

3PS - 153 MACQUARIE STREET, PARAMATTA

TRENCH REPORT - AREA B

JANUARY 2019

VOLUME 2, SECTION 7.2



Brick foundations of 'Northiam', House 2. View east. IMG_0584.

FINAL REPORT | Rhian Jones

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 the location of the 19th century allotments. This report provides details of the excavation findings of Area B that corresponds with part of the historic Lot 30 boundaries.

Within Area B were terraces, named Northiam and Harleyville built by Harriet Holland on the eastern side of Lot 30. These semi-detached brick houses fronted Macquarie Street and dated from c.1884-1960s. There were a number of structures in the rear yard associated with the houses. The houses were demolished and replaced by the Parramatta Post Office in the 1960s.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The archaeological excavation of Area B, 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, produced limited evidence for early 19th century occupation. The residential occupation on this part of the site dated from the late 19th century 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:

- The natural soil profile consisted of a red plastic clay and buff/grey subsoil across the entire area, with modified historic topsoil surviving in the northern part of the area.
- Evidence of land clearance, tree boles and agricultural marks in the natural soil (Phase 3).
- A linear east-west drainage channel at the rear of Lot 30 and extending into Lot 32 (Phase 4.1).
- Remains of a timber structure along the property boundary with Lot 32, contemporary with and possibly associated with the outbuildings (Structure 5) in Lot 32 (Phase 4.2).
- Levelling fills to raise and level the ground prior to the construction of the brick houses, Northiam, and Harleyville (Phase 4.3).
- Construction, occupation and demolition of Northiam and Harleyville (Phase 5) and its associated yard features which included surfaces, service trenches, cesspits, fence lines and a brick outbuilding at the rear of the property.
- A number of pits of various sizes filled with early to mid-20th-century rubbish deposits.
- The remains of the concrete foundation of the 1960s Post Office which had impacted much of the archaeological resource.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 STUDY AREA	1
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASES	3
1.4 LIMITATIONS	3
1.5 AUTHORSHIP AND THE EXCAVATION TEAM	4

2.0 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
2.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND OF PARRAMATTA	5
2.2 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LOT 30 (AREA B)	6

3.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION	10
3.1 OVERVIEW	10
3.2 THE SITE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION	10
3.3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	10

4.0 PHASE 1: NATURAL LANDSCAPE	13
4.1 THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE	13

5.0 PHASE 2: ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION	18
5.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	18
5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	18

6.0 PHASE 3: 1788-C.1819 LAND CLEARANCE	19
6.1 OVERVIEW	19

7.0 PHASE 4: C.1819-1870/80S EARLY OCCUPATION	22
7.1 PHASE 4.1: C.1819-1850S OCCUPATION	22
7.2 PHASE 4.2: 1850S-1870S OCCUPATION	23
7.3 PHASE 4.3: 1870S-1880S LANDSCAPE MODIFICATIONS AND PRE-HOUSE LEVELLING FILLS (AREA B)	25

8.0 PHASE 5: REBUILDING AND OCCUPATION (1870S-1960S)	30
8.1 PHASE 5.1: CONSTRUCTION AND EARLY OCCUPATION (1883-1888) OF BRICK TERRACES (HOUSES 2 & 3)	30
8.2 PHASE 5.1: LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY OCCUPATION AND MODIFICATIONS TO TERRACES (C.1888-1960S)	52
8.3 PHASE 5.2: DEMOLITION OF TERRACES (1950S-1960S)	72

9.0 PHASE 6: 1950S - 2015, CONSTRUCTION, OCCUPATION AND DEMOLITION OF THE PARRAMATTA POST OFFICE	74
---	-----------

10.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS	75
--------------------------------	-----------

11.0 REFERENCES	76
------------------------	-----------

APPENDICES	77
-------------------	-----------

Report Status	Date Submitted	Purpose	Author	Reviewed
Draft Version 1	31.10.19	Client Review	Rhian Jones	Amanda Dusting
Final Report Version 1	20.04.20	Issue to Client	Rhian Jones	Jill Miskella

3PS – 153 MACQUARIE STREET, PARAMATTA

TRENCH REPORT - AREA B

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 site was assessed as having potential for archaeological remains of both State and local heritage significance. Excavation of the historical archaeological remains was undertaken by Casey & Lowe from October 2015 to March 2016, with Comber Consultants Pty Ltd undertaking testing and salvage excavation of the Aboriginal archaeological remains. This report provides details of the archaeological remains recorded in Area B, which corresponds with part of the historic Lot 30.

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 1PS (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 (Figure 1.2). Areas B and C were originally excavated together using the designation Area B, with Lot 30/Lot 32 as a secondary spatial division. During the post-excavation analysis, it was decided to assign a new designation of Area C to all contexts recorded within Lot 32. This change clarified that the structures and phasing of this area are associated with the White Horse Inn that was located to the east (outside the study area) and developed separately from the phasing and structures of the semi-detached terraces or villas 'Northiam' and 'Harleyville', which remained as Area B (Lot 30). Every effort was made to ensure that collected artefacts, samples and recording forms were renumbered correctly, however the large volume of material did lead to a low level of omission due to human error. As such, there are some minor discrepancies where contexts in the specialist reports or artefact catalogues are misidentified as being from Area B when they are discussed in the Area C trench report and matrix, and *vice versa*. A table listing the context numbers recorded as Area B but discussed in the Area C Trench Report and recorded on the Area C Harris Matrix are included as Appendix 1 in this report. Generally, the designation used in the trench reports and site synthesis is considered to be correct over that used in the specialist reports and artefact catalogues. Some context numbers are discussed in the opposite area, or in the trench reports for both areas if it provided clarity or consistency. 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 B is in Volume 4, Section 12.

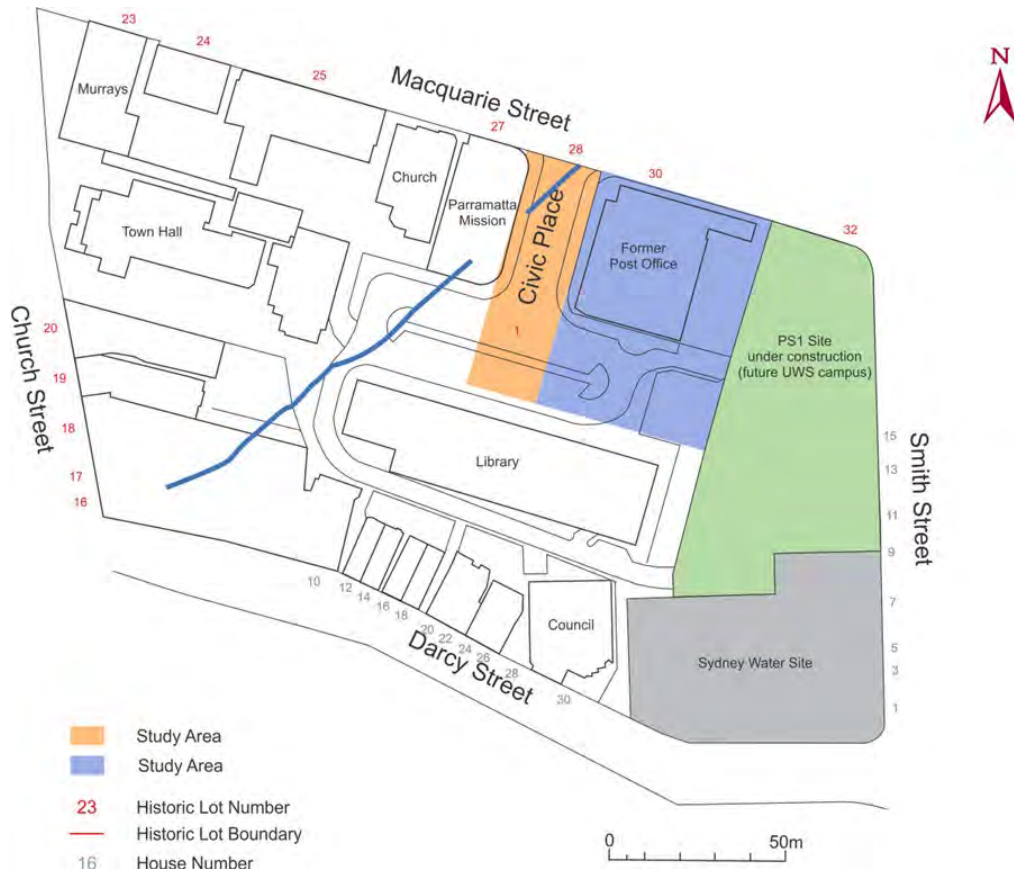


Figure 1.1: Detail of the study area with historic lot boundaries and street numbers.



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

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASES¹

Areas A & B of the 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street study area have the same main archaeological phases as both areas are within Lot 30, therefore share a consistent basic chronology and development. The six main archaeological phases for Area B, based on historical records, are:

- 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
- Phase 6: 1960s to 2015 Parramatta Post Office, construction, occupation and demolition.

Phase 4, c.1819 to 1870/80s time period was further divided into three sub-phases, which related mostly to the early cottage (House 4) on the western side of Lot 30 (Area A) with little development within Area B:

- Phase 4.1: c.1819 to 1850s: Construction and early cottage occupation (Area A).
- Phase 4.2: 1850s to 1870s: Later phase occupation of early cottage (Area A)
- Phase 4.3: 1870s-1880s: Raising and levelling fills (Area B). Demolition of early cottage (Area A).

Phase 5, 1870s-1960s, was sub-divided into two sub-phases:

- Phase 5.1: 1870s to 1960s: Levelling fills, construction and occupation of Northiam and Harleyville (Area B) and Cranbrook (Area A) in Lot 30.
- Phase 5.2: Late 1950s-1960s: Demolition of Cranbrook, Northiam and Harleyville.

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.

The northwestern quarter of Area B had been heavily impacted by the concrete pads, footings, lift pit and turntable of the 1966 Post Office. The majority of House 3 survived intact, however Rooms 1 and 2 of House 2, as well as the rear wall had been almost completely removed by the Post Office lift pit and footings in these areas. The yard area immediately to the rear of House 2 had also been truncated by the Post Office turntable which had a diameter of 8m. The rear yards of both House 2 and House 3 had been disturbed by an extensive network of deep services including sewers that criss-crossed the southern half of the area.

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.

1.5 AUTHORSHIP AND THE EXCAVATION TEAM

The main body of this report has been written by Rhian Jones, site supervisor in Areas B and C. 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 Dr Amanda Dusting and Jill Miskella. 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 Group. Dr Mary Casey was Primary Excavation Director and Dr Amanda Dusting was 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 Benson	Archaeologist
Waleed Aziz	Archaeologist
Adam Carr	Archaeologist
Tristram Miller	Archaeologist
Adrian Dreyer	Archaeologist/Photographer
Rebecca Hawking	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 (Figure 2.1) 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 blacksmiths were constructed of both timber and brick. The town was renamed Parramatta in 1791.

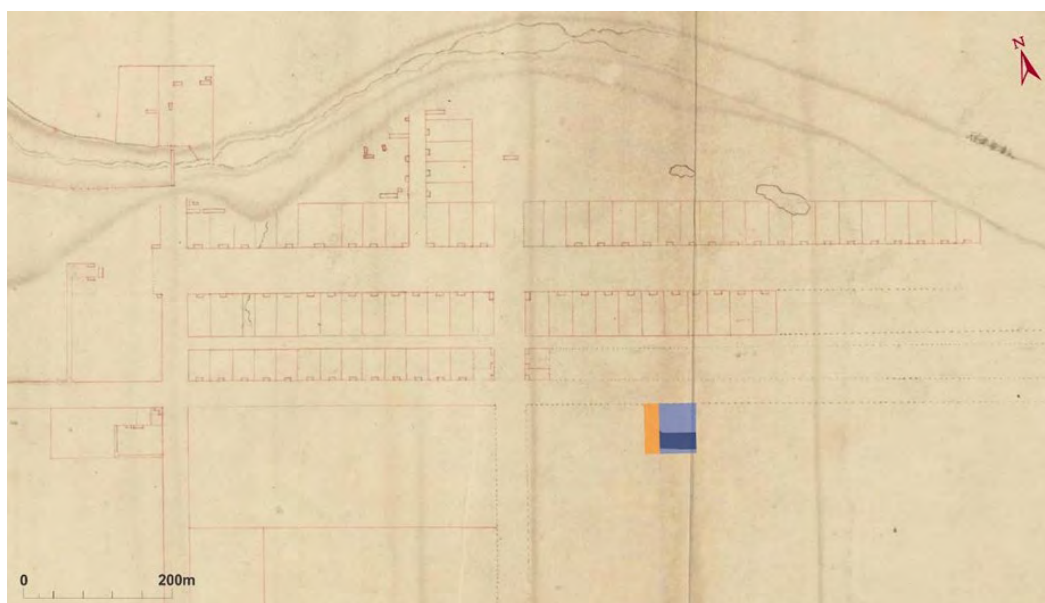


Figure 2.1: Detail of 'Plan of the Town of Parramatta in New South Wales', c.1792, and the approximate location of 3PS (blue and orange) study area. The National Archives [UK], CO 700/NewSouthWales4.

During the 1790s, the town grew in population and emancipated convicts and free settlers leased land and established their own business (Figure 2.2). 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 towns' occupants by June the same year.



Figure 2.2: Fernando Brambila'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 B)²

The study area, 3PS-153 Macquarie Street, was not developed as part of the earliest convict settlement which centred around the 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 (Figure 2.3) 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 Areas A and B were within Lot 30. Stewart's Map of Parramatta in 1823 showed a house in the northwest corner of the allotment (excavated as House 4 in Area A).

On 30th June 1823, Lot 30 measuring 123 rods was leased to John Thorn (Figure 2.4). 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

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

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.

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 two ponds constructed at the rear of Lots 28 and 30 (Figure 2.6). The ponds were positioned up the natural slope of the land (sloping up towards the southeast). The ponds were cut deep into the natural plastic clay, most likely to store water or make it better accessible to cattle grazing on the Wentworth land to the south.

John Holland died on 27 December 1874 leaving Lot 30 to his wife Harriet Holland. In 1883 Harriet Holland built a pair of two-storey brick terraces (Northiam House 2, and Harleyville House 3) on the eastern half of the allotment, and in 1884 the wooden cottage on the western half of the allotment was demolished. 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 1966.¹²



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 is within the area annotated as '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

¹² <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/09/05/parramatta-post-office-a-history/>. Accessed on 21/01/2018.



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



Figure 2.5: Detail of Brownrigg's 1844 map of Parramatta. The structure within the western side of Lot 30 remains unchanged (Area A, shaded 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 (Area A) has been extended westwards with additional outbuildings and fence lines added. The western arm of the t-shaped structure in Area C extends into Area B, however was discussed in the Area C trench report for completeness. SRNSW NRS 15244, item [1].



Figure 2.7: Detail of 1895 Parramatta Sheet 18. Study area outline in blue (Areas A, B and C) and orange (Area D). This plan shows the brick villa Cranbrook (left, Area A) and semi-detached brick terraces Northiam (centre, Area B) and Harleyville (right, Area B). 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 13 October 2015, by which time the demolition of the Post Office building had been completed. 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, B and C, before moving southwards. The Aboriginal archaeological excavation began at the level of the topsoil. The excavation was completed in March 2016. Twenty-eight archaeologists were involved at various stages of the program.

Six phases of activity were identified. Most of the phases were concerned with the residential development of the site between 1814 and 1950. Typical remains included footings or footing trenches, postholes, yard surfaces, levelling fills, and agricultural/landscaping features. A total of 1566 context numbers were assigned to the remains, of which 345 were within Area B. 11 plans, 80 overlays and 1 section were produced for Area B during the course of the excavation. The final phased plans and section drawings for Area B are numbered Plans 13 to 20 (see Vol. 4, Sec. 10 of the Final 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 of the structure 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 or taller building, which had been 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). 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-trenches to explore the stratigraphic relationship of key fills and deposits. 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 were marked on plan (see Plans 13 to 20, Vol. 4, Sec. 10). 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 was 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, most 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 orthographically accurate area images 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 1 x 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, lead shot 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 pollen analysis. Significant occupation deposits, historical accumulation layers and fills were also sampled, for both pollen and soil analysis. These samples will provide added 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 and dating of its source.

Within this report, relevant context numbers are given in (brackets), but where individual postholes are discussed or annotated on photographs only the cut number is used for clarity.

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 furthermore 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.¹³ The study area was not located within the Parramatta Sand Terrace which has been identified on numerous other archaeological sites in the vicinity.

RLs taken on the subsoil across the study area of 3PS 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/Civic Place (Area D) towards the Parramatta River. Contour lines have been taken of this work and will be included on mapping in the final report. 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. In the centre of Area C, the late 19th-century fills sat directly on the pale subsoil (Figure 4.1), indicating that the historic topsoil had been removed prior to that date.

4.1.1 SOIL PROFILE

The natural soil profile across Area B was primarily recorded within the 1 x 1m trenches excavated by Comber Consultants as part of the Aboriginal archaeological investigations.

The intact soil profile across the northern and southern parts of Area B was consistent with the characteristic Blacktown soil profile also recorded in Areas A, C and D: modified historic topsoil of mid-dark brown clayey silt with moderately frequent charcoal flecks, occasional artefacts; light yellowish grey silty clay with frequent iron staining or mottling and occasional decayed ironstone gravel inclusions; and compact, sterile, brownish red plastic clay. These contexts are summarised in Table 4.1 below, along with the relevant soil and pollen sample numbers.

¹³ 2016: Gale, S. *Assessment of the Parramatta Square 3 Archaeological Site, Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW* (Draft), for Comber Consultants pg 1.

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

Unit	Type	Depth (mm)	Description	Context Numbers	Munsell	Soil & pollen sample numbers	Corresponding Context Numbers
1	Historic Topsoil	200 (max)	Mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt, moderately frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small gravel inclusions and artefacts.	16416 (same as Area C)	10 YR 4/2: dark greyish brown	31-33, 55-57, 61-63, 85-87, 100-102	Area C = 16416 Area A = 16224
3	Subsoil	100-unex	Compact, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small ironstone gravels and charcoal flecks	16465	2.5 Y, 5/3 - 5/4: light olive brown	131-133	Area C = 16531 Area A = 16190, 16262, 16257 (A South)
4	Natural Clay	unex.	Compact, red-brown plastic clay, very occasional flecks of charcoal and small ironstone nodules	16949 (same as Area C)	5YR 4/6: yellowish red	91-93, 102	Area C = 16949 Area A = 16256

Natural clay

Compact, plastic red-brown clay (context 16949, unit 4) was present across the entire study area, as the parent material or C-horizon. This material was sterile of any historic-period cultural material and was investigated in the Aboriginal test trenches and visible at the base of a number of features (Figure 4.1). This material is the prehistoric topography of the landscape as it was created by the erosion of the Parramatta River during the Triassic period (Lawrie, Soil Report, Vol. 3, Sec. 8.6).

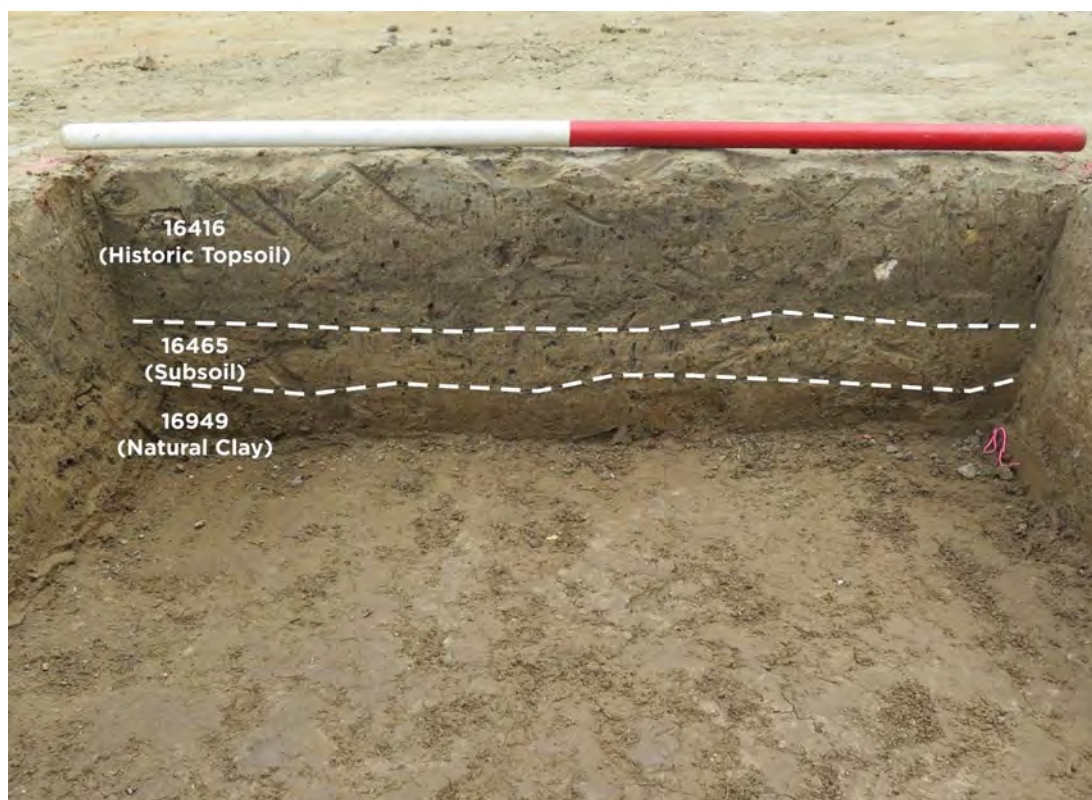


Figure 4.1: Topsoil, subsoil and plastic clay visible in Comber Trench (unknown number). View to north, 1m scale. IMG_3083.

Subsoil

The pale yellowish grey silty clay subsoil (context 16465) was the same soil composition as the historic topsoil above it (see context 16416 below), but was lighter in colour due to containing less organic material (Figure 4.2). It contained occasional decayed ironstone fragments up to 5mm long and charcoal flecks. The subsoil was present and recorded in the base of a number of historical-period features, and in all 50 of the Aboriginal test trenches excavated in Area B and was 100 % wet sieved. Evidence of agricultural marks from small tools such as spades and hoes, or hoof impressions from pasturing or grazing activities were visible in the top of the subsoil and are discussed as part of Phase 3 below.

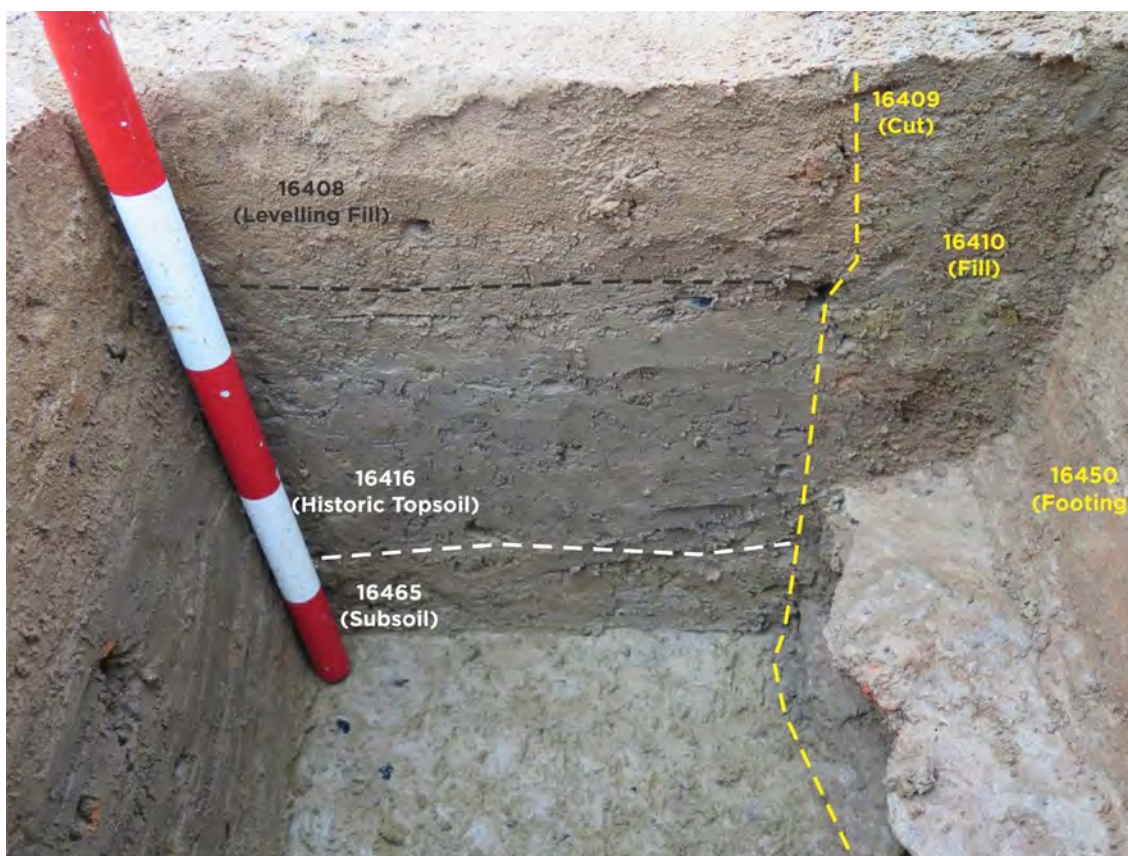


Figure 4.2: Soil profile showing the historic topsoil (16416) on top of the grey-yellow subsoil (16465) as visible in the south-facing section of Test Trench 3. The bulk levelling sand (16408) sat above the natural deposits. View to north, scale in 100mm increments. IMG_3041.

Historic Topsoil

A relatively soft, mid-greyish brown clayey silt (context 16416) was as the pre-occupation topsoil that was present across all of Area B, prior to the construction of the brick terraces. The same context number was used for the topsoil in both Areas B and C, and it is stratigraphically the same as context 16224 in Areas A and A South. The topsoil and underlying subsoil had an undulating interface, which is expected as they are the same geomorphological unit but with different organic contents. The wavy interface between topsoil and subsoil also indicates that it had been worked or modified during the historic period (Figure 4.2). Tool marks were recorded in this interface within some of the Aboriginal test trenches in Area B (Figure 4.3), also indicating the soil had been worked or farmed, however there was no evidence of formal plantings such as the furrows found in Area D.

The historic topsoil was a mid to dark greyish brown at the top of the deposit, gradually transitioning to a pale brown or tan towards the base of the deposit. This is because there is a higher concentration of decayed organic or humic material (i.e. vegetation) in the upper levels of the topsoil. The presence of frequent charcoal flecks and small pieces of orange burnt clay may be evidence of natural bushfires, or deliberate burning of the vegetation as a common land clearance practice. The presence of occasional small ironstone nodules, up to 10mm long, shows that the deposit was repeatedly waterlogged, allowing iron particles in the soil to form clumps or nodules.

The deposit had a maximum thickness of 200mm at the northern end of Area B, but was thinner and patchy in the southern half of the area, as a result of the topsoil washing down the underlying slope and collecting on the flatter ground to the north. The topsoil was hand excavated in 50 Aboriginal test trenches located across Area B; 17 test trenches were located inside the rooms of the brick terraces and 33 were located in the front, side and rear yards. The topsoil from these trenches was 100% wet sieved to recover any historic-period artefacts.



Figure 4.3: Patches of the darker greyish brown topsoil visible at the top of the paler yellow subsoil in Comber Trench N13. These marks may have been made by tools or animal hoofs pressing the topsoil down into the subsoil. View to west, 500mm scale. IMG_0295.

5.0 PHASE 2: ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

5.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND¹⁴

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.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ 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 and analysis of Aboriginal material will be undertaken by the prehistoric archaeologists and will not be discussed in this report.

¹⁴ 2013, Casey & Lowe, *Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta*, Aug 2013, pg 19

¹⁵ PHALMS 2000:94; Australian Museum website.

¹⁶ Comber Consultants. 2018 Parramatta Square 3 (PS3): 153 Macquarie Street Parramatta, Excavation Report, AHIP No. C0001379.

6.0 PHASE 3: 1788–C.1819 LAND CLEARANCE

6.1 OVERVIEW

The earliest known reference to how the study area was used was as ‘Reserved space for the Fairs etc’ on the 1814 plan (Figure 2.3) which suggests the land had been cleared of vegetation, but not necessarily cultivated or used for pasture. By 1823 the land had been sub-divided into allotments, however the fact that the formal furrow lines recorded in Area D crossed over the boundary between Lot 28 and Lot 1 strongly indicating that the earliest cultivation event pre-dated the creation of the lots, perhaps as part of the Wentworth Estate to the south of the study area.

6.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF EARLY LAND USE IN AREA B

Apart from the general soil profile across Area B, there was limited evidence for any specific land use in Area B prior to the ground levelling and construction of the brick terraces in the late 1880s. A single patch of burnt clay and charcoal from a tree bole, a small number of potential agricultural marks and a modified historic topsoil were the only features that might be associated with this early phase.

Burnt tree bole

After the machine excavation of the historic topsoil below House 3 Room 1, a 900mm wide oval or circular patch of orange burnt clay with a linear burnt root (context 16592) was uncovered in the subsoil 16465 (Figure 6.1). This feature is the characteristic remains of a tree bole that has been destroyed by burning; either through deliberate land-clearance, or as a result of controlled or uncontrolled fires prior to 1788. The remnants of the tree bole may have been present in the overlying topsoil, but was not visible during the machine excavation, until the stronger orange colour due to the higher clay content in the subsoil reacting to the heat, and the contrast between the feature and the paler shade of the surrounding subsoil. Samples for environmental analysis were taken from this feature (soil sample #43, pollen sample #44, archive sample #45, timber/building materials sample #20).

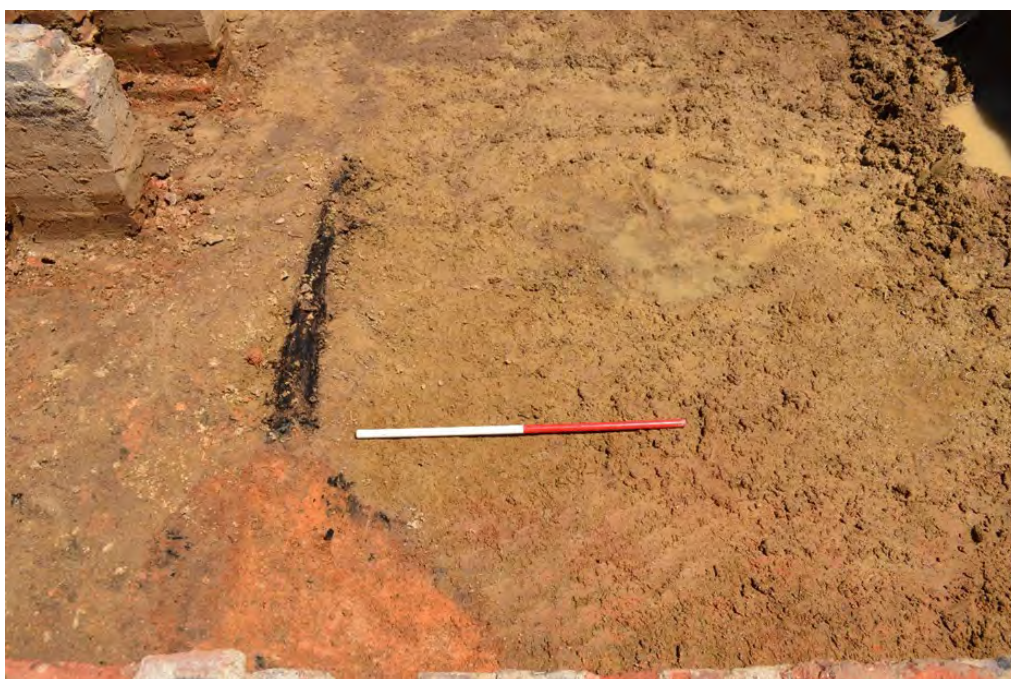


Figure 6.1: Photo showing the burnt clay and line of charcoal of the burnt tree bole 16592 in the top of the subsoil 16465. View to west, 1m scale. DSC_9107.

Agricultural marks

A number of small linear or half-moon shaped marks were noted at the interface between the historic topsoil 16416 and subsoil 16465. These marks are associated with the cultivation or pasturing activities within the topsoil. They could not be identified in the topsoil, however, as they were so close in colour and composition to the topsoil that they were not visible until the topsoil was removed and the dark marks stood out in contrast to the paler subsoil. The clearest marks were a cluster of 15 small sub-rectangular and half-moon shaped marks probably made from hoes or spades that were excavated and recorded in the centre of Area B (context 16834). The marks measured between 100-150mm long x 40-60mm wide and had a maximum surviving depth of 30mm (Figure 6.2). The fill within the marks was a very compact light brown sandy silt with occasional brick fragments and charcoal flecks (also numbered 16834) was sampled (#79, 80, 81). Other less distinct marks were recorded in a number of Aboriginal test pits: L22, M15, N13 and P13.¹⁷ There were no visible formal farming or agricultural marks, such as the furrows recorded in Area D. While it is possible that these marks were made as part of a later, small-scale planting event for a garden at the rear of House 3, it seems more likely to be part of the same early agricultural activities across the area that are discussed in both the Area A (South) and Area D Trench Reports.

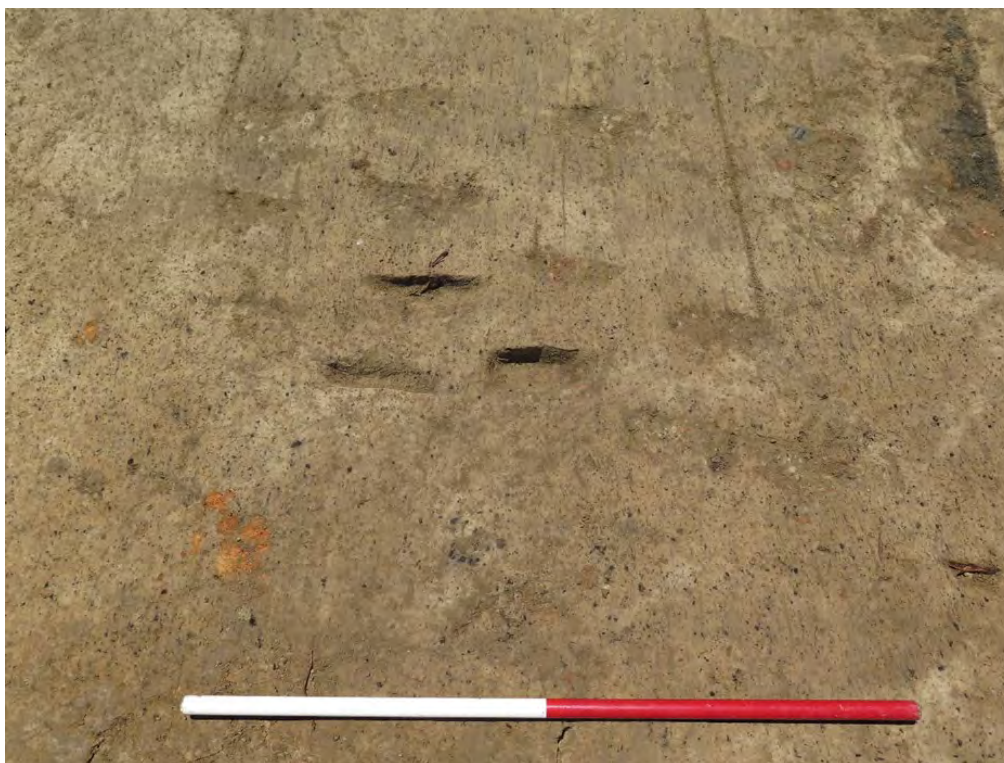


Figure 6.2: Linear impressions of tool or animal marks 16834 in the top of the subsoil. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_3163.

Modified historic topsoil

In Test Trench 9, located along the eastern edge of Area B, a layer of modified historic topsoil (context 16584) was recorded as distinct from the less churned or disturbed historic topsoil 16416 below (Figure 6.3). The modified topsoil was a mid to dark brown clayey silt

¹⁷ Location of Comber Consultants test trenches within 3PS are shown on Plan 28, Vol. 4. Sec. 11, 3PS Final Excavation Report.

(90%) with a moderate amount of sandstone and charcoal flecks and bright orange sandstock brick fragments up to 3mm long (6%) and a relatively high proportion of artefacts (4%). The large amount of inclusions and artefacts, and the fact they were quite evenly distributed throughout the deposit, was because the upper 200mm of topsoil had been more heavily worked and churned during the period of early land use. The modified historic topsoil was only recorded in Test Trench 9 in the northeastern part of Area B, and was not noted across the central or southern portions of the area.



Figure 6.3: East-facing section of Test Trench 9 showing the modified historic topsoil 16584 with a higher amount of sandstone, brick and charcoal inclusions than the underlying, less disturbed topsoil 16416. View to west, 500mm scale. IMG_0699.

6.1.2 SUMMARY OF PHASE 3, 1788-C.1819 LAND CLEARANCE

The burnt tree bole 16592 in the northern part of Area B is the only feature directly linked to the clearance of trees and vegetation across this part of the study area. The depth of the tool marks 16834 into the subsoil, as well as the thickness and homogenous distribution of the inclusions in the modified topsoil 16584 suggest that the ground was quite heavily worked in Area B, probably as part of a single large cultivation event across the majority of the site, perhaps by Wentworth Darcy. The paucity of features that can be identified as part of the earliest land clearance and use is due to the intrinsically ephemeral nature of such features, as well as the intensity of later ground disturbance during the later 19th and 20th centuries.

7.0 PHASE 4: C.1819-1870/80S EARLY OCCUPATION

Historical plans and records suggest there were no known structures within the eastern half of Lot 30 (Area B) during this phase. The only archaeological remains found in Area B associated with Phase 4.1 was a drainage channel running east-west along the property boundary between Lot 30 and Lot 32. Artefacts from the channel fill suggest it dated to the early 19th century (Phase 4.1). Some evidence of surfaces associated with the outbuildings of the White Horse Inn and Hilt's coaching service (Lot 32) were also found (Phase 4.2). Prior to the construction of the terraces (Northiam and Harleyville) in Area B in the 1880s there was evidence of landscape modifications and levelling for the terraces followed by the demolition of the early cottage in Area A (Phase 4.3).

7.1 PHASE 4.1: C.1819-1850S OCCUPATION

7.1.1 DRAINAGE CHANNEL ALONG LOT 30 AND LOT 32

A linear, east-west running channel, measuring at least 13m long (context 17068) was cut into the red clay parent material at the southern end of Lot 32 and extended into Lot 30. The cut for the channel had a shallow, u-shaped profile and was between 1.1 and 1.5m wide, but only 170mm deep (Figure 7.1). The southern half of Areas B and C had been greatly cut down during the 20th century, so the channel may originally have been much deeper. The location, linear shape and alignment of this feature, and its location running between the robbed-out early cesspit at the rear of the White Horse Inn (16934) to the east and one (or both) of the ponds along the southern boundary of the study area (visible on the 1858 plan, see Figure 2.6), suggest that the u-shaped cut may have been to drain waste or water from the cesspit into the pond shown on the 1858 plan. There was no evidence for in situ fills or accumulations in the base of the channel that may show water activity, or any other clues as to why or how this feature was dug.

The drainage channel had been filled-in with two types of greyish-brown silts. The upper fill 17069 was grey-brown, very fine particled silty loam that contained small fragments of charcoal, small fragments of ceramics, brick, sandstone and ironstone inclusions (context 17069). The lower fill was a mix of the underlying brownish red plastic basal clay and the upper grey-brown silt (context 17125). The lower fill also had a concentration of iron oxide nodules, as well as the same fragments of ceramics, brick, sandstone and charcoal flecks as the upper fill. Lower fill 17125 was mix of red clay natural and grey brown silt of upper fill. The fills were investigated in Test Trench 21 and the material was sample sieved. The ceramic artefacts from the upper channel fill (17069) all had early manufacture dates. Some of the tablewares dated from 1780-1820. The pearlwares dated from 1780, 1800 and 1810 up to 1870, suggesting a deposition in the early to mid-19th century and the drainage channel may have been in use earlier than the 1850s.

The base of the channel showed a gentle drop from the east down towards the west, with a sharper v-shaped profile in places. If the channel did indeed facilitate the drainage of the White Horse Inn cesspit or other waste water from the Lot 32 property down across the back of Lot 30 towards the ponds, it shows that the two properties were sharing or joint-managing the flow of water across the back of their properties, perhaps to be stored in the ponds for common use. The channel had been cut by a later feature (see context 17134 in Phase 5.1 below).

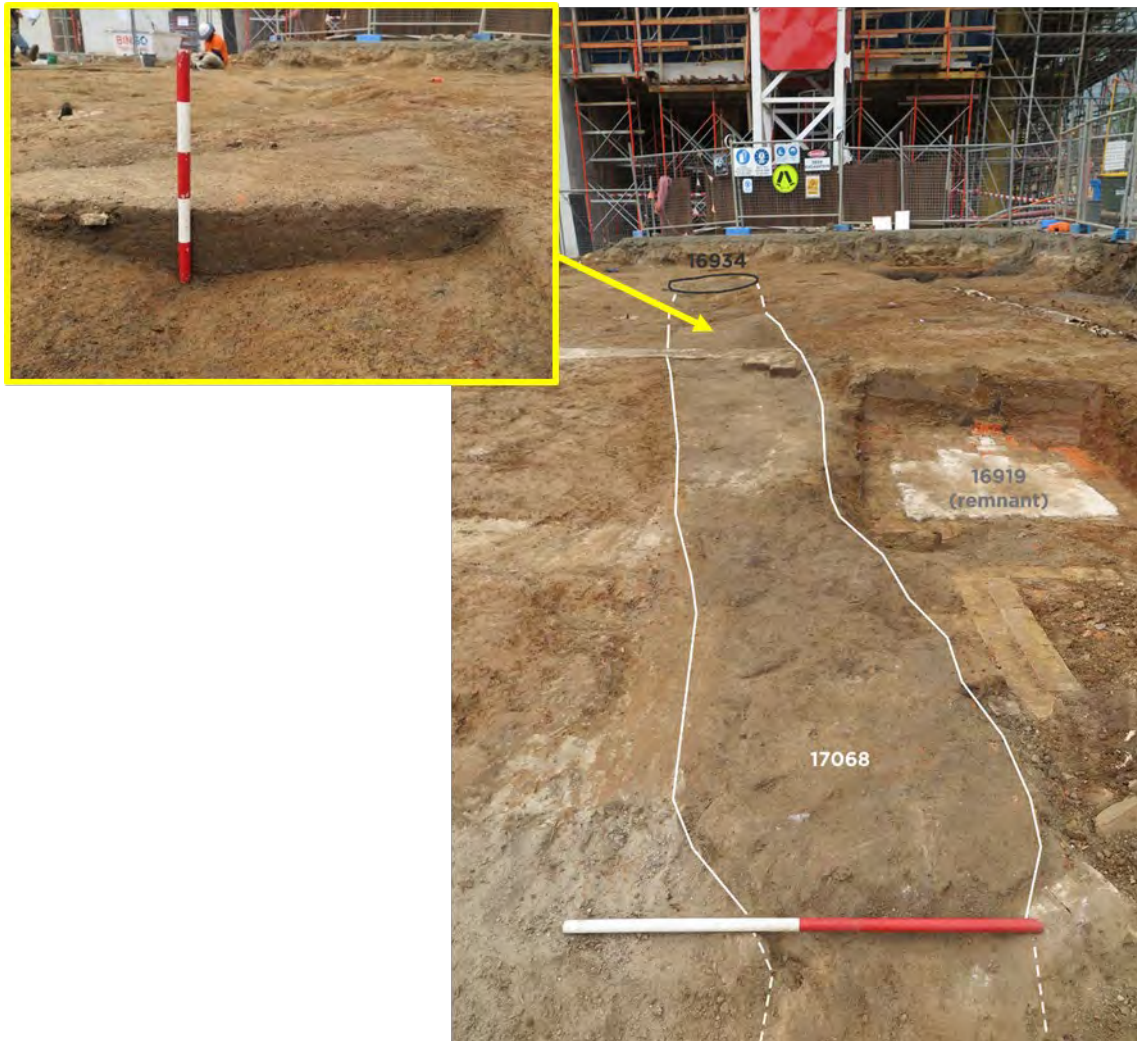


Figure 7.1: Photo showing the linear drainage channel (Area B) in relation to the cesspit 16934 (right) and west-facing section through the fills in TT 21 (above). Both photos view to east, 1m scale (right) and 500mm scale (above).

7.2 PHASE 4.2: 1850S-1870S OCCUPATION

7.2.1 MATERIAL WITHIN AREA B ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 5 (STABLES AND SHEDS, LOT 32)

To the rear of House 3 was a rectangular area of compact ironstone and crushed brick that covered an area of 5m long (east-west) x 2m wide (north-south). This material was originally described as context number 16595, but was later renumbered as context 16698 when it became clear it was actually an ironstone surface within Section C of the White Horse Inn stables (Structure 5). The surface was thin and patchy in places, and consisted of three thin layers of firmly compacted red silty clay at the bottom with frequent sandstock brick and sandstone fragments (up to 20mm long) as the central layer, and mistakenly described as having “pale yellow crushed sandstone on top” (Figure 8.5). The three layers had a combined thickness of 100mm and the “sandstone on top” was actually sub-angular and angular ironstone pebbles, not crushed sandstone fragments. This ironstone surface was the same as surface 16764 recorded within Section B of Structure 5, (discussed in Section 7.2.2 of the Area C trench report). The similarity between the interior surfaces of Section C and Section B of the White Horse Inn stables and sheds suggests that both parts were constructed, in use or modified at the same time with the same material, despite the

superstructures being constructed in slightly different ways and probably used for different purposes.



Figure 7.2: Ironstone surface 16595 or 16698 inside the footprint of Section C of Structure 5 (White Horse Inn stables and sheds). The postholes that formed the walls of this structure were only revealed once the surface and some of the surrounding historic topsoil were machine excavated. Note the surface has been cut by north-south linear channel 16663 (left) and an unnumbered square cut (centre). View to north, 1m scale. DSC_9164.

7.3 PHASE 4.3: 1870S-1880S LANDSCAPE MODIFICATIONS AND PRE-HOUSE LEVELLING FILLS (AREA B)

As discussed above, there was little evidence of land clearance or early occupation in this part of the site and the development of Lot 30 focused on the construction and occupation of the early cottage (House 4, Area A). In preparation for the construction of the two semi-detached brick terraces in Area B the historic topsoil across the northern part of the area was buried under a substantial layer of sand and dumps of industrial waste material. A spread of sand mortar and brick fragments associated with the eastern room or yard of the early cottage was also recorded in Area B.

7.3.1 GROUND LEVELLING (PRE-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION)

Bulk levelling fills, pink sand and industrial waste dumps

Across the northern third of Area B was up to 200mm of a moderately soft fine-grained, pinkish brown clayey sand (context 16408). This sand covered a huge area of roughly 25m north-south and 21m east-west, and would have been a considerable undertaking to transport and spread out across the area. The levelling fill was very clean with only a few charcoal flecks and contained very few artefacts apart from a dump of 6 shoes (Figure 7.3, Figure 7.4) and was imported onto the site, as it was very different to the natural soil profile and later fills in Areas A or B. Sand may have been chosen for this deliberate bulk levelling event over dense silt or clay materials in order to assist drainage below the terrace structures.

Fragments of six leather shoes, mainly the sturdier sole pieces, were uncovered pressed into the top of the sand in front of the fireplace within House 3 Room 2 (Figure 7.3). The shoes, along with a single glass bottle base, pre-dated the structure and were probably an opportunistic disposal of rubbish during the ground levelling process that survived due to the well-drained nature of the sand.

Visible in the top of sand 16408 were two much smaller depressions filled with discrete dumps of black industrial waste, with frequent coal or coke fragments, charcoal and sooty sand. In Room 2 of House 3 the deposit covered an area of 4.2 x 2.5m and was 80mm thick (context 16426, Soil Sample #8, Pollen Sample #7). In Room 3 of House 2 a similar coal-rich material that also contained pale grey cinder ash, covered an area of 4.7 x 1.8m but was only 40mm thick (context 16458). Below cinder ash 16458 in House 2 Room 3 was a second levelling fill deposit, that contained slightly less frequent cinder ash and coal fragments, but had a higher frequency of artefacts (context 16628). The lower levelling fill covered a maximum area of 2.2 x 1m with a thickness of 10–80mm. Together, the two industrial waste fills in House 2 Room 3 (16458 and 16628) were 50-120mm thick and were slightly different materials used during the same levelling event.

Within the footprint of the terraces the sand and industrial waste bulk fills had been laid over the top of the historic topsoil 16416 and were covered by a number of clay construction surfaces discussed in Phase 5.1 below (Figure 7.5).



Figure 7.3: Leather shoe soles visible in the top of the pink sand 16408 in House 3, Room 2. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_0134.



Figure 7.4: Photo showing the partially excavated discrete dump of black industrial waste 16426 on top of pink sand 16408 in the centre of House 3 Room 2. View to west, 1m scale. IMG_0061.

Discrete levelling dumps

In addition to the main bulk levelling fill of pink sand and two smaller industrial waste deposits, at least three other shallow depressions filled with brown silty sand were recorded. Two depressions were uncovered in the northern end of Lot 30 and one at the rear of House 2 in the centre of the lot. Context 16469 was a mid-greyish brown silty sand with some charcoal inclusions (max. 20mm long), small sandstone fragments and artefacts. The fill was contained within a very shallow sub-circular depression (context 16463) that measured 1 x 1 x 0.08m. Context 16491 was an irregular spread of lightly compacted, mid-greyish brown clayey sand with a similar consistency with historic topsoil 16416, but contained frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional ironstone and brick fragments.



Figure 7.5: Levelling fills to the north of House 3 showing one of the later construction surfaces (16490, background) over the spread of mid-greyish brown clayey sand (16491, centre) and the underlying bulk levelling sand (16408, foreground). View to south, 1m scale. IMG_0319.

In the centre of Lot 30 was a patch of dark brownish grey, loose clayey sand (context 16619), covering an area of 1.4 x 0.8m at the rear of House 2. The fill was only 120mm deep and seemed to be filling a dip or depression in the underlying subsoil 16465 in this part of the site as very little historic topsoil 16416 had survived in this part of the site and most of the levelling or other fill sat directly on the subsoil.

7.3.2 MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSE 4 (DEMOLITION OF TIMBER COTTAGE, AREA A, LOT 30)

On top of the pink sand levelling fill 16408 and industrial waste deposit 16458 in House 2 Room 3 was a spread of sand mortar and brick fragments associated with the early timber cottage House 4 in Area A (context 16459, BM Sample #45). This material was quite compact, with 20-30mm of mustard sand mortar on top of 20-30mm of crushed sandstock

brick, covering the northwest and central parts of House 2 Room 3 (Figure 7.6). It was clearly cut by the House 2 foundation trench (context 16409) and the four brick pads (context 16601) that supported the bearers and joists in House 2 Room 3. The yellow mortar had no visible shell fragments within the coarse-grained sand matrix and the crushed brick fragments were bright red with very few inclusions. It was not possible to determine whether the mortar and crushed brick deposit was a c.1830s construction surface, a yard surface, or c.1883-1884 demolition of House 4. The deposit was assigned the context number 16459 in Area B and was the same as either the vibrantly coloured demolition material (context 16218, BM Sample #68), or the mortar-rich material 16201 specific to the demolition of the eastern extension/Room 5 of the timber cottage in Area A. The demolition of the timber cottage House 4 is fully discussed in Section 7.3 of the Area A report.



Figure 7.6: Mustard sand mortar and crushed brick deposit 16459 (left) visible on top of the black industrial waste dump 16458 (centre) and pink levelling sand 16408 (right) in House 2 Room 3. Note how all these fills have been cut by the foundation trench for the brick terraces (far right) and the four extant brick floorboard support pads (centre). View to north, 1m scales. DSC_8954.

7.3.3 SUMMARY OF PHASE 4 (LANDSCAPE MODIFICATIONS AND LEVELLING FILLS)

During most of this phase Area B was part of the ground occupied by the early timber cottage (House 4) in Area A. A small isolated patch of brick fragments and mustard sand mortar is evidence of the construction, occupation or demolition of the early cottage or its eastern yard was uncovered in Area B. The east-west running drainage channel at the rear of the area tentatively suggests the possibility that Harriet Holland of Lot 30 and John Hilt of Lot 32 may have jointly managed the water or sewerage of their properties during this period. Remains of a timber structure were found in the rear of Lot 30 along the property boundary with Lot 32 which may be associated with the stables and outbuildings within Lot 32. At some point prior to 1883, the ground towards the north of the area was raised or levelled-off in preparation for the construction of the pair of semi-detached brick terraces and Lot 30 was effectively divided in half, although it all remained in the ownership of the Holland family.

8.0 PHASE 5: REBUILDING AND OCCUPATION (1870S-1960S)

8.1 PHASE 5.1: CONSTRUCTION AND EARLY OCCUPATION (1883-1888) OF BRICK TERRACES (HOUSES 2 & 3)

John Holland died in 1874, leaving both his house and land on Macquarie Street (Lot 30), and the Star Inn on Church Street (Lot 19) to his wife Harriet Holland.¹⁸ 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 1883. The Rates Assessment Books from 1882, 1883 and 1884 show that Harriet Holland was the owner of a “Wood House” valued at only £21 in 1882, and owner of two ‘Brick House’ valued at £80 each and a ‘Wood House’ valued at £26 in 1883 (Figure 8.1). It appears that after Harriet Holland built the two brick terraces she demolished the wood house (which is listed as ‘vacant’ or ‘enclosed’ land between 1884–1887, Figure 8.2) and in 1888 built a third ‘brick house’ (Figure 8.3) which she then occupied for until her death in 1898.¹⁹

The two semi-detached brick houses built in Area B were known as ‘Northiam’ (easternmost structure, House 2) and ‘Harleyville’ (westernmost structure, House 3). They were subsequently rented out by Holland and both houses were occupied by C.W. Lloyd between 1884 and 1886. Between 1887 and 1891 they were occupied by Henry A Richardson and Justin J Brennan, although the Rates Books appear to list the two names in either of the two houses, which is probably due to error rather than the families actually swapping houses.

No.	Situation.	Name of Person in Occupation.	Name of Lessee.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property.	Annual Value.	Value Assessed by Council.	Value determined on Appeal.
278 277					1st & 6th terms	100	91	10
279 278				Holland Harriet	Brick house	80	72	"
280 279				Holland Harriet	Brick house	80	72	"
281 280		Ben For Henry		Holland Harriet	Woodhouse	26	23	5

Figure 8.1: Excerpt from 1883 Parramatta Rate Book (Anderson Ward) showing the three entries for ‘Holland Harriet’ as Brick House, Brick House, Wood House from east to west respectively.

No.	Situation.	Name of Person in Occupation.	Name of Lessee.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property.	Annual Value.
315		Lloyd C.W.		Holland Harriet	Brick House	80
316		Lloyd C.W.		Holland Harriet	Brick House	80
317				Holland Harriet	Vacant Land	20

Figure 8.2: Excerpt from 1884 Parramatta Rate Book (Anderson Ward) showing that the three properties owned by ‘Holland Harriet’ are now Brick House, Brick House and Vacant Land.

¹⁸ BDM Family History Search, reg. no. 7274/1874.

¹⁹ Australia Death Index, 1787-1985 (database on-line); REG/BUR/5; Description: Vol 5, 1890-1912; Parish: St. John's Anglican Church Parramatta.

No.	Situation	Name of Person in Occupation.	Name of Lessee.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property.	Annual Value.
299		Amundson J J		Holland Harriet	Brick House	80
310		Richardson N O		Holland Harriet	Brick House	80
301		Holland Harriet		Holland Harriet	Brick House	80

Figure 8.3: Excerpt from 1888 Parramatta Rate Book (Anderson Ward) showing that 'Holland Harriet' owns three brick houses by this date, valued at £80 each.

8.1.1 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES 2 & 3

The two semi-detached terraces were built with mirror-image floorplans that consisted of five rooms, central hallway and L-shaped verandah on the ground floor and an unknown number of rooms and another verandah on the upper floor. Based on common knowledge of room configurations in the terrace houses of Sydney and Parramatta, as well as the size and specific features recorded in each room, the function of each ground floor room can be hypothesised (see Table 8.2). It is assumed that most, if not all, of the upstairs rooms were bedrooms. There was no underfloor deposits or any other kind of occupation material found in any of the rooms, which is consistent with the use of tongue-in-groove floorboards in the 1880s, which prevent the accumulation of debris and artefacts below the floor.

The majority of the brick foundations were built of dry-pressed bricks laid in irregular or modified common bond pattern, bonded with a pale grey hard lime cement, apart from the verandah which used sandstock bricks with heart-shaped frogs. The various wall foundations were keyed-into each other, meaning they were all constructed at the same time (Table 8.2). The following discussion, therefore, is grouped into common events or features across both houses, rather than duplicating the sequence or materials for House 2 and House 3 separately.

Construction surfaces

A number of thin, compact clay surfaces containing small amounts of crushed brick, mustard sand and hard grey lime mortars were found capping the soft pinkish brown sand levelling fill (16408) see Figure 8.4. The clay surfaces were thickest in House 3, Rooms 1, 3, 4 and 5 (Table 8.1), although patches were noted in House 2, although they were not numbered in that structure. The surfaces could have been the accidental trample of debris during the construction process, but are more likely to have been a series of informal, but deliberate surfaces used to provide a solid working surface on top of the soft levelling fill. They were clearly cut by the construction cut of the foundation trench (context 16409).

Table 8.1: Construction surfaces recorded in House 3.

Context #	Room #	Description	Thickness (mm)
16411	1	Compact yellow/brown dense clay, with some orange clay mottles.	Max. 50
16412	3	Moderately compact yellow and light brown sandy plastic clay with some black and orange mottles. Patchy construction surface across Room 3	30-60
16414	5	Same as 16412.	Unexcavated
16415	4	Patchy plastic brown, tan and yellow mottled construction surface. Similar to foundation trench fill 16410 but spread/trampled across Room 4.	Unexcavated.
16490	Front yard	Layer of crushed brick covering an area of 3 x 1m (max.), exposed on the northern side of the veranda.	Min. 30

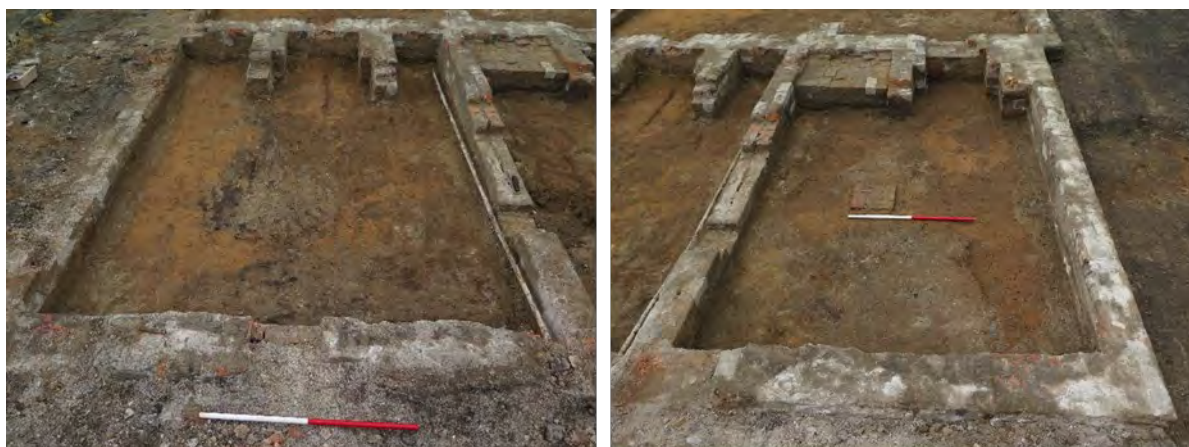


Figure 8.4: Two photos showing the patchy brown clay construction surface 16412 in House 3 Room 4 (left) and 16414 in House 3 Room 5 (right) on top of the soft pinkish brown sand 16408. Both photos are view to North, 1m scale. IMG_3001 (left), IMG_3005 (right).

Construction cut for foundations

A single context number (16409) was assigned to the construction cut for the foundation trench containing all the brick footings of both House 2 and House 3. The width of the cut varied quite substantially from between 20mm to 200mm wide and was only visible on the interior side of the footings (inside the rooms). This shows that the footings were pushed or positioned hard against the exterior side of the cut, then backfilled on the interior side with a mottled fill of orangish brown sand and light grey silty clay (context 16410). The material used to fill the foundation trench appears to be a mixture of the pinkish sand levelling fill (16408), historic topsoil (16416) and subsoil (16465), which is consistent with the foundation trench being cut through all three of these contexts to a maximum 450mm.

Brick foundations

Within the construction cut were the brick footings or foundations for the two semi-detached terraces (Figure 8.5, Figure 8.6). Seventeen context numbers were used to describe the foundations (Table 8.2), however all the footings were generally constructed the same way. A mix of machine-made bricks with crisp gable frogs (average frog size: 110

x 40 x 20mm) and screw marks and crumbly, poorly-mixed pink, white and red sandstock bricks (average brick size: 230-240 x 105-115 x 75-80mm). The bricks were laid in an irregular or variant American bond, with 3-4 rows laid stretcher and a single row header, 2-3 rows wide and a maximum of 15 courses high (1.2m) with the lower courses 'stepped out' to an estimated 4-5 courses wide. The bricks were bonded with a pale grey hard lime cement and the majority of the footings and fireplace supports were keyed-in, meaning they were all built at the same time with no real evidence of additions or modifications to the footings. Similarly, the east-west aligned footings ran continuously between House 2 (Figure 8.5) and House 3 (Figure 8.6), continuing through the corridors, and therefore the same context number was used in both houses. The context numbers for the footings are given room by room in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Possible use, context numbers and descriptions of five ground floor rooms and corridor within both House 2 'Northiam' and House 3 'Harleyville'.

House #	Room # (most likely use)	Context # (N, E, S, W)	Description	Room Dimensions (m)	BM Sample #
3	1 (parlour)	16445, 16450, 16446, 16451	Room 1: N and E walls of this room formed exterior of the house, abutted the verandah footings 16429. Contained fireplace (1.6 x 0.75m) keyed-into the centre of S wall 16446 (shared chimney with Room 2 FP). Also contained robbed-out pad floorboard support (16417).	N-S: 4.4 E-W: 4.5	16446 = 37 (brick)
3	2 (dining)	16446, 16450, 16447, 16451	Room 2: E wall formed exterior of the house, abutted the verandah footings 16429. Contained fireplace (1.6 x 0.75m) keyed-into centre of N wall 16446 (shared chimney with Room 1 FP).	N-S: 3.1 E-W 4.6	
3	3 (kitchen)	16447, 16452, 16448, 16453	Room 3: Wider than other rooms, E wall formed exterior of house, abutting verandah footings 16249 and protrudes 300mm further east than the verandah. Contained fireplace (1.5 x 0.75m) keyed-into centre of S wall (shared chimney with Rooms 4 & 5 FP, possibly with split flue).	N-S: 3.5 E-W: 5.8	16448 = 32 (bricks), 33 (mortar) 16452 = 42 (render), 43 (brick)
3	4 (bathroom)	16448, 16455, 16449, 16453	Room 4: Small room in SW rear of house, W wall formed exterior of structure, S wall possibly opened out onto rear verandah/yard. Contained slightly larger fireplace than other rooms (1.55 x 1m) keyed-into N wall (shared chimney with Rooms 3 & 5). Ferrous water pipe (16430) cut through S wall into this room at later date.	N-S: 4.1 E-W: 3	16449 = 27 (render), 28 (mortar), 29 (brick), 44 (brick)

House #	Room # (most likely use)	Context # (N, E, S, W)	Description	Room Dimensions (m)	BM Sample #
3	5 (laundry)	16448, 16454, 16449, 16455	Room 5: Smallest room in SE rear of house, E wall formed exterior of structure, E and S walls possibly opened onto rear verandah/porch. Contained fireplace (0.75 x 0.78m) positioned in NE corner of room, keyed-into both N and E walls (shared chimney with Rooms 3 & 4). Also contained square brick pad floorboard support (16438) in centre and large thick brick pad (16466) in NW corner, abutting fireplace- pad or base for copper.	N-S: 4.1 E-W: 2.3	
2+3	Corridors	16445, 16451, 16453, 16600, 16596, 16591, 16456	Long N-S space, divided down central axis to form two corridors; one each for House 2 and 3 (same alignment as 16467 and 16468 dividing the verandah and front paths respectively). The E-W running internal dividing walls continue through corridor between both houses. Corridor is 1.1m wide near Rooms 1 and 2, then increases to 2.5m alongside Rooms 3 and 4. The corridor did not extend all the way to the rear of the houses, perhaps doorway onto back verandah/porch. The internal walls within the corridor space were damaged/partially removed by the Post Office footings.	N-S: 11.75 E-W: 1.1-2.5	16591 = 38 (brick) 39 (mortar)
2	1 (parlour)	16591, 16446	This room was almost completely removed by a huge concrete pad from the 1960s Post Office building (16109). Only a small part of the E wall (shared with the corridor) and S wall (shared with Room 2) survived. The room was basically unexcavated, but is assumed to be the same dimensions and layout as House 3 Room 1.	Unknown	
2	2 (dining)	16446, 16491, 16447	The western half of this room was removed by a huge concrete pad from the 1960s Post Office building (16109). The N wall (shared with Room 1) had a few remnant protruding bricks for the shared fireplace. The room was basically unexcavated, but is assumed to be the same dimensions and layout as House 3 Room 2.	N-S: 3.15 E-W: minimum 2.72	
2	3 (kitchen)	16447, 16596, 16448, 16612	Room 3: Corner of N and W walls removed by Post Office pad 16109. Contained fireplace (0.70 x 0.78m) keyed into centre of S wall, (shared chimney with Rooms 4 & 5 FP, possibly with split flue). Also contained 4 extant and 1 robbed-out brick pad (16601) floorboard support running E-W across centre of room.	N-S: 3.47 E-W: 5.74	

House #	Room # (most likely use)	Context # (N, E, S, W)	Description	Room Dimensions (m)	BM Sample #
2	4 (bathroom)	16448, 16596, 16599	Room 4: Only W wall of fireplace survived where it was keyed into N wall (shared chimney with Rooms 3 & 5 FP, possibly with split flue). S wall removed by Post Office footing, assumed to be same as House 3.	N-S: minimum 4.15 E-W: 3	
2	5 (laundry)	16448, 16599, 16597	Room 5: Smallest room, SW corner rear of House 2, W wall formed exterior of structure, S wall removed by Post Office footing, assumed to be same as House 3. Contained fireplace (0.83 x 0.85m) positioned in NE corner of room (shared chimney with Rooms 3 & 4). Also contained 2 brick pads floorboard support (unnumbered) and 1 thick brick pad in NW corner pad or base for copper that protruded into the centre of the room.	N-S: minimum 4.15 E-W: 2.27	

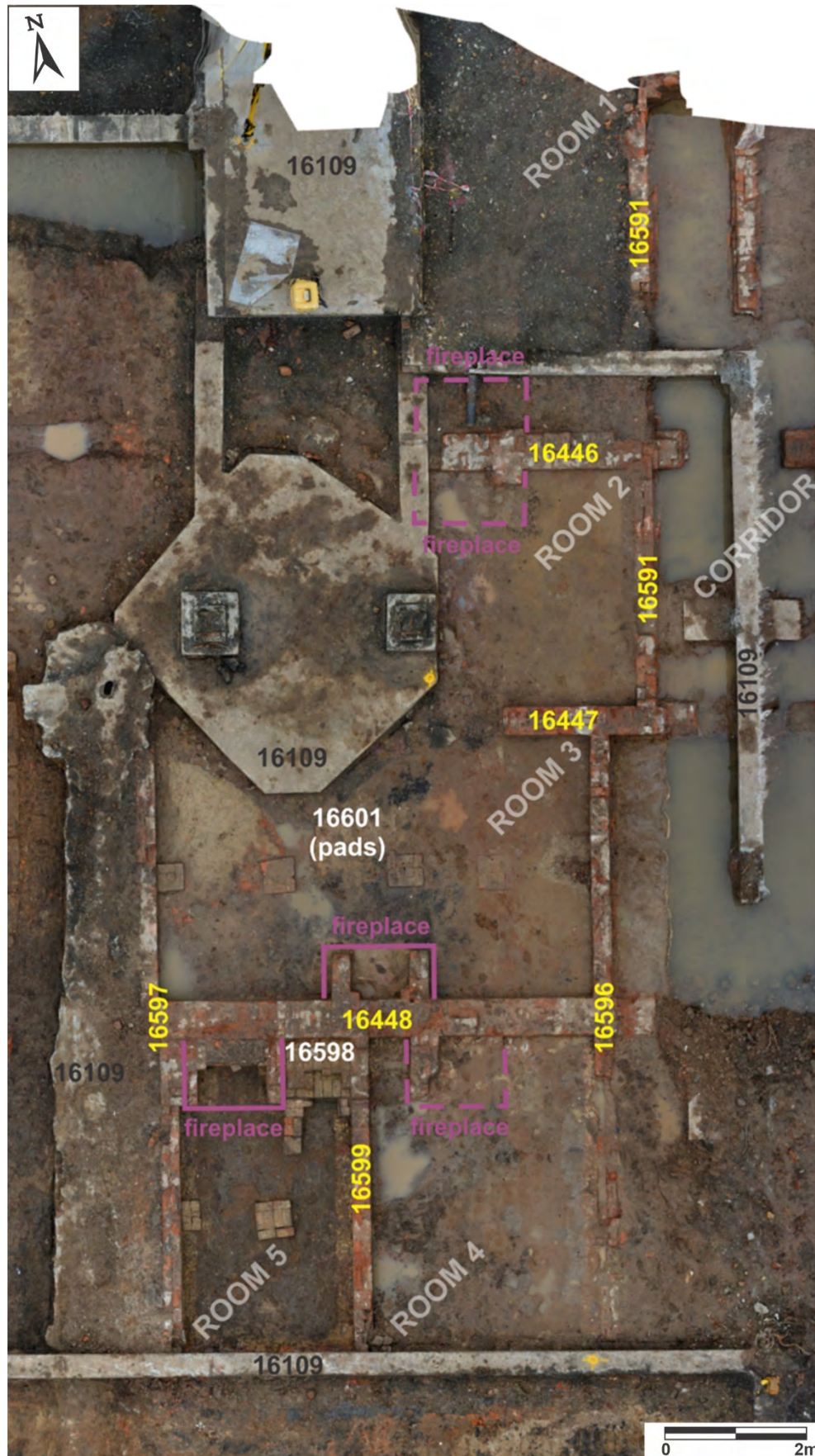


Figure 8.5: Orthophoto showing brick footings of House 2 (yellow), room numbers (white), location of fireplaces (purple) and 1966 Post Office footings (black).

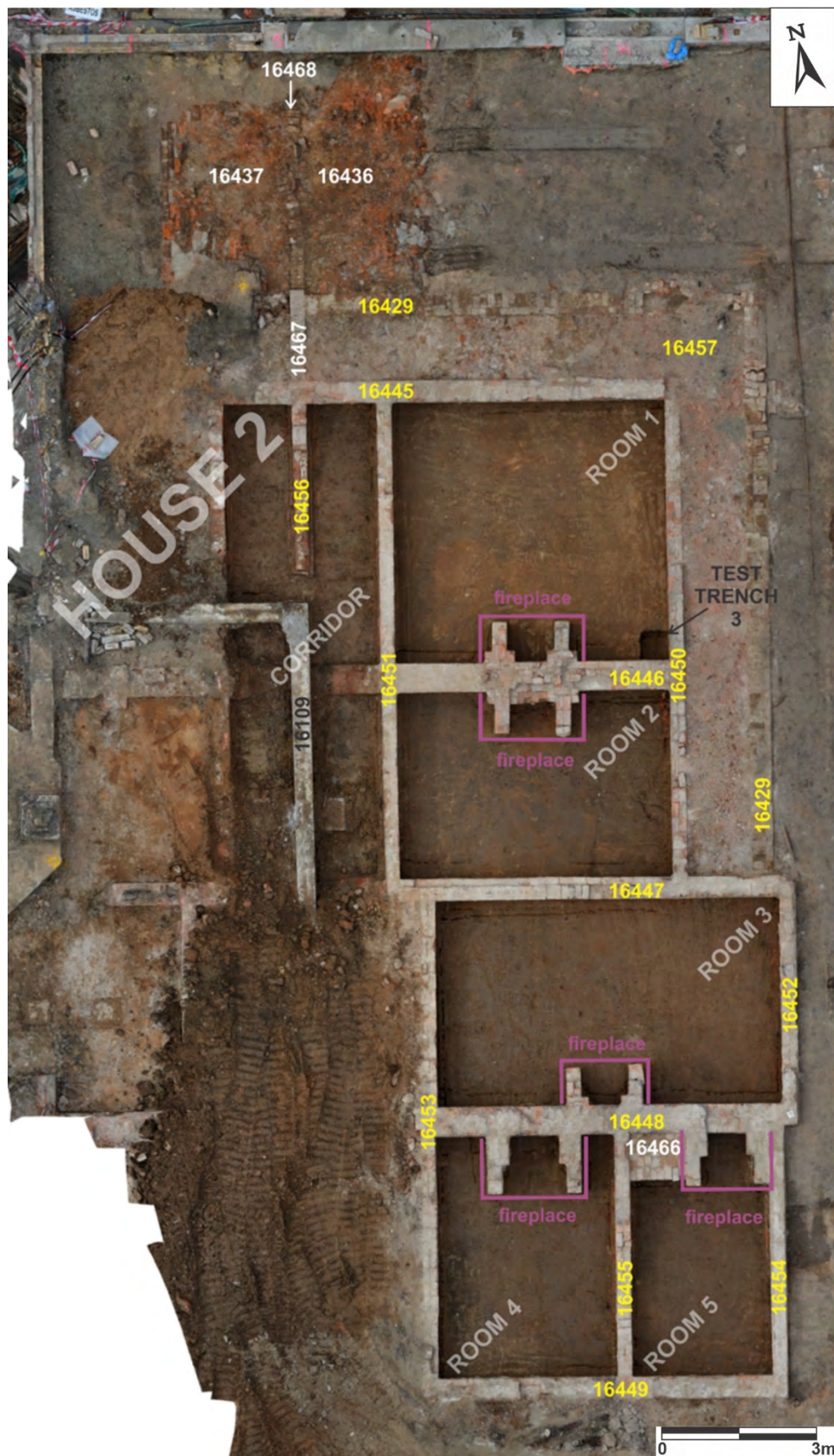


Figure 8.6: Orthophoto showing brick footings of House 3 (yellow), room numbers (white) and location of fireplaces (purple). The shared dividing wall between the verandahs and front paths of House 2 and House 3 is labelled in white.

Internal elements

In addition to the footings that would have supported the internal and external walls of the terraces, another five context numbers were used to describe the floorboard support pads and two thick brick pads or bases within Room 5 of both structures (Table 8.3). All five ground-floor rooms had a fireplace, with various dimensions of between 0.7 x 0.78m up to 1.6 x 0.75m. The fireplaces in Rooms 1 and 2 were positioned back-to-back in the centre of the wall and shared a common chimney; the three fireplaces in Rooms 3, 4 and 5 also shared a common chimney or flue (Figure 8.7). The brick foundations of the fireplaces protruded into the rooms and would have supported a flat hearthstone. As the brick foundations of the fireplaces were keyed-into the walls they were described in detail but not given separate context numbers.

In House 3 Rooms 1 and 5 and House 2 Rooms 3 and 5 were a number of square pads made of half and full sandstock bricks (Figure 8.8). These pads would have supported the timber bearer and joist system for the floorboards, evidence that both houses had timber floors throughout, even in the rooms believed to be kitchens (Room 3) and laundries (Room 5). A big reason for identifying Room 5 as a laundry is the presence of a thick brick pad or base built beside the fire, which would have supported a heavy copper for boiling laundry.

Table 8.3: Internal structural elements within both House 2 and House 3

House #	Room #	Context #	Description	Dimensions (mm)	BM Sample #
3	1	16417	Cut where brick pad was robbed-out, slightly off-centre in Room 1. Support for joist/bearer/floorboard system.	330 x 250 x 100 (max.)	
3	5	16438	Square sandstock brick pad, consisting of 4 full bricks and 1 half brick (average dimensions: 230 x 110mm x unknown). Two bricks have heart-shaped frog, bonded with buff sand mortar with some charcoal flecks. Pad is positioned slightly off-centre towards the west of Room 5. Supports for joist/bearer/floorboard system (same as 16601).	340 x 340 x 40 (min.)	
3	5	16466	Square base or support in NW corner of Room 5. Full and half early dry-pressed bricks, 4 courses high, bonded with a pale yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. Abuts fireplace and walls. Pad or base for laundry copper (similar to 16598 in H2).	750 x 800 x 400-500	30 (brick) 31 (mortar)
2	5	16598	Area of reused whole and broken bricks forming pad or support in NE corner of Room 5. Made of both machine-made bricks with rect. frogs and sandstock with heart-shaped frogs. 7 rows, laid end-to-end, 3 courses high. W row of bricks extends out into the room by an additional 750mm past the main pad. Abuts E side of FP and walls. Pad or base for laundry copper (similar to 16466 in H3)	790-1520 x 840 x 250	36 (brick)

House #	Room #	Context #	Description	Dimensions (mm)	BM Sample #
2	3	16601	4 extant square brick pads and 1 impression left after removal of pad, spaced roughly equidistant in E-W line across centre of Room 3. Pads are made of full and half sandstock bricks, some with heart-shaped frogs (average dimensions: 220 x 110 x 80mm), various coursings. Pads measured between 300 x 350mm to 450 x 450mm and were spaced between 1.25 and 1.6m apart (centre to centre). Supports for joist/bearer/floorboard system (same as 16438).	450 x 450 x 80 (max.)	34 (brick) 35 (mortar)

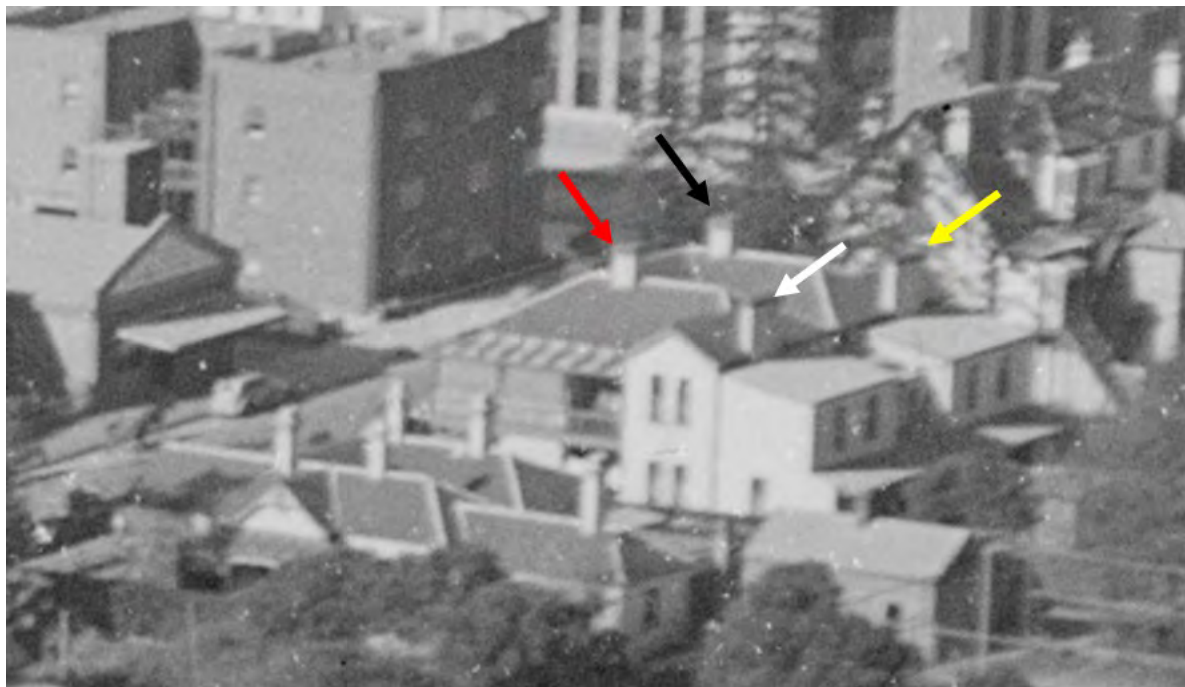


Figure 8.7: Detail from c.1935 photograph showing the two-storey semi-detached terraces fronting Macquarie Street with House 2 'Northiam' on the left and House 3 'Harleyville' to the right. The 4 shared chimneys are arrowed: House 2 Rooms 1 & 2 (red), Rooms 3, 4 & 5 (white); House 3 Rooms 2 & 2 (black), Rooms 3, 4 & 5 (yellow). No evidence was found of the substantial two-storey additions built to the south of Rooms 4 & 5. Note the distinctive striped corrugated iron room of the House 2 verandah. E.W. Searle, c.1935 'Aerial view of St John's Church, Parramatta, New South Wales', NLA PIC P838/898a LOC Cold store SEA Box 9.



Figure 8.8: Photos showing brick pads for floorboard supports (unnumbered, centre) and pad/base for copper (16598, top right) in House 2 Room 5 (left) and brick pad for floorboard supports (16438, centre) and pad/base for copper (16466, top left) in House 3 Room 5 (right). Both photos view to north, 1m scale. IMG_0331 (left), IMG_0100 (right).

Verandahs and Paths

Several historical photographs of the terraces show the substantial verandah wrapping around the front and sides of both structures (Figure 8.9). The archaeological features recorded in Area B were all associated with the ground floor verandahs and front paths however the photographs also show an elaborate balcony with wrought iron panels and a striped iron roof on the upper floor although that was not found in the archaeological record. The context numbers assigned to the verandah and paths are discussed below and listed in Figure 8.10.

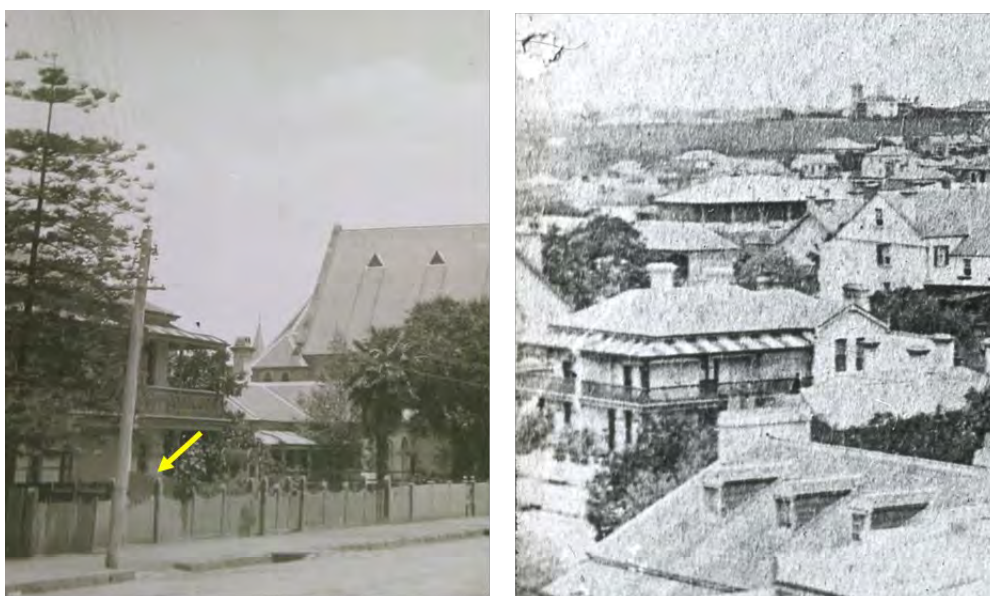


Figure 8.9: Two historical photographs showing the verandahs and balconies around the terraces. Note the fence dividing the two front paths (arrowed yellow) and the distinctive striped iron roof. Photo on left: view to northwest along Macquarie Street, c.1890s based on power pole type and gaslights, Parramatta Mission Archives. Photo on right: view to southeast, dates to before 1919 SAG 05-006333 - Image no. Housion 600_218.

Figure 8.10: Structural elements associated with the verandahs and front paths associated with both House 2 and House 3

House #	Context #	Description	Dimensions (m)	BM Sample #
3	16429 (verandah walls)	Brick verandah along front (N) and side E of Harleyville. Mix of sandstock bricks with heart-shaped frog and early machine-made bricks with gable frog, laid alternating courses of stretcher bond and side-by-side to form the exterior footing. Bonded with buff-yellowish sand mortar, footing is not keyed into walls of house.	E-W length: 8 N-S length: 9.8 x 1.45 x 1.2	40 (brick), 41 (mortar)
3	16457 (verandah infill)	Space between brick verandah footing and main wall/footing of house is infilled with reddish pink crushed brick rubble, mortar and orangish pink sand. Contains both sandstock and machine-made brick fragments and grey hard-lime cement. Packing or infill below the unknown verandah surface (perhaps utilitarian cement or decorative tiles).	8-9.8 x 1.5 x 0.5 (min.)	
2/3	16467 (dividing wall: front verandahs)	N-S aligned sandstock and early machine-made brick footing for dividing wall between the verandahs of House 2 and House 3. Two rows wide, same alignment as dividing wall 16456 (party wall between houses) and 16468 (wall or fence between front paths).	1.45 x 0.22 x 0.41 (min.)	
3	16436 (front crushed brick path)	Rectangular area of sandstock brick rubble, mostly half and broken fragments, bedding or surface for path. Few areas where full bricks have been arranged in vague pattern/coursing and some patches of concrete surfacing. Average brick size: 220 x 110 x 75mm Brick rubble is within a reddish brown sandy clay with some grey-brown silt. Same as 16437.	N-S: 4 E-W: 2 x 0.15	12 (cement), 13 (brick)
2/3	16468 (dividing wall: front brick paths)	N-S aligned, line of sandstock bricks with heart-shaped frogs (single row, single course), no visible bonding. Footing for wall or fence between crushed brick paths of House 2 and House 3. Same alignment as dividing wall 16456 (party wall between houses) and 16467 (wall between verandahs).	2-3 x 0.23 x 0.11	
2	16437 (front crushed brick path)	Rectangular area of jumbled, broken sandstock brick fragments within a brown sandy clay. W edge has four rows of full bricks laid on edge and one row laid flat, forming an edge. Patch of cement on top of bricks in southwest corner. Same as 16436.	N-S: 3.1 E-W: 2.3 x 0.15	11 (cement), 14 (brick)
2/3	16640 (dividing wall: rear yards)	N-S aligned row of bricks, single course high, two rows laid head-to-head with heart-shaped frogs. No mortar visible. Footing for partition wall or fence between the rear yards, truncated by the Post Office footings, but likely extended to meet south/rear wall of houses (16600).	N-S: 2 E-W: 0.46 x 0.075	

Brick Paths: A path constructed of crushed sandstock bricks and brick rubble (context 16436) ran from the verandah of both houses towards the north, assumedly all the way to Macquarie Street (Figure 8.11). There were small patches of bricks that had been laid flat with a rough kind of pattern, but the majority of this feature was simply a jumble of half and crushed bricks. Patches of thin, hard, light grey cement were recorded on top of the crushed bricks in the southeast corner, so the crushed bricks were probably used as the

bedding or support for the path and finished with cement render to provide a flat, even surface. An identical path made of the same crushed bricks was uncovered running between the verandah of House 2 to the west, where it was numbered context 16437.

The two paths were divided by a single row of bricks (context 16468, sandstock with heart-shaped frogs, same as those used in the verandah and both paths), which may have supported a wall or fence between the front yards of the two houses (Figure 8.12). The path used the same construction materials and method as the verandah, although on a smaller, less robust scale. Therefore, the two paths were probably built at the same time, however they may have been added onto House 3 at a slightly later date. Houses 2 and 3 were built in 1883, while “Cranbrook” (House 1, see Area A report) wasn’t built until 1888, so if the verandahs and paths of Houses 2 & 3 utilised left-over bricks from the construction of House 1, they would have been added on approximately 5 years after the main two-storey terraces had been erected.



Figure 8.11: Brick paths, verandahs and dividing walls at the front of House 2 (foreground) and House 3 (background). Note the cement render surface on top of the bricks (lower right). View to east, 1m scale. IMG_0254.

Verandahs: The brick footing for the verandah (context 16429) surrounding the front and side of House 3 and was not keyed into the walls or footings of the house itself. It was constructed using both sandstock bricks with a heart-shaped frog as well as the early machine-made bricks with a gable frog, bonded with a buff, yellowish sand mortar. The verandah stretched for 8m along the front of the house and 9.8m along the eastern side, with an average width of 1.45m and a maximum depth of 1.2m. The void between the brick footings of the verandah (16429) and the exterior walls or footings of the houses (16445 and 16450) was filled with reddish pink crushed brick rubble (context 16457). This material contained both sandstock and machine-made brick fragments, along with lime mortar and a pinkish orange sand (Figure 8.13). The two types of bricks and presence of lime mortar

suggest that the fill used salvaged or damaged building materials in order to build-up the level of the verandah. The crushed brick fill 16457 was probably covered with either a utilitarian cement, or decorative tiles to give a finished surface to the verandahs. There was most likely at least two doors onto the verandahs, located in the northern centre, leading into the corridor and at the southern ends leading into the kitchen (Room 3). The full depth of the House 3 verandah footing or thickness of the brick rubble infill was not recorded.

The use of different bricks and the fact that the verandah of House 3 was not incorporated or keyed into the walls, and the use of a different mortar and the use of the same sandstock bricks as those found in the later House 1 structure suggests that the verandahs may have been added onto the houses after they were built, and that the sandstock bricks may have been excess material left over from the construction of 'Cranbrook' (House 1, see Area A trench report) in 1888. The way the side of the verandahs align with the increased width of Room 3, however, make it difficult to imagine why the rooms would have been configured this way prior to the verandah being built.

The impacts from the Post Office building in 1966 had removed all but a small patch of the front verandah around House 2, although it is inferred to be the same position and dimensions as 16429 around House 3 (Figure 8.14). The surviving section of verandah on the north side of House 2 was exactly the same kind of crushed brick infill as recorded around House 2.



Figure 8.12: L-shaped verandah around the front and side of Rooms 1 and 2, House 3. View to south, 1m scale. DSC_8839.



Figure 8.13: Dividing wall 16467 between the verandahs of House 2 (foreground) and House 3 (background). Brick rubble infill 16457 of verandah visible on right and foreground, within Test Trench 6. View to east, 1m (horizontal) and 500mm (vertical) scales. IMG_0284.



Figure 8.14: Dividing wall 16640 between rear yards of House 2 (left) and House 3 (right), damaged by one of the concrete beam footings of the 1966 Post Office (16109). Note the heart-shaped frogs visible on the majority of the bricks. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_0872.

Rear yard structures

By 1895 a number of subsidiary structures had been built across the rear yards of the semi-detached terraces (Figure 8.15), including a small structure only a few metres behind the back verandah (no remains identified), two cesspits for each property, and a larger structure at the southern end of the property (Figure 8.16, Figure 8.17, Figure 8.18). Both the small and large buildings were built with matching footprints on both properties. The larger building at the rear of the property was referred to as a 'coachhouse' during the excavation, however the purpose and exact use of the structure is unknown. The building consisted of a narrow footing only 2 rows wide, constructed of sandstock bricks with heart-shaped frogs (BM Sample #67), bonded with a grey hard lime cement mortar. The southeastern quarter of the structure was best preserved (House 3) while the north and west footings had been almost completely removed by the huge network of deep services crisscrossing the rear yards. A single context number (context 17009) was used to describe all the brick footings for both the House 2 and House 3 parts of the structure. The five surviving courses of brick footings had been laid in various courses and sat within a large construction cut (context 17010) that had a maximum width of 590mm and had been backfilled with a compact, reddish orange silty clay (context 17011).

Within the centre of both the House 2 and House 3 sides of the structure were two rectangular sandstone blocks (measuring roughly 420 x 300 x 120mm) with a small rectangular recess (measuring 150 x 60 x 20mm) on the upward faces, also recorded as part of context 17009. These stones are interpreted as part of a rest or jamb for a door, although they are unusually positioned in the centre of the structures' interiors, meaning any door would have to open inwards. The stones may also have acted as a base or pad for an upright timber, perhaps to support the roof.

In the southeast corner of the House 3 structure was a small amount of moderately compact mid-dark brown clayey silt with occasional brick, cement render and charcoal flecks (context 17015). One bucket of this fill was sieved to test if it was an *in situ* occupation deposit, but was found to be mostly sterile of artefacts.



Figure 8.15: Detail of 1895 Parramatta Sheet 18 showing the outbuilding, possible 'coachhouse' structure at the rear of the properties, and the cesspits associated with House 2 (arrowed black) and House 3 (arrowed red). SLNSW Z/M Ser 4 811.1301/1, digital order no. a1364020.

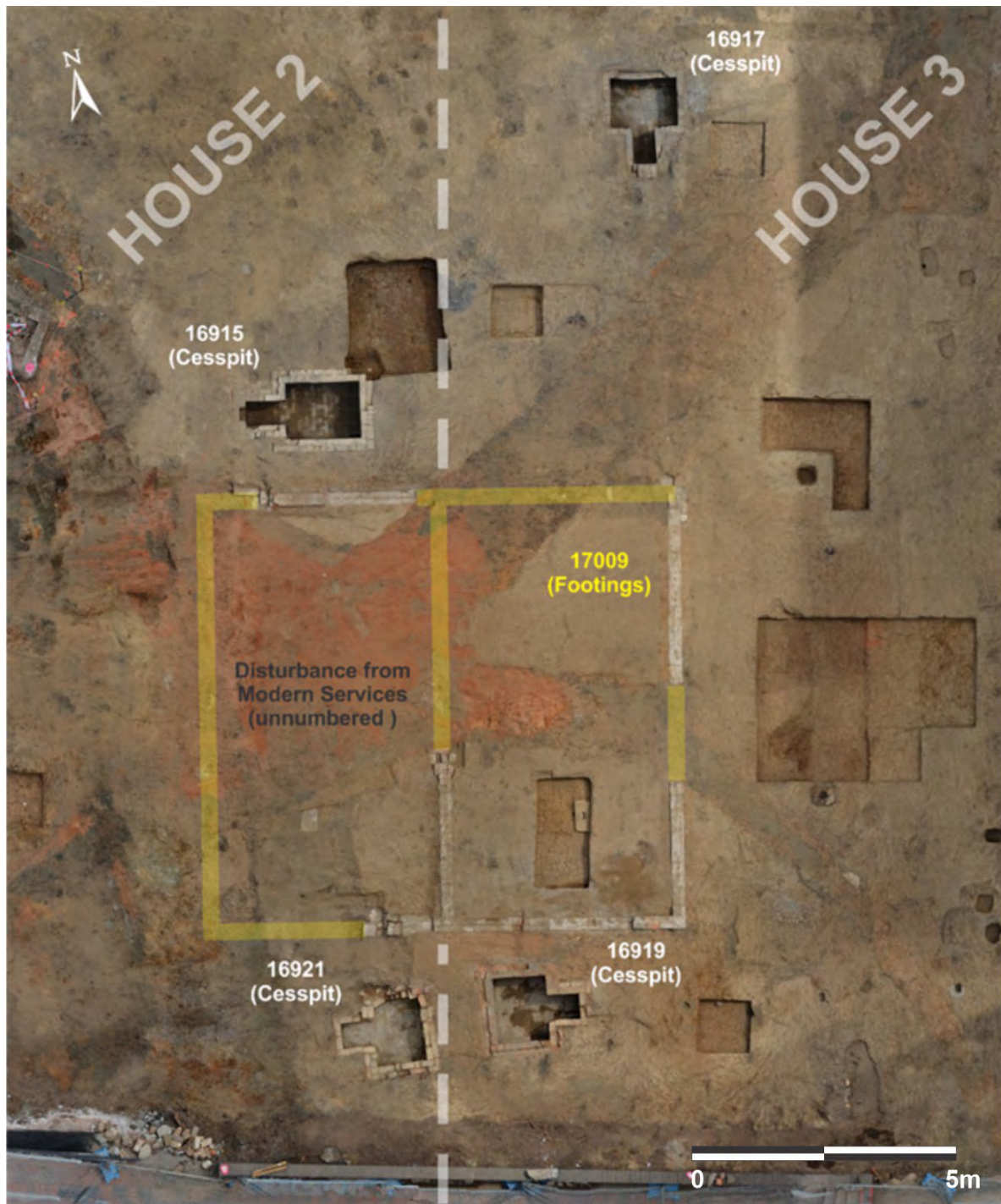


Figure 8.16: Orthophoto showing the surviving footings of the structure at the rear of the properties, with added interpretive lines (yellow), as well as the locations of the four cesspits (white). No scale.



Figure 8.17: Main photo showing the two sandstone pads on the interior of the shed/coachhouse structures of House 2 (foreground) and House 3 (background). Inset photo shows detail of niche in top of pad. Both photos view to east, 500mm scale. Main photo: IMG_3849. Inset photo: IMG_3848.

Cesspits

Two cesspits were built for both House 2 and House 3 (four in total in Area B). The cesspits were the characteristic square or rectangular shape, with an additional square extension to provide access for collection of the accumulated waste. They were built of sandstock bricks, some with heart-shaped frogs, bonded with a loose, yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. The interiors of the cesspits had been rendered with a pale grey, hard lime cement to make them watertight. The dimensions of each cesspit are given in Table 8.4 below.

The two cesspits in each property were positioned with the first pair in roughly the centre of the yard (cesspit 16915 was 30m to the south of House 2; cesspit 16917 was 25m to the south of House 3) and the second pair close to the southern property boundary (cesspit 16921 was 42m to the south of House 2; cesspit 16919 was 41m south of House 3). The two cesspits at the rear of the properties were designed symmetrically, located in between the southern wall of the shed/coachhouse and the southern property boundary. The square extensions of these cesspits were positioned away from each other: House 2 16921 extension towards the west; House 3 16919 towards the east (Figure 8.18). As the square extensions were the access point for removing the accumulated waste inside the cesspits, it is logical that the access points were easily accessible, with plenty of room to manoeuvre around the structures (which would be difficult if the access points were pointing towards the fence or the coachhouse wall).

The two cesspits located in the centre of the yards were not symmetrically positioned; cesspit 16915 in the centre of House 2's yard was positioned the same as cesspit 16921, with

the square extension pointing towards the west. This structure was only 1.2m away from the north wall of the shed/coachhouse, so it could not have been positioned to the east or south. Cesspit 16917 in the centre of House 3's yard, however, was positioned with the access point towards the south, unlike either its counterpart in the centre of House 2 (16915), or the southern cesspit for the same house (16919).

The four cesspits are tentatively assumed to be all built at the same time, with the two at the rear of the property used by staff or servants, and the central structures used by the occupants of the houses. The different locations and orientation of the two cesspits in the centre of the yards, however, may be indicative that they were added at a later date depending on the specific requirements of the houses and not merely a symmetrical "mirror image" design as with the main houses and shed/coachhouse structures, however there was no evidence to support either the same, or different construction dates.

The various fills within the cesspit structures are discussed in Table 8.13 in Phase 5.1 below.

Table 8.4: Description, dimensions and samples from cesspit structures and list of later backfills.

House #	Context #	Description	Phase 5.1 Fills	Dimensions (m)	BM Sample #
2	16915 (central cesspit)	Rectangular, sandstock brick cesspit. Bricks have average size 235 x 110 x 75mm, laid in irregular pattern, at least 7 courses deep, 2 rows wide. Bonded with yellowish brown friable sand and lime mortar. Interior lined with grey lime cement render. Square access extension pointing towards W	16916 16939 16932 16933	2.5 x 0.95-1.5 x 0.77	57 (brick), 58 (mortar), 59 (render)
3	16917 (central cesspit)	Rectangular, sandstock brick cesspit, mix of wide and narrow rectangular frogs and heart-shaped frogs, laid in stretcher bond for main pit and side-by-side for square extension, at least 9 courses deep, 1 row wide. Bonded with yellowish brown sand mortar. Interior rendered with grey cement with firm sandy white lime flecks. Square extension pointing towards S.	16918 16925	1.45 x 1.16-1.9 x 0.82	60 (brick), 61 (mortar), 62 (render)
3	16919 (rear cesspit)	Rectangular, sandstock brick cesspit. Bricks are mix of heart-shaped frogs and flat, laid in stretcher bond (outer row of S wall laid on edge), 9 courses deep, 2 rows wide on N, S and W sides, 1 row wide on E and S sides of square extension. Bonded with loose yellowish brown sandy lime mortar, light grey cement render on interior. Square extension pointing towards E.	16920 16952	1.64 x 1.33-1.9 x 0.64	63 (brick), 64 (mortar), 65 (render)
2	16921 (rear cesspit)	Rectangular, sandstock brick cesspit. Mix of heart-shaped frog and rectangular frog and flat bricks (broken and whole bricks used), laid in stretcher bond, 7 courses deep in E and S walls, 2-3 courses W wall, 2 rows wide (1 row in square extension). Bonded with light yellowish brown/buff sandy lime mortar (white lime specks) and interior rendered with compact light grey lime cement. Square extension points towards W.	16922 16929	1.84 x 0.47-1.64 x 0.58	54 (brick), 55 (mortar), 56 (render)



Figure 8.18: Photo on left shows two southernmost cesspits 16919 House 3 (foreground) and 16921 House 2 (background). View to west, 1m scale. DSC_9333. Photo above shows surviving depth of cesspit 16917 House 3. View to south, 500mm scale. IMG_3788.

8.1.2 OTHER FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSES 2 & 3

Linear features

A shallow, linear cut with sloping sides and a flattish base was uncovered running east-west across the centre of Area B (context 16896). The cut measured 2.6m, between 270 and 300mm wide, with a depth of between 50 and 75mm (Figure 8.19, Figure 8.20). It had been filled with compact orange silty sand with frequent charcoal chunks (up to 20mm long), and occasional sandstone and sandstock brick fragments (context 16897). The feature had been truncated by the 1966 Post Office footings (16631) to the west, so was originally longer than the 2.6m recorded. It may have been the remains of a robbed service trench.

A second, longer linear channel (context 16663) was recorded running north-south in the centre of Area B, cutting through the east-west channel (16896). The feature was 8m long, shallow (max. 200mm deep) and had irregular sides (250–650mm wide) and an undulating base (Figure 8.21). The channel had been filled with two types of material that was assigned a single context number 16664. The fill was mostly a very compact dark grey-black silty sand with a moderate amount of small charcoal chunk, with a lense of light brown sandy clay in the centre of the black sand. The linear feature was investigated in TT12 and TT13. It was similar to the drainage channel 17086 along the rear of the area, although it does appear to cut through the ironstone surface 16595 of the White Horse Inn stables, so has been attributed to a later phase (Phase 5.1).

The exact purpose of these two linear features is unclear, although they may have been shallow, informal drainage features associated with either the pre-terrace levelling events, or construction of the brick terraces.



Figure 8.19: East-west linear feature (16896) filled with orange silty sand (16897), cut by north-south linear feature (16663) visible on left. View to south, 1m scale. IMG_3214.



Figure 8.20: West-facing section through orange sand fill (16897) showing shallow profile of cut (16896). View to east, 300mm scale. IMG_3221.

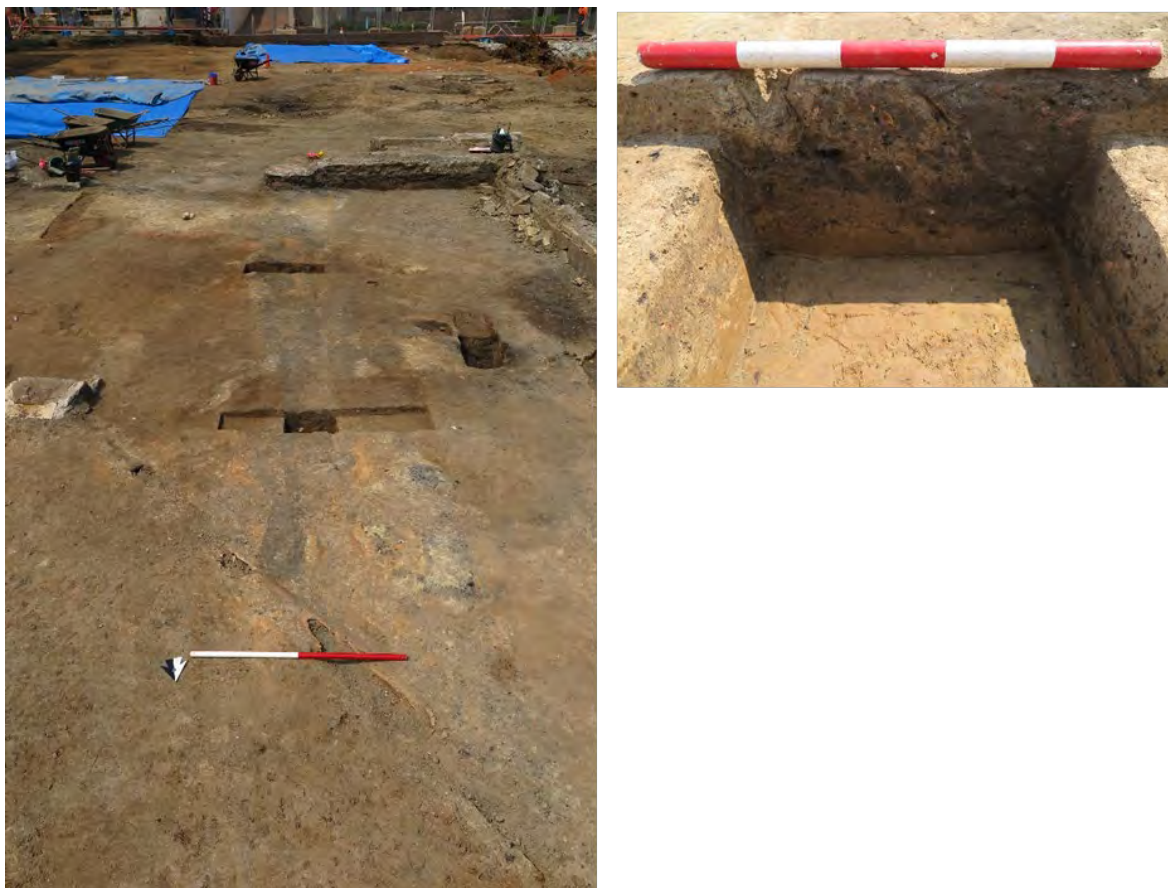


Figure 8.21: North-south running linear feature 16663 (left). View to south, 1m scale. IMG_0915. South facing section showing two colours of fill 16664 (right). View to south, 500mm scale. IMG_0917.

Circular cut

A shallow circular cut measuring 810–970mm in diameter and 80mm deep (context 16847), was cut into the subsoil in the centre of Area B. This feature was very neatly cut, with vertical sides and a flattish base (Figure 8.22) and had been filled with a very compact dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (context 16848). The exact function of this feature is unknown, although it appears too regular in size and shape to be simply a rubbish pit or natural depression. It is reminiscent of the later phase circular garden beds (contexts 16439 and 16442 discussed in Phase 5.1, Figure 8.25), but pre-dates the construction of the brick terraces, as it was covered by the earliest yard fills and surfaces, hence it's phasing in Phase 4.2. The circular pit was most likely carefully dug to accommodate the base of an object such as a barrel or trough, or a garden bed or planter box.



Figure 8.22: Regular, neat circular cut 16847 after removal of fill. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_3187.

8.1.3 SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EARLY OCCUPATION OF BRICK TERRACES (HOUSES 2 & 3)

The majority of significant structural features in Area B dated to this phase and were associated with the construction of the two semi-detached brick terraces known as 'Northiam' (House 2, westernmost terrace) 'Harleyville' (House 3, easternmost terrace). There was little evidence of repairs or modifications to the structures during their use, and no underfloor deposits or any other kind of occupation material to help identify the specific uses or spatial data related to the different rooms. No evidence was found of the smaller subsidiary building located a few metres south of the terraces, however all four cesspits and some of the footings related to the larger subsidiary structure located at the southern end of the properties were all uncovered and recorded. The artefact-rich fills within the cesspits, however, dated to the later phase of occupation (Phase 5.1 discussed below).

8.2 PHASE 5.1: LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY OCCUPATION AND MODIFICATIONS TO TERRACES (C.1888-1960S)

By 1888 Harriet Holland had finished constructing the large, single-storey brick villa known as 'Cranbrook' (discussed in the Area A trench report). In her will of 1897, Harriet Holland allowed for her daughter Harriet Ferguson to use the easternmost villa 'Harley-ville' (House 3) and to use, occupy or collect the rents issue or profits from the westernmost villa 'Northiam Villa' (House 2) for the term of her natural life and for the maintenance education and support of her children under the age of 20. Upon the youngest child turning 21, Northiam was to be sold and the proceeds distributed equally amongst all the children.²⁰ The majority of the remains associated with the two-storey, semi-detached brick terraces or villas is related to the construction of the buildings and there was little direct evidence for the occupation or use of the rooms such as an underfloor deposit. A small number of features however, particularly in the side and rear yards, may be dated as part of the occupation and modification of the structures over an approximate 70-year period of use.

²⁰ Information used in this section comes directly from the will of Harriet Holland 1897 and Deed of Confirmation 1925.

8.2.1 1888 TO 1950S –OCCUPATION AND MODIFICATIONS TO TERRACES (HOUSES 2 & 3)

House 3: Linear features, side yard

Two linear features were investigated in the side yard, running north-south parallel to the verandah. The longest, most northerly feature (context 16484) measured 8m and ran parallel to the side fence postholes (Table 8.5) and a ferrous water pipe (context 16430, discussed below). The feature consisted of loosely packed brick rubble, comprised of a mix of mostly dry-pressed and a few sandstock brick types (Figure 8.23). The bricks were mostly half and fragments, within a mid reddish-brown sand matrix in an 80:20 ratio. There was no formal cut or edges of the feature, merely a shallow depression in the top of the pink sand levelling fill (16408). The feature measured 700mm wide and a maximum 150mm deep, with a hint of timber staining at the base. This linear feature may have been the demolition of an earlier timber fenceline or drainage feature that used bricks as well as timber, but its function could not be determined. It was covered by latest yard surface (16418), so must predate that material.

The second linear feature (context 16492) had less distinct edges and ran parallel, but further south to the brick-filled feature. It measured 6.5m long and a maximum 230mm wide (Figure 8.23). As with the northern feature there was no obvious cut, merely a shallow depression with a maximum depth of 60mm. The depression was filled with very compact white silty sand (60%) and frequent plaster and mortar fragments (40%). A small slot that was excavated through the plaster and sand revealed pieces of decayed timber, similar to the timber staining noted below the brick filled feature. The high concentration of plaster and mortar fragments suggests the material is associated with the demolition of a structure however it is not known what the structure might have been.



Figure 8.23: Brick-filled linear feature 16484 (above, IMG_0358) and white plaster-filled linear feature 16492 (right, IMG_0356). Both linear features were located in the side yard of House 3. View to north, 1m scale.

Front and Side yard surfaces

The front and side yard area around House 3 consisted of a moderately compact, dark greyish black sooty sand fill (context 16418). The fill was 80–200mm thick, and had a

compacted, surface-like layer at the top. A remnant patch of “crazy” sandstone paving (context 16419) was found in the northeast corner of Lot 30 (Figure 8.24). The paving consisted of a layer of thin, irregular sized sandstone pieces (maximum dimensions: 400 x 220 x 110mm) laid flush with the black sand fill 16418. Although the sandstone paving was truncated by two shallow modern trenches, there was no evidence that it continued into the side yard (south) or front yard (west), but was confined to a roughly 2 x 2.5m area at the front of the property, perhaps to give a solid surface between the yard and the street.

At the front of House 2 was a similar yard fill or surface, consisting of a compact black silty sand (context 16444). This sand was the same material as 16418 and abutted the brick path running between House 2 and Macquarie Street (16437). As with much of the northern half of House 2, the yard fill was cut by a large modern disturbance associated with the Post Office structure.



Figure 8.24: Photo showing the black sooty sand (16418) in the front yard of House 3. The two parallel linear features are non-archaeological. The sandstone paving (16419) is arrowed red. View to east, 1m scale. DSC_8842.



Figure 8.25: Photo showing black sooty sand 16418 in the side yard of House 3. Note the unexcavated circular features 16439 and 16641. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_0016.

North-South fenceline. front yard

Four postholes (Table 8.5) were uncovered in a row, aligned north-south and almost in line with the northeast corner of the House 3 verandah. These postholes were most likely a north-south fence dividing the front yard of the house from the side yard.

Table 8.5: Postholes forming the north-south fence between House 3 front and side yards. Postholes listed from north to south.

Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16464 (cut)- 16472 (packing)	Rectangular, irregular sides, unex. base: 350 x 300 x 150 (min.)	None visible, possibly obscured by sandstone packing	Compact, dark brown silt with orange clayey sand, large sandstone frag. in base and east side	
16473- 16479- 16474-16475	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 600 x 320 x 50 (min.)	Square, vertical sides, slightly concave base: 160 x 150 x 300	Compact greyish brown silty clay with orange- brown sand mottles	Very soft dark grey fine-grained sandy clay
16482 (cut)- 16483 (packing)	Squarish, vertical sides, unex base: 360 x 335 x 50 (min.)	None visible, possibly obscured by sandstone packing	Compact mixed dark brown silty clay and orange clayey sand with large sandstone frag used as packing (150 x 120)	
16476 (cut)- 16478 (post)- 16477 (packing)	Square, vertical sides, unex base: 330 x 310 x 130 (min.)	Square, decayed timber post, vertical sides, roughly flat base: 130 x 130 x 130	Compact mixed orangish brown clayey sand and grey silty clay	

Circular cuts, side yard

Two large, shallow circular cuts were very prominent during the clean-up of the dark grey yard fill 16418 down the eastern side of House 3 (Figure 8.25). The cuts both measured 1.6m in diameter and were positioned 1m away from the verandah wall. They were positioned 8.5m apart from centre to centre. The northern cut (context 16439) was only 40mm deep and had been filled with compact dark grey silty clayey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (context 16440). The southern cut (context 16441) was 140mm deep and had been filled with similar dark greyish black sandy silt (context 16442). It was noted that the fill 16442 consisted of up to 25% charcoal and coke fragments, and contained a bakelite comb fragment and 1952 threepence, confirming a 20th century date for the features.

The regular shape and even spacing of the two circular pits, as well as their location close to the verandah in the side yard, makes it most likely that they were dug as garden beds for trees or flowers during the later phases of occupation of House 3.

Mid-phase fencelines, side and rear yard

North-South fenceline #1

A small number of postholes may have formed a north-south fenceline, running from the southeast corner of House 3 south towards the rear fenceline, dividing the side yard from the main rear yard. The postholes (Table 8.6) were located roughly 3-4m to the west of the eastern property boundary, so the side yard would have been 3-4m wide.

Table 8.6: Postholes forming north-south fenceline between the House 3 side and rear yards. Postholes are listed from north to south.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16864 (cut)-16865 (fill)	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 410 x 260 x max. 60		Weakly cemented, dark greyish brown clayey silt	
16854 (cut)-16855 (fill)	Rectangular, steep sides, slightly uneven base: 440 x 240 x min 30		Dark greyish brown clayey silt	
16672-16673-16674-16675 (intersects with E-W fence)	Rectangular, near vertical sides, gradual in NE corner, unex. base: 440 x 230-380 x min. 240	Square, vertical sides, concave base: 115 x 120 x 240	Compact, mottled, pale-mid brown clayey silt, occ. lumps of re-brown clay and charcoal flecks	Soft, dark brown, silty sand, occ. charcoal, coke and ferrous slag incl.
16669 (pipe)-16670 (pipe fill)		Oval, vertical sides, slightly undercut in places, concave base: 120 x 90 x 130		Loose, mid-brown silty sand

Another series of postholes (Table 8.7) were on a slightly different north-south alignment from those in Table 8.6 above; these may have been a fenceline from a different period, a gate or other element of the same fenceline, or evidence of repairs over time.

Table 8.7: Postholes from second fence, gate or repairs to existing fence at rear of House 3. Postholes listed north to south.

Cut-Pipe- Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16970-16984- 16971-16985 (recorded as Area C)	Rectangular, straight sides, unex base: 290 x 200 x min 170	Square, vertical sides, blunt tapered base: 100 x 100 x min 170	Strongly cemented mottled sandy clay, some sandstone and brick frags.	Lightly compacted, mid greyish brown coarse sandy silt
16972-16986- 16973-16987 (recorded as Area C)	Rectangular, straight sides, unex base: 320 x 260 x min. 300	Circular, concave sides, blunt tapered base: 150 dia. x min. 300	Strongly cemented mottled sandy clay, occ small sandstone and brick frags.	Loose, dark brown coarse sandy silt
17012 (cut)- 17013 (post)- 17014 (packing)	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 200 x 300 x min. 200	Square, decayed timber post, vertical sides, blunt tapered base: 60 x 60 x max. 200	Compact mid-reddish brown sandy clay, occ sandstock brick frags. and charcoal flecks	

A third row of north-south postholes formed another fenceline that also ran north-south, parallel with the fences discussed in Table 8.6 and Table 8.7 above. This row of postholes (Table 8.8) were positioned a maximum of 5m further to the west of the other fencelines and was not quite in line with the southwest corner of House 3. This fenceline may have been used to demarcate the central cesspit 16917 in the centre of House 3 from the rest of the yard.

Table 8.8: Postholes forming a third fenceline possibly aligned with cesspit in centre of House 3 yard. Postholes listed north to south.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16815-16826-16816-16827	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 225 x 330 x min. 260	Rectangular, vertical sides, remnant timber in concave base: 90 x 75 x 180	Firm, pale brown clay with sandstone frags.	Soft black silty clay
16811-16812-16813-16814	Irregular, vertical sides, unex. Base: 360 x 370 x min 310	Square, smooth sides, remnant decayed timber in base: 90 x 80 x 310	Compact, clean, orangish red clay	Loose dark brown sand, <i>in situ</i> decayed timber post in base.
16807-16808-16809-16810	Oval, vertical/steep sloping sides, unex. base: 700 x 590 x min 190	Oval/triangular, vertical smooth sides, flat base: 220 x 190 x 420mm	Firm red, orange clay and grey brown silt	Stiff grey brown sandy clay
16649-16804-16650-16806	Oval, steep sides, uneven base: 560 x 370 x max 135	Oval, steep sides, uneven base: 140 x 110 x max 135	Very firm, dark and pale grey clayey silt with freq. charcoal and occ ironstone frags.	Weakly cemented, mid-light orangish brown clayey sand, occ. charcoal flecks
16799-16800-16801-16802	Circular, vertical sides, flat base: 220 x 180 x 230	Oval, vertical sides, sloping base: 120 x 90 x 140	Compact, light greyish brown silty clay	Soft brown silty sand

East-West fenceline

An additional two postholes (Table 8.9) appear to intersect the north-south running fenceline, running to the west in line with posthole 16672 (listed in Table 8.6 above). The three postholes may have formed a fence that divided the rear yard of House 3 in half, at approximately 9.5m to the south of House 3, perhaps to separate the cesspits from the main building.

Table 8.9: Postholes in line with 16672 dividing the rear yard of House 3.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16740-16742-16741-16743	Circular, vertical sides, unex. base: max. 350 dia. x min 250 deep	Square, vertical sides, concave base: 115 x 115 x 250	Very compact, mid grey-brown silty clay, freq. charcoal flecks and red clay lumps	Soft grey brown silt, freq. charcoal and occ. slate incl.
16730-16732-16731-16733	Irregular, concave sides, unex. base: 450 x 480 x min. 190	Oval, vertical sides, uneven base: 220 x 150 x max. 190 deep	Very compact mid grey-brown silty clay, freq. charcoal, occ. crushed brick incl.	Compact mottled grey, orange and brown silty clay, occ. charcoal fleck

Late-phase fencelines, side and rear yard

A series of 5 postholes formed a later phased property boundary between House 2 and House 3 (Figure 8.26). The fenceline was orientated north-south with one timber post remaining (17164) within the southernmost posthole (16162). Details of the postholes are summarised in Table 8.10. The postholes were mostly rectangular in shape.

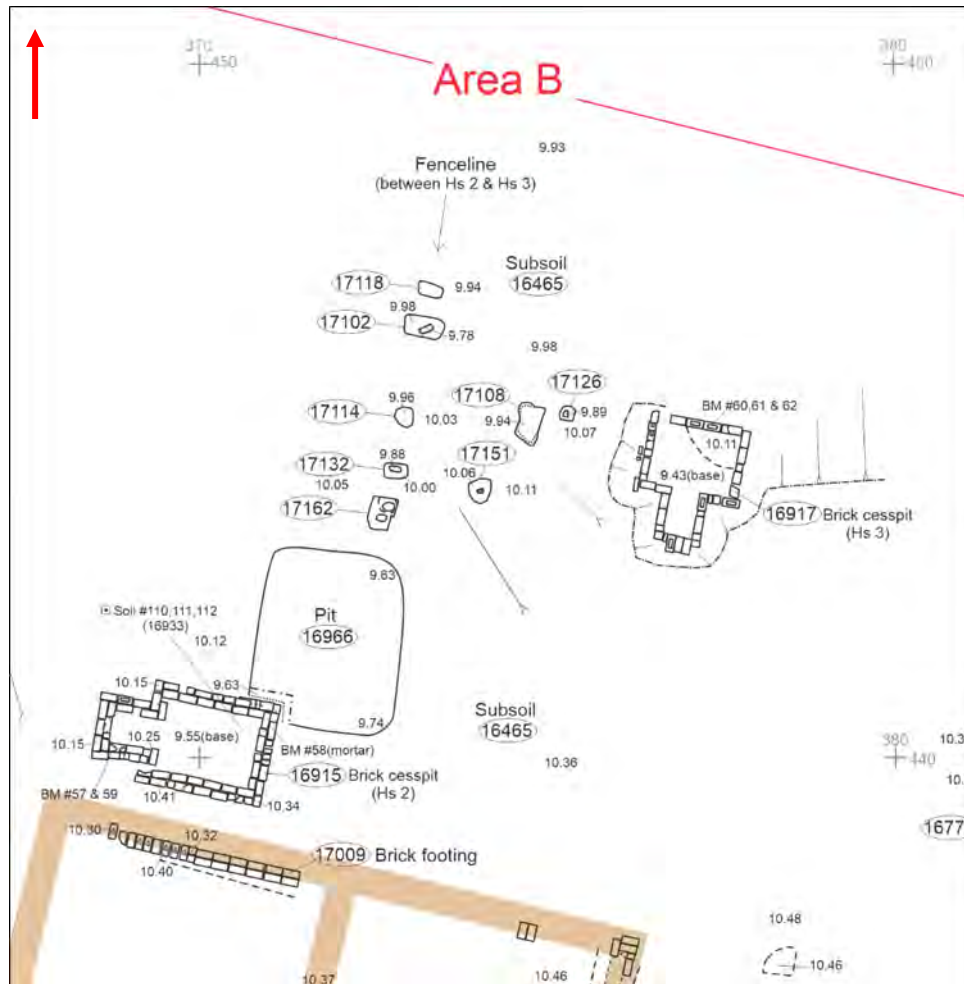


Figure 8.26: North-south fenceline forming property boundary between House 2 and House 3. Extract from Plan 18, Vol. 4, Sec. 10, Final Excavation Report.

Table 8.10: Later phased back yard fenceline between House 2 and House 3.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17102-17104-17103-17105	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 550 x 300 x 200	Oval, concave sides, unex. base: 200 x 120 x 200	Compact red/brown clay and faint black mottling, occ. charcoal flecks	Firm brown/grey silty clay, inclusion of half sandstock brick
17114 (cut & fill)	Circular, vertical sides, unex. base: 300 dia. x min. 50		Dark red-brown clay with clay nodules, frequent blue metal	

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17119 (cut) - 17120 (fill)	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 400 x 220, min. 60		Very compact red and black clay, with inclusions of blue metal and glass	
17132-17144-17133-17145	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 370 x 260 x min. 50	Oval, concave sides, flat base: 200 x 100 x 170	Hard red/brown silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks, occ. sandstone flecks	Soft dark brown silty clay organic rich deposit, decayed timber in fill
17162-17164-17166-17165-17160	L-shaped rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: max. 500, max. 450 x min. 50	17164: Sub-triangular, vertical sides, slightly tapered base: 130 x 100 x 200 17165: Oval, vertical sides, blunt tapered: 170 x 120 x min. 100	Firm mottled dark red and soft plastic clay, few ironstone and subsoil flecks	17166: <i>In situ</i> timber post 17165: Very soft black humic, timber present

Three other features were identified to the east of this fenceline and west of the brick cesspit (16917) all within the yard area of House 3 (Figure 8.26). Two were postholes (17151 and 17126) while the third feature was a small pit (17108). 17108 was rectangular in shape (850 x 350mm) with soft dark blackish-brown fill (17109) with plastic inclusions suggesting a mid-late 20th century date. Posthole 17151 was due east of 17132. It contained the remains of a square timber post (17153) 90 x 90mm suggesting it too may have been part of a fenceline. The post was packed in with hard red-brown clay (17152). Northeast of 17151 was a smaller square posthole (17126) which measured 250 x 250 x 170mm with a small rectangular post-pipe (17128). The packing fill of this posthole was compact red-brown clay (17127) similar to the packing in posthole 17151 but they were not aligned with each other. There was a soft, dark blackish-brown pipe fill (17129) and no post survived.

A row of six squarish postholes were recorded using the same posthole context number (Table 8.11), spaced roughly 2.5m apart, forming the latest phase of an east-west running fence along the rear property boundary of Lots 30 and 32 (context 16765). The posthole cuts had maximum dimensions of 270 x 300mm, with square postpipes measuring between 110 x 140–160mm. The timber posts had been set into a modern, light grey cement (packing) and after demolition, the void in the cement had been backfilled with bluestone aggregate or road base (post-pipe fill).

Table 8.11: Modern postholes forming east-west fence at rear property boundary of Houses 2 and 3.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16676-16678-16677-16679	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 430 x 445 x min. 180	Square, <i>in situ</i> decayed timber post (max. 70 wide, 220 long), in larger square pipe shape 160 x 150 x 300	Compact grey cement with sandstone rubble incl. capping the top (140 deep), then compact brown silty clay fill with brick frags	Weakly cemented greyish brown sandy silt, timber frags from <i>in situ</i> post

Additional Phase 5.1 postholes, near or along property boundary Lots 30 and 32

Four remaining postholes were identified in the rear yard of Area B close to the property boundary of Lot 30 and Lot 32 associated with Phase 5.1. Two of these postholes (17021 and 17148) may have been associated with the allotment boundary and were aligned north-south (see Plan 18, Vol. 4, Sec. 10). 17021 was within the footprint of the earlier phased outbuilding (Building E, Lot 32, Phase 4.2) while 17148 was further north. To the west of the allotment boundary was a posthole (17018) within Area B which had the remains of a post *in situ* but was not aligned with any other features. Further east was another posthole (17027) that appeared associated with Phase 5.1 but not associated with any structures. Details of these postholes are summarised in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12: Additional postholes near property boundary (Lots 30 and 32).

Cut-Pipe- Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17018 (cut, post + packing)	Rectangular/sub-square, vertical sides, unex. base: 300 x 350 x min. 200	In situ decayed timber post: 120-130 x 70 x min. 200	Mid-light grey silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks and gravel chips, piece copper pipe, frag. sandstock brick	
17027 (cut)- 17028 (fill)	Semi-circular, vertical sides, uneven base: 390 x 230 x 50		Fine dark brown silty clay,	
17021-17023- 17022-17024	Sub-rectangular, smooth irregular sides, concave base: 200 x 400 x 20	Circular, smooth sides, concave base: 120 x 120 x 20	Loose grey sandy clay and ash, ash/charcoal inclusions	Loose greyish brown sandy loam, ash inclusions
17148-17149- 17150	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, uneven base: 380 x 150 x min. 120	Circular, smooth sides, unex. base: 100 x 100 x min. 200	Soft grey-black silty loam	Not differentiated from packing

House 2 & House 3: Use and demolition of cesspits

As discussed in Phase 5.1 above House 2 and House 3 each had two cesspits; one in the centre of the yard and one at the rear of the property. A small number of the fills in the base of the cesspits may have been accumulation of waste material during the use of the structures (16932, 16933, 16952 and possibly 16929). These fills or accumulations were dark grey or black waterlogged sands with a high level of organic inclusions and frequent artefacts. Assuming these fills are use-related, they must be the latest possible period of use of the structures prior to them being filled-in, as any earlier "cess" would have been removed during the cleaning of the structures, which probably occurred every 6 months.²¹ The majority of the fills recorded in the cesspits were from the final backfilling of the cesspit

²¹ *Nuisances Prevention Act 1875 No 21a*, Section 10: 41.

http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/num_act/npa1875n21272/, accessed on 08/07/2019.

structures after they had ceased to be in use or as part of their conversion into plumbed toilets (Table 8.13). Councils would typically charge ratepayers less to clean out a double cesspit, than two single cesspits; for instance in 1887, Alexandria council was charging 17s to clean out a single versus 31s for a double cesspit.²² As the owner of multiple houses in the area, the Holland family may have negotiated an even lower price, although the central two cesspits in the middle of the House 2 and House 3 yards may not have been counted as a 'double', and may have been difficult to access.

Table 8.13: Descriptions of the fills within the four cesspits at the rear of House 2 and House 3.

House # (cesspit)	Context #	Description	Depth (mm)
2 (cesspit 16915: centre)	16916	Three types of fill recorded with same number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compact dark brown sandy clay (100-150mm thick) ▪ Soft, rusty orangey brown sand (100-600mm thick, max. depth to E side of structure) ▪ Blackish gravel and industrial waste (100-550mm thick, max. depth to W side of structure) 	Max. 700
2	16939	Upper fill: layer of blackish gravel and industrial waste, and waterlogged grey silty sand: interface between upper backfill 16916 above and potential in situ cesspit material 16932 below.	100-150
2	16932	Lower fill: Light brown clayey sand, possible in situ cesspit material in western base. Soil Sample #108, Pollen Sample #107, Archive Sample #109.	200-300
2	16933	Lower fill: Light-mid grey silty sand, possible in situ cesspit material in eastern base. Soil Sample #111, Pollen Sample #110, Archive Sample #112.	200-300
3 (cesspit 16917: centre)	16918	Upper fill: Firm grey and black cinder ash fill with heart-shaped frog bricks knocked in from structure, charcoal, silt and artefacts. At base of square extension was a single rectangular sandstone block (440 x 170 x 170mm) with diagonal pecking or chisel marks. Industrial waste backfill in cesspit. Soil Sample #114, Pollen Sample #113, Archive Sample #115.	780
3	16925	Lower fill: Loose, mid-brown sand, small stone frags (25% of deposit), some bioturbation in base of cesspit. Possibly thin layer of decayed render in base. Soil Sample #117, Pollen Sample #116, Archive Sample #118.	20-50
3 (cesspit 16919: rear)	16920	Upper fill: Loose, clean, reddish orange sand, no incl. Whole bottles, ceramic and bone artefacts. Fill slopes down towards N (600mm thick), only 330mm deep in S and 50mm deep in square extension.	330-600
3	16952	Lower fill: Loose, wet mid brownish grey silty sand, only 50-60mm deep in square extension, max. 330mm deep at S end. V. freq. artefacts, 2 buckets sample sieved. Some corroded metal staining and large chunks of white lime incl. Soil Sample #120, Pollen Sample #119, Archive Sample #121.	60-350

²² *Daily Telegraph*, Friday 18 March, 1887: 3. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/page/25551918>, accessed on 08/07/2019.

House # (cesspit)	Context #	Description	Depth (mm)
2 (cesspit 16921: rear)	16922	Upper fill: Compact, mid-brown silt and mottled yellowish red clay, v. freq. full bricks from collapsed walls of cesspit structure and artefacts (Glass and ceramics).	200-300
2	16929	Lower fill: Compact, hard blackish-brown sandy clay in E half of cesspit, occ. Small brick and sandstone frags. Large amounts of bone, ceramic and glass artefacts. Bottom of fill slightly darker blackish brown, with 50mm of iron staining across base of structure.	Max. 500

A single fill (context 16916) in one of the four cesspits was described as containing one segment of terracotta pipe (500mm long, maximum diameter of 150mm). This pipe section is the only evidence to suggest that the cesspits may have been converted into plumbed toilets at a later date, as is common in most Sydney and Parramatta households with the introduction of sewerage and reticulated water. Instead of converting the cesspits it seems that the owners or residents of House 2 and House 3 may have converted Room 5 of both houses into an indoor bathroom, although there was no network of salt-glazed earthenware service pipes in these rooms either. Sewer pipes were introduced throughout Parramatta in c.1907-1909, so it is possible that the cesspits ceased to be used at this time. The 1895 plan of the terraces shows a building positioned close to the rear of the main terraces which may have housed the plumbed toilets. There were two salt-glazed earthenware service pipes recorded in this area (16607), but no evidence of the structure at the rear of the houses survived.

The rest of the fills recorded were used to fill-in the cesspits after they ceased to be in use (after c.1907). The two central cesspits had been backfilled with industrial waste by-products, such as cinder ash, while the two rear cesspits had been filled-in with compact silts and sands. In addition to utilising a different material as backfill, the demolition and backfilling of the rear two cesspits was more destructive than the central two structures, indicating they were filled-in at different times. The fact that the two central and two rear cesspits were backfilled with similar materials, despite being used by separate properties, reinforces the idea that these were rental properties and the majority of structural modifications or upgrades were made by the owners to both properties, rather than by the tenants in response to their own needs or the requirements of a single property.

Rear yard surfaces

Across the rear yard of House 3 were two early to mid-20th century yard surfaces that were uncovered immediately below the asphalt carpark surface of the 1966 Post Office. The latest black yard surface (context 16594) consisted of a very compact dark grey-black silty sand with very frequent black gravel (max. 20mm long), charcoal and ash inclusions. This surface covered an area more than 16m north-south and 10m east-west, with a thickness of between 100-220mm and was the same as 16615 in Area C.

Contemporary with black sand and gravel surface was a northeast-southwest running bitumen path, edged with sandstock bricks (context 16602, BM Sample #21), laid head-to-head on a corner, forming a raised/diagonal decorative border to the path. At least 6m of the path had survived, and it appeared to have been positioned to respect a sandstone sump (16715) located to the northeast corner of the path. The garden path abutted the compact black yard surface 16594, and is assumed to date to the early to mid-20th Century

occupation of House 3, although it was on a slightly different alignment to the walls of the house.

House 2 Rear Yard

As previously mentioned, much of the rear yard of House 2 had been removed or heavily disturbed by the later 1966 Post Office structure. Three east-west running postholes (Table 8.14) were uncovered to the south of the rear wall of House 2, although the wall itself had been removed by the Post Office footings. The postholes were positioned only 0.5m away from the wall, which logically seems too narrow a space to be a verandah or fenceline structure contemporary with the house. The function of the row of postholes is not clear; perhaps they were from a tiny skillion roof or garden bed at the rear of the house, or added much later after the terraces had been demolished.

Table 8.14: Postholes running east-west parallel with rear wall of House 2.

Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16621- 16634- 16622-16635	Rectangular, vertical sides, flattish base: 330 x 270 x 250.	Squarish, vertical sides, flattish base: 260 x 230 x 250.	Firm dark brown clayey silt with sandstock and dry-pressed bricks packed on east side.	Firm, mottled pale grey and brown silty clay.
16636 (cut)- 16637 (packing)	Shallow, elongated diamond shape cut, smooth sides, undulating base: 260 x 270 x 100.	No pipe visible, but tiny tapered indent in base (50mm long) could be a stakehole?	Firm mottled grey brown sandy clay, occ charcoal flecks.	
16638- 16639- 16655-16656	Shallow, square cut, smooth sides, uneven base: 300 x 310 x 100.	Oval, vertical sides, sharp tapered base with burnt wood: 200 x 170 x 160.	Loose grey brown, ashy sandy clay with burnt wood and charcoal incl.	Very soft, dark grey/burnt ashy clay with burnt wood incl.

House 2 and House 3 Services

Ferrous water pipe

Along the eastern side yard of House 3 was a north-south running service trench, parallel to the verandah footing, that contained a small ferrous water pipe. The cut for the service trench (context 16486) was a minimum of 13m long, had a maximum width of 270mm. A small section of the service trench was investigated in Test Trench 8 and was found to contain a thin ferrous water pipe (context 16430) with a diameter of only 30mm. The same pipe was also recorded cutting through the southern wall of Room 4 and ran across the centre of the room up into a vertical section of pipe on the east side of the fireplace. Room 4 of both houses are believed to be bathrooms. The service trench was filled with compact, mottled orange brown sand and grey silty clay (context 16487) with occasional sandstone and brick fragments (max. 50mm long). Reticulated water was introduced in Parramatta after 1881, piping water from Lake Parramatta through the town although the supply was often low. By 1909 the metropolitan Water Board had taken over the management of the water supply.²³

²³ https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lake_parramatta. Accessed on 11/06/2019.

Earthenware service pipes and brick sump

A single context number was assigned to network of 4 salt-glazed, earthenware service pipes across the rear of House 3 (context 16607). Most of the rear yard of House 2 had been disturbed or removed by the construction of the Post Office in the 1960s, apart from a single east-west running salt-glazed earthenware service pipe with a diameter of 190mm (context 16659) that was removed during the machine clearance of the area. The cut for the east-west service was up to 270mm wide and recorded across a length of approximately 12m, and may have joined into the network of services in Area B (16607) and a service pipe in Area A (16184).

Associated with the earthenware service pipes was a square sump in the centre of the House 3 rear yard, made of brick and sandstone (context 16715). It consisted of a minimum of three courses of sandstock bricks (average size 235 x 115 x 80mm, BM Sample #47), stacked directly on top of each other, bonded with a greyish sand and lime mortar which also coated the interior of the sump. A short section of salt-glazed service pipe was set vertically within the bricks with a ferrous grate (220 x 220mm) and concrete collar around the top. The top of the sump had flat sandstone pieces that had been cut or chamfered at an angle to direct the water down into the grate and pipe. The sump measured 610 x 490mm (max), and had a minimum depth of 400mm although it was not fully excavated. The sump sat within a roughly rectangular cut (context 16716) that had been filled with a moderately compact, orange clay with some concrete fragments (16717). Over time, the sump filled-up with soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt (context 16720), most likely after the sump had ceased to be used in the yard. Parramatta Council and the Public Works Committee started upgrades to the town's sewerage and stormwater systems in 1892 and the work was completed in February 1910.²⁴ The network of services for Houses 2 and 3 may have been added to the properties at this time.

Irregular-shaped pits or depressions

A small number of irregular-shaped pits or depressions were recorded in the rear yards of both Houses 2 and 3. These features were characterised by shallow, undulating cuts with poorly-defined edges, or no cuts at all. The fills of the features did not contain significant quantities of artefacts to indicate they had been dug to dispose of household rubbish, so their exact uses are not confirmed.

Close to the rear of House 2 were two irregular pits or depressions. The first was a shallow, oval cut (context 16624) with a rounded base, measuring 1.8 x 1.3 x 0.12m. The feature was filled with a compact, dark grey clayey silt (context 16625), that had a high concentration of burnt shell and ash towards the base, as well as some ceramic and glass artefacts (Figure 8.27). In some cases, a high concentration of burnt shell may be indicative of manufacturing lime for mortar or plaster, however that seems unlikely in this location. The second was also a shallow, roughly circular depression (context 16626) rather than true cut. The depression measured 490 x 470 x 80mm and was filled with light brown and grey compact clay with a few charcoal and brick inclusions (context 16627).

²⁴ <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/06/16/parramattas-convict-drains-and-sewer-system/>. Accessed on 11/06/2019.



Figure 8.27: Shallow cut 16624 (left, 1m scale, IMG_0825) and fill with burnt shell fragments towards the base (right, scale in 100mm increments, IMG_0827). Both photos view to north.

In the area north and west of the rear yard cesspit (16921) House 2 was a depression (c.260mm deep) of compact mid-brown silt and mottled red-brown clay (16944) covering an area 6m x 2.4m. This fill (16944) was similar to the upper fill of the cesspit (16922) with plastic inclusions suggesting a late 20th century deposition. Another five irregular-shaped cuts or depressions were recorded across the rear yard of House. Located approximately 2m to the east of the southeast corner of the outbuilding/coachhouse in the southern end of the House 3 yard was a shallow depression, filled with glazed terracotta Marseilles roof tiles (a single context number 16776 was used to describe both depression and fill). The dump of tiles covered a maximum area of 700 x 800mm to a depth of 50mm. The tiles may have been used as the roof of the coachhouse, or one of the cesspits in the rear yard of House 3, then used to level the depression when the structure was demolished.

At the rear of House 3 was an amorphous depression or cut (context 16629) that had maximum dimensions of 1.58 x 1 x 0.2m. It had been filled with very compact brick rubble (context 16630), consisting of sandstock brick fragments (up to half-brick size) and several large sandstone pieces (200-300mm long) in a compact brown silt matrix (Figure 8.28). The brick fragments had left triangular impressions in the base of the feature where the corners had been pushed into the topsoil below. The broken bricks were most likely used to fill in a soft boggy depression; the feature was reminiscent of the linear brick-filled feature 16484 uncovered in the side yard of House 3.



Figure 8.28: Small sondage dug through the compact brick fill 16630 showing the base of depression 16629. View to west, 1m scale. IMG_0835.

Only 4m to the southeast of the brick spread 16629, was another depression with an undulating base measuring 800 x 600mm (context 16667). This feature was only 50mm deep, but had also been filled with brick rubble and a few sandstone fragments (context 16668). A third, very small amorphous depression (context 16695), also filled with crushed brick rubble (context 16696) was found. It measured only 300mm and was photographed and briefly described, but was not fully investigated. It is possible that all three brick-filled features were part of the same levelling/consolidating event across the House 3 rear yard. Although it is equally possible that they were all merely opportunistic sporadic in-filling of soft patches of ground.

Finally, an irregular cut or depression (context 16828) was investigated at the rear of House 3, that measured a maximum of 700 x 570 x 80mm, with undulating sides and base (Figure 8.29). The depression had been filled with compacted mid-brown clay (context 16829) which included some cinder ash (5%) and small sandstone fragments (5%). There were some tree roots noted in the fill, and coupled with the irregular shape and base of the feature it may have been the base of a small tree bole.



Figure 8.29: Photo showing depression 16828 partially excavated. View to north, 500mm scale. IMG_3149.

20th century rubbish pits:

As well as the ill-defined depressions or shallow pits, three bigger cuts at the rear of Houses 2 and 3 were identified as rubbish pits backfilled with refuse from the 20th Century. An oval pit measuring 1.5 x 1.1m was uncovered at the southern end of Area B. The pit (context 16749) had near vertical sides and a flattish base. It had been filled with compacted dark brown sand (context 16750) that contained a moderate number of 20th-century artefacts, but also had quite a lot of root disturbance. The feature was half sectioned, with the western half of the pit was fully excavated, and the eastern half was dug to a depth of 100mm before the investigation was abandoned, as the artefacts confirmed it was a fairly modern feature.

The largest of the 20th century pits was a deep rectangular pit at the rear of House 3 (context 16966). It had sharp corners, vertical sides, a flattish base, and had been cut through the corner of cesspit 16915 (Figure 8.30), so must have been dug after the cesspit had ceased to be in use. The very regular shape of the pit strongly suggests it was mechanically dug, perhaps during the mid-20th century. The pit had been lined or capped with corrugated iron sheets and filled with a compact mottled brown clayey silt (context 16967) that contained frequent iron and metal artefacts (Figure 8.31). Very regular shape, possibly machine dug in the 1950s? Dimensions 2 x 1.8 x 0.4-0.5m, excavated by machine.



Figure 8.30: Photo showing pit 16966 after it had been machine excavated. View to south, 1m scale. IMG_3855.



Figure 8.31: Corrugated iron at top of fill 16967 (left). View to west, 1m scale. IMG_3834. Selection of metal items recovered from fill 16967, some were photographed and discarded (right). 500mm scale. IMG_3838.

A second large, very neat, rectangular feature was investigated at the rear of House 3 (context 17134). It also had vertical sides, a relative flat base and neatly rectangular corners, measuring 2.02 x 0.61 x 0.19m (Figure 8.32). The cut had been filled with a compact, dark brown silt (context 17135), that contained a dark brown/black mineral build-up, almost like a light industrial by-product. The fill contained a moderate number of artefacts including roughly made sandstock bricks, ceramic, bone, clay pipes and bottle glass. The pit was cut through the early drainage channel 17068, but at a much later date and the artefacts may have been churned up from the earlier fill of the drainage channel.



Figure 8.32: Neat, rectangular cut 17134. View to west, 1m scale. IMG_1525.

Finally, a small irregular pit was recorded in the rear yard of House 3, quite close to the north-south dividing fenceline between the two properties that ran in between the cesspits (see Table 8.8 above). The cut measured 850 x 380mm and was only 150mm deep. It was filled with a soft, dark blackish brown clay and contained part of a polystyrene cup, meaning the feature was very modern.

Unidentified Postholes

A total of thirteen postholes could not be associated with a specific structure or phase, therefore are discussed in Table 8.15 below, as this is the latest phase with which they could be associated. Apart from the location and brief description, there is very little else that can be said about these features.

Table 8.15: Postholes that could not be associated with a structure or phase.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill	Location
16751 (cut)-16752 (packing)	Square, vertical sides, flattish base: 400 x 400 x 300		V. compact, black clay with large charcoal lumps and sandstone frags and 3 pieces of ferrous/tin cans		Rear Yard of House 3
16756 (cut)-16757 (packing)	Square, vertical sides, flat base: 300 x 280 x 140		Compact, dark brown, yellowish clay, charcoal frags. up to 20mm		Eastern edge of Lot 30 near property boundary, close to 16777

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill	Location
16774 (cut)-16775 (packing)	Rectangular, vertical sides, uneven base: max. 300 x 220 x min. 170		Mod. compact mid brown sandy silt		South of 16758, southwest corner of stables but not related to that structure
16817 (cut)-16818 (packing)	Trapezoidal/irregular, gradual slides, uneven base: max. 230 x 170 x 90.		Lightly compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, freq. ceramic incl.		South of 16774, evidence of bioturbation so maybe not an archaeological feature
16777-16779-16778-16780	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex base: 350 x 300 x 220	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base: 80-90 dia. x 220	Compact, dark brown clay, charcoal and artefact incl.	Loose dark grey sand	West of 16756.
16830-16832-16831-16833	Square, vertical sides, flat base: 210 x 180 x 80	Circular, smooth sides, tapered base: 40 diameter x 85	Compact brown clay, brick frags.	Soft dark brown silty sand, brick frags.	Cluster of four postholes in centre of House 3 yard, along eastern edge
16837-16845-16838-16846	Square, vertical sides, flat base: 195 x 200 x 140	Post pipe is almost twice as deep as posthole. Rectangular, 45 x 90 x 260	Soft, black, silty clay, 20th century amber bottle glass	Same as packing fill	Cluster of four postholes in centre of House 3 yard, along eastern edge
16839 (pipe)-16840 (pipe fill)		Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 170 x 150 x 150		Loose, dark grey sand, some clay towards base, contained complete hand forged nail.	Cluster of four postholes in centre of House 3 yard, along eastern edge
16858-16860-16859-16861	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 280 x 190 x min 230	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 140 dia x 230	Compact light greyish brown sandy clay, slag and charcoal incl up to 60mm long.	Mod. Soft dark grey silty sand with charcoal frags, piece of fabric	Cluster of four postholes in centre of House 3 yard, along eastern edge
16856 (cut)-16857 (fill)	Rectangular, vertical sides, mod. Flat base: 440 x 280 x 130	Unnumbered square pipe impression visible in base: 180 x 200 x 50	Two types of packing: very loose, light grey sand; and compact beige pink clay. Both fills had occ. artefact, slag and stone frag incl.		In between pit 16847 and side yard fence posthole 16864.
16870-16872-16871-16873	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 187 x 125 x 20	Sub-rectangular, smooth sides, uneven base: 160 x 80 x 85	Firm, black, fine sandy clay, no inclusions	Firm, black fine sandy clay, no inclusions, glass frag	Rear yard (mid section), close to boundary with Lot 32.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill	Location
16884-16892-16893-16885-	Oval, vertical sides: 520 x 260 x 200	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 160 x 140 x 20	Friable clay lumps and sandy clay loam, small charcoal frags	Loose burnt, charcoal rich fill (burnt post)	Rear yard, House 3, near posthole 16856, not aligned with other features.
16923 (cut)-16924 (fill)	Ovoid/irregular, vertical N side, gradual S side, gradual rounded base: 640 x 460 x 210		Soft, mixed grey silty sand and white mortar frags.		Centre of fills within cesspit 16915; possible modification to cesspit?

8.2.2 SUMMARY OF LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY OCCUPATION AND MODIFICATIONS TO TERRACES (HOUSES 2 & 3)

There was disappointingly little clear evidence for the occupation of the brick terraces, such as underfloor or other kinds of *in situ* occupation deposits. The main features associated with this phase were the various surfaces and fencelines associated with the internal divisions and uses of the front, side and rear yards of House 2 and House 3. The artefacts recovered from the pits and depressions excavated across the rear yards, as well from as the backfills of the cesspits may provide insights into the everyday objects and behaviours of the residents, most likely from the early to mid-20th century.

8.3 PHASE 5.2: DEMOLITION OF TERRACES (1950S-1960S)

8.3.1 PHASE 5.2: LATE 1950S DEMOLITION OF TERRACES (HOUSES 2 & 3) AND CONSTRUCTION OF POST OFFICE

By at least 1962, Lot 30 was subdivided and the plot of land with Harleyville on it had been annexed. The Commonwealth acquired the rest of Lot 30 for use by the Postal Services in August 1962 and the Harleyville plot was resumed by the Commonwealth in August 1965.²⁵ By 1966 the Parramatta Post Office had moved to their new premises on Macquarie Street. Previously, the Post Office had been located around the corner on Church Street.²⁶ House 2 and House 3, the semi-detached brick terraces, were demolished prior to 1966. The demolition fills associated with House 2 (Northiam) are summarised in Table 8.16 while the demolition fills from House 3 (Harleyville) are summarised in Table 8.17

²⁵ Geotechnical Report by JCS&B 5.10 p.17. Siting Coffey – 153 Macquarie Street (2014).

²⁶ <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/09/05/parramatta-post-office-a-history/>. Accessed on 21/01/2018.

Table 8.16: Demolition fills recorded in House 2.

Context #	Room #	Description	Thickness (mm)
16431	3	Moderately compacted pinkish brown sand (30%) with half and full machine-made brick rubble (65%), plaster and cement mortar fragments (5%).	120-250
16470	5	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand, brick rubble and black-brown silty sand demolition. Artefacts in this fill were mostly from the centre and north of the room.	120-200

Table 8.17: Demolition fills recorded in House 3.

Context #	Room #	Description	Thickness (mm)
16402	1	Moderately loose light pinkish grey sand (50%) with full and frag machine made bricks (40%), mortar, slate and plaster frags (10%).	350-450
16403	2	Same as 16402.	300-500
16404	1	Yellowish brown sand/mortar, some sandstone frags, blackish ashy silt layers and wood. Demolition fill within fireplace.	300
16405	2	Demolition rubble from removal of structure, mixed with chimney deposits.	350
16406 = 16443	3	Same as 16402. Within fireplace, but no evidence of burnt or ashy layers. Contained corrugated iron sheets. Slight variation in fill, double numbered as 16443.	300-500
16407	4	Same as 16402. Contained corrugated iron sheets.	300-400
16413	5	Same as 16402.	350-400

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

Context numbers 16631, 16632, 16633: were assigned to concrete footings of the Post Office structures (same as 16109 in Area A). This also includes some machine-made brick footings as well as the large, deep concrete pads and turntable (see Plan 19, Vol. 4, Sec. 10, Final Excavation Report). The footings were built or poured within irregular, linear cuts that were between 450 and 950mm wide, as they were irregular and protruded out around the larger concrete pads (Figure 9.1). The cut for the footings was the same as 16118 in Area A. The construction cut for the Post Office footings had been backfilled with a dark brownish grey silty sand (16633), with frequent black gravel and charcoal inclusions (up to 25mm long), with occasional fragments of sandstone and brick (both sandstock and dry-pressed brick types were found).

16783 was a context number assigned to the modern brick retaining wall for the garden/landscaping around the Parramatta Library. Finally, 16401 was a general clean up number given to all unstratified fills in Area B.



Figure 9.1: Concrete footings of the Parramatta Post Office impacting the archaeological remains in Area A (foreground) and Area B (background). View southeast. Scale 1m. DSC_8941.

10.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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 the location of the 19th century allotments. This report provides details of the excavation findings of Area B that corresponds with part of the historic Lot 30 boundaries.

Within Area B were terraces, named Northiam and Harleyville built by Harriet Holland on the eastern side of Lot 30. These semi-detached brick houses fronted Macquarie Street and dated from c.1884-1960s. There were a number of structures in the rear yard associated with the houses. The houses were demolished and replaced by the Parramatta Post Office in the 1960s.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The archaeological excavation of Area B, 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, produced limited evidence for early 19th century occupation. The residential occupation on this part of the site dated from the late 19th century 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:

- The natural soil profile consisted of a red plastic clay and buff/grey subsoil across the entire area, with modified historic topsoil surviving in the northern part of the area.
- Evidence of land clearance, tree boles and agricultural marks in the natural soil (Phase 3).
- A linear east-west drainage channel at the rear of Lot 30 and extending into Lot 32 (Phase 4.1).
- Remains of a timber structure along the property boundary with Lot 32, contemporary with and possibly associated with the outbuildings (Structure 5) in Lot 32 (Phase 4.2).
- Levelling fills to raise and level the ground prior to the construction of the brick houses, Northiam, and Harleyville (Phase 4.3).
- Construction, occupation and demolition of Northiam and Harleyville (Phase 5) and its associated yard features which included surfaces, service trenches, cesspits, fence lines and a brick outbuilding at the rear of the property.
- A number of pits of various sizes filled with early to mid-20th-century rubbish deposits.
- The remains of the concrete foundation of the 1960s Post Office which had impacted much of the archaeological resource.

11.0 REFERENCES

- Baxter, Carol J. 1987 *General Muster of New South Wales, 1814*, Australian Biographical and Genealogical Record, Sydney.
- Baxter, Carol J. 1988 *General Muster and Land and Stock of New South Wales, 1822*, Australian Biographical and Genealogical Record, Sydney.
- Casey & Lowe 2013 *Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, Non-Indigenous Archaeology, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta*, report Alfasi Property Development & Parramatta City Council.
- Comber Consultants 2018 *Parramatta Square 3 (PS3): 153 Macquarie Street Parramatta, Excavation Report*, AHIP No. C0001379, report to City of Parramatta Council.
- Gale, S 2016 *Assessment of the Parramatta Square 3 Archaeological Site, Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW (Draft)*, report for Comber Consultants.
- GML 2015 *143-169 Macquarie Street (One PSQ), Parramatta, Historical Archaeological Excavation Report. Report prepared for Leighton Properties Pty Ltd, December 2015.*
- Guy, John L 2006 'Building Construction Practice in the Colony of New South Wales from the Arrival of the First Fleet to the End of the Primitive Era and Its Influence in Later Time', *Conference Proceedings of the Second International Congress on Construction History*, Cambridge University, available at: <http://www.arct.cam.ac.uk/Downloads/ichs/vol-2-1475-1500-guy.pdf>
- Otto Cserhalmi & Partners 2007 Section 3.0: Comparative Analysis, *Coolamine Homestead, Kosciuszko National Park, Conservation Management Plan*, August 2007, available at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/parkmanagement/CoolamineCmpDraft.htm>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 Contexts from Area B in Area C Trench Report and Matrix

Summary of contexts recorded as in Area B but discussed in the Area C Trench Report and located on Area C Matrix.

Area	Context	Context Name	Description	PHASE (Area C Matrix)
B	16585	Post hole cut	Sub rectangular PH. Contains 16586. Possibly contains 16589/90	4.2
B	16586	Packing	Packing within 16585. Soft variable reddish fine sized sand at top bid brown silty clay towards base	4.2
B	16589	Post hole cut	Irregular PH on N-S fenceline between lot 30/32. Contains 16590	4.2
B	16590	Packing	Mid loose pinkish brown clayey silt packing with posthole 16589.	4.2
B	16641	Post hole cut	Sub rectangular post hole along drain. Contains 16642, 16665/6	5.1
B	16642	Packing	Packing of 16641. Strongly cemented brown soil mixed with yellow sand but dominated by red clay and loamy sand.	5.1
B	16643	Post hole cut	Rounded rectangular Post hole. Contains 16644, 1653/4	5.1
B	16644	Packing	Packing of 16643. Strongly cemented compact brown dirt mixed with yellow/red clay with patches of black clay and loamy sand	5.1
B	16645	Post hole cut	Sub rectangular post hole cut, N-S orientation. Contains 16646, 16660/1	5.1
B	16646	Packing	Packing of 16645. Firm mottled orange red grey brown clay	5.1
B	16653	Post pipe	Oval post pipe within posthole 16643	5.1
B	16654	Pipe fill	Loose, soft blackish loamy sand within post pipe 16653	5.1
B	16660	Post pipe	Rectangular post pipe within posthole 16645.	5.1
B	16661	Pipe fill	Pipe fill of 16660. Soft dark brown/black friable clay	5.1
B	16665	Pipe fill	Pipe fill within posthole 16641. Loose, soft, blackish loamy sand	5.1

Area	Context	Context Name	Description	PHASE (Area C Matrix)
B	16666	Post pipe	Oval post pipe within posthole 16641.	5.1
B	16686	Cut	Shallow oval pit with larger square cut in SE corner rear yard lot 30. Contains 16687	4.2
B	16687	Fill	Compact dark grey fill within 16686.	4.2
B	16734	Post pipe	Sub rectangular post pipe. Within posthole 16703	5.1
B	16735	Pipe fill	Soft black silty clay Pipe fill within posthole 16703	5.1
B	16786	Post hole cut	Square PH cut. Contains 16787-90	4.1
B	16787	Packing	Packing of 16786. Firm dark brown mottled clay silt	4.1
B	16789	Post pipe	Circular Post pipe within posthole 16786	4.1
B	16790	Pipe fill	PF for 16789. Soft very dark brown organic rich deposit	4.2
B	16819	Post hole	Oval PH cut, E-W orientation. Contains 1620, 16851/2	4.2
B	16820	Packing	Firm grey brown/red/orange clayey silt. Packing of 16819	4.2
B	16821	Post hole	Sub rectangular PH cut, N-S orientation. Contains 16822, 16241/2	4.2
B	16822	Packing	Compact reddish/grey lay/loam. Fill of 16821	4.2
B	16841	Post pipe	Square PP on S. Wall of 1858 structure. Within posthole 16821	4.2
B	16842	Pipe fill	Soft, dark grey/yellowish-brown silty sand/clay. PF for 16841 within posthole 16821	4.3
B	16851	Post pipe	Triangular/ovoid PP within posthole 16820	4.2
B	16852	Pipe fill	Stiff, grey/ brown sandy clay/ clayey sand. PF of 16851 within posthole 16820	4.3
B	16890	Cut	Small, very shallow, sub rectangular cut. Contains fill 16891	4.2

Area	Context	Context Name	Description	PHASE (Area C Matrix)
B	16891	Fill	Very loose, dark brown, sandy/charcoal fill. Pockets of shattered thick glass. Fill within 16890	4.2
B	16940	Post hole cut	Rectangular PH cut, E-W orientation. Contains 16941, 19650/1	4.2
B	16941	Packing	Stiff, dark red mottled with orange ironstone inclusions. Packing of 16940.	4.2
B	16950	Post pipe	Sub rectangular Post pipe within posthole 16940	4.2
B	16951	Pipe fill	Loose mid brown silty clay PF within posthole 16940	4.3
B	17096	Post hole cut	Rectangular PH cut on fenceline with 17101. Contains 17097	4.1
B	17097	Packing	Compact, dark grey and mottled orange clay and charcoal/silt packing fill of 17096	4.1
B	17098	Pipe fill	Very soft, grey with charcoal flecks and degraded timber. PF of 17101.	4.2
B	17099	Packing	Stiff, mottled orange and yellow clay. Packing of posthole 17101.	4.1
B	17100	Post pipe	Sub rectangular PP within posthole 17101	4.1
B	17101	Post hole cut	Rectangular PH cut. Contains 17098-100	4.1
B	17130	Post hole cut	Sub rectangular PH cut, E-W orientation. Contains 17131	4.2
B	17131	Packing	Soft, brownish, grey clay/loam. Packing of 17132	4.2
B	17142	Cut	Rectangular PH cut, contains 17143	6
B	17143	Fill	Compact, mottled red/brown clay. Fill of 17142	6
B	17167	Post hole cut	Rectangular PH cut, N-S orientation. Contains 17168	4.1
B	17168	Packing	Friable, light brown, silty clay packing of posthole 17167	4.1
B	16784	Cut	Square cut immediately SW of 16705. Contains fill 16785.	4.2

Area	Context	Context Name	Description	PHASE (Area C Matrix)
B	16785	Fill	Very compact reddish brown, some broken bricks packing	4.2

APPENDIX 2 Test Trenches located in Area B

Test Trench	Lot	Size (m)	Description	Contexts	Location
3	30	0.5 m 0.5m	To expose foundations and lower fills in SE corner of Room 1	16408, 16416, 16409	House 3, SE corner of Room 1
6	30	0.9 x 0.5m	Test for possible continuation of north verandah wall 16429 in House 3	16437, 16457, 16408,	House 2
7	30	0.9 x 0.6m	To determine depth/extent of linear brick rubble 16484	16484	House 3
8	30	1 x 0.2m	To explore linear feature 16486 to East of NE corner of Harleyville	16486, 16487	House 3
9	30	1 x 0.5m	To determine whether brick drain 16471 continued to the west or if it was halted by later drain 16421	16416, 16408, 16513, 16471	House 3
12	30	1.5 x 0.35 m	TT through yard fills/features in rear yard of House 3	16663, 16664	House 3, rear yard
13	30	0.9 x 0.3m	Slot through 16663, south of TT12, to compare cut section with that exposed in TT12	16663, 1664, 16416	House 3
15	30	1.3 x 0.65 x 0.4m	Test trench through 16705/07 to define edges of robbed brick structure	16705, 16707, 16708, 16755	Rear yard
21	30	0.5 x 1.45 x 0.17m	Drainage channel 17068, slot through fill	17068, 17069, 17125, 16949	East of footing 17009