

3PS – 153 MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA

TRENCH REPORT – AREA C

JULY 2017

VOLUME 2, SECTION 7.3



Photo of serpentine drain lined with sandstock bricks (16608). View to south, 1m scale. IMG_0743.

FINAL REPORT | Rhian Jones
Revised November 2019

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 C that corresponds with the historic Lot 32 boundaries.

The archaeological excavation of Area C revealed a large cross or t-shaped timber structure with an extensive network of brick drains and gutters, and a smaller structure or annex, also made of timber, to the south. These structures were potentially constructed prior to 1851 when they are possibly those referred to in an auction notice for the property, and are outbuildings or ancillary structures in the yard of the White Horse Inn (located to the east, outside the study area). These structures are most likely a stables and sheds for the White Horse Inn. A brick drain and a number of postholes were identified that could be fences and drainage features that pre-date the stables and sheds. The stables and sheds were likely demolished in the 1870s when Catherine Hilt built brick terraces on the allotment fronting Macquarie Street and replaced by a smaller sandstone building with a hearth; this is interpreted as being a kitchen or workshop for the westernmost semi-detached terrace or villa at 63 Macquarie Street that replaced the White Horse Inn.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The archaeological excavation of Area C, 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, produced evidence for an initial phase of commercial use of the area by the White Horse Inn, and a second phase of domestic occupation of the site from the late 19th 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.
- Postholes of an earlier boundary fence for Lot 32 (Phase 4.1) and a sandstock brick drain that may pre-date the c.1850s structures.
- A large pit at the rear of Lot 32, possibly a brick lined storage pit at the back of the White Horse Inn.
- Postholes and wall slots of a large timber cross or t-shaped structure surrounded by a series of brick drains and gutters, probably stables and sheds of the White Horse Inn, and smaller southern annex. These structures first appear on plan in 1858 and were possibly built prior to 1851; an auction notice for the property at this date refers to ‘...excellent roomy back premises, with stables’.
- The stables and shed structures were demolished by 1873 and replaced by a smaller structure with sandstone footings and hearth; most likely to be a detached kitchen, laundry or workshop for the semi-detached terrace or house at 63 Macquarie Street.
- A number of pits of various sizes filled with early to mid-20th-century rubbish deposits.
- The remains of the concrete foundation of the 1966 Post Office which had impacted much of the archaeological resource.

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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, PARRAMATTA

TRENCH REPORT – AREA C

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 C, which corresponds with the historic Lot 32.

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. 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 is included as Appendix 1. 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 C is in Volume 4, Section 12.



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



Figure 1.2: Plan of Plans showing the excavated areas, Areas A, A South, B, C and D. G Hazel 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. Area C has six similar archaeological phases, but with dates that better reflect the different development of the White Horse Inn at Lot 32, even though the majority of development in this lot falls to the east, outside the 3PS study area. The six main archaeological phases across the study area, 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 Lot 30 but also to the following events in Lot 32, Area C:

- Phase 4.1: c.1819 to 1850s:
 - Maughan’s garden fenced in by 1819-1830s.
 - White Horse Inn (1830), yards features, drains and outbuildings.
- Phase 4.2: 1850s to 1870s Hilt’s Coach Service (from 1851), outbuildings, occupation and rebuilding.
- Phase 4.3: 1870s to 1880s: Demolition of former White Horse Inn and outbuildings (1870s)

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

- Phase 5.1: 1870s to 1960s:
 - Construction and occupation of 1870’s terraces, Lot 32.
 - Construction and occupation of later 19th century outbuilding (Structure 6).
 - Construction of a single-storey shop (1950s).
- Phase 5.2: Late 1950s-1960s:
 - Demolition of Macquarie Flats (1978)
 - Construction, occupation and demolition of Parramatta Post Office.

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.

¹Post-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.

Prior to excavation, the majority of Area C was covered with asphalt or concrete from the driveway, carpark and roadway around the Post Office and Library buildings, and Civic Place. This meant there were a relatively small number of impacts from later uses of the site, mainly from services and shallow concrete strip footings or kerbs, particularly when compared to the large impacts from the Post Office footings in Areas A and B. A number of small, shallow brick footings from the toilets associated with the Post Office complex. There was also a deep, north-south running service trench, most probably part of the same toilet system, that was a deep, but confined, impact to the archaeological resource in Area C.

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.

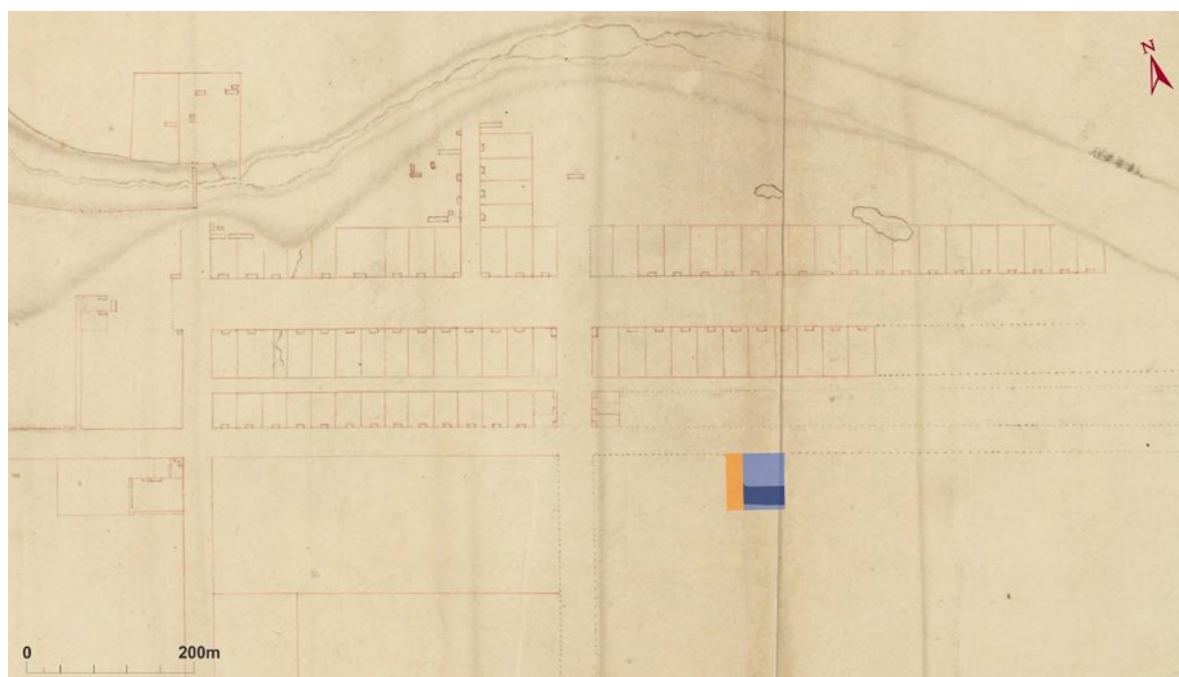


Figure 2.1: Detail of 'Plan of the Town of Parramatta in New South Wales', c.1792, and the approximate location of 3PS (blue and orange) study area. The National Archives [UK], CO 700/NewSouthWales4.

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.

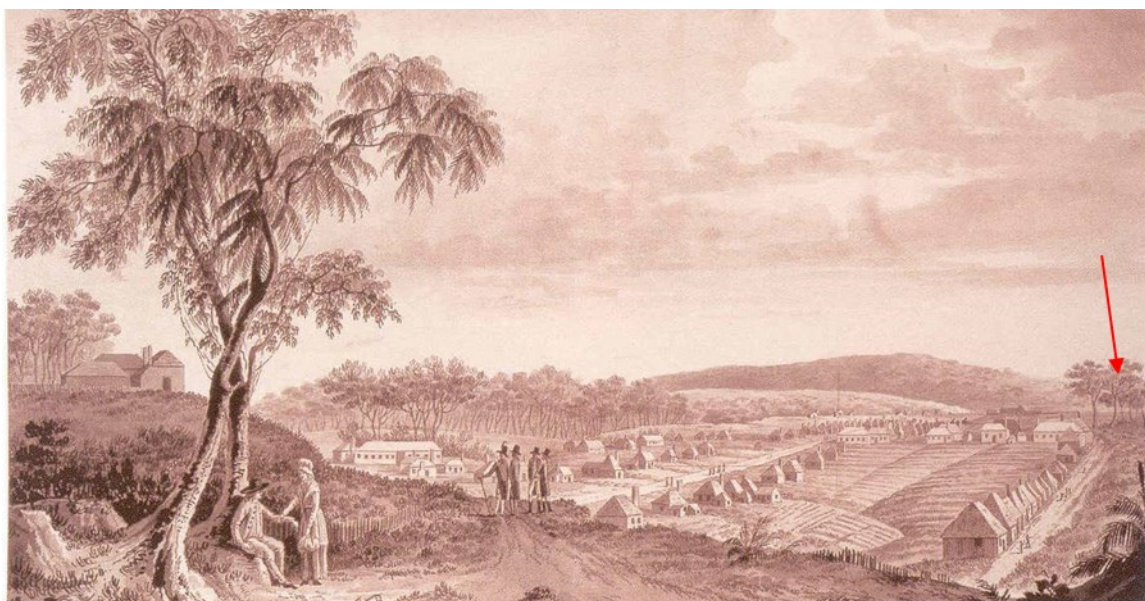


Figure 2.2: Fernando Brambila's (1793) view of Parramatta showing convict huts along George Street in the middle ground and Government House on the left. The southern side of Macquarie Street appears undeveloped (the approximate location of the site is marked with a red arrow). British Library, MAPS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

2.2 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LOT 32 (AREA C)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, while Area C was the westernmost part of Lot 32.

Stewart's 1823 Map of Parramatta showed a house at the northeast corner of Lot 32 (Figure 2.4). On 30th June 1823, a Crown Lease for Lot 32 was issued to 'William Mahon' for 101 rods in Macquarie St.⁶ His name was spelt in various ways in the records, but Maughan is used in this report for consistency. The 1811 Muster showed William Mahony, who had arrived on the *Minerva*, in 1799, with a life sentence after a trial in Mayo.⁷ The 1814 Muster showed William Maughan, alias Mahony, who had arrived on the *Minerva*, as a free labourer, who was off the stores and living at Parramatta. Also listed with him was Anne Diggins,

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 Grants 25 No 64.

⁷ C J Baxter, General Musters of New South Wales Norfolk Island and Van Dieman's Land: 1811, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, 3719.

arrived on *Experiment 1*, living in Parramatta, as free and off the stores as the wife to W. Maughan.⁸

Miscellaneous Records of the Colonial Secretary regarding land show that William Maughan of Parramatta had received a 50-acre grant and had been recommended for it by Reverend Samuel Marsden. The listing noted that he 'has a large stock'.⁹

A sale notice appeared in the press on 20 November 1819, stating:

To be sold or let for a term of five, six or seven years, a neat, substantial, commodious, and lately erected DWELLING-HOUSE, eligibly situate in the Town of Parramatta, adjoining the New Barracks Inclosures, well calculated for Business of any kind. The Premises comprise two spacious Rooms, floored and ceiled; has a good Garden fenced in, and at present cultivated. The Proprietor would not wish either to Sell or Let the same, was it not his Intention to re-visit his native land as early as possible. Apply to proprietor, William Maughan, on the premises.¹⁰

The Census of November 1828 showed William Maughan aged 49, Absolute Pardon *Minerva*, 1799, with a life sentence as a Catholic and a householder, at Parramatta. His wife, Anne was aged 63, and had arrived on the *Experiment* in 1803 with a 7-year sentence. She too was a Catholic.¹¹

In the 1830s, Maughan divided his land into two parcels, both of which were sold. On 22 August 1833, William Maughan transferred the western part of Allotment 32 to Edward Lakeman for a price of 100 guineas.¹² Edward Lakeman was shown on the 1828 Census as aged 24, and a freeman who had arrived in 1825, on the *Castle Forbes*. He was then the postillion (person who drives a coach or chaise by riding one of the drawing horses, as opposed to a coachman who sat on the vehicle) to Governor Darling, at Sydney.¹³

A publican's licence, for the 'Joiners Arms' in Marsden Street, Parramatta was issued to Edward Lakeman on 3 July 1832.¹⁴ When his publican's licence was renewed on 27 June 1833, it was issued to him for the 'White Horse', Macquarie Street, Parramatta. Edward Lakeman held a licence for the 'White Horse' from 1834 to 1842.¹⁵ This is likely the building shown on Brownrigg's 1844 map of Parramatta (Figure 2.5). There are later references to a 'White Horse Cellars' Hotel, which was located in Church Street opposite the Court House during the 1870s and 1880s. This hotel was reputedly built by John Thorn, who was the lessee of part of Lot 30 within the study area, but this is a different establishment to Lakeman's hotel.

On 26 May 1842, Edward Lakeman and his wife, Mary mortgaged their property to Charles Porter. It was described as the land and tenement known as the 'White Horse Public House'; the loan was for £300 for one year.¹⁶ Lakeman could not repay the loan so on 1 February 1843, he and Mary conveyed their equity to Charles Porter, for the value of the money owed (£319, plus £531 they received in cash).¹⁷ Despite the Lakeman's money problems, they

⁸ C J, *General Muster of New South Wales: 1814*, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, Nos 1879, 2931.

⁹ Col Sec, Miscellaneous Records – Land Grants, SRNSW 9/2652, p 49.

¹⁰ *Sydney Gazette*, 20 Nov. 1819, p 2.

¹¹ 1828 census, M 2074-5.

¹² LTOD, No 330 Bk F.

¹³ 1828 census, L 0062.

¹⁴ Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1832, No 133, SRNSW 4/63.

¹⁵ Butts of Publicans Licenses, 1834, No 41, SRNSW 4/65; No 8 SRNSW 4/66; No 231 SRNSW 4/67. And 1837-42, No 133, SRNSW 4/68-4/74.

¹⁶ LTOD No 620 Bk 2.

¹⁷ LTOD No 193 Bk 3.

continued to operate the hotel until 25 October 1843, when Mary Lakeman, of Macquarie Street, Parramatta, publican, filed her insolvency schedule.¹⁸

Charles Porter, yeoman, mortgaged the land to Benjamin Lee, gentleman, on 28 January 1846.¹⁹ Five years later, on 11 February 1851, a deed of Conveyance in trust, from Charles Porter of Parramatta, landholder, conveyed this land to Benjamin Lee of Parramatta, landholder, and Charles Blakefield, of Parramatta, wheelwright, as trustees. The conveyance included a number of properties in Parramatta, including the White Horse Public House, and states that it was in consideration of his natural love and affection to the children of Edward and Mary Lakeman. The land was to be sold after Porter's death, to be divided amongst the Lakeman children.²⁰ It appears that there must have been a strong family or personal relationship between Lakeman and Porter, given that the Lakemans continued to operate the hotel even after their bankruptcy, and their children benefited from the sale of the property by Porter.

Solomon Phillips, auctioneer of Church St Parramatta, announced the sale of the site by auction on 31 May 1851, saying:

That well-known and old established premises known as the 'White Horse Inn', Macquarie - Street, Parramatta, and now in full trade...The building is of brick, with sufficient room to carry on a very respectable trade, and contains excellent roomy back premises, with stables.²¹

On 21 May 1851 by a deed of Release between the following parties, 1st Benjamin Lee, Parramatta, gentleman, 2nd, Charles Blakefield, Parramatta, wheelwright, 3rd John Hilt, Parramatta, coach proprietor (purchaser), the White Horse Inn was conveyed to Hilt.²² The Area C buildings that appear on plan in 1858 (Figure 2.6) are thought to have been built by Hilt during his occupation of the site. By 1874, the White Horse Inn property had been subdivided and two new semi-detached brick houses and outbuildings had been constructed fronting Macquarie Street and were being rented out to various tenants. The White Horse Inn and associated outbuildings must have been demolished prior to the construction of these houses, which first appear on plan in 1895 (Figure 2.7). The semi-detached brick houses were occupied until the mid-1960s, when they were demolished in order to construct the Post Office buildings in 1966.²³

¹⁸ Supreme Court, Insolvency Files, No 1008, Mary Lakeman, SRNSW 2/8757.

¹⁹ LTOD No 822 Bk 10.

²⁰ LTOD No 159 Bk 20.

²¹ *SMH*, 29 March 1851, p 8.

²² LTOD No 907 Bk 20.

²³ <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/09/05/parramatta-post-office-a-history/>. Accessed on 21/01/2018.



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.



Figure 2.4: Detail of Stewart's 1823 map of Parramatta. Study area shaded in blue and orange. The only structure in Lot 32 (Area C) is the house in the eastern corner, outside the 3PS study area. SRNSW Item No 4907.



Figure 2.5: Detail of Brownrigg's 1844 map of Parramatta. The structure on the corner of Lot 32 (outside the Area C/3PS study area) has been extended. 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. Two long buildings have been built on the east and west boundaries of Lot 32: the t-shaped structure and smaller annex on the west side are within Area C, while the other structures are outside the 3PS study area. The western part of the t-shaped building extends into Area B, but is discussed in this report for completeness. SRNSW NRS 15244, item [1].



Figure 2.7: Detail of 1895 Parramatta Sheet 18. Study area outline in orange and blue. Plan showing Cranbrook (Area A), Northiam and Harleyville (Area B) outlined in blue, while the small outbuilding of 63 Macquarie Street (Area C) is arrowed in red. 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 in 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 425 were within Area C. 6 plans, 11 overlays, and 1 section drawing were produced for Area C during the course of the excavation. The final phased plans and section drawings for Area C 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). Additionally, several active services were present across the site and the batter required for the works at 1PS (University of Western Sydney) on the eastern boundary of Area C had truncated the full extent of structures and individual features in Area C. 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.²⁴ 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 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. The lack of surviving topsoil across the centre of Area C is most likely due to the presence of the ironstone surface within this part of Structure 6 which may have required a stable, compacted bedding such as the subsoil rather than the softer, more water-permeable topsoil.

4.1.1 SOIL PROFILE

The natural soil profile across Area C 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 C was consistent with the characteristic Blacktown soil profile also recorded in Areas A, B 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 (from Area B). No soil or pollen samples of the natural soil profile were collected from Area C as the soil profile was generally more intact in the other parts of the site, therefore Area B numbers have been listed as comparative examples.

²⁴ 2016: Gale, S. Assessment of the Parramatta Square 3 Archaeological Site, Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW (Draft), 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 (Area B)	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 B)	10 YR 4/2: dark greyish brown	31-33, 55-57, 61-63, 85-87, 100-102	Area B = 16416 Area A = 16224
3	Subsoil	100-unex	Compact, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small ironstone gravels and charcoal flecks	16531	2.5 Y, 5/3 - 5/4: light olive brown	131-133	Area B = 16465 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 B)	5YR 4/6: yellowish red	91-93, 102	Area B = 16949 Area A = 16256

Natural clay

Compact, plastic red-brown clay (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 only investigated in the Aboriginal test trenches and in the section of a modern service trench that ran north-south through Area C (Figure 4.1). The top of this material also showed a pronounced slope down to the northwest; this is the prehistoric topography of the landscape as it was created by the erosion of the Parramatta River during the Triassic period.



Figure 4.1: Photo showing the brownish red plastic clay parent material or C-horizon in the lower half of a modern service trench in Area C. Note how the historic fills sit directly on the pale yellowish subsoil, with no surviving historic topsoil. View to east, 1m scale. IMG_0990.

Subsoil

The pale yellowish grey silty clay subsoil (16531) was the same soil composition as the historic topsoil above it (see 16416 below), but was lighter in colour due to containing less organic material (Figure 4.2). Similarly, there were fewer charcoal flecks and ironstone nodules in this deposit. As with the historic topsoil, the surviving subsoil was thicker (up to 100mm) across the northern part of Area C, but only survived in patches across the southern part of the area. The majority of cut features, such as postholes, were identified once the darker historic topsoil had been machine excavated onto the lighter subsoil, where the contrast between the packing or pipe fills and the pale yellow/grey subsoil was greater. The subsoil was present in all 12 of the Aboriginal test trenches excavated in Area C and was 100 % wet sieved



Figure 4.2: Photo showing the paler yellowish grey subsoil with charcoal flecks in between the darker historic topsoil with small orange burnt clay pieces above, and the reddish-brown plastic clay parent material below. The soil profile was recorded in Aboriginal test trench M35 (Area B), but is representative of the stratigraphy across both Area B and C. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_3082.

Historic Topsoil

A relatively soft, greyish brown clayey silt (16416) was identified in the northern half of Area C as the pre-occupation topsoil that was present prior to the construction of the stables and sheds of the White Horse Inn. The same context number was used for the topsoil in both Areas C and B, 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, but not in Area C, however this is probably due to the fact that fewer trenches were excavated in Area C, rather than due to a difference in early agricultural practices across the area.

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 was thickest at the northern end of Areas B and C, where it had a maximum recorded depth of 200mm, and was thinner and patchy in the southern half of the areas, where it had eroded down the underlying slope, had been more heavily disturbed by later 19th and 20th century activities, and mechanically excavated during the archaeological investigations. The topsoil was present and hand excavated in only five Aboriginal test trenches (C21, C41, E27, E31, E37) excavated in Area C (12 total) and 100% wet sieved to recover any historic period artefacts.

5.0 PHASE 2: ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

5.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND²⁵

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.²⁶

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

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

²⁵ 2013, Casey & Lowe, Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Aug 2013, pg 19

²⁶ PHALMS 2000:94; Australian Museum website.

6.0 PHASE 3: 1790–C.1819 LAND CLEARANCE, EARLY LAND USE

6.1 OVERVIEW

William Maughan is described as living in Parramatta in the 1814 Muster, and the sale notice for his property in 1819 refers to the location as “adjoining the New Barracks Inclosures” and specifically mentions that it “has a good Garden fenced in, and at present cultivated” (Figure 6.1).²⁷ Stewart’s 1823 plan shows that the house on Lot 32 was positioned on the eastern side, adjacent to the Military Barracks (Figure 2.4), therefore it can be assumed that Maughan’s house and garden was well established as early as 1819. While there are no archaeological features directly associated with Maughan’s agricultural or garden activities, some postholes may be evidence for an early fenceline along the western side of Lot 32 are more likely associated with the early occupation of the White Horse Inn (Phase 4.1).

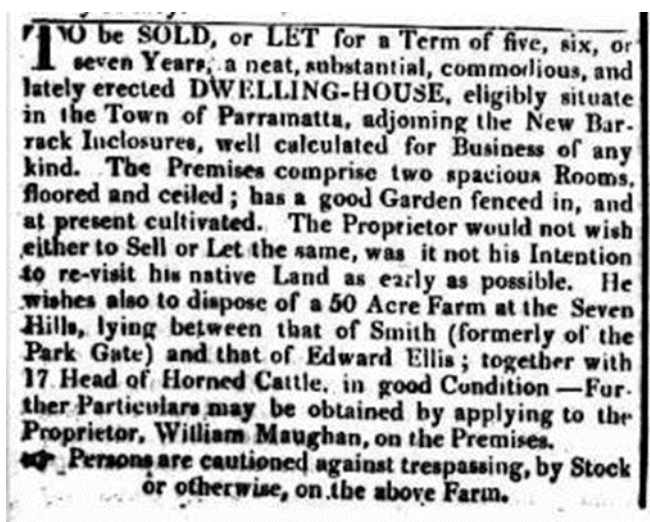


Figure 6.1: Advertisement for William Maughan’s property in Parramatta. Sydney Gazette, 20 November 1819, p.2. Available at trove.nla.gov.au, accessed on 22/01/2018.

6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF EARLY LAND USE IN AREA C

While there was evidence for the early agricultural activities in the form of plough lines and tool marks in other parts of the site, there were no archaeological features recorded in Area C that could be definitively associated with the earliest part of this phase. Generally speaking the undulating interface between the historic topsoil and subsoil, and the presence of charcoal and burnt clay pieces within the historic topsoil are all indications that the ground has been cleared by burning, and worked with tools, but no clear plough or hoe marks were recorded. The fact that the 1819 sale notice mentions a ‘garden’ rather than ‘farm’ means that perhaps Maughan cleared the land and planted a kitchen or market-style garden for personal use, rather than undertaking large-scale ploughing or single crop planting events.

²⁷ Sydney Gazette, 20 Nov. 1819, p 2.

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

7.1 PHASE 4.1: C.1819-1850S, MAUGHAN'S GARDEN (BY 1819-1830) AND WHITE HORSE INN DRAIN AND OUTBUILDINGS (1830-1850S)

7.1.1 EARLY DRAINS

A network of drains found across the northern third of Area C were the earliest structures recorded as they were cut into the topsoil and subsoil and covered by all other fills and structures. As the ground level in Area C sloped down towards the creek line to the northwest, it is probable that water would have run down the slope into the northern part of Area C. The drains were installed as an attempt to manage the flow of water across this area, perhaps to help the cultivation of Maughan's garden. The three sections or elements of the drains were numbered individually (Figure 7.1), but all appear to be part of the same network that carried water northwards towards Macquarie Street and the creek line.

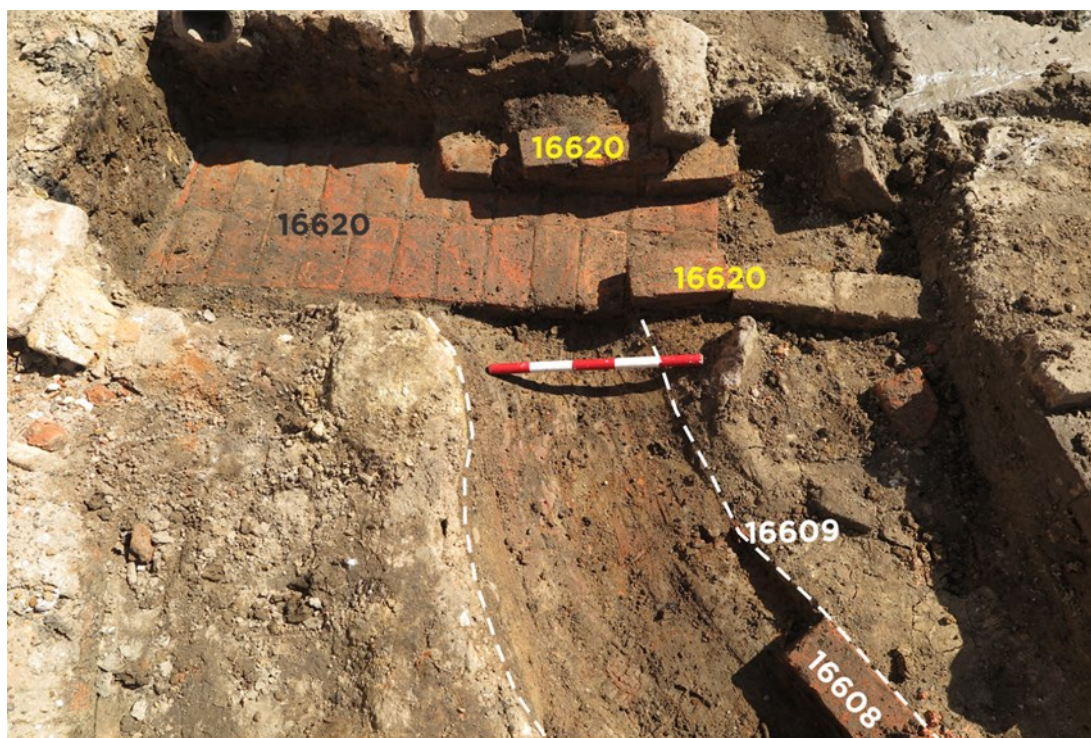


Figure 7.1: Photo showing the intersection of the three drain elements. View to south, 500mm scale. IMG_0813.

Serpentine drain lined with sandstock bricks

A serpentine linear cut (16609) ran a minimum of 13m in a meandering south to north fashion across the northern end of Area C (Figure 7.2). The southern part of the drain had an approximate level of RL9.60, falling to an approximate level of RL9.37 at the northern end. The cut had irregular, gently sloping sides and a rounded u-shaped base, with a maximum width of 520mm and depth of 140mm. Both sides of the cut had been lined with flat sandstock bricks (16608, BM Sample #25), but the base was unlined. The bricks were two courses high along most of the length of the drain and had average dimensions of 240 x 115 x 70mm. There was no evidence of any bonding material. The small gap between the sides of the cut and the bricks had been filled with a soft, mid grey silty clay (16610). This

has been interpreted as the fill associated with the construction of the drain, however it is very similar to the post-use silting of the drain (16611) and may actually have been formed by silt from within the drain seeping out between the brick sides. A few patches of decayed wood hint that the drain may have been capped with timber.

The brick sides were missing from the southern end of the drain (Figure 7.1) where it intersected with the flat section of drain (16620), suggesting there may have been repairs to the drain, or impacts after it ceased to be used. The drain continued to the northwest, below a footing from the 1966 Post Office building, outside the boundary of the study area. It is unknown whether the serpentine drain feeds into a larger drain or water management system in Macquarie Street, however the depth of the feature compared to the current street level would suggest the serpentine drain is at too shallow a depth and is too informal to be worth connecting to a deeper channelized drainage system.



Figure 7.2: Photo showing the full length of brick-lined drain 16608. The patches of decayed timber, possibly the drain's capping, are arrowed and two tree boles are numbered in white. View to south, 1m scale. IMG_0743.

The drain had probably fallen out of use by the late 1840s, when the stable and sheds were built to the south. There were two fills recorded within the drain (given one context number 16611): the upper fill was a soft, mid-grey silty clay with some rust-coloured sand, charcoal, ceramic and glass inclusions; the lower fill was a clean yellowish brown, or greyish brown clayey sand. Pollen analysis of the lowest fill suggested that the surrounding ground was poorly drained (unsurprising, considering there were three early drains recorded in the northern part of Area C), with sedges, ferns and hornworts growing on damp bricks or sediment within the drain. Analysis of Pollen Sample #49 (location on Plan 14, Vol. 4, Sec. 10) taken from the build-up in the base of the drain indicated that it was still in use relatively late into the 19th century (Pollen Report, see Vol. 3. Sec. 8.5).

East-west drain lined with sandstock bricks

An east-west running cut (16562), also lined with sandstock bricks (16563, BM Sample #24) is believed to be contemporary with the serpentine south-north running drain. The vertical sided, flat-bottomed cut had a maximum length of 4.5m, width of 460mm and depth of 150mm, or approximately two brick courses high. The sandstock bricks of the lining were non-continuous along the length of the cut, surviving two courses high in places and completely missing in others (Figure 7.3). The bricks had average dimensions of 230 x 110 x 70mm slightly smaller than those in the serpentine drain (BM sample #24). The base of the drain was not lined with bricks. This drain ran parallel to a later gutter (16471) on the north side of the stables and sheds structure, but was cut into the subsoil at a lower level. The fill (16564) recorded within the drain structure consisted of moderately soft bands of white, grey and orange iron-stained fine grained sands with a rippled or marbled effect, caused by water activity. The fill was thicker in the eastern part of the drain, becoming thinner towards the west indicating that the water was draining from the west down towards the east, where it probably intersected either the flat gutter 16620, or serpentine drain 16609. This drain was buried by fills associated with the construction of the t-shaped structure on Lot 32, therefore the drain may have only been in use for a short time prior to the construction of the stables or sheds of the White Horse Inn. A short period of use and/or early date of backfill of the drain is supported by pollen analysis of the water affected fill (16564, Pollen Sample #37) which showed a high proportion of native casuarina pollens and only rare exotic pollen such as pine and cereals, giving an early-mid 19th century date (Pollen Report, p40-42: see Vol. 3, Sec. 8.5).

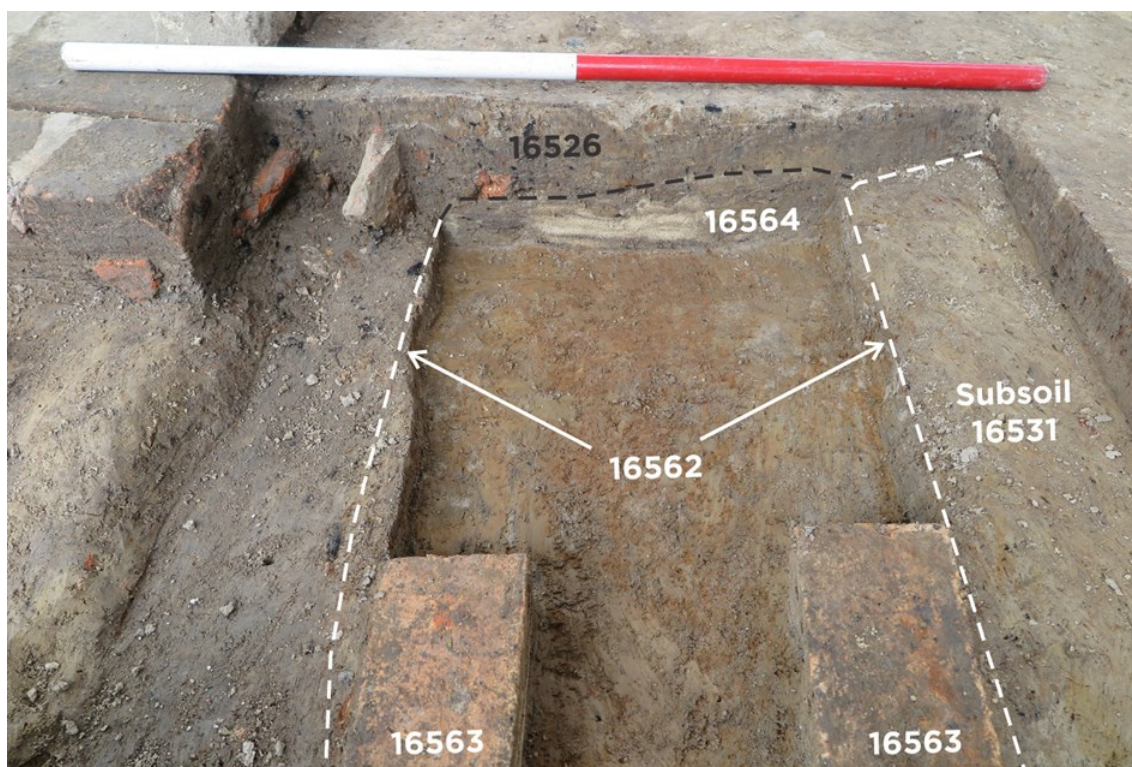


Figure 7.3: Section photo showing the sandstock brick lining 16563 along the sides of the drain cut 16562. After the drain stopped being used, it silted up with lenses of sand (16564) before being covered with a compact mixed clay fill (16526). View to east, 1m scale. IMG_0627.

Sandstock brick gutter or drain

Two rows of bright red sandstock bricks (16620, BM Sample #46), laid flat, formed a kind of gutter or base at the intersection of the serpentine and east-west drains (Figure 7.1). The structure was a simple flat surface, with no sides, that may have collected water from the east-west drain and other surfaces and directed the flow into the serpentine drain. This gutter or wider section of box drain (Figure 7.4) may have acted as a sump, or collection point for water flowing down from the west from drain 16563 and either continuing to the east (outside the study area), or into the serpentine drain 16609. There was no evidence of *in situ* drain deposits, or any fill in or over the drain from this phase.



Figure 7.4: Flat sandstock bricks forming the base of a gutter, drain or sump (16620), intersecting with the north-south serpentine drain 16609 (bottom) and east-west drain 16562 (right). View to south, 500mm scale. DSC_9192.

7.1.2 EARLIEST FENCELINE

The possibility of an earlier boundary fence became evident during the post-excavation analysis of the postholes recorded across Area C. Overlays of the historic plans showed the boundary between Lot 30 and Lot 32 as shifting approximately one metre to the west between the 1823 plan (when it first appears) and the 1858 plan (when it seems to have shifted to the west). It is to be noted that the production of overlays is limited by the accuracy and detail of the original historic plans. Interestingly, however, 13 postholes appear on a close alignment with the 1823 overlay and fall within the interior of the stables and sheds building footprint. It is difficult to imagine why a row of postholes would be dug along the inside of a building, with only a metre gap between the interior postholes and the western external wall (Figure 7.5, Figure 7.6). It seems more probable that during the construction of the stables and shed structures of the White Horse Inn between 1845 and 1858, the western boundary fence between Lot 32 and Lot 30 was moved roughly 1m to the west.

The identification of the postholes as an earlier fence based on nothing but their alignment is admittedly tenuous, as it is also probable that they are part of a much later fence that was erected after the demolition of the stables and sheds, however as they were only revealed after the mechanical removal of the historic topsoil (unlike a number of postholes of conclusively modern fencelines that were visibly cut down through the topsoil and overlying fills), they are more likely to have been dug as part of Phase 4.1.

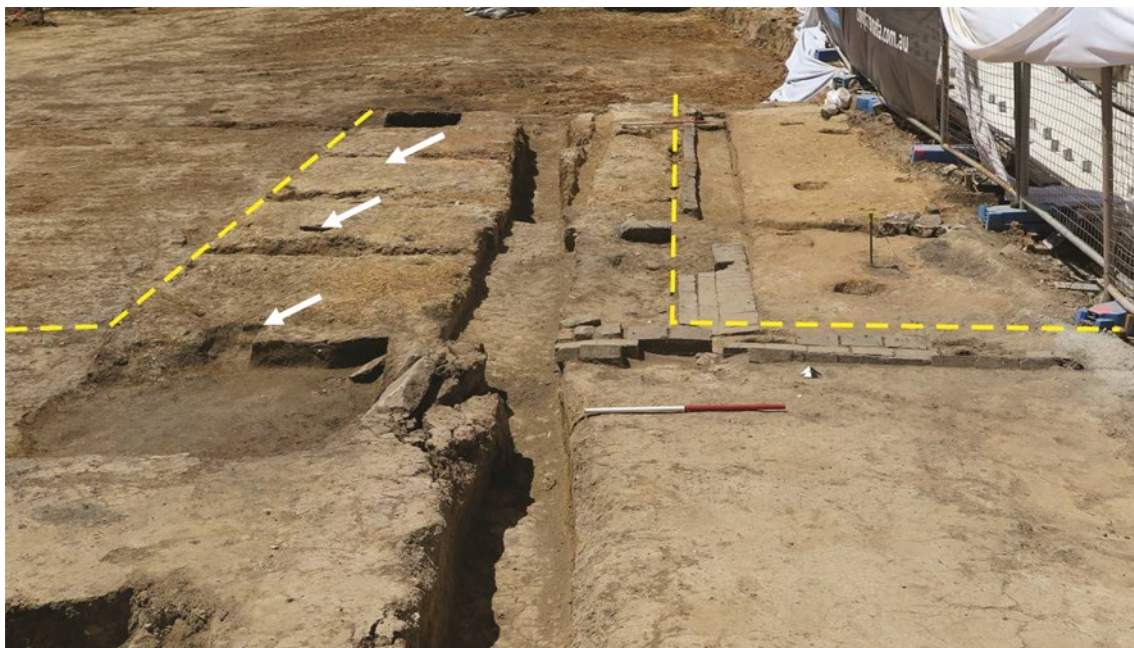


Figure 7.5: Photo showing the different alignments of the postholes for the walls of the central section of the stables and sheds (Structure 5) in yellow, and three of the postholes believed to be the earliest boundary fenceline arrowed white. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_1201.

The context numbers and descriptions of the postholes that are part of this fenceline are given in Table 7.1 below and extended nearly 65m north-south along the length of Area C. Three of the postholes were assigned a context number in Area B, but are also listed here for completeness. Three postholes may have been part of an east-west fenceline (given in

Table 7.2 below) that divided Lots 30 and 32 from the unenclosed land to the south. The east-west fence is considered to be contemporary with the north-south fenceline. The postholes are illustrated in Plan 14, Vol.4, Sec.10. The majority of the postholes consisted of a large rectangular cut (average of 400 x 200mm long), containing an oval or circular post pipe or impression (average diameter of between 70 and 150mm, maximum depth of 200mm) and a firm, mottled red and grey clay packing fill. The fact that the packing fill was very similar to the surrounding subsoil and parent clay is also an indication that the postholes were excavated during the early occupation of the area.

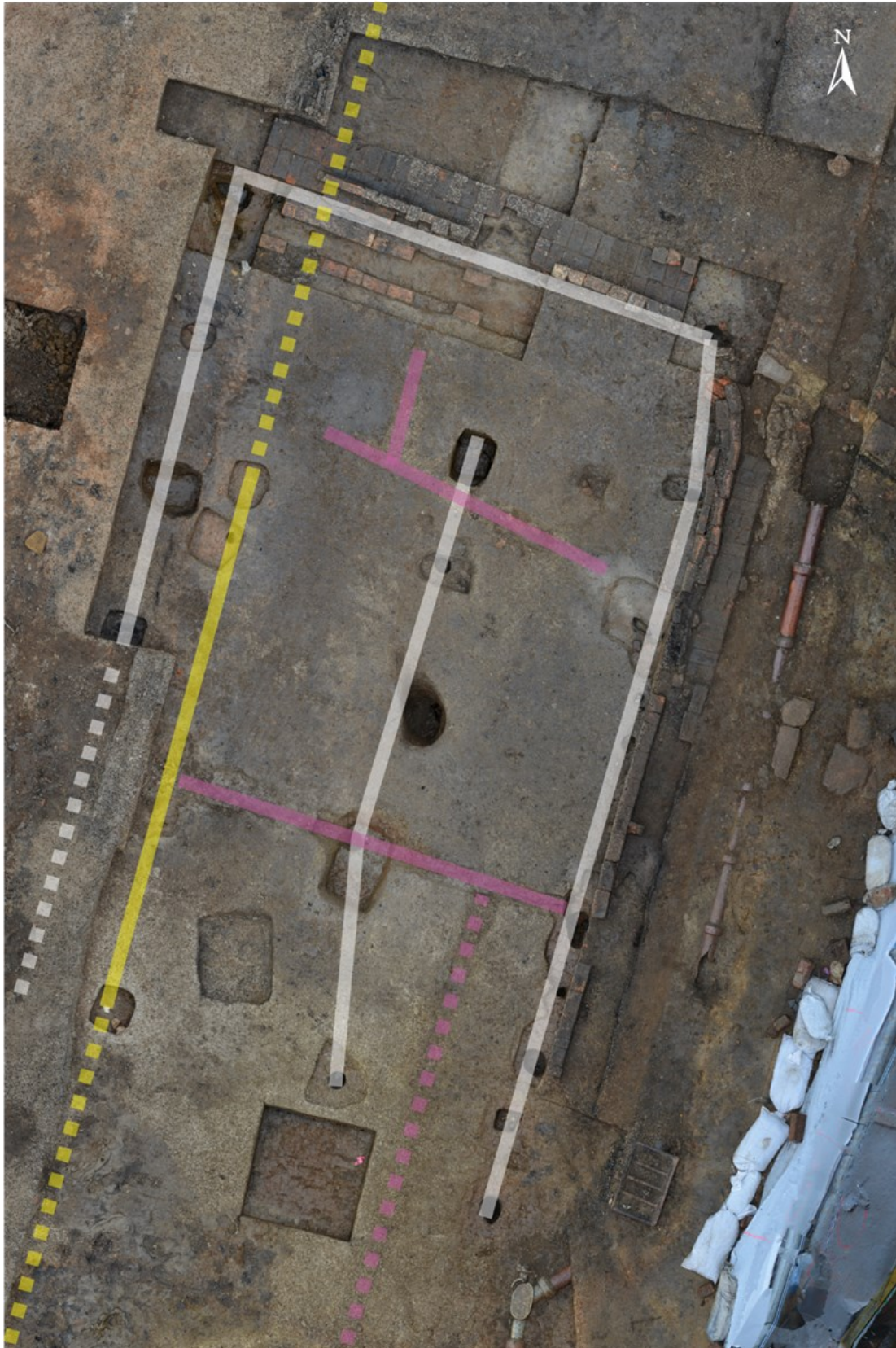


Figure 7.6: Orthophoto showing the different alignments of the postholes for the walls of the northernmost part of the stables and sheds (Structure 5) in white, the internal dividing walls in pink and the postholes believed to be the earliest boundary fenceline in yellow. The inferred extensions of the walls are dotted.

Table 7.1: Postholes of the earliest Lot 32 boundary fence. 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
16523 (cut)-16524 (packing)	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 440 x min 330 x min 100	Unnumbered, faint slightly darker oval?	Very clean, compact grey red clay, occ. brick and charcoal flecks	
16536-16542-16537-16543	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 430 x 400 x min 100	Oval, slightly angled towards drain 16421, tapered towards wedge shaped base: 90 x 70 x 180	Plastic red and grey clay, occ. brick, sandstone and v. small charcoal flecks	Loose spongy grey clay
16560 (cut)-16561 (packing)	Rectangular, steep sided, unex base: 900 x 330		Hard mottled pinkish brown grey sandy clay, mod. sandstone and brick frags	
16527 (cut)-16528 (packing)	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 400 x 340 x min 100		Compact brown orange clay, occ. sandstone and sandstock brick frags	
16964-16978-16965-16979	Irregular/triangular, smooth sides, unex. base: 400 x 370 x min 60	Circular, vertical sides, blunt tapered base: 140 dia. x 150	Firm orangey brown clay	Soft dark greyish brown clayey loam, degraded sandstone and charcoal inc
16962-16982-16963-16983	Irregular, irregular sides, unex. base: 310 x 250 x min 110	Oval, smooth sides, flat base: 230 x 130 x 65	Firm mottled red, brown and grey clay with small sandstone and brick frags and charcoal flecks	Dark brown/grey clay with charcoal flecks
16995-16997-16996-16998	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 490 x 290 x min 50	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 85 dia. x 120 deep	Compact red brown clay with pale grey clay bands and freq. charcoal flecks	Soft, dark brown humic silt with in situ degraded timber
16926-16980-16927-16981	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: max 820 x 430 x min 430	Oval but squarish at base, vertical sides, flat base: 240 x 205 x min 200	Firm, mottled brown clay loam and reddish plastic clay lenses, occ. sandstone and brick frags	Mod. firm mid grey brown clay, freq. charcoal flecks and frags, occ. sandstone and sandstock brick frags
17074 (cut)-17075 (packing)	Irregular, irregular sides, uneven base: 220 x 250 x 50		Firm, dark brown and yellow sandy clay	

Table 7.2: Postholes of the earliest east-west boundary fence between Lots 30 and 32, and unenclosed land to the south. Postholes are listed from east to west.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17167 (cut)-17168 (packing) (Area B)	Rectangular, irregular sides, uneven base: 480 x 270 x 20		Friable, light brown silty clay	
17096 (cut)-17097 (packing) (Area B)	Rectangular, unknown sides and base: 400 x 200 x 80		Compact mottled dark grey and orange clayey silt, charcoal flecks	
17101-17100-17099-17098 (Area B)	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 420 x 200 x min 50	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, concave base: 160 x 100 x 150	Stiff mottled orange and yellow clay	Very soft grey clay with charcoal flecks and degraded timber

Two of the posthole cuts were much bigger than average (16560 = max 900mm long, context 16926 = max 820mm long), although they were positioned just over 20m apart and the post pipe of 16926 was no larger than the other post pipes thought to be part of the fenceline; five had no recorded, or very faint post pipes (16523, 16560, 16527, 17074, 17096), although this may be because the colour and compaction of the pipe was indistinguishable from the surrounding packing, which can occur in early postholes.

7.1.3 POSSIBLE EARLY PITS

Three pits and a spread of material characterised by the presence of mottled orange and brown clay and large fragments of well-preserved, waxy bones were recorded in the northern portion of Area C. These features are tentatively associated with either *ad hoc* rubbish disposal or some kind of landscaping by Maughan or early activities associated with the White Horse Inn prior to the construction of outbuildings as they were covered by later fills firmly associated with the White Horse Inn. For example, pit 16516 was cut by posthole 16500 which formed part of a central wall within a White Horse Inn outbuilding or shed.

The fills of the pits had few inclusions apart from the artefacts, indicating that they were dug into the natural clay, through the historic topsoil and subsoil during this early period when there were very few brick and sandstone inclusions present in the surrounding soils.

A fill or spread of similar material (context 16593) was uncovered at the bottom of the extension of TT9 at the western end of drain 16563 (discussed below). The fill was described as red, buff and light grey mottled plastic clay, with nil inclusions except for a moderate amount of artefacts, mostly large bone fragments. The full extent of the fill could not be determined as the test trench was abandoned due to rain, but the similarity with the fills of the pits also suggests an early date. Pit 16516 was a deep oval cut with vertical sides and a rounded base measuring 890 x 400 x 500mm. The fill (16517) was soft, mottled brown and orange silty clay with frequent artefacts including large bone fragments and frequent glass beer/wine bottles with early manufacture dates from 1790s and 1820s. One glass bottle fragment had a manufacture date from 1850 to 1870.

7.1.4 TREE BOLES

Three large tree boles were uncovered in the northern part of Area C after the machine excavation of the fills and historic topsoil onto the pale subsoil. These features presented as a ring of slippery, firm, plastic clay, mottled red and buff around a smaller circular pit of dark grey/black humic, rooty material. There were three non-archaeological features interpreted as tree boles across the northern quarter of Area C (Figure 7.7). The northernmost tree bole (16614) was at least 2.3m in diameter and had an elongated shape that continued to the north outside the study area. The centrally positioned tree bole (16613) was roughly 2.3m in diameter and was quite irregularly shaped, while the southernmost tree bole (16462) was much smaller (only 0.9-1.4m diameter) with bowl-shaped sides and base. The central and southern tree boles were investigated by machine excavation, which revealed they were at least 1m deep with lots of dark spongy roots towards the base. It is not known when these trees were planted, but a photograph of Macquarie Street from between 1884 and 1888 (Figure 7.8) shows at least two large Norfolk Pines that they are at least as tall as a two-storey building at this time, so a planting date of c.1790-1830 is possible. Trees in the same location of the northwest corner of Lot 32 are also visible on aerial photographs taken of Parramatta in the 1940s and 1950s (Figure 7.9), although they disappear after 1952.



Figure 7.7: Orthophoto showing location of three tree holes in the northwest corner of Lot 32/Area C in relation to the serpentine drain 16608.

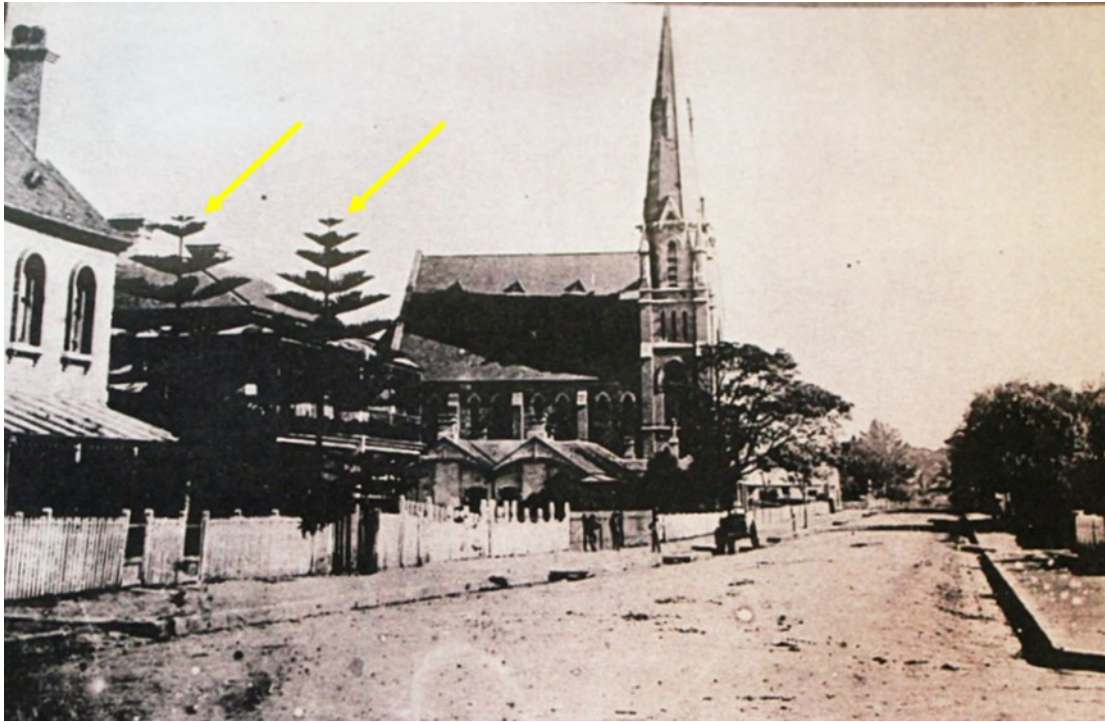


Figure 7.8: Photograph looking west along Macquarie Street c.1880s . One of the c.1874 two-storey semi-detached brick houses built on Lot 32 are visible on the left (light colour with arched windows), while the two tall Norfolk Pine trees (arrowed yellow) may correspond to the tree boles recorded at the northern end of Area C. Parramatta Mission Archives.



Figure 7.9: 1943 aerial photograph showing trees on the northwest corner of Lot 32 (arrowed yellow). SIX Maps, NSW LPI.

7.1.5 SUMMARY OF PHASE 3 AND PHASE 4.1 - MAUGHANS HOUSE AND GARDEN

The historic topsoil across Lot 32 - Area C had general characteristics that suggested land clearance activities, such as small charcoal and burnt clay inclusions from burning events and a diffuse interface with the underlying subsoil suggesting churning or disturbance to the ground. There was no evidence for ploughing or other types of agriculture, although Maughan's property was described as having a 'Good garden fenced in, and at present cultivated' in 1819.²⁸

The land must have been quite waterlogged and given the noticeable slope from the higher ground in the south down towards the north in other parts of the 3PS study area, it is unsurprising that a network of early drains survived across the northern part of Lot 32. These drains may have been to help drain the ground prior to the establishment of Maughan's garden or could just as easily be associated with the early use of the western part of Lot 32 for the White Horse Inn and its outbuildings. In the 1830s, Maughan divided his land into two parcels and officially sold the western part of Lot 32 to Edward Lakeman on the 22 August 1833.

²⁸ *Sydney Gazette*, 20 Nov. 1819, p 2.

7.2 PHASE 4.2: CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION OF STABLES AND SHEDS (WHITE HORSE INN, 1830-1851) THEN HILTS OUTBUILDINGS (1851-1870S) - STRUCTURE 5²⁹

On 22 August 1833, Edward Lakeman purchased Maughan's 'dwelling house' on Lot 32 however two months previously, on 27 June 1833, Lakeman's publican's licence was renewed for the 'White Horse', Macquarie Street, Parramatta, indicating that Lakeman had already been running the White Horse Inn at this location prior to officially purchasing the property. By early 1843 Lakeman had conveyed the property to Charles Porter, but Edward and his wife Mary appear to continue operating the hotel until October 25 1843 when Mary Lakeman filed for insolvency. Given that the conveyance of the property in February 1851 specifically mentions that the profits from the sale of the land was to be divided amongst the Lakeman children, the Lakeman's may have operated the White Horse Inn until the early 1850s.

Brownrigg's plan of 1844 shows that an extension, or second building had been erected on the Macquarie Street frontage of Lot 32 by this date, but there are no structures shown in the central or southern parts of the lot. At least one stable building must have been built by 1851, as the auction sale notice of 31 May 1851 specifically refers to '*...excellent roomy back premises, with stables*'.³⁰

The large t-shaped timber structure uncovered in Area C, and part of Area B, correlates with the westernmost structure in Lot 32 shown on the 1858 plan. By 1858 the White Horse Inn had been owned by the coach proprietor John Hilt (Phase 4.2) for 7 years who, if he was operating his coach business out of the Macquarie Street property, may have required far larger stables and shed structures.

Close examination of the 1858 plan shows that the different sections of the t-shaped structure are different widths, and the archaeological evidence indicates that different parts of the structure were constructed in different ways. Even though the westernmost section of the structure falls within the geographical boundary of Area B (Figure 7.10), it is discussed in this phase of the Area C trench report for completeness. The entire structure was recorded on site as 'House 5' during the excavation in order to easily record the archaeological features associated or contemporary with this structure. In this report it will be referred to as 'Structure 5'. This report will refer to the various sections of the building using the letter designations A to E as shown on Figure 7.10 below. As these buildings are all shown on the 1858 plan they have been phased to Phase 4.2 (Hilt's outbuildings) although some of the structures may be older and originally constructed during the occupation phase of the White Horse Inn.

²⁹ During site excavation, for ease of recording the outbuilding was referred to as House 5. In the Trench Report and Final Excavation Report, it will be referred to as Structure 5 as it is not a house.

³⁰ *SMH*, 29 March 1851, p 8.



Figure 7.10: 1858 baseplan showing the approximate location of the 3PS excavation areas (left) and the discrete sections of the stables and sheds labelled A to E (right). The area to the east of Area C was excavated by GML Heritage as 1PS – 143-169 Macquarie Street in 2014-2015. North is to the top.

7.2.1 SECTION A – OUTBUILDING OR SHED

Section A, or the northernmost part of the t-shaped building, was at least 7m long (north-south) and had a maximum width of 4.5m (east-west). It was built with three parallel rows of north-south running postholes. The presence of a central row of postholes most likely indicated that this section of the building had either a very substantial interior dividing wall, a gable or pitched roof. It is also possible that the structure had a second storey/loft that required additional support, or that the central row of postholes was part of a non-structural element, such as a line of hitching posts associated with the stables (discussed as Section B below). The central row of postholes was positioned 2.5m away from the western row, and 2m away from the eastern row, giving the structure an overall width of 4.5m. The north-south spacing between the postholes in each row was slightly variable: in the western row it ranged from 1.25 to 1.5m; in the central row it was between 1 to 2m; and in the eastern row it was between 1 and 1.25m. The northern side and northeast corner of the structure was surrounded on the exterior by a sandstock brick drain or gutter (16471); on the eastern side the gutter transitioned into a brick, sandstone and timber drain (16662). There is no archaeological evidence relating to the purpose or use of this structure; it is generically assumed to be an outbuilding or shed.

Western, Central and Eastern Walls

Investigation of the western row of postholes showed two sections of a faint, north-south linear stain (unnumbered) from decaying timber suggesting that at least the western wall of the shed was constructed of post-and-plank, or timber slab walls (Figure 7.11). This construction technique is where the space between the postholes is infilled with timber planks (set vertically), or timber boards (set horizontally). Alternately, the staining could be the decayed remains of a timber baseplate however, as the stain was relatively narrow, it is more likely to be from the edge of a single timber board. The fact that the timber staining is extremely narrow may also be evidence that the infill timbers were laid horizontally rather than vertically. The postholes that formed the western wall of the shed were only revealed after a section of the later dish drain (16421) was removed, meaning only the six most northerly postholes were uncovered and recorded, as well as a section of timber staining (Figure 7.11). The southern section of the western wall was not investigated, although it is assumed to be the same as the northern section. Two pairs of postholes were very close together, suggesting they may have been repaired, recut or reinforced, although

this is inferred from, rather than proven by, the stratigraphy. The details of these postholes are given in Table 7.3 below and illustrated in Figure 7.12.

Table 7.3: Postholes forming the western wall of Section A of the outbuilding/shed (Structure 5)

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16585 (cut)-16586 (packing) NW Corner Post	Sub-rectangular, steeply sloping sides, irregular slightly convex base: 350 x 200 x min 450		Soft, reddish orange sand at top, mid brown silty clay with charcoal flecks towards base.	
16589 (cut)-16590 (packing)	Irregular, irregular sides, blunt tapered base:		Mod. loose, pinkish brown clayey silt	
16576-16577-16578-16579	Unexcavated: Rectangular in plan, 330 x 250 x unex.	Oval: 200 x 80 x unex.		
16572-16573-16574-16575	Unexcavated. Rectangular in plan, 300 x 250 x unex.	Oval: 150 x 80 x unex.	Mod. compact mid reddish brown clayey sand, occ. brick fragments	Soft mid greyish brown sandy clay
16570 (cut)-16571 (packing)	Oval, irregular sides, uneven base: 600 x 480 x 370	Oval, vertical sides, blunt tapered base: 200x 70 x 370	Weakly cemented mottled grey sandy clay with brick and artefact incl.	Same as packing fill, but looser
16566-16568-16567-16569	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 350 x 230 x min 230	Narrow oval; vertical sides, unex. base: 180 x 90 x min 230	Mod. loose, mid-dark greyish brown clayey sand, occ. brick and sandstone flecks	Spongey black humic silt or decayed timber with freq. timber frags.



Figure 7.11: Photo taken after the removal of the dish drain, but prior to the excavation of the features below, showing a thin line of dark timber staining (unnumbered) along the western wall of Section A and a number of postholes. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_0595.

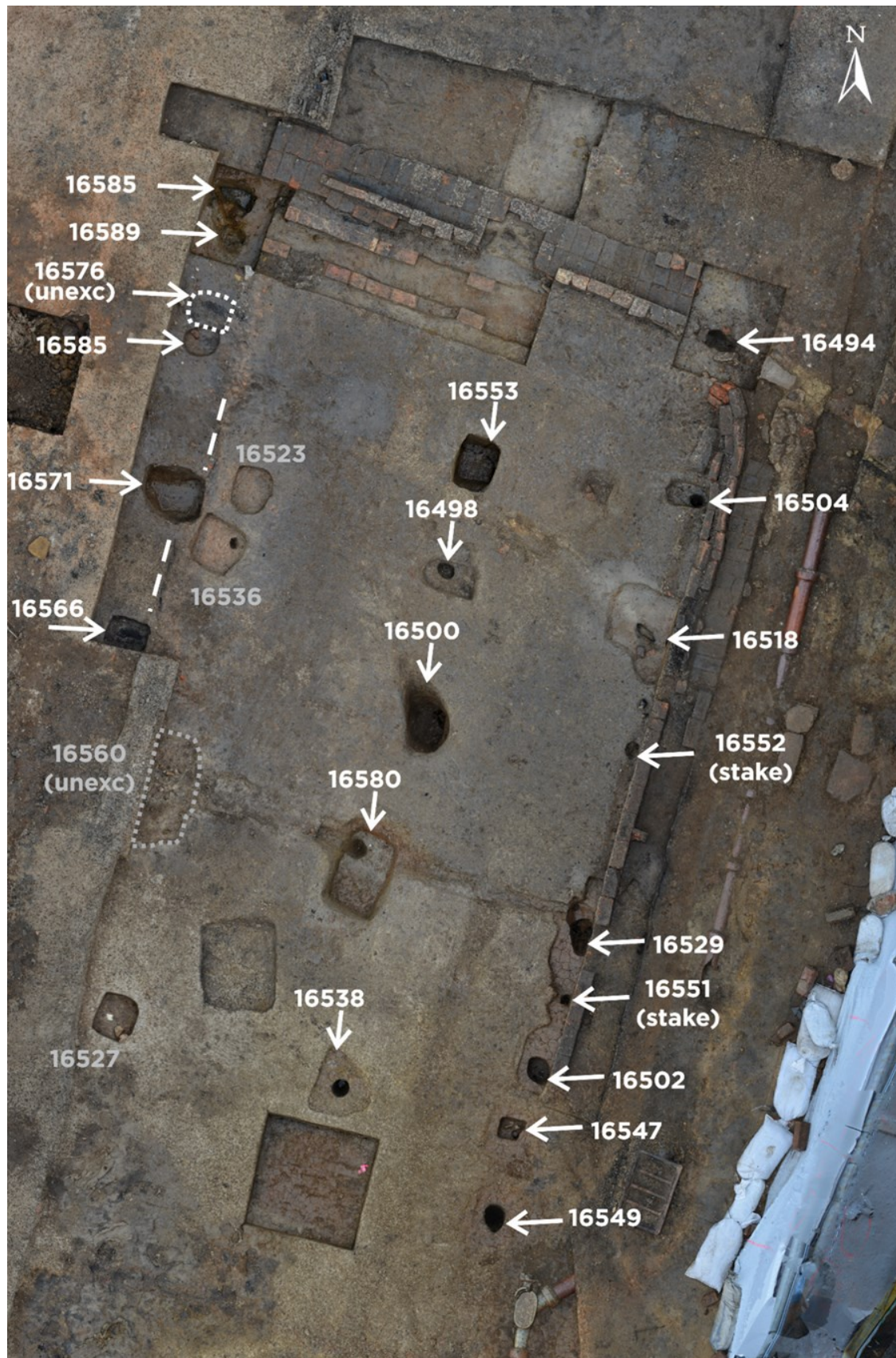


Figure 7.12: Orthophoto showing the various postholes (numbered in white) forming the west wall (left), central wall and east wall (right) of Section A of the stables and sheds. The unnumbered linear timber stain is dashed in white. The postholes associated with the earlier fenceline are numbered in grey.

The postholes that formed the central wall of the structure were generally larger, and much deeper than the other two walls. No linear timber staining was noted in between the central postholes, so it is not clear whether the central wall was solid (with horizontal slabs), or simply a row of posts (with gaps in between). It is possible, but highly unlikely, that the central row of postholes is another north-south fenceline or other type of non-structural linear feature, such as a line of hitching posts for horses, and not associated with the shed structure at all, but the equidistant spacing between the three rows suggests that they are contemporary, even if the actual function of the central row remains uncertain. The details of these postholes are given in Table 7.4 below and illustrated in Figure 7.12.

Table 7.4: Postholes forming the central wall of Section A of the outbuilding/shed (Structure 5)

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16553 (cut)-16554 (packing)	Rectangular, irregular sides, concave base: 460 x 340 x 490		Loose, mottled grey white and orange clay, brick and sandstone frags	
16498-16507-16499-16508	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, uneven base: 450 x 300 x 200	Circular, vertical sides, flat base: 130 dia. x 230	Mid-brown plastic clay	Light brownish clay
16500-16509-16501-16510	Oval, vertical sides, flat base: 350 x 400 x min 200	Oval, concave sides, concave base: 250 x 150 x min 200	Stiff pink clay mottled with yellow and grey	Black humic silt and fine-grained sand, freq. artefacts
16580-16587-16581-16588	Rectangular, steep sloping sides, base unexc.: 770 x 510 x min 200	Circular, steep sloping sides, base tapered to a point: 160 x 170 x 170	Compact pinkish red sandy clay, mottled with greyish brown, mod. charcoal flecks	Dark grey silty, clayey, coarse grained sand, mod. charcoal flecks
16538-16540-16539-16541	Triangular, vertical sides, uneven base: 560 x 500 x min 50	Circular, vertical sides, uneven base: 150 dia. x 390	Stiff pink and brown clay, occ. sandstone and charcoal flecks	Dark brown grey clay, occ. charcoal flecks

Smaller, more closely-spaced postholes made up the eastern wall of the structure, including at least two tiny stakeholes (16551 and 16552). Entry or access to this outbuilding or shed must have been through this wall, as it opens onto the yard of the White Horse Inn. The entry may either have been through any number of designated, built doorways, or the entire eastern side of the building may have been open. The identification of more closely-spaced postholes and stakeholes in the southern part of this wall may be due to a different type of construction, or a number of different repairs to a doorway or panel in this area, although this could not be firmly established. The details of these postholes are given in Table 7.5 below and illustrated in Figure 7.12.

Table 7.5: Postholes and stakeholes forming the eastern wall of Section A of the outbuilding/shed (Structure 5)

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16494-16514-16495-16515 NE Corner Post	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 390 x 270 x min 50	Oval, slightly concave sides, concave base: 270 x 190 x 240mm		
16504 (cut)-16505 (post)-16506 (packing)	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, base unex: 380 x 220 x min 50	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 100 x 100 x 260. Contained timber post	Dark grey silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional brick frags	
16518 (cut)-16520 (post)-16519 (packing)	Irregular, vertical uneven sides, base unex.: 300 x 360 x min 50	Rectangular, smooth sides, tapered base: 80 x 50 x 180. Contained timber post	Compact mottled red pink and brown silty clay, occ. brick and stone frag	
16552 (stakehole cut)	Circular/oval, sloping sides, rounded tapered base: 60 dia. x unknown depth	No recorded fill		
16521 (cut)-16522 (fill)	Oval, irregular sides, unex. base: min. 220 x 140 x 140		Mottled orange and grey clay and brown silty sand	
16529 (cut)-16535 (post)-16530 (packing)	Circular, steep sloping sides, unex. base: 290 x 180 x min 580	Uncertain, possible <i>in situ</i> burnt timber post	Soft dark grey brown silty clay, mod. freq. charcoal chunks, sandstock brick and sandstone incl.	
16551 (stakehole cut)	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base: 100 x 80 x 130	No recorded fill		
16502-16511-16503-16512	Oval, vertical sides, base unex: 260 x 170 x min330	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 150 x 180 x 330	Stiff red and buff mottled clay	Dark brownish grey silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks
16547 (cut)-16548 (packing)	Square, slightly concave sides, flat base: 180 x 180 x 100		Loose brown clay, occ. sandstone, slate and charcoal incl	
16549 (cut)-16550 (packing)	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 250 x 200 x 400		Dark brown-grey silt, occ. brick sandstone mortar incl	

Sandstock Brick Gutter—Exterior Drain Below Eaves

A gutter or shallow drain below the drip line made from sandstock bricks (16471, BM Samples #22 and #23) ran along the outside of the northern side and northeastern sides of the structure, probably collecting the water run-off from the roof or eaves (Figure 7.13). The east-west running part of the gutter measured 3.3m long x 500mm wide. Two rows of bricks, laid head-to-head, created the flat base of the gutter, and a second course of half or broken bricks laid along the southern side formed an edge to prevent water running into the interior of the structure. Some of the edging bricks to the west consisted of half-bricks laid on their ends (Figure 7.14), while those to the east were laid flat.

The same gutter turned at the northeastern corner and continued south along the eastern side of the building for roughly 3.9m. Along the eastern side, the gutter was 450mm wide and consisted of a single row of bricks laid flat to form the base and an upper course of two rows of edging bricks laid on their sides. Towards the south, the gutter transitioned or intersected with a brick, timber and sandstone drain (16662, discussed in Section B below). Unfortunately, the precise area where the gutter and drain would have intersected had been badly damaged, so the exact relationship between the two had been lost.



Figure 7.13: Photo showing the sandstock brick gutter context 16471 along the northern (right) and eastern (foreground) exterior sides of the outbuilding/shed. The intersection between the gutter (16471, right) and the drain (16662, left) is dashed in white. View to southwest, 500mm scale. IMG_0643.



Figure 7.14: Photo showing how half-bricks were used to form the southern edge of the gutter along the northern side of Section A (centre). Cut 16562 and bricks 16563 of an earlier drain can be seen on the left. View to west, 500mm scale. IMG_0638.

Linear Cuts—Interior Dividing Walls or Joist Impressions

Three east-west running, shallow linear cuts or impressions ran across Section A, spaced between 2.5 to 3m apart (16532, 16582 and 16555, Figure 7.15). There was no firm evidence for the flooring in this part of the building, unlike the ironstone surface (16764) recorded in Section B, although the timber-rich nature of the fill (16422) over the top of the postholes etc. may suggest it had a timber floor. The northernmost, faint east-west aligned linear cut was noted in TT10, almost abutting the southern or interior side of brick drain 16563. The cut (16532) extended at least 2.4m, with a maximum width of 200mm and was filled with a moderately soft, greyish brown silt (16533) that contained charcoal fragments and a number of small *in situ* iron nails or screws that were found to be positioned vertically with their tips pointing up. The presence of the screws or nails indicates this was a timber baseplate or joist forming part of the northern wall of the shed or outbuilding.

The central impression or cut (16582) was not quite on the same alignment as the rest of the structure, and had a maximum length of 4m, width of 150mm and depth of 100mm with a rounded u-shaped base. There was a strange 'tail' or extension to this cut that ran towards the north; only part of this feature was investigated due to rain.

The southernmost cut (16555) was better aligned with the overall footprint of the building, and had a clear line of decayed timber in the deepest v-shaped base of the cut. This cut or impression had a maximum length of 3.9m, width of 300mm and depth of 90mm. The sharp v-shaped impression at the base of the cut was filled with dark blackish brown sand and charcoal (i.e. remnant decayed or burnt timber), which was given an additional context number (16556) and had an additional depth of 40mm, giving a combined depth of 130mm to both cuts. The decayed timber and the v-shaped profile (16556) at the base of cut 16555 were consistent with a typical internal dividing wall made from timber, either with a timber baseplate, or where the vertical planks of the wall have been rammed into a v-shaped slot

(Figure 7.16). Alternatively, it may have been a cut or impression of a timber joist or bearer as part of the floor structure, although this is unlikely to have a v-shaped profile.

Given that the central cut 16582 had a slightly different alignment, no evidence of timber, and the strange north-south running extension, it is difficult to interpret this linear feature. The north-south running 'tail' or extension could also be a wall slot or joist/bearer impression that has been recut or damaged during the demolition process, or it could be a drainage feature that was dug either before, or during the use of this part of the building.



Figure 7.15: Photo showing the two east-west running cuts or impressions (dashed white). The unnumbered timber staining that formed the western wall is dashed in yellow. Photo taken looking east, 500mm scale. IMG_0640.



Figure 7.16: Photo of the southernmost cut or impression (16555) after the excavation of the decayed or burnt timber fill (16556) in the v-shaped base. One of the postholes of the eastern wall (16529) is visible in the foreground. View to west, 1m scale. IMG_0549.

Sandstone Features and Ironstone surface

Two parallel linear arrangements of sandstone (16544 and 16546) and a section of ironstone surfacing (16545) were recorded along the east side of Section A (Figure 7.17); a third similar arrangement was recorded on the east side of Section B (discussed below). The two linear features were constructed of thin, square or rectangular sandstone blocks, with maximum dimensions of 430 x 340 x 80mm. The northernmost linear feature (16544) consisted of one row of sandstone blocks (2.3m long x 300mm wide) in between two pieces or planks of timber laid on their edges (1.4m long x 50mm wide). The sandstone blocks were laid abutting the southern piece of timber; the second piece of timber was set parallel to the first, but 800mm to the north. The exact purpose of this feature is unknown, although the timbers set on edge may be the walls or lining of a drainage channel, similar to 16662.

The southernmost linear feature (16546) consisted of five sandstone blocks or pavers (1.2m long x 680mm wide) located approximately 3m to the south of 16544. There were no timber planks recorded near the southern linear feature and it consisted of two rows of sandstone blocks rather than one. The exact purpose of this feature is unknown, but it does appear to be a different construction technique or phase to the northernmost linear features, even though it is on the same alignment. There was no evidence of a cut for either of the features, rather they appear to have been laid on top of the subsoil, with a compact crushed sandstone and ironstone surface (16545) laid around and abutting the sandstone blocks. Both linear features were cut by a later service pipe from the Post Office toilets, context 16461.

The compact crushed sandstone and ironstone gravel (16545) was up to 150mm thick, and extended for roughly 2m in between the two linear sandstone features. The surface was very similar to another surface to the south (16764) which was laid on the interior of the stables or sheds structure (see Section B below). The sandstone and ironstone surface on the exterior of the building (16545) may have been the surface of a path, edged with sandstone and timber, between the shed or outbuilding structure, and the yard of the White Horse Inn to the east. The sandstone and timber linear arrangements and ironstone surface were set on a slightly different alignment to the structure, but appeared to respect the drain and gutter along the eastern side of the structure suggesting that perhaps they were all contemporary features.



Figure 7.17: Photo showing the northernmost sandstone and timber feature 16544 and compact pale yellow surface 16545. The timbers set on edge are dashed in white. The feature was cut by the 1960s service trench. View to north, 500mm scale.

7.2.2 SECTION B - STABLE

While Section A of the building had a substantial central row of postholes, Section B more closely resembled typical construction of a series of vertical timber posts with timber board infill. The western wall consisted of postholes and two sections of faint linear timber staining; the eastern wall consisted of a linear slot trench with closely spaced stakeholes and a gutter and drain on the exterior side. A series of four east-west linear slots and one north-south linear slot divided up the internal space (Figure 7.18). Section B survived for a length of 10m (north-south), but unfortunately the spatial relationship between Section A (interpreted as having a generic function as a shed or outbuilding), and Section B (interpreted specifically as a stable) was interrupted by several modern services (16461) thought to be from three toilets or a bathroom inside the 1966 Post Office.

The overall width of Section B was 4m, close to both the 4.5m recorded in Section A to the north, and the 4.55m recorded in the other stables building to the east excavated in 2014-2015.³¹ The internal spaces, that were interpreted as being the individual stalls of the stables, measured 3m long by 1.95-2m wide. The same brick, sandstone and timber drain (16662) that was briefly discussed along the eastern side of Section A, also ran along the eastern edge of Section B. There were at least three postholes located on the east side of the drain that may have been part of a veranda (16711, 16766, 16693). The interior of the structure had a very compact ironstone and shale surface (16764) that supports the interpretation of this section of the building as stables with a hard floor that could easily be swept or washed out.

³¹ GML 2015: 32-33.

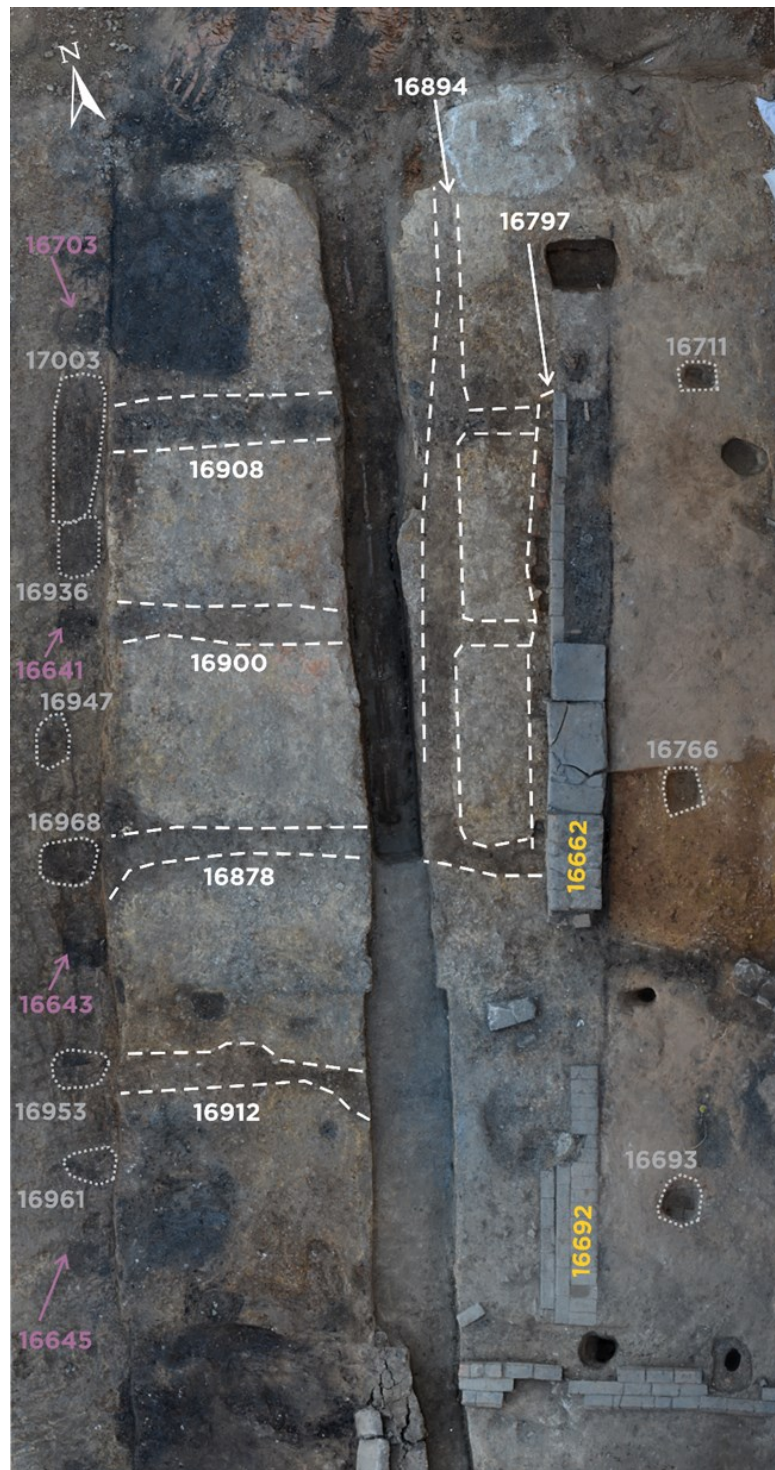


Figure 7.18: Orthophoto showing the postholes (dotted grey) forming the west wall (left) and possible eastern veranda (right), the linear cuts for the internal dividing walls (dashed white) and the gutter and drain along the east wall (yellow). The remnant bases of the later Phase 5.1 postholes are arrowed pink. North is at the top.

West Wall Postholes and Timber Staining- Exterior Wall

The six postholes that formed the western wall of the stables had been cut down by the later yard fills and surfaces behind 'Harleyville' (House 3), one of the brick terraces in Area B. The postholes of the west wall were spaced roughly 1m apart, and two sections of linear timber staining (16999 and 17000) were all that remained of the timber baseplate or

horizontal timbers from the slab-style construction. The cut or impression of the linear timber staining (16999) was patchy, but definitely survived for at least 4.14m between posthole 16936 in the north and posthole 16953 in the south. This cut or slot had vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 30mm wide and approximately 70mm deep. The slot was filled with decayed timber and a mid-brown silty clay (17000). The details of the postholes of the west wall are given in Table 7.6 below, and illustrated in Figure 7.19 and Figure 7.20.

Table 7.6: Postholes forming the west wall of Section B of the stable (Structure 5)

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17003-17005-17004-17006	Sub-rectangular, shallow sloping sides, flat base: 1.1m x 500mm x 30mm	Circular, vertical sides, flat base: 120 dia. x 360	Friable, light brown silty clay	Soft grey brown silty clay
16935-16936-16937-16938	Rectangular, irregular sides, unex. base: 470 x 270 x min70	Oval, vertical sides, blunt tapered base: 120 x 100 x 180	Compact red clay with mod. black charcoal flecks, sandstone frags and artefacts	Dark brown grey silty clay with freq. decayed timber frags
16914 (stakehole)	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. Base: 80 x 50 x 60 min.		Loose, brown silty sand.	
16947 (cut)-16948 (fill)	Oval, smooth sides, gradual flat base: 290 x 200 x 230		Compact dark brown clayey silt, v. freq. brick and sandstone frags	
16968-16991-16969-16992	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 500 x 350 x min 100	Irregular, vertical sides, flat base: 250 x 130 x 150	Compact dark brown sandy clay with sandstone, ironstone and brick incl	Soft dark grey clay, occ. sandstone frags
16886 (cut)-16887 (fill)	Rectangular, concave sides, irregular base: 250 x unknown width x 140		Firm, black dark brown clayey silt, charcoal incl.	
16953 (cut)-16954 (fill)	Rectangular, irregular sides, blunt tapered base: 160 x 80 x 170		Firm dark brown grey silty clay with sandstone cinder or charcoal and brick frags	
16960 (cut)-16961 (fill) (recut by 16974)	Sub rectangular, concave sides, sloping base: 490 x 300 x 250		Firm grey-black silt with clay, silt and ash incl	

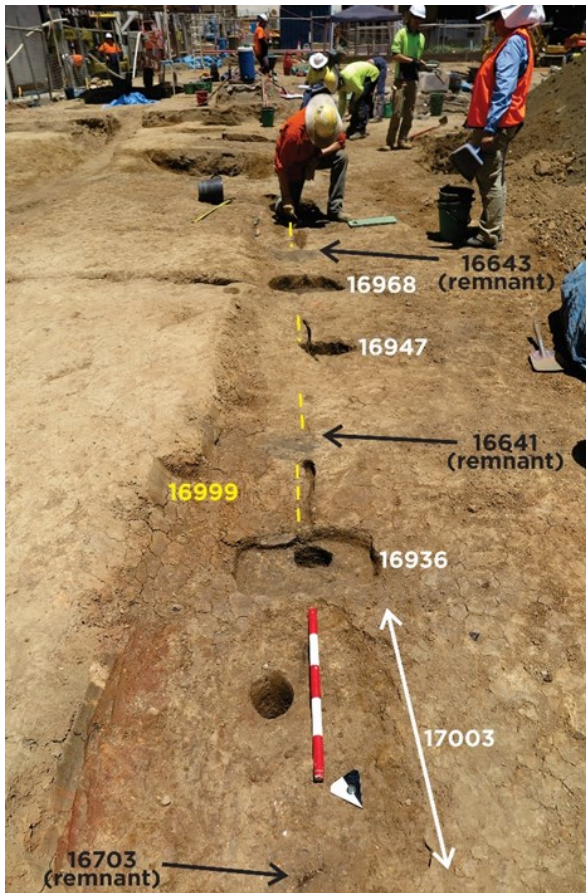


Figure 7.19: Photo showing the postholes (white) and linear cuts (dashed yellow) that form the western wall of Section B. The remnant bases of the later Phase 5.1 postholes are arrowed black. View to south, 500mm scale. IMG_1335.

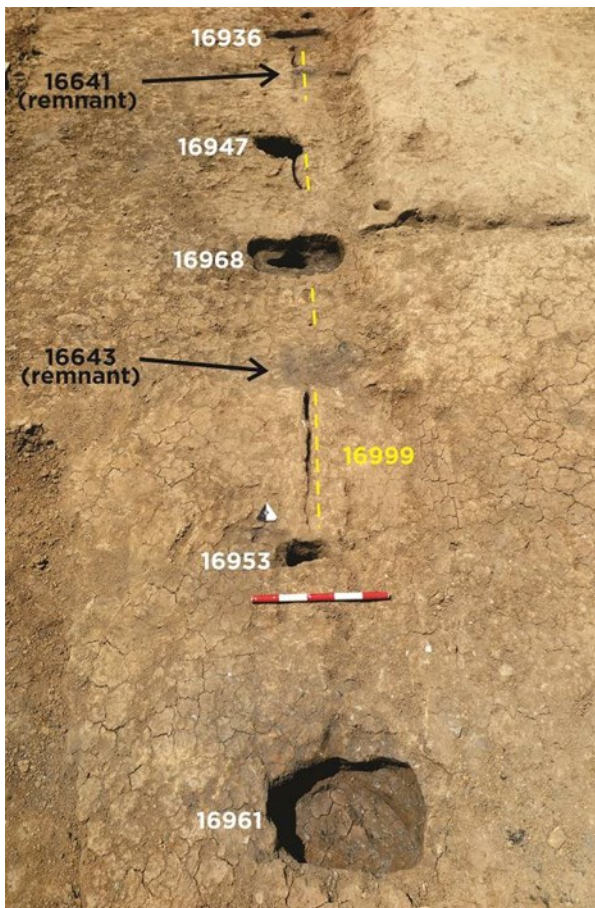


Figure 7.20: Photo showing the postholes (white) and linear slots (dashed yellow) that form the western wall of Section B. The remnant bases of the later Phase 5.1 postholes are arrowed black. View to north, 500mm scale. IMG_1340.

East Wall Posthole, Linear Slot and Stakeholes- Exterior Wall

A single posthole (16874) and five stakeholes (16849) were recorded in the base of a north-south linear wall cut or slot (cut 16797, fill 16798) and formed the eastern wall of the structure (Figure 7.21). The post and stakes were set between 0.5 and 1m apart (Figure 7.21). The posthole cut was oval with vertical sides and a flat base (280 x 150mm) with a circular post pipe impression (unnumbered) with a diameter of 150mm and a depth of 400mm. The packing fill around the post (16875) was a loose mid-to-light brownish grey silty clay. The postpipe fill was the same timber-rich demolition material (16850) that filled a linear slot that contained the stakeholes. The stakeholes were numbered collectively using a single cut and fill context number (16849 for the cut and 16850 for the fill). The stakeholes were similar to the closely-spaced post and stakeholes found along the eastern wall of Section A (Figure 7.12). The linear cut or slot containing the stakes (16797) measured 3.15m north-south, with a width of 110 to 120mm and a maximum depth of 100mm. The stakeholes were labelled as A to E from north to south, with various dimensions, give in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7: Shape and dimensions of stakeholes 16849 forming the east wall of Section B of the stable (Structure 5).

Stakehole	Shape	Dimensions (mm)
A	Rectangular	100 x 80 x 160
B	Rectangular	100 x 70 x 250
C	Triangular/oval	80 x 60 x 130
D	Rectangular	70 x 60 x 110
E	Rectangular - slightly off alignment	70 x 50 x 50

The linear cut or slot containing the stakes (16797) was filled with a clean, loose, mid-brown silt (16798). The stakeholes were filled with a similar, but more organic-rich loosely consolidated, brown silty sand (16850), which is probably the decayed timber from the demolition of the structure (see Phase 4.3 below). There seems to be an undetermined correlation or relationship between the use of stakeholes and the closed or capped drain (16662) along the eastern wall of both Section A and Section B.



Figure 7.21: Photo showing the two north-south aligned wall cuts or slots. The interior slot (16894) is visible on the left. The eastern slot (16797, right) contained a single posthole (16874, arrowed yellow) and five stakeholes collectively numbered 16849 (only four stakeholes are visible, arrowed white). The row of bricks on the right was part of the covered drain (16662). View to north, 500mm scale. IMG_1216.

Linear Cuts - Interior Dividing Walls

In addition to north-south linear slot 16797 that contained the stakeholes and formed the eastern exterior wall, there was another north-south linear slot (cut 16894, fill 16895) running parallel and offset 1m to the west (Figure 7.21). This shallow, u-shaped cut measured 5.75m in Section B, and may have extended north into Section A for a total length of 12m, although it was barely perceptible in Section A. The cut had a maximum width of 150mm and depth of 100mm. Cut 16894 is tentatively identified as part of a horizontal

baseplate or vertical timber boards of an internal dividing wall, although the close positioning of slots 16797 and 16894 leaves only a confined space between the eastern exterior wall and walls of the stalls (maximum space is 1 x 2m), perhaps used as an entrance space or storage at the front of each stall.

The four, parallel, east-west slots are consistent with the hypothesis that there were timber internal dividing walls for the individual stalls in the stables (Figure 7.18). The dimensions of these cuts or slots are given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8: East-west aligned slots forming the internal dividing walls of Section B stable (Structure 5). Cuts are given from north to south.

Cut-Fill	Cut & Dimensions	Fill
16908-16909	Slightly irregular, sloping side (south), vertical side (north), undulating sloping base: 3.8m x max 400mm x 220mm	Mod. compacted mid-brown silt, some red clay mottling, brick ironstone and charcoal incl
16900-16901	Shallow cut, wavy in plan, vertical sides, flatish base: 3.7m x max 320mm x 130mm	Loosely packed sandy clay, chunks of shale and crushed brick incl
16878-16879	Wide, shallow cut, vertical sides to flatish base: max 3.8m x 800 x min 150; narrower deeper v-shaped cut in base: 20mm wide, depth unknown (too narrow to excavate)	Compact mix of grey sandy clay and shale, lower v-shaped cut filled with cleaner mod. compact mid brown sandy silt
16912-16913	Slightly irregular or undulating in plan, sloping sides, flatish base: 2.1m x max 400 x 200	Compact red brown clay

The individual stalls, therefore, would have measured approximately 3m long (east-west) by 1.95 to 2m wide (north-south); they may also have incorporated the small 1 x 2m space between the two north-south linear cuts (Figure 7.22). In comparison, the dimensions of other White Horse Inn stables which had five individual stalls recorded at 1PS were slightly larger, measuring approximately 4.5m long (east-west) and 2.25-2.5m wide (north-south).

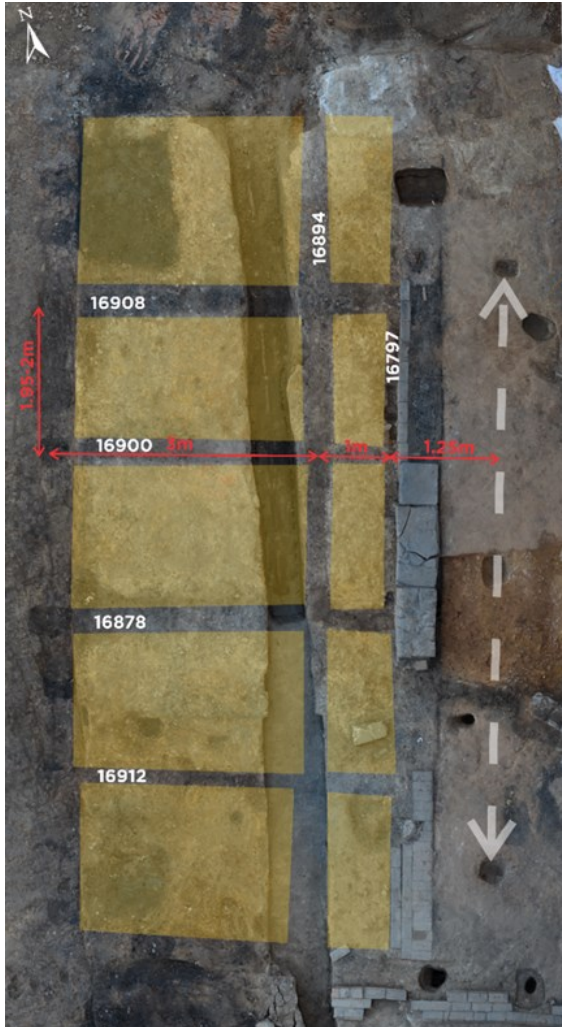


Figure 7.22: Orthophoto showing the internal spaces with ironstone surfacing (16764), adjusted slightly to show how the spaces would originally have been proportioned (yellow). The internal dividing wall cuts are labelled white and the overall space dimensions in red. The alignment of the possible verandah is dashed in white.

Interior Surface, ironstone and shale

The internal dividing wall slots were cut through a compact ironstone and shale surface across the interior of the stables building. The surface (16764) consisted of tightly compacted, poorly sorted, sub-angular and angular ironstone nodules or gravels up to 15mm long, shale or mudstone chips up to 30mm long and a small amount of crushed bright red sandstock brick fragments (Figure 7.23). The compaction and use of hard-wearing stone gravels for the surface indication that the floor needed to be swept or washed frequently (Figure 7.22). This type of surface was similar to the mixed ironstone and crushed sandstone surface found on the exterior of Section A (see 16545 above), but was not found on the interior of any of the other buildings on the site. While it is conceivable that the surface might have been removed in the other sections of the t-shaped building during later modifications or demolition, once again it supports the theory that the different sections were constructed and used in different ways, or perhaps built at different times.

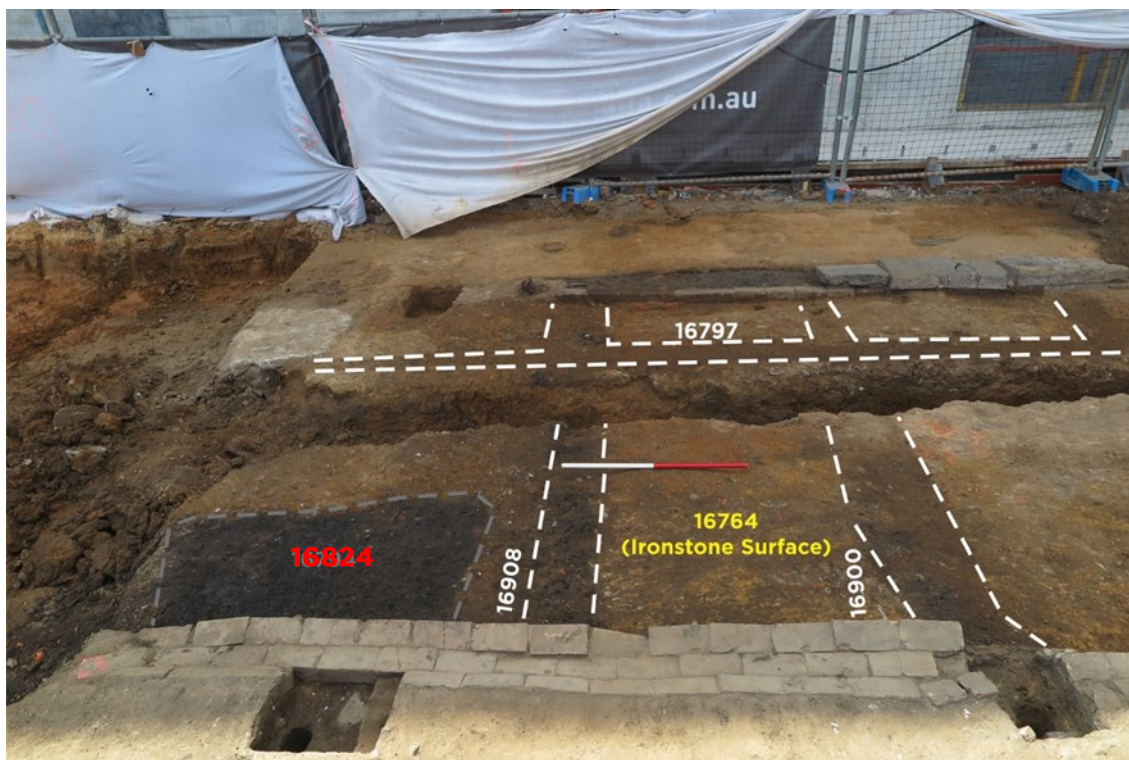


Figure 7.23: Photo showing the yellow ironstone, grey shale or mudstone and bright red crushed brick that made up surface 16764 just after they had been uncovered and the colours were brightest. The east-west dividing wall cuts 16908 (left) and 16900 (right) are also visible in the foreground. View to east, 1m scale. IMG_1069.

Brick and Sandstone Drain and Brick Gutter

Two sections of a north-south running capped or covered drain (16662) ran along the eastern side of both Section A (3.25m long) and Section B (4.5m long). The drain probably originally ran for at least 18m along the entire length of the northern part of the 't'. The drain was 450mm wide and approximately 200mm deep (Figure 7.24). The western edge of the drain was a single course of sandstock bricks, average dimensions: 230 x 110 x 80mm (BM Sample #51). The eastern edge of the drain was delineated by thin timbers set on edge, maximum 20mm wide. Three broken sandstone slabs capping the drain had survived in Section B; it is assumed that the whole length of the drain would originally have been covered or capped. The sandstone slabs had average dimensions of 800 x 450 x 100mm. The southern end of the drain appeared to be intact and undamaged, however the central 5m section of the drain (between Sections A and B) had been removed by the 1966 Post Office toilets (Phase 6).

Where the drain ran alongside the eastern side of Section A, it was filled with a loose, blackish brown silty sand, with decayed timber, charcoal and organic inclusions (16744). Where it ran alongside the eastern side of Section B the same fill was numbered 16853 and 30 buckets of the fill was sieved to determine whether a significant *in situ* artefact assemblage was present within the covered portion of the drain. Both fills are assumed to date to the later silting-up of the drain after it ceased being used (see Table 7.19 in Phase 4.3 below). The drain was located on the eastern side of the east wall of Section B, however if there was a verandah or lean-to structure extending further to the east (discussed below), this drain would actually have been undercover.

Contemporary with the brick, timber and sandstone-capped drain (16662) was a shorter section of flat, brick guttering (16692). The gutter was a single course of sandstock bricks laid flat, with average dimensions of 235 x 135 x 70mm (BM Sample #53). Two rows of bricks were laid side-by-side, with a third row to the east laid head-to-head. Unlike the other gutter in Section A (16471), there was no brick edge or side to this gutter. The northern end of the gutter was missing, so it is unclear precisely how the flat gutter abutted the capped drain structure. The flat brick gutter (16692) may have made it easier to sweep or wash out the interior of the stable stalls, although that would not have been the case with the covered drain (16662), so perhaps the gutter flowed into the covered drain. The gutter had also been cut by a later rubbish pit (16647, discussed in Phase 4.2 below).



Figure 7.24: Photos showing the sandstone, brick and timber drain 16662 along the eastern side of Section A (left) and Section B (right). Note the intact sandstone capping on the southern end of the drain in Section B. The postholes that might be a possible veranda structure on the east side of Section B are arrowed yellow. Both photos view to north, 1m scale.

Possible Verandah

Three postholes (16711, 16766 and 16693) were recorded on the same alignment along the eastern exterior of Section B. They were located 800mm to the east of the drain and gutter structures along the east side of the gutter, or approximately 1.25m from the eastern wall slot (Figure 7.22). Another four postholes (16768, 16791, 16940, 16942) were slightly off this alignment, but may also be part of the same structure, which is possibly a timber veranda or lean-to on the east side of the stables. If this is an enclosed or partially enclosed space attached to the stables building, it does mean that the drain and gutter are on the inside of the building; perhaps the gutter and drain were to collect water from frequent washing of the floor rather than water dripping from the eaves of the roof. The description of these postholes is given in Table 7.9 below and illustrated in Figure 7.24.

Table 7.9: Postholes for a possible veranda or lean-to on east side of stables (Structure 5). 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
16711-16718-16712-16719	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 480 x 300 x min 50	Circular, steep sloping sides, unex. base: 200 dia.	Compact grey, reddish and cream sandy clay	Loose, grey sandy clay
16766 (cut)-16767 (packing)	Rectangular, concave sides, flat base: 300 x 400 x 150		Very soft, grey ash, freq. clay incl. and small brick frags	
16693 (cut)-16694 (packing)	Circular, shallow, gradual sloping sides, gentle concave base: 370 dia. x 170		Mod. loose, greyish yellow sandy clay, ash, sandstone and brick frag incl	
16768 (cut)-16769 (packing)	Oval, irregular sides, flat base: 420 x 300 x 120		Loose, soft greyish brown sandy clay	
16791 (cut)-16792 (packing)	Oval, irregular sides, unex base: 450 x 300	Unnumbered, circular post pipe, unex base: 150 dia.	Compact, mottled red and brown plastic clay, freq. large ironstone incl.	Unnumbered soft, grey ash and clay, small brick frags.
16940-16950-16941-16951 (Area B context #)	Rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 400 x 250 x 200 min.	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 110 x 140 x 200 max.	Stiff, dark red and grey mottled clay with v. freq. sub-rounded ironstone nodules (max. 30mm long).	Loose, mid-brown, clean silty clay.
16942 (cut)-16943 (fill)	V. shallow, circular, gentle sloping sides, flattish base: 170 dia. X 60 max.		Mod. loose mid-dark brown sandy clay, occ. Fine well sorted quartz gravels and coke incl.	

Drainage Feature with Sandstone Edge

On the eastern side of the stables, at the intersection between drain 16662 and gutter 16692, there were two linear cuts forming some kind of drainage channel or sump, with pieces of sandstone along the northern edge of the deeper section (Figure 7.25). The shallower cut (16880) measured 1.1m long x 300mm wide x 100mm deep and drained into (or was cut by) a deeper pit or sump (16902) that measured 700mm long x 300mm wide and was 410mm deep. The shallow stone-edged section was filled with a firm brown sand with some clay content (16881), probably a later backfill of the feature, while the deeper section was filled with lenses of red clay and dark brown silt (16903) which may be accumulation during the use of the drain. The fragments of sandstone along the northern edge may either have been paving that sat flush with the top of the cut, or may have been fragments from larger capping stones across the drainage channel.

This drainage feature appears to be contemporary with drain 16662 and gutter 16692, forming a network of drains carrying water to the north or south away from the stables structure. The cuts were on a slightly different alignment to the structure, on the same northwest-southeast alignment as the linear sandstone features on the eastern side of Section A (see 16544 and 16546 in Section A above).

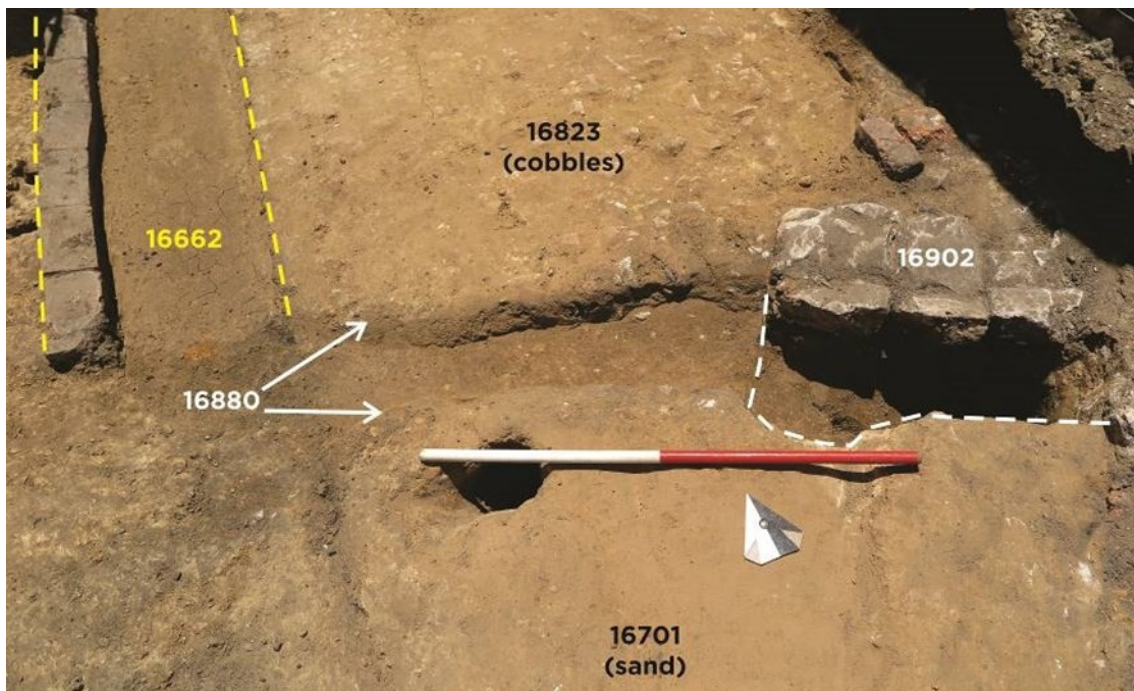


Figure 7.25: Photo showing the two cuts of the drainage feature 16880 (arrowed) and 16902 (dashed) in relation to the box drain 16662 (yellow). Note the sandstone cobbles 16823 on the north side and pinkish brown sand 16701 on the south side. View to north, 1m scale.

Exterior Surface Cobbles

While the interior of the structure was surfaced with the compact ironstone gravels (16764), the exterior to the east of the structure had a rough cobbled surface (16823). This cobbled surface extended across a minimum area of 5.8 x 1.6m and was located to the north side of the drainage feature (16880 and 16902 above). The cobbled surface consisted of rounded sandstone pebbles up to 180mm long, surrounded by yellow, brown and white crushed sandstone fragments and some clay inclusions (Figure 7.25, Figure 7.26). The two types of gravels recorded across Area C (Section A, mixed ironstone and sandstone gravels

on exterior = 16547, Section B ironstone gravels on interior= 16764) as well the cobbles 16823 all contribute to an understanding of the structures and yards as needing hard-wearing, compact surfaces to stand up to the impacts from horses and wheeled coaches or carts, either from patrons visiting the White Horse Inn, or from John Hilt's coach business.

At some point during the later occupation of the White Horse Inn a thin deposit of loose, caramel brown sand levelling fill (16701) was laid over the top of the rounded sandstone cobbles. The introduction of this soft, fine-grained sand may suggest that the use of the stables yard had changed by this time or that it became more important for the horses to have a soft, well-drained surface underfoot, rather than a hard-wearing compact one.

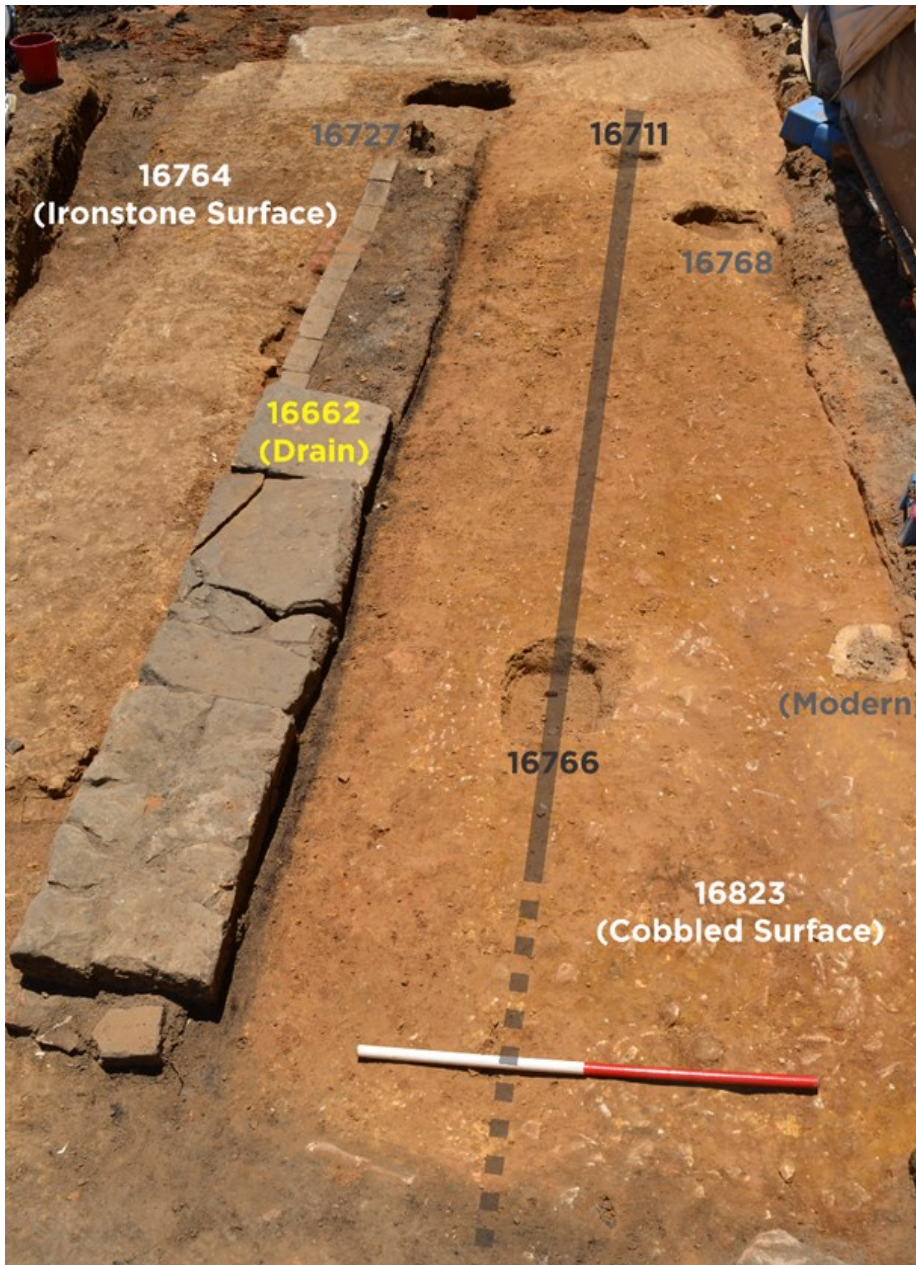


Figure 7.26: Photo showing the ironstone surface on the interior of Section B (left) and cobbled surface on the exterior (right). The postholes and line of the possible verandah is shaded black. View to north, 1m scale.

7.2.3 SECTION C – EAST-WEST ALIGNED OPEN SIDED STRUCTURE

Section C refers to the east-west aligned part, or the short arm of the t-shaped structure. The eastern section of this structure was outside the 3PS – 153 Macquarie Street study area, but the western section was clearly identifiable in the alignment of four very large postholes in Area B, and one other posthole that may also be part of the structure. While this part of the building falls within the Area B location, it is discussed here in Area C for completeness.

It is worth noting that while the east-west aligned structure that appears on the 1858 plan (Figure 2.6) is interpreted as being a single building that extends across the boundary fence between Lot 32 (White Horse Inn) and Lot 30 (Holland property), the eastern and western sections of the t-shape may in fact have been entirely separate buildings. It is unusual that a building occupied by a single owner would extend into land owned by someone else. Perhaps the configuration shown on the 1858 plan is actually depicting an L-shaped building on Lot 32 and a smaller rectangular outbuilding on Lot 30 abutting the White Horse Inn stable and sheds. However, the use of layered crushed brick and ironstone gravel as a surface on the interior of both Section B and Section C is an indication that these two structures were constructed, in use or modified at the same time using the same material, despite being constructed in slightly different ways and probably used for different purposes. For ease of recording all postholes associated with this building (Section C) have been included in the Area C matrix.

North, West and South Walls

There was no evidence for any post-and-plank construction of the external walls, no internal dividing wall slots, no evidence of internal or external surfacing and no drains or gutters along any of the walls. While these additional elements may have been truncated or removed at a later date, the structure may have been an open sided structure with no formal floor surfaces or drainage. Four of the postholes had large cuts and substantial posts (between 200 and 350mm in diameter) and are confidently identified as being the structural posts for this structure. Two shallow postholes in the south wall and southeast corner had no postpipes, but are tentatively identified as part of the structure based on their alignment. The details of the postholes are given in Table 7.10, and illustrated in Figure 7.27 below.

Table 7.10: Postholes for the exterior walls of Section C (Structure 5). Postholes are given in anti-clockwise direction from north centre.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16819-16851-16820-16852 North wall	Oval, vertical/steep sloping sides, unex. Base: 700 x 590 x min 190	Oval/triangular, vertical smooth sides, flat base: 220 x 190 x 420	Firm red, orange clay and grey brown silt	Stiff grey brown sandy clay
16651 (cut)-16652 (packing) NW corner post	Rectangular, near vertical sides but rounded in NW corner, flat base: max 820 x 360 x 500	Unnumbered, circular, unknown sides, concave base: 350 dia. X max 600	Mod. Compact, mid-dark grey sandy silt, freq. charcoal, coke, cinder and ash incl.	Unnumbered, same as packing fill
16758-16759-16760-16761 SW corner post	Squarish, steeply sloping sides, unex. Base: 510 x 510 x min 50	Circular, steep sides, blunt tapered base: 220 x 190 x 600	Compact, mottled orange and reddish brown plastic clay, occ. Brick frag incl	Loose dark brown sandy loam, brick and sandstone frag incl.
16821-16841-16822-16842 South wall	Rectangular, near vertical sides, unex. Base: 400 x 360	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base: 200 x 190 x 300	Compact red and grey clay, freq. brick and charcoal frags	Soft, dark grey, yellowish brown silty sand, brick frags max 50mm long
17001-17007-17002-17008 South wall	Sub-rectangular, vertical irregular sides, sloping base: 300 x 300 x 50	Sub-rectangular, smooth sides, concave base: 140 x 70 x 80	Greyish brown sandy silt, small rounded pebbles and charcoal incl.	Firm, dark brown clayey silt
16890 (cut)-16891 (packing) SE corner post?	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base, very shallow: max 400 x 270 x 60		Loose, dark brown sand, freq. charcoal incl., possible safety glass	

Interior Surface, ironstone and brick (Area B context number)

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). Both these context numbers are also discussed in Section 7.2.1 of the Area B trench report, but are included here for consistency. 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 7.28). 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 same as surface 16764 recorded within Section B of

Structure 5, (discussed above). 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, despite the superstructures being constructed in slightly different ways and probably used for different purposes.

Posthole and Stakehole, rear of Section C

Two small, shallow features were recorded at the rear of Section C that were part of this phase, but could not be firmly associated with any of the White Horse Inn structures (Table 7.11). They may have been part of the construction *ad hoc* temporary timber structure, or an unidentified fenceline. The two posts or stakes were spaced 280mm apart.

Table 7.11: Stake and post at rear of Structure 5 Section C.

Cut-Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill
16988 stakehole (cut and fill recorded as single number)	Rectangular, vertical sides, unexc. base: 90 x 25 x 40 min.	Loose, mid-brown silty clay, nil incl.
16993-16994	Rectangular, vertical sides, concave base: 200 x 100 x 220	Mod. compact light grey-brown silty clay, crushed sandstone and brick frags.

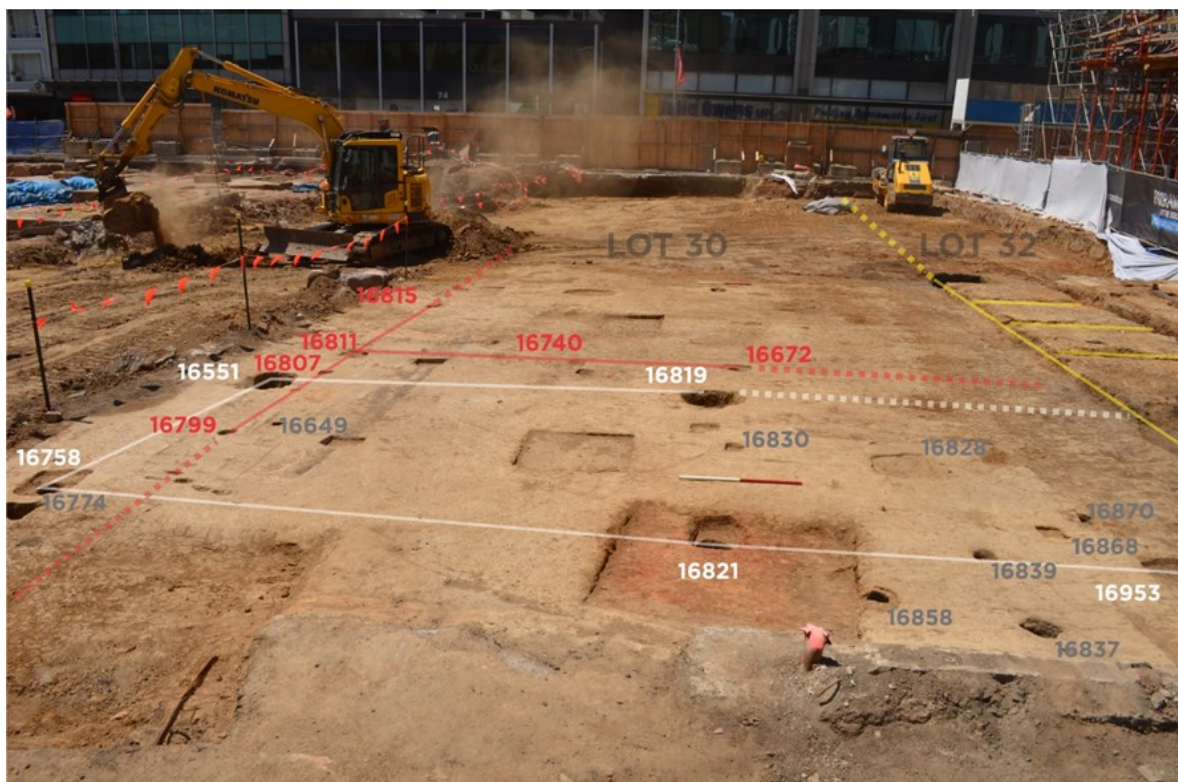


Figure 7.27: Photo showing the postholes forming the walls of Section C (white). Section B is shown in yellow, while later c.1870s fencelines are shown in pink. A number of postholes that do not appear to align with this structure are labelled grey. The inferred continuation of the structures are dotted. View to north, 1m scale. DSC_9285.



Figure 7.28: Ironstone surface 16595 or 16698 inside the footprint of Section C. 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. View to north, 1m scale. DSC_9164.

7.2.4 SECTION D - OUTBUILDING OR SHED

On the 1858 plan, the southernmost part of the t-shaped structure is wider than Sections A and B. This section is designed Section D, however there were very few features that could be associated with this part of the building, and as it is wider than Sections A and B any remains of the eastern wall would have been located further east, outside the 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street study area (Figure 7.29, Figure 7.30 Figure 7.31).

West and South Walls

A number of postholes were recorded in Area C that match the alignment of the southwestern corner and southern wall of Section D. Many of the postholes were very closely spaced, suggesting that they were the same post-and-plank construction as Sections A and B, although no linear timber staining was visible. There was no surfacing or internal dividing wall slots visible inside this part of the structure. It is not known what Section D was used for therefore, it is generically referred to here as an outbuilding or shed. The postholes that are interpreted as the western wall are given in Table 7.12. Five of the seven postholes of the west wall had an oval post pipe, four of which had a maximum length of between 110-230mm. One post pipe (17117) was smaller (90 x 50mm) and was slightly off alignment, indicating it may be a repair, subsidiary post, or not part of the west wall. There were no traces of linear decayed timber staining in between any of the postholes, but at the southern end of the west wall they were quite tightly spaced (between 0.5 and 1.75m) which may suggest a post-and-plank construction, or may merely be evidence of repair. Only three postholes were identified on the alignment of the southern wall (Table 7.13), spaced 2.5m and 1.5m apart. It is assumed that the south wall extended to the east outside the study area.

Table 7.12: Postholes for the west wall of Section D (Structure 5). 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
17158-17160-17159-17161	Triangular, irregular sides, unex. base: 200 x 200 x 200	Oval, vertical sides, blunt tapered base: 110 x 60 x 200	Firm, mottled dark red, buff and grey plastic clay	Mod. loose, dark brownish black silty clay
17154-17156-17155-17157	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 370 x 260 x min 70	Oval, steep sides, sharp tapered "v-shaped" base: 180 x 80 x 200	Firm dark red and brown plastic clay	Mod. loose, mid-dark brown silty clay, occ. artefacts
17106-17117-17107-17118	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 300 x 200	Oval, vertical sides, blunt tapered base: 90 x 50 x 90	Firm grey brown clayey silt, charcoal frags, sandstone frags towards base	Soft dark brown humic clay
17169 (cut)-17170 (fill) (Area B, included for completeness)	Rectangular, shallow, sloping sides, flattish base: 400 x 230 x 60		Mid-dark brown silty clay	
17121-17146-17122-17147	Irregular, vertical sides, uneven base: 300 x 200 x 180	Oval, vertical sides, uneven base: 230 x 130 x 290		
16770-16772-16771-16773	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 380 x 300 x min 210	Circular, irregular tapered sides, unex. base: 120 dia. x min 210	Compact red and brown mottled clayey silt, few window glass and sandstone frag incl	Soft mid brown silty clay, glass and asbestos incl
17047-17070-17048-17071	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: 306 x 206 x min 90	Oval, vertical sides, uneven base: 150 x 90 x 100	Moderately firm mottled yellow, buff and red clay, tiny brick and sandstone frags, charcoal flecks	Weakly cemented dark brownish black clay
17130 (cut)-17131 (fill) SW Corner Post (Area B number included for completeness)	Sub-rectangular, smooth sides, unex. base: 430 x 300 x min 200		Soft brownish grey clay silt	

Table 7.13: Postholes for the south wall of Section D (Structure 5). Postholes are given from west to east.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
17076 (cut)-17077 (fill)	Circular, gradually sloping sides, flattish base: 260 x 200 x 100		Mod. loose, greyish brown clayey silt, charcoal flecks and gravel incl	
17078-17115-17079-17116	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat sloping base: 350 x 200 x min 100	Circular, vertical sides, flat base, 200 dia. x 180	Cream silty clay, small gravel incl	Soft grey silty clay, artefacts, gravel incl. and charcoal flecks
17084-17086-17085-17087	Square, steeply sloping sides, unex. base: 400 x 250 x min 50	Circular, vertical sides, unex. base: 150mm dia.	Firm reddish brown clay, occ. charcoal flecks	Mod. loose, mid brown clay

East and North Walls

On the 1858 plan (Figure 7.10) Section D is noticeably wider than Sections A and B, perhaps half as wide again, roughly 6-7m as opposed to 4.5m in Section A and 4m in Section B. This supports the interpretation of this section as being built at a different time or for a different function. As expected, this meant the east wall would have been located within the 1PS - 143-169 Macquarie Street study area to the east. The modern sewer network across the southern half of Areas B and C had removed any postholes for the north wall and the relationship between Section D and Section C to the north (Figure 7.28). There was no indication as to the purpose or use of this part of the structure.

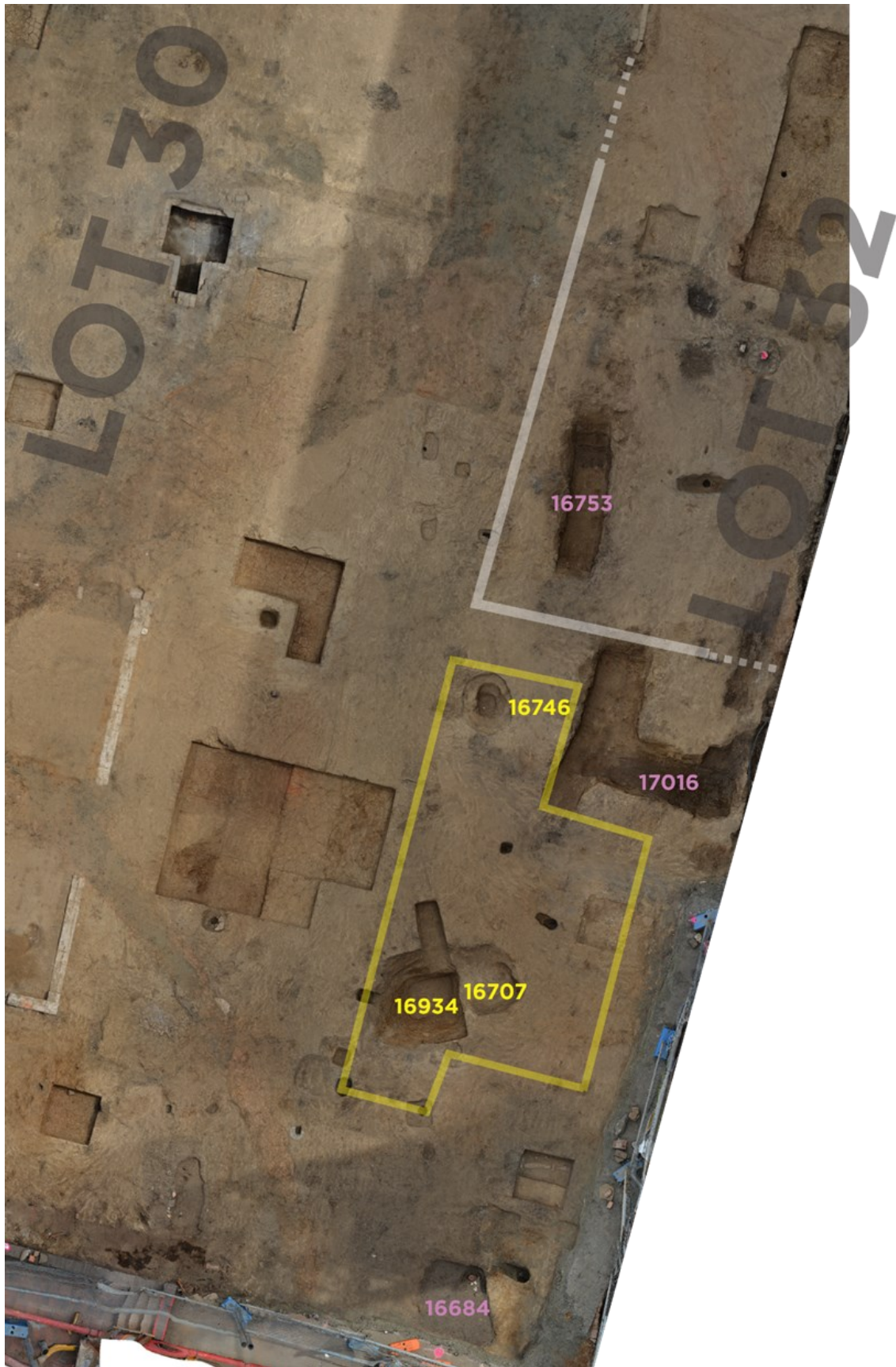


Figure 7.29: Orthophoto showing the approximate outlines of Section D (white) and Section E (yellow). Three 20th century pits are labelled in pink. The western walls of the structures likely formed part of the boundary fenceline between Lot 30 (left) and Lot 32 (right).

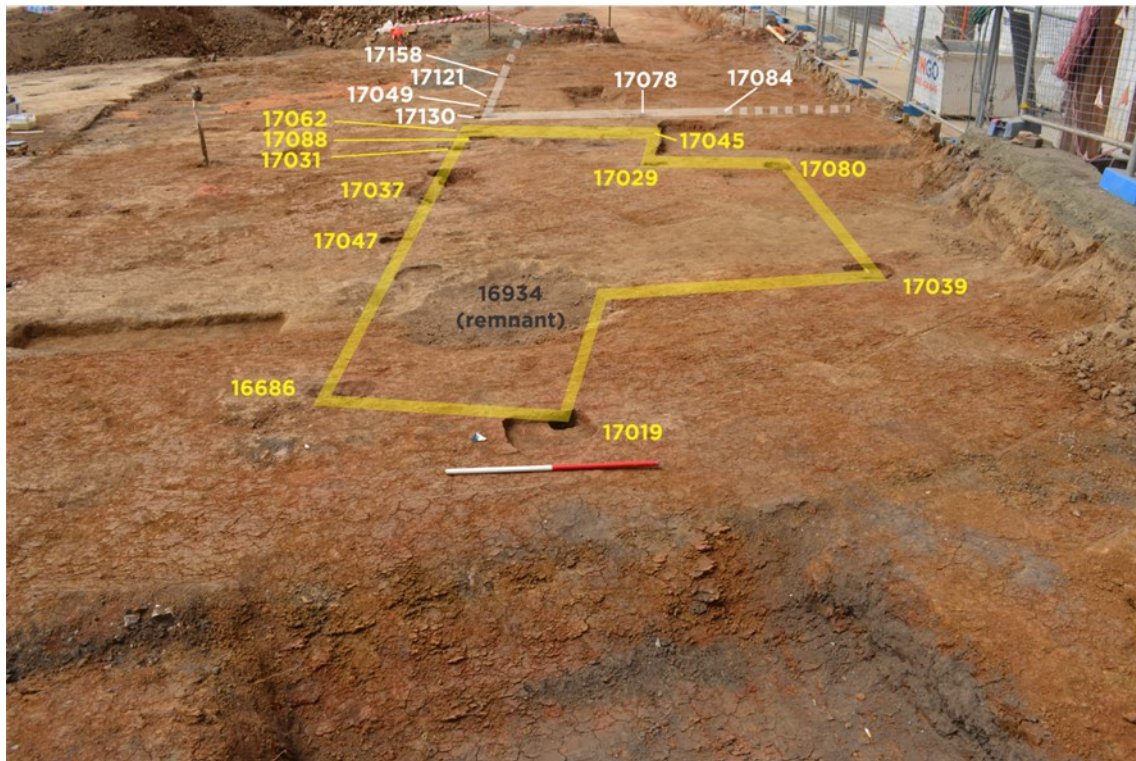


Figure 7.30: Photo showing some of the postholes for Section E (yellow) and Section D (white). The photo was taken after the area had been mechanically stripped to the red clay natural (16549), so postholes 16680 and 17043 (given in Table 7.12, Table 7.13) are no longer visible. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_1529.

7.2.5 SECTION E DETACHED SHED

Annexe Walls

Section E was a completely detached, freestanding structure or annexe at the southern end of the t-shaped building, in the very southwestern corner of Lot 32. This rectilinear building was constructed of circular posts between 110 and 490mm in diameter (listed in Table 7.14). The structure was 8m long north-south, the two narrower sections measured roughly 2-2.5m east-west, while the widest central section had a maximum width of 4m east-west.

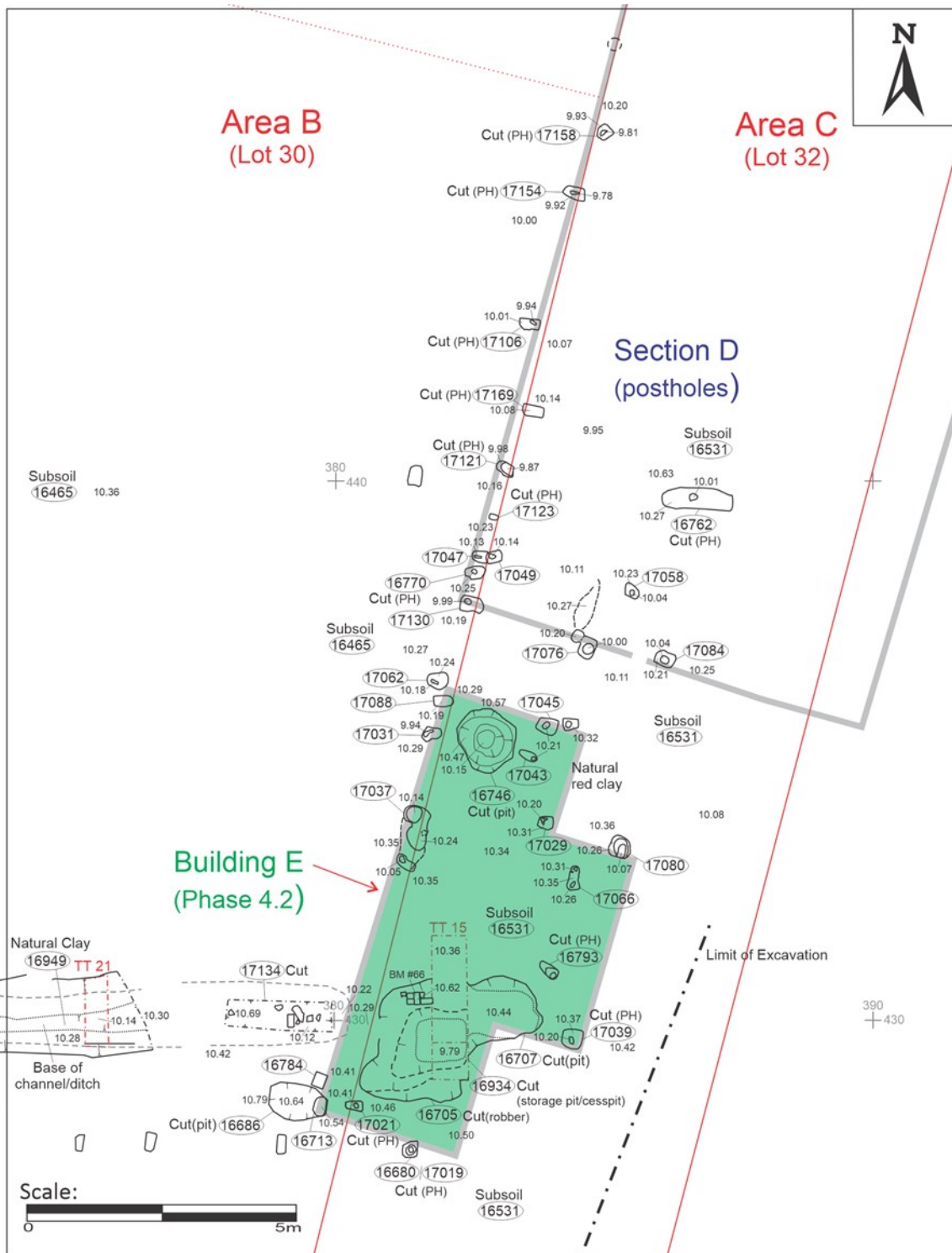


Figure 7.31: Only the posthole remains of the southwest corner of the outbuilding labelled Section D survived. The detached shed (Building E) to the south of D is shaded green. Extract from Plan 16, Vol 4, Section 10.

Table 7.14: Postholes forming Section E (Structure 5). Postholes are given in an anti-clockwise direction from the NW corner.

Position	Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
NW corner	17062-17064-17063-17065	Circular, vertical sides, unex. base: 300 dia. x min 80	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 180 x 60 x 80	Compact yellow brown sandy clay	Spongy dark brown silty clay
W wall	17088 (cut)-17089 (fill)	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 400 x 250 x 90		V. compact clay	
W wall	17031-17055-17032-17056	Irregular/oval, irregular sides, unex. base: 360 x 260 x min 330	Oval, vertical sides, flat base: 350 x max 120 x 330	Firm, mottled red and buff/grey clay, v. occ. fleck of charcoal	Mod. loose clean dark brownish grey silty clay, v. occ. brick and charcoal flecks
W wall	17037 (cut)-17038 (fill)	Large, poorly defined shallow cut, vertical sides, rounded concave base: 900 x 450 x max 200	Unnumbered circular post pipe, vertical sides, gently rounded base: 250 dia. x max 200	Compact, pale creamy grey clay, large ironstone incl	Unnumbered, friable blackish brown silty clay
W wall	16784 (cut)-16785 (fill) (Area B number)	Square cut, vertical sides, flat base: 320 x 280 x 160		Compact reddish-brown and yellow clay, small brick, stone, ironstone, slag frags	
SW corner	16686-16713-16687-16714 (Area B number)	Very large, oval cut or pit, gently sloping sides, rounded base: 1030 x 820 x 150	Oval/irregular, in east end of pit, gradual north and south sides, steep slope on west, rounded base 490 x 310 x 300	Compact dark grey clay and silt, few charcoal, sandstone and s/stock brick incl.	Blackish dark grey sandy silt, charcoal and brick incl.
S central	16680-16682-16681-16683	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 500 x 500 x min 60	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 180 dia. x 260	Compact, mottled red and grey clay, occ. small sandstone incl	Friable blackish grey silty clay with decayed timber frags
S centre	17019-17033-17020-17034	Double numbered, same as 16680	Double numbered, same as 16682	Double numbered, same as 16681	Double numbered, same as 16683
SE corner	17039-17041-17040-17042	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 400 x 370 x min 50	Circular/oval, vertical sides, flat base: 110 x 110 x 220	Stiff mottled red and brown clay, charcoal flecks and sandstone frags	Soft dark brown silt, with decayed timber incl

Position	Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
NE corner	17080-17082-17081-17083	Square, irregular sides, unex. base: 400 x 400 x min 300	Oval, concave sides, concave base: 250 x 200 x 300	Firm red and buff mottled plastic clay, freq. sandstone frags	Mod. firm mid-dark grey clayey silt
N centre	17029-17051-17030-17052	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. base: max 310 x 270 x min 40	Irregular, concave sides, concave oval base: 170 x 100 x 140	Strongly cemented red plastic clay with buff clay flecks, redeposited B-horizon	Soft pale brown clayey silt, occ. tiny charcoal flecks
N centre	17043 (cut)-17044 (post)-17057 (packing)	Oval, smooth sides, sloping uneven base: 390 x 170 x min 100	Circular, 70mm dia. burnt timber post	Loose grey ash and loam	<i>In situ</i> timber post (unnumbered)
N centre	17045-17053-17046-17054	Rectangular, rounded corners, sharp vertical sides, uneven base: 450 x 350 x 95	Oval, irregular sides, not perceptible base: 150 x 120 x 50	Mod. compact brown clay	Firm dark brown silty fine-grained sand

7.2.6 OCCUPATION OF SHEDS AND STABLE

Cesspit or Storage Pit

There was no evidence of surfacing or internal partitioning inside Section E located in the southwest corner of Lot 32, but there was one very large, squarish pit (16934) possibly constructed from bricks (16955) that had been later robbed-out (16705, see Figure 7.32). In the southern block or arm of the freestanding annexe, a deep square, straight-sided pit (Figure 7.30) had been dug into the brownish red plastic clay parent material (16949).

The earliest cut of the pit measured 700mm north-south by 850mm east-west, with a minimum depth of 620mm. A short length of sandstock bricks survived along the northern edge of the pit, although they may have been slightly displaced by the later salvage event. Three courses of four bricks survived over a length of 440mm (east-west), with a maximum surviving height of 420mm. The flat sandstock bricks had average dimensions of 220 x 110 x 80mm (BM Sample #66), and were laid in English cross bond, with the top and bottom courses laid header and the centre row laid stretcher. There was no evidence of any mortar the bricks.

The squarish shape, dimensions and bricks strongly indicate that this feature was originally a brick-lined cesspit, but that the brick lining and base had been robbed-out at a later date (hence the second, larger cut 16705 around the original square cut 16934). It is also possible that the pit was for some other kind of below-ground storage, perhaps grain or hay for the stables to the north. The location of this structure in the southwest corner of the property, which would keep any waste as far away from the house/hotel fronting Macquarie Street however, supports the interpretation of a cesspit or outhouse function.

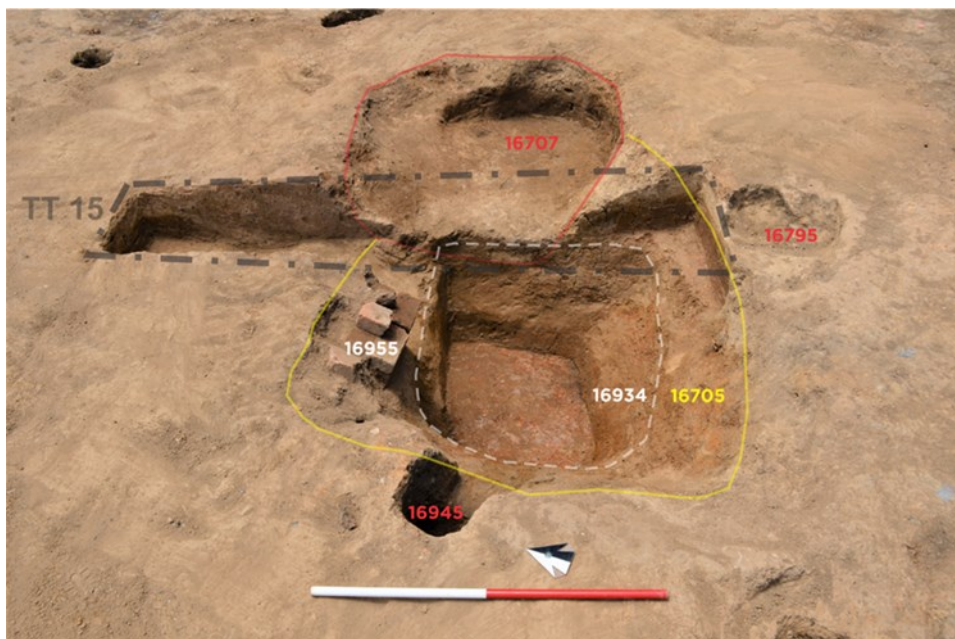


Figure 7.32: Photo of squarish pit and bricks of the original pit (white), with the later robber or demolition cut (yellow). These features were cut by two early-mid 20th century pits and a posthole (red). View to northeast, 1m scale. DSC_9322.

The cut of the original pit was backfilled at a later date with a friable, light to mid-brown grey silty clay (16755), with a high number of full and broken sandstock bricks which are probably part of the salvage process (Figure 7.32). Four buckets of fill 16755 were sample sieved. The upper fill of the irregular robber cut was a firm, friable grey-brown silty clay (16706), also with whole and fragmented bricks, and more artefacts but still very similar to the lower fill.



Figure 7.33: Photo showing the brownish grey fill 16755 in the centre of Test Trench 15. Note the high frequency of broken brick fragments. View to northeast, 1m scale. IMG_3745.

Drainage channel

A linear, east-west running channel, measuring at least 13m long (17068) was cut into the red clay parent material at the southern end of Lot 32 and extended into Lot 30. While the majority of this feature is located in Area B and is discussed in Section 7.1.1 of that trench report, it is briefly discussed here as it may be associated with cesspit or storage pit 16934. 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 7.34). 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 cesspit 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, Figure 7.10), suggest that the u-shaped cut may have been to drain waste or water from the cesspit into the pond.³² 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.

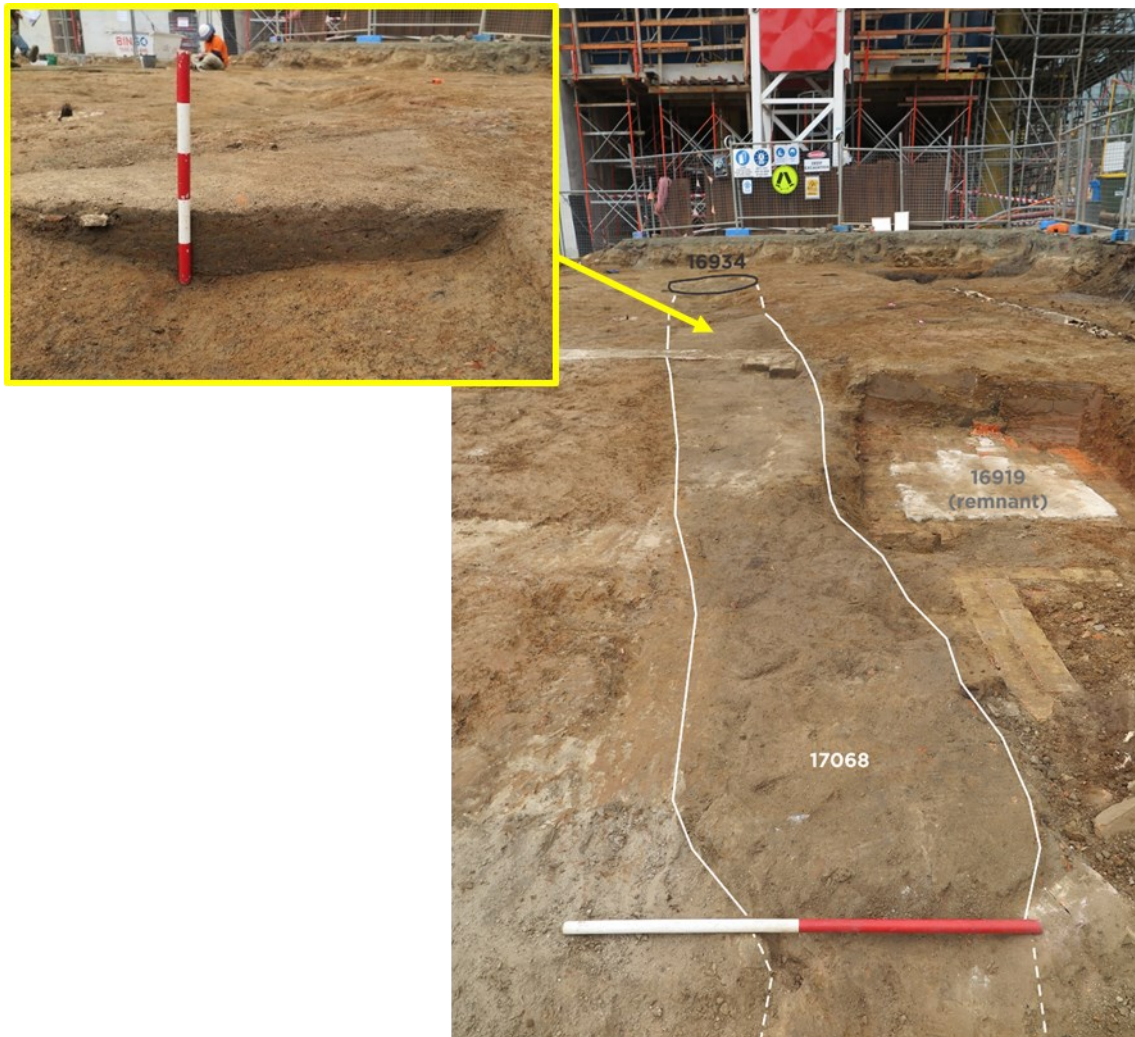


Figure 7.34: Photo showing the linear drainage channel (Area B) in relation to the cesspit 16934 (right) and west-facing section through the fills in TT 21 (above). Both photos view to east, 1m scale (right) and 500mm scale (above).

³² The ponds are discussed in the Area A and Area D Trench Reports (Vol, 2, Section 7). Also see Plan 25, Vol. 4, Sec. 11 of the Final Report.

Possible pit

In the northern block or arm of the Section E annexe was a moderately large, circular cut (16745). Measuring 1.21m north-south and 0.96m east-west, the top of the feature had gently sloping sides, then dropped off steeply to a slightly rounded base that was only 0.15m diameter. It was backfilled with a fine mid-greyish brown silt with some thicker lenses of black ash towards the base (16746). The size, circular shape of the base and vertical sides may be from a post, but the large diameter of the cut at the top suggests that it may have been the base of a storage pit, that had only survived to a depth of 450mm. It is also more likely to be a pit, rather than post, as it falls in the middle of the northern block or arm of the free-standing annexe, mirroring the position of cesspit or storage pit 16934 to the south (see below). If the feature was actually a posthole (it is smaller and circular rather than square like the cesspit), then it would probably have a later date in Phase 5.1



Figure 7.35: Photo of possible pit 16745 showing the different slopes of the sides. View to north, 500mm scale.

Three below-ground storage pits or cesspits

In the northeast corner of Section B, and in the southern central part of Section C were two large, deep, rectangular pits to the north and south, and a third, shallow irregular shaped

pit. The northern pit (16824, Figure 7.35) measured 1.5m long north-south, 1.06m wide east-west, and had a full depth of 1.1m. At a depth of about 0.8m, water started seeping into the base of the cut and the rest of the feature was excavated by machine. The southern pit (16930, Figure 7.36) measured 1.5m long north-south, 1.36m wide east-west, with a depth of 0.62m. Both the large pits had vertical sides with flattish bases and had been backfilled with dark grey or blackish sandy clay, with frequent charcoal, occasional coke and ash inclusions. The fill of both pits contained large fragments of artefacts: the fill of the northern pit (16825) contained large pieces of butchered bone, while the fill of the southern pit (16931) had large pieces of ceramics in the fill.

The northern pit was cut through the ironstone gravel surface 16764, but appeared to be positioned to respect the walls of the stable stall and is therefore interpreted as being contemporary with the structure, although perhaps during a later phase of use than as a stable. The southern pit was not revealed until after the gravel surface had been machine excavated, but this is most likely due to the fact that the ground had been exposed for a number of weeks and the colour difference between the gravel and the fill of the pit was faint, rather than that it belonged to an earlier phase, although it is possible that the southern pit was dug as part of Maughan's property (c.1819-1830s, Phase 4.1). A small posthole (Table 7.15) was recorded on the southeast corner of the southern pit that may have been part of a timber superstructure, although that cannot be proven by the presence of a single post.

Table 7.15: Posthole possibly associated with pit 16931.

Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16956- 16958- 16957-16959	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 270 x 25 x 70 min.	Circular, vertical sides, flat base: 100 dia. X 90	Strongly cemented mid-grey silty clay, charcoal flecks, sandstone frags. And hard clay nodules	Soft, dark grey sandy silt, charcoal flecks

Pollen Sample #128 was collected from fill 16931 in the southern pit was analysed and revealed that the feature may have acted as a cesspit as it contained a relatively high abundance of *Cloacacaporites* from human waste. There was also a high cereal count, but this is interpreted as being from the consumption of coarse bread, rather than storage of stock feed or similar. Unusually, the sample also contained a fungal spore associated with discarded fat or other oily waste (Pollen Report p39-40: Vol. 3, Sec. 8.5). The size and shape of these two large rectangular pits also indicates that they may have been cesspits, so perhaps the stables (Section B) and east-west aligned shed (Section C) were later modified and used as privies, or perhaps they were dug and used as below-ground storage inside the two sheds and the sewage and/or oily waste was brought in later as part of the backfilling and demolition process.



Figure 7.36: Cut 16824 of the northern pit, small sondage with water seepage through fill 16825. View to north, 500mm scale.



Figure 7.37: Cut 16930 and fill 16931 (half sectioned) and posthole 16956. View to north, 1m scale.

A third large, but rounded and irregular cut (16736) with gentle undulating sides to a rounded base was identified in the between the two rectangular pits (Figure 7.38). This cut measured 2.5 x 1.9m, and was machine excavated to a depth of approximately 1.2m. It had been lined with a ferrous sheet and backfilled with loose, blackish sand and a large amount of artefacts, particularly bone fragments as well as a small amount of charcoal, cinder ash, coke and other industrial waste materials (16737). Given the shape of this pit was so different to the other two, it most likely had a different function, perhaps for rubbish disposal. A small rectangular cut (16904) that measured 370 x 230 x 120mm, filled with a

soft greyish brown sandy clay (16905), was located on the northern side of the pit and may have been a posthole associated with the pit.



Figure 7.38: Photo showing irregular pit 16736 and possible posthole (left hand side). View to east, 1m scale. IMG_1171.

Possible Repairs

A number of postholes were identified along the western side of Structure 5 that have been identified as being later repairs or modifications. Either they were generally stratigraphically higher, or they were physically cutting the postholes thought to be part of the construction phase. In some cases, the alignment or spacing of the later postholes was slightly different from the earlier wall. The postholes that are believed to be repairs or modifications are given in Table 7.16 below.

Table 7.16: Postholes identified as later repairs or modifications to the western walls of Structure 5, listed north to south.

Position	Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
N side of internal wall slot 16910, Section A	16876-16910-16877-16911	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex. vase: 540 x 340 x min. 130	Circular, smooth sides, pointed base: 100 x 100 x 100	Compact mixed mid-brown sandy clay, shale inclusions	Compact mottled sandy clay, small pebble or gravel inclusions
Recut of 16960, W wall, Section B	16974-16976-16975-16977	Irregular, steep sloping sides, flattish base: 300 x 300 x 250	Oval, concave sides, concave base: 120 x 170 x 150	Stiff mottled tan clay, cinder inclusions	Firm grey/black, friable plastic clay, cinder ash and decayed timber
Recut of 17047, W wall, Section C	17049-17072-17050-17073	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, sloping base: 207 x 202 x min 90	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 80 x 60 x 90	Firm yellow and red mottled clay, occ. charcoal flecks	Weakly cemented, dark brownish black silt, timber and charcoal frag inclusions
Recut of 17169, W wall, Section D	17094 (cut)-17095 (fill)	Rectangular, vertical sides, uneven base: 410 x 240 x 75		Firm, grey yellow brown mottled clay, occ. artefact and charcoal incl.	
Between 17121 and 16770	17123-17136-17124-17137	Sub-rectangular, unknown sides, unknown base: 230 x 240	Square, smooth sides, sloping base: 100 x 100 x 30	Hard mottled red, yellow, brown, grey clay	Firm, brown silty clay

Four small postholes were positioned on the north and south side of wall slot 16912 in Section B of Structure 5, described in (An additional three postholes had been cut through the exterior brick gutters and drains 16471, 16662 and 16692 along the eastern side of Structure 5. These three posts are a later modification or addition to the wall along this side, after the drains or gutters had ceased to be in use. The postholes are listed in Table 7.18 below. There was one very substantial (1.25m long) *in situ* post (16727, BM Samples #81 and 82) cut through the brick and timber drain 16662 along the eastern side of the stables (Section B) that may have been a major repair, or modification to the corner of this structure after the drain had ceased to be used (Figure 7.37). No other posthole in Area B or Area C was even close to the depth of this post and cut, and the purpose of such an unusually long post is not known.

Table 7.17). The cut/fill of three of the postholes are quite small (16989 = 150 diameter; 16898 = 150 x 180; 16888 = 150 diameter) and may actually be the pipe shape or impression, and the larger cut has not survived. These postholes may have helped support the internal wall in this part of Structure 5.

An additional three postholes had been cut through the exterior brick gutters and drains 16471, 16662 and 16692 along the eastern side of Structure 5. These three posts are a later modification or addition to the wall along this side, after the drains or gutters had ceased to be in use. The postholes are listed in Table 7.18 below. There was one very substantial (1.25m long) *in situ* post (16727, BM Samples #81 and 82) cut through the brick and timber

drain 16662 along the eastern side of the stables (Section B) that may have been a major repair, or modification to the corner of this structure after the drain had ceased to be used (Figure 7.37). No other posthole in Area B or Area C was even close to the depth of this post and cut, and the purpose of such an unusually long post is not known.

Table 7.17: Postholes identified as later repairs or modifications to the interior walls of Structure 5.

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16989 (cut)-16990 (fill)	Circular, gradual sloping sides, undulating base: 150 dia. X 50		Mod. compact, greyish brown silty clay, charcoal and ironstone gravel incl.	
16866-16882-16867-16883	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, sloping base: 320 x 270 x 100	Rectangular, vertical sides, convex base: 190 x 150 x 130	Loose dark grey and brownish red sandy clay	Loose dark grey sand, freq. brick and sandstone incl.
16898 (cut)-16899 (fill)	Circular, steep sloping sides, flat base: 150 x 180 x 100		Compact dark brown silty sand	
16888 (cut)-16889 (fill)	Squarish, irregular sides, tapered base: 150 x 150 x 100		Soft grey brown silty sand, freq. charcoal and ironstone inclusions	

Table 7.18: Postholes cut through Structure 5 drains and gutters along eastern side.

Position	Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
Cut through gutter 16471, Section A	16529 (cut)-16535 (timber staining)-16530 (fill)	Circular, steep sloping sides, unexc. base: 290 x 180 x min 580	Unclear, burnt timber staining recorded in section	Soft dark grey/brown silty clay, freq. charcoal fragments	
Cut through drain 16662	16725 (cut)-16727 (post)-16726 (fill)	Circular, smooth sides, machine exc. base: 0.2 x 0.26 x 1.25 meters	Huge, <i>in situ</i> circular timber post, tapered point: 0.14m dia x 1.25 meters	Loose black silty loam with ash inclusions	
Cut through gutter 16692	16647 (cut)-16648 (fill)	Oval, steep sloping sides, irregular concave base: 650 x 450 x min 260		Loose dark brown and orange sand, freq. artefacts especially glass bottles from 16618 above.	



Figure 7.39: Photos of in situ post 16727 before excavation (left) and after machine excavation (right). Photo on left: view to northwest, 300mm scale, IMG_1042. Photo on right: detail, 1m scale, IMG_1220.

7.2.7 SUMMARY OF PHASE 4.1 AND 4.2 (CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION OF OUTBUILDINGS IN LOT 32 STRUCTURE)

The large t-shaped structure along the western boundary of Lot 32 was constructed in four different ways:

- Section A had a central row of posts supporting a second floor or pitched roof with post and plank walls;
- Section B also had post and plank exterior walls, the internal space was divided into smaller spaces and surfaced with ironstone gravels, probably stalls in a stable. A rectangular storage pit, or cesspit was cut into the floor in the northeast corner of this section;
- Section C was positioned east-west rather than north-south, extending to the west into Area B/Lot 30 and was defined by only a few large postholes around the perimeter. A rectangular storage pit or cesspit was located roughly in centre of the southern wall of this section;
- Section D was quite poorly defined and was represented by only a few postholes for the west and south walls and was wider than Sections A and B, the east wall would have been outside the 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street study area;
- Section E was an oddly shaped, free-standing annexe built around one, possibly two large below-ground cesspits or storage pits. It was not part of the t-shaped structure.

Apart from Section B which has characteristics of stalls for a stable, and Section E, where the location and below-ground pits strongly indicates it was a cesspit or outhouse, it is not clear what the other parts of the structure were used for. The White Horse Inn, thought to be established on Lot 32 by 1833, had at least one stable in 1851 when the property was auctioned. The stable referenced in the auction could have been either one of the two linear structures shown on the 1858 plan; the eastern structure identified as a stable was excavated within the 1PS study area while the western structure corresponds to Structure 5 in Area C of the 3PS study area.

In 1851 the White Horse Inn was purchased by coach proprietor John Hilt, who may have been responsible for adding to, or expanding the stables or outbuildings attached to the inn, particularly if he was operating his coach business from this address. It is most likely that the different sections of the western t-shaped building were built at different times between the 1830s and 1858.

There were no occupation deposits, or features that securely dated to the occupation of the building. The central row of postholes in Section A suggest it may have had a pitched roofline, perhaps for a loft or upper storey. The wall slots uncovered in Section B hint at how the space may have been internally divided into horse stalls, and later modified to include below-ground storage pits or cesspits. The robbed-out storage pit or cesspit in Section E also suggests it was used as an outhouse or privy. There is very little evidence to suggest how the Sections C and D were configured or used.

Three large tree boles uncovered to the north of Section A may have been planted as part of the occupation and use of the White Horse Inn stable and shed complex.

7.3 PHASE 4.3: EARLY 1870S - 1873 DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURE 5

A review of the Parramatta Rates Books show that John Hilt is listed as the owner of the property in 1864, but that from 1868 Mrs Hilt is listed as the owner. John Hilt died in 1866 but his will, which left his estate in trust to his wife Catherine and daughter Mariane for life, and then to Mariane's children, was still being contested in 1929. By 1870 the owner and occupier of a brick house on the property is listed as Hannah Hilt; the brick house is probably still some form of the White Horse Inn building and was valued at £52. In 1874 the names Mrs Hilt and Hilt (probably still Hannah Hilt) are listed as the owner of two brick houses (both houses were valued at £50 each), but was not occupying either of the houses. It is not known what relationship Hannah had with John Hilt, perhaps she was a first wife or sister, or perhaps it was another name used by Catherine Hilt.

7.3.1 DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURE 5

The majority of the contexts that relate to this sub-phase are postpipe fills of Structure 5 and post-use backfills of features have already been discussed in Phase 4.2 where they naturally fit into the tables and discussion, but some of the key features that were demolished and backfilled at this phase are reproduced in Table 7.19 below.

Table 7.19: Key structures and features demolished prior to 1874.

Description	Structural/Cut Number (Construction Phase)	Fill (Backfill/Demolition Phase)
T-shaped sheds and stables (Sections A, B, C, D); free-standing annexe (Section E)	All posthole cuts, posts/postpipes and packing fills.	All postpipe fills.
Exterior gutter or drip drain	16471	16485
Brick, sandstone and timber drain	16662	16744 (Section A), 16853 (Section B)
Section A internal wall slots	16583 (north) and 16582 (south)	16583 (north), 16556 and 16557 (south)
Section B internal wall slots and stakes	Slots (from north to south): 16908, 16900, 16878, 16912, 16797, 16894; Stakes 16849	Slots (from north to south): 16909, 16901, 16879, 16913, 16798, 16895; Stakes 16850
Small drainage channel and sump	16880	16881
Small circular possible pit or large posthole	16745	16746
Large brick lined storage pit or cesspit in Section E. Bricks later robbed out or salvaged	Original structure: cut 16934 and bricks 16955 Original fill in base: 16755	Robber cut: 16705 Robber cut backfill: 16706
Two rectangular below-ground storage pits or cesspits in Section B and Section C	Section B: 16824 Section C: 16930	Section B: 16825 Section C: 16931

Clay capping

After the sheds and stable structures had been demolished, a thin band of mid-brownish red mottled plastic clay was spread across the northern and central parts of the structure, effectively sealing the demolished structural elements before the ground was levelled or raised. The clay was of relatively firm compaction, 50–150mm thick, with a pinkish red colour across Section A (16493) which sat directly on top of the pale subsoil 16531 and a more brownish silty consistency across Section B (16671) which was on top of the ironstone surface 16764. The clay capping was thicker at the north (16493, 50–150mm), but was only a thin smear towards the south (16671, 10–40mm thick).

Post-Demolition levelling

On top of the clay capping, a number of fills were used to raise or level the ground prior to the construction of new semi-detached brick houses and outbuildings (Figure 7.40). On top of the subsoil in the northern third of Area C were two very compact mottled mid-brown silty clays. The lowest fill (16526) had slightly fewer sandstone, charcoal and brick fragment inclusions compared to the upper fill (16525) which had up to 15% inclusions and was very mixed. Ultimately, both fills were extremely similar and were spread over the wall slots and postholes of Section A with a maximum thickness of 100mm each (200mm total). Another two similar fills (16435 and 16565) were recorded over the top of brick gutter 16471 along the northern side of Section A. These fills were a mottled grey brown silty clay (16435), but contained patches of pale-yellow sand and plaster and mortar flecks, and brick fragments up to 100mm thick (16565) that was more similar to a typical demolition deposit.



Figure 7.40: Photo showing lower fills 16526 and 16435 in Test Trench 5. Note the bricks of drain 16471 in the lower left corner. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_0114.

Over the top of fills 16526, 16525 and 16435 was a maximum of 300mm of dark blackish brown, soft clayey silt with a high proportion of timber debris within the footprint of Structure 5 (16422) and a lighter brown, less humic silty clay to the east and north of the

structure (16432) (Figure 7.41). While the other fills may have been a churned mix of subsoil and demolition debris or material deliberately imported onto the site, this timber-rich fill did not resemble any of the natural soil profiles or other bulk fills anywhere in Area C or elsewhere in the 3PS study area. Perhaps the soft, humic clay of 16422 was specifically introduced for a garden or landscaped area to the north of Structure 6 (discussed below).

Across Section B, the levelling or raising fill had an ashier, charcoal-rich composition. Three context numbers were used for a single fill, that was initially identified as occupation deposits in different parts of the interior and exterior of Structure 6, which proved to be the same fill laid prior to the construction of Structure 6 (discussed below, Phase 5.1). The fill (numbers 16618, 16623 and 16658) was a moderately loose black and grey silt with lots of charcoal and ash inclusions. There were more artefacts in the fill to the south (where it was numbered 16618) than in the centre and north (where it was numbered 16623 and 16658). The fills across Section B were topped with 10-120mm of a reddish orange plastic clay capping (16657), which was very similar to the two other clay capping fills 16493 and 16671 discussed above, indicating that all these fills were laid in quick succession.



Figure 7.41: Photo showing the blackish brown, timber-rich fill 16422 and lighter brown, less humic fill 16432 across the northern end of Area C. The brick edging (16420) and dish drain (16421) are discussed below in Phase 5.1

7.3.2 SUMMARY OF PHASE 4.3 (EARLY 1870S - 1873 DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURE 5)

After the demolition of the Hilt's Coach Service/former White Horse Inn structures across Area C (Structure 5), a thin layer of plastic clay was spread across the central and northern parts of the area to seal or cap the underlying deposits. Large quantities of fills were then used in Lot 32 to level or build-up the ground prior to constructing the houses fronting Macquarie Street, and the small sandstone outbuilding associated with 63 Macquarie Street discussed below (Structure 6).

8.0 PHASE 5: 1870S-1960S BRICK SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS

By 1874, the land containing the single brick house where Hannah Hilt lived had been subdivided. Two new semi-detached brick houses had been constructed fronting Macquarie Street and were being rented out. The White Horse Inn and associated outbuildings must have been demolished prior to the construction of these houses. While the houses were located to the east outside the 3PS study area, one of the outbuildings at the rear of the westernmost brick house was uncovered and recorded in Area C as Structure 6.

A review of the Rates Books from 1870 to 1884 showed that in 1872 Hannah Hilt was the owner and occupant of a single brick house, valued at £52, but that in 1874 a 'Mrs Hilt' owned two brick houses, each valued at £50. The owner was probably still Hannah, although it could also have been Catherine. In 1875 the name Hannah Hilt is still the main entry for the owner, but the name Catherine has been written in front of the two entries and the value of the westernmost house has increased to £60, perhaps due to the construction of Structure 6 (Figure 8.1). There are three entries under the name Catherine Hilt in 1882: the two brick houses (valued at £65 each); and 'Enclosed Land' (valued at £10) between the westernmost semi-detached house and Harriet Holland's wood Structure to the west (Figure 8.2). No one is listed as the occupier of the vacant land and it does not appear as a separate entry in any other rates book. It is most likely that the westernmost house took over or incorporated the 'Enclosed Land' after 1882 and the small sandstone structure on the very western edge of Lot 32 (Structure 6) was added at this time, as there are no built structures mentioned in the 1882 listing. 1

Archaeological remains dating to this phase included the sandstone footings of a small outbuilding (Structure 6), a brick dish drain that ran along the property boundary, and a number of pits filled with household rubbish dating to the 20th-century occupation of the westernmost semi-detached house on Macquarie Street.

Name of Person in Occupation.	Name of Lessee.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property.	Annual Value.	Value by
<i>Wells Nicholas</i>		<i>Hilt Hannah</i>	<i>Brick</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>French Alfred</i>		<i>Hilt Hannah</i>	<i>Brick</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Spilling Benjamin</i>		<i>Holland Harriet</i>	<i>Wood</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>

Figure 8.1: Excerpt from 1875 Parramatta Rate Book (Anderson Ward) showing the two entries for 'Hilt Hannah' with the name Catherine added in front. The entry for 'Holland Harriet' of Lot 30 is visible below.

Name of Person in Occupation.	Name of Lessee.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property.	Annual Value.	Value Assessed by Council.	Value determined on Appeal.	As of
<i>Nield Peter</i>	✓	✓ <i>Hilt Catherine</i>	<i>Brick house</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>58 10</i>		
<i>Smith James</i>	✓	✓ <i>Hilt Catherine</i>	<i>Brick house</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>58 10</i>		
		✓ <i>Hilt Catherine</i>	<i>enclosed land</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>		
<i>Burton Henry</i>	✓	✓ <i>Holland Harriet</i>	<i>Wood house</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18 18</i>		

Figure 8.2: Excerpt from 1882 Parramatta Rate Book showing the three entries for 'Hilt Catherine'.

8.1 PHASE 5: CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION OF LOT 32, 1870S-1960S

8.1.1 DRAINS

Brick dish drains

A long linear dish drain made of sandstock bricks (16421, BM Samples #15 and #16) extended for more than 20m along the boundary between Lots 30 and 32 (Figure 8.3). This feature is difficult to phase, as it sat on top of a relatively thin layer of compact crushed sandstone and orange brown clay was noted below the northern third of the dish drain (16559). The compact material likely acted as a solid bedding or working surface over the soft underlying black humic levelling fill 16422 in this part of the area. The drain appeared to partially respect the western and southern wall alignments of Sections A and B of Structure 5 (Figure 7.23, Figure 8.7, Figure 8.8), but could also have been associated with the construction or occupation of Structure 6, so has been included in this later phase. The drain consisted of three rows of bricks angled to form a 'v' or 'u' shape; the bricks had average dimensions of 225-230 x 110 x 80mm. There was no evidence of bonding apart from a silty mud between the bricks which is from silting up or post-use (see 16424 below), rather than a proper bond. The north-south aligned drain (16421) intersected a 5.4m long, east-west drain (16616, BM Samples #49 and #52) that was constructed in exactly the same manner. Drain 16616 continued to the east, outside the 3PS study area. The two drains met at the southwest corner of Section B (Structure 5).

On the western side of Structure 5, Section A the drain was actually covering up the wall posts (see Figure 7.12 and Table 7.3), so it must post-date the earliest phase of Structure 5. But it is conceivable that this drain was added around the perimeter of Sections A and B of Structure 5 during a later modification, or that perhaps the demolition of Structure 5 occurred in several stages with the northern half of the building continuing to be in use. If this is the case, the drain should be phased slightly earlier (to the later part of Phase 4.2). But a very damaged, fragmentary section of the north-south drain did continue to the south, past the intersection with the east-west drain 16616. The drains are also stratigraphically above the Structure 5 demolition and levelling fills, so it is most likely that the north-south running section of the drain was laid along the property boundary, and it was simply coincidence that the east-west drain falls on the same alignment as the south wall of Section B. A small section of the eastern edge of drain 16421 was either cut by, or deliberately built around, the protruding fireplace of Structure 6 (visible in foreground of Figure 8.6 below), but the drain does not appear to be associated with Structure 6. Therefore, the drains were most likely built after 1878 (why would a long surface drain be needed on 'enclosed land' with no known structures?), but before 1895 when it appears to have been cut by the eastern fireplace in Structure 6. The unclear purpose of the drain, coupled with the possibility that it was later cut by Structure 6, may indicate a series of attempts to formalise a shifting boundary between the two lots; perhaps Catherine Hilt and Harriet Holland were disputing the exact limit of their properties. Both the dish drains were so shallow it is difficult to imagine how they could have been effective, particularly north-south drain 16421 which would have had to carry any runoff more than 20m. For the drains to remain functional, any silt or debris that accumulated after a rainfall must have been cleaned-out. Contained within the north-south drain was a moderately compact, mid-dark brown silty clay (16424) that was also numbered 16558 where it appeared to have trickled down between and slightly below the bricks. Within the east-west drain was a similar, but

looser, dark brown silt (16617). The fills within and around the drains are assumed to have accumulated after the drains ceased to be used.³³

Brick edging

A fragmentary, single line of sandstock bricks laid on edge (16420) were recorded running parallel to the northern section of the dish drain (16421). Extending in non-continuous sections for 7 metres, the bricks had an average length of 230-240mm and thickness of 70-80mm (width unknown). The line of bricks is thought to be contemporary with the dish drain (Figure 7.40, Figure 8.7) and is most likely the edging of a garden bed, path or driveway to the west of the westernmost semi-detached brick house fronting Macquarie Street.

³³ The drains were above the backfill of three large storage pits (contexts 16736, 16824 and 16930). Post-excavation analysis of the artefacts in the storage pits suggests these drains may not have been constructed until c.1900 (see Volume 1, Section 3.12 of the Main Excavation Report).



Figure 8.3: Composite orthophotos showing the location and alignment of dish drains 16421 (arrowed yellow) and 16616 (arrowed white). Note the damaged southernmost section of drain 16421 (bottom left).

8.1.2 LATE 19TH-CENTURY: CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION OF SANDSTONE OUTBUILDING (STRUCTURE 6)

Located on the western boundary of Lot 32 was a small sandstone outbuilding associated with the house at 63 Macquarie Street (outside the study area, Figure 8.4). This structure was recorded as Structure 6 and interpreted as being a detached kitchen, laundry or workshop due to the presence of a substantial fireplace or chimney footing. The structure appeared to have been cut through the long north-south dish drain 16421, showing that it most likely post-dated the construction and use of the Phase 5.1 drains.



Figure 8.4: Detail of 1895 Parramatta Sheet 18. Study area outline in orange and blue. Plan showing Cranbrook (Area A), Northiam and Harleyville (Area B) outlined in blue, while the small outbuilding of 63 Macquarie Street (Area C) is arrowed in red. SLNSW Z/M Ser 4 811.1301/1, digital order no. a1364020.

Walls

The footings of the square outbuilding constructed along the western boundary of Lot 32 were built out of sandstone. The exterior walls were assigned context number 16428 and the internal dividing wall was numbered as context 16603 (Figure 8.5). The structure measured 4.6m east-west and 4.5m north-south, with what is thought to be a fireplace or chimney structure (16605) protruding out of the west wall an additional 1.4m. The structure was divided into two rooms or spaces by another sandstone wall 16603. All the walls were constructed of roughly shaped sandstone blocks ranging from 100 x 400 x 50mm up to 300 x 250 x 150mm. Only the lowest course of the footings survived, with a width of between 250-300mm. There was no evidence of a foundation trench, meaning the sandstone blocks were laid directly on top of the underlying clay capping (16657), not cut into the underlying clay or fills. Three sandstock bricks (one with a heart-shaped frog) were noted on the interior of the structure. The brick with a heart-shaped frog was abutting the east side of the internal wall (16603) while two bricks were up against the eastern side

of the fireplace (16605), spaced 250mm apart. All three bricks would have been part of a joist or bearer support system, so it seems likely that Structure 6 had a timber floor that was laid almost flush with the fireplace or chimney structure during the construction of the building.

The two internal rooms, therefore, measure roughly 4.5m long (north-south) by 2m wide (east-west) for the easternmost room, and 4.5m long (north-south) by 1.75m wide (east-west) for the westernmost room, although this room also jutted out an additional 0.9m to the west to include fireplace 16605. The westernmost room contained the large squarish fireplace or chimney structure (16605) and a smaller brick pad or platform (16604) in the northwest corner of the space. There are no internal structural elements or any indication of how the easternmost room was used.



Figure 8.5: Photo showing the external walls and internal dividing wall (yellow) of Structure 6. The chimney or fireplace structure is outlined in white and the brick pad is labelled in purple. Not to scale.

Fireplace/Chimney and Pad

Protruding out of the western wall of Structure 6 was a substantial squarish fireplace, hearth or chimney structure (16605), measuring 1.4m east-west and 1.6m north-south (Figure 8.5, Figure 8.6). The edges of the structure were built of roughly shaped rectangular sandstone blocks, (approximately 320 x 230 x 100mm) with smaller, irregular sandstone pieces filling the centre of the feature (average size of 150 x 150 x 50mm). Part of an upper course survived in the southwest corner in the form of 6 full, and two half machine-made bricks, although these may have been a later addition or repair. The edge

blocks in the northwest corner were missing. There was no evidence of bonding around the sandstone blocks, so the use of a different tan coloured sand and shell mortar was recorded around the bricks suggested that they were a later addition or repair as it is difficult to imagine that either the same mortar was not used to build the entire chimney, or that the bricks of the upper course were laid before the lower sandstone blocks were positioned. This structure lacked a large, flat hearthstone that is usually a characteristic feature of fireplaces, however it may have sat on top of the smaller sandstone blocks, hence the gap in the centre of the structure. As discussed above, the western side of the fireplace or chimney structure had cut through or removed a section of the sandstock brick drip drain 16421. It is possible, but unlikely that the drain was built around or abutting the wall of Structure 6, therefore drain 16421 has been phased before the construction of Structure 6 after 1878.

The sandstock brick pad or platform 16604 abutted the west and north walls of Structure 6, and was set 275mm away from the fireplace (Figure 8.5, Figure 8.6). It measured 1m east-west by 0.93m north-south and appears to have survived intact, although it was originally thought to have been cut by the large service trench that cut straight through the centre of Structure 5 and 6. The pad was two courses deep, built with more or less in even rows of stretcher laid bricks, edged with a row of bricks laid head-to-head (BM Sample #50). About 80% of the bricks were full, while 20% were half or quarter fragments, with dimensions of between 210-229 x 107-112 x 73-78mm. The upper course of bricks had thick patches of pale yellow-brown sandy lime mortar (up to 30mm), but other bricks had visible white paint or limewash. The large variation in the brick dimensions and survival of paint or limewash makes it likely that the bricks were salvaged from another structure and reused to make the pad. It is not known what the pad or platform was used for, but the two-course thickness would have supported a substantial weight; similar pads or bases were recorded in the laundries of other houses in the 3PS study area where they are interpreted as supporting coppers for boiling laundry. In Structure 6, the platform probably supported a copper (i.e. Structure 6 was a laundry), but could also have acted as an offset hob to keep food warm (i.e. Structure 6 was a detached, larger than normal kitchen needed by a boarding house operating at 63 Macquarie Street between 1883-1885 according to both the *Sands Directory* and Council Rates Assessment Books), or that it may have been used for some kind of light industrial purpose (i.e. Structure 6 was a workshop). Whatever the function of Structure 6, it appeared to have a timber floor in association with the large fireplace/chimney.



Figure 8.6: Fireplace 16605 and brick pad 16604 in Structure 6. View to east, 1m scale.

A large number of corrugated iron fragments were recovered from demolition material 16427 from within the building (Figure 8.12, discussed below) which strongly suggests that this structure had an iron roof. A number of marble fragments were sampled from the demolition material (BM Sample #26), perhaps from the surround of the fireplace, or another decorative architectural feature inside the structure. The large number of iron and metal artefacts recovered from the demolition material hints at a use as a domestic or light-industrial workshop, but there were no *in situ* occupation deposits or artefacts that could be unequivocally associated with the structure.

Possible Fencelines

A series of six postholes, possibly for a fence, had been cut through two sections of the sandstock brick dish drains. Four were cut through the north-south drain 16621, and another two were cut through the east-west drain 16616. While three of the postholes were assigned context numbers in Area B, as they are thought to be part of a boundary fence between Lot 32 (Area C) and Lot 30 (Area B), they have also been listed here for completeness. The postholes are listed in Table 8.1 and the majority are illustrated in Figure 8.7.

Table 8.1: Postholes cut through sandstock brick dish drains

Cutting	Cut-Pipe- Packing- Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
N-S Drain 16421	16703- 16734- 16704- 16735	Circular, unex. sides and base: unknown dimensions	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, concave base: 95 x 138 x 310	Firm mottled brown, yellow and grey silty clay, large frags of asphalt	Soft black silty clay
N-S Drain 16421	16641- 16666- 16642- 16665 (Area B)	Sub-rectangular, unex sides and base: 410 x 320 x unknown	Oval, vertical sides, rounded base: 280 x 165 x 400	Compact brown and red clay, yellow sand, occ. small sandstone inclusions	Soft blackish sand, v. occ. sandstone inclusion
N-S Drain 16421	16643- 16653- 16644- 16654 (Area B)	Sub-rectangular, unex sides and base: 430 x 420 x unknown	Oval, vertical sides, concave base: 200 x 100 x 450	Compact brown, yellow and red clay and sand, occ. sandstone and brick frags	Soft blackish humic sand
N-S Drain 16421	16645- 16660- 16646- 16661 (Area B)	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex base: 560 x 470 x unknown	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 185 x 95 x 445	Firm mottled orange, red, grey and brown clay, occ. charcoal flecks	Soft dark brown/black friable clay
E-W Drain 16616	16747 (cut)-16748 (packing)	Irregular, smooth irregular sides, concave base: 360 x 340 x 490	Unnumbered oval, irregular, steeply sloping sides, concave base: 150 x 110 x 490	Firm greyish brown sandy clay, brick and sandstone frags	Same as packing fill
E-W Drain 16616	16690- 16709- 16691-16710	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, unex base: 490 x 340 x min 50	Oval, vertical sides, flat base: 130 x 200 x 320	Firm mottled pale brown sandy clay	Soft grey clay, occ. brick and sandstone inclusions, charcoal flecks



Figure 8.7: Photo showing the four postholes cut through the north-south running brick dish drain 16421. View to north, 1m scale. DSC_9237.

Bottle dump

The space between the south wall of the chimney, the western wall of the structure and the dish drain was filled with a dark brownish black, organic-rich sand that contained very frequent, large, glass bottle and tan/white stoneware fragments (16433). The stoneware bottle or jar fragments in particular appeared to be from the same kind of vessels, suggesting they were disposed of as part of a single event or dump, rather than gradually accumulating over time. The majority of these were stoneware demijohns made by the Sharpe Brothers with manufacture dates from c.1903 to c.1960s (see Ceramics Report, Vol. 3, Sec. 8.1). The deposit was up to 150mm thick and sat on top of a tightly compacted, dark grey clayey silt with crushed sandstock brick and sandstone fragments (16615) that formed the latest yard surface across the whole southeast corner of the area (equivalent to context 16594 in Area B). The fact that the bottles were dumped on top of the yard surface meant they post-dated the latest yard surfacing event, but may still have been contemporary with the use of Structure 6.



Figure 8.8: Photograph taken mid-excavation of Structure 6 showing bottle dump 16433 (left) and demolition fill 16606 (right). View to north, 1m scale.

8.1.3 EARLY-MID 20TH CENTURY RUBBISH DUMPS AND DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURE 6

Archaeological evidence associated with the occupation of Lot 32 by the houses fronting Macquarie Street during this phase included a small number of rubbish pits containing artefacts dating from the 20th century and a dump of stoneware bottles or jars against the western wall of Structure 6. By the early 1940s the detached structure on the western boundary of Lot 32 (Structure 6) had been demolished, as it does not appear on the 1943 aerial photograph of Parramatta (Figure 8.9). An extensive demolition deposit was recorded that dates from this period.



Figure 8.9: 1943 aerial photograph showing that Structure 6 (approximate location arrowed in red) has been demolished by this date. North is at top.

20th century rubbish pits

Prior to the introduction of universal rubbish collection by the Parramatta Council in around 1916³⁴ rubbish had been collected only from those residents prepared to pay for the service.³⁵ It was common practice for residents to bury their rubbish on their properties, and use it to backfill holes or redundant features, such as cesspits or cisterns. In Area C seven large rubbish pits were recorded in the rear yard of 63 Macquarie Street to the south of Structure 6 and a single, smaller pit was uncovered to the north. The pits may have been deliberately dug to dispose of rubbish during the occupation of the property, or simply part of the demolition process across Lot 32 in the early to mid-20th century. The rubbish pits are described in Table 8.2 and illustrated in Figure 8.10 below.

Table 8.2: 20th century rubbish pits recorded in Area C.

Cut - Fill	Cut description	Fill description
16488 - 16489 Smallish rubbish pit located 5m to north of Structure 6.	Shallow, rectangular cut with rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base: max dimensions 0.79 x 0.67 x 0.09m.	Soft, black and yellow mottled silt, high frequency of artefacts, occ. brick and stone frags.
16707 - 16708 Later rubbish pit to south of Structure 6, cut through robbed-out brick lined pit/cesspit 16934 (Phase 4.2).	Oval, gradual sloping sides, rounded base: 1.8 x 1.3 x 0.25m.	Mod. loose grey/dark brown silty clay, glass and ceramic artefacts. 30% of fill is rubble: large, rough cut sandstone blocks and machine-made and sandstock brick frags. Early 1900s date.
16753 - 16754 Large rubbish pit, south of Structure 6. Large amount of bonded asbestos present in the fill, hand exc. was abandoned, artefacts salvaged during machine remediation.	Roughly rectangular cut, unex. Sides and base: 2.3 x 0.9m x unknown.	Loose, brown silt with red clay clumps and v. freq. artefacts.
17016 - 17017 Three abutting or intercutting irregular features, south of Structure 6. Machine exc. due to presence of bonded asbestos.	Irregular shapes, unknown individual dimensions, combined area of approx. 3.3 x 3.5 x 0.8m.	Mod. compact dark grey brown silty clay, v. freq. artefacts (including vegemite jars).
16496 - 16497	Rectangular, vertical sides, irregular base: 500 x 360 x min. 100mm.	Mod. soft mottled brown silty clay with brick frags. Not true rubbish pit as v. few artefacts.
16795 - 16796 Later pit cut through robber cut 16705 of earlier cesspit, similar to 16707	Irregular/rectangular cut, uneven sides, uneven base: 650 x 540 x 170mm max.	Loose, dark grey-black sandy silt, freq. fragile bones, metal and 20 th C wire frags.
16835 - 16836 Depression rather than deliberately cut pit, opportunistically backfilled with rubbish.	Irregular, undulating sides and base: 1.1 x 1.1 x 0.25m.	Mod. compact dark brownish grey clay with ashy lenses, glass, ceramic and brick incl.

³⁴ *Cumberland Argus* 20 Dec 1916: 3.

³⁵



Figure 8.10: Photo of the southeast corner of Area C showing three of the 20th century rubbish pits (dashed yellow). The northern two pits were machine excavated due to asbestos contamination. View to northwest, 1m scale. DSC_9360.

Demolition fill

A brief review of the *Sands Directories* from 1930-1933 (the latest available edition) indicates that a number of the houses fronting Macquarie Street (including Northiam and Harleyville in Area B, and 'Macquarie Flats' which may be in Area C) may have been used as boarding houses at various times between 1883 and 1933. The sandstone outbuilding does not appear on the 1943 aerial photograph of the site (Figure 8.9), and the buildings fronting Macquarie Street were demolished to make way for Macquarie House, a commercial office building, opened on 4 February 1981.³⁶

Spread out across the entirety of Structure 6 was a demolition fill composed of loose, white and mustard sand with a moderate amount of iron or metal objects (16606) including small fragments of corrugated iron sheets, lead pipes, and metal brackets (Figure 8.11, Figure 8.12). The demolition fill was spread over an area of roughly 5 x 5m and was up to 150mm thick. There were also fragments of broken cement slab in this deposit, possibly from a later concrete floor within Structure 6 to replace the timber floorboards. The white and mustard colour and sandy matrix is due to decayed sandstone fragments; there were also fragments of broken dry-pressed and sandstock bricks in the demolition fill. This indicates that at least the footings of this structure, and perhaps the superstructure as well, were built from both sandstone and brick, consistent with the mix of building materials recorded in the fireplace or chimney structure 16605. The presence of both dry-pressed and sandstock bricks could be due to a mix of new or reused materials in the original construction, which would be consistent with a post-1878 construction date implied by the listing of the area as 'Enclosed Land' in the 1878 Rate Assessment book. Alternatively, the presence of two different types of bricks may be due to the original construction using

³⁶ GML 143 and 169 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Heritage Impact Statement 2013, p.28.

sandstock bricks and later repairs being carried out with dry-pressed bricks during or after the 1890s.

Clay capping

The demolition fill 16606 was sealed with a thick layer of orange and pink plastic clay (16427). The clay was moderately compacted and covered an area of roughly 5 x 5m. It was substantially thicker towards the western side where it had a maximum thickness of 400mm (Figure 8.11). Up to half of the deposit was comprised of brick rubble, with a high frequency of large, corrugated iron sheets assumed to be from the roof of Structure 6. It appears that the roof was one of the last things to be demolished and the iron sheets were left sitting over the building, which was then covered by the clay. A pocket of mid to dark brown sandy silt with a moderate number of artefacts was found (16434) within the plastic clay (16606). This material was given a separate number as it was such a different consistency and was originally suspected to be an underfloor or occupation related deposit. Careful hand excavation of the material and the size of the artefacts, however, showed that this was just a small area of different fill localised along the southern side of the brick pad 16604, perhaps associated with the demolition of the pad structure (laundry copper or kitchen hob) and was still part of the general demolition of Structure 6.



Figure 8.11: Red clay capping 16427 partially removed onto yellow and white demolition material 16606. View to north, 1m scale.



Figure 8.12: Metal objects, including a large number of corrugated iron sheet fragments (top centre) recovered from demolition material 16427 and discarded. No scale.

Unknown structure/phase postholes

There were several postholes that could not be connected to a specific structure or attributed to a certain phase, and these are listed below in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Postholes that could not be associated with a specific structure or attributed to a particular phase.

Cut-Pipe- Packing-Pipe Fill (Location)	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16721-16722-16723- 16724 (E edge of Structure 5)	Irregular, vertical sides, unexc. Base: 360 x 440 x 300 max	Round, vertical sides, flat base: 200 dia. X 300mm max	Firm, red, brown and grey mottled silty clay, occ. charcoal chunks up to 30mm long	Mod. Soft dark brown silt, charcoal flecks, sandstock brick frags.
16738-16728-16739- 16729 (N-S fenceline, rear of Lot 32)	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, sloping base: 700 x 480 x min 370	Oval, vertical sides, unexc. Base: 180 x 80 x min 370	V. compact red brown silty clay, freq. charcoal, occ. sandstock brick frags.	Soft, dark brown grey, clayey silt, freq. black gravel, charcoal and occ. sandstock brick frags

Cut-Pipe- Packing-Pipe Fill (Location)	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16762-16781-16763- 16782 (rear of Lot 32)	Rectangular, vertical sides north and south, gradual on east and west, concave base: 1200 x 450 x 320 min.	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 150 dia. x 610	Compact pale grey brown clayey silt, occ. charcoal frags.	Soft, mid brown silty clay, rare charcoal flecks
16793-16843- 16794-16844 (rear of Lot 32, northeast of pit 16707)	Oval, vertical sides, flat base: 450 x 220 x 370 max.	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 290 x 200 x 370	Compact, greyish brown silty clay.	Weakly cemented, dark grey brown silt, charcoal and sandstone incl.
16862 (cut) 16863 (fill)	Rectangular, smooth sides, flat base: 600 x 300 x 40-50	Circular pipe, 100mm diameter, 240mm deep	Soft, fine orange red clay, no inclusions	Dark grey silty clay, no inclusions
16868 (cut)-16869 (fill) (rear of Lot 32)	Very shallow, rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 200 x 180 x 40 min.	Unnumbered, faint shadow of possible pipe, 70mm dia.	Compact grey brown sandy clay, some red clay mottling, occ. charcoal flecks	
16945 (cut)-16946 (fill) (W edge of pit 16705)	Square, vertical sides, flat base: 250 x 250 x 400		Loose, grey brown silty clay with crushed sandstone and brick frags. 1942 penny found in fill	
17025-17035- 17026-17036 (close to Lot 30/32 property boundary)	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 300 x 210 x 60 max.	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base: 175 x 50 x 70	Stiff brown red plastic clay, mod. charcoal frags. max. 20mm long, v. occ. coke frags. max. 30mm long	Very soft, dark grey sand
17058-17060- 17059-17061 (rear of Lot 32, inside of Section D)	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, unex. base: 130 x 180 x 180 min.	Circular, vertical sides, unex. base: 60 dia. X 180 min.	Compact, red brown plastic clay, small pockets of pale sand	Soft, dark brown silty clay, freq. organic incl.
17066 (cut)-17110 (S pipe) -17112 (N pipe) - 17067 (packing) 17111 (S pipe fill) 17113 (N pipe fill) (Lot 32 southern limit of excavation)	Irregular, irregular sides, flattish base: 570 x 240 x 25	S pipe: sub-rectangular, smooth sides, blunt tapered base: 70 x 80 x 80 N pipe: irregular, smooth sides, sloping base: 60 x 90 x 30	Hard, mottled red, yellow, brown, grey clay	S pipe fill: black, silty clay, nil incl. N pipe fill: Soft, light brown silty clay

Cut-Pipe- Packing-Pipe Fill (Location)	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
16786-16789-16787- 16790 (Inside Section E, recorded with Area B)	Square, vertical sides, base sloping down towards west: 230 x 240 x 250	Circular, vertical sides, concave base: 100 dia. x 100	Firm mottled dark brown, clay and silt, freq. artefacts, charcoal, sandstone frags and slate incl	Soft dark blackish brown, humic silt
17092 (cut)-17093 (fill) (rear of Lot 32, inside of Section D)	Oval, irregular sides, concave base: 120 x 200 x 25		Firm dark brown red silty clay	

8.1.4 SUMMARY OF PHASE 5 (1870S-1960S BRICK SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS)

The long time period covered by this phase encompassed the construction and occupation of the sandstone outbuilding (Structure 6) at the rear of the house at 63 Macquarie Street, including both the surviving structural elements of the building, and a small bottle dump (Phase 5.1). A number of rubbish pits contained artefacts that dated from the early to mid-20th century may have been deliberately dug to dispose of household debris, or may have been used as backfill during the demolition of Structure 6 at some time prior to 1943 (Phase 5.1).

9.0 PHASE 6: 1960S-2015 POST OFFICE

The western portion of Lot 32 was acquired after 1961, along with Lot 30, for the construction of the Parramatta Post Office that opened in 1966.³⁷ The other houses fronting Macquarie Street in Lot 32 (outside the study area) were demolished to make way for Macquarie House, a commercial office building on the corner of Macquarie and Smith Streets, that opened on 4 February 1981.³⁸ The modern impacts from the Post Office building were substantial in Areas A and B, but relatively minor in Area C, where they were limited to a small number of postholes, service pipes, surfaces and fills.

Late 20th century pit and postholes

A large pit, roughly rectangular pit measuring 1.4 x 1.7m was partially uncovered at the very southern limit of excavation in Area C (16684). The cut was filled with a loose, grey clayey sand (16685) that contained blue metal road base and plastic fragments, indicating it had either been dug, or at least backfilled, during the mid-late 20th C. A small sondage excavated in the northeast corner of the pit showed that it had a minimum depth of 300mm, but the feature was not fully investigated once it became clear it was of such a late date.

As discussed above, there were a large number of postholes that could not be assigned to a particular structure or phase (Table 8.3). A small number of these 'unknown structure/phase' postholes may actually belong in this late 20th century phase, but it is unlikely that a large number of timber posts were used within the Post Office property. Three postholes contained definitively modern artefacts are discussed as part of the 1960s Post Office phase (Table 9.1 and Table 9.2).

Table 9.1: Modern postholes or small cuts associated with Post Office property

Cut-Fill (Location)	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Fill Description
16906-16907 (E limit of excavation)	Square, vertical sides, unex. base: 230 x 230 x 70 min.	V. loose, clean white builder's sand, concrete frags. blue metal chips
17140-17141 (central rear yard)	Rectangular, vertical sides, rounded base: 300 x 200 x 110	Mod. Compact mottled red brown plastic clay, contained plastic pen lid
17142-17143 (Area B Context #)	Rectangular, vertical sides, sloping base: 280 x 200 x 60	Compact, mottled red brown clay, glass frags. including safety glass frags

Service Pipes

Only two context numbers were used to describe the network of salt-glazed stoneware service pipes: 16461 ran north-south along the eastern edge of Area C; and a small section of pipe 16788 was exposed at the rear of Lot 32 in one of the Aboriginal test trenches. Both pipes were 300mm in diameter. Pipe 16461 running along the eastern edge of the area was positioned to service a toilets and amenities block outside the main Post Office building. A dry-pressed brick wall was also noted, but not numbered or recorded as part of the same

³⁷ 'Parramatta Post Office - A History', Parramatta Heritage Centre, City of Parramatta Council, 5/9/2014. Available at: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2014/09/05/parramatta-post-office-a-history/#more-4276> [accessed 29/9/2016].

³⁸ GML 2015: 13.

amenities block. The service pipe at the rear of the area may also have been part of the same modern system, as it does not appear on the c.1907 Parramatta sewer plan.

Post Office Footings & Car Park

Table 9.2: Context numbers associated with the post office footings and car park.

Context #	Description	Interpretation	Equivalent Context #
16423	General clean up, machine excavation of extant tarmac surface and any underlying fill.	Context number assigned to artefacts salvaged during the machine excavation of the extant tarmac surface around the east and south of the Post Office.	Area B = 16401
16460	General clean up, machine excavated across northern portion of Lot 32 (roughly 8 x 3m).	Context number assigned to artefacts salvaged during the machine excavation of a localised darker, wetter fill in the north of the area.	

10.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The archaeological excavation of Area C revealed a large cross or t-shaped timber structure with an extensive network of brick drains and gutters, and a smaller structure or annex, also made of timber, to the south. These structures were potentially constructed prior to 1851 when they are possibly those referred to in an auction notice for the property, and are outbuildings or ancillary structures in the yard of the White Horse Inn (located to the east, outside the study area). These structures are most likely a stables and sheds for the White Horse Inn. A brick drain and a number of postholes were identified that could be fences and drainage features that pre-date the stables and sheds. The stables and sheds were likely demolished in the 1870s when Catherine Hilt built brick terraces on the allotment fronting Macquarie Street and replaced by a smaller sandstone building with a hearth; this is interpreted as being a kitchen or workshop for the westernmost semi-detached terrace or villa at 63 Macquarie Street that replaced the White Horse Inn.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The archaeological excavation of Area C, 3PS – 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, produced evidence for an initial phase of commercial use of the area by the White Horse Inn, and a second phase of domestic occupation of the site from the late 19th 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.
- Postholes of an earlier boundary fence for Lot 32 (Phase 4.1) and a sandstock brick drain that may pre-date the c.1850s structures.
- A large pit at the rear of Lot 32, possibly a brick lined storage pit at the back of the White Horse Inn.
- Postholes and wall slots of a large timber cross or t-shaped structure surrounded by a series of brick drains and gutters, probably stables and sheds of the White Horse Inn, and smaller southern annex. These structures first appear on plan in 1858 and were possibly built prior to 1851; an auction notice for the property at this date refers to ‘...*excellent roomy back premises, with stables*’.³⁹
- The stables and shed structures were demolished by 1873 and replaced by a smaller structure with sandstone footings and hearth; most likely to be a detached kitchen, laundry or workshop for the semi-detached terrace or house at 63 Macquarie Street.
- 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.

³⁹ SMH, 29 March 1851, p 8.

11.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

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

Table 1: 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	5.1
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 posthole 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 posthole 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
B	16891	Fill	Very loose, dark brown, sandy/charcoal fill. Pockets of shattered, thick glass. Fill within 16890	4.2

Area	Context	Context Name	Description	PHASE (Area C Matrix)
B	16940	Post hole cut	Rectangular posthole 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 posthole 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 posthole cut. Contains 17098-100	4.1
B	17130	Post hole cut	Sub rectangular posthole 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 posthole cut, contains 17143	6
B	17143	Fill	Compact, mottled red/brown clay. Fill of 17142	6
B	17167	Post hole cut	Rectangular posthole 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
B	16785	Fill	Very compact reddish brown, some broken bricks packing	4.2

APPENDIX 2 Test Trenches in Area C

Test Trench	Lot	Size (m)	Description	Contexts	Location
4	32	3.7 0.4m	Test trench in modern service trench (N-S)		East of Structure 5
5	32	4.6 x 1m	Test trench (E-W) through fills in Structure 5 to determine thickness of 16422 and exterior/interior fills	16422, 16432, 16422, 16435	Structure 5
10	32	2.3 x 0.65 m	Test trench (N-S) to understand the relationship between interior and exterior fills, and the extent of brick drain 16531	16531, 16525, 16534, 16526, 16497, 16435	Structure 5
11	32	1 x 0.7m	Test trench in NE of Structure 5 to explore disturbance of 16471 and posthole	16471, 16526	Structure 5