mackay Logan (2003)
- *Excavation Permit Application, Civic Place Parramatta*, Casey & Lowe (2004)
- *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Strategy (PHALMS)*, Godden Mackay Logan for NSW Heritage Office (2001)
- *Civic Place Masterplan*, NSW Government Architect (Dept of Commerce) and Parramatta City Council, June 2003
- *Parramatta Transport Interchange, Archaeological Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan for Parramatta Rail Link, October 2003
- *Civic Place Precinct, Parramatta, Conservation Management Plan*, draft, Hill Thalix Architecture, Urban Projects Pty Ltd & Design 5 Architects, draft March 2004

These reports provide a general background to the surrounding subject area. The 1989 assessment report only covered the Civic Place carpark and roadway.

1.7 Authorship

This report was prepared by Jenny Winnett, Senior Archaeologist, and Dr Mary Casey, Director, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. Terry Kass, professional historian, wrote most of Section 2.3 with Mary Casey writing Section 2.2. It is noted that Section 2 to 4, 6 of this report were based on work previously undertaken for the *Parramatta Square Archaeological Management Strategy*. Jenny Winnett produced all the overlay plans. Archaeological testing was undertaken by Mike Hincks and

Jenny Winnett. Jenny Winnett wrote Sections 5.0, 6 and 7. The report was reviewed by Tony Lowe, Director, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd.

1.8 Acknowledgements

Michael Braithwaite, Alfasi Property Development
 Alison McDonagh, Parramatta City Council
 Siobhan Lavelle, Heritage Branch, Office of Environment & Heritage

1.9 Limitations

There were no particular constraints to producing this report. There was sufficient time and funding to complete this report to a quality standard.

1.10 Glossary

Historical Archaeology (Non-Indigenous/European)

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the British occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how the late eighteenth and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
 - below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
 - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
- cultural landscapes: major foreshore reclamation
- maritime sites: infrastructure and shipbuilding
- shipwrecks
- structures associated with maritime activities.

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is here used and defined as a site's potential to contain archaeological relics which fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended). This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

Archaeological Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeological Investigation or Excavation

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

It is not anticipated that monitoring would impact on the planned works or unduly hold up the contractors' work schedules. If recording of features is necessary it would be carried out as quickly as possible so that any time delays are minimised.

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites.

Research Design

A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

Research Potential

The ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.¹

Relic

Means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
 - (b) is of State or local heritage significance.
- (NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, Definitions, Part 1.4)

1.11 List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Study area location.	2
Figure 1.2: Location plan. Google maps.....	2
Figure 1.3: Study area location (red outline). Source: Google maps.	3
Figure 1.4: Parramatta Square and the study area.....	3
Figure 1.5: Parramatta Post Office on the southeast corner of Civic Place and Macquarie Street. It is a 1960s single-storey building with pier and beam construction.	4
Figure 1.6: View to southwest showing the area of mail boxes. This is a shallow single-storey building with a vacant carpark behind.	4
Figure 1.7: Looking east with the library building on the left and the post office on the right.	5
Figure 1.8: Southern side of the Post Office building showing the truck turntable.	5
Figure 1.9: Truck turntable immediately inside the rear of the Post Office building. There is an excavated void approximately 400mm deep beneath the turntable for the machinery and clearance.....	6
Figure 1.10: Vacant carpark behind the private mail boxes, eastern part of the site. Looking south from Civic Place.	6
Figure 1.11: The area to the south of the Post Office building is within the study area. It is currently used as a carpark. The library is on the left and it is proposed that this section will be used for the new building and underground library.	7

¹ Taken from the Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', 2009:11.

- Figure 1.12: Plan of the proposed development, showing the ground plan and the location of the basement. The blue dashed line indicates the basement (arrowed). 8
- Figure 1.13: Section through the proposed development showing the basement carparking (north) of the existing library). The proposed underground library extends considerably to the south beneath the proposed open space of Parramatta Square. 9
- Figure 2.1: Fernando Brambila’s view of George Street, looking east, showing convict huts aligned along George Street (middle ground) with Government House (middle left) at the western end, 1793. This is the original drawing given by the Spanish visitors to Lieutenant-Governor Grose who sent it back to George III. The four figures in the middle ground are probably Spanish naval officers. The convict huts are aligned along the northern side of Macquarie Street (right) while there are none to the south. British Library..... 21
- Figure 2.2: Detail of Fernando Brambila’s view of George Street showing the convict huts aligned along George Street, 1793. British Library, Maps Library, copy in Mitchell Library, SLNSW..... 21
- Figure 2.3: Evans’ plan of Parramatta, 1804. SR NSW 22
- Figure 2.4: Plan of the town grid as established by Governor Macquarie. Approximate location of the study area is in red. ML SLNSW 23
- Figure 2.5: Brownrigg’s 1844 map of Parramatta showing a building within the study area (red). W. M. Brownrigg, Plan of Parramatta, ML Map M3 811.1301/1844/1. 24
- Figure 2.6: Plan of Section 15, Town of Parramatta. The grantees of the various Allotments in Section 15 are shown on the official Town Map. Town Map, Parramatta, 3rd edition, 1920. 25
- Figure 2.7: Redrawing of the above plan to clearly show the property and lot numbers. The study area includes all of Lot 30, the eastern edge of Lot 32, a small section of Lot 1 and Wentworth’s Estate. . 25
- Figure 2.8: Study area in 1823. Stewart’s survey showed buildings upon Macquarie Street on Allotments 32, 30, 25 and 23 as well as on the Market Place facing Church Street. SR Map 4907..... 26
- Figure 2.9: L. Johnstone’s 1836 *Map of Parramatta* compiled from Richard’s survey. Shows town allotments, and land leased and granted. While there are supposed to be leases within the southern area by 1831 none of these are shown on this plan. SRNSW Map 4779. 27
- Figure 2.10: Section 15 in 1844. Approximate location of the study area is indicated in red. This includes Darcy Street along the southern side. Brownrigg’s map showed buildings on Allotments 32, 30, 27, the church on 25, and buildings on Allotment 24 facing Macquarie Street. Buildings were shown in the Market but none were shown on the Pound site. Additionally, the houses of lessees of Wentworth’s land are also shown. The northern of these buildings survived the construction of the railway in 1856. W. M. Brownrigg, Plan of Parramatta, ML Map M3 811.1301/1844/1. 28
- Figure 2.11: Parramatta Railway Resumption 1856. The detailed plan of the vicinity of the railway resumption showed all of the buildings across Section 15. Note the study area contains buildings as well as two ponds in the southern half. There is a long building along the eastern edge of the study area (lot 32). Source: Plan 965/2, NID, Railway Archives..... 29
- Figure 2.12: By the 1890s there had been a new phase of building, three houses on Macquarie Street and the rear of a long building to the south. The southwestern section of the study area is shown as vacant. The eastern edge, lot 32, contains an outbuilding(?) associated with the Macquarie Street house. *Parramatta Detail Survey, Sheet 18, 1895.* 30
- Figure 2.13: View to southeast, showing the buildings on Macquarie Street immediately to the east of Leigh Memorial Church, the parsonage, and Macquarie Hall. The projecting building to the east of the church relates to lot 27 and is on the site of the Leigh Memorial Church Hall. There are no buildings visible from lot 30 or 32. The study area frontage has small fences with extensive tree plantings in the front garden. McClymont 2001:20..... 31
- Figure 2.14: The working plan of the railway resumption showed only those buildings affected by the resumption and those in the immediate vicinity. Parramatta Railway Resumption 1856. Parramatta Railway Plan, R 561/4, W3, SRNSW..... 35
- Figure 2.15: The auction sale plan showed buildings only on allotments 19 and 20 of Section 1. Wentworth Estate Auction, 3 June 1873. Parramatta Subdivision Plans, ML, ZSP:P6/18 36
- Figure 2.16: This plan shows the later divergence of the layout of Section 1 from its original layout (Figure 2.15). Real Property Application numbers reveal how lots were realigned with a frontage to Darcy Street. The widening of Darcy Street by the resumption of some of the land on the eastern part of Section 1 also affected the form of the allotments. Wentworth Estate Cadastral Plan. LTO Plan Room, DP 979263. 37

Figure 2.17: Detail of 1943 aerial photograph with the study area.....	38
Figure 2.18: Detail of 1951 aerial photo with study area showing the presence of extensive twentieth-century building across the central area of the site, prior to the library being built. Parramatta City Council.	38
Figure 2.19: Detail of 1961 aerial photo with study area (red). Houses still dominate Macquarie and Smith Streets while much of the study area is in its current form. There are large shed-style buildings in the vicinity of the current library building behind 12 to 22 Darcy Street. The Darcy Street houses still have their outbuildings. Parramatta City Council.	39
Figure 3.1: Significance of archaeological remains within the study area. Orange represents State significance and Blue represents no significance, due to the presence of a basement.....	40
Figure 3.2: Recommendations for management of the archaeological remains within the study area. Red represents Open Area Excavation, pale blue represents archaeological testing, sampling and monitoring, and blue recommends no further work required.....	41
Figure 3.3: Plan showing areas of research potential. Green represents High research potential and dark blue no potential. Darcy Street roadway is coloured pale blue and was considered to have moderate research potential.	41
Figure 3.4: Detail from PHALMS overlay of the 1823 plan onto the modern property boundaries. There is a single building within the study area. PHALMS 2000.	42
Figure 3.5: PHALMS overlay of 1844 plan onto modern properties. PHALMS 2000.	42
Figure 3.6: AMU Map for Civic Place. Heritage Office webpage, State Heritage Inventory.	43
Figure 3.7: Detail of plan from Higginbotham and Johnson 1991 showing the study area and relevant inventory numbers. Black areas denote those which Higginbotham considered to have no archaeological potential. The black area to the left of '15' is the 1950s Council Chambers which has underground carparking.....	44
Figure 3.8: Plan from 1989 report showing the various properties discussed. Consultant Archaeological Services 1989.....	45
Figure 3.9: Looking northwards in Trench 4. Natural is approximately 400 mm below the existing street level. Scale 1m	46
Figure 3.10: Location plan for test trenches excavated in 2004.	47
Figure 4.1: Map of archaeological potential showing modern impacts across the Parramatta Square Redevelopment area. The large basement (black) under the current council library has removed any archaeological remains within this southern part of the study area.	49
Figure 4.2: Overlay of 1823, 1844 and 1856 historic plans onto the study area.	52
Figure 4.3: Overlay of the 1823, 1844 and 1856 historic plans with modern basements.	53
Figure 4.4: Overlay of the 1895 plan on the modern street grid, with the study area.	54
Figure 4.5: Overlay of all potential nineteenth-century archaeological remains within the study area, with modern basements.....	55
Figure 4.6: Plan of the study area on the 1895 plan showing the location of the Wentworth Estate and various lot numbers.	56
Figure 5.1: Trenches A and B.	61
Figure 5.2: Survey plan of the trenches showing walls and RLs on the top of the archaeology, Guy Hazell.	62
Figure 5.3: Trench A, view to the west with Test pit 2 in the foreground, and footings and verandah in the middleground. Compare with Figure 2.1. C&L 2013.	64
Figure 5.4: Test Pit 1, showing the slate laying overlying natural. Photo taken standing on the southern side with bitumen to the north. C&L 2013.	65
Figure 5.5: Wall footing D. C&L 2013.	66
Figure 5.6: Wall footing E. C&L 2013.	67
Figure 5.7: Wall footing F. C&L 2013.	67
Figure 5.8: Potential pathway. C&L 2013.	68
Figure 5.9: Test Pit 2, shallow pit showing the top of natural. C&L 2013.	69
Figure 5.10: Test Trench B, view to the west. C&L 2013.	70
Figure 5.11: Wall footing A with the line between the natural subsoil and loam silt outlined in red. View to the east. C&L 2013.....	71
Figure 5.12: Wall footing A. C&L2013.....	72
Figure 5.13: Wall footing B. The slate demolition deposit is in the foreground. C&L 2013.....	72

Figure 5.14: Wall footing C, view to the west. C&L 2013.....	73
Figure 5.15: The location of the two test trenches and wall footings overlaid on the 1890s plan of Parramatta. <i>Parramatta Detail Survey, Sheet 18, 1895, ML, SLNSW</i>	74
Figure 7.1: Proposed and existing basements in the Aspire study area.	88
Figure 7.2: Overlay of the buildings from the 1844 and 1856 plans of Parramatta, with existing basements and the proposed basement.	89
Figure 7.3: Map of potential heritage significance based on the discussion and assessment of significance in the study area. A small part of the site has the potential to contain State significance remains while most of the site has potential for remains of local significance.	90

2.0 Historical Background

2.1 Aboriginal People

Parramatta was occupied by the Darug Aboriginal people prior to the arrival of the British in 1788. It is part of their traditional hunting and fishing grounds. The Burramattagal clan of the Darug lived at the head of the harbour. Areas near the Parramatta River were an important area for camping and fishing for 10,000 or more years. In the fresh water they caught mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles and in the salt water eels, fish, shellfish and molluscs. Fish were an important part of the diet of people living in the Sydney region in pre-colonial times. Trees, stringybark (*E agglomerates*) and bangalay (*E botryoides*) provided resources for making canoes for fishing. An extensive Aboriginal presence in the area of Parramatta was documented by the British who set out from Sydney Cove to explore the Parramatta River and locate fertile land to grow the crops needed to sustain the new arrivals.²

2.2 Early Settlement of Parramatta³

The area of Parramatta, then Rose Hill, was settled in November 1788 and was the second British settlement on mainland Australia. Governor Phillip sent out exploring parties to survey Sydney Harbour and the river at the head of the harbour shortly after landing at Sydney Cove. On Sunday 2 November 1788 Governor Phillip and others, including marines, established a military redoubt at Rose Hill. Convicts were sent to Rose Hill to commence farming as this land was considered to be more fertile than the land near Sydney. Initially an agricultural settlement, it soon became a small town and grew in importance.

With the success of farming at Rose Hill, Phillip decided to expand the settlement. In 1790 Governor Phillip and Surveyor Augustus Alt laid out a town plan with High Street (George Street) running between the planned site of Government House and the Landing Place at the eastern end of Parramatta, near Harris Street. The township was laid out on land previously used for growing crops.⁴ As set out, George Street was 205 feet (63 m) wide and a mile (1.6 km) long. On either side of the street huts were to be erected, each capable of containing 10 persons and at a distance of 60ft (18.5m) from each other, with a garden area allotted at the rear of each hut. Tench and Collins wrote that they were 60ft (18.5m) apart but Governor Phillip had written to the British Government they were to be 100ft (30.8m) apart. The huts were to be built of wattle and daub with thatched roof and were to be 12 by 24ft (3.7 x 7.4m). The new street and the huts were built by the convicts from July 1790. By September 1790 bricks were being fired for a barracks and store house and 27 huts were being built along High Street (George Street).⁵

Phillip renamed the township Parramatta by November 1791. Parramatta, meaning lots of eels, was the name given by the traditional owners.⁶ Parramatta township referred to the area from the foot of Rose Hill and the land for one mile along the creek (Parramatta River). In a painting by Brambila (1793), an artist on a Spanish expedition, the main street has rows of modest huts regularly spaced along the street leading towards Government House (Figure 2.1). For a period Parramatta, as the main agricultural settlement and focus of convict labour, became the main township with Sydney being less important.⁷

² PHALMS 2000:94; Australian Museum website.

³ This text is similar to Casey 2009.

⁴ Tench 1979:195, Nov 16, 1790.

⁵ David Collins, An account of the English Colony in New South Wales (1798); Watkin Tench, Sydney's First Four Years (1793)

⁶ HRNSW 1(2):539

⁷ Tench 1979:258, December 8, 1791

In time, as convicts were freed and free settlers acquired houses in the town, a less rudimentary town emerged. Huts, and later houses, were bought and sold although the possessors had no title to them apart from the right of occupancy of a piece of land assigned to them by the magistrates or the Governor. In order to regularise the situation, the crown commenced to issue leases for town allotments, both in Sydney and Parramatta, for either 14 years or 21 years duration. There was a trickle of leases issued from the 1790s onwards, usually to people with business interests in the town who were seeking security of tenure. Between 1790 and 1820 convicts had to provide their own accommodation. After this time convicts were housed in barracks rather than the earlier huts allowing the land to become available for emancipists and new settlers. Soon convicts were sent on assignment to labour on rural properties where the owners had to provide food, clothing and accommodation. Often married convicts were assigned to their free or emancipist spouse or relative.⁸

After the replacement of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1821 by Sir Thomas Brisbane and in the wake of the Bigge commission into the colony, the Surveyor-General, John Oxley, was delegated to create order from the chaos of town tenures across the colony. After Parramatta was comprehensively mapped in 1823, in order to establish the identity of the holders of town lands, many occupiers were offered leases from the crown, which they accepted. All leases were dated as 30 June 1823. On the basis of these leases, householders in Parramatta could apply for a grant of land if they had erected buildings worth over £1,000 or, alternately, they could obtain a grant by the payment of 21 years quit rent.

Since the Crown took much greater interest in the nature of landholding in Parramatta after 1823, there is consequently far greater information about the nature of buildings, improvements and the identity of landholders in Parramatta after that date. Figure 2.3 indicate that the land within the study area was cleared, probably used for cultivation of early crops and unlikely to have been built on prior to c. 1804. At this time only the Macquarie Street frontage contained leases and buildings.

Interpretations of High Street usually describe it as a very wide avenue and Watkin Tench in November 1790 observed ironically that ‘it is to be of such breadth as will make Pall-Mall and Portland Place “hide their diminished heads”’.⁹ Yet this is not the image presented by early illustrations of Parramatta (Figures 2.1, 2.2). While the houses are set back from the road there were probably gardens in the area between the road and ‘convict hut’. Brambila does indicate the use of ditches (right foreground) which appear to have also operated as stormwater drainage lines (Figure 2.1).

The typical interpretation of a wide High Street is based on descriptions and plans. It has been interpreted by Morton Herman as Phillip laying out a grand boulevard as in a Renaissance or more probably a Baroque layout. Macquarie then redesigned this alignment and caused the houses to be placed on the narrower street alignment.¹⁰ Perhaps this interpretation needs to be considered further in the light of these two recently published images. Previous images showing High Street were a single painting or lithograph; the latter must always be treated with suspicion if it is the only evidence available for what an area looked like.¹¹ Higginbotham in his various reports has adopted the interpretation of the streets and layout as being ramshackle. In the PHALMS report it was noted that Phillip’s grand avenue ‘was never really achieved. Instead a haphazard development on larger than normal allotments was a feature of the town until the mid-nineteenth century’.¹² The CMP for the Hospital site calls it a ‘landscape of control’ and notes that the ‘tight regimentation

⁸ Kass in Casey & Lowe 2002; Liston in PHALMS 2000:97.

⁹ Tench 1793 (1979):195.

¹⁰ Kass et al. 1996:22-23.

¹¹ Casey 2002:ch 5, 62-65.

¹² PHALMS 2000:61.

reflected the fact that the majority of settlers were convicts and the colonial government sought to impose order on them. The orderly settlement of Parramatta went hand-in-hand with government policy'.¹³ This is an issue for further debate which the archaeological evidence of the convict huts may assist in furthering our understanding.



Figure 2.1: Fernando Brambila's view of George Street, looking east, showing convict huts aligned along George Street (middle ground) with Government House (middle left) at the western end, 1793. This is the original drawing given by the Spanish visitors to Lieutenant-Governor Grose who sent it back to George III. The four figures in the middle ground are probably Spanish naval officers. The convict huts are aligned along the northern side of Macquarie Street (right) while there are none to the south. British Library

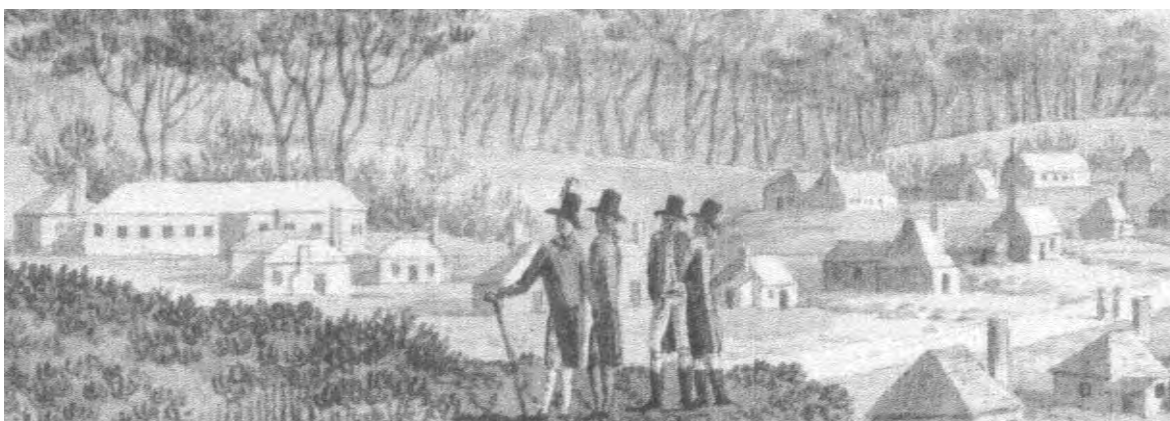


Figure 2.2: Detail of Fernando Brambila's view of George Street showing the convict huts aligned along George Street, 1793. British Library, Maps Library, copy in Mitchell Library, SLNSW.

One tentative interpretation is that with the granting of further leaseholds there was a need to fence individual property boundaries because of the 'private ownership' of these lands rather than those occupied by convicts. In addition, on Evans' c. 1804 plan (Figure 2.3), lines are used to

¹³ DPWS 2003:23-24.

represent the alignment of the original huts, the presence of fences within the original 205 ft (63 m) roadway and a narrower road alignment. It is likely that Macquarie was responding to this practice as established (or allowed) by King. Further evidence supporting the new use of the front part of the properties is that it was noted in March 1791 that the rear yards of the convict huts were to be used for individual gardens and there was no mention of the front yards.¹⁴ In addition the 1793 drawing is not clear on this issue but suggests this space is being used in relation to the houses rather than as part of the public road. Governor Phillip had left the colony some four months earlier and his instructions may no longer have been adhered to, as happened with the Sydney Domain.¹⁵

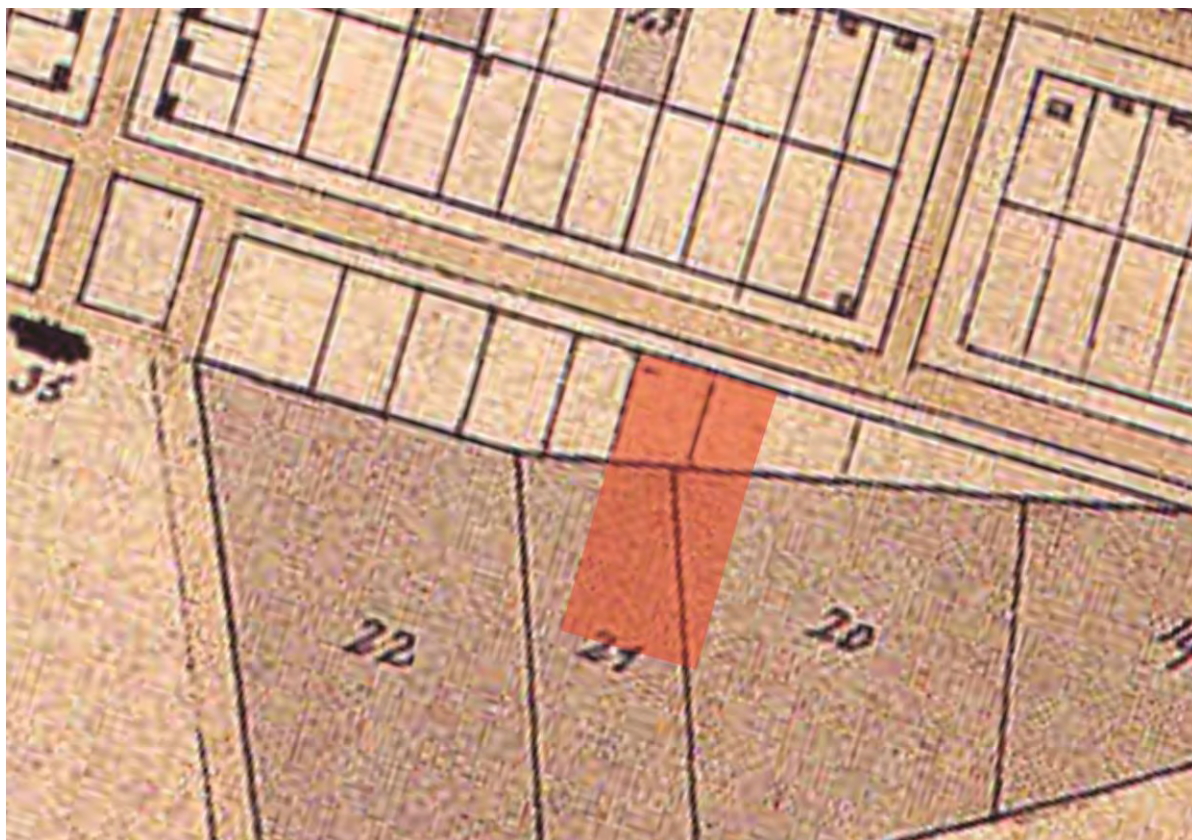


Figure 2.3: Evans' plan of Parramatta, 1804. SR NSW

In 1802 François Péron described Parramatta as:

Seated in the middle of a fine plain on the banks of a river of the same name, which can be ascended by small vessels as high as the town itself. It is not so large as Sydney Town but contains about a hundred and eighty houses, which form a grand street, parallel with the river...At one of the extremities of Parramatta are barracks, capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty to three hundred infantry...The whole population of Parramatta, including the garrison, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring farms, is estimated at from fourteen to fifteen hundred souls.¹⁶

¹⁴ *HRNSW* 3:775.

¹⁵ Casey 2002.

¹⁶ Translation in Currey 1966:51.

In 1814 Governor Macquarie laid out a number of additional streets in Parramatta, including O'Connell, Marsden and Phillip streets as well as a number of other streets (Figure 2.4). The main street grid for Parramatta, other than the original early streets, mostly dates from 1814.



Figure 2.4: Plan of the town grid as established by Governor Macquarie. Approximate location of the study area is in red. ML SLNSW



Figure 2.5: Brownrigg's 1844 map of Parramatta showing a building within the study area (red). W. M. Brownrigg, Plan of Parramatta, ML Map M3 811.1301/1844/1.

2.3 Historical Background of the Study Area

The Archaeological Management Strategy (AMS) for Parramatta Square¹⁷ provided historical background for the lots within Parramatta Square by examining each of the Crown Allotments. The study area for 153 Macquarie Street includes lot 30 (currently occupied by the Post Office), and part of lots 32, a small section of lot 1 and part of the Wentworth Estate (Figure 2.6, Figure 2.7). The study area was shown as vacant in 1804 but with identified allotments and agricultural grants to the south (Figure 2.3). Unlike George Street and the northern side of Macquarie Street to the west it was not built on as part of the early convict settlement. The early town settlement included rows of 'convict huts' built between c1790 and 1792. By 1823 a house had been built on Lot 30 (Figure 2.8). This was located quite close to the Macquarie Street frontage. Lot 32 was also occupied by 1823 but only a small section of this is within the study area. The land to the south and west of lot 30 was vacant land until late in the nineteenth century (Figure 2.11, Figure 2.12). The 1856 plan suggests that these areas were 'ponds', either original swampy areas or swampy areas reformed to make ponds accessible to cattle grazing on the Wentworth land to the south and act as groundwater sinks so the surrounding land could be developed (Figure 2.10).

The following historical analysis focuses on lot 30, the main part of the study area but also covers lot 32, lot 1 and Wentworth's Estate so that the historical development of the whole of the study area is understood.

¹⁷ Casey & Lowe, *Archaeological Management Strategy, Parramatta Square, Parramatta*, Report to Parramatta City Council, September 2004, updated October 2012.

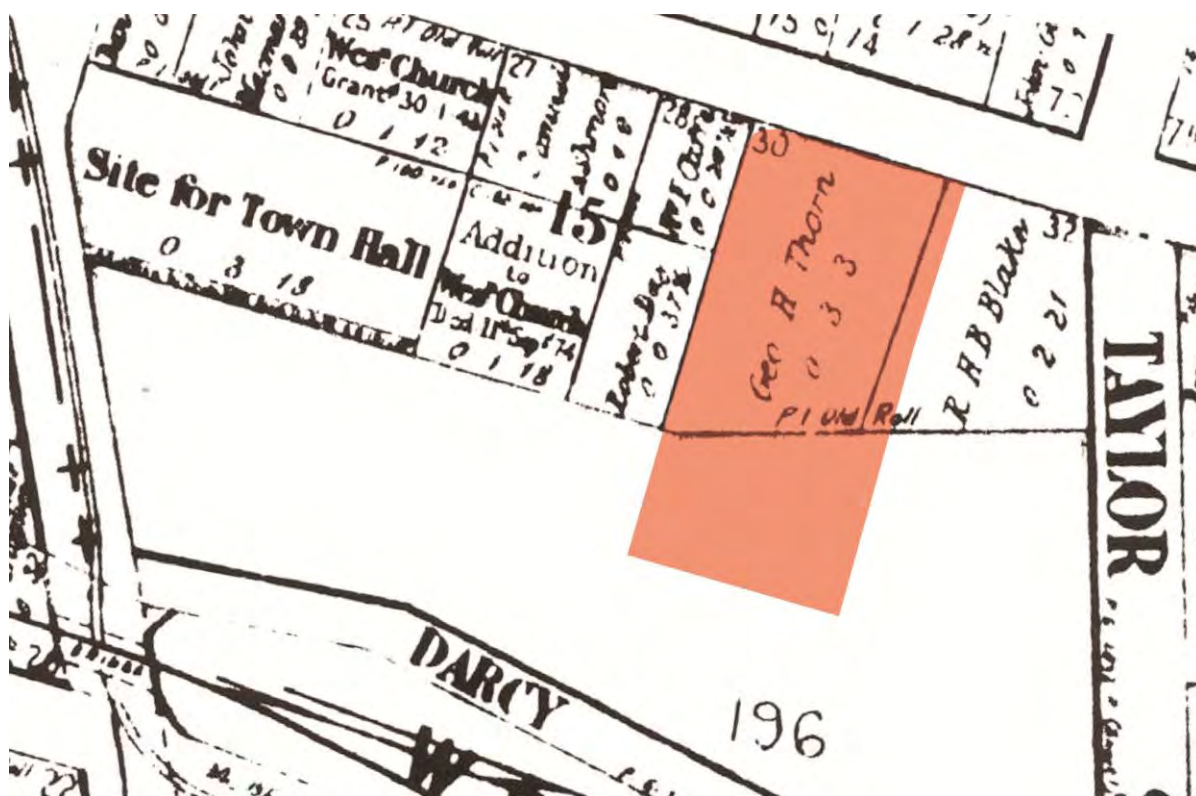


Figure 2.6: Plan of Section 15, Town of Parramatta. The grantees of the various Allotments in Section 15 are shown on the official Town Map. Town Map, Parramatta, 3rd edition, 1920.



Figure 2.7: Redrawing of the above plan to clearly show the property and lot numbers. The study area includes all of Lot 30, the eastern edge of Lot 32, a small section of Lot 1 and Wentworth’s Estate.

2.3.1 Allotment 30, Section 15

The earliest known occupant of this property was John Thorn. It is likely that he was residing on this property as early as 1814. The details of the initial granting of leaseholds in Parramatta are rarely clearly spelt out in historical records. Most information about early occupants can be gleaned from land records.

On 30 June 1823, Allotment 30 measuring 123 rods, Parramatta, was leased to John Thorn (Figure 2.8).¹⁸ John Thorn was a prolonged resident in Parramatta. The son of Humphrey and Rebecca Thorn, he was born in the colony in 1794.¹⁹ Humphrey Thorn was a blacksmith who had been transported as part of the Second Fleet, arriving on the *Neptune* in 1790.²⁰ When Humphrey died in 1823, his death notice stated he had been a resident of Parramatta for 32 years,²¹ which in turn suggests that John Thorn, his son, had lived at Parramatta his entire life.

The 1814 Muster showed John Thorn as born in the colony and a landholder at Parramatta. He was free and off the stores.²² In May 1819, Thorn was established enough to tender to supply 1000 pounds of fresh meat to the Government Stores.²³ A Memorial from John Thorn, junior, dated 8 June 1820, stated that he was a freeborn colonist, with two children who lived in Parramatta. He had received 40 acres as a grant some six years ago, which he was now cultivating. He had several cattle and 50 sheep. Hence he requested a grant. His appeal was minuted '100 acres'.²⁴



Figure 2.8: Study area in 1823. Stewart's survey showed buildings upon Macquarie Street on Allotments 32, 30, 25 and 23 as well as on the Market Place facing Church Street. SR Map 4907.

¹⁸ Grants, Register 25 No 63.

¹⁹ BDM V1794320 1A/1794

²⁰ TNA (Kew, UK) HO 10 Piece 1/2, p 162

²¹ *Sydney Gazette* 10/04/1823, p 3a

²² C J Baxter, *General Muster of New South Wales: 1814*, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, Nos 1879, 2931

²³ *Sydney Gazette* 1/05/1819, p 2c

²⁴ Col Sec, Memorials, 1820, SRNSW 4/1825B, No 737

Thorn was appointed as Chief Constable at Parramatta in October 1821.²⁵ The 1822 Muster showed John Thorn, born in the colony, as a constable at Parramatta. He had a wife, Jane, also born in the colony, and three children. He held 90 acres in the District of Parramatta, by grant and purchase, plus 2 horses, 22 cattle, 4 hogs and 50 bushels of maize.²⁶

Stewart's Map of Parramatta in 1823 showed a house on the northwest corner of the allotment (Figure 2.8). The *Return of Parramatta Allotments* of 5 April 1823 listed No. 30 Macquarie Street as held by John Thorn, and measuring 123 rods.²⁷ As noted above, it was leased to him on 30 June 1823.²⁸

The November 1828 Census showed John Thorn as aged 35, born in the colony and a Protestant. He was the Chief Constable, Parramatta with his wife, Jane Matilda, 32, and his children, John, James, Mary, William Joseph, De Humphrey, and Jane Matilda. He also held 1,850 acres, of which 60 were cleared, and 25 were cultivated, plus 10 horses, 275 cattle, and 300 sheep.²⁹



Figure 2.9: L. Johnstone's 1836 Map of Parramatta compiled from Richard's survey. Shows town allotments, and land leased and granted. While there are supposed to be leases within the southern area by 1831 none of these are shown on this plan. SRNSW Map 4779.

²⁵ Sydney Gazette, 20 Oct 1821.

²⁶ C J Baxter, General Muster & Land & Stock Muster of New South Wales: 1822, ABGR, 1988, A 20965-9, B 2003.

²⁷ Col Sec, Return of Parramatta Allotments, 1823, SRNSW 4/7576, p 5.

²⁸ Grants, Register 25 No 63.

²⁹ 1828 census, T 0663-70.

In his role as Chief Constable, Thorn was frequently called upon to provide evidence in court.³⁰ His role in the apprehension of the bushrangers William Dalton and John Macnamarra (who was killed in the exchange) in 1830 led to a reward of a grant of land, free of quit rent, measuring one square mile (2.6 km², 640 acres).³¹ This grant of 640 acres is now the location of the modern suburb of Thornleigh, which takes its name from Thorn.³²

On 17 November 1831, John Thorn of Parramatta, gentleman, assigned three parcels of land including this one by mortgage to Peter William Plomer of Parramatta, gentleman, for £360.³³ No reconveyance of this mortgage was registered but it does appear to have been repaid.

In March 1838, John Thorn retired as Chief Constable at Parramatta, with a dinner given in his honour.³⁴ In August 1838, John Thorn was killed when he was thrown out of his gig while driving down to Berrima.³⁵ At the time of his death, Thorn was living in George Street, Parramatta.³⁶



Figure 2.10: Section 15 in 1844. Approximate location of the study area is indicated in red. This includes Darcy Street along the southern side. Brownrigg's map showed buildings on Allotments 32, 30, 27, the church on 25, and buildings on Allotment 24 facing Macquarie Street. Buildings were shown in the Market but none were shown on the Pound site. Additionally, the houses of lessees of Wentworth's land are also shown. The northern of these buildings survived the construction of the railway in 1856. W. M. Brownrigg, Plan of Parramatta, ML Map M3 811.1301/1844/1.

³⁰ Eg Division of Law, Macquarie University 2011; *Sydney Gazette* 14/04/1825, p 3a, 5/09/1829, p 2e, 19/05/1836, p 3e; *The Australian* 10/02/1824, p 4b

³¹ *Sydney Monitor* 26/06/1830, p 3a; *Sydney Gazette* 1/07/1830, p 1a

³² Hornsby Shire Historical Society 1979

³³ LTOD, No 730 Bk D.

³⁴ *Sydney Gazette* 1/03/1838, p 3b; *The Australian* 2/03/1838, p 2d

³⁵ *Sydney Monitor* 6/08/1838, p 2e; *Sydney Gazette* 7/08/1838, p 2d

³⁶ *Sydney Monitor* 8/08/1838, p 3c

The 1836 and 1844 maps of Parramatta show the same building in the same position as the 1823 plan, close to the street frontage (Figure 2.9, Figure 2.10). John Thorn had already died on 3 August 1838, aged 46 years old.³⁷

His son, George Henry Thorn of Goulburn, esquire, conveyed the land to George Jenkins Cavill, of Parramatta, freeholder, on 9 January 1845. It was described as 3r 3p, a description that matched that of the deed of grant to George Henry Thorn. However, that grant was dated 11 May 1854. The anomaly is explained by the fact that this conveyance was not registered until 11 January 1855, i.e. after the official deed of grant was issued. The 1845 conveyance also mentioned a cottage on the land (Figure 2.10). The sale was for £525.38.

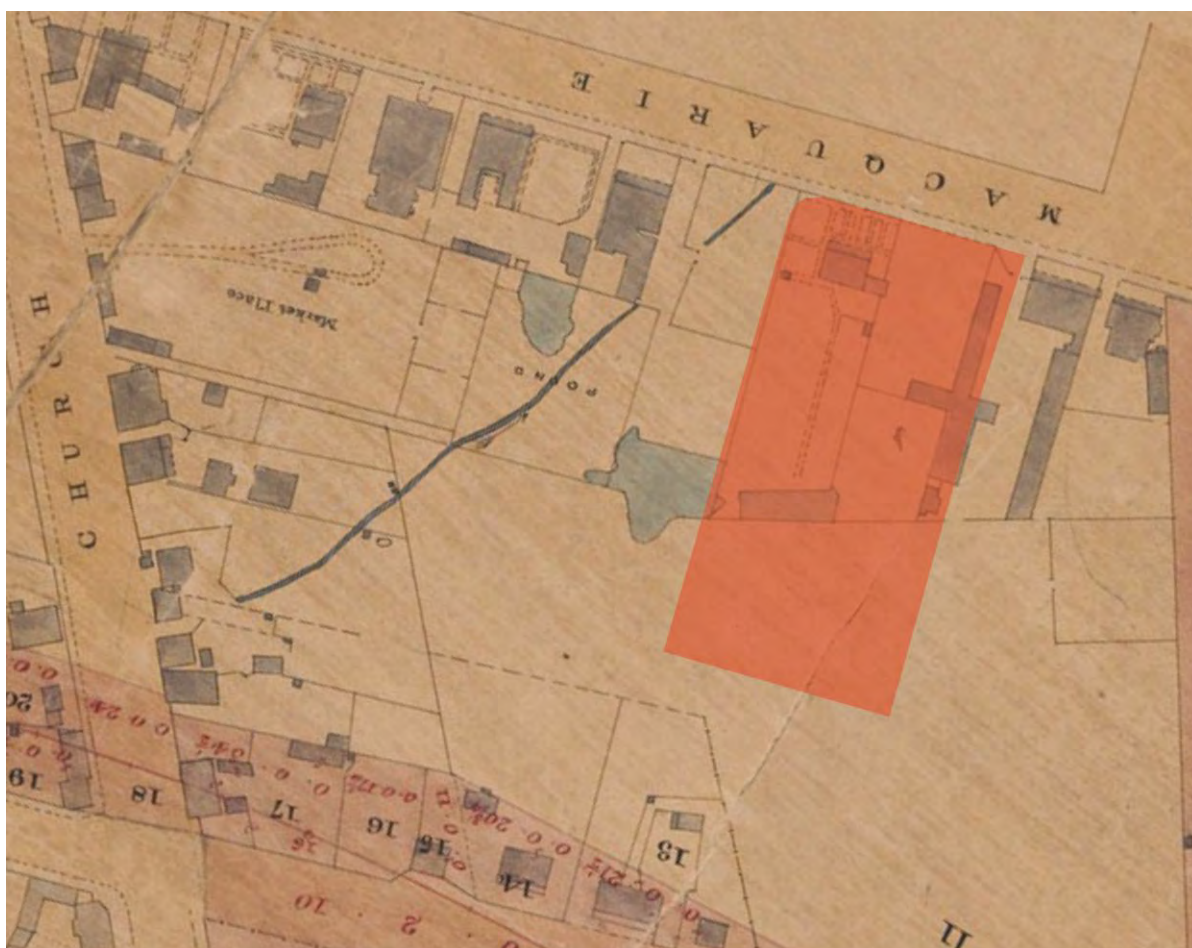


Figure 2.11: Parramatta Railway Resumption 1856. The detailed plan of the vicinity of the railway resumption showed all of the buildings across Section 15. Note the study area contains buildings as well as two ponds in the southern half. There is a long building along the eastern edge of the study area (lot 32). Source: Plan 965/2, NID, Railway Archives

George Henry Thorn does not appear to have taken advantage of the facility to convert the town lease of his father into a grant. Thus, on 11 May 1854, he received a deed for a Town Purchase, of Allotment 30 Section 15, measuring 3r 3p for £20/10/0 (Figure 2.11).³⁹ Cavill continued to hold the land. On 5 May 1860 George Jenkins Cavill of Parramatta, freeholder, conveyed the land to John

³⁷ J Dunn, *The Parramatta Cemeteries: St John's*, Parramatta & District Historical Society, Parramatta, 1991, p 67.

³⁸ LTOD, No 970 Bk 35

³⁹ Grants, Register 238 No 170

Holland, of Parramatta, innkeeper. The consideration was a mere £10, but the sale came with a rent charge of £40 per annum payable by Holland to Cavill.⁴⁰ George Jenkins Cavill died on 5 December 1863, releasing John Holland from his obligation. Thus, on 17 February 1864, John Holland of Parramatta, innkeeper, conveyed the land to William Walker of Sydney, merchant, and Silas Sheather, of Parramatta, nurseryman, as trustees for the benefit of his wife Harriet Holland. The land had a cottage upon it.⁴¹

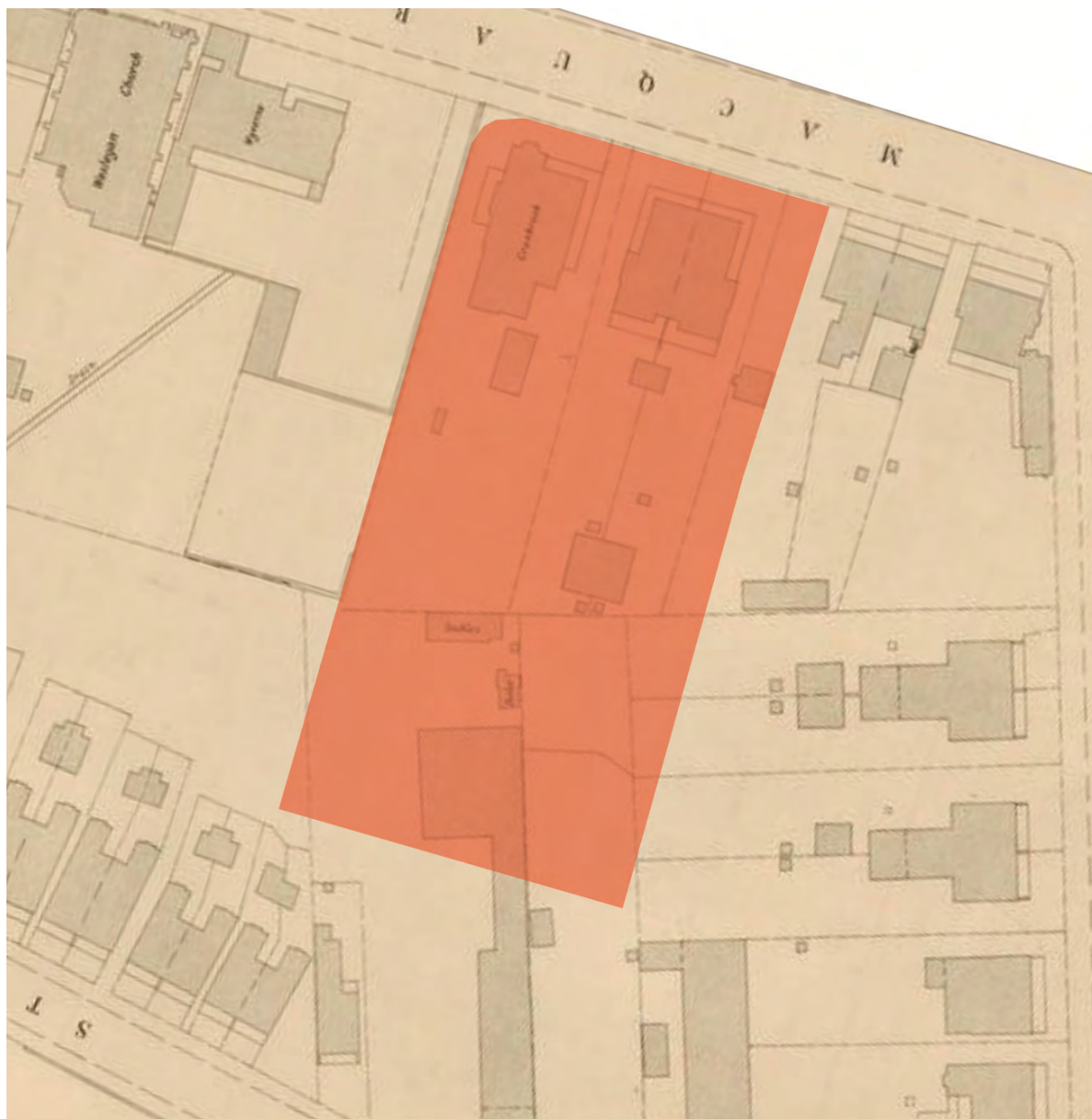


Figure 2.12: By the 1890s there had been a new phase of building, three houses on Macquarie Street and the rear of a long building to the south. The southwestern section of the study area is shown as vacant. The eastern edge, lot 32, contains an outbuilding(?) associated with the Macquarie Street house. *Parramatta Detail Survey, Sheet 18, 1895.*

⁴⁰ LTOD, No 905 Bk 66

⁴¹ LTOD, No 195 Bk 87

John Holland died on 27 December 1874. The will of his widow, Harriet Holland dated 26 October 1897 left the property to her daughter, Harriet Ferguson, and it was described as 'the Easternmost of my two Villas in Macquarie Street Parramatta and known as Harley-ville together with the ground' (Figure 2.12). The western villa was called 'Northiam Villa' and to the west of that was the cottage 'Cranbrook'.⁴²

In 1885 F.W. Tunks and Mrs F. Winter resided in 'Northiam' and W. Johnson and Mrs Budd in 'Harley Villa'. By 1910 Tunks was still in residence in 'Northiam' but by 1922-33 Mrs Annie Ling resided there. By 1900 Harley Villa was occupied by Walter Johnson Solicitor and Mrs Budd and Mrs Mary Brown. By 1910 there were new residents J.C. Nicholson a painter and Mrs Watsford and Mrs F Winder and George Moore. By 1923-33 the residents were Mrs Annie Pye and Russel Comyn, upholsterer.⁴³ The houses on this lot were still standing in 1961 (Figure 2.19).



Figure 2.13: View to southeast, showing the buildings on Macquarie Street immediately to the east of Leigh Memorial Church, the parsonage, and Macquarie Hall. The projecting building to the east of the church relates to lot 27 and is on the site of the Leigh Memorial Church Hall. There are no buildings visible from lot 30 or 32. The study area frontage has small fences with extensive tree plantings in the front garden. McClymont 2001:20.

2.3.2 Western part of lot 32, Section 15 (White Horse Inn)

Only the eastern edge of this property (approximately 5 to 10m) is within the study area (Figure 2.7, Figure 2.8, Figure 2.10, Figure 2.12). The remainder of lot 32 is the subject of a separate report, Heritage Impact Statement, *143 and 169 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Heritage Impact Statement*, Godden Mackay Logan, January 2013.

On 22 August 1833, William Maughan had transferred the western part of lot 32 to Edward Lakeman. It was described as, 'A certain Town Land possession his said William Maughan's own bona fide Property', and was bounded on one side by the premises of John Thorn occupied by

⁴² Recited in LTOD, No 531 Bk 1406.

⁴³ *Sands*, included in McClymont 2003, Appendix B.

George Harvey, on the other side by the dwelling of William Maughan fronting Macquarie Street, and on the rear by land of Mr Wentworth. The sale price was 100 guineas.⁴⁴

Edward Lakeman was shown on the 1828 Census as aged 24, and a freeman who had arrived in 1825, on the *Castle Forbes*. He was then the postillion to Governor Darling, at Sydney.⁴⁵

A publican's licence, for the 'Joiners Arms' in Marsden Street, Parramatta was issued to Edward Lakeman on 3 July 1832.⁴⁶ When his publican's licence was renewed on 27 June 1833, it was issued to him for the 'White Horse', Macquarie Street, Parramatta.⁴⁷ Lakeman held a licence for the 'White Horse' from 1834 to 1836.⁴⁸

There are later references to a 'White Horse Cellars' Hotel, which was located in Church Street, opposite the Court House during the 1870s and 1880s. It was reputedly built by John Thorn (the lessee of lot 30 Section 15, Macquarie Street, part of this subject site). The history as stated in these sources, however, does not correlate with the Macquarie Street 'White Horse' licensed by Lakeman.⁴⁹

At the re-issue of the licence to Edward Lakeman for the White Horse at Macquarie Street, Parramatta on 8 November 1836, it was recorded that, 'And whereas the said Edward Lakeman hath deposited with me the old licence No 36/231 issued to him on the 3rd of July last for a House with the same Sign in the same Street and hath paid £2'.⁵⁰ On 8 November 1836, Lakeman took out a new 40/- licence for Macquarie Street, Parramatta. The register recorded that, 'Transfer of licence to house with same sign in same street'.⁵¹ Edward Lakeman remained as the licensee of the White Horse from 1837 until 1842.⁵²

On 25 March 1841, R H D B Blake conveyed to Edward Lakeman part of the land in above grant. The south boundary measured 100 feet and the northern boundary on Macquarie Street was 83 feet. The sum was 10/-.⁵³ This deed simply regularised Lakeman's ownership of part of the grant bought before the grant deed was issued.

On 26 May 1842, Edward Lakeman and his wife, Mary mortgaged the property to Charles Porter. It was described as the land and tenement known as the 'White Horse Public House', now in Lakeman's occupation. The loan was for £300 for one year.⁵⁴ Lakeman could not repay the loan so on 1 February 1843, he and his wife, Mary conveyed their equity to Charles Porter, for the value of the money owed by Lakeman to Porter, in other words £319, plus £531 that they received in cash.⁵⁵ Porter appears to have been a relative or very close friend of the Lakeman family as later events showed.

They appear to have continued to conduct their hotel on the same site. However, on 25 October 1843, Mary Lakeman, of Macquarie Street, Parramatta, publican, filed her insolvency schedule.

⁴⁴ LTOD, No 330 Bk F.

⁴⁵ 1828 census, L 0062.

⁴⁶ Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1832, No 133, SRNSW 4/63.

⁴⁷ Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1833, No 35, SRNSW 4/64.

⁴⁸ Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1834, No 41, SRNSW 4/65; No 8 SRNSW 4/66; No 231 SRNSW 4/67.

⁴⁹ *Cumberland Mercury*, 5 Sept 1885; 17 Dec 1887.

⁵⁰ SRNSW 4/67, No 400.

⁵¹ Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1836, No 400, SRNSW 4/67.

⁵² Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1837-42, No 133, SRNSW 4/68-4/74.

⁵³ LTOD, No 82 Bk 3.

⁵⁴ LTOD No 620 Bk 2.

⁵⁵ LTOD No 193 Bk 3.

Amongst the list of debts was one to Charles Porter of Parramatta, for "38 weeks Rent of Public House @ £1/12/-" making a total debt of £60/16/0.⁵⁶

Brownrigg's Map of Parramatta of 1844 showed a long building extending across both the parcels, which had been subdivided from the original Crown Allotment, close to the street frontage (Figure 2.10).

Charles Porter of Parramatta, yeoman, mortgaged this land to Benjamin Lee of Parramatta, gentleman, on 28 January 1846 for £100 for one year at 10 per cent.⁵⁷ Then, on 11 February 1851 by a deed of Conveyance in trust, Charles Porter of Parramatta, landholder, conveyed this land to Benjamin Lee of Parramatta, landholder, and Charles Blakefield, of Parramatta, wheelwright, as trustees. The conveyance was in consideration of his natural love and affection to the children of Edward and Mary Lakeman. Various lands at Parramatta were included in the conveyance as well as the White Horse Public House. The land was to be sold after Porter's death, to be divided amongst the Lakeman children.⁵⁸

Solomon Phillips, auctioneer of Church St Parramatta, announced the sale of this site by auction on 31 March 1851. The sale would be held at the inn, of:

That well-known and old established premises known as the 'White Horse inn', Macquarie - street, Parramatta, and now in full trade"...The building is of brick, with sufficient room to carry on a very respectable trade, and contains excellent roomy back premises, with stables.⁵⁹

On 21 May 1851 by a deed of Release between the following parties, 1st Benjamin Lee, Parramatta, gentleman, 2nd, Charles Blakefield, Parramatta, wheelwright, 3rd John Hilt, Parramatta, coach proprietor (purchaser), the White Horse Inn was conveyed to Hilt.⁶⁰

No further dealings with this land were located up to 1900.

2.3.3 Allotment 1, Section 15

A small part of the western section of the current study area is within lot 1 (Figure 2.7, Figure 2.8, Figure 2.10). This area is vacant during the early nineteenth century but appears to be covered by a 'pond' by 1856 (Figure 2.11). There were no known buildings by the 1890s but there was a building on the southern part by 1943 (Figure 2.17).

After an auction notice inserted in the press by Thomas Bodenham, auctioneer, appeared on 2 January 1829, the land of Bateman was offered for sale (See 2.3.3 above).⁶¹ The other part of the sale affected the land known as Allotment 1. On 22 August 1831, Robert Bateman completed the assignment of a lease from Sir Thomas Brisbane, to George and John Paul for £60. The land measured 49 rods, and was bounded on the west 1 chain 62 links, on the south 1 chain 80 links, on the east, 1 chain 65 links, and on the north by Macquarie St, 1 chain 85 links.⁶² Despite the description, this was the land that became Allotment 1 (Figure 2.7).

George and John Paul conveyed this land to Robert Armstrong. Robert Armstrong later conveyed it to Robert Day.⁶³ It was granted to Robert Day on 19 October 1831 as Allotment 1, Section 15, Town

⁵⁶ Supreme Court, Insolvency Files, No 1008, Mary Lakeman, SRNSW 2/8757.

⁵⁷ LTOD No 822 Bk 10.

⁵⁸ LTOD No 159 Bk 20.

⁵⁹ *SMH*, 29 March 1851, p 8.

⁶⁰ LTOD No 907 Bk 20.

⁶¹ *Australian*, 2 Jan 1829, p 1.

⁶² LTOD, No 587 Bk D.

⁶³ Statement by Robert Day in letter, 13 Oct 1831 to Col Sec, in SRNSW 2/7840.

of Parramatta. It measured 37.5 perches and was bounded on the north by Robert Bateman's lot of 29.5 perches, on the west by the Government Pound, 2 chains 10 links, on the south by D'Arcy Wentworth, 1 chain 12 links, on the east by John Thorn, 2 chains 10 links. The land had previously been advertised on 14 September 1831 in the name of Robert Bateman.⁶⁴

Robert Day mortgaged the land to Henry McDermott on 20 September 1832 for £500, along with land in Clarence Street, Sydney.⁶⁵ There was another mortgage on 11 December 1832 when Robert Day, described as being a publican of Sydney, plus his wife, Mary mortgaged the land to John Terry Hughes, of Sydney, merchant. This transaction involved three parcels including the one at Clarence Street, Sydney, the 37.5 perches at Parramatta granted to him plus the 29.5 rods to the north (Lot 28, Section 15) for £300.⁶⁶ This was followed on 17 April 1834, when Robert Day conveyed all of these parcels to John Terry Hughes for £550.⁶⁷ John Terry Hughes conveyed this land to Frederick Wright Unwin on 19 July 1834 according to evidence in the Court of Claims. There was no detailed description. This transfer was not registered.⁶⁸

This land came into the hands of E H Cliffe by a different transaction to that which passed Allotment 28 to him. On 29 and 30 April 1835, by a deed of Lease and Release, Frederick Wright Unwin, of Sydney, gentleman, and his wife Anne King conveyed Allotment 1, with a 'brick built messuage or tenement dwelling house' thereon to Edmund Harrison Cliffe, Sydney, master mariner, for £200.⁶⁹

The will of Edmund Harrison Cliffe, of Chowder Bay, Port Jackson, master mariner, esquire of 30 January 1837, left the messuage in Macquarie Street Parramatta bought from the 'executors of the late Mr Pritchett', in trust for his wife and then to his daughter Anna Frances Cliffe.⁷⁰ This may have referred to Allotment 27, to the west of this one. Since the wife and daughter later died, the property passed to his brother Henry Frederick Cliffe. Brownrigg's Map of Parramatta in 1844 shows this lot as vacant (Figure 2.10).

On 27 February 1857, Henry Frederick Cliffe, late of Sydney, but now of Dover, England, esquire conveyed Allotment 1 to Thomas Flynn, Parramatta, gentleman for £10.⁷¹ Along with part of Allotment 27, Section 15 and all of Allotment 28 Section 15, Thomas Flynn sold this Allotment to Charles Johnson, of Parramatta, doctor of medicine, on 1 October 1879 for £1210.⁷²

2.3.4 Portion 196, Granted to D'Arcy Wentworth

In 1796, D'Arcy Wentworth returned to New South Wales after acting as surgeon at Norfolk Island. On 18 October 1799, he was given a lease, for 14 years of 6 acres 20 rods on the east side of the main road leading to Sydney in the town of Parramatta. The Quit Rent was to be 5/- per annum.⁷³

On 24 October 1799, Lieutenant John Piper, of the New South Wales Corps, was given a Lease for 14 years, of 3 acres 135 rods to the east of this, 'situate between the allotments leased to William Balmain and Mr D'Arcy Wentworth', in Parramatta. The lease was given for building purposes. The Quit Rent was to be 5/- per annum.⁷⁴

⁶⁴ Grants Register 29 No 84.

⁶⁵ LTOD, No 405 Bk E.

⁶⁶ LTOD, No 598 Bk E.

⁶⁷ LTOD, No 24 Bk G.

⁶⁸ Recited in Col Sec. Court of Claims, Rep 1220, SRNSW 2/1772.

⁶⁹ LTOD, No 205 Bk H.

⁷⁰ Will, Series 1, no 876.

⁷¹ LTOD, No 131 Bk 24.

⁷² LTOD, No 689 Bk 195.

⁷³ LTO Grants Reg 2B, No 849.

⁷⁴ LTO Grants Reg 2B, No 363.

In May 1803, Mr Wentworth was reported as having bought lot 28 at an auction, which comprised a 'Town Lease of 3 Acres 4 Roods ... at Parramatta, for 22/-'. This appears to coincide with Piper's lease.⁷⁵ In 1804, Captain John Piper owed a total of £915/12/6 to D'Arcy Wentworth for goods etc. Offsets reduced this debt to £639/14/8.⁷⁶ Evans' Map of Parramatta of 1804 shows the position of Piper's and Wentworth's leases (Figure 2.3).⁷⁷

Governor King extended Wentworth's lease for a further 14 years from 1 January 1806, 'In consequence of the house and other improvements, Mr Wentworth has made on his lease'.⁷⁸ On 31 August 1819, this land was formally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth, esquire. It comprised 31 acres in the District of Parramatta and appears to have incorporated Piper's land as well. This grant is now known as Portion 196, Parish of St John.⁷⁹

In his will of 5 July 1827, D'Arcy Wentworth left various properties to his son William Charles Wentworth. These included the dwelling houses and premises at Parramatta, on 31 acres, then occupied by 'Mr Bucknell'.⁸⁰ D'Arcy Wentworth died on 7 July 1827. On 22 October 1829, William Charles Wentworth mortgaged 31 acres at Parramatta with a capital message thereon to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Shadforth for £500 for 2 years at 10%.⁸¹ This loan was discharged on 4 November 1848.⁸²

During the 1830s, William Charles Wentworth leased some land for 21 years on the Sydney Road and on the continuation of Argyle Street, east of Sydney Road/Church Street. These leases were all for parcels of land north of the current alignment of Argyle Street and north of the current railway line.⁸³ Brownrigg's 1844 Map of Parramatta showed that a series of buildings have been erected along the Church Street frontage, including two just south of the Market (now Town Hall) (Figure 2.10). They are all dealt with in sequence below.

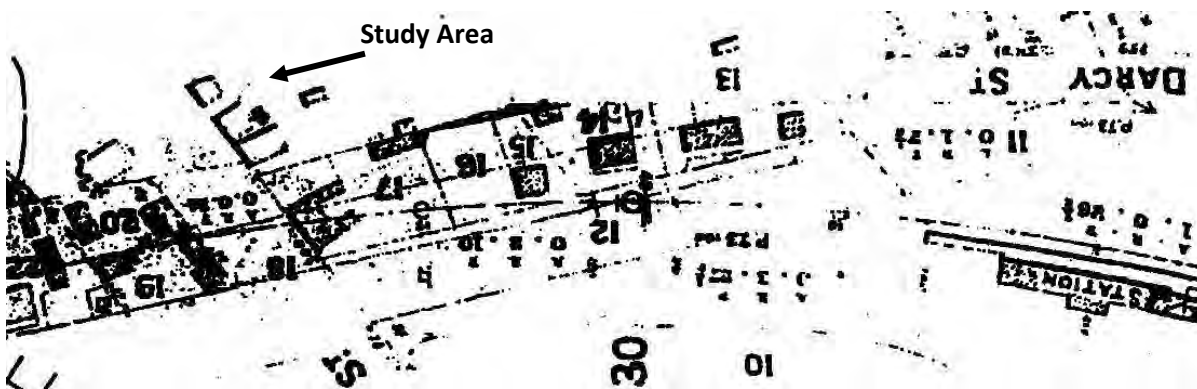


Figure 2.14: The working plan of the railway resumption showed only those buildings affected by the resumption and those in the immediate vicinity. Parramatta Railway Resumption 1856. Parramatta Railway Plan, R 561/4, W3, SRNSW.

⁷⁵ *Sydney Gazette*, 29 May 1803, p 4.

⁷⁶ Piper Papers, M L A254, Vol 1, pp 29-31.

⁷⁷ G W Evans, Plan of the Township of Parramatta, 1813 (actually 1804), ML Map M2 811.1301/1813/1.

⁷⁸ LTO Grants Reg 2B, No 849.

⁷⁹ Grants 11 No 58.

⁸⁰ Recited in LTOD, No 730 Bk 80.

⁸¹ LTOD, No 177 Bk C.

⁸² LTOD, No 998 Bk 16.

⁸³ LTOD, No 629 Bk H: No 957 Bk I.

During the 1850s, the survey of the alignment of Parramatta's streets followed by the surveys for the railway which cut across Wentworth's grant and the continuation of Argyle Street in his grant created various plans of survey (Figure 2.11, Figure 2.14).

Once the railway had been constructed through Wentworth's land, he conveyed title for the part needed by the railway. Previously on 3 August 1861, he and his wife, Sarah had conveyed an interest in this land to James Norton, senior, solicitor, as trustee to allow the land to revert to his son Fitzwilliam Wentworth after William's death. On 15 August 1861, William Charles Wentworth conveyed the land for the railway to the Commissioners for Railways. An associated plan on the deed showed the nearby buildings on Wentworth's grant plus the buildings where the line crossed his land (Figure 2.14).⁸⁴

After the death of William Charles Wentworth the land was offered for auction sale on 3 June 1873 by John Taylor for Fitzwilliam Wentworth. It had been subdivided into 73 allotments (Figure 2.15).⁸⁵ There were no known buildings on these Darcy Street lots in 1873.⁸⁶

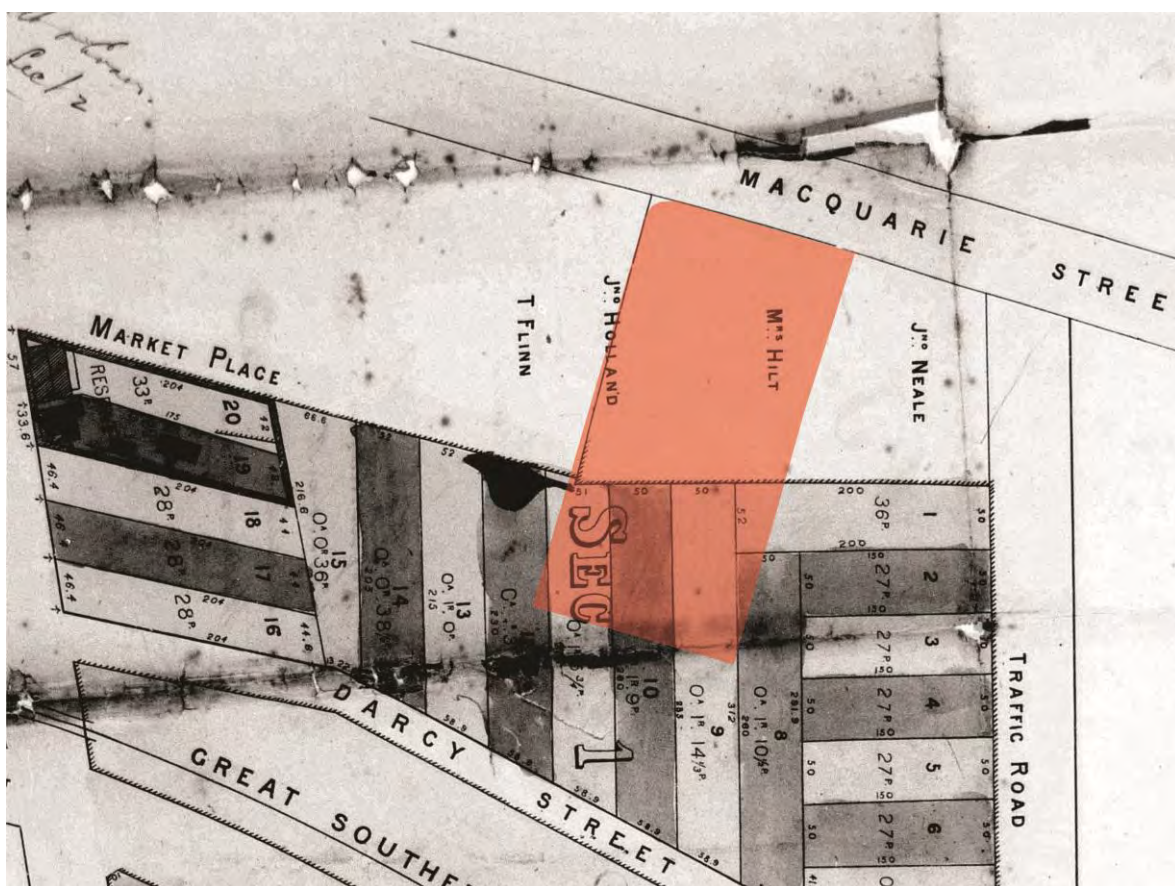


Figure 2.15: The auction sale plan showed buildings only on allotments 19 and 20 of Section 1. Wentworth Estate Auction, 3 June 1873. Parramatta Subdivision Plans, ML, ZSP:P6/18

⁸⁴ LTOD, No 174 Bk 74.

⁸⁵ SMH, 3 June 1873, p 7.

⁸⁶ Sydney Subdivision Plans, ML ZSP:P6/18.

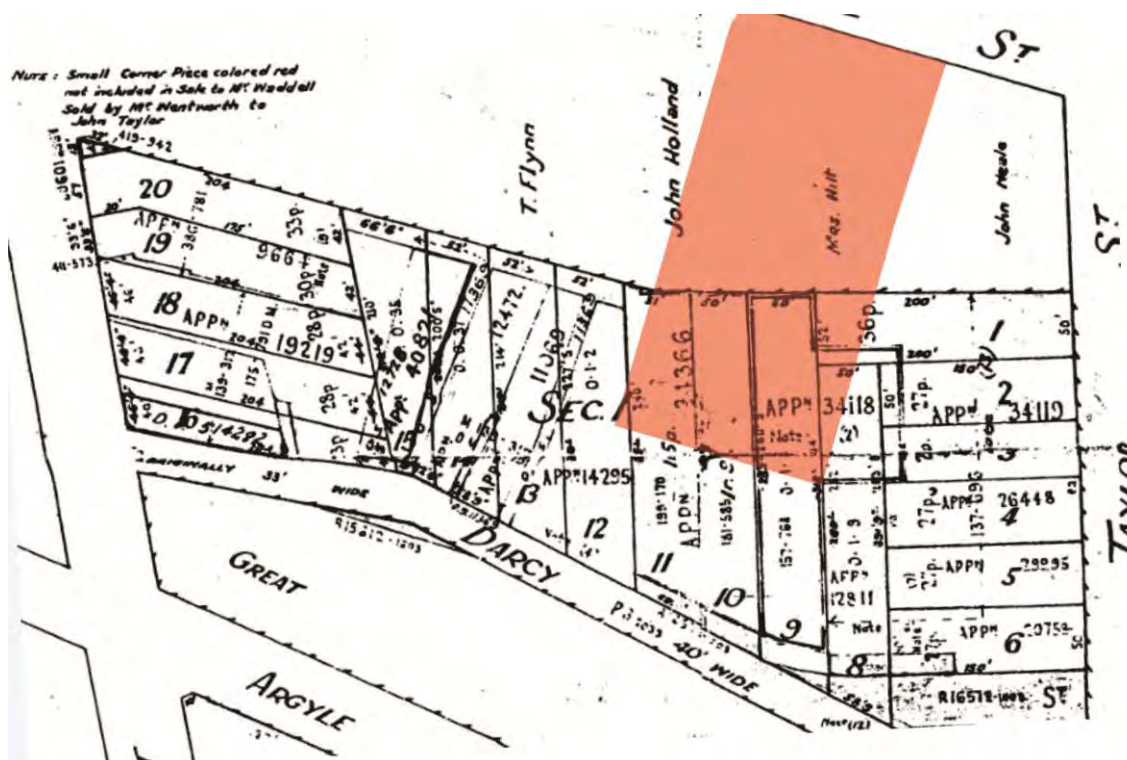


Figure 2.16: This plan shows the later divergence of the layout of Section 1 from its original layout (Figure 2.15). Real Property Application numbers reveal how lots were realigned with a frontage to Darcy Street. The widening of Darcy Street by the resumption of some of the land on the eastern part of Section 1 also affected the form of the allotments. Wentworth Estate Cadastral Plan. LTO Plan Room, DP 979263.

2.3.5 Civic Place

For many years the central area of Civic Place was relatively undeveloped (includes part of Wentworth's Estate and lot 1). During the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries buildings were erected along the Darcy Street and Smith Street frontages. Sections of these rear yards may have extended into the current study area - by 1895 it was shown as being subdivided as the rear yards of a series of properties (Figure 2.12). By 1943 there was a building on the southern side of lot 1 (Figure 2.17) and two large shed-style buildings in the vicinity of the library building behind 12 to 22 Darcy Street (Figure 2.17, Figure 2.18). Nos 12 to 22 Darcy Street still had their outbuildings. In 1961 there was a building to the south of the Leigh Memorial Church in Civic Place adjacent to the northeastern end of the 1950s Council administration building. The library was built between 1958 and 1964. It was reputedly built on the site of Ralph's Sale Yards.⁸⁷

By 1961 the buildings in lot 1 and Wentworth's Estate were demolished and Civic Place was beginning to be formed (Figure 2.19). The houses on Macquarie Street were still standing and much of the study area is in its current form. There are large shed-style buildings in the vicinity of the current library building behind 12 to 22 Darcy Street. The Darcy Street houses still have their outbuildings. Parramatta City Council library built their library within the Wentworth's Estate.

⁸⁷ McClymont 2003:37.



Figure 2.17: Detail of 1943 aerial photograph with the study area.



Figure 2.18: Detail of 1951 aerial photo with study area showing the presence of extensive twentieth-century building across the central area of the site, prior to the library being built. Parramatta City Council



Figure 2.19: Detail of 1961 aerial photo with study area (red). Houses still dominate Macquarie and Smith Streets while much of the study area is in its current form. There are large shed-style buildings in the vicinity of the current library building behind 12 to 22 Darcy Street. The Darcy Street houses still have their outbuildings. Parramatta City Council.

3.0 Archaeological Context

3.1 Previous Reports and Listings

3.1.1 Parramatta Square Archaeological Management Strategy

The Parramatta Square Archaeological Management Strategy report was updated in November 2012. This report forms the basis for the recommendations for the management of this site. It supersedes the PHALMS 2000 report (see below) due to detailed research, the analysis of archaeological potential and discussion of significance and the detailed recommendations for the management of the archaeological resource. This current report provides a closer look at the archaeological issues and their management into the future.

3.1.2 Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Strategy (2000)⁸⁸

PHALMS identified the study area as having exceptional archaeological significance at a State level (Figure 3.1). There were areas considered to have no potential for archaeological remains. These include the sites of the building on the corner of Macquarie and Smith Streets, of the modern Parramatta City Council chambers in Darcy Street and the library building in the centre of Civic Place (Figure 3.3). The archaeological research potential for the study area was mostly considered to be high (green) rather than exceptional (orange). High is considered to include sites with rare research potential with minor disturbance dating to the 1840s. Exceptional research potential is considered to relate to exceptionally rare and intact sites.⁸⁹ Moderate is considered to be representative of nineteenth-century archaeology with minor disturbance.

A series of Archaeological Management Units (AMU) were identified as covering the study area. It should be noted that the prediction of areas of high impact were different from those identified in Higginbotham (1991) (Figure 3.7).



Figure 3.1: Significance of archaeological remains within the study area. Orange represents State significance and Blue represents no significance, due to the presence of a basement.

⁸⁸ This text was also included in the *Excavation Permit Application, Civic Place Parramatta* (2004) lodged as part of the testing.

⁸⁹ PHALMS 2000: 201

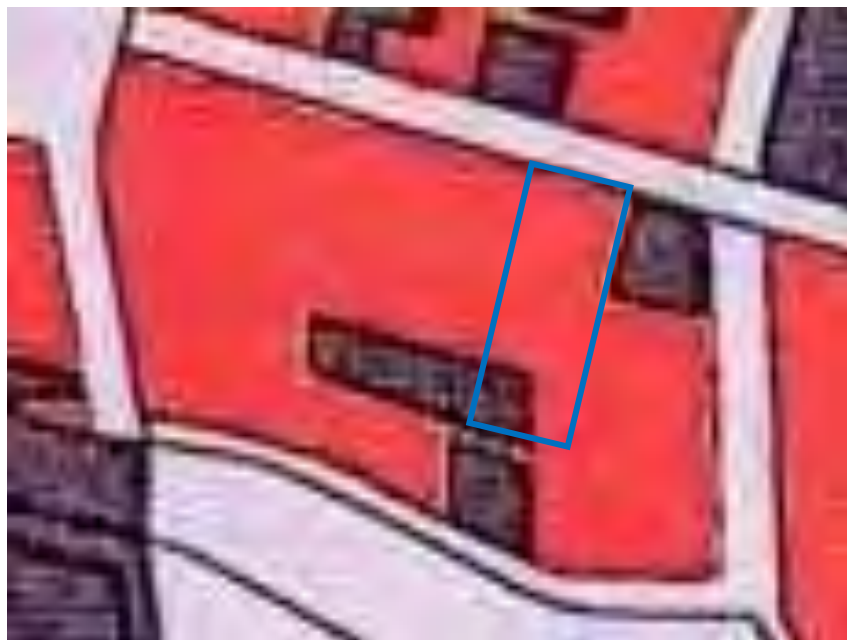


Figure 3.2: Recommendations for management of the archaeological remains within the study area. Red represents Open Area Excavation, pale blue represents archaeological testing, sampling and monitoring, and blue recommends no further work required.



Figure 3.3: Plan showing areas of research potential. Green represents High research potential and dark blue no potential. Darcy Street roadway is coloured pale blue and was considered to have moderate research potential.

The PHALMS overlay of the modern property boundaries and street alignment onto the 1823 historic plan reveals that most of the pre-1823 buildings were aligned along Macquarie Street and into the northern part of Church Street as well as the Market Place (Figure 3.4). There was one building within the study area (Figure 3.4). This building is also located on the 1844 plan (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.4: Detail from PHALMS overlay of the 1823 plan onto the modern property boundaries. There is a single building within the study area. PHALMS 2000.

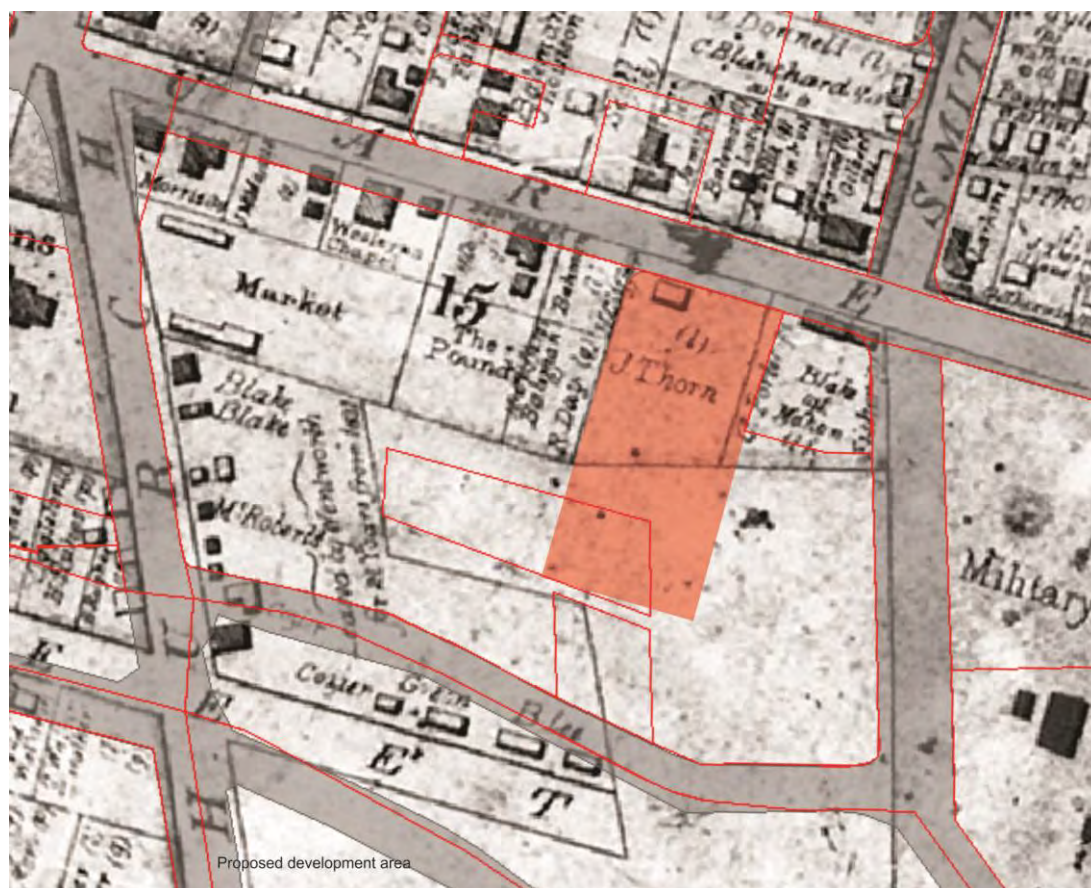


Figure 3.5: PHALMS overlay of 1844 plan onto modern properties. PHALMS 2000.

3.1.2.1 Archaeological Management Units (AMU)

The PHALMS report placed the study area within two AMUs (Figure 3.6):

- 2869 – Civic Place, Town Hall Site
- 3152 – Civic Place

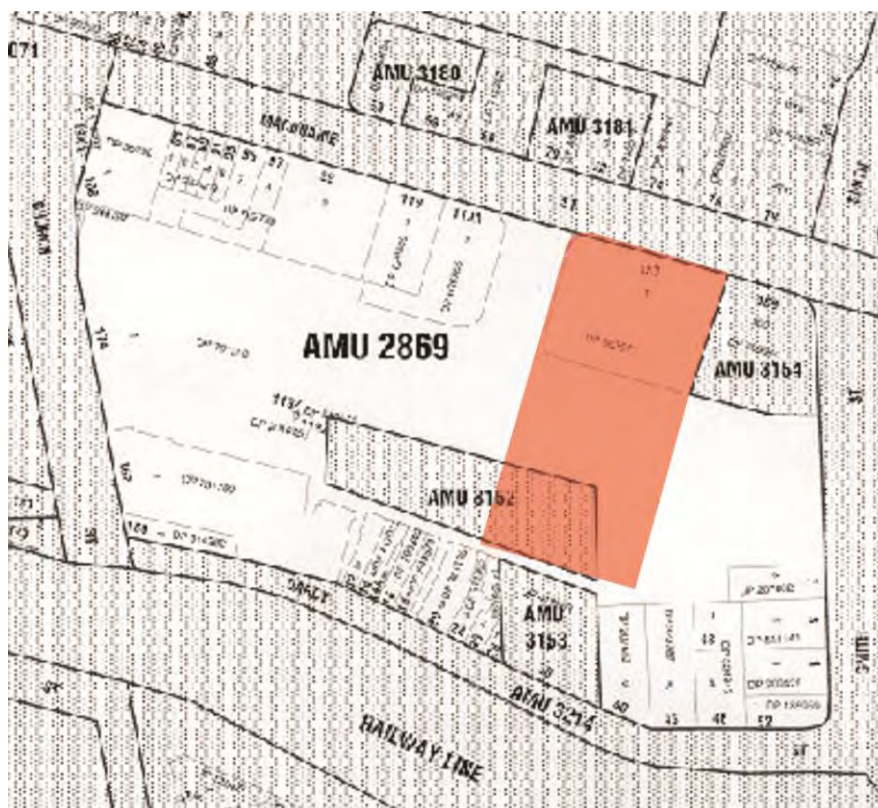


Figure 3.6: AMU Map for Civic Place. Heritage Office webpage, State Heritage Inventory.

AMU 2869 – Civic Place, Town Hall Site

This PHALMS inventory form covers all of modern Civic Place, now Parramatta Square, except for those parts of the site considered to have no archaeological potential. It identifies AMU 2869 as having high archaeological research potential. The PHALMS statement of significance is extremely general due to the large size of this AMU and the 40 DPs listed as being in this area. The historical notes in the AMU inventory was based on the 1989 assessment for Civic Place. The discussion of research significance is general and does not assist with the identification of the potential resources other than the market place, the Aboriginal meeting place, the pound, the historic drain and soil profiles but does not mention the inn, the houses pre-1823 houses on Macquarie Street or the other possible remains.

AMU 3125 – Civic Place

This AMU is listed as having no current archaeological research potential as archaeological evidence within this area is likely to have been completely removed. The significance of Civic Place is based on its association with the development of the township of Parramatta and the site contains a number of important public buildings. Civic Place has been an important public space since the early nineteenth century, identified as the site of the annual feast for Aborigines from 1816-30, the Market Place by 1823 and the Town Hall since 1880.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ State Heritage Inventory

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2243152>

3.1.3 The Future of Parramatta's Past (1991)

This early Archaeological Zoning Plan (AZP) identified that the study area has a series of potential impacts on the archaeology likely to survive within the study area (Figure 3.7). There is some divergence between this map of potential and the one reproduced in PHALMS (Figure 3.3). Additional impacts were identified at the rear of the Town Hall where the 1950s Council Chambers stand, within the arcade going from the Church to Civic Place, near the corner of Darcy Street, another property on Darcy Street and a property on Smith Street. The only inventory number relevant to the current study area is No. 101.

Inventory Number 101 is part of the Post Office site on George Street. This was an early leasehold and grant to John Thorn. A building that appears to be wooden is shown on both the 1823 and 1844 plans. There were no convict hits on this part of Macquarie Street, which was not part of the original layout of huts.

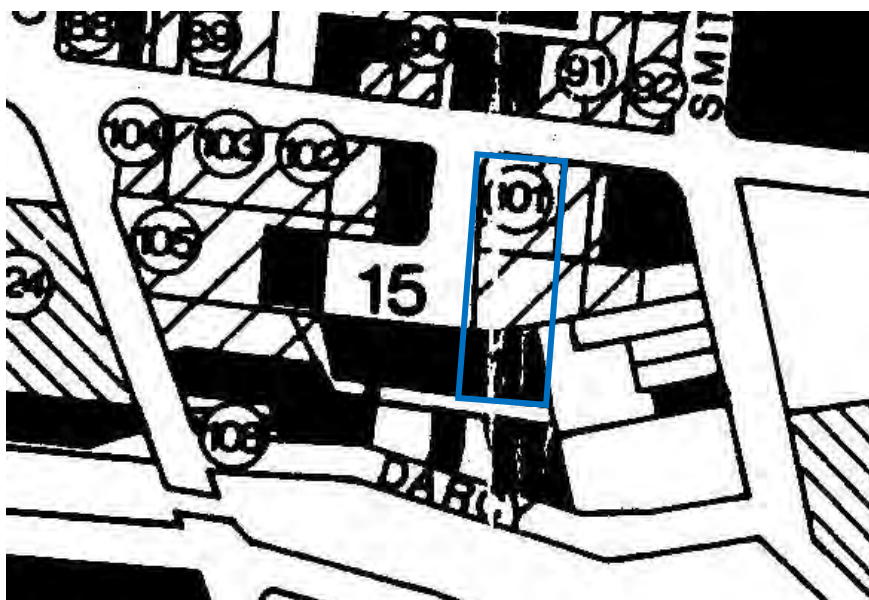


Figure 3.7: Detail of plan from Higginbotham and Johnson 1991 showing the study area and relevant inventory numbers. Black areas denote those which Higginbotham considered to have no archaeological potential. The black area to the left of '15' is the 1950s Council Chambers which has underground carparking.

3.1.4 Historical and Archaeological Assessment (1989)

The 1989 Archaeological Assessment focused on the central carpark areas and the Town Hall building, meaning the rear of many of the properties fronting onto the main street frontages. This report predates both the 1991 and 2000 management plans. The historical research by Terry Kass for this report, while focusing on the inner part of the current site, did provide land title analysis for much of the study area.

The study area is part of Section 15 of the 1823 town plan of Parramatta. Those parts of Section 15 relevant to the study area addressed by the 1989 report are Lot 30 and Portion 196 which was D'Arcy Wentworth's estate.

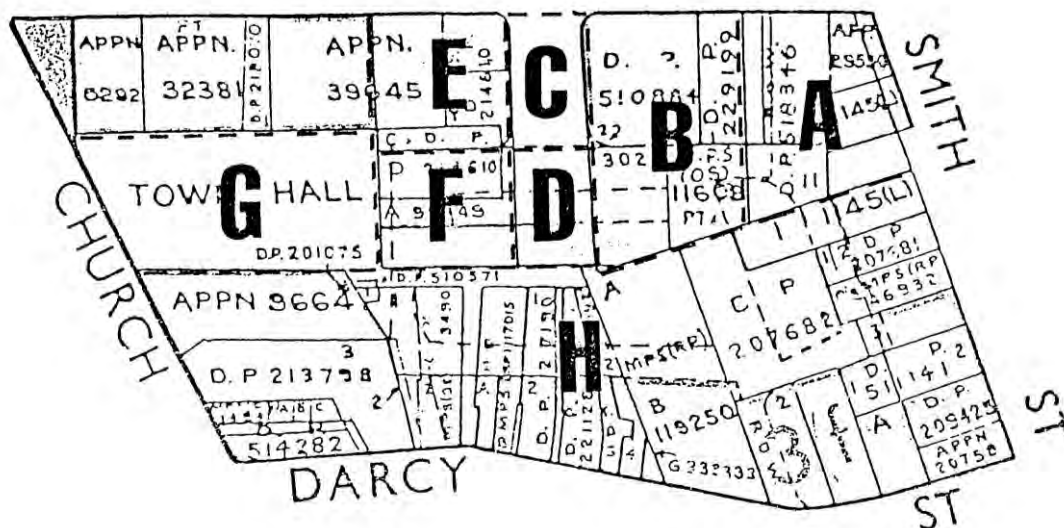


Figure 3.8: Plan from 1989 report showing the various properties discussed. Consultant Archaeological Services 1989.

Lot 30 (Area B),

This lot is adjacent to Lot 32 on Macquarie Street, contains the current Post Office building and carpark and extends southwards into Civic Place (Figure 3.8). Higginbotham identified this lot as containing the remains of outbuildings and yard areas associated with houses on Macquarie Street.

Portion 196

This was land part of two leases to D'Arcy Wentworth and John Piper who both had 14 year leases on this portion. They were later amalgamated into a larger grant of 31 acres issued on 31 August 1819. D'Arcy Wentworth built 'Woodhouse', a large house to the south of the study area on Church Street. By 1844 there are houses on the Church Street frontage (Figure 3.5,) as well as those on the former Argyle Street frontage. The land to the north of Darcy Street was subdivided in June 1873. At this time there were buildings on Lots 19 and 20.

In 2000 a draft of the *Parramatta Historical Archaeology Landscape Management Study* (PHALMS) was produced. Among the aims of that document was to provide a holistic regional research framework and a set of management recommendations to manage the archaeology of Parramatta.

As part of that study, inventory sheets were produced for Archaeological Management Units (AMU) which included a number of individual properties. The study area is in AMU 2868. No plan for this AMU is available but it is numbered as this on the key map. PHALMS supersedes the previous report by Edward Higginbotham but this earlier report can be quite helpful in providing specific analysis of a potential archaeological site.⁹¹

⁹¹ Higginbotham 1991.

3.1.5 Archaeological Testing of the study area

Test Trenching was undertaken by Casey & Lowe and Jo McDonald CHM in 2004 as part of the Parramatta Square redevelopment project.⁹² One of these test trenches, Test Trench 4, was located within Civic Place and is within the current study area (Figure 3.10). The results are outlined below.

Trench 4

Located on the north side of the island car park in Civic Place towards the eastern end, this trench measured 4m by 1m. Natural brown sandy clay was reached after only about 400mm (Figure 3.9). The bitumen was 70mm and the concrete about 200mm thick, with a base of river sand of up to 130mm. There was a thin layer of compacted mixed clay of 10 to 100mm thickness above the natural sandy clay. Testing for Aboriginal material found quantities of historic artefacts throughout this layer which they found to be a mixed silty deposit with no evidence of typical A1 and A2 horizons. This may reflect the infilling of ponds identified in this area on the 1856 plan (Figure 2.11).



Figure 3.9: Looking northwards in Trench 4. Natural is approximately 400 mm below the existing street level. Scale 1m

⁹² Casey & Lowe 2012.

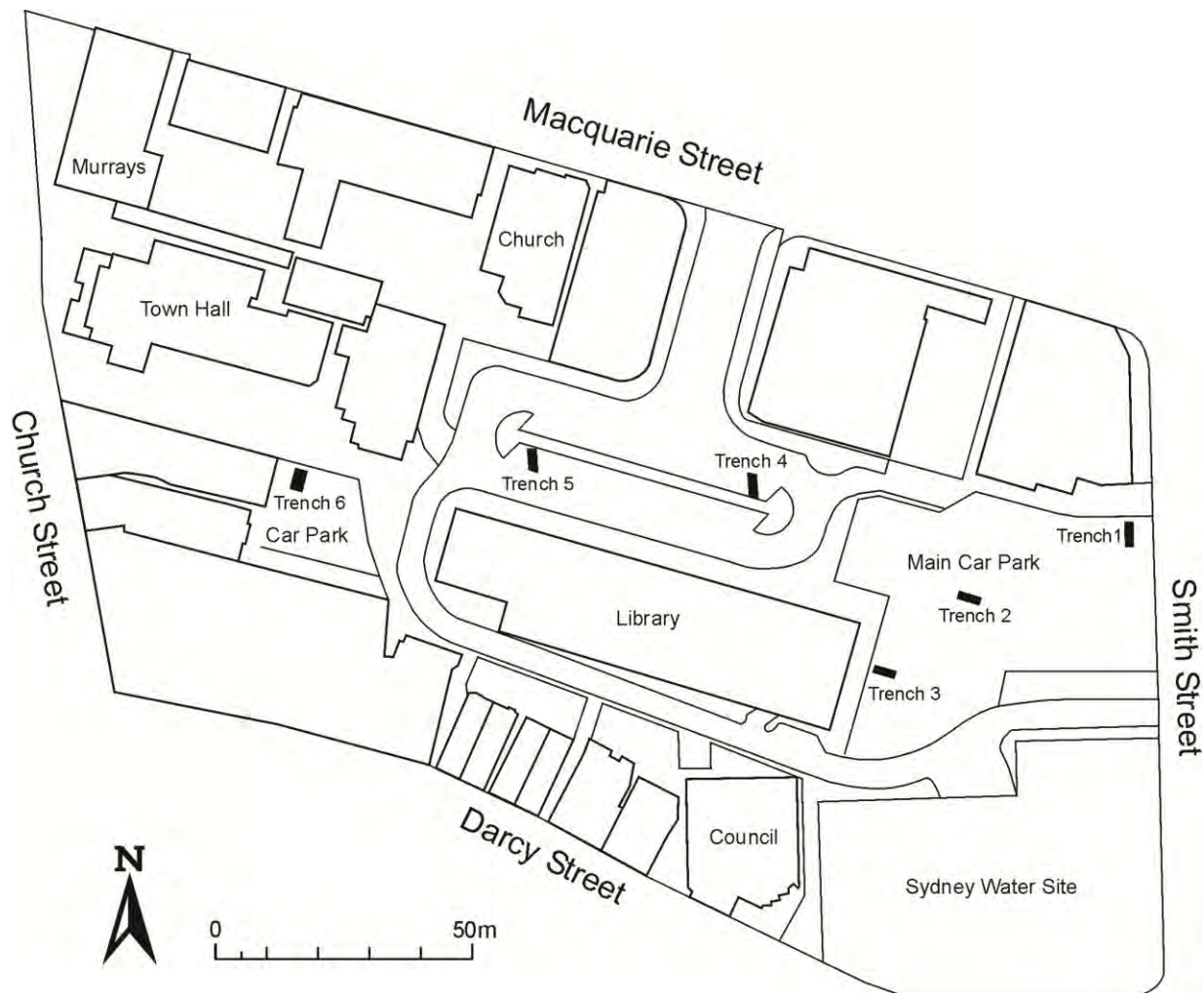


Figure 3.10: Location plan for test trenches excavated in 2004.

4.0 Archaeological Potential

4.1 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential is the degree to which archaeological remains are considered likely to survive within the study area in light of modern impacts. The following (Section 4.3) is based on the analysis of the detailed history and maps presented in Section 2, and the archaeological context and testing results presented in Section 3. A series of assumptions underlay the analysis of archaeological potential for colonial remains:

Typical archaeological remains found in Sydney and Parramatta take a number of forms:

- Structural remains associated with buildings shown on plan are likely to survive but will be impacted by later phases of building:
 - building footings
 - underfloor deposits associated with the occupation of the house
 - other types of deposits
- Certain types of remains are typically not shown on plan although some may be on later plans:
 - wells
 - cesspits
 - site drainage
 - rubbish pits
 - evidence for gardens, layout and use of the yard areas
 - pet burials
 - fencelines, assisting with clarification of lot boundaries and internal use of lots
 - pollen and soil evidence
 - land clearing and modification of the landform, including major filling events, i.e., backfilling of ponds or the creek line
 - rubbish dumps
 - other types of archaeological deposits
- Later building phases will impact on the remains of early phases.
- The greater the number of phases the more complicated the nature of the archaeological the remains.

Other issues are the nature of impacts from later twentieth-century activities such as demolition, clearing and construction.

- The later the date a building was demolished then the greater the impact from larger modern machinery.
- Footing systems of single-storey buildings have less impact than those of multi-storey buildings.
- Demolishers and builders typically do as little as they have to because of the need to control costs.
- Higher areas get cut down and levelled and lower damp areas get filled.
- Roadways usually have impacts from modern services.

4.2 Assessment Criteria

A series of gradations of potential have been identified and mapped to indicate the degree to which archaeological remains are likely to survive within the study area. The potential mapping (Figure 4.1) does not necessarily address the actual remains within an area but the impact by twentieth-century activities, i.e. basements. The overlay maps show the likely remains within the study area (Figures 4.3 to 4.6). The identified levels of archaeological potential are:

- **No Potential:** the archaeological remains in this area have been removed, usually by modern basements.
- **Low Potential:** while there is likely to be quite high impacts in these areas, deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact-bearing deposits may survive.
- **Low to Medium Potential:** a mix of low and medium potential.
- **Medium Potential:** while there are impacts in this area a range of archaeological remains are likely to survive across the site, including building footings and shallower remains as well as deeper sub-surface features.
- **Medium to High Potential:** a mix of medium and high potential.
- **High Potential:** substantially intact archaeological remains could survive in these areas.

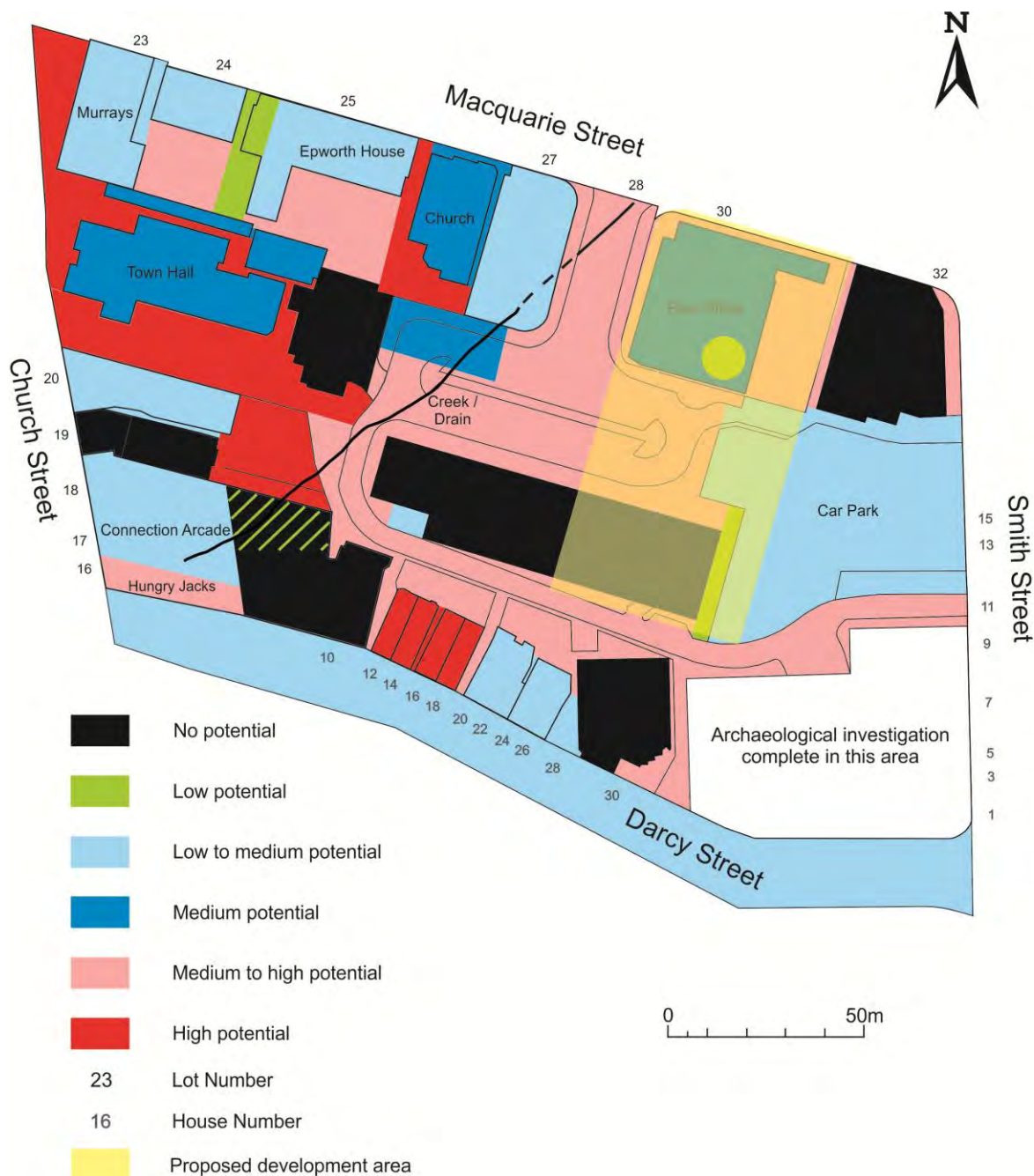


Figure 4.1: Map of archaeological potential showing modern impacts across the Parramatta Square Redevelopment area. The large basement (black) under the current council library has removed any archaeological remains within this southern part of the study area.

4.3 Overview of Archaeological Potential

4.3.1 Lot 30 – 153 Macquarie Street

This is the property currently occupied by the Parramatta Post Office.

- No known buildings prior to 1804 but possibly occupied c1814 (Figure 2.3).
- Earliest building shown on 1823 plan, when occupied by John Thorn, native born (Figure 2.8, Figure 4.2).
- Thorn lived in Parramatta by 1814, Chief Constable in 1823.
- 1836 and 1844 - no substantial change to the house, no outbuildings shown (Figure 2.9, Figure 2.10, Figure 4.2).
- 1856 property has internal fencing, outbuildings, path and 'pond' in the rear garden (Figure 2.11, Figure 4.2). Eastern edge (lot 32) has a long building within the current study area.
- Identified as a cottage in 1864.
- Between 1874 and 1890s three houses were built on this property, the large single-storey house on the west and the two semi-detached houses, possibly terraces.
- In 1895 there were three houses on this lot - the larger Cranebrook (west) and two semi-detached dwellings, 'Northiam Ville' and 'Harley Ville' (Figure 4.4). These replaced the c1814 house.
- 1897 – will noted two villas: 'Northiam Villa' and 'Cranbrook' (Figure 2.11, Figures 4.4, 4.5)
- Houses extant in 1943 (Figure 2.17) and 1961 were demolished for the Post Office after this date.
- Current Post Office building erected in 1965-66.

Existing Impacts: Australia Post building, truck turntable and adjacent carpark.

Archaeological Potential: Medium potential for the building. There is a truck turntable in the rear part of the building which will have a deeper impact, giving it a level of Low potential. The area of carpark is seen as having High archaeological potential although the later twentieth-century demolition may mean that there were greater impacts on the potential archaeological remains through the use of larger machinery. The identification of a Medium level of potential for the Post Office building is different to other structures within the study area. This is because it is a building with large spaces and it is likely there will to be less impact from the pier and footing systems.

Three phases of occupation, including current structure.

4.3.2 Lot 32 – 169 Macquarie Street

The archaeological potential for most of this Lot has been removed by the building on the corner of Macquarie and Smith Streets with its carpark basement (Figure 4.1). Both the Higginbotham (1991) and PHALMS reports identified this site as having no archaeological potential. We concur with this assessment where the building is located but note that the western strip of the original lot 32 is not part of the historic property, mostly because it is underneath the laneway and also projects into the current study area.

- Long building built after 1844 but by 1856 in western section area during the mid nineteenth century (Figure 4.2).
- Maybe associated with Edward Lakeman's inn which operated on lot 32.
- Demolished by 1895 when a new small building had been erected (Figures 4.4, 4.5).

Western strip of original Lot 32 is currently within the Post Office site.

Existing Building: later twentieth-century structure with basement carpark.

Archaeological Potential: Medium to High archaeological potential along the western part of the early lot (Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2, Figure 4.4).

4.3.3 Wentworth's Estate

- Surgeon D'Arcy Wentworth was given a lease, for 14 years on 18 October 1799 of Lot 22.
- Lieutenant John Piper was given a lease for 14 years on 24 October 1799 of Lot 21 which was acquired by Wentworth in 1803.
- Wentworth built a house on this property to the south of Argyle Street.
- Earliest buildings shown as on the 1844 plan (Figure 2.5).
- Additional buildings present by the end of the 1850s (Figure 2.11).

4.3.4 Central Area

- This area is in the rear of many of the properties as shown on the 1895 plan (Figure 4.4).
- Generally discussed in the above lists.
- There were additional buildings constructed and demolished within the central areas during the mid twentieth century.
- Two pond potentially backfilled with artefacts and may include pollen deposits.

Existing Buildings: Library, Council's former 1950s Administrative Offices, carparks and roadway.

Archaeological Potential: The existing council library building has a basement which is considered to have removed all of the archaeology within its footprint (Figure 4.1, Figure 4.3). These building sites are considered to have NO archaeological potential. The carpark areas, with the twentieth-century impacts, are considered to have a Medium to High degree of archaeological potential.



Figure 4.2: Overlay of 1823, 1844 and 1856 historic plans onto the study area.



Figure 4.3: Overlay of the 1823, 1844 and 1856 historic plans with modern basements.



Figure 4.4: Overlay of the 1895 plan on the modern street grid, with the study area.



Figure 4.5: Overlay of all potential nineteenth-century archaeological remains within the study area, with modern basements.



Figure 4.6: Plan of the study area on the 1895 plan showing the location of the Wentworth Estate and various lot numbers.

4.3.4.1 Summary of Archaeological Impacts

Area	Impacts on the Archaeological Resource
Lot 30 – 153 Macquarie Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This lot is currently occupied but the Parramatta Post Office. The building includes a truck turntable and an adjacent carpark. ▪ The part of the lot within the existing building has medium potential to contain archaeological remains due to the building being of single-storey construction with large internal spaces, meaning that the footing system would have less impact on archaeological remains. Demolition of the houses in the twentieth century may have had a higher impact upon remains than predicted. ▪ The truck turntable in the rear of the building will have had a deeper impact and there is low potential for archaeological remains in this area. ▪ The carpark has a high level of potential although demolition in the twentieth century may have impacted upon remains. ▪ This lot extends southwards from Macquarie Street to the northern side of the Library and its basement. ▪ Medium to high potential
Lot 32 – 169 Macquarie Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The archaeological potential for most of this lot has been removed by the existing building's carpark basement. ▪ The western strip of the original Lot 32 is currently within the Post Office site (see discussion of Lot 30). This part of the original lot has medium to high potential.
Central Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This area currently contains the Library, Council's former 1950s Administrative Offices, carparks and roadway. The eastern end of the Library is within the study area. ▪ This area is in the rear of many of the properties as shown in the 1895 plan (Figure 4.4). ▪ The library has a large basement which is considered to have removed archaeology within this area. ▪ No potential (within the study area).

5.0 Archaeological Testing

5.1 Archaeological Testing

It was decided to undertake archaeological testing on this site following discussions with the Dr Siobhan Lavelle, NSW Heritage Branch. An S139(4) Exception notification was lodged and approved for us to undertake this work. The results of the testing are outlined below. The aim of the testing was to clarify the potential impacts from the 1960s demolition. It was possible that this may have affected the archaeological potential of the site.

5.2 Research Design

The focus of the archaeological testing program was to undertake archaeological testing to determine more closely the possible impacts of the 1960s demolition on any potential archaeology. The main part of the site available for testing was the Post Office carpark. This is located to the east of the area which contains the early house site assessed as being of potential State significance.

To determine the degree to which the potential archaeological remains survived within the carpark it was proposed to undertake archaeological testing. Initially, Casey & Lowe proposed to excavate two trenches and if the results were unclear, a further two more trenches would be excavated (Figure 5.1). It is noted that if substantial remains were found in the first two trenches we would not need to open more trenches. If the site was found to be quite disturbed we would need to determine that this was not an isolated incidence by opening up more trenches. The first two trenches were designed to find specific information relating to the survival of the post-1874 houses and the additional trenches would be designed to respond to uncertain results in the original trenches.

The aim of the investigation was to answer relevant research questions identified in the S139(4) Exception notification. Relevant questions to be addressed were:

- Extent to which the potential archaeology survives in the carpark.
- Did the 1960s demolition and construction works impact on this area and therefore reduce the predicted archaeological potential and significance of the site?

5.3 Testing Methodology

The bitumen covering the Post Office car park was saw cut in the areas to be trenched, and removed using a mechanical excavator. After the removal of the bitumen the two test trenches were excavated. The trenches were then cleaned by hand at the top of *in situ* archaeological remains. Two small shovel pits were then excavated by hand in suitable areas to ascertain stratigraphy. The remains were then recorded using photography and scale drawing.

The work was directed by Dr Mary Casey, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. The Site Manager was Mike Hincks with assistance from Senior Archaeologist Jenny Winnett. Guy Hazell was site surveyor. At the end of the recording, soil was replaced into the trenches and bitumen reinstated. Robert Stanton Excavations provided mechanical excavation.

The archaeological site work was managed by Mike Hincks and Jenny Winnett, both of whom undertook recording, machine excavation was by Robert Stanton, Robert Stanton Excavations. The photographs used in this report were taken by the field crew during testing works.

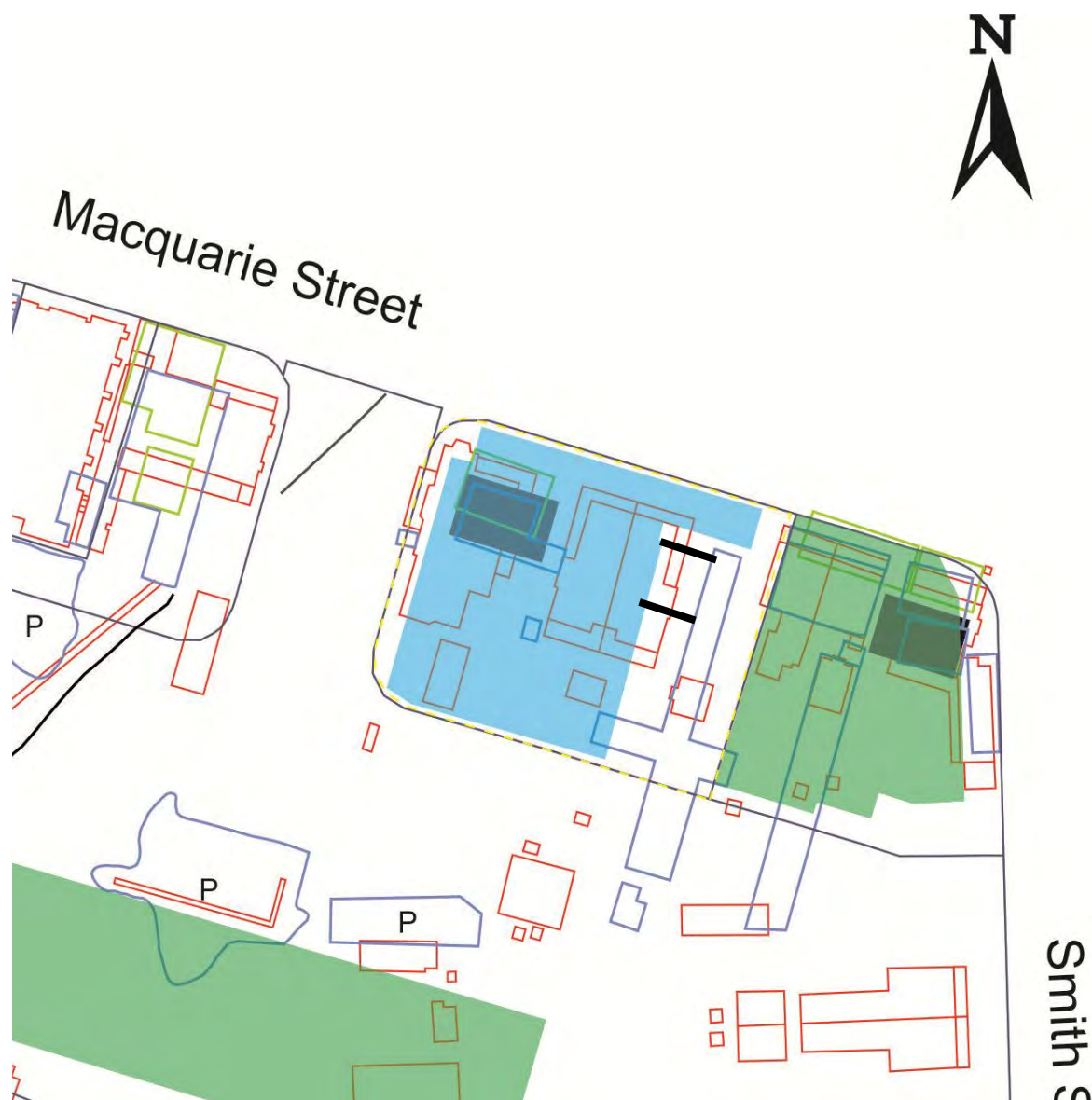


Figure 5.1: Location of test trenches (in black) with the location of earlier structures in the study area. The blue shading indicates the position of the Post Office building. The two test trenches were located in the existing carpark.

5.4 Overview of Results

The testing program was undertaken on the Friday 31 May and Saturday 1 June 2013. Two test trenches were excavated within the carpark located on the eastern side of the current Parramatta Post Office building at 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.

The test trenches were placed in locations that would obtain the maximum information with the least disturbance to the site. Both Trench A and Trench B were oriented east-west. Both trenches contained the remains of a late nineteenth-century structure, including brick footings, verandah pavement and demolition material. Both trenches also demonstrated that remains corresponding to the interior and the exterior of the structure remained intact beneath the demolition material.

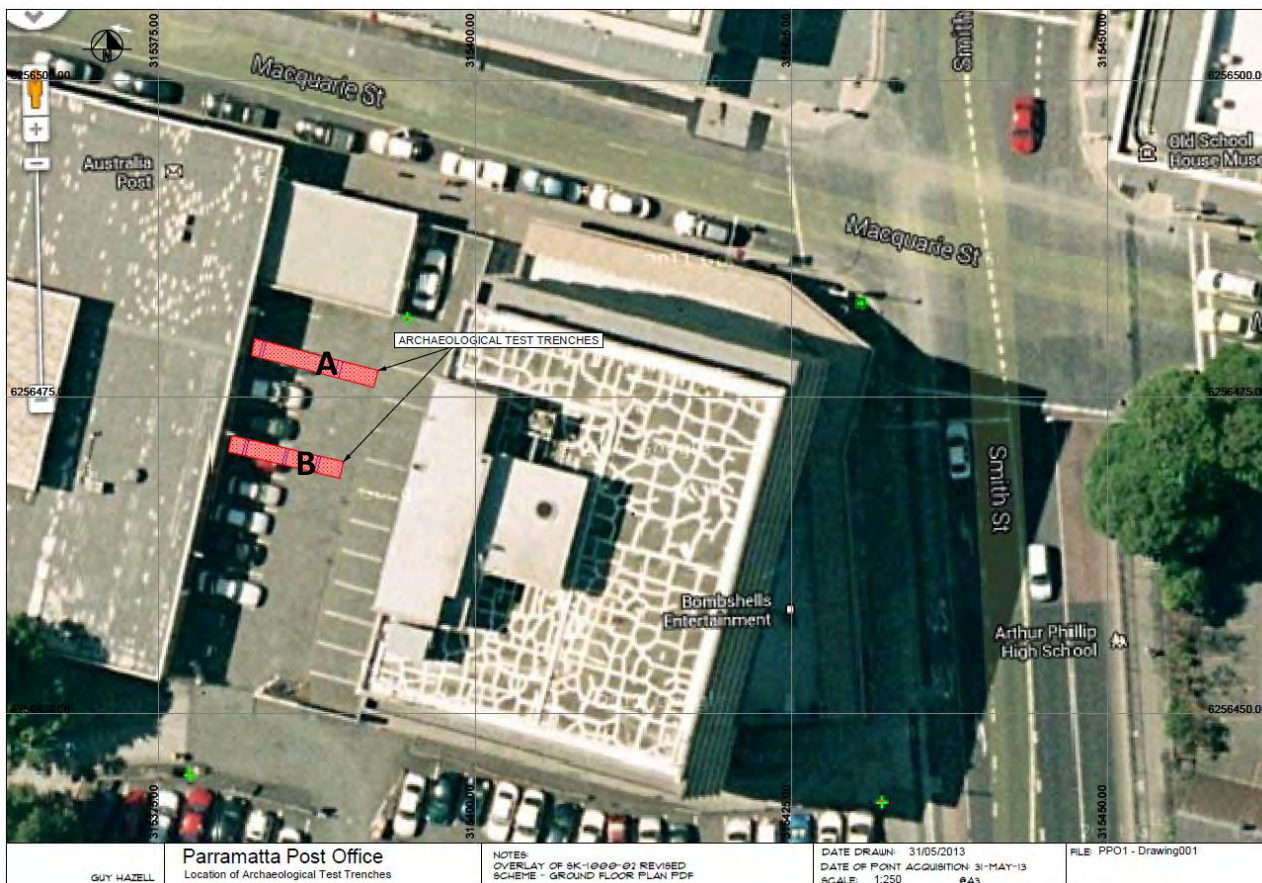


Figure 5.2: Location of the test trenches A and B, north at the top. Guy Hazell, Surveyor.

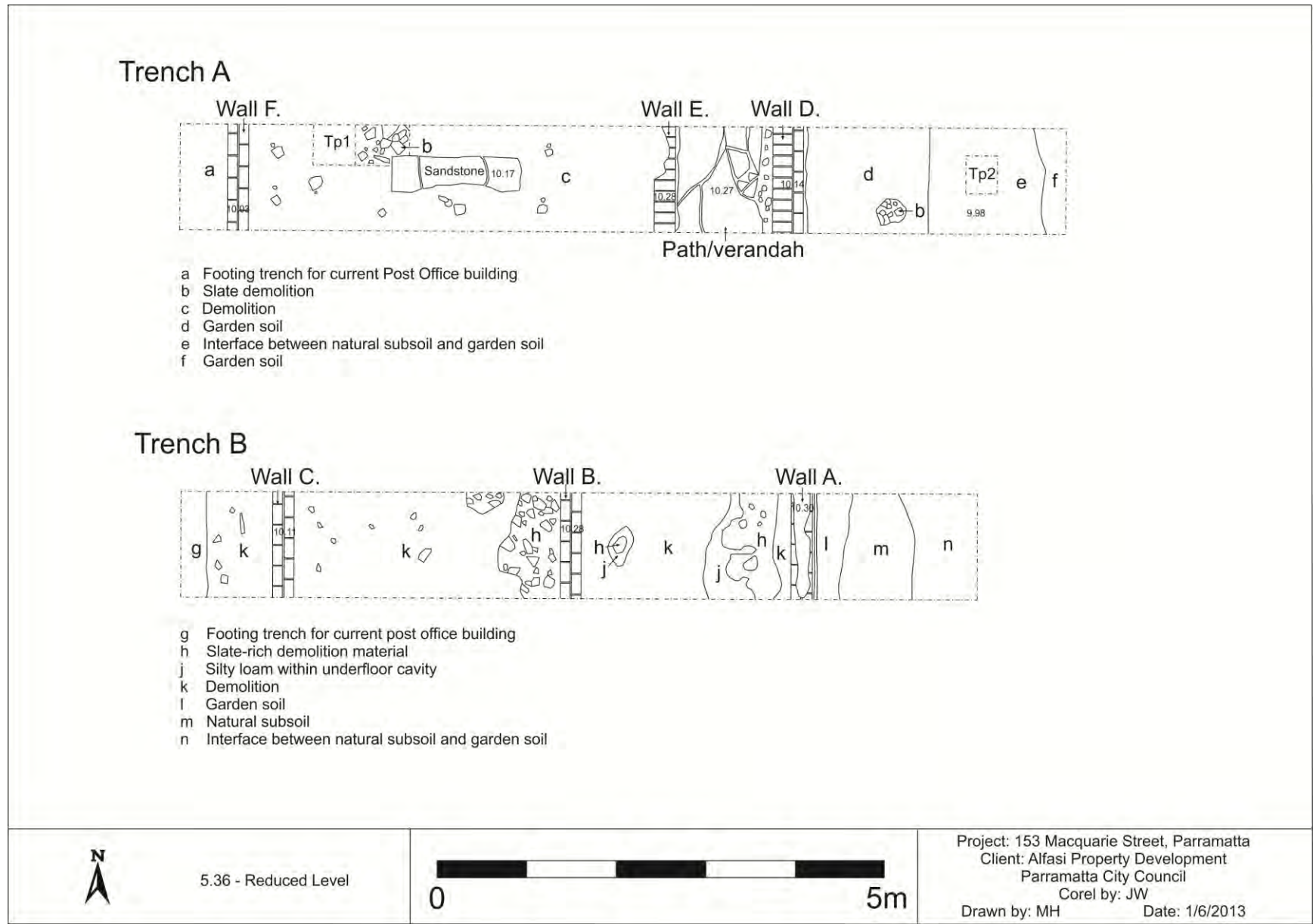


Figure 5.3: Trenches A and B.

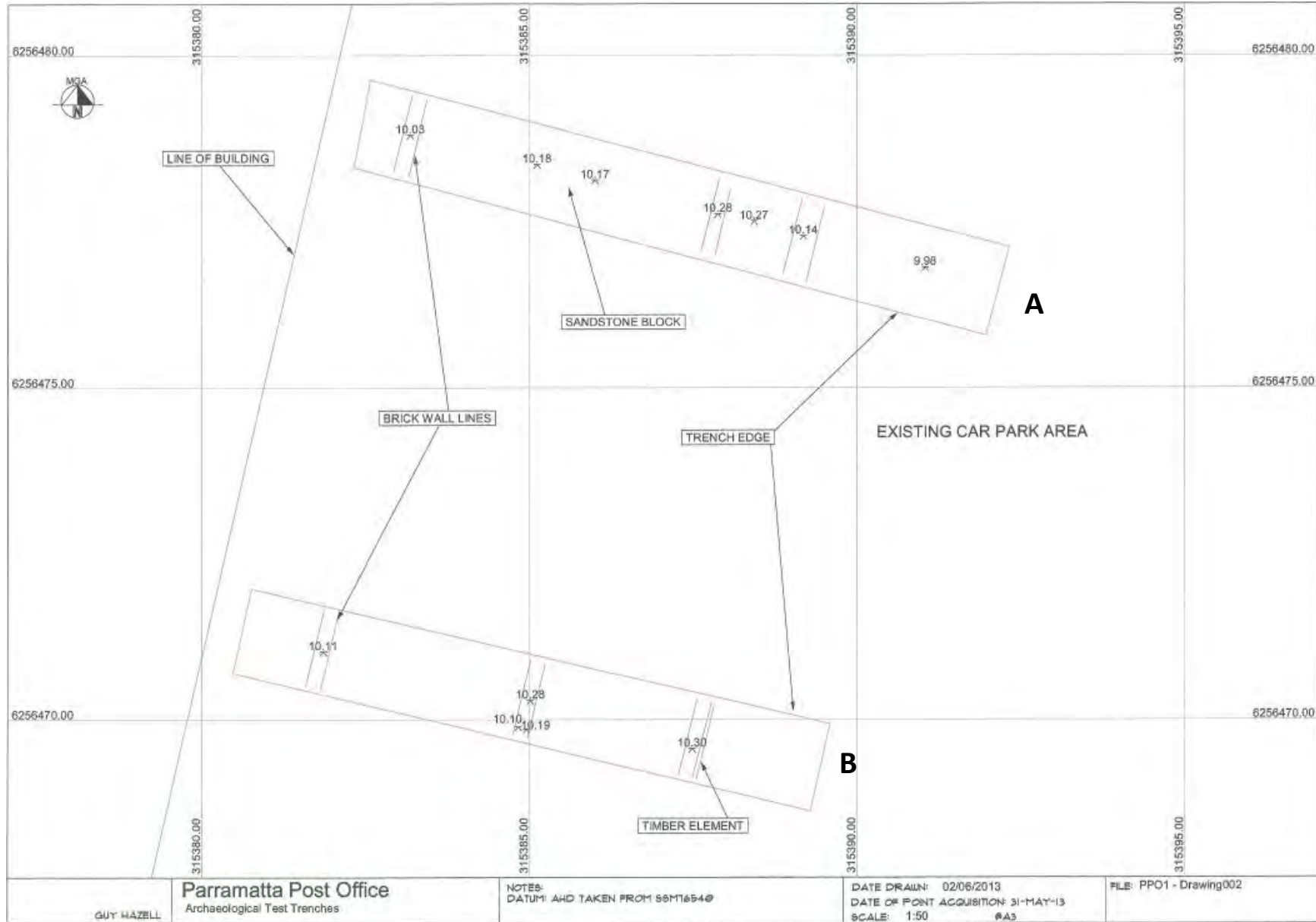


Figure 5.4: Survey plan of the trenches showing walls and RLs on the top of the archaeology, Guy Hazell.

5.4.1 Trench A

Trench A measured 10m by 1.3m and was oriented east-west (Figure 5.3, Figure 5.5). This trench was located south of the shed at the rear of the post office carpark and immediately adjacent to the easternmost wall of the Post Office building. The trench was excavated by machine after the removal of a thin layer of bitumen by sawcutter and machine. The fill within the trench was removed by machine until archaeological layers were encountered. At this point detailed work was undertaken using hand tools. Trench A also contained Test Pits 1 and 2. These were excavated using hand tools. Trench A contained three footings. All were oriented north-south. All three footings are thought to belong to the same building. Everything east of Footing D was considered to represent the exterior of the building. Demolition material was found throughout. The archaeological profile in test trench A (TTA) is summarised in Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 below.

Trench A contained two distinct lower soil profiles, delineated by the foundation of what would have been the exterior wall of the post-1874 building, recorded as Wall footing D. This variation in profile appears to relate to the interior and exterior of the post-1874 building.

Table 5.1 Soil profile in Test Trench A, north facing, western end of trench.

Depth (mm)	Description	Interpretation
0-90	Bitumen	Modern car park surface
90-130	Road base	Leveling fill for bitumen
130-330	Compact red clay	Leveling fill, post-demolition
330-650	Demolition material (undulating depth)	1960s demolition
650-	Slate rich demolition material (patchy) (TP1)	1960s demolition

Table 5.2: Soil profile in Test Trench A, south facing, eastern end of trench (east of wall foundation D).

Depth (mm)	Description	Interpretation
0 - 90	Bitumen	Modern car park surface
90-130	Road base	Leveling fill for bitumen
130- 330	Compact red clay	Leveling fill, post-demolition
330-580	Demolition material (undulating depth)	1960s demolition
580-655	Fine-grained dark loam	Garden soil associated with post-1874 occupation.
655-660	Thin layer of clay and ;loam with charcoal; flecking	Interface between garden soil and natural subsoil.
660-	Natural (TP2)	Natural subsoil



Figure 5.5: Trench A, view to the west with Test pit 2 in the foreground, and footings and verandah in the middleground. Compare with Figure 2.1. C&L 2013.

Interior of post-1874 building

To the west of Wall footing D, within the wall footings of the post-1874 building, the trench was excavated to a layer of crushed slate roof tile demolition that survived to a depth of at least 150mm. This layer was further explored in Test Pit 1 (described below).

Overlying the crushed slate layer within the interior of the building, and the garden soil indicating the exterior of the building, was a chalky pale sand demolition layer. This fill contained large amounts of mortar, render and plaster mixed throughout, as well as partial machine made sandstock cinder bricks. The fill also contained a large broken piece of rectangular sandstone measuring 1450mm by 390mm, and up to 120mm in thickness. Excavation of Test Pit 2 confirmed that it was not *in situ*. The demolition also contained approximately two item plastic items

associated with the 1960s demolition. The upper surface of the demolition undulated slightly in thickness throughout the trench.

Sealing the demolition layer was a deposit of dark red clay and sand. The deposit was highly compacted and very mixed, containing occasional lenses of concentrated dark black compacted material. This fill also contained occasional machine made sandstock brick fragments. It is likely this deposit was laid as a pre-surfacing levelling fill for the car park after demolition of buildings in the 1960s.

Test Pit 1

The purpose of Test Pit 1 was to determine the relationship between the demolition material and the underlying natural subsoil, as well as to determine whether a large piece of sandstone was *in situ* or simply floating within the demolition material. The test pit measured 1100mm by 450mm and was excavated to a depth of 170mm, where the underlying natural was encountered. The test pit found that a thick layer of crushed slate demolition material was located underneath the chalky demolition fill.



Figure 5.6: Test Pit 1, showing the slate laying overlying natural. Photo taken standing on the southern side with bitumen to the north. C&L 2013.

Wall footings

Three wall footings were found within Trench A. All of these foundations were found beneath the compact red clay layer. The demolition fill is associated with the demolition of the upper part of these structures. Overlays confirm that the wall footings conform to the ground plan of the post-

1874 building identified in the assessment⁹³. The wall foundations were labelled from east to west as follows:

Wall footing D

Wall footing D was excavated to its upper course only. The footing existed to a width of 360mm. The wall was constructed of bricks measuring 240mm by 110mm, the depth of the bricks was not excavated. The bricks were laid in a line of stretchers, with an outer line of head to head bricks (Figure 5.7). The bonding material consisted of form yellow sand mortar with occasional charcoal flecking.



Figure 5.7: Wall footing D. C&L 2013.

Wall footing E

Wall footing E was the width of a single brick, 240mm. This footing had suffered some damage, potentially during 1960s demolition works. The footing existed to a height of at least 3 courses of brick, 250mm in depth. The bricks were machine made cinder sandstocks measuring 230 by 110 mm, with a thickness of 80mm. The bricks were laid in alternative courses of stretchers and headers (Figure 5.8). The bonding material consisted of a hard lime mortar that was dark grey in colour and contained charcoal and lime flecking.

⁹³ Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, *Statement of Heritage Impact, Non-Indigenous Archaeology, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta*, Alasi Property Development and Parramatta City Council, March 2013.



Figure 5.8: Wall footing E. C&L 2013.

Wall footing F

Like wall footing E, wall footing F was the width of a single brick, 240mm (Figure 5.9). The footing was exposed to a single course only. The footing was constructed with a compact grey hard lime mortar, with occasional sand and charcoal flecking throughout. The footing was built with cinder bricks measuring 240mm by 120mm. This footing probably represents the western external wall of the 1874 building.



Figure 5.9: Wall footing F. C&L 2013.

Pathway

This feature was located between wall footings D and E and was 1070mm in width (Figure 5.10). The feature had been partially damaged, potentially during the 1960s demolition works. The feature appears to have been constructed using a base of crushed brick and hard lime mortar, over which was laid a compact hard lime concrete surface.



Figure 5.10: Potential pathway. C&L 2013.

Exterior of post-1874 building

To the east of Wall footing D the trench was excavated to the underlying natural subsoil, which was further explored in Test Pit 2 (described below). The natural subsoil consisted of pale sandy loam, with some red mottling throughout. Sealing this was a thin interface layer of dark stained clay and loam with some charcoal flecking. Overlying this deposit was a layer of very dark brown clay loam interpreted as being a garden soil, potentially imported, associated with the occupation of the post-1874 building. This deposit contained numerous pieces of crushed sandstock brick, charcoal flecking and crushed slate.

Test Pit 2

This small Test Pit measured 300 x 380 mm and was excavated to a depth of 50mm. This test pit was excavated to confirm that the thin layer of charcoal flecked clay and loam was indeed the interface between the natural subsoil and the overlying garden soil. The test pit did confirm this.



Figure 5.11: Test Pit 2, shallow pit showing the top of natural. C&L 2013.

5.4.2 Trench B

Like Trench A, the profile in Trench B showed variation between the interior and exterior of the post-1874 house. The profiles are outlined in Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.3: Soil profile in Test Trench B, north facing, western end of trench.

Depth (mm)	Description	Interpretation
0 – 100	Bitumen	Modern car park surface
100-200	Road base	Leveling fill for bitumen
200- 320	Compact red clay	Leveling fill, post-demolition
320-560	Demolition material (undulating depth)	1960s demolition
560-	Slate demolition material (patchy)	1960s demolition
560-570	Dark brown silt	Accumulation under house from water movement?
570-	Natural	Natural subsoil

Table 5.4: Soil profile in Test Trench B, south facing, eastern end of trench.

Depth (mm)	Description	Interpretation
0 – 100	Bitumen	Modern car park surface
100-200	Road base	Leveling fill for bitumen
200- 320	Compact red clay	Leveling fill, post-demolition
320-560	Demolition material (undulating depth)	1960s demolition
560-660	Fine-grained dark loam	Garden soil associated with post-1874 occupation.
660-665	Thin layer of clay and loam with charcoal flecking	Interface between garden soil and natural subsoil.
665-	Natural	Natural subsoil



Figure 5.12: Test Trench B, view to the west. C&L 2013.

Like Trench A, Trench B contained two distinct lower soil profiles, delineated by the foundation of what would have been the external wall of the post-1874 building, recorded as wall footing A. The variation in profile appears to relate to the interior and exterior of the post-1874 building.

The soil profile in Trench B was the same as that in Trench A, and has not been repeated here. The only exception to this being that the demolition material was excavated to the underlying natural on the western side of wall footing A, within the interior of the post-1874 house (Figure 5.13). A thin layer of dark loamy silt was found overlying the natural subsoil in this location. This was interpreted as being a natural accumulation of silt, possibly through the action of water flowing beneath the house during the time it was standing. Although the material had the appearance of an underfloor deposit, its sterility made this interpretation unlikely.



Figure 5.13: Wall footing A with the line between the natural subsoil and loam silt outlined in red. View to the east. C&L 2013.

Wall footing A

This brick footing was excavated to three courses, and appears to be sitting on a bedding of hard lime mortar (Figure 5.13, Figure 5.14). The wall was 220mm wide. The bricks dimensions were 220mm by 110mm by 85mm and appear to be cinder bricks. As the upper face of the bricks was covered in mortar it was difficult to ascertain whether any of the bricks had frogs or other identifiable features. The footing was constructed using a dark grey hard lime cement containing occasional charcoal flecking. The bricks were laid in alternating courses of stretches and header. A plank of wood was laid alongside the external face of the wall footing. A single wire cut nail was found within the plank.



Figure 5.14: Wall footing A. C&L2013.

Wall footing B

This wall footing was constructed of the same cinder bricks as wall footing A, although all courses were laid in alternating header to header (Figure 5.15). The wall was excavated to a depth of three courses and was constructed with the same hard lime cement found on footing A.

A round iron bar was partially excavated on the western side of the wall, running alongside the wall. It was difficult to ascertain whether this bar was part of the construction of the wall or within the demolition fill.



Figure 5.15: Wall footing B. The slate demolition deposit is in the foreground. C&L 2013.

Wall footing C

This wall footing was only excavated to its upper course of brick, which were laid in a head to head formation (Figure 5.16). The bricks measured 230 by 100 by 85mm. The mortar used was the same as that in wall footings A and B, a hard lime mortar with flecks of charcoal and lime throughout.



Figure 5.16: Wall footing C, view to the west. C&L 2013.

5.5 Summary Results of Archaeological Testing

Test trenches A and B contained the remains of a single structure constructed around 1874 and originally known as 'Harley-Ville'. The location of wall footings A to F is consistent with our knowledge of the house layout from this period (Figure 5.17). The footings have been constructed using similar materials and methods, with the exception of Wall D, which appears to have been constructed using a slightly softer sand mortar and bond. It is possible that the wall represents a repair to the building at a different date although at this preliminary stage of testing it is difficult to proposed reasons as to why this might be the case.

The path is located in a position that suggests it was part of the verandah of the post-1874 building (Figure 5.17). The survival of an intact archaeological profile and late nineteenth-century archaeological remains on the site suggests that archaeology from earlier phases may also remain *in situ*, buried beneath these layers and to the west underneath the Post Office building.



Figure 5.17: The location of the two test trenches and wall footings overlaid on the 1890s plan of Parramatta. *Parramatta Detail Survey, Sheet 18, 1895, ML, SLNSW*

5.6 Response to Research Questions

The test trenches excavated at 153 Macquarie Street Parramatta were limited as the work was required simply to identify whether archaeological remains survived *in situ*. Two research questions relating to this were outlined in the Exception notification.⁹⁴

Extent to which the potential archaeology survives in the carpark?

An intact archaeological profile was found to survive within the Post Office carpark. It is likely that remains of the post-1874 building survive in a relatively intact state. This would also suggest that any earlier underlying remains have been largely unaffected in the carpark.

Did the 1960s demolition and construction works impact on this area and therefore reduce the predicted archaeological potential and significance of the site?

The 1960s demolition works were found to have had a limited impact on the archaeological remains in the Post Office carpark. The site was found to retain at least 3 courses of footings of the post-1874 house which was demolished to the ground level in the 1960s. The demolition remains are therefore sealing underlying archaeological layers.

⁹⁴ Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, *Statement of Heritage Impact, Non-Indigenous Archaeology, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta*, Alasi Property Development and Parramatta City Council, March 2013.

It was suggested in the *Parramatta Archaeological Management Strategy* (2012) and in the draft assessment for this site that the archaeological potential of the site may have been reduced by the 1960s demolition of the post-1874 houses. The testing indicates that this is not the situation and that archaeology of moderate to high level of potential generally survives across the site except where deeper impacts, such as the truck turning bay and twentieth-century sewers have removed the archaeology .

How do the results of this testing relate to the potential archaeology beneath the Post Office building?

The carpark is clearly the most intact section of the Post Office part of the project. The area beneath the Post Office building will have impacts from footings, piers, strip footings as well as there truck turning bay. Therefore there is potential for greater impacts in this area. The Post Office site is generally considered to have moderate archaeological potential and the carpark high archaeological potential.

6.0 Heritage Significance

6.1 Heritage Significance

This section has been updated to be in accordance with the Heritage Branch 2009 guidelines: *Assessing significance for historical archaeological sites and relics*.

Apart from NSW State guidelines, the nationally recognised Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*The Burra Charter*) also defines 'cultural significance' as meaning:

'aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.'

Significance is therefore an expression of the cultural value afforded a place, site or item.

Understanding what is meant by value in a heritage sense is fundamental, since any society will only make an effort to conserve things it values. In terms of built heritage, what we have inherited from the past is usually places that have been continuously cared for. Conversely, many archaeological sites will comprise places which, for whatever reason, have not been cared for until the relatively recent period.

Our society considers that many places and items we have inherited from the past have heritage significance because they embody, demonstrate, represent or are tangible expressions of values society recognises and supports. Our future heritage will be what we keep from our inheritance to pass on to the following generations.⁹⁵

6.2 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process allowed for the analysis of the site's manifold values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* and *Assessing significance for historical archaeological sites*.⁹⁶

The nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the following criteria:⁹⁷

6.2.1 Nature of Significance Criteria:

Criterion (a): *Historic Significance - (evolution)*

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (b): *Associative Significance – (association)*

⁹⁵ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office *Assessing significance for historical archaeological site*, 2009:1

⁹⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996:25-27; 'Assessing Heritage Significance', a NSW Heritage Manual update from the Heritage Office website (July 2001); Heritage Branch 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*.

⁹⁷ NSW Heritage Office 2001, NSW Heritage Office 2009.

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (c): *Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)*

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (d): *Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)*

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (e): *Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)*

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (f): *Rarity*

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (g): *Representativeness*

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

If an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion, namely in the case of relics, its research potential.⁹⁸ Archaeological Significance:

may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.

Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions.

Relics must also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold then it is not a relic under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

⁹⁸ Heritage Branch, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* 2009:9.

'*State heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

'*Local heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.⁹⁹

6.2.2 Research Potential

*Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.*¹⁰⁰

Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?¹⁰¹

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential. The new significance guidelines have taken a boarder approach

5.2.1 Level of Heritage Significance

New criteria were developed in 2009 to identify whether the archaeological resource is of Local or State significance.¹⁰² The following four criteria were identified in the 2009 guidelines and are considered to be relevant to Parramatta Square:

- *Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).*
- *Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D).*
- *Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C).*
- *Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G).*

The new significance guidelines were designed to assess significance in light of the amendments to the definition of relics needing to be of either local or State significance. The examples provided were fairly obvious ones but do not help us work out how a less obvious site has State rather than

⁹⁹ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* 2009:6.

¹⁰⁰ NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

¹⁰¹ Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

¹⁰² Heritage Branch, Dept of Planning 2009.

local significance. This means that it is basically down to the skill and expertise of the archaeologist assessing the site.

6.3 Discussion of Heritage Significance

6.3.1 Discussion of Heritage Significance

Where archaeology is likely to survive within the study area, The *Parramatta Square Archaeological Management Strategy* (2012) discussed the items within the study area as being of local and State Significance.¹⁰³ The discussion from that report has been reviewed and made relevant to the current study area.

This discussion of heritage significance specifically relates to the potential archaeological remains of the development area of 153 Macquarie Street. The heritage buildings and spaces are included in other reports, i.e. the 2003 CMP and current Heritage Impact Statements. The Aboriginal archaeology is also in a separate report.

Criterion (a): Historic Significance - (evolution)

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The land within the study area has the potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the early occupation of Parramatta, through its development and expansion and its eventual urbanisation during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These potential remains have the ability to represent the changing nature of Parramatta's settlement throughout the nineteenth century, including commercial and residential activities and the changing pattern of urban structures. Lot 30 was probably occupied as a residence by c1814 and this house continued to be occupied until after 1874 when it was replaced by three houses which were only demolished in the 1960s. The original occupants were long-term residents, the Thorns (c1814-1855). Later owners do not appear to have resided there but this is not clear.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The archaeological remains within the study area are likely to be associated with native-born early leaseholder John Thorn. Thorn was a constable in Parramatta and is thought to have built the house on lot 30.

Part of the study area is located within D'Arcy Wentworth's land grant of 1796. In 1796, D'Arcy Wentworth had returned to New South Wales after acting as surgeon at Norfolk Island. D'Arcy Wentworth was a prominent figure in early Sydney society, having previously acted as a convict superintendent on Norfolk Island. He was at times on good terms with Governors John Hunter and Philip King and was also Governor Macquarie's personal physician. Wentworth resided in the colony for 37 continuous years, and became one of its most significant and influential government officials and free settlers. This association with D'Arcy Wentworth, however, is not likely to be found to reside in the potential archaeological remains of the site, other than ephemeral activities within the landscape.

¹⁰³ Casey & Lowe September 2004, Archaeological Management Strategy, Parramatta Square, Parramatta.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The remains within the study area have little potential for aesthetic significance. As acknowledged in PHALMS 'the archaeological resources of this AMU have no known aesthetic significance although it is recognised that exposed *in situ* archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities'. While archaeological remains may have aesthetic value, mostly through their novelty and age, they are not 'important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW'. Their aesthetic values are more by accident than design.

Criterion (d): Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The archaeological remains within the study area may have an association with local community groups who have an interest in heritage. Mary Casey has given a number of talks on the archaeology of Parramatta and they have mostly been well attended.

Casey & Lowe were involved in an exhibition on Parramatta's archaeology: *Breaking the Shackles, Historic Lives in Parramatta's Archaeological Landscape* (2009). A catalogue of the same title was produced for the exhibition. More than 6000 people attended the exhibition and it was very favourably received, indicating that some members of the local and regional community consider the archaeology of Parramatta generally is significant. It is noted that no community consultation has been undertaken in relation to the potential archaeology of this site.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Lot 30

Potential archaeological remains in the study area include John Thorn's c1814 house on lot 30 (153 Macquarie Street) and associated outbuildings. This house survived until after 1874. The Thorn family appears to have lived there for about 40 years. The potential archaeological remains of this house may include cesspits, wells, rubbish pits and artefacts, drains, fencelines and yard and other deposits.

The sites of the three late nineteenth-century houses which survive until the 1960s have potential for archaeological remains of footings, underfloor deposits, cisterns, outbuildings and artefact deposits, and the landscape evidence and possible backfill of the pond on the southern property boundary. Remains in the vicinity of the current library building have been removed by a modern basement.

Lot 32

Remains of a long structure (c1850s), presumably an outbuilding associated with hotel on the site, and a c1890s outbuilding.

Lot 1

No known archaeological potential other than the 'pond'. May include backfilled deposits containing artefacts and pollen evidence for the agricultural activities and landscape information.

Wentworth Estate

The basement of the library should have removed most of the remains in this area.

The archaeological recording and analysis of these remains has the ability to address an extensive range of research questions. The most relevant to Parramatta Square are:

Convict and Free Life in Colonial Parramatta

- Nature of early agricultural practices. Address this issue through both the analysis of archaeological features as well as through analysis of early pottery and pollen samples.
- Evidence associated with the occupation of this site by the known individuals may reveal interesting insights into family patterns and behaviour.
- Consumption and commerce in colonial Parramatta:
 - How does it link into issues associated with local, regional and global economies?
 - What does it tell us about cultural and social practices in colonial Parramatta, relating to lifeways, diet and other issues associated with consumption?
 - How do patterns of consumption further our understanding of how early residents of Parramatta used material culture in the construction of personal and group identity?

Landscape of Colonial Parramatta

- Nature and affect of modification of the pre-European landscape.
- Evidence for the pre-European landscape.
- Remaking of the landscape - the social, cultural and political context and how it was manifest in this landscape.¹⁰⁴ Are many of the same issues influencing the way in which the landscape was formed similar to those which affected the Sydney Domain? This is much more likely due to the relationship of St John's church to the site and how the Macquarie's remade the colonial landscape.
- Order and amenity: is the layout of houses and other structures the result of cultural and social practices? What was the role of these practices in changing the landscape and modifying people's behaviour?¹⁰⁵

Life in the Various Households throughout the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries

- The range and variation apparent within the households where a range of families resided.
- Evidence for the nature of childhood and the way in which gender identities were constructed.
- The nature of the material culture and consumption patterns of the various households; how these remains related to the transformation of their environment from frontier and rural town and to an urban place.
- Vary house sizes across the site, notably between the Smith, Darcy and Macquarie Street frontages, suggestive that there may be economic differences present within the houses. These differences might be represented within the archaeological evidence.
- Layout of the house and outbuildings and how this structured life in these households.
- Is there evidence for customary patterns (buildings, food, religious practice, cultural artefacts)?

¹⁰⁴ This general topic was the focus of Mary Casey's 2002 PhD thesis in relation to the Sydney Domain (Casey 2002). Development of these ideas in relation to Parramatta was undertaken in Casey 2009, in Casey & Hendriksen (eds) 2009.

¹⁰⁵ Some of these issues were the focus of analysis in Casey 2002.

- How was material culture used to represent personal, ethnic, religious and/or group identity?

Other Relevant Questions

There may be types of remains that would be encountered that may be able to address other research questions. These could include:

- Do we have evidence for early semi-industrial and work practices associated with the archaeological remains? How are they different, what do they say about early practices?
- Is there evidence for the Wentworth's Estate practices in this area?

It should be noted that the archaeological evidence may provide us with a range of information we are not expecting and the research questions are likely to evolve during the project depending upon the type of evidence and artefacts found at the site.

Criterion (f): *Rarity*

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The current study area has the potential to contain remains associated with John Thorn's occupation of lot 30. By c1814 a house was located on the allotment. It is possible that this building survived into the 1870s, probably in a modified form. Remains dating to pre-1823 are relatively rare in Parramatta. Lot 30 is not identified in PHALMS as having exceptional research potential because it is not part of the original convict layout of Parramatta. Therefore it lacks this key element which is identified in PHALMS as making aspects of the archaeology of Parramatta as Exceptional. While they have potential to be rare they also are equally representative of the historical development of Parramatta throughout the nineteenth century. A common starting point to the assessment of the significance of archaeological remains in Parramatta is to identify whether a potential site may have structures which were present on the 1823 plan. If this is the case then it will typically be of State significance due to the rarity of these sites within Parramatta and within NSW generally.

It is noted that the criteria for PHALMS identify the AMU which contains this property, as Exceptional significance at a State level -related to the Town Hall site rather than the later stages of occupation. It does not address the pre-1823 houses within the study area.

Criterion (g): *Representativeness*

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The nineteenth-century archaeological remains within the study area are considered to be representative of contemporary archaeological sites in Parramatta, Sydney and other nineteenth-century towns occupied in NSW. The archaeological structures, features, deposits and artefacts predicted to be found within the study area have the potential to be provide representative and comparative data

As a group they represent a range of social and cultural places which could be found in the heart of early colonial townships and throughout these townships. They represent a continuity of social and cultural practice for more than 180 years.

Integrity

The integrity of the site was identified in the *Parramatta Square Archaeological Management Strategy* (2012) as being a mixture of medium, and medium to high archaeological potential (Figure 4.1). The Parramatta Square AMS noted that there may have been impacts on the archaeological remains from the Post Office construction and the post-1960s demolition of the three houses. The archaeological testing outlined in Section 5 indicates that the 1960s demolition did not have a substantial impact on sub-surface remains. Therefore the prediction of mostly medium to high archaeological potential, except for the turning bay and impacts from the construction of the Post Office building and services is considered a reasonable prediction.

6.3.2 Levels of Significance

The 2009 significance guidelines identified a series of questions to assist with identifying the level of significance for archaeological sites and relics. Many of these have been addressed within the discussion of significance but are further discussed below:

6.3.2.1 Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion E)

- **To which contexts (historical, archaeological and research-based) is it anticipated that the site will yield important information?**

The study area is considered to have considerable ability to yield archaeological information but this can also be relevant to historical, archaeological and research-based contexts.

- **Is the site likely to contain the mixed remains of several occupations and eras, or is it expected that the site has the remains of a single occupation or a short time-period?**

The study area should contain archaeological evidence from a number of distinct phases of occupation dating from the 1820s to the mid twentieth century.

- **Is the site rare or representative in terms of the extent, nature, integrity and preservation of the deposits (if known)?**

The potential pre-1823 occupation of the site is considered to be rare in terms of its nature. There are some concerns about its integrity or survival due to the post-1960 demolition. While there was a later nineteenth-century building above the pre-1823 remains, this is thought to have had limited impact. This assessment is supported by the archaeological testing outlined in Section 5.

- **Are there a large number of similar sites?**

As discussed in the rarity section there are less sites dating prior to 1823, many more dating from the 1830s and many from the late nineteenth century.

- **Is this type of site already well-documented in the historical record?**

The detailed historical research in Chapter 2 indicates that there is considerable historical information about who owned land and who may have lived on properties but this information is not really about the site itself or how people lived in the past.

- **Has this site type already been previously investigated with results available?**

Yes, this type of site has previously been investigated on many sites in Parramatta.

- Pre-1823 archaeology has been investigated on more than 20 sites, some of these with available results.
- Archaeology dating from 1830s to 1900 is typically found on many sites in Parramatta worth investigating. It has also been retained on a number of sites.

- It is noted that only a limited number of archaeological projects have archaeological reports available, notably those by Edward Higginbotham, Godden Mackay Logan and Casey & Lowe.

- **Is the excavation of this site likely to enhance or duplicate the data set?**

It is considered that the archaeology within lot 30 is likely to enhance the data set. Later nineteenth-century archaeology, depending upon the results, may duplicate the data set but as there is limited reporting available for these reports it is unlikely.

6.3.2.2 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

- **Does the archaeological site link to any NSW Historic Themes? Will the site contain 'relics' and remains which may illustrate a significant pattern in State or local history?**

Yes, the key historic themes relating to the study area are listed below:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local
4) Building settlements, towns and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Towns, suburbs and villages ▪ Accommodation activities ▪ Land tenure ▪ Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building settlements ▪ Housing ▪ Land tenure ▪ Gov. Phillip's and Macquarie's town layout ▪ Water & drainage
8) Developing Australia's cultural life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic life ▪ Leisure ▪ Religion ▪ Social Institutions 	Activities associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ creating, maintaining, living in and working around. ▪ recreation and relaxation ▪ arrangements for the provision of social activities.
9) Marking the phases of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons - may include individuals, families, dynasties, birthplace, place of residence, women's sites.

- **Is the site widely recognised?**

The site is not widely recognised.

- **Does the site have symbolic value?**

The study area itself does not have symbolic value.

- **Is there a community of interest (past or present) which identifies with, and values the specific site?**

It is doubtful that there is a community of interest which identify with the study area, excepting descendants of D'Arcy Wentworth (although the study area only contained agricultural land and Wentworth's house is located further south) and John Thorn and his son.

- **Is the site likely to provide material expression of a particular event or cultural identity?**

It is unlikely the study area will provide material expression of a particular event or cultural identity.

- **Is the site associated with an important person? (the role of the person in State or local history must be demonstrated/known)**

The study area is partly associated with D'Arcy Wentworth, a prominent medical practitioner and early land holder. This is discussed in detail in Criterion B above. The site is unlikely to contain archaeological potential relating to this person.

- **What is the strength of association between the person and the site?**

It is one of many sites associated with D'Arcy Wentworth in the Sydney region. He was granted large amounts of land in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The strength of the association is relation to potential archaeological remains is weak.

- **Did the person live or work at the site? During the phase of their career for which they are most recognised? Is that likely to be evident in the archaeology /physical evidence of the site?**

D'Arcy Wentworth had a house constructed on the Parramatta grant (portion 196), but it is located some distance to the south, past the railway line. It is unlikely that there would be substantial physical evidence of Wentworth and his activities within the study area.

- **Did a significant event or discovery take place at the site? Is that evident/or likely to be evident in the archaeology/physical evidence of the site?**

No significant events or discoveries have taken place within the study area.

6.3.2.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Criterion C):

- **Does the site/is the site likely to have aesthetic value?**

All archaeological sites can have incidental aesthetic values, notably in relation to the process of ruination but this cannot be determined until a site is excavated. We consider this to be an incidental part of any site, meaning there is no intentionality involved in such an aesthetic appreciation.

- **Does the site/is the site likely to embody distinctive characteristic?**

It is considered that the archaeological potential of this site and its characteristics are similar to other archaeological sites in Parramatta.

- **Does the site/is the site likely to embody a distinctive architectural or engineering style or pattern/layout?**

No.

- **Does the site demonstrate a technology which is the first or last of its kind?**

Such remains are not anticipated.

- **Does the site demonstrate a range of, or change in, technology?**

While such a characteristic might be found at a superficial level in many of the artefacts found on the site, they are not in any way expected to be specific to this site or its artefacts.

6.3.2.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G).

- **Does the site contain well-preserved or rare examples of technologies or occupations which are typical of particular historic periods or eras of particular significance?**

While the site may contain 'well-preserved' or rare examples this will not be known prior to the uncovering of such remains. It is predicted to contain remains of a rare period of occupation in NSW, the pre-1823 house and its associated features, structures, deposits and artefacts. Notably it was not associated with the convict settlement. In terms of archaeological potential much mid-nineteenth-century archaeology is considered to be representative.

- **Was it a long-term or short-term use?**

While parts of the study area were leased from the early c1810s, the earliest structures we know of within the study area date from c1814, and definitely by 1823, when a structure is shown on lot 30. The study area was then inhabited until the 1960s.

- **Does the site demonstrate a short period of occupation and therefore represents only a limited phase of the operation of a site or technology or site? Or does the site reflect occupation over a long period?**

The study area as represents a series of both long term and short term occupation. Notably the Thorn family appear to have resided here for more about 40 years. The c1814 house, possibly much modified, may have survived into the 1870s.

- **Does the site demonstrate continuity or change?**

The study area is expected to demonstrate continuity and change.

- **Are the remains at the site highly intact, legible and readily able to be interpreted?**

This is unclear. It is possible and likely that some of the archaeology within the study area will be intact and legible and readily able to be interpreted.

Archaeological remains of Local Significance within the study area

The heritage significance of the area is illustrated in Figure 6.3.

- Evidence associated with the Wentworth estate, mostly agricultural practices.
- The remains of three post-1874 houses, their outbuildings, features, deposits and artefacts.
- Limited archaeological potential within the central area of current Civic Place, mostly the two 'ponds' and the material backfilled into the ponds which may contain artefacts and pollen.

Archaeological remains of potential State significance within the Parramatta Square Study Area

- Remains of pre-1823 structure on lot 30 and the associated archaeological deposits and artefacts. This potential structure may have survived as late as the 1870s, but with additions and modifications.

6.4 Statement of Heritage Significance

The study area has the potential to contain a range of archaeological remains with historical, social, technical/research, rare and representative significance, representing the evolution of Parramatta from an agricultural settlement, to burgeoning township and onto an urban centre. Among these potential remains are:

- The potential site of a building pre-dating 1823 (c1814) including outbuildings, cesspits, wells, rubbish pits, drains, fencelines, deposits, and artefacts.

- Later additions to the same building including outbuildings located on the 1856 plan.
- Three houses dating after 1874 with associated outbuildings, cesspits, cisterns, fencelines, and deposits, etc.

The remains, through archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and interpretation, have the ability to address a range of substantive research questions, notably those relating to the broad themes of:

- The nature of convict and free life in Parramatta.
- The modification and evolving landscapes of Parramatta in particular and colonial landscapes in general.
- The lifeways of a range of different households through 180 years of life in Parramatta and the expression of them through material culture and consumption.

Potential archaeological remains dating from c1814 and the mid to late nineteenth-century have the potential to retain evidence relating to the development of Parramatta as a commercial and social centre. These remains may assist in addressing a range of archaeological research questions which will affect how we understand and interpret the history and archaeology of Parramatta. The archaeological remains represent identified social attachment to the heritage buildings of the study area and therefore some of them are likely to possess aspects of these same social values. These remains are considered to have both State and local significance.

7.0 Impacts of the proposed design

7.1 Description of proposed works

The proposed development has a large basement extending south from Macquarie Street and is partly within the footprint of the current Parramatta Library which has a basement (Figure 1.12, Figure 1.13, Figure 7.1). The entire study area will be bulk excavated to create a basement which will incorporate car ramps, parking, stair wells, lift shafts, storage tanks and a substation.

7.2 Impact of the proposed works

The proposed development will remove all archaeological remains of State and local significance within the study area. The archaeological remains will date from the c1814 to the mid-twentieth century (Figure 7.2). The potential archaeological remains of State significance include a building and associated deposits located on lot 30 (Figure 7.3). The potential archaeological remains of local significance consist of later alterations to this building, outbuildings as well as three post-1874 houses, artefacts, yards, features and other remains dating to later periods. There is a basement within the southern part of the study area which has previously removed remains within its footprint (Figure 7.1).



Figure 7.1: Proposed and existing basements in the Aspire study area.



Figure 7.2: Overlay of the buildings from the 1844 and 1856 plans of Parramatta, with existing basements and the proposed basement.



Figure 7.3: Map of potential heritage significance based on the discussion and assessment of significance in the study area. A small part of the site has the potential to contain State significance remains while most of the site has potential for remains of local significance.

8.0 Mitigation of Impacts

8.1 Mitigation

The archaeology of Parramatta is a resource associated with the second continuous British settlement in NSW and Australia. The known archaeology resource has a longevity and integrity which is rarely found in NSW. It is closely associated with, but not part of, the World Heritage Area of Parramatta Park and its convict-period archaeology. Therefore there is a high heritage value placed on the archaeology of Parramatta which is only seen in places such as The Rocks, Sydney CBD and other places of early settlement, such as Windsor. These proposed impacts, therefore, need to be appropriately mitigated if they are to be approved by the NSW Heritage Council, notably the removal of potential remains of State significance. This means that the removal of the archaeology needs to produce an appropriate outcome for the community if it is to be allowed to proceed.

Substantial outcomes will be determined as part of the S140 application and could include:

- Detailed open area excavation of the identified archaeological resources according to best practice guidelines as outlined in the Parramatta Square AMS (Section 9).
- Public interpretation of the archaeological program and the results of the archaeological program. This can be done by a range of techniques:
 - Public open or information days and/or opportunities for public to work on the site as volunteers.
 - Display of the results of the archaeological program with the redevelopment. This would be undertaken in accordance with an Interpretation Strategy.
 - Public presentation/dissemination of the results of the archaeological program to the public.
 - There should be an overarching Heritage and Archaeological Interpretation Strategy for Parramatta Square and not just for each separate development.
- High quality excavation report presenting the results of the archaeological program to the public. Key outcomes of the archaeological reporting should be placed on line to be made available to the public and researchers.
- Engagement with the Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney with opportunities for students to base research projects on this site.
- Parramatta City Council should provide a repository for the artefacts from the study area and from all archaeological projects in Parramatta Square. A repository which provides for storage of the artefacts in perpetuity, a database of artefacts, and possibly a research centre of archaeologists and students.
- Alfasi Property Development and Parramatta City Council need to undertake appropriate interpretation of the results of the archaeological program within the proposed development.
- Parramatta City Council should develop a long-term strategy for interpretation/display of artefacts from the Parramatta Square project within the Parramatta Heritage Centre, in addition to interpretation within the redevelopment.
- It is noted that the Heritage Council may seek an additional range of archaeological and heritage outcomes for this site if they approve the project.

9.0 Recommendations

9.1 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to Alfasi Property Development and the Development Group, Parramatta City Council based on the above historical research and archaeological analysis, Statement of Significance, assessment of potential impacts and mitigation strategies:

1. If the Heritage Council agrees to the removal of the archaeological remains on this site, appropriate mitigation strategies as outlined in Section 8 would need to be implemented.
2. An application for an excavation permit under S140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* will need to be approved by the Heritage Council. This application will require the writing of a Research Design outlining the proposed excavation methodology and approach to be used. The Research Design requires the nomination of an Excavation Director and key members of the archaeological team who will undertake the archaeological program. The Excavation Director needs to meet the Excavation Director criteria for sites of State significance.
3. Potential archaeology of State and local significance should be recorded as part of a detailed recording program in accordance with the Parramatta Square AMS Section 9: Archaeology - Best Practice Guidelines. These methodologies need to be outlined in the S140 application.
4. The archaeological program will need to be undertaken in accordance with the S140 Conditions of Consent.
5. A high quality excavation report presenting the results of the archaeological program to the public should be prepared at the end of the archaeological program. The final report needs to comply with the S140 conditions of consent.
6. No excavation or ground disturbance of the site can be undertaken prior to the issuing of a S139(4) or S140 approval.
7. Excavation or disturbance of the ground needs to be co-ordinated with Aboriginal archaeology and OEH approval process.
8. A repository (storage in perpetuity) for the artefacts recovered from the site will need to be provided by the proponents.
9. If the S140 application is approved by the Heritage Council, then the clients/applicants for the approval will need to meet the conditions of consent for the development.

10.0 Bibliography

10.1 Secondary Sources

Primary Sources - Printed Books and Articles

- Collins, David, *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, 2 volumes, T Cadell & W Davies, London, 1798-1802,
 Historical Records of New South Wales
 Sands, John, *Directory*, 1858-1932/3
 Tench, Capt Watkin, *Sydney's First Four Years*, edited by L F Fitzhardinge, Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1979
 Markets Act 1839 (3 Vic No 19) (NSW) available at
<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/sessionalview/sessional/act/1839-20a.pdf> [accessed 16/10/2012].

SECONDARY SOURCES - PRINTED BOOKS, ARTICLES, THESIS AND REPORTS

- Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1966 ff
 Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984 'Assessing the Research Potential of Historic Sites' in Sullivan and Bowdler, *Sites surveys and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, 1984.
 Brown, Shylie & Ken, *Parramatta; A town caught in time*, 1870, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1995
 Casey, Mary 2002 'Remaking the Government Domain: Landscape, Archaeology and Meaning', PhD thesis, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney.
 Casey & Lowe September 2004, *Archaeological Management Strategy*, Parramatta Square, Parramatta;
 Casey & Lowe 2005, *Parramatta Justice Precinct*, Parramatta Hospital Site, Stage 1.
 Casey & Lowe 2007 *Parramatta Transport Interchange*, Report on Non-Indigenous Archaeological Program, to Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation.
 Casey, Mary 2009 'Parramatta's Archaeological Landscape', in Casey, Mary and Gay Hendriksen (eds) *Breaking the Shackles, Historic Lives in Parramatta's Archaeological Landscape* pp. 7-14.
 Casey, Mary and Gay Hendriksen (eds) 2009 *Breaking the Shackles, Historic Lives in Parramatta's Archaeological Landscape*
 Charles, Michael, *Old Parramatta - Pictorial Memories*, Atrand, Sydney, 1986
 Cumberland Argus Christmas Number, 1900-1907
 Currey 1966:51.
 DPWS Heritage Design Services 2003 *Parramatta Hospital & Attorney-General's Carpark Site*, Conservation Management Plan.
 Godden Mackay Logan 2000 *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS)*, Final Draft for NSW Heritage Office.
 Godden Mackay Logan 2003 *Smith and Darcy Streets, Parramatta*, for Parramatta Rail Link.
 Godden Mackay Logan 2004 *Parramatta Transport Interchange, Archaeological Management Plan*, for Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation.
 Godden Mackay Logan 2013 *143 and 169 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Heritage Impact Statement*, January 2013.
 Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009 *Assessing significance for historical archaeological sites*, Department of Planning.
 Higginbotham, Edward 1991 *The future of Parramatta's past, an archaeological zonign plan: 1788-1844*, Department of Planning.
 Higginbotham, Edward 2004 *Report on the Archaeological Excavations, 25 Smith and 76-78 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW*, for Kann Finch.
 Higginbotham, Edward & Paul-Alan Johnson 1991 *The future of Parramatta's past: An archaeological zoning Plan, 1788 to 1844*, report published by the NSW Dept of Planning.

Historical Records of Australia, Series I, Governor's Despatches, Library Committee, Sydney
 Jarvis, James 1961 *The cradle city of Australia, a history of Parramatta*, The Council of the City of Parramatta (reprinted 1978).

Johnson & Sainty 1828 *Census*, CD-ROM version.

Kass, Terry, Carol Liston & John McClymont 1996 *Parramatta: A past revealed*, Parramatta City Council, Parramatta.

McClymont, John 2003 *A history of the Civic Place Site*, for Design 5 Architects.

Division of Law, Macquarie University 2011 'Marsden v. Lawson and Douglass [1823] NSWKR 4; [1823] NSWSupC 4', *Decisions of the Superior Courts of New South Wales, 1788-1899*. Available at

http://www.law.mq.edu.au/research/colonial_case_law/nsw/cases/case_index/1823/marsden_v_lawson_and_douglass/ [accessed 15/03/2013].

Hornsby Shire Historical Society 1979 "Thornleigh". Available at

<http://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/library/street-and-place-names-wiki4/thornleigh/thornleigh> [accessed 15/03/2013].

10.2 Primary Sources

MAPS & PLANS – STATE RECORDS OF NSW

Parramatta township - allotments and building locations, G C Stewart, 1823, (formerly Lands Dept Map P.1.1022) SR Map 4907

LANDS DEPT, BRIDGE STREET SYDNEY

Plans, Plans Room

MAPS & PLANS - MITCHELL LIBRARY

Brownrigg, W M, Plan of the Town of Parramatta, M3/811.1301/1844/1

Evans, G W, Plan of the Township of Parramatta, 1813 (actually 1804), ML Map M2 811.1301/1813/1

N S W - Dept of Lands, Parramatta Detail Survey

Sydney Subdivision Plans –

Harris Park

Parramatta

Town Map - Parramatta, 1904, 1920

MANUSCRIPTS – MITCHELL LIBRARY

Piper Papers, A254, Vol 1

STATE RECORDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Col Sec, Government and General Orders, 1810-14, SZ 758

Col Sec, List of Civil and Military Officers, 3 Jan 1810, 2/8332

Col Sec, Letters Received, 1810, 4/1725

Col Sec, Memorials, 1810, 4/1822

Col Sec, Memorials, 1820, 4/1823

Col Sec, Memorials, 1820, 4/1825B

Col Sec, Memorials, 1824, 4/1838B

Col Sec, Memorials, 1825, 4/1843A

Col Sec, Petitions, 1817, 4/1853

Col Sec, Return of Parramatta Allotments, 1823, 4/7576

Col Sec, Miscellaneous Records – Land Grants, 9/2652

Col Sec, Returns of the Colony, 1828-53, 4/257-286

Colonial Secretary, Memorials forwarded by the Commissioners of Claims, (Act of 1835 - 5 Wm IV No 21), 1835-55
 No 1219, 2/1772
 No 1220, 2/1772
 Col Sec, Letters Received re Land, 1826-56, 2/7787-8013
 Robert Day 2/7840
 John McManus 2/7925
 John Thorn 2/7988
 Col Sec, Correspondence,
 CSIL 34/273, 4/2221.2
 CSIL 35/9927, 4/2295
 CSIL 38/5500, 4/2406.1
 CSIL 56/791, 4/3308

Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets

RPA 8482, K 260298
 RPA 11069, K 260399
 RPA 12472, K 260460
 RPA 14295, K 260553
 RPA 19219 K 261594 (no file)
 RPA 32381, K 264473
 RPA 34118, K 264843
 RPA 34366, K 264893
 RPA 39645, K 265829
 RPA 40821, K 265994
 Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Titles
 RPA 8482, 10/26696
 RPA 12472, 10/26949

Supreme Court, Insolvency Files
 No 1008, Mary Lakeman, 2/8757
 Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1830-42, 4/61-4/74
 Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files,
 Goodin, William, Z 13057, 20/7025
 Surveyor-General, Surveyor's Fieldbooks,
 No 32, Meehan, 1804, SZ 865
 No 745, E J H Knapp, 1854, 2/8079.10

LAND TITLES OFFICE

Certificates of Title, 1863 onwards
 Deeds Registers, 1825 onwards
 Grants Registers, 1792 onwards
 "Old Registers", 1802-25
 Plans, Plans Room
 Real Property Applications, 1863 onwards

Newspapers

The Australian, 1824-42
 Australasian Chronicle, 1839 - 1843
 Cumberland Argus & Fruitgrowers' Advocate (Parramatta), 1897
Cumberland Mercury, (Parramatta) 1879-87
 Sydney Gazette, 1803-30
 Sydney Morning Herald, 1831 to date