

28 MARCH 2019

**SOLUTIONS CONSULTING AUSTRALIA
LEVEL 14, 5 MARTIN PLACE
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

ATTENTION: THOMAS LAY

Dear Thomas,

**Re: 2b-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA
LETTER RESPONSE TO SEAR 9670**

The SEARs, Key Issue 8 Heritage requirements for the EIS identified historical archaeological reporting to:

- Address any archaeological potential and significance on the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance, and preparation of historical archaeological assessment by a qualified archaeologist, if required.
- Where archaeological impacts are addressed in a separate early works development application, the EIS is to detail the status of the assessment at the time of lodgement of the subject SSD application.

Casey & Lowe have completed the required archaeological reports and obtained a S140 approval under the *Heritage Act 1977* to remove relics within the project area as part of the Early Works DAs. The archaeological part of the program is being undertaken as part of these early works:

- **Early Works DA 1** - Demolition and Site Surveying and Archaeological Investigation.
- **Early Works DA 2** - Basement Construction and Augmentation of Ancillary Essential Services.

The S140 approval to disturb relics is attached - it is 2018/S140/O30 and was signed 21/12/2018 by Dr Siobhan Lavelle, Senior Team Leader, Specialist Services, Heritage Division, OEH. The archaeological program will be commencing in the near future.

The completed reports which meet the requirements of Key Issue 8 are (attached):

- *Archaeological Assessment 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe, June 2018.*
- *Archaeological Research Design, S140 Excavation Permit Application, 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe, October 2018.*

It is noted that the Archaeological Assessment report includes:

- Identification the site's archaeological potential (ch 4) and significance (ch 5).
- An Impact Assessment of the development (ch 6) and Recommendations/Mitigation (ch 7) which provide a strategy to manage relics likely to be found at the site.

This site has limited potential for relics of local significance due to the late 1880s date of the initial European occupation. The granting of a S140 approval indicates that the Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Research Design were completed by qualified archaeologists, as required under Key Issue 8.

Yours Sincerely,



DR MARY CASEY

DIRECTOR

Casey & Lowe

Archaeology & Heritage Pty Ltd

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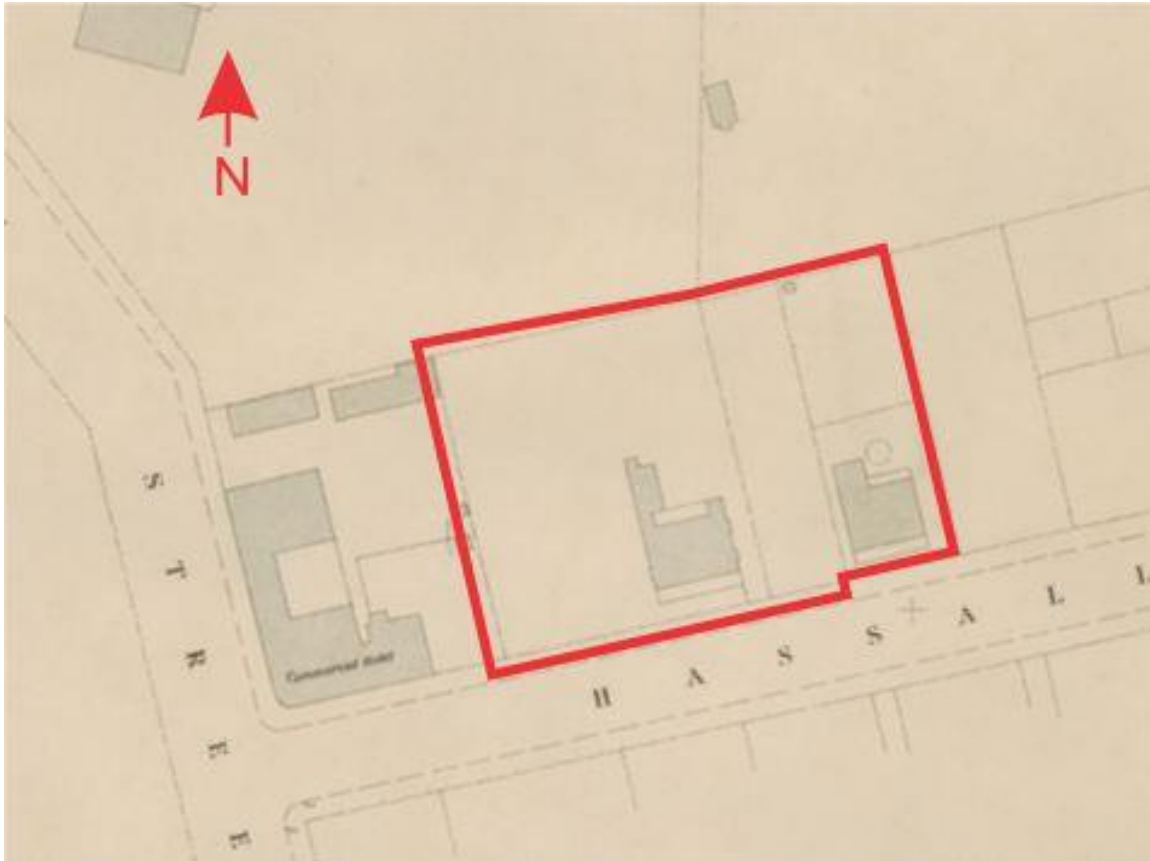
Attached:

1. S140 approval
2. Archaeological Assessment
3. Archaeological Research Design

2B-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

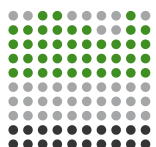
OCTOBER 2018



Two cottages, 'Waitara' and 'Norwood', within the study area on the 1895 Detail Survey.

REPORT TO

THE TRUST COMPANY (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED
WESTERN GROWTH DEVELOPMENTS (INNOVATION HUB
PARRAMATTA) PTY LTD



**CASEY &
LOWE**
ARCHAEOLOGY &
HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RESULTS

- This report assesses the significance of potential historical archaeological remains at 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. The site remained mostly undeveloped until 1880s and the early 20th century.
- There is potential for relics of Local significance in the eastern part of no 4 and no. 6 Hassall Street.
- The proposed development is a 15-storey building which includes the excavation of a large basement across the whole footprint of the site, which will remove any potential archaeological remains surviving within the site.
- As the subject site is considered to contain some relics of Local significance which are protected under the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* their removal will require a S140 approval to undertake a short archaeological program.
- The main mitigation of this impact is a short program of archaeological testing and if significant deposits are found a short salvage program focusing on no. 4 (Lot 5) and no. 6 (Lot 7).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis provided in this assessment:

1. As the site is likely to contain archaeological remains of local significance, an application for an archaeological excavation permit under S140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* will need to be approved by the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate prior to lifting of ground slabs or other excavation impacts.
2. A S140 application requires the writing of an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) to guide any archaeological testing or salvage to be undertaken at the site. The ARD needs to identify an appropriately qualified Excavation Director (Heritage Council Excavation Director Criteria).
3. Following demolition of the two extant buildings at the site, archaeological testing should be undertaken in the areas of the cesspits and cisterns/wells to determine if they contain relics.
4. Depending on the results of the testing and if relics are found, a short archaeological salvage excavation may be required
5. The archaeological program will need to be undertaken in accordance with the S140 Conditions of Consent.
6. A report presenting the results of any archaeological recording and artefact catalogue should be prepared at the end of the archaeological program in compliance with the standard S140 conditions of consent.
7. Any artefacts or relics collected and retained during the works will need to be catalogued and then securely stored in perpetuity by the client after the completion of the archaeological program.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2	STUDY AREA.....	3
1.3	PREVIOUS REPORTS AND NEARBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.....	5
1.4	STATUTORY CONTEXT AND HERITAGE LISTINGS.....	6
1.5	AUTHORSHIP.....	8
1.6	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	8
1.7	LIMITATIONS.....	8
1.8	ABBREVIATIONS.....	8
1.9	GLOSSARY.....	9
2.0	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
2.1	ABORIGINAL PEOPLE.....	11
2.2	EARLY COLONIAL SETTLEMENT (1788-1830S).....	11
2.3	SITE-SPECIFIC OCCUPATION - ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS.....	18
2.4	TWENTIETH-CENTURY OCCUPATION AND CURRENT LOT BOUNDARIES.....	35
2.5	HISTORIC TIMELINE SUMMARY.....	39
3.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	40
3.1	PHALMS LISTING.....	40
3.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF 2B-6 HASSALL STREET.....	42
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	51
4.1	NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	51
4.2	SITE VISIT.....	52
4.3	2B-6 HASSALL STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	57
5.0	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	63
5.1	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	63
5.2	DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	63
5.3	STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	65
6.0	IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	66
6.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORKS.....	66
6.2	IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED WORKS.....	66
7.0	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	67
7.1	RESULTS.....	67
7.2	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	67
8.0	REFERENCES	68
8.1	PRIMARY SOURCES.....	68
8.2	SECONDARY SOURCES.....	69

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1: SANDS DIRECTORY
- APPENDIX 2: AMU 3108

Document Status

STATUS	DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE	AUTHOR	REVIEWED
IDraft 1	19/6/2018	Internal review	Jill Miskella Dr Terry Kass	Tony Lowe
IDraft2	26/6/2018	Internal review	Jill Miskella Dr Terry Kass	Dr Mary Casey
Draft 1	27/6/2018	Client review	Jill Miskella Dr Terry Kass	Tony Lowe Dr Mary Casey
Final	28/06/2018	Final	Dr Mary Casey	Dr Mary Casey
Update	1/10/2018	Updated final	Dr Mary Casey	Dr Mary Casey
Final Update	28/10/2018	Incorporate minor detail	Dr Mary Casey	Dr Mary Casey

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2B-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Casey & Lowe, Archaeology & Heritage were engaged by Comber Consultants on behalf of The Trust Company (Australia) Limited and Western Growth Developments (Innovation Hub Parramatta) Pty Ltd to prepare an Historical Archaeological Assessment of 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta (Figure 1.1).

The proposed future works at the site include the construction of a 15-storey (64m) mixed-use residential flats building with basement (Figure 1.2), including commercial and retail facilities. This report provides an assessment of the proposal's impact on potential archaeological relics which would be protected under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

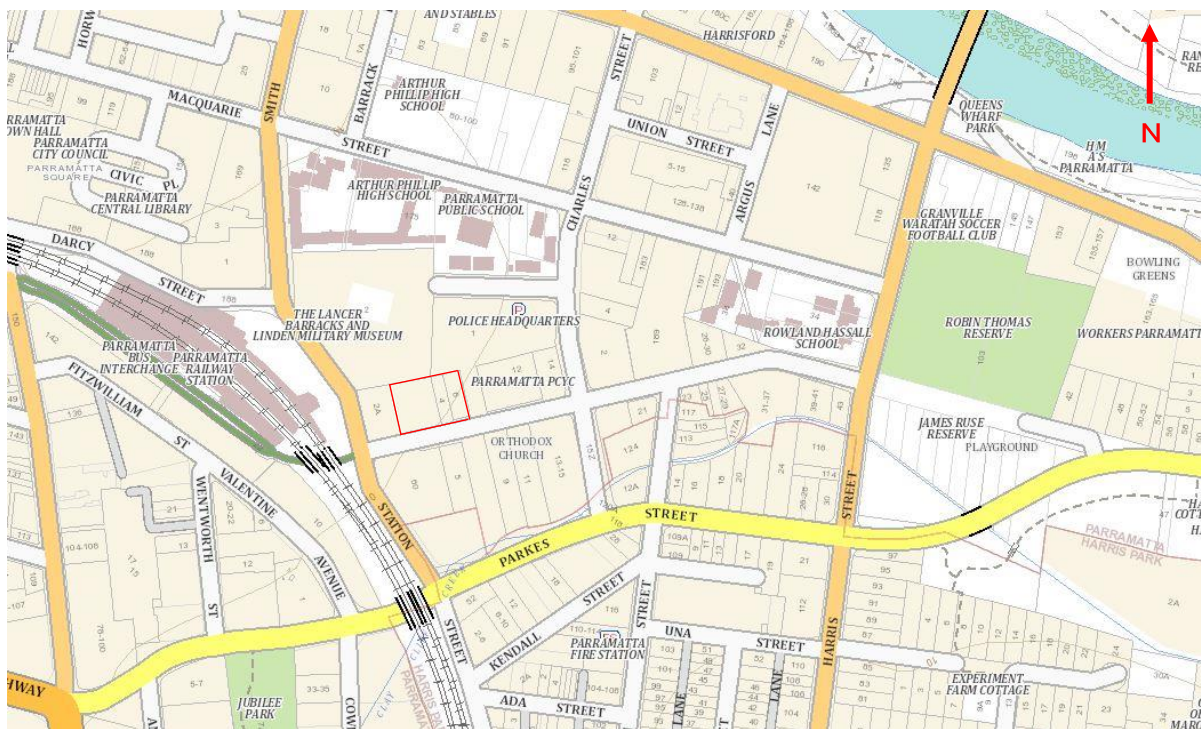


Figure 1.1: Location plan showing the position of the study site within central Parramatta, close to the corner of Hassall Street and Station Street East, outlined red. SIX Maps.

The project is the subject of a Crown Development Application as outlined in Ethos Urban's Statement of Environmental Effects (draft, 5/10/2018):

Clause 226(1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* provides that a development carried out by an Australian University (under the meaning of *Higher Education Act 2001*) is a Crown development. Western Sydney University is recognised as an Australian University under Schedule 1 of the *Higher Education Act 2001* and so the development is a Crown development for the purpose of Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

Under the special provisions for Crown developments, the DA cannot be refused (except with approval of the Minister for Planning and Environment), Council cannot impose conditions of consent without the applicant's agreement, the applicant has the opportunity to review the draft conditions, and, if the consent authority fails to determine the application within the prescribed period, the application may be referred to the Minister for approval.

This Archaeological Assessment report has been prepared in support of an early works Crown Development Application (DA) at 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. Specifically, the proposed development comprises:

- Erection of Type A and Type B hoarding structure to Hassall Street.
- Demolition of existing structures on site, including:
 - a two storey commercial building with a rear at grade car park; and
 - a three storey residential flat building.
- Removal of two trees fronting Hassall Street; and
- Archaeological testing and salvage works.

The proposal relates to the broader site redevelopment plan which includes a future mixed-use development comprising a tertiary institution, commercial and retail uses. The future development is classified as State Significant Development and will be subject of separate DA following the completion of an Architectural Design Competition. The benefits of this approach would allow the expedited local assessment and determination of an application for these additional ‘early works’, which are key to ensuring the development can proceed according to the timeline for project completion in Q1 2021.

The archaeological part of the program will be undertaken as part of early works by lodging the DAs directly with Parramatta Council as below:

- **Early Works DA 1** - Demolition and Site Surveying and Archaeological Investigation.
- **Early Works DA 2** - Basement Construction and Augmentation of Ancillary Essential Services.

A design competition will be undertaken and following this an application will be made for the State Significant Development for the tower construction stage. All archaeological works will be completed prior to the SSD approval.

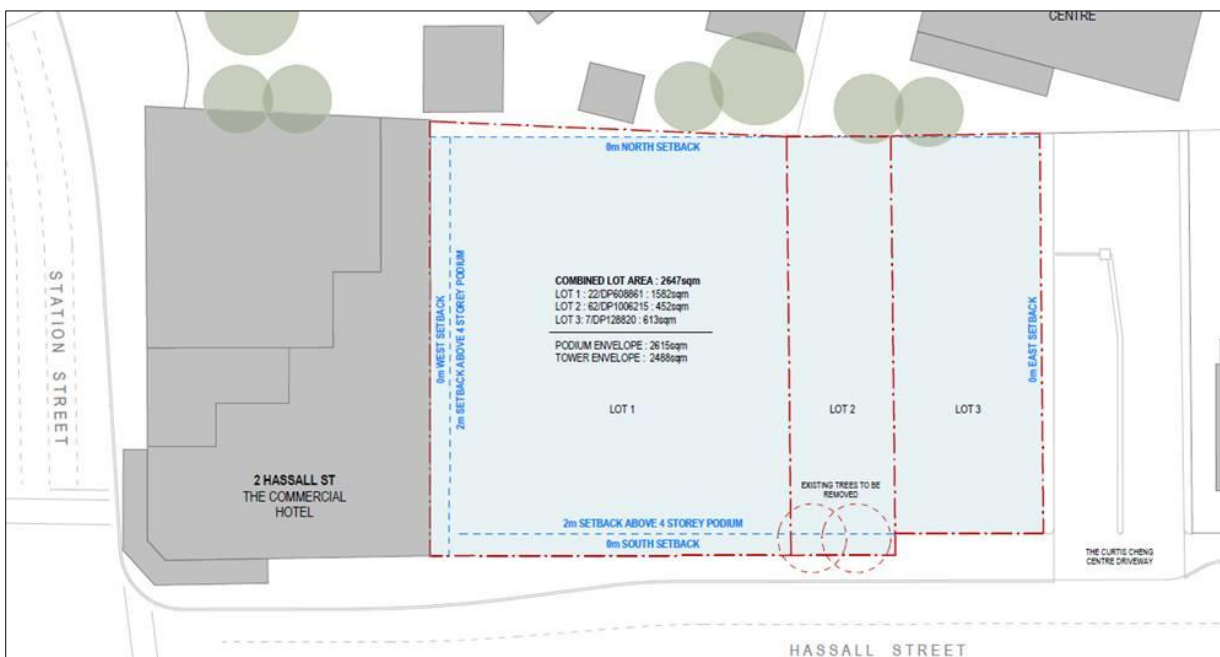


Figure 1.2: Concept plan of the proposed development, adjacent to the Commercial Hotel. Source: Planning Proposal, Architectus 18/12/2017.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The site is located at 2b-6 Hassall Street Parramatta within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). It is situated on the northern side of Hassall Street close to the intersection with Station Street East (Figure 1.1, Figure 1.3). It is bound by the Commercial Hotel to the west. The site currently includes an existing two-storey building at 2 Hassell Street with an open car park at the rear. 4 Hassell Street is a vacant lot. An extant three-storey apartment block at 6 Hassell at the eastern end of the site (Figure 1.4, Figure 1.5, Figure 1.6). Adjoining the study area to the northwest is the site of the Lancer Barracks and Linden Military Museum which is the longest continuously operational military facility in Australia since colonial settlement. The Police Headquarters adjoins the study area to the northeast.

The study area consists of the following parcels of land (Figure 1.3):

- DP 608861, Lot 22 on which an existing 2-storey commercial office building is located which includes a rear car park.
- DP 1006215, Lot 62 is a vacant lot with two palm trees at the front of the allotment.
- DP 128820, Lot 7 is an existing 3-storey apartment block.



Figure 1.3: Location plan showing the site outlined in red with DP and Lots indicated for 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. SIX Maps.



Figure 1.4: No.2b Hassall Street, a 2-storey building with rear carpark. View to northeast from Hassall Street. Google images accessed 5/6/18



Figure 1.5: No.4 Hassall Street - vacant land. View north from Hassall Street. Google images accessed 5/6/18.

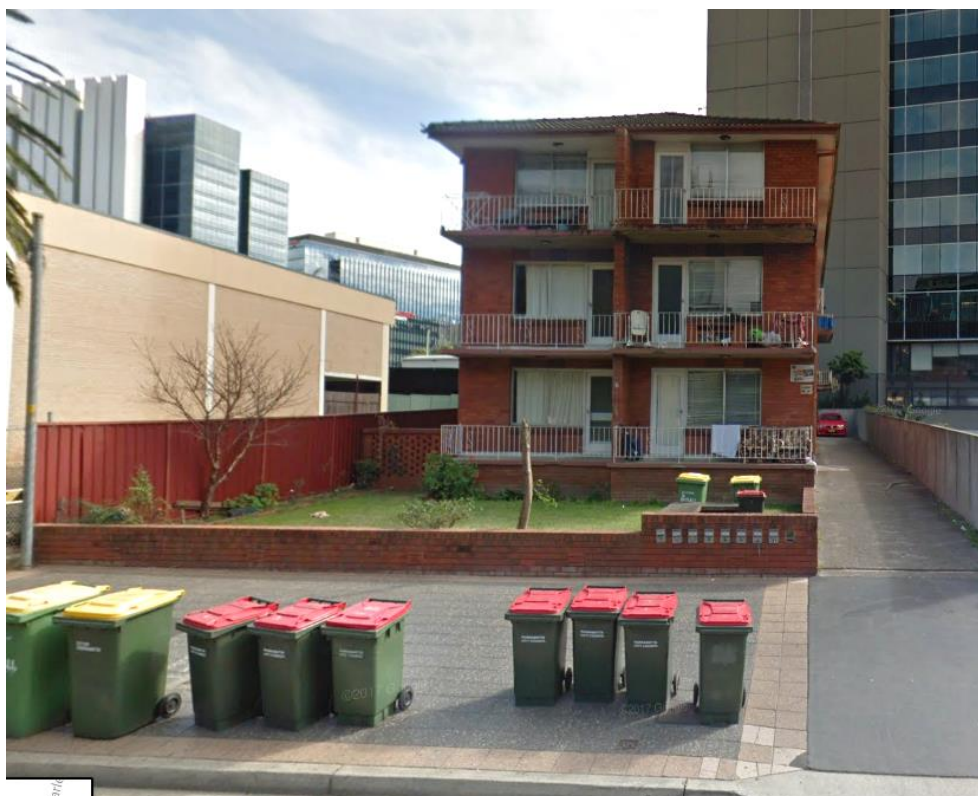


Figure 1.6: No.6 Hassall Street - apartment block. View northwest. Google images accessed 5/6/18.

1.3 PREVIOUS REPORTS AND NEARBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No previous archaeological reports are known to exist for the study area. An Aboriginal Archaeology report has been written by Comber Consultants for the study site. Several other investigations and reports have been completed for sites in the vicinity of the study area. The results of some of these are discussed in Section 3 below. Those reports include:

- *Parramatta Square PS3, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Preliminary Results of the Historical Archaeological Investigation, Casey & Lowe, 2016.*
- *Parramatta Square 4 & 6 PS, 1A-1C Civic Place & 12-38 Darcy Street, Parramatta, Preliminary Results of the Historical Archaeological Investigation, Casey & Lowe, 2017*
- *Archaeological Assessment 22 Parkes Street, Casey & Lowe, 2015*
- *142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta Preliminary Results of the Archaeological Excavation, Casey and Lowe, 2015.*
- *Archaeological Salvage Excavations, 95-101 George Street, Parramatta NSW, Austral Archaeology, 2007.*
- *Archaeological Excavation Non-Indigenous Archaeology, 1 Smith Street, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe, 2005.*
- *Arthur Phillip High School & Parramatta Public School Archaeological Research Design, GML Heritage, 2017.*
- *Archaeological Assessment Albion Hotel, corner George & Harris Streets, Parramatta, report to Albion Hotel, Casey & Lowe, 2016.*
- *Archaeological Monitoring 140 Macquarie & 17 Union Streets, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe, 2012.*
- *Archaeological Investigation 109-113 George Street, Parramatta, Volume 1: Main Report, Casey & Lowe, 2006.*

1.4 STATUTORY CONTEXT AND HERITAGE LISTINGS

1.4.1 RELICS PROVISIONS NSW HERITAGE ACT, 1977

DIVISION 9: SECTION 139, 140-146 - RELICS PROVISIONS - EXCAVATION PERMIT

The main legislative constraints on archaeological remains are the relics provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*. According to Section 139:

- (1) A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (2) A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (4) The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:
 - a. any relic of a specified kind or description,
 - b. any disturbance or excavation of a specified kind or description,
 - c. any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,
 - d. any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* as:

'those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts of State or local heritage significance'.

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

- ... any deposit, object or material evidence that:
- a. relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
 - b. is of State or local heritage significance.

Any item identified as an historical archaeological site or relic cannot be impacted upon without an **S140 excavation permit approval**. An excavation permit forms an approval from the Heritage Council/delegate for permission to 'disturb' a relic.

An application for an excavation permit must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW (Section 140) (or its delegate) and it will take approximately three to six weeks to be processed. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics. There is a processing fee for each excavation permit application the details of which can be obtained from the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage website.

1.4.2 PARRAMATTA LOCAL ENVIRONMENT PLAN, 2011

The Parramatta LEP 2011 (PLEP 2011) does not list the study area as a heritage item but as it has potential to be an archaeological site it is covered by the provisions relating to archaeology (Figure 1.7). Requirements in the PLEP 2011 are:

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Parramatta,
- b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views,
- c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(3) When consent not required

However, consent under this clause is not required if:

- a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
 - i. is of a minor nature, or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or
 - ii. would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or

(6) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977* applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council on its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

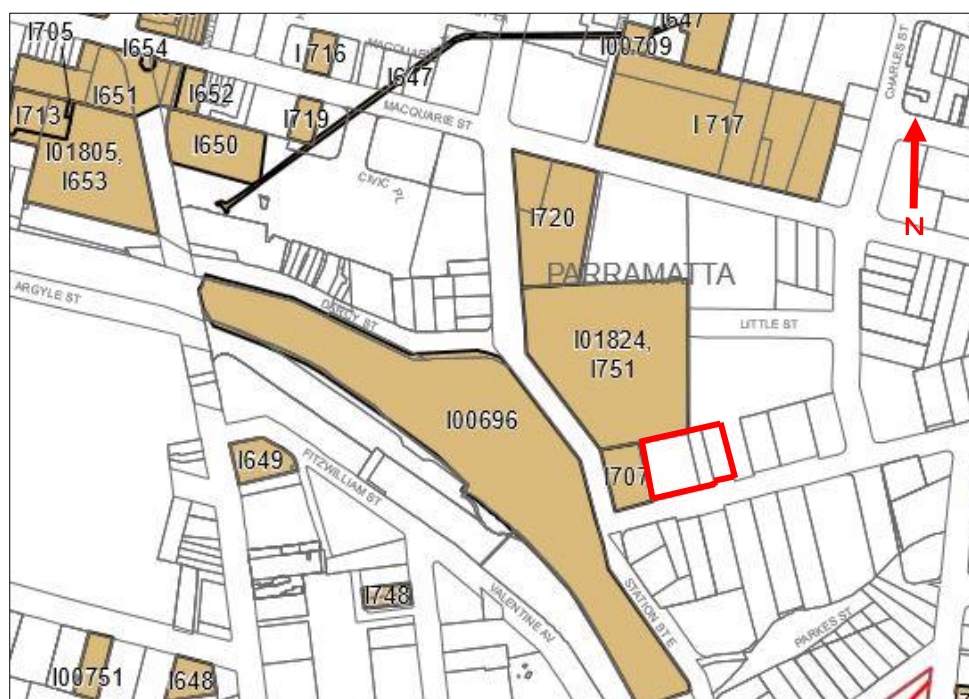


Figure 1.7: Detail of 'Heritage Map - Sheet HER_010', Parramatta Local Environment Plan 2011. No heritage items or archaeological sites are identified as being within the study site (outlined in red).

1.4.3 STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY GUIDELINES

The management of heritage sites in NSW should conform to the requirements of the Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (the *Burra Charter*). Many of the following guidelines provide for best practice conservation approaches and can be used to inform all the management of the archaeological remains. There are a range of archaeological guidelines which inform the management of the place:

- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.
- *Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009.
- *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.
- *Historical Archaeological Investigations: A Code of Practice*, NSW Department of Planning, 2006.
- *Historical Archaeological Sites, Investigation and Conservation Guidelines*, Department of Planning and NSW Heritage Council, 1993.
- *Excavation Director's Assessment Criteria*, NSW Heritage Office.
- *ICHAM Charter, The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage*, ICOMOS International, 1990.
- *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice*, Australia ICOMOS 2013.
- *Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations*, UNESCO, 1956.
- *Heritage Interpretation Policy and Guidelines*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, August 2005.
- *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, 2006.

1.5 AUTHORSHIP

This report was prepared by Jill Miskella, Senior Archaeologist, Casey & Lowe with reference to earlier historical assessments and archaeological investigations cited above. Dr Mary Casey, Director, Casey & Lowe wrote the sections on the early history of Parramatta (Sections 2.1, 2.2). Dr Terry Kass, professional historian, wrote the history for Section 2.3. The overlay plans were produced by Jill Miskella. Tony Lowe, Director Casey & Lowe undertook the site inspection. The report was edited and reviewed by Dr Mary Casey and Tony Lowe.

1.6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Jillian Comber, Comber Consultants

1.7 LIMITATIONS

This report is designed to assess the historic occupation and development of 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta in order to determine the nature of historic archaeological remains that may be present. It does not deal with the potential of the study area to retain evidence of its Aboriginal occupation. The report is based on historical research and a site inspection. There was sufficient time and funding to complete this report to a quality standard.

1.8 ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Australian Dictionary of Biography
b.	born
c.	circa

CT	Certificate of Title
DP	Deposited Plan
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
GAO	Governments Architects Office
ha	Hectare
HRA	Historical Records of Australia
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LPI	Land and Property Information, NSW
ML	Mitchell Library (in the State Library of NSW)
NLA	National Library of Australia
n.d.	not dated
SANSW	State Archives, New South Wales
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLNSW	State Library of NSW
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
SRNSW	State Records of NSW
WC	Water closet

1.9 GLOSSARY

The following terms are used in this report:

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (NON-INDIGENOUS/EUROPEAN)

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the British occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how the late 18th and 19th-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
 - below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
 - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
- cultural landscapes: major foreshore reclamation
- maritime sites: infrastructure and shipbuilding
- shipwrecks
- structures associated with maritime activities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is here used and defined as a site's potential to contain archaeological relics which fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended). This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OR EXCAVATION

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless, the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites. Efforts are made so that monitoring will not impact on the planned works or unduly hold up contractors' work schedules.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. An archaeological research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.¹

RELIC

Means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
 - (b) is of State or local heritage significance.
- (NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, Definitions, Part 1.4)

¹ Taken from NSW Heritage Branch 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning [Sydney], p 11.

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section provides a historical outline for the study area based on available sources. Additional primary research has been undertaken to obtain the latest available historical plans of the site to enable preparation of historical overlay maps. This history has helped to inform the assessment of archaeological potential in Section 3.0.

2.1 ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Parramatta was occupied by the Darug Aboriginal people prior to the arrival of the British in 1788. It is part of their traditional hunting and fishing grounds. The Burramattagal clan of the Darug lived at the head of the harbour. Areas near the Parramatta River were an important area for camping and fishing for 10,000 or more years. In the fresh water they caught mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles and in the salt water they caught eels, fish, shellfish and molluscs. Fish were an important part of the diet of people living in the Sydney region in pre-colonial times. Trees, stringybark (*E agglomerates*) and bangalay (*E botryoides*), provided resources for making canoes for fishing. An extensive Aboriginal presence in the area of Parramatta was documented by the British who set out from Sydney Cove to explore the Parramatta River and locate fertile land to grow the crops needed to sustain the new arrivals.²

2.2 EARLY COLONIAL SETTLEMENT (1788-1830S)

The area of Parramatta, then called Rose Hill, was settled in November 1788 and was the second British settlement on mainland Australia. Governor Phillip had sent out exploring parties to survey Sydney Harbour and the river at the head of the harbour shortly after landing at Sydney Cove. On Sunday 2 November 1788 Governor Phillip and others, including marines, established a military redoubt at Rose Hill. Convicts were sent to Rose Hill to commence farming as this land was considered to be more fertile than the land near Sydney. The farming settlement was important to the colony due to its suitability for agriculture providing a reliable food source for the Sydney Cove settlement. The arrival of the Second Fleet with additional convicts provided Rose Hill with sufficient labour to establish a town laid out on cleared land in 1789 and 1790.³ Initially a small agricultural settlement, it soon became a small town and grew in importance.⁴

The newly laid out town ran for a mile between the planned site of Government House and the Landing Place at the eastern end of Parramatta, near Harris Street. This mile stretch formed High Street, now named George Street. The township was laid out on land previously used for growing crops.⁵ With the arrival of the *Lady Juliana*, part of the Second Fleet, Phillip received warning that there were hundreds more convicts about to arrive at Sydney and he needed to provide them with accommodation close to the areas where they would be clearing and tilling land, and growing crops.

On either side of George Street dwellings were to be erected. The single-storey cottages had fireplaces with brick chimneys and were built on generous-sized allotments of 100 by 200 feet (30 x 60 m). It was hoped the large sites would encourage convicts to establish their own gardens. The first 32 houses were designed to accommodate ten men, although it was reported that 12 to 14 lived in some. It was planned that later houses would be built to accommodate single women and 'convict families of good character'.⁶ David Collins in his *Account of the English Colony in New South Wales* explained the planning of the township and its buildings:

As the huts were to be built of such combustible materials as wattles and plaster, and to be covered with thatch, the width of the street, and the distance they were placed from

² PHALMS 2000:94; Australian Museum website.

³ Tench 1979 [1793]: cited in Higginbotham 2004:6-7.

⁴ Kass et al 1996:14; HRNSW 1(2):211-213, 218, 2:394; Collins 1798:45; Hunter 1793:202; Tench 1793:6.

⁵ Tench 1793:78 (Nov 16, 1790).

⁶ Tench 1799: 57, cited in Higginbotham 2004:7-8.

each other, operated as an useful precaution against fire; and by beginning on so wide a scale the inhabitants of the town at some future day would possess their own accommodations and comforts more readily, each upon his own allotment, than if crowded into a small space.⁷

The new street and the huts were built by the convicts from July 1790.⁸ By September 1790 bricks were being fired for a barracks and storehouse and 27 huts were being built along High Street (George Street).⁹

Phillip renamed the township 'Parramatta' in June 1791¹⁰, after the name given to the area by the local Aboriginal people. Parramatta township referred to the area from the foot of Rose Hill and the land for one mile along the Parramatta River.¹¹ In a painting by Brambila (1793), an artist on a Spanish expedition, the main street has rows of modest huts regularly spaced along the street leading towards Government House (Figure 2.1).



Figure 2.1: Fernando Brambila's 1793 view of George Street showing convict huts aligned with George Street (middle ground) and Government house (middle left). The study area is a 100m or so outside of this viewpoint and to the right. British Library, maps T.TOP.124 Supp F44.

For a period, Parramatta, as the main agricultural settlement and focus of convict labour accommodation, became the main township with Sydney being less important.¹² Figure 2.2 shows much of the land around and including part of the study area in 1791 as 'Ground in Cultivation'.

⁷ Collins 1798, Chapter 10.

⁸ Collins 1798:125-126; Tench 1793:78; HRNSW 1(2):362; Johnson 1987.

⁹ Collins 1798:137.

¹⁰ Collins 1975: 54, 72, 137, cited in Higginbotham 2004:6-7.

¹¹ HRNSW 1(2):539, 549; Collins 1798:165; Tench 1793:132.

¹² Tench 1793:140 (December 8, 1791).

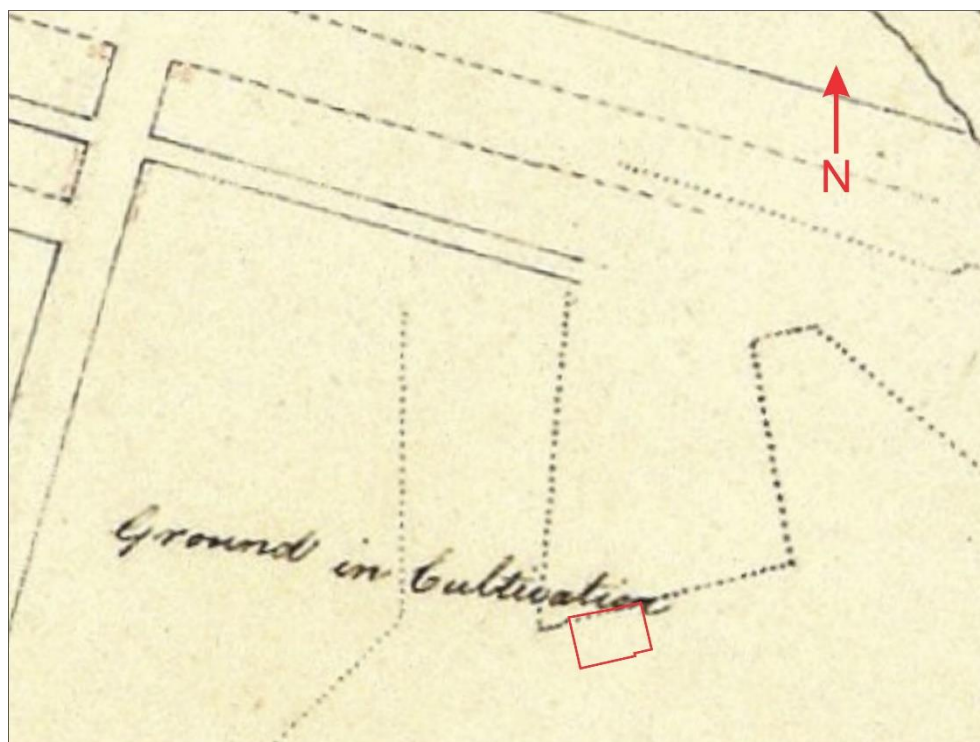


Figure 2.2: The approximately location of the study area (red outline) is adjacent to 'ground in cultivation' part of the early Government Farm. Detail of the 1791 *Plan of the Settlement of Parramatta*. SLNSW, Digital Order No. a4178007.

In time, as convicts were freed and free settlers acquired houses in the town, a less rudimentary town emerged. Huts, and later houses, were bought and sold although the possessors had no title to them apart from the right of occupancy of a piece of land assigned to them by the magistrates or the Governor. In order to regularise the situation, the Crown commenced to issue leases for town allotments, both in Sydney and Parramatta, for either 14 years or 21 years duration. There was a trickle of leases issued from the 1790s onwards, usually to people with business interests in the town who were seeking security of tenure. Between 1790 and 1820 convicts had to provide their own accommodation. After this time convicts were housed in barracks rather than the earlier huts, allowing the land to become available for emancipists and new settlers. Soon convicts were sent on assignment to labour on rural properties where the owners had to provide food, clothing and accommodation. Often married convicts were assigned to their free or emancipist spouse or relative.¹³

In 1810 Governor Lachlan Macquarie's arrival in New South Wales saw the introduction of new policies for the distribution of land with the objective of imposing greater order on the planning and development of towns and settlements. This led to the removal of any remaining convicts from town allotments to barracks where they could, in theory, be better supervised. Several new streets were laid out in Parramatta, and regulations were introduced for the approval of building plans. Figure 2.3 from 1804 shows the expanded allotments of Parramatta. In 1814 Governor Macquarie laid out a number of additional streets in Parramatta. The study area was not within the town grid but the land directly north has been annotated on plan as 'Site intended for new Barracks' (Figure 2.4). New town leases provided specifications for the size of buildings, and grants imposed more extensive requirements on the building type.¹⁴ Although the free population of Parramatta increased markedly between 1810 and 1823, few new grants or leases were issued. Few were interested in investing in land where the title could not be secured. Many held land in Parramatta under permissive occupancy, rent-free.¹⁵

¹³ Kass 1990; Liston in Godden Mackay Logan 2000:97.

¹⁴ Higginbotham 2004:9-10.

¹⁵ Higginbotham 2004:10-11.

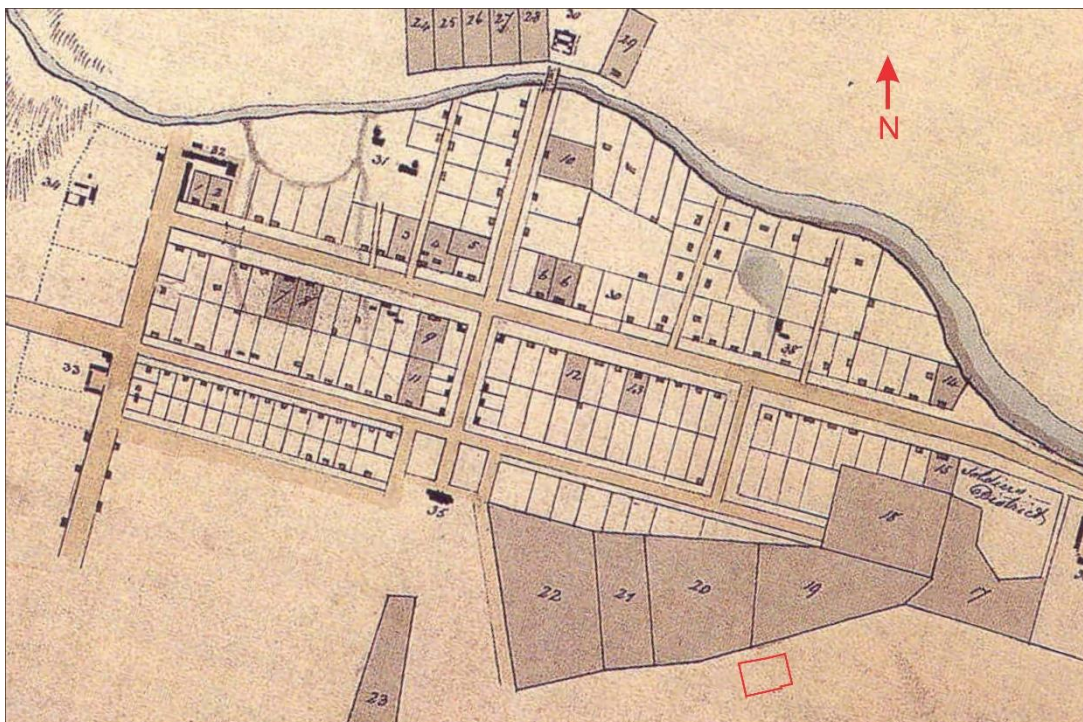


Figure 2.3 Approximate location of study area outlined in red beyond the township. The study area is still outside of any alienated land. Plan of the township of Parramatta prepared by Surveyor G.W. Evans in 1804 (annotated 1813). Source: M2 811.1301/1813/1 ML, SLNSW.



Figure 2.4: 1814 plan shown the new town grid, by Surveyor Meehan. The study area (red) is still outside the town grid. The land directly to the north is annotated as ‘Site intended for the new Barracks’ and that to the west ‘Wentworths Premises’. SL NSW M2 811.1301/1814/1.

After the replacement of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1821 by Sir Thomas Brisbane and in the wake of the Bigge commission into the colony, the Surveyor-General, John Oxley, was delegated to create order from the chaos of town tenures across the colony. After Parramatta was comprehensively mapped in 1823 in order to establish the identity of the holders of town lands, many occupiers were offered leases from the Crown, which they accepted. All leases were dated as 30 June 1823 (Figure 2.5). On the basis of these leases, householders in Parramatta could apply for a grant of land if they had erected buildings worth over £1,000 or, alternately, they could obtain a grant by the payment of 21 years quit rent.

Since the Crown took much greater interest in the nature of landholding in Parramatta after 1823, there is consequently far greater information about the nature of buildings, improvements and the identity of landholders in Parramatta after that date.

The historical plans all suggest the study area remained in agricultural use (Figure 2.5, Figure 2.6, Figure 2.7) until the construction of the railway to Parramatta inspired its subdivision in 1871.

2.2.1 SURGEON JOHN HARRIS (1754-1838) AND HARRIS FARM, PARRAMATTA (1793-1838)¹⁶

The study area is situated within the boundaries of 110 acres (44.5 ha) granted to Surgeon John Harris.¹⁷ Appointed as surgeon's mate in the New South Wales Corps in 1789, Harris arrived in Port Jackson on the *Surprize* in 1790 and was stationed at Parramatta. He was promoted to surgeon in 1791 and on 28 May 1793 was granted 100 acres (40 ha) in Parramatta. In October 1793 Harris paid James Ruse £40 for his 30-acre grant (12 ha), Experiment Farm, Parramatta. On 20 February 1794 Harris' 100-acre grant was increased to 110 acres (44.5 ha). An additional 30 acres (12 ha) to the south of 'Beckett Creek' was granted in December 1805.¹⁸

Clay Cliff Creek and 'Beckett Creek' (A'Becketts Creek) ran through Harris' Farm, in the north and south respectively, providing a reliable water supply. Harris lived at Experiment Cottage, a residence built c1836 on Ruse's Experiment Farm.¹⁹ By 1800 Harris had cleared the 110-acre grant and sown 40 acres (16 ha) with wheat and 70 acres (28 ha) was to be planted with maize. Stock included 120 sheep and 300 goats.²⁰

John Harris led a busy life as surgeon and farmer, acquiring land at Ultimo and Shanes Park, and strengthening his position in the colony.²¹ He actively opposed Governor William Bligh's administration and was forthright in voicing his opinion on political matters. He later lost favour with Major George Johnston, who had assumed the lieutenant-governorship after Bligh's arrest. After giving evidence at Johnston's court-martial in 1811, Harris resigned his commission. He returned to the colony on the *General Hewitt* in 1814, resuming life as a farmer of his now extensive landholdings, and also taking part in public affairs. He died in 1838 leaving property valued at £150,000.²²

¹⁶ History of Harris Farm taken from Casey & Lowe, Archaeological Assessment 22 Parkes Street, Parramatta, 2015: Section 2.3.

¹⁸ J McClymont *Pictorial History Parramatta District*, 2001: 108; T Kass, C Liston, & J McClymont *Parramatta: A Past Revealed*, Parramatta City Council, 1996: 27; Grants Register Bk 3 Folio 185, LPI.

¹⁹ McClymont 2001: 108.

²⁰ Settler's Muster Book 1800, Entry ABO21, CJ Baxter (Ed), *Musters and Lists New South Wales and Norfolk Island*, 1988: 18.

²¹ BH Fletcher, 'Harris, John (1754-1838)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, <http://adb.anu.edu.au>.

²² Fletcher, 'Harris, John (1754-1838)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, <http://adb.anu.edu.au>.

2.2.2 THOMAS HARRIS (1816-1870) AND HARRIS FARM, PARRAMATTA, 1838-1876

Thomas Harris, a nephew of Surgeon John Harris, inherited a lifetime interest in the Parramatta estate known as 'Harris Farm.' Thomas and his wife Isabella lived at Experiment Cottage from 1840. He farmed the estate, focusing on horse and cattle breeding, and timber cutting in the Granville forest. A slaughter yard was operated at A'Becketts Creek.²³

In 1843 Thomas Harris took out a mortgage on the property and in 1847 it was 'Conveyed in Trust' to Andrew Murray.²⁴ William Brownrigg's 1844 plan of Parramatta shows Harris' farm as subdivided into large allotments (Figure 2.6).²⁵ The study area outlined in red extends over Lots 2 and 5. It is possible that it was subdivided for potential sale or lease but documentation indicating a proposal has not been located.

In June 1849 Harris was making significant improvements to the farm, 'spending his hundreds in its tillage, plantations, and extensive preparations for the laying out of a large orchard and orangery'. Prior to this it was in a 'dormant and impoverished condition' and a source of 'regret' to Parramatta's inhabitants.²⁶

Nothing is known of the results of Thomas Harris' orchard venture and by 1858 he was registered as insolvent.²⁷ John Harris, thought to be Thomas' son or a Harris family relative managing Thomas' affairs, mortgaged the property in October 1860. Around this time plans for the Parramatta railway were underway and compensation for the land resumed for the line temporarily bolstered Harris' financial situation.

By 1865 Thomas Harris was again registered as insolvent²⁸ and by order of the mortgagee in 1868 Raynes, Treeve & Co offered the 110-acre portion of Harris Farm at auction. Described as in the ownership of John Harris Esquire, son of Thomas Harris, the land was described as:

...bounded on the east by the western boundaries of Elizabeth and Experiment Farms, on the south by Duck Creek, and on the north by the bottom of the Barrack Garden, The attention of the public is directed to the sale of this very valuable property, the instructions for sale being PEREMPTORY.²⁹

A record of a sale in 1868 has not been located and the debts must have been paid by other means. Thomas Harris died on 5 May 1870, aged 54 years, leaving his estate to his wife Isabella Harris and to John Harris, their son.³⁰ Under the terms of Surgeon John Harris' will Harris Farm was left to Thomas' first legitimate male heir named John. In 1870 John Harris transferred the property to Torrens Title, valuing it at £1000. Recorded as approximately 150 acres (61 ha), the Primary Application included the original 110-acre grant and other grants or purchases originally held by Surgeon John Harris. The certificate of title issued described the land as 157 acres (63.5 ha) at Parramatta, including the study area.³¹ Between 1872 and 1876 John Harris took out six mortgages on the farm, all with John Thomas Neale, a gentleman of Sydney, and a well-known financier.³²

²³ Kass *et al* 1996: 187; *Bell's Life* 18 May 1850: 3; Transcript of Will: Surgeon John Harris (1754-1838), www.technispec.com/jhl/will.htm.

²⁴ PA 2455, LPI.

²⁵ WM Brownrigg, 'Map of the Town of Parramatta...', ED Barlow, M4 811.1301/1844/1, ML, SLNSW.

²⁶ *SMH* 25 Jun 1849:3.

²⁷ Insolvency Index, File No 04290, SRNSW; PA 2455, LPI.

²⁸ Insolvency Index, File No 07282, SRNSW; PA 2455, LPI.

²⁹ *SMH* 3 Oct 1868: 11.

³⁰ *AT&CJ* 14 May 1870: 30; Kass *et al* 1996: 187.

³¹ PA 2455, DP52455, & Vol 133 Fol 127, LPI.

³² Vol 133 Fol 250, LPI.



Figure 2.5: On Stewart's 1823 map, the study area remains agricultural land outside the township abutting the southern boundary of the Military Barracks. Source: SR Map 4907.



Figure 2.6: Brownrigg's 1844 plan; study area outlined in red, including the location of Experiment Cottage (blue arrow), the residence of Harris, in the bottom right corner. Source: Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the adjacent properties/as surveyed by W Meadows Brownrigg, SLNSW, Digital Order No. a442001).

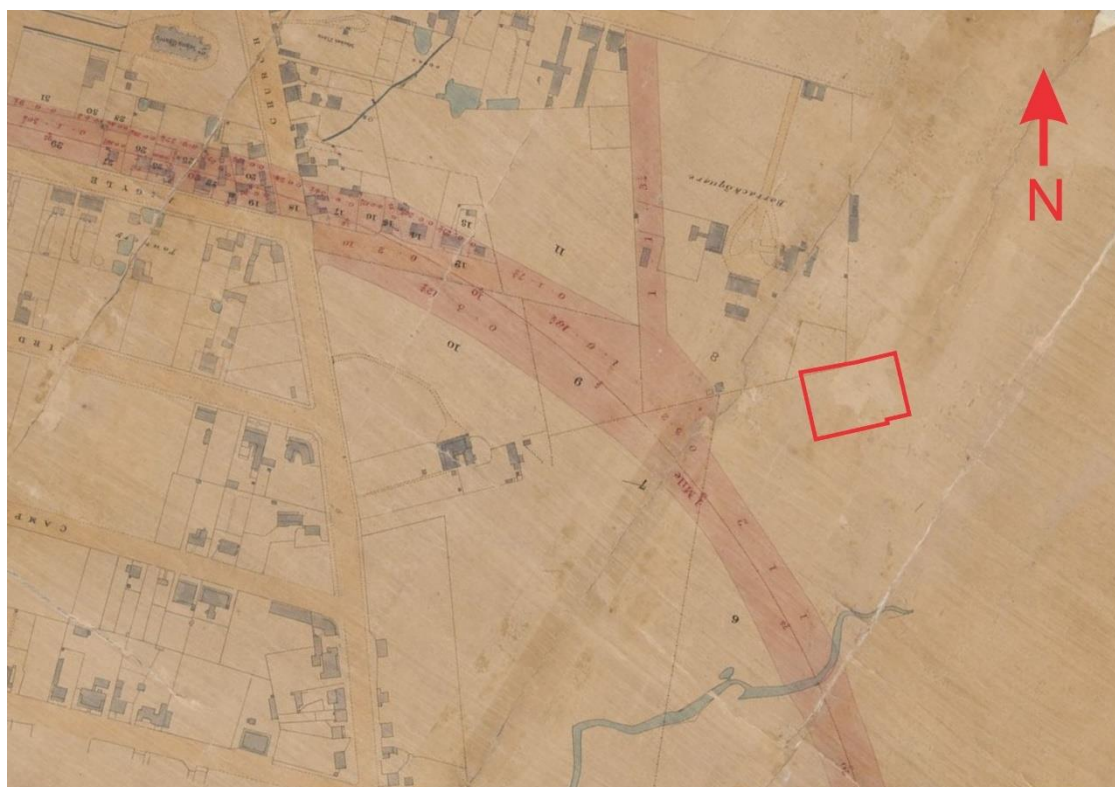


Figure 2.7: Parramatta Railway Resumption 1858. The study area (red outline) is vacant land. The construction of the railway to Parramatta inspired its subdivision in 1871. Source: Plan 965/2, NID Railway Archives

2.3 SITE-SPECIFIC OCCUPATION – ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS

2.3.1 HARRIS PARK SUBDIVISION

This site was originally part of the Harris Park subdivision (Figure 2.8, Figure 2.9). This land was part of a grant of 110 acres to John Harris, which he received on 20 February 1794. It remained in agricultural use until the construction of the railway to Parramatta inspired its subdivision. Bowden & Mills offered it for auction sale on 4 November 1871.³³

³³ Harris Park Subdivision Plans, ML ZSP: H3/21.

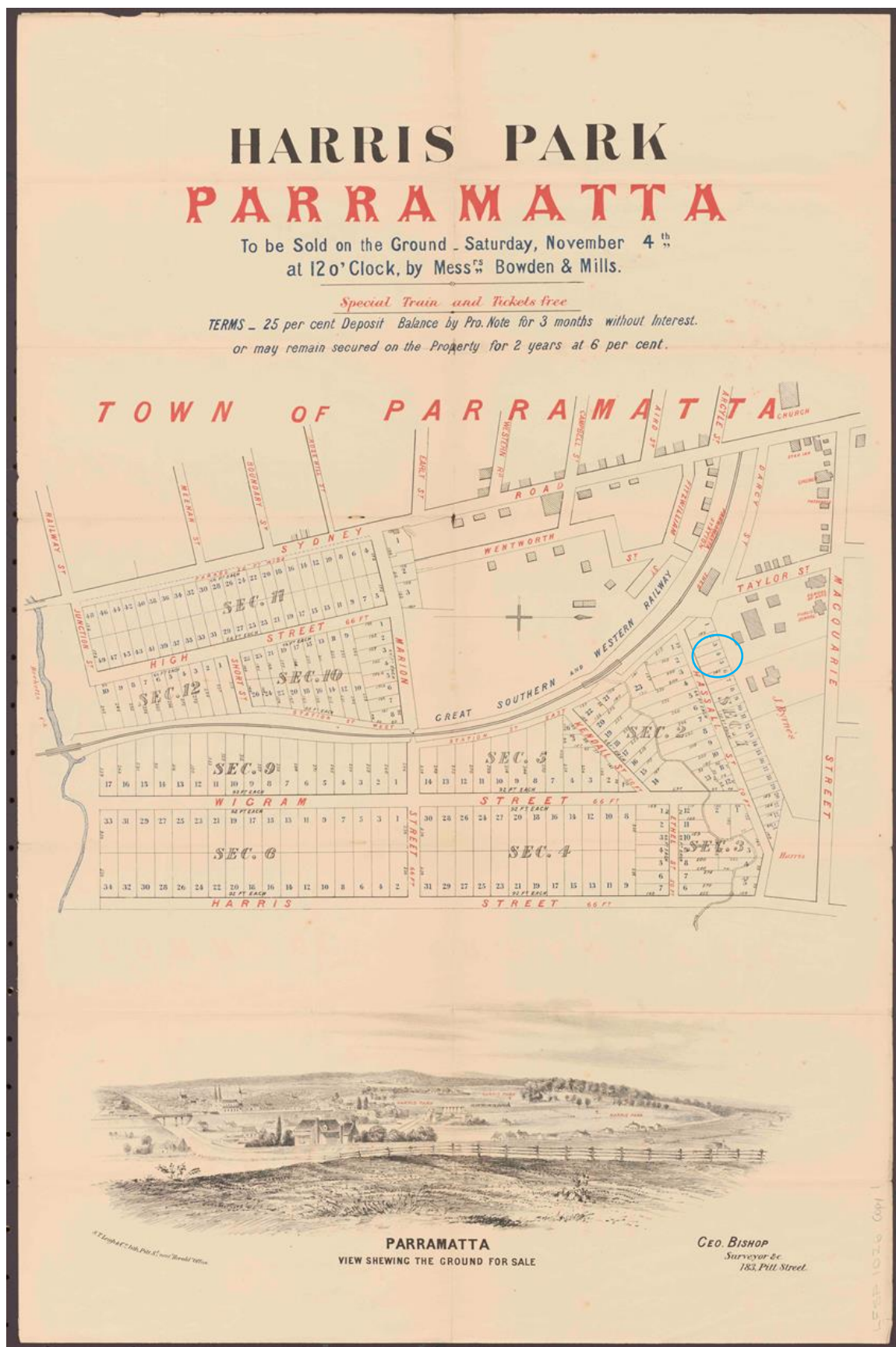


Figure 2.8: The Harris Park subdivision. The study area (circled in blue). Source: Harris Park Subdivision Plans, ML ZSP: H3/21.

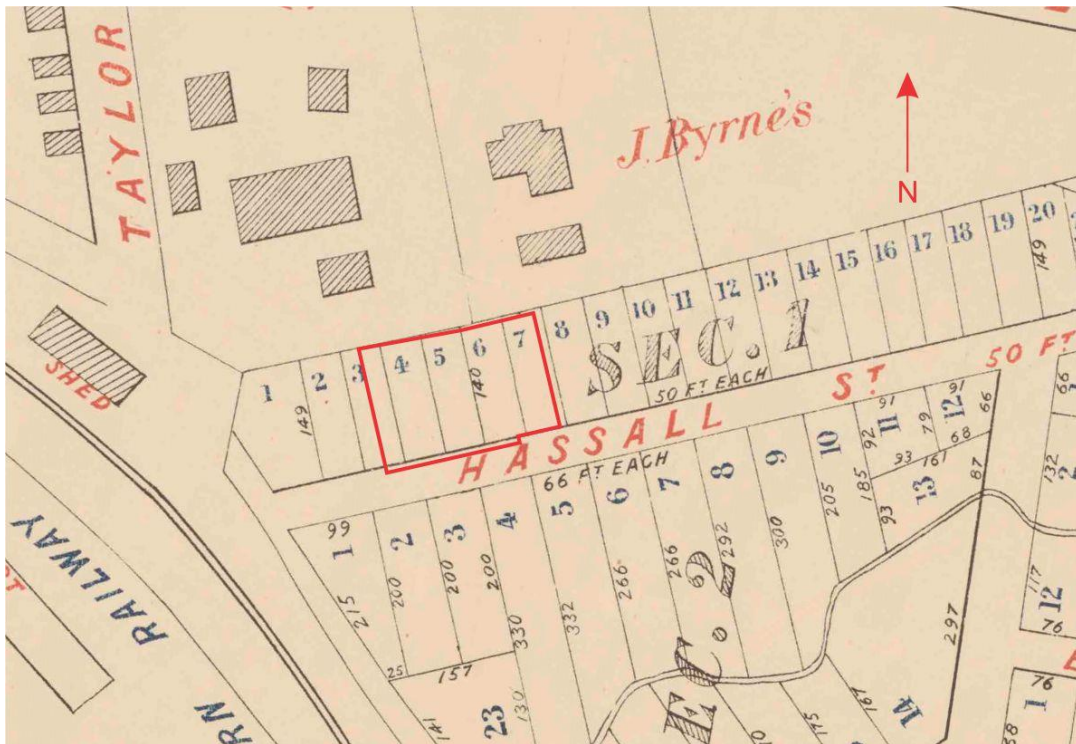


Figure 2.9: Detail of Lots 3 to 7 along Hassall Street. This plan is not entirely accurate. Source: Harris Park Subdivision Plans, ML ZSP: H3/21.

A new Certificate of Title was issued to George Wigram Allen of Sydney, esquire, on 22 August 1878 for much of this land.³⁴ A street alignment plan surveyed between August and November 1881 by Licensed Surveyor Edward Ebsworth showed most lots as vacant. However, a single dwelling was shown on part of the land (Figure 2.11). This appears to be the cottage on part of Lots 5 and 6 (see Section 2.3.5.3 below).³⁵ The history of each allotment will be followed in sequence.

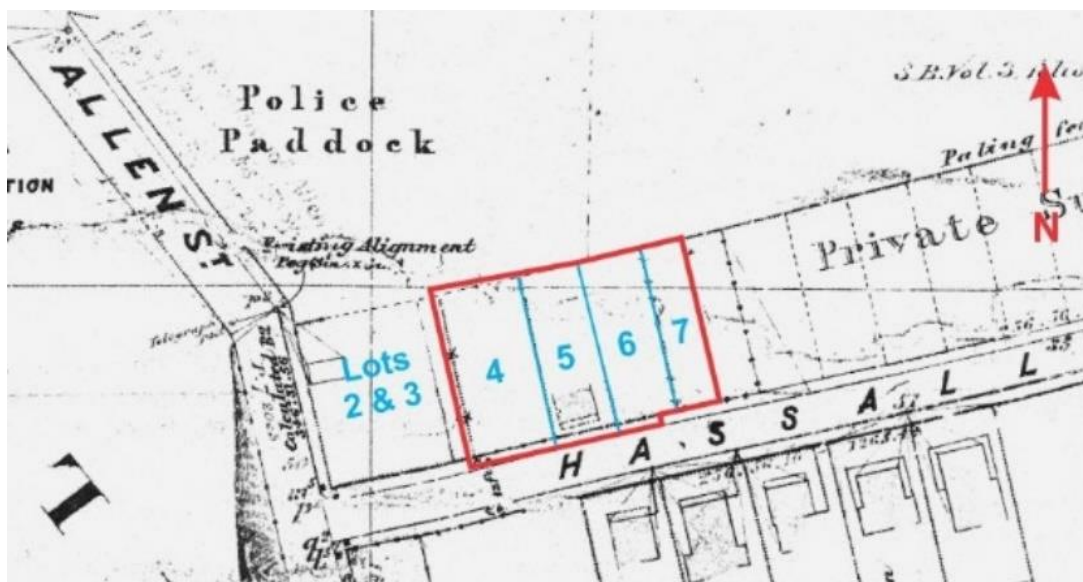


Figure 2.10: Historic allotment numbers within the study area marked on E Ebsworth's street alignment survey in 1881. The size of these allotments varied throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries with changes in ownership and development on the site. Source: P.10.2033, Crown Plan.

³⁴ C T 370 f 184.

³⁵ P.10.2033, Crown Plan.

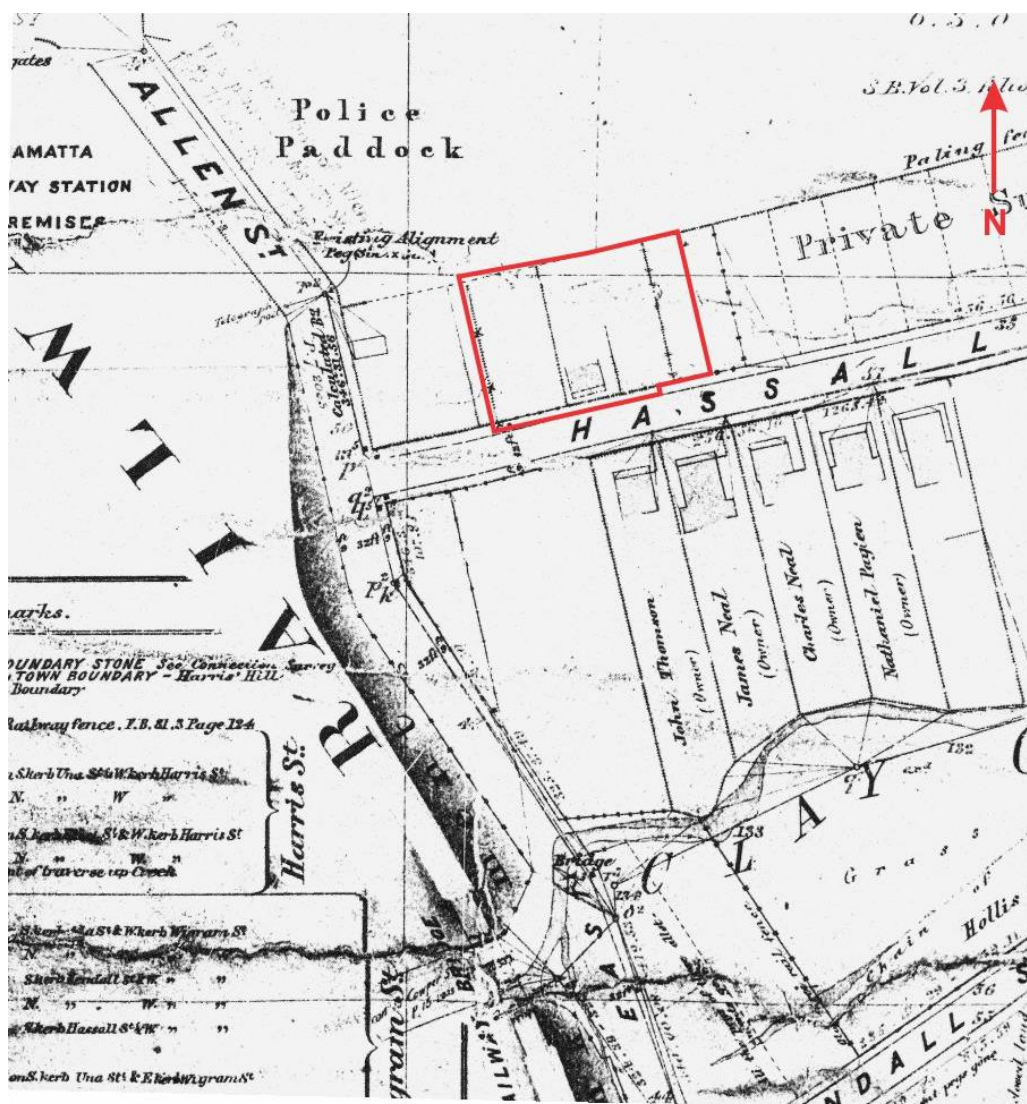


Figure 2.11: E Ebsworth's street alignment survey in 1881 only showed one dwelling on the study site. Source: P.10.2033, Crown Plan.

2.3.2 ALLOTMENTS 2 AND 3, SECTION 1 DP 241

Allotments 2 and 3 (Figure 2.10) were transferred to Edward Woodgate, Parramatta, railway stationmaster, on 24 January 1877.³⁶ A new Certificate of Title was issued to him on 28 March 1877 for lots 2 and 3 measuring 1 rood 13¼ perches.³⁷ He transferred them to Isaac King, Parramatta, timber merchant, on 23 July 1877.³⁸ A mortgage was made to Randolph Charles Want, Sydney gentleman, on 7 September 1877, which was discharged on 11 June 1879. It was transferred to Bedford Henry Reason, Parramatta, on 13 June 1879. A series of mortgages to Richard Rouse Terry, Ryde, esquire, followed on 5 December 1879, 10 March 1880 and 4 June 1880.³⁹ They probably financed the construction of the hotel on the corner. Part of the study site east of the hotel was part of this land. No buildings were shown on that part on early surveys.

On 3 February 1881, the property was transferred to Charles Rawlinson, Parramatta, coal merchant. He discharged all three mortgages on the same day.⁴⁰ A mortgage to the Bank of New South Wales dated 26 November 1881 replaced it, and was discharged on 5 August

³⁶ CT 266 f 250.

³⁷ CT 280 f 206.

³⁸ CT 280 f 206.

³⁹ CT 280 f 206.

⁴⁰ CT 280 f 206.

1884.⁴¹ There were further mortgages, including one of 8 August 1884 to Jonathan Forster Wooster, Parramatta, gentleman and another of 9 May 1885 to Joseph Scaife Willis and others.⁴² These probably provided finance for his ownership of the property.

A new Certificate of Title was issued to Charles Rawlinson, Parramatta, coal merchant on 18 June 1885. Other mortgages followed.⁴³ The fieldbook of Detail Surveyor Frank Watkins dated 22 December 1891 showed two WCs [water closets or toilets] on this site (Figure 2.12).⁴⁴

Charles Rawlinson died on 16 August 1895. His death duties file showed that the only building on the site at his death was the hotel on the corner (Figure 2.23).⁴⁵ There was no evidence of any other buildings further east. The property passed by transmission to Charles Edwin Rawlinson, Parramatta grocer, on 12 January 1901.⁴⁶ On 13 March 1911 he transferred the hotel to Tooth & Co Ltd.⁴⁷ Tooth and Co leased the hotel to Elizabeth Lydia Carrick, Parramatta, licensed victualler, on 20 March 1912.⁴⁸

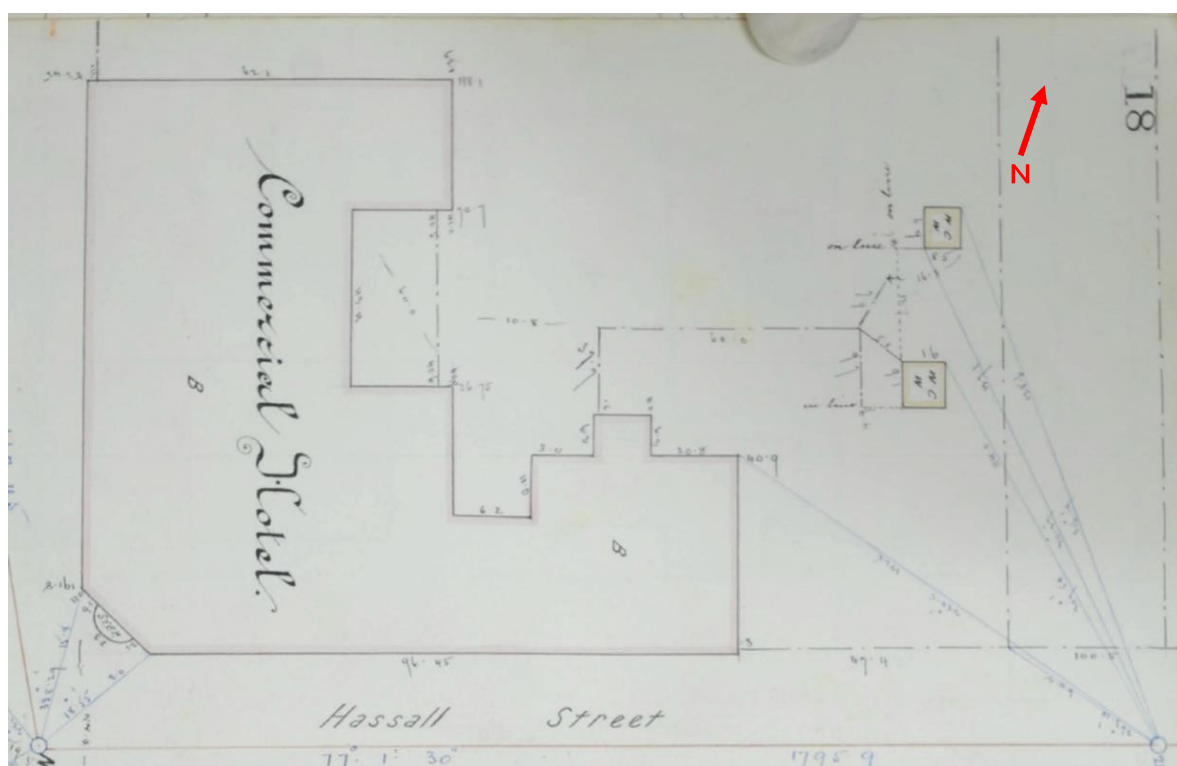


Figure 2.12: The fieldbook page showing the Commercial Hotel on the corner. The two WCs on the right of the image are close to the western boundary of the study area but are within the hotel allotment. Source: PWD Fieldbook 2071, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 18.

⁴¹ CT 280 f 206.

⁴² CT 280 f 206.

⁴³ CT 744 f 159.

⁴⁴ PWD Fieldbook 2071, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 18.

⁴⁵ NRS 13340, Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate File, Charles Rawlinson, duty paid 16/8/95, SANSW 21/126.

⁴⁶ CT 744 f 159.

⁴⁷ CT 744 f 159.

⁴⁸ CT 744 f 159.

2.3.3 ALLOTMENT 4, SECTION 1 DP 241

The subdividers transferred allotment 4 (Figure 2.10) to John Ebenezer Bowden on 14 June 1883.⁴⁹ A Certificate of Title was issued to John Ebenezer Bowden, Parramatta solicitor, on 24 July 1883. On 25 March 1891, he transferred it to John Louis Castner, merchant of Sydney. Castner transferred it to Charles Rawlinson, Parramatta, licensed victualler, on 11 April 1893.⁵⁰

After Charles Rawlinson died on 16 August 1895 his property was valued by Fred Weston, auctioneer, Parramatta. This land was recorded as a vacant lot with 50 feet (15m) frontage to Hassall Street by about 150 feet (46m) deep. Its value was assessed as £100.⁵¹ On 12 January 1901, it passed by transmission to Charles Edwin Rawlinson, Parramatta, grocer. He transferred it to Tooth & Co Ltd on 13 March 1911. It was included in the lease of the hotel to Elizabeth Lydia Carrick, Parramatta, licensed victualler, on 20 March 1912.⁵²

2.3.3.1 Allotments 2, 3, 4 and part of Lot 5, Section 1 DP 241

A new Certificate of Title was issued for Allotments 2, 3, 4 and part Lot 5 Section 1 to Tooth & Co for a total area of 2 roods 8 perches (2225m²) on 20 June 1919 (Figure 1.1, Figure 2.13).⁵³

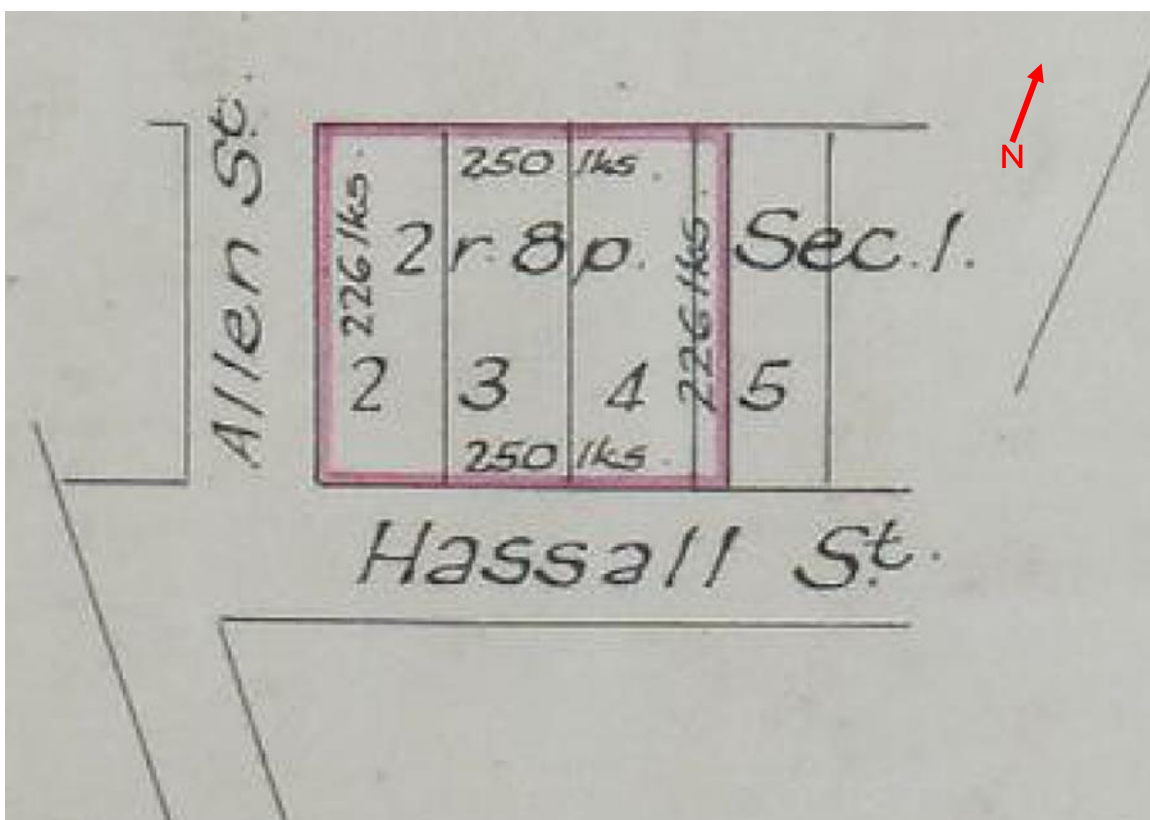


Figure 2.13: The title diagram for the consolidated parcel for the hotel land. Source: CT 2947 f 151.

There were various leases to publicans over the next few years. On 16 June 1937 part of the site was transferred to Robert Slessor Crawford.⁵⁴ For the rest of that history see Section 2.3.3.3 below.

⁴⁹ CT 370 f 184.

⁵⁰ CT 658 f 119.

⁵¹ NRS 13340, Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate File, Charles Rawlinson, duty paid 16/8/95, SANSW 21/126.

⁵² CT 658 f 119.

⁵³ CT 2947 f 151.

⁵⁴ CT 2947 f 151.

2.3.3.2 Allotment 2 and part of Lot 3, Section 1 DP 241

A new Certificate of Title was issued to Tooth & Co for Allotment 2 and part of Lot 3 measuring 1 rood 11½ perches (1300m²) on 6 July 1937.⁵⁵ That parcel of land is not part of the current study site.

2.3.3.3 Allotment 4 and parts of Lots 3 and 5, Section 1 DP 241

The new dimensions of this part of the land are shown in the following diagram (Figure 2.14). The undated Sydney Water Blackwattle sheet shows two dwellings erected on this parcel (Figure 2.15, Figure 2.16).⁵⁶

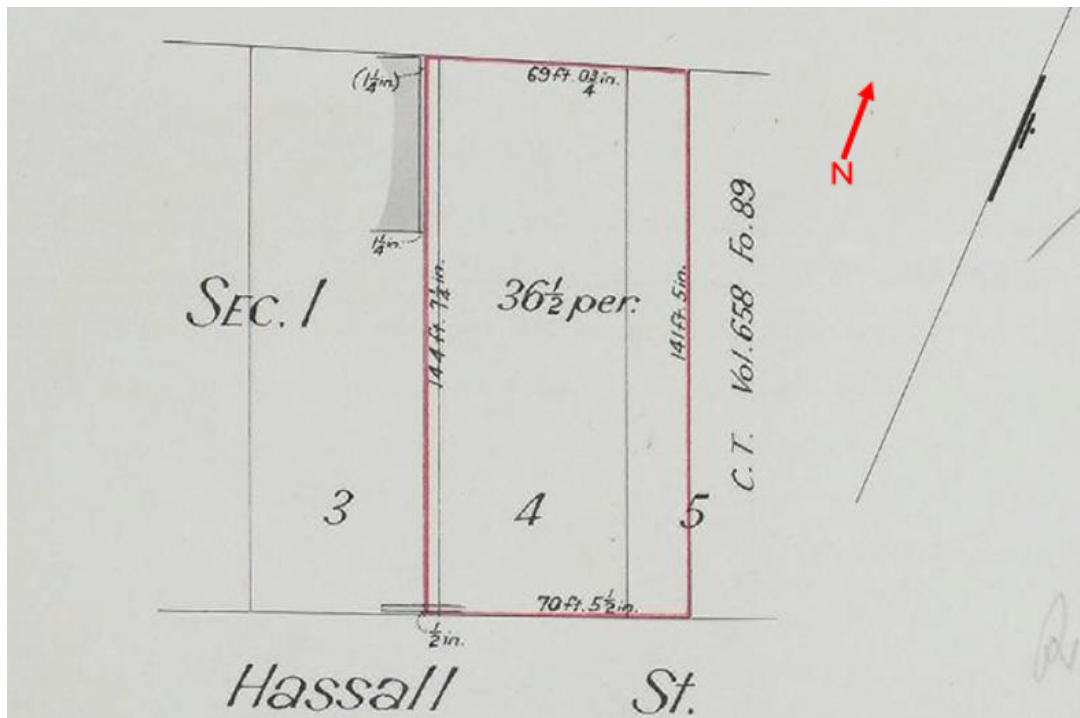


Figure 2.14: The title diagram for the consolidated parcel. Source: CT 4853 f 104.

⁵⁵ CT 4853 f 109.

⁵⁶ Blackwattle BLKWTL 2705 (1) & (2), Sydney Water.

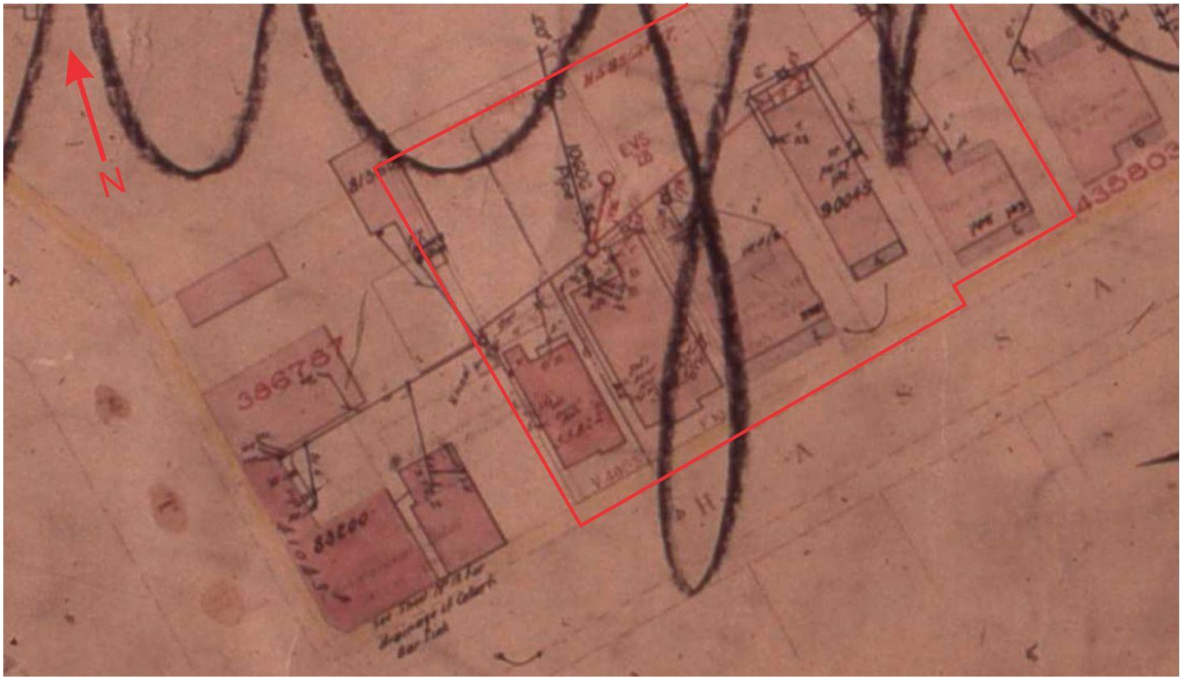


Figure 2.15: The site as seen on the undated Blackwattle sheet of Sydney Water (c.1932).⁵⁷
Source: Blackwattle BLKWTL 2705 (1), Sydney Water.



Figure 2.16: The site as seen on another version of the undated (c.1932) Sydney Water Blackwattle sheet. Source: Blackwattle BLKWTL 2705 (2), Sydney Water.

⁵⁷ The Blackwattle sheet of Sydney Water are undated plans but previous reports suggest they date from c.1932 although the plans were amended until the 1950s.

On 6 July 1937, a new Certificate of Title for Allotments 4 and parts of Lots 3 and 5 Section 1 measuring $36\frac{1}{2}$ perches (923m^2) was issued to Robert Slessor Crawford, Castle Hill, farmer. He mortgaged it to the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd on 8 October 1937. It passed by transmission to Edwin Varley Jackson, orchardist and others, all of Castle Hill on 26 September 1952. The land was not disposed of until 19 June 1968 when it was transferred to John Leslie Walsham, Malabar, clerk.⁵⁸ On 15 November 1972, it was transferred to Graham Perrin Hurst, Lindfield, company director.⁵⁹

2.3.4 ALLOTMENT 5, SECTION 1 DP 241

The subdividers transferred allotment 5 to John Yelverton Mills on 24 December 1878.⁶⁰ A Certificate of Title was issued to John Yelverton Mills, Parramatta, auctioneer, on 20 January 1879.⁶¹ On 15 March 1883, Mills transferred part to Thomas Andrew Moore White (see Section 2.3.5.3). The residue was transferred to Frederick Blakeman on 10 May 1894 (see Section 2.3.4.1).⁶²

2.3.4.1 Part Allotment 5, Section 1 DP 241

A Certificate of Title was issued to Frederick Blakeman, North Sydney, plumber, on 4 June 1894 for part of Allotment 5 Section 1 measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ perches (215m^2) (Figure 2.17). On 10 March 1911, he transferred it to Tooth & Co Ltd.⁶³ It then became part of the land associated with the hotel.

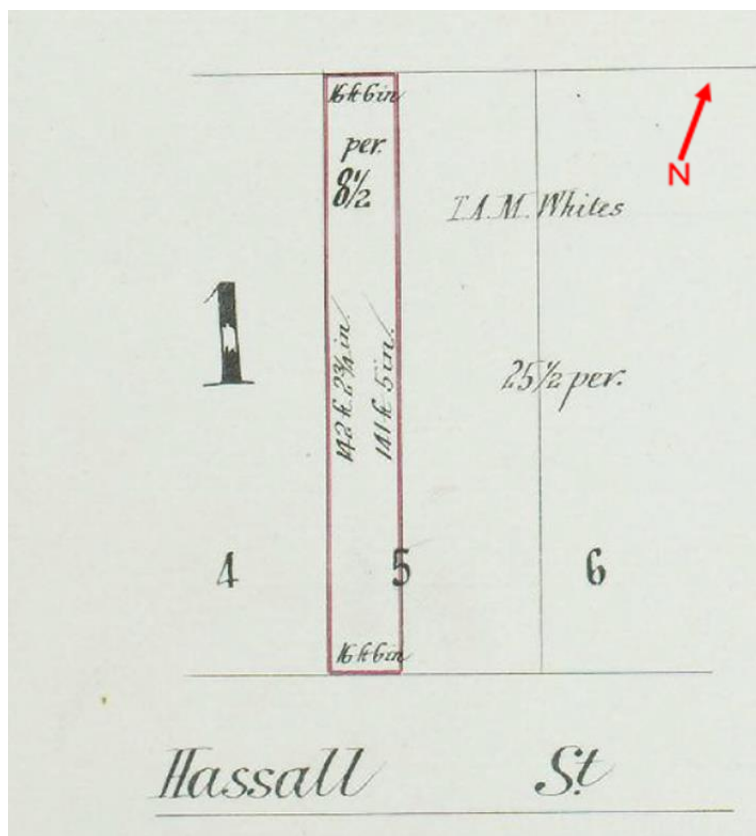


Figure 2.17: The title diagram for the part of Lot 5 transferred to Frederick Blakeman. Source: CT 1130 f 6.

⁵⁸ CT 4853 f 104.

⁵⁹ CT 4853 f 104.

⁶⁰ CT 370 f 184.

⁶¹ CT 389 f 140.

⁶² CT 389 f 140.

⁶³ CT 1130 f 6.

2.3.5 ALLOTMENT 6, SECTION 1 DP 241

The subdividers transferred allotment 6 to James Byrnes on 3 November 1881.⁶⁴ A new Certificate of Title was issued to James Byrnes, Parramatta, land valuer for the government, for that allotment on 2 January 1882. Previously on 31 October 1881 he had transferred part of lot 6 to John Yelverton Mills.⁶⁵

2.3.5.1 Part Allotment 6, Section 1 (8 1/4 perches) DP 241

A new Certificate of Title was issued on 20 September 1882 for part of Allotment 5 Section 1 measuring 10¼ perches (215m²) to John Yelverton Mills, Parramatta, auctioneer (Figure 2.18).⁶⁶ Mills then transferred part of it back to James Byrnes on 9 February 1882.⁶⁷

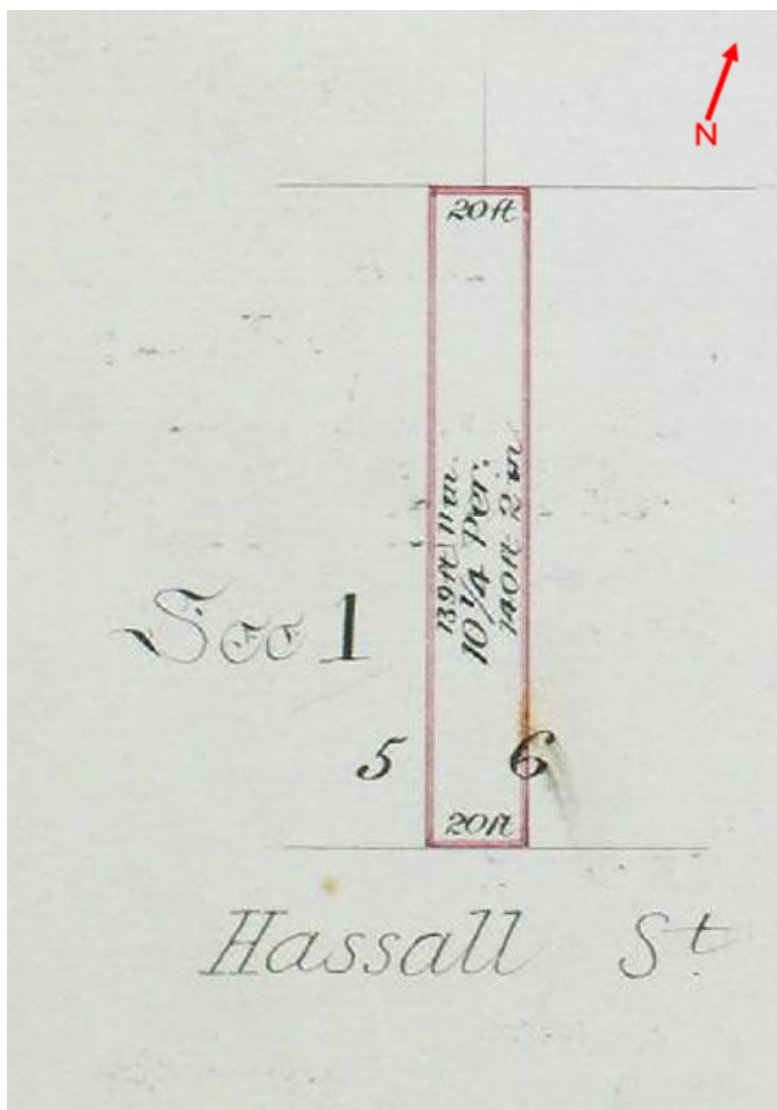


Figure 2.18: The title diagram for the 10¼ perches (265m²) transferred to J Y Mills. Source: CT 565 f 217.

⁶⁴ CT 370 f 184.

⁶⁵ CT 558 f 58.

⁶⁶ CT 596 f 129.

⁶⁷ CT 565 f 217.

2.3.5.2 Part Allotment 6, Section 1 (8½ perches) DP 241

A new Certificate of Title was issued on 20 September 1882 for part of Allotment 5 Section 1 measuring 8½ perches (215m²) (to John Yelverton Mills, Parramatta, auctioneer.⁶⁸ This comprised the westernmost part of lot 6 with a frontage of 17 feet (5m) to Hassall Street (Figure 2.19).

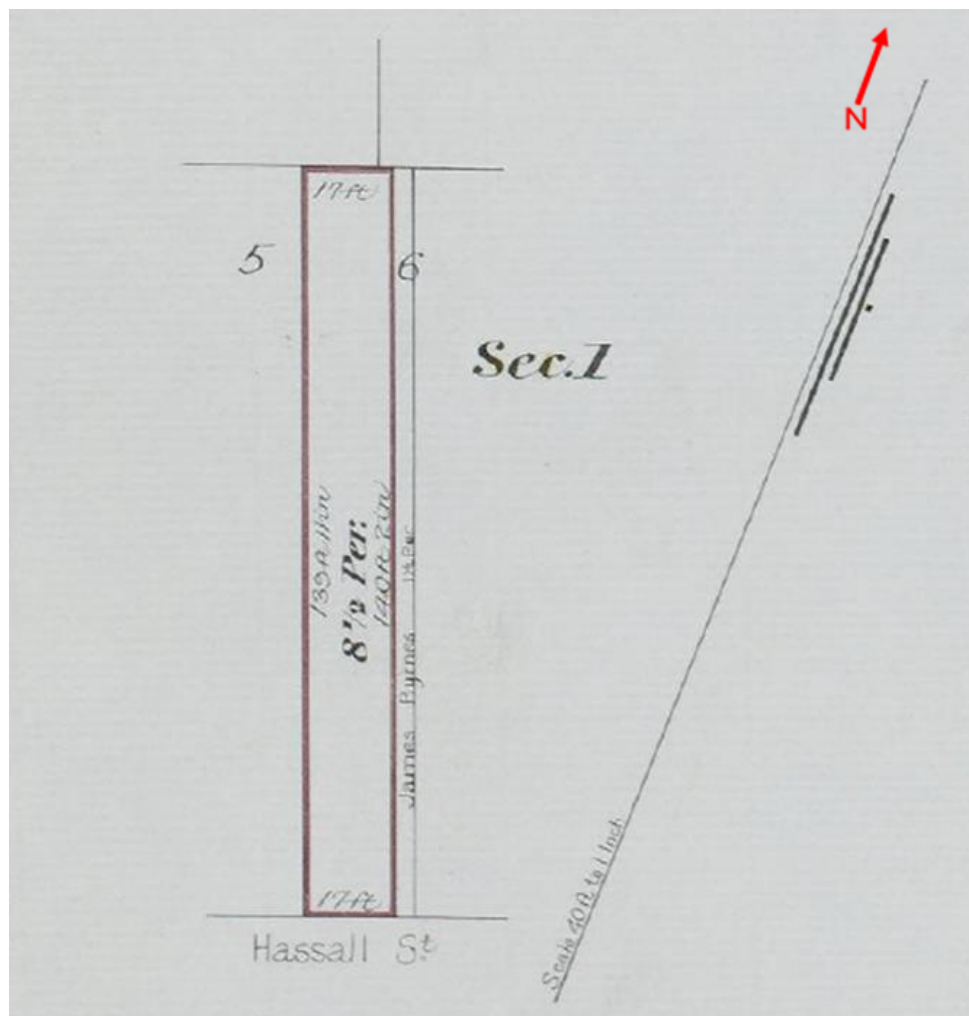


Figure 2.19: The title diagram for the 8½ perches (215m²) issued to J Y Mills. Source: CT 596 f 129.

On 15 March 1883, Mills transferred it to Thomas Andrew Moore White, Parramatta, freeholder.⁶⁹

2.3.5.3 Part Allotments 5 and 6, Section 1 DP 241

A new Certificate of Title was issued on 24 July 1883 to Thomas Andrew Moore White, Parramatta freeholder, for parts of Allotments 5 and 6 Section 1 measuring 25½ perches (645m²).⁷⁰ This included the 17 foot (5m) frontage he had purchased from John Yelverton Mills (Figure 2.20).

⁶⁸ CT 596 f 129.

⁶⁹ CT 596 f 129.

⁷⁰ CT 658 f 89.

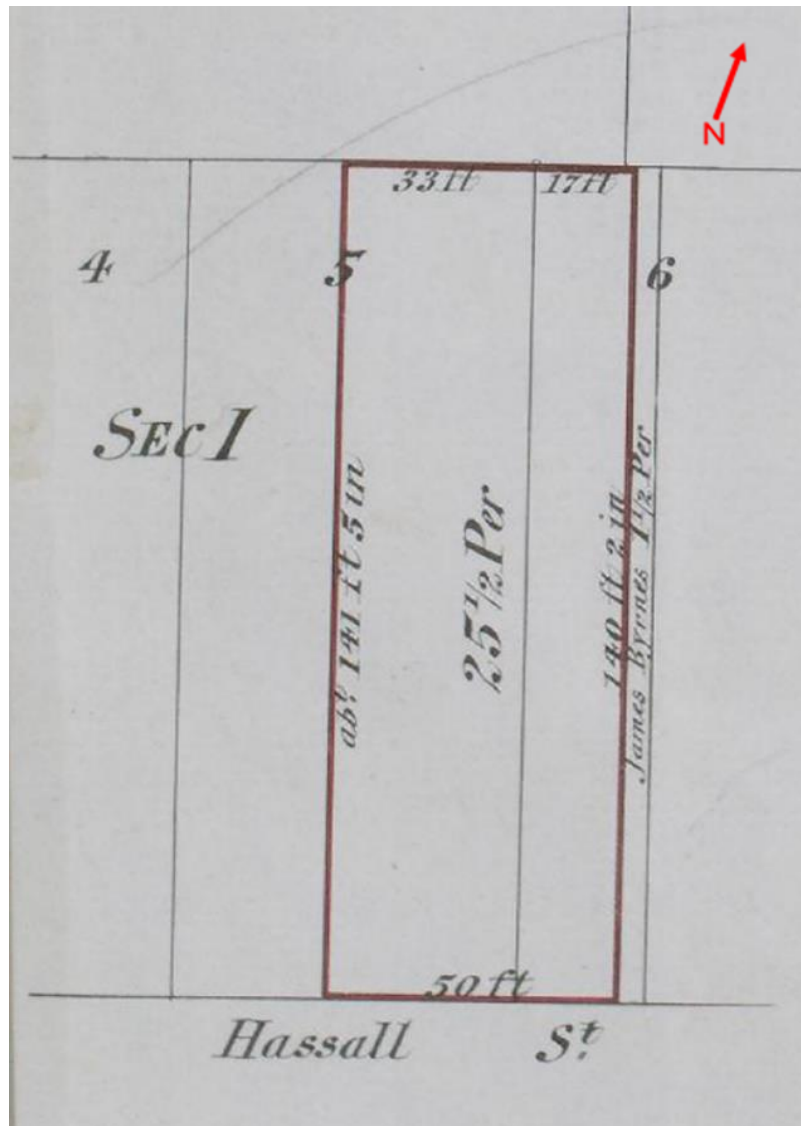


Figure 2.20: The consolidated parcel held by T A M White, part of Lots 5 and 6. Source CT 658 f 89.

Thomas Andrew Moore White transferred the property to his wife Sarah Jane White on 20 April 1885.⁷¹ On 18 July 1888 she transferred it to William Wall Bodenham, Parramatta bank manager.⁷² A dwelling had previously been constructed on this parcel of land and was shown on the street alignment survey of 1881 (Figure 2.11). The fieldbook of Detail Surveyor Frank Watkins dated 22 December 1891 showed details of a brick building named 'Waitara' on this site (Figure 2.21).⁷³

⁷¹ CT 658 f 89.

⁷² CT 658 f 89.

⁷³ PWD Fieldbook 2071, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 19.

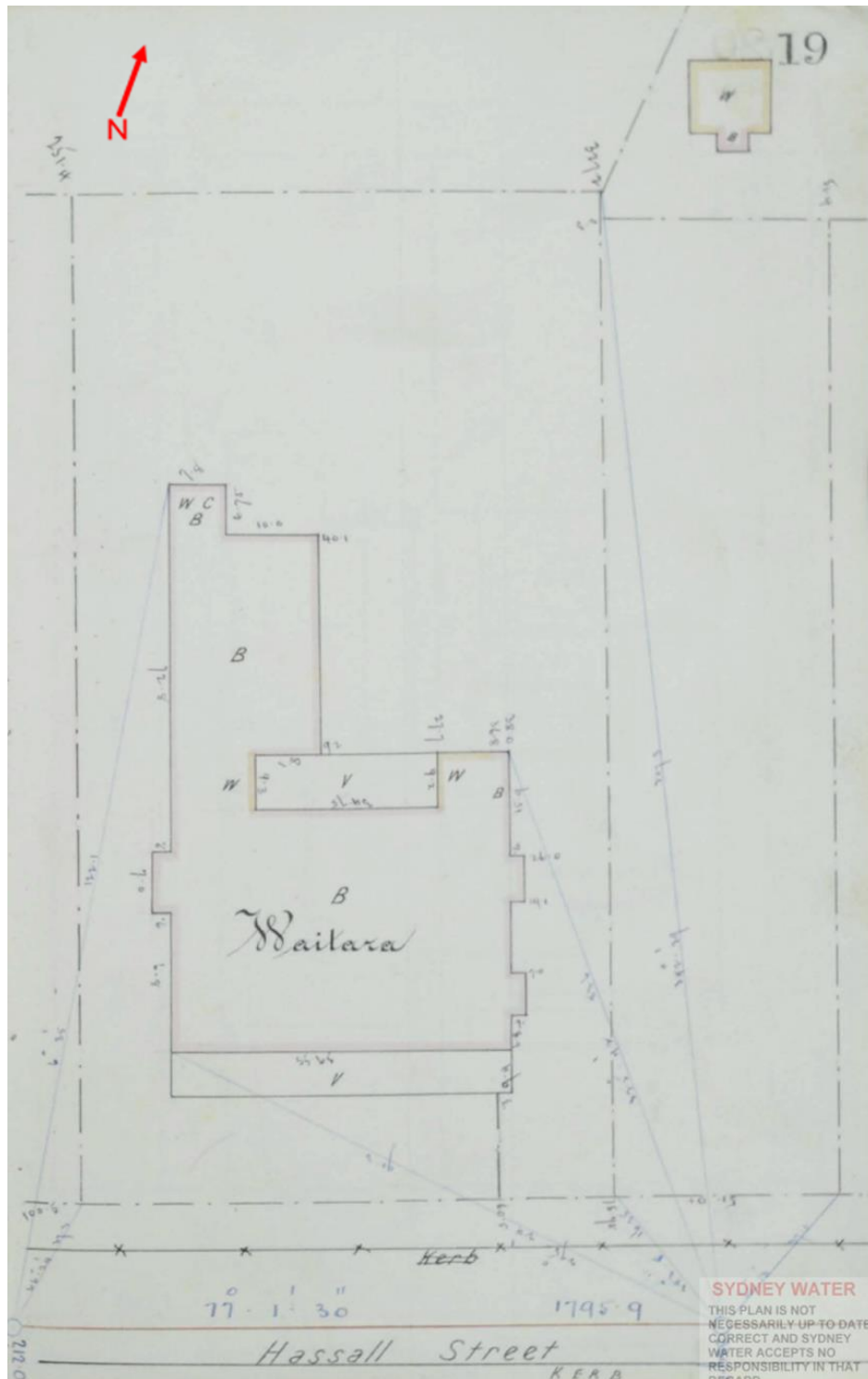


Figure 2.21: The fieldbook showing 'Waitara', part Lots 5 and 6. Source: PWD Fieldbook 2071, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 19.

The Detail survey sheet dated as 27 March 1894 also showed 'Waitara' on the site (Figure 2.22).⁷⁴ The detail Survey Sheet of 1895 shows the same buildings within the study area along Hassall Street (Figure 2.23).

⁷⁴ PWDS1544-S1205, 27 March 1894, Sydney Water.



Figure 2.22: The 1894 Detail Survey showing the study area with the historic allotments annotated. The width of some of these allotments has changed between the 1880s-1890s but the property boundaries on this plan are almost the same as the current property boundaries. Waitara cottage is within Lot 5 and Norwood cottage within Lot 7. Source: PWDS1544-S1205, 27 March 1894, Sydney Water.



Figure 2.23: 1895 Detail Survey Sheet showing the Commercial Hotel on the corner of Hassall and Allen Street and two houses located within the study area (Lots 5 & 7). Source: 1895 SLNSW Z/M Ser 4 811.1301/1, digital order no. a136401h_Sheet 12.

On 5 June 1901, the property including the house was transferred to Thomas Dixon, Parramatta, gentleman.⁷⁵ Dixon died on 15 April 1903. A valuation of his property by Mobbs and Hunt, auctioneers and valuers dated 20 May 1903 listed his property in Hassall Street as including a brick cottage of six rooms, bathroom and kitchen let at £36 per annum. Value £425. It was occupied by J Finlayson.⁷⁶ The property passed by transmission to the Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd on 17 September 1903. It was not transferred again until 24 June 1924 when Ellen Halligan, wife of Michael Joseph Halligan, Harris Park, railway official, became the registered proprietor. On 8 August 1950 it passed by transmission to Mary Philomena Halligan, Sydney solicitor. The next registered proprietor was Graham Perrin Hurst, Lindfield, company director, who received his transfer on 5 May 1972. On 23 April 1974, it was transferred to Pinnaroo (Parramatta) Pty Ltd.⁷⁷ A new Certificate of Title was later issued as CT 12458 f 188.

2.3.5.4 Part Allotment 6, Section 1 (1½ perches) DP 241

A new Certificate of Title for Part of Allotment 6 Section 1 measuring 1½ perches (38m²) was issued to James Byrnes on 20 September 1882 (Figure 2.24). It was then amalgamated with another part of Allotment 6 (see Section 2.3.5.5).⁷⁸

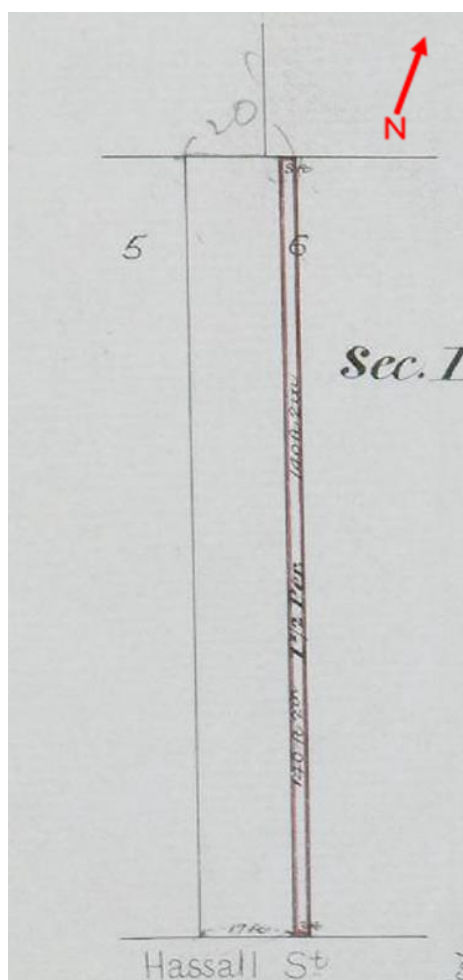


Figure 2.24: The title diagram for the parcel with an 8 feet (2.4m) frontage issued to James Byrnes. Source: CT 596 f 110.

⁷⁵ CT 658 f 89.

⁷⁶ NRS 13340, Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate File, Thomas Dixon, duty paid 29/6/03, SANSW 21/349.

⁷⁷ CT 658 f 89.

⁷⁸ CT 596 f 110.

2.3.5.5 Part Allotment 6, Section 1 (16¾ perches) DP 241

James Byrnes, Parramatta, landowner, received a new Certificate of Title for part of Allotment 6 Section 1 measuring 16¾ perches (423m²) (on 27 November 1882 (Figure 2.25)).⁷⁹ It included the part of allotment 6 that he had retained after transferring part of the land to John Yelverton Mills plus a small frontage of 8 feet (2.4m) facing Hassall Street that Mills had transferred back to him (see Section 2.3.5.4).

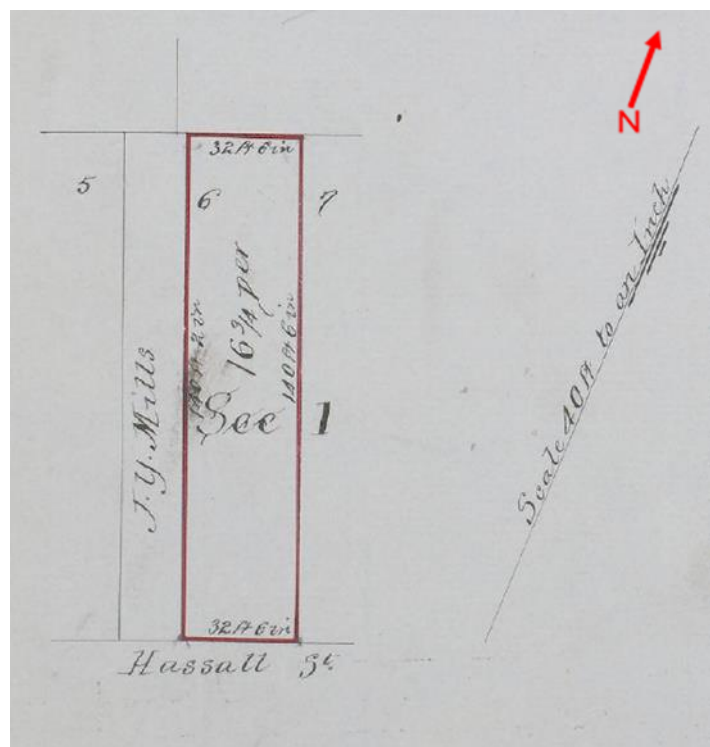


Figure 2.25: The title diagram for the part of Allotment 6 held by James Byrnes. Source: CT 612 f 155.

The property passed by transmission to Fanny Edgeworth Webb, wife of Edmund Tom Webb, Bathurst, merchant, on 26 August 1913. It was then transferred to William Richard Murray, Thomas Davies Little, John Henry Murray, William Peter Noller and Henry Mason as tenants in common on 20 February 1915.⁸⁰ The property was transferred to Elizabeth Catherine McIlveen, wife of Lorenzo Charles McIlveen, Parramatta on 9 April 1918. She transferred it to Gregory Maurice Wilson, Parramatta, linotype operator, on 10 December 1918.⁸¹ He mortgaged the property on 19 May 1919.⁸² Undated Sydney Water Blackwattle sheets (c 1930s) showed two dwellings erected on this parcel (Figure 2.15, Figure 2.16).⁸³ He was shown as an owner-occupier in this position in the street in the 1921 Sands Directory (Appendix 1).⁸⁴

The mortgage was discharged on 10 April 1933. On 12 July 1951 it passed by transmission to Dulcie Norma Wilson, Parramatta, widow. She transferred the property to Lewis Deak, Parramatta, joiner, and his wife Irene on 11 November 1959. Various mortgages were recorded until a new Certificate of Title was issued as CT 11510 f 126.⁸⁵

⁷⁹ CT 612 f 155.

⁸⁰ CT 612 f 155.

⁸¹ CT 612 f 155.

⁸² CT 612 f 155.

⁸³ Blackwattle BLKWTL 2705 (1) & (2).

⁸⁴ Sands, *Directory*, 1921, p 612.

⁸⁵ CT 612 f 155.

2.3.6 ALLOTMENT 7, SECTION 1 DP 241

Allotment 7 was transferred by subdividers to Elizabeth Abbott, Parramatta spinster, on 23 January 1877.⁸⁶ A new Certificate of Title was issued to her on 9 April 1877.⁸⁷ The fieldbook of Detail Surveyor Frank Watkins dated as 22 December 1891 showed a brick building, 'Norwood Cottage', on this site with a well at the rear (Figure 2.22, Figure 2.23, Figure 2.26).⁸⁸

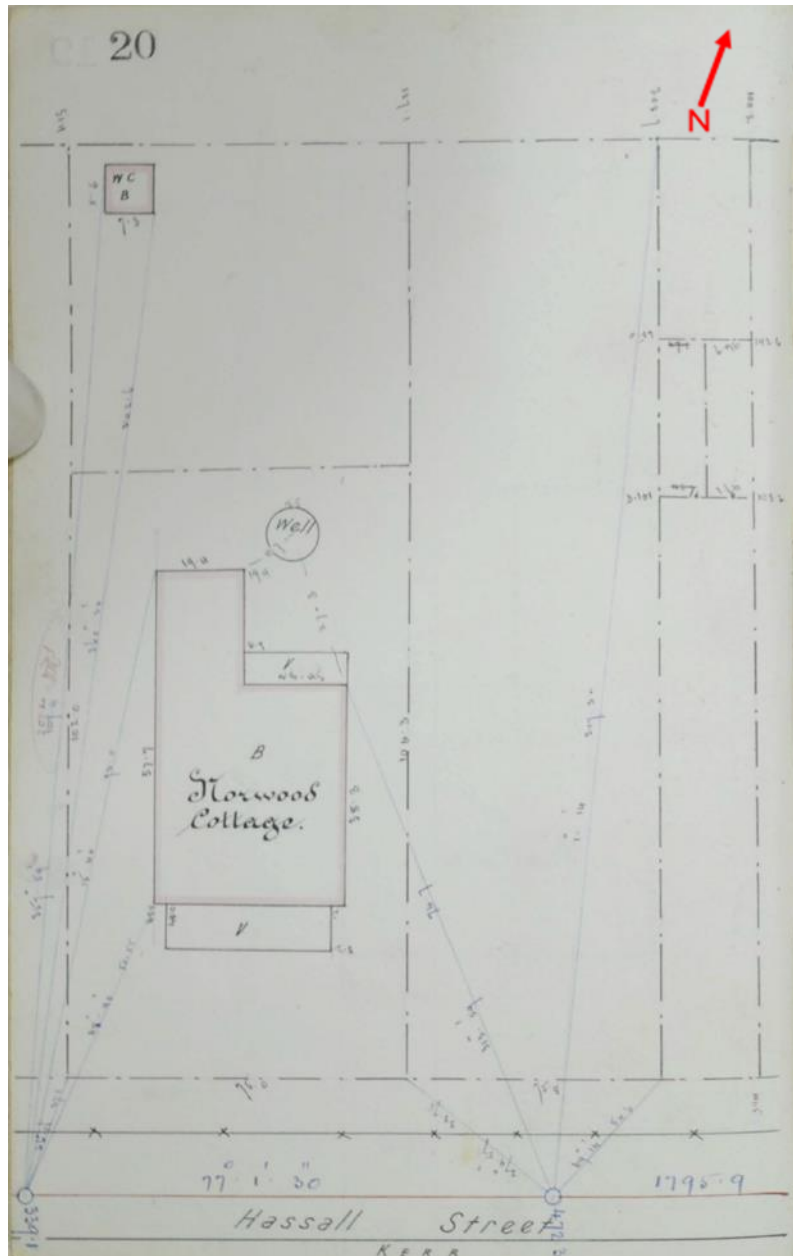


Figure 2.26: The fieldbook showing 'Norwood Cottage'. Source: PWD Fieldbook 2071, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 20.

Elizabeth Abbott transferred the property to Robert Abbott, Paddington, storeman, on 9 March 1892. On 18 March 1892, he transferred it back to Elizabeth Abbott, spinster, indicating that there was either a change in the nature of the proprietorship or it may have

⁸⁶ CT 266 f 250.

⁸⁷ CT 282 f 36.

⁸⁸ PWD Fieldbook 2071, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 20.

been a ruse undertaken for some financial or legal reason.⁸⁹ The Detail survey sheet dated 27 March 1894 showed an unnamed brick building on this site with a well at the rear (Figure 2.22, Figure 2.23).⁹⁰ To the east of 'Norwood' along Hassall Street was another house on plan by 1895 that was named 'Northwood'. This house 'Northwood' is outside the study area. Between 1894 and 1911, there were numerous mortgages and discharges affecting this property.⁹¹ Elizabeth Abbott died on 20 April 1924. A valuation of her Parramatta properties by Slack and Co, auctioneers of Parramatta, recorded that this land was occupied by a 'Brick Cottage with iron roof containing 4 rooms and kitchen'. It was estimated to be worth £500. Before her death, Webb Brothers, Parramatta, builders, had completed £75 worth of repairs on this building.⁹²

On 20 November 1924, title to the property passed by transmission to Sarah Abbott, Darlinghurst, spinster. On 19 February 1952, the ownership of the property had become a tenancy in common with the following parties: Ethel Maude Speers, Wentworthville, widow; Annie Beatrice Clifton, wife of Edward Albert Clifton, Wentworthville, mower driver; Herbert Carlyle Stettler, Parramatta painter. Annie Beatrice Clifton's share passed by transmission to her husband Edward Albert Clifton, Wentworthville, retired on 17 September 1954. Those proprietors transferred the property to Ian Dallas Busted, Blacktown clerk and his wife Zita on 6 October 1955.⁹³

A new Certificate of Title was issued to Ian Dallas Busted, Blacktown clerk and his wife Zita on 22 February 1956. There were various mortgages and discharges associated with the ownership. On 15 November 1967, they transferred the property to Frederick Zeater, Parramatta, builder. On 15 November 1968, the interest of the City of Parramatta Council was recorded in part of the lot as an addition to the existing road. Zeater transferred the property to Roberto Pinguetta, Eastwood, labourer and his wife Anna Maria on 20 December 1968.⁹⁴ The Certificate of Title was later cancelled for a new issue.

2.4 TWENTIETH-CENTURY OCCUPATION AND CURRENT LOT BOUNDARIES

At the start of the 20th century, the 1907 Sydney Water plan (Figure 2.27) shows only two buildings within the study area (Waitara and Norwood). The cesspits at the rear of the properties would have become redundant at this time as the main sewerage lines were laid and cut through the rear of the site. *Sands* lists John Finlayson residing at 'Waitara' into the start of the 20th century (1896-1906) and Donald McDonald, railway clerk, leasing Norwood (1896-1902). The circular structure shown in the 1895 plan (Figure 2.23) at the rear of Norwood does not appear on 20th-century plans. Although referred to as a well in the history above, this structure was probably a cistern collecting and storing rainwater run-off from the rear of the house.

The cottage 'Waitara' is within the eastern half of the present-day No. 2 Hassall Street. The western half of 2 Hassall Street (beside the Commercial Hotel) was owned by the Commercial Hotel but remained vacant land until the 1930s. There were no records in the *Sands Directory* of any residents in this western part of the site prior to 1832 when *Sands* ceased. Undated Sydney Water plans show increased development within the study area in the early 20th century (Figure 2.15, Figure 2.16) - these plans are likely to be from the 1930s. The owners of the Commercial Hotel (Tooth and Co Ltd) transferred the western half of 2 Hassall Street in 1937 to Robert Crawford (Section 2.3.3.3 above), which suggests these 20th-century buildings were likely built around that time.

⁸⁹ CT 282 f 36.

⁹⁰ PWDS1544-S1205, 27 March 1894, Sydney Water.

⁹¹ CT 282 f 36.

⁹² NRS 13340, Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate File, pre A, 4867, SANSW 20/954.

⁹³ CT 6448 f 204-206.

⁹⁴ CT 7083 f 158.

The 1943 aerial photograph also shows the same buildings (Figure 2.28) as the Blackwattle plan (Figure 2.15). There are now three houses at No. 2 Hassall Street and a long rectangular structure at No. 4 Hassall Street. Outbuildings are visible behind each of the houses. The 1955-56 aerial photograph shows no change to the buildings within the study area (Figure 2.29). By 1975 the two 19th-century cottages 'Waitara' and 'Norwood' had been demolished (Figure 2.30). The site of 'Waitara' (2 Hassall Street) was sold to Pinnaroo (Parramatta) Pty Ltd in April 1974. A new apartment block replaced 'Norwood' at No.6 Hassall Street. The long rectangular building at 4 Hassall Street remained on plan until 2010 but was demolished by 2012. This allotment appears to have remained vacant ever since. This is an extant building to be demolished as part of the current proposal. The other three early 20th-century buildings within the study area are still visible on the 1975 aerial photograph.

The current Lot boundaries are shown on Figure 1.3. DP 608861 Lot 22 is No. 2 Hassall Street. DP 1006215 Lot 62 is No. 4 Hassall Street and DP 128820 Lot 7 is No. 6 Hassall Street.

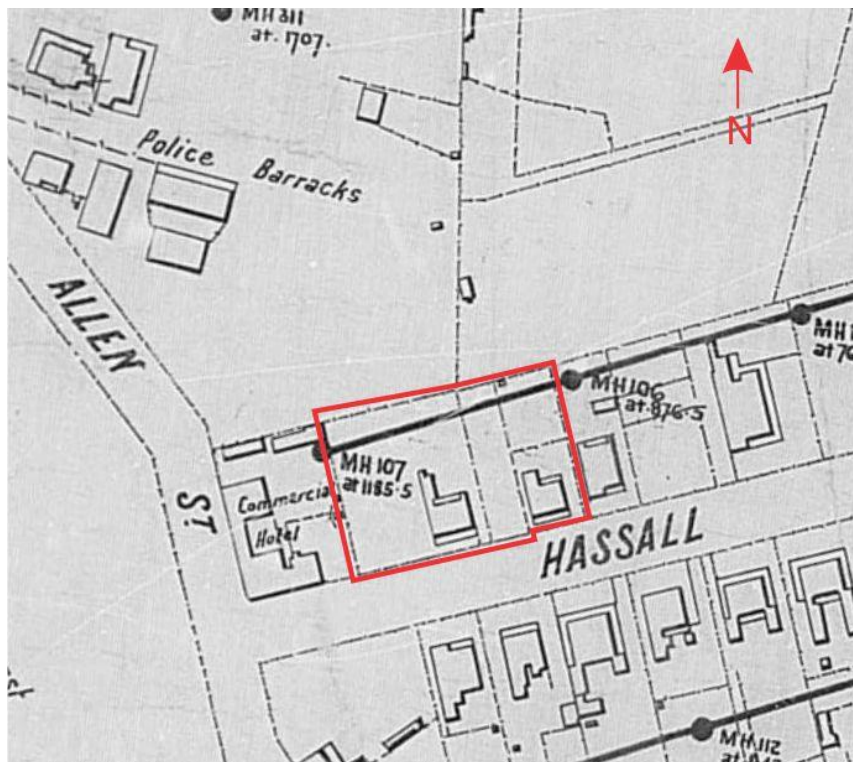


Figure 2.27: Detail from Sydney Water Plan 1907; study area outlined in red. The thick black line running through the rear of the property is the sewer line. PWD, 00689764, Sheet 1.



Figure 2.28: 1943 aerial photograph of the study area with the current street numbers. There are now five buildings within the study area, compare with Figure 2.15 and Figure 2.16. The 1880s houses 'Waitara' and 'Norwood' are still extant along with three 20th-century structures. 2A is the Commercial Hotel. Source: SIX Maps.

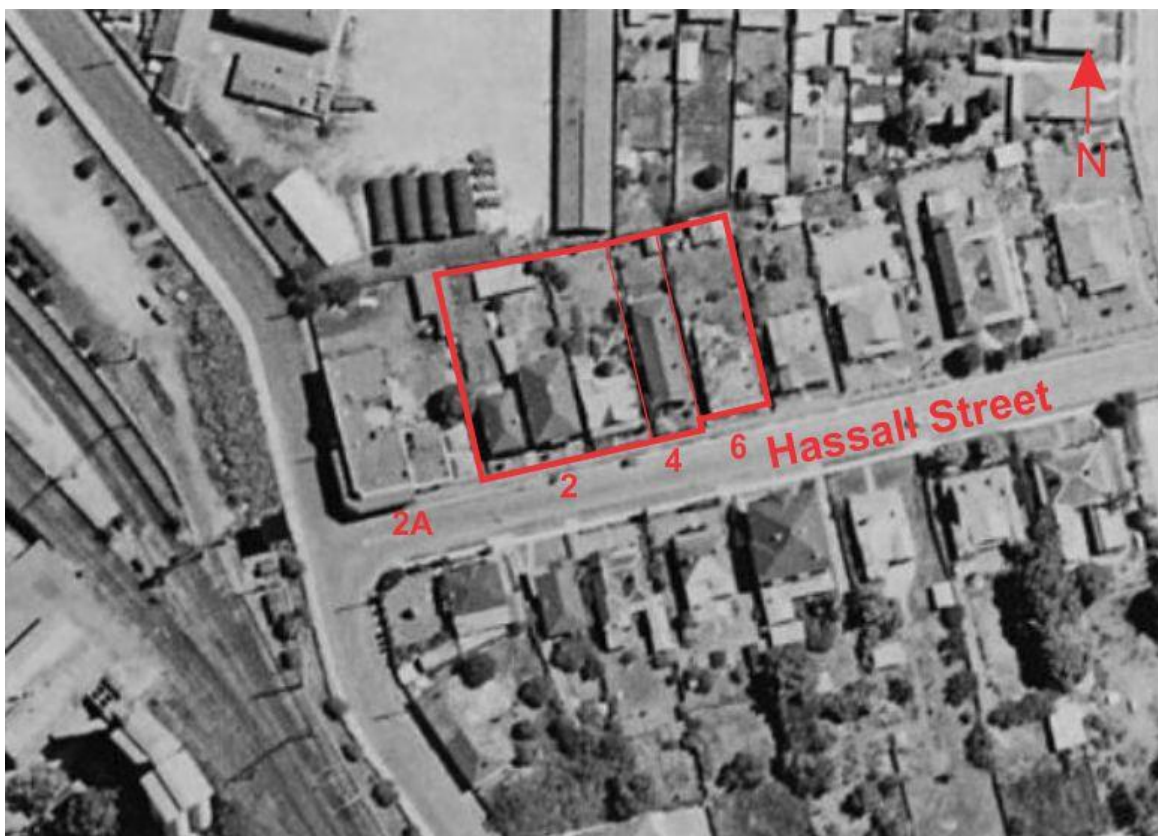


Figure 2.29: The 1955-56 aerial photograph showing all five buildings within the study area, the same as on the 1943 aerial. Source: [Aerial of Parramatta district], NSW Run 233-5130. NSW LPI Aerial Photographs.

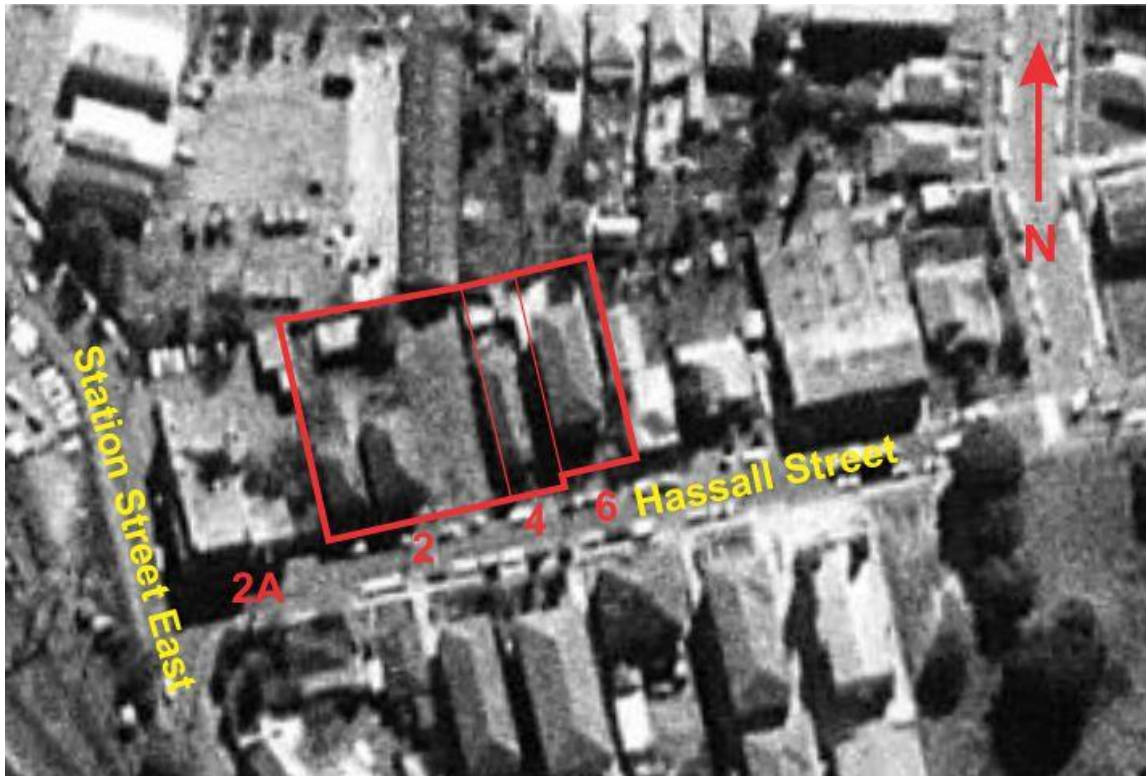


Figure 2.30: 1975 aerial photograph shows changes to the study area. 'Waitara' in the eastern half of 2 Hassall Street has been demolished and the cottage 'Norwood' (6 Hassall Street) has been replaced with a larger residential block. Source: [Aerial of Parramatta district], NSW 2327, run 05, no. 072. NSW LPI Aerial Photographs.



Figure 2.31: The long rectangular building at 4 Hassall remained until 2010. It was demolished by 2012. This lot is currently vacant. Source: Nearmap (22 April 2010), accessed 26/6/18.

2.5 HISTORIC TIMELINE SUMMARY

- 1788-1793 Early British Settlement
- 1793 - 1870s Harris farm, land in cultivation
- Harris Park subdivision. The study area is within Section 1, Lots 3 to 7 (Figure 2.8).
- Earliest building shown on plan is a rectangular cottage with a verandah on the south side in 1881 (Figure 2.11). No other structures in the study area at that time.
- By 1891, Surveyor's fieldbook shows an extension on the northwest side of the building, a second verandah. The house is annotated 'Waitara' (Figure 2.21).
- Same fieldbook (1891) records a second cottage further east with a front and rear verandah, a well and a WC (water closet) in the rear yard and is annotated 'Norwood' (Figure 2.26). *Sands Directory* suggests this house (Norwood) was occupied by 1884.
- Plans from 1895 (Figure 2.23) and 1907 (Figure 2.27) show both cottages and no other buildings in the study area.
- 1930s-40s two new free-standing houses west of Waitara and a long rectangular building west of Norwood. There are now five buildings in the study area fronting Hassall Street (Figure 2.15, Figure 2.16 and Figure 2.28).
- 1956 aerial photograph all five buildings (Figure 2.29).
- 1975 aerial photograph (Figure 2.30), 'Waitara' demolished and its site is now vacant. 'Norwood' replaced by a larger rectangular building (the current extant apartment block).
- 1975-2018 remaining early 20th-century buildings demolished. The western half of the study area now occupied by a two-storey office building with a rear open carpark (2 Hassall Street). The middle lot is vacant (4 Hassall Street) and the eastern lot contains a three-storey residential building (6 Hassall Street) (Figure 1.3).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 PHALMS LISTING

In 2000 a draft of the *Parramatta Historical Archaeology Landscape Management Study* (PHALMS) was produced. Among the aims of that document was to provide a holistic regional research framework and a set of management recommendations to manage the archaeology of Parramatta. PHALMS subdivides Parramatta into Archaeological Management Units (AMUs) of various sizes. Each unit has been assigned a broad level of archaeological potential and significance.

The study area is covered by the Archaeological Management Units (AMU) 3108.⁹⁵ PHALMS has identified AMU 3108 as having moderate archaeological research potential of local significance (indicated by light blue shading). The study area is covered by Archaeological Management Unit (AMU) 3108. PHALMS identified the study area as having moderate archaeological research potential of local significance (Figure 3.1, Figure 3.2). Moderate research potential is applied to sites considered to be representative of 19th-century archaeology with minor disturbance.⁹⁶

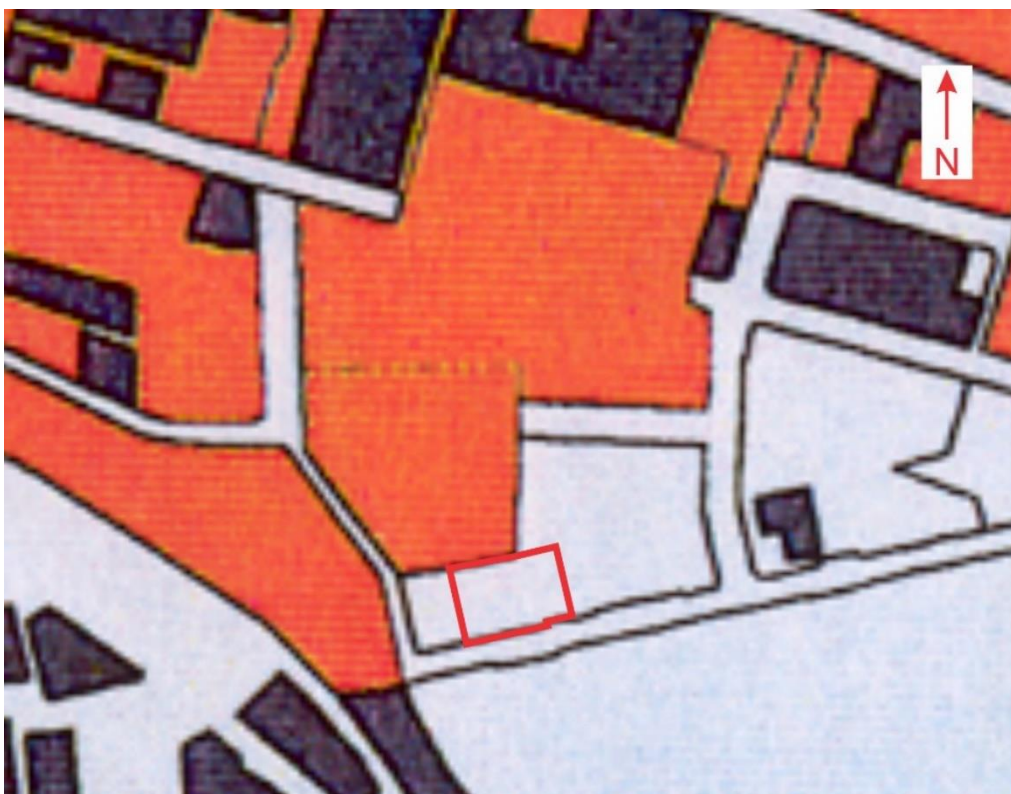


Figure 3.1: PHALMS plan showing the significance of archaeological remains within the study area (outlined in red). Light blue represents Local significance, orange represents State significance and dark grey represents Nil significance.

⁹⁵ <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2243108>

⁹⁶ PHALMS 2000: 201



Figure 3.2: PHALMS plan showing the research potential within the study area (outlined in red). Green represents high potential, light blue represents moderate research potential, orange represents exceptional potential and dark grey represents no potential.

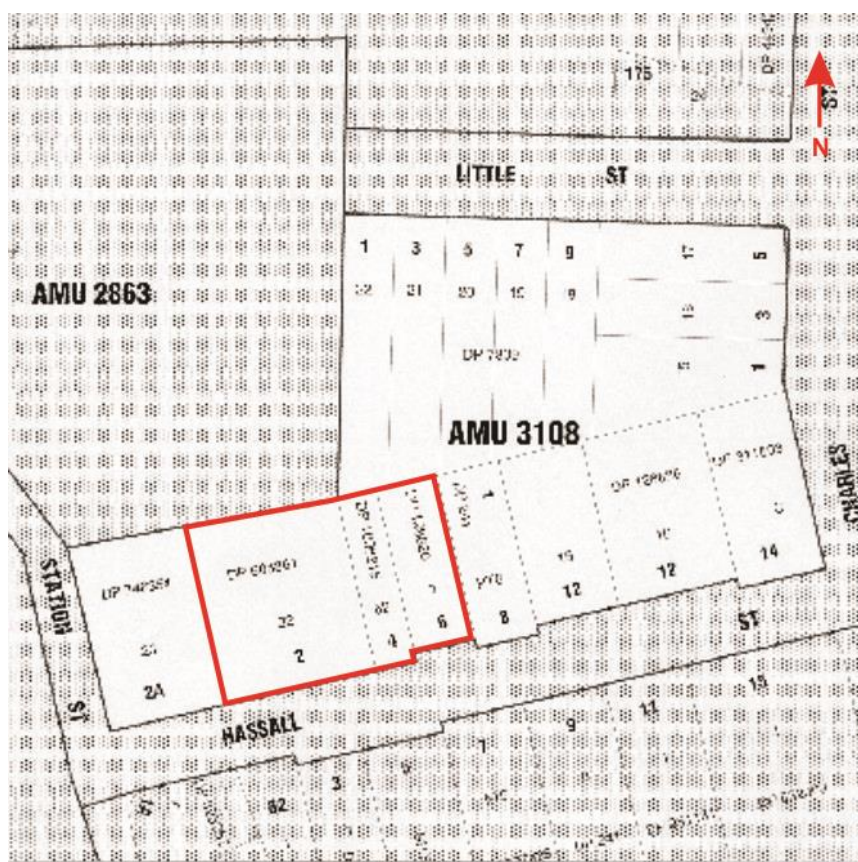


Figure 3.3: Plan of AMU 3108.

An overlay of the study area onto the historic plans from 1791 to 1856 (Section 2.2) show that there were no known structures within the study area prior to the subdivision of Harris Park in the 1870s. The first structure was on plan by 1881 (Figure 2.11).

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF 2B-6 HASSALL STREET

Since 2002 several archaeological assessments and investigations have been undertaken in the area surrounding the current site (Section 1.3). Research and results from these assessments and testing programs can help inform our understanding of the types of remains and level of preservation that can be expected at 2b-6 Hassall Street. Previously assessed and investigated sites that are of particular relevance to the current study area and discussed below are:

- 22 Parkes Street, Casey & Lowe, 2015.
- 1 Smith Street, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe, 2005.
- Parramatta Square 4 & 6 PS, 1A-1C Civic Place & 12-38 Darcy Street, Parramatta, Preliminary Results of the Historical Archaeological Investigation, Casey & Lowe, 2017.
- Parramatta Square 3PS, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Preliminary Results of the Historical Archaeological Investigation, Casey & Lowe, 2016.
- 142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe, 2015/2016

3.2.1 22 PARKES STREET, PARRAMATTA

22 Parkes Street is located within the boundaries of Surgeon John Harris' 100 acre farm, granted to him in 1793.⁹⁷ This land, known as 'Harris Farm', was later subdivided and the first known structure was a timber cottage built by 1881, followed by a second cottage built in the western part of the property between 1898-9 and a series of unidentified outbuildings added to both properties throughout the early 20th century. There was considered to be low to medium potential for archaeological remains including sub-surface features such as postholes, cisterns, cesspits and wells. Monitoring of test trench machine excavation was carried out in two stages in 2015. No archaeological remains were found at 22 Parkes Street and given the relatively shallow depth at which the red plastic clay natural horizon was found, the entire study area appeared to **have been reduced or scarped prior to the construction of the late 20th-century apartment block**. This site was found to DNMT.

⁹⁷ Casey & Lowe 2015

3.2.2 1 SMITH STREET, PARRAMATTA

The non-indigenous archaeological program at 1 Smith Street identified remains associated with the former houses at 1, 3 and 5 Smith Street.⁹⁸ The site was occupied by late 19th-century houses and 20th-century commercial buildings. The archaeological program involved archaeological testing followed by a program of sampling. Testing in the yard and house area of demolished houses along Smith Street and yards of properties fronting Darcy Street focused on ascertaining whether substantial archaeological remains were present. This testing indicated that few deposits or features were likely although three brick beehive water cisterns were found more or less in a line at the rear of three of the houses at 1, 3, and 5 Smith Street. During the archaeological sampling the cistern at No. 5 Smith Street (Figure 3.4) was found to be backfilled with a large deposit of domestic refuse. This rubbish dump was probably put into the cistern as late as the early 1930s and was considered an interesting group of artefacts that would warrant further research. Cisterns were an important source for water collection and retention prior to the introduction of reticulated water in Parramatta. **The significance of this site resided in the Depression-ear 1930s artefacts which backfilled this cistern. These are of Local significance.**



Figure 3.4: Cistern at the rear of No.5 Smith Street prior to excavation. Note the middle cistern behind. This cistern was located close to the house and was backfilled with a large deposit of domestic refuse. Looking south (Casey & Lowe 2005).

⁹⁸ Archaeological Excavation Non-Indigenous Archaeology, 1 Smith Street, Parramatta, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, 2005.

3.2.3 4 & 6PS, 1A-1C CIVIC PLACE & 12-38 DARCY STREET, PARRAMATTA

Excavations at 4 & 6PS Darcy Street Parramatta, at 12-38 Darcy Street and 1A-1C Civic Place Parramatta was undertaken by Casey & Lowe in 2016/17.⁹⁹ The main historical phases and archaeological remains identified within the study area were the late 19th-century semi-detached terraces (Figure 3.5) with associated cesspits, and isolated features, bulk levelling fills and rubbish pits from the early to mid-20th century. The footings of the terraces had been sealed by the later concrete slab floors of the shops fronting Darcy Street, while the cesspits to the rear had been covered by the later yard surfaces and asphalt surface of the southern part of Civic Place. After the excavation of the 1880s terraces, the areas where the yards and outbuildings of the earlier 1850s structures appeared on overlays were stripped by machine to determine whether any earlier structures or features were present. Unfortunately, none had survived. There was very little evidence of underfloor or other occupation-related deposits in any of the terraces. All the cesspits showed evidence of being backfilled with artefact-rich rubbish deposits in the early to mid-20th century before being converted into plumbed toilets (Figure 3.6).

The archaeology of these houses mostly consisted of shallow footings and only a few artefacts, not underfloor deposits or artefacts in cesspits. The main reason for undertaking an archaeological excavation of this area was its place within the excavation of a whole city block. The archaeology of this sit contributes to our understand of this major urban precinct rather than standing on its own as being of Local significance.



Figure 3.5: Footings of No. 22 Darcy Street, showing the late 19th-century sandstone footings (middle and background) and later machine-made brick modifications in the verandah area (foreground). Photo looking north, 1m scale (Casey & Lowe 2016).

⁹⁹ Casey & Lowe 2017b



Figure 3.6: Cesspits at rear of No. 16-18 Darcy Street (4&6PS), showing later earthenware sewerage pipe (left) as part of the conversion to plumbed toilets. Looking south, 1m scale (Casey & Lowe 2016).

3.2.4 153 MACQUARIE STREET (3 PARRAMATTA SQUARE - 3PS)

No. 153 Macquarie Street was excavated by Casey & Lowe in 2015/16.¹⁰⁰ Remains from various stages of occupation were found. These included the foundations of three brick houses built in the 1880s fronting Macquarie Street (Figure 3.7), with associated cesspits and outbuildings; stables with a brick drainage system associated with the White Horse Inn; the remains of a house shown on plan by 1823 plan, which included fireplaces, occupation deposits, a large timber base-plate, postholes and sandstone footings, with associated yard deposits, a brick-lined well and brick sump draining towards the 'Town Drain'; the Town Drain in the form of a large sandstone box drain running across the site; and evidence for early agricultural use of the site in the form of hoe marks and extensive plough lines crossing historic lot boundaries which probably date to the late 18th to the early 19th century. The paucity of artefacts would agree well with a very early date for the ploughing. The lines (Figure 3.8) were distinct and represent a single cultivation activity, where the plough had only been dragged once across the area with no criss-crossing or re-ploughing. These cultivation marks may denote a single crop. It is unknown whether this single ploughing event took place with the aid of animals or just human labour.

Most relevant to this report is that the 1880s houses did not contain substantial deposits of artefacts or underfloor deposits. The significance of this later archaeology though was increased through understanding it as part of the houses built by Harriet Holland, widow of a former convict John Holland. She built herself a large house as well as a twin 2-storey terrace for leasing to obtain additional income. The 1880s house was built on infilled ground which raised the site out of the low lying ground which flooded in heavy rain. While normally this type of house would be considered not to meet the significance threshold (DNMT) it did contain significance due to its relationship with the c.1819 house and how the site was modified to make it habitable. The 1880s houses and archaeology, due to their relationship with the Hollands and the range of evidence, were considered to be of Local significance.

¹⁰⁰ Casey & Lowe 2016a



Figure 3.7: Excavated brick footings of 'Harleyville' built in the 1880s and remaining standing until 1961. This is one of three houses within the site of 3PS built in the 1880s fronting Macquarie Street. View to north, 1m scale (Casey & Lowe 2016).



Figure 3.8: Composite photogrammetry photo showing extensive areas of ploughing activity at 3 Parramatta Square. These early agricultural marks date from the late eighteenth to early 19th century. North to top (Hazell 2016).

3.2.5 142-154 MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA

The houses were originally two-storey brick with sandstone footings.¹⁰¹ The remains included bulk demolition debris of sandstock bricks, mortar plaster and slate. Some of the plaster was painted and examples of blue, green and pink-painted plaster were found within the demolition. The footings of the terraces were constructed from large ashlar blocks of sandstone (Figure 3.9). The construction technique and the ground plans for the terrace row were uniform and the five buildings were built as part of a single building program. The remains of each house were composed of two front rooms with fireplaces, a hallway and a kitchen with fireplace. In the north of Area B the sandstone footings were built onto a series of levelling fills introduced here to raise the level of the undulating original topography. The levelling fills did not extend to the south where the land was higher. The levelling fills were composed of layers of clays and modified redeposited topsoil. The layer of redeposited topsoil was particularly artefact rich featuring ceramics and glass from the early to the mid 19th century as well as frequent charcoal pieces. Below the levelling fills the original historic topsoil was revealed which overlay a grey sandy subsoil, agricultural marks were found cut into the subsoil.



Figure 3.9: Footings from 1870s houses on Harris Street. These contained no underfloor deposits but beneath the houses was evidence of fill to raise this area about surround flooding.

¹⁰¹ Casey & Lowe 2016B:5

CISTERNS

In the rear yards of the 1870S terrace houses three large brick beehive cisterns were found (Figure 3.10). The cisterns were on the boundary or fenceline between two houses and were shared by pairs of houses. The cisterns were 3m in diameter and up to 3m in depth with a square recess at the base, built of sandstock bricks (Figure 3.11). The upper curved beehive tops of the three cisterns were truncated, probably when the houses were demolished and the whole area was levelled. Several salt-glazed drain pipes had been cut through the upper parts of each cistern when they had been decommissioned and backfilled. During the excavation the cistern at the rear of house 126 and 128 was emptied completely. The backfill of the cistern included numerous fragments of ceramics, metal and glass representing household refuse dating from the late 19th century. One interesting artefact found within the fill was a carved bone pipe tamper which may show St Patrick wearing a cassock, holding Bishop's crook and standing on a chalice (Figure 3.12).



Figure 3.10: The truncated upper part of the cistern between House 130 and 132. Here shown cut into the sandy pink subsoil with a construction cut filled with orange clay. View to the north, 1m scale. Casey & Lowe 2015.



Figure 3.11: Photogrammetry section, east-west through the cistern showing the interior. Hazell for Casey & Lowe 2015.



Figure 3.12: Carved bone pipe tamper found within the fill of the cistern. 100mm scale. Casey & Lowe 2015.

CESSPITS

The rear yards of the terrace houses had various brick pathways and a dark crusty yard surface of compacted soot and sand. The pathways lead to cesspits at the rear boundary of the properties. Three double cesspits straddling the property boundaries between pairs of houses. The cesspits were built at the same time as the houses and similar sandstock bricks were used in their construction. The cesspits in Area B were plumbed into the sewer in 1907 (Figure 3.13). All of the cesspits were lined with a hard cement render. All of the cesspits featured a rectangular receptacle at the back to facilitate soil removal. These cesspits did not contain quantities of artefacts.



Figure 3.13: Sandstock-brick cesspit associated with House 134 and 136. The structure has been partially removed during the plumbing in of the sewer pipes and further disturbed by the footings of the 1950s Cumberland Press building. Hazell for Casey & Lowe 2015.

The archaeology of these houses was considered not to be of Local significance other than where the cesspits or cistern contained quantities of artefacts.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is the degree to which archaeological remains are considered likely to survive within the study area in light of modern impacts and historic activities. A series of assumptions and general principles underlie the analysis of archaeological potential for colonial remains. These have been based on the experience of archaeologists working in New South Wales over the last 40 plus years.

- Structural remains (i.e. building footings) associated with buildings and shown on plan are likely to survive but will be impacted by later phases of building.
- Certain types of remains are typically not shown on plan, although they occasionally feature on later plans. These include:
 - wells.
 - cesspits.
 - site drainage.
 - rubbish pits.
 - evidence for gardens, layout and use of the yard areas.
 - pet burials.
 - fencelines, assisting with clarification of lot boundaries and internal use of lots.
 - pollen and soil evidence.
 - land clearing and modification of the landform, including major filling events, i.e., backfilling of ponds or the creek line and more ephemeral evidence of land use including plough, hoe and drainage channels.
 - underfloor deposits associated with the occupation of the house.
 - rubbish dumps.
 - other types of archaeological deposits.

There are also several other common processes which determine the archaeological resource. Generally, the following principles apply:

- The greater the number of phases, the more complicated the nature of the archaeological remains.
- Underfloor deposits typically form where the original flooring was butt-boarded timber floorboards.
 - These can survive in both demolished and standing structures, although the installation of later services and the replacement of flooring can impact on the integrity of underfloor deposits.
 - Underfloor deposits can include both small items which fell between floorboards, and also larger material which must have been deliberately deposited beneath loose floorboards.
 - Floor coverings such as oil-cloths and carpets can minimise the accumulation of items underneath a butt-boarded timber floor. Floor coverings like these would be more common in wealthier households.
 - Subsequent replacement with tongue and groove floorboards or even capping the underfloor void with imported material (a strategy popular for dealing with rats),¹⁰² often will only have a limited impact on any archaeological deposit.

¹⁰² This practice was observed at workers' housing excavated as part of the Darling Quarter redevelopment - Casey & Lowe 2013 *Darling Quarter (formerly Darling Walk), Darling Harbour, Sydney* [Archaeological Investigation], for Lend Lease Development, 2013, pg. 412-3.

4.2 SITE VISIT

On 24 June 2018, Tony Lowe of Casey & Lowe visited the study site. The photos in this section were taken by Tony Lowe. Only the exterior of the existing buildings and the open street-level car parks were inspected. The site is located close to the junction of Hassall Street and Station Street East on the northern side of Hassall Street next door to the Commercial Hotel. The study area currently contains two extant buildings.

A two-storey commercial building at No. 2 Hassall Street (Figure 4.1) fronts Hassall Street. This brick building appears to have been constructed in the late 1970s. The upper floor extends wider than the ground floor of the building and is supported with external brick piers. This allows for additional undercover car parking along the western side of the building (Figure 3.2). Two-storey buildings generally require larger footings than single-storey structures, suggesting that the foundations of this building will have a moderate to significant impact on the archaeological remains of earlier structures. As the footprint of the ground floor is smaller than the rest of the structure as it is supported by piers, this will have less impact than foundations. The entrance to the building is elevated above the street level and includes an access ramp on the eastern side fronting Hassall Street.

Along the western side of the building is a bitumen driveway providing access to a rear ground level open car park (Figure 4.2, Figure 4.3). The north-west corner of the car park appears to be slightly sloping. The parking entrance has an electric gate. This may also have associated below-ground structural and power components that could have impacted the archaeological resource. Below-ground services including water, sewerage and electric pipes were not identified but these services most likely run south from each of the buildings into Hassall Street to connect to the main lines either below the road or the footpath. In general, the level of the car park and footpath fronting Hassall Street is very slightly elevated above the road surface, possibly having been built-up slightly from the level of Hassall Street.



Figure 4.1: Photo showing existing two-storey building at No. 2 Hassall Street looking northeast. The ground floor is raised above street level so that the building itself sits higher than the street and footpath. (Casey & Lowe 2018).



Figure 4.2: View looking north along the access to the rear car park. Note that the carpark surface is slightly raised to the west. The piers support the upper floor of the building allowing for additional undercover parking along the accessway. (Casey & Lowe 2018).



Figure 4.3: Looking north from Hassall Street at the driveway of No.2 Hassall Street. This access to the rear car park lies between the Commercial Hotel (left) and the office building (right). (Casey & Lowe 2018).

There are currently no structures at No. 4 Hassall Street (Figure 4.4). Aerial photos from 2010 showed a long rectangular building on this narrow allotment (Figure 2.31) which was probably the same house that was built in the 1920s-30s. This building was demolished by 2012. There are two palm trees at the front of the allotment close to the footpath (Figure 4.5).



Figure 4.4: Looking north at No. 4 Hassall Street which is currently a vacant lot.

A three-storey residential apartment block exists at No. 6 Hassall Street (Figure 4.5). This brick apartment block appears to have been constructed in the late 1960s to early 1970s replacing the 1880s cottage 'Norwood'. The building is set back from the street front with a small garden at the front. There is a concrete driveway along the eastern side of the building providing access to an open ground level carpark (Figure 4.6). This driveway is level but raised slightly higher than street level. At the rear of the building are a number of open car parking spaces (Figure 4.7) along with some undercover parking. The undercover parking is also at ground level below the first floor of the building and supported by piers. This three-storey building would require deep foundations which will have a moderate to high impact on the archaeological resource. The concreted driveway and ground level car park at the rear of the building potentially will have less impact on the archaeological remains.



Figure 4.5: Looking northwest at the three-storey residential block at No. 6 Hassall Street. The palm trees are in front of No.4 Hassall Street. (Casey & Lowe 2018).



Figure 4.6: Looking northwest along the concrete driveway located on the eastern side of the apartment block providing access to parking at the rear of the building. (Casey & Lowe 2018).



Figure 4.7: Looking northwest at the ground level car parking at the rear of the apartment block including some undercover spaces. (Casey & Lowe 2018).

4.3 2B-6 HASSALL STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The potential archaeological remains within the study area were assessed through an analysis of historical records (Section 1.0), previous archaeological investigations (Section 3.2), and a site inspection (Section 4.2).

Archaeological potential has been determined using a series of gradations (**Nil-Low**, **Low-Moderate**, and **Moderate-High**) to indicate the degree to which archaeological remains are likely to survive. The types of potential historical archaeological remains identified within the study area are summarised below in Table 4.1, Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.9.

- **Nil to Low Potential:** there is no likelihood or a very low likelihood of archaeological remains or remains have been removed by later structures.
- **Low to Moderate Potential:** while there is likely to be moderate impacts in these areas, building footings and deeper sub-surface features such as wells/cisterns, cesspits and their artefact-bearing deposits may survive.
- **Moderate to High Potential:** low impacts in this area, a range of archaeological features are likely to survive across the site including shallower remains such as rubbish dumps or garden features as well as deeper sub-surface features.

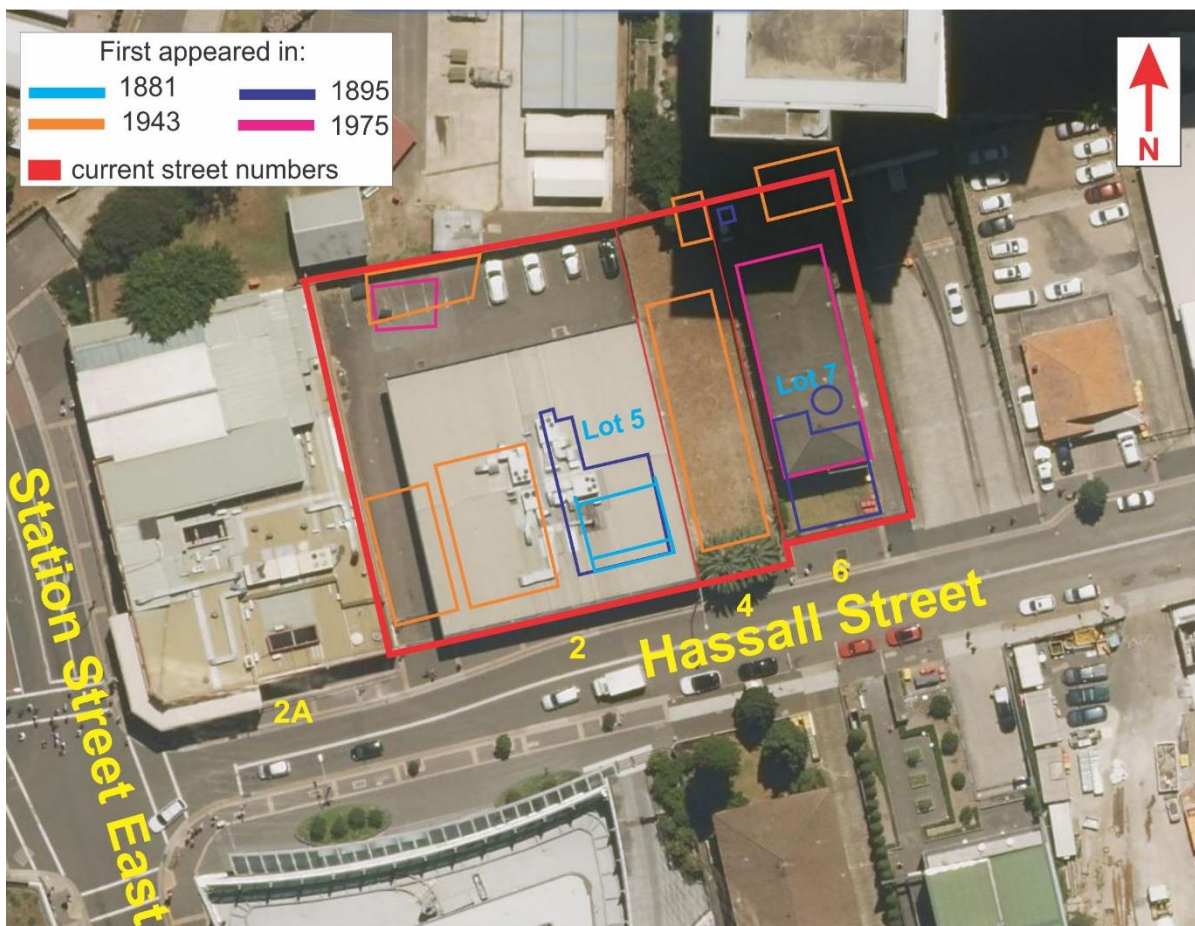


Figure 4.8: Overlay indicating the location of houses and structures present on the site from 1881 (blue), 1895 (navy), 1943 (orange) and 1975 (pink) onto a current aerial image showing the existing buildings and open car park. Overlay C&L 2018.

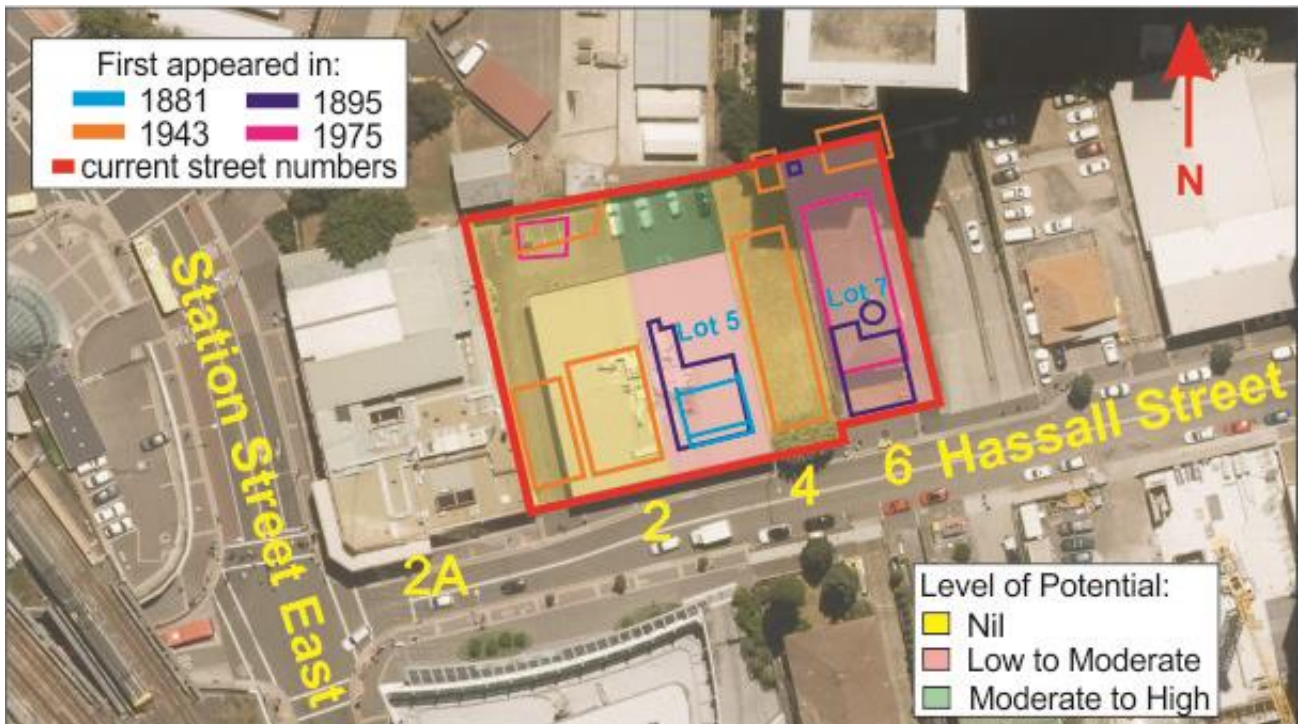


Figure 4.9: Map of archaeological potential showing the areas of low to moderate (pink) and moderate to high (green) as well as areas of no archaeological potential, showing the existing buildings and car park areas within the study area (red outline). Overlay C&L 2018.

The potential for archaeological remains at the site relates to the phases of buildings identified. The following 4 phases were identified:

Phase 1: Unoccupied farmland from European settlement period (1788 – c.1880).

- Early agricultural evidence in the form of cultivation marks, drainage channels.
- Permissive occupancy or squatting evidence, ephemeral if survives.

Phase 2: Two late 19th-century houses on site fronting Hassall Street (1880s-1970s).

- House at 2 Hassall Street, built by 1881, named 'Waitara' by 1891. Survived for at least 80 years. Replaced by 1975.
- House at 6 Hassall Street, on plan by 1895 with a well/cistern and cesspit in the back yard. Recorded in *Sands Directory* from 1884. Named 'Norwood'. Survived for at least 80 years before being replaced by an apartment block in the late 1960s-70s.

Phase 3: Three early 20th-century buildings built between 1930s - 1940s.

- Two new houses between the Commercial Hotel and Waitara, 2 Hassall Street.
- A long rectangular building at 4 Hassall Street also built by the 1930s, possibly by 1920s.

Phase 4: Late 20th-century redevelopment.

- 2 Hassall Street - all 3 houses demolished post-1975 (Waitara demolished post-1956) and replaced with a commercial building which remains today.
- 4 Hassall Street - demolished post-2012. Allotment currently vacant.
- 6 Hassall Street - Norwood demolished post-1956 and replaced with an apartment block by 1975 which remains today.

4.3.1 EARLY AGRICULTURE AND OCCUPANCY

Historic plans suggest the site remained undeveloped until the subdivision of Harris Park from the 1870s onwards. During this period, it was probably used for grazing. The study area has potential to contain evidence of early land clearance, agricultural use and environmental data. Numerous sites throughout Parramatta have shown evidence of early cultivation including plough lines at the Parramatta Square site in 2016 (PS3) and extensive drainage works associated with large-scale cultivation were identified during the archaeological investigation at 95-101 George Street (Section 4.0). These activities are considered to have taken place as early as the 1790-1795.

Ephemeral evidence for remains associated with fringe dwelling or squatting in the early 19th-century period and subsequently thereafter may survive in the area but is considered to be unlikely as the study area is too far removed from the main part of town.

Early phases of site activity (Phase 1) associated with agriculture and cultivation are likely to be impacted by the late 19th and early 20th-century houses and rear yard activities. These will further be impacted by the late 20th-century redevelopment of the site with the construction of an office building and an apartment block leaving a **nil-low potential** of early cultivation surviving in this area.

4.3.2 2 HASSALL STREET

No known structures existed on this western part of the study area until after the 1871 subdivision of Harris Park. This subdivision was instigated by the proposed construction of the railway line through Parramatta. Key activities and events at this property include:

- The **first known structure** on this section of the site appeared on plan in 1881, fronting Hassall Street (Phase 2) (Figure 2.11). The building was square in shape with a front verandah (Figure 2.11). In 1884 *Sands* list White, commission agent, residing at this property.
- By **1891 a larger building with a front and back verandah**, and an addition to the rear of the building on the northwest side, appeared on an 1891 Surveyors field book (Figure 2.21). The fieldbook also showed a water closet (WC) at the rear of the property in the northeast corner. Cesspits have research potential as they may be associated with occupation deposits and quantities of artefacts. Wells and cesspits are features with deep footprints, which gives them a higher level of preservation from later 20th-century impacts.
- This WC did not appear on the 1895 or later plans. The building was residential and was named 'Waitara'. It either replaced the 1881 structure or was more likely an extension to the original structure on the 1881 plan.
- A valuation of the property in May 1903 describes a **brick cottage with six rooms, a bathroom and kitchen**. 'Waitara' cottage and its associated outbuildings and yards were still extant in 1956 but were demolished by 1975.
- The western half of 2 Hassall Street remained vacant land until the 1930s. The vacant lot was the property of the Commercial Hotel located on the corner of Hassall Street and Station Street East until the 1930s. The Commercial Hotel was built in 1886 but the hotel building itself is outside the study area.
- This site was the property of Charles Rawlinson from 1881 till his death in 1895. His death duties file showed that the only building on the site at the time of his death was the hotel on the corner. The fieldbook of Surveyor Frank Watkins dated 1991 (Figure 2.12) showed two WCs (water closets) to the east of the hotel which form the 1894 and 1895 plans are outside of the study area and area associated with the Commercial Hotel (Figure 2.22, Figure 2.23). These cesspits likely became redundant when the town sewerage mains were installed from 1907 onwards.
- The Commercial Hotel transfer to Crawford in 1937 probably corresponds with the construction of the two houses between the Commercial Hotel and Waitara cottage (Phase 3). There are no *Sands* listings for a property on this lot up to the final edition of *Sands* in 1932 but the undated Sydney Water Blackwattle plans (Figure 2.15, Figure 2.16) and the 1943 aerial photograph both show the two houses

alongside Waitara (Figure 2.28). These 20th-century structures would not have associated cesspits as the town sewage system was operational by then.

- The houses were demolished c. 1974 for the construction of the 2-storey office building (Phase 4) with a rear ground level car park accessed via a driveway on the western side of the building (Figure 4.8).

There is **no and low to moderate potential** for the archaeological remains associated with these houses (Figure 4.9). The extant buildings on site do not have basements although the 20th-century footings and piers will contribute further impacts to the archaeological potential. Service pipes laid during the 20th-century occupation of the site, including the early sewerage line shown on the 1907 plan (Figure 2.27) at the northern end of the site are likely to have a low to moderate impact to the 19th-century archaeological remains. The street access lane and concrete/ bitumen carpark at the rear of the building at 2 Hassall Street is considered to have a lower impact on the archaeological remains but no potential for relics. The only potential relics are for artefact deposits within cisterns or cesspits, associated with the house in Lot 5.

While there is a likelihood that footings or other evidence from the earlier house may be preserved in this area, the research potential of these archaeological features is relatively low. By the 1880s, tongue-in-groove floorboards were widely used, meaning the cottage is unlikely to have any substantial underfloor deposits and hence little research potential. Sub-surface features like a well, cistern, cesspit or rubbish pits may have research potential as they often contain occupation related fills and deposits with quantities of artefacts.

As found at 4 & 6 Parramatta Square, 3 Parramatta Square and 142-154 Macquarie Street houses of the 1880s have almost no potential for underfloor deposits and a 50 per cent change of artefacts being thrown away into a cesspit. **Therefore, there is no potential for relics within the western part of this lot while there is some potential for relics in the eastern part of the lot.**

4.3.3 4 HASSALL STREET

No known structures existed on this central part of the study area until the early 20th century. Sections of this allotment changed hands frequently throughout the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century (see Section 2.3.5). The 1907 plan does not show a building on site (Figure 2.27). *Sands Directory* from 1921 lists Gregory Wilson (linotype operator) as the owner-occupier in this position on the street from 1921-1932 (Phase 3). The building was demolished after 1975. The late demolition of this house means that there may be greater impacts on the site from the use of excavators on the site.

There is no potential for evidence of 19th-century archaeology, such as artefacts in cisterns and cesspits. While there is potential for early 20th-century building and its outbuildings these are not considered to be relics under the *NSW Heritage Act, 1977*. PHALMS Archaeological Management Unit 3018 (updated Aug 2000) does make reference to a free-standing house at 4 Hassall Street, and an aerial photograph (Figure 2.31) shows a long rectangular building still extant in 2010 which appears to be the same structure. This building was demolished by 2012 and the lot is currently vacant with no structures present. As this site has such a late demolition this will have impacted on the surrounding levels. **Due to the absence of 19th-century archaeology and modern impacts this site is considered to have no archaeological potential for relics under the *NSW Heritage Act, 1977*.**

4.3.4 6 HASSALL STREET

The first known structure on this eastern section of the site was **recorded on the 1891 fieldbook** of Surveyor Frank Watkins (Figure 2.26) which showed a brick building named 'Norwood Cottage' with a **well/cistern** behind the house and a wash closet at the rear of the property (Phase 2). The 1895 plan shows the same house again with a circular well or cistern close to the house and a fence line running east-west separating the rear of the property from the house and well (Figure 2.23). Although the circular structure near the

house is annotated as a well on the 1891 field book, its location so close to the house suggests it may in fact be a cistern collecting rainwater and runoff from the building. Cisterns have been regularly found on archaeological sites throughout Parramatta including 1 Smith Street, 142-154 Macquarie Street (Cumberland Press Site) and Parramatta Square (8PS). *Sands* lists occupants at this property from 1884 which suggests it was built between 1881 and 1884. This house was not demolished until after 1956, possibly after 1967, when it was sold to Frederick Zeater, a Parramatta builder. The house was replaced with a three-storey apartment block by 1975 which remains extant today (Phase 4). The apartment block (Phase 4) is set further back from the street than the original cottage which may reflect a widening of this section of Hassall Street. **The late demolition of this house means that there may be greater impacts on the site from the use of excavators.**

A valuation of the property in 1924 recorded this land as occupied by a brick cottage with an iron roof containing four rooms and a kitchen (see Section 2.3.6). There was no reference to the cistern at this time and it was no longer shown on plan suggesting it may have become discontinued in use. Reticulated water was not available in the area until after 1881, with water carts selling drinking water to residents of the area.¹⁰³ Many properties from the same period in Parramatta built cisterns to augment their water supply.¹⁰⁴ Up until the early 20th century the sewerage/stormwater system for this area emptied into the main waterways with the Public Works Department treatment plant being constructed by 1916. Once reticulated water became available the cisterns were no longer required and were backfilled.

The overlay plan (Figure 4.8) shows the northern half of the cottage and the well or cistern to be below the footprint of the later 20th-century building having a moderate impact on the earlier cottage while the southern half of the cottage (fronting Hassall Street) has not been impacted by the later building and is below the front garden of the residential block. Modern services are also likely to have low to moderate impacts on the 19th-century archaeological remains. As with 'Waitara', there is **moderate or moderate to high potential** for archaeological remains of the cottage 'Norwood' and any associated occupation deposits. The sub-surface features the cesspit and well/cistern at the rear of the cottage have **moderate to high potential** for archaeological remains and quantities of artefacts associated with the occupation of the house.

Although there is moderate to high potential for cesspits and their artefact-bearing deposits, similar excavations of late 19th and early 20th-century cesspits that were later plumbed into the sewer mains have not contained artefact-rich deposits as they have been emptied and backfilled with sterile fill. **Therefore No 6 Hassall Street has some potential for relics.**

Table 4.1: Summary table of potential archaeological remains at 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta.

PHASE	DATE/BUILDING	LOCATION	POTENTIAL REMAINS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
2 – 6 Hassall Street				
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1788-1794 ▪ Harris farm 1794-1870s 	All of study area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land clearance ▪ Cultivation marks ▪ Drainage channels 	Nil to Low
No 2 Hassall Street (Lot 22 DP 608861)				
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1880s-c.1960s: brick cottage: named 'Waitara' 	South end – below existing commercial building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Waitara cottage' ▪ House footings (including walls, room partitions and fireplaces). ▪ Drains 	Low to Moderate eastern

¹⁰³ Casey & Lowe, *22 Parkes Street Parramatta, Non-indigenous Archaeological Investigation*, 2015, p.27. http://www.dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lake_parramatta. Accessed on 24/6/13.

¹⁰⁴ Casey & Lowe, *1 Smith Street, Parramatta, Non-indigenous Archaeological Investigation*, 2005, p.35.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Occupation deposits ▪ Garden features (including garden beds paths and edging). 	
		North end: below existing car park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cesspit and its artefact-bearing deposits. ▪ Possible well/cisterns and their artefact-bearing deposits. ▪ Drains ▪ Yard deposits ▪ Rear garden features (including garden beds paths and edging). ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Fence lines ▪ Outbuildings 	Eastern: Moderate to High
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1930s-1970s: 2 houses (west of 'Waitara') 	South end: below existing office building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Late house footings (including walls, room partitions and fireplaces) ▪ Occupation deposits ▪ Garden features 	No potential
		North end: below existing car park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yard deposits ▪ Rear garden features (including garden beds paths and edging) ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Fence lines ▪ Outbuildings 	No potential
4 Hassall Street (Lot 62 DP 1006215)				
3	1930s – c.1960s: (possibly earlier building c.1921)	Vacant lot, no current buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ House footings (including walls, room partitions and fireplaces). ▪ Outbuildings ▪ Drains ▪ Garden features (including garden beds paths and edging). 	No potential
6 Hassall Street (Lot 7, DP 128820)				
2	1880s-c.1960s: brick cottage originally named 'Norwood'	Below existing residential building (1960s-present)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Norwood cottage' ▪ House footings (including walls, room partitions and fireplaces). ▪ Drains ▪ Occupation deposits ▪ Garden features (including garden beds paths and edging). ▪ Yard deposits ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Fence lines ▪ Outbuildings 	Low to Moderate
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cesspit and its artefact-bearing deposits. ▪ Well/cistern and its artefact-bearing deposits. 	Moderate to High

5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage significance is distinct from archaeological potential. The assessment of archaeological potential considers the probability of physical evidence from previous human activity to still exist on a site. Assessment of heritage significance for archaeological features considers the cultural values associated with those remains.¹⁰⁵ To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the seven significance criteria,
- retain the integrity of its key attributes.

The following assessment of archaeological heritage significance has been written to be in accordance with the Heritage Branch 2009 guidelines: *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.¹⁰⁶

5.2 DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of archaeological potential, as identified in Section 3.0, indicates that 2b-6 Hassall Street has the potential to retain historical archaeological remains related to residential housing constructed from the 1880s onwards and limited prior remains.

Criterion (a): Historic Significance – (evolution)

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

As there are no structures shown on plan prior to 1881, the land within the study area has very limited potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the early occupation of Parramatta, likely limited to ephemeral agricultural marks and environmental information. The land within the study area has some potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the expansion and urbanisation during the later 19th and early 20th centuries. These potential remains have some limited ability to represent the changing nature of Parramatta's settlement including commercial and residential activities. The site was probably first occupied as a residence by c.1881 and was continually occupied, along with the second residence built by 1891. Three more houses were built in the early 20th century. The houses were demolished in the late 1960s-1970s and replaced with an existing office block and residential unit.

May meet this threshold for Local significance if artefacts deposits associated with the 1880s and later occupation are found within this site.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The site was part of John Harris' land grant for Harris Farm. Harris was a notable member of the early colony, as a surgeon, farmer and vocal political opponent of Governor Bligh. This association with Harris, however, is not likely to be reflected in the potential archaeological remains of the site; it is doubtful that any remains from Harris Farm will survive other than ephemeral activities within the landscape.

The archaeology of the site is unlikely to contribute to this association.

¹⁰⁵ This distinction has long been recognised by historical archaeologists working in heritage management and was restated in *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice* (Australia ICOMOS 2013, p 7).

¹⁰⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996 *Archaeological Assessments, Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, pp 25-27; NSW Heritage Office 2001 *Assessing Significance: a NSW Heritage Manual Update*; NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance – (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The remains within the study area have no potential for aesthetic significance. As acknowledged in PHALMS, 'the archaeological resources of this AMU have no known aesthetic significance although it is recognised that exposed *in situ* archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities'. While archaeological remains may have aesthetic value, mostly through their novelty and age, they are not 'important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW'. Their aesthetic values are more by accident than design.

The archaeology of this site is unlikely to have significance under this criterion.

Criterion (d): Social Significance – (contemporary community esteem)

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The archaeological remains within the study area will have an association with local community groups who have an interest in heritage. Some places take on a higher social value as a result of community interest in the excavations. Dr Mary Casey has given a number of well-attended talks on the archaeology of Parramatta, suggesting the local community is generally interested in the subject. The focus of this interest is on the convict period and is also genealogical research related.

The archaeology of this site is unlikely to have significance under this criterion.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance – (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The remains of the late 19th-century cottages and early 20th-century houses on the site which survived until the 1960s and 1970s have the potential for archaeological remains of footings, cisterns, outbuildings, artefact deposits or rubbish dumps, and evidence of garden or other land uses.

The structural remains have limited research potential and the focus of research potential is on potential artefact deposits. Where such deposits survive they may have the ability to address certain research questions, including:

Life in the Various Households throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries

- The range and variation apparent within the households where a range of families resided.
- Evidence for the nature of childhood and the way in which gender identities were constructed.
- The nature of the material culture and consumption patterns of the various households; how these remains related to the transformation of their environment from frontier and rural town and to an urban place.
- Any economic differences present within the houses, given their differing sizes. These differences might be represented within the archaeological evidence.
- Layout of the house and outbuildings and how this structured life in these households.
- Is there evidence for customary patterns (buildings, food, religious practice, cultural artefacts)?

- How was material culture used to represent personal, ethnic, religious and/or group identity?

Other Relevant Questions

- Is there evidence for the Harris Farm land use in this area?

The early 20th-century houses (c.1930s) are considered unlikely to contain any significant archaeological resource and are not considered to have archaeological potential due to the late construction of the houses and low likelihood of significant deposits of archaeology surviving.

If significant artefact deposits are found they should be able to address the above questions and would be of Local significance.

Criterion (f): Rarity

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Any archaeological remains are unlikely to have 'uncommon, rare or endangered' associations. Any wells, cisterns or cesspits are likely to be of standard design. Any archaeology associated with the Harris Farm period is likely to be ephemeral remains, such as fencing or evidence of water management, which are typical of farming practices of the time.

The archaeology of this site is unlikely to have significance under this criterion.

Criterion (g): Representativeness

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Any archaeological remains from the occupation of the site are expected to be typical of late 19th and early 20th-century residential houses and residences in the Parramatta area and surrounding suburbs.

The archaeology of this site is may have significance at Local level under this criterion.

Integrity

The integrity of the site is thought to be a mixture of low to medium and medium to high archaeological potential (Figure 4.9). There are likely to be impacts on the archaeological remains from the post-1960s and 1970s demolition of the houses. The late 19th and early 20th-century date of this site means that the resource is limited

5.3 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The study area has some potential for archaeological remains associated with the post-1880s suburbanisation of Parramatta and was once part of the Harris Farm estate. The main archaeological resource is likely to be structural remains associated with the site's 1880s buildings, including artefact-bearing deposits for a well or cistern and cesspits. These deposits may be able to address a range of research questions, such as the access to consumer goods and standards of living in this part of NSW at the end of the 19th century and into the early 20th century.

Most of the potential archaeological resource within the study area has limited significance due to its late 19th and early 20th-century date. Where they survive they are likely to be representative and may be able to contribute to research questions relating to lifeways and material culture of these late 19th and early 20th-century households. These relics would be of Local significance.

6.0 IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed development is for a rectangular-shaped fifteen-storey building with a podium terrace level (Level 4) and a basement (Figure 1.2, Figure 6.1). The building proposed would extend north from Hassall Street, covering the entire footprint of the study area. The one level basement includes a basement ramp on the eastern side of the building fronting Hassall Street. There is currently no design for the building.

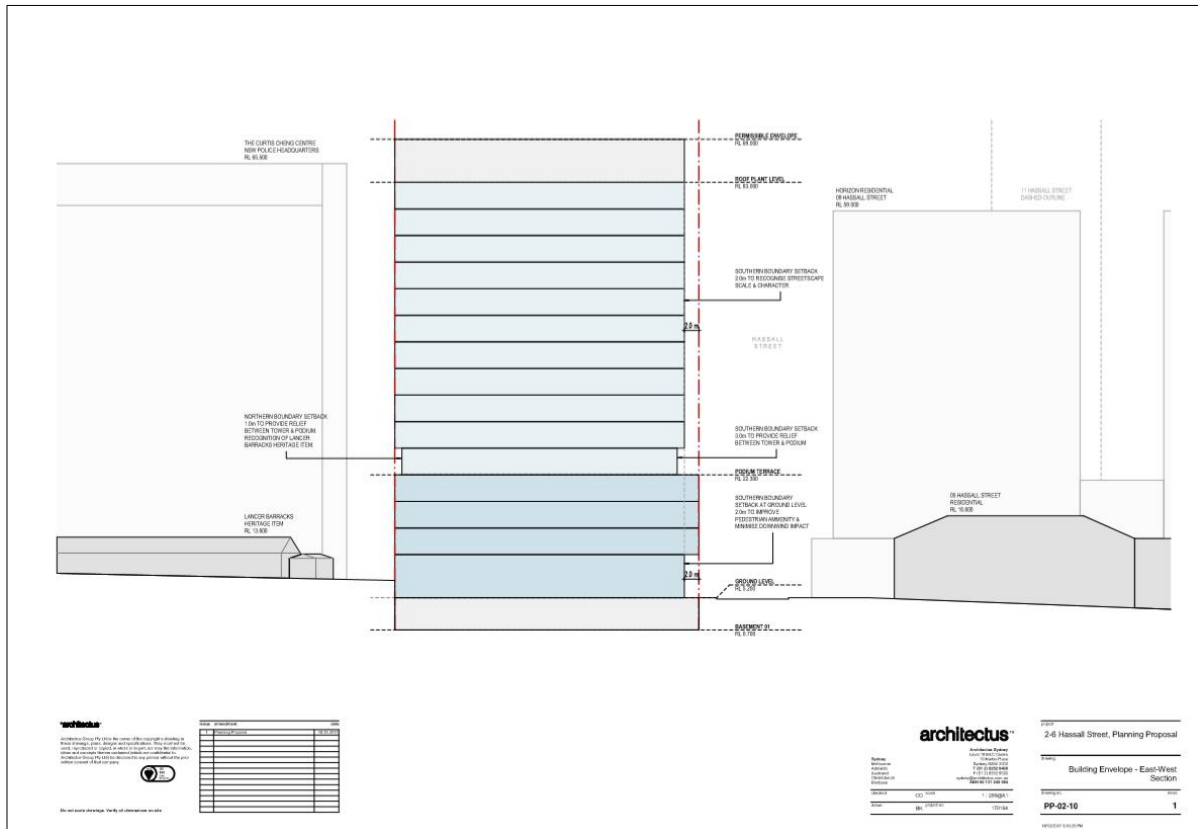


Figure 6.1: Building Envelope - East-West section. Plan of the proposed development. Source: Planning Proposal, Architectus 18/12/2017.

6.2 IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED WORKS

The current proposed development with the basement will remove all archaeological remains within the study area. The archaeological remains will date from c.1880 to the mid 20th century. The potential archaeological remains of local significance consist of remains of the two later 19th-century brick cottages, outbuildings, cesspits, well/cistern, yards, artefacts and other remains dating to later periods.

7.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 RESULTS

- This report assesses the significance of potential historical archaeological remains at 2b-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta. The site remained mostly undeveloped until 1880s and the early 20th century.
- There is potential for relics of Local significance in the eastern part of no 4 and no. 6 Hassall Street.
- The proposed development is a 15-storey building which includes the excavation of a large basement across the whole footprint of the site, which will remove any potential archaeological remains surviving within the site.
- As the subject site is considered to contain some relics of Local significance which are protected under the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* their removal will require a S140 approval to undertake a short archaeological program.
- The main mitigation of this impact is a short program of archaeological testing and if significant deposits are found a short salvage program focusing on no. 4 (Lot 5) and no. 6 (Lot 7).

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis provided in this assessment:

1. As the site is likely to contain archaeological remains of local significance, an application for an archaeological excavation permit under S140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* will need to be approved by the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate prior to lifting of ground slabs or other excavation impacts.
2. A S140 application requires the writing of an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) to guide any archaeological testing or salvage to be undertaken at the site. The ARD needs to identify an appropriately qualified Excavation Director (Heritage Council Excavation Director Criteria).
3. Following demolition of the two extant buildings at the site, archaeological testing should be undertaken in the areas of the cesspits and cisterns/wells to determine if they contain relics.
4. Depending on the results of the testing and if relics are found, a short archaeological salvage excavation may be required
5. The archaeological program will need to be undertaken in accordance with the S140 Conditions of Consent.
6. A report presenting the results of any archaeological recording and artefact catalogue should be prepared at the end of the archaeological program in compliance with the standard S140 conditions of consent.
7. Any artefacts or relics collected and retained during the works will need to be catalogued and then securely stored in perpetuity by the client after the completion of the archaeological program.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:

Schedule of Listings in *Sands' Sydney & Suburban Directory* (Hassall Street from Station Street)

*(Note the *Sands Directory* listings for the house 'Northwood' are outside the study area further along Hassall Street and should not be confused with the cottage 'Norwood' which is within the study area)

1884, p 273

Hassall Street From Station Street
White T A M commission agent (Lot 5)
Kellaway Frederick coachbuilder
Byrnes Henry woollen manufacturer

1885, p 270

Hassall Street From Station Street
White T A M commission agent (Lot 5)
Kellaway Frederick coachbuilder
Byrnes Henry woollen manufacturer

1885, p 171 (Fuller's Directory)

Hassall Street From Station Street
White T A M commission agent (Lot 5)
Kellaway Fred coachbuilder
Byrnes Hy JP tweed manufacturer

1886, p 298

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
(Lots 2 & 3)
Mackenzie Robert J accountant
Watsford John
Byrnes Henry 'Northwood' Harris Park

1887, p 344

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
(Lots 2 & 3)
Chisholm Mrs
Watsford George
Byrnes Henry 'Northwood'

1887, p 196 (Fuller's Directory)

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
(Lots 2 & 3)
Chisholm Sydney
Watsford George, coachman
Byrnes Henry JP tweed manufacturer

1888, p 323

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
Chisholm Mrs Annie
Sugden Mrs
Byrnes Henry JP tweed manufacturer
'Northwood'

1889, p 329

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
Kemmis Henry
Sainty Charles W ironmonger
Byrnes Henry JP tweed manufacturer
'Northwood'

1890, p 350

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
Sainty Charles W ironmonger
Byrnes Henry JP tweed manufacturer
'Northwood'

1891, p 336

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
Walker Mrs S G
Walker Harry O
Sainty Charles W ironmonger
Byrnes Henry JP tweed manufacturer

1892, p 368

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
McGill David contractor
White William undertaker
Byrnes Henry JP tweed manufacturer

1893, p 384

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
Button Joe
Byrnes Henry JP tweed manufacturer

1894, p 398

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
Button Joe
Barnes Henry JP [sic]

1895, p 378

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Charles Rawlinson
Garrett Alfred
Barnes Henry JP

1896, p 394

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Mary Ann Rawlinson
Finlayson John
McDonald Donald
Barnes Henry JP

1897, p 419

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Mary Ann Rawlinson
Finlayson John
McDonald Donald
Joyce Thomas F ‘Northwood’

1898, p 453

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Mary Ann Rawlinson
Finlayson John
McDonald Donald
Joyce Thomas F ‘Northwood’

1899, p 465

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Mary Ann Rawlinson
Finlayson John ‘Waitara’
McDonald Donald
Joyce Thomas F ‘Northwood’

1900, p 486

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Mary Ann Rawlinson
Finlayson John ‘Waitara’
McDonald Donald
Holmes Andrew ‘Northwood’

1901, p 505

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Stephen C Rawlinson
Finlayson John ‘Waitara’
McDonald Donald
Holmes Andrew ‘Northwood’

1902, p 513

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – James Troy
Finlayson John ‘Waitara’
McDonald Donald (1903 electoral roll –
railway clerk)
Holmes Andrew ‘Northwood’

1903, p 496

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Arthur Geddes
Finlayson John ‘Waitara’ (1903 electoral
roll – officer in charge of gasworks)
Holland Thomas J
Holmes Andrew ‘Northwood’ (1903
electoral roll – gentleman)

1904, p 496

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Arthur Geddes
Finlayson John ‘Waitara’
Holland Thomas J
Holmes Andrew ‘Northwood’

1905, p 510

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Arthur Geddes
Finlayson John ‘Waitara’
Holmes Andrew ‘Northwood’

1906, p 517

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Arthur Geddes
Linsley Frederick W ‘Waitara’
McEwan Thomas
Holmes Andrew ‘Northwood’

1907, p 529

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Arthur Geddes
Linsley Frederick W ‘Waitara’
Coote Joseph
Frost William

1908, p 546

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Elizabeth Cannon
Linsley Frederick W ‘Waitara’
Gilchrist Norma M
Halcrow Edward
Halcrow Miss M dressmaker

1909, p 561

Hassall Street
From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Charles O’Donnell
Linsley Frederick W ‘Waitara’
Halcrow Edward
Halcrow Miss M dressmaker

1910, p 568

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Mrs M Carrick
Linsley Frederick W ‘Waitara’
Williams Frederick J constable
Halcrow Capt Edward
Halcrow Miss M dressmaker

1911, p 597

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel – Mrs M Carrick
Linsley Frederick W ‘Waitara’
Bray Joseph O
Halcrow Capt Edward
Halcrow Miss M dressmaker

1912, p 624

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs Elizabeth L Carrick
Linsley Frederick W 'Waitara'
Bray Joseph C
Halcrow Capt Edward
Halcrow Miss M dressmaker

1913, p 651

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs Elizabeth L Carrick
Sharpe A
Bray Joseph C
Mills A J

1914, p 677

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs Elizabeth L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Bray Joseph C
Mills A J

1915, p 723

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs Elizabeth L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Mills A J

1916, p 727

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs E L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Brook Joseph
Mills Arthur J

1917, p 748

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs E L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Fuller Albert
Mills Arthur J

1918, p 611

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs E L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Eather Hilton
Mills Arthur J

1919, p 576

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs E L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald

Barder Rev Horace W A (C of A)

1920, p 597

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs E L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Humphries Edward L
Mills Arthur J

1921, p 612

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs E L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Wilson Gregory Maurice [part lot 6]
Humphries Edward L
Mills Arthur J

1922, p 639

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - Mrs E L Carrick
Sweeney, Archibald
Wilson Gregory Maurice [part lot 6]
Humphries Edward L
Mills Arthur J

1923, p 651

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - William Mather
Sweeney, Archibald
Wilson Gregory Maurice [part lot 6]
Humphries Edward L
Mills Arthur J

1924, p 549

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - William Mather
Sweeney, Arch tailor
Wilson G M 'Nashua' [part lot 6]
Humphries E L 'Norwood'
Shipley A J 'Ashburnham'

1925, p 592

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - William Mather
Sweeney, Arch tailor, 'Waitara'
Wilson G M 'Nashua' [part lot 6]
Shipley A J 'Ashburnham'

1926, p 617

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - William Mather
Sweeney, Arch tailor, 'Waitara'
Wilson G M 'Nashua' [part lot 6]
Mitchell Jas F
Shipley A J 'Ashburnham'

1927, p 638

Hassall Street From Station Street
Commercial Hotel - John Maiko
Sweeney, Arch tailor, 'Waitara'

Sweeney, Mrs Lilith
 Wilson G M 'Nashua' [part lot 6]
 Mitchell Jas F
 Shipley A J 'Ashburnham'

1928, p 667

Hassall Street From Station Street
 Commercial Hotel – John Maiko
 Sweeney, Arch tailor, 'Waitara'
 Sweeney, Mrs Lilith
 Wilson G M 'Nashua' [part lot 6]
 Mitchell Jas F
 Shipley A J 'Ashburnham'
 Waugh Misses J & C 'Tara' (priv school)

1929, p 712

Hassall Street From Station Street
 Commercial Hotel – Reginald C Sergeant
 2 Sweeney, Arch tailor
 Sweeney, Mrs Lilith
 4 Wilson G M [part lot 6]
 6 Mitchell Jas F
 8 Shipley A J
 10 Jarvis Cecil E
 12 Waugh Misses J & C 'Tara' (priv school)

1930, p 721

Hassall Street From Station Street
 Commercial Hotel – Reginald C Sergeant
 2 Sweeney, Mrs Lilith
 4 Wilson G M [part lot 6]
 6 Mitchell Jas F
 8 Vaness Harry
 10 Jarvis Cecil E
 12 Waugh Misses J & C 'Tara' (priv school)

1931, p 721

Hassall Street From Station Street
 Commercial Hotel – Reginald C Sergeant
 2 Sweeney, Mrs Lilith
 4 Wilson G M
 6 Mitchell Jas F
 8 Vaness Harry
 10 Jarvis Cecil E
 12 Waugh Misses J & C 'Tara' (priv school)

1932-3, p 698

Hassall Street From Station Street
 Commercial Hotel – Reginald C Sergeant
 2 Sweeney, Mrs Lilith
 4 Wilson G M [part lot 6]
 8 Vaness Harry
 10 Jarvis Cecil E
 12 Waugh Misses J & C 'Tara' (priv school)

APPENDIX 2: AMU 3108