

3PS – 153 MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA

TRENCH REPORT – AREA D

JANUARY 2018

VOLUME 2, SECTION 7.4



Composite orthophoto of early agricultural plough lines exposed in Area D. G. Hazell (Arcsurv) 2016.

FINAL REPORT | Amanda Dusting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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). These divisions were based on 19th-century allotments and property boundaries. This report provides details of the archaeological findings in Area D, located on the western side of 3PS, equivalent to the area which is part of Leigh Place and the western end of Civic Place roadways and associated footpaths. Area D is within the eastern edge of Lot 28 and most of Lot 1, 26 (aka Lot 26 or Lot 181).

Within Area D was: a creek line or drainage channel; evidence for early agriculture in the form of plough lines; a c.1840s sandstone box drain the 'Town Drain'; a mid-19th-century pond; sandstone footings of outbuildings and fences associated with a late 19th-century house 'Wyverne' fronting Macquarie Street; and postholes and deposits of discarded plaster associated with a Fibrous Plaster works from the 1920s to the 1950s.

RESULTS

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

The following is a summary of the main findings:

- Creek line - drainage channel.
- Early agricultural activities including tool marks and furrows in the natural soil.
- Agricultural plough lines or furrows.
- Modified historic topsoil.
- The Town Drain sandstone box drain.
- Bulk levelling fills above the Town Drain.
- Timber covered drain leading from a brick sump in Area A to the Town Drain.
- A pond at the rear of allotment Lot 1.
- Levelling fills, raising the low-lying areas around the drain.
- Late 19th-century sandstone footings and fences associated with Wyverne.
- Fibrous plaster works rubbish pits and postholes.

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3PS – 153 MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA

TRENCH REPORT – AREA D

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

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

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 One Parramatta Square (the University of Western Sydney) and the west by the Leigh Memorial Church Mission Building ().

For excavation purposes the site was divided into four main areas (A, B, C and D) that followed the 19th-century allotments. Area A and Area B were so large and handed over in such a piecemeal fashion that they were subdivided into Area A and Area A South and Area B and Area B (Rear Yard) (Figure 1.2). The study area included parts of what were historically known as Lot 28 and Lot 32 and all of Lot 30. Area D was located wholly within Lot 28. 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.

This trench report describes the archaeological remains corresponding to Area D (Lot 28). The detailed archaeological plans referred to in this report are found in Volume 4, Sections 10 & 11 of the main report and the Harris Matrix for Area D is in Volume 4, Section 12.



Figure 1.1: 3PS Study Area with historic lot boundaries. Area D is shaded orange; the course of the water channel and Town Drain is shaded dark blue.



Figure 1.2: Survey plan of study area showing various features from the archaeological investigation and excavation areas shaded and labelled.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASES¹

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

- Phase 1: Natural landscape.
- Phase 2: Aboriginal occupation.
- Phase 3: 1788 to c.1819 – Early agriculture and land modification
- Phase 4: c.1819 to 1870/80s – Early occupation and the Town Drain.
- Phase 5: 1870s to 1960s – Rebuilding and occupation
- Phase 6: 1960s to 2015 – Parramatta Post Office, construction, occupation and demolition.

Phasing specific to Area D.

Phase 4, c.1819s to 1870/80s, was further divided into two sub-phases:

- Phase 4.1: c.1819 to 1850s – Introduction of the Town Drain and evidence for early residential occupation including drains and a pond.
- Phase 4.2: 1850s to 1870s – Later occupation, outbuildings and fences associated with Wyverne.

Phase 5 was divided into two sub-phases:

- Phase 5.1: 1870s to 1950s – Occupation of Wyverne and fibrous plaster works.
- Phase 5.2: 1950s to 1960s – Demolition of Wyverne and plasterworks for installation of Civic Place.

1.4 LIMITATIONS

This trench report is based on information recorded during the archaeological salvage excavation, historical research, and reviews of maps and plans from the period. As the artefact catalogue was not available at the time of writing, the archaeological phasing of artefact-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 constraints meant that different parts of the site had to be prioritised and thus excavated in stages minimising the opportunity for extensive open plan excavation. Heavy rainfall severely impacted much of the fieldwork.

1.5 AUTHORSHIP AND EXCAVATION TEAM

The main body of this report has been written by Dr Amanda Disting, secondary excavation director. The general historical background, has come from the Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement (C&L 2013). The report is based on the excavation and recording undertaken by the author and a small 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 by QMC. Dr Mary Casey was the primary excavation director. Other participants were:

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.

Name	Project Role
Jill Miskella	Supervisor
Sandra Kuiters	Supervisor/Planner
Guy Hazell	Surveyor
Jane Rooke	Archaeologist
Maggie Butcher	Archaeologist
Kylie McDonald	Archaeologist
Waleed Aziz	Archaeologist
Tristram Miller	Archaeologist

2.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

2.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND OF PARRAMATTA

Parramatta was initially established as a farm settlement (Rose Hill) in November 1788. After the arrival of the Second Fleet of convicts there was sufficient labour to establish a town in 1790. The new town was laid out one mile in length with modest two-roomed timber houses on generously sized lots of 200ft x 100ft (61m x 30.5m) (Figure 2.1). 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 blacksmiths were constructed of both timber and brick. The town was renamed Parramatta in 1791.

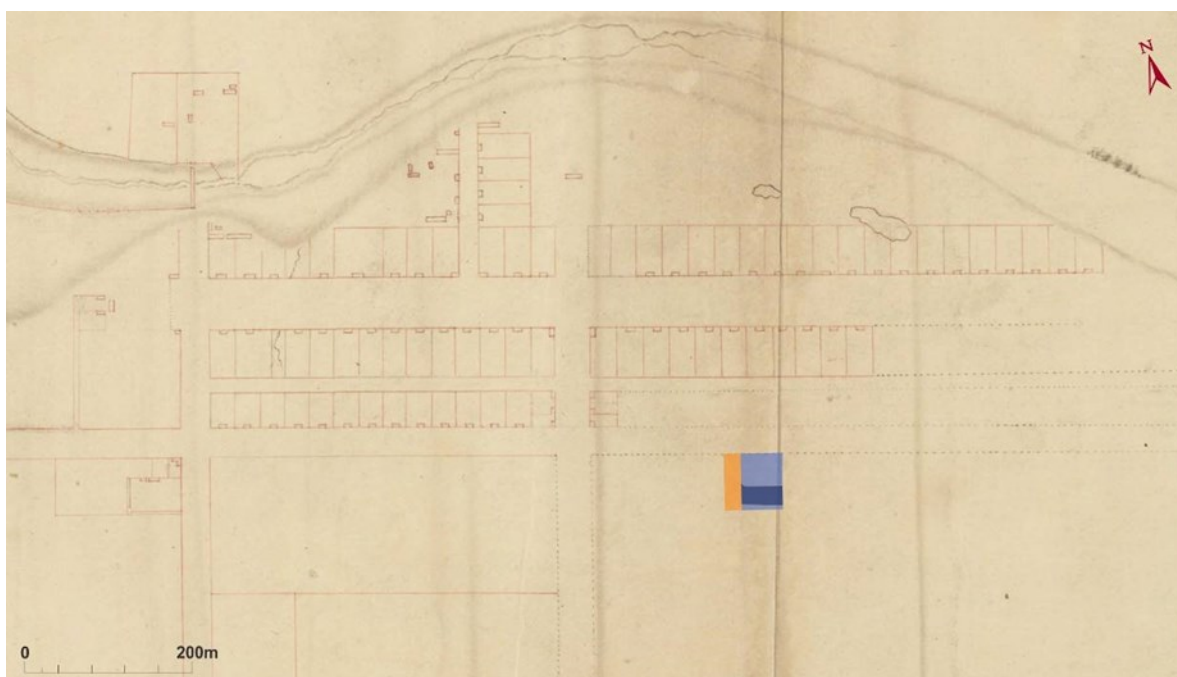


Figure 2.1: Detail of 'Plan of the Town of Parramatta in New South Wales', c.1792, and the approximate location of 3PS (blue and orange) study area. The National Archives [UK], CO 700/NewSouthWales4. Area D is shaded in orange.

During the 1790s the town grew in population and emancipated convicts and free settlers leased land and established their own businesses. By 1800 there were 19 properties leased 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 residents held land under permissive occupancy, seemingly rent-free, as land titles could not be secured. In May 1823, new regulations were implemented in an

attempt to increase revenue from town leases and formal leases or grants were secured by many of the town's occupants by June the same year.

2.2 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF 3PS

The study area, 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street, was not developed as part of the early convict settlement, which included rows of 'convict huts' constructed between c.1790 and 1792 along George Street and the northern side of Macquarie Street. By 1804, the study area 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.² By 1814, Governor Macquarie had laid out a number of additional streets in Parramatta, including O'Connell, Marsden and Phillip streets. The 1814 plan does not show any buildings in the study area but it does include annotations showing the location of the Market Place and space reserved for half-yearly fairs.

The Parramatta Market Place was established in 1812, with the first weekly market held in January 1813. A market house and stalls for livestock were built to facilitate the markets, which Macquarie included in his list of public works.³ Fairs were also instituted at Parramatta in 1813 and were held twice a year at the Market Place, from March 1813.⁴ From October 1823, agricultural shows were held to coincide with the fairs. The last Parramatta Fair appears to have taken place in October 1836, and the agricultural society became moribund at about the same time.⁵

Unlike the Market Place, there do not appear to have been any specific structures associated with the space reserved for the fairs. Two watercolours by Joseph Lycett from c.1819 and 1820 do not show any structures within the study area (Figure 2.2, Figure 2.3). Evans' 1814 Plan of the Township of Parramatta also shows the study area as being 'Reserved space for the Fairs etc'⁶ (Figure 2.4). 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 Lot 1, 28, 30 and 32 (Figure 2.5).⁷ The following Table 2.1 provides a brief timeline for the whole of 3PS.

² *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.

³ Historical Records of Australia, series 1 vol 10 January 1819 – December 1822 'Governors' Despatches to and from England' published by Library Committee of the Commonwealth.

⁴ *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.

⁵ Kass et al 1996:125; *Sydney Gazette* 6 October 1836, p 6d.

⁶ G. W. Evans, 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta' 1814, SLNSW M2 811.1301/1814/1.

⁷ 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta', G. C. Stewart, draftsman, SRNSW Item No.4907, P.1.1022.

Table 2.1: Brief Historical Timeline of 3PS

Date	Lot 15	Lot 16	Lot 17	Lot 18
1804	The study area shown as vacant land with allotments and agricultural land grants to the south. ⁸			
1813	Fairs held twice annually at the Market Place. ⁹			
1814	The study area is shown on plan as being 'Reserved space for the Fairs etc.' ¹⁰			
1814	The first Annual Feast held by Governor Macquarie 28 December at the Market Place immediately to the west of the study area. ¹¹			
c.1819	Two related watercolours by Joseph Lycett from c.1819 and 1820 show the space reserved for fairs and the Market Place as largely open ground, with some fences. Lycett's watercolours are not reliable sets of evidence as he has been found to be inaccurate in a number of instances.			
1823	The 3PS site is shown as divided into four separate allotments - Lot 1 and Lot 28, Section 15 (Civic Place), - leased to Robert Bateman, Lot 30, Section 15, and the western edge of Lot 32, Section 15. ¹² A building is shown on Lot 30 and one on the eastern side of Lot 32. Lot 30 was leased to John Thorn on June 30 1823. ¹³ No structures are shown on Lot 27.			
1830	Robert Bateman sells lease to John Mouten.			
1831	A house appears on Lot 27 in Richards field book survey.			
1833	Edward Lakeman has his publican's licence renewed for the White Horse Inn on the western side of Lot 32, Section 15. ¹⁴			
1835	Last Annual Feast (the event was abolished by Governor Bourke). ¹⁵ Lot 27 is sold with a partially constructed house on it.			
c.1840	The Town Drain is built within an existing creek line			
1844	On Brownrigg's plan a second building is shown on Lot 32, probably the White Horse Inn. ¹⁶			
1845	Lot 30 is conveyed to George Cavill. ¹⁷			
1852	Lot 1, part of Lot 27 and Lot 28 offered for sale with 'a handsome well-built stone cottage' on it.			
1858	Railway resumptions plan shows the house on Lot 30 has been extended and a pond is at the rear of the lot. A second pond is shown on the southern boundary of Lot 1, the town drain is marked crossing Lot 28 and large buildings appear in the rear yard of Lot 32, which are probably stables. ¹⁸ It also shows changes to the stone cottage on Lot 27 and a small structure north of the pond.			

⁸ Plan of the Township of Parramatta, G.W. Evans Acting Surveyor, Sydney 1804. TNA (UK) CO/700/New South Wales No.22 Evans' plan of Parramatta, 1804.

⁹ *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.

¹⁰ G. W. Evans, 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta' 1814, SLNSW M2 811.1301/1814/1.

¹¹ Smith 1992:77.

¹² 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta', G. C. Stewart, draftsman, SRNSW Item No.4907,P.1.1022.

¹³ Grants register 25 No. 63.

¹⁴ Butts of Publicans Licences, 1833, No. 35, SRNSW 4/64.

¹⁵ Smith 1992:77.

¹⁶ 'Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the adjacent properties as surveyed by W. Meadows Brownrigg surveyor', SLNSW M4 811.1301/1844/1.

¹⁷ Grants Register 2838 No. 170.

¹⁸ 'Great Western Railway, Extension Parramatta to Penrith Part 1', Proclaimed Plan. SRNSW NRS 15244, item [1]; formerly in State Rail Archives, Plan 965/2, NID.

Date	Lot 15	Lot 16	Lot 17	Lot 18
1860	Cavill conveys Lot 30, with a wooden cottage to John Holland, innkeeper and licensee of the Star Inn on Church Street.			
1874	John Holland dies leaving Lot 30 to his wife Harriet Holland.			
1879	Lot 1, part of Lot 27 and Lot 28 sold to Dr Charles Johnson. The House			
1884	The wooden cottage on Lot 30 is demolished and Harriet Holland builds a pair of two-storey brick terraces on the eastern half of the allotment, named Northiam and Harleyville. (Harriet resides in one of them).			
1888	A large single-storey brick house is built on the western half of Lot 30, 'Cranbrook'. Harriet Holland resides in this house until her death.			
1895	The study area is shown to have a pair of two-storey terraces built on the Macquarie Street frontage of Lot 32 with an outbuilding on the western boundary, the houses and associated outbuildings and cesspits of Harleyville, Northiam and Cranbrook, ¹⁹ and an outbuilding and fence associated with a house on Lot 27 Wyverne, on the western boundary of Lot 28. The outbuilding and the eastern edge of Wyverne extends into Lot 28.			
1920s	Thomas Dalton operated a fibrous plaster manufacturing workshop at the rear of Lot 1. ²⁰			
1955-1956	An aerial photo shows that the fibrous plasterworks building at the south end of Lot 1 had been demolished but Wyverne is still standing. ²¹			
By 1958	Wyverne demolished – plan notes an 'Old stone cottage now demolished' on Lot 27.			
1964	Leigh Memorial Fellowship Centre (Parramatta Mission) built on Lot 27.			
1961	Lot 1 and Lot 28 used to create a road access into Civic Place and the new Parramatta City Library and Council chambers.			
1960s	All extant houses demolished on Lot 30 and the Parramatta Post Office is built.			
2015	Parramatta Post Office is demolished			

¹⁹ 'Parramatta Sheet 18', Parramatta Detail Sheets, NSW Dept. of Lands. SLNSW Z/M SE 4 811.1301/1. Digital order no. a1364020.

²⁰ *Cumberland Argus* 26 July 1944 p.6d.

²¹ [Aerial of Parramatta district], NSW Run 233-5130. NSW LPI Aerial Photographs.

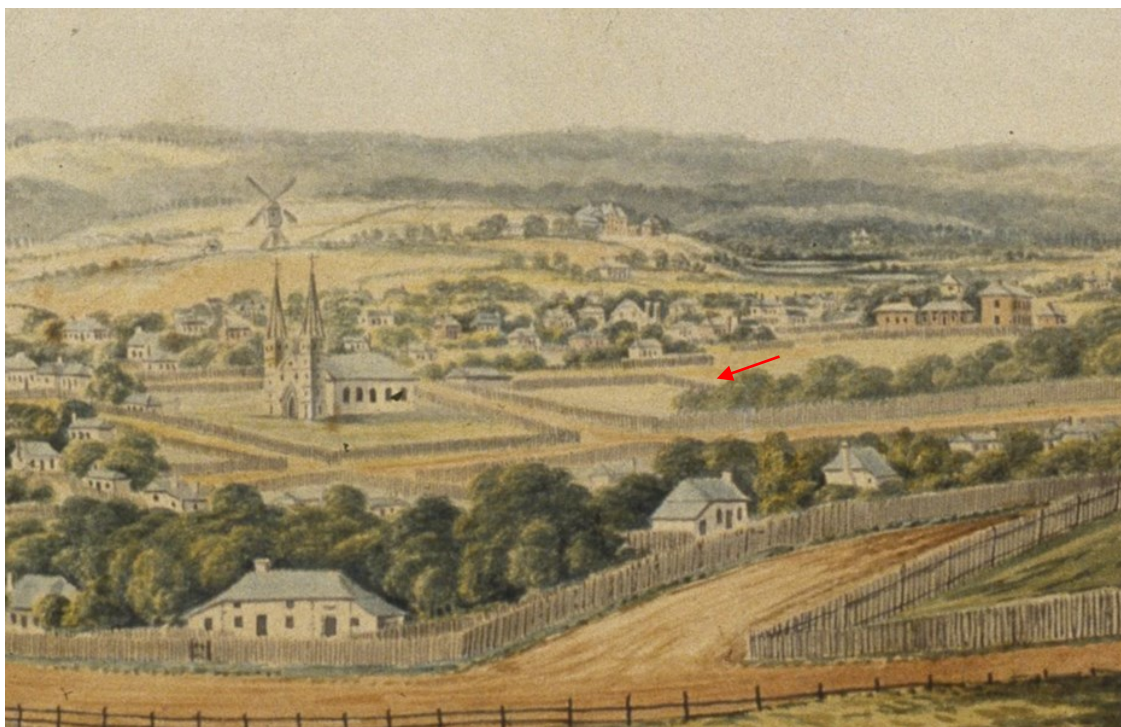


Figure 2.2: The study area (arrowed) is shown as vacant land. Detail of 'West view of Parramatta', c.1819, attrib. J. Lycett. SLNSW ML 53.

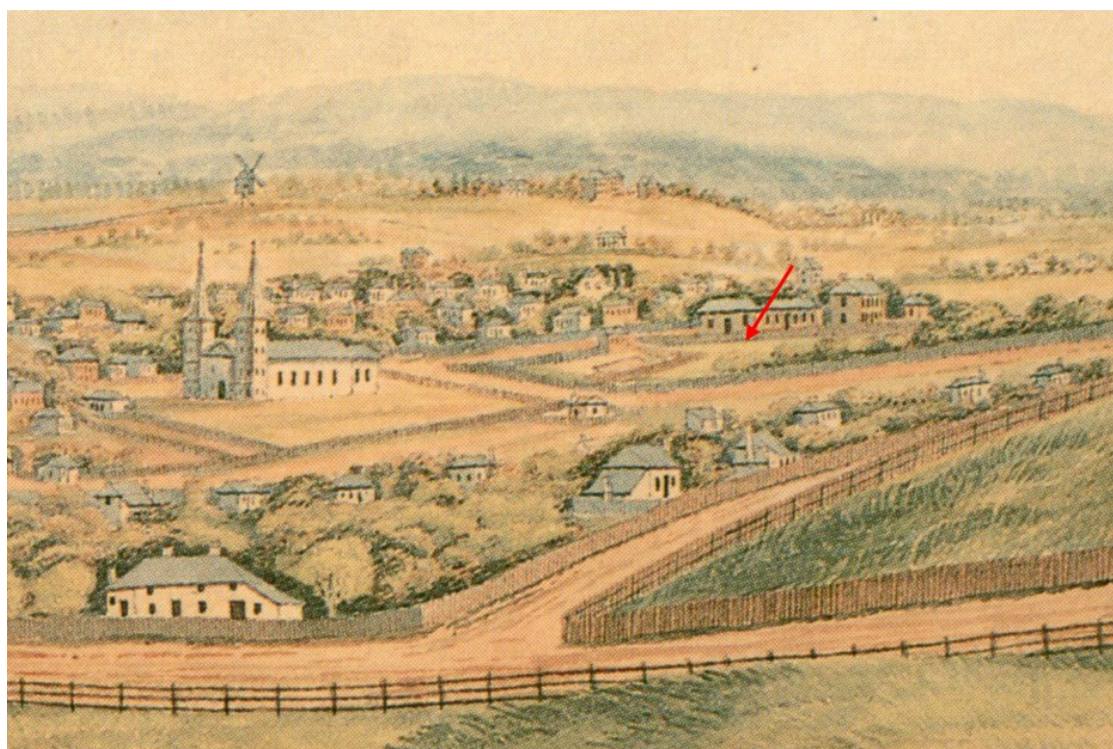


Figure 2.3: The study area (arrowed) shown as vacant land. Detail of 'South view of Parramatta, N.S.W. 1820'. NLA PIC T1633 NK6416/C LOC 745*, reproduced in McCormick 1987 pl 215.

2.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA D

2.3.1 OVERVIEW

The Archaeological Management Strategy (AMS) for Parramatta Square²² provided historical background for the lots within Parramatta Square by examining each of the Crown Allotments. The 3PS study area included Lots 1, 28, 30 and 32. The study area in this trench report comprises Lot 1 (also known as Lot 26 or Lot 181) and Lot 28, designated as excavation Area D. For most of the 19th and 20th centuries, Lots 1 and 28 together with the east half of the neighbouring Lot 27 (outside the study area) had the same owner and were effectively one property. However, there were slight differences in their early land title histories.

By 1814, the study area formed part of the area set aside for fairs at Parramatta (Figure 2.4). By 1823 a house had been built on Lot 30, east of the study area (Figure 2.5). By 1831 a house had been built on Lot 27, west of the study area recoded by Surveyor Richards in 1831 and as seen in Brownrigg's plan of 1844 (Figure 2.8). Lots 1 and 28 remained largely vacant land until late in the 19th century (Figure 2.8, Figure 2.9). The 1858 plan indicates that the southern section of the study area included a pond. By the late 19th century, Lot 1 contained part of an outbuilding associated with Wyverne the house on Lot 27, and the eastern side of Wyverne also extended onto Lot 28 (Figure 2.12). During the 1920s, the study area was used to manufacture fibrous plaster, and a large shed was built at the southern end of the yard (Figure 2.13). During the 1950s the study area was transformed into the road known as Civic Place.

Early Lease and occupation of Area D

Robert Bateman leased twenty-nine and a half rods (i.e. 29.5 perches; 746m²) in Parramatta on 30 June 1823, later known as No 28 Macquarie Street. Robert Bateman (c.1795–1867) was the son of William Bateman and older brother of John Bateman, the pioneer of Melbourne. The 1814 Muster showed Robert Bateman as a landholder at Parramatta, who was free and off the stores.²³ In a memorial of June 1820, Robert Bateman stated that he had arrived free about 20 years ago with his parents William and Mary Bateman. He now lived at Parramatta and requested a grant of land. He was especially keen to receive one between Parramatta and Liverpool.²⁴ Robert Bateman was appointed a district constable for Parramatta in October 1821 at the same time as John Thorn, holder of the neighbouring Lot 30.²⁵ Bateman resigned his post as district constable in June 1822²⁶ and the 1822 Muster showed Robert Bateman, born in the colony, as a shopkeeper at Parramatta. He had a wife, Eleanor, also born in the colony, and one child. He held 50 acres in the District of Parramatta, plus one horse, 20 cattle, three hogs and 150 bushels of maize.²⁷

More accurate data about Robert Bateman appears to have been given by the November 1828 Census. It showed Robert Batman (*sic*), aged 33, who came free on the *Ganges* in 1797. He was a Protestant stockholder, at Parramatta. His wife Eleanor, aged 30, was born in the colony, and he had children named Mary A, William Richard, John Robert, and Euphemia Maria. He also had two horses and 100 sheep.²⁸

²² Casey & Lowe 2012.

²³ C J Baxter, *General Muster of New South Wales: 1814*, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, Nos 1879, 2002.

²⁴ Col Sec, Memorials, 1820, SRNSW 4/1823, No 37.

²⁵ *Sydney Gazette*, 20 Oct 1821.

²⁶ *Sydney Gazette*, 21 June 1822.

²⁷ C J Baxter, *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales: 1822*, ABGR, Sydney, 1988, A 00959-61, B 00214.

²⁸ 1828 census, B 0632-7.

Stewart's 1823 Map of Parramatta showed Bateman's allotment to be vacant (Figure 2.5).²⁹ The 'Return of Parramatta Allotments' of 5 April 1823 listed No 28 Macquarie Street (Lot 28, Section 15) as held by Robert Bateman.³⁰ Robert Bateman also held the neighbouring allotments 27 and 181 (later Allotment 1) in section 15. An auction notice appeared in *The Australian* on 2 January 1829 when Thomas Bodenham, auctioneer, offered, 'A fine allotment of Ground in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, granted to Robert Bateman, and adjoining the valuable property of the late D'Arcy Wentworth'.³¹ Robert Bateman sold Lot 28 to John Mouten on 16 January 1830 for £134.

The other part of the sale affected the land known as Allotment 1, Section 15. On 22 August 1831, Robert Bateman completed the assignment of a lease from Sir Thomas Brisbane, to George and John Paul for £60. George and John Paul conveyed this land to Robert Armstrong. Robert Armstrong later conveyed it to Robert Day.³² It was granted to Robert Day on 19 October 1831 as Allotment 1, Section 15, Town of Parramatta. On 31 July 1832, John Mouten also conveyed the land he had bought from Bateman to Robert Day.³³

The two allotments changed hands throughout the 1830s until in April 1835, Emanuel Harrison Cliffe, a marine captain, secured them both along with the adjacent Lot 27 through different transactions. The sale was made, 'Together with the cottage now erecting thereon and all timber and other materials now prepared for the completing the said cottage and other erection...'.³⁴ This cottage was probably the one located on the neighbouring Lot 27, the same cottage identified on the earlier 1831 survey by Richards (Figure 2.6, Figure 2.7). Plans from the 1830s to the 1850s show a cottage on Lot 27, but nothing on Lots 1 or 28 (Figure 2.8, Figure 2.9).

By his will of 30 January 1837, Cliffe of Chowder Bay, Port Jackson, master mariner, esquire, left his message (i.e. house, outbuildings and associated land) in Macquarie Street Parramatta bought from the 'executors of the late Mr Pritchett' in trust for his wife and then to his daughter Anna Frances Cliffe.³⁵ However, by the time that a claim was forwarded for this land, both his wife and daughter were deceased and it was his brother Henry Frederick Cliffe who made the claim under Edmund Harrison Cliffe's will.

On 30 April 1844, a Town Grant was made out to Henry Frederick Cliffe of Abberton, near Colchester, England. The land measured 29.5 perches and the description matched that in the January 1830 sale by Bateman to Mouten. Cliffe paid £15/9/9, equalling 21-years quit rent.³⁶

This land was offered for sale by auction on 10 August 1852 by George A. Lloyd, auctioneer of Sydney. The land on offer was:

THREE ALLOTMENTS in Macquarie-street [Parramatta] adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, containing two roods and twelve perches, upon which there has recently been erected A HANDSOME WELL-BUILT STONE COTTAGE, Of four rooms, with detached kitchen, loft over, pantry, coach-house, stables, oven and every other convenience...³⁷

This house is the one on Lot 27, adjacent to Lot 28 shown on the 1858 plan.

²⁹ SR Map 4907.

³⁰ Col Sec, *Return of Parramatta Allotments*, 1823, SRNSW 4/7576, p 5.

³¹ *The Australian*, 2 January 1829, p 1b.

³² Statement by Robert Day in letter, 13 Oct 1831 to Col Sec, in SRNSW 2/7840.

³³ Recited in Col Sec. *Court of Claims*, Rep 1220, SRNSW 2/1772.

³⁴ LTOD, No 201 Bk H; Also in Col Sec. *Court of Claims*, Rep 1220, SRNSW 2/1772.

³⁵ Will, Series 1, no 876.

³⁶ Grants 53 No 111.

³⁷ *SMH*, 10 Aug 1852, p 4.

By a deed of Release dated 15 September 1852, Henry Frederick Cliffe of Dover Co Kent, England, brewer, conveyed the land to Thomas Flynn, of Parramatta, dealer, for £325. The land comprised two parcels including part of Allotment 27 Section 15, and all of Allotment 28 Section 15.³⁸ On 27 February 1857, Cliffe conveyed Allotment 1 to Thomas Flynn, Parramatta, gentleman, for £10.³⁹ Thomas Flynn sold all three allotments, including part of Allotment 27, Section 15, all of Allotment 28 and Allotment 1 to Charles Johnson, of Parramatta, doctor of medicine, on 1 October 1879 for £1210.⁴⁰ It may be that the house was improved or rebuilt during the period of Flynn's ownership as the difference in the value of the property is considerable, increasing from £335 to £1210. Therefore, it may be during this time that the reconfigured house on Lot 27 called Wyverne was constructed.



Figure 2.4: Detail of 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta in New South Wales 1814', showing scaled study area (3PS) in blue (Areas A, B & C) and orange (Area D). The site was reserved space for the fairs. SLNSW M2 811.1301/1814/1.

³⁸ LTOD, No 131 Bk 24.

³⁹ LTOD, No 131 Bk 24.

⁴⁰ LTOD, No 689 Bk 195.



Figure 2.5: Detail of Stewart's 1823 map of Parramatta. Study area 3PS is shaded in blue and Area D is coloured orange. The only structure is the house in the western half of Lot 30. SRNSW Item No 4907.

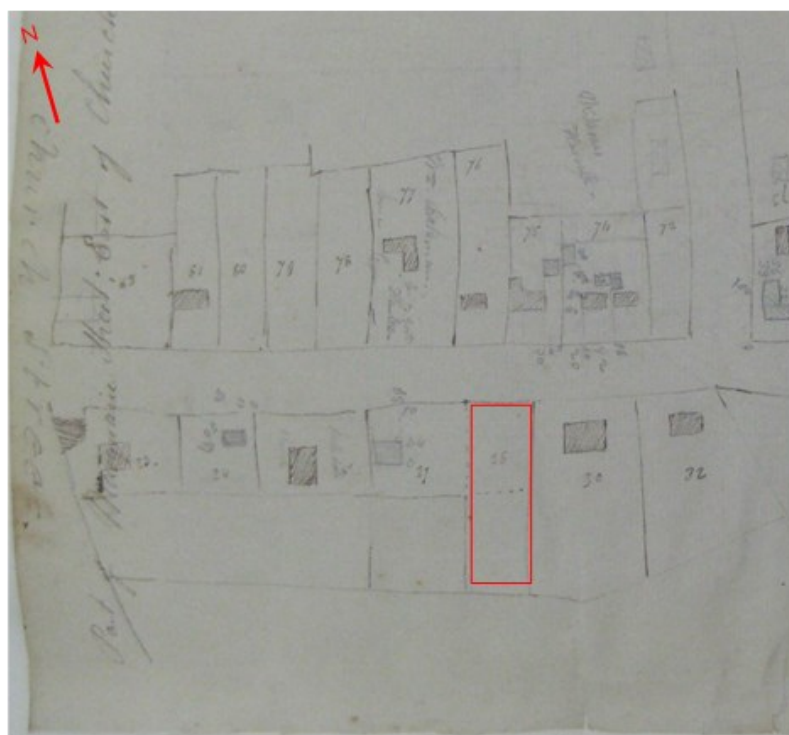


Figure 2.6: Approximate location of Area D study area outlined in red, shown as vacant land. Detail of Richards' 1831 survey. SRNSW Field-book 357, p.41.

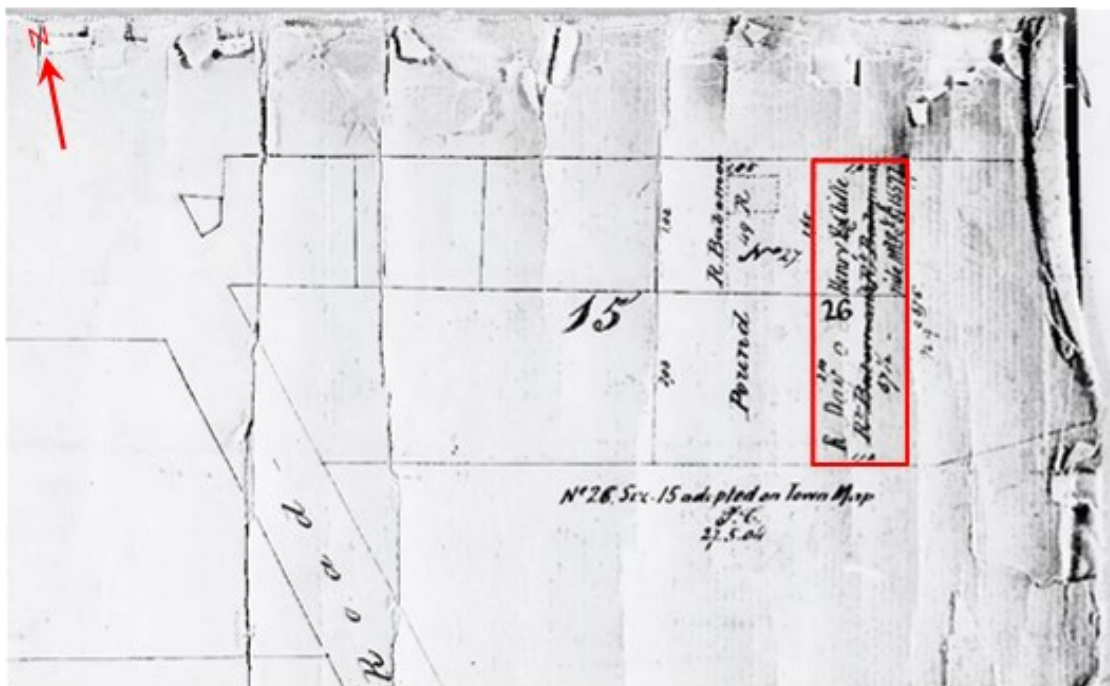


Figure 2.7: Section 15, Parramatta, nd, probably c.1831, Surveyor Richards with the Area D study area outlined in red. This survey showed Henry Cliffe’s, Robert Day’s and Robert Bateman’s land, Lot 27, with the Pound at the rear. LTO: P.2.714, Crown Plan. [Insert caption]



Figure 2.8: Detail of Brownrigg’s 1844 map of Parramatta. The structure within the western side of Lot 27 is shaded to indicate that it was either brick or stone as shown on the key from Brownrigg’s plan. Area D is shaded in orange. SLNSW M4 811.1301/1844/1, digital order no. a3705001.



Figure 2.9: Detail of 1858 plan for the extension of the railway to Parramatta. The structure in the western half of Lot 30 (shaded blue) has been extended westwards with additional outbuildings and fence lines added. SRNSW NRS 15244, item [1].

2.3.2 LATER OCCUPATION AREA D

It was reported on 30 August 1879 that Thomas Flynn's Macquarie Street property had been sold to Dr Johnson, who had been occupying it for some time. F M Overton acted as the agent for the sale.⁴¹ A formal deed of 1 October 1879 between Thomas Flynn of Parramatta, storekeeper and his wife, Jane to Charles Johnson of Parramatta, doctor of medicine, conveyed three parcels including part Allotment 27, Section 15, all of Allotment 28 Section 15, and all of Allotment 1, Section 15, for £1210.⁴²

A plan of 1870 shows the cottage on Lot 27 as having the same configuration as the 1858 Railway Resumptions plan (Figure 2.10). By the late-19th century many of the older buildings in the immediate vicinity appear to have been extended or converted and by 1891 the house on Lot 27 had become a much larger structure called Wyverne (Figure 2.11). Rates notices up to 1875 describe the property as either a stone or brick and stone house, however from 1876 the house is described as being made of brick. It is possible therefore, that the extension or reconfiguration of the building was made at this time.

Dr Charles Johnson had also acquired the eastern part of Allotment 27. On 1 October 1879, he mortgaged them all to the vendor, Thomas Flynn of Parramatta, grocer, for £700 for 3 years at 10.5 per cent.⁴³ Thomas Flynn of Parramatta, grocer, assigned the mortgage to William Fullagar, of Parramatta, gentleman, for £682/10/- on 27 April 1880.⁴⁴ It was discharged on 20 September 1883.⁴⁵

⁴¹ *Cumberland Mercury*, 30 August 1879.

⁴² LTOD, No 689 Bk 195.

⁴³ LTOD, No 690 Bk 195.

⁴⁴ LTOD, No 848 Bk 201.

⁴⁵ LTOD, No 590 Bk 276.

When Charles Johnson made a Real Property Application for these parcels on 3 July 1891, he was described as a doctor of medicine of Burwood. Mrs Sheedy then occupied the land on an annual lease.⁴⁶ A Certificate of Title was issued to Charles Johnson on 30 January 1902.⁴⁷ Johnson died aged 71 at his residence on Macquarie Street, Parramatta on 10 April 1902.⁴⁸ His widow, Mrs M. H. Johnson, continued to live there until 1919, when Thomas Edward Dalton moved into the site.⁴⁹ During this period, the main residence was Wyverne, which was largely situated on the eastern part of Lot 27, however, the eastern wall did extend into Lot 28 as did an outbuilding (Figure 2.12). The plan of 1895 also shows the extent of the encroachment of buildings into Lot 28 as well as the presence of a substantial fence line or wall extending from the southern end of the outbuilding to the east to the boundary with Lot 30.

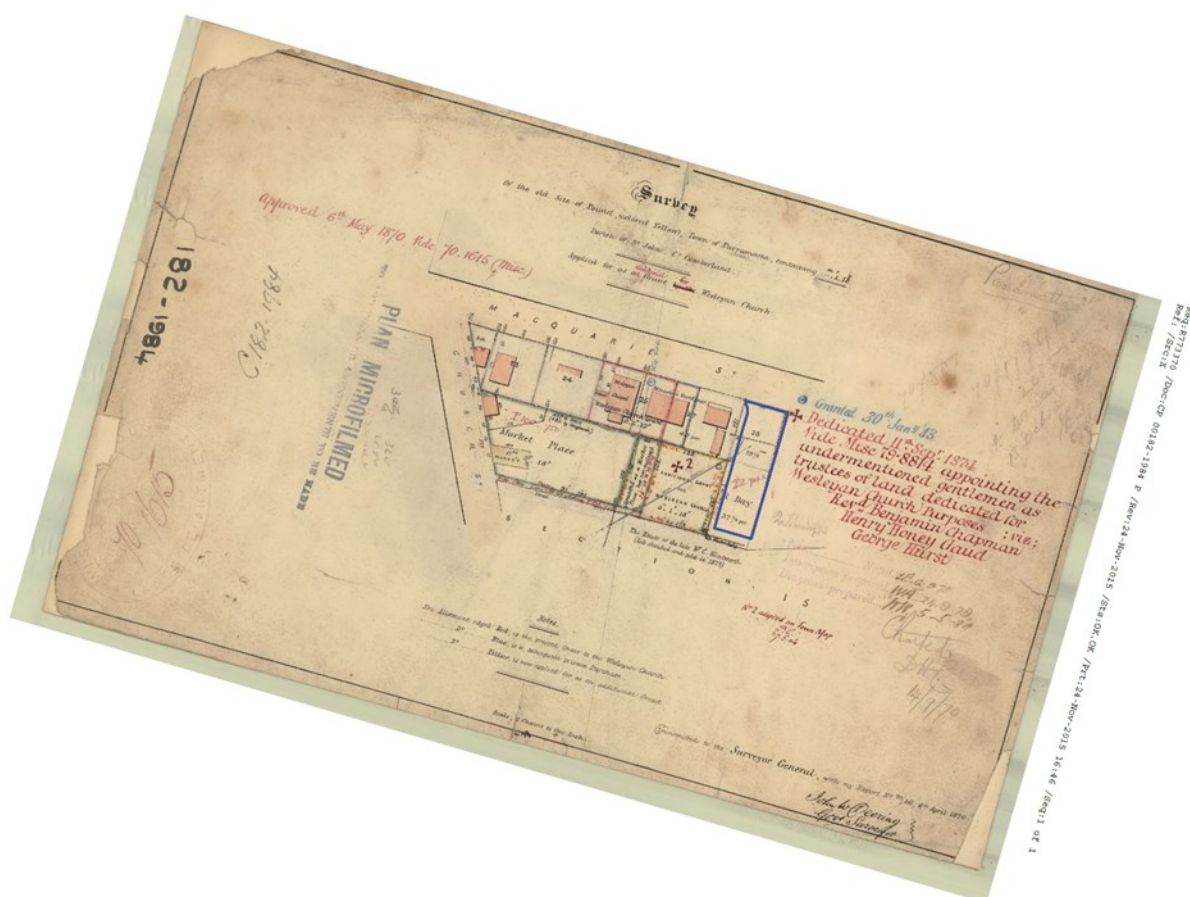


Figure 2.10: This 1870 survey of the Pound site before it was granted to the Wesleyan Church shows nearby buildings. Including the cottage on the eastern side of Lot 27. The cottage has the same configuration as in 1858 on the Railway Resumptions plan. Study area outlined in blue. Survey of Parramatta Market, 1870, P.182.1984, Crown Plan.

⁴⁶ RPA 8482.

⁴⁷ C T 1387 f 193.

⁴⁸ *Sydney Morning Herald* 11 April 1902, p 6e; *Evening News* 11 April 1902, p 3c; *Cumberland Argus* 12 April 1902, p 4b.

⁴⁹ *Sands Directory* 1918, 1919.

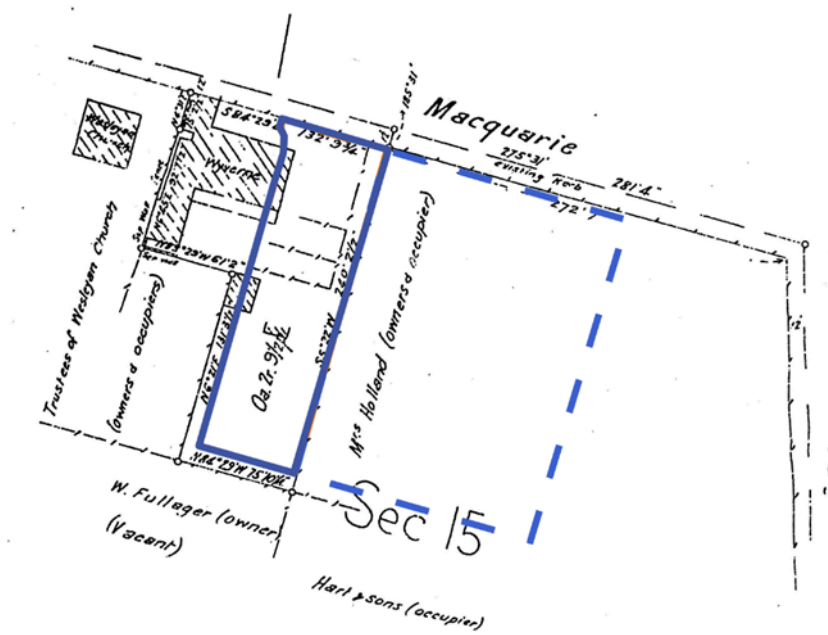


Figure 2.11: Plan of Wyverne. This 1891 Real Property Application Plan was related to Allotments 1 and 28 as well as part of Allotment 27. The house Wyverne was principally sited on Allotment 27, but encroaches upon Allotment 28. Survey of Allotments in Macquarie Street 1891. LTO DP 58482.



Figure 2.12: Detail of 1895 Parramatta Sheet 18. Study area outlined in orange and blue. Plan showing Cranbrook, Northiam and Harleyville (Areas A and B in blue) and Wyverne with an outbuilding and the eastern wall of Wyverne extending into Area D (in orange). SLNSW Z/M Ser 4 811.1301/1, digital order no. a1364020.

During the 1920s, Thomas Dalton operated a fibrous plaster manufacturing works on the site.⁵⁰ In 1928, it was reported that he was about to build a shed at his Macquarie Street property.⁵¹ This is almost certainly the large shed shown at the rear of the site by 1930 (Figure 2.13, Figure 2.14). It is likely to have been part of his manufacturing works. Fibrous plaster is plaster which either contains fibre, such as hemp or sisal, or which has a cloth backing. It is used for sheeting, moulding, and other architectural details such as decorative plaster mouldings which were popular on domestic ceilings before the Second World War.⁵²

In 1944, Thomas Dalton died at his residence on Macquarie Street, aged 82. At the time of his death he was described as a 'retired fibrous plaster manufacturer', who had worked in the Prisons Department before 'entering into business'.⁵³

From the late 1940s planning began for the redevelopment of Civic Place. This development was designed to use the land between Wyverne and Cranbrook, Lot 1 and Lot 28, to access the centre of the block.⁵⁴ In 1951 the study area remained unchanged as shown on an aerial photograph,⁵⁵ however, an aerial photograph from 1955–1956 shows that the shed at the south end of Lot 1 had been demolished by that date, although Wyverne was still standing. In 1958, a subdivision plan showed that Wyverne had been demolished by that date, where it was described as 'old cottage now demolished' (Figure 2.15). The area was cleared by 1961 and was already in use as a road by that time. The Parramatta Central Library Building, erected to the south of the study area, was opened in 1964 (Figure 2.16).⁵⁶

⁵⁰ *Sands Directory* (Appendix 1, this report); *Cumberland Argus* 26 July 1944, p 6d.

⁵¹ *Cumberland Argus* 2 March 1928, p 15b.

⁵² Capon 1993:49-50; 'Plastering over the cracks', *Architecture & Design.com.au*, 16 October 2008. Available at <http://www.architectureanddesign.com.au/news/industry-news/plastering-over-the-cracks>; 'Fibrous Plaster', *Meriam-Webster Dictionary*. Available at <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fibrous%20plaster>.

⁵³ *Cumberland Argus* 26 July 1944, p 6d.

⁵⁴ Greeves in Jervis 1978:214-216; McClymont 2003:37.

⁵⁵ 1951 aerial – Parramatta City Council.

⁵⁶ Greeves in Jervis 1978:216.

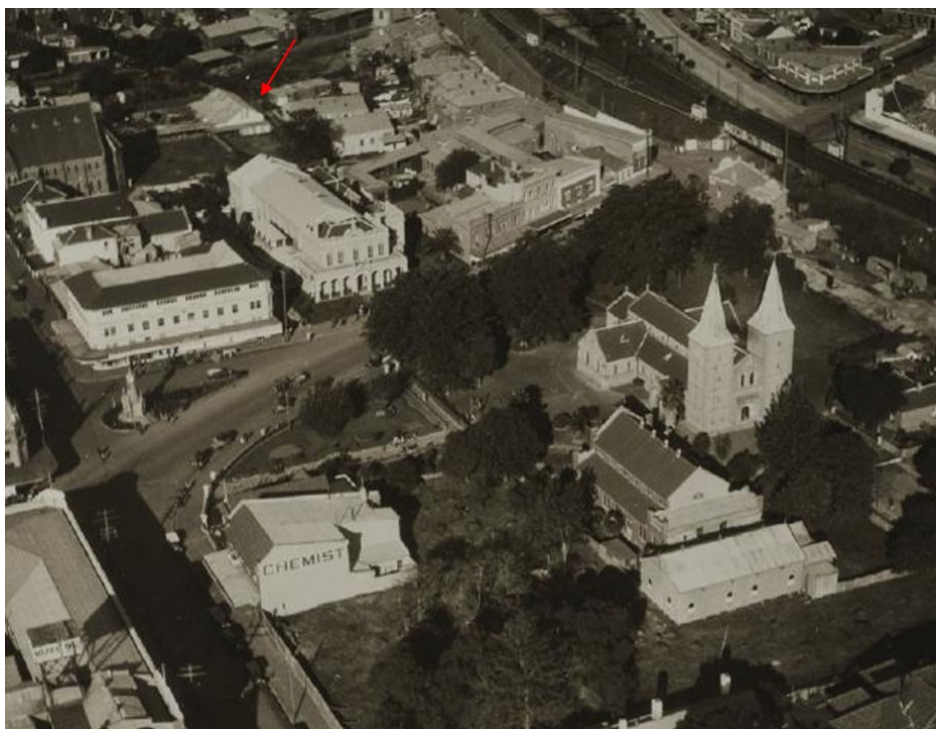


Figure 2.13: Aerial view of Church Street, Parramatta, c. 1930s. Shed associated with Thomas Dalton's fibrous plaster manufacturing works within study area marked by red arrow. Parramatta Heritage Centre, Local Studies Collection, LSOP 381.



Figure 2.14: Detail of 1955-1956 aerial photo, showing the study area. Note that the two buildings at the rear of the Leigh Memorial Church have been built, while the shed at the rear of Lot 1 has been demolished. Study area outlined in orange, remainder of PS3 outlined in blue. NSW LPI (NSW Run 233-5130).

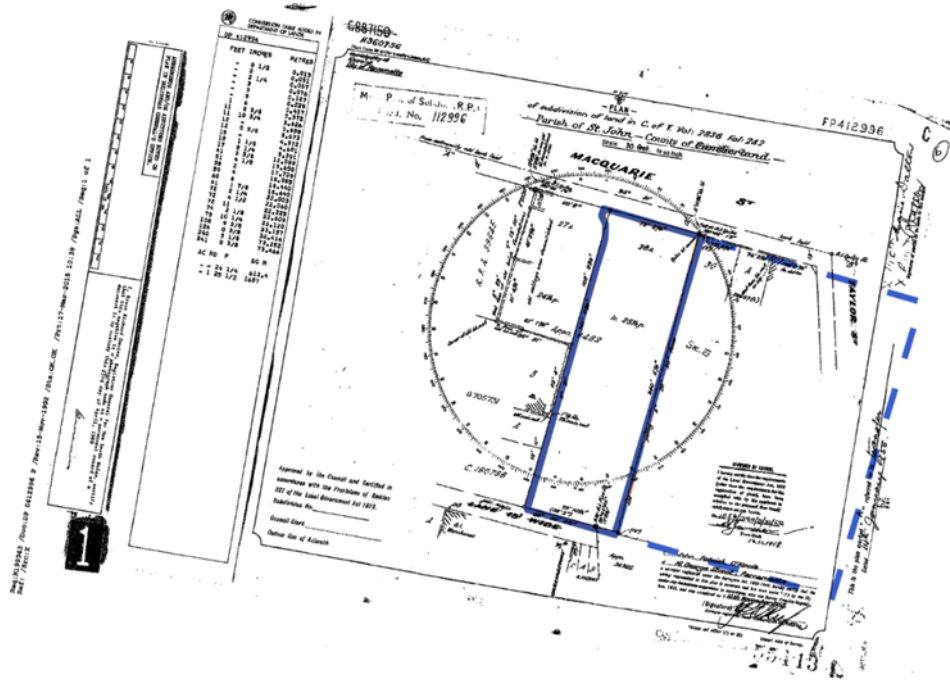


Figure 2.15: Subdivision plan, DP412996 (Misc. Plan 112996), surveyed 10/11/1958, registered 3/3/1960. Study area outlined in blue annotated 'old cottage now demolished', referring to Wyverne.



Figure 2.16: Civic Place in front of Parramatta Central Public Library 1979. (Parramatta Council Archives).

3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

3.1 OVERVIEW

The archaeological excavation of 3PS - 153 Macquarie Street began on 6 October 2015, by which time the demolition of the Post Office building had been completed. Excavation in Area D did not commence until 5 February 2016 when Areas A, B and C had been completed and the areas handed over to the civil contractor. The tarmac and road base of Civic Place were removed and a series of test trenches were machined through late 20th-century fills. The Aboriginal archaeological excavation began at the level of the historic topsoil once the later fills were removed. The excavation was completed on 6 March 2016. Eight archaeologists were involved in the excavation of the historical features in the area.

Six phases of activity were identified. Most of the phases were concerned with the residential development of the site between the 1820s and 1950s. Typical remains included: agricultural features, the original creek line, the Town Drain and subsidiary drain leading from the cottage on Lot 30, ponds, sandstone footings and fences, postholes, mid to late 19th-century yard surfaces, levelling fills, and early 20th-century pits and structural remains. A total of 85 context numbers were assigned to the remains; 11 plans and overlays, and three section drawings were produced during the course of the excavation.

3.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The excavation in Area D was undertaken in a somewhat piecemeal fashion as the area was largely located within the existing roadway of Civic Place. This roadway was required to be kept open at all times as it was the main thoroughfare for construction and demolition works to the east and south, surrounding the study area. One side of the roadway was removed and excavation was undertaken, then the road was reinstated and another section was removed allowing excavation to be carried out in that section. In order to identify each area as it was released, Area D was divided into a series of test trenches, TT27-TT35 (Figure 3.1). These test trenches were positioned to avoid the many services running through the area and to target strategic locations. Aboriginal test pits were excavated concurrent with the historic excavation, within the historic test trench areas. As there was a great deal of levelling fill above the Town Drain much of the historic excavation was undertaken by digging large trenches through the fills by machine to reach the historic levels below. The test trenches to the north of the site were generally much deeper than those up-slope to the south of the site. The western edge of the site to the north was under a footpath full of services including a telecommunications line that had to be maintained, therefore it was not possible to excavate within the footpath.



Figure 3.1: Plan showing the location of the various test trenches excavated by machine and then manually across Area D (shaded). The trenches to the north were generally deeper than those to the south, except for the machine excavated trenches through the pond TT31 and TT32. The western edge of the site to the north was under the footpath full of services so it was not investigated.

3.3 PHASE 1 – THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE

The underlying topography of the site was found to slope substantially from the highest point in the southeast corner, down to the north and northwest towards Macquarie Street and Civic Place. The top of this material represents the prehistoric topography of the landscape as it was created by the erosion of the Parramatta River during the Triassic period.⁵⁷ The downward slope was towards a natural creek line or drainage channel, which was later formalised as the Town Drain. Survey of the topography was undertaken targeting the top of subsoil and a contour map was created (Figure 3.2).

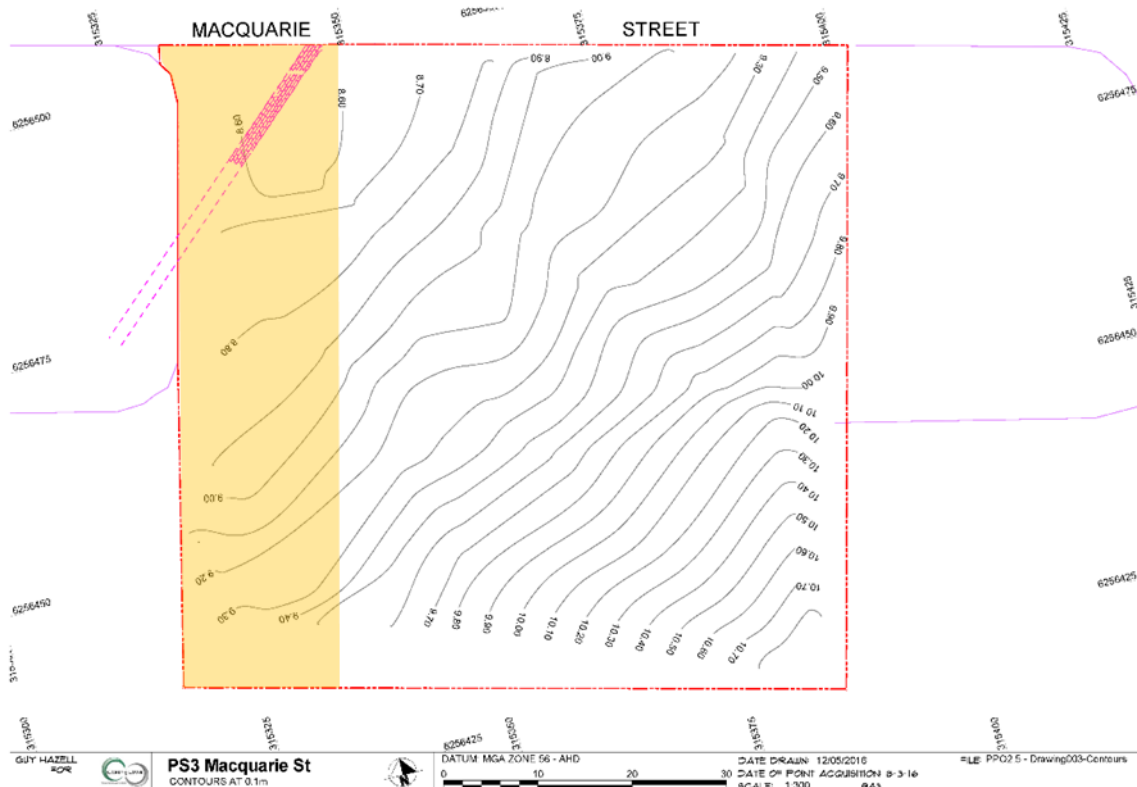


Figure 3.2: Contour survey plan of the top of subsoil across 3PS. Area D is shaded in yellow.

3.3.1 NATURAL SOIL PROFILES

Within the northern end of Area D much of the natural soil horizon was protected by a large-scale mid to late 19th-century modified topsoil or levelling fill, context 17819. This fill extended over the area occupied by a natural drainage channel running diagonally across Lot 28. At the southern end of Area D, the underlying topography sloped up and here the natural soil profile was only covered by imported fills to a moderate degree. The lowest strata of the natural soil profile reached was the upper margins of a layer of dense mottled pink and grey basal clays (context 19919). The natural clay below the subsoil did not contain any cultural inclusions and was only exposed within test trenches or deep pits. Due to limited deep soundings within Area D, this was only identified within two test trenches TT31 and TT32 dug on the southern boundary of Lot 1. These trenches were dug to test for the existence of a pond in this area as shown on the Railway Resumptions plan of 1858 (Figure 2.9). Immediately above the underlying basal clays was a layer of ochre coloured

⁵⁷ Roy Lawrie pers.com. 2015.

clayey silt, context 17893. This was only identified in TT31 and TT32, at the base of a large storage pit in TT28 (Figure 3.3) and either side of the drainage channel/drain in TT33 (Figure 3.4). The subsoil, context 16190, was relatively intact across the site with most archaeological features cutting into it. The subsoil was found to slope from RL11.00m in the south-east corner down to RL 8.45 in the north-west corner as shown in Figure 3.2. The remnant topsoil was heavily modified and mixed with historical inclusions and artefacts, it was also mottled with the upper margins of the subsoil. In the southern half of Area D, within Lot 1, the modified historic topsoil had been ploughed in rows cutting into the subsoil.



Figure 3.3: View of natural soil profile at the base of TT28. View to the south, Scale 1m. IMG_5463.



Figure 3.4: Natural soil profile emerging to the east of the edge of the cut for the drain. View to the south, scale 1m. IMG_5516.

The natural soils were classified into types that represented both cultural modification and natural development of the profile. The following (Table 3.1) summarizes the natural soil profile.

Table 3.1: Natural soil profiles

Soil	Dimensions	Description	Context	Munsell
Subsoil (upper)	150-200mm	Firm, light brownish-grey clayey silt, occasional charcoal flecks and iron stains	16190	2.5Y 6/2 - light brownish grey
Subsoil (lower)	180-200mm	Firm, light yellowish-brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal and ironstone inclusions	17893	2.5Y 5/6 - light olive brown
Natural clay	unknown	Compact red, brown and yellow mottled clay, no visible inclusions	19919 Area A #	5YR 4/6 - yellowish red

3.4 PHASE 2 - ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

3.4.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND⁵⁸

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

⁵⁸ 2013, Casey & Lowe, Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Aug 2013:19.

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.⁵⁹

3.4.2 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 all Aboriginal material will be undertaken by the prehistoric archaeologists and will not be discussed in this report.

3.5 PHASE 3-EARLY LAND USE - 1788-C.1819

3.5.1 OVERVIEW

Phase 3 was represented by early land use in Area D. This included: the channelization or formalising of a natural creek line/drainage channel with a timber barrier or shoring and an extensive series of plough lines or furrows identified as a single ploughing event.

3.5.2 EVIDENCE

3.5.2.1 THE CREEK LINE

A natural creek line or drainage channel diagonally bisected the northern end of Area D. This creek line was later formalised as the Town Drain – first as a timber lined channel then as a sandstone box drain, extending to the south towards the corner of Church and Darcy Street and to the north diagonally across and under Macquarie Street as part of a much larger drainage system. In order to identify any remnant creek fills and the original course of the creek line, a test trench (TT33) was dug across a section of the channel. TT33 (1.2m wide, 6m in length and 1.3–c.2m deep), was excavated through the waterlogged fills below the stone Town Drain. What was identified as the remnant creek line was revealed directly beneath the Town Drain. The north facing section of trench TT33 exposed the edges of the natural soil profile indicating the location of the drainage channel/creek line. The subsoil, context 16190, and underlying clay, context 17893 were visible either side of the channel. The sediment within the base of the channel included grey silty clays, context 17852, with vegetation including reeds preserved in the anaerobic environment (Figure 3.5, Figure 3.6). The grey clay, was a wet fine grained estuarine or swampy silty clay. Pollen sample #320 was taken of the clay. Analysis of the microflora from that sample concluded that the sample was:

Distinguished by the highest relative abundance of cereal pollen (14%) recorded in the study across 3PS, and that the diversity of 'weed' species including a clover (*Trifolium*) is against the infill primarily being 1790s or older topsoil. Nevertheless, the data are consistent with cereal crops being grown on Lot 28 during the 1790s despite the very high relative abundance of native grass pollen (52%). The low relative abundance of hornwort spores, hints that the area under cultivation was invaded by weeds but the agricultural activities did not cause extensive erosion of nearby creek banks (Macphail Vol. 3, Sec. 8.5).

Therefore, the grey waterlogged fill in the drainage channel contained a mix of native grasses and historical imported species, which accords well with the presence of early 19th-century artefacts within the matrix.

⁵⁹ PHALMS 2000:94; Australian Museum website.

Artefacts collected from within the grey silty clay (17852), were securely sealed below the drain. These artefacts included sandstock brick fragments, ceramics, glass and a partial leather shoe (Figure 3.7). The shoe was a hand-stitched square duckbill-toed lace-up shoe, a style which generally dates to between 1820 to c.1860.⁶⁰ The shoe was rather worn suggesting that it had been deliberately discarded. The ceramics recovered were red and grey transfer printed table-wares (dating from the 1830s onwards). The base of a dark green beer/wine bottle included a stamped seal on the lower body; with the letters 'WPP' embossed. The bottle was free-blown with a slightly sagging base which is generally dated to pre-1820 before mould blown glass technologies were adopted.



Figure 3.5: The top of the creek line clays with reed like vegetation visible arrowed within context 17852. View to the south, 1m scale. IMG_5846.



Figure 3.6: Grey creek line clays 17852 with sandstock brick fragment inclusions sitting above a mottled yellow 'natural' clay. A narrow trench was dug through the grey clay to expose the underlying yellow clay (17893) of the natural soil profile. View to the south, IMG_5856.

⁶⁰ Bower, R. (1999) 'Leather Artefacts Report', in Godden Mackay Pty Ltd: Cumberland/Gloucester Street Site, The Rocks, Archaeological Investigations, Vol 5ii-Specialist Reports, pp. 121-138, prepared for the Sydney Cove Authority and the Heritage Council of New South Wales, Sydney.



Figure 3.7: Leather duck-bill toed shoe, ceramics and a bottle stamped with the letters WPP found within the grey clay of the creek line, below the Town Drain. 100mm scale, IMG_4899.

3.5.2.2 THE FORMALISED CHANNEL

The grey deposit (context 17852), including remnant reeds and early 19th-century artefacts was found within a channel cut into the subsoil. The channel was at the base of a larger cut (context 17831), identified as the cut for the construction of the Town Drain, to be discussed in Phase 4 below. This channel could have been created through natural processes, whereby the course of running water draining down slope had carved out the underlying subsoil and the flowing water had deposited the grey silt within. However, it is more likely that the cut for the channel represents the formalization of the creek line, where the channel was dug deliberately to direct the flow of draining water. Either way, the base of the channel was filled with the water-logged silty clay creek line sediment (context 17852) and a sandstone packing fill, context 17857, into which a series of upright timbers, context 17853, were embedded (Figure 3.8). The upright timbers formed a barrier or shoring which was somehow connected with the formalisation of the drainage channel. A deep deposit of the grey silty clay had built up within the channel on the eastern side of the barrier, whereas there was a thick layer of sandstone rubble mixed with yellow sandy clay, context 17857, packed up against the western side. Therefore, the barrier had been reinforced on its western side perhaps protecting the edge of the creek from erosion while the creek sediment built up against it within the channel. There was no evidence for any form of timber barrier on the eastern side of the channel and no timbers on the base of the channel.



Figure 3.8: Timber shoring (17853) in the creek line with sandstone rubble behind (17857) and the grey estuarine clay (17852) in the foreground. View to the west, 1m scale. IMG_5808.

TIMBER SHORING 17853

The linear timber shoring or barrier embedded in the grey silty channel bed formalised the western edge of the creek/drainage channel. During excavation the shoring was first identified as a line of decaying timber beside the second course of sandstone blocks of the Town Drain at the northern end (Figure 3.9). This timber shoring may have been a precursor to the stone Town Drain or have been part of the construction process for that drain. Perhaps delineating the edge of the creek creating a barrier to further erosion or directing the water whilst the drain was under construction. The feature ran parallel to the sandstone drain at a fairly uniform distance of 300mm from the western wall. This uniformity may support the idea that it was part of the construction process for the drain. The extent of the timber feature was exposed to a length of 1.5m in the eastern part of the trench and 7.5m in the western section (Figure 3.10). It was composed of large flat timber palings or slabs positioned side by side forming a barrier, with large squarish posts up to 1.06m high, perpendicular to the slabs at intervals of 2.3–2.7m (Figure 3.11, Figure 3.12, Figure 3.13). The large paling slabs ranged from 260–340mm wide at the base, tapering towards the top, the longest was 870mm. Several had a curved outer edge showing that they had been split or sawn from a large tree trunk. The bases of several palings were chamfered to form a wedge which would have facilitated driving them into the clay. One post was considerably wider at the base suggesting that it had been dug into the clay, however there was no evidence for a trench or posthole cut associated with any of the timbers. It is more likely that the base of the timbers were driven into the clay (context 17852) then the sandstone rubble (context 17857) was packed in behind them, to the west. The upright palings were closely fitted together without gaps between, which suggests that they were put in place to form a potentially watertight barrier on the western edge of the channel (Figure 3.14). No timbers were found on the eastern side of the channel (Figure 3.15).



Figure 3.9: The first sign of the timber feature 17853 is shown here arrowed in red. The cut in the subsoil for the channel/drain is arrowed in orange, the western sandstone wall of the Town Drain is in the foreground. View to the west. IMG_5540.

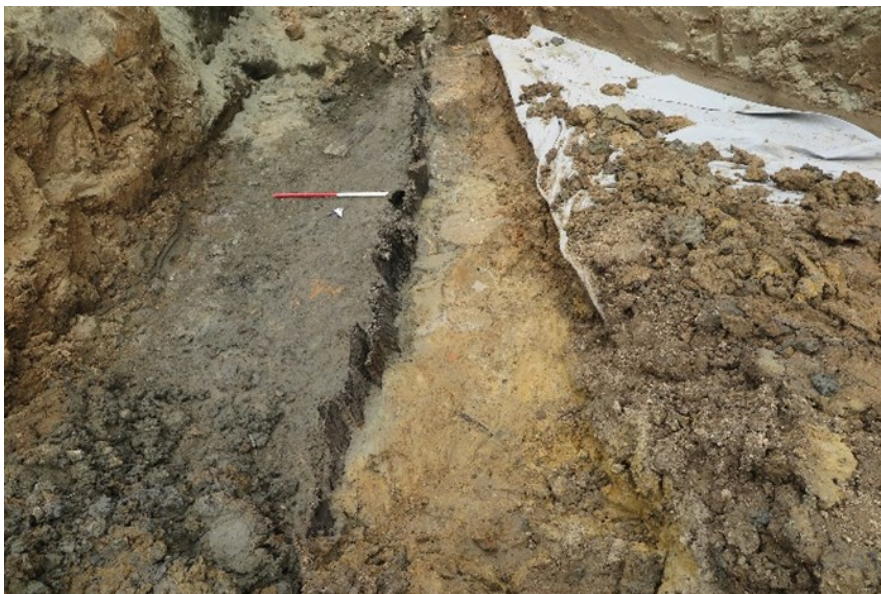


Figure 3.10: Timber shoring 17853 within the creek line at the western end of the drainage channel. View to the south, 1m scale. IMG_5814.

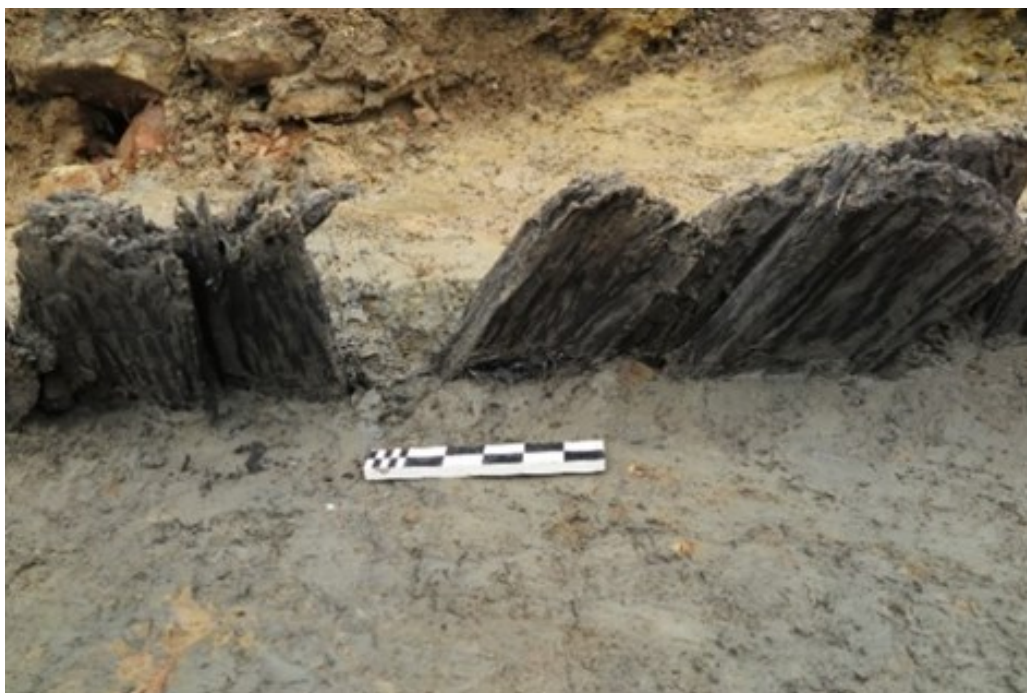


Figure 3.11: Detail of the timber shoring 17853 found beside the Town Drain within the creek line. View to the west, 300mm scale. IMG_5817.



Figure 3.12: Detail of the timber barrier delineating the two deposits, showing an upright post perpendicular to the slabs. View to the west. IMG_5820.



Figure 3.13: Two timbers from the timber shoring 17853 showing the chamfered wedge-shaped base. Narrow-leaved Red Iron Bark (*Eucalyptus* ?2 crebra). DSCN3713, DSCNS3727 scale 100mm.



Figure 3.14: A segment of the timber shoring 17853 (removed and retained – here reconstructed) showing how well fitted they were; forming a well-constructed potentially water-resistant barrier. 1m and 500mm scale. DSCN0062.

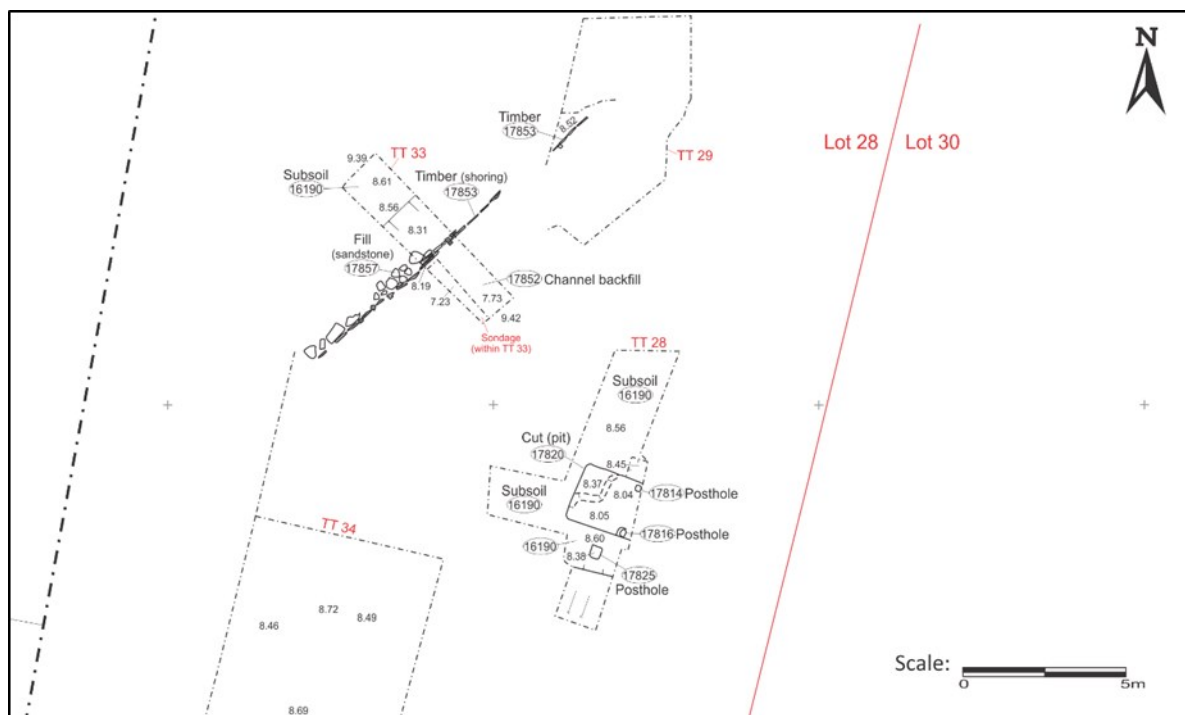


Figure 3.15: Plan of timber barrier 17853 exposed within TT33 and TT29.

3.5.2.3 PLOUGH LINES 17855⁶¹

A series of plough lines were revealed within the historic boundary of Lot 1, (aka 181) the allotment leased to Robert Bateman. These plough lines, collectively assigned the context number 17855, were found cutting into the pale-yellow/grey subsoil (context 16190) (Figure 3.16, Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18, Figure 3.19, Figure 3.20, Figure 3.21, Figure 3.22). The plough lines were linear cuts in the subsoil with a sharp break of slope at the top where it was truncated by the machine, and gradual concave sides forming a U-shape in section. The average width of the plough lines was 450mm with depths ranging from 30-100mm and lengths greater than 6m. As the area was only exposed within the test trenches the complete length of the plough lines was not able to be recorded. The fill within the features was a soft mid brown/grey silty clay with some patches of yellow sand and some charcoal fleck inclusions, therefore a mix of modified historic topsoil 17819, subsoil 16190 and context 17827.

The lines were distinct and represent a single cultivation activity, where the plough had only been dragged once across the area with no criss-crossing or re-ploughing (Figure 3.23). Therefore, the cultivation marks probably denote a single crop. This act of single ploughing may reflect a practice of permissive occupancy whereby a grant could be secured by showing improvement of the land as required under the grant. As the area of ploughing appears to be largely contained within the boundary of Lot 1, Section 15 it is likely that it was undertaken by Bateman during his occupancy, and therefore should be dated to the 1820s. However, it may rather be part of a larger ploughing event undertaken earlier as part of the cultivation noted on a plan of c.1796, where the study area is marked as 'ground under cultivation'. A few agricultural marks and linear features revealed in the adjacent yard of Lot 30 (Area A) could be part of that event but the evidence there is ephemeral and certainly not conclusive. It is possible that the plough lines continued

⁶¹ Further analysis of the artefacts within the plough lines post-excavation has resulted in this context (17855) being rephased to Phase 4.1 in the Final Excavation Report, Volume 1, Section 3.

further to the west as far as the creek line but no evidence for this was documented during excavations in the 'Pound' undertaken by Wendy Thorp in 2016.

Eight of the plough lines were fully excavated where the soil was removed and 100% wet sieved. Very few artefacts were recovered from this process although one plough line did contain several butchered sheep bones. This paucity of artefacts would agree well with an early date for the ploughing. A 3D model was constructed of the excavated plough lines in an attempt to determine the type of plough and the number of plough tines used. This may help inform the question as to whether the ploughing took place with the aid of animals or by human agency. The regular spacing and straight linearity suggest that the plough lines were formed with the use of a horse or ox-drawn plough with 3-5 tines (M. Casey pers. comm.).

Several pollen samples were taken from different plough lines. Two samples #335 and sample #344 were analysed with similar results. The microflora was dominated by fungal spores (1000%), hornwort spores (55%) and casuarina pollen (52%), with much lower relative abundances of dandelion pollen (6%) and what might be immature cereal pollen (1%). This microflora is considered to be typical of the early 1790s clearance phase.⁶² The very high relative abundance of *Allocasuarina/Casuarina* pollen in this sample and samples #344 (20) and #362 (21), Table 3D, provides seemingly unequivocal evidence that she-oaks were growing along the creek line traversing Lot 28. Significant occurrences of wattle pollen (2%) is consistent with Suttor's observations that a grove of wattle was growing near Church Street about 1800 (Macphail, Vol. 3, Sec. 8.5). The data provided firm evidence that human sewage and other organic matter were being used as manure on the site. There was no pollen evidence to show the cultivated area was hand-watered or which crops were being sown.

⁶² Macphail, M.K. & Casey, M. (2008). News from the Interior: What can we tell from plant microfossils preserved on historical archaeological sites in colonial Parramatta. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 26: 45-66. Casey, M. (2009). Parramatta's archaeological landscape (www.caseyandlowe.com.au/research/caseyparramatta-2009.pdf).



Figure 3.16: Detail plan of the plough lines in Area D. Post-excavation analysis of the artefacts within the plough lines has resulted in this context being rephased to Phase 4.1 in the Final Excavation Report.



Figure 3.17: Plough lines at the south-east end of Civic Place. View to the south east, 1m scale. IMG_5703.



Figure 3.18: Plough lines at the centre of Civic Place. A patch of yellow sandy material 17827 can be seen at the base of the plough lines (arrowed in red). This is similar to deposit 17827 seen in TT28. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_6031.



Figure 3.19: Plough lines at southwest end of Civic Place. View to the southeast, 1m scale. IMG_5879.



Figure 3.20: Plough lines in the west of Civic Place. All of these furrows were excavated and all material was wet sieved to provide a sample of what may have been in the topsoil at this period. View to the southwest, 1m scale. IMG_5920.



Figure 3.21: The top of linear plough lines visible in an aboriginal test pit. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5970.



Figure 3.22: Aboriginal test trench showing plough lines visible in the section. The topsoil has been churned or turned over by the action of the plough. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5630.



Figure 3.23: Composite orthophoto (Arcsurv 2016) showing the extent of the plough lines (17855), uncovered in Area D. Patches of yellow sand, (17827) can also be seen (arrowed in yellow). A large spoil heap which could not be removed may have concealed a continuation of the plough lines in the southeast of the property.

3.5.2.4 STORAGE PIT AND POSTHOLES IN TT28

TT28 was a large T-shaped machine-excavated test trench 20m south of Macquarie Street. The trench was initially opened as an Aboriginal 1 x 1m test pit (square BJ16). Within BJ16, the edges of two historical features were revealed cutting into the natural subsoil, context 16190 (Figure 3.24). The Aboriginal testing was abandoned at this stage as the soil was clearly disturbed and the features historical. The test pit was expanded by machine to investigate these features, ultimately measuring 10m north-south and 1.8m–5.3m east-west and 1.5m deep from the top of the existing concrete surface. The smallest of these features, context 17825, was found to be the base of a truncated posthole whereas the other proved to be the edge of a large brick-filled pit 17820.



Figure 3.24: Aboriginal test pit BJ16 with features 17820 and 17825 shown cutting through the subsoil. View to the west, 1m scale, IMG_3420.

STORAGE PIT 17820

The remains of a probable storage pit, context 17820, was found within TT28 towards the northern end of Area D. The pit was initially identified as an irregular concentration of sandstock brick fragments, context 17821 (Figure 3.25). Excavation of the feature revealed that the bricks were a fill within a large rectangular pit cut into the subsoil, with postholes located in the north east and south east corners. Context 17821, was a series of three fills, the upper 200–300mm was made up of compacted sandstock brick rubble composed of flat orange sandstock fragments, mostly quarter and half brick pieces, within a matrix of redeposited modified historic topsoil 17819 (Figure 3.26). Some dark green glass fragments were found within the brick rubble. Below this was a patchy, firm dark-grey silty clay (redeposited subsoil 16190), up to 100mm thick sitting above a thin band (10–20mm) of

moderately soft coarse-grained red-mid brown sand with occasional charcoal and burnt orange clay flecks at the base. The lowest layer contained small fragments of lead glaze and Chinese ceramics, suggesting it was deposited in the early 19th century.

The pit was aligned east-west 2m x 1.8m and 300–450mm deep, with the vertical sides to the south, east and northeast corner. The pit floor was uneven where the north west corner was not dug to the same level, leaving it raised, whereas the rest of the base was flat, creating a lower L-shaped section, as can be seen in Figure 3.27.

Postholes 17814 and 17816 were located in the north and south-east corners of the pit (Figure 3.27) summarised in Table 3.2. These postholes may have formed part of the superstructure above the pit perhaps supporting a lean-to roof as they were only on one side and none were found on the western end. The postholes were not visible from above and were sealed by the brick fill within the pit. Therefore, the timbers must have been removed when the pit was abandoned and backfilled.



Figure 3.25: Brick fill 17821 sealing pit 17820 and postholes within TT28. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5381.



Figure 3.26: Brick fill 17821 of pit 17820, shown half sectioned within TT28. View to the west, 1m scale. IMG_5409.

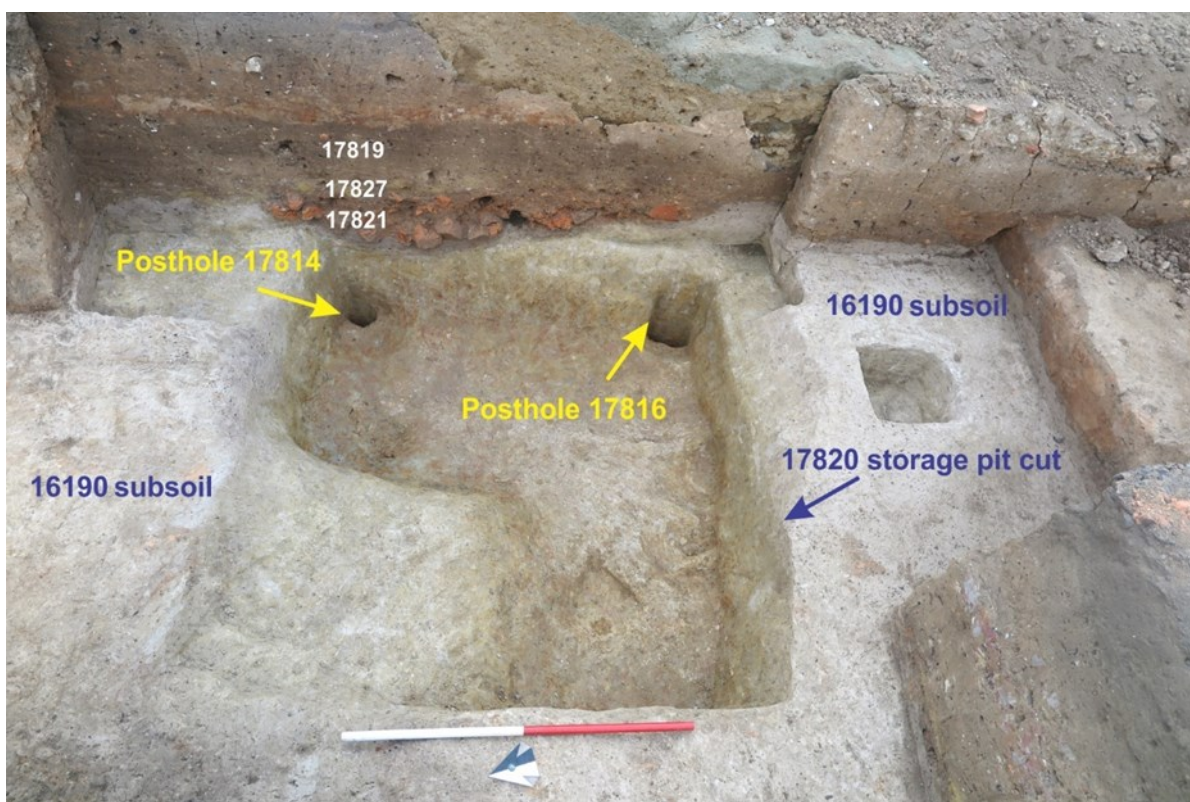


Figure 3.27: Probable storage pit cut into subsoil with two postholes on the eastern side. The pit was filled with sandstock brick fragments, context 17821. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5497.

POSTHOLE 17825 SOUTH OF THE STORAGE PIT

A single posthole (context 17825) was found immediately (600mm) to the south of the storage pit 17820 (Figure 3.28). This posthole was truncated and although the cut was clear the postpipe was less well defined when excavated. The function of this posthole was not determined however, it was probably contemporary with the storage pit and its associated postholes. Description is given in the table of postholes within TT28 below (Table 3.2).

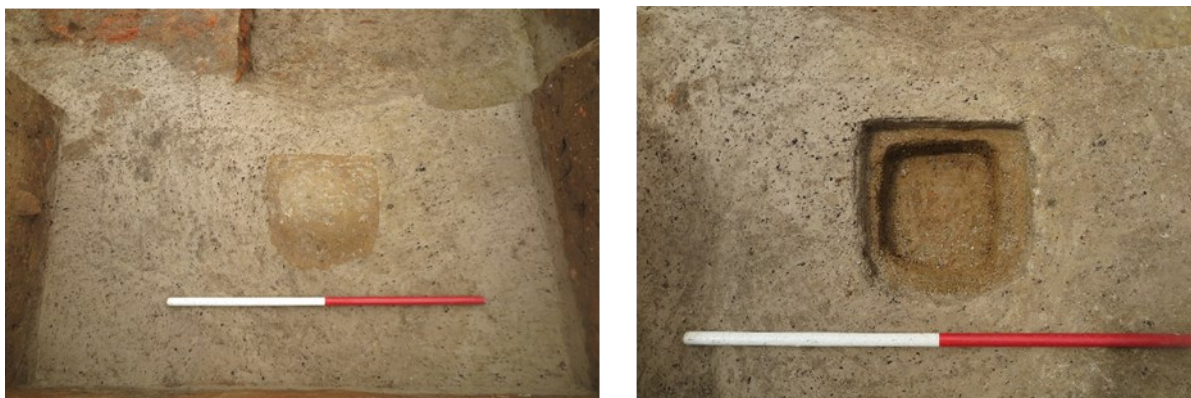


Figure 3.28: Posthole 17825 and fill 17826 pre and post excavation. View to the north, 1m scale. IMG_5403 & IMG_5423.

Table 3.2: Summary of postholes within TT 28

Cut-Pipe- Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
TT28				
Northern posthole in storage pit 17815(post pipe fill) 17814 (posthole cut)	Sub rectangular cut for post with no packing visible 110-140 x 90- 120mm minimum depth 250mm (truncated). Vertical sides, concave base. Possibly post driven in.	Nil	Nil	Pale brown, very soft, moist silty sand
Southern posthole in storage pit 17817(post pipe fill) 17816 (posthole cut)	Sub-rectangular - circular cut for post with no packing visible. 170 x 80-110mm, minimum depth 170mm (truncated). Vertical sides, pointed base, possibly post was driven in.	Nil	Nil	Pale brown, very soft, moist silty sand
Posthole to south of storage pit 17826(post pipe fill) 17825 (posthole cut)	Sub-rectangular cut with a curved southern edge and sharp corners to the north. 400 x 360 x 200mm deep. Gently sloping slightly concave sides	Circular - sub- rectangular, shape not clear when excavated. 300 x 260 in plan pre-ex.	Orange brown with orange mottling medium grained sandy clay. Similar to pipe fill. Excavated completely - nil inclusions.	Pale brown sandy clay - similar to posthole packing

3.5.2.5 BRICK AND BURNT TREE ROOTS IN TT27

TT27 was a cross shaped machine excavated test trench 16m to the south of TT28, 5.2m x 3-4m with a maximum depth of 1.92m. Originally dug to remove overburden to facilitate the Aboriginal test squares, TT27 was extended when a feature was found cut into the subsoil at the base of the modified topsoil and fills. In the base of TT27 a burnt-out tree with fired clay and charred timber had been backfilled with context 17830, a mix of sandstock brick fragments and modified topsoil (Figure 3.29). The burnt-out tree root system was 1.5m north-south, 1.8m east-west and 180mm deep. The brick fragments within 17830 were orange flat (unfrogged) ¼ and ½ bricks in a redeposited modified topsoil matrix. A similar pit was found in TT34, 3m to the north west of TT27.



Figure 3.29: Tree bole at the base of TT27 with decayed timber/roots and sandstock brick fragments. View to the west, 1m scale. IMG_5504

3.5.2.6 LINEAR TRENCH IN TT30

TT30 was a machine excavated north-south oriented trench dug beside the boundary fence 17275 between Lot 28 and Lot 30. The test trench was 4.40m long x 1.5m wide x 620mm deep. A shallow linear feature 17828 found in TT30 may represent a drainage channel running east west (Figure 3.30). The channel was filled with context 17829, a fine-grained grey/brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional iron stone nodules and small <20mm sandstock brick fragments. The feature was cut into the subsoil 16190. The channel fill was topped with modified historic topsoil 17819 which was sealed by a mottled pink and grey redeposited clay (17895) used as a levelling fill under the sandstone boundary fence 17275. To the east of the linear feature was a square cut that may represent a posthole - perhaps associated with a former timber fence as it is positioned directly below the later sandstone fence. This drainage channel is probably associated with the occupation of the 1820s cottage 4 in Area A - Lot 30 immediately to the east (see Area A 3PS Trench Report).



Figure 3.30: Linear feature 17828 (dashed in yellow) below north-south aligned sandstone fence 17275 on the boundary of Lot 30 and Lot 28 and a possible posthole dashed in purple. Also showing the pink and grey clay levelling fill 17895 beneath the fence. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5450.

3.5.2.7 SANDY INTERFACE 17827

A lens of yellow sandy material, context 17827, was found in TT28 where it showed up just above the subsoil as an interface between the modified topsoil and the underlying subsoil (Figure 3.31). In the southern part of Area D, this deposit was found over/associated with the top of plough lines (Figure 3.18, Figure 3.23). Mottled mustard yellow and grey brown, coarse, clayey sand interface between the modified topsoil 17819 and the subsoil. This deposit was only found in patches across the site but was always associated with redeposited topsoil, therefore, must be related to modification of the natural deposits, probably caused by agricultural activity.



Figure 3.31: Lens of yellow sandy material 17827 above disturbed subsoil and below modified topsoil 17819 in TT28, arrowed; also found in patches above plough lines. View to north, 1m scale. IMG_5419.

3.6 PHASE 4- C.1819-1880S RESIDENTIAL OCCUPATION

Phase 4 has been divided into two sub-phases Phase 4.1: - Early Occupation from the 1820s to 1860s and Phase 4.2 from the 1860s to the 1880s. By 1823, Area D is shown as - Lot 1 and Lot 28, Section 15, leased to Robert Bateman. A building is shown on the adjacent Lot 30 leased to John Thorn on June 30 1823.⁶³ No structures are shown on Lot 27 to the west at this time however, by 1831 a building is shown on Lot 27 with Lot 28 and Lot 1 remaining vacant.

3.6.1 PHASE 4.1 - EARLY OCCUPATION

This sub-phase includes pits and postholes cut into the subsoil, modified historic topsoil, drains including the Town Drain, and ponds.

3.6.1.1 TOWN DRAIN IN TT 29

The Parramatta Town Drain, (context 17824) constructed in sandstone at its southwestern end, and sandstock brick elsewhere, passes diagonally across Lot 28/Civic Place (Figure 3.32). The portion of the drain uncovered during the excavation in Area D was constructed in stone in the 1840s. The 15.50m segment of the Town Drain was excavated within the roadway (Leigh Place) in two stages due to access issues (Figure 3.33, Figure 3.34). When the drain was removed it was found to have been built within an existing creek line or channel with a row of upright timbers embedded in the western side forming a barrier or shoring (17853) with a fill of sandstone rubble (17857) packed behind the timbers. This indicates that the creek line was being manipulated or formalised before the drain was

⁶³ Grants register 25 No. 63.

constructed, whether facilitating the construction process or as part of an earlier water management strategy. The drain was within cut (17831).

The Town Drain was constructed from large sandstone blocks forming a box drain. The walls of the drain were preserved up to three blocks high in places and only one block high in others, where the upper courses had been removed at some stage. The blocks of the drain were fairly uniform in size roughly worked sandstone with some evidence for single pick marks. The sides of the drain were formed from blocks with an average length of 650mm and width of 300–330mm; the thickness of the blocks ranged from 210–350mm, with the thickest blocks towards the base. The base of the drain was dish-shaped, comprising five blocks, with the central three positioned at slight angles to form the curve and two forming the level beneath the side coursing. The blocks of the base were also fairly uniform in size, ranging in length from 700–820mm with an average width of 300mm and thickness of 180mm. The internal channel of the drain was 830mm wide and from 300–770mm deep with an extant length of 15m; externally the drain was 1.5m wide.

The eastern wall of the drain appeared to curve at the north eastern Macquarie Street end, veering to the east under the pavement with a concrete slab on top (Figure 3.35). The southwestern end of the drain was truncated by a cement storm-water pipe which had replaced the drain in the 1960s. The whole of the sandstone drain under the road was filled with stabilised sand and road base.



Figure 3.32: Composite orthophoto of the Town Drain extending diagonally across Civic Place. (Hazell 2016).



Figure 3.33: Southwestern end of sandstone Town Drain (left). View to the north. IMG_5755. Northeastern end of drain going under Macquarie Street (right). View to the north, 1m scale. IMG_5522.



Figure 3.34: View of the southwestern end of the drain. View to the south west (left). IMG_5745. Detail of coursing of the western wall of the drain (right). View to the west, 1 m scale. IMG_5742.



Figure 3.35: Detail of curved eastern wall of Town Drain heading under the pavement of Macquarie Street. View to the north east. IMG_5545 (left). The drain as an effective water receptacle after heavy rain. View to the north east, 1m scale. IMG_5443 (right).

CUT FOR THE DRAIN

The cut for the installation of the drain, context 17831, was filled with two distinct backfills (Figure 3.36, Figure 3.37). The upper fill, context 17832, was a bulk filling event where the cut was deliberately filled in after the installation of the drain. The lower fill, context 17857 was a thick layer of sandstone rubble mixed with yellow sandy clay packed in beside the timber barrier 17853, discussed above Section 3.5.2.

The western cut for the drain was clearly identified for a length of 10.5m whereas the eastern side was only found for a length of 3.5m due to the presence of a c.1950s storm water service. The cut was a wide U-shape approximately 3.30m wide and at least 1.2m deep. The cut had gently sloping slightly curving sides and a concave base. The cut was excavated deliberately to allow the sandstone blocks to be installed, perhaps widening the original channel.

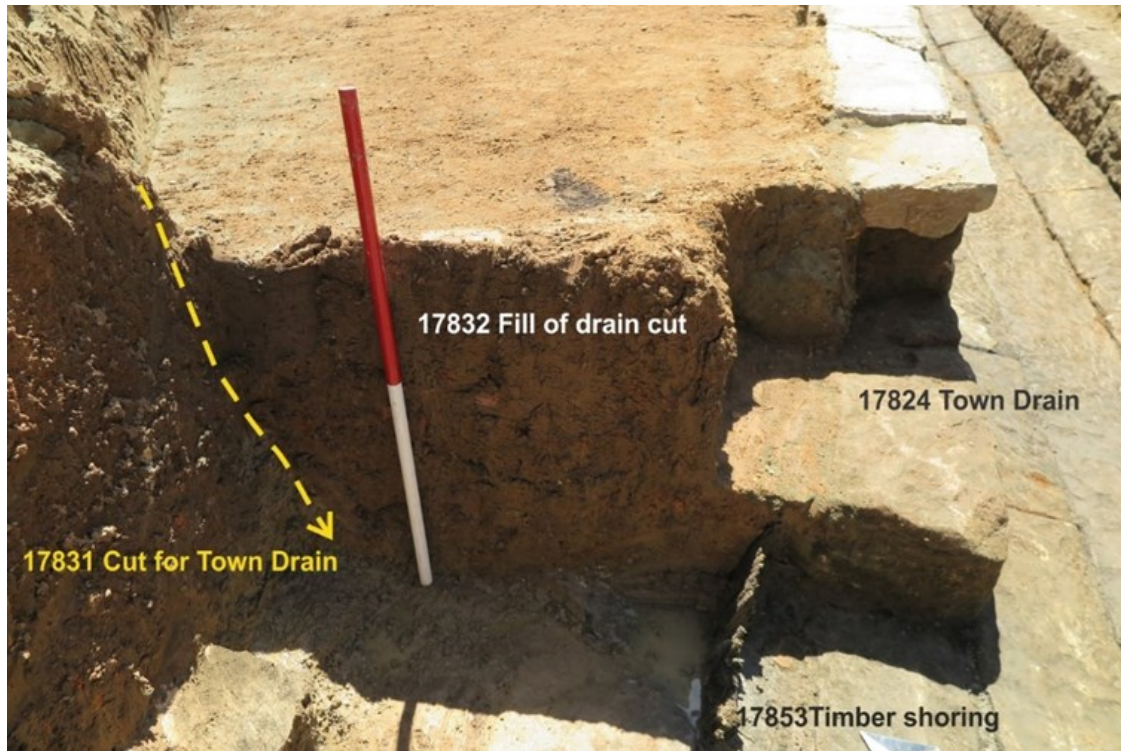


Figure 3.36: Western side of the Town Drain showing the cut and fill for the drain. View to the north, 1m scale. IMG_5739.



Figure 3.37: Cut 17831 visible cutting into the pale subsoil on the north western side of the drain. View to northwest, 1m scale. IMG_5793.

3.6.1.1 TIMBER CAPPED DRAIN IN TT34

TT 34 encompassed a large area c.15m x 6m on the western side of Leigh Place from the junction with Civic Place in the south to the 1950s stormwater drain crossing Leigh Place in the north. The main features identified within TT34 were a timber capped and lined drain and a series of postholes and pits (Figure 3.38).

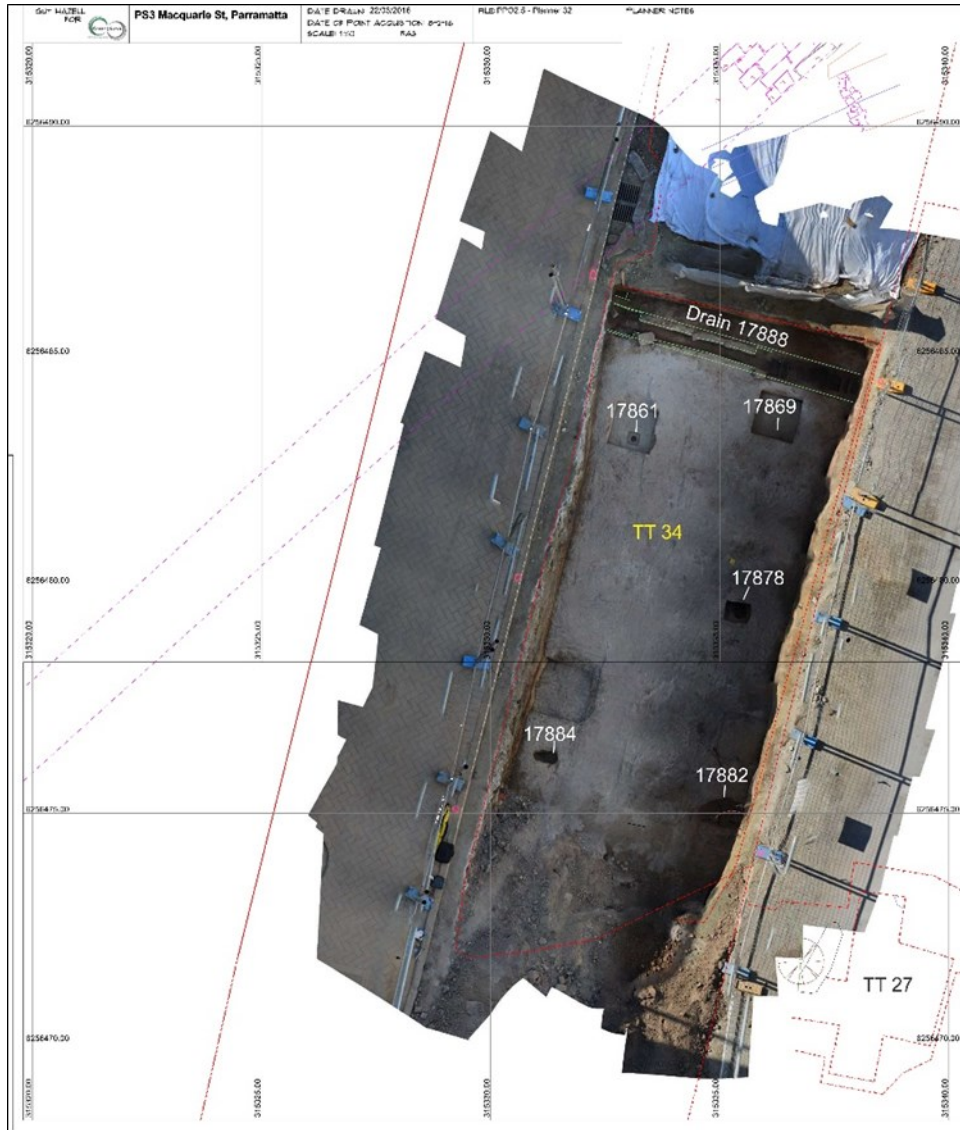


Figure 3.38: Orthophoto (Hazell 2016) showing postholes in TT34.

TIMBER-CAPPED DRAIN

During the excavation of TT34 within Civic Place a sandstone and timber-capped drainage channel (context 17888) running east-west was revealed within Lot 28, extending from the boundary of Lot 30 towards the substantial sandstone Town Drain (Figure 3.39). Although fairly rudimentary, the channel appeared to be draining into the Town Drain at its western end. The junction where the timber-capped drain met the Town Drain was not exposed as it was beneath the footpath on the eastern side of the road, and was not excavated due to

live services (Figure 3.40). The drainage channel was truncated at its eastern end but was shown through survey to be aligned to a sandstock brick sump or cesspit (16187), discovered in the earlier phase of excavation, to the west of the cottage on Lot 30 (Figure 3.41, Figure 3.42) (see Area A Trench Report). It is probable that the occupants of the cottage on Lot 30 were using the sump and the drain as a convenient way to dispose of effluent, directly into the Town Drain and/or the creek line prior to the formalisation of the drain in the 1840s.

The section of drain exposed within the test trench was 5.7m in length, ranging from 260–640 mm in width and 370mm deep. The drain was within cut 17889 and east west aligned linear trench, 5.7m long, 570–880mm wide and more than 300mm in depth, with slightly sloping sides and a flat base. The linear trench was cut into the historic topsoil 17819 and the underlying pale grey subsoil 16190 and extended to the east beyond the limit of excavation. The cut for the drain was backfilled surrounding the drain elements with context 17892, which was a mix of soft mid brown silty sand and very firm pale grey redeposited topsoil as shown in section (Figure 3.40). This fill was identified in the east facing section and along the edges of cut 17889.

The extant drain was constructed from timber pieces (ranging from 300–420mm long, 100–250mm wide and 30–60mm thick) cut to fit in the channel at the eastern end for 2.2m and occasional sandstone blocks lining the sides of the drain at the western end for 3.7m. Building materials sample BM 113 was taken of the timber capping. In the western trench edge, east facing section, where the drain disappeared under the footpath, the drain was a more formal structure with sandstone sides and capping (Figure 3.40). This suggests that in the western section of the drain, the sandstone blocks had been robbed out and the few blocks left in place were the remains of that structure.

The upper part of the drain was filled with context 17890. Context 17890, was a mid-brown clayey sand with occasional patches of clay and a humic lens at the base above the rotting timbers; rare sandstock brick fragments <20mm and occasional charcoal pieces and sandstone fragments <30mm. The fill was 5.7m in length and 220mm in depth; narrower (260mm) at the western end between the sandstone blocks and wider (630mm) at the eastern end where it sat above the timbers. A lower fill, context 17891, was only exposed in the western end of the drain, in association with the sandstone elements, but was also present under the timbers of the drain capping in the eastern end. Therefore, may be seen as the true drain fill. Fill 17891 was a red-brown firm silty sand with occasional sandstock brick fragments <20mm and charcoal flecks, c.5.7m in length, 270mm wide and 20mm thick. Soil and pollen samples #350–355 were taken of this fill.



Figure 3.39: Timber capped drain leading from the sump/cess pit from Lot 30 in Area D to the Town Drain. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_6093.



Figure 3.40: Sandstone end of the drain leading into the Town Drain. View to the west, 1m scale. IMG_6088.



Figure 3.41: Sump or cesspit on Lot 30 found in Area A associated with the 1820s cottage and shown on the Railway Resumptions plan of 1858. The channel of the drain continued as the timber capped drain on Lot 28 in Area B. View to the west, 1m scale. IMG_4680.

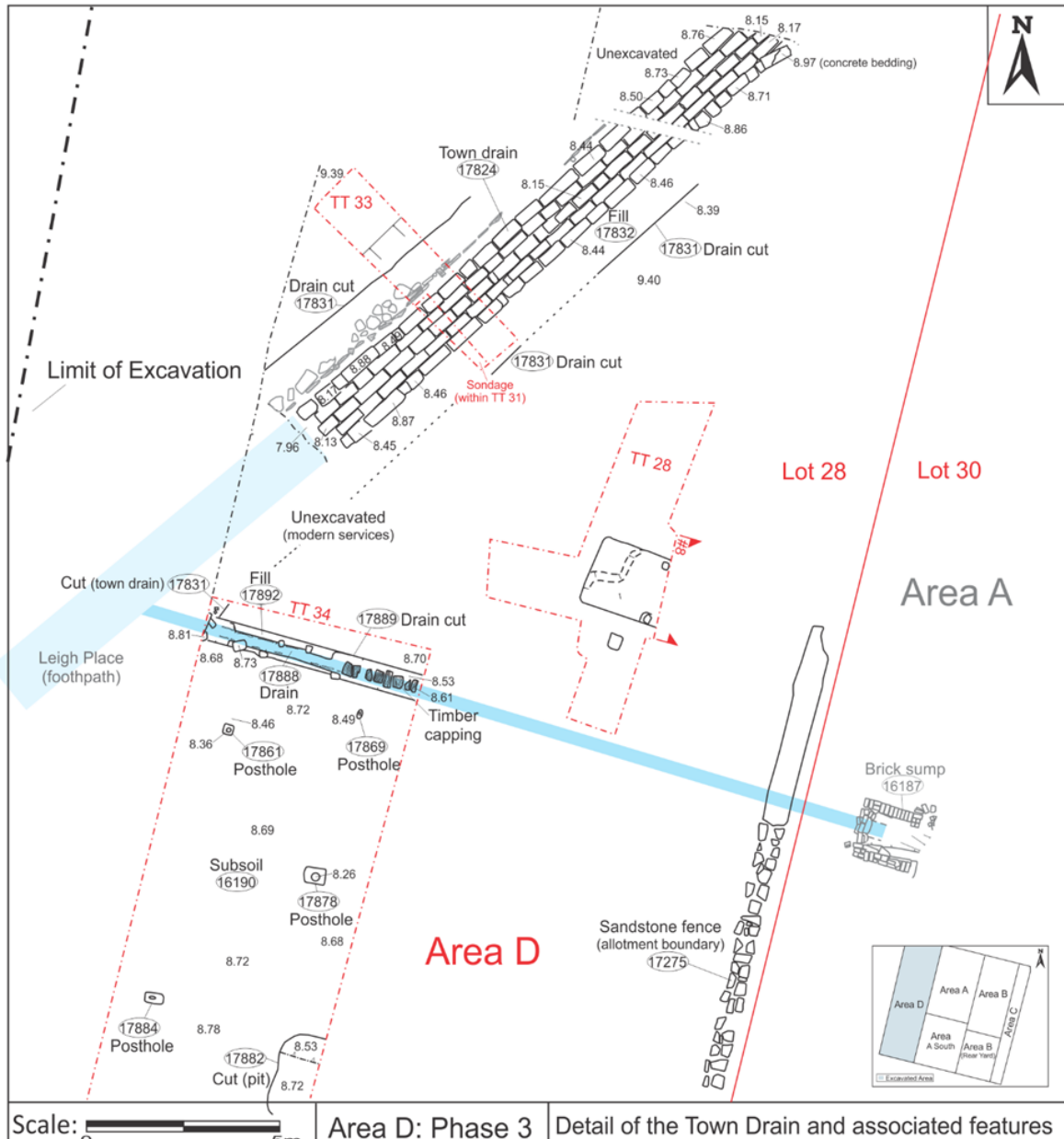


Figure 3.42: Plan showing the timber capped drain (17888) and its spatial relationship with the Town Drain and the brick sump (16187) from Lot 30 in Area A.

3.6.1.2 PITS AND POSTHOLES ADJACENT TO TIMBER DRAIN IN TT34

A large sub rectangular pit (17882) was identified on the eastern edge of TT34. The northern side of the pit was excavated as a half section with the east side of the pit extending under the limit of excavation (Figure 3.43). The pit was excavated to a width of 910mm and identified as 1.7m in length. The pit was quite shallow with an undulating base and depth ranging from 100 to 145mm, with steeply sloping sides on the north and with a gentler gradient on the western side. The pit was filled with context 17883, a compact reddish-brown clay with frequent orange, red and salmon coloured brick fragments. The top of the fill had been truncated by machining. Some decayed timber was present at the

base of the fill, this timber may be part of a general demolition fill along with the discarded brick pieces or may be tree roots. The pit was similar to a brick and decayed wood-filled pit within TT27, 3m to the southeast.



Figure 3.43: Brick filled pit 17882, partially sectioned with brick rubble in place to the south and decayed timber at the base. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_6067.

In TT34 a series of post holes were identified to the south of the timber-capped drain 17888. Two postholes (contexts 17861 and 17869) were found within Aboriginal test pits; BT21 and BQ20, close to the drain, these were excavated during the Aboriginal testing (Figure 3.44, Figure 3.45). Posthole 17869 contained a piece of remnant timber post. The other postholes, 17878 and 17884, were further from the drain (Figure 3.46). The postholes were only visible cutting into the subsoil 16190 and were obscured by the modified topsoil. Each of the four postholes was different and they did not seem related to one another. They did not appear to form an identifiable structure. These postholes are probably related to the use of the area during the early occupation of the cottage on Lot 30 and the installation of the timber-capped drain. However, it is not clear what function they may have had. The following Table 3.3 is a summary of these postholes.



Figure 3.44: Posthole 17861 identified within Aboriginal Test Pit BT21. View to the north west, 1m scale. IMG_5838.



Figure 3.45: Posthole 17869 (left) found within Aboriginal test pit BQ20. View to the north, 1m scale. IMG_5873. Post ex posthole 17869 (right). View to the north west, 300mm scale. IMG_5877.



Figure 3.46: Post ex of posthole 17884 (left). View to the east, 500mm scale. IMG_6072. Post ex of posthole 17878 (right). View to the west, 500mm scale. IMG_6059.

Table 3.3: Summary of postholes in TT 34.

Cut-Pipe- Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
TT34				
17864 (pipe fill) 17862 (post hole fill) 17863 (post pipe) 17861 (posthole cut)	Square posthole 290 x300mm vertical sides, base unexcavated	Round post pipe, 130mm diameter, vertical sides, flattish base	Mid brown/grey and pale yellow compact silty clay, (mix of redeposited subsoils), with frequent charcoal and ironstone flecking	Firmly compacted pinkish silty clay mixed with yellow and white clay and some pale grey subsoil with rare small orange sandstock brick fragments.
17870 (post) 17871 (packing fill) 17869 (posthole)	Sub rectangular with rounded corners. 200 x 150mm. Vertical sides, base unexcavated	Post. Timber post triangular in section with pointed base. Length/depth 300mm	Firmly compacted Mid brown/ochre coloured silty clay	Post
17881 (pipe fill) 17880 (posthole fill) 17879 (post pipe) 17878 (posthole cut)	Rectangular, square corners, 530 x 440mm. vertical sides - base unexcavated	Circular, 370 x 340mm 215-166mm deep. vertical sides. Uneven/undulating base.	Compact mid-dark brown/grey silty sand with charcoal flecks mixed with patches of light bluff clay.	Loose mid brown/grey silty sand with charcoal flecks, inclusions of sandstock brick fragments and artefacts (glass & ceramics)
17887(pipe fill) 17886 (posthole fill) 17885 (post pipe) 17884 (posthole cut)	Irregular oval, round corners, 5560 x 270mm vertical sides, base unexcavated	Oval 180 x 83mm vertical sides, flat base, 60mm deep	Firm mid/dark brown/grey silty sand. Frequent sandstock brick fragments and charcoal flecks	Dark brown/ grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks, some remnant decayed timber post present.

3.6.1.3 CLAY LEVELLING FILL 17895

A dense mottled-pink and grey clay levelling fill, context 17895, was found capping the timber-capped drain 17888 (Figure 3.47). This levelling fill was also found directly below the north-south aligned fence, context 17275, on the boundary between Lot 30 and Lot 28 (Figure 3.48).



Figure 3.47: View of timber drain 17888 with pink and grey clay levelling fill 17895 above dashed in yellow. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_6062.



Figure 3.48: Pink and grey clay levelling fill directly beneath sandstone wall 17275 on the boundary of Lot 28 and Lot 30 within TT30. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5451.

3.6.1.4 THE PONDS

A pond was noted on the Railway Resumptions Plan of 1858 at the southern end of Area D on the boundary between Lot 1 and D'arcy Wentworth's estate to the south (Figure 2.9). Two test trenches were dug through the pond fills to establish if the location of this pond could be detected. TT31 and TT32 were dug 1.2m wide (Figure 3.49, Figure 3.50, Figure 3.51). TT31 was dug to a depth of 2.1m and to the east of the first trench TT32 was dug to a depth of 1.5m.

The trenches revealed modern fills at the top of the pond with layers of historic clays below. Under the clay was a layer of a dark-grey silty sand that was rich with artefacts and sandstock brick fragments. The lowest silty fill of the pond, context 17854, was immediately above the basal mottled-pink and grey natural clays. This deposit was a grey compact silty clay with decayed timbers, frequent sandstock brick fragments and occasional glass artefacts. This layer is likely to represent the accumulated silt deposited in the pond during its use.

Pollen Sample #323 was taken from context 17854.

Although identified as a pond, the basal silt yielded significant numbers of *Cloacasporites* (2%). Miospores of aquatic and semi-aquatic herbs are conspicuous by their absence apart from Cyperaceae (2%) and trace numbers of cord-rush (Restionaceae) and swamp selaginella (*Selaginella uliginosa*). Without archaeological context data, this sample would be interpreted as (1) infill in a feature used for the disposal of sewage (although not necessarily a formal cess-pit) and (2) preserving pollen evidence for coarse bread in the Colonial diet.

This interpretation does not preclude the dug-feature was subsequently being used as e.g. a fenced pond during the time Lot 27, Lot 28 and Lot 1 was occupied. For example, the microflora includes trace numbers of honeysuckle pollen (*Lonicera*), a 'weed' vine that was common on fences during the late 19th and 20th century. She-oaks almost certainly were growing close to or on the site but otherwise the microflora is typical of weed-infested grassland growing on disturbed, grazed or burnt vacant land. If so, then the abundant casuarina pollen (49%) either comes from pre-European topsoil or she-oaks had been replanted here after 1836. (Macphail excerpt from Pollen Report, Vol. 3, Sec. 8.5).

The so-called pond was clearly a man-made feature and was probably dug as a dam of sorts. It was located at the higher end of the property and may have fed some water features. It was not part of swampy ground as initially thought and it had no connection to the drainage channel associated with the Town Drain. The lack of evidence for aquatic and semi-aquatic herbs supports its identification as a dam rather than a more naturally formed pond.



Figure 3.49: East facing section of TT31 showing the fills within the pond. The pink/orange basal clays (19919) can be seen at the right with the lowest deposit of grey silty clay (17854) seen below the dashed yellow line. View to the south-east. IMG_5689.



Figure 3.50: East facing section of TT31 showing pond fills including the grey silty clay at the base (17854) with timber and sandstock brick fragments within. The grey clay sits directly on the basal pink/orange clays 19919. The cut for the pond is visible to the right (dashed). View to the west, 1m scale. IMG_5684.



Figure 3.51: West facing section of TT31 showing the pond fills. Below the white dashed line is the mottled pink/orange clay 19919 with the grey silty clay 17854 resting above. Several pieces of semi-decayed timber were found within this deposit having sunk to the bottom of the pond. Clays tipped into the pond as backfill can be seen above the yellow dashed line. View to the east. IMG_5691.

3.6.1.5 PIT IN PLOUGH LINE

A shallow irregular pit (context 17873), loosely oval in plan was found cutting into the fill of a plough line (Figure 3.52). The pit was shallow with vertical sides to the north and a gently sloping edge to the south. The pit was 700 x 500mm with a maximum depth of 70mm. As the pit was quite shallow it is probable that it had been dug from higher up in the modified topsoil overlying the plough line and only the truncated base was preserved. The pit fill (17874) was a mid-brown sandy silt with some iron staining, which contained a high concentration of artefacts. These included animal bones, ceramics, glass and metal. The pit was identified as purposely dug for depositing rubbish after the plough lines had been covered by topsoil.



Figure 3.52: Pit 17873 before excavation. Found within plough-line. View to the north 300mm scale. IMG_5915.

3.6.1.6 MODIFIED HISTORIC TOPSOIL 17819

An extensive deposit above the natural soil profiles was identified as a modified historic topsoil. In Area D, this was numbered 17819 and was equivalent to 16120 in Area A, Lot 30 to the east. There was no definitively intact original topsoil in Area D, whereas some had been found beneath levelling fills under Cottage 4 in Area A (see Area A Trench Report). In Area D, the modified topsoil had been redeposited and overturned during the initial period of land clearance and land-use. Some modification was clearly agricultural in nature such as ploughing, where the furrows were filled with the churned, redeposited topsoil. The thick layer of modified topsoil, was found extending across the northern half of Area D. It was identified within test trenches TT27, TT28, TT29, TT33 and TT34, up to 300-350mm thick (Figure 3.53). In the southern half of the area, it was not as thick and was less well defined, as it was mixed with the underlying subsoil through ploughing activities. The deposit was a moderately loose, fine grained grey-brown loam with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments 2-7mm, occasional sandstock brick fragments <25mm and rare sandstone fragments <20mm. The lower margins of this deposit (100-150mm) were slightly more clayey than above. The deposit was found directly overlying the pale grey subsoil 16190 where it was less disturbed and the margins between the two layers were clear. It was also found overlying the yellow sandy lenses 17827, where the it had been redeposited in areas of greater disturbance such as pits and furrows. The deposit was also found above and sealing the storage pit 17820 in TT28. The presence of building materials and other inclusions in this topsoil indicates that it had been exposed, worked and modified during the 19th century. The deposit was sealed by layers of levelling fills in the late-19th to early-20th century. Artefacts found in the modified topsoil included ceramics, glass and a large quantity of kaolin smoking pipe fragments or cigarette holders (Figure 3.54).



Figure 3.53: Modified historic topsoil 17819 shown sitting above subsoil 16190 and below a series of 20th-century levelling fills 17822 within TT28 western extension. View to the south, 1m scale. IMG_5433.



Figure 3.54: Examples of pipes or cigarette holders found in the topsoil of Lot 28, Civic Place, 'Aldis/ Sydney'. 100mm scale. (Casey & Lowe 2016).

3.6.2 PHASE 4.2 POST 1860S OCCUPATION WYVERNE

3.6.2.1 SANDSTONE OUTBUILDING, FENCES AND YARD SURFACES ASSOCIATED WITH WYVERNE

A series of sandstone wall footings and fences were found associated with the late 19th-century development and occupation of Lot 28 (Figure 3.55).

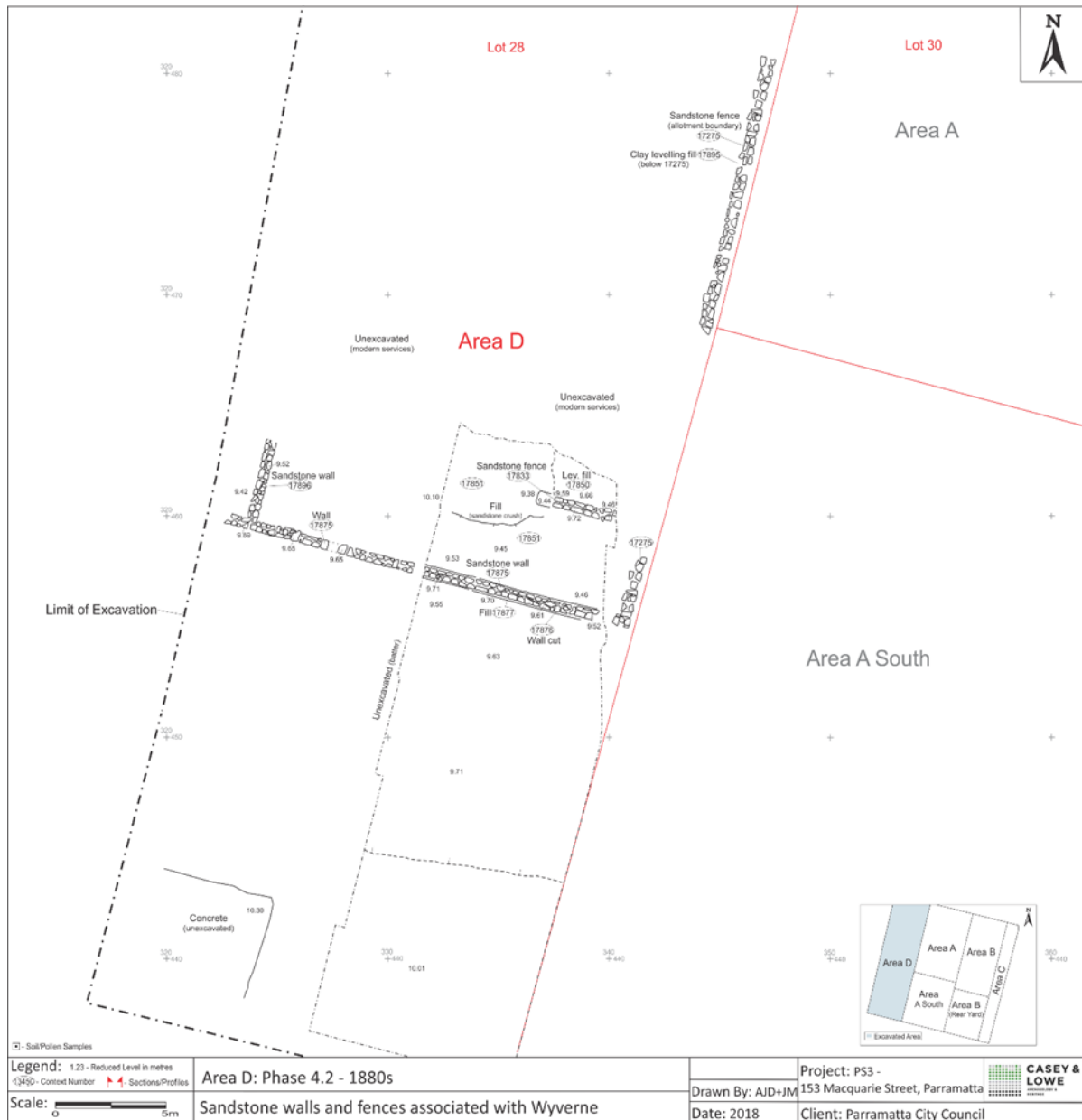


Figure 3.55: The central and southern portion of Area D showing the extent of the sandstone walls/fences associated with Wyverne found within the various test trenches and along the boundary between Lot 28 and Lot 30.

OUT BUILDING

The remains of sandstone footings of a building were revealed on the western edge of Area D, close to the boundary between Lot 1 and the Pound to the west. This building is shown on the 1891 and 1895 plans (Figure 2.11, Figure 2.12) as rectangular with the longest part oriented to the north and appears to be an outbuilding for the house known as Wyverne, which was located largely on Lot 27 to the west of Lot 28. The 1895 plan shows the structure as associated with and possibly bonded to an east-west aligned fence, which in turn is bonded with a north south oriented fence line on the boundary between Lot 28 and Lot 30 to the east. Part of the eastern and southern walls of the outbuilding (context 17896) were uncovered in TT35 (Figure 3.56). The walls were from 2–4 courses high, made from

irregular undressed-sandstone blocks, standing to a maximum height of 690mm with an overall width of 400–450mm. The block sizes ranged from 100 x 120 x 130mm to 450 x 280 x 200mm. The north-south extent of the wall was 4.25m in length and the east-west wall was excavated to a length of 1.3m but did continue further to the west beyond the limit of excavation. Only small sections of each wall were found, however subsequent excavations to the west in the area of the Pound, outside the 3PS limit of excavation, undertaken by Wendy Thorp on behalf of Biosis Pty Ltd in 2016, uncovered the remains of the western wall and a continuation of the southern wall of the building. The northern wall of the structure had been completely removed by a large service trench. Abutting the north-south wall of the structure was another similar wall footing (context 17875) which was interpreted as part of the fence shown on the historic plans as discussed below (Figure 3.57).



Figure 3.56: Sandstone wall footing 17896 with levelling fill 17850 inside. The southern wall stub of the building can be seen extending to the east under the limit of excavation. View to the south, 500mm scale. IMG_6049.



Figure 3.57: Detail of bonding between the east-west sandstone fence 17875 and the outbuilding structure 17896 showing that the fence is abutting the building. View to the north, 500mm scale. IMG_6033.

FENCES

To the east of the outbuilding, on the same alignment as the southern wall footing, a second sandstone feature, context 17875, extended to the east towards the boundary with Lot 30 (Figure 3.58, Figure 3.59). This feature or footing was interpreted as a sandstone fence line running perpendicular to a north-south sandstone fence (context 17275) between Lot 28 and 30 as shown on the plan of 1895 rather than as a wall footing for a structure. The fence was two to four courses high, made of irregular sandstone pieces ranging in size from 100 x 120 x 130mm to 200 x 280 x 450mm. The larger stones were more rectangular and appeared to be more deliberately shaped. The width of the wall was 480-500mm with a height of 600-900mm. Bonded with a firm pale grey sand mortar with occasional flecks of burnt shell. Building materials sample BM #111 was taken of the mortar bonding of this wall. A foundation trench for the wall was identified to the north of the wall in the eastern side of TT35 and either side of the wall in the western side TT35. The cut (17876) was 90-110mm wide on either side of the wall with a total width of 600mm, with vertical sides and a maximum depth of 390mm. The foundation trench was filled with context 17877, a moderately loose mid-brown silt with occasional charcoal pieces (2-5mm) and small sandstone fragments 20-40mm (Figure 3.60).

The sandstone fence line 17275, on the eastern boundary of Lot 28 was first identified in Area A when excavating the western edge of Lot 30. The fence was one to two courses high 150-550mm high. The lower course of stones was larger than the upper course which is composed of two smaller stones laid side by side. The fence was 450mm in width. The fence was found to be truncated in places by modern services and was only preserved in sections; the longest was 18.5m towards the northern part of the site with another segment of 3.8m towards the central part of the site. The stones were bonded with a soft sandy lime mortar, building materials sample BM #112 was taken. The fence was laid directly on top of a plastic pink and grey clay levelling fill context 17895, with no sign of a foundation trench. This levelling fill was also found in Test Trench 34.

A third sandstone wall-footing or fence was also uncovered in the western side of TT35. This section of walling (context 17833) was located parallel with and 4.10m to the north of fence/wall 17875 (Figure 3.61). The wall extended 3.70m to the west from the eastern edge of TT35 with a width of 450mm. The stones of the wall were similar in size and shape to those from the other sandstone fences 17875 and 17275. All of these sandstone wall footings and fences were of similar construction and it is probable that they were contemporary with each other.



Figure 3.58: East-west fence 17875 associated with wall footings 17896. Plough lines can be seen in the foreground that pre-date the wall. View to the south, 1m scale. IMG_6036.



Figure 3.59: Eastern end of east-west aligned fence/wall 17875. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5584.

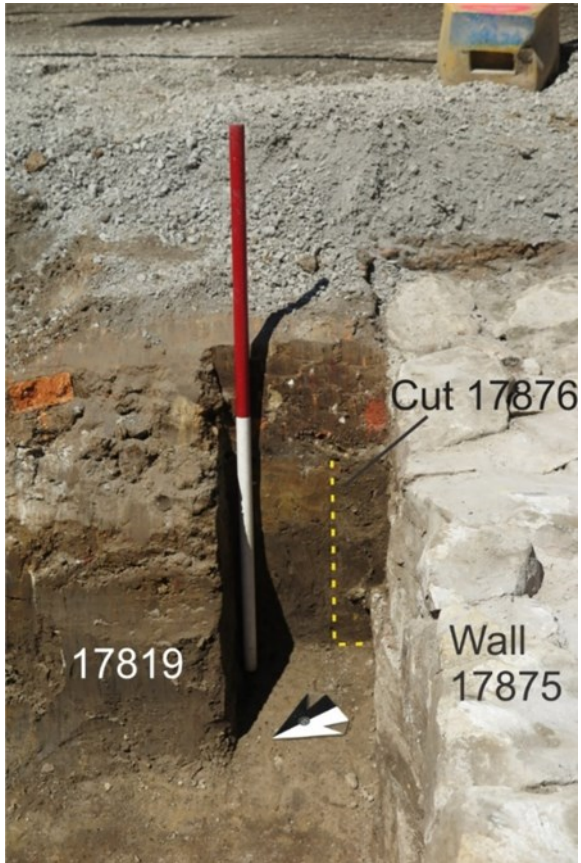


Figure 3.60: Sandstone fence 17875 with foundation trench 17876 and fill 17877 seen in the west facing section cutting through the modified historic topsoil 17819. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_6039.



Figure 3.61: East-west aligned fence 17833 with fence 17875 in the background. View to the south west, 1m scale. IMG_5595.

YARD SURFACES

In the northern end of TT35, a series of yard surfaces were found associated with the sandstone walls or fences 17275 and 17833, identified as extending 8m east-west and c.5m north-south (Figure 3.62). The upper layer included a patch of compact cement-like surfacing adjacent to an almost paved area made of irregular sandstone rubble fragments laid together in a random pattern. Part of the surface was a patch of crushed light grey sandstone with yellow sandstone fragment inclusions. A lower section of the yard surface was a more uniform, firm fine grey brown silt with occasional sandstone fragments and some small sandstock brick pieces pressed in. Several 20th-century features, including postholes and pits, were cut into the surfaces. The surfaces were sealed by the rusty orange levelling fill 17850.



Figure 3.62: Surfaces 17851 in the northern end of TT35. View to the southwest, 1m scale. IMG_5598.

3.7 PHASE 5 - 1870S-1960S LATER USE OF SITE

3.7.1 WYVERNE

Evidence for remains of activities associated with the later use of Wyverne included: external paving and drains, pits and levelling fills. Yard features associated with Wyverne were found in the western side of Leigh Place within TT34.

3.7.1.1 PAVERS AND SUMP 17856

An area of sandstone paving, was found at the southern limit of excavation with drainage and an associated sump, collectively numbered context 17856 (Figure 3.63). The sandstone paving was an external feature, probably part of a pathway or driveway adjacent to the eastern side of the house. The pavers were mainly rectangular with a mix of medium to large flat stones forming an area 3.5m x 2.5m. The stones ranged in size from 250 x 500mm to 300 x 750mm with a thickness of 80-100mm, laid in fairly regular rows. A single line of

bricks running north-south through the pavers seemed to form a spacer between two rows of stone. The pavers extended to the west under the Leigh Place footpath beyond the limit of excavation. To the northeast of the main area of paving was a sandstock brick sump (Figure 3.64). The sump was 480mm x 680mm, internally four courses high with cement render lining on the internal walls and base. The sump was covered with a rusted iron grate resting half way down inside it. The sump was constructed with hard-fired sandstock bricks with heart shaped frogs and a hard lime mortar. It is to be noted that similar heart shaped frogged bricks were found in the 1880s residence 'Cranbrook' on Lot 30 in the neighbouring property. A ceramic salt glazed pipe led into the sump on its western side, with the pipe extending further west towards the Leigh Place footpath and drain 17860 which is where the east side of Wyverne would have been.



Figure 3.63: Sandstone paving and brick sump 17856. View to the north, 1m scale. IMG_5762.



Figure 3.64: Detail of brick sump 17856. View to the north, 300mm scale. IMG_5785.

DRAIN 17860

Below the sandstone paving of 17856 a cement and brick drain and brick paving, context 17860, were found when the sandstone paving was removed (Figure 3.65). The area of paving was immediately below the sandstone layer adjacent to the western limit of excavation of TT34. The brick paving was a mix of dry-pressed bricks and re-used sandstock bricks, the brick dimensions were, (dry-pressed – 230 x 110 x 75mm, sandstock – 230 x 100 x 70mm), with an overall maximum length of 1.65m and minimum width of 900mm. The drain was covered with a thin grate of perforated rusted iron. The inner dimensions of the rectangular drain box were 260mm x 220mm with a depth of 320mm. The head of the drain and the interior was lined with a hard lime cement with two salt-glazed pipes running into the east and west walls, the west pipe with a collar diameter of 190mm and the east pipe with a pipe shaft diameter of 140mm running towards sump 17856. The pipes were encased in the same hard cement. The drain and pipes were part of the drainage system for Wyverne and probably put in place in the late-19th or early-20th century; it is to be noted that this area of Parramatta was connected to the sewer in 1907.



Figure 3.65: Brick pavers and drain west side of Leigh Place (17860). View to the north, 1m scale. IMG_5828.

PIT

A large shallow pit, context 17859, was cut into a modified historic topsoil or yard surface on the western edge of the study area within the backyard of Wyverne. The pit had a flattish base sloping gently from the south to the north and was 3.2m in length and 800mm–1m wide with a maximum depth of 200mm. The fill within the pit, context 17858, was a loose, dark grey/black loamy silt with frequent charcoal pieces and root activity with inclusions of bottles (some whole), sheep bones and ceramics. The size of the feature and humic matrix of the soil filling it suggests that it was a garden bed.

3.7.1.1 LEVELLING ACROSS THE SITE 17850

An extensive imported levelling fill was laid across Area D raising the level and sealing the 19th-century deposits below (Figure 3.66). This fill, context 17850, was a fine-grained rusty orange, firm clayey sandy silt. The deposit was effectively sterile with no artefacts present, and had been deliberately introduced. The levelling fill was found abutting the late 19th-century sandstone fence-lines 17875, 17833, wall footings 17896 and was above yard surfaces 17851 (Figure 3.67).



Figure 3.66: West facing section of TT34 showing the rusty orange sand levelling fill 17850 above the dashed yellow line and the pink clay fill 17895 below sitting above the modified topsoil 17819. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_6004.



Figure 3.67: Bulk levelling fill 17850 (yellow arrow) abutting fence 17833 with yard surface 17851 in the foreground. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5587.

3.7.2 FIBROUS PLASTER WORKS - 1920S

Some evidence was found for the fibrous plaster works on Lot 1 at the south end of Civic Place (Figure 3.68). Several patches of white plaster and plaster-filled postholes were revealed in yard surfaces beneath the asphalt and road base of the Civic Place car park and a large pit was found filled with plaster and corroded iron. Although some postholes were found no definitive structural remains of the plasterworks shed were identified.

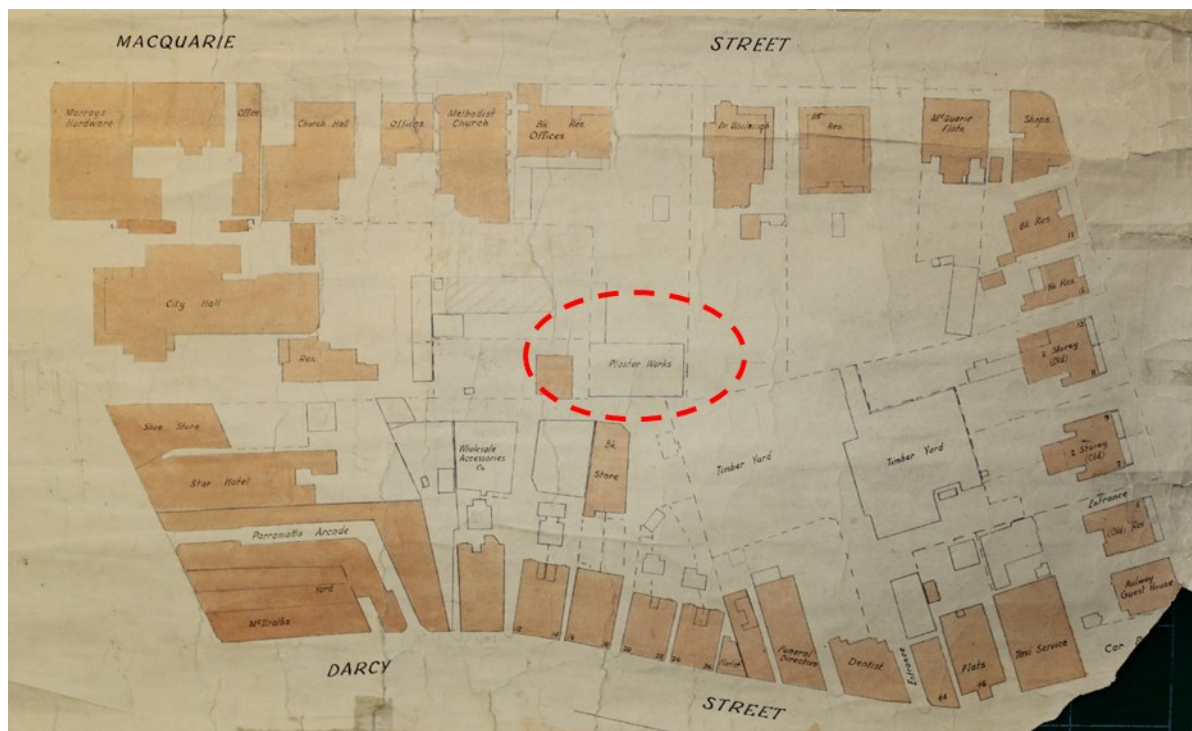


Figure 3.68: Plan of 1955 showing the plaster works (circled in red) and associated buildings in Area D.

PLASTER FILLED PIT

A large plaster filled pit, context 17844, was located north of a mid-20th century tree stump, c.14m from the southern boundary of Lot 1 (Figure 3.69). The pit was irregular in plan with steep sloping sides towards the centre and with a more gradual slope to the side at the western end, 2.3m in length, 1.5m wide with a maximum depth of 750mm. The pit was half sectioned to expose a series of three fills within, collectively numbered (context 17845). The fills included a dense layer of white plaster with frequent rusty iron staining sitting above a lower layer of corroded metal in turn sitting above a thin layer of soft dark brown sandy silt with iron staining. The fill of the pit contained several artefacts including ceramics, glass, metal, window glass and leather shoes.



Figure 3.69: Plaster and metal filled pit. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5615.

PLASTER FILLED POSTHOLES

Three circular post or stake holes were found within the footprint of the plasterworks. They did not have a posthole cut and were all backfilled with plaster. Two were found either side of the east-west aligned sandstone fence/wall 17275 (Figure 3.70), cut through the foundation trench of that wall. These features are probably associated with the plasterworks shed and may represent posts removed when the shed was demolished and residue plaster went into the post pipe backfill. The following table is a summary of these post holes (Table 3.4).



Figure 3.70: Two plaster filled post holes (17840 and 17842) either side of wall 17275 cutting the foundation trench of the wall. View to the west, 300mm scale. IMG_5601.

Table 3.4: Postholes associated with the Plaster Works

Cut-Pipe-Packing-Pipe Fill	Cut Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Pipe Shape & Dimensions (mm)	Packing fill	Post-Pipe Fill
TT35				
17839 (post pipe fill) 17838 (posthole cut)	Nil	Oval posthole 210 x 170mm x 150mm deep. Vertical sides, flat base	Nil	Mix of 80% plaster chunks including some moulded /rectangular pieces and some powdered plaster and 20% loose, fine, dark reddish-brown silt
17841(post pipe fill) 17840 (posthole cut)	Nil	Circular cut for post with no packing visible. 150mm diameter x 90mm deep. Vertical sides, flattish base.	Nil	White plaster chunks and compacted powdered plaster mixed with mid brown silt. Plaster mainly in upper 50mm of fill.
17843 (post pipe fill) 17842 (posthole cut)	Nil	Circular cut for post with no packing visible. 200mm diameter, 160mm deep. Vertical sides and flattish base		Densely packed with white plaster a mix of large chunks and powdered granules of plaster

A fourth posthole, context 17834, (Figure 3.71) was found close to the plaster filled postholes, however it may be a feature that dates to the later use of the site. The posthole cut was sub-rectangular with curved corners, and vertical sides 500 x 380mm oriented east-west. The packing fill, context 17836, was a fine-grained firm red/orange clayey silt with charcoal flecks, small lumps of crushed yellow sandstone. Some glass and ceramics were present in the fill. The postpipe, context 17835, was rectangular with extremely well defined and sharp corners 120 x 70mm, vertical sides and concave base with a depth of 300mm. The pipe fill, context 17837, was a fine grained loose dark grey silt.



Figure 3.71: Posthole 17834. View to the north east, 300mm scale. IMG_5620.

3.7.2.1 PIT NEAR MACQUARIE ST 17518

A rubbish pit, context 17518, was found at the northern end of the site adjacent to Macquarie Street. The pit contained late 19th-early 20th-century ceramics and glass artefacts, some bone and sandstock brick fragments and rusty nails. It was an irregular oval in plan with gently sloping base, extending into the northern section of Macquarie Street footpath. Exposed extent 400-500mm wide and 940mm in length, 120-180mm in depth. The upper fill of the pit was truncated by machine excavation but visible in the northern section (Figure 3.72). Fill 17519 was a black and grey soft silty clay with frequent ash and charcoal pieces. Pit fill included: bone, sand stock brick fragments, ceramics, glass, nails shell and sandstone fragments. The pit was cut into the rusty red bulk levelling fill 17850.



Figure 3.72: Pit 17518 after excavation. View to the north, 1m scale. IMG_3414.

3.7.2.2 LEVELLING FILLS BELOW THE ROADWAY 17822

A series of levelling fills seen in TT28 below the stabilized sand underneath the road of Leigh Place and above the historic topsoil 17819, were collectively assigned the context number 17822 (Figure 3.73). This levelling or raising event was composed of layers of silty sand fills up to 310–410mm in thickness. The upper fill was a compact dark brown grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks and pieces (5–52mm) and occasional sandstock brick fragments (<20mm), 200–250mm thick. The second of the fills was a mid-red brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, rare sandstone and sandstock brick fragments <20mm and rare lumps of blue grey/red clay; this layer was up to 140mm in thickness. The lowest of the fills was a very firm, mottled orange-red/buff clay with occasional charcoal pieces (5–15mm) and rare sandstone and sandstock brick fragments.



Figure 3.73: West facing section of TT28 showing levelling fills 17822 below the roadway of Civic Place and above the bulk modified topsoil 17819. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5384.

3.7.2.3 SLUDGE IN THE TOWN DRAIN

At the base of the sandstone Town Drain a deposit of wet sludge, context 17823, was recovered (Figure 3.74). The deposit was a soft, moist, dark brown grey coarse-grained sand and silt. The deposit was a 10–30mm thick accumulation within the drain deposited by water and effluent running through the drain, sealed by early 20th-century levelling fills. Soil and pollen samples #269, 270 and 271 were taken from the deposit. Analysis of pollen sample #269 provides a snap-shot of a diverse range of mostly exotic plants growing 'up-drain' of Lot 28 between the time the drain was built in the 1840s and when it went out of use in the 20th century (Macphail, Vol. 3, Sec. 8.5).



Figure 3.74: Black drain deposit in the base of drain (arrowed) sealed by early 20th-century levelling fills and late 20th-century stabilized sand used as drain backfill under the road. IMG_5524.

3.8 PHASE 6 MID - LATE 20TH CENTURY - ROADWAYS - LEIGH PLACE AND CIVIC PLACE

A general clean-up number 17818 was assigned to modern fills and demolition removed during the machining process.

3.8.1 POSTHOLES

A series of three large rectangular posthole cuts were found immediately to the south of and parallel with sandstone wall 17833, aligned east-west (Figure 3.75). As the cuts, postholes and fills were uniform and clearly associated, they were assigned collective numbers. The cuts, context 17846, were 2.3m in length, 560mm wide, with an unknown depth. Each cut contained large circular post pipes, 300mm in diameter, context 17847. The fill of the posthole trenches, context 17848, was a fine compact/dense mottled orange and brown clay. The fill of the postpipes, context 17849, was a fine dark grey brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Some ceramic artefacts and a copper washer were identified in the post pipe fill.

These postholes were found cutting through the orange levelling fill 17850 and pre-date the 1960s roadway, as can be seen in Figure 3.76. They are probably the structural remains of a 20th-century building; demolished to make way for Civic Place.



Figure 3.75: Series of late postholes in orange clay filled trenches. View to the east, 1m scale. IMG_5592.



Figure 3.76: Posthole cut 17846 shown cutting through levelling fill 17850. View to the west, 300mm scale. IMG_5589.

A row of three postholes were found at the southern end of TT35 aligned east-west, 2.5m apart (Figure 3.77, Figure 3.78). Each of these postholes contained a remnant post. They were collectively numbered as, posthole cut 17865, the posthole packing 17867 and the post 17866, and differentiated as A, B, C. from east to west. The postholes were all part of the same unidentified 20th-century structure and are described in the following table (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Postholes in TT35

Number	Type	A	B	C
17866	Post	Oval - circular - flat base. 90mm diameter x 390mm deep.	Circular post - 80mm in diameter- not fully excavated	Circular post - 80mm diameter- not fully excavated
17867	Posthole packing	Loose mid brown sandy clay with brick and tree root inclusions	Loose mid brown sandy clay with brick inclusions	Loose mid-brown sandy clay with brick inclusions
17865	Posthole	270 x 270 x 240mm deep	350 x 340 x 200mm deep	270 x 270mm deep



Figure 3.77: Post hole 17865. View to the east, 500mm scale. IMG_5871.



Figure 3.78: Row of postholes 17865 in southern part of Lot 28/1. View to the east, 500mm scale. IMG_5867.

3.8.2 1960S POST OFFICE BUILDING

The post office building was demolished in 2015. The concrete footings, piers and beams were found to be extensive and had impacted much of the archaeology in the northern portion of the site in Areas A and B (Figure 3.79). Although the demolished building was a single-storey structure it is clear by their scale that the foundations were capable of supporting a much larger/taller building, which was proposed but never constructed. A deep lift pit and stairwell had been excavated in the centre north of the site which removed almost all of the front part of the western terrace house Northiam. This lift pit is shown on architects plans for the building from 1965 along with annotation indicating that '7 future floors' were slated for the northern end of the building. The Post Office buildings did not impact Area D, but the introduction of the roadway into Civic Place and access to the Parramatta City Council Library did require that Wyverne and the plaster works be demolished.



Figure 3.79: Detail of large concrete pads, piers and strip footing beams of the Post Office building in the northern end of the site in Areas A and B. View to the south, 1m scale. IMG_2930.

4.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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). These divisions were based on 19th-century allotments and property boundaries. This report provides details of the archaeological findings in Area D, located on the western side of 3PS, equivalent to the area which is part of Leigh Place and the western end of Civic Place roadways and associated footpaths. Area D is within the eastern edge of Lot 28 and most of Lot 1, 26 (aka Lot 26 or Lot 181).

Within Area D was: a creek line or drainage channel; evidence for early agriculture in the form of plough lines; a c.1840s sandstone box drain the 'Town Drain'; a mid-19th-century pond; sandstone footings of outbuildings and fences associated with a late 19th-century house 'Wyverne' fronting Macquarie Street; and postholes and deposits of discarded plaster associated with a Fibrous Plaster works from the 1920s to the 1950s.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

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

The following is a summary of the main findings:

- Creek line - drainage channel.
- Early agricultural activities including tool marks and furrows in the natural soil.
- Agricultural plough lines or furrows.
- Modified historic topsoil.
- The Town Drain sandstone box drain.
- Bulk levelling fills above the Town Drain.
- Timber covered drain leading from a brick sump in Area A to the Town Drain.
- A pond at the rear of allotment Lot 1.
- Levelling fills, raising the low-lying areas around the drain.
- Late 19th-century sandstone footings and fences associated with Wyverne.
- Fibrous plaster works rubbish pits and postholes.