30 March 2023

Meighan Woods
Development Manager
Mirvac Projects

Dear Meighan

Re: DRAFT Addendum cover letter for Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct Stage 1

This addendum cover letter has been prepared by Artefact Heritage for Mirvac Projects (Mirvac) to address updates to the following reports prepared by Artefact Heritage:

- Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct Stage 1, Aboriginal Test Excavation Report (ATER) for Public Exhibition
- Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct Stage 1, ATER Not for Public Exhibition
- Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct, Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design Report
- Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct Stage 1, Salvage Excavation Archaeological Research Design Report
- Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct, Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Results Report

A summary of the updates are presented in Table 1. The changes have been found to be consistent with the conclusions and recommendations of these reports.

Sincerely

Gareth Holes

Heritage Consultant

ARTEFACT
Cultural Heritage Management | Archaeology | Heritage Interpretation

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We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country in which we live and work, and pay our respects to them, their culture and their Elders past, present and emerging

Table 1: Summary of updates

Report	Section	Page	Original text	Updated text	Comments
Appendix CC2 – Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct Stage 1, ATER for Public Exhibition	Executive Summary	ii	Waste Disposal Facility	A Concept Masterplan comprising eight (8) industrial buildings and a Stage 1 development including site preparation, bulk earthworks, road works, stormwater infrastructure and utilities and construction of two warehouse and distribution buildings	This change is consistent with the conclusions and recommendations of the report
	1.1 Introduction	1	Waste Disposal Facility	A Concept Masterplan comprising eight (8) industrial buildings and a Stage 1 development including site preparation, bulk earthworks, road works, stormwater infrastructure and utilities and construction of two warehouse and distribution buildings	This change is consistent with the conclusions and recommendations of the report
	1.2 Study area	1	54.41ha	55.66ha	The study area has been increased from 54.41ha (Figure 1) to 55.66ha (Figure 2), this change is consistent with the conclusions and recommendations of the report
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Appendix DD4 – Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct, Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Results Report	Executive Summary	iii	Waste Disposal Facility	A Concept Masterplan comprising eight (8) industrial buildings and a Stage 1 development including site preparation, bulk earthworks, road works, stormwater infrastructure and utilities and construction of two warehouse and distribution buildings	This change is consistent with the conclusions and recommendations of the report
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Figure 1: Original study area

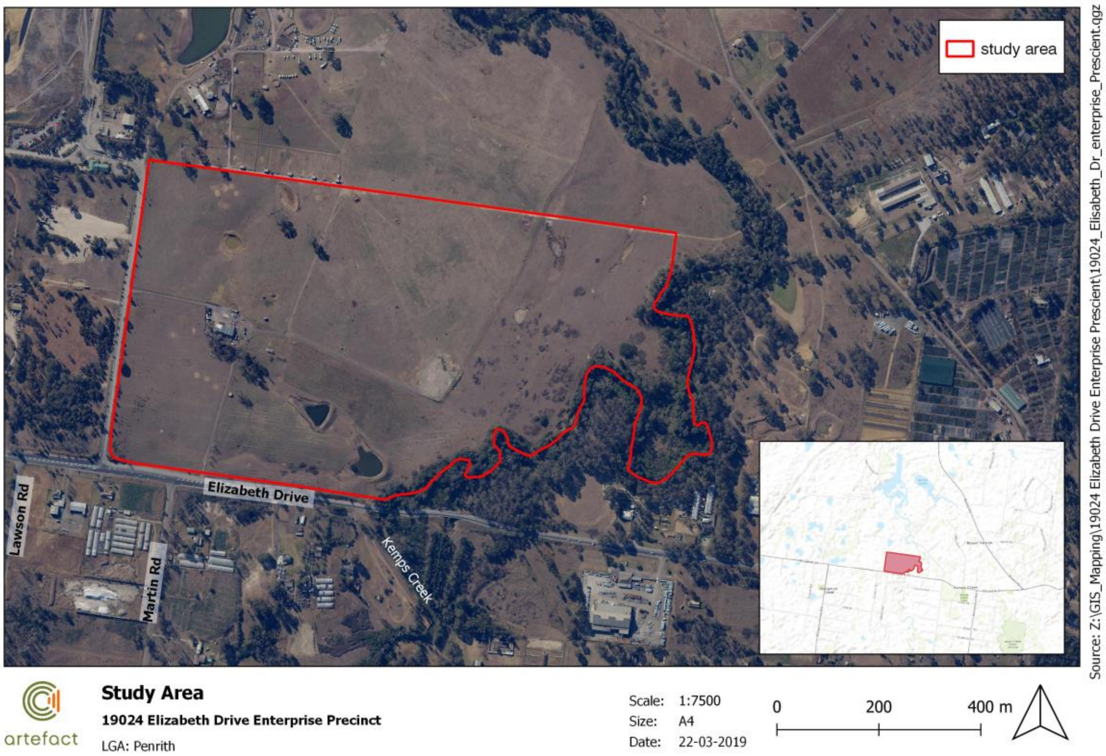
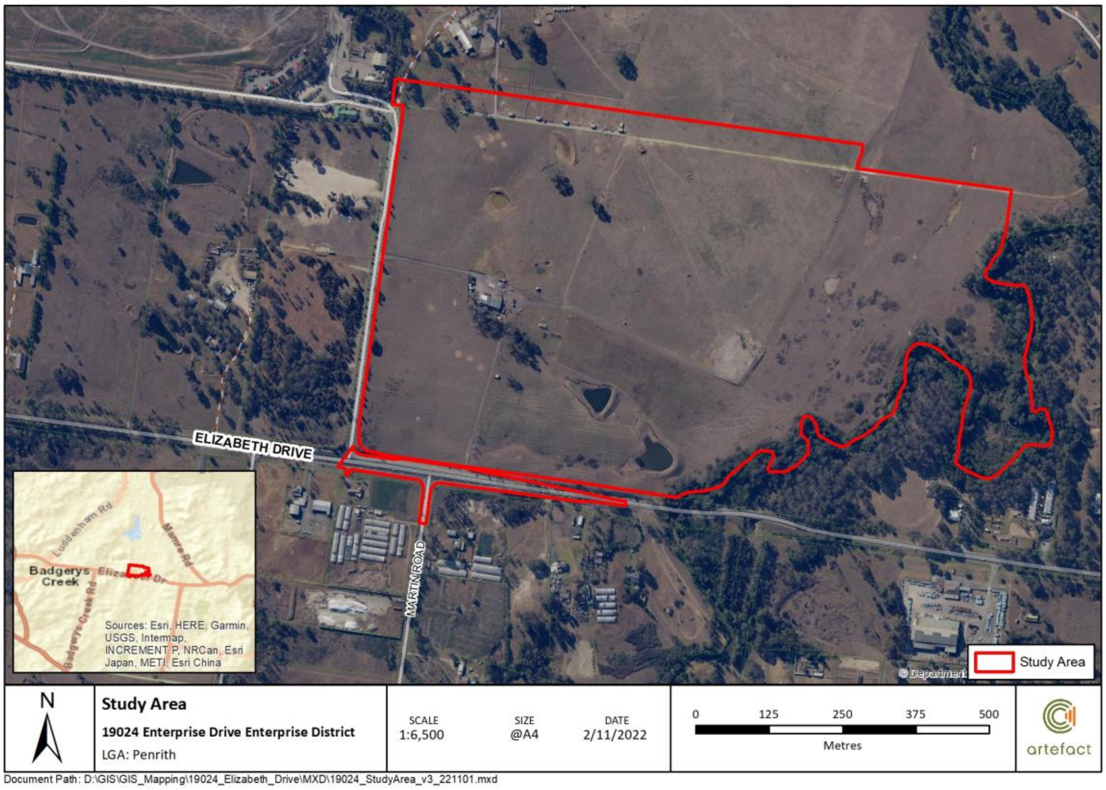


Figure 2: Updated study area



Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct

Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Results

Report to Mirvac

December 2021

artefact

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Document history and status

Revision	Date issued	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date approved	Review type	Revision type
1	28 July 2020	Duncan Jones	Sandra Wallace	30 July 2020	Internal review	Draft
2	22 December 2021			22 December 2021		Final

File name:	Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct Archaeological Test Excavation Results
Author:	Jessica Horton, Jayden van Beek, Duncan Jones, Jenny Winnett
Project manager:	Duncan Jones
Name of organisation:	Artefact Heritage
Name of project:	19024 Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct
Document version:	Final

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mirvac Projects Pty Ltd (Mirvac) are proposing to develop a Waste Disposal Facility at 1669 – 1732 Elizabeth Drive, Badgery's Creek (the study area), for the disposal of clean waste spoil material resulting from the construction of critical State Significant Infrastructure and building projects (the project).

Artefact Heritage (Artefact) were engaged by Mirvac to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) report for the project.[1] The SoHI assessment found that the study area was once the property of James Badgery, an early settler in the Colony of New South Wales, and that his original homestead "Exeter Farm", was once located on the property. The SoHI concluded that there was the potential for State and locally significant archaeological remains related to Badgery's "Exeter Farm" homestead to be located in the study area and recommended further archaeological management of these resources prior to ground disturbing works conducted at the site.

As a result, Mirvac engaged Artefact to prepare a non-Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design (ARD) to provide detailed assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains in the study area, and to outline and archaeological methodology for managing these remains.[2] The ARD was provided in support of an application for a s139 exception under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) to undertake an archaeological test excavation to assess the degree of preservation and significance of any predicted non-Aboriginal remains associated with James Badgery's early nineteenth century Exeter Farm. The s139 exception was approved by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW, DPC) on 8 January 2020 (DOC19/1036338).

This report presents the results of non-Aboriginal archaeological test excavation undertaken by Artefact on behalf of Mirvac during March 2019. Five test trenches were excavated across the area of identified archaeological potential in accordance with the ARD.

Results of test excavation program

The main findings within the test trenches were:

- Test Trench (TT) 1: Structural remains of a post-1920 farm building (possible milking shed), including concrete ground surface, brick laneway and brick and concrete animal troughs
- TT 2 and TT 3: Structural remains of the nineteenth century second Exeter Farm House and western annex, including brick walls and surfaces, sandstone footings, artefact bearing deposits and a brick beehive cistern
- TT 4 and TT 5: No significant archaeological remains identified.

The archaeological remains of the farm building in TT 1 have been assessed as not reaching the threshold of local significance. The archaeological remains of the second Exeter Farm House and western annex have been assessed as having significance at a local level as evidence of nineteenth century rural residences with continuous occupation into the twentieth century. While the observed artefact assemblage primarily dated to the twentieth century, it contained a mix of household and personal items which could provide insights into twentieth century rural lifeways in the local area and

[1] Artefact, 2019a. Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct, Stage 1: Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impact. Report prepared for Mirvac.
[2] Artefact, 2019b. Elizabeth Drive Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design Report. Report prepared for Mirvac.

further investigations may be able to demonstrate continuing use from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries. The beehive cistern also has historical significance for its association with water conservation efforts prior to the introduction of town water and sewer services, and the provision of water in rural areas, and representative significance as a relatively intact example of a typical nineteenth century water storage and supply structure, and of underground water storage units.

In general, the test excavation found that:

- No State significant evidence of the early phase of the site was identified, including the wattle and daub cottage (first house of Badgery Family, 1809 – 1810/1812) and the first brick Exeter Farm House
- Relatively intact and *in situ* significant archaeological remains are present within TT 2 and TT 3. It has been identified that additional archaeological remains are expected to be present within and around these test trenches
- Previous landscaping works associated with the establishment of the existing laydown area on the ridgeline has truncated the soil profile down to the natural underlying clay and has likely substantially impacted and/or removed any potential archaeological resources that had been located within the large footprint of the laydown area.

Recommendations

Following the completion of the test excavation the following recommendations are made:

- A program of archaeological salvage excavation should be conducted in test trenches TT2 and TT3 to mitigate impacts to the significant archaeological deposits that have been identified
- An additional ARD should be prepared which would outline the scope, goals and methodology for this archaeological salvage excavation program
- A s140 excavation permit should be sought from Heritage NSW, DPC in order to conduct archaeological salvage excavations at the study area. The additional ARD would be prepared as a supporting document to this application
- Ground disturbing works in the vicinity of TT2 and TT3 should not occur prior to the approval of the s140 permit and the completion of the proposed archaeological salvage program.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Previous reports and permits

The non-Aboriginal archaeological test excavation was informed from the following heritage and archaeological assessments:

- Artefact, 2018. *Elizabeth Drive Enterprise Precinct Heritage Baseline Advice*. Report prepared for Mirvac.
- Artefact, 2019a. *Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct, Stage 1: Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impact*. Report prepared for Mirvac
- Artefact 2019b. *Elizabeth Drive Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design Report*. Report prepared for Mirvac

The non-Aboriginal archaeological test excavation was conducted under the following exception to and approval from Heritage NSW, DPC:

- S139(4) exception under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (DOC19/1036338). Approved by Heritage NSW, DPC for Mirvac on 8 January 2020.

1.2 Site location

The study area is comprised of 1669 – 1723 Elizabeth Drive, Badgerys Creek (Lot 5 / DP 860456), a 54.41 hectare (ha) rural property located within the boundaries of the Penrith Local Government Area (LGA) and the Western Sydney Priority Growth Area. The study area is within the parish of Claremont within the country of Cumberland. The location of the study area is illustrated in Figure 1.

Mirvac proposes to develop a waste management facility in the study area, across the majority of the site. It is understood that the development of the waste management facility would involve widespread earthworks, including infilling, levelling and ground excavation, across much of the subject site.

The focus of the historical test excavation were five archaeological test trenches located in the vicinity of the existing laydown area situated on the top of the ridgeline about 300 metres (m) north of Elizabeth Drive. The location of the planned test trenches is illustrated in Figure 2.

1.3 Archaeological potential and significance

A detailed assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site was outlined in the ARD which guided the historical test excavation. Table 1 below provides a summary of the potential for identifying intact, legible archaeological remains related to former structures and historical land use described in Section 2.0, as outlined in the ARD. Figure 2 provides the planned locations in relation to the areas of archaeological potential identified in the ARD.

Table 1: Assessment of archaeological potential for the study area

Phase	Known structure/ activity	Potential archaeological remains	Survivability	Arch. Potential
Phase 1 Badgery Land Grant (1809 – 1839)	Wattle and daub cottage (first house of Badgery Family 1809 – 1810/1812)	• Post holes, rubbish scatters, evidence of beaten earth working surfaces or paving • Evidence of land clearance and cultivation of land, manipulation and use of early watercourse, postholes / working or yard surfaces / occupation or refuse deposits / artefacts / footings associated with early huts, rubbish pits or wells.	Very poor because of the ephemerality of the deposit	**Nil to Low**
Phase 1 Badgery Land Grant (1809 – 1839)	Northern Location for the First Exeter House, surrounds and gardens	• Evidence of former masonry buildings or structures (brick or stone footings, associated deposits) • Occupation deposits (underfloor accumulations, yard scatters, rubbish pits) • Paving associated with external yard divisions and landscaping • Postholes associated with fence lines • Beaten earth or paved surfaces, hearth, chimney remnants, refuse deposits associated with external kitchen • Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, edging, hard surfaces indicating former pathways, stone flagging) • Rubbish pits.	Poor due to demolition works and potential reuse of the building as farm shed.	**Low to Moderate**
Phase 1 Badgery Land Grant (1809 – 1839)	Southern location for the First Exeter House, surrounds and gardens	• Evidence of former masonry buildings or structures (brick or stone footings, associated deposits) • Occupation deposits (underfloor accumulations, yard scatters, rubbish pits) • Paving associated with external yard divisions and landscaping • Postholes associated with fence lines • Beaten earth or paved surfaces, hearth, chimney remnants, refuse deposits associated with external kitchen • Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, edging, hard surfaces indicating former pathways, stone flagging) • Rubbish pits.	Poor due to initial demolition in 1950s and later more widespread landscaping following demolition of all structures on site in 2006	**Low to Moderate**

Phase	Known structure/ activity	Potential archaeological remains	Survivability	Arch. Potential
Phase 1 Badgery Land Grant (1809 – 1839)	Early farming sheds, convict quarters and early farm infrastructure	• Post holes associated with ephemeral structures such as coops, stalls, stables, stock yard fencing • Indicators of natural flooring including areas of compacted earth or paving indicating the location of flooring, occupation or underfloor deposits, hard stands/working surfaces • Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, garden soils, terracing) • Structures typically located in rear yards such as privies, wells, cisterns or cesspits • Rubbish pits	Very poor because of the ephemerality of the deposit	**Nil to Low**
Phase 2: 19th C. Dairy (1840 – 1920)	Second Exeter Farm House and grounds	• Evidence of former masonry buildings or structures (brick or stone footings, associated deposits) • Occupation deposits (underfloor accumulations, yard scatters, rubbish pits) • Paving associated with external yard divisions and landscaping • Postholes associated with fence lines • Beaten earth or paved surfaces, hearth, chimney remnants, refuse deposits associated with external kitchen • Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, edging, hard surfaces indicating former pathways, stone flagging) • Rubbish pits.	Reasonable. The structure was only recently demolished (2006) although the scale of earthworks during demolition may have been considerable. Demolition material was identified on the surface although the extent to which intact and legible evidence of the former house remain *in situ* and not disturbed (*ex situ* demolition deposits) is unknown.	**Moderate**
Phase 2: 19th C. Dairy (1840 – 1920) and Phase 3: 20th C. Dairy (1921 – 2006)	Late nineteenth and early twentieth century farm buildings	• Posts and postholes associated with timber support posts, walls, pens and fences • Evidence of former masonry buildings or structures (brick, stone or concrete footings, associated deposits) • Paving associated with external yard divisions and landscaping • Beaten earth or paved surfaces, yard surfaces • Isolated artefact deposits • Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, edging, hard surfaces indicating former pathways, stone flagging)	Relatively poor. Buildings were demolished in 2006 involving widespread earthworks. The area was later modified as a gravel car park and laydown area. Demolition and earthworks are considered likely to have removed all evidence of earlier (phase 2) timber structures, although brick masonry (relating to phase 3 structures) may remain intact subsurface.	**Nil** for archaeological remains related to Phase 2 **Low** for archaeological remains related to Phase 3

1.4 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Jessica Horton (Archaeologist) and Jayden van Beek (Senior Archaeologist), with management input and review by Duncan Jones (Principal).

The archaeological excavation team consisted of Jenny Winnett (Excavation Director), Duncan Jones (Project Director), Jayden van Beek (Site Director), Jessica Horton (Archaeologist), HollyMae Steane Price (Archaeologist), Latisha Ryall (Archaeologist) and Dean Wilson (Field Archaeologist).

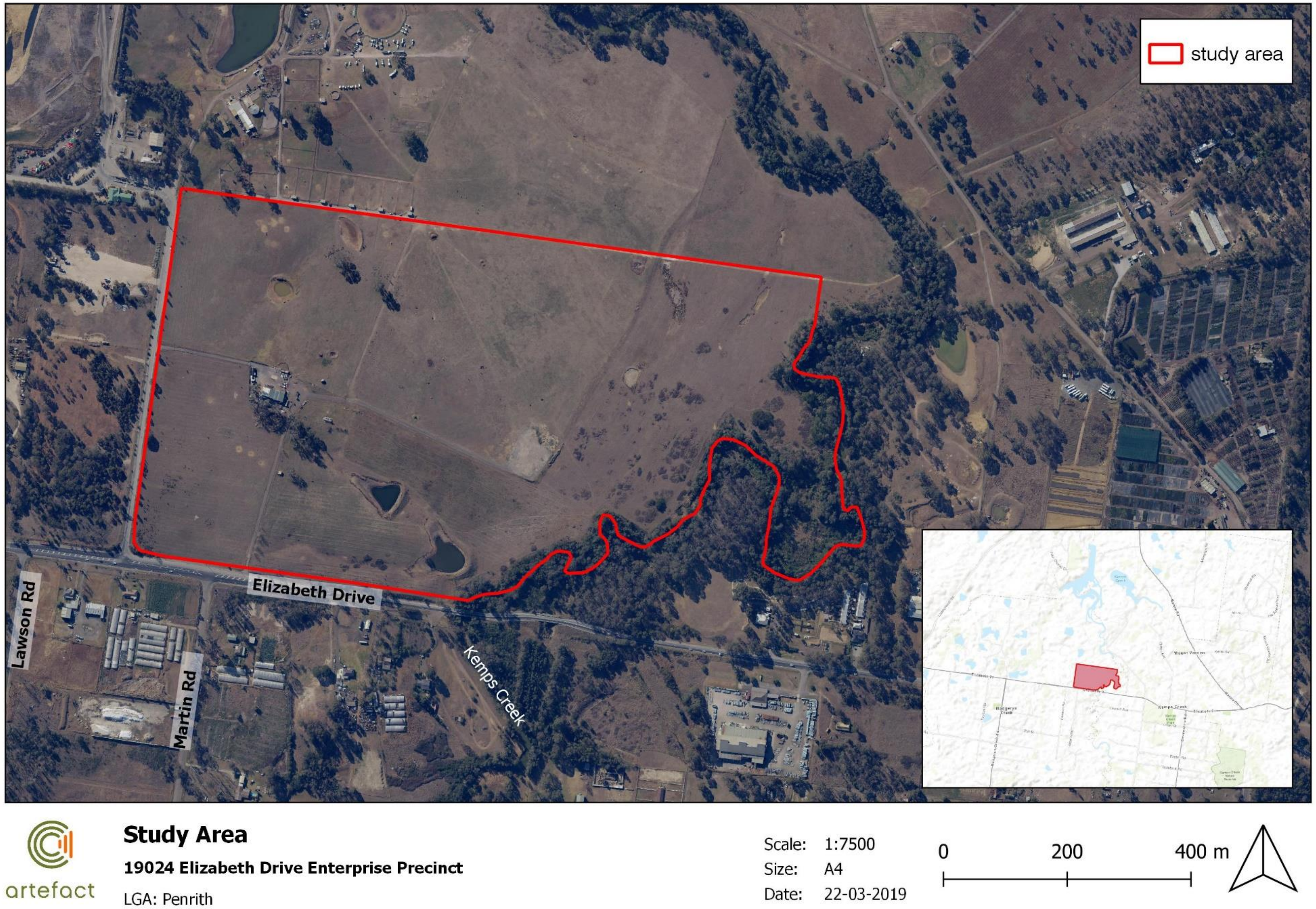

Figure 1: Location of the study area

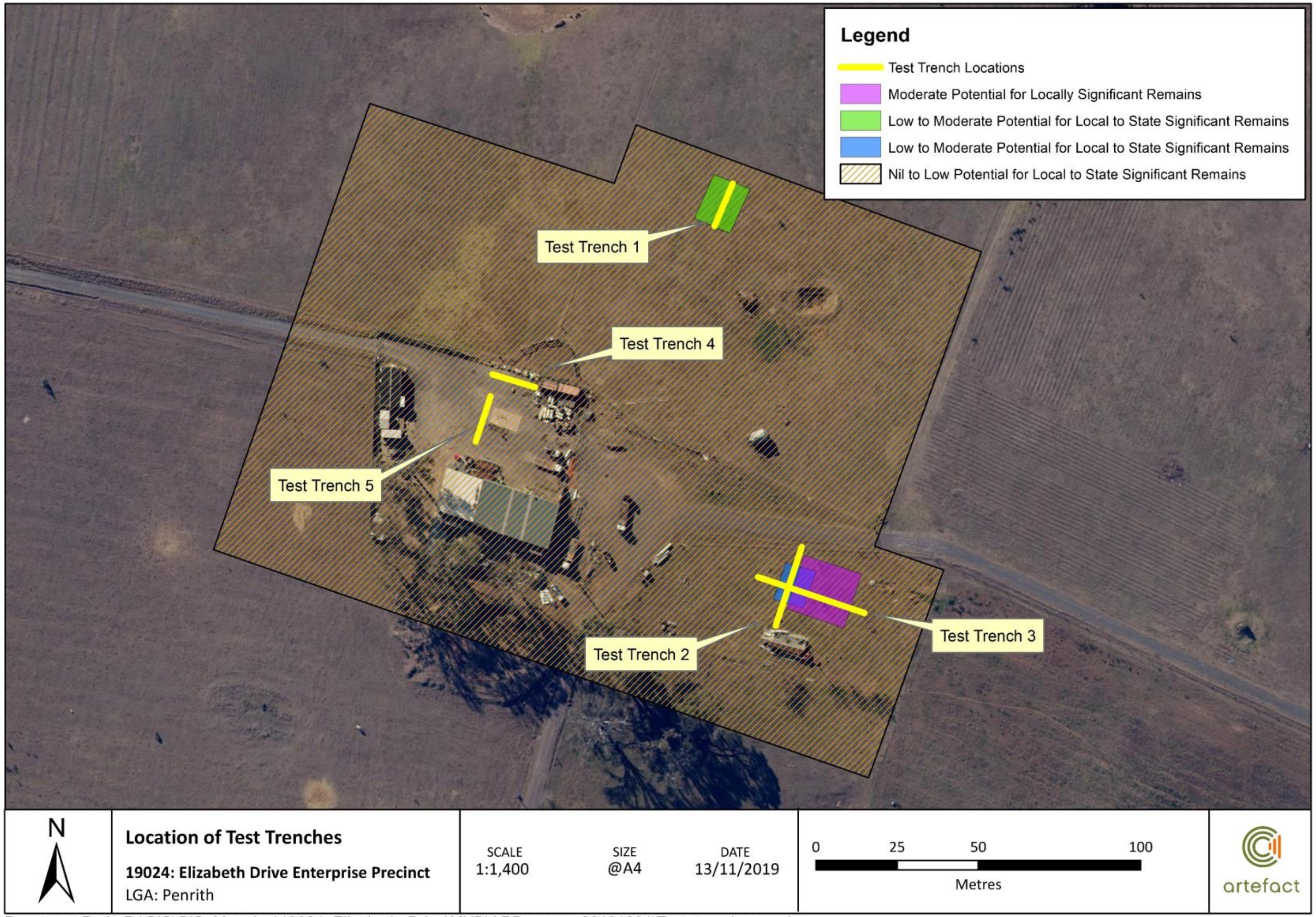

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Figure 2: Locations of the planned archaeological test trenches and areas of archaeological potential as mapped in the ARD

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Introduction

The following section provides an overview of the historical and archaeological context of the study area, which was presented in the ARD. The historical overview has been informed by previous historical studies and historical sources, including newspaper printings, photographs and crown plans/parish maps. Additional information on the historical context is contained within the following documents:

- Artefact, 2019a. *Elizabeth Enterprise Precinct, Stage 1: Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impact*. Report prepared for Mirvac[3]
- Artefact 2019b. *Elizabeth Drive Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design Report*. Report prepared for Mirvac.[4]

2.2 Archaeological context

2.2.1 Historical evidence from crown plans and aerial photography

Established in 1809, Badgery's Farm formed part of the western frontier of expansion into Aboriginal lands two decades after the arrival of British colonists in 1788. It was built on Gandangara country, on land granted to the children of James Badgery, one of the earliest free settlers to arrive in New South Wales. For his support of the overthrow of Governor William Bligh, the Badgery family were awarded three properties, including a 240 acre (97 hectare) site known as Exeter Farm. Building on his earlier farming success on the Hawkesbury River, Badgery established both a home and a productive agricultural enterprise.[5]

Although there are no surviving nineteenth-century plans which illustrate the location of structures on the property, its elements were described as early as 1810 by the newly installed Governor, Lachlan Macquarie. After visiting Exeter Farm, Macquarie wrote in his journal how he "was much pleased to find a good Farm House built, a good Garden, and a considerable quantity of ground cleared".[6] As a result of the improvements the family had made on their initial grants, in 1812 Badgery was awarded title for all three properties, which were thereafter brought together into a single 640 acre (259 hectare) estate known as Exeter Farm. In his claim for ongoing ownership of this property, Badgery described the farm as being enclosed with a good fence, that the land had been subdivided into nine paddocks with stockyards, and that a large garden had been established by the house.[7]

Over the subsequent decades, Exeter Farm became a centre for Badgery's lucrative trade in livestock, dairying and fine horses. After purchasing additional parcels of local land, in 1819 he wrote to Macquarie, describing Exeter Farm as "totally enclosed with a good fence, subdivided into nine paddocks. There was a large garden, stockyards, more cultivated area that the terms of his grant stipulated, with good buildings and equipment".[8] Subsequent decades saw the property focus

[3] Artefact 2019a.
[4] Artefact 2019b.
[5] Biographical information about James Badgery and his immediate family is drawn mostly from Bobbie Hardy, *From the Hawkesbury to the Monaro: The Story of the Badgery Family* (Sydney: Kangaroo Press, 1989). Another useful source on the history of Exeter Farm is Beverley Donald and Bill Gulson, *A Little Bit of Country: an Oral History of Badgerys Creek* (Sydney: Alken Press, 1996).
[6] Lachlan Macquarie, 1979. *Lachlan Macquarie: Governor of New South Wales Journals of His Tours in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*. Sydney, NSW. p. 19.
[7] Donald and Gulson, *A Little Bit of Country*, p. 4
[8] Hardy, *From the Hawkesbury to the Monaro*, p. 27.

increasingly on dairying, being described as excellent dairy country when sold out of the Badgery family in 1869.[9]

The first crown plan to provide evidence of structures on the site dates from 1920, when the property was used as part of the Soldier Settlement Scheme (Figure 3). The structures indicated on this plan generally correlate with those present in aerial photographs from 1955, but they do not align, suggesting that apart from the lot boundaries for the whole property, the 1920 plan was indicative and seems unlikely to have been formally surveyed. Aerial imagery dating from 1955 to 2018 indicates the progressive demolition and replacement of a number of structures on the property. These sources include aerial photographs from 1955, 1961, 1970, 1982, plus approximately 40 publicly available images spanning 2002–18 (Figure 4 to Figure 8).

Archaeological mapping of the location of former structures in the ARD was principally derived from these aerial images to provide spatial resolution. Crown plan information and historical accounts were used to provide contextual information for the use of these structures. However, owing to the absence of plans prior to 1920, the early layout of the farm is difficult to establish. Furthermore, without additional plans or photographs for the period 1920–55, it is difficult to determine which structures may have been moved or demolished prior to the first aerial photograph. As a result, testing included structures considered to be of negligible archaeological value (such as mid-twentieth century farm sheds and pens), to ascertain whether they represented original farm buildings which had been maintained or repurposed over time.

2.2.2 James Badgery's first residence (wattle and daub hut)

Badgery and his family first took up a land grant on South Creek in 1809, where he commenced clearing the land and constructing a wattle and daub building as his first residence. This original building was replaced in either 1810 or 1812 with a 'brick cottage', which became the family's new primary residence. It is uncertain when the wattle and daub structure was demolished, and it is possible that it continued in use as a farm shed or worker's accommodation. It does not appear to be among the structures noted in the 1920 plan, suggesting that it had been demolished by this time.[10]

2.2.3 First Exeter House

The precise location of the former brick farmhouse constructed by Badgery between 1810 and 1812 is uncertain. Two potential locations have been proposed.

2.2.3.1 Northern location

The Badgery family's brick building remained in use as their primary residence until the property was sold to the Roberts family in 1838. It is likely that the house continued to serve in this capacity until a new farmhouse was constructed on the site sometime in the late nineteenth century.

The 1920 crown plan shows a building labelled 'brick cottage' on the northern portion of the hill crest. The earliest historical aerial photograph for the site also shows a small building in the location of the 'brick cottage'. By 1955 it was accompanied by a small animal pen on its northern side. It is possible that the former brick cottage was repurposed as an animal pen or shed sometime after it ceased to be used as a residence.

However, the evidence that this former brick cottage was the original 1810–12 brick farmhouse remains ambiguous. The building may instead have been worker or convict accommodation, or possibly one of the workshops described in an 1820s account.[11] Since it seems more likely that a

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[9] *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 February 1869, p. 7.
[10] Hardy, *From the Hawkesbury to the Monaro*, pp. 19–21.
[11] The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser Friday 7 December 1827, p. 3.

dedicated livestock pen would have been built in timber, it is presumed that the brick structure identified in the 1955 photograph was the original brick building adapted for sheltering animals.

Aerial imagery indicates that this building was demolished between 1961 and 1965. The timing of this demolition means that it is possible that this was the site that members of the Badgery and Nobbs families excavated in 1973, in seeking remains of the farm's colonial past.

Figure 3: 1920 crown plan (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

Figure 4: 1955 aerial imagery

Figure 5: 1961 aerial imagery

Figure 6: Google Earth historical aerial imagery, 17 April 2006

Figure 7: Google Earth historical aerial imagery, 30 June 2009

Figure 8: Google Earth historical aerial imagery, 3 December 2018

2.2.3.2 Southern location

Aerial imagery from 1955 indicates the presence of a small hipped roof structure located to the west of the late-nineteenth century farmhouse. This building was connected to the late-nineteenth century farmhouse with a small annex connection. It is possible that this building was a skillion building, however the annex connection also implies the possibility that this was the earlier 1810 farmhouse which was incorporated into the new farmhouse building when it was constructed in the late 1800s. This building is indicatively present on the 1920 crown plan for the property where it is included in the description of the buildings as "House & Kitchen".

Circumstantial corroboration for this area continuing in use as the site for the permanent residence of the landowners of the property include the reference to a large 'good garden' in proximity to the house which maybe represented a fenced lot located directly to the north of the houses in the 1950s and 1960s. This site for the house location also has a better overlook to the east facing towards South Creek.

Should this building not be identified as the former original 1810 – 1812 brick farmhouse for James Badgery, it may have functioned as a later kitchen or skillion building for the late-1800s farm house on the property.

Aerial imagery indicates that this building was demolished between 1955 and 1961. The timing of this demolition means that it is possible that this was the site that the Badgery and Nobbs family excavated in 1973.

2.2.4 Early farming sheds, convict quarters and early farm infrastructure

Historical accounts indicate the presence of a number of additional buildings on Badgerys farm which date from the early 1810s to 1820s, including a blacksmith's workshop, convict accommodation quarters, farm sheds and fenced cleared paddocks. Historical accounts also describe a 'large' and 'good' garden which was located in proximity to James Badgerys brick house in the 1810s and 1820s.

However, there is little information for identifying the precise location of these structures, and no mapping of their locations were prepared. Relative locations from historical descriptions (such as the convict overseer residing in a hut near 'the back gate' in 1823) cannot be clearly discerned as the location of the primary structures remains uncertain.

Many of the structures described as located on the site in the 1810s and 1820s are unlikely to have been preserved or repurposed throughout the nineteenth century. The majority of these buildings would have been timber huts and barns, or wattle and daub huts and their continued use for dairying on a working farm into the twentieth century is considered unlikely. Should farm buildings have continued in use from the 1810s/1820s up until the 1920s (when farm buildings are visible on the crown plan of that year), it is considered possible that the renovation and modification to these structures to ensure their continuing use may have removed clear archaeological evidence of the original date of their construction.

2.2.5 Second Exeter House

A brick hipped roof house was present on the site from the late 1800s, however it is uncertain the precise date the building was constructed. Photographs and aerial imagery from the 1950s show that this building possessed a wide verandah on at least three sides of the building. 1955 aerial imagery also shows that it was connected to an annex on its western side (which may be the original 1810s brick Exeter House). Other modifications were made to the building from the 1950s onwards, including the likely incorporation of new toilet facilities with the removal of an outhouse by 1961. The building was used as the primary residence on the property and was demolished in 2006. A photograph of the building taken in 1995 is shown in Figure 17.

Aerial imagery from 2006 to 2009 shows that the area where the building was located was likely levelled following demolition which may have contributed to the wider dispersal of bricks from the building across the field in which it was located.

Figure 9: Second Exeter Farm House in 1995. Source: Liverpool City Library.

2.2.6 Late nineteenth and early twentieth century farm buildings

Aerial imagery from 1955 through to 2006 shows a number of structures in the vicinity of the second Exeter Farm which may represent buildings present on the 1920 crown plan. Not including the former 'brick cottage' and the second Exeter House and outbuildings, one farm shed present on the crown plan may align with structures present in the 1955 aerial.

This shed may represent one of two sheds or stables which were formerly located in the current area of the site laydown area. A photograph from 1995 show the interior of one of these stables (not identified which building) with rough-hewn interior timber mortise and tenon posts and pens (Figure 10). A second photograph from 1995 shows the exterior of two sheds or outbuildings at the same property which were constructed of brick with corrugated metal hipped roofs (Figure 11). Brick buildings identified in the 1995 photographs are identifiable as buildings which do not seem to correlate with the location of the shed indicated in the 1920 crown plan and are likely later constructions. These buildings were demolished in 2006.

The presence of locally constructed interior timberwork in one of the stable buildings could suggest that at least one of the stables was represented on the 1920 crown plan although there is no information to attest when the building would have been originally constructed.

Figure 10: Interior of Exeter Farm stable in 1995. Source: Liverpool City Library.

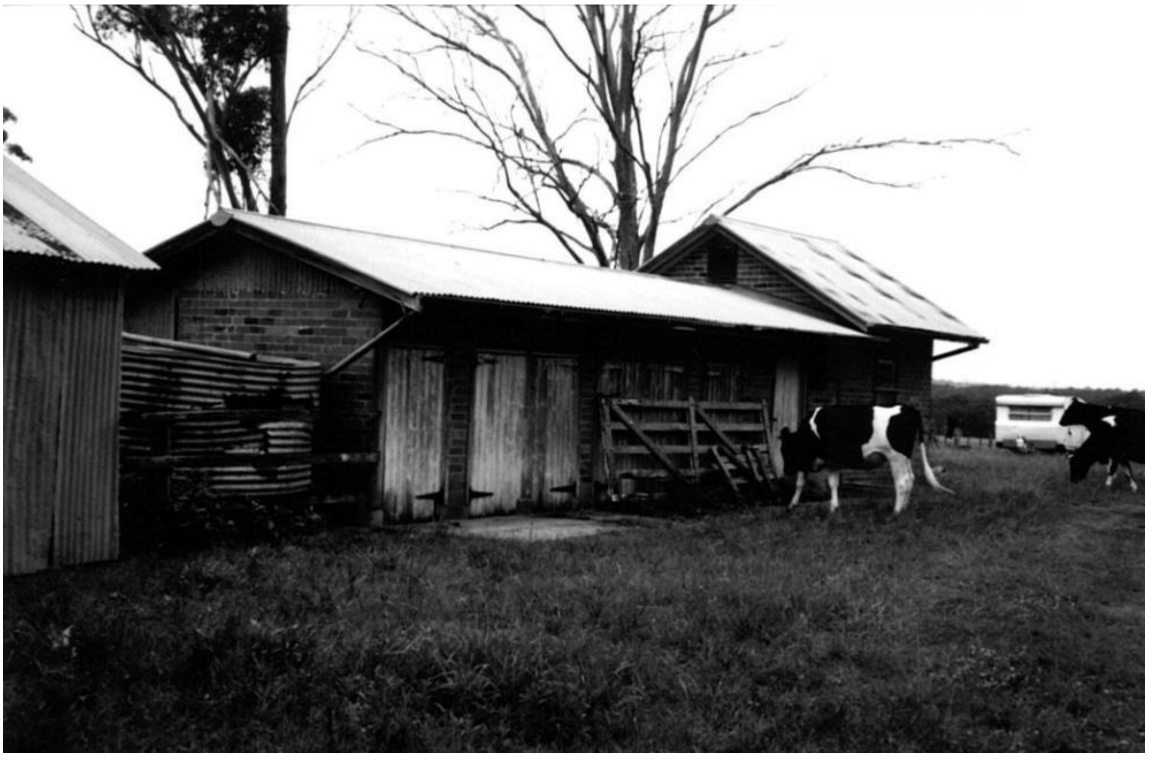

Figure 11: Exeter Farm shed and outbuildings in 1995, likely north-east facing aspect. Source: Liverpool City Library.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological program

The works associated with the project are expected to involve extensive landscaping and ground disturbance works which would substantially impact or remove any potential archaeological remains present. To inform the archaeological potential and significance of the site, a program of archaeological test excavation was undertaken to ascertain the level of previous impact at the site, and to determine whether significant archaeological deposits, structures or features were present. This included the potential for State significant archaeological remains associated with James Badgery's former Exeter Farm.

The archaeological test excavation was conducted under an approved s139 exception (DOC19/1036338), which was endorsed by Heritage NSW, DPC on 8 January 2020. The archaeological test excavation was undertaken between 9 – 20 March 2020. Jenny Winnett, the nominated Excavation Director, Duncan Jones, the Project Director, and Jayden van Beek, the nominated Site Director, managed the archaeological test excavation.

A total of five test trenches were excavated in accordance with the methodology outlined in the ARD. Details of the location and investigation strategy for each trench are summarised in the section below. Following the completion of the test excavation the identified structural remains were covered with layers of geotextile fabric and reburied.

3.1.1 Test trench locations

A summary of the location and purpose of each test trench as outlined in the ARD is included in Table 2 below. The planned location of the test trenches in relation to the areas of archaeological potential is illustrated in Figure 12.

Table 2: Discussion of test trench locations as outlined in the ARD

Test Trench Number	Discussion
TT 1	Test trench 1 (TT 1) would be up to 15m in length and would aim to identify archaeological remains related to the former 'brick cottage' identified on the 1920 crown plan, which may be the original brick first Exeter Farm homestead.
TT 2	Test trench 2 (TT 2) would be up to 20m in length and would aim to identify archaeological remains associated with the western annex to the second Exeter Farm House, which was demolished between 1955 and 1961. This building may have been the original first Exeter Farm brick homestead constructed in 1810 to 1812. This test trench is elongated past the boundaries of the former building footprint to attempt to identify any related garden or landscaping remains.
TT 3	Test trench 3 (TT 3) would be up to 30m in length and would aim to identify archaeological remains associated with the second Exeter Farm House and its structural relationship with the western annex (and possible first Exeter Farm brick homestead). TT 3 would cross perpendicularly through TT 2 and would also be excavated to ascertain the east-west extent of any remains identified in TT 2.
TT 4	Test trench 4 (TT 4) would be up to 15m in length and would aim to identify whether any archaeological remains related to a former shed or stable was present in the study area. This building may have been the shed identified in the 1920 crown plan. This test trench would also aim to establish a stratigraphic profile for ground at the higher point of the ridge line.

Test Trench Number	Discussion
TT 5	Test trench 5 (TT 5) would be up to 15m in length and would aim to identify whether any archaeological remains related to a former shed or stable was present in the study area. This building may have been the shed identified in the 1920 crown plan. This test trench would also aim to establish a stratigraphic profile for ground at the higher point of the ridge line.

3.2 Archaeological methodology

The primary aim of the test excavation was to ascertain the location of former structures of the property and identify the provenance and potential significance of the remains to inform the future management of the site. To do this the test excavation program targeted locations that had a higher likelihood of containing surviving subsurface structures and intact artefact-bearing deposits, such as cesspits, yards, outbuildings and structural footings.

The methodology followed for the test excavation program and post excavation analysis is outlined in the sections below.

3.2.1 Test excavation

The test excavation program utilised a combination of machine excavation and hand excavation. Each test trench was initially machine excavated under the supervision of the archaeological team to remove the surface layers of grass, topsoil and asphalt. Machine excavation involved the use of a 5 and 10 tonne excavator, typically using a 1.2 m to 1.6 m wide flat bucket. The ground surface was removed in thin vertical layers to ensure that deep excavation did not occur which would have impacted potential archaeological remains.

On identification of potential archaeological deposits or remains, machine excavation ceased and investigation was undertaken by hand. Archaeological remains were cleaned by hand to allow archaeologists to understand the nature of the potential archaeological resource within the trench. Archaeological deposits were recorded by context. Where intact structural remains or artefact bearing deposits were encountered these remains were left *in situ*. Only limited excavations were undertaken into artefact bearing deposits associated with former structures, such as rubble deposits in TT 2 and TT 3, so as to avoid impacts to potential relics. Excavations in these deposits were generally limited to sondages and slit trenches in order to identify the stratigraphic nature of the archaeological remains. Sondages or deeper trenches were never excavated through artefact-bearing deposits. If substantial archaeological remains were exposed, then the test trenches were horizontally expanded by an extra bucket width (1.2 m) so as to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the nature of the archaeological remains.

Excavation of each test trench continued until either natural subsurface culturally sterile layers (basal Blacktown B horizon clays) had been identified, or until no further excavations could be undertaken due to the presence of archaeological structural remains or associated artefact bearing deposits. On completion of each test trench the archaeological remains were stabilised or protected, and trenches were backfilled.

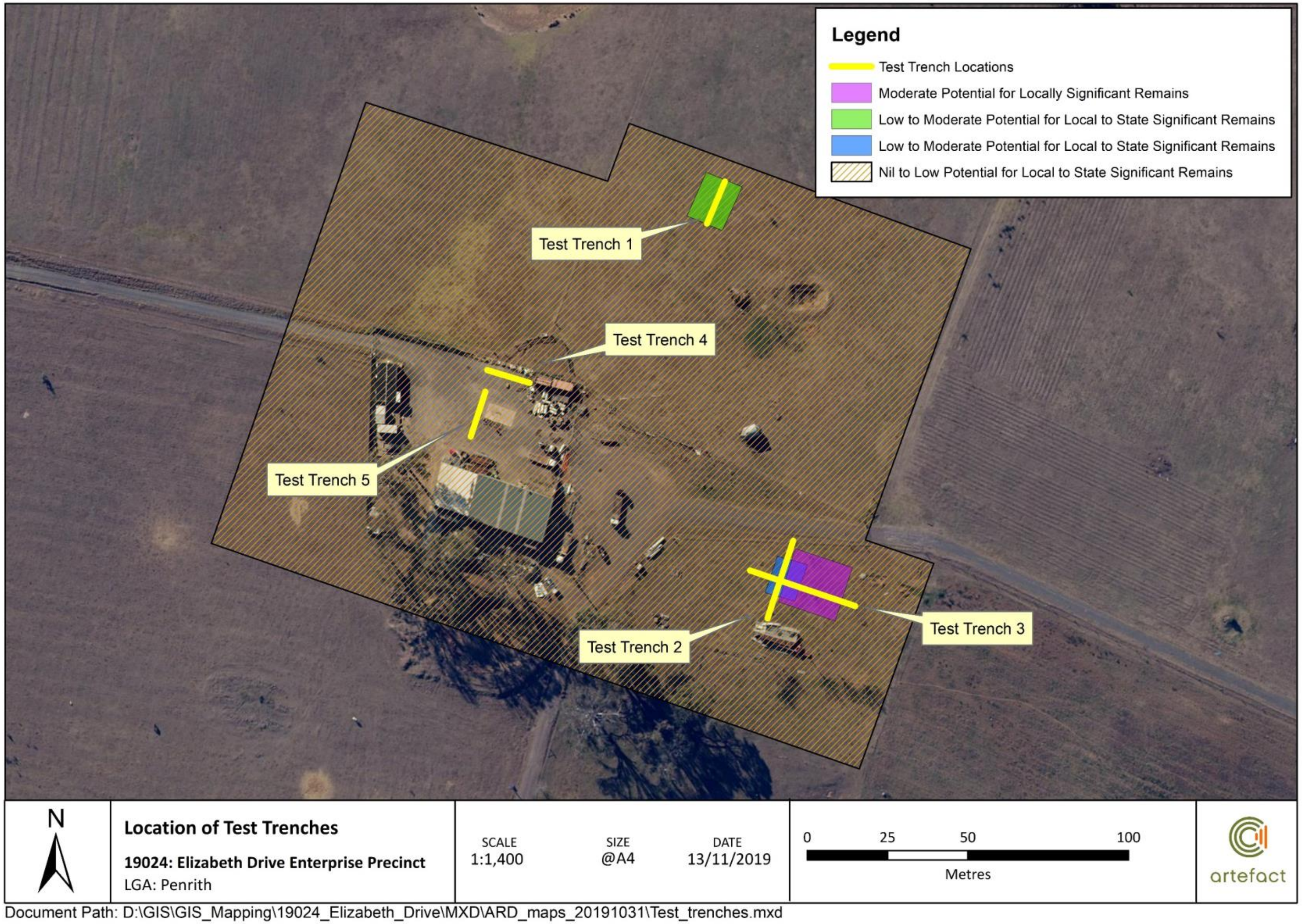

Figure 12: Planned location of the test trenches in relation to the areas of archaeological potential, as mapped in the ARD

3.2.2 Identification and handling of potential 'relics'

Under the approved s139 exception, 'relics' could not be impacted or removed from site. As such, any potential 'relics' or artefactual and structural remains associated with these 'relics', were not impacted, and their location and significance were recorded for potential future archaeological investigations under further heritage approvals. When remains were identified as a 'relic' or suspected 'relic', manual excavation continued around the deposit or structure to identify the extent of the resource, with all structural and artefactual materials remaining in place during excavation. Where sondages or slit trenches were required to be excavated into artefact bearing deposits to ascertain the stratigraphic nature of the archaeological remains, these were placed so as to avoid impacting potential 'relics' and were not excavated into artefact bearing deposits. As a result, no 'relics' were removed from the excavation areas in accordance with the approved s139 exception.

During the test excavation program, intact structural remains were exposed, cleaned and archaeologically recorded by context. The remains were also photographed, and their location was precisely planed. The nature of the artefactual material contained within each context was recorded as part of the investigation so as to provide some preliminary artefact information. A preliminary analysis of the artefacts identified is provided in Section 5.0.

Once recording had been completed, the remains were protected by a layer of geotextile fabric and backfilled under archaeological supervision to ensure their preservation for potential future excavations.

3.2.3 Recording methods

Where archaeological remains were uncovered during the test excavation they were archaeologically recorded with the following approach:

- Significant archaeological structural remains, deposits and features were recorded on context sheets
- A photographic record of the archaeological works and details of significant archaeological remains were made
- Detailed measured drawings were prepared
- While significant artefactual material 'relics' were not impacted or removed during the test excavation, detailed descriptions and photographs of any identified 'relics' were included in comprehensive site recording
- Registers of contexts, photos and drawings were kept.

3.3 Artefact analysis

In accordance with the conditions of the approved s139 exception no 'relics' were impacted or removed during the test excavation and were left *in situ*. As a result, no 'relics' were collected for detailed artefact analysis. Artefacts identified on the exposed surface of deposits were manually examined and photos taken before artefacts were returned to the location they were identified in. Artefacts which were returned to their original location were then protected with geofabric when the test trenches were being prepared for backfilling.

Artefactual material within artefact bearing contexts was recorded to provide preliminary information. A preliminary discussion of the notable or dateable artefacts observed during the test excavation is provided in Section 5.0.

3.4 Post-excavation analysis

At the completion of the test excavation the following post-excavation tasks were undertaken as part of the preparation of the test excavation report:

- Site records were consolidated, collated and digitised
- Harris Matrices were prepared for each test trench
- Maps of the location of the archaeological remains were prepared.

4.0 TEST EXCAVATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The following section provides the results of the archaeological test excavation undertaken between 9 – 20 March 2020. The location of the five excavated test trenches are illustrated in Figure 13.

4.2 Test Trench 1

TT 1 was located in the paddock to the north of the laydown area. It was orientated northeast by southwest and measured about 15 x 3-3.5m, with small sections of additional remains being exposed just beyond the extents of the trench (Figure 14). As structural remains were visible on the surface before the commencement of excavation, TT 1 was expanded from the start to include the remains.

The archaeological remains within TT 1 consisted of the foundation and ground level remains of a former structure (Figure 15). The structural remains were covered by a thin layer of dark brown sandy clay topsoil, Context (039), that was present across the paddock. Only a small number of artefacts were observed in TT 1, with all of these being contained within this context. The artefacts included fragments of ceramic dinnerware, bottle glass, leather and a metal object.

The structural remains were located through the middle of the trench and were located about 70 mm below the surface, with some remains visible on the surface. The structural remains were comprised of three main features: a concrete ground surface <040>, a brick laneway <041> and six brick and concrete troughs <043> (Figure 15). The concrete surface <040> extended across the width of the trench and measured about 6000 x 3500 x 20mm. However, the surface continued beyond the extent of the trench to the east and west and further investigations confirmed that the surface measured about 6000 x 5000mm at its largest extent. Although the concrete surface had largely survived it was severely cracked (Figure 16). Running through the middle of the concrete surface from northeast to southwest was a brick laneway <041> (Figure 17). The laneway measured 6000 x 800 x 70mm and was constructed from a mix red orange coloured early machine bricks with rectangular frogs and sandstock bricks (Figure 18). The bricks were laid in a stretcher bond at one course deep, with the average brick measuring 225 x 70 x 70mm.

Set within the concrete surface and on either side of the brick laneway were six brick and concrete troughs <043> (Figure 16). The troughs were orientated perpendicular to the brick laneway, with three troughs on either side. From the southwest corner moving clockwise these were labelled as Trough 1 through Trough 6. The troughs were rectangular in shape, although they were not all evenly proportioned, and typically measured between 940-1050 x 290-360 x 100-200mm. The walls of the troughs were constructed of brick which had been coated in concrete, however it was not confirmed if the troughs also featured a brick base. The concrete coating also extended partially over the concrete ground surface <040>. The troughs were typically spaced about 1350-1670mm apart and lined up with the trough on the opposite side of the laneway. The troughs were filled with the topsoil <039>, with 14 of the 18 artefacts observed all being contained within the soil in Trough 3 (Figure 19).

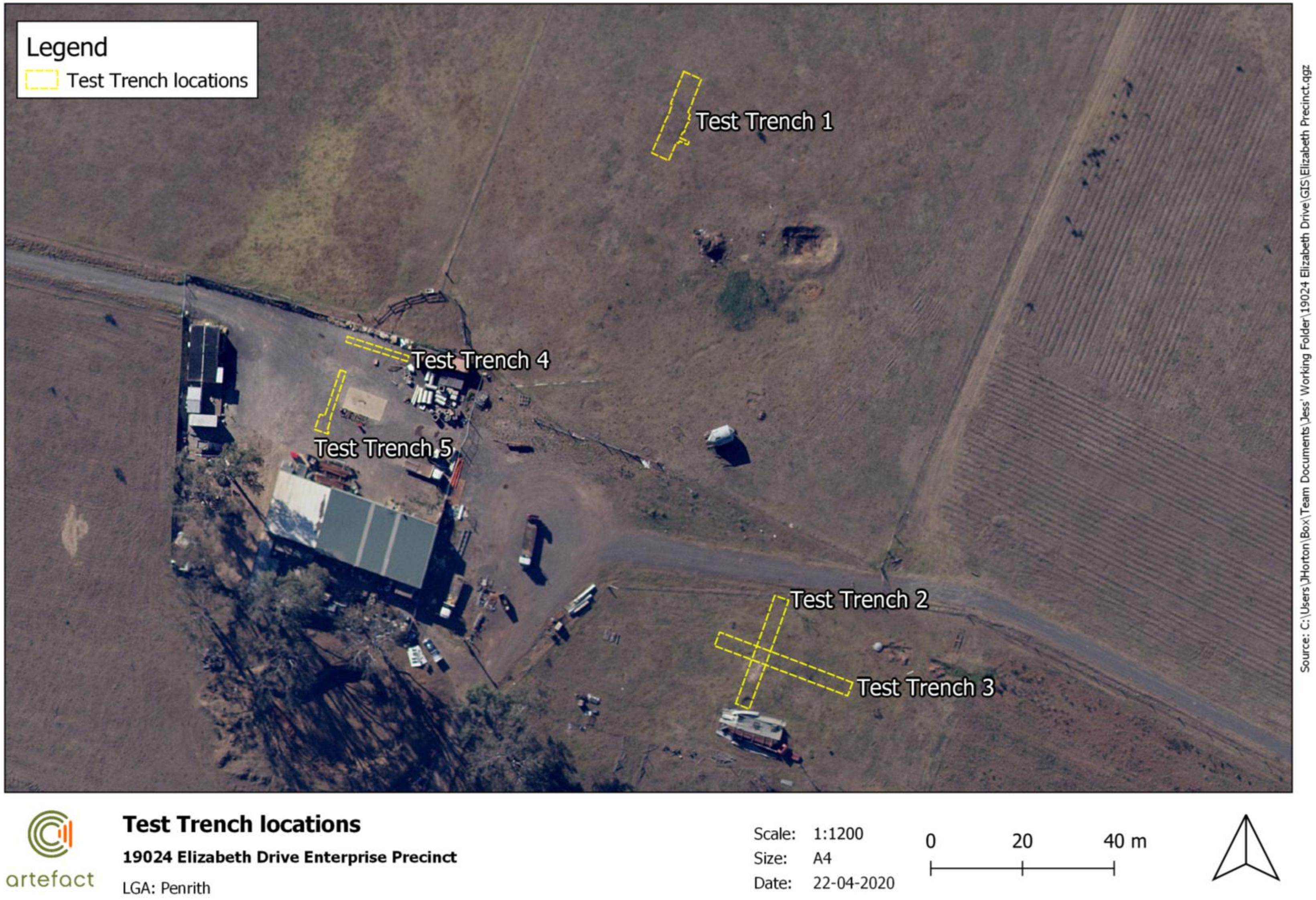

Figure 13: Locations of the excavated test trenches

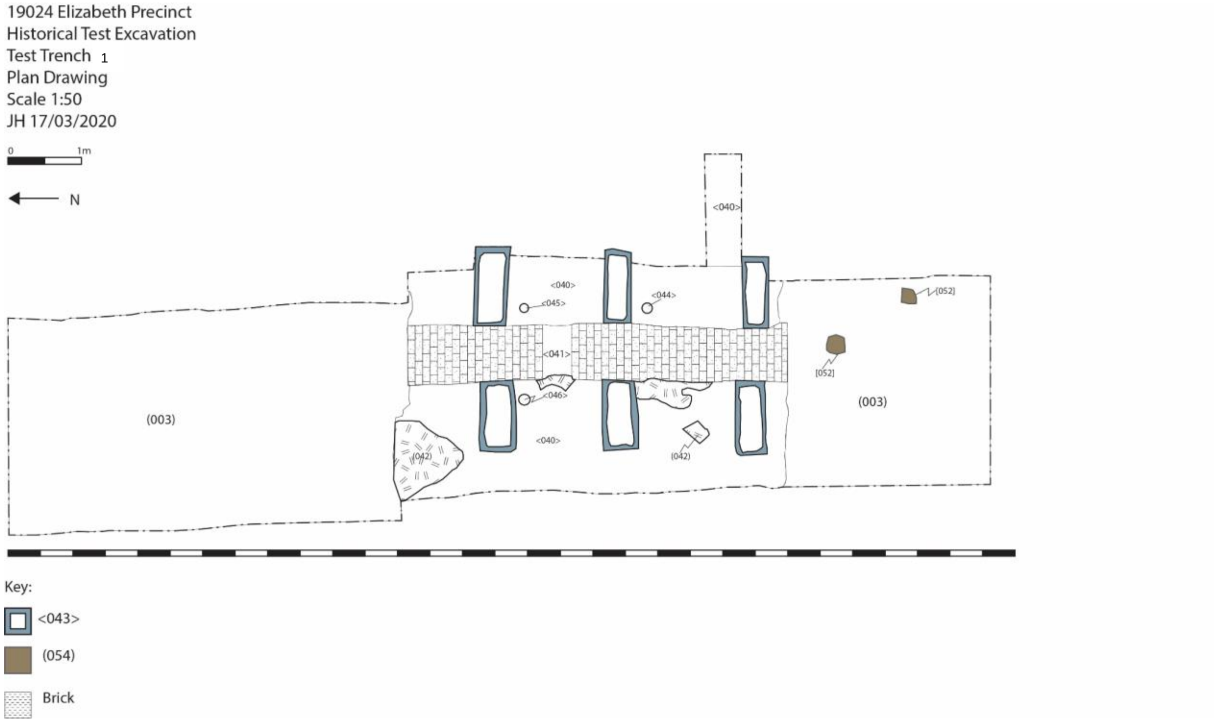

Figure 14: Site plan of TT 1

Situated alongside Trough 3, Trough 4 and Trough 5 and set into the concrete surface <040> were three postholes [044, 045, and 046] (Figure 19). These postholes were all located on the south side of the troughs and directly adjacent to the brick laneway. The postholes were all circular and measured between130-160mm. No evidence of the posts remained and the concrete around all three of the posts was broken, likely as a result of the removal of the post.

Along the northwest side of the structural remains just outside the extent of the trench was brick and concrete wall <047> (Figure 20). The wall was orientated northeast by southwest and was two courses wide and deep, with the exposed section measuring 1280 x 210 x 150mm. The concrete surface <040> continued to the east side of the wall, however no additional remains were visible on the west side. As a result this appeared to be the western extent of the structural remains. The concrete surface also continued to the east of the trench however no corresponding wall was visible at the eastern edge (Figure 21).

The concrete surface <040> and brick laneway <041> were both founded on a layer of mid brown soil with frequent small brick fragment inclusions (042) (Figure 22). This layer was between 50-90mm thick and was visible in the profile beneath the structural remains and in the gaps where <040> and <041> were missing. This layer stopped almost immediately to the north and south of the structural remains. This rubble material was on top of another layer of mid brown sandy clay (048) which was very similar to the topsoil (039). Underneath the structural remains this soil layer was about 90-140mm thick, however outside of the structure there was little to no clear transition from the topsoil to (048).

Two postholes [052 and 053] were located to the south of the structural remains (Figure 23). The postholes, which measured 330-400 x 280 x 140mm, were cut into the natural clay and filled with a mid-brown orange sandy clay (054).

Figure 15: Northeast view of TT 1 showing concrete surface, troughs and brick laneway

Figure 16: Southeast view of TT 1 showing detail of the concrete surface <040> and troughs <043>

Figure 17: Southwest view of the brick laneway <041> through the former structure in TT 1

Figure 18: Detail view of the bricks making up the laneway <041>

Figure 19: Northeast detail view of Trough 3, showing the artefacts that had been contained within the topsoil (039) within the trough. Also visible in the bottom right corner is the posthole [046]

Figure 20: Northwest view of the external wall <047> just outside the extent of TT 1

Figure 21: Northwest view showing the continuation of the concrete surface <040> to the east, with no external wall visible

Figure 22: Northeast view of the profile underneath the structural remains, showing the underlying rubble deposit (042) and topsoil like layer (048)

Figure 23: Northeast view of the half-sectioned posthole [052]

4.3 Test Trench 2

TT 2 was located in the paddock to the southeast of the laydown area. It was orientated northeast by southwest and measured 24 x 3m (Figure 24). TT 2 contained a number of structural remains, including brick walls and surfaces, sandstone footings and a brick cistern. These remains appeared to form three main structural features, consisting of the remains of the western annex, an external brick surface and a brick beehive cistern. In addition to these main features were a number of other deposits and minor features. In addition to these, TT 2 also contained larger quantities of artefactual material compared to what was observed in other test trenches. Due to the presence of more extensive archaeological remains, TT 2 was expanded in width to ascertain further information on the nature of the remains.

TT 2 was excavated in conjunction with TT 3, which crossed perpendicularly through the middle of TT 2. Several of the archaeological contexts and features identified in TT 2 continued into TT 3. Where the main structural features in TT 2 continued into TT 3, such as remains of the western annex, these have been discussed in TT 2.

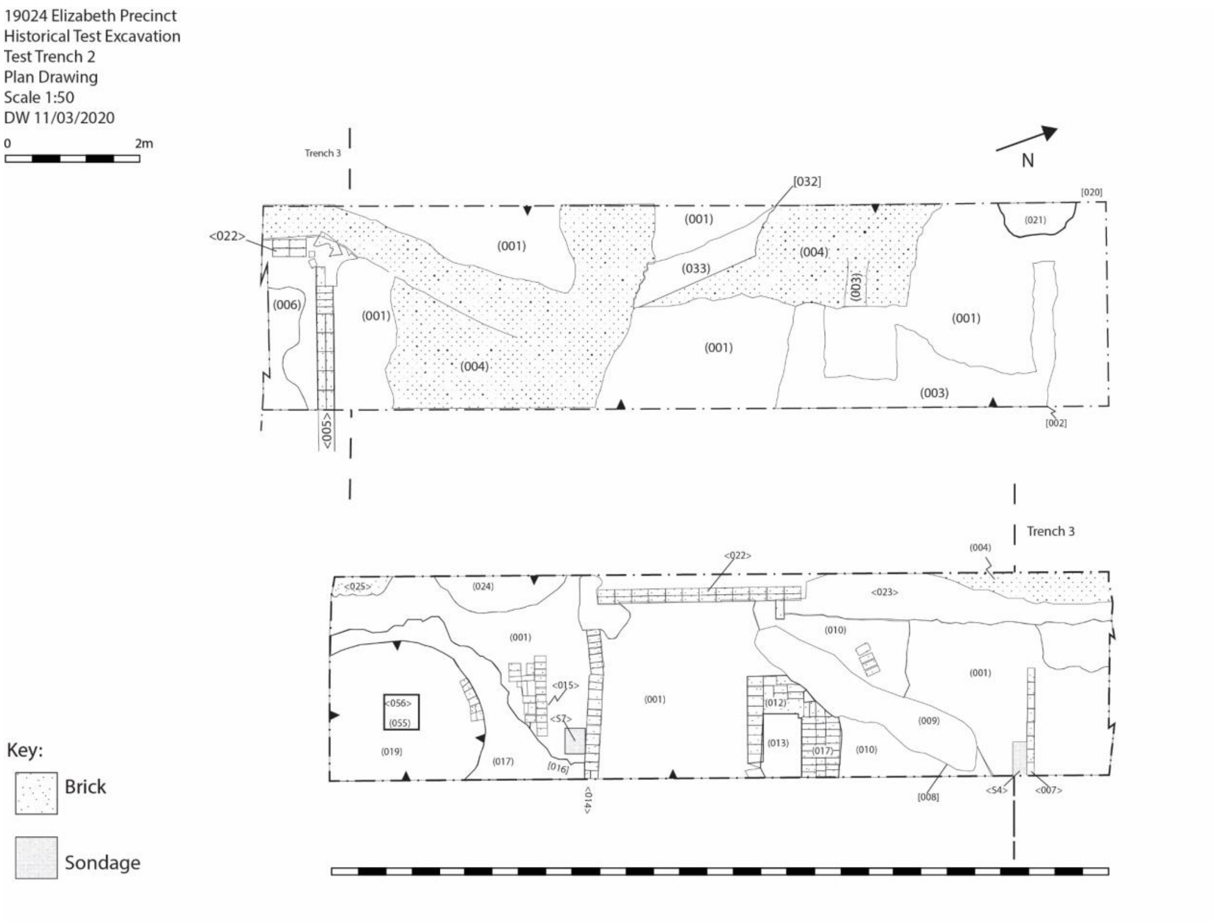

Figure 24: Site plan of TT 2

4.3.1 Western annex

The main structural feature uncovered in TT 2 appeared to be the remains of the western annex to the second Exeter Farm House. Remains of this structure were primarily located through the southern half of TT 2 and continued east into TT 3 (Figure 25). The overall structure was rectangular and the extent of it in TT 2 appeared to be formed by the walls <005, 014 and 021>, with the southern extent formed by the wall <058> in TT 3. Additional structural elements were also located within the former structure.

The majority of the structural remains in TT 2, including most of the remains of the western annex, external brick surface, and brick cistern were located close to the surface and covered by about 100-200mm of topsoil (001). The topsoil was present across the surface of the paddock and consisted of dark brown clayey sand. The thickness of the topsoil varied due to the uneven level of the other deposits in the TT 2, for instance where it was thicker on either side of the brick wall <005> where the surrounding rubble deposits appeared to be thinner. The topsoil contained fragments of brick rubble, with some scatterings of brick visible on the surface of the paddock. The topsoil also contained a medium concentration of artefacts in places, typically close to where it transitioned to the underlying contexts. These artefacts included bottle and window glass, building material such as slate and ceramic tiles, ceramic tableware, buttons, animal bone and metal objects.

The northern extent of the western annex was formed by the northwest by southeast orientated brick wall <005> (Figure 26). This wall was originally identified in TT 2 and continued east into TT 3. The surviving section of the wall was up two courses deep and measured 3700 x 250 x160mm. The bricks were red-orange in colour and appeared to be early machine bricks with rounded rectangular frogs.

The wall was founded on sandstone footings <026>. The footings were comprised of roughly cut sandstone blocks that were bonded to the bricks with a pale grey hard sand mortar. The sandstone footings were only exposed at the eastern end of the annex in TT 3, however it is expected that they would continue underneath the entire wall in TT 2. The exposed section of the footings measured 200 x 300mm with the depth being unexcavated. The wall and footings terminated to the east at the return wall and footings <058 and 027> in TT 3 and it is expected that they would also terminate to the west at the wall <022>.

Located 1850mm to the south of <005> was an additional brick wall <007> which ran parallel to it (Figure 26). Construction design and materials of this wall were nearly identical to <005>. The surviving section of the wall was two courses deep, comprised of red-orange early machine bricks with rounded rectangular frogs and an average size of 250 x 120 x 80mm, and bonded with a pale grey hard sand mortar. The brick wall was laid on sandstone footings <030> which consisted of roughly cut sandstone blocks that appeared to be 300mm wide (Figure 27). The full extent of the wall and footings was not exposed; however, it is expected that they would match <005 and 26> and measure 3700mm long. The excavation of Sondage 4 along the southern side of the wall and footings did not reveal a construction cut for the footings but did confirm that the footings continued into the underlying clay subsoil (003).

The southern extent of the western annex was formed by the northwest by southeast orientated brick wall <014> (Figure 28). The wall was again nearly identical to the walls <005 and 007>, being comprised of the same early machine bricks and founded on sandstone block footings <031> (Figure 29). The exposed section of <014> measured 2400 x 240 x 170mm and the exposed section of the footings <031> measured 450 x 250 x 40mm (only exposed in Sondage 5). The structural remains continued beyond the extent of the trench to the east, however it is expected that they would terminate to the west at the wall <022>. The excavation of a sondage on the south side of the wall and footings revealed a narrow construction cut [066] for the footings, measuring 120mm wide and cut into the natural clay subsoil (003).

The western extent of the western annex was formed by the northeast by southwest orientated brick wall <022> (Figure 28). This wall was again nearly identical to the other walls of the western annex described above and ran perpendicular to them. This wall had been more heavily disturbed though, with only small sections surviving at the north and south ends. The exposed sections measured 480 x 240mm at the north end and 2090 x 240mm at the south end. The space between the two brick sections was marked by a deposit of white sandy mortar and rubble inclusions (023) from where the wall had been removed (Figure 30). A brief investigation confirmed that (023) was about 40-50mm thick and the wall <022> did survive beneath it. The overall length of the wall <022> if intact is expected to be 7.2m and it is expected that it would be founded on sandstone footings.

Additional structural features contained within the footprint of the western annex, located about halfway between <007 and 014>, included a northwest by southeast orientated brick surface <011> and an adjacent 'L' shaped brick wall <012> (Figure 31). The exposed section of the brick surface <011> measured 1100 x 550mm with the bricks laid on their stretcher side. The shorter section of the L-shaped wall <012> measured 840mm long and ran parallel to wall <022>, while the longer section measured 1050mm and ran parallel to wall <014>. The short arm of the wall <012> abutted the south side of the brick surface <011>, however they did not appear to be part of the same feature. Both features were constructed of the same brick as the other walls of the western annex. Both features had been disturbed on the west side by a field trench [008] and appeared to continue beyond the extent of the trench to the east.

Other deposits within and around the remains of the western annex primarily consisted of rubble layers. To the north of wall <005>, west of wall <022>, and also east of wall <058> in TT 3 was the rubble deposit (004). This was a sandy deposit that was orange in colour as a result of the heavy inclusions of brick and concrete fragments. It was a relatively shallow deposit and appeared to be between 100-150mm thick. In addition to the rubble fragments and other building remains such as slate and ceramic times, (004) also contained a medium concentration of artefacts including window and bottle glass, metal objects such as bolts, screws and nails, ceramic tableware, buttons, animal bone and a penny dated 1936. Another rubble deposit (006) was present between the walls <005, 007. 022 and 058> (Figure 26 and Figure 31). The two rubble deposits appeared to be part of the same event, with the only difference being that one was internal (006) to the western annex and one was external (004). The internal rubble (006) also contained a medium concentration of artefacts including slate and tiles, window and bottle glass, ceramic tableware, metal objects, a plastic knife handle, animal bone and a penny dated 1944.

Also present within the footprint of the western annex was a possible rubble deposit (010). This was not exposed in its entirety in TT 2 and TT 3 and was instead visible in smaller sections underneath the topsoil (001) between walls <007, 014 and 022> (Figure 32), and underneath the rubble (006) between walls <005, 007, 022 and 058>. It was similar in appearance to the mortar used for the walls and was present around them. It was comprised of white sand and what appeared to be small fragments of crushed sandstone. Where seen in profile in Sondage 4 it measured between 60-80mm deep.

Figure 25: Southwest facing view of the structural remains of the western annex in TT 2

Figure 26: Northwest view of the structural walls <005, 007 and 058> of the western annex in TT 2 and TT 3

Figure 27: North profile view of Sondage 4 in TT 2, showing the brick wall <007> founded on sandstone footings <030>

Figure 28: Northeast view of the brick walls <014> (bottom) and <022> (left). Artefacts contained within the topsoil (001) are also visible

Figure 29: Northeast profile view of Sondage 5 in TT 2, showing the brick wall <014> founded on sandstone footings <031>

Figure 30: Northeast view of the north end of the western annex, with the intact western wall <022> and missing section of the wall (023) visible on the left. Internal rubble deposit (006) contained by the walls

Figure 31: Northeast view of the brick surface <011> and L-shaped wall <o12>

Figure 32: Southeast view near the middle of TT 2, showing the white mortar like deposit (010) coming through underneath the topsoil

4.3.2 External brick surface

Located to the south of the brick wall <014>, and therefore likely external to the western annex structure, was a northwest by southeast orientated brick surface <015> (Figure 33). The surface was comprised of a mix of sandstock and early machine brick with rounded rectangular frogs, with the average brick size measuring 240 x 110 x 80mm. The exposed area of the feature measured 1400 x 650mm. The brick surface did not appear to continue to the west and to the south and east it had been truncated by the foundation cut for the brick cistern <018>.

4.3.3 Cistern

Located at the southern end of the TT 2 was a brick beehive cistern <018>, which was partially visible on the surface at the commencement of excavation. The cistern was circular in plan, with an exposed diameter of at least 2700mm, although it was not fully contained within TT 2 (Figure 34). The dome of the cistern had been removed, however the brick walls all appeared to be intact (Figure 35). The cistern was constructed of the same early machine bricks with rounded rectangular frogs as had been seen with the other structural remains. The construction cut [016] for the cistern extended between 300-700mm out from the cistern, being wider to the north, and was filled with a mottled white/red/brown sandy clay (017).

The top of the cistern was filled with a 150mm thick layer of mottled red/white/orange clay that was moderately compacted (019). It contained a few minor artefact inclusions including plastic, metal objects, animal bone and a single shard of glass, as well as charcoal. The excavation of Sondage 6 inside the cistern identified that underneath (019) the fill of the cistern consisted of mid-brown clayey silt with infrequent stone inclusions (055) that was at least 500mm deep (Figure 36). No significant artefactual material was identified within the top of the cistern and the base of the cistern was not reached.

Figure 33: Southeast view of the brick surface <015> at the south end of TT 2, with the cistern <018> visible to the south and the gravel patch with artefacts (024) visible to the west

Figure 34: Southeast view of the beehive cistern <018> at the south end of TT 2, showing the surrounding construction cut [016] and fill (017)

Figure 35: Northeast view of the top of the beehive cistern

Figure 36: Southeast profile view of Sondage 6, showing the fills (019 and 055) within the top of the beehive cistern

4.3.4 Additional deposits and features

TT 2 contained a number of other minor deposits and features. At the northern end of TT 2 these included a field trench [002] and pit [020] cut into the topsoil, and a north-south orientated field trench [032] which was covered by the brick rubble (004) and cut into the underlying clay (003). It appeared to line up with a nearby tap. Within the footprint of the western annex, between the walls <007 and 014> was a field trench [008] which truncated part of <011 and 012>. Along the southwest side of trench to the south of the external brick surface <015> was a gravel deposit (025) which included a medium concentration of artefacts, including ceramic tableware, botte glass, animal bone and plastic toy wheels. Located in the southwest corner of the trench was a concentration of brick rubble (025). Although the topsoil (001) included brick rubble, (025) was a heavier concentration with light brown sand mixed amongst them. The deposit continued beyond the extent of the trench to the west, although no intact structural remains could be seen.

4.4 Test Trench 3

TT 3 was located in the paddock to the southeast of the laydown area. It was orientated northwest by southeast, crossing perpendicularly through TT 2, and measured 30 x 3m (Figure 37). Some of the structural remains identified in TT 3 continued from TT 2 and these remains are discussed as part of TT 2 above. As the structural remains in TT 2 could be seen extending into the location of TT 3 at the commencement of excavation, TT 3 was expanded from the start to include these remains.

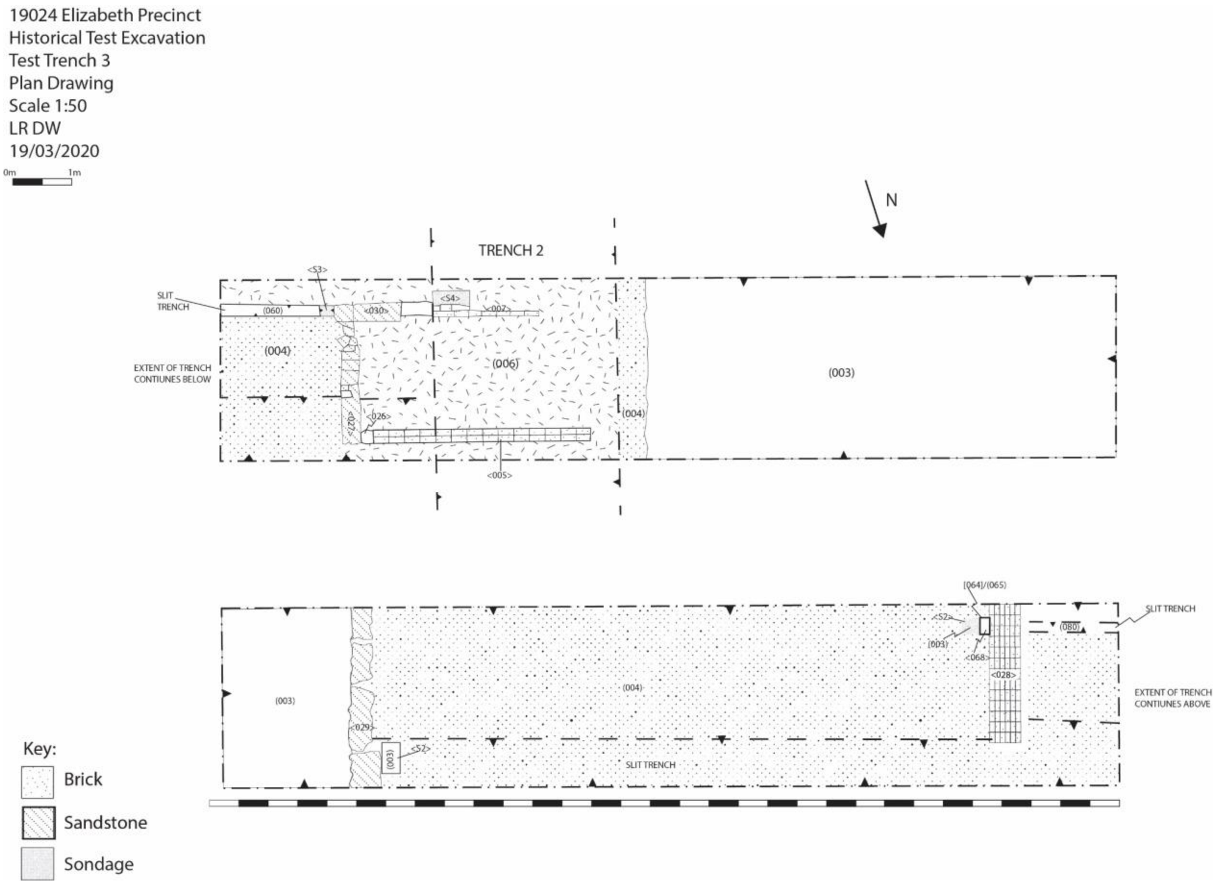

Figure 37: Site plan of TT 3

4.4.1 Western annex

The remains of the western annex described in TT 2 continued into the eastern side of TT 3 and are described above. The only feature of the western annex in TT 3 which was not also located in TT 2 was the northeast by southwest aligned brick wall <058> and sandstone footings <027> which formed the eastern extent of the structure (Figure 26 and Figure 38). The brick wall <058> appeared to be consistent with the other brick walls exposed in the western annex, however, it was more highly disturbed, and no full bricks survived of it. The remaining section exposed was only one course deep and measured 1100 x 240 x 80mm. The sandstone footings <027> were more intact and measured 2400 x 320 x 130mm. The footings stopped in line with the brick wall <005> and continued beyond the extent of the trench to the south. The excavation of Sondage 3 on the eastern side of the wall and footings revealed a narrow construction cut [061], which was only 20-30mm wide. The internal rubble deposit (006) was present to the west of the brick wall and footings, while to the east was the external rubble deposit (004). The possible rubble deposit (010) also seemed to be restricted to the west of the wall and footings, while to the east a similar, but slightly different, 80mm thick deposit of white-pink course sand with small concrete and brick inclusions (060) was present underneath the rubble (004) (Figure 39).

Figure 38: Southwest view showing the brick wall <058> and sandstone footings <027> continuing beyond the extent of TT 3. Also visible is footing <030> terminating at footing <027>

Figure 39: Southeast profile view of TT 3 at the eastern end of the western annex, with the mortar like layer (010) transitioning to (060 as it moves outside the former structure

4.4.2 Second Exeter Farm House

Archaeological remains within TT 3 also included structural remains of what appeared to be the western and eastern extents of the second Exeter Farm House. The western extent was formed by a brick wall <028> that was founded on sandstone footings <063> (Figure 40 and Figure 41). The wall and footings were both orientated northeast by southwest. Like the other walls exposed in TT 2 and TT 3, the wall <028> was constructed of early machine bricks with rounded rectangular frogs, although <028> was thicker than the walls in the western annex. The average brick measured 240 x 120 x 80mm and the overall exposed section of the wall measured 2450 x 470 x 160mm. The underlying sandstone footings <063>, which were only exposed in Sondage 2, were roughly cut blocks and the exposed section measured 230 x 120 x 40mm. The wall and footings both appeared to continue beyond the extent of the trench to the north and south. The excavation of Sondage 2 on the eastern side of the wall and footings revealed a narrow construction cut [064], measuring 50mm wide (Figure 41).

The eastern extent of the structure was formed by northeast by southwest orientated sandstone footings <029> located towards the east end of TT 3 (Figure 42 and Figure 43). The sandstone blocks were roughly cut and measured between 670-1040 x 460-530 x 300mm. No intact brick wall was found in association with the footings however some imprints of the bricks could be seen where mortar still covered the sandstone. The excavation of Sondage 1 on the western side of the footings did not reveal a construction cut, however it was apparent that the sandstone blocks continued into the natural clay beneath. The footings continued beyond the extent of the trench to the north and south, and the continuation of the footings was partially visible on the surface to the north.

Figure 40: Northwest view showing the location of the brick wall <028> in relation to the remains of the wesern annex

Figure 41: Northwest vie inside Sondage 2 in TT 3, showing the sandstone footings <063> beneath the wall <028>, with the narow construction cut [064] visible to the east

Figure 42: Northwest view off TT 3 showing the location of the sandstone footings <029>

Figure 43: Northeast detail view of the sandstone footings <029> of the second Exeter Farm House

4.5 Test Trench 4

TT 4 was located along the northern fence of the laydown area at the top of the ridgeline (Figure 44). It was orientated northwest by southeast and measured 14.5 x 1.2m. As no substantial archaeological remains were identified in TT 4 it was not expanded.

The stratigraphy within TT 4 consisted of a modern asphalt surface (035), which was 100-150mm thick and covered the laydown area; a grey silty clay with asphalt inclusions (036), 30-40mm thick; a friable brown silt with frequent red brick rubble inclusions (037), 150mm thick; and the natural clay subsoil (003) (Figure 45 and Figure 46). No significant artefactual material was observed in this trench. The only other feature was a northeast by southwest aligned modern service cut located towards the east end of the trench (Figure 47). The fill within the cut was not excavated, however, modern refuse could be seen from the surface including PVC pipe fragments and metal bottle tops.

Figure 44: Southeast view of TT 4 post-excavation

Figure 45: Southwest view showing the shallow natural clay subsoil (003) across the base of the trench

Figure 46: Southwest profile view ot TT 4, showing the modern asphalt (035) and thin layer of brick rubble (037) above clay subsoil

Figure 47: Southwest view of the service cut [038] at the east end of TT 4

4.6 Test Trench 5

TT 5 was located through the middle of the laydown area at the top of the ridgeline (Figure 48). It was orientated northeast by southwest and measured 14.1 x 1.3-2.6m. As no substantial archaeological remains were identified in TT 5 it was not expanded, except for a small section at the south end of the trench.

The stratigraphy within TT 5 primarily consisted of the100-200mm thick modern asphalt surface (035) that covered the laydown area; an additional 100mm thick layer of asphalt (050), although there was little to no difference between the two layers of asphalt; and the natural clay subsoil (003) (Figure 48). At the north end of the trench a 30-60mm deposit of grey sand and aggregate (049) was located between the two asphalt surfaces (and was the only discernible difference between the asphalt) (Figure 49). This deposit only extended about 850mm into the trench and before fading out. At the southwest end of the trench was a rectangular path of course grey sand with concrete, brick and sandstone fragment inclusions (051) (Figure 50). The deposit measured 1900 x 1350 x 80mm and continued beyond the extent of the trench to the west. It was covered by the asphalt surface (035) and the second asphalt layer (050) appeared to continue underneath it. Only half a dozen artefacts were observed in the trench, consisting of modern glass bottle fragments and a metal rod, with all of these being found in a small patch embedded into the clay subsoil (Figure 51).

Figure 48: Southwest view of TT 5 post-excavation, showing the natural clay subsoil (003) across the base of the trench

Figure 49: Southeast profile view of TT 5, showing the deposit of grey sand and aggregate (049) between the two asphalt layers at the north end of the trench

Figure 50: Northeast view of the square patch of grey sand with concrete, brick and sandstone rubble inclusions (051) at the southwest end of TT 5

Figure 51: Northeast view of the minor artefact inclusions embedded into the clay subsoil in TT 5

5.0 PRELIMINARY ARTEFACT ANALYSIS

During the test excavation a number of artefacts were observed within some contexts, primarily within TT 2 and TT 3. Although these artefacts were not collected as stipulated under the 139 exception conditions, some basic details of the observed artefacts were noted to provide preliminary insights into the nature of the artefactual material present in the trenches.

5.1 Test Trench 1

A low density of artefacts (n=18) were observed during excavations within TT 1. All of these artefacts were contained within the topsoil (039), with 14 of the 18 artefacts all being contained within Trough 3 <043>. The artefacts included fragments of bottle/jar glass (n=12), ceramic tableware (n=4), leather (n=1) and a metal object (n=1). Of these only two artefacts provided concise date ranges, with both of these being glass bottles/jars contained within Trough 3.

Marmite jar

The other dateable artefact was the broken base and side of a milky white glass jar. The base of the jar was embossed with “AGM”, with the lettering arranged so that the “G” and “M” were inside the “A”. It is estimated that this configuration was used by the Australian Glass Manufacturers from between about 1932 – 1948, though it likely saw use later than that as well. [12] In addition, around the rim of the base the word “Marmite” was embossed. Marmite was made by the Marmite Extract Co. Ltd. London, England and distributed by Sanitarium Health Foods Co. Sydney, NSW between 1920 – 1950.[13]

Figure 52: Marmite jar, showing ‘AGM’ logo

[12] Gugler, A., 2005. ‘Glass in the Park, Identification & Dating (former Westlake 1922-1965) General Information’. Chapter 1, p. 18. Accessed 20 April 2020,
[13] Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences, n.d. ‘Jar of Marmite’. Accessed 16 April 2020, https://ma.as/55345; Casey & Lowe, n.d. ‘SCR Site, Pyrmont - Appendix 3: Glass Catalogue’. Accessed 16 April 2020, https://www.caseyandlowe.com.au/pdf/csr/app35.pdf.

Oblong shaped bottle

One of the two dateable artefacts was the broken base of a colourless oblong shaped bottle. The base of the bottle was embossed with the letters "AGM" (Australian Glass Manufacturers) in a straight line. This logo is known to have been used by the Australian Glass Manufacturers between 1929 and 1932.[14]

Summary

The dates on these artefacts indicate that they were deposited after 1932. Overall, these artefacts are consistent with generic historical rubbish found scattered across rural early twentieth century sites and hold no research value as isolated finds. As a result, these artefacts were not considered to be 'relics'.

5.2 Test Trench 2

Of the artefactual material observed during the test excavation the majority of it was observed within TT 2. The artefactual material appeared to be primarily contained within the topsoil (001), the external rubble deposit (004) and the internal rubble deposit (006). Smaller amounts of artefacts were also contained within other deposits including (010) and (024), although these deposits were also generally smaller in size. There did not appear to be large difference between the concentration of the artefactual material contained within these deposits or the types of artefacts present. The types of artefacts present included window and bottle glass, ceramic tableware, building material such as slate and ceramic tiles, animal bones, buttons, coins, children's toys such as toy wheels and marbles, and metal objects such as bolts, screws and nails (Figure 53). Glass window and bottle glass, ceramic tableware and building materials comprised the larger portion of the assemblage and were roughly equally represented compared to one another, while the remaining artefact types were present in smaller quantities.

Where concentrations of artefacts were encountered within the deposits, excavations ceased and the artefacts were left *in situ* so as to avoid impacts to potential 'relics'.

Some of the more dateable artefacts are described below.

1944 penny

A penny dated 1944 was uncovered within the topsoil (001) on the south side of the brick wall <005> (Figure 54). The obverse features the bare head of King George VI facing left, with the following inscribed in Latin: "GEORGIVS VI D:G:BR:OMN:REX F:D:IND:IMP." This roughly translates as "George VI, by the Grace of God, Ling of all the Britons, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India". The reverse shows a kangaroo in motion facing left, with the date '1944' below the tail and a star below the chest. Above is the word 'AUSTRALIA", and below is the word "PENNY".

1936 penny

A penny dated 1936 was uncovered within the rubble deposit (004) to the north of the brick wall <022> (Figure 55 and Figure 56). The obverse features the crowned head of King George V facing left, with the following inscribed in Latin: "GEORGIVS V D.G. BRITT: OMN: REX F.D. IND: IMP." This roughly translates as "George V, by the grace of god, King of all Britons, defender of the faith, Emperor of India". The reserve is inscribed with the words "ONE PENNY" at the centre, scrolls above and below, all surrounded by a decorative inner ring. The outer rim reads "COMMONWEALTH OF Australia 1936", surrounded by a decorative outer ring.

[14] Gugler 2005.

Figure 53: General view of artefact density within TT 2, located around brick wall <022>

Figure 54: 1944 penny obverse side, found within topsoil (001)

Figure 55: 1936 penny reverse side, found within external rubble (004)

Figure 56: 1936 penny obverse side, found within external rubble (004)

Plastic knife handle

A black plastic knife handle was located within the internal rubble deposit (006) between the brick walls <005 and 007>. In Australia, the processing of plastic materials dates from c1915 with the production of coat buttons and other small items, moulded from phenol formaldehyde. The growth of plastic production was fast within Australia, and a process of injection moulding had emerged in 1932 with the DieCasters of Melbourne manufacturers. By 1936, they had pioneered the technique of injection moulding around metal inserts. This would date the plastic knife handle found to post c1936.[15]

Peck's Anchovette fish paste jar

An intact glass jar was found embedded into the rubble deposit (023) associated with the removed section of the brick wall <022> (Figure 57). The jar was colourless and based on its design appeared

[15] John Sidney Marsden, 1973. *The Australian Plastics Industry: an economic analysis of technical change.* NSW: Department of Economics, Research School of Social Science, p. 24

to have been a Pick's Anchovette fish paste jar. Peck's Pastes were reportedly introduced to Australia around 1904 and were particularly popular in the 1950s and 1960s.[16]

Barker Bros. ceramic fragment

A fragment of earthenware plate was uncovered within the gravel deposit (024) along the southwest side of TT 2 (Figure 58). The fragment featured the words "PRIMROSA ROYAL TUDOR WARE" in an arch above an image of a crown, beneath which the words "BARKER BROS. LTD. ENGLAND" were written in two straight lines. This design of makers mark was used by the Barker Bros. from c1930.[17]

The Barker Bros. Ltd. were manufacturers of earthenware and bone china at the Meir Works, Barker Street, Longton, UK. The company was founded in 1876, and acquired by the Hewitt family in 1910, taken over by Alfred Clough Ltd in 1959, and continued production until the business closure in 1981.[18]

Summary

Based on the dateable artefacts observed within the assemblage the majority of the items appear to have been largely deposited during the twentieth century. While it is possible that earlier artefacts could be present, they could not be definitively dated based on the artefacts observed during the test excavation. However, it is also noted that excavations within these contexts were generally limited to the upper (and presumably later) contexts and further investigation could reveal additional remains with depth.

The types of artefacts are consistent with twentieth century historical household refuse. In particular, the larger quantities of animal bone and food related artefacts found within and around the remains of the western annex potentially indicate that the building was utilised for more food preparation related activities.

Overall, the artefacts observed within TT 2 are unlikely to provide specific information relating to twentieth century domestic lifeways. However, if further remains are present at earlier depths then they may provide limited information relating to nineteenth century domestic lifeways and potentially demonstrate a continued occupation from the nineteenth century through the twentieth century.

Figure 57: Peck's Anchovette fish paste jar embedded into the rubble (023)

Figure 58: Barker Bros. ceramic plate, found within the gravel deposit (024)

[16] Jan O'Connell, 2020. '1904 Peck's Pastes arrive in Australia'. *Australian food history timeline*. Accessed 23 April 2020, https://australianfoodtimeline.com.au/pecks-pastes-australia/.
[17] A-Z of Stock-on-Trent Potters, n.d. 'Barker Bros (Ltd)'. Accessed 20 April 2020, http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/60.htm.
[18] Pottery histories, n.d. 'Barker Bros Ltd'. Accessed online 20 April 2020, http://www.potteryhistories.com/barkerbros.html.

5.3 Test Trench 3

The artefact bearing contexts within TT 3 included the external rubble deposit (004) and internal rubble deposit (006). Both of these deposits were present within TT 2 and the artefactual material they contained within TT 3 was generally consistent with what they contained in TT 2. Notable differences were that the density of artefact inclusions within the external rubble deposit (004) declined further to the east as it spread away from the remains of the western annex. Furthermore, there was a reduced proportion of animal bone through the eastern portion of TT 3.

Cufflink

A possible cufflink was uncovered on the south side of TT 3 within the suspected footprint of the second Exeter Farm House, contained within the rubble deposit (004). The cufflink was gold in colour, but it was unclear whether the material was gold or another metal (Figure 59). In addition, the cufflink had two embossed lettering, however the lettering was unclear.

Figure 59: Possible cufflink found in the external rubble deposit (004) in TT 3

Summary

Overall, the observed artefact assemblage contained within TT 3 appeared to be consistent with the assemblage observed within TT 2, owing to the fact that they shared most of the same artefact bearing contexts. The main difference between the observed assemblages in each trench was the decreased quantity of artefacts and lower concentration of animal bones further away from the remains of the western annex. This suggests that more disposable goods may have been kept within the western annex prior to demolition. Furthermore, considering the longer occupation date of the house, which was not demolished until 2006, it would be expected that there would be less rubbish discarded in the vicinity of the house due to the availability of municipal waste services. This would likely explain the smaller assemblage observed in the vicinity of the remains of the second Exeter Farm House.

5.4 Test Trench 4

No artefactual material was observed within TT 4.

5.5 Test Trench 5

The artefactual material observed within TT 5 was limited to six artefacts which were embedded into the natural clay subsoil (003). These artefacts consisted of a fragment of a clear glass bottle base, four fragments of a small white glass bottle, and a metal rod. There were no diagnostic elements on these artefacts which provide a concise date range, although the white jar is similar in appearance to the white marmite jar found in TT 1 which could indicate a similar post 1932s timeframe. Overall, the artefacts are consistent with twentieth century rural rubbish found scattered across sites and hold no research value. As a result, these artefacts were not considered to be ‘relics’.

6.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

This section of the report provides interpretation of the archaeological remains that were identified during the archaeological test excavation. Interpretation takes into consideration the location of the archaeological remains, the interactions between the various stratigraphic contexts, the preliminary analysis of the observed artefacts, and historical plans and maps.

It is noted that as the archaeological program consisted of test excavations with only a sample of the of the archaeological remains excavated, and the investigation of these remains was limited in order to avoid impacts to potential 'relics'. Due to the limitations of the test excavation, it is possible that further excavations would provide more information regarding the nature of the archaeological remains. Should further excavations be undertaken, consideration should be given to re-visiting the conclusions made in this document.

6.2 Interpretations

6.2.1 Test Trench 1

Analysis of the historical sources in the ARD indicated that TT 1 had the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the brick cottage identified on the 1920 crown plan, which could potentially have been the original first Exeter Farm brick homestead constructed in 1810 to 1812. The trench could also contain evidence of the farm buildings present in the 1955 and 1961 aerial imagery (Figure 60). The excavation confirmed that relatively intact remains of the ground surface of a former concrete and brick structure was present in TT 1.

Based on the materials of the structural remains and the presence of the troughs it was concluded that this former building was not evidence of the early nineteenth century brick cottage from Badgerys original Exeter Farm. The structure appears to be the remains of a small farm building. Although the location of the remains does not align exactly with the 1955 structure, the shape and dimensions of the remains are consistent with the footprint of the former building (Figure 60). There are inherent inaccuracies when producing maps using overlays of historical aerial imagery, maps and plans, and coordinates from handheld GPS units, which can result in margins of error of several metres. It is likely that the combined inaccuracies between these is what has caused the recorded location of the archaeological remains identified during the test excavation to be a short distance away from the predicted location of the archaeological remains in the ARD. In addition to the shape and dimensions of the recorded remains, this interpretation is supported by the limited artefact assemblage observed which indicated that the remains were deposited post 1932. Six feeding troughs were present in the former structure and at least three postholes were visible. These postholes would likely have separated the building into different stalls for animals, with one trough per stall. The brick laneway would then have been the access lane through the building. Considering the use of the property as a dairy during this time, the former structure may have been used as a milking shed. The postholes identified to the south of the structure are likely to be associated with fencing.

There was little to no archaeological evidence present which could be tied to the former brick cottage. It is possible that the brick rubble (042) that the structural remains were founded on could be rubble associated with the demolition of the former cottage, however this could not be verified. If the rubble was associated with the former cottage then this would confirm that it was a separate building which was demolished to make way for the farm building, rather than being repurposed. There was no archaeological evidence present which indicated that the first Exeter Farm homestead was located in this area.

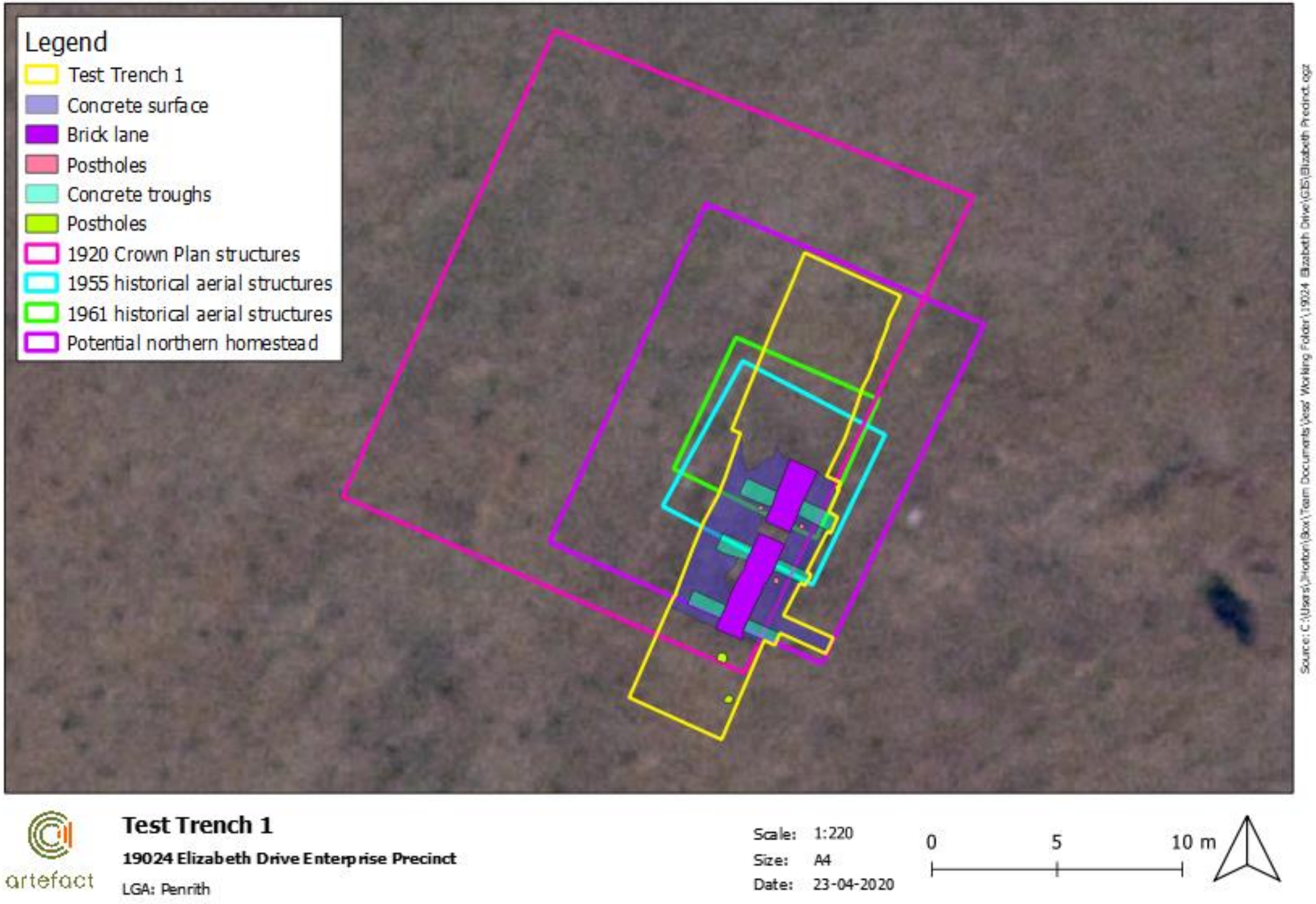

Figure 60: Location of the archaeological remains found in TT 1 in relation to the former buildings

6.2.2 Test Trench 2

Analysis of the historical sources in the ARD indicated that TT 2 was the likely to contain archaeological remains associated with the western annex to the second Exeter Farm House, which was demolished between 1955 and 1961, and could potentially have been the original first Exeter Farm brick homestead constructed in 1810 to 1812. The excavation confirmed that structural remains did survive in TT 2, and although these remains had been disturbed the lower courses of the walls and footings had largely survived. The excavation confirmed the presence of structural remains interpreted as being the western annex, as well as external features in the form of a brick surface and beehive cistern.

6.2.2.1 Western annex

The excavation within TT 2 identified several brick walls and features. It is interpreted that the brick walls <005, 014 and 022>, as well as the brick wall <058> in TT 3, represent the outer extents of the western annex. Although the location of the walls does not align exactly with the location of the structure shown in the aerial imagery, with the imagery suggesting the building was slightly further to the north and west, the shape and dimensions of the footprint formed by the walls are consistent with the footprint of the former building (Figure 61). Again, it is likely that the displacement of the recorded location of the remains in relation to the predicted location is a result of combined inaccuracies between the historical sources and overlays, and the GPS coordinates for the trench. Furthermore, all of the walls identified are constructed in the same fashion and are correctly orientated in relation to each other. This indicates that they are part of the same structure. The brick wall <007> therefore likely represents an internal division within the building. The brick surface <011> and L-shaped brick wall <012> are likely also internal surfaces and divisions, although the exact relation between them is unclear. They may potentially represent remnants of a chimney. The rubble deposits (004) and (006) are interpreted as being the evidence of the demolition of this structure. As there was little to no difference between the deposits it is likely that they are part of the same demolition event.

The exact nature and construction date for the annex were unclear prior to the commencement of the test excavation. However, the brick walls and surface were primarily constructed from early machine bricks. Although of lower quality and constructed from local clays, suggesting local production, the bricks were not convict era sandstock bricks that would be expected if the building was the original first Exeter Farm homestead. Instead, the use of the early machine bricks and the type of mortar used suggests a possible construction date in the second half of the nineteenth century, probably between c.1860 to 1890s. This indicates that the western annex was not the first Exeter Farm homestead although it is consistent with the second Exeter Farm homestead. The dateable artefacts within the assemblage observed within and around the western annex confirms that it remained in use until at least the mid-1930s, and likely was used up until its demolition between 1955 and 1961. As only a preliminary artefact analysis is able to be undertaken at this stage, the assemblage does not provide conclusive evidence for the use of the annex. However, the larger presence of ceramic tableware, the knife handle and food items such as the Peck's Anchovette fish paste jars and animal bones could potentially indicate that the annex was in part used for food preparation. This could indicate that it featured a kitchen. The presence of children's toys could also provide evidence of the house being used as a family abode.

Based on the observed preservation level of the archaeological remains it is expected that further archaeological remains associated with the western annex survive both within TT 2 and outside of it. In particular, further remains are expected to be located to the southeast of the trench.

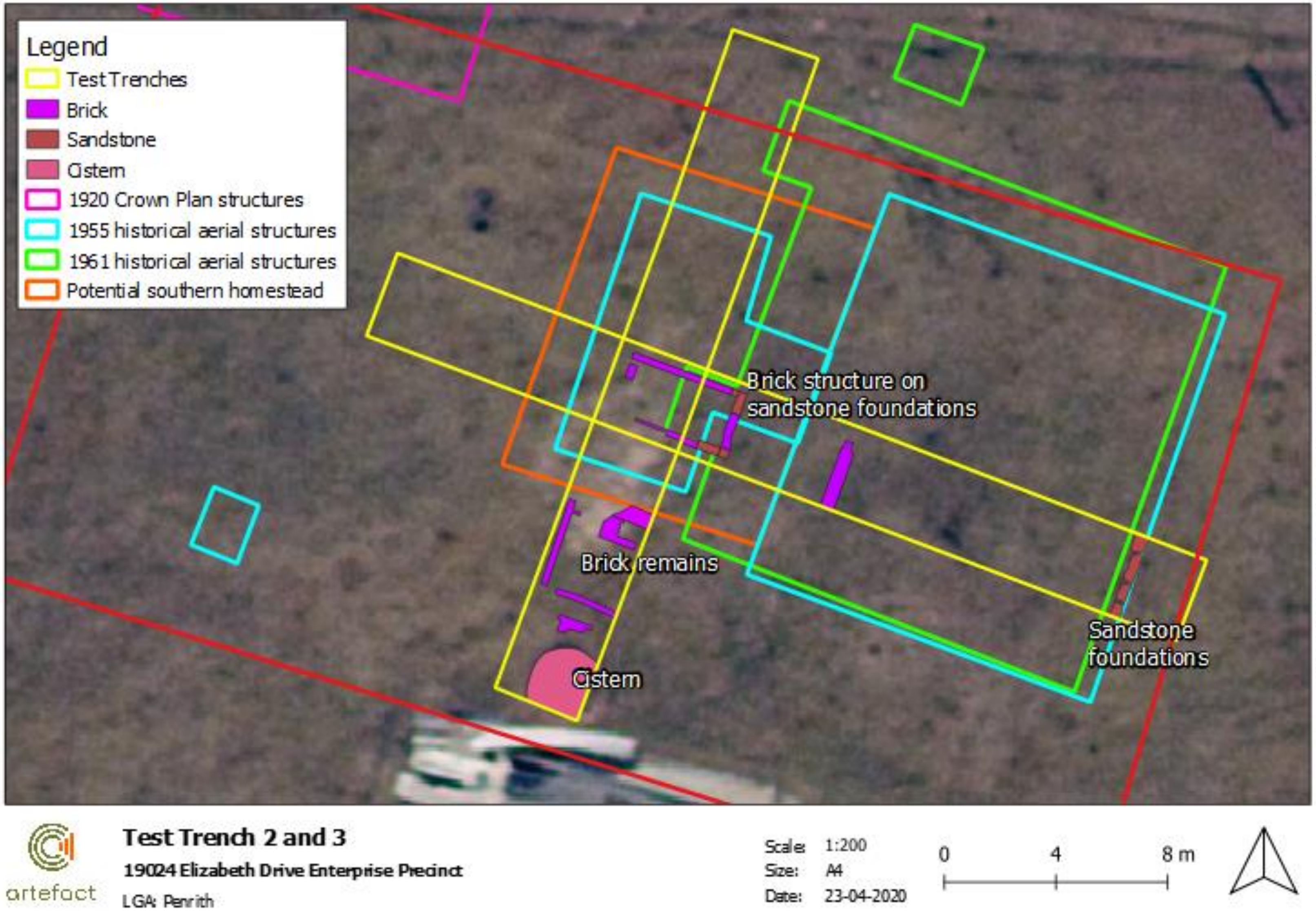

Figure 61: Location of the archaeological remains found in TT 2 and TT 3 in relation to the former building

6.2.2.2 External features

The main features observed outside of the footprint of the western annex included the brick surface <015> and the beehive cistern <018>. The exact nature of the brick surface is unclear and it does not correspond with any mapped features. It may have been part of an external yard surface or potentially the floor surface of a small outbuilding. The brick surface was truncated by the beehive cistern however, indicating that it pre-dated the cistern. These cisterns acted as underground water storage tanks prior to the provision of public water and sewers. Domed cisterns such as the one exposed in TT 2 were more commonly used after the 1860s due to the development of reasonably priced small hand pumps. [19] Based on this the cistern may have been constructed at a similar time to the western annex, or slightly afterwards if the brick surface was associated with the construction of the annex. It is unclear when the cistern would have stopped being used. It does not appear to be visible in the aerial imagery which could indicate that it was no longer in use by that time. No significant artefactual material was encountered within the cistern, however it is expected to be at least three to four metres deep so artefact bearing deposits could be located at a lower level.

6.2.3 Test Trench 3

Analysis of the historical sources in the ARD indicated that TT 3 had the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the second Exeter Farm House and the western annex, which could potentially have been the original first Exeter Farm brick homestead (Figure 61). The excavation confirmed that structural remains did survive in TT 3, including the continuation of remains of the western annex uncovered in TT 2 and remains are were interpreted as being part of the second Exeter Farm House.

6.2.3.1 Western annex

As discussed above it is interpreted that the brick walls <005, 014 and 022> in TT 2 represent the extents of the western annex, with the brick wall <058> uncovered in TT 3 representing the eastern extent of the annex. It is expected that further remains of the structure would be located to the southwest of TT 3.

The 1955 aerial photograph indicates that the western annex and the second Exeter Farm House were joined by an additional small annex. However, no archaeological evidence of this annex was identified in TT 4. Based on the location of the connecting annex in the 1955 aerial imagery in relation to the archaeological remains uncovered in TT 3, it is suspected that the connecting annex would have been located just outside the southern extent of the trench.

6.2.3.2 Second Exeter Farm House

Located to the east of the footprint of the western annex was an additional brick wall <028> and underlying footings <063>, and towards the east end of the trench was another set of sandstone footings <029> running parallel with <028>. Based on the location and spacing between these walls/footings they are interpreted as being the remains of the western and eastern extents of the second Exeter Farm House. While the location of <029> is consistent with the predicted location of the eastern extent of the house, the wall <028> is further to the east than expected. Again this difference is likely a result of inaccuracies in the aerial imagery and the overlay. The remains of the house were less substantial than the western annex and no internal walls were uncovered. This is likely due to a combination of the larger size of the building and that the artefact bearing rubble deposit (004) was thicker through that area of TT 3, and as a result additional structural features remained buried. The bricks and mortar used to construct the brick wall <028> were consistent with

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[19] Hughes, T. L. 1984. *Wells and underground tanks*. Cited in Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2010. Lots 5 & 6 DP 1053436, Skipton Lane, Prestons Archaeological Assessment. Report prepared for Environmental Services Roads and Traffic Authority. p. 26.

the brick walls of the western annex. This suggests that two buildings are likely to have been built around the same time, potentially indicating a construction date between c.1860 to 1890s for the second Exeter Farm House. It is expected that further remains are likely to be present to both and north and south of TT 3.

It was observed that there was a lower concentration of artefacts within the upper portion of the rubble deposit (004) in the vicinity of the remains of the second Exeter Farm House. While the lower artefacts observed was likely influenced by the reduced amount of excavations undertaken around these remains, it is also consistent with the longer occupation period for the house. As the house was not demolished until 2006 and was likely occupied for much of that period, it is expected that there would be less rubbish discarded in the vicinity of the house. Furthermore, it is expected that the house would likely have been largely cleared prior to demolition.

6.2.4 Test Trench 4 and Test Trench 5

The analysis of the historical sources indicated that TT 4 and TT 5 had the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with former sheds or stable present on the 1920 crown plan and in the 1955 and 1961 aerial imagery (Figure 62). However, no intact archaeological remains were identified in these trenches, with the only evidence of historical development prior to the existing laydown area being limited to a thin layer of brick rubble (037) in TT 4. The results of the test excavation indicate that the landscape around the laydown area has been mostly cut down to the natural clay for the establishment of the laydown area, and that this process has likely removed any potential archaeological remains in this area.

Figure 62: Location of the TT 4 and TT 5 in relation to the former buildings

7.0 RESPONSE TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

7.1 Introduction

Research questions which were outlined in the ARD for the test excavation program are answered here in response to the archaeological remains identified. As the test excavation program did not involve the collection and detailed analysis of artefactual material, the responses to these questions are considered preliminary and may be revised after completion of future salvage excavation programs.

7.2 Response to research questions

7.2.1 General and analytical research questions for the whole of the study area

The following general research and analytical research questions guided investigation during the archaeological test excavation.

What is the integrity of the remains? Have they been truncated or dispersed by later demolition and construction work within the study area?

The level of integrity of the archaeological remains identified during the test excavation varied between the trenches. In TT 1 archaeological remains of what has been interpreted as a post-1920s milking shed or a similar dairy farm building, were uncovered. While the ground surface of the structure was largely intact, with most of the concrete surface, brick lane, and troughs being present, almost the entirety of the walls of the structure appeared to have been removed as part of the demolition of the building. In TT 2 and TT 3 archaeological remains of the second Exeter Farm House and western annex were identified. These remains had also been disturbed as a result of the demolition of the buildings and the associated rubble deposit was dispersed in the immediate vicinity of the buildings. However, the lower courses of most of the walls and footings survived. In comparison, TT 4 and TT 5 had been heavily disturbed likely as a result of the development of the current laydown area, and little to no evidence of the previous historical occupation of the site was present.

Overall, the integrity of the remains at TT 1, TT 2 and TT 3 was moderate to high, while the integrity of the remains in TT 4 and TT 5 was nil.

Has site landscaping involved the deposition of fill over the upper portions of the ridgeline in the study area, which may assist in preserving archaeological remains? Or have successive landscaping activities led to the reduction in the ground level of the ridge line, which would have had a greater impact on any buried archaeological deposits?

The archaeological remains identified during the test excavation were generally fairly shallow, with some of the structural remains around TT 1, TT 2 and TT 3 being partially visible on the surface prior to excavation. The landscape around these areas has not been substantially built up over time, with the archaeological features only being covered by a thin layer of topsoil material, and also by rubble deposits in TT 2 and TT 3. However, this has been sufficient to preserve the remains given the minimal development and activity in these locations since the demolition of the former structures. At the top of the ridgeline in TT 4 and TT 5 though, the landscape appears to have been heavily truncated down to the natural clay as part of the establishment of the current laydown area. In these trenches modern asphalt layers extended down to the clay, with only a very light presence of historical rubble present in TT 4. As a result, the landscaping activities near TT 4 and TT 5 have had a greater impact on any potential archaeological deposits. This level of impacts around these two trenches is expected to extend through the footprint of the laydown area.

Due to the long use and re-use of the site as a rural dairy, to what extent can archaeological remains (structural or artefactual) be individuated clearly between time periods and phases of use? Were early nineteenth century structures maintained on the property and utilised into the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries? What evidence of use and renovation of structures is identifiable in the study area? Does the continued use of structures and areas on site reduce our ability to discern earlier uses of these structures and areas?

The archaeological remains identified during the test excavation generally appeared to be limited to a single phase of historical development. In TT 1 the remains were associated with the historical use of the property as a dairy from the 1920s (Phase 3). This is supported by the two dateable artefacts found in association with the structure with both dating to post-1920. The only evidence identified which could be associated with an earlier phase was the brick rubble that the dairy building was constructed on, which may have come from the brick cottage shown on the 1920 crown plan. If so, then this indicates that the structure was not maintained and repurposed but was instead demolished to make way for the next phase.

In TT 2 and TT 3 the archaeological remains were associated with the second Exeter Farm House and the western annex in the second half of the nineteenth century (Phase 2), which were known to be occupied until 2006 and 1955-1961 respectively (Phase 3). No definitive evidence of potential earlier occupation of these sites were identified, and the dateable artefacts observed within these trenches all date to the late nineteenth to twentieth century as expected of their continued occupation. Although these structures were known to remain occupied in the twentieth century, there was little to no evidence of renovations to the structures. The only noticeable change in use was that the brick surface <015> at the south end of TT 2 had been truncated as part of the construction of the beehive cistern <018>. This could indicate a previous development which was later replaced by the cistern.

In TT 4 and TT 5 the modern use of the site appears to have heavily impacted the landscape at the top of the ridgeline and has likely removed the ability to archaeologically investigate the earlier uses of this area.

Are significant artefactual ‘relics’ present in the study area? What structures or archaeological features are these ‘relics’ associated with?

No significant artefactual relics where identified in TT 1, TT 4 or TT 5. Although minor deposits of artefacts were observed in TT 1 and TT 5, these consisted of highly fragmented artefacts which are common to historical sites. None of these artefacts are strongly tied to the historical use of those areas and the artefacts are consistent with generic discarded refuse.

A greater concentration of artefactual material was observed in TT 2 and TT 3. Artefacts in these trenches were primarily contained within the rubble deposits (004) and (006) within and around the former house and western annex or mixed in with the topsoil (001) immediately above the structures. The artefactual material included household items such as tableware and food items, as well as more personal items in the form of children’s toys in TT 2 and a possible gold cufflink found in TT 3. The observed assemblage also included a number of dateable artefacts, including two pennies (dated 1936 and 1944). Although the assemblage was largely consistent with generic historical refuse, they have some limited potential to provide further information on the continuous historical use and occupation of the two buildings in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is noted that the majority of the household items were observed in association with the western annex, which may have featured a kitchen, whereas the more personal cufflink was located within the remains of the second Exeter Farm House.

What physical evidence of former activities can be identified within the site?

Evidence of former activities that can be identified within the site are primarily limited to the remains of the suspected milking shed or similar farm building in TT 1. These remains are evidence of the activities that were undertaken while the property was a dairy farm.

The archaeological remains within TT 2 and TT 3 are primarily associated with general household refuse and provide little information on discrete events or activities undertaken and instead represent an accumulation of domestic and butchery deposits. The only activity that may currently be observed from the assemblage is the possible preparation of food items associated with the likely presence of a kitchen in the western annex. Further archaeological investigation, including complete artefact cataloguing and analysis, would provide further information to answer this research question.

What contexts, phases, and activity areas are evident in revealed archaeological remains?

In TT 1 the archaeological contexts primarily consist of structural remains of a former farm building that is associated with the earlier operation of the property as a dairy farm during the twentieth century. In TT 2 and TT 3 the archaeological contexts consist of structural elements and deposits associated with the occupation and demolition of the former second Exeter Farm House and western annex during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In TT 4 and TT 5 the archaeological contexts primarily consist of asphalt surfaces and fill deposits associated with the modern establishment of the laydown area. Little to no evidence of the former activities in these two trenches survive.

What natural and cultural taphonomic processes have contributed to the archaeological site and its associated deposits/features?

The archaeological remains within TT 1, TT 2 and TT 3 have all been affected by the demolition of the former structures. This has resulted in the removal of most of the above ground remains, with only the ground surfaces and lower portions of walls and footings surviving. In TT 2 the site has also been affected by additional modern activities such as the excavation of field trenches which have further impacted the archaeological deposits and features. The artefactual material within these trenches largely appears to be associated with generic historical refuse disposal and the demolition of the former structures. TT 4 and TT 5 have been substantially impacted by post-occupation activities associated with the development of the laydown area, which appear to have removed the potential archaeological remains in the vicinity.

Deeper deposits within the cistern were not excavated and it is possible that organic degradation and more complex taphonomic pathways occurred with any materials that may be accumulated at the base.

7.2.2 Research questions for Badgery's Exeter Farm Phase 1 (1809 – 1839)

Are potential remains located within a paddock to the north of the existing site laydown area, associated with a "brick cottage" identified in the 1920 crown plan for the property, evidence for the first Badgery Exeter Farm House, built between 1810 and 1812? If remains of this former building are identified and they are not the first Exeter Farm House, what was this building and when was it constructed?

No evidence of the first Badgery Exeter Farm House was identified in TT 1. Little to no remains were identified of the brick cottage, with the possible exception of the brick rubble that the ground surface of the post-1920s dairy structure was founded on. This brick rubble could have been the demolished remains of the brick cottage; however, this could not be confirmed and the remains provide no information regarding the historical use and occupation of the brick cottage.

Alternatively, is a former western annex to the second Exeter Farm House, demolished between 1955 and 1961, the site of the former first Badgery Exeter Farm House? If remains of this former building are identified and they are not the first Exeter Farm House, what was this building and when was it constructed?

The archaeological remains of the western annex uncovered in TT 2 and TT 3 primarily consisted of structural walls and surfaces and rubble deposits associated with the demolition of the building. The structural remains show that the walls were constructed of early machine bricks with rectangular frogs and liberally coated with a hard sand mortar. The walls were not constructed of convict era sandstock bricks as would be expected if the western annex was the former first Badgery Exeter Farm House. Instead the use of the early machine bricks and mortar, and not dry-pressed bricks, suggests a possible construction date of c.1860 to 1890s. This is consistent with the expected construction date of the second Exeter Farm House later in the nineteenth century, which was also constructed of the same bricks.

The preliminary artefact analysis suggests that the western annex may have been associated with food preparation, and therefore may have been an external kitchen. The presence of children's toys may indicate that it was a smaller family residence.

Can structural and exposed artefactual remains identified during the test excavation in the study area, indicate the location of the first Exeter Farm House at all?

None of the archaeological remains identified during the test excavation provide any conclusive evidence regarding the location of the first Exeter Farm House.

If the location of the first Exeter Farm House is identified, how does this improve our spatial understanding of other attested structures at the property, including convict worker's accommodation, blacksmith's workshops and farm sheds?

No archaeological evidence of the first Exeter Farm House was identified during the test excavation.

Can the earliest attested structure on the site – the Badgery wattle and daub cottage constructed when the land grant was received in 1809 – be archaeologically identified during the test excavation? Was it situated on the ridge line near the area of later homestead locations?

No archaeological evidence of the Badgery wattle and daub cottage was identified during the test excavation.

Are other early nineteenth century buildings associated with the earliest phase of land-clearing, indentured convict labour and pastoral activity archaeologically discernible?

No archaeological evidence of the early nineteenth century occupation and development of the site could be identified in the archaeological record during the test excavation.

Are archaeological remains related to early fencing and gardening identifiable, considering the delicate nature of these types of archaeological remains at a site which has undergone significant, but only localised, episodes of ground disturbance?

No archaeological evidence associated with early fencing and gardening could be identified in the archaeological record during the test excavation.

Do structural remains associated with this phase of activity show any evidence of hearths, chimneys or manufacturing furnaces (such as a blacksmith's workshop), which may provide information on domestic and agricultural working practices from that era?

No archaeological evidence associated with the early domestic and agricultural practices of the era could be identified in the archaeological record during the test excavation.

7.2.3 Research questions for later nineteenth century use of Exeter Farm

When was the second Exeter Farm House constructed? Can structural remains and contextual information provide a clear date or date range for the original construction of the building?

Based on the window and chimney details of the second Exeter House seen in photographs taken in 1995 it is assumed that this building dated to the second half of the nineteenth century. The archaeological remains observed in TT 2 and TT 3 support this date. As discussed previously, the use of early machine bricks for the walls, and not earlier sandstock bricks or later dry-pressed bricks, suggests a possible construction date of c.1860 to 1890s. This is supported by the presence of the beehive cistern identified at the south end of TT 2, which was likely built to support the house and western annex. Domed cisterns such as those were more commonly used after the 1860s due to the development of reasonably priced small hand pumps. [20]

Was the former western annex to the building, demolished after 1955, the former first Exeter Farm House? How was this western annex incorporated into the second Exeter Farm house building?

Based on the structural evidence the former western annex was likely constructed between c.1860 to 1890s. As a result, it was not the former first Exeter Farm House. The 1955 aerial photograph indicates that the western annex and the second Exeter Farm House were connected by an additional small annex. No structural remains of this connecting annex were identified during the test excavation. Based on the location of the connecting annex in the 1955 aerial imagery in relation to the archaeological remains uncovered in TT 3, it is suspected that the connecting annex would have been located just outside the southern extent of the trench.

Were landscaped gardens present in the vicinity of the second Exeter Farm house? Is there preserved archaeological evidence for these gardens? Are these remains discernible from earlier landscaping and garden features?

No discernible evidence of landscaped gardens was identified in the vicinity of the second Exeter Farm House. The stratigraphy outside of the former house and outbuilding was generally limited to topsoil, rubble deposits and the natural clay. No soil deposits or features were identified which could be interpreted as garden features and the relative shallow soils and long use of the site for farming likely precludes easy identification of subtle garden archaeological features.

Were stables and outbuildings of the second Exeter Farm House constructed before the second Exeter Farm house was built, showing continuity of use?

No archaeological evidence of stables was identified in the vicinity of the second Exeter Farm House. Only a single discernible outbuilding was identified in the vicinity of the house, consisting of the western annex. However, based on the similar use of materials used to construct the buildings they appear to have been built around the same time. The only potential evidence of another outbuilding uncovered near the second Exeter Farm House was the brick surface <015> found outside the western annex at the south end of TT 2. The exact nature of this brick surface could not be determined, nor the construction date other than that it predated the brick cistern which truncated it. If the brick surface was the remains of the floor surface of a small outbuilding, and if the cistern was

[20] Hughes 1984, cited in Austral Archaeology 2010: 26.

built at the same time as the second Exeter Farm House, then this would be evidence of an outbuilding constructed before the house. However, this could not be confirmed.

Are artefactual remains present associated with the second Exeter Farm house which provide discrete information about nineteenth century domestic lifeways?

In accordance with the conditions of approval for the Section 139 exception no relics were impacted during the test excavation, and artefact bearing deposits were generally left unexcavated where possible. As a result only a minimal portion of the artefact assemblage in the vicinity of TT 2 and TT 3 were observed during the test excavation and a detailed analysis cannot be undertaken at this stage. However, based on the preliminary artefact analysis the majority of the assemblage appears to date to the twentieth century. This is consistent with the continued occupation of the buildings during the twentieth centuries. As a result, based on the current information the observed artefacts have little potential to provide discrete information about nineteenth century domestic lifeways unless other artefact deposits are present on the site (such as contained within the cistern if this fell out of use before the twentieth century). However, the artefacts that were observed included a mix of household goods and personal items, and if additional remains are present then they may be able to demonstrate continued occupation during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

8.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Introduction

This section provides a reassessment of significance based on the findings of the archaeological test excavation and post-excavation analysis, and an assessment of the remaining archaeological resources at the site.

The site's potential archaeological resources were assessed in the 2019 ARD as potentially being of state or local significance, depending on the archaeological remains identified. The following is the statement of significance from that report.

> *Potential archaeological remains associated with Exeter Farm would contain historical, social, associative and representative significance at a State level due to the property's association with James Badgery and his family as well as with Governor Macquarie. Potential former structures related to indentured convicts who were employed by James Badgery. Such remains are considered rare and would likely hold significant research potential if intact and substantial evidence of buildings and cultivation fields/gardens were found. Intact, robust remains related to the first phase of Exeter Farm would be of local and possibly State significance.*[21]

8.2 Reassessment of heritage significance

The archaeological remains identified during the excavation of TT 1 consisted of the structural remains of a farm shed (possible milking shed), associated with the historical use of the site as a dairy farm during the twentieth century (Phase 4). It was assessed in the ARD that archaeological remains associated with Phase 4 would not reach the threshold of local significance. Although the structural remains are relatively intact, they are common and provide little to no detailed information regarding the historical operation of the site. Furthermore, little to no archaeological remains were found in association with the structure and the remains have little to no research value. As a result, the archaeological remains do not reach the threshold of local significance.

The archaeological remains identified during the excavation of TT 2 and TT 3 consisted of the structural remains of the nineteenth century second Exeter Farm House and western annex (Phase 2), as well as rubble deposits associated with their demolition. It was assessed in the ARD that archaeological remains associated with the second Exeter Farm House and western annex may reach the threshold of local significance depending on their level of intactness and their association with earlier phases of use of the property. The test excavation did not confirm any connections between the second Exeter Farm House and western annex and the earlier phases of the property. However, the test excavation did reveal that the archaeological remains were relatively intact, including a mostly intact beehive cistern. The beehive cistern has some local historical significance for its association with water conservation efforts prior to the introduction of town water and sewer services, and the provision of water in rural areas. The cistern also has some representative significance as a relatively intact example of a typical nineteenth century water storage and supply structure and is representative of underground water storage units associated with late nineteenth century residences.

[21] Artefact 2019b: 39.

The artefact assemblage observed in TT 2 and TT 3 largely appears to date to date to the twentieth century and the preliminary artefact analysis indicates that it has little potential to provide discrete information relating to nineteenth century domestic lifeways. However, the assemblage does appear to contain a mix of domestic and personal items which may provide insights into twentieth century rural lifeways, and if further remains are present then the assemblage may be able to demonstrate continued occupation of the buildings during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Furthermore, as TT 2 and TT 3 were limited to the second Exeter Farm and western annex, there is still potential for additional remains of other nearby structures which may provide further insights into the historical occupation of the site. In addition, the beehive cistern has the potential to contain discrete artefact deposits depending on when it fell out of use and was filled. Overall, while these archaeological remains are more common and less significant in urban areas, due to the rural nature of the site and the local historical context, it is assessed that these remains would have significance at a local level.

8.3 Remaining archaeological resources

The archaeological test excavation demonstrated that relatively intact structural remains survive in TT 1, TT 2 and TT 3. Following the completion of the test excavation, these remains were covered with a layer of geofabric and reburied. Due to the limited nature of the test excavations it is expected that additional archaeological remains are present within and around these trenches. It is not expected that further archaeological remains are present in the vicinity of TT 4 and TT 5.

8.3.1 Test Trench 1

In TT 1 the northern and southern extent of the former farm building were identified. The archaeological remains of the building could be seen extending to the east and west of the trench, however, brief investigations outside trench were able to find the outer extents of the building. In total it is estimated that about 75% of the ground surface of the structure was identified, and it is not expected that additional archaeological remains would be located underneath the structure. However, the additional remains would likely be limited to more of the concrete ground surface and parts of the east and west walls. Based on the reassessment of significance above it is not expected that there are significant archaeological resources remaining in this area.

8.3.2 Test Trench 2 and Test Trench 3

A number of structural remains associated with the second Exeter Farm House and western annex were identified throughout TT 2 and TT 3. The test excavations exposed the full length of the northern extent and western extent of the western annex (although not all of the wall itself was exposed), and part of the southern and eastern extents. It is estimated that about 70% of the ground surface of the western annex was exposed during the test excavation, and that an additional area of the footprint measuring about 6.3 x 1.5m is located adjacent to TT 2 and TT 3. In addition, due to the limited excavation depth within the trenches it is also known that further remains are present below the test excavation depth in TT 2 and TT 3. A smaller portion of the footprint of the second Exeter Farm House was investigated during the test excavation, with only about 25% of the ground surface of the building investigated. Additional remains of the building are expected to the north and south of TT 3, and also below the test excavation depth within TT 3.

In addition to the structural remains of the second Exeter Farm House and western annex within TT 2 and TT 3, there are also additional known remains associated with the brick beehive cistern and rubble deposits within and in the vicinity of the trenches, and the possibility of additional archaeological features. Additional archaeological remains associated with the remains observed in

TT 2 and TT 3 are likely to include further lengths of brick walls and surfaces (including further remains of the previously identified walls and additional internal walls), sandstone footings, evidence of the connecting annex, rubble layers and other artefact bearing deposits, fills within the cistern and evidence of other outbuildings and structures.

8.3.3 Test Trench 4 and Test Trench 5

The results of the archaeological test excavation confirmed that no significant archaeological remains were present in the location of these trenches. The excavations also suggest that most of the ridgeline in the vicinity of the existing laydown area has been largely truncated during the landscaping works associated with the establishment of the laydown area. As a result, in this area the modern contexts largely extend to the underlying natural sterile clay and any potential archaeological features and deposits within the footprint of the laydown area have likely been heavily truncated and/or removed. Therefore, it is not expected that there are remaining intact archaeological resources in the vicinity of the existing laydown area.

A map of the predicted area of disturbance is provided in Figure 63 below.

8.4 Future management

The archaeological test excavation identified that significant archaeological resources are unlikely to be present in the vicinity of TT 1, TT 4 and TT 5. As a result, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for these areas.

Archaeological remains associated with the second Exeter Farm House and western annex were identified in TT 2 and TT 3, and these remains have been assessed as having significance at a local level. As a result, it is recommended that further investigations are undertaken around these trenches in order to investigate and record the nature and extent of the archaeological remains in greater detail and to mitigate impacts to the significant remains. The potential archaeological remains are expected to include additional remains within TT 2 and TT 3, as well as the continuation of these remains into the adjacent areas. There is also potential for archaeological remains of additional structures and features to be found in the vicinity of these trenches within the paddock.

In order to confirm the extent of the known archaeological remains and determine the presence of additional remains associated with nearby former structures, it is recommended that an open area salvage excavation is undertaken within the paddock around TT 2 and TT 3. It is recommended that the salvage excavation is undertaken in an open area measuring about 40 x 20m (Figure 64), so as to encapsulate the footprint of the second Exeter Farm House and western annex, the beehive cistern and part of the footprint of the former structure to the northwest that is marked on the 1920 crown plan. The salvage excavation would include excavations inside of the beehive cistern to determine if discrete artefact deposits are present. This open area excavation would be conducted under a s140 excavation permit issued under the Heritage Act to allow for ‘relics’ to be salvaged. A new ARD would be prepared would be prepared to guide the salvage excavation and to support the s140 application.

Figure 63: Expected area of disturbance associated with the formation of the existing laydown area

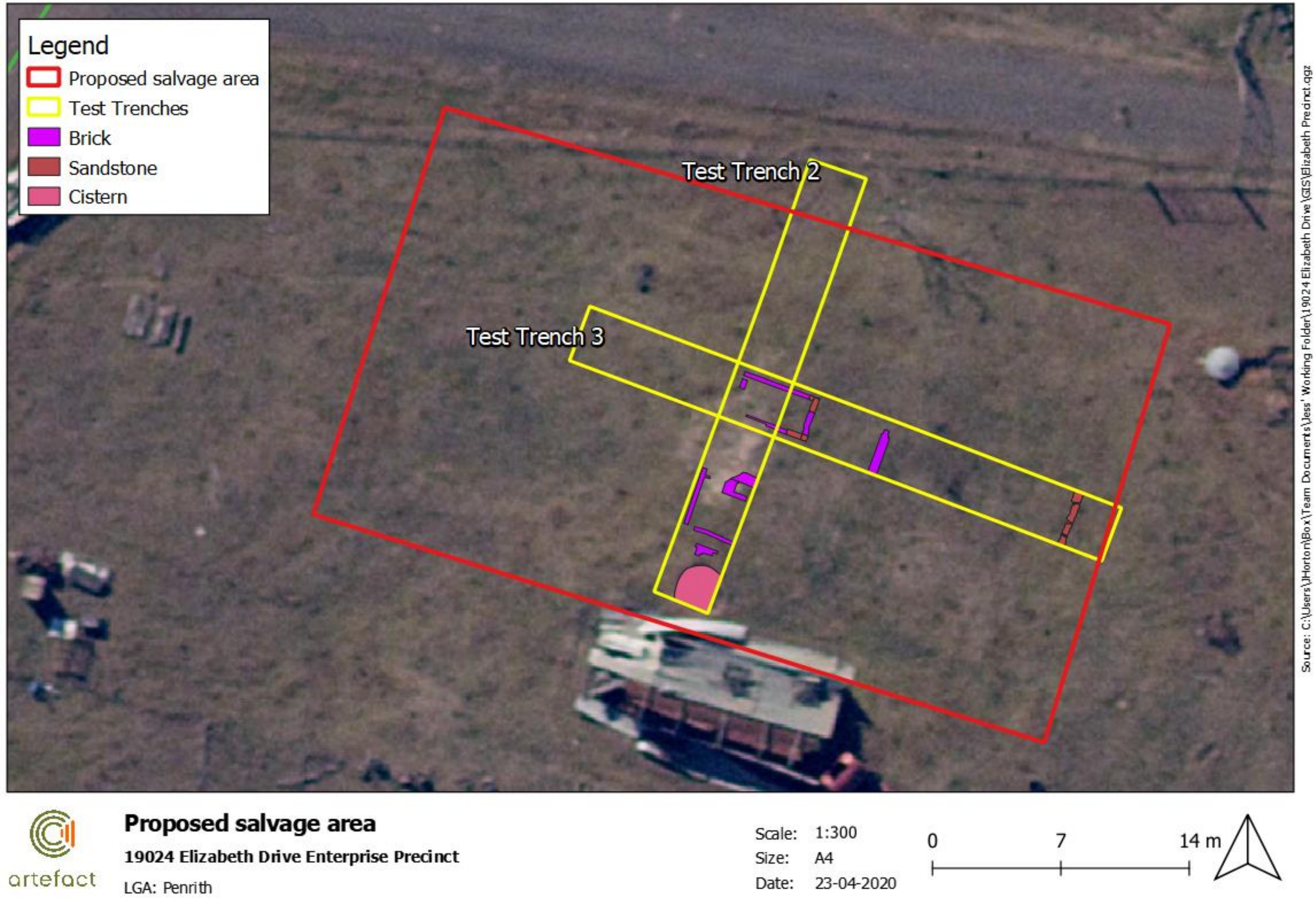

Figure 64: Proposed location of the open area salvage excavation to be undertaken around TT 2 and TT 3

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

Five test trenches were excavated at 1669 – 1732 Elizabeth Drive, Badgerys Creek in order to ascertain the location of former structures of the property and to identify the provenance and potential significance of the remains to inform the future management of the site. The main findings within the test trenches included the following:

- TT 1: Structural remains of a post-1920 farm building (possible milking shed), including concrete ground surface, brick laneway and brick and concrete animal troughs
- TT 2 and TT 3: Structural remains of the nineteenth century second Exeter Farm House and western annex, including brick walls and surfaces, sandstone footings, artefact bearing deposits and a brick beehive cistern
- TT 4 and TT 5: No significant archaeological remains identified.

The archaeological remains of the farm building in TT 1 have been assessed as not reaching the threshold of local significance. The archaeological remains of the second Exeter Farm House and western annex have been assessed as having significance at a local level as evidence of nineteenth century rural residences with continuous occupation into the twentieth century. While the observed artefact assemblage primarily dated to the twentieth century, it contained a mix of household and personal items which could provide insights into twentieth century rural lifeways in the local area and further investigations may be able to demonstrate continuing use from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries. The beehive cistern also has historical significance for its association with water conservation efforts prior to the introduction of town water and sewer services, and the provision of water in rural areas, and representative significance as a relatively intact example of a typical nineteenth century water storage and supply structure, and of underground water storage units.

In general, the test excavation found that:

- No State significant evidence of the early phase of the site was identified, including the wattle and daub cottage (first house of Badgery Family, 1809 – 1810/1812) and the first brick Exeter Farm House
- Relatively intact and *in situ* significant archaeological remains are present within TT 2 and TT 3. It has been identified that additional archaeological remains are expected to be present within and around these test trenches
- Previous landscaping works associated with the establishment of the existing laydown area on the ridgeline has truncated the soil profile down to the natural underlying clay and has likely substantially impacted and/or removed any potential archaeological resources that had been located within the large footprint of the laydown area.

9.2 Recommendations

Following the completion of the test excavation the following recommendations are made:

- A program of archaeological salvage excavation should be conducted in test trenches TT2 and TT3 to mitigate impacts to the significant archaeological deposits that have been identified

- An additional ARD should be prepared which would outline the scope, goals and methodology for this archaeological salvage excavation program
- A s140 excavation permit should be sought from Heritage NSW, DPC in order to conduct archaeological salvage excavations at the study area. The additional ARD would be prepared as a supporting document to this application
- Ground disturbing works in the vicinity of TT2 and TT3 should not occur prior to the approval of the s140 permit and the completion of the proposed archaeological salvage program.

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