

3PS – 153 MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA

TRENCH REPORT – AREA A & AREA A SOUTH

MAY 2016

VOLUME 2, SECTION 7.1



Base plate along the south wall of the early Cottage. View east. IMG_5180.

FINAL REPORT | Jill Miskella / Sandra Kuiters

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT

Casey & Lowe were commissioned by Parramatta City Council to undertake the historical archaeological investigations at 3PS- 153 Macquarie Street Parramatta, the former Australia Post Office site on the corner of Macquarie Street and Leigh Place. The archaeological resource of the site was assessed as being of both State and local heritage significance. Excavation of the historical archaeological remains was undertaken by Casey & Lowe from October 2015 to March 2016.

For excavation purposes the site was divided into five main areas (Areas A, B, C, D and Area A South). The division of the site into areas was based around location of the 19th century allotments. This report provides details of the excavation findings of Area A and Area A South which was the western half of Lot 30.

Within Area A was an early 19th-century timber house fronting Macquarie Street (c.1814–1884). After it was demolished it was replaced by a brick cottage ‘Cranbrook’ (1888–1960s). Area A South was the rear yard area of Lot 30 and contained remains of yard features associated with both houses.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The archaeological excavation at Area A and Area A South, 3PS- 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, produced evidence for two phases of residential occupation on the site from the early 19th century through to the mid-20th century. The archaeological remains included structural evidence, raising and levelling events, agricultural activities and drainage.

The following is a summary of the main findings:

- Original topsoil (contact period) in the northwest corner of Area A and modified historic topsoil throughout the rest of the site.
- Evidence of land clearance, tree boles and agricultural activities including tool marks and furrows in the natural soil.
- Imported sandy fills (Phase 4.1) to raise and level the ground in the northwest corner of the site prior to the construction of the early 19th-century cottage.
- Posthole and timber remains of the original four-roomed cottage with a front and rear verandah (Phase 4.1) along with drainage channels and an early sump close to the western boundary on a slope towards a creek.
- Mid-19th century additions to the cottage (Phase 4.2), including an additional room, replacement of fireplaces, brick paving, a brick well, brick drains and sump, a pond and the posthole remains of fence lines. A number of rubbish pits and gardening features were also found.
- Demolition debris from the early cottage (Phase 4.3) which was demolished in 1884.
- Further levelling fills and glass bottle dumps/spreads (Phase 5.1) to raise and level the ground prior to the construction of the brick house Cranbrook in 1888.
- Construction, occupation and demolition of Cranbrook house (Phase 5) and its associated yard features which included surfaces, service trenches, fence lines and a large free-standing brick laundry.

Finally, remains of the concrete foundation of the 1960s post office which impacted much of the archaeology on site.

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TRENCH REPORT – AREA A & AREA A SOUTH

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Casey & Lowe were commissioned by Parramatta City Council to undertake the historical archaeological investigations at 3PS- 153 Macquarie Street Parramatta, the former Australia Post Office site on the corner of Macquarie Street and Leigh Place. The archaeological resource of the site was assessed as being of both State and local heritage significance. Excavation of the historical archaeological remains was undertaken by Casey & Lowe from October 2015 to March 2016. During this time Comber Consultants Pty Ltd were engaged to undertake the salvage excavation of the Aboriginal archaeological remains. This report provides details of the excavation of Area A and Area A South.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area referred to as 3PS, relates to Lot 1 DP863571 known as 153 Macquarie Street (Former Australia Post Office Building) and Part of Lot 2 DP1192394 known as Civic Place. The site consists of land bounded to the north by Macquarie Street, to the south by the former Parramatta City Library, to the east by PS1 (the University of Western Sydney) and the west by the Leigh Memorial Church Mission Building (Figure 1.1).

For excavation purposes the site was divided into four main areas (A, B, C and D) that followed the 19th-century allotments. Area A was so large that it was subdivided into Area A and Area A South (Figure 1.2). Originally the study area included parts of what were historically known as Lot 28 and Lot 32 and all of Lot 30. Area A and A South were located in the western half of Lot 30.

This trench report describes the archaeological remains corresponding to Area A and Area A South (originally the western half of Lot 30). The detailed archaeological plans referred to in this report are found in Volume 4, Section 10 of the main report and the Harris Matrix for Area A and Area A South is in Volume 4, Section 12.

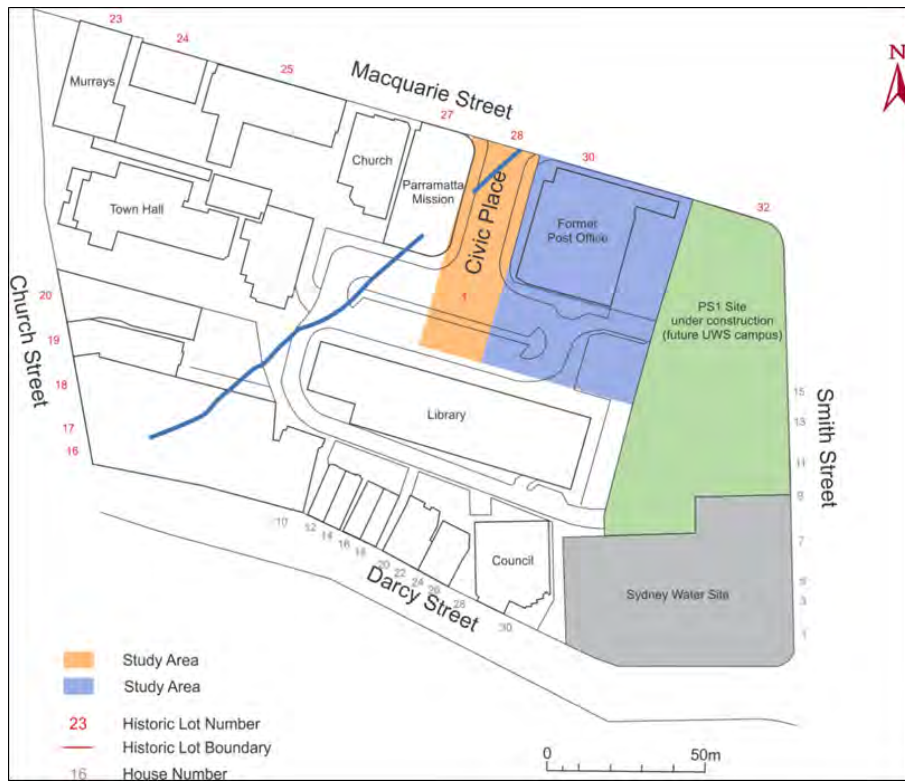


Figure 1.1: Detail of the study area with historic lot boundaries and street numbers.



Figure 1.2: Plan of Plans showing the excavated areas, Areas A, A South, B, C and D. G Hazell 2018.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASES¹

The study area was divided into six main archaeological phases, based on historical records:

- Phase 1: Natural landscape.
- Phase 2: Aboriginal occupation.
- Phase 3: 1788 to c.1819 Early agriculture and land modification.
- Phase 4: c.1819 to 1870s/80s Early occupation.
- Phase 5: 1870s to 1960s Re-building and occupation (Cranbrook, Northiam and Harleyville).
- Phase 6: 1960s to 2015 Parramatta Post Office, construction, occupation and demolition.

Specific to Area A and A South, Phase 4, c.1819 to 1880s time period was further divided into four sub-phases that relate specifically to the early cottage (House 4):

- Phase 4.1: c.1822 to 1850s Construction and early house occupation (including pre-house levelling fills).
- Phase 4.2: 1850s to 1870s Later phase cottage occupation.
- Phase 4.3: 1870s to 1880s Demolition of the early cottage (House 4).

Phase 5 was sub-divided into two sub-phases:

- Phase 5.1: 1870s to 1960s Raising and levelling fills Lot 30. Construction and occupation of Cranbrook (also Northiam and Harleyville in Area B).
- Phase 5.2: Late 1950s-1960s Demolition of brick houses, Lot 30

1.4 LIMITATIONS

This trench report is based on information recorded during the archaeological salvage excavation, historical research, and maps and plans from the period. As the artefact catalogue was not available at the time of writing, the archaeological phasing of object-bearing contexts has been organised using a combination of the site archive and available historical information only. The sub-division of the excavation areas was based as much as possible on the historical lot boundaries with groups of context numbers assigned to each area. Logistical and time constraints meant that different parts of the site had to be prioritised and thus excavated in stages minimising large areas of open plan excavation.

Another challenge on site was the weather, which regularly caused interruptions particularly in the northern half of Area A which was highly susceptible to flooding after heavy rain. Flooding happened on a number of occasions (Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4). Despite the use of tarps to cover and protect the archaeology, the northern portion of the site regularly had to be drained and allowed to dry out before excavation work could recommence. Finally, as with most urban sites, each phase of archaeological activity was at least in part truncated by later activity. The early 19th-century cottage (House 4) had been severely impacted by the concrete pads, footings, lift pit and turntable of the 1960s Australia Post Office building. These footings were concentrated in the north western portion of the site. Some of the brick footings of the 1888 building, 'Cranbrook', also impacted the footprint of the earlier cottage although the impact was not as extensive as those from the Post Office building.

¹ Post-excavation analysis and further research has resulted in some changes to the original archaeological phasing used in the trench reports. The final phases are found in Volume 1, Section 3 of the Main Report.



Figure 1.3: Flooding after heavy rain in the northwest corner of Area A. The bricks in the right mid-ground are the remains of the brick sump (16187). House 4 is below the blue tarpaulins. View southeast. Photo taken 22/1/2016. IMG_5040.



Figure 1.4: Flooding after heavy rain, Room 5, House 4. After removing the water, the area needed time to dry before excavation could recommence. View southeast. Photo taken 8/1/2016. IMG_4622.

1.5 AUTHORSHIP AND THE EXCAVATION TEAM

The main body of this report has been written by Jill Miskella (Sections 1 to 7 and Sections 10 & 11) and Sandra Kuiters (Sections 8 & 9), site supervisors in Area A. The general historical background, of this trench report has come from the Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement (C&L 2013). Editing was done by Amanda Dusting. The report is based on the excavation and recording undertaken by the authors and a large excavation team (see below). Artefacts were managed by Robyn Stocks and Jane Rooke. Machine excavation was undertaken by Messina South Excavation & Demolition and site management was by QMC. Dr Mary Casey was the primary excavation director and Dr Amanda Dusting was the secondary excavation director.

Name	Project Role
Dr Mary Casey	Primary Director
Dr Amanda Dusting	Secondary Director
Jill Miskella	Supervisor
Sandra Kuiters	Supervisor/Planner
Rhian Jones	Supervisor
Guy Hazell	Surveyor
Tony Lowe	Consultant
Dr Iona McRae	Planner/Archaeologist
James McGuinness	Planner
Robyn Stocks	Specialist Archaeologist
Mike Hincks	Archaeologist
Jane Rooke	Archaeologist
Maggie Butcher	Archaeologist
Dr James Fraser	Archaeologist
Michael Spate	Archaeologist
Andrew Crisp	Archaeologist
Nick Harrop	Archaeologist
Kylie McDonald	Archaeologist
Luke Benbow	Archaeologist
Waleed Aziz	Archaeologist
Adam Carr	Archaeologist
Tristram Miller	Archaeologist
Adrian Dreyer	Archaeologist/Photographer
Rebecka Hawkins	Student
Lara Tooby	Student
Susan Hearne	Archaeologist
Damien Tybussek	Archaeologist
Alba Mazzia	Archaeologist

2.0 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND OF PARRAMATTA

Parramatta was initially established as a farm settlement (Rose Hill) in November 1788. After the arrival of the Second Fleet of convicts there was sufficient labour to establish a town in 1790. The new town was laid out 1 mile in length with modest two-roomed timber houses on generously sized lots of 200ft x 100ft (61m x 30.5m). These houses were to accommodate 10 convict men and the large gardens provided space to grow food. Public buildings included a house for the Governor, a barracks, a hospital, a store, and other buildings such as a barn, granary, stockyard and a blacksmith were constructed of both timber and brick. The town was renamed Parramatta in 1791.

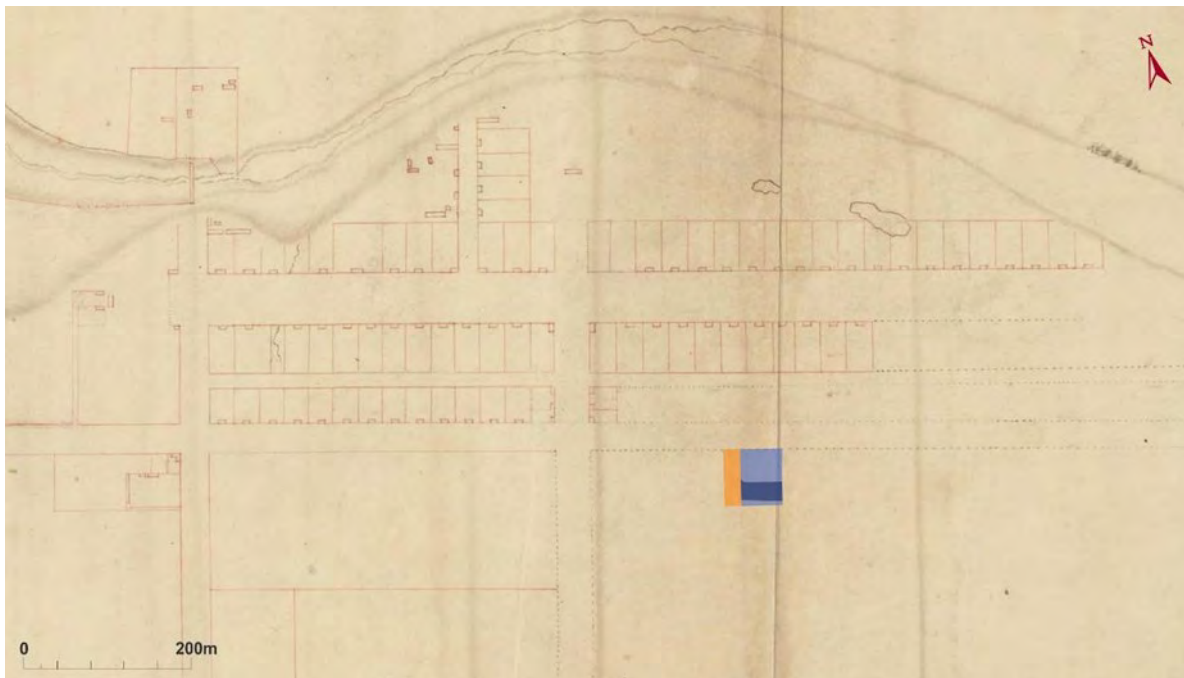


Figure 2.1: Detail of 'Plan of the Town of Parramatta in New South Wales', c.1792, and the approximate location of 3PS (blue and orange) study area. The National Archives [UK], CO 700/NewSouthWales4.

During the 1790s, the town grew in population and emancipated convicts and free settlers leased land and established their own business. By 1800, there were 19 leases to a range of people such as civil servants, members of the NSW Corps and churchmen. A further 55 leases were granted between 1800 and 1809. These early leases in Parramatta were mostly granted to members of the military and the colonial administration. During Lachlan Macquarie's time as Governor the town expanded. The convicts were moved out of the town allotments to the barracks, several new streets were laid out and building regulations were introduced. The free population of Parramatta did increase during the Macquarie era though there were few new grants or leases, perhaps due to tougher building regulations. Many held land under permissive occupancy, rent-free, seemingly as land titles could not be secured. In May 1823, new regulations were implemented in an attempt to increase revenue from town leases and formal leases or grants were secured by many of the town's occupants by June the same year.



Figure 2.2: Fernando Bramila's (1793) view of Parramatta showing convict huts along George Street in the middle ground and Government House on the left. The southern side of Macquarie Street appears undeveloped (the approximate location of the site is marked with a red arrow). British Library, MAPS T.TOP.124 SUPP F44.

2.2 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LOT 30 (AREA A)²

The study area, 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street, was not built on as part of the early convict settlement which included rows of 'convict huts' built between c.1790 and 1792 along George Street and the northern side of Macquarie Street. By 1804, it was shown as vacant land but with identified allotments and agricultural grants to the south. In 1813, there were references to the study area being used as a fairground with fairs held twice annually at the Market Place.³ Evans' 1814 Plan of the Township of Parramatta also shows the study area as being 'Reserved space for the Fairs etc'.⁴ There were no structures on plan associated with the space reserved for the fairs. By 1823, the study area was shown as divided into four separate allotments.⁵ Area A (and Area B) was within Lot 30. Stewart's Map of Parramatta in 1823 showed a house in the northwest corner of the allotment (Figure 2.4). This early house was discovered during the excavation and is referred to as House 4 throughout this report.

On 30th June 1823, Lot 30 measuring 123 rods was leased to John Thorn. Thorn was a prolonged resident in Parramatta. The 1814 Muster showed John Thorn as born in the colony and a landholder in Parramatta.⁶ He was appointed as Chief Constable at Parramatta in October 1821.⁷ The 1822 Muster showed he had a wife Jane also born in the colony and three children.⁸

² Extracts from the Historical Background, (Section 2) of the Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, Non-Indigenous Archaeology, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, C&L, Aug 2013.

³ *Sydney Gazette* 26 December 1812, p 1b; 30 January 1813, p 2a; 6 March 1813, p 1b; 13 March 1813, p 2b; Casey & Lowe 2012:53.

⁴ G. W. Evans, 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta' 1814, SLNSW M2 811.1301/1814/1.

⁵ 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta', G. C. Stewart, draftsman, SRNSW Item No.4907,P.1.1022.

⁶ C J Baxter, *General Muster of New South Wales: 1814*, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, Nos 1879, 2931

⁷ *Sydney Gazette*, 20 Oct 1821.

⁸ C J Baxter, *General Muster & Land & Stock Muster of New South Wales: 1822*, ABGR, Sydney, 1988, A 20965-9, B 2003.

The 1836 and 1844 plans of Parramatta (Figure 2.5) show the same building in the same position as the 1823 plan, close to the Macquarie street frontage. In August 1838, John Thorn was killed when he was thrown out of his gig while driving to a dinner in Berrima given in his honour.⁹ His son George Thorn conveyed the land to George Jenkins Cavill of Parramatta, freeholder, on 9 January 1845. The 1845 conveyance also mentioned a cottage on the land.

On 11 May 1854 George Thorn received a deed for a Town Purchase of Allotment 30.¹⁰ Cavill continues to hold the land. On 5 May 1860 Cavill conveys Lot 30 to John Holland, innkeeper and licensee of the Star Inn on Church Street. The lot included a wooden cottage.¹¹ The 1858 plan shows the house on Lot 30 was extended and a pond constructed at the rear of the lot (Figure 2.6). These ponds are thought to relate to either 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. During the archaeological excavation it became evident that the ponds were intentionally dug and were located further up slope on higher ground and were not necessarily associated with swampy areas.

John Holland died on 27 December 1874 leaving Lot 30 to his wife Harriet Holland. In 1884 the wooden cottage on the western half of the allotment was demolished and Harriet Holland built a pair of two-storey brick terraces on the eastern half of the allotment, Northiam and Harleyville. In 1888, a large single-storey brick house was built on the western half in the same location as the earlier cottage and was named Cranbrook (Figure 2.7). Cranbrook remained extant until the mid-20th century when it was demolished and replaced by the Parramatta Post Office in the 1960s.



Figure 2.3: Detail of 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta in New South Wales 1814', showing scaled study area (3PS) in blue (Areas A, B & C) and orange (Area D). The site was reserved space for the fairs. SLNSW M2 811.1301/1814/1.

⁹ Sydney Gazette 6/8/1838, p2e; Sydney Gazette 7/8/1838, p2d

¹⁰ Grants register 238 No. 170.

¹¹ LTOD, No 195, Bk 87



Figure 2.4: Detail of Stewart's 1823 map of Parramatta. Study area shaded in blue and orange. The only structure is the house in the western half of Lot 30. SRNSW Item No 4907.



Figure 2.5: Detail of Brownrigg's 1844 map of Parramatta. The structure still within the western side of Lot 30 (blue). Area D is shaded in orange. SLNSW M4 811.1301/1844/1, digital order no. a3705001.



Figure 2.6: Detail of 1858 plan for the extension of the railway to Parramatta. The structure in the western half of Lot 30 (shaded blue) has been extended westwards with additional outbuildings and fence lines added. SRNSW NRS 15244, item [1].



Figure 2.7: Detail of 1895 Parramatta Sheet 18. Study area outline in orange and blue. Plan showing Cranbrook, Northiam and Harleyville (Areas A and B in blue). SLNSW Z/M Ser 4 811.1301/1, digital order no. a1364020.

3.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

3.1 OVERVIEW

The archaeological excavation of 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street began on the 13 October 2015 by which time the post office building was demolished. Late 20th-century fills were removed by machine from the area. It was then excavated stratigraphically through the 19th-century fills and deposits until the modified historical topsoil was reached. Initially excavation began in the northern half of Areas A and B and then moved southwards. The Aboriginal archaeological excavation began at the level of the topsoil. The northwest corner of Area A was the lowest point on site and had a number of imported fills above the original topsoil, pre-dating the early cottage. This area warranted a lot more attention having more stratigraphy than the rest of the site and also the remains of a State significant structure. Following the excavation and recording of the visible 19th-century fills and structures the site was stripped to subsoil levels to further look for evidence of early land clearance, agricultural activity or the use of the Fairground. The excavation was completed on the 6 March 2016.

Archaeological material was encountered between RL 8.55m and RL 11m. This range includes deep features such as the town drain within Area D (RL 8.13m) and the 'pond' at the rear of Area A South (RL 8.63m). The majority of the archaeology was recovered from features occupying different stratigraphic units between RL 8.8m and RL 10.3m. The deepest archaeology-bearing deposits were in the northwest corner where the original ground level was considerably lower than the rest of the site following the slope of a creek line. In this part of the study area levelling fills had been imported and other deposits were allowed to accumulate in order to compensate for the sloping surface.

Six phases of activity were identified. Most of the phases were concerned with the residential development of the site between 1814 and 1960. Typical remains included footings or footing trenches, postholes, yard surfaces, levelling fills, and agricultural/landscaping features. 1566 contexts were assigned to the remains. 30 plans, 134 overlays, and 10 section drawings were produced during the course of the excavation. Within Area A and A South there were 720 context numbers, 11 plans (which spanned into other areas), 84 overlays and 6 section drawings. The plans specific to Area A and A South are numbered Plans 7 to 12 (see Volume 4, Section 10 of the Excavation Report).

3.2 THE SITE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION

3PS - 153 Macquarie Street was occupied by the Parramatta Post Office immediately prior to the archaeological works, this building was demolished in 2015. The concrete footings, piers and beams were found to be extensive and had impacted much of the archaeology in the northern portion of the site. The surface of the remaining concrete post office footings was at approximately RL 9.36m. Although the demolished building was a single-storey structure it is clear by their scale that the foundations were capable of supporting a much larger/ taller building, which was proposed but never constructed. A deep lift pit and stairwell had been excavated in the centre north of the site which removed almost all of the front part of the western terrace house Northiam (Area B). Additionally, several other active services were present across the site. Modern structural features and fills were mechanically removed where possible.

3.3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The excavation was roughly structured around historical property boundaries. The bulk removal of solid waste to the top of the surviving archaeology was completed by a 13-tonne excavator. It was also used to remove historical fills and materials once they had been excavated and recorded by an archaeologist. A 5-tonne excavator was employed for the detailed removal of fills or where manoeuvrability was an issue. Machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist. The site was primarily investigated via open-area excavation, with some test-pits that crossed stratigraphic boundaries. An open-area excavation aims to expose, investigate, and record archaeological features, fills and deposits in their entirety phase by phase. Although most test trenches were formalised and recorded some machine trenches were informal and largely used for the purposes of planning further excavation, or as a means of sampling an archaeological feature or fill.

The archaeological remains were excavated and recorded within a site grid. The site grid was established from a live grid in the format of GDA94 MGA56 with grid points set at intervals of 10m east and 10m north. Several points of the grid were removed and reset as the site was reduced. A datum was also established and all levels were calculated to AHD.

The 10m x 10m grid system facilitated the planning of the site at a scale of 1:50 using A3 sized sheets of permatrace. A series of 'top-plans' were produced for the site, recording multi-phases and multi-context archaeological remains at a 'start level'. A series of overlays were produced as features and fills were excavated. Section drawings and feature profiles were produced at a scale of 1:20. The position of section drawings was marked on plan. Within the site grid a second grid system was established. The second grid divided the site into 1m x 1m squares to facilitate the excavation of the Aboriginal archaeology by Comber Consultants. Each 1m grid square was given an alpha numeric coordinate which began in the northeast corner of the site (A1). Alpha referred to the easting and the numeric value referred to the northings.

The physical excavation and recording of the archaeological remains were undertaken by professional archaeologists. A small number of students were also employed to assist the archaeologists during the excavation and to gain field experience. Excavation tools included mattocks, shovels, spades, hoes and hand-trowels. Mechanical excavation was utilised as much as possible to expedite the excavation.

All archaeological structures, features and deposits of significance were assigned a context number and recorded on a context sheet. Context sheets detail general and specific context characteristics such as colour, soil matrix, stratigraphic and physical location, dimensions, building methods and materials, artefact quantity and type, and preliminary phase *et cetera*. Not all individual features or modern disturbances were given a context number. In some cases, one number was assigned to a group of related contexts.

Along with the drawn and written record, the archaeological remains were also photographed. The photography was all digital, raw photographs and video footage was also taken for archival purposes and according to best archaeological practices. Much of the photography was undertaken by two site photographers, however due to the scale of the site, this was not always possible. In general, all investigated features were photographed. General area shots were also taken to provide context to the features. Photogrammetry was also undertaken by the surveyor to get detailed area shots to scale and create 3D models.

Artefacts were collected according to context number and processed on-site. A 100% collection of artefacts from excavated fills and deposits was generally not employed, as it is unnecessary and unrealistic for historic sites to do so. For the most part diagnostic items and a representative range of artefact category and type were kept. Items discarded were noted on the context sheet or discard sheet. The processing of the artefacts on site included washing, drying, sorting by category and type, and labelling and boxing.

A special methodology for the excavation of occupation deposits was employed. The system of excavation of underfloor spaces is linked with the artefact database designed by Casey & Lowe. Where an occupation-related deposit was present, a 1m by 1m grid was set up, and excavated by context in spits of 50mm. The material was 100% wet sieved to guarantee the collection of the small artefacts (such as pins, buttons, and beads) and ecofacts (seeds, small mammal and fish bones) that often occur in this type of deposit. This system allows for spatial and comparative analysis of the artefacts to be undertaken. Wet sieving was also used on other significant deposits including early agricultural features, early imported fills, drain fills and the historic topsoil.

Due to the large number of postholes on site, only partial excavation was undertaken for most features. This involved excavating the posthole fill to a depth of 50mm (just deep enough to give definition to the feature and expose the sides of the cut). The post-pipe was fully excavated, as its characteristics are the most relevant when comparing postholes to one another. This also indicated the depth of the feature.

The sampling strategy for the excavation included the collection of soil and building materials samples. Natural deposits were sampled to provide information on the soil matrix as well as for pollen analysis. Significant occupation deposits, historical accumulation layers and fills were also sampled, for both pollen and soil analysis. These samples will provide extra environmental information, such as landscape and vegetation, to the archaeological results. Building materials that were sampled included timber, bricks, mortar and render from structural remains, construction and demolition deposits. Other samples collected from the site included roofing slate, 19th-century ceramic service pipes, metal, and any other material deemed relevant to aid in the interpretation of its source.

4.0 PHASE 1: NATURAL LANDSCAPE

4.1 THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE

The natural land formation within the study area sloped from the southeast corner of the site to the north and towards a creek line in the northwest corner. Most of the site lies on the southern flank of the fluvial (upper) terrace of the eastward-draining Parramatta River. Towards its southern boundary, however, the land surface begins to rise relatively steeply and the bedrock slopes of the fluvial valley appear from beneath the terrace.¹² The study area was not located within the Parramatta Sand Terrace which has been identified on numerous other archaeological sites close by.

RLs taken on the subsoil¹³ across the study area showed a drop of 2m from the higher ground (RL 11.01m) in the southeast (Area C) to the lowest point in the northwest corner (RL 8.55m) on the edge of a creek line which flowed in a northeast direction below Leigh Street (Area D) towards the Parramatta river. Contour lines have been taken of this work and will be included on mapping in the final report. As much of the original topsoil had been removed taking levels on the subsoil (A2 horizon) was the only way to get a sense of the underlying topography. This drop in elevation of 2.46m resulted in very wet swampy conditions in the northwest corner of Area A which was at RL 8.7m. The archaeological evidence in Area A clearly suggests this was an ongoing problem as the stratigraphy showed a number of raising/ levelling events throughout the 19th century to allow for the construction of buildings in this corner of the site.

4.1.1 SOIL PROFILE

Within Area A the natural soil horizon and historic topsoil were sealed by imported fills to raise the ground level prior to the construction of Cranbrook house. These fills sealed large areas of intact natural deposits and modified historic topsoil securing its use to pre-1888. The soils were classified into types that represented both cultural modification and natural development of the profile. Numerous samples of each type were taken across the entire site for pollen and soil analysis but results were not available at the time of writing.¹⁴

Table 4.1 summarises the soil profile, associated context numbers and soil samples taken within Area A and Area A South. Unit 1: modified historic topsoil, refers to disturbed original topsoil post-dating European contact. This topsoil was heavily worked and churned up throughout the early years as a result of land clearance, agriculture and general use of the site. It also includes post-settlement accumulation and alluvium. Unit 2: original topsoil, this refers to remnant pre-European occupation topsoil that has not been modified. Shallow remains of original topsoil in its original profile were found below the footprint of House 4 where the topsoil remained undisturbed, protected by the long-standing house. Unit 3: subsoil, the subsoil was fairly consistent throughout the site whether it was below the modified or original topsoils. Nearly all the archaeological remains cut into the subsoil. The Aboriginal archaeological testing was into the subsoil. Finally, Unit 4: natural clay below the subsoil. This deposit did not contain any cultural inclusions and was only exposed within test trenches.

¹² 2016: Gale, S. Assessment of the Parramatta Square 3 Archaeological Site, Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW (Draft), pg 1.

¹³ Throughout the report the subsoil is referring to the A2/B horizon below the loamy topsoil and above the red and grey mottled clay.

¹⁴ Results of Soil and Pollen analysis can be found in the Final Excavation Report (Vol 1, Sec. 3) and the Soil and Pollen Reports (Vol. 3, Sec. 8.5 & 8.6).

Table 4.1: Soil profile description, context numbers and sample numbers given to the natural deposits in Area A and Area A South.

Unit	Type	Depth (mm)	Description	Context Numbers	Soil & pollen sample numbers	Munsell
1	Modified historic topsoil	130-360	dark greyish brown, fine, silty clay loam, frequent charcoal and ironstone nodules, common historic inclusions and artefacts	16120, 17219, 16222 (TT17) 16318 (A South)	<u>16120</u> = 161-163, 170-172, 194-202, 206-211, 215-220, 230-232, 248-253. <u>16318</u> = 143-145, 173-175	10YR 4/2-4/4
2	Original topsoil	50-110	dark grey clayey silt with frequent red iron stained veins and occasional charcoal flecks	16224	140-142, 203-205, 254-265	10YR 4/1-4/2
3	Subsoil (A2/B horizon)	100-unex	compact, yellowish brown clayey silt with traces of loam with inclusions of occasional small ironstone gravels and charcoal flecks	16190, 16262 16257 (A South)	<u>16190</u> = 94-96, 221-229, 266-268. <u>16257</u> = 149-151	10YR 5/4 (moist) 10YR 6/4 (dry)
4	Natural clay	unknown	compact, red-brown and red-grey mottled clay, occasional flecks of charcoal and small ironstone nodules	16256		

Modified historic topsoil (16120 and 16318)

The upper modified topsoil unit (1) was a silty-clay mix that was distinctly darker and sandier than the lower layers. It was given separate context numbers in Area A (16120) and Area A South (16318). Although the surface of the topsoil was modified throughout its history, it still retained something of its original gradient. In the south of Area A the surface of the topsoil was at RL 9.92m dropping to RL 9.20m in the north and to RL 9.0m in the northwest corner close to the creek line. In the east the same surface was at RL 9.60m and sloping to RL 9.0m in the west. This equated to an elevation drop in the natural landscape of 0.72 to 0.92m from south to north. The drop from east to west was 0.6m. Similar RLs were taken across the site on the top of the subsoil which again showed the sloping landscape from south to north (RLs 10.70m to 8.7m). The modified topsoil was deepest in the northwest corner of Area A (up to 360mm) which was to be expected due to erosion and accumulation at the bottom of the slope.

Within Area A, the modified topsoil was sealed by the pre-Cranbrook levelling fills which securely dated the deposit to before the 1880s and to the occupation of the early house (House 4). Context 16120 was clearly evident in the yard areas and below the southern and western verandah. As it had the potential to contain a large concentration of occupation related material the area was gridded into a 1m x 1m grid. A number of grid squares were

manually excavated (Figure 4.1) and recorded across the rear yards of House 4 and the deposit was 100% wet sieved.¹⁵ Soil and pollen samples were also collected from various locations (Table 4.1). During the manual excavation of 16120 within grid squares, a brick drain (16332) running east-west across the rear yard was found (see Figure 7.74). The drain was both covered by and cut this homogenous unit (1). This suggests the material covering the drain probably came from the displacement of the soil either side of the drain through erosion (wet conditions) or heavy traffic within the rear yard directly behind the house. Because the material covering the drain was barely distinguishable from the material which was underneath the drain when it was constructed, clearly suggests that this deposit was continually accumulating and worked throughout the 19th-century occupation of the house.



Figure 4.1: The modified topsoil (16120) arrowed, across the rear yard area of House 4 where twenty 1m x 1m grid squares were selected at random and were manually excavated. The topsoil within these squares was 100% wet sieved. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4128.

A total of twenty 1m x 1m grid squares were manually excavated from the rear yard and western yard area of House 4, each square had an alpha numeric northing and easting coordinate beginning in the northeast corner of the site (e.g. A1, B25 etc). The excavated grid squares are listed in Table 4.2 they have also been recorded on plan. The remainder of the modified topsoil in Area A was removed by machine down to the level of the subsoil. The modified topsoil removed during machining was given a separate context number (17219) as artefacts collected during machining may have been contaminated from later features but essentially it was the same deposit as 16120.

¹⁵ At the time of writing analysis of the artefacts found during the wet sieving of 16120 had not been completed.

Table 4.2: The grid reference for each 1m x 1m square that was manually excavated through the modified topsoil (16120) in the rear yard of Area A. The same grid was used for the excavation of the Aboriginal test trenches.

AW12	AY22	AT26	AR23	AD21
AV12	AR22	AV23	AM23	AD22
AY19	AV26	AU23	AH23	AD25
AY	AU26	AQ23	AD24	AY25
AD23				

Within Area A South, the topsoil (16318), was notably shallower (100-200mm) and a lot more mixed with 20th-century features and inclusions. Its shallowness is in part due to its location on higher ground. It was not sealed by the pre-Cranbrook levelling fills and therefore continued to be impacted upon and modified into the later phases. Many of the archaeological features that likely cut at this level were not visible at the top of this unit and were only visible in the subsoil (unit 3). There was no evidence of original topsoil (unit 2) in Area A South. The continual working of the topsoil removed the visible cuts associated with early activity in this layer while leaving the lower portion of these cuts intact. After the removal of 16318 a number of features including tree boles and tool marks were visible. Samples of the topsoil were collected for pollen and soil analysis (see Table 4.1 for sample numbers).

Original topsoil (16224)

Remnant original topsoil was found in the northern part of Area A, undisturbed and buried below the footprint of House 4 where it was sealed by sandy fills imported to raise the ground level for the construction of the early house (Figure 4.3). This original topsoil (16224) was initially identified in test trenches (TT17, TT18 & TT20) at the northern end of the house where it was very swampy and spongy. It extended as far back as the southern verandah but no evidence was found in the rear yard areas. This remnant pre-occupation topsoil was a dark grey clayey silt, with frequent red iron-stained veins through the deposit and occasional charcoal flecks. These iron stains or 'rusty knots' present in the soil suggest repeated exposure to water indicating that the northern part of Area A was clearly susceptible to periodic waterlogging and was at the lowest level of the site. The crumbly nature of the soil is typical of an alluvial landscape. The darker grey stained clays higher up in the profile suggest more carbon from plant residues and the grey colour gets lighter with depth.¹⁶ 16224 was quite shallow ranging in depth from 50 to 110mm and was stripped down before the raising fills were introduced. The topsoil may have been intentionally stripped when this area was still common ground to be used in construction to plaster early houses and huts (Phase 3). Frequent samples of grey plaster were also found in the demolition debris of House 4.

In the south verandah area of the early house the original topsoil varied in depth from 70 to 110mm. It was removed by machine to the top of the subsoil and 100% wet sieved to look for early artefacts. The remains of House 4 all cut through the original topsoil (Figure 4.2). This area was not subjected to the same waterlogging as was evident further north. A

¹⁶ Roy Laurie personal comments on site 4/12/15.

number of soil and pollen samples (Table 4.1) were taken for further analysis. Few artefacts were found within the original undisturbed topsoil.



Figure 4.2: In the foreground, archaeological features along the south verandah area of House 4 cutting the original dark grey topsoil (16224). Below the topsoil is the paler yellow-brown subsoil (16190). View northeast. Scale 1m. IMG_5170.

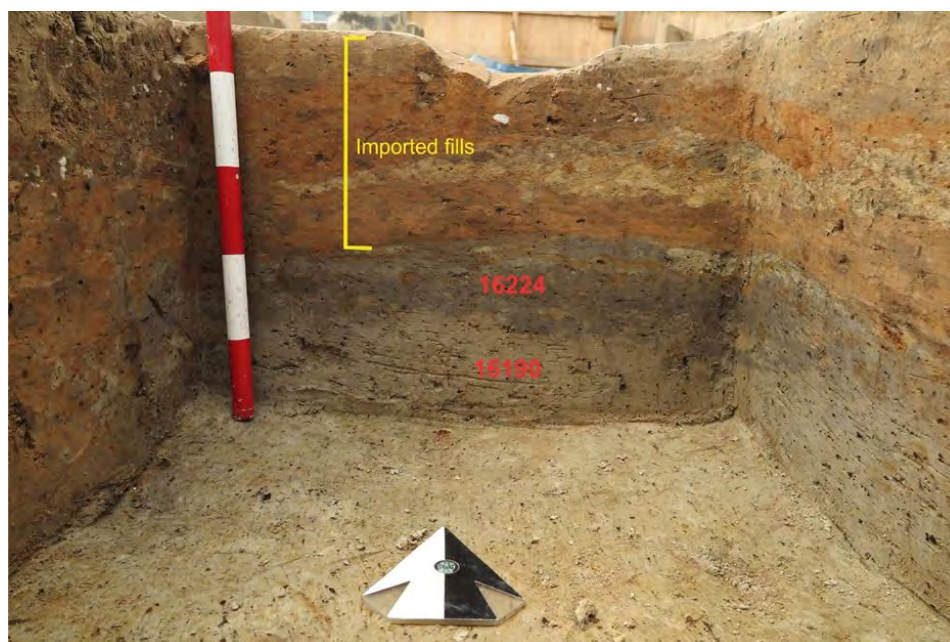


Figure 4.3: Detailed south-facing section (below Room 3, House 4) showing imported sandy fills above the original topsoil (16224) and subsoil (16190). View north. Scale 50cm. IMG_4423.

Subsoil (16190 and 16257)

The subsoil was a uniform deposit across the site but was numbered separately within Area A (16190) and Area A South (16257). This light yellowish-brown clayey silt sloped from the southern end of the site northwards, with a gradient of almost 2 metres. RLs were taken on the top of the subsoil all across the site (Plan 7, Vol. 4, Sec. 10). Near the surface it was quite mixed (interface with the topsoil). It contained frequent charcoal fragments and ironstone nodules. This deposit was only excavated within test trenches and foundation trenches. It was typically a compact and culturally sterile deposit with the lower portion of a number of small historical features cut into it and remains of agricultural activity (furrows and tool marks in Area A South) evident in the subsoil. Soil and pollen samples were taken of the subsoil across the entire site (Table 4.1).

In Area A South, the top 150mm of the subsoil (16257) was exposed in test trenches. The clay content increased towards the base of the subsoil and was visible in section as a clear, clean interface with the underlying red-brown clays (16256). On the surface there were some large patches of dark staining in several locations. The staining was diffuse and the texture of the soil was the same as the surrounding subsoil. These stains are often associated with root activity. Some of these dark stains contained small fragments of baked clay and charcoal and may be evidence of land clearing (Figure 4.4).



Figure 4.4: Area A South, the darker modified historic topsoil (16318) above the lighter subsoil (16257). The orange-red staining on the left side of the photo is burnt clay caused from removing a tree bole. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_4460.

Further north in Area A the subsoil (16190) was much the same as Area A South and was directly below the modified topsoil. The structural remains of the late 19th and 20th-century structures all cut into the subsoil. In the very northern part of Area A below the front of House 4 and 16224 the subsoil was wet and spongy and greyer in colour.

Natural clay (16256)

Compact red-brown and red-grey mottled clays were found below the subsoil (unit 4). These lower horizon clays were only exposed in test trenches excavated by the pre-history archaeologists (Comber Consultants). The depth of the base clay was found at different heights across the site. The mottled red-grey clay was at a much lower depth at the northern end of the site again suggesting the clays are filling the edge of a dip/depression or undulation in the landscape formed by the erosion of the Parramatta river and dating back to the Triassic Period.¹⁷

Creek line

In the northwest corner of Area A was the eastern bank of a creek line which ran along a northeast-southwest alignment and flowed northwards towards the Parramatta river. There was evidence to suggest it had been deliberately modified (see Section 7.1.6). Further excavation in Area D exposed more of the creek line and the 1840s town drain that was built into the natural feature. The creek line is discussed in the Area D Trench Report.¹⁸

¹⁷ Roy Lawrie personal comments on site 4/12/15.

¹⁸ Further evidence of the town drain and the creek line were found during the excavation of 8PS by Casey & Lowe in 2016-2017 and is discussed in the Trench Reports of Areas P, Q and R (2017).

5.0 PHASE 2: ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

5.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND¹⁹

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.²⁰

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The salvage excavation of the Aboriginal archaeological remains was carried out by Comber Consultants Pty Ltd in conjunction with the historical archaeology. Their excavation methodology involved digging a number of test pits (1m x 1m) throughout the site that were numbered within a site grid. The soil collected was then 100% wet sieved. A number of Aboriginal artefacts were found during the excavation both within historical features and the natural soils. The recording of Aboriginal material will be undertaken by the prehistoric archaeologists and will not be discussed in this report.

¹⁹ 2013, Casey & Lowe, Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Aug 2013, pg 19

²⁰ PHALMS 2000:94; Australian Museum website.

6.0 PHASE 3: 1790S-C.1819 EARLY AGRICULTURE AND LAND MODIFICATION

6.1 OVERVIEW

The study area was shown as vacant land in 1804 but with identified allotments and agricultural grants to the south and by 1814 the study area formed part of the land set aside for fairs at Parramatta. Further west (outside the study area) was the public market place which held weekly markets from 1813. Apart from the markets and fairs, the market place was also the location for an annual feast hosted by the Governor for surrounding Aboriginal groups. These feasts could have also used the space reserved for the fairs. By 1823 this land had been sub-divided into allotments with a house (House 4) in the northwest corner of Lot 30 (Area A). There were no structures in the study area associated with the fairs. Evidence for early agricultural practices and land clearance were found that are likely to pre-date the sub-division into allotments.

The historic (modified) topsoil had been worked to such a degree during the 19th century that the impacts of early activities were all but removed from the archaeological record. Where digging or cultivation had penetrated into the subsoil some evidence of these early events remained. A series of plough lines were revealed in Area D in the subsoil which may represent a single cultivation activity with no criss-crossing or re-ploughing and may be part of the Wentworth Estate. These plough lines are discussed in detail in the Area D Trench Report.

6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF EARLY LAND USE IN AREA A AND AREA A SOUTH

Within Area A and Area A South there was limited evidence of early land clearance and no evidence for the use of the land as a fairground. A number of tree boles were identified across the site (Figure 6.1, Figure 6.2). Not all the tree boles were assigned context numbers. It was difficult to say with certainty if the tree boles were evidence of early land clearance or tree removal during the occupation of the site. If the fill contained artefacts then it was clear they were a later feature. These features were only visible in the lighter coloured subsoil.

In Area A, a few tree boles were found in the yard below postholes and pits associated with the early house (House 4) and have been discussed with those features in Phase 4, for example the tree root cavity (17316) which was close to the southwest corner of the house (Section 7.1.4). Within Area A South, after the topsoil was removed large patches of burnt clay and charcoal staining were evident in the subsoil (16257) and were drawn and annotated on plan. Two burnt tree boles were assigned context numbers (16257 and 16256). Context 16327 was irregular in shape and measured 2.1 x 1.7m. The fill was compact mid-dark grey clay with common charcoal chunks (<50mm) and burnt orange-red clay. The fill did not contain artefacts. Soil and pollen samples (#152, 153 and 154) were collected. It was cut by a later pit (16283, Phase 5). South of 16327 was another burnt tree bole (16326). It contained the same burnt clay and charcoal fill as 16327 (Figure 6.2). This feature was not excavated but soil and pollen samples were taken (#146, 147 and 148). Results of the analysis of the tree bole samples were not known at the time of writing.

Tool marks were exposed in the subsoil in Area A South below the furrows (16374). The tool marks were a collection of shallow, roughly ovoid and triangular-shaped cuts created by a hoe or spade. Their greatest length was generally no more than 300mm. They were

filled with a grey-brown silty clay, similar to the modified topsoil. The marks were phased with the furrows (Phase 4.2) as they were located directly below the furrows and orientated east-west and appear to represent agricultural practices associated with House 4 and not the earlier phase (see Section 10.2.1).



Figure 6.1: Unnumbered tree root features within the subsoil. This feature did not contain artefacts and was located in the rear yard behind House 4, Area A. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_4967.



Figure 6.2: Unexcavated burnt tree bole (16327) visible in the subsoil in Area A South, close to the edge of the pond at RL 9.42m. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_3318.

7.0 PHASE 4: C.1819-1880S CONSTRUCTION, OCCUPATION AND DEMOLITION OF THE EARLY COTTAGE, LOT 30 (HOUSE 4)

7.1 PHASE 4.1: C.1822-1850S CONSTRUCTION AND EARLY COTTAGE OCCUPATION

7.1.1 OVERVIEW

An early house was depicted on Stewarts 1823 Plan (Figure 2.4) at the front of Lot 30 in the northwest corner fronting Macquarie Street. Lot 30 was leased to John Thorn on 30 June 1823. Historical records name John Thorn as a landholder in Parramatta as early as 1814 (1814 Muster) which could suggest this house may have been built as early as 1814, although it is possible the muster is referring to another property owned by John Thorne across Macquarie Street that is on the 1836 plan and the house on Lot 30 was more likely built in the early 1820s. The 1836 and 1844 maps of Parramatta show the building in the same position as the 1823 plan. The 1858 plan shows the house was extended with an additional room added to the eastern side of the building along with some yard structures and fence lines (Figure 7.1). The house was demolished between 1883 and 1884. A new brick house named Cranbrook was built in the same location in 1888 (Phase 5, Section 8.0).



Figure 7.1: Detail of '1858 'Great Western Railway, Extension Parramatta to Penrith Part 1'. Study area outlined in red. The cottage (House 4) in the northwest corner of Lot 30 (Area A) now has an additional room on the eastern side (white arrow). To the west of Lot 30 is Area D which shows the town drain running diagonally across the northwest corner of the site. SRNSW NRS 15224.

Phase 4 is represented by the raising of the ground level in the north of the allotment to allow for the construction of this early house in what was clearly a swampy area and the multiple phases of occupation and renovation over the lifetime of the house and its associated yard structures, fills and deposits. For ease of recording this house was referred to as 'House 4' during the excavation stages and will continue to be referred to as House 4 throughout this report.

The excavation and recording of House 4 faced numerous challenges with inclement weather, repeated flooding and bailing out of water (Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4). The footprint of this early cottage had also been severely impacted by the extensive concrete piers and footings of the 1960s post office building and by the brick footings of the 1888 house, 'Cranbrook'.

7.1.2 RAISING AND LEVELLING FILLS, PRE-CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE 4

The postholes associated with House 4 were found to be cutting through two thick sand deposits which were not part of the natural soil profile. These sandy fills (16193 and 16214) were sitting above the original topsoil (16224) and were localised to within the footprint of the first phase of the early cottage. In some parts a thin sandy layer had spread just beyond the perimeter of the cottage then petered out. These sands were quite clean, containing few artefacts and were intentionally imported to raise and level the ground prior to the construction of the house. Initially there was speculation that these sands may have blown onto the site, but given their confined location to within the footprint of the house they were clearly deliberately imported. As the northern part of Lot 30 was low and susceptible to waterlogging due to its closeness to the creek, raising the ground level was essential for building. Sandy fills also provided for better drainage than the waterlogged clays.

The uppermost sandy fill (16193) was firm, red-brown silty sand mottled with light yellowish-green and orange sandy pockets. It contained few inclusions, occasional specks of charcoal (<5mm), small brick fragments, degraded stone inclusions (<10mm) and mortar (demolition debris) pressed in (Figure 7.2 and section drawing #4). It was deepest in the northern half of the house (up to 310mm deep below Rooms 1 and 3) getting shallower towards the south where it was mixed with the yellow mottled sand (16214) particularly in Room 4 where it was only 40 to 80mm deep. Although it pre-dated the house it was excavated from each room separately with a sample number of buckets kept from each room for wet sieving (30 buckets in total). Soil and pollen samples were also taken (samples #236, 237, 238). Results from the pollen analysis (sample #236) suggest this modified sand likely came from the shallow gully/ creek line crossing Lot 28 (in Area D) on Civic Square.²¹

In the area below the northern verandah of House 4, this red sandy fill was given a separate number (16206) as the relationship between 16206 and 16193 was not clear at the time of numbering. The timber baseplate (17270, see Section 7.1.3.1) for the north wall of the house sat directly on top of this sandy fill (Figure 7.3). A number of artefacts (including coins) were found pressed into the levelling fill which were associated with the lifespan of the house and not the importing of the fills. The coins were British half pennies and a penny dated between 1825 and 1827 (George IV). 16193 was identified within test trench 17 (TT17) and test trench 19 (TT19) where it was given different context numbers but it was all the same fill. In TT17 it was recorded as context 16223 on the outside of the west wall of the house and as context 16221 in the interior space of the house. Above 16221 was another lens of pre-house imported sand (16220). It was given a separate number because it had

²¹ Macphail, M 2016, p.27, "Overlooked History", *Pollen Analysis of Samples from the Parramatta Square Development Site, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta* (Revised 2019).

demolition pressed in but was the same as 16221. Within TT19 the imported fill was recorded as context 16263.

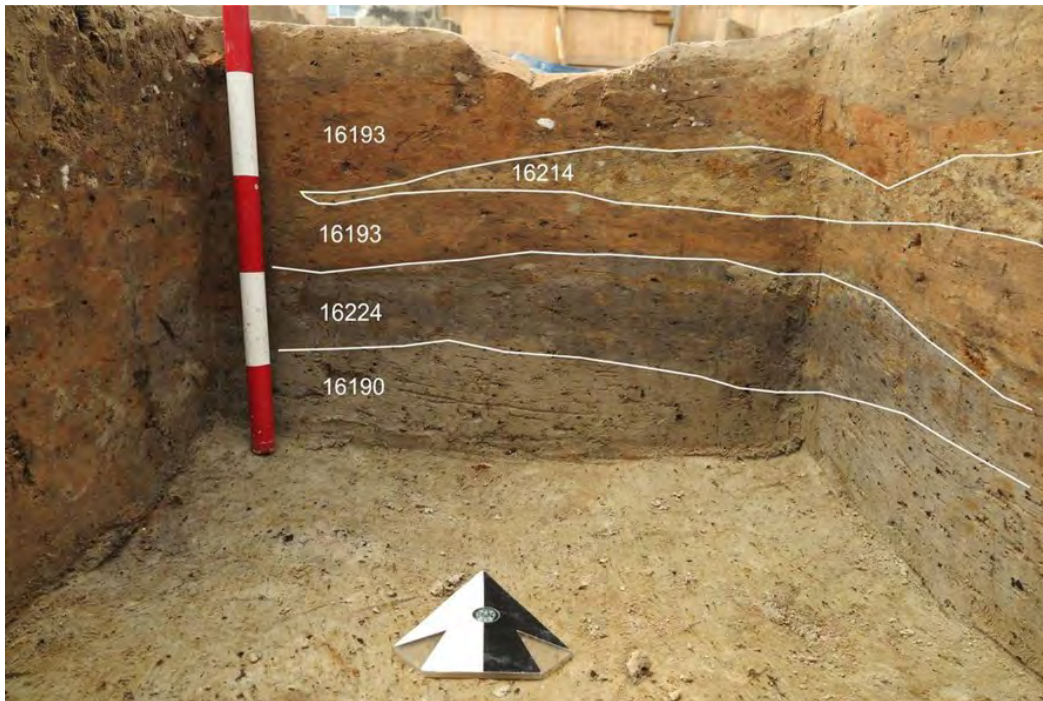


Figure 7.2: Detailed south-facing section (below Room 3, House 4) showing the depth of the imported sandy fills (16193 and 16214) above the original topsoil (16224) and subsoil (16190). 16193 was generally above 16214 but in places the two were mixed or forming lenses suggesting they were deposited contemporaneously. View north. Scale 50cm. IMG_4423.



Figure 7.3: South-facing section showing the imported fills 16193 and 16214 above the natural deposits. These fills were deepest below the northern half of House 4 as the slope of the natural was steeper towards the north. In the background sitting on top of 16193 is the northern baseplate (17270) running east-west. View north. Scale 1m and 50cm. IMG_4421.

In the area of the southern verandah of House 4 there was a light grey silty sand (17236) mottled with mid-grey sand sitting directly above the original topsoil (16224). The postholes and baseplate from the southern wall of the house cut through this fill (Figure 7.5). 17236 was 50 to 120mm deep with occasional charcoal flecks and small sandstock brick fragments (<60mm). It too was a pre-house levelling fill almost identical to 16193 apart from the colour. The grey coloured sand may be the result of exposure or weathering (outside of the house). The base of the fill formed an orange rusty iron stained or leached lens directly above the original topsoil. 17236 appeared different to 16193 but both clearly served the same purpose. This fill did not extend to the east into the verandah area south of the later addition (Room 5) to House 4.

Below 16193 was another imported levelling fill (16214). This fill was mottled yellow, orange and white coarse-grained sands with pockets of grey-brown sandy loam mixed throughout. In plan it seemed that this fill was below 16193 but in section it was clear that these two sand deposits were overlapping each other and deposited all as part of one event (Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.4). 16214 was localised to the house and sat directly above the original topsoil (16224). The depth of the deposit varied as it followed the natural slope. It was deepest in the northeast corner of Room 3 (190mm) and under the north verandah (100mm) but shallower in the western half of the room suggesting the remnant original topsoil was undulating. Further south within Room 4, the fill became increasingly shallow and more mixed with, and less distinguishable from 16193. As a result, the entire imported fill in the eastern half of Room 4 was recorded as 16214. It phased out in the northwest corner of Room 4 and extended slightly into the south verandah area. Towards the base of the fill (in Room 3), a sandstock brick and timber plank were found just above the original topsoil clearly confirming it was imported and not naturally accumulating. 16214 was initially intended to be sample sieved but ended up 100% wet sieved as it was found to contain both historical and Aboriginal artefacts. Soil and pollen samples were also collected (samples #239, 240, 241). Small lumps or mounds of pale-yellow clay with charcoal flecks and some iron staining (17548) were found below the imported sand (16214) and above the original topsoil. These clay lumps (similar to subsoil) may represent an interface between the two deposits or a period of exposure before the imported sand was deposited.

The pre-house mottled sand was also found within test trench 17 (TT17) which was located along the western edge of House 4, here it was numbered 16223 (Figure 7.6). Another test trench (TT19) was excavated abutting the east wall of House 4 on the exterior side of the house. It also contained the same mottled imported sand. Within TT19 the sand was numbered 16263. It was only 40 to 70mm deep and phased out eastwards within a metre past the house.



Figure 7.4: North facing section (section drawing #4) in area of Room 3, House 4 showing the imported fills (c.300mm deep) above the original topsoil and subsoil. At the right-hand side of the photo the wall trench for the post office footings cuts through these fills. View southwest. Scale 50cm and 1m. IMG_4426.



Figure 7.5: West-facing section (section drawing #3) after removing Cranbrook brick footings showing the levelling fill (17236) above the original topsoil (16224) and subsoil (16190) in the south verandah area of House 4. View east. Scale 50cm and 1m. IMG_4237.



Figure 7.6: North-facing section within TT17 on the exterior (western) side of House 4. The brick remains are clearly sitting on the imported mottled sands (16223), this sandy fill gets thinner further away from the house. Above 16223 is the historic topsoil like material (16222) that accumulated during the lifespan of the house and is similar to 16120 elsewhere. View south. Scale 50cm. IMG_4009.

7.1.3 PHASE 4.1 - CONSTRUCTION OF THE EARLY COTTAGE (HOUSE 4)²²

The original house was an almost square structure parallel to the Macquarie Street frontage and was severely impacted by the footings of the later structures but there was enough evidence to confirm that it was a four-roomed cottage with a front and rear verandah (Figure 7.7). The original 4 roomed house measured 7.18m (north-south) by 9.45m (east-west). With the verandahs included the total length north-south was 10.52m. The front rooms were larger than the rear rooms. The only evidence for an internal partition was between Rooms 3 and 4 and a single posthole between Rooms 2 and 4. Room 4 was originally the kitchen, it had two phases of a fireplace whereas Room 3 only had evidence for one fireplace (later phase). Room 5 replaced Room 4 as the kitchen. It first appeared on the 1858 plan and will be discussed in Section 7.2 along with the other later additions to the house (Phase 4.2).

²² Detail plans of the early cottage are found in Vol. 4. Sec. 10 of the Final Report, Plans 7.1, 7.3.

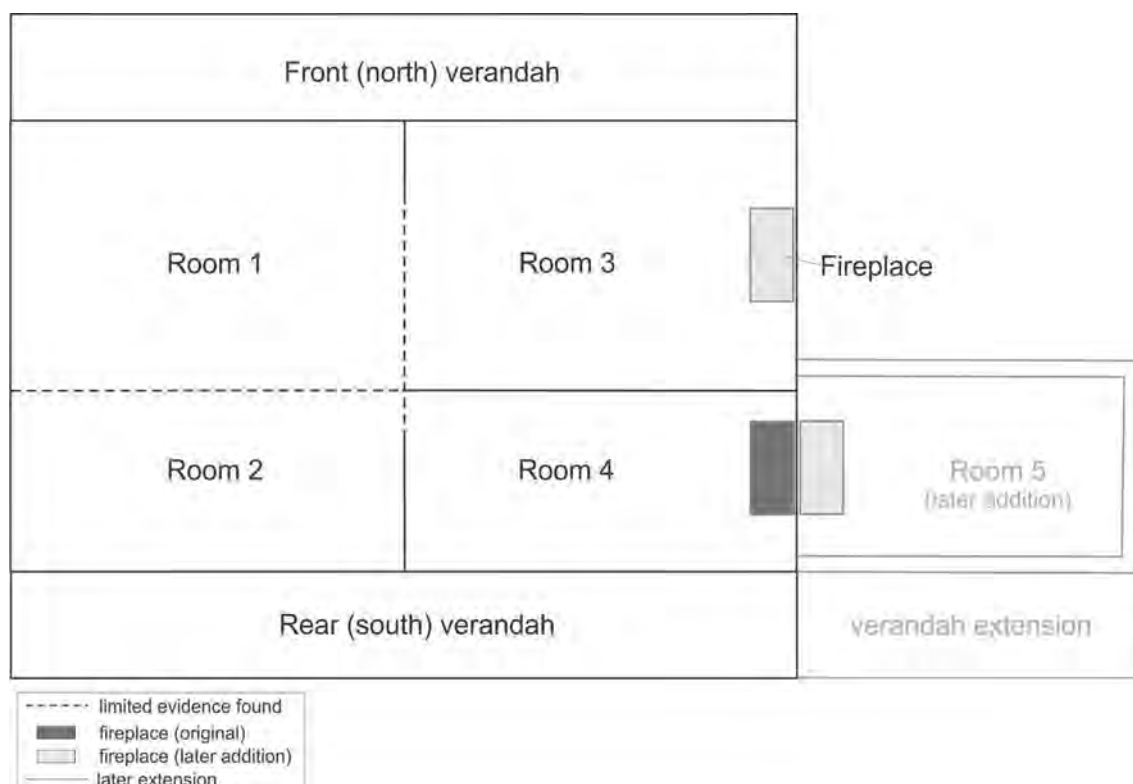


Figure 7.7: Drawing showing the layout of the early house and the numbering of the rooms. North is at the top of the image. Not to scale.

House 4 was built on top of the imported sands (16193 and 16214). There were no footing trenches for this house apart from a trench for the baseplate along the south wall. The archaeological remains for the frame of the house consisted of two timber baseplates supporting the northern and southern walls. The eastern and western walls and partition walls were constructed of timber upright posts. There were also posthole remains for the verandahs and brick supports for a timber floor.

A total of fifteen postholes were excavated and identified as belonging to the original house. These postholes do not include the verandah areas. The shape, dimensions and fill of each of these postholes is summarised in Table 7.1. In many cases only the pipe shape and post-pipe fill were found. A few of the postholes had a larger cut with a packing fill and only one or two had remains of a post *in situ*.

Table 7.1: Postholes and timber plates associated with the early phase (original construction) of House 4.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
North wall/front verandah				
Timber base-plate 17270		Horizontal plate = 5m x 100-130 x 60		
16243 (pipe) 16244 (pipe fill)		Rounded, tapered sides: 200 x 160 x 450		Firm, mottled mix of grey-brown sand and clay, plaster and brick frags.
16311-16229-16312-16230	Rounded/oval cut, near vertical sides: 450 x 750 x 100	Oval, tapering sides: 200 x 160 x 540	Mixed yellow/brown mottled sand and grey/brown sand, charcoal and sandstock brick frags	Upper fill: firm brown sand, mortar/ painted plaster inclusions, also timber post fragments, base fill grey and more clay
16216 (pipe) 16217 (pipe fill)		Square, vertical sides, flat base: 110 x 110 x 20		Firm, grey clayey sand, no inclusions or artefacts, tiny frags of decayed timber
16231-16233 (post)-16232	Sub-rectangular, sloped sides, concave base: 250 x 370 x 230	Sub-rectangular, post in situ; post = 170 x 80. Post ex: Length = 850mm	Mottled red-brown sand, red clay mottling, charcoal frags	
16346 (pipe) 16347 (pipe fill)		Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base: 270x280x300		Moderately compact, reddish-yellow clayey sand with demo material
South wall				
16360- 16362 (timber base-plate)-16361	U-shaped cut, sloping sides, near flat base	Horizontal timber plate = 190-160 x 60-70	Mixed grey, orange and yellow sands, topsoil and subsoil.	
17496 SE corner 17497-17498-17499	Oval shaped cut, vertical sides, base unex: 430 x 350	Linear pipe, vertical sides, concave base: 170 x 100 x 420	Firm grey-brown clay loam	Loose, grey brown clay loam

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17324 (cut)-17325 (fill) SW corner	Near circular cut, near vertical sides, 430 x 350 x 460		Soft compacted, dark grey clayey silt, charcoal flecks, numerous large bricks in fill (some whole).	
East wall				
17803-17805-17804-17806	sub-rectangular, vertical sides, concave base: 600 x 390 x 380	circular, vertical sides, concave base: 140mm diameter	Cemented, mottled yellow-brown sand with red and white clay, ironstone and charcoal frags	Loose, dark brown fine clay loam, brick frags, charcoal flecks.
17576-17578 (post) -17577	Sub-rectangular, rounded corners, base unex: truncated	Rectangular, vertical sides, contained timber post: 50 x 150 x 110	Loose, soft, dark grey sandy fill, charcoal flecks	
West wall				
17585 (pipe) 17586 (pipe fill)-		Circular, steep sloping sides, pointed base: 200mm diam x 280		Dark brown sands more clayey with depth
17583 (pipe) 17584 (pipe fill)	-	Sub-rectangular, rounded, Steep sloping sides, uneven base: 180-200 x 180 x 140	-	Loosely compacted mid-red/brown silty sand, demo inclusions, grey and red shell mortar and brick frags
16333 (pipe) 16334 (pipe fill)		Rounded, vertical sides, sloping with depth: 340 x 270 x 280		Loosely compacted, mid grey-brown clayey silt, demo material, mortar, plaster and 2 whole sandstock bricks

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16387 (pipe) 16388 (pipe fill)		Near-circular shape, rounded corners, vertical sides, flat base: 240 x 260 x 560		Soft, mottled grey-brown clayey silt with demo inclusions, including half a sandstock brick.
17433-17435-17434	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 520 x 410 x 250	Irregular, near rectangular decayed timber post: 350 x 300 x 90	Soft, mixed orange sands (like 16193) and grey clayey silt (like 16224)	
North-south partition wall				
17579-17581-17580-17582	Square or rectangular, rounded corners, irregular sides, base unex: 550-700 x 500-650 x 220	Oval, vertical sides, flat base 170 x 140 x 55	Soft (waterlogged) pale yellow-grey and orange mottled silty sand, rare charcoal, occ clayey lumps	Loose, dark brown and grey sandy clay, occ shell plaster frags
16236 (pipe) 16237 (pipe fill)		Near circular, gently sloping sides, concave base: 180 x 140 x 230		Pale yellow sandy demo debris and grey brown sandy silt mottled with grey silt clay, inclusion of broken sandstock brick.
East-west partition wall				
17504 (pipe) 17505 (pipe fill)		Rounded, near vertical sides, base unex: 190 diam x 430		Mixed, orange and grey-brown sandy silt, demo inclusions yellow sandy mortar, and, plaster
16309-16212-16310-16213	Irregular shape, rounded corners, vertical sides, flat base: 400 x 300 x 260	Near circular, rounded, vertical sides: 180 x 170 x 410	Firm mottled orange, yellow, grey, pink clayey sand	Loose, soft, black decayed organic matter (from post), sandy silt

7.1.3.1 NORTH WALL OF HOUSE 4

A row of six postholes (16243, 16311, 16216, 16231, 16346 and 17585) along with a horizontal timber plate (17270) formed the northern wall of the house (Figure 7.8). Many of these postholes were initially discovered in test trenches (see TT18, TT19, TT22) before the area was opened up. The postholes have been described individually in Table 7.1. They all cut through the imported sands (16193, 16206 and 16214) into the natural subsoil (16190). They were set quite far apart from each other. The four larger posts were at a distance of 2.2 to 2.5m apart. The larger posts all had sub-circular or sub-rectangular post-pipes of 200 x 160mm wide. The post-pipes were deep (up to 540mm) with near vertical sides and a

concave base. Some of the post-pipes were wider near the surface from the post removal. Within posthole 16231 the remains of the timber post (16233) survived *in situ*. When the post was removed it measured 850mm in length. The post (Figure 7.9) was roughly rectangular in shape, 140 to 160mm wide and 80mm thick. The timber was not planed or finished and appeared more like a log that was split a number of times. The exterior of the post was coarse and uneven; the base was bevelled/ adzed on one side forming an angled wedge shape. The bevelled end to the post would help drive the post deeper into the ground. Samples of 16233 that were sent for further analysis determined the wood species to be narrow leaved red ironbark.²³

The smallest posthole along the north wall of the house was 16216 (Figure 7.10). This posthole was located in the centre of the north wall, 1.2m from 16311 and 16231. The post-pipe was square (110 x 110mm), vertical sides, and a flat base and very shallow (20mm). It was significantly different to the other postholes and did not appear to be part of the main support frame but may have been part of the door frame or a post associated with the verandah.

Only two of the postholes (16231 and 16311) had a visible cut and packing fill surrounding the post-pipe. The packing (16232) surrounding the post 16233 was firm red-brown sandy clay with red clay mottling mixed with the yellow and red imported sandy fills. The packing fill cut down to the top of the natural but the post extended deeper into the subsoil (Figure 7.11). The posthole cut (16311) for post-pipe 16229 was not as clearly defined. The packing fill (16312) was a mix of yellow brown mottled sands and grey-brown sandy clay and was very similar to the surrounding imported sands which made it difficult to define. Also, the post-pipe within this posthole was set at an angle which was likely caused by the post removal. With no clear evidence of a posthole cut surrounding the other pipes it is possible the packing fill was just too similar to the surrounding fill to be distinguished or else they were just driven into the ground.

²³ Ilic J, 2016, Wood Identification Results sampled by Know Your Wood, Oakleigh South, Victoria, 24/6/2016.



Figure 7.8: Post-pipes along the northern wall of House 4 abutting the horizontal timber plate (17270). To the east of each post were sandstock brick piers which probably supported the verandah floor. The remains of the horizontal timber plate in the foreground were slightly displaced by the concrete footings and pushed forward and now look aligned with post-pipe 16229. View east. IMG_4155.



Figure 7.9: Timber post (16233) from north wall of House 4. The end of the post was a wedge shape. Scale 10cm.

The post-pipe fills within each of the postholes along the north wall of the house all contained small fragments of demolition material which fell back into the holes after the posts were removed. Broken sandstock bricks, small fragments of grey plaster with a thin set coat (some with paint) and mortar fragments were found and sampled. To the east of each of the postholes were sandstock brick piers (16215) these will be discussed with the front verandah.

Another significant structural feature along the northern wall of the house was a horizontal timber plate running east-west (17270). This timber plate was truncated by later wall trenches from Cranbrook and the post office and was preserved c.5m in length but would have originally run the full width of the house. What remained was in poor condition, thin and badly decaying (Figure 7.8 and Figure 7.11). It sat on top of the imported mottled orange sandy fill (16193) at an RL of 9.25 to 9.31m. The plate was 100 to 130mm wide and 60mm thick. A small cut or possible notch was found in the plate close to TT22 but this may have just been caused by decay as the timber was quite rotten. There were no nails or joins evident. The northern row of postholes abutted the northern edge of the horizontal timber. Where the timber plate was truncated by the concrete footing (Figure 7.8), it appears that post-pipe 16229 was on the same alignment as the horizontal plate but instead the small remaining segment of the plate was pushed forwards. The plate was not set into a foundation trench and there was nothing to suggest timber uprights (unlike the timber baseplate at the rear of the house, context 16362). It is more likely that at the front of the house the large posts supported the frame and the horizontal plate only supported the floor.



Figure 7.10: A smaller, shallower post-pipe (16216) near the centre of the north wall but on the same alignment as the larger postholes also had the brick piers to the east. In the section below the timber plate the imported fills (16193 and 16214) are clearly seen. View east. Scale 50cm. IMG_3901.

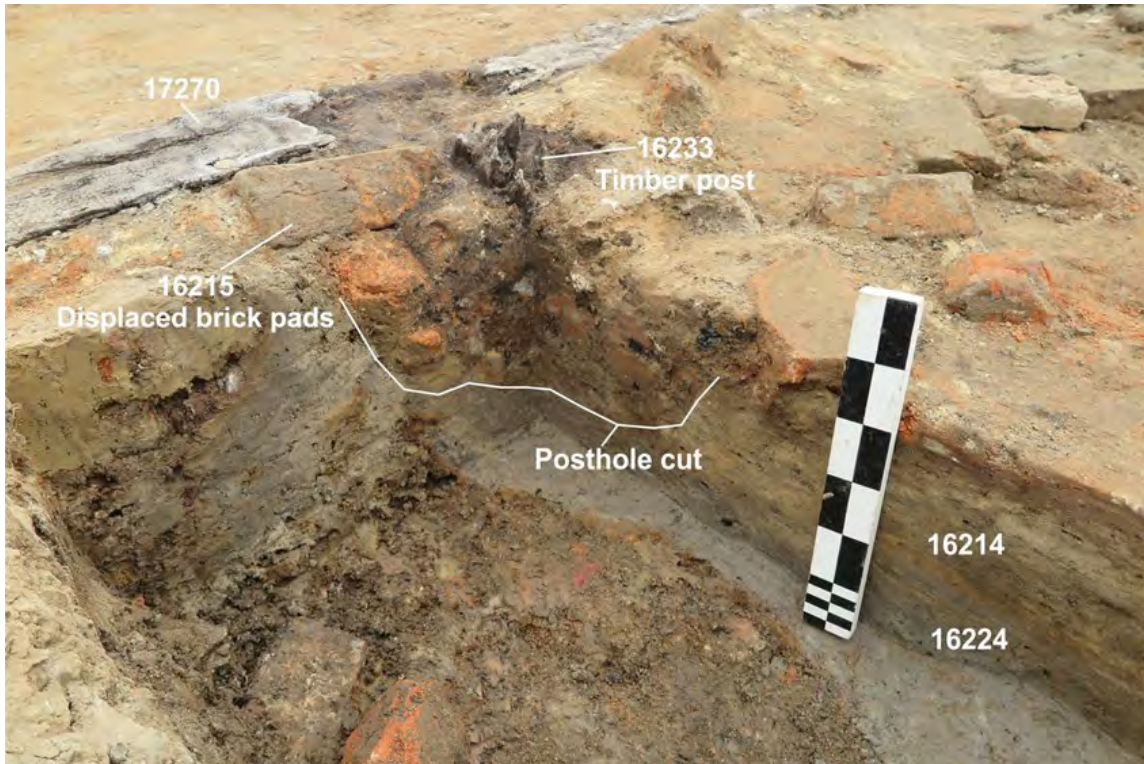


Figure 7.11: Detail of posthole 16231 with post (16233) in situ, cutting through the imported sands (16214) and sitting directly north of the horizontal timber (17270). View southwest. Scale 30cm. IMG_3933.

7.1.3.2 EAST WALL OF HOUSE 4

All that remained of the eastern wall of the early house were two postholes (Table 7.1), a construction trench and a row of sandstock bricks. The lack of evidence for the east wall was mainly due to the impacts of the post office footings along with the 1850s extension to the southeast corner of the house. The fireplaces were located along the east wall, these will be discussed with the room recording.

One posthole (17803) was close to the northeast corner of the house, on the same alignment as the eastern edge of the front verandah (Plan 7.3, Vol. 4, Sec, 10). This posthole only became clearly visible after a row of bricks (17594) were removed. The cut for the posthole was sub-rectangular and measured 600 x 399 x 380mm. The post-pipe (17805) was circular in shape, with vertical sides and a concave base and 140mm in diameter. The packing fill (17804) was very similar to the mottled imported sands redeposited with dark yellow, pink and white clay mottling. The posthole seemed associated with a linear cut (17807) that followed the line of the east wall of the house but could only partially be exposed due to the post office intrusion. This linear cut measured 1790 x 420 x 120mm with near vertical sides and a flat base. The trench was wider towards the southern end. This widening may have been the cut for an early fireplace or chimney in Room 3 on the same alignment as the early fireplace (17528) in Room 4 but the damage caused by the post office concrete footings removed any evidence of an earlier fireplace. The fill of the linear trench (17808) was almost identical to the packing fill of posthole 17803 suggesting these two features were dug and filled at the same time. The post-pipe fill (17806) was loose, dark brown fine clay loam with brick fragments and charcoal flecks.

Further south, a second posthole (17576) was found along the eastern edge of the house. This posthole was 4.5m south of 17803 and abutted the early Room 4 fireplace (17528). This posthole was also cut by the post office footings. What remained was sub-rectangular in plan. The decaying post (17578) measured 150 x 50 x 110mm. The construction of the later fireplaces in Rooms 4 and 5 did not impact this posthole. The packing fill (17577) was loose dark grey sand fill with charcoal flecks and two small brick fragments (although these may have been pressed in from above).

Finally, a single row of bricks ran along the eastern perimeter of the early house. The bricks running north-south were laid end to end. They were all flat sandstock bricks. In the southeast corner of Room 4, the row consisted of only three bricks (16281) end to end and was two courses deep. The RL on the top of the bricks was 9.33m. In the northeast corner of the house the row of bricks abutted the front verandah and was also two courses deep (Figure 7.12) and 1.2m in length. The top of these bricks was RL 9.28m, almost the same as further south and almost the same RL as the timber plate at the front of the house (RL 9.25 to 9.31m). These rows of bricks did not appear particularly structural, there was no mortar or bonding, no foundation trenches and were sitting directly on top of the imported fills (16193 and 16214). As they were at the same ground level as the timber plate at the front of the house, it is more likely that the bricks were laid to support floorboards and are not walls.



Figure 7.12: Northeast corner of House 4 showing the front verandah and the row of bricks (17594) running north-south along the eastern wall of the house. After these bricks were removed another posthole (17803) was found within a shallow construction trench (17807). View south. Scale 1m. IMG_5209.

After further excavation the row of bricks in the northeast corner of the house abutting the verandah was renumbered from 16281 to context 17594. These bricks had broken bottle

glass and artefacts directly under them and pressed in around them which was not evident elsewhere. It was only when these bricks and the artefact rich fill below (also numbered 17594) were removed that the posthole (17803) became visible. The posthole appeared directly below the bricks, although the pipe was just to the east of the row of bricks. This row of bricks may not be contemporary with the original house construction and are more associated with the occupation phase or a renovation phase, possibly when the later fireplaces were added, the bricks could have been removed for renovation and then replaced or set back in under the building. Similar brick rows were found in other rooms of the house.

7.1.3.3 WEST WALL OF HOUSE 4

During the excavation four postholes were found along the western wall of House 4. The three postholes closest to the northwest corner were 700mm apart (Figure 7.13) and on the same north-south alignment as the edge of the front verandah. Postholes 17583 and 17585 only became visible after the area was stripped down to the natural soil but the pipes extended deeper into the subsoil. This area had also been subjected to flooding from heavy rain on numerous occasions. The northern most post-pipe (17585) was circular in shape (200mm diameter) with vertical sides ending in a pointed base (only 100mm in diameter near the base) to a depth of 280mm. The fill (17586) was dark brown sandy clay with dark clay at the base. There were no artefacts or inclusions. Surrounding the pipe on the eastern side was mottled orange-brown and light grey clay which may have been the base of a packing fill but was unexcavated.

Directly south of 17585 was another post-pipe 17583. This pipe was sub-rectangular in shape with near vertical sides and an uneven base. The pipe measured 180-200 x 180mm to a depth of 140mm. Although the shapes of the post-pipes vary between circular and sub-rectangular the dimensions of the post-pipes are all quite similar to the post-pipes along the northern wall. The fill of the pipe (17584) was mid red-brown silty sand, loosely packed with inclusions of demolition debris; grey shell plaster/mortar, red shell mortar, brick and ceramic fragments and glass window pane fragments. There was no evidence of a packing fill surrounding this post.

The third posthole along this alignment (16333) was larger than the other two measuring 340 x 270 x 280mm. The original size was likely smaller but the post removal probably altered the shape. This feature was also excavated on a few occasions as it was subjected to heavy rain. The pipe was oval, with near vertical sides, tapering with depth. There was no packing fill around the pipe. The post-pipe fill (16334) was loosely compacted light-mid grey-brown clayey silt with lots of demolition debris including three near whole flat sandstock bricks. One brick had mustard-yellow shell mortar attached and another brick had orange-red shell mortar. Plaster samples (with set coat) were also kept. There were two different coloured renders (grey and a light buff/brown).

Further south was a rectangular posthole (17433) with the remains of a post (17435) *in situ*. It was located 700mm north of the south wall baseplate (16362) but is not on the same north-south alignment as the other postholes along the western wall. It was an early feature which may in some way be associated with the construction phase of the original house but not necessarily part of the wall frame.



Figure 7.13: Three postholes (17585, 17583 and 16333) running north-south along the western wall of House 4. In the foreground context 16333 looks a lot larger than the other pipes, this posthole had to be re-excavated on a number of occasions after heavy rain. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_5315.

Between posthole 16333 and 17583 was another short row of bricks (16276) similar to 16281 and 17594 along the western wall and 16317 along the southern end of the house. The two flat sandstock bricks were laid end to end abutting the post-pipes on their eastern edge (Figure 7.14).



Figure 7.14: TT17 showing the sandstock bricks (16276) end to end along the western wall of House 4 abutting the unexcavated post-pipe (16333) which has been roughly outlined. There is also a clear distinction between the fills on the exterior and interior of the house. IMG_3888.

This same brick arrangement was also found further south along the western edge of Room 2. The bricks were sitting directly on top of the imported sand (16193) and were only one course deep. Initially it appeared there were two rows of bricks but the brick on the western side could have been from a collapsed second course or was just demolition debris. The RL on the top of the bricks was 9.32m (the same height as those along the eastern wall). These again were probably brick supports for a floor or a small wall filling a cavity under the house.

Further south was a fourth posthole (16387) along the western perimeter of the house. Only a post-pipe was found, it was round measuring 240 x 260 x 560mm with vertical tapering sides and a flat base. The fill (16388) was soft, mottled grey-brown clayey silt with demolition debris including a half sandstock brick with no frog.



Figure 7.14: TT17 showing the sandstock bricks (16276) end to end along the western wall of House 4 abutting the unexcavated post-pipe (16333) which has been roughly outlined. There is also a clear distinction between the fills on the exterior and interior of the house. IMG_3888.

7.1.3.4 SOUTH WALL OF HOUSE 4

The southern wall of the house had a different construction style to the other three walls. Instead of a row of postholes there was a foundation trench running east-west that had cut through the imported sandy fills (17236) and the natural deposits (16224 and 16190) and within the base of the trench was a horizontal timber plate (16362). Analysis of the wood from the baseplate confirmed it was grey ironbark. There were no postholes along the southern wall of the house. A number of postholes were excavated near the southeast and southwest corners of the house and are discussed with the verandah postholes. Some of these postholes beyond the baseplate may have been corner posts to support the roof, although the roof load was probably carried by the exterior walls of the house.

The timber plate which will be referred to as the baseplate was found at the foundation level and was a load bearing timber to support a wall, in this case upright timbers/slabs. The baseplate was initially discovered after the removal of the Cranbrook brick footings (Figure 7.15). It was truncated by a 20th-century service trench but amazingly survived below the Cranbrook footings. The construction cut originated above the sandy fills represented by 16193 to the north (inside the house) and 17236, a light grey sand to the south underneath the verandah area. The cut (16360) for the baseplate ran slightly longer than the full width of the house (9.6m). The linear cut was generally 700mm wide at the surface (max width 865mm) with slightly concave sloping sides and a relatively flat base, in places the sides were quite irregular. It was 400mm deep and cut 145mm below the top of the subsoil (16190). At both ends the cut extended beyond the timber and narrowed in width. At the eastern end the width of the cut was 320mm. The timber baseplate was not just one long timber. There were three segments aligned with a small gap between each segment. The

plate was 150 to 190mm wide and 60 to 70mm thick, with the segments varying in length from 2.59m to 3.48m (Figure 7.15) to an overall length of c9.5m.



Figure 7.15: Timber baseplate (16362) running east-west which supported the southern wall of House 4. This photo shows the baseplate cutting the original topsoil (16224) and the subsoil (16190). The house associated deposits and fills were removed by this stage of the excavation. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5239.

The small gaps between each horizontal timber were only 50 to 100mm wide. There may have been an upright or some sort of joint within these gaps but there was no evidence for any posts going deeper into the subsoil. Along the southern edge of the plate was an additional row of smaller rectangular timbers sitting on top of the southern edge of the baseplate (Figure 7.16). These narrower rectangular timbers were no more than 50mm wide and 30mm thick but were more finished than the baseplate. They were secured to the baseplate with large iron bolts and continued even if there was a join/gap in the baseplate timbers. The bolts were corroded but had a circular head (30mm diameter) and were 90mm in length. The function of the higher row of timber with the bolts was probably to support the upright timbers and to act like a wedge or batten to secure the walls of the structure. A hollowing along the smaller timber (image right) extending on from where there is a gap in the timber may also suggest some kind of mortise and tenon joint. RL's taken along the length of the baseplate were between 8.89m and 9.09m, almost a foot lower than the plate at the front of the house again suggesting the two horizontal timbers served different functions.



Figure 7.16: Detail of two of the long timber segments aligned to form the baseplate with a small gap between the two timbers (left), IMG_3368. The image on the right shows the second layer of smaller timbers with the bolt in situ which may have acted as a wedge to secure the upright timbers (IMG_5294). Scale 30cm.

Before the baseplate was fully exposed, there was a packing fill (16361) within the original construction cut and within the packing fill were impressions of upright posts (17506). The evidence suggests the southern wall of the house was constructed with vertical posts forming a slab wall. The uprights were probably bevelled at the ends (Figure 7.17 and Figure 7.18) to fit securely along the edge of the plate but no upright timbers were found. The fill around the baseplate and within cut 16360 was a mix of the sands from deposit 16193 or 17236 along with the original grey topsoil (16224) and the lighter subsoil (16190). Near the centre of the baseplate construction trench there was one section of fill so compact that it formed a straight edge against the timber upright slab impression (17506). This suggests the packing fill was put in around the upright slabs of the back wall. Few artefacts were found in this fill, only occasional tiny glass and ceramic fragments.

The impression or shape created by the removal of the wall slabs/posts (17506) was quite clear during excavation as the fill within these shapes (17405) was different to the packing fill. Fill 17405 represented the demolition phase of the structure (Phase 4.3) and one number was given to all of the 'post-pipe' fills. The fill was dark grey-brown sandy clay loam with common charcoal flecks, sandstock brick fragments and small fragments of shell mortar and

plaster and occasional artefacts. The 'post-pipe' shape was excavated to the top of the horizontal timber baseplate. At the eastern end of the south wall, the post-pipes were rectangular in shape and measured 230-250 x 120 x 250mm with near vertical sides (Figure 7.17).

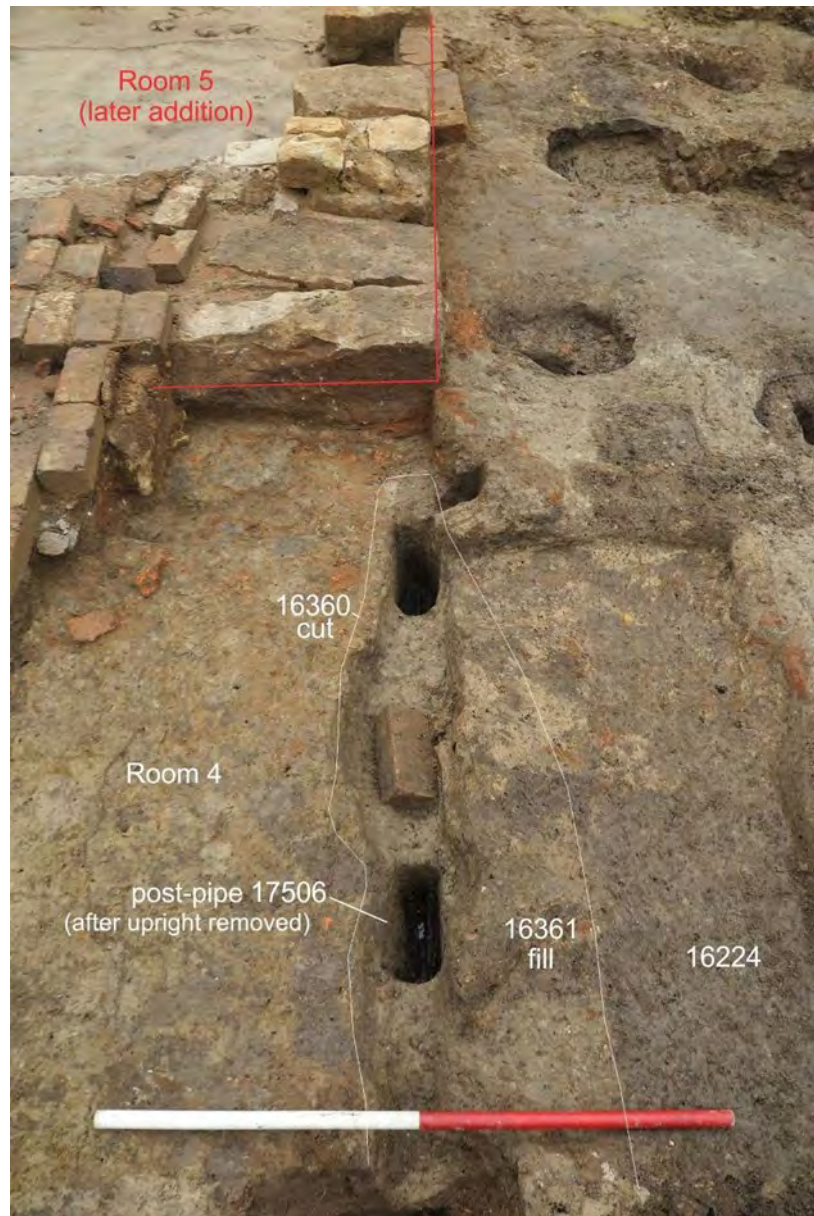


Figure 7.17: Southeast corner of House 4 showing the packing fill (16361) and the impression (post-pipes) of the wall slabs/posts forming the rear wall of the house. In the background (red) is the later addition to the house (Room 5) constructed of sandstone footings. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5116.

Similar post impressions were found in a north-south running trench forming the western end of the south verandah of House 4 (see Section 7.1.4.3). Further towards the central portion of the southern wall a series of smaller, narrower 'post-pipes' were found (Figure 7.18). Each of these shapes appeared connected (very close together) but generally described individual elements that were 190mm long and 60mm wide. They were straight

along the southern side but curved along the northern (interior) side and extended down to the baseplate close to its southern edge.

Prior to the excavation of the construction cut for the baseplate a shallow linear channel (16271) was found higher up on the same alignment as the baseplate cut. This shallow cut/channel was 120mm wide and 150mm deep and was only evident in the central area along the back wall of the house extending to the west running for a length of 5.4m. This narrow linear feature may have been for a bearer or floor plate that was removed during the demolition phase of the house. The shape suggests it was a recut for the removal of the wall slabs or just a slump caused from removing the upright timbers. The fill within this linear feature (16272) was yellow-brown clayey sand containing demolition material including yellow sandy mortar, crushed sandstone, brick fragments and occasional artefacts (glass, ceramic, bone and nails). Both the cut and fill are phased to the demolition phase of House 4 (Phase 4.3).



Figure 7.18: Southwest corner of House 4 showing the baseplate (16362) in the background and the excavated impressions of the wall slabs or upright posts within the packing fill (16361). The cut for the baseplate (16360) became a lot cleared in plan after the area was excavated to the level of the original topsoil (16224). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_5176.

A row of bricks, end to end (16317) running east-west was found 250mm north of the baseplate, similar to the brick rows found along the other walls and is discussed with the Room 2 recording (Section 7.1.5.2) as it was clearly within the room.

A large circular cut (17324) was situated just past the southwest corner of the baseplate. The cut was deep (460mm) and measured 430 x 350mm on the surface. The sides were near vertical and the base rounded. The cut did not contain a post-pipe but its size may indicate that it was a large posthole that contained the corner post for the house. The cut was likely re-dug to remove the corner post destroying any post-pipe shape and the fill was all backfill post-demolition. The fill (17325) was dark grey clayey silt, softly compacted with small brick fragments and charcoal flecks. It also contained a number of large sandstock bricks with rectangular frogs which appear to be part of the demolition phase of the house and are not packing fill.

A similar sized posthole on the same alignment was identified at the eastern of the baseplate (17496) and has been discussed in Section 7.1.4.3. This posthole may have been part of an earlier structure or possibly was the original southeast corner post that was removed and replaced when the later additions and brick paving (16181) were built.



Figure 7.19: Western end of the baseplate and posthole (17324) with some bricks still in place in the fill was possibly the corner post for the house supporting the roof as the roof likely extended past the southern wall. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_5013.

7.1.3.5 NORTH-SOUTH PARTITION WALL

Only two postholes were found along a possible north-south partition and these postholes were not perfectly aligned. The northernmost posthole (17579) was only discovered at the end of the excavation in a very wet part of the site that was constantly under water. While the posthole further south (16236) between Rooms 2 and 4 was more convincing.

Posthole 17579 only became visible when the imported sands (16193 and 16214) were removed. The cut was truncated by Cranbrook and the post office footings, what remained measured 550 x 650 x 220mm. The post-pipe (17581) appeared oval and measured 170 x 140 x 55mm, it was not clearly perceptible until near the base. The pipe fill (17582) contained small fragments of shell plaster and mortar along with some pipe stems, bone and a Victorian Coronation Commemorative medal dated 1837/38.

The posthole between Rooms 2 and 4 was a near circular post-pipe (16236) with gently sloping sides and a rounded base measuring 180 x 140 x 230mm. At the surface the shape on the southwest side was more irregular and slightly wider (240 x 160mm) but this was likely caused by the post removal (Figure 7.20). There was no evidence of a packing fill around the pipe. The post-pipe fill (16237) was mostly pale-yellow sandy demolition debris (same as 16218) mixed with mid grey-brown topsoil and lighter grey subsoil mottling. A quarter of a sandstock brick was found within the post-pipe fill that was 64mm thick with yellow sandy mortar attached. Some smaller brick fragments and a piece of corroded metal were also in the fill. Although discussed here the post-pipe fill, 16237, is part of the demolition phase of the house (Phase 4.3). On the same north-south alignment and abutting the posthole was a single row of bricks (16235) three courses deep and laid end to end (Figure 7.20). These bricks were exposed within test trench 23 (TT23). The average brick size was 214 x 102 x 64mm and they were all flat sandstocks with mustard-yellow sandy mortar between the courses (same as 16218) and whitewash on the sides of the bricks. Like the brick rows along the perimeter of the house, these were probably supports for the floors. The whitewash and yellow mortar may suggest they are from a later phase of occupation or renovation with the bricks being reused and are not part of the original construction phase.



Figure 7.20: Posthole (16236) and brick row (16235) forming north-south partition within House 4. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_3945.

7.1.3.6 EAST-WEST PARTITION WALL

There was some evidence for an internal east-west partition between Room 3 and Room 4 on the eastern side of the house. Two postholes (16309 and 17504) and another single row of sandstock bricks (16341) were found during the excavation. The large concrete pad from the post office building removed any evidence of an internal partition extending westwards between Rooms 1 and 2. The postholes cut through the imported sands into the natural deposits. The easternmost posthole was found in test trench 16 east (TT16 east). There were two bricks end to end (16341) only one course deep but forming the same alignment as the bricks on the perimeter of the structure, there was also a difference in the fills north and south of these bricks. A test trench (TT16 east) was dug in this area to look for an east-west partition. Within TT16 east was the cut for a posthole (16309), the base of the cut measured 700 x 700mm. The cut was packed with mottled orange, pink and grey sandy clay (16310). A sub-square shaped post-pipe (16212) measuring 180 x 170 x 410mm and contained dark brown-black organic sandy silt with remains of decayed post (Figure 7.21). TT16 was extended on the western side of the concrete encased service trench (16166) the difference in fills between Rooms 3 and 4 was still evident (Figure 7.22). The yellow sandy mortar fill (16218) was only found in the back rooms and did not extend into the front rooms, again supporting the right location of a partition. After the occupation deposit and imported fills were removed a second post-pipe (17504) was found. The pipe was rounded (190mm diameter) with near vertical sides and at least 430mm deep (Figure 7.23). The base kept filling with water so the shape at the base was not clear. The post-pipe fill (17505) was a mix of orange sand, grey-brown topsoil and frequent inclusions of yellow mortar, mid-grey plaster with white set and red-brown paint. Samples of the building materials were kept. It may have had a larger posthole cut similar to 16309 but it was not clear.

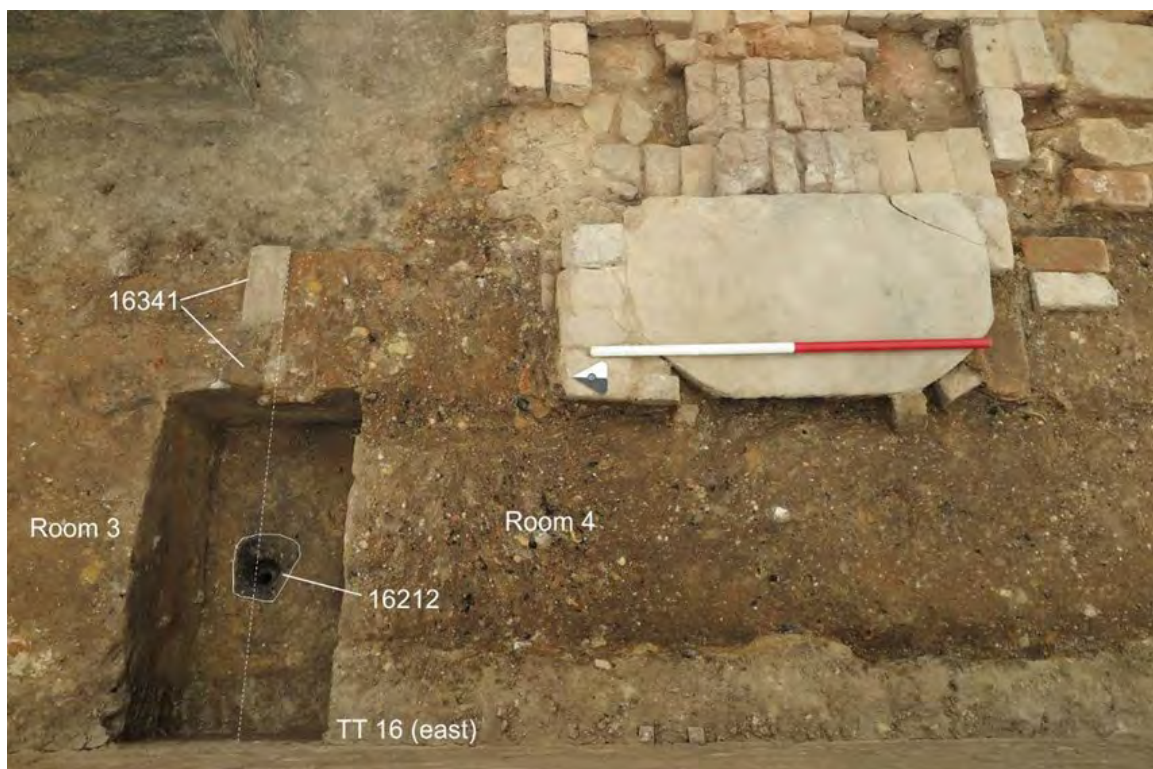


Figure 7.21: East-west partition between Room 3 and Room 4, House 4. A posthole was found in TT16 (east) along with a row of bricks head to head. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4065.



Figure 7.22: Extension westwards of Test trench 16 (TT16 west) showed the same difference in fills between the two rooms, a second posthole was found deeper down. Scale 50cm. IMG_4036.



Figure 7.23: Post-pipe 17504 along the east-west partition, west of 16212. The pipe cut deep through the imported sandy fills and into the natural deposits. View north. Scale 30cm. IMG_5148.

7.1.4 HOUSE 4 VERANDAHS

The house had a front and rear verandah. There were differences in the archaeological remains found in both verandahs. The front (north) verandah had more structural remains of brick and stone while only postholes remained of the rear (south) verandah. There was also evidence to suggest modifications to the rear verandah throughout the lifespan of the house. Limited evidence was found along the western side of the house which may have belonged to another verandah or possible lean-to but these remains were not as substantial as in the other areas.

7.1.4.1 FRONT VERANDAH

The front verandah ran the full width of the house fronting Macquarie Street and measured 9.45m long (east-west) by 1.67m wide (north-south) the interior width was 1.53m (5ft). The northern edge of the verandah was greatly impacted by the post office footings, all that remained were two bricks forming a pier or floor support (Figure 7.24). At either end of the verandah were more substantial structural remains; all were recorded as context 16215.



Figure 7.24: Middle section of the front verandah of House 4, greatly impacted by the Cranbrook and post office footings. The horizontal timber plate (17270) and postholes are at the rear of the verandah and the numerous brick pad/piers (all numbered 16215) east of the postholes and further to the north. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_4143.

Seven brick piers were found in the front verandah (16215) and on plan they were individually identified by a letter ('a' to 'g'). The piers were all square in shape consisting of two flat sandstock bricks side by side. The bricks were orange-red in colour and the average brick size was 210 x 103 x 64mm. Some of the piers were two courses deep with the second course of bricks alternating in direction (Figure 7.10) and all were set into the imported sands (16206 and 16214). A red sand shell mortar was found between the bricks. This red sandy mortar was very similar to the mortar found on the stone footings in Room 5 which

may suggest these bricks are from a later phase of the house but it was not possible to confirm. Samples of the bricks and mortar were taken (BM samples #98 and 99). The distance between the brick piers varied from 900mm up to 1.5m. RLs on the top of the piers ranged from 9.18 to 9.20m, slightly lower than the horizontal timber plate. The piers may have supported the posts for the verandah but more likely were supports for a timber floor. No post remains were found at the front of the verandah because of the impacts from the post office footings. At the eastern end there was a row of six bricks laid on their sides abutting two more bricks laid flat, the bricks were all sitting on stone (Figure 7.25 and Figure 7.26).



Figure 7.25: Eastern end of the front verandah constructed of brick and stone, possibly a threshold or step sitting above the imported sands. To the right of the scale are the remains of posthole 16346 from the north wall of the house, its shape was damaged by flooding. Beside the posthole is another set of brick piers 2 courses deep. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5263.



Figure 7.26: TT 19, excavated on the exterior side (east side) of the front verandah. The grey silty clay in the base of the test trench is the original topsoil (16224). View west. Scale 50cm. IMG_4014.

The excavation of test trench 19 (TT19) on the exterior side of the verandah clearly showed the row of flat sandstock bricks sitting above a single row of irregular shaped blocks of stone. The stones were all locally sourced Parramatta shale which was quite distinct from sandstone with its shaly appearance and rugged, undulating surfaces with common divots. This stone was also used for the original fireplace in Room 4 (17528). Parramatta shale was previously found in early structures on other excavations in Parramatta.²⁴ The stone was not dressed and roughly laid flat on top of the sandy fills (16206 and 16214). The bricks were sampled (BM #104 and 105) and were the same flat sandstocks as found in the brick piers. The northeast corner of the verandah was truncated by the post office footings (Figure 7.25), what remained was 850mm long. Abutting the southern end of the verandah was the row of bricks (17594) associated with the east wall of the house.

It is possible that the shale may be an earlier construction phase of the verandah and the bricks were a later addition or renovation but aside from the shale there was no other evidence to support two phases. The RL on the top of the shale was 9.27m while the RL on top of the bricks was 9.34m. The bricks and shale appear to be part of a threshold or step at the end of the verandah. The same stratigraphy was found at the western end (Figure 7.27).



Figure 7.27: Western end of the front verandah with blocks of Parramatta shale and sandstock bricks similar to the eastern end. This area was greatly impacted by the modern concrete footings. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4042.

After the demolition debris was removed, two large blocks of Parramatta shale were found end to end along the same alignment as the western wall of the house for a length of 800mm. The stones were one course deep, the largest stone was roughly rectangular in shape and measured 420 x 250 x 100mm (Figure 7.27). The western end was quite disturbed

²⁴ George and Charles Street excavation, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe, 2002

by 20th-century footings but directly north of the stone was another brick pier/pad on the same alignment as the most northerly pad further east. There may have once been a row of bricks sitting on the stones (like at the eastern end) but these have since been removed. Again, the stones were set into the orange sandy fill (16206). An RL on the top of the stones was 9.28m. There were no occupation related deposits within the floor space of the front verandah. The roof was probably a continuation of the original house roof. The demolition debris in the front verandah was given a separate number (16200) and will be discussed with Phase 4.3.

7.1.4.2 REAR VERANDAH

Postholes

The early phase of the rear verandah was not as substantial as the front verandah which had thresholds and brick piers but there were remains for a few stages of reconstruction. The most notable was when the south verandah area was paved with sandstock bricks (16181). The paving coincided with the construction of an additional room (Room 5) at the eastern end of the house or else came sometime after the extension. This additional room was first shown on the 1858 historic plan (Phase 4.2). All the postholes and features sealed by the brick paving were recorded with the earlier phase of House 4 (Phase 4.1), prior to the Room 5 extension.

The postholes directly south of the baseplate are not all perfectly aligned east-west. This may suggest the width of the verandah had been altered over the lifespan of the house. These postholes are summarised in Table 7.2. In the southwest corner of the structure the postholes have been grouped (Table 7.4) as these features are not identifiable as part of the structure or the verandah while the early postholes in the southeast corner (Table 7.3) sealed by the brick paving may have formed a small store room or skillion adjoining the eastern end just outside the kitchen.

There were seven postholes running east-west (Table 7.2) associated with the earliest phase of a rear verandah (Figure 7.29 and Figure 7.30). Only one of these postholes (17424) had a post *in situ*. This post was set 870mm south of the baseplate and was not aligned east-west with any of the other postholes. The other six features (17256, 17248, 17524, 17223, 17264 and 17488) were all between 1.2m and 1.3m south of the timber baseplate. Many of these postholes had similar characteristics with mostly oval post-pipes (no post-pipe was found in cut 17264). Only the top 100mm of the posthole cuts were excavated to look for a post-pipe and define the shape of the feature. This upper fill was recorded with the packing fill although it may also have included some items and fill from the post-pipe as the post-pipe fill was not always clear on the surface. This might explain the presence of artefacts and brick fragments within the upper portion of the packing fills. Fragments of bone, glass, ceramic, pipe stems, oyster shell and brick were found in these postholes which is unusual in early features and may instead be from the post-removal phase or pressed in from the occupation related material directly above.²⁵

The posthole 17223 was completely covered over with the brick paving (16181) sealing its end date to before the 1850s but further east the posthole 17488 may have remained extant for longer. It initially appeared like it had cut through the brick paving but after the paving was removed and the full extent of the feature exposed it seemed to pre-date the brick paving and the post was still upright when the paving was laid. None of these features were visible through the pre-paving levelling fills (16304 and 16345), some post-pipes were visible through the occupation related deposit (17229), while most of the features were only clearly visible through the grey sand (17236). The posthole 17248 was accidentally recorded twice

²⁵ Cataloguing and analysis of the artefacts had not been undertaken at the time of writing this report.

(same as 17538). Its closeness to 17524 (Figure 7.28) may suggest it was a replacement post for 17524 which had a circular pipe and only became visible at the level of the original topsoil (17224).

Table 7.2: Postholes aligned east-west south of House 4 may have formed a rear verandah.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17424-17425 (post)-17426	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 450 x 250 x 250	Rectangular post: 260 x 170 x 5 (thickness)	Compact, dark grey silty clay, ironstone and broken brick frags.	
17256-17258-17257-17259	Sub-rectangular, near-vertical flat base: 557 x 320 x 160	Near circular/oval, irregular sides, pointed base: 110 x 110 x 130	Firm, dark yellow-brown sandy clay, brick frags, shell, ceramic, clay pipes, glass, slate stone rubble	Loose orange-brown sandy clay
17248-17250-17249-17251 <u>Same as</u> 17538-17808-17539-17810	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides: 470 x 300 x 70	Oval, irregular sides, uneven base: 250 x 170 x 150	Soft, grey and light brown sandy fill (like 17236) and topsoil mixed. Ceramics, brick frags, pipe stems and glass inclusions	Soft, mottled grey and light brown silty loam, brick frags, pipe stems.
17524-17526-17525-17527	Square, rounded corner, vertical sides, base unex: 200 x 200 x 100mm	Circular, vertical tapering sides: 100mm diam x 235mm	Compact loamy clay yellow and dark brown. No artefacts	Spongy dark brown loam, decaying wood fragments, brick fragments, metal ceramic and glass.
17223-17225-17224-17226	Near square cut, vertical sides, base unex: 410 x 320 x 100	Circular at surface, oval with depth, irregular sides, uneven base: 170 x 150 x 270	Firm, mottled mid-brown and grey clayey silt and subsoil. Brick frags, charcoal, ceramic, pipe stems, bone inclusions	Soft, fine grey clayey silt, brick and bone frags
17488-17490-17489-17491	Rectangular cut, vertical sides, uneven base: 600 x 300 x 70-100	Oval, concave sides, concave base: 170 x 140 x 210	Firm grey-brown clay loam	Loose, grey-brown clay loam
17264 (cut)-17265 (fill)	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, flat base: 850 x 360 x 60		Loose, dark red-brown silty sand, glass, ceramics, clay pipe and oyster shell inclusions	



Figure 7.28: Detail of the square posthole (17524) with a circular pipe and just north of it the base of posthole 17248 a possible replacement post. Both features were on the east-west alignment of the earlier phased rear verandah. View north. Scale 30cm. IMG_3405.



Figure 7.29: Rear verandah postholes running east-west cutting the grey sandy fill (17236) after the occupation related deposit (17229) was removed. The postholes had oval post-pipes. Only the top 100mm of the packing fill was removed. The timber baseplate can be seen in the background. The sandstone block (17484) was possibly the threshold for the back door. The rubbly fill (17380) surrounding the sandstone was part of the levelling before the brick paving (16181) was laid. View northwest. Scale 1m. IMG_4783.

Occupation related deposit (17229)

A mid grey-brown loamy silt (17229) was localised to the area of the south verandah. This deposit extended the width of the house (east-west) and up to 1.5m south of the baseplate. It appeared very similar to the modified historic topsoil (16120) that was churned up or redeposited in places but elsewhere (closer to the house) it was sitting above the grey sandy fill (17236). The deposit varied in depth from 10 to 80mm and contained artefacts, including oyster shell, ceramics, glass, kaolin pipe stems, brick fragments and charcoal flecks. This deposit was clearly an accumulation related to the early occupation phase of House 4. There was no evidence to suggest a timber floored verandah at the rear of the house and it seems more plausible that this accumulated deposit could have been the early surface or a dirt floor. The postholes (17223, 17256, 17248, 17524, 17264 and 17488) could have cut through this deposit as the fills of each of these features all contained similar artefacts near the surface but stratigraphically the postholes came first and then this deposit was pressed into the top of the packing fills or fell back into the post-pipes after the posts were removed. The cuts for the postholes were not visible until 17229 was removed. As 17229 continued to accumulate over time it covered the posthole cuts. The deposit was excavated in 1m x 1m squares and wet sieved (Plan 7.5, Vol. 4, Sec. 10). The squares were part of the overall site grid and included squares AN18, AP18, AN19, AP19 and AH - AF18-20. Soil and pollen samples were also collected (samples #212, 213 & 214). The squares from the eastern half of the verandah were not sieved.

West of posthole 17223 was a small compacted deposit (17230) of cream/buff crushed shell and sand. It covered an area 800 x 400mm and was only 10 to 30mm deep. It was below the levelling fill (16304) associated with the brick paving and the later phase of the house and was an isolated deposit of construction debris or mortar by-product associated with the earlier phase. It was sitting on the grey sand (17236). A sample of the crushed shell and sand was taken (BM sample #89).

Back door step/ threshold

Two sandstone blocks (17484) at the rear of House 4 may have formed a threshold or back door step for the original kitchen (Figure 7.29). The stones were sitting on top of each other but only became visible after the brick paving was removed. Both stones were the local Parramatta shale (which was also used in the front verandah and the original fireplace in Room 4). The stones were located near the southwest corner of Room 4, about 1m east of the partition between Rooms 2 and 4. The uppermost stone was roughly square in shape, was not dressed and measured 470 x 430 x 120mm. An RL on the upper stone was 9.27m. The lower pad (Figure 7.30) was more irregular in shape and measured 450 x 260-300mm and only 30mm thick with a rippled appearance on the surface. The stones were sitting in a circular cut (17569). The cut had gently sloping sides and a flat base where it measured 400mm in diameter and 200mm deep. 17969 cut through the packing fill for the baseplate (16361). In the base of the cut below the stones was an artefact rich fill (17570). Above this fill and surrounding the stone was a second fill (17479). This moderately compact fill was dark brown-grey silt with frequent charcoal and oyster shell. As the cut only became visible with depth there was some mixing of 17479 with another fill 17380. 17380 was a rubbly fill to raise the ground level around the backdoor area (Figure 7.29) before the new brick surface (16181) was laid above all these features.

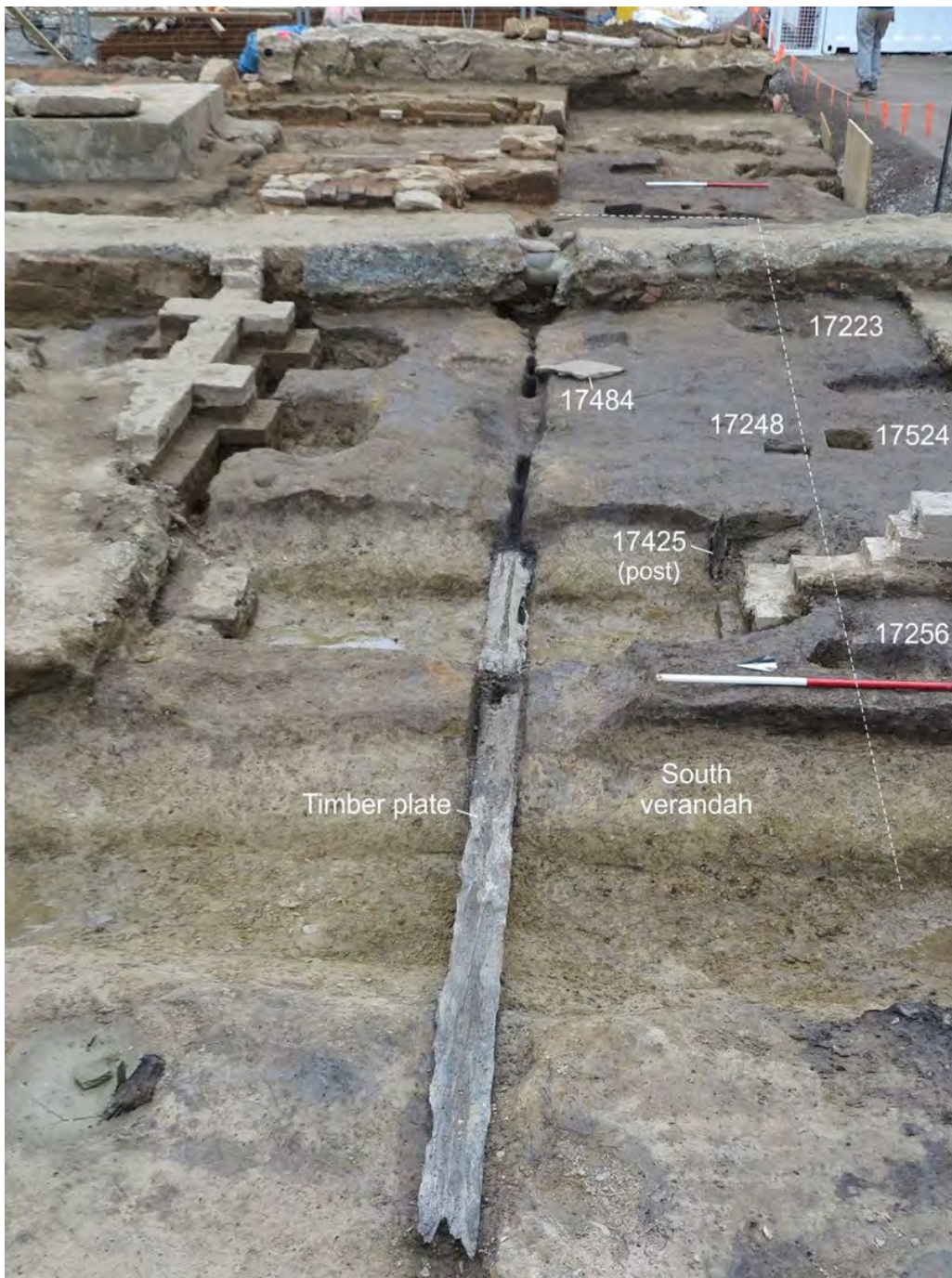


Figure 7.30: Postholes associated with the south verandah cutting the original topsoil (16224). The white dashed line marks the edge of the early verandah. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5180.

7.1.4.3 STRUCTURE ADJOINING REAR VERANDAH

A number of postholes and linear trenches were found in the southeast corner of House 4 on the same alignment as the rear verandah but extending further east than the wall of the original house. The features all formed a rectangular shape which suggests there may have been a small room (like a skillion or wet room) adjoining the rear verandah just outside the original kitchen (Room 4). The post-pipe fills were also covered by the brick paving indicating this small structure was demolished prior to the brick paving and probably prior to the construction of the new kitchen (Room 5). This area was also impacted by later

(Phase 5) pits. The features associated with this structure are summarised in Table 7.3 and Figure 7.31.

Table 7.3: Early postholes (Phase 4.1), possibly part of a small structure/outbuilding abutting the eastern end of the rear verandah of House 4 and below the brick paving (16181).

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill	Posthole cut by
17511 (linear cut) 17512 (fill)	Near vertical sides, rounded base: 1.3m x 200 x 140-300	3 pipes: largest = 280 x 10 x 230; smallest = 150 x 110 x 290		Coarse grained orange sand and fine-grained dark to light grey-brown silt, charcoal rich, freq brick frags	
17549-17551-17550-17552	Near square, vertical sides, flat base: 470 x 450 x 460	Circular, vertical sides, flat base: 160 diam x 460	Compact pale tallow-brown silty subsoil, charcoal, clay and ironstone inclusions	Loose, dark brown silty loam inclusions of brick, shell and charcoal	17511
17555-17557-17556-17558	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, concave base: 340 x 320 x 360	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 155 diam x 360	Compact, red-brown coarse sandy clay, charcoal and shell	Loose, friable dark-brown fine silty loam, brick fragments, charcoal	17553
17553 (linear cut)-17554 (fill)	Near vertical sides, concave base: 930 x 140-180 x 70		Dark brown, moderately compact sandy loam, charcoal and brick frags		
17532-17534-17533-17535	Square cut, smooth sides, flat base: 230 x 230 x 50	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 120 diam x 360	Firm red-brown fine clay	Loose grey-brown clayey loam	17513
16267-16169-16268-16270	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 640 x 440 x 110	Near circular, vertical sides, concave base: 160 diam x 260	Soft buff/pale yellow and grey clayey silt, charcoal flecks	Soft dark brown silty clay, frequent charcoal flecks, occ burnt clay	16246

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill	Posthole cut by
17597-17598-17599-17600	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 450 x 360 x 180	Sub-rectangular, square corners vertical sides, sloping base" 250 x 200 x 120	Mid-brown grey sandy clay, lighter coloured subsoil and red clay mottling	Firm dark brown-grey sandy clay, no inclusions	17500
17500-17502-17501-17503	Oval, vertical sides, flat base: 300 x 270 x 120	Circular pipe, vertical sides, concave base: 120 x 115 x 290	Firm, grey-brown clayey loam some brick frags (possibly from 17513)	Loose, grey-brown clayey loam	17513
17536-17543-17537-17544	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 430 x 470 x 50	Circular, near vertical sides, rounded base: 200-210 diam x 190	Compact-loose grey silty sand, small brick frags, charcoal flecks.	Loose mid-brown silty sand, inclusions of sandstone, brick frags & light grey shell sand plaster with white set coat.	
17559 (cut)-17560 (fill)	Rectangular, vertical sides, uneven base: 255 x 200 x 180-245	Deeper in SW corner, possible post-pipe	Moderately compacted clay and red sands, some dark brown silty loam		17496
17496-17498-17497-17499	Oval, vertical sides, base unex: 430 x 350 x 60	Linear shape, vertical sides, concave base: 170 x 100 x 420	Firm, grey-brown clayey loam	Loose, grey-brown clayey loam	
17515 (cut)-17516 (fill)	Rectangular cut, vertical sides, flat base: 305 x 215 x 340		Compact mix of subsoil, dark brown sandy loam and clayey sand. Charcoal flecks, brick frags, iron and ceramics		
17492-17494-17493-17495	Oval cut, vertical sides, flat base: 520 x 440 x 50	Linear pipe, vertical sides, concave base: 190 x 80 x 175	Firm, grey-brown clayey loam, burnt/decayed wood, brick frags	Loose, grey-brown clayey sand	

Cut- Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill	Posthole cut by
17561 (cut)- 17562 (fill)	Sub- rectangular, near vertical sides, sloping base: 315 x 170 x 65-110	Shallow post impression in base of cut	Clay and silty subsoil, pockets of red sand and dark brown silty loam. Charcoal and brick frags.		



Figure 7.31: Possible small rectangular structure adjoining the eastern end of the south verandah. The numbered features (including their post-pipe fills) were all below the brick paving (16181) suggesting this structure was demolished when the new kitchen (Room 5) was built and the verandah area was extended and paved. This area was also truncated by later pits (Phase 5). View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5278.

The structure measured 2.8m (east-west) by 1.5m (north-south). The western wall of this structure would have been a common wall with the eastern end of the rear verandah. Along the western wall was a linear feature (17511) 1.3m long and 150 to 200mm wide. This trench had steep vertical sides and a rounded base, at the surface the shape was more irregular and was interpreted as a removal cut or removal cavity for more than one structural item. The trench ran perpendicular to the eastern end of the timber baseplate (Figure 7.32). The fill (17512) was charcoal rich fine-grained sand and silt with pockets of orange sand, subsoil and common brick fragments again suggesting a backfill after post removal. Some sub-rectangular impressions likely from upright timbers/posts were found along the length of the trench (Figure 7.33). The largest pipe measured 280 x 110 x 230mm with near vertical sides and a rounded base. At the southern end was a smaller angled pipe, 150 x 110 x 290mm. The fills in both the trench and the post impressions were all the same (17512).



Figure 7.32: Small structure adjoining eastern end of House 4 rear verandah. The western end represented by trench 17511 was perpendicular to the baseplate (16362). All the postholes associated with the structure were below the brick paving (16181). View northeast. Scale 1m. IMG_5276.

In the southwest corner was a large, near square posthole measuring 470 x 450 x 460mm (17549) with a circular post-pipe, 160mm in diameter by 460mm deep. The pipe fill (17552) contained some brick and shell inclusions but the packing fill did not contain artefacts and was just a clean mottled mix of topsoil and subsoil confirming an early feature. The linear robber trench (17511) cut the northern edge of this feature (Figure 7.32). A shallower linear cut (17553) was also found along the southern edge of the structure running east-west. It was 930mm long and 140 to 180mm wide and only 70mm deep with sloping sides and a flat base. It cut the packing fill of postholes 17549 and 17555 and probably represented a horizontal structural element connecting the postholes or it may have housed a baseplate for a small back room or skillion. The trench became indistinct towards the east. RLs in the base of the post-pipes along the south wall were all between 8.73m and 8.79m.



Figure 7.33: Detail of the linear feature (17511) in the foreground showing impressions in the base of the trench from upright posts, also visible are two similar postholes (17492 and 17496) with rectangular post-pipes. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5140.

The postholes in the southeast corner (17532 and 17500) of the structure were truncated by a large pit (17513) which still pre-dated the brick paving, the pit was then later truncated by another large pit, context 16196 (Phase 5). The post-pipes were all circular, many containing small sandstock brick fragments. Posthole 17597 in the centre of the eastern wall measured 450 x 360 x 180mm and had a sub-rectangular post-pipe (250 x 200 x 120mm). This posthole was cut by another early posthole (17500) which measured 380 x 270 x 120mm and had a circular post-pipe (120 x 115 x 290mm) and could be a replacement post. It too was cut by the pit 17513. Between 17597 and 17536 to the north was another shallow linear impression similar to 17533 in the southwest corner. This feature was only recorded on plan.

The post-pipe (17543) within posthole 17536 in the northeast corner was also circular (200mm in diameter) and contained brick fragments along with some light grey shell sand plaster with a white set coat probably demolition debris from the structure itself. There were two postholes within the interior space of the structure close to the northwest corner (17492 and 17561). They both pre-dated the brick paving and have been phased with this structure although their function is not clear (Table 7.3). 17492 was almost identical to 17496 to the north (Figure 7.31 and Figure 7.33). Both features had rectangular/linear post-pipes but the pipes were set at right angles to each other. The post-pipe (17498) to the north measured 170 x 100mm and was 420 mm deep. This feature was then cut by 17559. The other post-pipe was a similar size (190 x 80mm) and contained remnant decayed post. It was excavated to a depth of 175mm. These two features appear related. The packing fills in both contained fragments of sandstock brick. All these postholes only became visible when the modified topsoil was removed down to the level of the original topsoil (16224). The postholes at the western end cut any remnant grey sand (17236). There was no evidence for a floor or surface within this structure.

7.1.4.4 OTHER FEATURES, SOUTH VERANDAH AREA

Eastern end

Two early pits were also found that pre-dated the brick paving. The largest (17513) was within the footprint of the small rear structure/skillion and truncated some of its postholes dating it to after the demolition of the structure and prior to the laying of the brick paving. The pit was an irregular shape and was truncated at the eastern end by a modern service trench (17813). It had gently sloping sides and a near flat base (Figure 7.31 and Figure 7.34). The cut measured 650-1920(e-w) x 930-1500(n-s) x 210-260mm. The fill (17514) was mostly demolition material, a firm grey-brown clayey loam with flat sandstock bricks, ceramics and glass (including 1 whole bottle). The salt glazed stoneware bottle was dated 1817-1834 (17514/cat #47551).

The second pit also in the rear verandah area was 2m west of 17513 and 330mm south of the cut for the baseplate (Figure 7.31). This amorphous shaped cut (17540) only became visible at the level of the original topsoil (16224). The cut measured 735 x 730 x 170-200mm, was irregular in shape with unevenly sloping sides and an uneven base. It was truncated along the western side by the foundation trench (16142) for the Cranbrook footings. The fill (17541) was moderately compacted mid to pale brown clayey loam with charcoal flecks, some oyster shell, brick fragments and occasional bone fragments (sheep mandible).



Figure 7.34: Postholes forming rectangular structure in southeast corner. Two pits 17540 and 17513 cutting the postholes. The posthole in the centre of pit 17513 is from a later phase (Phase 5.1). North of the structure below the footings of Room 5 was another posthole (17590) associated with the original house. View west. Scale 1m. IMG_5336.

Some of the sandstone footings (16183) and the brick fireplace from Room 5 were removed towards the end of the excavation to see if there were any other early features in this area associated with the original house. One single posthole was found (17590) 2m east of Room 4 below the fireplace in Room 5 (Figure 7.34). This square posthole (350 x 320 x 60mm) had a circular post-pipe (160 to 180mm in diameter by 300mm deep) with near vertical

sides and a rounded base. The packing fill (17591) was firm, clayey silt a mix of grey-brown topsoil and mottled lighter subsoil. A number of bright orange broken sandstock bricks were placed as packing around the post. There were no other artefacts or inclusions. The post-pipe fill (17593) contained one orange sandstock brick fragment (60mm thick).

Western end

Six features were found close to the southwest corner of House 4 (Table 7.4). Most of these features were not visible until the modified historic topsoil (16120) was removed. None of the features had evidence for a post or post-pipe. One of these features (17324) could be the corner post for the roof of the house and was recorded with the south wall (Section 7.1.3.4). Features 17318 and 17322 may be related to the structure. The fill of both these features contained artefacts and are phased to the demolition phase of the house (Phase 4.3) although they are discussed here. The remaining features (17362, 17391, 17393, 17324 and 17436) appear to be random features located in the yard area close to the house with no post-pipes, few inclusions and no artefacts. The fill of each was mid-brown silty loam similar to the modified topsoil 16120. The cut and fills of these features are phased together details of each are summarised in Table 7.4. The remains of a brick drain (16337) abutting the western wall of the house and a small area of sandstone paving (16338) were also located in the southwest corner but are phased to the later occupation of the house (Phase 4.2).

17318 and 17322 were on the same north-south alignment as the west wall of the house and were 400mm apart. 17318 located just north of the baseplate was a shallow feature. It appeared more likely to represent the location or removal of two bricks or stones, possibly brick piers rather than a posthole. South of the baseplate, context 17322 was a sub-rectangular cut (340 x 270 x 260mm) which resembled a posthole but with no visible post-pipe aside from a deeper impression in the base on the northern side (Figure 7.35). The relative shallowness suggests it was cut from above. The fill (17323) was dark brown sandy clay loam, moderately compacted and well mixed containing sandstock brick and stone inclusions along with large amounts of glass and ceramic artefacts. The backfill is phased to the demolition phase of the house. The rectangular feature (17362) cut an earlier feature (17316).

A large curving linear cavity (17316) was located 900mm southwest of the western end of the timber baseplate (Figure 7.35). This irregular shaped feature was the result of the removal of a tree bole. It had uneven sloping sides, with smaller cavities undercutting which was probably the result of branching roots. It measured 2.08m x 360-490 x 110-245mm. The fill (17317) was charcoal rich and very silty the common large pieces of charcoal suggest root burning. Artefacts within the fill included ceramics, clay pipe fragments and metal. The tree was removed prior to the construction of the house.

Table 7.4: Summary of early phased features/postholes close to the southwest corner of House 4. The fills of these features are phased later than the cuts.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17318 (cut)- 17321 (fill)	Sub-circular, steeply sloping sides, shallow, uneven base: 240 x 210 x 65-80		Moderately compacted dark brown-black sandy clay loam littered with brick fragments and charcoal	
17322 (cut)- 17323 (fill)	Sub-rectangular, near vertical sides, uneven base: 340 x 270 x 250		Moderately compact dark-brown sandy clay loam, broken brick, stone and charcoal. Ceramic and glass artefacts	
17362 (cut)- 17363 (fill)	Rectangular cut, near vertical sides, flat base: 280 x 270 x 200		Coarse grained orange sand and fine-grained dark to light grey-brown silt, charcoal rich, freq brick frags	
17391 (cut)- 17392 (fill)	Sub-rectangular cut, steep sides, flat base: 360 x 175 x 155		Moderately compacted mid-brown silty loam, no artefacts or inclusions	
17393 (cut)- 17394 (fill)	Sub-rectangular cut, near vertical sides, flat base: 240 x 220 x 145		Moderately compacted mid-brown silty loam, no artefacts or inclusions, some small patches of subsoil	
17324 (cut) 17325 (fill)	Near circular cut, near vertical sides, 430 x 350 x 460		Soft compacted, dark grey clayey silt, charcoal flecks, numerous large bricks in fill (some whole).	
17436 (cut)- 17437 (fill)	Irregular shape, near vertical sides, relatively flat base: 680 x 363 x 55		Lightly compacted orange sands, grey silt and charcoal, no artefacts.	



Figure 7.35: Features located close to the southwest corner of House 4, cutting the subsoil (16190). Most of these features only became clearly visible after the modified topsoil (16120) was removed. The darker fill (17317) was within an irregular cut (17316) caused by the removal of a tree bole which pre-dated the construction of the house. In the background is a brick sump/cesspit that flowed into the town drain (Phase 4.2). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_5022.

A linear feature was excavated in the area of the south verandah, 2m south of the baseplate and just south of the verandah postholes. This feature ran east-west and extended westwards beyond the southwest corner of the house (Figure 7.36) towards the creek line on the same alignment as the brick sump (16187, Phase 4.2). The cut (17234) was quite irregular and ill-defined and was more identifiable by the mixed fill. It varied in width from 370 to 660mm and 120 to 180mm deep with a concave base. The fill (17235) was a mix of dark brown modified topsoil and bright orange-red sand and contained artefacts, including glass, ceramics, metal, shell and bone. The feature cut into the modified topsoil and was truncated at the western end by a test trench (TT10). Its location at the rear of the house and on an east-west alignment towards the sump and creek indicates it may be a drainage channel. The irregular shape could suggest a robber trench but there was no evidence of any structural remains, it may also suggest a naturally formed channel following the slope towards the creek. Two brick lined drains (16337 and 16332) associated with the later phase of the house and also running westwards became the more formalised replacement drainage channels.



Figure 7.36: Shallow linear trench (17234), possibly a drainage channel running east-west towards the brick sump (16187) and creek line. View south, scale 1m. IMG_4727. Image on the right shows the feature in section. The irregular shape suggests it may be a robber cut. No structural remains were found. View east, scale 50cm (right). IMG_4730.

7.1.4.5 WEST VERANDAH/LEAN-TO

Parallel to the western wall of House 4 was a shallow linear feature (17246) running on a north-south alignment (Plan 7.3, Vol. 4, Sec. 10). The cut was 3.7m long and 400mm wide. It was 1.3 to 1.5m west of the house wall making it a similar width to the verandahs at the front and rear of the house (IMG_4638 & 4652). The cut was only 70mm deep and concave in shape, cutting through the modified topsoil (16120). It was not visible in the lower sands (16193) or subsoil (16190). The fill (17247) was mostly black stained sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. There were no postholes associated with this feature around or within the linear cut and no postholes were evident further south on the same alignment. As the feature was quite ephemeral there was not enough evidence to suggest it was anything structural like a verandah or a lean-to. It may in fact be just a drainage channel in the yard area running alongside the house serving the same function as 17234 above.

7.1.5 ROOM RECORDING

Despite the impacts from the Cranbrook and post office footings there was sufficient evidence to confirm that the original cottage had four rooms. The front rooms were larger than the back rooms (Figure 7.37). For ease of recording the rooms were numbered 1 to 5. Room 5 was a later addition to the house and will be discussed with Phase 4.2. The occupation deposits were excavated and recorded separately within each room. As these deposits were an accumulation throughout the lifespan of the house they too will be discussed with the later phase of occupation (Phase 4.2).

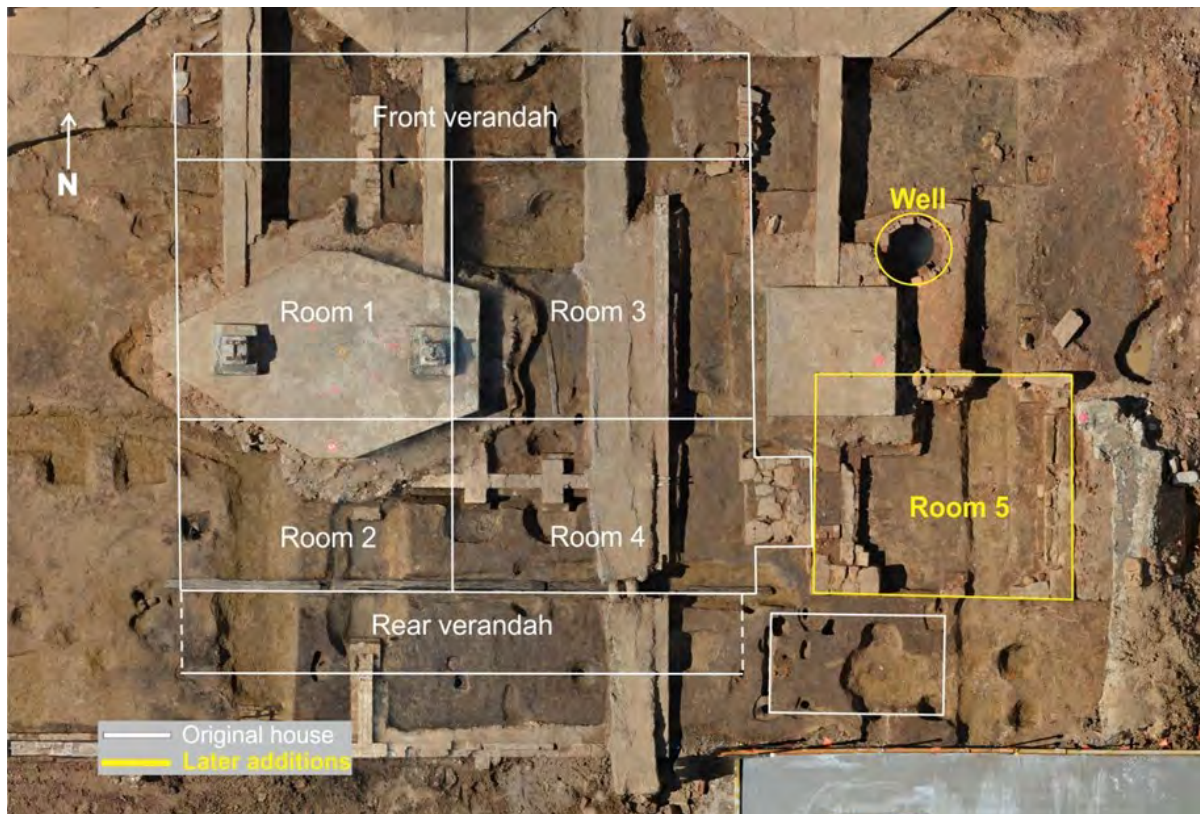


Figure 7.37: Photogrammetry photo of House 4 after the site was cleared to the level of the natural deposits. The posthole remains and horizontal timber plate are outlined with the white lines to show the room partitions and verandahs of the original house. Room 4 in the southeast corner still had the original stone fireplace below a later brick fireplace. The impacts from the Cranbrook and post office footings were extensive. North is at the top. Hazell 2016 with annotations by Casey & Lowe.

7.1.5.1 ROOM 1

Room 1 was located at the front of the house in the northwest corner. This room was the most severely impacted by the post office footings (Figure 7.37). There were no occupation related deposits within the room. There were no remains for the partition wall between Rooms 1 and 2 and only one posthole between Rooms 1 and 3. Based on the location of the partition posthole remains for the other rooms, this room measured approximately 4.23m (north-south) by 4.3m (east-west).

7.1.5.2 ROOM 2

Room 2 was the back room in the southwest corner and was smaller than Room 1. The interior of this room measured approximately 2.8m (north-south) by 4.3m (east-west). The room did contain a row of bricks along the eastern and western walls (16235 and 16276) on the same alignment as the postholes which have already been discussed above. There was also a row of bricks just north of the baseplate in the interior of the room running east-west (16317). Like all the other rows of bricks they were all flat sandstock bricks laid flat on one face. The bricks along this row were two courses (130mm) deep and did not join end to end, there were spaces between the bricks. The brick size was 217 x 102 x 65mm with a thin spread of grey-brown silty sand (mud mortar) between the courses. This southern row also extended into Room 4. As this row of bricks was north of the baseplate it is clear that they were not part of the walls or footings but were supports for a timber floor. The bricks were sitting on the imported sandy fill (16193). Further evidence for a timber floor were linear

impressions (16313) running north-south which were the result of the removal of timber joists. This room did contain an occupation related deposit (16328) which is discussed with the later phase of the house (Phase 4.2).



Figure 7.38: Southern half of Rooms 2 and 4, House 4. In the foreground are the linear impression left by the timber joists running north-south. A row of bricks (16235) formed the partition between these rooms and the brick floor supports (16317) were located just north of the baseplate within both rooms. The brick paving (16181) at the rear of the house was a later addition (Phase 4.2). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_4124.

7.1.5.3 ROOM 3

Room 3 was a front room in the northeast corner (Figure 7.37) and measured 4.23m (north-south) by 4.77m (east-west). A concrete encased service pipe (16166) running north-south cut right through the centre of Rooms 3 and 4. A fireplace (16199) was situated on the eastern wall of this room but is associated with the later phase (Phase 4.2) of the house. The hearthstone was truncated by the foundation trench of the post office footings. It is possible there was an earlier fireplace within this room but there was not sufficient archaeological evidence to support this. In the western half of Room 3 were two flat roughly square stones; both were the local Parramatta shale (Figure 7.39). The stones were located in the centre of the room and were sitting on the imported red sand (16193). Their location suggests they were pads/piers to support the floor. The RL on the stones was 9.32m. The occupation deposit (16282) within Room 3 is discussed in Phase 4.2.



Figure 7.39: Two stone blocks sitting on the orange sand (16193) in the centre of Room 3 could have been pads/piers to support a timber floor. The sandstock bricks in the background are along the partition between Rooms 3 and 4. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_4282.

7.1.5.4 ROOM 4

Room 4 in the southeast corner was the original kitchen. This room was split in two halves by the same concrete encased service trench. The interior of the room measured 2.8m (north-south) by 4.77m (east-west). In the eastern half along the external wall was the original stone fireplace (17528). With the fireplace included the width was 5.15m. A later phased (Phase 4.2) brick fireplace with a large dressed hearthstone (16202) was built on top of the original fireplace. The stone fireplace only became visible after the later structure was removed (Figure 7.40). It was set further back than the brick fireplace and extended into what later became Room 5. 17528 was a rectangular shaped structure measuring 1380 x 1150 x 230mm. The internal space measured 680 x 480mm. It was entirely constructed of blocks of local Parramatta shale with their natural divots and uneven surfaces (Figure 7.41). Some blocks appeared well cut although most were irregular in shape. The stones varied in size and most were quite thin. The largest stone measured 440 x 370 x 70mm.



Figure 7.40: General view showing the original stone fireplace (17528) in Room 4 (on right) below the later brick fireplaces of Rooms 4 and 5. The remaining bricks in the photo belong to the Room 5 fireplace. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_5247.



Figure 7.41: Detail of the original fireplace constructed of irregular shaped blocks of the local Parramatta shale. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5283.

The structure was up to three courses deep in places the top course was haphazard and fractured with the exception of the front (interior) blocks. The large block in the southwest corner had 5 conical shaped holes. The three holes lined in a row (Figure 7.42) measured 35 to 45mm in diameter and 40mm deep. The holes were possibly for metal rods/poles to hold pots over the fireplace, similar to a chimney crane. The fill in the interior space (17531) was semi-compacted red-orange sand with a high ash content and some charcoal pieces up to a depth of 80mm. This fill was collected in buckets and 100% wet sieved. A construction cut (17595) for the fireplace was exposed on the southern side. It was loosely rectangular with irregular shaped sides and was 1.26m wide (east-west). The base was not exposed but was at least 160mm deep cutting into the original topsoil (16224). The packing-fill around the fireplace and within the construction cut (17596) was compact, pale yellow-brown sandy loam with grey-brown mottling and iron stained.

The later phased fireplace (16202), occupation deposit (16245) and timber joists (16313) associated with Room 4 have are discussed in Phase 4.2.



Figure 7.42: Detail of the corner stone of the original fireplace (17528) in Room 4. The conical shaped holes may have supported metal rods/poles to hold pots over the fire. Scale 30cm. IMG_5305.

7.1.6 EARLY SUMP

Approximately 6m to the west of House 4, close to the western property boundary was an early sump or catchment for drains (17228) which may have prevented excess drainage towards the creek. This feature only became visible during the excavation of a later brick sump (16187) which sat directly above it and had replaced it. The brick sump is discussed with the later phase of the house (Phase 4.2). The earlier feature was a large rectangular cut (Figure 7.43) which measured 5.7m by 1.52 to 2.51m. The cut was clearer along its eastern edge particularly in the northeast and in the area around the brick sump. It was disturbed on the western side by the cut for a large 20th-century sewer pipe. This feature

had irregularly shaped sides, both steep and gradual and showed signs of water erosion and collapse (undermining) in some spots, indicating it was never lined. The base was uneven, although it was flat in some parts of the south end of the feature. When this cut was first discovered in the base of the brick sump it was given the context number 16335 but then was renumber context 17228 when the full extent of the feature was exposed.²⁶

The fill (16336) appears to be an accumulation within a cut designed to collect water draining from the area of the house. The accumulation was moderately compacted, very fine grained, dark grey and consisted mostly of fine clay particles and fine-grained sands. Charcoal was present in large pieces and the deposit was littered liberally with oyster shells and shell fragments. It probably cut from the level of the original topsoil but as the topsoil in the yard areas of the house was completely modified over time (16120) it had removed any evidence of the level of the original cut with the exception of the occasional oyster shell floating within 16120. The deposit was 180 to 290mm deep and sat directly on the subsoil (16190). Shells and soil samples were collected (samples #188, 189 and 190), the soil was wet sieved and artefacts were collected during sieving. The linear channel 17234 (Section 7.1.4.4) may have flowed into this early feature.

Cutting the northeast corner of the early sump was another large rectangular feature (17220) which was recorded with Phase 4.2 (Section 7.2.5).



Figure 7.43: Large rectangular cut (17228) cutting the subsoil close to the property boundary of Lot 30 which is represented by the sandstone wall. This large feature was used as a sump or catchment for drains leading from House 4 and was later replaced by a more formalised brick sump (16187) which flowed into the town drain via a timber lined drain (1788 in Area D). View northwest. Scale 1m. IMG_4715.

Pit (17567)

In the front yard area, east of House 4, a large pit (17567) was found. It pre-dated most of the other features in this area. It was visible cutting the subsoil (Figure 7.44). The pit was

²⁶ Both context numbers 16335 and 17228 are shown on the matrix for this cut. The larger cut is numbered 17228 on plan.

rectangular in shape with vertical sides and a near flat base and measured 2.45m x 1.45m x 240mm. The northern end was removed by a 20th-century service trench (17813), running north-south through the middle of the feature. There were three postholes cutting through the middle of this feature. two of which were associated with the Cranbrook house fenceline (Phase 5). The easternmost posthole (17571) may be associated with the House 4 fence line (see Section 0). The fill (17568) was moderately compacted, mixed dark-brown, yellow brown and orange sandy clay with sandstone rubble and sandstock brick inclusions. The pit contained abundant glass fragments and early ceramics including lead glazed ceramics. The function of this pit was not clear possibly an early rubbish pit although its regular shape could suggest otherwise.



Figure 7.44: Large pit (17567) cut by three postholes, only two were excavated at the time of this photo. The easternmost posthole may have belonged to the House 4 fence line. The other two belonged to Phase 5 (Cranbrook). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_5339.

7.2 PHASE 4.2: 1850S - 1870S LATER PHASE ADDITIONS AND OCCUPATION OF HOUSE 4

7.2.1 OVERVIEW

The 1858 historic plan (Figure 7.1) shows an additional room to the eastern side of House 4 which was not evident on any earlier plans. This 'new' room (Room 5) replaced the original kitchen (Room 4). The archaeological remains from the later phase of House 4 were quite substantial. The fireplaces in Rooms 2 and 4 were replaced with brick fireplaces and new hearthstones. Occupation related deposits were excavated in each room. In the area of the rear verandah nearly all the early postholes were covered over and new brick paving ran the full width of the house. A well was found in the front yard, brick drains in the back yard and the early sump close to the western property boundary was replaced with a brick sump that flowed into the town drain. Fence lines were also evident and a large number of postholes, rubbish pits and a cat burial were excavated in the backyard area close to the

house. The features found further south in the rear yard of Lot 30 have all been recorded as Area A South.

7.2.2 EASTERN EXTENSION (ROOM 5)

Large sandstone footings (16183) formed a rectangular shaped room abutting the eastern end of the early cottage (Figure 7.45). The room was a later addition to House 4 and for recording purposes is referred to as Room 5 (see Plan 7.3, Vol. 4, Sec. 10). The large fireplace suggests this room was the kitchen. This room was not as severely impacted by later structures as the other rooms in the house. A service trench (17813) running north-south truncated the eastern half of the room and the post office footings had removed the sandstone footings in the northwest corner.



Figure 7.45: Room 5 outlined by the dashed line. The footings were truncated by a service trench (north-south) and the post office footings in the northwest corner. The fireplaces (16202 and 16203) in Rooms 4 and 5 were back to back. The brick paving (16181) abutted the south wall and the interior space of the room contained brick piers (17231) to support the timber floor. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_4554.

The eastern wall was constructed of a double row of roughly cut rectangular sandstone blocks neatly dressed on their outer sides. The corner block (southeast corner) measured 500 x 380mm on the surface, the footings were unexcavated. The stones on the outer row were neater and larger than the inner row. The average block size on the outer row was 800 x 250 x 270mm and only 300 x 150 x 160mm along the inner row (Figure 7.45) smaller packing stones filled the gaps in the centre. The northern wall had the same bonding but was damaged by later structures. In the southwest corner of the southern wall larger blocks were laid side by side running the full width of the wall. There was only a small western return up to the edge of the fireplace. The footings were mostly one course deep. Two courses of stone were visible in the northeast corner. The footings were 500mm wide and bonded with a red shell sand mortar. Samples of the mortar were retained (BM sample

#85). The footings 16183 cut through the original topsoil (16224) and sat directly on the subsoil (16190).

The foundation cut (15729) for the stone footings was only visible in plan along the exterior of the southern wall below the brick paving. It was visible in section (Section drawing #1, Plan No. 10, Vol. 4, Sec. 10) along the excavated 20th-century service trench (17813) where it was 200 to 300mm deep and 200mm wide. There was no evidence for the foundation cut on the northern side of the room which suggests the shape of the room was cut out and the stone footings abut the edge of the cut on the northern side. The fill (17530) of the foundation trench was a mix of mid-grey topsoil and mottled light grey subsoil with occasional red sandy mortar and charcoal specks and small sandstock brick fragments. It was mostly unexcavated.

A posthole (17507/17508) was located at the southwest corner of Room 5 just outside the footings. It was below the brick paving (16181) but cut the foundation trench fill (17530) for the sandstone footings. This phases the posthole later than the original house and confirms the paving was laid after the Room 5 addition. The posthole was sub-rectangular in shape with vertical sides and a flat base measuring 255 x 210 x 190mm. The post-pipe (17509) was rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base (130 x 95 x 190mm). The fill of the pipe (17510) was dark-grey silty sand with charcoal and brick inclusions. This feature appeared short lived and may have just been a temporary post associated with the construction phase of the additional room.

The interior space of the room was reduced prior to construction with only a very thin lens of the original topsoil remaining in patches within the room (section drawing #1) but the topsoil was deeper on the outside of the room. The interior dimensions were 2.78m (north-south) by 4.25m (east-west). Along the interior side of the western wall was a large brick and stone fireplace (16203) abutting the later phased fireplace in Room 4 (16202). These structures were contemporary and would have shared a chimney. Some of the bricks from the Room 5 fireplace also sat on top of the earlier phased Room 4 fireplace (17528).

Fireplace (16203)

The Room 5 fireplace was slightly narrower along the southern side to the later phased fireplace in Room 4. The northern and southern walls consisted of two rows of bricks laid side by side, head to head (215mm wide) although some of the bricks on the northern row had been removed and were sitting on sandstone blocks (Figure 7.46). The southern row was all just brick coursing with burning/blackening on the insides of the bricks. The western wall was shared with 16202. The bricks were bonded with red shell sand mortar the same as that used in the sandstone footings. A sample of the bricks and mortar were kept (BM samples #86 and #95). The average brick size was 210 x 104 x 63mm and all the visible bricks were flat sandstock bricks. Some of the bricks had white wash/paint on their faces which suggests reuse. The interior space of the fireplace was filled with an ashy deposit (16255) which was a mix of grey fine ash, charcoal, with some demolition debris (light brown mortar, sand and crushed brick) pressed in. This fill was deepest in the southwest corner (600mm) and after it was removed it exposed a brick-lined base. The base of the fireplace was two courses of bricks most laid flat on their faces with no formal bonding except for the easternmost row where it abutted the hearthstone and where they were laid on their sides (Figure 7.46 and Figure 7.47).



Figure 7.46: Room 5 fireplace (16203) abutting the later phased fireplace (16202) in Room 4 (background). The fireplace was brick lined with a long narrow hearthstone. The broken stones and brick in front of the hearthstone were demolition debris. View west. Scale 30cm. IMG_3987.



Figure 7.47: Long narrow hearthstone (left) sitting on a single course of bricks and extending beyond the width of the fireplace in Room 5. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_5167.

Some of the bricks on the surface were heat affected, uneven and crumbly. The interior space measured 900mm x 650mm. The external dimensions of the fireplace were 1.3m x 900mm (excluding the hearthstone).

The hearthstone running along the front of the Room 5 fireplace was quite different to the hearthstone in the other two rooms. The stone was neatly dressed sandstone, long and narrow and extended beyond the width of the fireplace on both sides. The hearthstone was broken at both ends but what remained measured 1.75m x 220mm and sat on top of a course of flat sandstock bricks. This course of bricks was three bricks wide all laid flat and extended wider than the hearthstone (Figure 7.47). Some of the bricks had whitewash on their sides which indicates reuse as these bricks would have been below the floor level. A second course of bricks lined the outside of the stone forming an edging/perimeter around the stone (Figure 7.48). The RL on the hearthstone was 9.36m. An extra-long hearthstone was practical in a kitchen as it may have provided a space for utensils for cooking, heating and drying or possibly even for seating close to the fire. The fireplace in Room 5 was removed towards the end of the excavation to look for features in the natural soil associated with the earlier phase of the house. During the process of removing the bricks some artefacts were found which were given a separate context number (17546).



Figure 7.48: Detail of the brick edging around the hearthstone during the excavation of the occupation deposit (16248). Some of the bricks were broken and others had whitewash/paint on their sides. The single bricks in the foreground (near the scale) were brick piers to support a timber floor (17231). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_4377.

Brick floor supports (17231)

During the excavation of the occupation deposit (16248) within Room 5 a number of individual bricks were found at intervals of 260 to 300mm apart forming a row running east-west through the centre of the room (Figure 7.45). The bricks were all bright orange-red flat sandstock bricks measuring on average 224 x 103 x 63mm. Only one course of bricks were present and no mortar. Some of the bricks had whitewash/paint on the sides. The bricks appear to be piers to support a timber floor. A single brick was found closer to the southwest corner of the room which may be all that survived of a second row of brick piers.

Abutting the inside of the sandstone footings (16183) running north-south along the eastern end of the room was a continuous row of flat sandstock bricks laid flat, end to end. In the

centre of the row there was a second brick on the same alignment as the east-west row of bricks discussed above which clearly indicated that all these bricks were serving the same purpose as floor supports. The RL on the bricks was 9.29m. Similarly, three bricks were found along the inside of the north wall of Room 5. The brick floor supports were recorded with one context number (17231). A brick sample was kept (BM sample #94). The bricks were sitting on a thin layer of construction debris (17222) which was patchy in most places but deeper in the southeast and northeast corners of the room (30 to 100mm deep) where it filled a dip/depression in the natural. The construction debris was a mix of mid-brown sandy silt and light grey friable sand with frequent small brick fragments (<60mm) and crushed sandstone fragments. Above the construction debris and surrounding the brick floor supports was the occupation deposit (16248).

Occupation Deposit (16248)

After the demolition debris (16201) was removed from within Room 5 a mid-brown sandy silty deposit was uncovered. The deposit varied in depth from 50 to 130mm and was deeper in the area closer to the fireplace. For recording purposes, the occupation deposit was excavated within 1m grid squares. The overall site grid was used to locate the squares and each square was given the co-ordinates of the site grid as their reference points. The occupation deposit for Room 5 was located within grid squares AD14-AG14, AD15-AG15 and AD16-AG16 (Figure 7.49). The deposit was removed in 50mm spits and 100% wet sieved. The deepest squares (AE16 and AF16) went down three spits. Soil and pollen samples were collected (samples #164, 165 and 166). Small fragments of brick (<50mm) and small stones (<30mm) were found in the deposit along with pieces of coal and charcoal flecks. Miscellaneous artefacts included buttons, beads, slate pencils, lead shot, pipes and a handmade bone domino piece (Figure 7.50). There were also two Victorian era coins, a British sixpence (1864) and a threepence (1887).



Figure 7.49: Archaeologists excavating the occupation deposit (16248) in Room 5 within a 1m x 1m grid. The deposit was removed in 50mm spits and 100% wet sieved. View southeast. IMG_4323.



Figure 7.50: Miscellaneous items from Spits 1 and 2 of the sieved underfloor deposit (16248) in Area A House 4, Room). Note blue and green glass bugle beads and lead shot common to all groups. First Column, Spit 1, top to bottom: squares AG15, AE15 and AF16. Second column, Spit 2, top to bottom: AG15, AE15, AF16. Note blue green beads, leadshot, buttons, slate pencils and pipes. Handmade domino in AG15 Spit 1 and copper alloy harmonica reed frag in AF16 Spit 2. IMG_2649, Miscellaneous artefacts, Gallery2.

7.2.3 ROOM RENOVATIONS AND OCCUPATION DEPOSITS (ROOMS 1 TO 4)

The occupation deposits in the original four rooms of House 4 are an accumulation throughout the entire lifespan of the house and are recorded with its later phase (Phase 4.2) although they may also contain artefacts from the earlier phase. The room sizes and brick supports for the floors have all been discussed with the early phase (Section 7.1.5, Phase 4.1) the bearer/joist impressions and renovated fireplaces will all be discussed here.

7.2.3.1 ROOM 1

This room was severely impacted by the late 19th and 20th century footings. Room 1 did not have a fireplace and did not contain any occupation related deposit.

7.2.3.2 ROOM 2

Room 2 in the southwest corner was also impacted by the footings of Cranbrook and the post office (Figure 7.37). It did not have a fireplace but it did have some remnant occupation deposit (16328) in the southeast corner along with narrow linear impressions from the removal of timber joists (16313). The bearer/joist impressions were also found in Rooms 3 and 4 and were all given the same context number. They are discussed in more detail with Room 4 (Section 7.2.3.4).

Occupation deposit (16328)

The occupation deposit in Room 2 was almost the same as in Room 4 a loosely compacted mid-dark brown silty sand with small brick fragments and charcoal flecks. There was also occasional plaster specks, remnant demolition debris pressed in. The deposit was thicker in the eastern end of the room sloping westwards and varying in depth from 20 to 110mm and it only covered a small area 1.3 to 1.5m (n-s) by 4.5m (e-w). As part of the excavation

methodology all the occupation deposits were excavated within the sites 1m x 1m grid. 16328 was excavated within squares AN15-AS15 and AN16-AS16, although in most of these squares it only covered a small fraction of the square. It was removed in spits (50mm deep) and 100% wet sieved. Soil and pollen samples were collected (samples #167, 168 & 169). The deposit was sitting on the imported sands (16193, 16224).

7.2.3.3 ROOM 3

Room 3 was at the front of the house in the northeast corner. Both Room 3 and Room 4 were truncated by a north-south concrete encased service trench (16166) splitting it into Room 3 east and west (Figure 7.51). It contained a fireplace (16199) along the eastern wall contemporary with the later phased fireplace (16202) in Room 4. This room also had an occupation related deposit (16282) and linear impressions from the removal of timber joists. The bearer/joists impressions (16313) are described in more detail with Room 4 (Section 7.2.3.4).

Fireplace (16199)

A broken hearthstone (16199) was all that remained of a fireplace in Room 3. It was not central to the room, as it was closer to the front. The stone was truncated by the post office foundation trench which also removed any evidence of the actual fireplace or chimney. The large rectangular block was neatly cut with sharp arises and sharp corners, with angled the pick marks along the sides of the stone. The block measured 1130 x 637 x 80mm and was on the same alignment as the hearthstone in Room 4. The surface had a white chalky texture from layers of whitewash or paint. This was particularly evident along the northern half. There was some black staining on the southwest corner which may be from the demolition debris that was covering it (Figure 7.52). A number of flat sandstock bricks were lying in front of the hearthstone which could suggest it had a brick edging like the fireplaces in Rooms 4 and 5 but these were no longer *in situ* (Figure 7.53).

Some of these bricks were blackened on their sides and appear to be demolition debris. The hearthstone did not have a brick base and was sitting on the early fills (Figure 7.53). The RL on the hearthstone was 9.49m.



Figure 7.51: The white outline showing the location of Room3, House 4 after the occupation deposit (16282) was removed. The fireplace was located along the eastern wall, what remained of the hearthstone was truncated by the post office foundation trench. A north-south service trench and Cranbrook brick footings split the room in two. View west. Scale 1m. IMG_4589.



Figure 7.52: White chalky paint/wash covered the surface of the hearthstone. It was likely painted if it was not in regular use. The black staining is from the demolition debris. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_3526.



Figure 7.53: The hearthstone in Room 3 sitting above the imported fills 16193 and 16214. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5190.

Occupation deposit (16282)

The occupation deposit in Room 3 was firmly compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, some small brick and mortar specks. The deposit was shallower at the northern end in the western half of the room and deepest in the area around the fireplace varying in depth from 20 to 100mm. The linear impressions left behind from the joists (16313) could be seen on the surface of this deposit. Although they continued to run north-south and were 550mm apart they were offset to the timber impressions in Room 4. The deposit contained artefacts, including a number of coins: two farthings and a half penny all dated 1828 (George IV) and a penny dated 1873 (Victoria). It was excavated in 1m grid squares as part of the overall 1m x 1m site grid. Room 3 was located within grid squares AJ11-AN11, AJ12-AN12, AJ13-AN13 and AJ14-AN14. Not all the squares contained the occupation deposit because of later intrusions and many of the squares were not the complete size. Each square was excavated in spits 50mm deep, with many squares having two spits. Soil and pollen samples were collected (samples #158, 159 and 160). The occupation deposit was sitting on the imported sands (16193 and 16214).

7.2.3.4 ROOM 4

Room 4 was the original kitchen in the early cottage but by the 1850s was replaced by a new kitchen (Room 5). A brick fireplace (16202), contemporary with the fireplace in Room 5, was built on top of the original stone fireplace. An occupation related deposit (16245) was found below the demolition debris along with linear impressions left behind from timber joists (16313).

Fireplace (16202)

The brick fireplace in Room 4 was of similar construction to the fireplace in Room 5 (Section 7.2.2) but with a different shaped hearthstone (Figure 7.54). Both fireplaces shared a chimney but the Room 4 fireplace was slightly wider. The northern and southern walls were one brick (220mm) wide with the bricks laid flat side by side and head to head and were only one course deep as they were sitting on the earlier structure (17528). The base of the fireplace was a single course of bricks all laid on their sides forming two rows (Figure 7.54) sitting directly on top of the fill of the earlier fireplace. The bricks in the centre were vitrified, very crumbly and brittle from the heat of the fire. The base of the fireplace measured 1.07m x 570mm. The external dimensions were 1.53m x 770mm (excluding the hearthstone). The bricks were all flat sandstock bricks, samples of the bricks were collected (BM samples #96 and 130).



Figure 7.54: The later phased fireplace and hearthstone (16202) in Room 4 is in the foreground abutting the brick fireplace (16203) in Room 5 in the background. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4005.

The hearthstone was a neatly cut sandstone block with curved corners along the western side. The curved sides had been sawn and showed vertical angled saw marks. Along the front edge there were also diagonal pick marks. The surface of the stone was slightly concave in the centre and blackened or burnt on the eastern side closest to the fire. The maximum dimensions were 920mm x 530mm. The thickness of the stone varied from 100 to 140mm, it was thicker at the eastern end. A row of broken bricks (mostly half size) formed an edging along the sides of the stone which probably also extended around the front of the stone (Figure 7.55). A similar brick edging surrounded the hearthstone in Room 5.

When the hearthstone was removed (Figure 7.56), it was found to be sitting on a single row of bricks and on the western edge of the earlier stone fireplace (17528). In the space in the centre was a layer of burnt wood fragments and charcoal mixed with mid-brown clayey sand (17517). This loose fill was 100mm deep and was collected in buckets and 100% wet sieved as it contained occupation related artefacts.²⁷



Figure 7.55: Detail of the later phased fireplace in Room 4 with a neatly dressed hearthstone and brick edging. IMG_4064.



Figure 7.56: Working shot after removing the hearthstone showing a course of bricks and the edge of the earlier fireplace forming the base for the new hearthstone. The charcoal rich fill in the centre was context 17517. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5131.

Occupation deposit (16245)

Below the demolition debris (16218) and above the imported sandy fills (16193 and 16214) was a firmly compacted mid-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks, small stone and brick fragments and historical artefacts. This accumulated deposit relates to the occupation phase of the house and within Room 4 was recorded as context 16245. As with all the other occupation deposits in House 4 it was excavated within the 1m x 1m site grid. As this room was greatly impacted by later structures (Figure 7.57) many of the squares were not the complete size. The grid squares located within Room 4 were AH14-AM14, AJ15-AN15 and AJ16-AN16. The deposit was quite uneven on the surface and was removed in spits, 50mm deep. The depth of the deposit varied from 10 to 80mm with a maximum of two spits in some squares. The soil was collected in buckets and 100% wet sieved. Soil and pollen samples were collected (samples #155, 156 & 157).

²⁷ These artefacts were not catalogued at the time of writing this trench report.

In the eastern half of Room 4 (east of service trench 16166), the occupation deposit in the area around the fireplace was at a higher level than in the western half of the room, it was also more mixed with small inclusions of brick, mortar and plaster. After removing 16245 the layer below was quite different. It appeared more like construction or demolition debris and was given a new number (17227). 17227 was mid-dark red-brown silty sand with frequent crushed sandstone fragments (10-40mm), occasional crushed sandstock brick fragments, charcoal flecks fragments of render, painted plaster and both red and buff shell sand mortar. This mixed deposit seems associated with the reconstruction of the fireplace in Room 4 this may suggest the floorboards were also replaced when the fireplace was replaced. The deposit was 50 to 80mm deep covering an area 1.75 x 550-1050mm and sat directly on the imported sands. There was no evidence of an earlier phased occupation deposit below it. Artefacts within 16245 and 17227 included a gold hammer pendant, slate pencils, sewing implements (pins, brass thimbles) and coins (Figure 7.58, Figure 7.59).²⁸ Two British halfpennies (1820-1860), a Russian 2 Kopeks, Alexander I (1810-1814) and a Marine Store token (dated 1861) were all found within context 16245. The thimble within context 17227 is dated c.1850s.

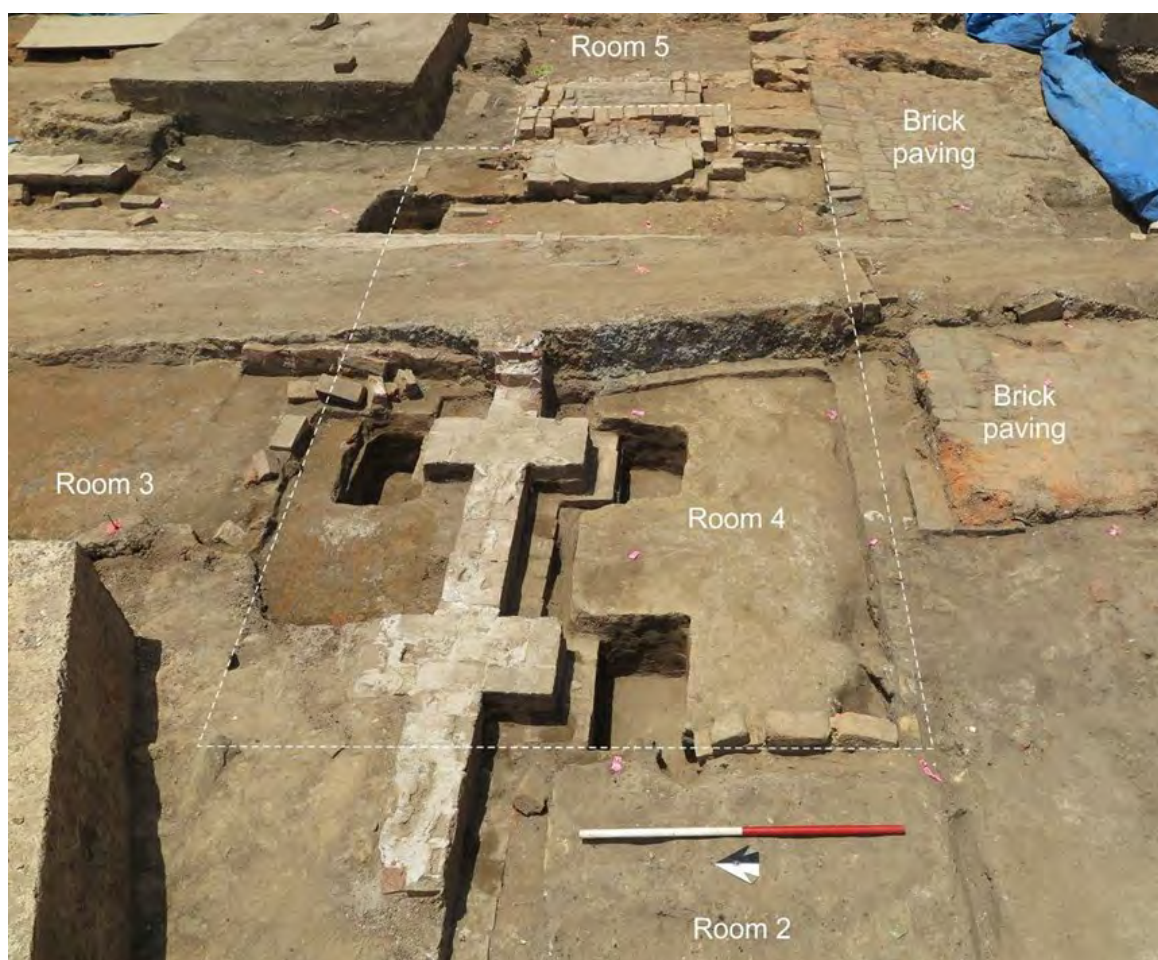


Figure 7.57: Room 4 (dashed line) after the occupation deposit (16245) was removed. This room was greatly impacted by the Cranbrook footings, post office footings and a north-south concrete encased service pipe (16166), splitting the room into east and west. The small pink markers are the grid points for the 1m x 1m site grid. View east. Scale 1m.

²⁸ At the time of writing the trench report not all the miscellaneous artefacts had been catalogued.



Figure 7.58: (Left) Gold hammer pendant from Area A House 4, Room 4 (16245). Right: A selection of sewing implements and paraphernalia, the brass thimbles and pins are all from House 4, Room 4, context 16245. The mother of pearl sewing/spinning implement and the bone lace bobbin are not from House 4. IMG_2616 and 2715, Miscellaneous artefacts, Gallery2.



Figure 7.59: Child slate pencils and ruled slate board. The torpedo-shaped pencil on the left to fit a holder is from House 4, Room 4, context 16245. The other two slate pencils and ruled slate board are associated with House 1. IMG_2712, Miscellaneous artefacts, Gallery2.

Timber impressions (16313)

After the demolition debris in Rooms 2 and 4 was removed a number of narrow linear impressions were found running north-south the entire length of the room (Figure 7.60 and Figure 7.61). These linear features were impressions left behind from the removal of timber joists and were visible at the level of the occupation deposit. The fill within them was mostly demolition debris (16218), although some of the occupation deposit had likely collapsed into the cavities when the timbers were removed. The impressions were 500 to 600mm apart, 100 to 120mm wide and 10 to 60mm deep. They were not recorded with the early phase of

the house as they are only impressions left from the demolition phase but their function was quite clear. The same impressions were also found in Room 2 and were given the same context number. The impressions are more likely to be from the joists that lay directly below the floorboards.



Figure 7.60: Shallow linear impressions (16313) left behind from the removal of timber joists running north-south. These impressions were also found in Room 2 and Room 3. View south. Scale 30cm. IMG_4159.



Figure 7.61: Room 4, east of the service trench (16166) showing liner impressions from the removal of timbers running the full length of the room. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_4288.

7.2.4 BRICK PAVING AND YARD SURFACES

Brick paving and levelling fills (rear verandah area)

Aside from the additional room, a number of changes were made in the yard area around the house. The rear verandah was replaced with brick paving (16181) which extended eastwards to include Room 5 and adjoined another brick surface along the eastern side of the house (17542), which extended northwards towards Macquarie Street.

The brick paving at the rear of the house sealed most of the early phased postholes (including their post-pipe fills) associated with original rear verandah and the small skillion/store in the southeast corner of House 4. This suggests the rear verandah and its roof were not permanent fixtures and were separate to the main frame of the house. 16181 abutted the sandstone footings of Room 5 and continued westwards behind Room 4 but there was limited evidence of it behind Room 3 (Figure 7.62). The paving was constructed of bright orange sandstock bricks, most were flat but some of the bricks had rectangular frogs. The two rows of bricks closest to the house were bonded with a stretcher bond and were nearly all whole bricks. The next row was mostly half bricks forming a narrow row, while the rest of the paving was not a strict coursing and consisted of mostly broken and occasionally whole bricks. The coursing behind Room 4 was slightly different which may indicate the paving was not all one event but overall, they seem contemporary. The paving extended for a minimum length (east-west) of 9m and the width was 1.4 to 1.62m (north-south). The bricks were quite crumbly and well-worn and were only one course deep (60 to 65mm). Samples of the bricks were collected (BM sample #76).

Below the bricks was a mixed fill (16304), which was confined to the area below the paving and covered the earlier postholes. 16304 was a firmly compacted mid-dark brown sand and silt mix with very frequent crushed sandstone and sandstock brick inclusions (10 to 100mm in size) and common charcoal flecks. It contained artefacts including, bone, glass, nails, shell and slate and was spread as a levelling fill for the paving. The artefacts and inclusions may be associated with a demolition/renovation event from the earlier phase. This fill was 50 to 150mm deep (Figure 7.63) and was above the earlier phased occupation deposit (17229).

Other pockets of levelling fill were found below the brick paving. 17380 was an isolated pocket of fill associated with the immediate back door step (17484) at the rear of the house on the outside of Room 4. This fill was moderately compacted mid-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks, occasional burnt shell (<3mm) and sandstock brick and sandstone fragments (<150mm). It also contained quite a few artefacts. 17380 was sitting above the two flat sandstone blocks from the early back door step and was filling a sunken area around the stones (likely caused from removing other stones) to raise the ground level for the brick paving. This fill only covered an area 2m long and 700mm wide and was 100mm deep.

Another pocket of levelling fill (16266) was found in the area south of Room 5 and was also directly below the brick paving 16181. 16266 covered an area 2.2m x 700mm and varied in depth from 40 to 220mm. This fill was very firm pale brown clayey silt with occasional large fragments of plaster (100 x 70 x 10mm) in the mix. These inclusions of plaster and render suggest it coincided with a renovation event or maybe the demolition event of the small store/skillion. A posthole (16277) cut through 16266 in the area south of Room 5. The circular post-pipe (16279) was visible through the paving (16181) indicating the post remained extant after the paving was laid but the actual posthole cut occurred after the levelling fill was laid. The circular post-pipe was 390mm deep and 105mm in diameter with vertical sides. The base was not reached as it was too deep to manually reach. The post-pipe fill (16280) was mid-brown humic sandy with frequent charcoal flecks and some burnt

shell. The packing fill (16278) was mottled mid-brown and pale brown silty sand with brick rubble, charcoal flecks and burnt shell fragments. The posthole was on the southern edge of the paving. Its function was not clear, it post-dated the earlier postholes associated with a skillion/store and was not aligned with any fence lines.



Figure 7.62: Brick paving (16181) rear of House 4 abutting Rooms 4 and 5 (top) with limited evidence of it extending behind Room 3 (bottom). The paving was sitting on levelling fill (16304) and was later truncated by pits and footings associated with Cranbrook and modern service trenches. Top image view north, bottom image view west. Scale 1m. IMG_3505, IMG_3373.



Figure 7.63: Rubbly levelling fill (16304) directly below the brick paving (16181) and covering the earlier postholes. The sandstone block (17484) was part of the back doorstep from the earlier phase of House 4 which was covered by the brick paving. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4321.

Abutting the south side of the brick pavers 16181 behind the western half of Room 4 was another small area of compacted grey-brown sandy silt with frequent sandstock brick fragments and crushed brick (16348). As this fill extended up to 700mm south of the pavers it seemed more like a rough yard surface abutting the paving. Directly below 16348 and extending under 16181 was a mixed fill (16345) also pre-dating the paving.

16345 appeared to be an occupation related deposit in the yard area close to the house pre-dating the brick paving 16181. This deposit may be related to a construction or renovation stage to the house. The deposit was a mix of historic topsoil, large quantities of charcoal, ash and shell (both crushed and whole oyster shell) with pockets of shell sand mortar, poorly mixed. It was truncated in several directions by later features but appeared to cover an area of around 3.4 x 4.3m. It varied in depth from 10 to 85mm sloping to the south and dipped towards the probable location of the eastern end of the brick drain (16332) which is discussed in the next section (Section 7.2.5). The material excavated within grid squares AM20, AL21 and AM21 was 100% wet sieved. This shell rich deposit may be the same as the crushed shell deposit (17230) found below 16304 or the brick rubbly fill above it (16348).

Brick paving (front yard)

An area of bright orange brick paving (17542) ran north-south along the eastern side of Room 5, House 4 extending northwards towards Macquarie Street (Figure 7.64). The paving was not as substantial as 16181 at the rear of the house. It was truncated along the eastern side by the brick footings of Northiam (House 2 in Area B) and at the southern end

by a concrete encased service trench. Many of the bricks were crushed or damaged. The bricks were all sandstock mostly half and quarter bricks (no whole bricks) with an average thickness of 65 to 68mm. Some of the half bricks had rectangular frogs which helped phase the structure to the later period of occupation of House 4. A brick sample was taken (BM sample #102). The area of paving was 3.65m in length and 400 to 700mm wide and only 60 to 80mm deep. Further evidence of this brick paving was also found during machining close to the northern limit of the site.



Figure 7.64: Small segment of brick paving (17542) along eastern boundary of House 4 (white arrow) which likely ran from Macquarie Street southwards and joined the paving (16181) at the rear of the house. West of the paving was a black yard surface (17547). The cut for the well (on the right side of the photo) became visible after 17545 was removed. Room 5 footings in the top right corner. View southeast. Scale 1m. IMG_3449(2).

Abutting the brick path was a thin black gritty sandy spread (17547) which was not very deep (20 to 30mm) and resembled a yard deposit or yard surface (Figure 7.64). It was clearly distinct from the loamy fill above it (17545) and was sitting on modified historic topsoil (16120). Artefacts were found within this deposit including some slag, coke/coal, bone, ceramic and glass sherds. It covered an area 3.2 x 2.1m and did not extend westwards past the well. It may have extended under the brick paving but the paving was not excavated.

Above the black yard surface 17547 was a deeper mixed fill (17545). 17545 was a compacted loamy mid-brown clayey sand with frequent orange sandstock brick fragments (< quarter brick size), charcoal flecks and contained frequent artefacts. Throughout this loamy deposit were pockets of red and grey clay filling dips/depressions in the front yard. This red and grey clay was redeposited natural clay (like context 16256) which may have come from digging out the well in the front yard. 17454 extended right across the front yard of the house from the edge of the front verandah eastwards to the brick paving covering an area

c.8m x 8m and was up to 100mm deep. Two rectangular blocks of Parramatta shale were sitting in this fill between the brick paving and the well (Figure 7.64). These stones may be remains of a path from the paving to the well. An RL on the paving was 9.41m and on the stones was 9.40m. The loamy nature of the soil and its location above the black surface 17547 suggests it may have been imported soil or garden bedding that was churned up over time. Two similar fills were found in Test Trench 19 (TT19) and were numbered 16239 and 16240.

Other yards surfaces

South of the brick paving (16181) at the rear of the house was a compacted yard surface (16204) abutting the paving and extending south 1.4m and east-west 2.8m (Figure 7.65). This surface was only evident in the area behind Room 5 and was contemporary with 16181. The surface was a very compacted mix of rubble sandstone mixed with some redeposited topsoil, red sand and yellow crushed sandstone. It was sitting on a thin bedding of coarse-grained pale yellow-grey sand, the maximum depth was 100 to 110mm. It was truncated by a large pit (16246) and a concrete post office pier.



Figure 7.65: Compacted stone surface (16204) abutting the paving and later cut by a large pit (16246). In the foreground is an excavated modern service trench (17813) running north-south. View west. Scale 1m. IMG_3516.

A shallow amorphous pit (16246) cut the yard surface, the brick paving and an earlier posthole (16267). This feature measured 1.67m x 1.76m x 35 to 110mm was an irregular shape with sloping sides and an uneven base. It was below the pre-Cranbrook levelling fills and is therefore associated with the later phase of occupation of House 4. The fill (16247) was loose mid-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and sandstone fragments and contained artefacts including a kaolin pipe stem ('Saywell', Sydney, 1865-1905) and a stout bottle ('Stephen Green', c.1820-1858).

Two small areas of sandstone paving were also associated with the later phase of House 4. West of Room 2, near the southwest corner of the house (Figure 7.66) was a small area of sandstone paving (16338). The remains of seven near square flat sandstone blocks formed a flagged floor with other displaced stones and patches of rubble on the perimeter suggesting this surface extended eastwards back towards the corner of the house. The stones were not neatly cut and measured on average 200 x 200mm. There was a black tar like substance on some of the stones and the surrounding soil but there was no bonding material. Abutting the north end of the stone surface was a sandstock brick drain (16337) which is discussed in Section 7.2.5 and south of the stones were a number of postholes which are discussed in Section 7.1.4.4. The stone surface does not appear to extend any further west. This flagged surface and drain may have been a wash house or laundry area outside the house with the drain carrying water westwards towards the creek or town drain. Although the postholes in this area did not form a regular shape, they may have been associated with the structural element of a timber structure. The paving was sitting on the modified historic topsoil (16120).



Figure 7.66: Stone paving (16338) and a brick drain (16337) outside the south west corner of House 4 (dashed line). The drain stops at the western wall of Room 2 and probably carried water away from the house towards the town drain or brick sump. The stones abutted the drain. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4292.

A second area of sandstone flagging was found in the rear yard 11m south of Room 5 (16297). The stones varied greatly in size from 100 x 150mm to 500 x 800mm (Figure 7.67) and were not as neatly laid as 16338. There were also some broken sandstock bricks between the

stones. The surface covered an area 2.2m x 1.4m and was only 50mm deep. The stones were sitting below the pre-Cranbrook levelling sand (16192) and on top of a mixed fill possibly for levelling which sat above the modified topsoil (16120). The stone surface was at an RL of 9.66m. The purpose of this small paved area was not clear. It may have been truncated along the eastern side by a north-south service trench (17813) but there was no evidence of the paving on the other side of the trench (Figure 7.67).



Figure 7.67: Small area of sandstone paving (16297) in the rear yard south of Room 5. The depression on the eastern side of the photo was caused by a service trench (17813) running north-south. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_4235.

7.2.5 WELL, DRAINS AND SUMP

Well (16302)

A small circular brick well was located in the front yard area of House 4, north of Room 5. The well was truncated along the south eastern side by the foundation trench for the post office footings (Figure 7.68) removing the top ten courses of the structure. The well was constructed of a single row of bricks laid in a stretcher bond (end to end) with brownish-grey clayey sand used as a mud mortar between courses (Figure 7.68). The bricks were mostly bright red-orange sandstock bricks with a rectangular frog. The average brick size was 220 x 108 x 66mm and the frog measured 160 x 40 x 10mm. Some of the bricks were high-fired and vitrified making them less porous. Samples of the bricks were collected (BM sample #109). The frogged bricks clearly indicated the well was not part of the original house but associated with a later phase of construction or occupation.

The interior diameter of the well was 800mm (exterior 980mm). The well was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.5m. Water was reached at 1.3m. Near the end of the excavation the well was half-sectioned and further excavated by machine (Figure 7.69) to a depth of 3.5m. The base of the well was never reached as the water level continued to rise and the arm of the machine was not long enough to go any deeper. The well cut deep through the natural red and grey mottled clay.

After the mixed fill 17545 was removed from the front yard area a cut (17565) for the well was visible cutting through the topsoil on the northern side of the structure (Figure 7.64 above). The cut was 150 to 160mm wide. The fill of the well cut (17566) was a compacted mix of topsoil, red and yellow compacted clay and broken or crushed sandstock brick fragments. This fill was only visible in plan and was not excavated. The well contained two fills. These fills are both associated with the demolition phase of the house (Phase 4.3) but will be discussed here with the structure. The uppermost fill (16303) was a mix of post office foundation trench fill and below that loose, sandy grey fill mixed with black cindery waste with slag, slate and corroded metal inclusions. This cindery fill was similar to the pre-Cranbrook fill (16156) which covered most of the early house post-demolition. The upper fill was excavated by hand to the level of the water (1.3 to 1.5m) and did not contain artefacts. The lower fill (17812) was excavated by machine and was over 2m deep. The lower waterlogged fill contained some artefacts (glass, ceramic, stoneware jars/bottles and a leather shoe) but mostly contained flat orange sandstock bricks. Most of these bricks were burnt or blackened on one side suggesting they came from the demolition of the chimney in the front room of House 4 and were just dumped into the well as backfill. Six pieces of sandstone were found in the base of the fill which may have also been part of the fireplace.



Figure 7.68: Sandstock brick well (16302) in the front yard of House 4, north of Room 5. The well was truncated in the southwest corner by the post office foundation trench (left). The bricks were mostly whole frogged bricks laid in a stretcher bond (right). View north. Scale 1m. IMG_4102 and IMG_4147.



Figure 7.69: View into the lower half of the well which was removed by machine and kept refilling with water. The structure cut deep through the mottled red and grey natural base clays. View south. IMG_5363.

Brick and stone sump (16187)

Close to the western boundary of Lot 30 was a brick sump (16187) which sat directly above an earlier sump (17228) that is discussed in Section 7.1.6. The brick sump replaced the earlier feature channelling water westwards away from the house and into the town drain (see Area D, Trench Report for town drain). The sump was located on the edge of a former creek line. The structure was rectangular in shape but only brick lined on three sides (Figure 7.70). There was no eastern return. The bricks were laid in alternate rows of a stretcher and header bond (Figure 7.71) with a yellowish-brown sandy clay mud mortar. Below five courses of brick was a course of irregular shaped sandstone blocks forming the base course. The average block size was 450mm in length by 260mm in height. The average brick size was 215 x 103 x 67mm. The structure measured 1.5 x 1.8m (exterior) and 1.06 x 1.5m x 900mm (interior). The visible bricks were all flat sandstocks mostly whole bricks, with occasional half bricks visible in the structure. Some of the bricks had blackening or paint on their sides and appeared reused. Below the level of the bricks on the western wall was a small square opening or channel neatly lined with stone (Figure 7.71). The interior of the channel measure 300 x 400mm. The structure cut into the subsoil (16190) and the base was not lined. It also sat on top of the earlier shell rich deposit (16336) associated with the earlier sump.

Although this structure is discussed here as a sump, because it was not fully enclosed and the small channel on the western end fed into the town drain, it is probable that the residents of the early cottage used it as a cesspit. Instead of being cleaned out regularly the effluent flowed out through the small channel near the base of the structure and into the town drain. A similar cesspit was found on another Casey & Lowe site in Darling Harbour with an exit

channel flowing towards the harbour.²⁹ There were no other cesspits or latrines found on site associated with the early house.

Within the base of the sump was a shallow cut (16386) through the subsoil running east-west through the centre of the sump (Figure 7.71). This possible cut may have been to improve drainage in the sump or it could just be a natural wash of sediment into the drain. Within the base of this narrow channel were two fills. The uppermost fill (16377) was quite mixed with large chunks of orange/brown clay, mixed with fine grained sandy clay loam. This fill was 100mm deep but its disturbed nature was probably caused by the excavation of the sump fills in the wet weather. The sump kept refilling with rainwater and the fills in the base of the sump were impacted. The lower fill (16389) was a dark brown, fine grained, silty clay loam (16389) with no visible artefacts and was later than the oyster rich deposit (16336). It appeared more like the original backfill.

Abutting the southern end of the structure was a pile of brick rubble (16275) covering an area 1.54 x 1m. The bricks were mostly flat sandstock bricks and an occasional rectangular frogged brick filling a sloping dip in the modified topsoil (60 to 220mm deep). There was no cut associated with the rubble bricks and they appeared to be just demolition debris associated with the sump and are recorded with the demolition phase of the house (Phase 4.3).



Figure 7.70: Mid-excavation of brick sump (16187) with brick rubble (16275) abutting the southern end, historic topsoil (16120) in the foreground and remains of the pre-Cranbrook cindery fill (16156) in the background. View west. Scale 1m. IMG_3470.

²⁹ Excavation undertaken by Casey & Lowe 2016, Northeast Plot, Darling Harbour, unpublished report.



Figure 7.71 (left): Detail of interior of sump with outlet on western end leading to town drain and lower course of sandstone. Cut/channel on the base is 16338. View west. Scale 1m.

Figure 7.72 (right): Feature (17232) on the outside of the sump clearly visible after the historic topsoil was removed. View southeast. Scale 1m. IMG_4515 and IMG_4716.

The sump contained two fills. The main backfill (16188) was mostly whole and broken sandstock bricks mixed with mid-light brown sandy clay (Phase 4.3). All the bricks were flat, bright orange-red sandstocks, some with paint or whitewash and some with mud mortar. Towards the base, there were less bricks and more sandy clay fill and oyster shells. The average brick size was 215 x 100 x 65mm. Two buckets of the base fill were collected and sieved. Soil and pollen samples were also collected (samples #16, 17 and 18). This fill was 700mm deep and contained occasional artefacts. The fill within the square channel on the western side of the structure was given a separate number (16189). This fill was waterlogged mid-dark grey sandy silt. It was rich in artefacts, mostly ceramic and glass with mid-19th century dates. The entire fill within the channel/opening was sieved (11 buckets in total). Soil and pollen samples were collected (samples # 19, 20 and 21).

After the modified historic topsoil was removed a cut or water-worn depression (17232) was evident within the subsoil at the western side of the sump at the level of the stone channel (Figure 7.72). The cut had an amorphous shape (1030 x 730 x 145mm) as if spilling out the back of structure 16187 and may be the product of water erosion. The base slopes eastwards back into 16187 and seems associated with the structure. The fill (17233) within this cut/depression seemed associated with the use or end-use of 16187. 17233 was a fine-grained dark-grey sandy silt with a high concentration of charcoal fragments (<50mm) and frequent fragments of glass, ceramic and bone. It was a lot more porous than the surrounding subsoil. Towards the northwest corner of the sump was an area of orange-red baked clay with remnant root cavities (Figure 7.72). Further excavation in Area D (see

Trench Report, Area D) found a drain that aligned with the channel in this sump that fed into the town drain.

650mm north of the brick sump was another large sub-rectangular cut (17220). Initially it looked like this feature was later than the pre-Cranbrook levelling fills (16156 and 16180) as these fills had slumped into and were filling the top of the cut. The cut measured 2.42 x 1.58m and varied in depth from 270-540mm (Figure 7.73). The shape was quite irregular with sloping sides at the northern end but at the southern end it had vertical sides and a deeper base at 540mm. The irregularity of the cut may suggest it was a removal cut. The lower fill (17221) below the later levelling fills could have been an accumulation that developed in the base. It had a relatively homogenous texture and colour, dark grey sand with fine clay particles and was mostly on the southern half covering an area 1440 x 730mm. It contained bone, fabric, ceramic, glass and shell. The shell may have come from the fill of the earlier sump directly below (17228).



Figure 7.73: Large rectangular feature (white arrow) context 17220 cutting earlier sump (17228). View south. Scale 1m. IMG_4696.

Brick drains (16332 and 16337)

A shallow v-shaped drain was exposed during the removal of the modified historic topsoil (16120) in the rear yard of House 4. It was both covered by and cutting into 16120 and ran east-west across the yard. It was not possible to differentiate the original surface with which it was associated from the surrounding matrix. The drain consisted of two rows of sandstock bricks in a stretcher bond and angled towards the centre. The surviving segment of drain was at least 7.6 m long and 230mm wide. It terminated at the eastern end without any formal finish and it followed the natural contour of the slope to the west. The bricks were both flat sandstock (211 x 100 x 67mm) and rectangular frogged sandstock bricks (239 x 116 x 65mm). Whole and broken bricks were used in the construction and no mortar or bonding. Many of the bricks appeared reused, even the whole ones were broken along some edges. Samples of the bricks were collected (16337/BM #79 and 16332/ BM #80). At

the eastern end the drain took a 10 to 15 degree turn to the north and changes its shape to a dish drain (Figure 7.74) where it was three rows of brick in width. It extended eastwards for a further 1.5m but was then truncated by the Cranbrook footings. It likely continued north eastwards to join the rear of House 4. There was no drain fill as the drain was covered over by the modified topsoil (16120). A cut (16358) for the drain was visible at the eastern end within the subsoil. The fill of the drain cut (16359) may be associated with the drain removal phase and was a mix of topsoil and subsoil (10 to 60mm deep) with no inclusions.

2.5 to 3m west of the drain (16332) along the same east-west alignment was a rectangular timber-lined feature (17273). This feature was close to the western boundary of Lot 30 and southwest of the brick sump (16187). The feature measured 1.6 x 1.3m and was 200 to 360mm deep (Figure 7.75). It only became visible after the modified topsoil was removed down to the level of the subsoil (16190). The base of the feature was the compact mottled natural clay. It was truncated by a service trench running north-south. This feature may have served as a sump or gully for the brick drain 16332 and then flowed westwards to the town drain. The fill (17274) was a dark grey-brown loam with occasional artefacts.



Figure 7.74 (left): A segment of the brick drain (16332) where it turned to a northeast direction towards house 4 and changed from a v-shaped drain to a dish drain. View northeast. Scale 1m. IMG_4370.

Figure 7.75 (right): Timber lined rectangular feature (17273) south of brick sump (16187) and due west of the brick drain (16332). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_4789.

A second brick drain (16337) was found abutting the southwest corner of House 4 and the sandstone paving (Figure 7.66). This small segment of drain was only 2.34m in length running in an east-west direction. The bricks were *in situ* towards the eastern end but quite disturbed at the western end. The bricks were all sandstocks, mostly flat but some with a shallow rectangular frog. A brick sample was taken (BM sample #93). The drain was a dish

shape with three rows of bricks laid end to end the side rows were slightly angled and the feature was up to 400mm wide. There was some rusted iron attached to the bricks.

The drain may have collected runoff water taking it westwards away from the house towards the brick sump (16187) as it aligned with the sump. The paving (16338) abutting the drain and discussed in Section 0 may suggest it was a wash area or wash room.

Drainage channel (16264)

During the excavation of TT19 on the eastern side of the front verandah a shallow concave channel (16264) was found running northwest-southeast. The base appeared mortar lined but this may have just been demolition debris leaving an impression after the structure was removed. The concave channel impression looked like a service pipe was removed (Figure 7.76). It abutted the northeast corner of the house right beside the verandah and extended to the southeast. Only a segment 1.2m long remained as it was truncated by the post office footing trenches. The channel was 250mm wide and 30 to 100mm deep. Within the channel was a moderately loose silty loam (16265).



Figure 7.76: Test Trench 19 abutting the eastern wall of House 4 and the front verandah. At the northeast corner of the house was a shallow channel (red arrow) running in a southeast direction away from the building. This channel may have been a drain or part of a down pipe taking water away from the house. View south. Scale 50cm. IMG_3955.

7.2.6 FENCE LINES

The posthole remains of two fence lines were found east and south of House 4. The fence lines were evident on the 1858 historic plan (Figure 7.77). The north-south fence line was east of House 4 extending around the perimeter of Room 5 while the second fence line ran east-west (approximately 4.5m) south of House 4. These fence lines were not marking property or allotment boundaries but rather subdividing the house and its immediate surrounds from the rest of the allotment. The postholes associated with each fence line were grouped and are summarised in Table 7.5 and Table 7.6.

East-west fence line

The postholes along the east-west fence line were mostly rectangular in shape. This fence line did not extend all the way to the western boundary of the property but seemed to end beside a path running north-south visible on the 1858 plan by a double row of dashed lines (Figure 7.77). No evidence for the path shown on plan was found in this area during the excavation. The largest posthole cut measured 550 x 530mm, the smallest measured 350 x 300mm with oval or near circular post-pipes, vertical sides and a flat base. The diameter of the post-pipes varied mostly from 130 to 180mm, some of the pipes were wider at the surface which could have resulted from post removal. The pipes ranged from 180 to 280mm in depth. These features were only visible in the subsoil (16190) after the historic topsoil (16120) was removed by machine. Each posthole had a lightly compacted mid to dark brown or grey-brown sandy clay packing fill, charcoal flecks and sandstock brick inclusions. Some of the postholes had shell inclusions and most had artefacts (Table 7.5). Posthole 17460 was situated 1.7m east of 17456 both postholes had the same sandstock brick packing in the fill surrounding the post. The pipe fills were looser, darker brown-black and loamier than the packing fills. Not all the post-pipe fills contained artefacts. Posthole 17296 had a much larger post-pipe than many of the other features along this row; this may be the result of post removal or another possibility is that it was associated with a structure on the 1858 plan but there were not enough other features to support this.

Posthole 17306 cut an earlier posthole (17346) which did not have a post-pipe. They may be one feature or else 17306 was a replacement post during the lifespan of the fence. The fence line was 9m long. Another posthole was located further west (17485) on the same alignment and could be part of the fence line increasing its length to 15m. 17485 was found below the brick drain (16332) which may indicate the drain ran close to the fence line although the 1858 plan does not show the fence line extending that far to the west. The posthole was near square in plan (603 x 500mm) and near the base it contained the remains of a decayed wooden post (160 x 40mm).

The southeast corner post (17298) where the fence line joined the north-south fence line was a rectangular posthole with a circular post-pipe. The post-pipe fill contained some burnt animal bone fragments which may be the impacts from a rubbish pit that sat directly over this posthole. The rubbish pit (16329) was larger than the posthole (770 x 440mm) and what remained was quite shallow (90mm). The fill (16330) of the pit was a loose burnt deposit, a mix of mid-brown loam, ash/cinder and common fragments of burnt bone, brick, sandstone, metal, glass and ceramics. The rubbish pit was recorded twice (17302, 17303 and 17304) but was all the same feature. Another small cut (17300 and 17301) in the southwest corner of 16329 was recorded as a separate feature but also appeared to be part of the same rubbish pit (16329) with the same fill.



Figure 7.77: The 1858 plan with red arrows show the location of the north-south fence line extending around Room 5, House 4 and the shorter east-west fence line. Where the fence lines meet was a small structure (blue arrow). Some of the postholes may belong to this structure. View north. SRNSW NRS 15244, item [1].

Table 7.5: Postholes from the east-west fence line, south of House 4

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17460-17461-17462-17463	Sub-rectangular shape, vertical sides, base unex: 400 x 360 x 30-80	Sub-circular irregular sides, uneven base: 160 x 120 x 150	Compact, dark brown grey sandy clay, frequent charcoal, some brick frags.	Firm dark brown/grey sandy clay, charcoal inclusions
17456-17458-17457-17459	Sub-rectangular, concave sides, base unex: 550 x 530 x 240	Near circular/oval, vertical sides, flat base: 130 x 110 x 190	Dark brown clayey loam, with ceramics, glass and kaolin pipe pieces	Dark brown clayey loam, no inclusions
17429-17431-17430-17432	Irregular shape, vertical sides, base unex: 570 x 400 x 70	Irregular shape, vertical & irregular sides, concave base: 330 x 130-250 x 210	Dark yellow-brown mix sandy clay loam and clay, charcoal flecks, brick and shell frags	Soft, black/ dark grey clay loam, charcoal frags, brick specks.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17438-17439-17440-17441	Rectangular shape, vertical sides, base unex: 430 x 400 x 160	Sub-oval, vertical sides, flat base: 200 x 140 x 220	Firm, mid-brown sandy clay with pockets of light brown sandy clay, charcoal chunks, rare artefacts	Loose, dark brown-black silty sand, charcoal flecks, artefacts
17306-17308-17307-17309	Square shape, vertical sides, base flat: 350 x 360 x 280	Oval shape, irregular sides, flat base: 150 x 180 x 280	Firm, mix of dark brown-black and yellow sandy clay, humic material, wood and clay. Common ss brick frags, occ ceramics and bone	Soft, dark brown-black and yellow humic, fine sandy clay. No inclusions
17346-17347 (cut by 17306)	Near square, sloping sides, sloping base: 300 x 350 x 50-160		Lightly compacted dark-brown sandy clay, abundant shell and glass frags	
17485-17486(post)-17487	Square, vertical sides base unex: 603 x 500 x 100	Rectangular post 160 x 40	Compact, yellow grey silty clay, brick inclusions, some artefacts	
17298-17305-17299-17894	Rectangular cut, vertical sides, flat base: 470 x 300 x 200	Circular pipe, vertical sides, flat base: 170mm (diam) x 300	Firm, dark yellow-grey and brown silty sand with clay lumps.	Dark grey-brown clay, silty sand, small frags burnt bone.
17296-17236-17237-17297	Sub-rectangular (extends north end), near vertical sides, flat base: 950 x 600 x 90	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 500 x 200 x 300	Loose, dark brown silty clay, sandstone and brick fragments	Soft, light brown clayey silt, charcoal flecks, brick frags (<5mm)

North-south fence line

A large number of postholes ran north-south in the area east of House 4 forming different phases of fence lines. One row of postholes cut through Room 5 of House 4 indicating it was later than House 4 and associated with the Cranbrook phase (Phase 5) of occupation. Further to the east was another row of postholes (Figure 7.78) which extended around the eastern perimeter of Room 5 and was evident on the 1858 plan. The ten postholes summarised in Table 7.6 are all associated with the occupation of the earlier cottage (House 4, Phase 4.2). This north-south fence line joined the east-west fence line to the south.

Table 7.6: Postholes associated with a north-south fence line, east of House 4.

Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17383- 17384- 17385-17386	Sub- rectangular shape, vertical sides, flat base: 300 x 300 x 80	Oval, concave sides, concave base: 160 x 120 x200	Loose, dark grey- brown sandy clay, charcoal flecks, some artefacts	Loose, dark grey- brown silty clay, charcoal chunks, artefacts.
17342- 17344- 17343- 17345	Sub- rectangular, vertical sides, sloping base: 450 x 360 x 150	Sub-rectangular, rounded, vertical sides, flat base: 200 x 110 x 100`	Loose dark grey silty clay, brick frags, common artefacts, ceramics, glass, metal	Compact dark- grey clayey silt
17360-17361	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 360 x 320 x 200	None evident	Loose dark brown/black silty sand, frequent artefacts mostly burnt/charred.	
17410-17411- 17412-17413	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 290 x 460 x 50	Sub-rectangular, rounded vertical sides, concave base: 120 x 120 x 450	Compact, light-mid brown silty clay, charcoal flecks, rare artefacts	Loose, dark brown/black silty clay, occ charcoal
17414-17415 (post)- 17416 (cuts 17410)	Sub- rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 240 x 400 x 200	Decaying post, rectangular 80 x 100 x 500	Loose, dark brown- grey silt sand surrounding decaying post, containing sandstock bricks, glass ceramics	
17399- 17401- 17400- 17402	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 390 x 330 x 70	Rectangular, vertical sides, concave base: 130 x 230 x 230	Compact, reddish- brown loamy clay, includes glass, ceramics and a nail	Loose, brown sandy loam (wet), 1 ceramic artefact
17348- 17350- 17349-17351	Square shape, vertical sides, base unex: 210 x 190 x 50	Oval/circular, vertical sides, flat base: 110 x 110 x 110	Firm, dark-brown silty clay, one ceramic at in packing fill	Loose, dark brown loamy sand.
17286- 17288- 17287-17289	Rectangular shape, vertical sides, base unex: 500 x 440 x 50	Oval/circular, vertical sides, concave base: 160 x 150 x 260	Soft, dark brown silty sand.	Soft, dark brown- black silty sand, charcoal flecks, some ceramics and nails

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17571-17573-17572-17574	Square, vertical sides, flat base: 420 x 400 x 320	Circular pipe with depth, vertical sides, concave base: 70mm (diam) x 180	Compact, mixed green/yellow clayey silt, brown clayey silt and red clay mottling, brick ironstone and sandstone	Loose, mid-brown silty sand, small brick and charcoal flecks, large stone in top of pipe`
17563-17811 (post)-17564	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 400 x 320 x 80	Two decayed rectangular posts: 230 x 70mm and 160 x 70	Dark brown clayey silt, charcoal flecks, occasional ss brick and stone inclusions, artefacts inc. metal, glass, ceramics, bone, shell.	

The postholes were all rectangular in shape and set at a distance of 2.2 to 2.6m apart. The sizes of the postholes varied, the largest cut measured 500 x 440mm while the smallest was only 210 x 90mm. The packing fills were not fully excavated in all these features. In most cases it was just lowered 50 to 80mm to look for a post-pipe. The post-pipes were oval and circular in shape with vertical sides and a concave or flat base and varied from 100 to 200mm in diameter with depths ranging from 110 to 450mm. Posthole 17399 had a rectangular shaped post-pipe (Figure 7.80). Two of the postholes (17414 and 17563) had the remains of decaying posts *in situ*. 17414 cut an earlier posthole (17410) and was likely a replacement post (Figure 7.79).

The packing fills were similar to the east-west fence line, mid to dark brown-grey clayey silt or sandy silt with charcoal flecks, sandstock brick fragments and many contained small artefacts. The post-pipe fills were loose, darker brown silty sands or sandy loams. The postholes were only clearly visible in the subsoil. 17360 did not contain a post-pipe but was on the same alignment as the other postholes. 17383 was near the rear verandah area of House 4 and was truncated by a rubbish pit (17381). 17342 was truncated by a later posthole (17312) associated with the Cranbrook fence line. 17286 was situated 2.26m north of 17342. 17563 and 17571 in the front yard were near square in shape and had similar packing fills. 17571 cut an earlier pit (17567) while 17563 had a complete wine bottle in the post-pipe fill which post-dated 1870 indicating a late date for the removal of the fence line. Posthole 17348 had a dry-pressed brick pressed into the top of its post-pipe fill again suggesting the fence line remained until the demolition phase of the house.



Figure 7.78: North-south fence line postholes east of the excavated modern service trench and the east-west return. Many of the Cranbrook phased postholes were evident in the base of the modern service trench. In the background are the excavated yard features (pits and postholes) cutting the subsoil. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_4949.



Figure 7.79: In the foreground is posthole 17414 with the post (17415) in situ replacing the earlier rectangular posthole (17410). View north. Scale 50cm. IMG_4933.



Figure 7.80: Post-excitation of posthole 17399 along the north-south fence line east of House 4. View north. Scale 50cm. IMG_4920.

7.2.7 BACK YARD FEATURES

A large number of postholes, rubbish pits and smaller features were found in the rear yard of the early house which is typical of a back yard or rear garden area (Figure 7.78). As most of these features could not be associated with any structural remains or fence lines they were grouped based on similarities. The postholes and pits are all summarised in tables (Table 7.7 to Table 7.9). Table 7.7 lists all the postholes and features within a 1m distance of the fence line. Some of these postholes may be associated with the east-west fence line (replacement posts) while other features may be evidence of plants growing close to the fence. There was also a pet burial on the southern edge of the fence. There were no remains found for the small rectangular structure in the southeast corner on the 1858 plan (Figure 7.77) abutting the two fence lines. Table 7.8 is a summary of all the larger pits in the rear yard area, while Table 7.9 lists all the remaining features south of the east-west fence line and north of Area A South. Each of these features only became clearly visible after the modified topsoil (16120) was removed by machine and were cutting the natural subsoil (16190) although they would have originally cut from the level of the topsoil. They were below the pre-Cranbrook levelling fills which confirmed their dating to the occupation period of the early cottage (House 4). A clean-up number (16198) was given specifically to artefacts in the yard area collected after machining (during the hoeing and cleaning stage) as these artefacts were all from the House 4 phase of occupation.

Features within a 1m distance of the east-west fence line

Of the 18 features summarised in Table 7.7, only four of the features (17368, 17260, 17417, 17395) were located north of the fence line, the rest were either south or almost aligned with the fence line (Figure 7.81 and Figure 7.82). Eleven of the postholes had a post-pipe, nine of these were either oval or circular in shape, with vertical sides and a flat or concave base. The average pipe was 120mm in diameter, although the range was from 80 to 190mm. One posthole (17395) had two small post-pipes one was rectangular and one almost triangular in shape. These small features could have been stake holes, the shape distorted when the post was removed and may be evidence for gardening activities or plants growing close to the fence. One posthole (17472) had remains of a thin rectangular post (17474). The feature 17452 cut an earlier fencepost (17438) while a second posthole (17364) was cut by one of the east-west fence line postholes (17306). This suggests ongoing modifications or repairs to the fence line. On the southern side of the fence was a small shallow pit (17468) with the articulated skeletal remains of a small animal, most likely a household pet. The delicate nature of the bones suggests it may have been a cat burial. The fill was 100%

collected and wet sieved to retrieve all the bones. Many of the features had similar packing fills, a mix of mid-dark brown topsoil with patches of lighter grey-yellow subsoil, charcoal flecks and occasional sandstock brick and sandstone fragments. The postholes that contained a post-pipe only had the packing fill lowered 50mm and the post-pipe fill was fully excavated. The post-pipe fills were looser and generally darker sandy or loamy fill.

The square features 17330, 17427 and 17452 did not contain post-pipes but all had vertical sides and a flat base. These small features may be evidence of garden plants. Postholes 17368, 17370 and 17266 were all beside each other and possibly related, while posthole 17244 is only 200mm from 17240, both these features also looked similar. 17326 was cut by a modern service trench (16166).

Table 7.7: Postholes and small features within a distance of 1m of the east-west fence line.

Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17368- 17369-	Square, vertical sides, flat base: 150 x 150 x 110		Mixed grey, dark-grey silty subsoil, occasional sandstone and sandstock brick frags.	
17370- 17372- 17371-17373	Irregular shape, vertical sides, base unex: 300 x 260	Circular, 120 x 130 x 220	Soft silty clay	Loose, dark grey silty clay, charcoal flecks, small brick frags, glass and bone
17240- 17242- 17241-17243	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 250 x 190 x 50	Sub-rectangular, rounded, near vertical sides, flat base: 190 x 250 x 160	Compact dark brown and light grey silty sand, charcoal flecks	Loose, light brown and dark grey silty sand, frequent charcoal flecks, rare artefacts
17244- 17245	Rectangular cut, vertical sides, flat base: 290 x 250 x 80-100	Possible post-pipe on NE side: 50 x 140 x 100	Moderately compact mid-dark brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks, rare artefacts	
17260- 17262- 17261-17263	Sub-rectangular: 230 x 180 x 110	Oval, vertical sides, tapered base: 80 (diam) x 130	Firm, brown sandy clay loam, occasional charcoal and pebbles	Soft, mid-brown silty loam
17266- 17268- 17267-17269	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 300 x 150 x 50	Circular, vertical sides, flat base: 80 x 80 x 150	Compact mid-dark brown silty sand, rare charcoal flecks, rare artefacts	Loose dark brown-black silty clay, degraded wood remains

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17417-17419-17418-17420	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, uneven base: 290 x 300 x 50-70	Oval, vertical sides, concave base: 100 x 120 x 260	Compact, brown-yellow loamy clay	Firm, brown loamy clay, no inclusions
17374-17376-27375-17377	Oval, vertical sides, flat base: 250 x 200 x 140	Oval, convex sides, flat base: 160 x 170 x 320	Loose, brown loam, occasional ceramics and glass	Loose, fine brown loam, metal artefacts, rusty nails
17427-17428	Square cut, vertical sides, flat base: 430 x 430 x 250		Compact dark brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks, some white shell sand mortar, few artefacts	
17330-17331	Near square, vertical sides, flat base: 206 x 207 x 200		Clayey loam, sandstock bricks, ash, shell, mortar specks and small artefacts	
17395-17397-17396-17398	Irregular, vertical sides, flat base: 220 x 260 x 140	2 pipes, vertical sides: 1 rectangular 60 x 40 x 90 and 1 triangular 50 x 30 x 70	Soft, dark-grey clayey silty sand, sandstock brick fragments	Very soft dark brown-black organic decomposed timber post/stake
17452-17453	Semi-rectangular cut, sharp sides, uneven base: 250 x 200 x 120		Firm mid-dark brown sandy clay, charcoal flecks and chunks, rare artefacts, sandstock brick	
17468-17469	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides: 430 x 260-430 x 50-70		Mixed mid-grey silt and pale grey redeposited subsoil, contains some articulated skeletal remains (Cat?)	
17364-17366-17365-17367	Sub-rectangular, concave sides, base unex: 410 x 220 x 80	Near circular vertical sides, flat base: 130 x 140 x 180	Firm, dark brown and dark yellow-brown sandy clay, one sandstock brick fragment	Soft, dark brown sandy clay, brick and sandstone fragments, ceramics and glass

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17472-17474-17473	Rectangular shape, vertical sides, base unex: 240 x 180 x 50	Rectangular thin timber plank: 165 x 30, depth unknown	Compact pale yellow-brown redeposited subsoil, pockets of darker topsoil, sand and charcoal	
17454-17455	Rectangular cut, vertical sides, uneven base: 290 x 140 x 60-110		Compacted dark grey sand, occasional charcoal flecks. No artefacts	
17475-17477-17476-17478	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 250 x 270 x 50	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 130 (diam) x 130	Light, brown-yellow sand, sandstone inclusions (<50mm)	Dark-brown silty sand, charcoal pieces
17326-27328-17327-17329	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 200 x 140 x 50	Oval, vertical sides, flat base: 160 x 80 x 190	Soft, wet, medium grey sand, charcoal flecks	Very soft dark grey sand, charcoal fragments



Figure 7.81: Excavated features within 1m of the east-west fence line including some of the features, further south of the fence line. In the background context 17319, 17326 and 17395 were truncated by the service trench (16166). In the foreground context 17298 is the corner post of both fence lines. View west. Scale 1m. IMG_4960.



Figure 7.82: Excavated yard features and postholes cutting the subsoil west of the service trench (16166). The brick footings are all from Cranbrook. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_5027.

Large features and rubbish pits

Seven larger features have been grouped as they are more characteristic of rubbish pits than postholes. One feature (17255) was recorded as having a post-pipe which only became evident in the base of the feature. The post-pipe (17254) was not particularly convincing and very shallow. It may have belonged to the base of an earlier posthole that was removed and backfilled (17253) with brick rubble, ash and mortar fragments, hence its latest function was a rubbish pit or brick filled pit. All these features were only visible at the level of the subsoil, indicating this was the base of the features. They were all quite shallow, only 100 to 200mm deep and mostly backfilled with sandstock brick rubble, sandstone fragments and occasional artefacts. Some of the features do not appear like intentional cuts but more rubble used to backfill dips/depressions in the ground (e.g. context 16339 and 17442).

Table 7.8: Larger features or pits in the rear yard area associated with House 4.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16339-16340	Irregular shaped depression, sloping sides, undulating base: 2300 x 1700 x 70		Compacted grey-brown clayey silt, frequents broken sandstock brick inclusions, also oyster shells, ceramics	
16209-16207	Sub-rectangular, near vertical sides: 780 x 560 x 150 x 240		Dark grey sandy silt above a deeper layer of sandstock brick rubble	
17442-17443	L-shaped cut, sloping sides, concave base: 1400 x 200-30 x 110		Loose, dark-brown silty clay, common charcoal flecks, sandstone fragments, roots. Artefact rich	
17276-17277	Circular shape, vertical sides, flat base: 760 x 700 x 150		Soft, dark brown-black clayey soil, small charcoal flecks and red brick fragments	
17255-17254-17253-17252	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 503 x 402 x 206	Oval, smooth sides, flat base: 130mm (diam) x 40	Firm, mixed yellow-brown and orange clay, frequent sandstock bricks, specks of ash and mortar	Dark brown clay, brick specks

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17271-17272	Square cut, vertical sides, flat base: 1250 x 1000 x 200		Compacted brick fill, sandstock brick fragments over 80% of bricks < quarter brick size	
17358-17359	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 600 x 250 x 210		Loosely compact dark grey silty clay, charcoal flecks	

16339 was a large irregular shaped cut in the rear yard of House 4, west of the crushed stone surface (16204) and 2m south of the brick paving (16181). It measured 2.3m x 1.7m x 70mm and cut into the subsoil. Its irregular shape and shallow uneven base suggest it was a dip or depression in the landscape that was filled up with rubble to level the ground. The fill (16340) was grey-brown clayey silt (redeposited topsoil) compacted with broken sandstock bricks, mostly half and quarter brick size or smaller. Some of the bricks had whitewash or paint on them and no frogged bricks were found. This fill was very similar to the rubbly levelling fill (16266 and 16304) below the paving (16181) and may be part of the same ground levelling event. Within the fill were a large number of ceramic artefacts, including lead glaze sherds, occasional oyster shells, bone, kaolin pipe, corroded metal fragments and some timber pieces.

Cutting through fill 16340 were five small near square or rectangular features (16225, 16368, 16370, 16372 and 16384). Only the southernmost feature (16225) had a post-pipe (Figure 7.83). The features were in a slightly curved alignment running north-south. The three smallest features in the centre (16338, 16370 and 16372) were similar in size (c.240 x 260mm) and quite shallow 150 to 210mm deep with a concave base and no post-pipe. The fill (16339, 16371 and 16373) of these features was identical, a mix of yellow sandstone crush (like the surface 16204 to the east) and brown sandy loam with occasional artefacts. The crushed sandstone in the backfills may indicate the surface 16204 extended right across this area.

The larger feature to the north (16384) measured 340-630 x 410 x 100-410mm. 16384 had vertical sides and in the southwest corner extended to a depth of 410mm indicating it too was a large posthole. The upper part of the fill (16385) contained yellow sandstone crush and with depth the fill changed to brown clayey loam. The posthole at the southern end (16225) was rectangular in shape, vertical on the north side, irregular on the south side with an uneven base. It measured 510 x 260 x 80mm. The post-pipe (16227) was also rectangular with tapered sides and a concave base. At the surface the post-pipe measured 200 x 160mm but at the base was only 150 x 80mm. The depth of the post-pipe was 210mm. Like the other fills the packing fill (16226) was a weakly cemented mix of mid-brown sandy silt with some crushed yellow sandstone, brick and stone inclusions and occasional artefacts. The post-pipe fill was similar to 16226 but looser. It is not clear what the function of these small features was. The postholes did not align to form anything structural and the smaller cuts may just be garden plants.

1m northwest of 16339, close to the brick paving (16181) was a smaller rubbish pit (16209). This feature was truncated on the western side by the Cranbrook house footing trench (16142). What remained measured 780 x 560mm. The fill (16207) near the surface was moderately loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and rare sandstone and brick fragments but after a depth of 150mm there was a layer of sandstock brick fragments (half brick size and smaller). The bricks appeared to be filling an earlier feature, the edges of the lower feature consisted of pinkish-orange burnt clay (Figure 7.84) suggesting the burning and removal of a tree bole which left a cavity that was then backfilled with brick rubble. The tree bole was not fully excavated but extended beyond the edges of the pit.

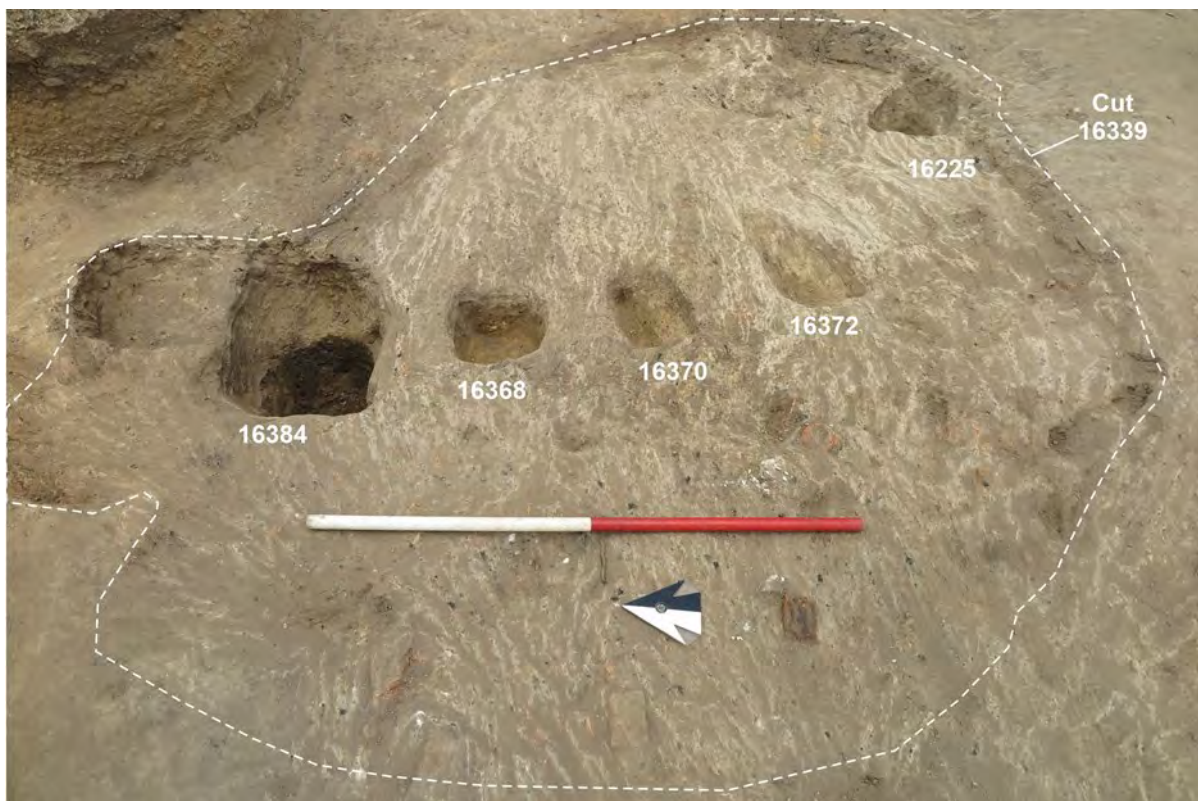


Figure 7.83: Post-excitation of large cut/depression (16339) with smaller features cutting through it into the subsoil. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4521.



Figure 7.84: Post-excitation of rubbish pit (16209). The base of the pit came down onto black and orange burnt clay suggesting the base of a tree bole below the pit. View west. Scale 30cm. IMG_3580.

An unusual 'L'-shaped pit (17442) northwest of the east-west fence line looked like an opportunistic use of a pre-existing depression or cavity as a rubbish pit. The pit was quite shallow (60 to 110mm deep) and the fill (17443) was loose, dark brown silty clay with common charcoal flecks, sandstock bricks and sandstone fragments. It was also rich in artefacts including glass, ceramic, metals, a shell button, a clay marble and animal teeth. Another rubbish pit (17358) was close to the eastern boundary of the two fence lines. This pit contained a loose dark grey silty clay fill (17360) and domestic refuse including large animal bones and one broken sponge ware plate (c.1840s-1930s).

Close to the boundary with Area A South was a large square cut (17271). The fill (17272) was eighty percent brick rubble, mostly quarter brick size and smaller. This brick rubble pit measured 1.25 x 1m and was only 200mm deep cutting into the subsoil. The last large feature (17276) in this area was almost circular in shape (760 x 700 x 150mm) and was not filled with bricks. The fill (17277) was soft dark brown-black clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks, brick fragments and occasional artefacts. This feature did not appear like a rubbish pit but instead may be the base of a garden plant.

Other yard features south of the east-west fence line and north of Area A South

Thirteen features (Table 7.9) were excavated in the yard area south of the east-west fence line and north of the boundary with Area A South. All of these features became clearly visible after the rear yard area was stripped to the level of the subsoil. Although many of them would have cut into the modified topsoil (16120) they were not visible at that depth as the backfills and topsoil were all quite similar. Most of these features were located at random throughout the back yard. Some of these features were aligned with one or two

other features but did not form anything structural. Four of the features contained a post-pipe (17448, 17444, 17464 and 17352) and one posthole still had a post *in situ* (17421). The post-pipes were all different shapes suggesting these features were not related. Three of the features (17319, 17352 and 17421) were truncated by the modern service trenches. 17319 was a rubbish pit, rich in artefacts, mostly animal bone along with glass, ceramics and sandstock brick fragments. Eight features did not contain post-pipes (17318, 17408, 17310, 17284, 17278, 17406, 17378 and 17470). Most of these features were square or rectangular in shape with vertical sides and a flat base. The regular shape of the cuts may suggest gardening activities and intentional cuts for garden plants. They varied in depth (50 to 420mm) and mostly contained few artefacts or none at all. 17378 was an irregular shape feature with a sandy fill (17379) rich in oyster shell inclusions along with some stone and sandstock brick fragments. This feature appeared to cut into a larger irregular shaped feature that looked like a tree bole (Figure 7.81) at its southern end. The fill in the tree bole was identical to the fill in 17378 indicating the backfill of both may be the same event. Most of these yard features can be found in Figure 7.81 and Figure 7.82 above.

Finally, there were two small sub-rectangular features (17480 and 17482) northwest of the east-west fence line (Figure 7.82). The northernmost feature (17480) measured 250 x 180 x 250mm, with vertical sides and an uneven base. 17482 measured 280 x 180 x 150mm and had a flat base. Both features contained similar fills (17481 and 17483) loose, mid-dark brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and rare artefacts which included ceramics, shell and a piece of slate. There was no evidence of a post-pipe and with few artefacts do not resemble rubbish pits, instead they may be related to gardening activities.

Table 7.9: Other yard features south of the east-west fence line and north of Area A South

Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17448- 17450- 17449-17451	Sub- rectangular, irregular sides, uneven base: 250 x 480 x 250	Sub-rectangular shape, vertical sides, flat base: 250 x 480 x 50	Compact mid-yellow silty clay, charcoal flecks, brick frags, ceramics	Soft, dark grey- brown clayey silt, frequent charcoal and brick flecks, some ceramics
17444- 17446- 17445- 17447	Near circular, vertical sides, base unex: 370 x 380 x 110	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 110 x 220 x 310	Firm, mottled yellow, brown, orange and grey silty clay, 1 ceramic and 1 metal artefact	Very soft, grey silty clay, contains artefacts
17464- 17466- 17465- 17467	Sub- rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 400 x 600 x 120	Circular, concave sides and base: 130 (diam) x 310	Firm, grey silty clay, common sandstone frags	Very soft mottled grey and yellow- brown silty clay
17319-17320	Sub- rectangular cut, vertical sides, uneven base: 480+ x 390 x 50-100		Loose dark-brown silty sand, pockets of mid- brown silty clay, ironstone inclusions, common bone artefacts	
17352- 17354- 17353-17355	Rectangular, vertical sides, concave base: 460 x 300 x 190	Oval, concave sides, concave base: 180 x 100 x 140	Firm, dark grey sand, charcoal fragments	Soft, dark grey sand, charcoal fragments
17408- 17409	Rectangular cut, near vertical sides, flat base: 250 x 290 x 230		Semi-compacted dark grey sand, charcoal flecks, small white stones. No artefacts	
17310-17311	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 370 x 260 x 200		Loose, grey loamy sand, no artefacts	

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17284-17285	Roughly square shape, vertical sides, north side sloping, flat base: 350 x 310 x 90		Mottled mid-grey silty sand mottled with lighter subsoil, rare charcoal, stone and brick frags. Rare artefacts	
17278-17279	Sub-rectangular, near vertical sides, uneven base: 310 x 230 x 120-150		Compacted black/dark brown silty clay, loose pockets of sandy silt and light brown clay. No artefacts	
17406-17407	Roughly rectangular cut, vertical sides, flat base: 300 x 400 x 90		Semi-compacted dark grey sand, charcoal fragments, small white stones (<3mm). No artefacts	
17378-17379	Irregular, sloping, uneven sides, uneven base: 800 x 430 x 70-100		Semi-compacted dark grey sand, small brick and sandstone inclusions (<20mm). Common oyster shells	
17421-17423 (post)-17422	Square, near vertical sides, base unex: 110 x 80 x 210	Rectangular decayed post: 110 x 80 x 210	Soft dark grey-brown sandy clay, 1 sandstock brick abutting post	
17470-17471	Sub-rectangular cut, vertical sides, uneven base: 240 x 180 x 420		Firm mid brown-grey silty sand, charcoal flecks, rare artefacts	

7.3 PHASE 4.3: DEMOLITION OF HOUSE 4 (1884)

The 1883 *Sands Directory* makes reference to a wooden house (House 4) on Lot 30 but by 1884 the *Sands* no longer mentions a wooden house instead there are town brick houses Northiam (House 2) and Harleyville (House 3) on the eastern side of the allotment and vacant land on the western half. House 4 was demolished in 1884; this land remained vacant until Cranbrook (House 1) was built on the footprint of the early house in 1888. The demolition debris associated with House 4 was given different numbers depending on its location. During the excavation of Cranbrook small pockets of demolition debris from the early house would show up in machining or in test trenches where it was given a general demolition fill number (16159). Within Test Trench 2 (TT2) at the north end of House 4 the demolition debris contained whole and broken bright red flat sandstock bricks with light buff-brown shell sand mortar (Figure 7.85). The average brick size was 205 x 110 x 62mm. There were also fragments of render and set with pinkish (salmon) coloured paint. Samples of the building materials were kept (BM samples #4, 17 and 74).

The demolition debris in the area of the north verandah was given a separate number (16200). Here the demolition fill was more compacted, sloping northwards (up to 120mm deep) and was sitting directly on top of the pre-house levelling fill (16206). Many of the bricks in the verandah area were identical in shape and size to the bricks in 16159 although a number of thinner bricks (50mm thick) were found and sampled (BM samples # 72 and 73). The demolition debris also contained different coloured mortars, and painted plaster/render along with slate pieces and charcoal flecks. An orange-red shell sand mortar was attached to some of the bricks. Pieces of light grey fine shell sand plaster with a thin white set coat (1 to 2mm thick) were sampled. This grey plaster may have come from the original topsoil. The thin set had either a cream or pink (salmon) coloured paint on it. Some of the render samples had two layers of render and set suggesting replastering of the internal walls. A thicker yellowish-buff coloured sandy shell plaster was also found with a much thicker set coat (10mm thick). The same fragments of plaster and mortar were found in the post-pipe fills of the postholes associated with the early house. Although the post-pipe fills are all phased to the demolition phase of the house (Phase 4.3) in the matrix many of them have already been discussed with their associated postholes throughout Section 7 of this report.

Within Rooms 2 and 4 at the rear of the house was a mustard yellow sandy fill mottled with pale yellow sand and small white shell and crushed plaster fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and some mottling of grey-brown silty sand (16218). This finely crushed demolition deposit was only 10 to 40mm deep (Figure 7.86) and did not contain all the large fragments of brick rubble that was within 16159. It was sitting above the occupation related deposits in Rooms 2 and 4 and also filled the linear impressions (16313) left behind from the removal of the joists. The pale-yellow render/plaster and set may be from the walls of these rooms (BM sample #68). As it was also found within the timber impressions this indicates it was a late demolition event and not a construction or renovation related deposit.



Figure 7.85: Brick rubble and demolition debris (16159) associated with the early house (House 4) truncated by the Cranbrook footings. View south. Scale 1m.



Figure 7.86: Yellow sandy demolition debris (16218) in Room 2. This thin deposit was only found in the back rooms of the house above the occupation deposits. It was also found within the linear impressions (16313) left behind by the removal of the floor timbers. View north. Scale 1m.

The demolition debris within the eastern extension (Room 5) of House 4 was given a separate number (16201). The deposit varied in depth from 60 to 200mm and was a mix of red-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and light brownish-yellow sandy shell mortar. There was a large concentration of whole and broken sandstock bricks and large rubble sandstone blocks (which may have come from the footings). Unlike the demolition debris in the other rooms, the bricks in Room 5 were a mix of flat and rectangular frogged sandstocks. The rectangular frogged bricks measured 245 x 117 x 65mm. Not all the bricks were sandstock bricks, three or four rectangular frogged bricks within the demolition fill had rivets on their faces indicating they were machine pressed or extruded and could not be dated before the 1870s. A number of bricks had paint and whitewash on them. Some were blackened from the later cindery ash fill (16156, Phase 5.0) that covered the area. The demolition debris was sitting on the occupation deposit (16248) within Room 5. The demolition debris in the area around Room 5 that was removed by machine was given a separate context number (16164) although it too seemed associated with the later room extension.

Another area of demolition debris associated with House 4 was a spread of demolition rubble (17239) around the stone paving (16337) and brick drain (16338) close to the southwest corner of the house. This fill covered an area 2.3 x 1.6m and was 90 to 180mm deep. The fill was a mix of broken sandstock bricks, crushed sandstone, dark brown sandy clay loam, charcoal flecks and occasional artefacts. In the rear verandah area covering the sandstone step (17484) at the back door was an area of brick rubble (16238). Here the demolition debris was filling a linear dip (1400 x 400 x 200mm) that ran east-west over the top of the base plate cut and abutted the interior demolition fill (16218) of Room 4. This area of rubble may be associated with another channel of demolition fill (16271) in this same area. 16271 has already been discussed in Section 7.1.3.4. Both 16238 and 16271 were filling a void created after the removal of the upright timbers from the south wall of the house.

7.4 SUMMARY OF HOUSE 4

The early cottage was built by c.1822 in the northwest corner of Lot 30 on the lowest part of the site. Imported sandy fills were brought into this area to raise the ground level, prior to construction as this area was prone to waterlogging and flooding. These imported sands did not extend far beyond the footprint of the house. The original house was rectangular in shape and orientated east-west and was notably different to a convict hut. It had four rooms and a front and rear verandah. Both the front and rear room on the eastern side of the house had a fireplace with an external brick chimney. The fireplaces and hearthstones were replaced when the eastern extension to the house was built in the 1850s. The posthole remains and timber plates indicate that the original house was a timber slab or weatherboard building. The rows of postholes along the sides of the house suggest the outside walls were sheeted horizontally with weatherboards supported by upright posts while the base plate buried into the ground at the rear of the house supported vertical slabs. The front wall of the house had both postholes and a horizontal timber plate that was not buried. The timber plate may have supported the walls or the floor although the row of large postholes suggests the front wall also had horizontal timber sheeting. The front verandah was outlined by evenly spaced brick pads that supported a raised timber floor and a shallow brick and stone wall or step was found at either end. The front verandah roof was likely a continuation of the house roof. Nothing remained of the front row of posts as they were removed by later structures.

The rear verandah was not as clearly defined. A row of postholes was found, there was no evidence to suggest a timber floor. The early postholes were backfilled and covered over

with brick paving by the 1850s when the renovations took place indicating the verandah posts at the rear were not structurally important to the frame or roof of the house. Posthole remains for a small stand-alone room (likely a store or skillion) were found at the eastern end of the south verandah, just off the kitchen. This small room was demolished when the eastern extension (Room 5) was built and these postholes were all sealed over with the brick paving.

Along the perimeter of the house on the interior side of the postholes were single rows of bricks laid end to end. These brick rows were not within wall trenches and did not support the superstructure but more likely were wall plates and piers to support timber floors. Many of the bricks were reused and had white paint on their sides. The reused bricks could suggest the floors were replaced during the lifespan of the house and are not the original floor. Bearer/joist impressions were found within Rooms 2, 3 and 4. Colonial and early Victorian floor structures are typified by large joist sizes, spanning from wall to wall. These are usually set on plates built into the wall. Flooring usually 150mm wide and was wrought (planed smooth) no tongue and groove. By mid-victorian period joists often supported at mid-span by a plate resting on a plate/dwarf wall and elsewhere by bearers supported on masonry piers.³⁰ Occupation related deposits were also excavated within Rooms 2, 3 and 4 and the later addition, Room 5.

There was no evidence to suggest the used of wattle and daub. Many samples of render and set of different colours and thickness were collected from the demolition deposits, some showing evidence of re-rendering. Different paint colours were also found on the plaster. The original Parramatta shale fireplace in Room 4 was covered over and replaced with a brick fireplace abutting a neatly dressed sandstone hearthstone which was contemporary with the Room 5 extension to the east. The kitchen moved from Room 4 to Room 5. Room 5 also had a brick fireplace and a common chimney with Room 4. This new room had sandstone footings and likely brick walls but no remains of the superstructure survived. There were also brick piers within the room to support a timber floor. Running along the rear of the house was an area of brick paving that continued northwards along the eastern side of Room 5 to Macquarie Street. The house also had a small well in the front yard and a brick sump or possible cesspit in the southwest corner along the edge of the property boundary that flowed into the town drain.

House 4 may have looked something like Rose Cottage at Wilberforce which was erected in 1798 and is still extant today.³¹ The sampled timbers from the house (baseplate and a post) were ironbark. Iron-bark, stringy-bark and she-oak were commonly used in the construction of these early houses. Timber framing and “post and beam” construction, methods of building with heavy timbers, were common from the 19th century and earlier.

³⁰ Stapleton, Ian, 1983, *How to Restore the Old Aussie House* pg. 66

³¹ Images of Rose cottage Wilberforce online at <https://www.rosefamilyociety.org.au/>, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045160>

8.0 PHASE 5: 1880S-1960S CRANBROOK

8.1 OVERVIEW

Phase 5 spans approximately eighty years and saw the construction, occupation and demolition of the second house to occupy the western part of Lot 30. Prior to the construction of the house there was also a period of ground preparation and levelling within the allotment. The house, known as Cranbrook, was built by Harriet Holland in 1888 to replace the earlier cottage c.1822 structure.

John Holland died in 1874, leaving lot 30, along with the Star Inn in Church Street to his wife Harriet Holland.³² Harriet Holland subdivided and developed the land, building a pair of semi-detached, two-storey brick buildings to the east of the original timber cottage in 1884. These houses, known as Northiam and Harleyville were subsequently rented out by Holland. Meanwhile, she demolished the original c.1822 timber cottage and by 1888 had built in its place a single-storey brick house, known as Cranbrook. (Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2). Harriet Holland sold the Star Inn in 1887 for £4,050, perhaps using the proceeds of this sale to finance the construction of Cranbrook. Holland resided at Cranbrook until her death in 1898.³³ The house was then rented out to a number of tenants, the first of which was probably Joseph Kemp, his wife and two daughters. Joseph Kemp died in 1900, however the Kemp family continued to live at Cranbrook until at least 1906.³⁴



Figure 8.1: Photograph looking west along Macquarie Street dating to between 1884 and 1888. This photograph shows the site of the now demolished 1820s cottage prior to the construction of the new house, Cranbrook. The fence of the early cottage has been underlined in red. The single-storey structure to the west is Wyverne and the two-storey semi-detached houses partially obscured by tall trees, to the east are Northiam and Harleyville. Source: Parramatta Mission Archives.

³² BDM Family History Search, reg. no. 7274/1874.

³³ *Australia Death Index, 1787-1985* (database on-line); REG/BUR/5; Description: Vol 5, 1890-1912; Parish: St. John's Anglican Church Parramatta.

³⁴ 'Harriet Holland, "Cranbrook" House, Macquarie Street', *Parramatta Heritage Centre*, 2015, <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/04/25/harriet-holland-cranbrook-house-macquarie-street/> (accessed 20/6/2016).



Figure 8.2: Photograph looking west along Macquarie Street dating to c.1890. This photograph shows the recently built single-storey house, Cranbrook. The front fence of Cranbrook has been underlined in red and its bay window and front verandah are visible through the trees. Source: Parramatta Mission Archives.

By 1924, Mrs Withers was listed as the owner of the property and in 1926 Cranbrook was auctioned off under an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.³⁵ An advertisement for this auction described Cranbrook as:

a spacious and well-built brick cottage (cement plastered) with slate roof, containing a tiled verandah on three sides, wide through hall, sitting room, dining room, 4 bedrooms (all large rooms with marble mantles), pantry, kitchen, storeroom, breakfast room, bathroom, detached laundry, and brick lumber room. gas and sewer connected. Electric light available. The land has a frontage of 73 feet by a depth of 223 feet on the east side and 242 feet on the west side, and a rear of 76 feet.³⁶

Dr Sydney James Woolnough purchased the house and lived there until 1946, after which time his son, Dr Arthur Ronald Woolnough took ownership of Cranbrook and in 1949 complained to Council about the creation of a new street as part of the Civic Place development:

the plan would result in a complete loss of his privacy, much added noise, and a number of minor discomforts following upon the loss of amenities such as garden and out-door storage space.³⁷

³⁵ 'Harriet Holland, "Cranbrook" House, Macquarie Street', *Parramatta Heritage Centre*, 2015, <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/04/25/harriet-holland-cranbrook-house-macquarie-street/> (accessed 20/6/2016).

³⁶ *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 11 June 1926.

³⁷ *The Cumberland Argus, and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 16 November 1949.

Despite his protestations, Woolnough continued to live and practice from the house until it was purchased by the Commonwealth Government in 1962 (Figure 8.3 and Figure 8.4).³⁸ The building was soon demolished to make way for a new Post Office building.

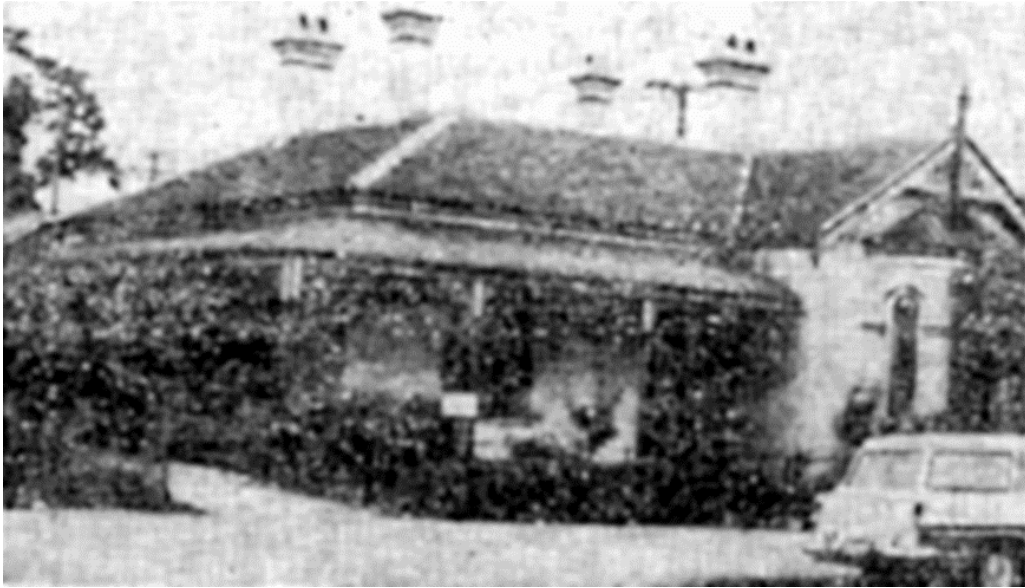


Figure 8.3: Photograph showing Cranbrook in c.1962, before its demolition. The front fence appears to have been replaced by a hedge by this time. Source: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2016/05/03/dr-woolnoughs-residence-111-macquarie-street/>



Figure 8.4: Detail of photograph looking to the northeast from the top of Parramatta Council Chambers Building after the demolition of Cranbrook, Northiam and Harleyville, c.1965. Parramatta Heritage Centre ACC002.

³⁸ 'Dr. Woolnough's Residence, 153 Macquarie Street', P. Arfanis and G. Barker, *Parramatta Heritage Centre*, 2016, <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2016/05/03/dr-woolnoughs-residence-111-macquarie-street/> (accessed 20/6/2016).

8.2 PHASE 5.1: 1880S-1960S GROUND PREPARATION, CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION OF CRANBROOK (HOUSE 1).

8.2.1 RAISING AND LEVELLING EVENTS (PRE-CRANBROOK CONSTRUCTION)

After the early house (House 4) was demolished in 1884 and before Cranbrook house was built in 1888 a number of fills were deposited across the vacant land in the western half of Lot 30 (Area A). These fills did not extend any further south than the laundry building (16342) at the rear of Cranbrook. All the Cranbrook footings cut through these fills indicating they were intentionally brought into the area to raise and level the ground prior to the construction of Cranbrook house. Some imported fills were also evident in Area B below Northiam and Harleyville (see Area B Trench Report). The two main levelling fills were a black cindery fill (16156) and a bulk clay fill (16127). Four context numbers were given out to sandy levelling fills (16177, 16180, 16192, 16194) which also pre-dated Cranbrook house.

The earliest of these imported fills was the thick black industrial waste fill (16156) which sat directly on top of the demolition debris from House 4. 16156 was deepest at the northern end where it extended right up to Macquarie Street. Towards the west it extended as far as the property boundary and eastwards just crossing the western boundary with Area B (below Northiam) where it was more evident in pits or depressions. It phased out towards the south, just south of House 4 becoming patchier in places. The fill was generally 70 to 200mm deep, filling all the dips and depressions between the demolition rubble. It was a loosely compacted black gritty cindery deposit with common charcoal, burnt coke and coal inclusions (clinkers), common slag chunks, glass and ceramic artefacts (Figure 8.5). This industrial waste fill was possibly dumped quite soon after the house was demolished. Its sandy gritty nature may have been good for drainage or sometimes charcoal/carbon rich deposits were dumped to cover over bad odours, this was common practice in the backfill of cesspits. In a small area below Room 7 of Cranbrook the black cindery fill was quite disturbed by footings and service trenches and was given a separate discrete context number (16135) to allow for the fact that some of the artefacts in this area may not be completely secure to this deposit.

Below the bulk clay fill (16127) and above the black cindery deposit (16156) were imported sandy fills. The sand fills were given different context numbers in different locations as they were not all exposed at the same time but they were all part of the same pre-Cranbrook ground raising and levelling event. Most of the sand fills were external to the house in the yard areas where they were removed by machine, although there was also evidence for the levelling sand below the Cranbrook footprint.

16180 was a loosely compacted orange/red-brown sand with some brown-grey silt mottling below the clay fill (16127) in the area of Rooms 1 and 2 of Cranbrook. It was a fairly clean fill with few inclusions (50mm deep) and was sitting above the demolition debris of House 4 and remnant black cinder (16156). Further excavation revealed that this same sandy fill continued westwards under the western yard area of Cranbrook where it was 200mm deep, raising the level of the natural slope. To the east a similar sandy fill (16177) was identified in the area below the rear verandah of Cranbrook (Room 12) and was 110 to 200mm deep (Figure 8.6). It also extended into the back yard covering the modified historic topsoil (16120) and northwards (below Room 9, Cranbrook) where it covered the brick paving (16181) at the rear of House 4.

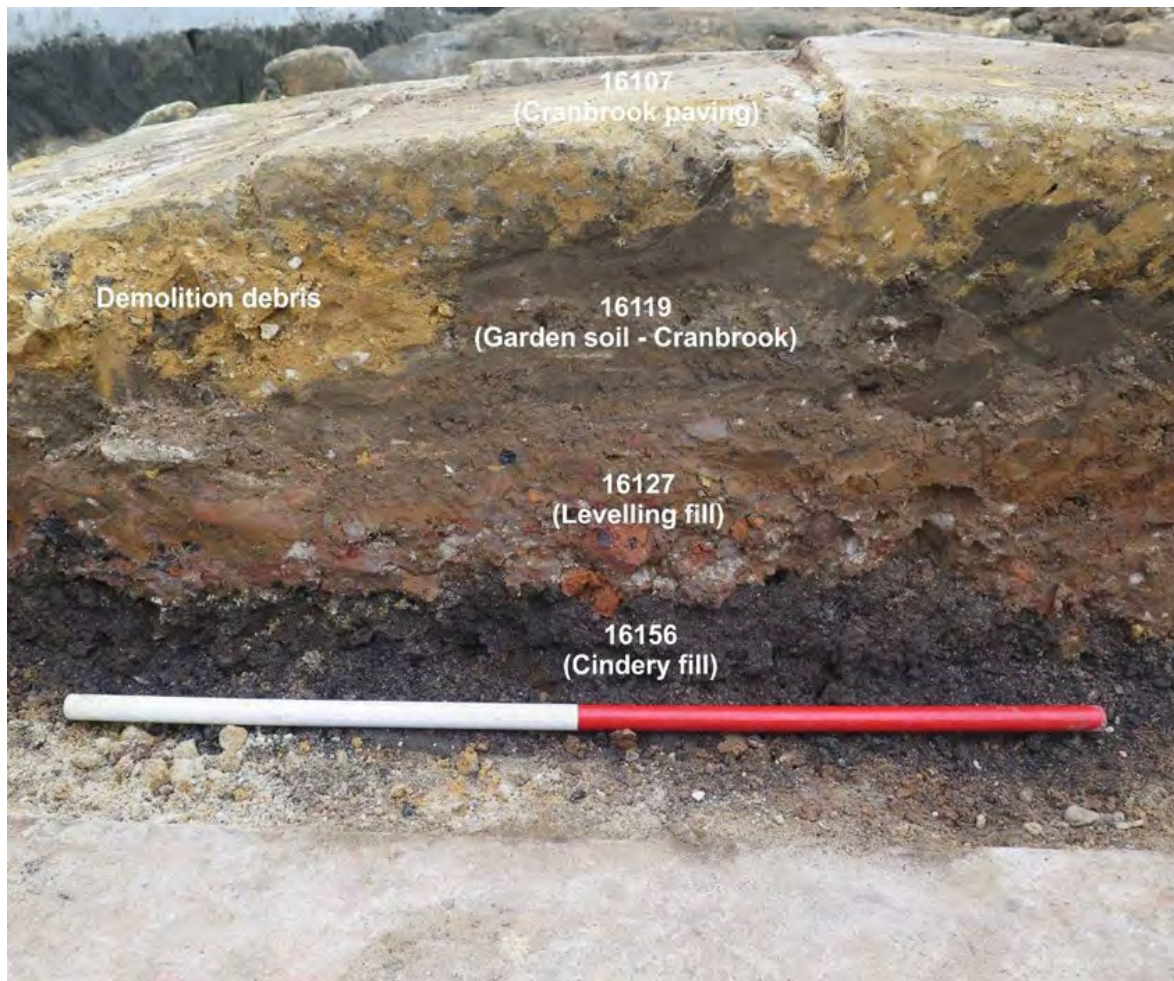


Figure 8.5: Levelling fills (16127 and 16156) below the garden bedding and brick paving at the front of Cranbrook house and north of the earlier house (House 4). Here the bulk clay fill (16127) was not as deep as it was further west. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_2827.

East of the Cranbrook footings and below the eastern yard surface the orange-red sandy fill continued and was recorded in this area as context 16194. It was sitting directly above the black cindery fill (16156) and was very similar to 16177 (directly to the west). It varied in depth from 140 to 200mm, getting shallower towards the east and more clayey towards the south. Again, this raising or levelling sand contained very few artefacts. The orange-red sand also extended into the northern end of Area A South below the northeast corner of the laundry building (16342). After the machine removal of the Cranbrook yard surface in the area east of the laundry building close to the boundary with Area B, the levelling sands were given another number (16192). In this area of the yard the levelling fill was a brown sand mixed with coarse darker brown silty sand and was up to 300mm deep. It could have been churned up and mixed with the modified topsoil as this area was outside the house. 16192 contained artefacts, mostly ceramics and glass.



Figure 8.6: Orange-sandy fill (16177) above the historic topsoil (16120) and below the mottled clay fill (16127). The brick wall (16168) for the south verandah of Cranbrook (Room 12) sat on top of these fills as this verandah wall did not have deep foundations like the rest of the house footings. The levelling fills in the rear yard were not as deep as the fills further west. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_3191.

The uppermost levelling fill was a bulk clay fill (16127). This bulk fill capped all the sandy levelling fills and the black cindery fill, further south it was sitting above the historical topsoil. It extended the full width of Area A and from Macquarie Street as far south as the Cranbrook laundry building (16342). The fill was firmly compacted orange-red sandy clay with mottled yellow, white and grey clay lumps. It was initially excavated by hand in test trench 1 (Figure 8.7) where it was level at the surface but sloped at the base of stratum over the sloping historic topsoil and ranged in depth from 170 to 350mm. In the northeast corner of Area A the fill was 200 to 250mm deep but in the yard area to the west of Cranbrook where the ground sloped dramatically towards the old creek line the depth of 16127 ranged from 560 to 850mm. Soil samples (#1, 2 and 3) and building material samples (BM sample #4) were also collected. The thickness of 16127 clearly indicates it was intentionally brought into this northwest corner of the allotment to raise the ground level and make the area more stable before the construction of Cranbrook could commence. By raising the ground level at this lowest point on the site it would leave it less vulnerable to flooding and waterlogging.



Figure 8.7: West-facing section in Test trench 1, Room 3 of Cranbrook showing the mottled orange and yellow bulk levelling fill (16127) above the historic topsoil and on the right side the foundation trench for the Cranbrook footings cutting the levelling fill. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_3058.

Within the raising and levelling fills there was a number of artefact rich fills or dumps (16186, 16191 and 16182). These bottle dumps were not related to the occupation of the site but possibly opportunistic disposal of rubbish in the dips and hollows while the land was vacant. They were not confined within cuts and appear to be part of the imported fills (Figure 8.8). The largest bottle dump (16186) covered an area 3.3 x 3.15m in the back yard, near the southwest corner of the house. The fill was moderately firm, dark brown silty sand mottled with pink and orange clay lumps and lots of broken glass (and some ceramic) bottles. The vast majority of the bottles were soda and ginger beer bottles, predominantly Lamont patent glass bottles that contained aerated waters produced by Newling & Walker of Parramatta (1876-1896) (Figure 8.9).³⁹ Other artefacts included kaolin pipes, buttons, stoppers, cod marbles and metal artefacts. This scatter of rubbish varied in depth from 100 to 270mm and sat on top of the historic topsoil (16120).

Another bottle rich fill was located close to the boundary with Area B and was again part of the pre-house surface raising events. This fill (16191) was machine excavated and covered an area at least 1 x 1.2m. A number of whole bottle and large broken fragments were collected. The bottles in this dump were mostly stout, ten pin class bottles and glass beer/wine bottles.

³⁹ See Glass Report, Harris, Vol. 3, Sec. 8.2 of the Final Excavation Report.



Figure 8.8: North-facing section through the bottle dump (16186) that pre-dated Cranbrook. The bottles (visible in section) were contemporary with the imported levelling fills to raise the ground level. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_3449.



Figure 8.9: A selection of Newling & Walker bottles from the dump (16186) with two plain bottles on the right. 100mm scale.

Finally, another scatter of rubble (16182) was identified east of the House 4 brick paving (Figure 8.10) sitting above the demolition debris associated with the early house and filling

a dip/depression in the historic topsoil. This tightly compacted silty clay fill (16182) was very much like the larger bulk fill (16127) but darker in colour. The darker colour may be due to water action or its location within a depression. The fill was only 20 to 90mm deep and could just be the base of 16127.



Figure 8.10: Post-excavation photo after the removal of 16182 which filled a depression in the topsoil and was above the House 4 demolition debris. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_3241.

The bottles and ceramics from these dumps were not catalogued at the time of writing this report. As they are not belonging to the occupants of House 4 or Cranbrook the bottle dumps were probably part of the process of levelling and raising the area. The large quantity of bottles (particularly in 16186) may relate to their commercial use at the Star Inn in Church Street, owned by Harriet Holland until 1887, and may be part of an event of opportunistic dumping. More rubbish dumps with large quantities of bottles were also found in Area A South below the footings of the Cranbrook laundry building and are discussed in Section 10.3.1.

8.2.2 CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION OF CRANBROOK, 1880S-1960S

The best-known illustration of the layout of Cranbrook dates to 1895, around seven years after its construction (Figure 8.11). This plan shows a large building fronting Macquarie Street with a bay windowed front room beside a verandah which wraps around the front and eastern sides of the house. An additional, smaller verandah is shown on the western side of the building and two smaller outbuildings are shown at the rear of the property. No evidence was found of the small, southernmost outbuilding depicted in the rear yard, however the main house and large outbuilding as depicted on plan were uncovered during the course of the excavation. These were subject to varying degrees of impact from the 1960s Post Office building and later impacts (Figure 8.12). The 1895 plan closely

corresponds in size and location of archaeological remains uncovered during excavation, however the presence of a third verandah in the location of what were expected to be enclosed rooms in the southeast corner of the house was an unexpected discovery. Comparison with the 1943 aerial photograph suggests that this was a wide verandah which extended eastward beyond the verandah footings, however no archaeological remains of this eastward extension were found (Figure 8.13).



Figure 8.11:1895 plan showing the new phase of building within the site. Cranbrook and its outbuildings are to the west of Harleyville and Northiam. 153 Macquarie Street is outlined in blue and Civic Place in orange. Parramatta Detail Survey, Sheet 18, 1895. SLNSW Z/M Ser 4 811.1301/1, digital order no. a1364020.



Figure 8.12: Orthophoto of Cranbrook showing wall footings and probable layout of rooms. The large outbuilding to the south containing the laundry is not shown. The yellow dotted lines indicate the outline of the building where it has been removed by the 1960s Post Office and 20th-century services and the blue dotted line corresponds with an external wall illustrated on the 1895 Parramatta Detail Series but not found during excavation. The large octagonal concrete pads are part of the Post Office foundations. North is at the top of the image. Hazell 2016 with annotations by Casey & Lowe.



Figure 8.13: Aerial photograph dating to 1943, showing Cranbrook. The southeast verandah roof is indicated by the yellow arrow. North is at the top of the image. SIX Maps, NSW LPI.

Cranbrook was constructed on layers of bulk fill used to build up the level of the land. These fills were deposited over the demolished remains of the early cottage (House 4), and would have helped to protect the house from the wet ground in the vicinity of the creek line. See Section 8.2 for a description of these fills.

The final phase of pre-construction fill served as a levelling fill (16124). This fill largely consisted of a compact, mottled brown clay but contained patches of dark brown silty clay (Figure 8.21, Figure 8.22, Figure 8.23 & Figure 8.25). Inclusions of brick, charcoal and mortar were present throughout. The fill partially covered foundation trenches in places (16142), however this was probably the result of trampling and disturbance. The fill was evident throughout the western half of Cranbrook and was approximately 10m long (north-south), 4m wide (east-west) and 10-150mm deep.

Context 16132 was part of the same event as levelling fill 16124, however it was quite different in appearance. It consisted of a very firm, dark red and grey clay with frequent glass bottle fragments (Figure 8.14). It measured 1300mm long (north-south), 950mm wide (east-west) and 80-110mm deep. This context was probably a rubbish dump which had been redeposited as levelling fill.



Figure 8.14: Detail of levelling fill 16132, prior to excavation. View to the west. Scale 1m. IMG_2882.

The foundation trenches for Cranbrook (16142) were then cut through these fills down to the level of the subsoil (16190). The foundation trench also cut through remains of the earlier house and associated deposits, as well as modified historic topsoil (16120) and the original historic topsoil (16224). The foundation cut had steep, vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 8.15). It was evident in nearly all rooms of Cranbrook, internally and externally and varied in width from 500mm to 600mm.

The depths of outer wall footings varied from around 530mm (RL 9.0m, context 16169) to more than 1.1m, or 13 courses of bricks deep (RL 8.72m, context 16115). Context 16115 was likely to have continued lower than this however water-logging made deeper excavation impossible. The depth of the cut was noticeably shallower for non-load bearing verandah footings, which were in places as shallow as three to five courses, or 270-445mm deep (RL 9.52m, context 16165). Similarly, the external footing for the eastern veranda (16176) was only 350mm, or four courses deep.

The foundation trench cut contained the brick footings and sub-floor walls, as well as fill used to pack around the foundations (16143, Figure 8.15). This cut was allocated context number 16142 (16126 in TT1). The fill consisted of mottled sandy clay which was a mix of redeposited bulk fills, topsoil and subsoil. Occasional artefacts dating from the mid to late 19th century, as well as broken bricks of the same type used in the construction of Cranbrook were contained within the fill. The foundation trench fill was numbered 16143, except in TT1 where it was allocated 16125.

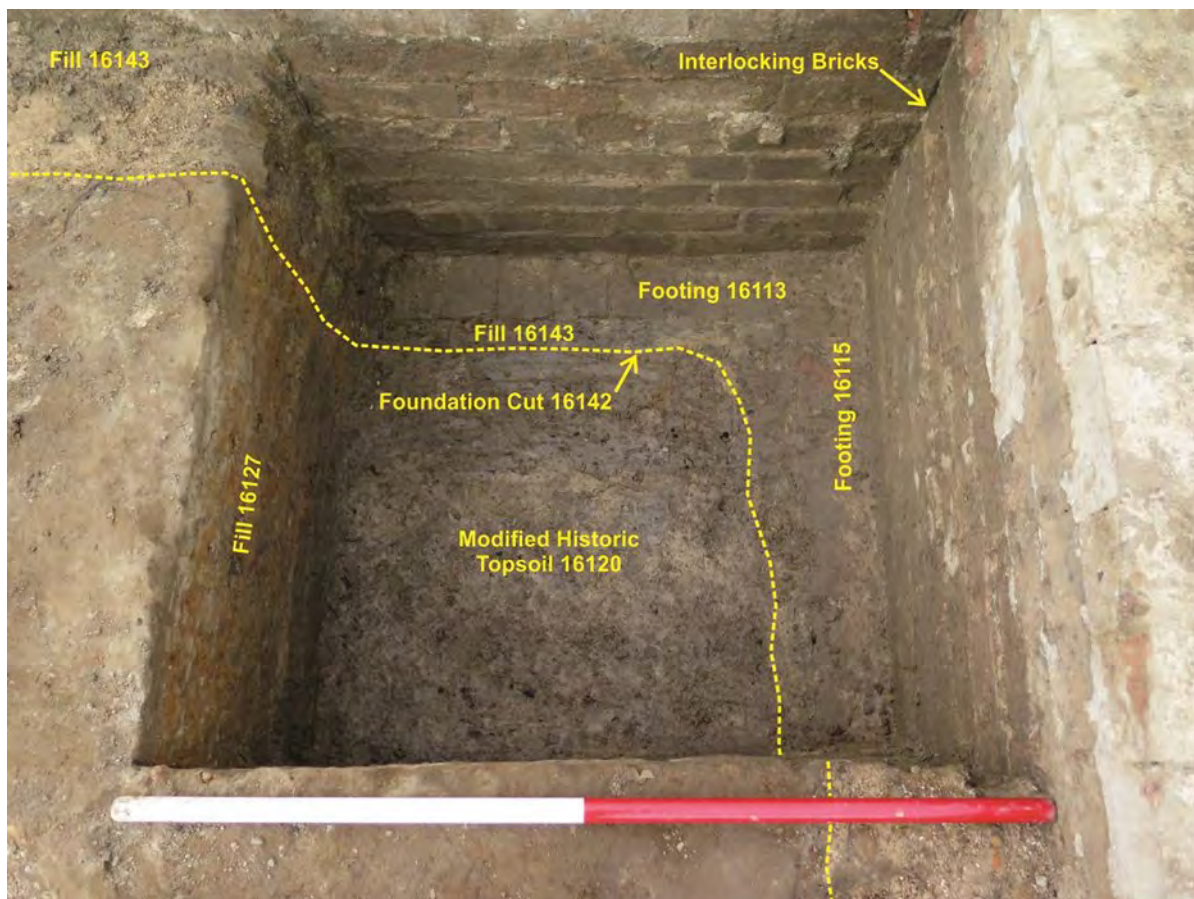


Figure 8.15: Foundation cut (16142/16126) exposed within TT1. The foundation trench cuts bulk clay fill 16127 and modified historic topsoil 16120. Brick sub-floor walls 16113 and 16115 are interlocking. View to the south. Scale 1m. IMG_3060.

Each footing/sub-floor wall was given its own context number (Table 8.1), however the walls and footings were keyed into each other and it was clear that the entire footing for the main building was constructed at the same time (Figure 8.15). The walls and footings consisted of uniform and well-made sandstock bricks. These bricks were pink to orange in colour with frequent ironstone (Figure 8.16).⁴⁰ They had a shallow, heart shaped frog and showed no evidence of reuse. On average they measured 230mm long, 110mm wide and 79mm high. The sub-floor walls were generally 225-235mm wide and arranged in an English bond pattern. At the base the footings were stepped out to a width of up to 500mm (e.g. context 16127). Pairs of parallel iron straps were found to run along the length of some of the footings between the courses of bricks (Figure 8.17). These straps were 32mm wide and 1.5mm thick, and appeared to act as braces for the walls.

⁴⁰ Building material samples from House 1 are recorded in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Context numbers assigned to Cranbrook wall footings including building material samples taken from the walls.

Context number	Description	BM Sample number
16110	Bay window footing, north wall Room 1.	
16111	East-west wall footing between Rooms 1 & 2.	
16112	East-west wall footing between Rooms 2 & 3.	
16113	East-west wall footing between Rooms 3 & 4.	
16114	North-south wall footing, west wall Room 2.	#5
16115	North-south wall footing, west wall Room 3.	
16116	North-south wall footing, east wall Rooms 1, 2 & 3.	
16121	North-south and east-west external footing of western verandah	
16141	North-south wall footing, east of Rooms 4, 5 & 6.	
16146	North-south wall footing, west wall Rooms 4, 5 & 6.	#2, 70, 71
16148	North-south wall within Room 4.	
16149	East-west wall footing, between Rooms 4 & 5.	
16150	East-west wall footing between Rooms 5 & 6.	#8, 9, 10
16151	East-west wall footing, south wall Room 6.	# 3
16165	North-south wall footing, east wall of southern verandah(Room 12).	
16167	East-west wall footing, southern exterior wall of southern verandah (Room 12).	#69
16168	East-west wall footing, northern exterior wall of southern verandah (Room 12).	
16169	East-west wall footing, south wall Room 10.	
16170	North-south wall footing, between Rooms 10 & 12.	
16171	East-west wall footing between 11/9 & 12/10.	
16172	North-south wall footing, west wall Rooms 7 & 9.	
16173	East-west wall footing between Rooms 8 & 9.	#19

Context number	Description	BM Sample number
16174	North-south wall footing, east wall Rooms 7, 8 & 9.	
16175	East-west wall footing between Rooms 7 & 8.	#78
16176	North-south wall footing, east side of eastern verandah (Room 13).	



Figure 8.16: Heart shaped frogged bricks from the footings of House 1 (Cranbrook). IMG_3172, IMG_3176, Gallery2.

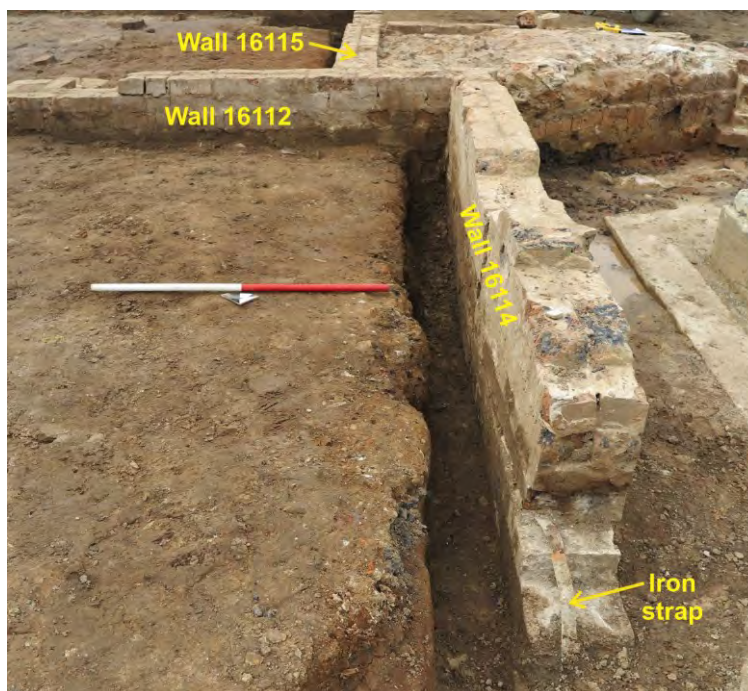


Figure 8.17: Typical sub-floor walls. The foundation trench cut (16142) has been partially excavated to the left of wall 16114 and an iron strap protrudes from where the wall has been cut by the Post Office footings. View to the south. Scale 1m. IMG_3124.

The bricks were generally bonded by hard, compact, cement-like sandy lime mortar with common white flecks. This mortar was light grey when dry and buff/beige when wet. The mortar became softer and slightly pinker in the lower parts of the foundations, probably as a result of water-logging. Render was observed on the upper coursing of the western outer wall of Cranbrook (16146, Figure 8.18). The render was 300-400mm high and its base would have corresponded to the ground level in this part of the yard at the time of its application (approximately RL 9.52m). Samples of the render were collected (BM sample #71) which was a compact, light grey cement almost identical to the cement on wall 16146. This was the only evidence of *in situ* render observed during the excavation of Cranbrook, although it may have been present on other walls but subsequently removed during demolition of the above-ground structure. This supposition is supported by the advertisement for the sale of the cottage in 1926, which describes the structure as cement plastered.⁴¹

The only evidence of *in situ* construction debris (16152) identified within Cranbrook was located in Room 5 (the kitchen). This consisted of friable buff sandy lime mortar between 10mm and 70mm deep (Figure 8.19). The deposit was identified in two patches of less than 0.5m square each and were secured below underfloor deposits 16136 and 16140. Patches of the construction debris are likely to have been present throughout the rest of the house, however, its similarity in appearance to later demolition fills made its identification very difficult. The presence of occupation deposits between the construction and demolition deposits of Room 5 provided a clear distinction between the layers.



Figure 8.18: Render covering the upper three to four courses of outside wall 14146. View to the east, trowel for scale, approximately 200mm long. IMG_3239(2).

⁴¹ *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 11 June 1926.



Figure 8.19: Detail of construction debris (16152) between the fireplace and southwest corner of Room 5 (kitchen). View to the south. Scale 1m. IMG_2980.

8.2.3 CONFIGURATION OF CRANBROOK

The structural remains of Cranbrook confirmed the accuracy of the 1926 auction advertisement which described the house as ‘a spacious and well-built brick cottage’.⁴² A total of eleven rooms were uncovered, plus three verandahs, and a large central hall (Figure 8.12). Most of the rooms were given arbitrary room numbers as they were exposed, facilitating the recording and collection of artefacts. Any evidence of openings such as windows and doors had been removed during the demolition of the structure. Furthermore, few occupation deposits were revealed within the structure of Cranbrook, so artefactual evidence cannot be used to determine the use of each room. The use of rooms has therefore been inferred from the 1926 advertisement considered alongside physical remains such as service pipes, fireplaces, room size, and the traditional configuration of Victorian house plans. It is possible that the original configuration of the rooms was different to that advertised in 1926, however no evidence was found to suggest this was the case.

8.2.3.1 ROOM 1 (SITTING ROOM)

The northwest corner room of Cranbrook was probably the sitting room. This was a large room measuring 6.47m (north-south) by 5.24m (east-west), and contained both a fireplace and bay window (16110) looking out to Macquarie Street. This room was interpreted as a sitting room because sitting rooms were traditionally the grandest room of a house, and were generally located at the very front of the building.

⁴² The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate, 11 June 1926:5.

The fireplace was located against the southern wall of the room (16111) and was slightly off-centre, perhaps to allow space for a door to the verandah in the southwest corner of the room. It measured 1.85m (east-west) by 470mm (north-south). The fireplace consisted of a 'frame' of typical Cranbrook bricks interlocked with wall 16111. The sandstone rubble fill associated with most other Cranbrook fireplaces was not found to be present during excavation and was probably removed during the 1960s demolition of the structure.

The bay window was constructed of the same English bonded sandstock bricks and hard sandy lime mortar as the rest of the house (Figure 8.20). It was 1.22m wide and while only 1.95m of its length remained due to 1960s impacts, it would have originally been around 3m long. This room was severely impacted by the 1960s Post Office building (16109). A large concrete pad and concrete beams removed much of the centre of the room, as well as the western wall footing, and much of the southern and eastern wall footings (16111 and 16116, respectively). Unlike the rest of Cranbrook, the sitting room contained no evidence of pads to support flooring. It is likely that these were removed during the construction of the Post Office.



Figure 8.20: Remains of bay window (16110) in sitting room (Room 1) of Cranbrook. The western side of the bay window has been removed by 1960s footings. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_2883.

8.2.3.2 ROOM 2 (BEDROOM)

Room 2 was located south of the sitting room (Room 1). The interior measured 5.24m (east-west) by 4.0m (north-south) and contained a fireplace against the northern wall (16111, Figure 8.21). The room was interpreted as one of the four bedrooms because of its central location within the house, the presence of a fireplace, and the lack of service pipes.

The fireplace was off-centre, and directly behind the sitting room fireplace. It was 1.95m long (east-west) and 970mm wide (north-south). The structure was typical of fireplaces throughout Cranbrook, consisting of a brick 'frame' keyed into the northern wall with

sandstone rubble fill between and south of the frame. The rubble was 150mm high, with larger stones placed in the outer corner and perimeter of the structure.

Two sets of brick pads were exposed within the room. The most intact of the pair abutted the fireplace and measured 340mm by 350mm. The other was located 670mm to the south, in the same alignment. The pads were two courses high and would have acted as piers to support the floor joists.

This room was moderately impacted by the 1960s Post Office building. The southeast corner of the room (16112 and 16116) had been removed by a large concrete pad and a concrete beam removed the northeast corner of the room (16111 and 16114).



Figure 8.21: Bedroom (Room 2) after removal of demolition fills down onto pre-construction fill (16124). The fireplace in the foreground belongs to Room 1, with Room 2's fireplace sitting directly behind. View to the south. Scale 1m. IMG_2880.

8.2.3.3 ROOM 3 (BEDROOM)

Room 3 was located behind Room 2 and was also interpreted as a bedroom. It had a fireplace located in the centre of the north wall (16112) and had interior dimensions of 4.89m (north-south) by 4.65m (east-west). The room was interpreted as one of the four bedrooms because of its central location within the house, the presence of a fireplace, and the lack of service pipes (Figure 8.22).

The fireplace was similar to the other fireplaces within Cranbrook. It measured 1.6m (east-west) by 1.1m (north-south). It consisted of a brick 'frame' interconnected with the bricks of the north wall (16112) and had sandstone rubble fill between and south of the frame. The rubble on the perimeter of the fireplace was generally larger and more block shaped than the interior rubble fill.

Three or four brick pads were aligned north-south and more or less evenly spaced down the centre of the room (Figure 8.22). The most intact pad abutted the fireplace and measured 350mm by 320mm. It consisted of four whole Cranbrook-type bricks arranged in a square with a half brick in the middle. All other pads were significantly disturbed. Only a single course of bricks remained of all the pads, although it is likely that they had at least one upper course prior to demolition. The pads would have acted as piers to support the joists of the floor above.

Room 3 had undergone relatively minor impacts from the 1960s Post Office footings. The northeast corner of the room (footings 16112 and 16116) was removed by a concrete pad and a pile cut the southeast corner (footings 16113 and 16116).



Figure 8.22: Bedroom (Room 3) after removal of demolition fills down onto pre-construction fill (16124). The arrows point to brick pads and the square pit in the upper left corner is TT1. View to the west. Scale 1m. IMG_2878.

8.2.3.4 ROOM 4A (BREAKFAST ROOM)

Room 4a was one of a pair of very small rooms, the other being Room 4b (discussed below). The interior of Room 4a measured 2.36m (east-west) by 1.53m (north-south). The room was interpreted as the breakfast room mentioned in the 1926 advertisement because of its proximity to the kitchen, lack of fireplace or service pipes, and relatively small size (Figure 8.23). There was no evidence of window or door openings.

Compared to the rest of the house, Room 4a sustained minor impacts from the Post Office building. Like the rest of Cranbrook, it had been demolished to ground level, however it was not cut by the footings themselves.

8.2.3.5 ROOM 4B (PANTRY)

Room 4b was the other of a pair of very small rooms (see Room 4a above). The interior measured 1.53m (north-south) by 1.40m (east-west) and there was no evidence of a fireplace or services (Figure 8.23). The small size of Room 4b, along with its proximity to the kitchen suggests that it was the pantry mentioned in the 1926 advertisement.

A pile from the 1960s Post Office cuts the northwest corner footing of Room 4b (16113 and 16141), however overall impacts to the room are relatively minor.



Figure 8.23: Breakfast room (Room 4a) in foreground and pantry (Room 4b) in the background. The demolition material has been removed down to the top of pre-construction fill 16124. View to the east. Scale 1m. IMG_2915.

8.2.3.6 ROOM 5 (KITCHEN)

Room 5 was located in the southwest of the house, behind Rooms 4a and 4b. It contained an off-centre fireplace against the southern wall (16150) and had internal dimensions of 4m (east-west) by 3.72m (north-south). This room was interpreted as a kitchen because it had a fireplace and was one of only two rooms found to contain service pipes (Figure 8.24). Furthermore, kitchens were traditionally located at the back of the house.

The service pipe (16138) ran east-west along the north of the room (Figure 8.24), continuing to the east through Room 12 (the verandah) and to the west through the yard. It was an iron pipe with internal diameter of 24mm, and was probably a gas or water pipe. It cut through the western and eastern walls of the room (16146 and 16141, respectively),

suggesting it was installed after the construction of Cranbrook. However, it is not known how soon after construction this occurred.

The fireplace was off-centre against the southern wall of the room (16150). It measured 1070mm (east-west) by around 600mm (north-south). Like most other fireplaces in Cranbrook, it consisted of a brick frame interlocked with wall 16150, and bordered by approximately two courses of sandstone blocks between and extending northwards of the brick frame. The average size of sandstone blocks was 330mm x 180mm x 180mm. The interior of the fireplace comprised smaller sandstone rubble.

A brick pad to support floor bearers/joists was located to the north of the fireplace. This was one of the most intact pads of its type found within Cranbrook, and consisted of four whole bricks arranged in a square, with a half brick in the centre. It measured 350mm by 350mm and was bonded by mortar. Brick impressions left in the mortar indicate at least one upper course had been removed. An impression 900mm to the north of this pad suggests a second pad had been removed from this location.

Only two occupation deposits were found within the main structure of Cranbrook and both were found within the kitchen. The larger of the two deposits, context 16136, was a loose, dark brown sandy silt deposit located either side of the fireplace. This was interpreted as an underfloor deposit and contained numerous artefacts including ceramics, glass, pins and beads. It was up to 130mm deep and around 1100mm wide. The western patch was 1200mm long and the eastern patch was 800mm long. A separate context number, 16161, was assigned to the interface between underfloor deposit 16136 and fills associated with the construction of Cranbrook (16124 and 16143). This interface deposit was a mix of greyish-brown silty clay, dark brown silty sand, mortar, sandstone and crushed brick. It was 10mm to 50mm deep, and confined to the southeast corner of the room. It had settled into the lower construction fills, probably as a result of water inundation, but was almost certainly part of the underfloor deposit 16136.

The other occupation deposit (16140) consisted of loose, mid brown silty sand and was located in the northwest corner of the kitchen. This too was characteristic of an underfloor deposit and sat over and around pipe 16138. It contained bone, ceramics, glass and fragments of the same type of sandstock bricks used throughout Cranbrook. The deposit was up to 150mm deep and measured 1200mm by 900mm.

The impact of the 1960s Post Office on Room 5 was relatively minor. Like the rest of the house, Room 5 had been demolished down to ground level, however the Post Office footings themselves did not impact the room.



Figure 8.24: Room 5 (kitchen) prior to removal of underfloor deposits (16136 and 16140). An iron pipe (16138) runs along the north of the room, below underfloor deposit 16140. View to the west. Scale 1m. IMG_2906.

8.2.3.7 ROOM 6 (BATHROOM OR SCULLERY)

Room 6 was located at the rear of the house on the western side, behind the kitchen (Room 5). It did not contain a fireplace, but did contain service pipes, and was therefore interpreted as the bathroom, or possibly scullery (Figure 8.25). The position of the room at the back of the house further supports either of these interpretations. The internal dimensions of the room were 4m (east-west) by 2.44m (north-south).

A narrow iron service pipe (16138) cut through the western wall (16146) before branching into two pipes. These were probably water or gas pipes and were severed in the middle of the room. An additional pipe was located to the immediate south of the room, outside the building. This was a salt glazed stoneware pipe with internal diameter of 100mm (16137). This pipe may have been a sewer-pipe however, no evidence was found to demonstrate that the pipe led into the room itself. This may have occurred higher up in the now demolished wall. Alternatively, it may have acted as a stormwater pipe, and was given the same context number as a series of pipes located in the western yard of the house (see Section 8.2.5). In this case, the toilet for Cranbrook must originally have been situated in an outbuilding, most likely in the rear yard. A small structure shown to the southwest of the house on the 1895 plan may have been the toilet (Figure 8.11). No evidence of this structure was found during excavation. By c.1907 Cranbrook was plumbed into the town sewer. The 1907 Sydney Water plan shows a sewer main running north-south to the west of Cranbrook along the property boundary with Lot 28. This line joined another east-west main line located directly to the south of the laundry building (16342).



Figure 8.25: Room 6 (bathroom) after the removal of most of the demolition material down to the top of pre-construction fill 16124. The row of bricks (arrowed blue) is part of the remnant demolition fill. The yellow arrow points to a stoneware pipe to the immediate south of the room. View to the east. Scale 1m. IMG_2924.

A single brick pad was located near the centre of the room. Like the other pads throughout Cranbrook, it consisted of four bricks bordering a single half brick in the centre, and measured 350mm by 350mm.

The impact of the 1960s Post Office on Room 6 was relatively minor. Like the rest of the house, Room 5 had been demolished down to ground level, and a concrete pile cut through the western wall of the room (16141).

8.2.3.8 ROOM 7 (DINING ROOM)

The front room on the eastern side of the house was interpreted as the dining room (Room 7). The dining room and sitting room would have been the most formal rooms in the house, and were therefore located at the front of the building. The absence of a bay window marked this to be the dining room, rather than the sitting room or possibly the master bedroom.

Room 7 was the most heavily impacted of Cranbrook's rooms. The northern wall had been completely removed by a concrete pad and the remaining three walls were cut by multiple pads, beams and services. The impacts meant the length of the room was unable to be determined, however it was at least 3.9m (north-south), by 4.64m (east-west). The dining room contained no evidence of pads to support flooring. It is likely that these were removed during the construction of the Post Office.

This room contained the partial remains of a fireplace at the back of the room. The brick frame was keyed into the southern wall (16175) and internally measured 910mm (east-west)

by 240mm (north-south). Like Room 1, the rubble fill within and in front of the frame had been removed in the 1960s.

8.2.3.9 ROOM 8 (BEDROOM)

Room 8 was located to the south of the dining room (Room 7). It was interpreted as a bedroom because it contained a fireplace and no evidence of services (Figure 8.26). The interior of the room measured 4.64m (east-west) by 3.69m (north-south).

The fireplace was located in the centre of the south wall (16173), directly north of the fireplace belonging to Room 9. The interior measured 890mm (east-west) by 530mm (north-south). The structure was typical of fireplaces throughout Cranbrook, consisting of a brick 'frame' keyed into the southern wall with sandstone rubble fill between and north of the frame. The western side was impacted by the cut for the footings of the Post Office.

Room 8 was quite heavily impacted by the 1960s Post Office and subsequent 20th-century services. A large concrete pad and its associated cut entirely removed the western wall footing as well as part of the northern and southern wall footings. These were also cut by a concrete encased service trench running north-south (16166).

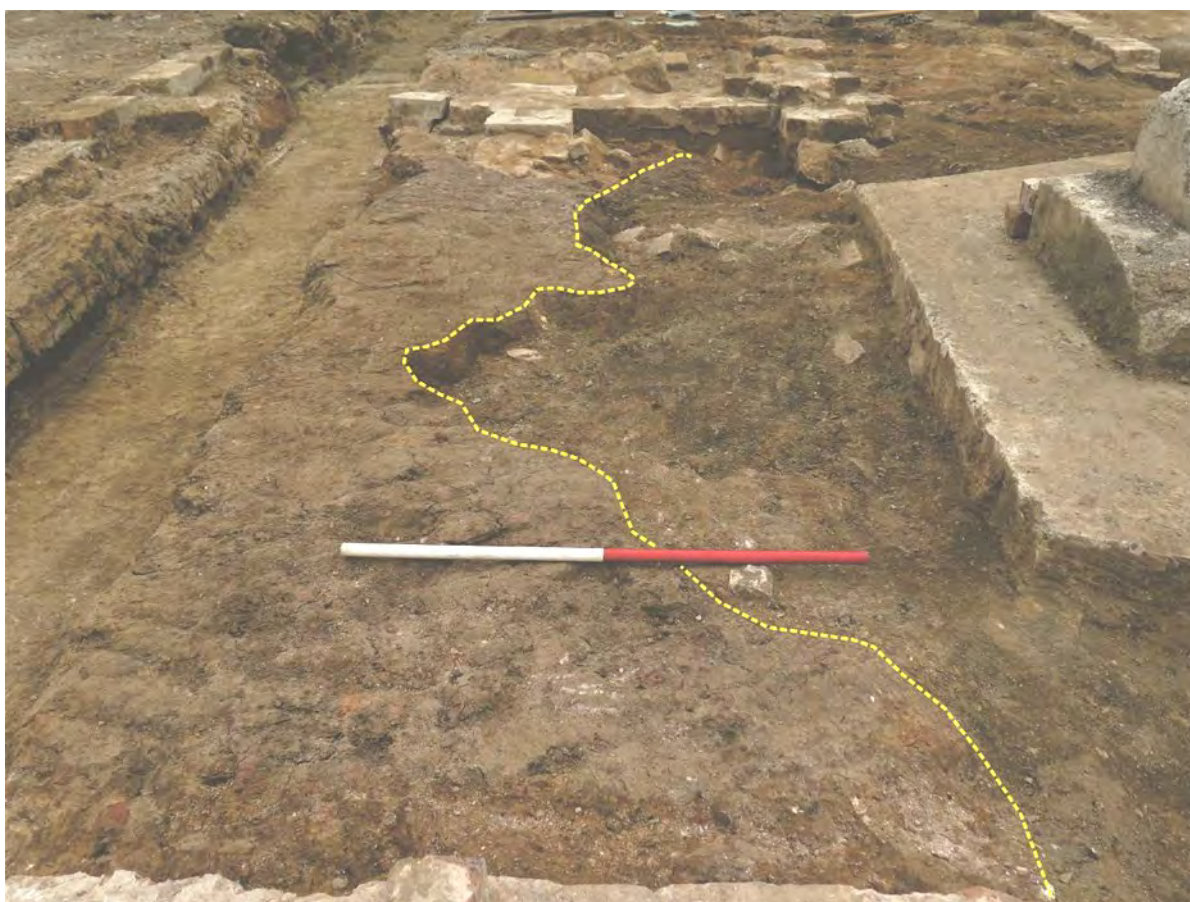


Figure 8.26: Room 8 showing cut for concrete pad (16118, yellow dotted line) and concrete encased service trench (left). The fireplace is in the background. View to the south. Scale 1m. IMG_3008.

8.2.3.10 ROOM 9 (BEDROOM)

Room 9 was located to the south of Room 8, towards the back of the house. Like Room 8, it was interpreted as a bedroom because it contained a fireplace but no evidence for services (Figure 8.27). The interior of the room measured 4.64m (east-west) by 4.15m (north-south).

The fireplace was located in the centre of the northern wall (16173), directly south of the fireplace belonging to Room 8. It was typical of other Cranbrook fireplaces, consisting of a brick frame keyed into the wall, with sandstone rubble blocks between and in front of the frame. The average size of sandstone was around 350mm x 200mm x 140mm. The internal dimensions of the fireplace were 900mm (east-west) by 520mm (north-south). Some evidence of burnt, blackened areas was visible around the fireplace area.

To the immediate south of the fireplace was a small brick pad which would have supported the bearers/joists of the floorboards. This pad was different to other brick pads throughout Cranbrook in that it consisted of only two bricks, laid side by side, rather than the four and a half brick configuration, used throughout the rest of the house.

This bedroom was moderately impacted by the Post Office and other 20th-century impacts. A concrete encased service (16166) removed the southeast corner wall footing and cut through the northern wall footing (16173). The northwest corner wall footing was removed by the cut for a large concrete pad.

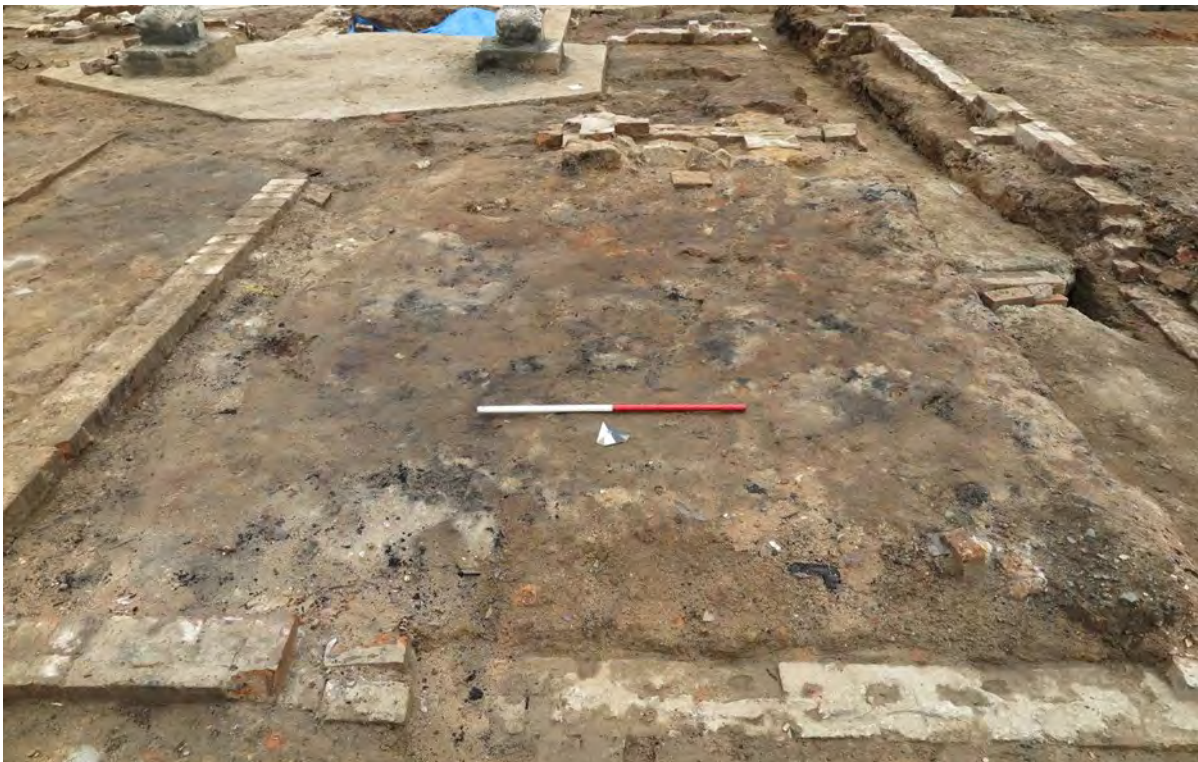


Figure 8.27: Room 9 showing the top of the pre-house levelling fill (16177) and modified topsoil (16120). The fireplace and brick pad are in the background. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_3106.

8.2.3.11 ROOM 10 (STOREROOM)

Room 10 was located in the southeast corner of the house, south of Room 9 and east of the back verandah (Figure 8.28). Its notably small size suggested that this was the storeroom mentioned in the 1926 advertisement. It contained no services or fireplaces and internally measured at least 2m (east-west) by 1.35m (north-south). The exact length of the room is unknown as the eastern wall was removed by a concrete encased service (16166).

A brick pad was located to the immediate south of the room and may have supported a back step or stairs leading to the room.



Figure 8.28: Room 10 (storeroom) at the level of pre-house levelling fill (16177). View to the west. Scale 1m. IMG_3102.

8.2.3.12 ROOM 11 (HALL)

Cranbrook contained a long, central hallway running between most of the rooms (Room 11; Figure 8.29). This hall began at the front entrance and terminated at the rear verandah. Utilitarian rooms such as the breakfast room, pantry, kitchen, bathroom and storeroom were therefore not accessible from the hall. The hall was 1.58m wide (east-west) and at least 12.15m long (north-south). The full length of the hall was not able to be determined during excavation because the Post Office footing had removed the northern wall, however comparison of plans and overlays indicate the original length would have been around 15m long. The northern portion of the hall was significantly impacted by the Post Office foundations, whereas the southern portion was relatively intact.



Figure 8.29: View along the length of the hall. Note the impact of the Post Office in the background. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_3108.

8.2.3.13 ROOM 12 (BACK VERANDAH) & VERANDAH EXTENSION

An L-shaped verandah was located in the northeast corner of the house, to the west of the storeroom and east of the pantry, kitchen and bathroom (Figure 8.30). It had an interior width of 1.48m and measured 7.68m (north-south) by 3.8m (east-west). As previously noted in Section 8.2.2, the outer verandah footings were notably shallower than the footings of the main part of the house. This suggests that they carried less of a load than the other footings.

A fill of moderately compact mid brown clayey sand (16162) was located within the verandah footings, above the foundation cut (16142) and pre-Cranbrook levelling/raising sand fill (16177). Stratigraphically, this fill was the same as fills found within the other verandahs (16179 and 16122, discussed below). It is likely that these fills served as either bedding for the surface of the verandas, or as capping fills, providing additional support for the foundations.

The 1895 plan indicates that the verandah extended around 2.3m to the east, beyond the eastern edge of the verandah as exposed during excavation (Figure 8.11 and Figure 8.12). This extension is confirmed by the 1943 aerial photograph of the area (Figure 8.13). No physical evidence of this extension was found during excavation, suggesting that the structure was fairly insubstantial. It may have consisted of a corrugated iron roof supported by small shallow posts or perhaps even above ground footings.



Figure 8.30: View along the length of the back verandah, after the removal of demolition material down to the level of context 16162. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_3065.

8.2.3.14 ROOM 13 (FRONT VERANDAH)

A large, L-shaped wraparound verandah was situated at the front and east of the house (Figure 8.31). This is visible in the photograph of the house in c.1962 (Figure 8.3). The photograph shows an open verandah consisting of a bullnose corrugated iron roof supported by slender posts at approximately 3m intervals (Figure 8.3).

The verandah was 1.48m wide and its outer footings consisted of only four or five courses of bricks, around 350mm to 440mm deep. The verandah was severely impacted by the Post Office footings, with the entire northern portion completely removed and only parts of the eastern portion remaining. It was therefore not possible to measure the verandah based on the physical remains, however the overlaid plans indicated it was around 14.4m (north-south) by 8.7m (east-west).

A compacted sandstone crush fill was located between the verandah footings and may have acted as a bedding for the surface of the verandah (16179). Alternatively, it may have been used to provide additional support to the building foundations. In the north the fill sat above the pre-house bulk clay fill (16127), and in the south it sat above a sandy levelling fill (16177).



Figure 8.31: View along the eastern portion of the wraparound front verandah. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_3169.

8.2.3.15 WESTERN VERANDAH

Another verandah was located on the west of the house, abutting the sitting room and two of the bedrooms (Room 2 & Room 3). Only the southern portion of the verandah remained (Figure 8.32). It was 1.69m to 2.21m wide (east-west). The rest had been removed by the Post Office footings, but it would have measured around 7.84m (north-south). Like the front verandah, the western verandah contained a fill (16122). This was 100mm deep and consisted of mottled pink/white clay overlying a compacted, crushed sandstone layer. This overlaid the pre-Cranbrook bulk clay fill (16127).



Figure 8.32: Remains of the western verandah with pink and white clay fill (16122). View to the northeast. Scale 1m. IMG_2853.

8.2.3.16 LAUNDRY/LUMBER ROOM

A detached brick outbuilding was located 2m southeast of the principal structure of Cranbrook (16342). The north-south oriented structure consisted of two rooms, each with a fireplace (Figure 8.33). The external dimensions of the structure measured 8.8m (north-south) by 4.4m (east-west), and the south room was slightly larger than the north room. The footings were at least 7 courses high in places and generally 230mm wide, but stepped out toward the bottom. The coursing was predominantly stretcher bond but with occasional rows of header bond. The bricks were mostly different to those used throughout Cranbrook, and consisted of a mixture of purple-red machine made dry pressed bricks with rectangular inverted hip-roof frogs (230 x 115 x 75mm), and occasional high fired red bricks which were probably also machine made (BM sample #77). Occasional sandstock bricks with heart shaped frogs were also used within the footing, possibly indicating that at least some of the building materials were re-used. The bricks were bonded by compact, cement-like mortar which was pale greyish-buff/light brown in colour. It contained sand with white lime specs.

The footings sat within foundation trench cut 16343, which was between 150mm and 300mm wide on the south sides of the walls. The foundation trench fill (16344) contained mid brown mottled silty clay, with brick and stone fragments.

The structure appears on the 1895 plan (Figure 8.11), however the use of predominantly machine-made bricks suggests it was built after the construction of the principal building

of Cranbrook in c.1888. It is described in the 1926 advertisement as a 'detached laundry, and brick lumber room.'⁴³ There was a small square brick feature in the northwest corner of the northern room. It was at least three courses deep and consisted of a single row of stretcher laid bricks with external dimensions of 480mm (east-west) by 460mm (north-south). It contained charcoal, and was probably the base of a laundry copper. This in turn suggests the northern room was the laundry, and the southern room was possibly a lumbar room.

There was evidence that the laundry was originally divided into three small rooms, and that an internal wall had been removed during a later phase of Cranbrook's occupation. One of these wall footings ran east-west at the north of the room, 800mm south of the north wall. Some of the footing remained at the eastern end, but most had been robbed out. The robber cut, context 16363, was 440mm wide and 400mm deep. It ran the length of the room, 3.9m, and had near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope at the top and base. It contained fill 16364, which was a moderately loose sandy loam with bricks, charcoal, gravel, roof slate, crushed sandstone and crushed mortar. The other partially robbed out wall was oriented north-south and ran from the eastern edge of the laundry fireplace to the robbed-out wall at the north. Some of the wall footings remained at the southern end, extending from the fireplace, but most had been robbed out, leaving an unnumbered trench cut and fill.



Figure 8.33: Laundry room (16342) showing robbed out wall trench (16363) and internal dividing wall (outlined in blue). The laundry is in the foreground and the lumber room in the background. View to the southwest. Scale 1m. IMG_4493.

⁴³ The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate, 11 June 1926:5.

8.2.4 CRANBROOK YARD AREAS

8.2.4.1 FRONT PATH

A substantial set of sandstone blocks formed a front path to Cranbrook (16107; Figure 8.34). The path was 1.93m wide and 2.92m long (north-south), although it had been truncated to the north and south by the Post Office footings. Prior to the construction of the Post Office the path is likely to have extended northwards toward Macquarie Street, and south to the edge of the front verandah. The blocks were rectangular and on average measured 660-950mm long, 480mm wide and 100-120mm high. The level of the top of the path was slightly higher than the current road level of Macquarie Street. The path was of drystone construction and was pressed into garden soil (16119).

8.2.4.2 FRONT GARDEN SOIL

Garden soil was evident in the front yard/garden area of Cranbrook (16119; Figure 8.34). This deposit consisted of firm, mid brown clayey silt with some orange clay mottling (<15mm), charcoal flecks, occasional small stones (<30mm) and gravels (<20mm). It ranged in depth from 100mm to 260mm and extended from the boundary with Area B in the east to the area in front of Cranbrook's bay window, approximately 13.5m in the west. It was around 6m north-south. The soil probably extended across the entire area of Cranbrook's front yard, however it was heavily impacted by the Post Office footings. It was the same as the western yard soil (16139), but the physical relationship between the two had been removed by the Post Office.



Figure 8.34: Remains of sandstone footpath (16107) sitting on garden soil (16119). View to the east. Scale 1m. IMG_2851.

8.2.4.3 SOUTHERN YARD FILL

The southern yard of Cranbrook contained a fill of soft, orange silty sand which was generally free from inclusions except for patches with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional small white clay lumps (16163; Figure 8.35). The fill abutted the footings of the verandah (Room 12) and storeroom (Room 10), indicating that it was put in place after the construction of the house itself. It was both cut by, and overlying service trenches 16137. A similar yard fill (17850) was found in the neighbouring allotment (Lot 28) to the west and was associated with the late 19th-century house named Wyverne.⁴⁴



Figure 8.35: Yard fill (16163) abutting the south eastern footings of Cranbrook. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_3069.

8.2.4.4 WESTERN YARD FILL

Mixed silty clay fill constituted the western yard area of Cranbrook, and extended south into to back yard area (16139; Figure 8.41). It was located above pre-Cranbrook levelling fill (16127), but abutted the walls of Cranbrook, indicating that it was laid down after the construction of the house. The clay was orange-brown in colour with some inclusions of grey silt and occasional crushed sandstone, brick and charcoal inclusions throughout. It had a surface or crust of black-brown clayey silt with small stone inclusions (<30mm), occasional brick and common scatters of slate fragments, particularly along the western wall of Cranbrook. The crust was 30-50mm deep, and the rest of the yard deposit was 20-80mm deep. It covered an area of at least 20m (north-south) and 10m (east-west). The fill was the same as the front yard fill (16119), but the physical relationship between the two had been removed by the Post Office

⁴⁴ Trench Report, Area D, Section 3.7.1.1 3PS - Volume 2, Section 7.4 of the Final Excavation Report.

8.2.4.5 WESTERN FENCE LINE

A north-south oriented sandstone wall ran along the western edge of Area A and Area A South (17275; Figure 8.36). This wall delineated the western boundary of Lot 30 and the eastern boundary of Lot 28, Wyverne House in the north and Lot 1 in the south (see Area A South, Section 10). The remaining length of the wall was approximately 27m. It was cut in the south and terminated at a 5m long concrete footing on the same alignment in the north. The concrete was probably a later repair to the wall. The width of the wall was 450mm and the preserved height was 150-550mm, although it would have been much higher than this prior to its demolition. The wall was generally two courses high, with the lower course consisting of a single row of larger stones averaging 600mm long, 450mm wide and 270mm high. The upper course consisted of two rows of stones with an average size of around 350mm long, 250mm wide and 280mm high. The wall was bonded by soft, pale grey sandy lime mortar (BM sample #97).

The wall extended west into Area D in two places (see Area D Trench Report). It would have originally continued to the north and south but was cut at both ends. In the south it terminated at a cut by a service pipe but would almost certainly have originally continued beyond this point. In the north the concrete footing repair to the wall was cut by the Post Office footings.



Figure 8.36: Sandstone wall (17275) on the western boundary of Area A. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_5042.

8.2.4.6 EASTERN FENCE LINE

A north-south oriented row of post holes delineated the fence line marking the property boundary between Cranbrook and its neighbour to the east, Northiam (17575). Many of these post holes were given their own context numbers and context 17575 is a collective number which includes all post holes which formed the fence line (Table 8.2). Most of the post holes had decayed wooden rectangular posts remaining *in situ*. They were generally spaced 2.3-2.6m apart and cut into the topsoil (16120) and subsoil (16190). The average size of the post hole cuts was 560mm by 420mm and many were truncated from above by modern service trench (17575).

Some of the post hole packing fills contained fragments of sandstock bricks which were very similar to those used throughout Cranbrook, indicating that the fence was built at the same time or after the construction of the c.1888 house. A line of post holes located slightly to the east of fence 17575 were part of an earlier fence line associated with the earlier house (see Section 7.2.6, Table 7.6). The earlier post holes were occasionally cut by fence line 17575. Fence line 17575 also contained several instances of repaired or replaced posts, indicating that the fence stood for a considerable period of time.

Table 8.2: Individually numbered postholes comprising fence line 17575.

Cut-Pipe/Post-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (LxWxD)	Pipe/Post Shape & Dimensions (LxWxD)	Packing Fill	Pipe Fill/Post
17312-17314-17313-NA	square with irregular sides, 450x440x50+mm.	rectangular, 200x70x40+mm.	compact, dark grey silty clay with brick frags & charcoal.	wooden
17332-17334-17333-NA	rectangular with vertical sides, 570x340x50+mm	trapezoidal, 60x40x30+mm.	compact, dark brown silty clay with charcoal & glass inclusions.	wooden
17292-17294-17293-17295	sub-rectangular with vertical sides, 610x250x60+mm.	jelly-bean, 270x120x300mm.	compact, dark grey/brown silty clay with red clay nodules, charcoal & rare artefacts.	loose, dark grey silty sand above sandy clay with artefacts & charcoal flecks.
17387-17389-17388-17390	square with vertical sides, 260x250x190+mm.	oval, 140x100x240mm.	somewhat loose, red/dark brown clayey silt mixed with sand and frequent crushed & degraded sandstone frags.	soft, loose dark brown fine-grained clayey silt with rare charcoal.

Cut-Pipe/Post-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (LxWxD)	Pipe/Post Shape & Dimensions (LxWxD)	Packing Fill	Pipe Fill/Post
17381-NA-17382-NA	sub-rectangular with near vertical sides and uneven base, 430x330x330mm.	NA	loose, dark brown/mid grey sandy clay becoming silty toward base. Frequent artefacts & charcoal.	NA
16365-NA-16366-NA	rectangular with irregular sides & uneven base, 430x170x210mm.	NA	compact, orange sandstone frags with charcoal.	NA
17587-17589-17588-NA	rectangular with vertical sides & flat base, 580x420x340mm	rectangular, 110x50x230mm.	firm yellow, black, grey & orange sandy clay with sandstone frags & artefacts.	wooden
17801-NA-17802-NA	sub rectangular with vertical sides, 410x330x160mm.	NA	soft, dark grey sandy clay with occasional artefacts.	NA



Figure 8.37: View along the southern portion of fence line 17575. Post holes which are part of 17575 are outlined in red and those with individual context numbers have been labelled as such. Service trench (17813) cuts through several of the post holes. View to the south. Scale 1m. IMG_4949.

8.2.4.7 OTHER YARD FEATURES

A small number of miscellaneous features have been phased to the Cranbrook period of occupation. The most substantial of these were two large overlapping postholes which cut through the earlier back verandah paving of House 4 (16181). The earliest of these posthole cuts was context 16196 (Figure 8.38). This was an irregular shaped cut measuring 630-650mm, and cut the topsoil (16120), subsoil (16190) and natural clay (16262). It had irregularly sloping sides and was partially excavated to a depth of 130-190mm. The packing fill (16195) consisted of firm, mottled grey/brown/orange fine grained clayey silt with small fragments of brick and stone. Within the posthole cut and packing was a large circular post pipe of 300-310mm diameter (16291). The pipe had vertical sides, a flat base and was fully excavated to a depth of 260-300mm. The post pipe fill was firm, mottled grey, brown and orange clayey silt with white and grey mottled clay toward the base. It contained small fragments of stone, brick and charcoal.

Posthole 16196 was cut by another posthole, context 16293 (Figure 8.38). The cut was irregular in shape and measured 460-790mm. It had vertical sides and was partially excavated to a depth of 300mm. Like post hole 16196, it cut the topsoil (16120), subsoil (16190) and natural clay (16262), as well as House 4 paving 16181. The packing fill of the post hole (16294) consisted of firm, mottled grey, brown and orange clayey silt with small brick and stone fragments. Within the post hole cut and packing sat circular post pipe 16295. This had a diameter of 300mm and was 140-170mm deep. The pipe had vertical sides and a sharp break of slope toward a flat base with a divot in the centre. The pipe contained a fill of mottled brown, grey and orange clayey silt with small pebbles, and small fragments of brick (19296).

Another feature consisted of a small, irregular pit which may have been a garden planting (Figure 8.39). The cut, context 17356, was irregular at the top but became a well-defined square with vertical sides toward the base. The base itself was flat and measured 250mm by 250mm and was 215 to 240mm deep. The cut contained fill 17357 which was a soft, mid-grey silt with frequent nodules of mustard coloured clay and occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Swirls of re-deposited natural red clay increased in frequency toward the bottom.



Figure 8.38: Posthole 16293 (right) cutting post hole 16196 (left). Brick paving (16181) had already been removed by the time this photograph was taken. View to the east. Scale 1m. IMG_4098.



Figure 8.39: Cut 17356, post excavation. View to the north. Scale 50cm. IMG_4882.

An oval shaped posthole was located in the back yard of Cranbrook (16210). The cut had a gradual break of slope at the top and base and gradually sloping sides (Figure 8.40). Its

eastern side was cut by a Post Office pier (16109). It measured 1.3m (north-south) by 1m (east-west) and was generally 150mm deep. The cut contained packing fill 16205, which was a moderately compact dark brown-grey silty sand. It contained frequent flecks of charcoal and a large quantity of artefacts including ceramics, glass and a sandstock brick with heart-shaped frog the same as those found throughout Cranbrook. The packing fill also contained a broken slab of concrete with the remains of a circular hole above a post pipe which was evident at the base of the cut. The post pipe had a diameter of 200mm and was 200mm deeper than the rest of the cut.



Figure 8.40: Posthole cut (16210), mid excavation showing concrete (left) and post-excavation showing post pipe (right). Both views to the east. Scale 500mm. IMG_3593 and IMG_3884.

8.2.5 CRANBROOK SERVICES

8.2.5.1 SERVICE PIPES

A system of service pipes was uncovered in the rear and western side yard of Cranbrook (16137; Figure 8.41). These consisted of two phases of ceramic drain pipes, both cutting yard fill 16139. Both phases had an interior diameter of 100mm. The first phase was an unglazed red clay extruded wire cut pipe (post-1860), building material sample #6 and the second phase was salt glazed stoneware service pipe (c.1865+), BM sample #7.⁴⁵ The pipes ran along the exterior edge of the house and were probably used for stormwater.

⁴⁵ A detailed description of the pipes is found in the Building Materials Artefact catalogue of Area A. Catalogue numbers #8571 and #8570 see Volume 6 of the Final Excavation Report.



Figure 8.41: Service pipes in the western yard of Cranbrook. View to the north. Scale 1m. IMG_2896.

8.2.5.2 SUMP (16178)

A square sump was located to the south of Room 10 in the back yard of Cranbrook (16178; Figure 8.42). The exterior of the sump measured 680mm by 680mm and it consisted of a single course of bricks laid head-to-head. The bricks and mortar of the sump were identical to those used throughout the principal structure of Cranbrook. There was a down pipe in the interior with a collar measuring c.200mm in diameter. A glazed service pipe (16137) ran from the south of the sump in a northeast to southwest direction. This had a diameter of 170mm.

A brick pad abutted the north side of the sump. It measured 350mm by 350mm and was similar to those found throughout the rooms of Cranbrook. It may have been used for a back step or stairs, or possibly an external floor or deck over the sump area.



Figure 8.42: Brick sump (16178). View to the north. IMG_3142.

8.2.5.3 SERVICE TRENCH (16184)

Context 16184 was a north-south running service trench in the eastern yard of Cranbrook (Figure 8.43). Context 16184 describes the cut, pipe and backfill of the trench. The ceramic pipe had an interior diameter of 100mm and was unevenly fired. It cut the sandstone footings of the House 4 extension (16183) and turned toward the east in the north. The trench cut was not obvious but almost certainly cut pre-Cranbrook levelling sand (16194) and was then backfilled with the same material.



Figure 8.43: Service pipe (16184) and red sand levelling fill (16194). Note the absence of a clear cut for the service. View to the south. Scale 1m. IMG_3382.

8.2.5.4 SERVICE TRENCH (17217)

A service trench ran from west to east in-between Cranbrook and the laundry room (17217, Figure 8.36). This trench was not fully excavated but was at least 6m long, 570-700mm wide and at least 130mm deep. It cut both the topsoil (16120) and subsoil (16190). The trench contained a glazed stoneware pipe of 190mm diameter, and a fill consisting of lenses of sand, topsoil and charcoal/ash (17218).



Figure 8.44: Service trench (17217) and red sand fill (17218). View to the west. Scale 1m. IMG_4626.

8.2.5.5 SERVICE TRENCH (17237)

Context 17237 was a service trench cut and 17238 was the trench fill. The trench ran north-south along the western edge of Area A and contained a large ceramic service pipe, 300mm in diameter.

8.3 PHASE 5.2: DEMOLITION OF CRANBROOK, 1960S

Cranbrook was demolished in 1962 to make way for the new Post Office (Figure 8.4).⁴⁶ The house was demolished down to ground level, but many of the footings remained (see Section 8.2.2). The demolition of the house generated a large quantity of demolition rubble which was pushed in on the house and surrounded the footings.

During excavation, the demolition material within each room was given a separate context number and recorded individually, although all of the material was largely the same. Separate numbering was done for ease of recording and to ensure any significant artefacts could be located within a particular room. The following table (Table 8.3) outlines each of the demolition fills from the different rooms.

⁴⁶ 'Harriet Holland, "Cranbrook" House, Macquarie Street', Parramatta Heritage Centre, City of Parramatta Council, 25/4/2015. Available at: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/04/25/harriet-holland-cranbrook-house-macquarie-street/> [accessed 29/9/2016].

Table 8.3: Demolition fills associated with Cranbrook.

Room	Context	Description of Fill	Extent (LxWxD)
1	NA	Demolition material removed by Post Office.	NA
2	16103	Upper fill. Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, tiles and other building materials.	4610mmx4010x300mm
	16105	Lower fill. Lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments. Patchy throughout room.	10-100mm deep
3	16104	Upper fill. Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, and tiles.	5000x4610x200mm
	16106	Lower fill. Lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments. Patchy throughout room.	10-100mm deep
4	16130	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks and tiles above lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments.	4000x1530x250-440mm
5	16133	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, slate and tiles above lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments.	4000x3680x210-340mm
6	16131/16134	Loose, pinkish brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, slate and tiles above lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments.	4000x2450x190-320mm
7	NA	NA	NA

Room	Context	Description of Fill	Extent (LxWxD)
8	16157	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, slate and tiles above lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments.	4640x3690x30-200mm
9	16158	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, slate and tiles above lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments.	4640x4150x60-200mm
10			
11	16154	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, slate and tiles above lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments.	12400+x1600x200mm
12	16155	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with pale yellow crushed mortar, broken/crushed sandstock bricks, slate and tiles above lightly compacted pale yellowish brown and white sand/mortar with crushed sandstone fragments. Patches of ferric material, ash, charcoal and soot throughout.	3800-7680x1480x70-210mm

9.0 PHASE 6: 1960S-2015 POST OFFICE

9.1 OVERVIEW

In 1962, the Council of the City of Parramatta purchased Cranbrook and began construction of a new Post Office on Lot 30. This was opened in 1966 and continued to operate at this site until its demolition in 2015.⁴⁷ The Post Office building foundations (16109) consisted of various concrete beams and hexagonal pads. These sat within foundation trench cuts (16118) and foundation trench fills 16117. These foundations cut through earlier archaeological phases and caused considerable damage. These impacts were particularly concentrated in the northern part of Area A (Figure 9.1). The Post Office foundations were exposed by a machine excavator but were generally not removed or dug into due to the presence of contaminants within the fill and solidity of the concrete. Context number 16101 was allocated as a general clearance number for artefacts recovered during machining which could not be securely associated with a particular context.

Between and in places slightly over the foundations sat a firm, pink clay fill (16102) associated with the demolition of Cranbrook (Phase 5.2), but instated during the construction of the Post Office. Loose, yellow-orange sand and crushed sandstone rubble fill (16108) sat above the Post Office foundations and fill 16102. This represented a levelling fill associated with the Post Office and sat below stabilising sand. The stabilising sand was sealed road base at modern street level.



Figure 9.1: Concrete pads and beams (16109) forming the foundations for the Post Office cutting through earlier phases of archaeology. View to the southwest. Scale 1m. IMG_3222.

⁴⁷ 'Parramatta Post Office - A History', Parramatta Heritage Centre, City of Parramatta Council, 5/9/2014. Available at: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/09/05/parramatta-post-office-a-history/#more-4276> [accessed 29/9/2016].

Other modern disturbances were present within Area A. These included multiple services which were generally not given individual context numbers with the exception of two north-south oriented services which cut through multiple archaeological features. Context 16166 was a concrete encased service which cut through Cranbrook's front verandah and Rooms 7-10. Context 17813 was located to the east of service 16166 and cut through several post holes which formed part of fence line 17575 (Phase 5.1; Figure 8.37).

10.0 AREA A SOUTH – PHASE 4 TO PHASE 6

10.1 OVERVIEW

For recording purposes, Area A was subdivided with the southern half of the area renamed as Area A South. The allotment was just over 65m in length and most of the archaeological remains, including the remains of House 4 and Cranbrook were located in the northern half of Area A. The immediate yard areas close to the houses were also recorded with Area A as they contained a large number of postholes, fence lines, rubbish pits and drains. Area A South covered an area 35m (n-s) x 25m (e-w). It was bound to the north by the Cranbrook brick laundry (16342) to the east by Area B, to the west by Area D (Lot 28) and to the south by the limit of excavation (Figure 10.1). Although it was a large area it was not as rich in archaeology as further north.

Area A South was on higher ground than Area A in the north. RLs across the subsoil ranged from 10.20m in the southeast corner to 9.17m in the northwest corner. The historic topsoil (16318) was much shallower on this higher ground and a lot more mixed with 20th-century inclusions as it was not covered by the levelling fills found further north. The subsoil (16257) was identical to the subsoil in Area A (16190) but were given separate numbers based on location. The natural soil profile is discussed in greater detail in Section 4.1.1 above.

The earliest historical archaeological findings in Area A South were tree boles and tool marks indicative of land clearing and agricultural activities which may have pre-dated House 4 but were more likely associated with the occupation of the early house. Agricultural furrows or plough lines were found in Area D that pre-date the subdivision into allotments (Phase 3). A number of postholes were excavated that were associated with the occupation of House 4 (Phase 4.2). Remnant raising/levelling fills were found at the northern end of Area A South that pre-dated Cranbrook (Phase 5.1). Rubbish pits, postholes and service trenches were identified as part of the Cranbrook occupation phase (Phase 5.1) and finally there were some 20th-century fills and services covering the area (Phase 6). Area A South was not impacted by the Post Office footings.

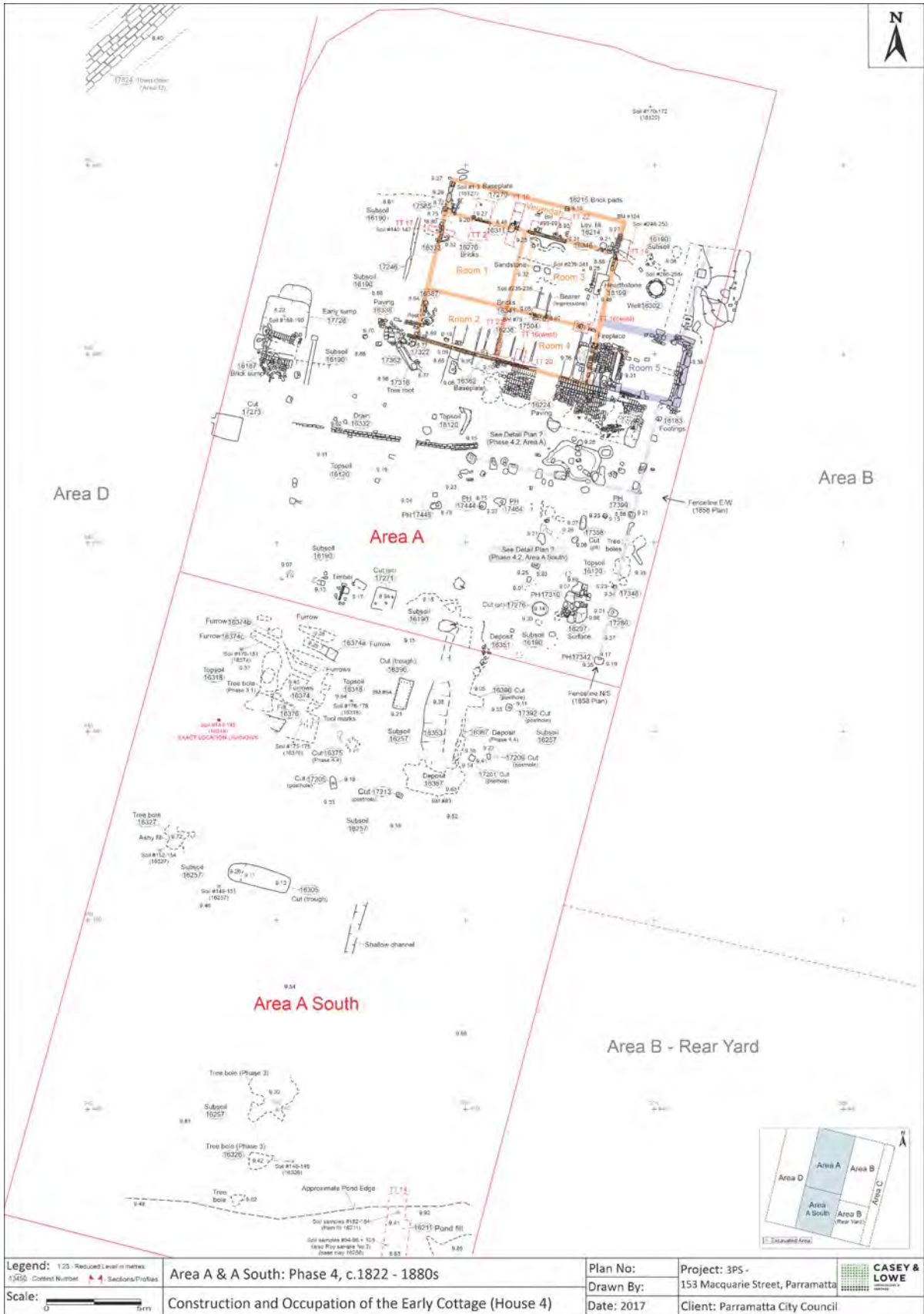


Figure 10.1: Plan showing the location of Area A and Area A South. The features shown on this plan are all from Phase 4. Area A South did not include as many archaeological remains as Area A.

10.2 PHASE 4: 1810 – 1888, CONSTRUCTION, OCCUPATION AND DEMOLITION OF HOUSE 4 AND PRE-CRANBROOK LEVELLING FILLS

10.2.1 PHASE 4.2: YARD FEATURES AND AGRICULTURAL EVIDENCE

10.2.1.1 AGRICULTURAL/GARDENING ACTIVITIES

In the area west of the Cranbrook laundry building, close to the western limit of excavation of Area A South were three similar linear features aligned east-west and cutting the historic topsoil (Figure 10.2). The three features were given one context number (16374) but were recorded separately (as 'a', 'b' and 'c'). These linear features or furrows were all quite shallow 100 to 150mm deep with near vertical sides, the bottom of the sides were curved and the base flat to undulating. The lengths ranged from 1.2 to 1.4m and they were 400mm wide. Furrow 16374(b) was 600mm wide. They did not cut into the subsoil. The easternmost furrow, 16374(a) was truncated by a service trench (16381), while furrow (c) was not disturbed. The fill (also 16374) of each furrow was mottled orange, brown and yellow silty sand with occasional clay nodules, medium compaction and occasional sandstock brick fragments. It did contain artefacts including bone, glass, ceramics, metal and nails. The fill within these furrows was not too dissimilar to the backfill of the elongated cut 16375/16376 which was phased later (Phase 5.1). Directly above these features was the imported pre-Cranbrook levelling fill (16127/16356). These furrows were possibly garden beds or evidence of some localised agricultural activities in the rear yard associated with the later phase of the early cottage (House 4). Soil and pollen samples were collected (samples #179, 180 and 181) to ascertain if they were agricultural features.



Figure 10.2: Linear features or furrows (16374) cutting the historic topsoil in the rear yard of Lot 30. These gardening or agricultural features were aligned east-west and were shallow. This area was greatly impacted by service trenches (16380 & 16381) and concrete footings and piers. View west. Scale 1m. IMG_4485.

After the historic topsoil was removed in Area A South a significant number of tool marks were visible in the subsoil below the same area that contained the furrows again indicating some sort of tillage or cultivation took place in this area (Figure 10.3). The tool marks were probably from a hoe or spade. There were also the remains of burnt (pink-orange) subsoil caused by land clearance or the burning and removal of tree boles.



Figure 10.3: Tool marks visible in the subsoil after the topsoil was removed. These marks are in the same area as the furrows (16374) discussed above and are further evidence of gardening or agricultural activities in the rear yard of House 4. View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4561.

10.2.1.2 POSTHOLES,

Six postholes (Table 10.1) were found in the northern end of Area A South, east and south of the Cranbrook laundry footings (16342). The postholes were only visible in the subsoil (16257). They were not evident cutting the pre-Cranbrook levelling fill (16127) which indicates they belonged to the occupation (Phase 4.2) of the early house (House 4). Although these postholes would have cut from the level of the historic topsoil (16318) they were not visible at that level from ongoing modifications to the topsoil. The postholes are phased to the later phase of occupation of House 4 as they could not be securely tied to the earlier phase. The arrangement of the postholes did not form anything structural although some did share similar characteristics. Five of the postholes had circular post-pipes. Most of these features only had the top 50mm of the packing fill removed to look for a post-pipe. The post-pipe fills were fully excavated. Postholes 16392 and 16396 were 1.54m apart and both square in shape (310 x 310mm) with circular post-pipes 150mm in diameter (Figure 10.4). Their packing fills (16393 and 16397) were identical. Only the post-pipe fill (16399) contained some glass and ceramic fragments, the other post-pipe fill (16395) had no inclusions.

Table 10.1: Postholes in the rear yard of House 4 cutting the subsoil (16257) all located in the area east and west of the Cranbrook laundry (16342).

Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16396- 16398- 16397- 16399	Square, vertical sides, base unex: 310 x 310 x 50	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base: 150 (diam) x 180	Red clay and mottled grey sandy clay, charcoal flecks.	Loose, brown sandy clay loam, ceramic fragments
16392- 16394- 16393- 16395	Near square, rounded corners, vertical sides, base unex: 300 x 310 x 50	Circular pipe, vertical sides, tapered base: 150 (diam) x 180	Mixed, mottled grey-brown sandy clay, occasional charcoal flecks	Loose, brown sandy clay loam, no inclusions
17201- 17202- 17203- 17204	Square, vertical sides, concave base: 300 x 300 x 250	Circular, near vertical, concave base: 200 (diam) x 250	Soft, mid-brown clay, containing 70% sandstock brick fragments	Soft, spongy mid-brown clay, up to 70% brick inclusions
17209-17210	Rectangular, concave sides, flat base: 260 x 150 x 180		Compact, friable grey-brown sand, sandstone and charcoal fragments	
17205- 17207- 17206- 17208	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 660 x 330 x 50	Circular, vertical sides, flat base: 110mm (diam) x 30	Firm, brown clay	Firm, yellow-brown clay, remnant decayed post in fill
17213-17215- 17214-17216	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, flattish base: 370 x 300 x 180	Irregular pipe shape, sloping sides, tapered base: 220 x 160 x 300	Compact mottled red clay and dark grey silty clay, large rubble sandstock brick frags	Compact fill similar to packing fill, dark grey sandy clay, sandstock brick inclusions, 1 large stone (100x60x60)

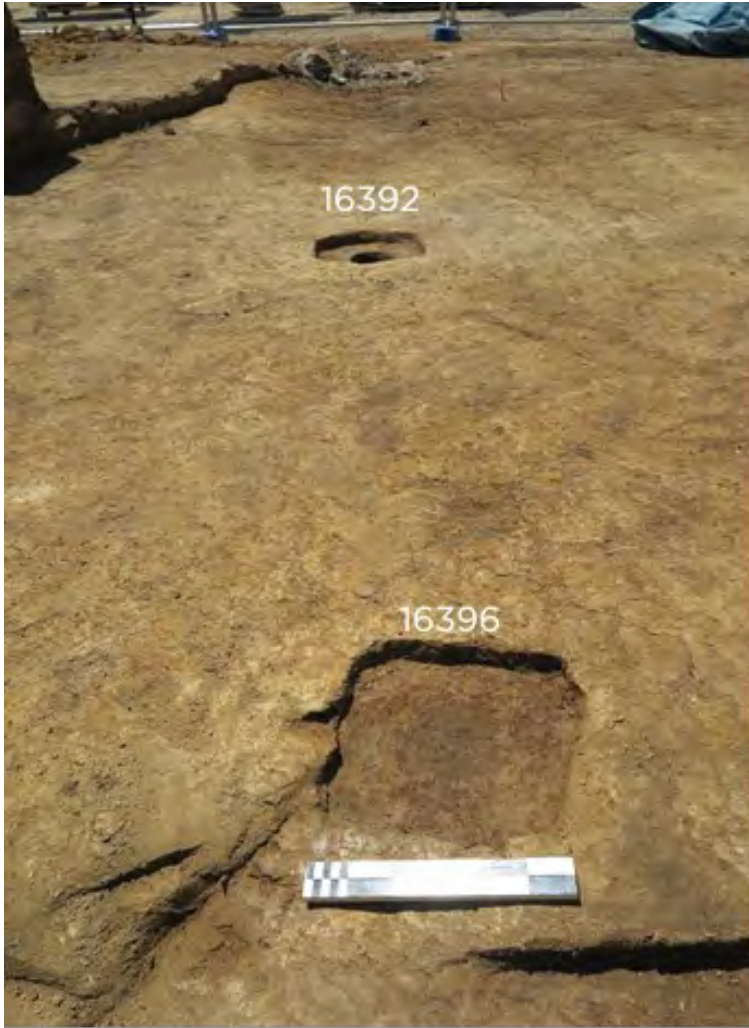


Figure 10.4: Two aligned square postholes (16392 and 16396) with similar fills and circular post-pipes. 16396 (in the foreground) did not have the post-pipe fill excavated in this photo. View east. Scale 30cm. IMG_4566.

The postholes 17201 and 17213 were not aligned but had similarities in their fills. The post-pipe (17202) within 17201 was visible at the top of the feature but when lowered 20 to 30mm the post-pipe fill (17204) was no longer distinct from the packing fill. The packing fill (17203) was a medium brown clay with frequent sandstock brick inclusions. Both the packing fill (17214) and post-pipe fill (17216) also contained large rubble sandstock brick inclusions. Posthole 17205 was 3.5m to the west of 17213. It was a rectangular cut and larger than the other features. The post-pipe fill (17208) contained decayed post remains in the base of the feature. 17209 was the only feature in this area that did not have a post-pipe but stratigraphically was the same phase as these other features.

10.2.1.3PITS

An elongated sub-rectangular cut (16390) ran north-south below the footprint of the Cranbrook laundry (16342). This feature only became visible after the topsoil was removed. The cut measured 3.5m x 750mm. It was shallow at both ends (<40mm deep) but was deeper in the centre (200mm). The deeper 'bathtub-shaped' dip in the centre measured 1.6m x 750mm with near vertical sides (Figure 10.5 and Figure 10.6). The feature appeared like a removal cut for a trough or similar.

The fill (16391) was tightly compacted red-brown clays and broken flat sandstock bricks (half size and smaller). There were no other artefacts in the fill. A brick sample was taken (BM sample #84). The localised distribution of large quantities of sandstock brick fragments

in the topsoil covering this cut and to the east and west suggests that this cut was made in the topsoil (16318) but was not detectable due to the heavy working of the soil (probably from cultivation activities) which appear to have spread the brick in fragments throughout the surrounding topsoil.

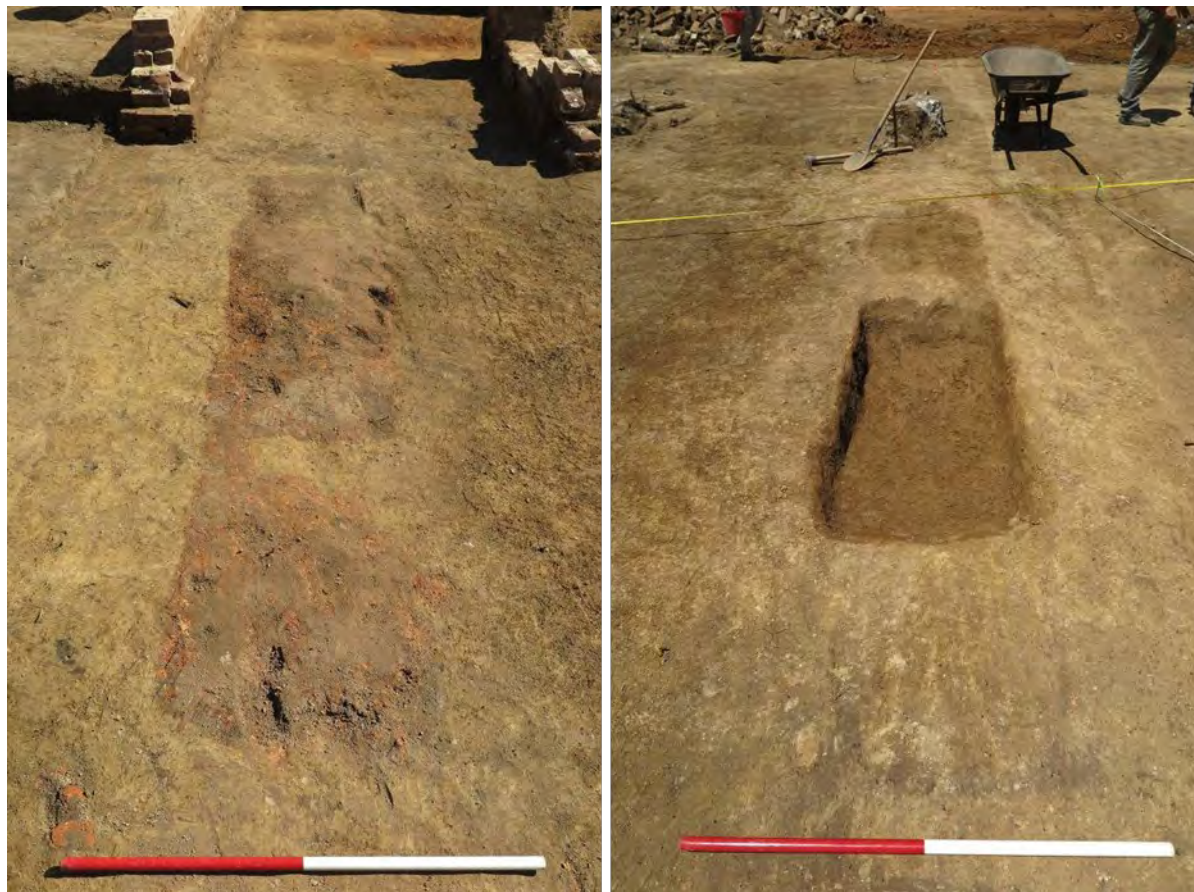


Figure 10.5 (left): Elongated cut (16190) with compacted brick rubble fill (16191). View south. Scale 1m. IMG_4552.

Figure 10.6 (right): Post-excavation photo of cut 16190 cutting through the subsoil (16257). View north. Scale 1m. IMG_4569.

A similar elongated cut (16305) was located about 9m southwest of 16190. 16305 ran in an east-west direction. The cut was stepped at each end where the depth was 120mm. The deepest part of the cut measured 2.21m to a depth of 360mm, it had near vertical sides and an undulating base where bricks were pressed into the cut (Figure 10.7). The fill (16306) was very similar to 16191, mostly broken and whole flat sandstock bricks in a matrix of crushed bricks with pockets of clayey subsoil. Two whole bricks measured 215 x 102 x 63mm and 212 x 101 x 67mm. There were no other artefacts. The fill was tightly compacted into the cut either during or after the fill process. The function of this feature was not clear but was likely a backfilled robber cut for a trough. Like 16190 it was only visible in the subsoil but would have cut from higher up in the topsoil. 7m north of 16307 was another elongated cut (16375). 16375 has been phased later to Phase 5.1 (Section 10.3.1) as the backfill was the same as the levelling fill 16127.



Figure 10.7: Post-excitation of elongated cut (16305), possible a trough for food or water that was orientated east-west at the rear of Lot 30. View west. Scale 1m. IMG_16305.

A sandstone wall (17275) aligned north-south marked the western boundary of lot 30 and has already been discussed in Phase 4.2, Area A. A semi-circular shaped cut (17290) was found within Area A South that was truncated by this property boundary wall. The cut measured 1.15m x 600mm and the depth varied from 80 to 170mm it extended under the wall where it was not excavated. The fill (17291) was semi-compacted dark grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small pieces of orange-red clay (20-50mm diameter). The only inclusions were two fragments of sandstock brick and there were no artefacts. The cut did not contain a post-pipe and was not a rubbish pit. It may be associated with the construction of the wall or the removal of a tree or shrub prior to the construction of the wall.

10.2.1.4 POND

The 1858 historic plan of the study area (Figure 7.1) shows a rectangular shaped pond aligned northeast-southwest right along the property boundary of Lot 30. The plan also shows a large pond at the rear of the neighbouring property (Lot 28, Area D). A machine excavated test trench (TT 14) was dug along the southern boundary of Area A South

through the location of the pond⁴⁸. The test trench was orientated north-south and measured 3.7 x 1.4 x 1.4m. Although the outline of the pond was not fully revealed, machine investigations did expose the edge of a cut and the associated fills. The fill (16211) comprised of bands of mottled orange (dark) clay between two distinct bands of light grey silty clay. Artefacts were found both within the orange clay and the siltier material and included sandstock bricks, bone, ceramics and glass. Soil samples were also collected of the base fill (Samples # 182, 183 and 184). The feature cut through the subsoil (16257) and the red and grey clay (16256). Analysis of the artefacts found within the pond will help date when the pond was infilled and no longer used.



Figure 10.8: Machine excavated test trench (TT 14) through the pond (Phase 4.2) at the rear of Lot 30. East-facing section, showing the pond fills (16211) and the natural base clay (16256). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_3258(2).

10.3 PHASE 5: 1880S-1960S CRANBROOK

10.3.1 PHASE 5.1: BOTTLE DUMPS AND RAISING/LEVELLING FILLS (PRE-CRANBROOK)

Bottle dumps

In the northern end of Area A South were a number of rubbish dumps above the topsoil (16318) and below the levelling fills (16127, 16356 and 16376) that pre-dated the construction of Cranbrook. Similar bottle dumps were also found further north (in Area A) and have already been discussed in Section 8.2 above. These rubbish dumps are not associated with

⁴⁸ Note that TT 14 and TT 25 are the same test trench.

the occupation of either the early cottage (House 4) or Cranbrook and appear to be opportunistic dumping on vacant land between 1884 and 1888 or possibly intentionally dumped to fills dips and hollows in the landscape just before the bulk levelling fills were imported and are part of the large-scale ground raising and levelling event.

The largest deposit/dump (16353) covered a maximum area 8.6 x 1.7m filling a large irregular shaped undulating depression in the topsoil. The deposit varied in depth from 200 to 300mm and was below a second deposit (16354) and the imported levelling fill (16356). It was truncated by the southeast corner of the Cranbrook laundry footings (Figure 10.9) confirming it pre-dated Cranbrook. The fill was a loose mix of mid-dark brown sooty sand and lighter brown or tan coloured sand. It was similar to the deposit 16354 directly above it but lighter in colour and contained a large amount (70 per cent) of broken bottles. There were few whole bottles, mostly large fragments of green glass, some brown glass and a moderate number of stoneware bottles. Although the dump was predominately bottles, other artefacts were also found that included bone, ceramic, leather, metal and slag. Directly above 16353 was a darker, blacker, charcoal rich deposit (16354). It was separated from 16353 based on its matrix, colour and inclusions. 16354 covered an area 5 x 3.9m and ranged in depth from 100 to 250mm. The artefacts in 16354 were smaller fragments and more representative of a general refuse dump than a bottle dump. This may just indicate a different tip or cartload of rubbish dumped in the same area and all part of the same dumping and raising event.



Figure 10.9: Large bottle dump (16353) below the imported levelling fill (16356) visible in the foreground and truncated by the footings of the Cranbrook laundry (16342). View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4392.

North of 16353 and 16354 were two more artefact rich deposits/dumps (16350 and 16357) which were almost identical and were all filling the same linear depression in the topsoil that ran north-south below Rooms 1 and 2 of the Cranbrook laundry. 16350 was a loose light greyish-brown sandy loam covering an area 1.7m x 800mm to a depth of 160mm, it was rich in artefacts and identical to 16353. Above 16350 was a darker brown-black sandy fill with cinder and ash (16357). It too was rich in artefacts and inclusions of slag, brick and sandstone and was similar to 16354. Both fills were covered by the levelling fill 16356 (Figure 10.10).

Another elongated rubbish dump was truncated by the eastern wall of the Cranbrook laundry. This feature was given a cut number (16351) but excavation revealed it was very shallow (100mm deep) and more of a spread or a deposit than a cut and fill. It was sitting above the topsoil and covered a maximum area of 3.1 x 1.7m (Figure 10.11). The fill (16352) was loosely compacted black and dark brown silty sand with frequent artefacts, mostly bottle glass fragments along with some bone, ceramics and metal. It was fully excavated by hand.



Figure 10.10 (left): Sequence of fills below the Cranbrook laundry footings. The lower deposit (16350) filled a dip in the topsoil while the darker brown-black fill (16354) sat directly above it. The levelling fill (16356) covered the bottle dumps. View southeast. Scale 1m. IMG_4408.

Figure 10.11 (right): Pre-excavation photo of rubbish dump (16351) also truncated by the Cranbrook laundry footings. View south. Scale 1m. IMG_4384.

A deposit of crushed shell, white lime and yellow sand (16367) was located below the southeast corner of the Cranbrook laundry (Figure 10.12). This deposit covered an area 2.1 x 2.0m and overlay the edge of 16351 in the northeast corner and was overlying 16354 on the outside of the laundry footings. The deposit was shallow (50 to 100mm deep) and contained consolidated lumps of shell and sand with small fragments of ceramic mixed in (BM sample #83). It did not appear like demolition debris but more like waste material or by-product from a construction event. It may be related to the construction phase of the laundry but probably just another dumping event when the land was vacant.

A large elongated cut (16375) was found 3m west of the southwest corner of the Cranbrook laundry. This cut was truncated by two service trenches (Figure 10.13) but what remained was clearly sub-rectangular in shape with steep sides and an undulating base (3.01 x 1.3m x 60-310mm). The fill (16376) was tightly compacted red-orange clay and sand and was very similar to the overlying pre-Cranbrook imported fill which was recorded as context 16356 in Area A South (same as 16127 in Area A). This feature was 7m north of a similar sized elongated cut (16305) which was interpreted to be a trough. 16357 appeared to be a robber cut, (possibly another trough) but as the backfill was the same as the levelling fills it was phased with the levelling fills (Phase 5.1).



Figure 10.12: Pale sandy deposit (16367) truncated by the southeast corner of the Cranbrook laundry (16342). In the background (inside the building) you can see the depression in the topsoil after the rubbish dumps (16353 and 16354) were removed. View north. Scale 1m. IMG_4445.

Levelling fills

A series of bulk fills were introduced to the site to raise the ground level prior to the construction of Cranbrook house. Within Area A these fills were given different numbers in different locations but were all part of the same event. The levelling fills only extended into the northern part of Area A South below the Cranbrook laundry and east and west of the laundry building before petering out. In this part of the site the levelling fill (16356) was a mix of red and grey clay mottled with orange-red sand (a mix of 16127 and 16177) to a depth of 200mm.



Figure 10.13: Large rectangular cut (16375) truncated by two service trenches (16380 & 16381). View east. Scale 1m. IMG_4472.

10.3.2 PHASE 5.1 & 5.2: 1888 - 1960, CONSTRUCTION, OCCUPATION AND DEMOLITION OF CRANBROOK COTTAGE

A number of rubbish pits, postholes, small features and service trenches were located in Area A South that were associated with the Cranbrook phase of occupation. Many of these pits were excavated or at least visible from the level of the historic topsoil (16318). The service trenches extended northwards into Area A where they joined other trenches or the house.

Rubbish pits

Eight rubbish pits were excavated in Area A South all containing artefacts with late 19th and early 20th century dates. The details of each of these features have been summarised in Table 10.2. Some of the pits shared common characteristics. The fills within 16251 and 16253 were both rich in similar artefacts which included bottle glass, ceramics, bone and metal, along with brick and stone fragments. Both 16252 and 16254 contained sherds of polychrome ceramics (“decalcomania” decorative techniques) with identical patterns which suggest the pits were filled at the same time. These ceramics were in widespread use in the early 20th-century. Excavation of the fill 16254 had to be abandoned at 200mm due to the presence of asbestos in this pit. 6m north of 16251 was a large rectangular pit (16259) orientated north-south. Only the southern half of the feature was excavated (Figure 10.14). There was a lining of white clay (16260) around the top edge of the cut. The dark brown sandy fill (16261) was rich in 20th-century artefacts, particularly large quantities of rusted and consolidated metal along with broken bottle glass, ceramic, sandstone and brick fragments. This mixed rubbish fill was of a semi-industrial nature.

Table 10.2: Summary of the Phase 5 rubbish pits in Area A South associated with the Cranbrook house phase of occupation.

Cut-Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Fill Description
16251-16252	Sub-rectangular, near vertical sides, concave base: 1040 x 770 x 480	Moderately compact, mottled grey yellow-brown silty loam
16253-16254	Sub-rectangular, uneven sloping sides, base unex: 1700 x 950 x >200	Dark brown sandy clay loam, frequent charcoal fragments common artefacts
16259- 16261(upper fill) 16260 (lower fill)	Rectangular cut, near vertical sides, flat base: 2220 x 1220 x 380	16260 - white clay lining around top of cut only exposed in southern half 16261 - Dark brown friable sandy fill with consolidations of iron
16283-16284	Square cut, vertical sides, flattish base: 440 x 430 x 340	Layer of dark brown-black clay sand above chunks of compacted grey-yellow clay above mid-brown silt (same as 16286 & 16288)
16285-16286	Rectangular cut, near vertical sides and a flattish base: 650 x 490 x 130	Sandy dark brown-black fill heavy with industrial waste fill and oxidized iron. Artefact rich.
16287-16288	Rectangular cut, sloping sides, irregular base: 1050 x 600 x 300	Moderately loose fill dark brown silty clay, charcoal flecks and coke inclusions (same as 16286)
16289-16290	Shallow rectangular cut, sloping sides, sloping base: 640 x 540 x 50-150	Loose, moderately clean silty clay, few artefacts

Cut-Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Fill Description
17138-17139	Rectangular pit: 410 x 320 x 150	Firm grey silty clay with red clay nodules, contained glass, ceramics and bone



Figure 10.14: Half sectioned clay-lined 20th-century rubbish pit (16259). View west. Scale 1m. IMG_4020.

Three other smaller pits (16283, 16285 and 16287) all shared similar fills. The square cut 16283 was 340mm deep and cut an earlier phased tree bole (16327). The rectangular feature (16285) was quite shallow (130mm deep) suggesting it may be the base of a much deeper rubbish pit that was truncated as part of the levelling for the carpark. The fill (16286) was sandy dark brown to black heavy in industrial waste and oxidized iron. It was rich in artefacts including rusted metal, ceramics and large glass fragments and similar to the 20th-century fills, contexts 16284 and 16288.

The smaller cut (16289) was just north of 16287. It contained a dark brown-black clayey sand fill similar to the other rubbish pits but had fewer artefacts. A small rectangular pit (17138) was found within an Aboriginal test trench (grid square AW 61) and cut through the topsoil. The fill (17139) was grey silty clay with red clay nodules. It contained lots of bones along with ceramics and glass. It was phased here (Phase 5) as it was visible through the topsoil unlike most of the earlier features.

Small features and postholes

A number of smaller features that had few or no artefacts and inclusions were excavated in Area A South which may be associated with the Cranbrook phase of occupation of the site (Phase 5). Many of these features were very shallow suggesting it was the base of the features (Figure 10.15). Only two of the features had post-pipes (16307 and 16298). The rest were just a cut and fill. In most cases only one context number was given to each feature as they did not contain artefacts. Although these features had few artefacts or

inclusions their stratigraphic relationships suggest they are not associated with the early cottage (House 4), hence they are phased later. Table 10.3 summarises all the small features and postholes in Area A South associated with Phase 5.



Figure 10.15: Excavated small features and postholes (Phase 5) cutting the subsoil. 16307 in the foreground contained 2 post-pipes that were later removed (see Fig 10.15). View north. Scale 1m. IMG_3307.

The largest feature was a square posthole (16307) which measured 900 x 850mm. It contained two small circular post-pipes (16314 and 16315) which were 120mm in diameter (Figure 10.16). These pipes were 210 and 160mm deep and appeared more like stake posts and may be gardening related. 16314 had remnant post, decayed wood in the base.

Further south were three very small features (16323, 16324 and 16325). They were aligned east-west and were all 2.5m apart. They were all very shallow, depths ranged from 40 to 100mm and had the same dark brown silty loam fill (similar to the topsoil). They did not contain artefacts or inclusions and may be the base of a post-pipe from a posthole higher up or else just the base of cuts for garden plants.

Four other small similar features (16319, 16320, 16321 and 16322) were found further north but were not aligned (Figure 10.15). These features were all very shallow (20 to 70mm) with similar moderately compact clayey fills and no artefacts.

East of 16321 was an isolated posthole (16298) with a circular post-pipe (16300). Four half bricks surrounding the pipe and would have provided support for the post (Figure 10.17). The bricks were sandstocks a mix of bright orange sandstocks and the later paler frogged bricks used in Cranbrook (brick width 112mm and thickness 72mm).

Table 10.3: Smaller features and postholes located in Area A South associated with the Cranbrook house phase of occupation (Phase 5).

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16307-16314+16315-16308-16316	Square cut, vertical sides, uneven base: 900 x 850 x 120-220	16314-near circular, vertical sides: 120x100x210 16315-circular, tapered sides and base: 120 (diam) x 160	Firm, dark brown like topsoil getting lighter, more mottled with subsoil with depth. Few charcoal flecks	Loose mid-dark brown clay, charcoal flecks and decayed wood in base
16323	Square, vertical sides, uneven base: 200 x 240 x 60-100		Moderately firm mid brown-grey clay, few charcoal flecks	
16324	Small rectangular cut, near vertical sides, flat base: 250 x 110 x 50		Dark brown silty loam, similar to topsoil, charcoal flecks	
16325	Small rectangular cut, vertical sides: 170 x 85 x 40		Dark brown-grey silty loam, similar to topsoil, charcoal flecks	
16298-16300-16299-16301	Near square cut, vertical sides, base unex: 290 x 320 x 160	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 95-100 (diam) x 310	Compact dark brown silty clay, charcoal flecks, sandstone frags, 4 half bricks at top	Loose, dark brown sandy silt, sandstone, brick and charcoal inclusions
17211-17212	Rectangular cut, vertical sides, flat base: 300 x 440 x 110		Soft dark yellowish-brown sandy clay, sandstock brick fragments	
16319	Circular cut, vertical sides, flat base: 200 (diam) x 60		Compacted grey-brown clay, one sandstock brick fragment at base	

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16320	Square cut, flat base: 200 x 200 x 20		Compact brown/grey clay, no inclusions	
16321	Near square, vertical sides, flat base: 180 x 160 x 60		Moderately compact red-grey clayey fill, no inclusions	
16322	Sub-square, near vertical sides, flat base: 183 x 176 x 70		Moderately compact, dark-brown silty loam	



Figure 10.16: Two small circular post-pipes (16314 and 16315) within larger square cut (16307). View north. Scale 1m. IMG_3296.



Figure 10.17: Posthole 16298 with half sandstock bricks surrounding the pipe which would have provided support for the post. View north. Scale 50cm. IMG_3272(2).

Service trenches

A linear trench (16273) extended northwards from the southern boundary of Area A South. It contained a very mixed fill (16274). The fill was rich in demolition debris which included bricks (both sandstock and dry-pressed bricks), roofing nails and modern washers. It also included glass, ceramics, slate and metal artefacts and asbestos at which point excavation ceased. There was no structural component (Figure 10.18).

Two service trenches associated with Cranbrook were 16380 and 16381. Both trenches contained brown glazed stoneware pipes (Figure 10.2, Figure 10.13). Sewer pipes were first introduced to Parramatta c.1907. 16380 initially ran in a northwest-southeast direction then turned northwards and continued into Area A close to the western property boundary. The pipe was 170mm in diameter. The service pipe 16381 ran in a northeast-southwest direction extending from the rear of Cranbrook house and west of the Cranbrook laundry (16342). This pipe was earlier than 16380 with the pipe running below 16380. The pipe was 190mm in diameter and truncated the furrows (16374) and the elongated feature (16375). The fill within this service trench (also 16381) contained artefacts including glass, ceramics and fragments of terracotta garden pots.



Figure 10.18: Orthophoto of the southern half of Area A South at the level of the topsoil/subsoil. The blue trenches were Aboriginal archaeology test pits. Test trench 14 in the southeast corner ran north-south along the southern boundary to look for the pond. The larger features were all 20th century pits. North is at the top.

10.4 PHASE 6: 1960S – 2015, CONSTRUCTION, OCCUPATION AND DEMOLITION OF THE POST OFFICE

Not all the modern features and fills were given context numbers in Area A South. One large rectangular cut (16249) was located on the southern side of a large disturbed area of modern unexcavated fill which contained a street lamp post (Figure 10.18). The cut was not fully exposed to the north but what was visible measured 2.4m x 900mm. Only a portion of the cut was excavated (1m x 900mm). The cut had tapering sides and a natural clay base. The depth ranged from 290 to 360mm. The fill (16250) was lightly compacted mix of clay, sand and silt with charcoal flecks and several small tree roots. It contained few historic artefacts dating from the mid-19th century. It is highly possible this feature is related to the construction of the lamp post and the artefacts may be fortuitous.

11.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The historical archaeological remains of the activities that took place within the study area, 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street date from the 1790s to the 1960s. Much of the evidence of early agricultural activity (Phase 3) was within Area D. Some tree boles and tool marks were all that remained in Area A and Area A South from this early phase. There was no evidence for the use of the land as a fairground.

The clearly defined stratigraphy of the site made it quite easy to subdivide and assign features and fills to historical phases. The earliest evidence of occupation was at the front of Area A close to Macquarie Street where a number of postholes two timber base plates and rows of bricks outlined the footprint of an early timber house. This house was evident on plan by 1823 but was likely built earlier (Phase 4.1). The house had four rooms and a front and rear verandah. It was built on top of imported fills to raise the ground level as this area was sloping towards the edge of a creek line, it was the lowest point on the site and clearly had drainage issues. The imported raising fills were sitting on original historic topsoil which was sealed and retained undisturbed below the footprint of the house. The topsoil in the yard areas surrounding the house and in the rear yard was very different as it was clearly modified throughout this historic period. The modified topsoil in the northwest portion of Area A was a lot deeper from the ongoing process of erosion and accumulation at the base of the slope than the modified topsoil in Area A South which was more mixed with 20th-century fills.

The 1858 plan shows an extension to the early house. An additional room was added to the eastern side. Archaeological remains revealed the original fireplaces had been replaced. Occupation deposits were found in each room of the house. Brick paving, brick drains, a well, a sump/cesspit and fence lines were also added to the property during this later phase of occupation (Phase 4.2). Rubbish pits, the posthole remains of two fence lines and isolated small features were excavated in the yard area. A machine excavated trench along the southern boundary of the property exposed the remains of a 'pond' that was also evident on the 1858 plan. Historical records indicate that the house was demolished in 1884 (Phase 4.3). Sealing the demolition rubble and the modified historic topsoil in the yard areas close to the house was another phase of imported fills (Phase 5). These mixed fills were introduced to raise and level the ground prior to the construction of a much larger brick cottage that was named Cranbrook (Phase 5). The pre-Cranbrook imported fills sealed the modified topsoil in the yard area surrounding the early house hence dating the features and artefacts in the modified topsoil to the period before 1888. The occupation related deposits and the modified historic topsoil were excavated in great detail as they contained valuable evidence of the early to mid-19th century occupation of the site. The pre-Cranbrook raising fills did not extend southwards into Area A South as this area was on higher ground.

Prior to the construction of Cranbrook Lot 30 was subdivided. In 1884 two semi-detached 2-storey brick houses (Northiam and Harleyville) were built on the western half of Lot 30 (Area B). Then in 1888 Cranbrook was built on the eastern half of Lot 30 (Area A). Substantial remains of the Cranbrook brick footings were found. It was a large single-storey cottage with eight rooms, a central hallway, a bay window in the front room and a rear verandah and side verandahs. It also had a large freestanding two roomed laundry building in the rear yard. There was good survival of structural remains from this phase. Numerous service trenches were found in the yard along with the posthole remains of a fenceline along the eastern boundary, a flagged sandstone path in the front yard and some rubbish pits and isolated features in the rear yard. There were no occupation deposits within any of the rooms which was to be expected. Cranbrook remained extant until the 1960s when it was demolished and replaced in the 1960s by the Parramatta Post Office. The concrete footings

from the Parramatta Post Office greatly impacted the archaeological remains in the northern half of the site.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Test Trenches in Area A and Area A South

Test Trench	Size (m)	Description	Contexts	Location
1	1 x 1 x .47m	To determine the presence of any associated room fills, underfloor deposits or pre-house fills	16106, 16125, 16126, 16124, 16127, 16120	House 1, SW corner of Room 3
2		Excavation through pre-Cranbrook levelling fill to the demolition layer of the earlier house (House 4)	16127, 16159	House 1, Room 11
14	3.7 x 1.4 x 1.4m	Machine excavated north-south trench through "pond" evident on 1850s historic plan	16211	Southern limit of excavation, Area A South
16 (east)	.80 x 0.3 x 0.3m	To look for evidence of a partition wall between Rooms 3 and 4, House 4	16218, 16309, 16193, 16214, 16224	House 4, partition between Rooms 3 and 4
16 (west)	1 x 0.5 x .15m	To look for evidence of a partition wall between Rooms 3 and 4	16218, 16159, 16218	House 4, partition between Rooms 3 and 4
17	1.4 x 0.3 x 0.4m	Test trench either side of the western wall of House 4 to look for a construction cut and pre-house fills	16220, 16221, 16222, 16223, 16262	House 4, Room 1, west wall
18	1.98 x 0.4 x	Rectilinear test trench to look for north verandah and north wall of House 4	16214, 16229, 16230, 16214	North verandah, House 4
19	1 x 0.5m	Abutting eastern wall of House 4 to identify any variation in deposits external to the house	16263, 16214, 16206, 16240, 16224, 16239	NE corner House 4 on outside of structure
20	1 x 0.5m	Test trench abutting the rear wall of Room 4, House 4 in the rear verandah area	16238, 16245, 16218	External to House 4, Room 4 (rear verandah)
22	1 x 0.45 x 0.19-0.34m	Test trench to look for postholes and brick pads associated with the north wall and front verandah of House 4	16231, 16200, 16215, 16206, 16214	North verandah, House 4
23	850 x 300mm	To look for evidence of a partition wall between Rooms 2 and 4, House 4	16218, 16235, 16236, 16237	North-south partition, Rooms 2 and 3, House 4

Test Trench	Size (m)	Description	Contexts	Location
24	1.9m x 500mm x 50mm	Test trench west of House 4 to remove pre-Cranbrook levelling fill to the level of the historic topsoil (16120)	16127, 16120	West of House 4, east of brick sump 16187
25		Same as TT 14. Test trench to look for pond' (numbered twice)	16211	Southern limit of excavation, Area A South
26	2.5 x 2.85 x 0.57m	Machine dug trench through modern and historic fills, north of House 4	16120, 16224, 16190	North end of site close to Macquarie Street