

Sydney Metro West Parramatta Station Construction Site

**Archaeological Research Design &
Excavation Methodology**

**Report prepared for Sydney Metro
November 2021**

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Report Register

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Executive Summary

Project background

Sydney Metro West is a 24-kilometre metro line that will connect Greater Parramatta with the Sydney CBD. Stations include Westmead, Parramatta, Sydney Olympic Park, North Strathfield, Burwood North, Five Dock, The Bays and Sydney CBD. The concept and major civil construction between Westmead and The Bays (Stage 1 of the planning approval process for Sydney Metro West) were approved as a State Significant Infrastructure project (SSI-10038) on 11 March 2021.

The Sydney Metro West Concept and Stage 1 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identified that the Parramatta station construction site had potential for a significant archaeological resource. The SSI-10038 Conditions of Approval included requirements for archaeological management at the site. This report responds to the requirements of Condition D25—the preparation of a revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology.

This report has been prepared to guide archaeological investigations and management for the Parramatta station construction site. It includes a detailed site history, a revised historical archaeological assessment and a site-specific research design and methodology that consider both historical and Aboriginal archaeology. It includes a provision for early investigations of state significant archaeology and the Parramatta Convict Drain. This report also identifies the archaeological methods for construction works and the frameworks for post-excavation analysis, research, reporting, collection management and public outcomes required to meet the archaeological conditions.

Aboriginal heritage

A separate report has been prepared for Aboriginal heritage. The site has potential for Aboriginal archaeology and summary information is included in this report. Research questions and excavation methodologies for both Aboriginal and historical archaeology are included.

A summary of the Aboriginal archaeology is provided in Section 3.

Historical archaeology

The historical development and occupation of the site is complex. It includes all or part of seven original allotments with five recorded buildings in the 1790s. By the end of the nineteenth century the site included 33 subdivisions with over 80 structures (buildings, sheds, outhouses, wells/cisterns) recorded on historical plans. However, the historical development can be divided into five broad phases that would generally be reflected in the archaeology across the site.

- Phase 1: Early colonial settlement (1788–c1820s)
- Phase 2: Leases and town development (c1820s–c1860s)
- Phase 3: Urbanisation and industry (c1860s–c1880s)
- Phase 4: Commercial development (c1880s–c1950s)
- Phase 5: Modern developments (c1950s–present)

Archaeological potential

The site has potential for multiple phases of historical archaeology dating from the late eighteenth century. The archaeological potential across the site and within each allotment varies. This has been synthesised and collated in one map to illustrate the archaeological potential across the site.



Historical archaeological potential mapping for the site. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

Archaeological significance

The Parramatta metro station construction site has potential to contain a range of archaeology with historical, associative, aesthetic, social, research, rarity and representative values. The archaeology has the ability to demonstrate key aspects relating to the convict penal system and establishment of the colony of NSW, and the evolution of Parramatta from an agricultural settlement to an urban centre, including its commercial and industrial development. The archaeology is associated with significant groups, such as convicts, emancipists and free settlers, whose labour and endeavours contributed to the success of the colony in the early decades. The archaeology is also associated with a range of individuals and businesses that were important to the culture and growth of Parramatta in the nineteenth century. Evidence of Ritchie's Ironworks and other local manufacturing may display technical achievements and contribution to the industrial development of Parramatta.

The research potential of the site is considerable and is significant a local and state level.

Archaeological investigations of the site can address an extensive set of research questions and contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the colonial landscape, the lives of convicts and free settlers, transformation, urbanisation and improvement, commerce and industry in the late eighteenth through to the early twentieth centuries. The social value of the archaeology could be realised through public programs and interpretation of the findings. Aspects of the archaeology are rare—particularly in the early colonial phase, including evidence of the environment, landscape, convicts and early settlers.

The opportunity to undertake archaeological investigations and comparative analysis of almost an entire city block is also rare at a state level. The site, along with others, is representative of the urban archaeology of Parramatta.

The significance level of the archaeology varies across the site. Phase 1 (1788–c1820s) archaeology—anticipated in the allotments fronting George and Church Street—is state significant for historical, associative, research and rarity values. This includes evidence of the environment, convicts, early settlers and the transformation from a penal to a free colony. Phases 2, 3 and 4 (c1820s–c1900s) archaeology—expected across most areas of the site—is locally significant. This includes the archaeology associated with the development of Parramatta and the lives of those who contributed to it, and the archaeology of Ritchie’s Ironworks and the Town Drain. It is noted that the research value of late eighteenth and nineteenth century archaeology (Phases 1-3/4) of the site could be significant at a state level given the potential for a neighbourhood study.

The history for the site is provided in Section 2. The detailed historical archaeological assessment for the site is presented in Section 4.

Research design

Archaeological investigations at the site have the potential to address an extensive range of research questions. The following research topics and themes have been developed for the site: sedimentology; Aboriginal archaeology; environment and the colonial landscape; contact archaeology; convicts and free settlers; urbanisation; improvement; commerce and economies; industry and manufacturing; and material culture.

The research design and questions are provided in Section 5.

Archaeological methodologies

Construction impacts within the site are extensive. The archaeological investigation program developed to manage and mitigate impacts includes three main stages—fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting. Fieldwork methods include test excavation, design review, salvage excavations and monitoring. Post-excavation includes detailed stratigraphic analysis and descriptions of findings, artefact and scientific analyses, historical and archaeological research to respond to the project research design. Several volumes of reports will be prepared for the project. The public archaeology strategy includes engagement activities during excavations, media posts and publications.

Detailed methodologies are provided in Section 6.

Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Sydney Metro West is a 24-kilometre metro line that will connect Greater Parramatta with the Sydney CBD. Stations include Westmead, Parramatta, Sydney Olympic Park, North Strathfield, Burwood North, Five Dock, The Bays and Sydney CBD. The concept and major civil construction between Westmead and The Bays (Stage 1 of the planning approval process for Sydney Metro West) were approved as a State Significant Infrastructure project (SSI-10038) on 11 March 2021.

1.1.1 Project staging

The approved concept includes:

- construction and operation of new passenger rail infrastructure between Westmead and the CBD of Sydney, including:
 - tunnels, stations (including surrounding areas) and associated rail facilities
 - stabling and maintenance facilities (including associated underground and overground connections to tunnels)
- modification of existing rail infrastructure (including stations and surrounding areas).

Approved major civil construction work for Sydney Metro West between Westmead and The Bays (Stage 1 of the planning approval process) includes:

- tunnel excavation including tunnel support activities between Westmead and The Bays
- station excavation for new metro stations at Westmead, Parramatta, Sydney Olympic Park, North Strathfield, Burwood North, Five Docks and The Bays
- shaft excavation for services facilities
- civil work for the stabling and maintenance facility at Clyde.

Stages of the planning approval process for Sydney Metro West currently underway include:

- all major civil construction works including station excavation and tunnelling between The Bays and Sydney CBD (Stage 2 of the planning approval process)
- tunnel fitout, construction of stations, ancillary facilities and station precincts, and operation and maintenance of the Sydney Metro West line.

1.2 Purpose of this report

The Sydney Metro West Concept and Stage 1 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identified that the Parramatta station construction site had potential for a significant archaeological resource. The SSI-10038 Conditions of Approval included requirements for archaeological management at the site. This report responds to the requirements of Condition D25—the preparation of a revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology.

Condition D25

*Before commencement of any excavation at Parramatta and The Bays metro station construction sites, a revised **Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s)** must be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council of NSW guidelines and with reference to the detailed design of Stage 1 construction of the CSSI to guide archaeological excavation. The revised **Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s)** must be prepared by the Excavation Director (approved under Condition D27) and must include:*

- a) site specific research for the Parramatta and The Bays metro station construction sites which is conducted by a professional historian to clearly articulate the historical development of the allotments to assist with the reassessment of potential and significance*
- b) comparative analysis from archaeological investigations in Parramatta (including theses, publications and grey literature reports)*
- c) preparation of research questions based on the additional site-specific research required by this condition, and relevant research agendas from previously excavated early historical occupation in Parramatta including recovered artefact assemblages*
- d) a reconsideration of archaeological methods to manage the sites based on this additional assessment.*

The revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) must apply to both Parramatta and The Bays metro station construction sites and be prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW and Place Management NSW (in respect of The Bays) and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval.

This report has been prepared to guide archaeological investigations and management for the Parramatta station construction site. It includes a detailed site history outlining the development of each allotment, comparative analysis, a revised historical archaeological potential and significance assessment, and a site-specific archaeological research design and methodology.

The research design and methodology sections consider both historical and Aboriginal archaeology and provide for an integrated excavation approach (as required by Condition D22). It includes a provision for early investigations of state significant archaeology and the Parramatta Convict Drain, as required by Condition D26. This report also identifies the archaeological methods for various construction activities during the project. The report also includes the framework and methods for post-excavation analysis, research, reporting, collection management and public outcomes required to meet the archaeological conditions.

A separate report has been prepared for Aboriginal archaeology.¹

1.2.1 Terminology

This report is the revised 'Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology' required by Condition D25. It is referred to as 'the ARD' throughout this report.

Another term used for the 'Excavation Methodology' is 'Archaeological Method Statement'. These are the same thing.

The 'Parramatta metro station construction site' is referred to as 'the site' and is the subject of this ARD.

1.3 Site location

The Parramatta metro station construction site (the site) is located within Parramatta CBD. It is bounded by George, Smith, Macquarie and Church Streets. It currently contains commercial buildings, a multistorey car park and two laneways—Horwood Place and Macquarie Lane.

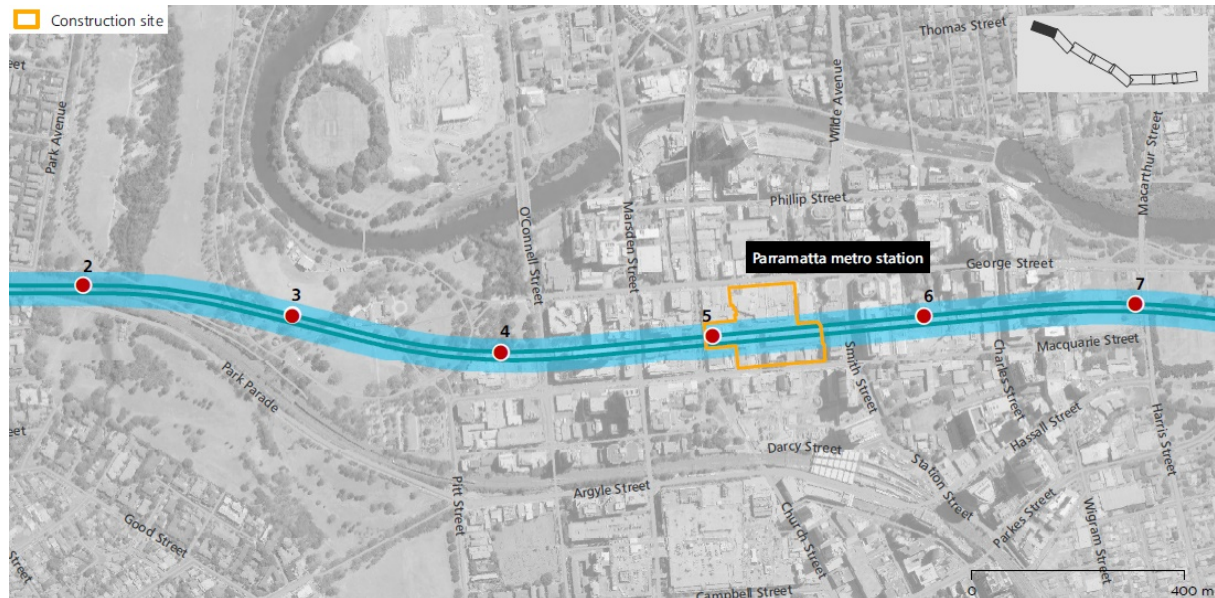


Figure 1.1 The Sydney Metro West alignment and the Parramatta metro station construction site. (Source: Sydney Metro 2021)

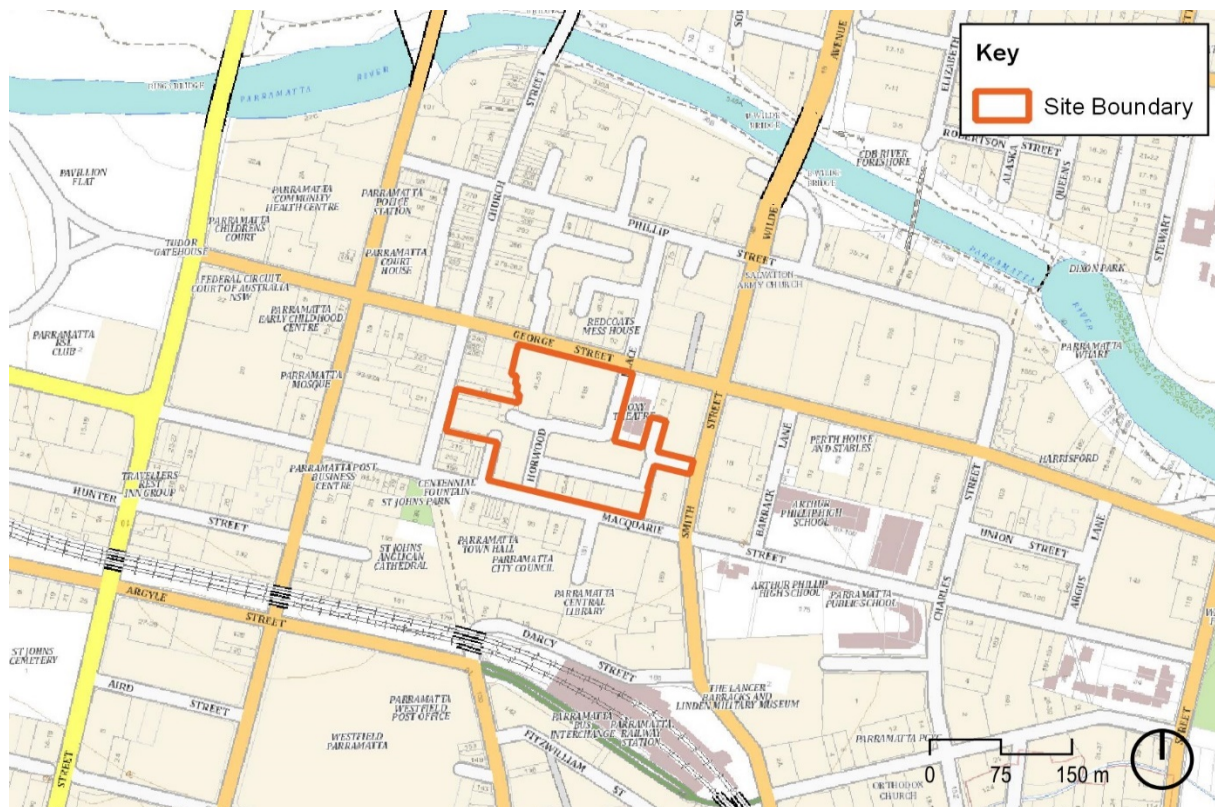


Figure 1.2 The site within Parramatta CBD. (Source: GML 2021)

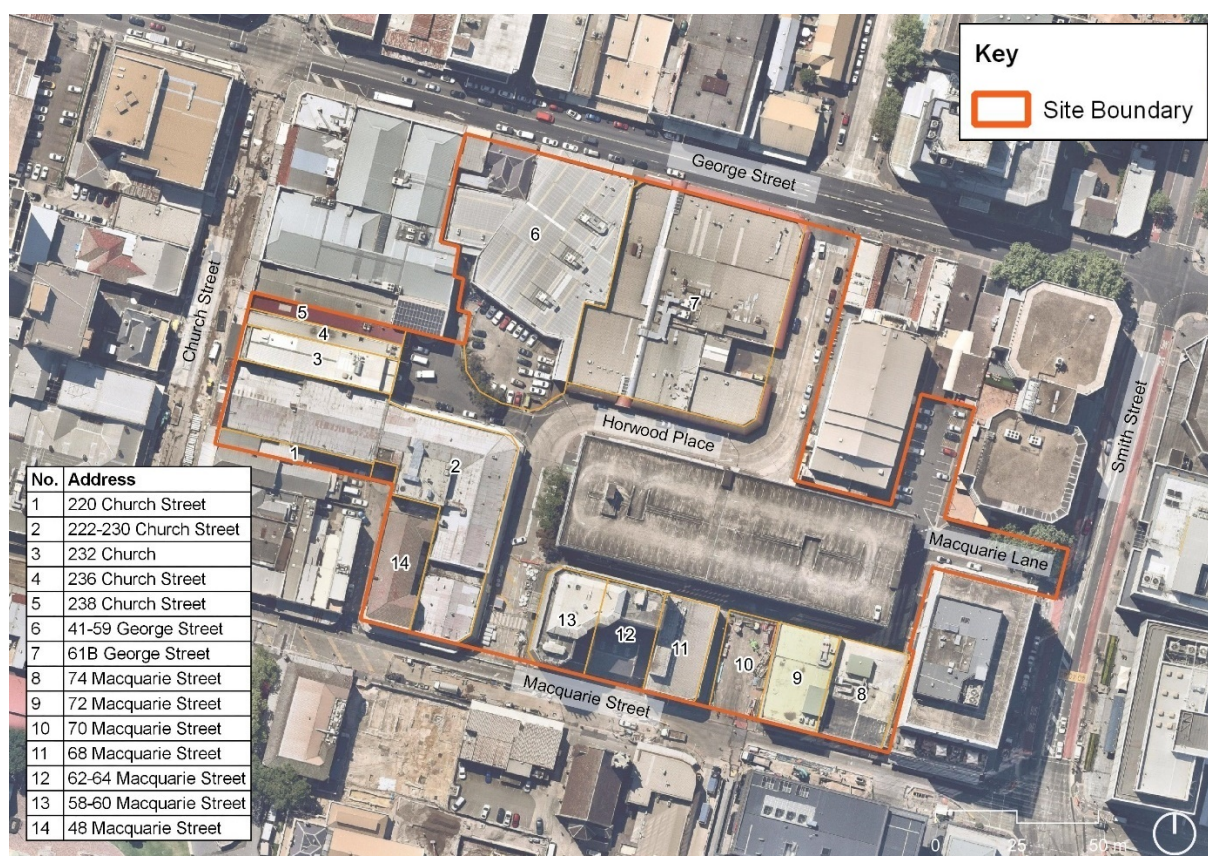


Figure 1.3 Detail showing the site on a current aerial photograph and identifying the street addresses. (Source: Nearmap with GML additions)

1.4 Approach and methodology

The ARD includes a site-specific detailed historical archaeological assessment, research design and investigation methodology for the Parramatta metro station construction site. It has been prepared as a stand-alone report and supersedes previous assessment and methodologies for the site, including the relevant sections in the reports identified in Section 1.5.

The historical archaeological assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following Heritage Council of NSW and best practice guidelines:

- *NSW Heritage Manual*, Archaeological Assessments (NSW Heritage Office 1996)
- *NSW Heritage Manual*, Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* (NSW Heritage Branch 2009)
- *Practice Note—The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice* (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

The research design has been informed by the framework developed in the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS).² It also considers the research agendas and findings from recent large-scale archaeological investigations such as the Parramatta Square and Parramatta Light Rail projects.

1.5 Previous reports

The historical archaeology of the site has been considered in previous reports prepared for the Sydney Metro West project. These are:

- Sydney Metro West, Westmead to The Bays and Sydney CBD, Environmental Impact Statement, Concept and Stage 1—Technical Paper 3, Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment, prepared by Artefact Heritage, April 2020
- Sydney Metro West, Westmead to The Bays and Sydney CBD, Submissions Report, Concept and Stage 1—Appendix F, Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design, prepared by Artefact Heritage, October 2020.

1.6 Limitations

- The COVID-19 restrictions and lockdown during the preparation of this report limited site access and an inspection was not undertaken. The project team is familiar with Parramatta and the site, and our desktop research and analysis of available data has been thorough. However, there may be nuances or variations in the current site condition relevant to this assessment that have not been identified as a result of the lockdown.
- Due to the COVID-19 lockdown, the site history has been based on a detailed desktop survey, a review of existing publications, reports and records held by GML, and reports by other heritage consultancies. We were unable to access the various state and local archives due to the public health orders at the time of writing.
- Basement data for the site was incomplete. We have erred on the side of caution and assumed buildings without available data do not have basements.
- We have considered localised impacts from existing services in our archaeological potential assessment. However, as a detailed survey of inground services was not available we do not have exact location details of the services within the properties or laneways.
- Macquarie Lane (Lot 18) is included in our archaeological assessment. However, detailed historical research has not been undertaken as excavation/construction impact in this area is not proposed. The area is to be used for site access and laydown.

1.7 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Abi Cryerhall (GML Principal), Sophie Jennings (GML Senior Heritage Consultant, Archaeologist) and Léonie Masson (GML Senior Heritage Consultant, Historian). Dr Penny Crook (Historical Artefacts Specialist) provided input to the research design and artefact management strategy. Sections on Aboriginal archaeology are from the Aboriginal Heritage Report prepared by Dr Tim Owen (GML Principal). This report has been reviewed by Sharon Veale (GML CEO).

The authors would like to acknowledge the input and support from Cath Snelgrove (Sydney Metro Senior Heritage Advisor) and Georgia Wright (Sydney Metro Environment Officer—Heritage) during the preparation of this report.

1.8 Compliance checklist

The following table provides a schedule of the Conditions of Approval (CoA) that are applicable to archaeology and relevant to this report.

CoA	Details	Compliance
Non-Aboriginal heritage		
D15	Before commencement of any excavation at the Parramatta metro station construction site, a detailed investigation must be undertaken to precisely locate the Parramatta Convict Drain. All options to retain the Parramatta Convict Drain <i>in situ</i> must be considered. If retention of any part of the Parramatta Convict Drain located <i>in situ</i> is not feasible, the Proponent must satisfactorily demonstrate to the Planning Secretary, why its removal is appropriate. If it is not feasible to retain the Parramatta Convict Drain <i>in situ</i> , archival recording must be undertaken on the affected section of the item in accordance with Heritage Council of NSW guidelines.	This condition links with D26. The archaeological investigation methodology for the Parramatta Convict Drain is provided in Section 6.3.2 The archaeological management review process is provided in 6.4, which will consider options for the drain to be retained <i>in situ</i> . The recording methods, where it is not feasible to retain the Parramatta Convict Drain <i>in situ</i> , are provided in Section 6.8. The reporting requirements are included in Sections 6.4 and 6.16.
Aboriginal heritage		
D22	An Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Methodology(s) must be prepared and appropriately integrated with the revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology . The Aboriginal Archaeological Salvage Excavation Methodology(s) must be prepared after analysis of the test excavation results.	A summary of the Aboriginal archaeological potential is provided in Section 3. Research questions for Aboriginal archaeology are included in Section 5. The integrated approach to archaeological excavation methods for both historical and Aboriginal archaeological investigations is provided in Section 6.
Excavation and archaeology		
D25	Before commencement of any excavation at Parramatta and The Bays metro station construction sites, a revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) must be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council of NSW guidelines and with reference to the detailed design of Stage 1 construction of the CSSI to guide archaeological excavation. The revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) must be prepared by the Excavation Director (approved under Condition D27) and must include:	<p>The revised ARD for the Parramatta Station construction site has been prepared prior to excavation at the site.</p> <p>This report has been prepared by experienced historical archaeologists and Excavation Directors approved under Condition D27—Abi Cryerhall and Sophie Jennings.</p> <p>Abi Cryerhall has over 23 years' experience as an archaeologist. Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BA (Joint Hons), History of Art & Architecture / Ancient History & Archaeology, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland. <p>Sophie Jennings has over 12 years' experience as an archaeologist. Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Arts (Honours) (Archaeology), University of Western Australia.
	a) site specific research for the Parramatta and The Bays metro station construction	A detailed site history is provided in Section 2 of this report. It was prepared by Léonie Masson—a

CoA	Details	Compliance
	<p>sites which is conducted by a professional historian to clearly articulate the historical development of the allotments to assist with the reassessment of potential and significance</p>	<p>professional historian with over 20 years' experience. Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Arts (Library Science), University of Technology Sydney Graduate Diploma of Local and Applied History, University of New England.
b)	<p>comparative analysis from archaeological investigations in Parramatta (including theses, publications and grey literature reports)</p>	<p>A comprehensive set of documents has been reviewed, including archaeological assessments, research designs and excavation reports available from the Heritage NSW library, online grey literature, and GML's projects and reference collection. This analysis has informed the history, archaeological assessment and research design.</p> <p>See Sections 4.3, 5.2.2 and 5.3.3. Other references are provided in endnotes throughout the report and in the bibliography in Section 7.</p>
c)	<p>preparation of research questions based on the additional site-specific research required by this condition, and relevant research agendas from previously excavated early historical occupation in Parramatta including recovered artefact assemblages</p>	<p>The research design in Section 5 includes a framework and questions relevant to the potential archaeology of the site identified in Sections 3 and 4. These are referenced in Sections 4.3, 5.2.2 and 5.3.3.</p>
d)	<p>a reconsideration of archaeological methods to manage the sites based on this additional assessment.</p>	<p>A revised, site-specific methodology for archaeological investigations is provided in Section 6. This includes an integrated methodology for historical and Aboriginal archaeology during the various stages of construction and activities with potential to impact archaeology.</p>
	<p>The revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) must apply to both Parramatta and The Bays metro station construction sites and be prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW and Place Management NSW (in respect of The Bays) and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval.</p>	<p>Consultation with Heritage NSW during the preparation of this report occurred on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 July 2021—initial consult during preliminary research and existing data-collating stage to confirm approach to revised assessment and research design. 18 August 2021—Sydney Metro Heritage Working Group presentation of findings of the revised assessment, research design and methodology. 7 September 2021—Historical archaeology focused discussion with Heritage NSW and draft ARD submission for preliminary review and comment. 11 October 2021—Comments received from Heritage NSW and ARD updated. <p>Refer to Appendix D for consultation details.</p>
	<p>The revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) must be implemented throughout the archaeological excavation programs.</p>	<p>This ARD will be implemented throughout the archaeological excavation program for the approved project (SSI-10038). If required at a later stage of the project, archaeological management would be consistent with what is outlined in this ARD.</p>

CoA	Details	Compliance
	<i>Note: Nothing in these conditions prevents the Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology to be separate procedures.</i>	This ARD is for the Parramatta station construction site. It includes both the research design and methodology for archaeological investigations within the site.
D26	The revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) must include provide for early physical investigation of areas of impact identified to contain State significant archaeology or subterranean heritage items in the research design to inform excavation in these areas. This must include the Parramatta and The Bays metro station sites, including Parramatta Convict Drain, Parramatta Sand Body, White Bay Power Station (inlet) and Beattie Stormwater Channel.	Section 6.3.2 outlines the methodology for test excavation in areas with potential for state significant archaeology and the Parramatta Convict Drain. Section 6.3.3 outlines the methodology for Aboriginal archaeological test excavation. This methodology addresses the Parramatta Sand Body (PSB). Section 6.4 outlines the process to review opportunities to conserve or reinterpret state significant archaeology and the Town Drain.
D27	Before commencement of archaeological excavation, the Proponent must nominate a suitably qualified Excavation Director, who complies with Heritage Council of NSW's Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Director [sic] (September 2019), to oversee and advise on matters associated with historical archaeology for the approval of the Planning Secretary, in consultation with Heritage NSW. The Excavation Director must be present to oversee excavation, advise on archaeological issues, advise on the duration and extent of oversight required during archaeological excavations consistent with the approved Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) required under Condition D25 of this schedule. Aboriginal archaeological excavations must be conducted by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010). More than one Excavation Director may be engaged for Stage 1 of the CSSI to exercise the functions required under the conditions of this approval.	<p>Abi Cryerhall (GML Principal) has been approved as the historical archaeology primary Excavation Director for Stage 1 works at the Parramatta station construction site.</p> <p>Sophie Jennings (GML Senior Consultant) has been approved as the historical archaeology secondary Excavation Director for Stage 1 works at the Parramatta station construction site.</p> <p>Dr Tim Owen (GML Principal) has been approved as the Aboriginal archaeology Excavation Director for Stage 1 works at the Parramatta station construction site.</p> <p>Refer to letter from the Department of Industry and Planning to Sydney Metro dated 8 September 2021.</p>
D28	Following completion of archaeological excavation programs, a Final Excavation Report and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report must be prepared that includes further detailed and site-specific historical research undertaken to enhance the final reporting, and results of archaeological excavations. The report must include details of any significant artefacts recovered (salvaged), where they are located and details of their ongoing conservation. The Final Excavation Report must document significant results and artefacts which may be re-used in future stages of the CSSI. The Final Excavation Report must	Sections 6.14 and 6.15 identify the post-excavation analysis required to respond to the research design set out in Section 5. Sections 6.16 and 6.17 identify the approach to reporting and the content outline for the Final Excavation Report. Section 6.18 outlines the approach to artefact collection management.

CoA	Details	Compliance
	be prepared in accordance with guidelines and standards required by Heritage Council of NSW.	
D29	The Final Excavation Report and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW and the Relevant Council for information no later than 24 months after the completion of the archaeological excavation.	Section 6.16 and 6.17 identify the required timeframe for submission of the final reports.
D30	In the event the CSSI salvages state significant historical archaeology associated with early convict occupation at the Parramatta metro station construction site for which retention and future conservation is not possible:	
	a) the key findings of the archaeological investigations must be documented which explain their significance within the context of Parramatta and NSW no later than two (2) years after the completion of the archaeological excavations	Sections 6.14 and 6.16 provide the post-excavation analysis and reporting approach. This will include all archaeology—state and locally significant—investigated and salvaged by the project.
	b) provide for the curation, display and public access of artefacts, site records and final reports.	Sections 6.18 and 6.19 outline the approach for collection management and archaeological interpretation.
	<i>Note: In reference to (b) above, this may involve partnerships with museums, local heritage centres and/or universities.</i>	

1.9 Endnotes

- ¹ GML Heritage 2021, Sydney Metro West Parramatta Station Construction Site Aboriginal Heritage Report, report prepared for Sydney Metro.
- ² Godden Mackay Logan 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study, report prepared for City of Parramatta.

History

2 History

2.1 Overview

This section provides a history of Parramatta¹ with particular focus on the course and pattern of development at the Parramatta station construction site. It begins by considering the geological formation processes which left the Parramatta area rich in resources and made it an attractive location for the waves of people that came to call it home. It looks at the phases of human activity in Parramatta, from its occupation and use by Aboriginal people in the deep past, to the impact and disruption of colonisation and introduced land use processes. Subsequent and more recent decades of growth and change at Parramatta are explored, as it has emerged to become a major urban centre in metropolitan Sydney and home to an extraordinarily diverse population. This broader historical overview provides context for the detailed site history of the Parramatta station construction site. The detailed site history outlines the development, land ownership and occupation of each allotment in, or partly within, the site.

2.2 A history of Parramatta

2.2.1 Natural shaping forces

Forty-five million years ago, after the Australian continent broke away from Gondwana, tectonic forces within and beyond the Sydney basin split the stone strata into the landforms, watercourses and harbours that define Sydney today. Parramatta River started as several small creeks, but later gathered pace and volume, carving out the valley that became Sydney Harbour. At the end of the most recent ice age (10,000 years ago), waters began to rise and drowned the valleys of the Parramatta and Hawkesbury rivers.²

Volcanic lava from a molten reservoir pushed through the earth's surface, creating the outcrop which came to be known as Prospect Hill. The erosion of Prospect Hill mixed with the clay shale of the earth surface and was carried downstream. This process helped create the rich, fertile alluvial soils—made up of volcanic rock and Wianamatta shales—that continue to characterise the Parramatta area. A thick timbered landscape grew with vast eucalypt forests of red gum, spotted gum, grey box, woollybutt, stringybark and ironbark. The Cumberland Plain Woodland spread out to the south and west of Parramatta and the Turpentine Ironbark Forest stretched to the northeast. These fertile soils and bountiful woodlands were rich resources that helped shape human use and occupation of Parramatta.

2.2.2 Burramattagal

The Burramattagal people of the Darug language group were the next great force to shape the landscape. Their deep connection to the place is reflected in the anglicised name 'Parramatta'. This translates as 'the head of the river' or 'the place where eels lie down'.³ Neighbours of the Burramattagal included the Wangal to the east, the Toongagal (Tugagal) near Prospect/Toongabbie and the Bidjigal to the north and west.⁴ Such descriptions were recorded by non-Aboriginal people and are not likely to accurately reflect or interpret traditional linguistic or clan group boundaries.

Parramatta's combination of freshwater and saltwater environments provided rich food resources for the Burramattagal. The freshwater streams that entered the river supported ducks, mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles, while the river itself would have provided saltwater food sources such as fish,

shellfish, molluscs and eels.⁵ Women fished from canoes using hooks made of shell and bone, while men speared fish from the shore. As the traditional interpretation of 'Burramattagal' implies, eels were a popular source of food in the area, and were caught with pronged spears or traps.⁶ Yams were gathered from along the riverbed and were an important staple for the Aboriginal groups here.

The surrounding woodland of the Cumberland Plain was another important resource for the Burramattagal. The forest was home to animals that would have been hunted for food such as possums (Wiyali/wali), goannas (Wirriga), wallabies (Wallabar) and kangaroos (Buru). Skins and furs were used to create clothing and other goods. Fruits such as native berries, and insects like ants and witchetty grubs, were collected from the forest and formed an essential part of the Burramattagal people's diet. Seeds were collected, ground into flour and baked into non-perishable cakes that could be stored and traded when needed.⁷

Aboriginal people's use of the vegetation also created an industry of transport vessels, weapons and tools. Stringybarks were prized for canoe manufacture. Spears were made from the stalks of the grass tree, barbed with red silcrete stone, shell or bone and glued with eucalypt gum. Timber and tree roots were forged into digging implements and bark was used for carrying water and building shelters and canoes. Bark fibres were woven into string and rope.

Aboriginal people also actively shaped the landscape and left an imprint that we can still see today. The park-like character of the forest was shaped by firestick farming, which encouraged the development of a grassy understorey intended to attract game and develop soils where yams and other seeds could flourish and then be harvested. Historical sources documented these practices. In 1788, George Worgan recorded his observations of firestick farming in the area without necessarily understanding the implications of this Aboriginal method of land management:

a great extent of parklike country and the trees of a moderate size at a moderate distance from each other, the soil, apparently fitted to produce any kind of Grain, and clothed with extraordinarily luxuriant grass ... It is something singular, that all, of this kind of trees, and many others, appear to have been partly burnt, the bark of them being like Charcoal.⁸

2.2.3 Resistance and resilience

British colonisation of Parramatta from late 1788 marked the beginning of great environmental, cultural, demographic and economic upheaval for Aboriginal groups living in and around Parramatta. Dispossession and dislocation, the restriction of access to Country and resources, widespread disease and violence were the reality for many and had long-lasting impacts on the Aboriginal communities there.

Despite these very real consequences, during the early years of the colony Aboriginal groups showed a remarkable ability to adapt to the new conditions and forge relationships that would help them to survive. Initial fears of an Aboriginal attack on the new settlement at Parramatta were not realised. Instead, a barter system developed between military officers and Aboriginal figures like Bolloderee (Ballederry), who, as David Collins recorded:

found it [in] their interest to sell or exchange fish among the people of Parramatta; they being contented to receive a small quantity of either bread or salt meat in barter for mullet, bream and other fish.⁹

Parramatta Park, formerly known as the Government Domain, was an important site of contact between Aboriginal people and colonists. Well-known Aboriginal figures in the colony such as Arabanoo, Colebee and Bennelong also frequently visited Rose Hill.¹⁰

Despite these early relationships and the success of some of these interactions, tensions rose as colonists increasingly encroached on Aboriginal land and intensively developed it for grazing and farming. Watkin Tench recorded that the spearing of Governor Phillip at Manly was in part punishment for colonists moving into Rose Hill. This was according to a Burramattagal elder, Maugoran, of whom Phillip recounted:

*If this man's information could be depended on, the natives are very angry at so many people being sent to Rose Hill ... certain as it is that wherever our colonists fix themselves, the natives are obliged to leave that part of the country.*¹¹

As a result, Phillip deployed a detachment to Parramatta, and by 1791 the barter system had ended. Aggravating deteriorating relations was the destruction of Bolloderee's canoe by up to six convicts and his subsequent spearing of one of the men. As David Collins described:

*[the] instant effect of all this was that the natives discontinued to bring up fish and the spearing of Balldoree's was followed by the Governor's strictly forbidding him to appear again in any of the settlements; the other natives, his friends, being alarmed, Parramatta was seldom visited by any of them, and all commerce with them was destroyed.*¹²

The following year a warrior named Pemulwuy led guerrilla raids on settlers at Prospect, Toongabbie, Georges River, Parramatta, Brickfield Hill and the Hawkesbury River. The raids were made for food such as corn or as retribution for violence against Aboriginal people. David Collins suggested that some of Pemulwuy's actions were in retaliation for the kidnapping of Aboriginal children.¹³ One of the attacks is believed to have taken place at the convergence of Harris, Macquarie and George Streets in the area which became Robin Thomas Reserve. On 22 March 1797, Pemulwuy, along with 100 warriors, crossed Parramatta River and entered the town in formation moving through present-day George Street. Pemulwuy was shot in the battle by colonists but recovered quickly and escaped from captivity in hospital. Pemulwuy's resilience fuelled mythology of his invincibility and he continued to conduct raids against the British for five years. In 1801, Governor King issued an order that Aboriginal people near Parramatta, Georges River and Prospect could be shot on sight and offered a reward for the death or capture of Pemulwuy. On 1 June 1802, Pemulwuy was shot dead by Henry Hacking; his head was cut off and sent to England. Pemulwuy's son Tedbury continued the campaign against colonists, while also befriending wealthy pastoralist John Macarthur and frequently visiting his wife Elizabeth. He too was shot dead by another colonist in Parramatta in 1810.

The Parramatta Native Institution, which operated between 1814 and 1832 at the corner of Macquarie and Church Streets, represents one of the earliest attempts by the colonial government to manage the relationship between the colonising power and the Aboriginal population. One of the policies set out by Governor Macquarie for the establishment of the Parramatta Native Institution—and carried over into the Blacktown Native Institution which followed—was the removal of Aboriginal children from their families to live and be schooled at the institution. In 1832, the institute was relocated from Parramatta to Blacktown. These institutions were the genesis of the ideology and policies that created the Stolen Generations.

From this time onward, interactions between Europeans and the Aboriginal community of Parramatta were increasingly characterised by policies of assimilation and control. Some Darug people were taken on as employees by landholders, establishing a new pattern of relationships between colonists and locals.¹⁴ From the 1850s a range of missions and protectorates were established with the intention of attempting to care for—but also to control and acculturate—Aboriginal people. The

Aborigines Protection Board was formed in 1883, and missions run by religious groups at Katoomba and at Blacktown were established to Christianise and educate Aboriginal people in Western practices in preparation for work.¹⁵ Men found fencing or labouring work on settlers' properties whilst women worked as domestic servants. Many of the Darug people lived at reserves in Sackville and the Burratorang Valley or at missions in Katoomba, La Perouse and Plumpton.¹⁶ Many Aboriginal people were forced to relocate to the reserves, mourning the loss of access to traditional Country, life and culture and struggling to adjust to the profound changes wrought under colonialism. During these years many Aboriginal people lived in 'quiet seclusion' under the watchful gaze and control of the Board.¹⁷ Within Parramatta, there are limited archival records of interactions between the Darug and settlers during the late nineteenth century.

Despite these efforts to control and assimilate Aboriginal people, and the destructive impact of colonisation, the Darug were resilient. They maintained their cultural knowledge and connections to Country and developed communities that remain thriving in Western Sydney today. The Darug people continue to live and work in the region and celebrate their culture and solidarity in both old ways and new. Aboriginal people actively contribute to the life of the modern city, famously playing in sports teams like the much-loved Parramatta Eels, and caring for Country through the management and conservation of significant places.

2.2.4 Planning for the future

The new colony based at Sydney Cove was in very real danger of starvation, as early attempts at agriculture had had limited success and there were many mouths to feed.¹⁸ Phillip sent out scouts to find better farmland, and the rich soils and water supply in Parramatta meant that a settlement was soon established here. Originally named Rose Hill, the settlement was founded on 3 November 1788 and became a priority for the colony and its hope for survival. Rose Hill grew quickly, receiving a larger supply of the healthiest and most skilled convicts to maximise the potential for food production.¹⁹ The early settlement was very basic and likely consisted of just a redoubt containing a barrack and provision store, a superintendent's house with a barn and granary and some small huts which accommodated the convict workforce.

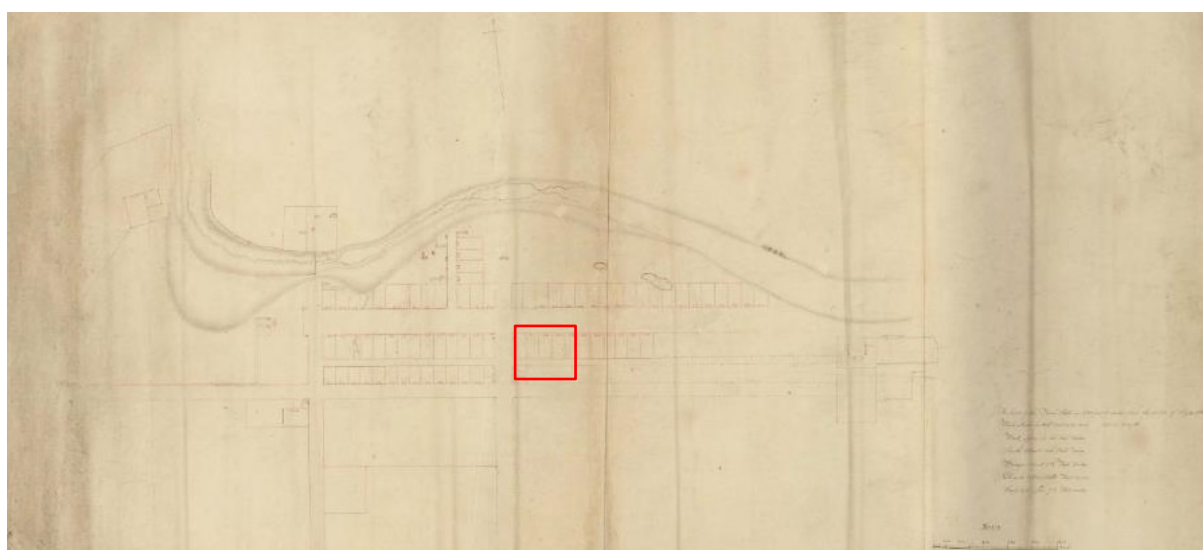


Figure 2.1 Plan of Parramatta, c1790–92. The approximate location of the site is outlined in red. (Source: NSW State Archives)

The relative success of Parramatta led to further investment and development of the settlement, showing that it was seen by the colonial authorities as critical to the future of New South Wales. In c1790–92 the town plan of Parramatta was surveyed and laid out by Governor Phillip and the Surveyor General Lieutenant Augustus Alt. The settlement of Sydney had grown organically and somewhat haphazardly, but at Parramatta, Phillip’s desire for an ordered township based upon a neat Georgian grid was realised.²⁰ This would be the new civic and agricultural centre of Sydney. Phillip’s Parramatta plan:

*laid out broad 200 feet wide street up from the river’s edge to a gentle rise, where Phillip planted his own house ... the huts for the convicts lined the avenue below Government House in a long, straight and subordinate procession.*²¹

Grace Karskens has observed that the plan ‘created vistas to imaginary future buildings of civic authority.’²² The Governor’s house (Old Government House) was to sit in an elevated position on a small hill. From there a wide, straight High Street, later known as George Street, would stretch to the convict barracks (built in 1819) and the wharf on Parramatta River.²³ The main cross street, later known as Church Street, was planned at this stage, marked by a church to the south and a town hall and marketplace to the north. This design for the town plan is important as it formed what is essentially an axis of power and control, with symbols of divine authority, military power and civic order at the end of each principal street, and the ultimate symbol of Crown authority—Government House—in an elevated position overlooking all.²⁴

The presence of convict huts on the original town plan reminds us that Parramatta was a penal colony, built to accommodate a large workforce. Lining the High Street on the 1790–92 town plan were evenly spaced huts built by and for convict workers. Tench provides the most complete and frequently cited description of the convict huts:

*[High Street] Contains at present 32 houses completed, of 24 feet by 12 each, on a ground floor only, built of wattles plastered with clay, and thatched. Each house is divided into two rooms, in one of which is a fire place and a brick chimney. These houses are designed for men only; and ten is the number of inhabitants allotted to each; but some of them now contain 12 or 14, for want of better accommodation. More are building; in a cross street stand nine houses for unmarried women: and exclusive of all these are several small huts where convict families of good character are allowed to reside.*²⁵

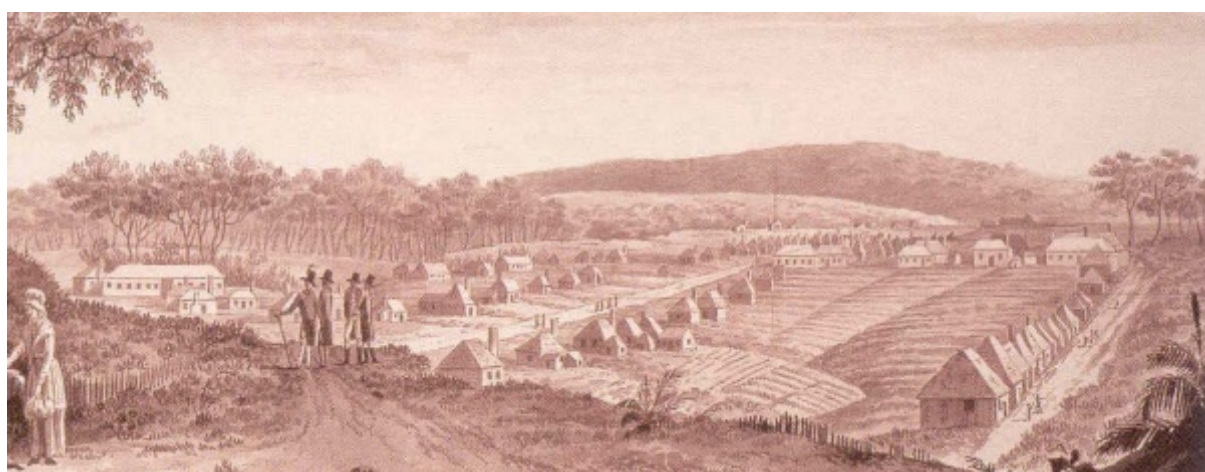


Figure 2.2 Brambila’s 1793 drawing of Parramatta with huts lining High Street (now George Street). (Source: British Library map collection)

Various historical images of Parramatta show that the huts were flanked by a garden to the rear and probably to the front as well. These gardens were particularly important, and the space allowed for them in the town plan was in part a fire safety precaution, but also demonstrates the importance of the town as an agricultural centre and place of food production. There was also a strong belief amongst the colonists that the personal interest convicts had in tending these gardens and the pleasant living quarters would encourage ingenuity and teach them the value of a strong work ethic. This is connected to the ideology of Improvement, which characterised debates about morality and reform from the late Georgian period on.²⁶ The space allowed around the convict huts may also suggest that from the outset Phillip intended Parramatta to grow into a prosperous free town. The generous allotments would allow for future development as the population grew.²⁷

From an early date, elements of Phillip's plan started to change, adapting to life in a rapidly growing and dynamic colony. Free settlers and emancipists soon moved in and built new houses and businesses, transforming the landscape and laying the foundations of Parramatta's future. This departure from elements of the original plan commenced at an early date, after Phillip departed for England in 1792, and the colony entered a three-year period without a governor known as the first interregnum. Although core elements of the plan were maintained, such as the main streets we still see today, during this phase elements of the town plan changed, and a more organic style of development commenced. Government agriculture also declined as the powerful landholding officers known as the Rum Corps took over, gained control of convict labour and pursued private ambitions and enterprise.²⁸ Soon private, free leaseholders moved into the town, and developed their blocks according to their needs. The earliest lease in the town itself was granted in 1796, the year after Governor Hunter's arrival, to emancipist James Larra. By 1800, 19 town leases had been granted, mainly to free men, although a few were given to other emancipists as well.²⁹

When Governor Macquarie arrived in 1810, a major period of investment in Parramatta commenced, which had a lasting impact on the shape and fabric of the future city. He ordered the construction and improvement of many institutions and was responsible for major changes to Parramatta's landscape.³⁰ This was also a period coloured by a heated political debate about labour relations and the future of the colony, which in turn shaped the development and future of the town. The desire to control labour led to the ultimate clash of interests between two key figures—Macarthur and Macquarie. Macarthur and the other powerful pastoralists had successfully disposed of Governor Bligh in the Rum Rebellion of 1808 and during the second interregnum, prior to the new governor's arrival, had managed to secure the labour power of the convicts firmly for themselves.³¹

Small landholders in Parramatta moved to the richer grounds around the Hawkesbury in the early nineteenth century, and these large landholders consolidated the old land grants and shifted from growing crops to producing wool.³² This shift to large-scale commercial pastoralism, buoyed by the steady supply of unpaid convict labour, was a major change in not only Parramatta's economy, but in the wider colonial economy at large. Governor Macquarie was commissioned to come to New South Wales and regain government control of the colony.³³ This meant regaining control over the labour force. In order to do this, he institutionalised the convicts and began his massive public works program, putting the convicts to work for the government and depriving the pastoralists of their free and ready labour supply. Macquarie removed the convicts from the town centre once and for all when he built a convict barracks on Macquarie Street in 1819 so that he may better control their labour and behaviour.³⁴



Figure 2.3 Plan of Parramatta by GW Evans, 1804, incorrectly marked 1813. The approximate site location is outlined in red. (Source: State Library of NSW)

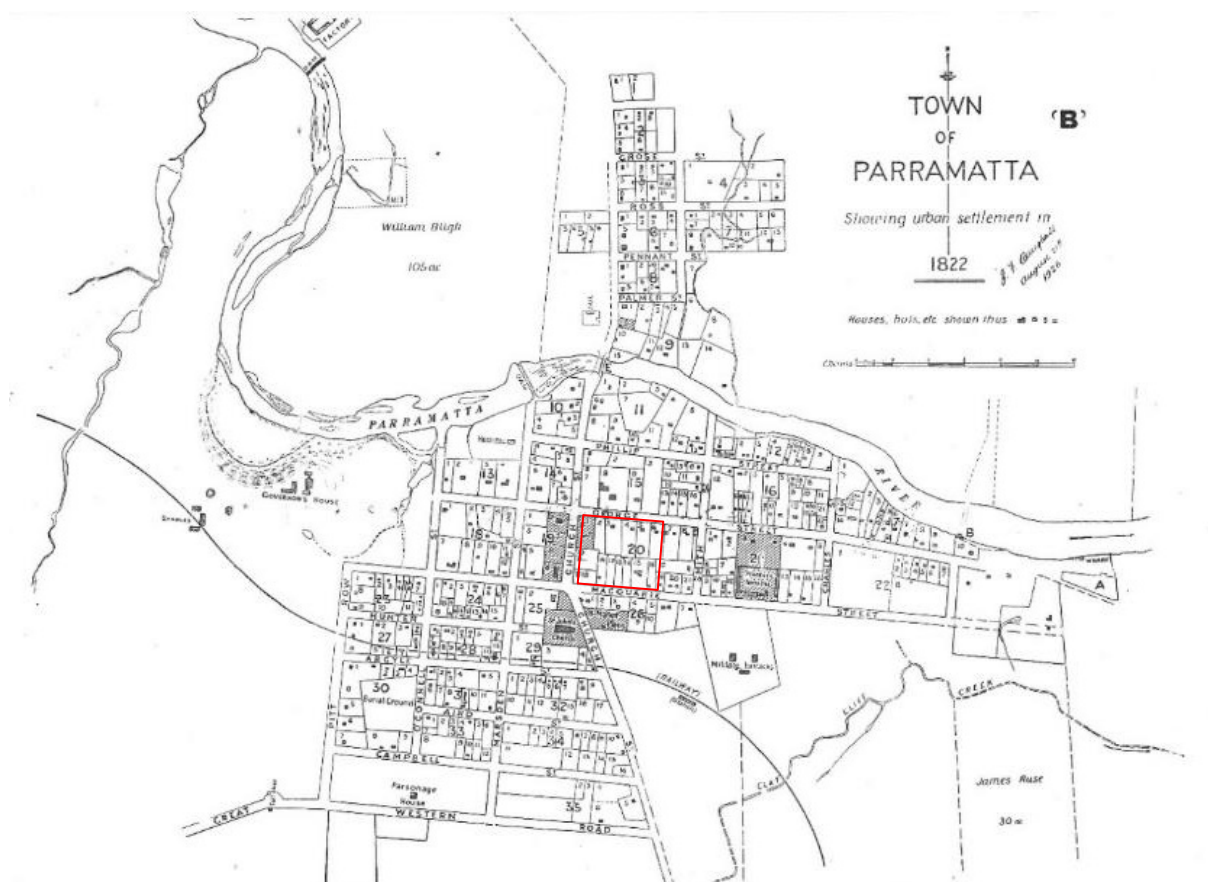


Figure 2.4 A 1927 reproduction of the 1823 Town of Parramatta plan. The approximate site location is outlined in red. (Source: The Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society)

When Governor Brisbane arrived after Macquarie's departure in 1821, one of his first acts was to commission a town survey to resolve the issue of the chaos that had crept into Parramatta's land tenure system, dominated by permissive occupancy. This 1823 plan shows us that while the main street alignments were maintained, Phillip's neat convict allotments had begun to give way to an assortment of increasingly irregularly sized and aligned allotments. These reflected the needs of the increasingly free population wanting to invest in and develop central Parramatta.

Other major changes made to the landscape at this time continue to shape Parramatta to this day. The Government Domain had been consolidated and expanded by Macquarie, leaving a lasting imprint on the city. The 1823 plan marked the beginning of the next historic era and was a turning point in the development of Parramatta. The delineation and formalisation of property and tenure, and the alienation of Crown land through the creation of a system of formal leases and grants, showed that Parramatta had begun to shake off the shackles of its genesis as a penal town, and was destined for a prosperous future as a centre of business and industry.

2.2.5 From agriculture to industry

Despite his ultimate defeat in his stoush with the pastoralists, Macquarie had a profound impact upon the colony and its economy. His public works program stimulated an increase in secondary production, manufacture, and trade, as well as rapid growth of the private sector and market economy.³⁵ Parramatta was at the centre of this growth. Macquarie declared it a free market town in

1812.³⁶ This started the urbanisation, privatisation, industrialisation and centralisation which characterised the later development of Parramatta.³⁷

Macquarie's institutionalisation of the convicts just prior to the end of his administration in 1821, and Brisbane's 1822 reordering of the plan, meant that the township of Parramatta was now inhabited entirely by free occupants and was increasingly privatised. The convict huts had disappeared almost entirely and the township of Parramatta became an urban, industrial centre characterised by increasingly substantial structures and investment.³⁸ In 1836 the lumber yard, which had previously managed all convict labour, was closed as the government began pushing for more private enterprise.³⁹ There were also major improvements in the quality, durability and appearance of the buildings in this era. By 1841 there were 646 houses in town, of which 349 were built of wood and 297 of stone or brick.⁴⁰ Despite the initial economic depression following the 1841 cessation of transportation, the rest of the century was marked by the rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and centralisation witnessed throughout the colony, and indeed throughout the empire, in the Victorian period.⁴¹

The rate of development and industrialisation gathered pace and continued to characterise the local economy in the early twentieth century. From 1912, the surge in house building in Sydney saw Parramatta become a hub for the manufacture of building materials. Camellia presented an ideal site for industries as it was serviced by water and rail transport. Companies that operated here over the twentieth century included the Asbestos Slate and Sheet Manufacturing Company, Fifield Magnesite Company and later the Australian Cream of Tartar Co Ltd. In the mid-twentieth century, metal fabrication industries dominated the landscape at Rydalmere, Ermington and Camellia. The poisonous by-products of these industries meant that they came under pressure to close as residential areas expanded.

Notwithstanding the urban growth and industrial development, the areas around Parramatta continued to produce food for the growing population. At the turn of the twentieth century the Cumberland Plains were dominated by orchards as well as some vineyards. Carlingford and Dundas were among the first fruit-growing areas in the colony and bore the signs of decades of cropping. At Rydalmere and Ermington, wharves along Parramatta River enabled the transport of fruit on boats. Land less suitable for orchards was taken over by poultry farms, with several ex-miners from Broken Hill taking up plots at Rydalmere. However, increased suburbanisation meant farmland was ringed by increased density of houses and orchards had retreated further to the fringes. Despite the retreat of these food-producing industries, the wharves at Rydalmere and Ermington remain as a legacy of fruit-growing in the area.

2.2.6 From penal colony to free town

The Parramatta CBD precinct encompasses areas associated with Governor Phillip's original town plan of 1790. The original plan, and its realisation over time, was discussed in detail in Section 2.2.4. In summary, in 1790 Governor Phillip and the Surveyor General Lieutenant Augustus Alt laid out an ordered township based upon a neat Georgian grid.⁴² The Governor's house was to sit in an elevated position and a wide, straight High Street, later known as George Street, would stretch to Parramatta River.⁴³ The main cross street, later known as Church Street, would be marked by a church to the south and a town hall and market place to the north. Huts on generous allotments, built to accommodate the convicts, lined High Street and more were planned along Church Street.

Soon, free men and emancipists moved in and built new houses and businesses, transforming the landscape and laying the foundations for Parramatta's future. When Governor Macquarie arrived in 1810, a major period of investment in Parramatta commenced. He ordered the construction and improvement of many institutions and regularised the streets and street alignments. He also consolidated and expanded the Government Domain, leaving a lasting imprint on the city.

In the post-convict era Parramatta transformed into a bustling and densely settled free town. In the early 1880s a tramway was constructed along George Street. This connected the George Street Gatehouse at Parramatta Park with the Duck River. It was in operation until 1943 and demonstrates the considerable investment in infrastructure made in the town in the late nineteenth century. In 1873 the Parramatta Gas Company opened a gasworks on the north side of George Street, opposite Purchase's nursery. Again, this shows the changing landscape and economy in Parramatta from the late nineteenth century as business boomed.

From the mid-nineteenth century until the 1910s, there was increasing specialisation in shops, such as the opening in 1850 of Pye's Pharmacy by Whitaker; the rise of the department store, including Erby's Wycombe House Emporium and Murray Bros, both in Church Street; and the development of shopping arcades, including the former Parramatta Arcade built in 1925–26 by businessman George Ralph in Church Street opposite St John's Church.

Grace Bros department store opened in 1933 on the corner of Church Street and Argyle Street and was the first of the Grace Bros stores established outside the Sydney CBD. The company selected a prime location close to the railway station, bus terminus and the established shopping strip along Church Street. The company also foresaw the growth and increased prosperity of Western Sydney which would take place over the next few decades.⁴⁴

Over the course of the twentieth century Parramatta CBD became the bustling centre that we know today, home to communities drawn from around the world. Many buildings were replaced, and density increased in major phases of urban renewal as smaller, older developments made way for larger commercial structures. Large retailers and commercial businesses with the main headquarters in the Sydney CBD purchased sites at Parramatta to expand their business into the growing western suburbs. Household names Grace Bros (now Myer), David Jones, Waltons, Coles and Woolworths are just a few of the retailing giants that developed new stores in the Parramatta CBD from the mid-twentieth century. Westfield Shoppingtown Parramatta opened in three stages from May 1975. At this time, it was the largest shopping centre in Australia. Smaller shopping centres such as Greenway and Parramall were also built in this period and are located within the study area.

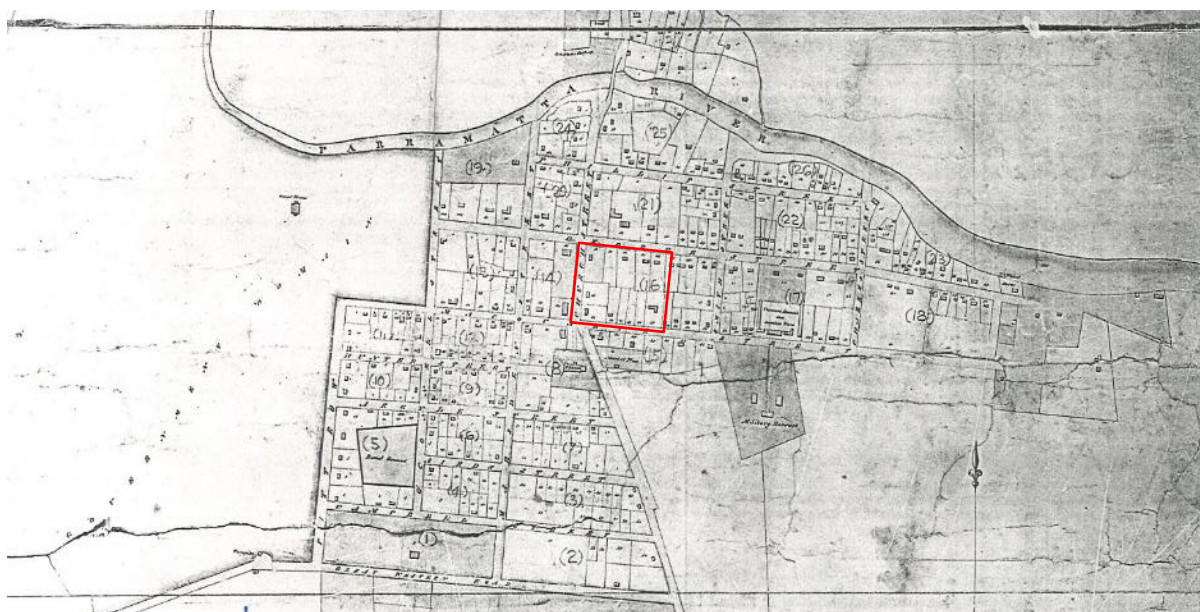


Figure 2.5 The 1823 GC Stewart Plan of Parramatta showing the town as a mix of government, military, urban and agricultural lots. The approximate site location is outlined in red. (Source: State Archives NSW)



Figure 2.6 Detail of Brownrigg's 1844 Plan showing the urban development of Parramatta CBD. The approximate site location is outlined in red. (Source: State Library of NSW)

2.2.7 Migration

From the beginning, diverse groups of people have lived in and had an impact on the culture of Parramatta. Darug language groups interacted with the Gandangara, who occupied the land to the southwest. As discussed in Section 2.2, they thrived on Country, developing complex cultural traditions. After British colonisation, convicts, officials, military and free settlers derived from a range of religious, ethnic and class backgrounds were jumbled together. The early colony's protestant British

elite held positions of power and left their mark on the landscape with seats of ecclesiastical and secular authority. While the majority of convicts were English, the influx of Irish convicts created a palpable divide in the population along religious and cultural lines.⁴⁵ The convict population also included Scottish, Welsh, North American, African, West Indian, continental European and Jewish prisoners.

Although the population initially consisted mostly of convicts and officers, free settlers were soon drawn to Parramatta, hoping to prosper in the ever-growing settlement. Most of these came from Britain, and later Ireland, but free settlers from continental Europe left their mark on the town from an early date and had great influence on the development of farming practices. By 1795, German free settler Philip Schaeffer had successfully cultivated wheat, corn, tobacco and wine at his Parramatta farm and vineyard.

Parramatta's increasingly diverse population grew over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most successful and perhaps most distinctive cultivation of the land was by the Chinese market gardeners and associated communities who lived along Windsor Road in 1900. Within Parramatta town itself the riverbanks were also put under cultivation until dense development in the 1920s–1930s and the prejudices of other settlers pushed the Chinese market gardeners to the fringes. Many of the garden plots were subsequently worked by Italian and Maltese market gardeners and poulterers in neighbouring Wentworthville and farther west in the interwar period.⁴⁶ They were known as 'particularly good agriculturalists, used to dry land and harsh conditions in their homeland.'⁴⁷

After the Second World War, the waves of migration and refugees had a major influence on the shape, culture and communities of Western Sydney. Places like Dundas Migrant Workers' Hostel were established to accommodate displaced people and assisted migrants. Migrants, former prisoners of war and refugees from eastern Europe were contracted to serve the government for two years as part of their emigration conditions. They were the core of the urban workforce for factories in the west.

The assimilation era of the 1950s expected migrants 'to abandon their culture and language and "blend in" to the Australian way of life.'⁴⁸ But their influence also changed and enriched the culture around them, among other things broadening the palate of the existing community. Ethnic small businesses like the Mediterranean fruit shops and cafes and German and Eastern European delicatessens introduced a new range of delicacies and flavours. The architectural fabric had new places of worship, commemorative sites, social clubs and soccer fields. As Lebanese-Australian anthropologist Ghassan Hage described:

As each wave of immigrants to Australia settled in, little knots of eateries, evocative of the old world, served as meeting places where lonely groups of migrants chatted in their native tongue and recreated the tastes of home.⁴⁹

Parramatta looms so large as a home away from home for Lebanese migrants that a 2km long street in the small village of Kfarsghab in Lebanon has been named 'Parramatta Road.' With decades of families able to trace ancestry back to this village.

During the 1970s, the end of the White Australia policy and passing of the *Migration Act 1966* broadened the diversity of arrivals to Australia again. It coincided with the humanitarian crisis engendered by the Vietnam War and Indo-Chinese refugees, including the Vietnamese, arrived throughout the late 1970s. In 1977, the Department of Immigration opened two multicultural resource centres, one in Melbourne and one in Parramatta.

In 2005–2006, Parramatta took the fifth highest number of refugees in NSW (346 people), while the total number of humanitarian and family reunion migrants to Parramatta from 2009–2014 was 4534. Western Sydney continues to provide a home to a larger proportion of refugees than many parts of Australia.⁵⁰ New rituals, funerary practices and festivals have shaped street life, and today festivals like Parramasala celebrate the cultures of Australia's largest South East Asian population.

2.3 Detailed site history

The site comprises all or part of Crown Allotments 10, 12, 14, 15, 15A, 16, 17, 28, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81 in Section 16, Town of Parramatta (Figure 2.7). The histories of the different parcels of land are examined in turn from the easternmost allotment in Macquarie Street (Allotment 17) anti-clockwise to Church Street, then to George Street and ending at Smith Street (Allotment 28). The original Crown allotments of the study area have undergone intensive subdivision and development to form residential, retail, commercial, industrial and roadway/parking sites.

This section details the development of the site since British colonisation and the settlement at Parramatta and focuses on the built environment and form of occupation as well as the buildings erected on the land, especially through the early years of the colony and the nineteenth century.

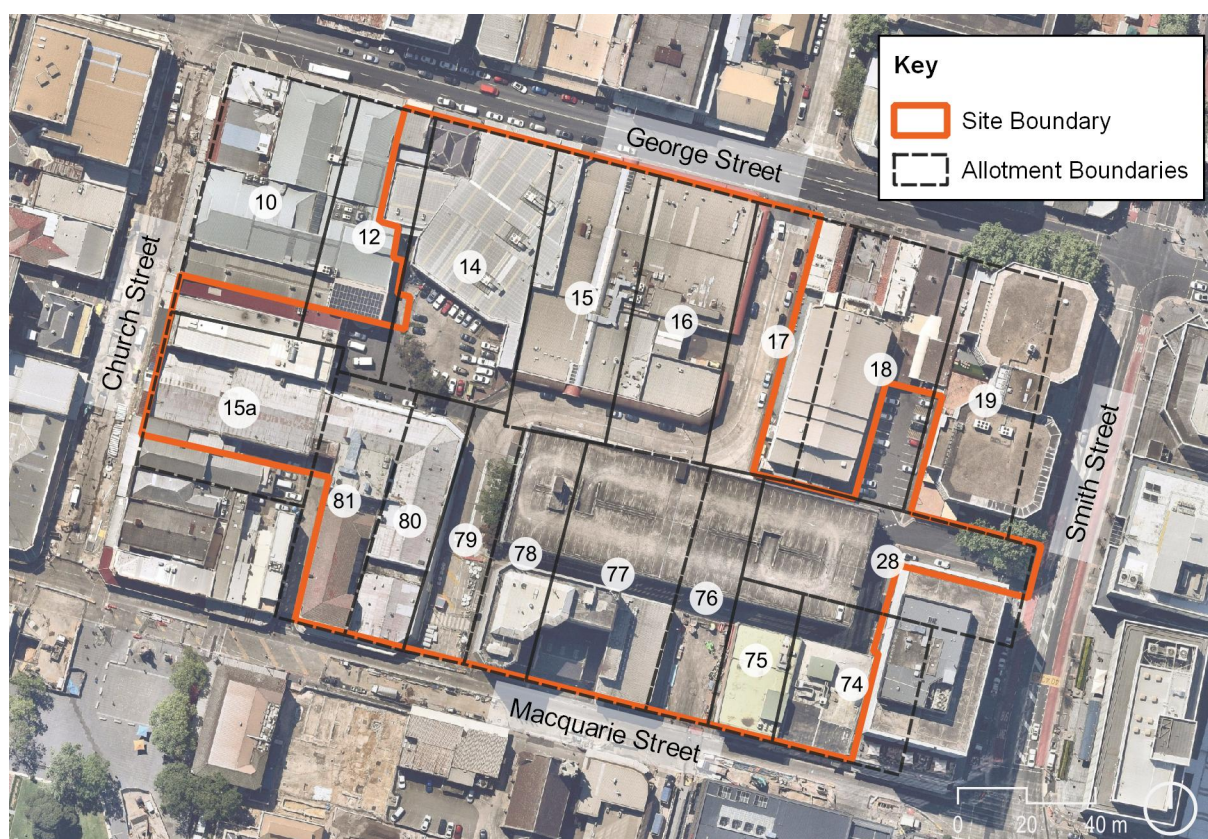


Figure 2.7 Aerial photograph showing the site boundary and Crown allotments. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

Sections of the following detailed site history have been reproduced from the following reports (with minor amendments by GML for spelling, grammar and style) and are indicated in italics within the relevant section of the report:

- Archaeology and Heritage Pty Ltd 2004, *Parramall, 55-57 George Street, Parramatta*
- Austral Archaeology 2006, *236 Church Street Parramatta Archaeological Assessment, Statement of Heritage Impact and Research Design*
- Casey & Lowe 2017, *48 Macquarie & 220–238 Church Streets, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment*
- Edward Higginbotham & Associates, 2002, *Historical and Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development 25 Smith and 76-78 Macquarie Street, Parramatta NSW*
- Edward Higginbotham & Associates, 1995, *Historical and Archaeological Assessment of the Site of the Proposed Officeworks Superstore, 41-53 George Street, Parramatta, NSW*
- Edward Higginbotham & Associates, 2004, *Report on the Archaeological Excavations 25 Smith and 76-78 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW.*

2.3.1 Allotment 17 Section 16—grant to James Foulcher

On 21 October 1831 Governor Darling granted Allotment 17 Section 16, comprising 2 roods 7 perches, to James Foulcher. The site was described as Lot 1 in the *Government Gazette* notice dated 14 September 1831, with quit rent being £2 9s per annum, commencing 1 July 1823 in original lease to John Ready.

This allotment was the site of a convict hut, as outlined in the 1804 map (Figure 2.8). This allotment is shown on Stewart's 1823 plan of Parramatta and contains two structures (Figure 2.9). It is not known whether the structures shown in 1823 include the original convict hut.

Allotment 17 was re-granted to Foulcher from John Ready as noted on the plan in 1831 (Figure 2.10). There are four rectangular structures on the site, and one partly located on this parcel and extending eastwards into the adjoining land of James Elder.

Very little is known about John Ready as there were several men bearing this name in the colony in this period. The most likely candidate is the John Ready who arrived as a convict on the *Three Bees* in 1814 and was living at Parramatta by 1820, having received his conditional pardon on 31 August 1819. In 1822 he was on a list of persons assigned a convict mechanic. In April 1823 he was listed as 'Raidy' on the return of allotments in the town of Parramatta. There is no indication in the surviving records to indicate how Ready occupied the allotment.

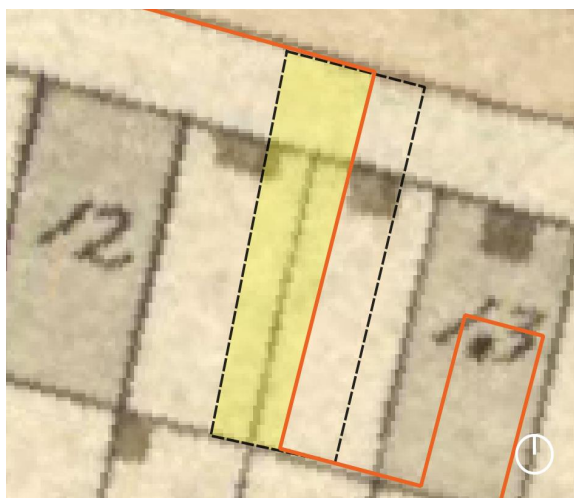


Figure 2.8 Detail from Evan's 1804 plan showing two convict huts—the eastern one is outside the site boundary, while the western hut is mostly in the adjacent Lot 16. (Source: National Archives UK)

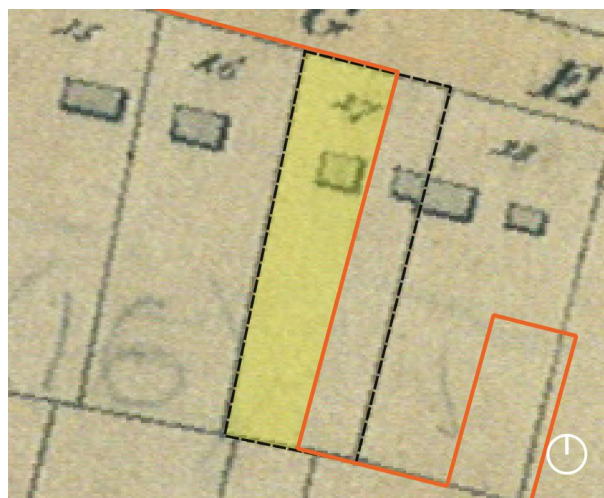


Figure 2.9 Detail from Stewart's 1823 map showing two structures on Allotment 17. (Source: State Library of NSW (SLNSW))

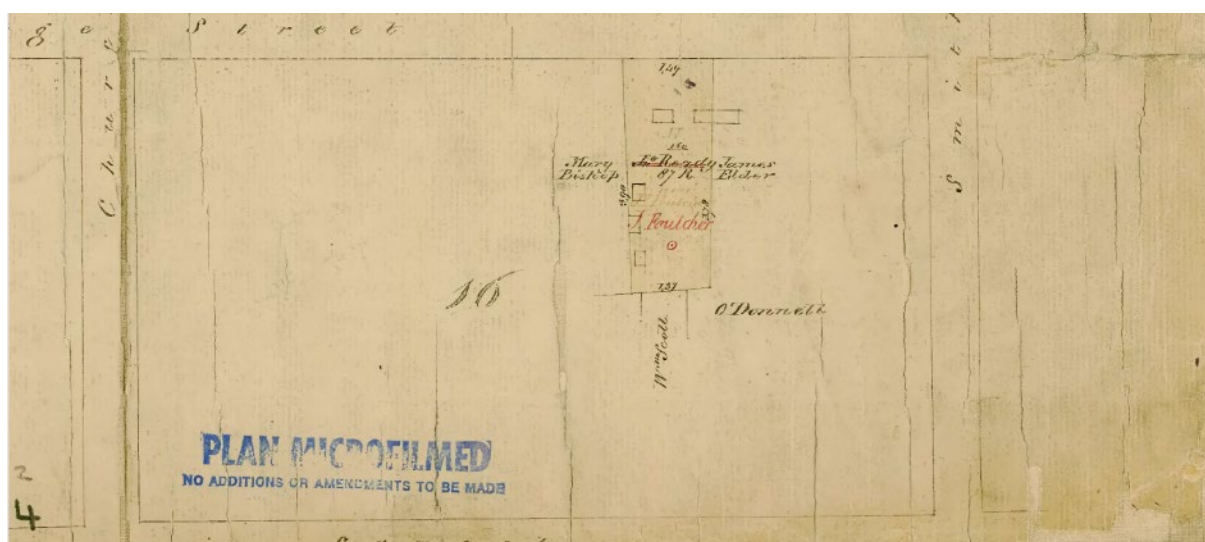


Figure 2.10 Detail from part of a map of Parramatta showing re-grant of Allotment 17 Section 16 from John Ready to James Foulcher, August 1831. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan 3-714)

On 1 June 1828, when James Foulcher was 20 years old, he signed a Memorial to the Governor, stating that he was James Foucher [sic], was free born and lived with his father in Parramatta. Being possessed of a few head of horned cattle, he wanted to turn his attention to agriculture and requested a grant. His request was granted and he received 60 acres.

Along with the 1831 grant, Foulcher was granted a publican's license at George Street, Parramatta. He had commenced working as a publican, firstly in Smith Street, Parramatta, then by January 1827 in Phillip Street under the sign 'Native Companion'. He relocated his business and licence to George Street in 1831, likely to Allotment 17. The licence was renewed in 1833 for the 'Native Companion' inn at George Street, Parramatta.

James Foulcher was born in the colony in 1802. He was the son of convicts, Robert Foulcher and Elizabeth Diane Wilson 'C' aka Hutchins, who lived at Parramatta. He married Catherine Brien in 1825

at Parramatta. James, Catherine and their first child, Sarah, along with servant Mary Ann Bryan, were listed at Parramatta in the 1828 Census. Foulcher was described as a Protestant aged 26 years and his occupation was listed as 'publican'.

Foulcher operated the Native Companion at George Street until November 1833, when he advertised 'that well-known established and respectable Licensed House, the "Native Companion", situated in George Street, Parramatta' for lease.⁵¹ Two months earlier he had advertised his stock in trade and property at Pennant Hills, Castle Hill and Parramatta for auction. Allotment 17 Section 16 was identified as:

*Lot 10—A valuable Town allotment, a purchase from the Crown, the property of the late Mr J Ready, situated in the centre of George Street, joiner Messer Elder, Barker and Bateman; containing 80 rods more or less. On the ground is a newly erected brick building, likewise four other tenements, the whole of which are now let at the extreme low rent of £52 per annum, which is paid weekly, there is also a well constantly supplied with excellent water in the driest seasons.*⁵²

The allotment was conveyed by lease and release in May 1834 to Henry Whitaker for the sum of £400.⁵³ Whitaker was a chemist, druggist and grocer in Parramatta. Whitaker was in business in George Street by May 1831, when he notified the public that he had moved to a new location, farther up George Street opposite Mrs Walker's Hotel (Red Cow Inn).⁵⁴ It is unclear from this record whether this was within the subject site, as at this date Foulcher was still running the Native Companion on what is believed to be Allotment 17 of Section 16. Whitaker retired from business in 1839 due to ill health.⁵⁵ Apparently the business was taken over by Wickham, as in April 1843 S Phillips advertised the auction sale of the 'old and established Drug and Grocery Business, formerly carried on by Mr Whitaker, in George Street, Parramatta, now in the occupation of Mr Wickham (who retires in consequence of ill health).'⁵⁶

Brownrigg's 1844 plan shows three structures on Allotment 17 towards the George Street frontage (Figure 2.12). It is annotated with the names of J Ready (lessee), J Foulcher (grantee) and H Whittaker (purchaser).



Figure 2.11 Detail from Johnstone's 1836 survey plan showing the same structure from the 1823 and 1831 plans in the northern part of the lot. (Source: State Archives and Records, SA 4799)



Figure 2.12 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing a new masonry building on the George Street frontage. (Source: SLNSW)

2.3.2 Western portion of Allotment 17

Henry Whitaker retained ownership of the whole of Allotment 17 until 2 June 1874 when he sold the western part of that lot (part of the study area, measuring 1 rood 10 perches) to Herbert Coates on payment of £500 to the mortgagees and 10 shillings to Whitaker himself.⁵⁷ Herbert Coates senior, a painter, wallpaper hanger, decorator and picture framer, died on 1 July 1883. His son, also Herbert Coates (junior), and Thomas Henry Rawlings were named as his executors and trustees. At the time of his death aged 48 years, Herbert Coates (senior) was living in George Street, Parramatta, but it is not clear where precisely in the street. It is possible that he lived on the western portion of Allotment 17, which he had owned from 1874. Herbert Coates junior was a builder and contractor of George Street, but again the records do not confirm the precise location of his residence, and it is possible he resided in his father's house.

On 15 January 1883 Herbert Coates junior leased the western portion of Allotment 17 to George Coates junior and Richard W Harper.⁵⁸ Coates and Harper operated a large timberyard in Parramatta farther east in George Street and, by 1891, a branch mill in Granville. The occupation of this portion of Allotment 17 during this period is unclear. The Sands Directory in 1885 listed Coates & Harper at two sites in George Street between Church and Smith Streets, as timber merchants in one and as steam joiners in the other. Additionally, Herbert Coates (junior) is also listed in the same block.

Coates and Harper owned the western part of the allotment until June 1891 when Herbert Coates junior and Thomas H Rawlings conveyed the land under the terms of the will of Herbert Coates senior to his widow, Mary Ann Follett of Bungendore, who had married William Follett in June 1886. As they lived outside Sydney, the building(s) on this parcel of land were leased out.

The Folletts sold the property in May 1891 to Eliza Couper, wife of John William Couper of Parramatta, for the sum of £525.⁵⁹ JW Couper, gasfitter, was listed in George Street in the Sands Directory from 1892. The same year the Appeal Court was held at Parramatta in May when the value of Couper's brick house in George Street was reduced from £70 4s to £55.⁶⁰ Couper passed away from typhoid fever in April 1897, survived by his wife and four children. Couper was born in Parramatta and worked as a plumber for about 20 years. Eliza Couper continued to live at the George Street house but conveyed the house to her uncle, William Haggitt, in trust for her and her family. In the 1901 Census, Eliza Couper was the principal householder of a house in George Street occupied by three males and one female.

Eliza continued to live in the house, later numbered 63 George Street, Parramatta, until her death in June 1927 while visiting Kandos.⁶¹

No. 63 George Street was advertised for auction on 30 November 1927 as a deceased estate. It was described as:

*A splendid Business Site, near Smith-street, and opposite Picture Show. LAND, about 53 feet by about 222 feet. On the land is erected a SHOP AND DWELLING of brick on stone, iron roof, containing Shop, Hall, 4 rooms, Kitchen, Washhouse, Bathroom, rear verandah. Occupied by members of Deceased's Family.*⁶²

The *Daily Telegraph* reported on 10 December 1927 that the property was sold at the auction for £1550.⁶³ The conveyance was registered on 13 February 1928 from William Albert McLaren, agent and executor/trustee of the will of the late William Haggitt, to Frederick Thomas Reeves of Randwick.⁶⁴ In 1929, 63 George Street changed hands in quick succession from Reeves to David Joseph William

Gazzard of Pennant Hills, grazier, then to Sydney Longworth of Vacluse, grazier, for the amounts of £3000 and £2500 respectively. The shop and dwelling structure were demolished at this time and the site was redeveloped in conjunction with adjoining land (Allotment 16) as the Parramatta Parking and Service Station adjoining the newly built Roxy Theatre. See the parking area in the figures below.

Eric Norman Welch purchased the property in September 1947 for £1610.⁶⁵ The site was resumed by the City of Parramatta Council (council) on 18 May 1956 to form the northern end of a new roadway, Horwood Place.



Figure 2.13 Detail from aerial view of St John's Church and Parramatta by EW Searle, c1935. The parking area adjoining the Roxy Theatre, being the western part of Allotment 17 Section 16, is visible. (Source: National Library of Australia, Searle, E. W. Aerial view of St. John's Church, Parramatta, New South Wales, c1935 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-141919607>>)

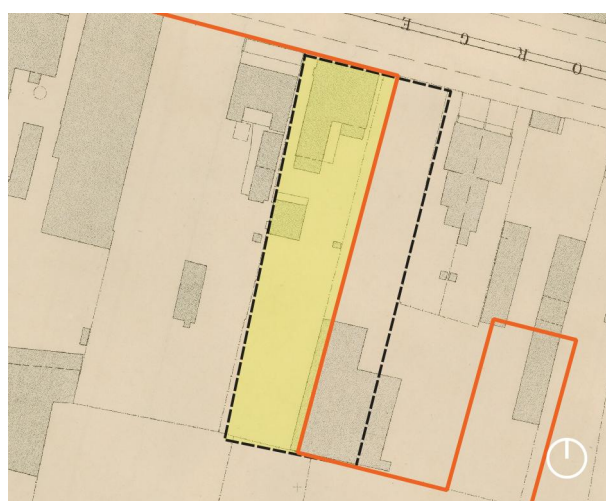


Figure 2.14 Extract from 1895 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.15 Detail from 1943 aerial photograph showing the parking lot adjacent to the Roxy Theatre. (Source: SIX Maps)

2.3.3 Parramall Shopping Centre, 55–67 George Street—Lot 1 DP 607181

The Parramall Shopping Centre at 55–67 George Street was built in 1979/1980 by the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited. The first leases in the Parramall Shopping Centre were registered in May 1980. Ownership of Parramall was conveyed in 1981 to Permanent Trustee Australia Ltd in 1981. Lot 1 DP 607181 comprised part of Allotments 15 and 16 of Section 16 of the Town of Parramatta granted respectively to James Hickey Grose and Samuel Barber. Sections 2.3.4 to 2.3.8 detail the subdivision of these allotments and the development and occupation of this land.

2.3.4 Allotment 16 Section 16—grant to Samuel Barber

The 1804 map of Parramatta indicates that this allotment was already leased as No. 12 (Figure 2.17). On 10 May 1809 an allotment 'situate[d] in the Main Street in the Township of Parramatta' was leased to Mary Bishop for a term of 14 years, with an annual quit rent of five shillings. Figure 2.16 contains a detailed description of the allotment.

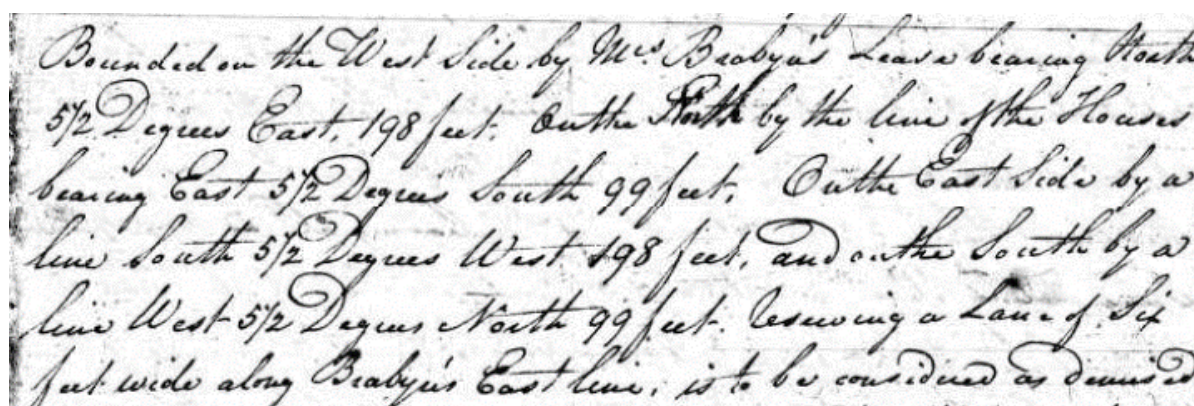


Figure 2.16 Detail from Register of Land Grants and Pardons, April 1809 to January 1810, containing a description of Mary Bishop's allotment at Parramatta. (Source: State Archives & Records, Reel: 2505; Series: 1215)

The allotment was re-leased to Mary Bishop on 1 January 1810 for 18 shillings and eight pence. On 5 April 1823 Mary Bishop was listed on the Return of Allotments in Parramatta. At this point her property comprised 98 square perches in George Street with an estimate value of quit rent as £2 and nine shillings.⁶⁶ The allotment was re-leased to Mary Bishop on 30 June 1823 for 21 years.⁶⁷ The 1823 map (Figure 2.18) shows a single building central to the George Street frontage.

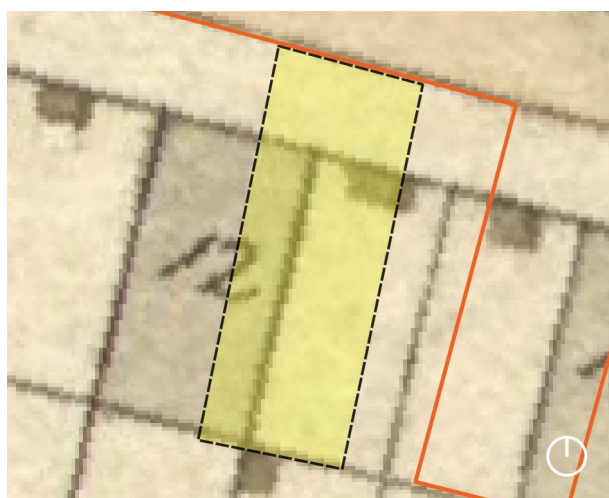


Figure 2.17 Detail from Evan's 1804 plan showing part of a convict hut within Lot 16. (Source: National Archives UK)

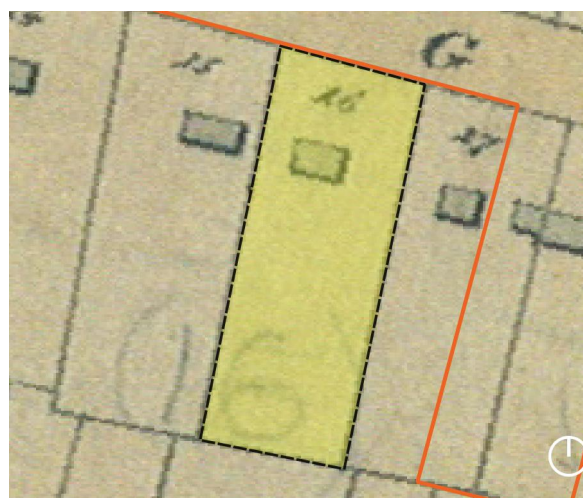


Figure 2.18 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing one structure in Lot 16. (Source: SLNSW)

There was more than one Mary Bishop at Parramatta in the 1828 Census. The most likely candidate was 70 years old. She arrived in the colony in 1792 on the *Pitt* as a convict sentenced to seven years transportation. She was described as a householder at Parramatta. John Bishop, probably her husband, aged 60 years, also arrived on the *Pitt* in 1792, sentenced to seven-and-a-half years. The Census indicates Mary and John had 30 acres, 30 acres cleared and 30 acres cultivated.⁶⁸ This Mary Bishop died later the same year, aged 72 years old, and was buried on 8 December 1828.⁶⁹

The building on the 1823 map is shown in the same position on the 1836 survey plan (Figure 2.19) and the 1844 plan (Figure 2.20). By this date there were an additional two buildings located on Allotment 16. These buildings were sited closer to the street front and respectively identified as a masonry and a wooden building.



Figure 2.19 Detail from Johnstone's 1836 plan showing a structure in Lot 16. (Source: NSW State Archives and Records, SA 4799)



Figure 2.20 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing two timber and one masonry building within Lot 16. (Source: SLNSW)

Mary Bishop's allotment was granted on 1 July 1841 to Samuel Barber for £51 and nine shillings. The land was described as being on the south side of George Street and measuring 2 roods 18 perches. The full description on the deed was as follows:

*Bounded on the West by a line four chains, on the South by a line one chain forty eight links, on the East by a line three chains ninety links, and on the North by George Street one chain fifty links.*⁷⁰

On 11 May 1858 Barber raised a mortgage over the land to Henry Hothersall Browne to secure £400.⁷¹ It is not known how Barber used the funds, but it is possible it was used to improve the property. In 1863 Samuel Barber was living at George Street, Parramatta, as he wrote to the *Sydney Morning Herald* on 29 May, published on 1 June.⁷² He had obviously vacated the property by July 1875, when Myrtle Cottage was advertised by Mrs Green as a private boarding house (Figure 2.21). She appears to have run this establishment until at least 1878. What happened to the occupancy of the cottage after this date is uncertain, but there were several people noted to live at Myrtle Cottage in the 1880s. An advertisement on 5 July 1884 indicates the cottage was still operating as a boarding house.⁷³ P Rowe, architect and surveyor, advertised his services to the community in 1885 and later in the year Mrs De Vine advertised for a general servant. In January 1893 R Ovesen, Professor of Animal Magnetism, notified the public that he had commenced business in George Street, Parramatta, at Myrtle Cottage.⁷⁴



Figure 2.21 Mrs Green converted Myrtle Cottage to a boarding house in 1875. (Source: *Cumberland Mercury*, 14 August 1875, p 3)

Following Samuel Barber's death on 12 November 1890 he left 'Myrtle Cottage, George Street, Parramatta' to his 14-year-old daughter Ikey Britannia Johnson Barber of Guildford. Barber's widow and executrix Margaret married Louis Gurney of Guildford in 1891. On 1 July 1897, mere months after Ikey had turned 21, the property was conveyed to her by the executors of her father's estate, including Ikey's mother.⁷⁵

Myrtle House, an underground tank (cistern) and a rectangular outbuilding are outlined in the 1895 detail survey plan (Figure 2.23). The buildings are also shown on the 1804, 1823, 1836 and 1844 plans.

On 25 April 1901, following Ikey's marriage to Broughton Barnabas O'Connor, the property was transferred to her married name of Ikey Britannia Johnson O'Connor.⁷⁶

A tenant vacated Myrtle Cottage in 1906 as there was an auction of furniture, piano and household effects on the property on 18 September that year.⁷⁷ JW Hill, architect of Parramatta and Sydney, invited tenders in July 1910 for renovations to Myrtle Cottage.⁷⁸

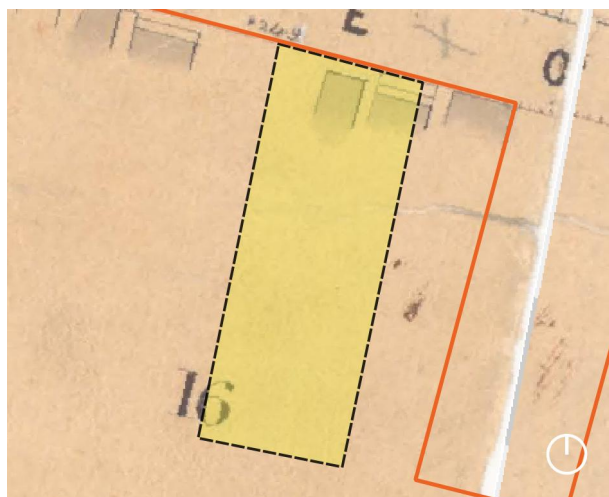


Figure 2.22 Detail from an 1855 survey plan of the street alignments that only shows buildings along the street frontage. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

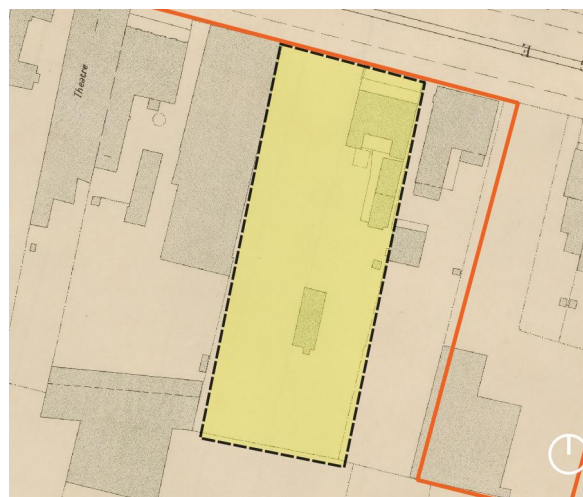


Figure 2.23 Extract from 1895 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, that shows Myrtle Cottage in the northeast corner of Lot 16 and a second structure in the rear yard. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.24 Myrtle Cottage in the foreground, with the Roxy Theatre adjoining, about 1929. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.25 View from southwest to Roxy Parking and Service Station, about 1935. (Source: NLA)

On 12 September 1929 Ikey sold Allotment 16 to Frederick Alfred Edwards of Springwood, a furniture manufacturer, for £4000.⁷⁹ A photograph from about this date shows Myrtle Cottage next to the newly constructed Roxy Theatre (Figure 2.24). It comprises a single-storey masonry house with a verandah across the front (north) elevation facing the street and multiple chimneys with a centre gutter in the corrugated iron roof. A decorative iron fence surrounds the front yard and there is a timber paling fence enclosing the ground behind to the south. An outhouse is visible midway along the eastern boundary fence.

Edwards raised a mortgage in January 1930, with Ellen Forwood using the property as security to secure £2100.⁸⁰ Also in 1930, Edwards leased Allotment 16 to Charles John Maitland and George Forsyth Evans, garage proprietors, for five years at £520. The lease stipulated that Maitland and Evans 'will at his own cost and expense re-model the cottage now situated on the said land'.⁸¹ The

Parramatta Parking and Service Station was established on the allotment by 21 August 1930, the earliest mention in the *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*. According to a small feature in the newspaper the following month, the Parramatta Parking and Service Station was situated next to the Roxy Theatre and had the latest equipment for greasing cars, the 'latest American device' for inflating tyres and 'the parking area attached is open to the public, and theatre patrons at the small charge of 6d'.⁸² Myrtle Cottage was retained on the site but underwent substantial alterations to convert it into an office.

In January 1935 Edwards subdivided Allotment 16 into two lots, A and B. Following this subdivision, the Parramatta Parking and Service Station was located on Lot B, on a parcel measuring 1 rood 35 perches, whereas Lot A comprised vacant land measuring 16 perches and adjoining the former Myrtle Cottage to the west. Figure 2.26 shows the subdivision of Allotment 16, with Lot A outlined in red. A c1935 aerial photograph (Figure 2.25) of the property shows Myrtle Cottage—by then a two-storey building—with cars parked to the rear (south) of the building.

On 5 February 1935 Edwards sold Lot A to Arthur Ponting of Darlinghurst and Frederick Ponting of Leichhardt, a master butcher, for £1600, of which £200 was paid to his mortgagee.⁸³ By 1940 the site was occupied by the Roxy Parking and Service Station and run by G Bird. It featured:

A line of modern electric bowers front the convenient drive-in drive-out entrance to The Roxy Parking and Service Station in George Street, right next door to the Roxy Theatre, and all leading brands of petrol are sold at competitive prices and served in double quick time.

*Under the capable and experienced control of Mr G Bird this service station and parking depot has been a regular stopping place for thousands of motorists for many years.*⁸⁴

In 1941 Frederick Arthur Edwards subdivided Lot A into two allotments, C and D (Figure 2.27). the Pontings sold Lot C on 4 September the same year to Errol Herbert Vidler Griffin and Alma Gladys Austin for £1900.⁸⁵ Griffin and Austin owned the property until January 1961, when National Furniture Company Pty Ltd purchased Lot C for £19,500.⁸⁶

Following the death of Arthur Ponting on 29 May 1945, Lot D, containing the brick premises known as 61A George Street, was sold to Leslie Gordon Scott of Parramatta, solicitor, for £1600, of which £800 was paid to the executors and the other £2800 to Frederick Ponting.⁸⁷ Lot D was sold to National Furniture Co Pty Ltd on 7 March 1962 for £30,000.⁸⁸ The property was converted to Torrens title and registered on 13 October 1964 on certificate of title Vol 9834 Fol 249.

Meanwhile Lot B was resubdivided by Eric Welch in 1952 as Lot F in Miscellaneous Plan of Subdivision 9175, comprising 1 rood 32¼ perches. Welch promptly sold Lot F to Roxy Service Station Pty Limited for the sum of £30,000.⁸⁹ In November 1961 the land was sold to National Furniture Co Pty Ltd for £61,500.⁹⁰ In the intervening period, Roxy Service Station Pty Ltd was granted permission to install a water converter under the footpath in George Street to assist drainage from the new building being erected 'behind its present premises'.⁹¹

Between 1961 and 1964 the respective portions of Allotment 16 were consolidated in the ownership of National Furniture Co Pty Ltd. Figure 2.31 shows all of the buildings on the site by 1967, including the 'Old Brick 2 Storey' (Myrtle Cottage with upper floor) conjoined with two one-storey brick buildings on Lot 1, a brick two-storey building on Lot C (61 George Street) and a two-storey, partly new brick building that extended the length of Lot D (61A George Street).

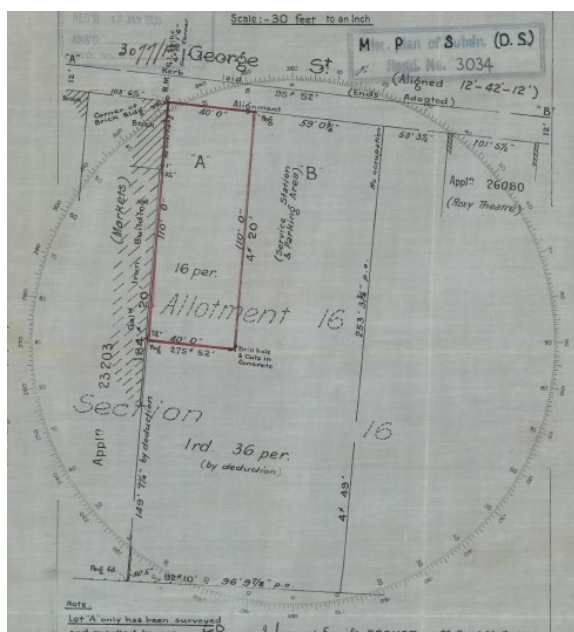


Figure 2.26 Block plan of Lot A of resubdivision of part of Allotment 16, 1935. (Source: NSW LRS)

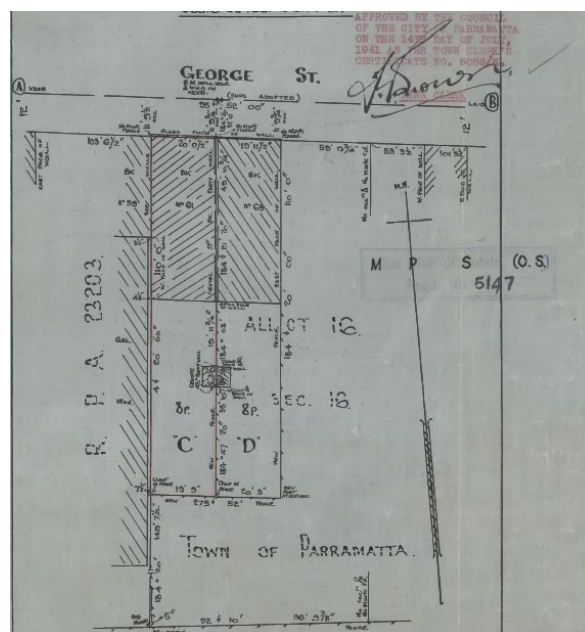


Figure 2.27 1941 subdivision of Lot B of resubdivision of Allotment 16 as Lots C and D by Arthur and Frederick Ponting. (Source: NSW LRS)

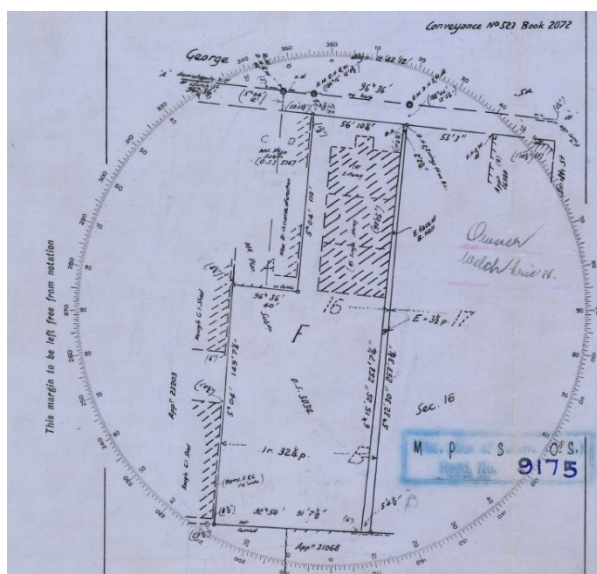
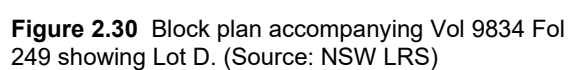
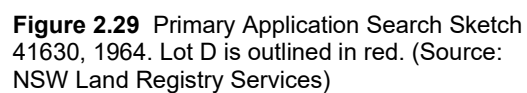


Figure 2.28 Subdivision of Lot B in October 1952 to form Lot F. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 159175)



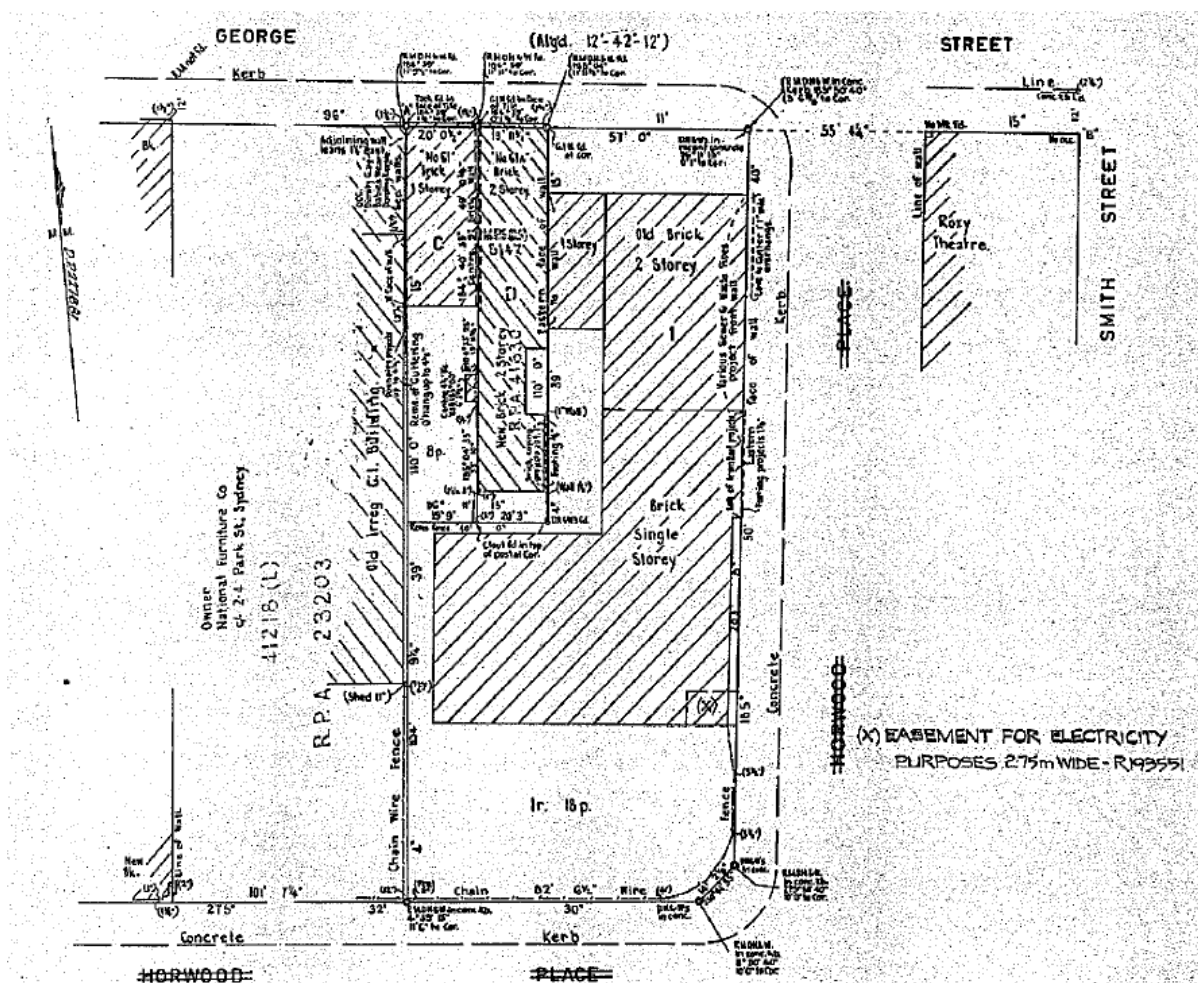


Figure 2.31 Title diagram showing Lot 1 DP 227881, 1967. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Vol 10524 Fol 17)

2.3.5 Allotment 15 Section 16—grant to Joseph Hickey Grose

The 1792 map of Parramatta shows a convict hut erected in the centre of the frontage of an allotment, measuring 100 feet (30.48 metres) by 200 feet (60.96 metres) (Figure 2.32). The width of George Street was originally 205 feet (62.484 metres) but is now 20 metres, so the original street frontage is now 21.242 metres behind the present frontage.

The 1804 map indicates that this allotment was already leased (as No. 12 on the map) (Figure 2.33). The allotment was leased on 16 July 1804 to Mrs Sarah Brabyn for a term of 14 years. No building is depicted on the 1804 map, and the parcel measured 1 rood 32 perches. It was described in the Register of Land Grants and Leases as 'Front W 5½ north 100 feet E and W sides, S 5½ W 198 feet'.

Sarah Brabyn came free on the *Hercules* in 1802 and was the wife of Captain John Brabyn. They were identified as farmers at Richmond in the 1828 Census. Sarah and John were aged respectively 65 and 69 and both were Protestants. Between them they had 1100 acres, 300 cleared and 82 in cultivation with six horses and 123 horned cattle. John died in 1835. Sarah passed away in 1847 and was buried in St Matthew's Church of England Cemetery, Windsor.

The boundaries of the convict allotments were altered by various means to their configuration in 1823 (Figure 2.34). The 1823 and 1836 maps (Figure 2.35) of Parramatta indicate that Allotment 15

possessed a single building in approximately the same position as the previous convict hut. It is likely that this building is located on that portion of Allotment 15 forming part of the subject site.

The 1839 and 1844 maps of Parramatta depict this building and show the location of another building on the western boundary of Allotment 15. On the 1839 map the building is depicted with a dotted outline, possibly suggesting it is an addition to the map. On Brownrigg's 1844 plan the building is depicted as a masonry structure.



Figure 2.32 Detail from 1792 plan showing parts of two structures within Lot 15. (Source: National Archives UK)



Figure 2.33 Detail from Evan's 1804 plan that does not show any buildings within Lot 15 at this date. No. 12 pertains to the lease to Mrs Sarah Brabyn.

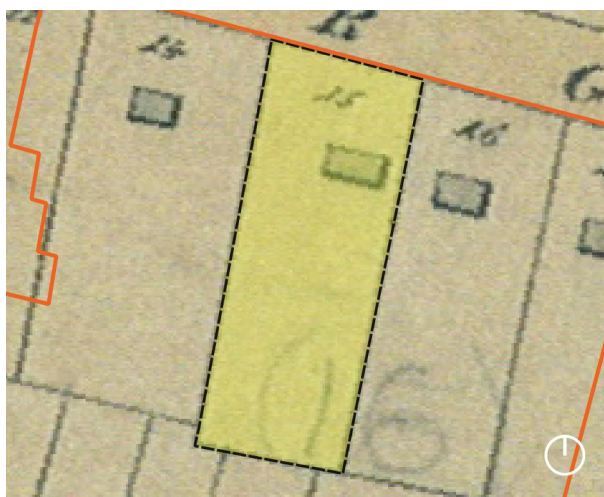


Figure 2.34 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing one structure within Lot 16. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.35 Detail from Johstone's 1836 plan that shows one structure within Lot 16. (State Records and Archives)

The allotment, measuring 97½ rods and situated on the south side of George Street, was leased for 21 years to Joseph Grose on 30 June 1823.⁹² On 21 July 1821 JH Grose advertised 'to agriculturalists, mechanics, etc' a range of imported goods and articles for sales, at his stores in George Street, Parramatta.⁹³ He operated the stores in George Street, until 25 June 1833 when he announced that he was disposing of his stores and vacating the premises, and advertised the sale of

the whole of his remaining Stock in Trade.⁹⁴ The *Sydney Herald* reported on 11 July 1833 that James and William Byrnes had 'purchased those extensive premises in George Street, Parramatta, formerly belonging to JH Grose', vacated their respective premises and relocated to George Street.⁹⁵ According to land title information Grose's stores were located on the north side of George Street bound by Charles Street, as registered in an old system deed, and not, as implied, on the southern side of George Street on Allotment 81 of Section 16.

On 30 November 1839 JH Grose was formally granted the land described as:

*allotment No. 15 on the south side of George-street in section No 16; bounded on the west by a line 4 chains 16 links; on the south by a line 1 chain 50 links; on the east by a line 4 chains; and on the north by George-street 1 chain 54 links.*⁹⁶

Joseph Hickey Grose was the son of Howell William Grose and his wife Sarah. He was baptised at Deptford, London, in August 1788. He arrived in New South Wales as a convict on the *Baring* (1) in 1815, having been tried in London on 15 September 1813 and sentenced to seven years transportation. He was granted his ticket of leave in December 1818 and by 1821 was described as a 'a shopkeeping clerk of McArthur's'. He set up in business as a storekeeper, brewer, auctioneer and estate agent at George Street, Parramatta. He commissioned the paddle steamer *William the Fourth*, which served on the Sydney–Hunter River trade. After closing his George Street store he became a director of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, enlarged his steamer fleet and moved to Darlinghurst. He was declared insolvent in April 1844, coinciding with the colony-wide depression. He died at Lake Bathurst in April 1849 and was buried at St John's Church, Parramatta.

Joseph Hickey Grose owned Allotment 15 until his death on 18 April 1849 and his estate was sworn at less than £50. The George Street property passed to his son Francis Grose, who owned it until 1 January 1863 when he sold it to Peter Miller of Parramatta, auctioneer, for £340.⁹⁷

The following year Miller sold the property on 1 January 1864 to Robert Adam Ritchie of Parramatta, smith, for £500.⁹⁸ The agreement specified that Ritchie would pay £250 cash immediately and raise a mortgage of the sale land to Peter Miller to secure the payment of the balance of £250 with interest to be paid by 22 February 1871. The land, described as Allotment 15 of Section 16, measured 2 roods 17 ½ perches.

Robert Adam Ritchie was born at Paisley in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1836. By 1848 the family had arrived in New South Wales where Robert worked for his brother John, a shipwright and engine-smith, in Sydney. Robert later worked for J and W Byrnes's woollen mill at Parramatta, where his father was a manager. After a stint on the gold fields at Turon River diggings he was apprenticed to Joseph Whiting, blacksmith, in Parramatta. He took over Whiting's business in Phillip Street in 1857 and expanded it by making agricultural implements including the celebrated 'Ritchie Plough'.⁹⁹

Robert Adam Ritchie moved to Allotment 15 in 1865 or very soon after. He was living in George Street in June 1868 when he married for the second time to Clara Douglas, sister of his first wife Jemima Fergus Douglas. He had three sons and a daughter from his first marriage and after marrying Clara, they had another four sons and three daughters. Most of Robert's children can be seen in the photograph of the family on the front verandah of their George Street home in 1870 (Figure 2.36).

According to the 1870 rate book the allotment contained a brick house valued at £35 on the western boundary, and a wooden house valued at £12. Ritchie also moved his business to a large workshop adjoining his George Street house. This is shown in the 1870 photograph at Figure 2.37.

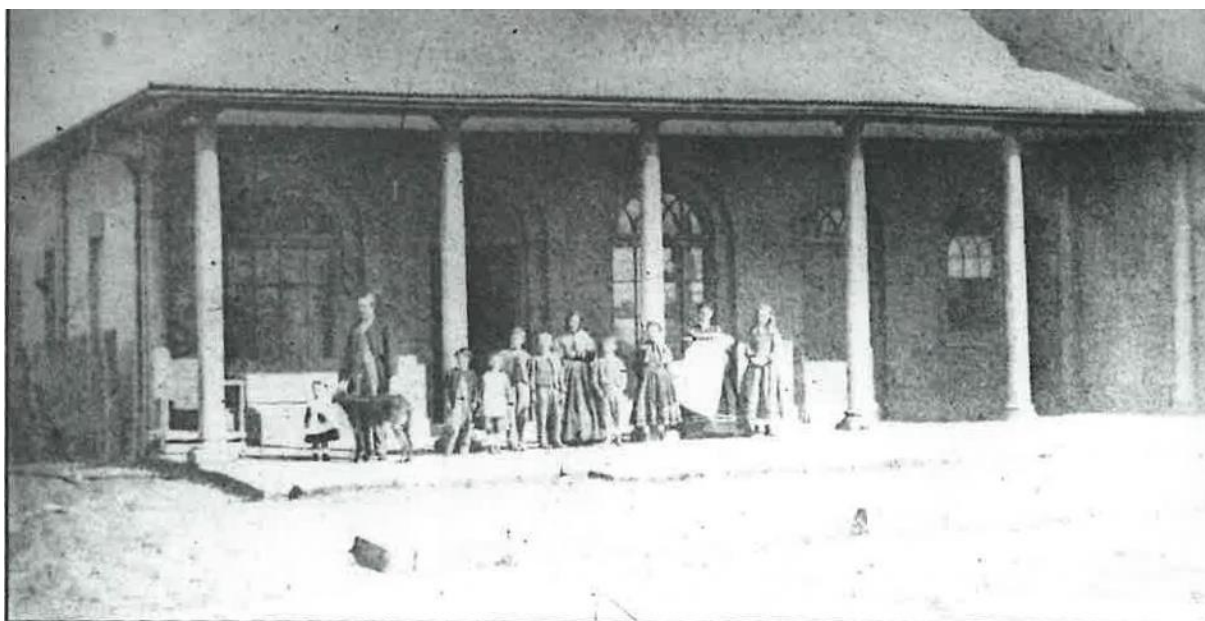


Figure 2.36 Robert Adam Ritchie's house, George Street, 1870. (Source: Shylie and Ken Brown, with Carol Liston and Robert Irving, 1995, *Parramatta: A Town Caught in Time*, p 20)

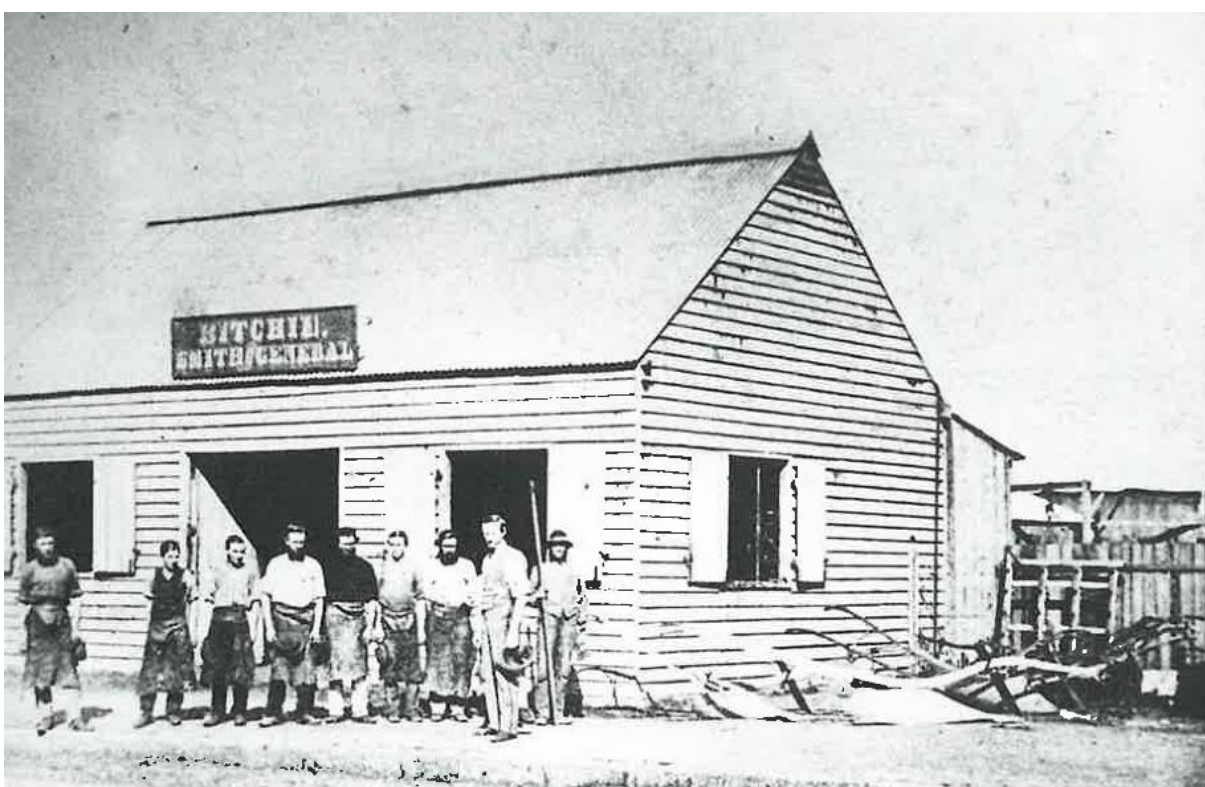


Figure 2.37 Robert Adam Ritchie with his staff outside the workshop, George Street, Parramatta, 1870. (Source: Shylie and Ken Brown, with Carol Liston and Robert Irving, 1995, *Parramatta: A Town Caught in Time*, p 21)

The *Cumberland Mercury* reported in August 1876 that RA Ritchie had completed and handed over to the Railways Department 'two well-finished and faithfully-made' goods carriages that 'compare favourably with the best imported'.¹⁰⁰ Ritchie's Parramatta Iron Works was the subject of an in-depth

feature in the *Cumberland Mercury* on 16 February 1878, which discussed the expansion of the business into the manufacture of passenger carriages and other rolling stock.

The establishment, including workshops, outbuildings, and timber yards, covers about an acre of land, having equal frontages to George and Macquarie Streets—probably one of the best situations in the town.

... a tramway is laid down from the George-street buildings in the direction of Macquarie-street, to expedite the conveyance of materials to and from the different parts of the works.

The site comprised a smith's shop fronting George Street which was described as a weatherboard building 150 ft long and 40 feet wide with a galvanised roof.

At the rear of the engineering and wood working departments is a timber yard, and at the end of this is a substantial building 100 feet long and 25 feet wide devoted almost exclusively to the preparation of the materials used in the manufacture of railway rolling stock...Provision is here made for the construction of eight railway trucks or sheep and cattle vans; and the building contains a tramway of wider gauge than the others traversed by a travelling frame or cradle, which is used to carry the finished carriages to a point wherein they are conveyed from the works.

At the rear of, and immediately adjoining this workshop of the most substantial and commodious division of the premises. It is used for no other purpose than the building of railway passenger carriages. It is a spacious and lofty two storied building, roofed with galvanised iron, and containing two rooms, each 17 feet high and 70 feet square....The engineering and fitting shop is under the same roof as, and adjoining, the division have just described.¹⁰¹

As the article indicates, Ritchie occupied the whole of Allotment 15 fronting George Street and Allotment 78 in Macquarie Street spanning Section 16 from south to north. Ritchie did not purchase Allotment 78 until December 1880 (see Section 2.3.30):

He won another government contract in 1878 to make 10 composite railway carriages to operate on the three railway lines in New South Wales. The carriages comprised first and second class compartments. The *Cumberland Mercury* reported in May the same year:

The manner in which Mr Ritchie has carried out his previous contracts entitles him to a first position as a manufacturer of railway rolling stock, and we notice that he is losing no opportunity of increasing the facilities for turning out that class of work at his establishment. He had just purchased some very valuable labour saving machinery...and...some important alterations have been made in the carpentry department.¹⁰²

One of the new railway carriages was transported from Ritchie's workshops in Macquarie and George Streets to the railway line on 26 April 1879.¹⁰³

An engraving published in the *Illustrated Sydney News* on 12 June 1880 (Figure 2.38) shows the relative position of Ritchie's house and workshop fronting George Street. Behind the workshop at the George Street entrance is a long workshop with a boiler under construction in the yard. This building abuts the boundary with Allotment 16, shown on the left with small trees and a long low storage shed (or possibly a chicken coop). Also visible on the site is a one-storey workshop extending the width of the allotment, with railway carriages under construction. A railway carriage on a track is shown beyond this building towards the Macquarie Street end of the site, which is described in the accompanying article as a 'series of tramways laid running from George Street through the whole length of premises to Macquarie Street, where there is another large entrance for taking out the rolling stock, &c'.

James Houison's two-storey home in Macquarie Street is shown adjoining the Parramatta Iron Works on the left and the Parramatta Railway Station and St John's Church can be seen in the distance.

According to the 1882 rate book, the brick house on this site had increased in value to £52 while the wooden house had been replaced by an 'iron work shop' valued at £100. In 1891 the brick house was still listed on the allotment with a value of £39 while other improvements on the land included a yard valued at £104 and wooden buildings at £35.

At the end of 1883 Ritchie was awarded a large contract to construct rolling stock for the NSW Government Railways and he commenced construction of a new factory at Auburn. When it was completed, Ritchie vacated the George Street/Macquarie Street site in 1885. Coates and Harper timber suppliers took over Ritchie's Parramatta Iron Works. On 27 June 1885 it advertised an unreserved sale of the company's entire stock prior to relocation to save the cost of carting it all to the new premises.¹⁰⁴



Figure 2.38 Robert Adam Ritchie's Parramatta Iron Works. Ritchie's house is right of the driveway entrance in George Street, looking south to Macquarie Street. (Source: *Illustrated Sydney News and New South Wales Agriculturalist and Grazier*, 12 June 1880, p 21)

Coates and Harper advertised the new premises in October 1885 as being next to the Victoria Theater on George Street, Parramatta. The company continued to operate on their two other sites in Parramatta.

A little farther up George-street we come to No.2 store yards, viz., those lately occupied by Mr RA Ritchie as the Government Railway Carriage Works. Here the visitor will almost get lost among the large stacks of Baltic dressed timber, sawn and split palings, post and rails, Kauri and all sizes of felloes. All the imported timber ready for immediate delivery, is transferred direct from the ships to these premises, whence it can be transmitted to customers without delay.¹⁰⁵

COATES AND HARPER,
 GEORGE STREET, PARRAMATTA, DARCY STREET, PARRAMATTA
 OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, GRANVILLE,
 and
 NEXT VICTORIA THEATRE, GEORGE STREET, PARRAMATTA.
 All Communications to be addressed George street, Parramatta

COATES & HARPER



MAIN YARDS, GEORGE STREET, PARRAMATTA.

The Famous Sun Galvanised Iron. The Noted Coast Hardwood.
 The Very Best Fencing Stuff. Joinery Cheaper than Sydney.
 Lime, Cement, Slates, Pickets, Drain Pipes, Tiles.
 Every Sort of Pine, Redwood, Cedar, Baltic, Kauri.
 [Sawing, Planing, and Morticing by Steam done for Customers Cheaply.
 The CHEAPEST YARDS IN CUMBERLAND for everything required in
 Building. Note the Address, and before going elsewhere, give
Coates and Harper a Trial.

Figure 2.39 Advertisement showing the sawmill of Coates and Harper on their main site further east in George Street. (Source: *Cumberland Mercury*, 20 August 1894, p 1)

The two advertisements (Figure 2.39 and Figure 2.40) listed the business operating from two locations on George Street and one on Darcy Street in Parramatta, and another site opposite Granville Station. The business operated until 1897 when it collapsed following the 1890s depression. The business evolved as L. Harper and Co, named after Louisa Harper, nee Coates (daughter of George Coates senior), wife of Richard W Harper. Competitor William Hart and Sons Timber Merchants also folded in

the 1890s depression and a new company was formed under WW Hitchcock trading as Hart and Hitchcock and Company.



Figure 2.40 Advertisement for Coates & Harper, Parramatta and Granville Timber Yards, c1890s. (Source: City of Parramatta Research & Collections)

The Public Works detail sheet and the published version dated to 1895 (Figure 2.42 and Figure 2.43) depicts the brick house and outbuildings together with a cistern or well. A substantial building is shown on the eastern boundary of the allotment, and another building is located to the rear of the block. Part of Lot 78 fronting Macquarie Street has been subdivided off the main site and a set of three terrace houses erected on that land.

In October 1895 Ritchie & Co advertised to let in October 1895 the 'commodious shed' adjoining Ritchie and Co Sale Yards, George Street and lately in the occupation of Coates and Harper.¹⁰⁶ Edward Golsby took over Ritchie's Sales Yards, and announced to customers in February the following year that he would offer 'sales of Stock, Poultry, Pigs, Fruit, Vegetables, Furniture, and all kind of Farm Produce' on Tuesdays and Fridays.¹⁰⁷ Edward P Pearce, auctioneer, occupied the property from 1905 to 1917. By March 1918 the premises were taken over by the Southern Produce and Livestock Company, which was run by Karl William Huenerbein. He carried out renovations and alterations to the site.¹⁰⁸

Following Robert Adam Ritchie's death in 1891, on 20 September 1919 his executors and trustees contracted to sell Allotments 15 and Allotment 78 of Section 16 to Karl William Huenerbein of Parramatta, auctioneer, for £2050, stipulating Huenerbein pay £50 immediately followed by annual instalments until 1924.¹⁰⁹ The transfer was registered on 2 November 1920.¹¹⁰ In 1922 Huenerbein lodged an application to convert the property to Torrens title.¹¹¹

On 13 January 1925 Huenerbein transferred the land to the Municipal Council of Parramatta for the establishment of new municipal markets. He promptly leased the site back for 15 years as the municipal markets plan was abandoned. He re-purchased the property on 15 May 1940.¹¹² He promptly conveyed it to the Southern Produce and Livestock Co Pty Ltd.

The Southern Produce and Livestock Company shared the site from the mid-1920s with W Cheshire and Company (fruit auctioneers) and the Federal Printing and Publishing Company. In 1932 the Sands Directory listed Southern Produce, W Cheshire and Company, Sterling Furniture Company, BK Jackson (fruit auctioneers) and R Langford (a tailor) at this site.

The land was transferred back to the City of Parramatta on 15 December 1952.

The brick house formerly occupied by Robert Adam Ritchie was demolished by 1920, although the large timber frame and weatherboard building survived along the eastern boundary. By 1956 almost the whole of Allotment 15 was covered with an old, galvanised iron shed or sheds. The Iron Works building abutting the boundary with Allotment 16 was extant in 1967, when it was described as 'Old Irreg. G.I. Building'.

In 1957 the allotment was subdivided into Lots K and L. Lot K (Lot 1 DP 607181), comprising the bulk of Allotment 15 and measuring 1 rood 30 perches, was sold on 9 April the same year to John Henry Thompson Burgess of Parramatta, company director, and Robert Henry Mutton of Dundas, advertising agent.¹¹³ Burgess and Mutton sold Lot K in 1960 to Town and Country Development Pty Ltd. Twelve months later the land changed hands to National Furniture Co Pty Ltd.¹¹⁴

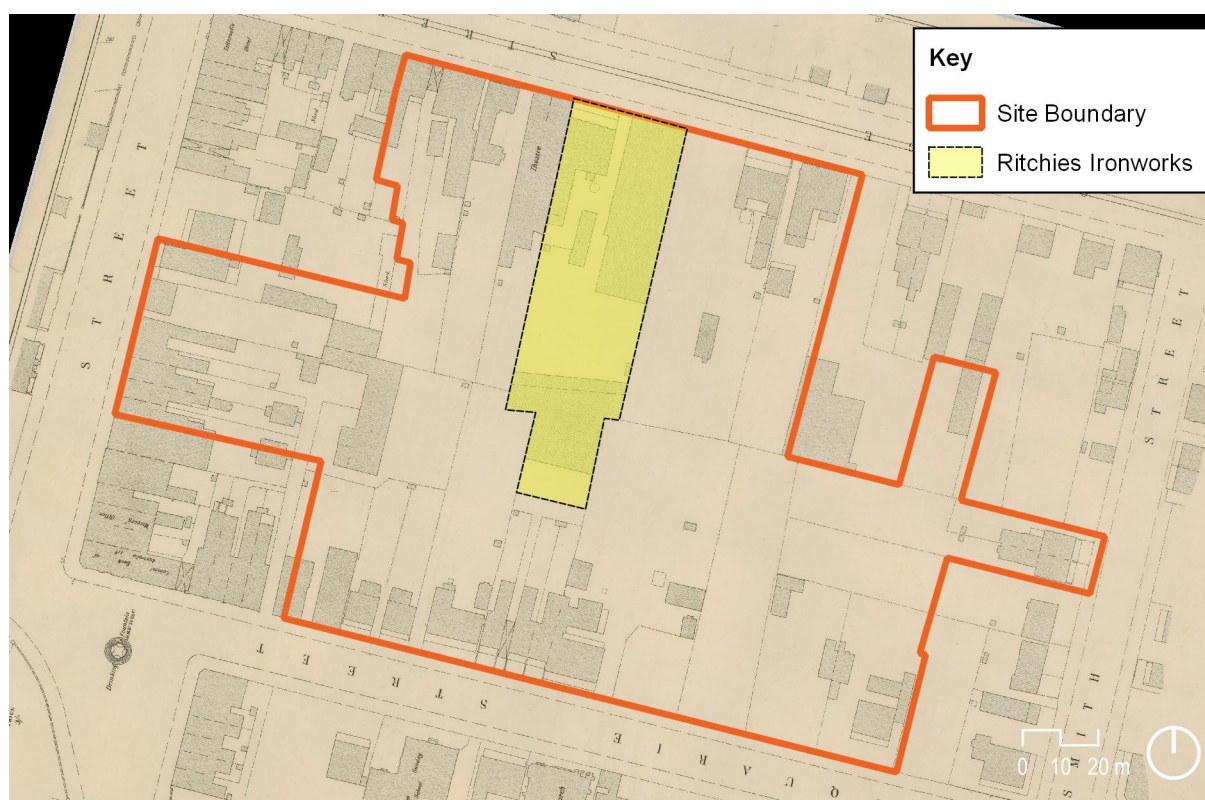


Figure 2.41 Extract from 1895 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, showing the location of Ritchie's Ironworks within Lot 15 and part of Lot 78. (Source: SLNSW)

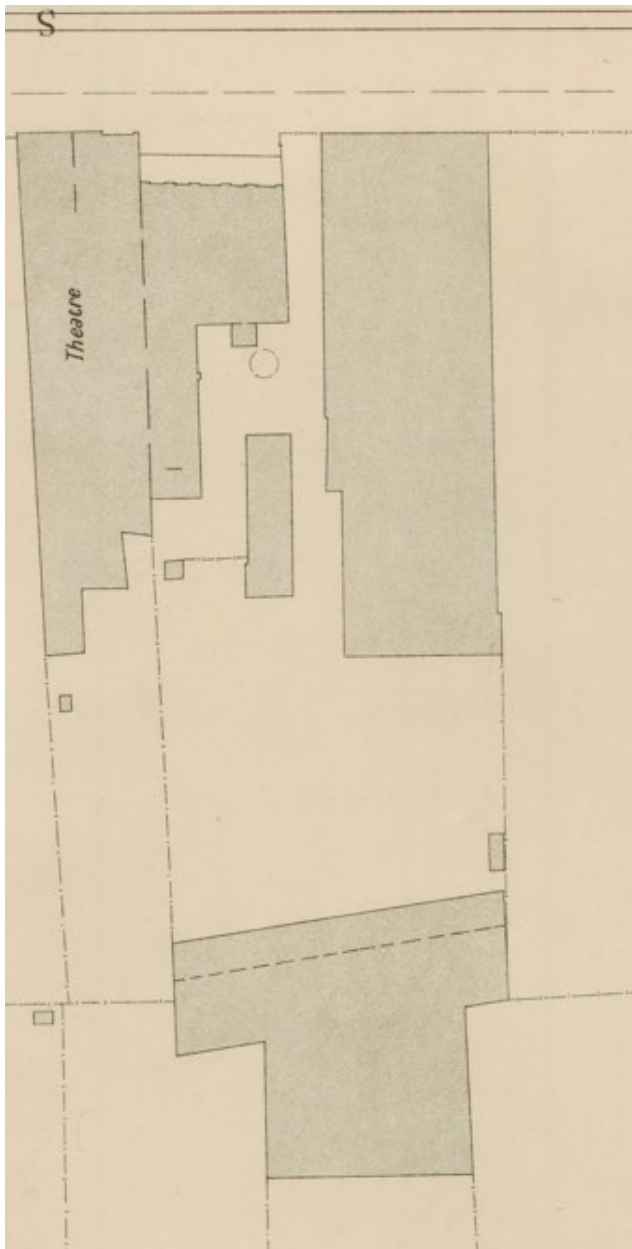


Figure 2.42 Extract from 1895 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18. (Source: SLNSW)

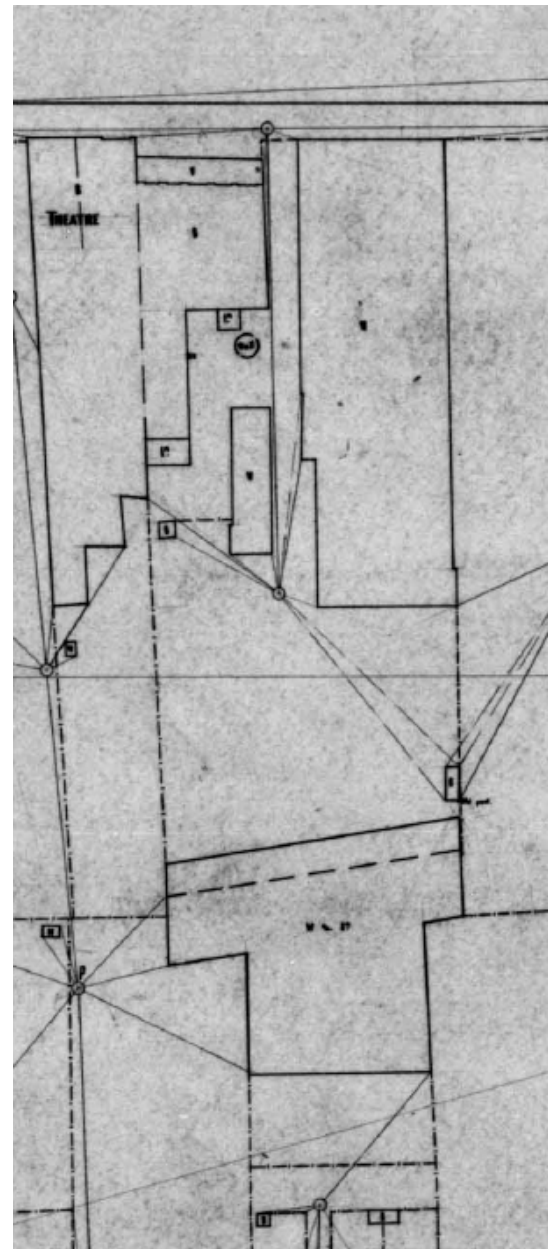


Figure 2.43 PWDS1544-S1223, detail survey, 1894. (Source: Sydney Water Archives)

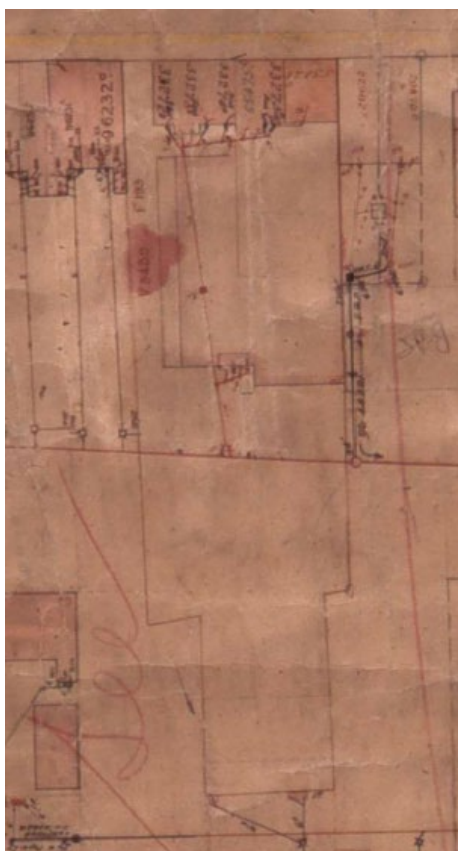


Figure 2.44 Detail from Blackwattle plan depicting the footprint of two interconnected buildings along the George Street alignment and a large building to the south with an awning stretching along the western extent. (Source: Sydney Water Archives)

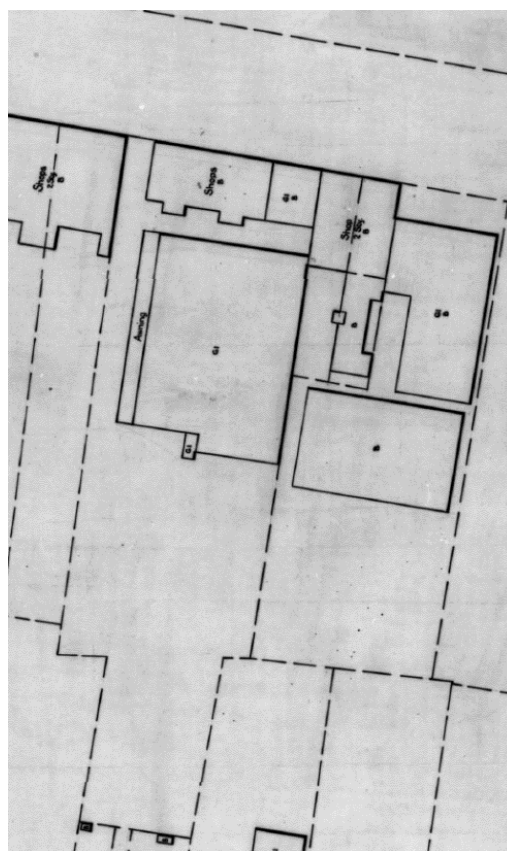


Figure 2.45 Detail from DS 2711, 1954 depicting the footprint of two interconnected buildings along the George Street alignment and a large building to the south with an awning stretching along the western extent. (Source: Sydney Water Archives, detail survey)

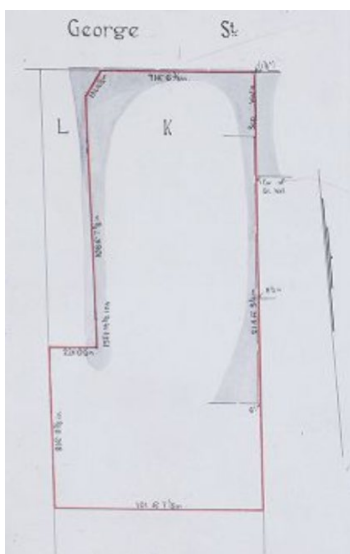


Figure 2.46 Title diagram for Lot K, resubdivision of Allotment 15 and part of Allotment 78, 1957. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 7394 Fol 165)

2.3.6 Parramall Lot 1 DP 607181

The Parramall Shopping Arcade was constructed in George Street in 1979–1980 by the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd. Three portions of land comprised in Allotments 15 and 16 of Section 16 were consolidated on certificate of title Vol 14068 Fol 68 in April 1980 in the name of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd as Lot 1 DP 607181 (Figure 2.47). This is the present site of 61B George Street.

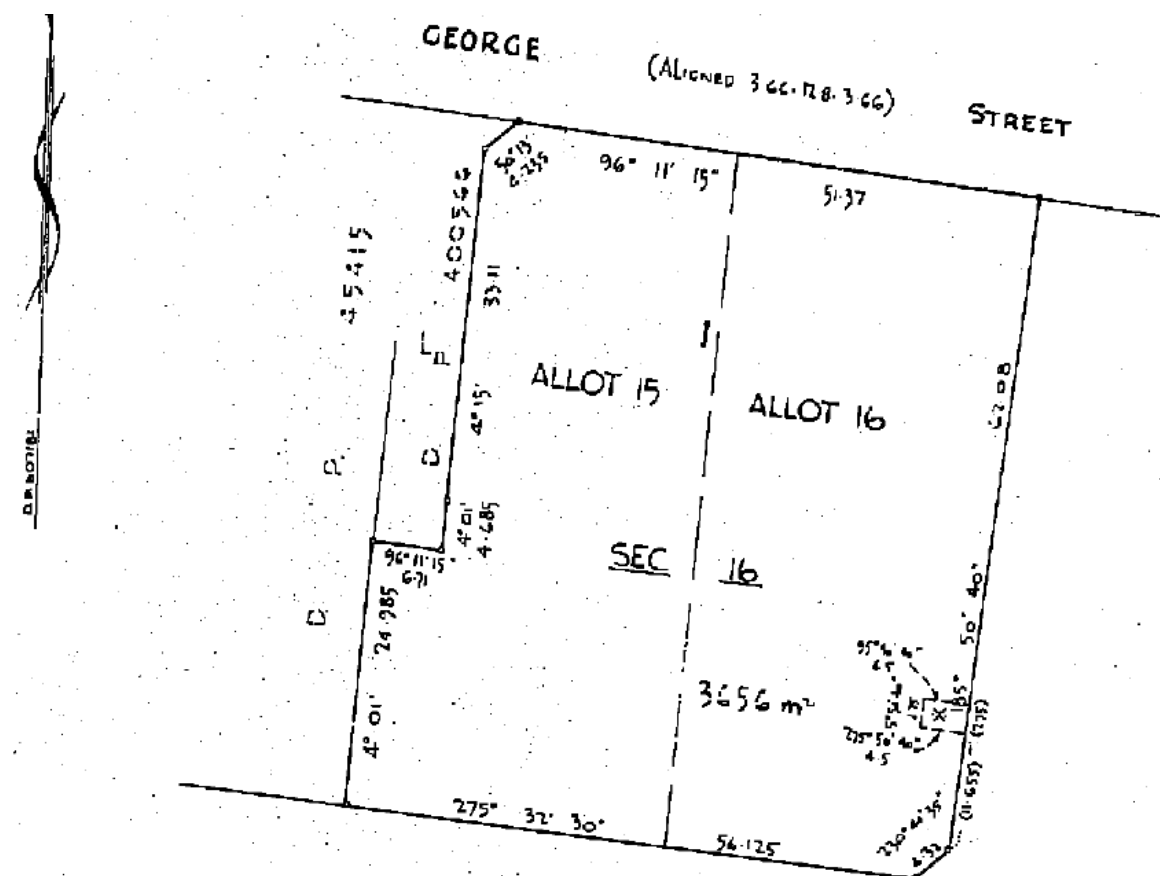


Figure 2.47 Block plan accompanying Vol 14068 Fol 68 comprising parts of Allotments 15 and 16 in Section 16. (Source: NSW LRS)

2.3.7 Allotment 14 Section 16—grant to John Montgomery

Both the 1792 and the 1804 maps of Parramatta indicate a convict hut erected central to the frontage of an allotment measuring 100 feet (30.48 metres) by 200 feet (60.96 metres) (Figure 2.48 and Figure 2.49). The width of George Street was originally 205 feet (62.484 metres) but is now 20 metres. This means the original street frontage is now 21.242 metres behind the present frontage.

After 1804 the boundaries of the convict allotments were altered by various means to their configuration in 1823. The 1823, 1831, 1839 and 1844 maps of Parramatta indicates that Allotment 14 possessed a single building in approximately the same position as the previous convict hut (Figure 2.50 and Figure 2.51).

Between 1839 and 1844 another building had been constructed on the street frontage (43–47 George Street). The new building is of masonry construction while the building on the original frontage is of possible wooden construction (Figure 2.52).



Figure 2.48 Detail from 1792 plan showing parts of two structures within Lot 14. (Source: The National Archives UK)



Figure 2.49 Detail from Evan's 1804 plan showing one structure within Lot 14, with a second structure located just outside the western boundary. (Source: The National Archives UK)

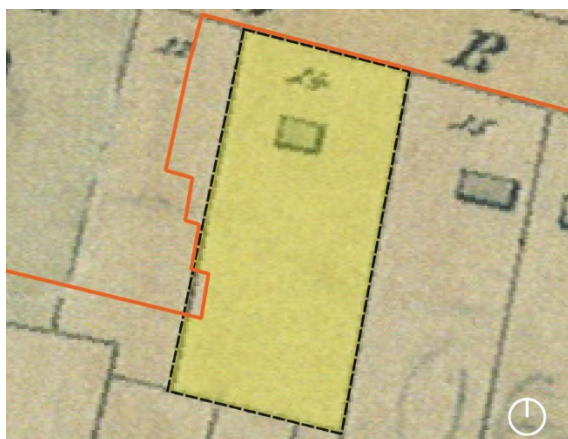


Figure 2.50 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing a single structure within Lot 14. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.51 Detail from Johnstone's 1836 plan, which although damaged, shows at least one structure within Lot 14. (Source: NSW State Archives and Records)



Figure 2.52 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing two masonry buildings within Lot 14. (Source: SLNSW)

On 11 June 1841 Allotment 14 of Section 16 was granted to John Montgomery of Parramatta. The land was described as being on the south side of George Street and measuring 2 roods 37½ perches, being the allotment leased to him on 30 June 1823. He purchased the allotment for the sum of £61/13/9.¹¹⁵ On the 1823 lease the land was described as measuring:

*one hundred and seventeen and one half rods bounded on the West by a line 3 chains 93 links, on the South by a line 1 chain 77 links, on the East by a line 3 chains 93 links, and on the North by George Street 1 chain 96 links.*¹¹⁶

John Montgomery, a Roman Catholic born in 1763, was sentenced to 7 years and transported from County Cork, Ireland, on the ship Queen, arriving in Sydney in April 1791 as part of the Third Fleet. In 1805 he was convicted of receiving stolen property, resulting in a period of secondary punishment. However, by 1814 he seems to have reformed himself sufficiently to become a constable at Parramatta. He was later to act as juror on two cases in 1819 and 1820, one held at Parramatta, the other at the Field of Mars.

On 13 September 1819 he received a grant of 50 acres at Castle Hill. Cultivation of this land and other trading pursuits enabled him to supply HM Magazine at Parramatta with 314 lbs of fresh meat on 31 May 1820. He also supplied the Commissariat Stores with fresh meat and salt pork in the same year.

John Montgomery continued his pastoral pursuits well into 1822, as indicated by his signature on a memorial about common land just south of Parramatta and called the 'Dog Traps'. The Land and Stock Muster of 1822 also indicates that he was resident on his grant and that he held 160 acres all cleared.

John Montgomery sold his land at Castle Hill on 7 and 8 August 1826 for £25.

In 1822 he received a beer licence for the sale of beer at unspecified premises in Parramatta. There is evidence that the license was renewed in 1825. The name and location of the premises, Saint Patrick's Inn, George Street, Parramatta, was revealed in later license renewals from 1829 to 1836.

On 5 April 1823, John Montgomery was listed in the General Return of Allotments in the Town of Parramatta. He held two allotments, namely Allotment 14 of Section 16 (subject site) and Allotment 30 of Section 12 on Hunter Street, Parramatta. It is not known if the Saint Patrick's Inn was located on Allotment 14 or not.

Higginbotham postulates that if John Montgomery was both owner and licensee, the simplest interpretation is that the Saint Patrick's Inn was located on Allotment 14. Nonetheless the purchase and sale values of the western part of Allotment 12 suggest major improvements. *It was valued at £450 to £500 between 1833 and 1840. The other consideration is whether the improvements indicated on Allotment 14 could have housed an inn. There is a single building, on approximately the same location as the original convict hut, depicted on the 1823, 1831, 1839 and 1844 maps of Parramatta. It is only between 1839 and 1844 that a new building is erected on the street frontage. By 1844 the configuration of the buildings is identical to that shown in more detail on the auction plan of 1848 (Figure 2.53). The early town maps only show the principal buildings on each allotment, so it is quite possible that the outbuildings on the 1848 auction plan actually were present at an earlier date. It is noted that a smithy is present on the 1848 auction plan, a service that was commonly associated with coaching inns to service carts and carriages.*

John Montgomery suffered a serious setback in 1827 when fire destroyed premises he had leased to Mr. George on Marsden Street, Parramatta. In the 1828 Census, John Montgomery, then 65, was

listed at Parramatta with his young wife Elizabeth, aged 18, and possibly his brother Patrick Montgomery, aged 70. The latter had been transported for life on the ship *Atlas* in 1804. John owned 5 horses and 3 cattle, but no other land is listed against his name.

Nonetheless John Montgomery continued to prosper. He sold 50 acres on the road to Kissing Point on 2 October 1833 for £50. He also sold 'two messuages and dwelling houses' on Hawkesbury (Windsor) Road, Parramatta, on 14 April 1834 for £104. He sold another allotment on Grose Street, Parramatta, on 31 December 1838 for £130. In 1833 he had purchased part of Allotment 12 on George Street for £450, selling it in 1840 for £500.

Montgomery died in September 1841. In his will, he gave his wife a life interest in Allotment 14 and bequeathed it to the Roman Catholic Church after her death.¹¹⁷ In 1848 the property was subdivided into three lots (Figure 2.53) and advertised for auction on 13 October (Figure 2.54).

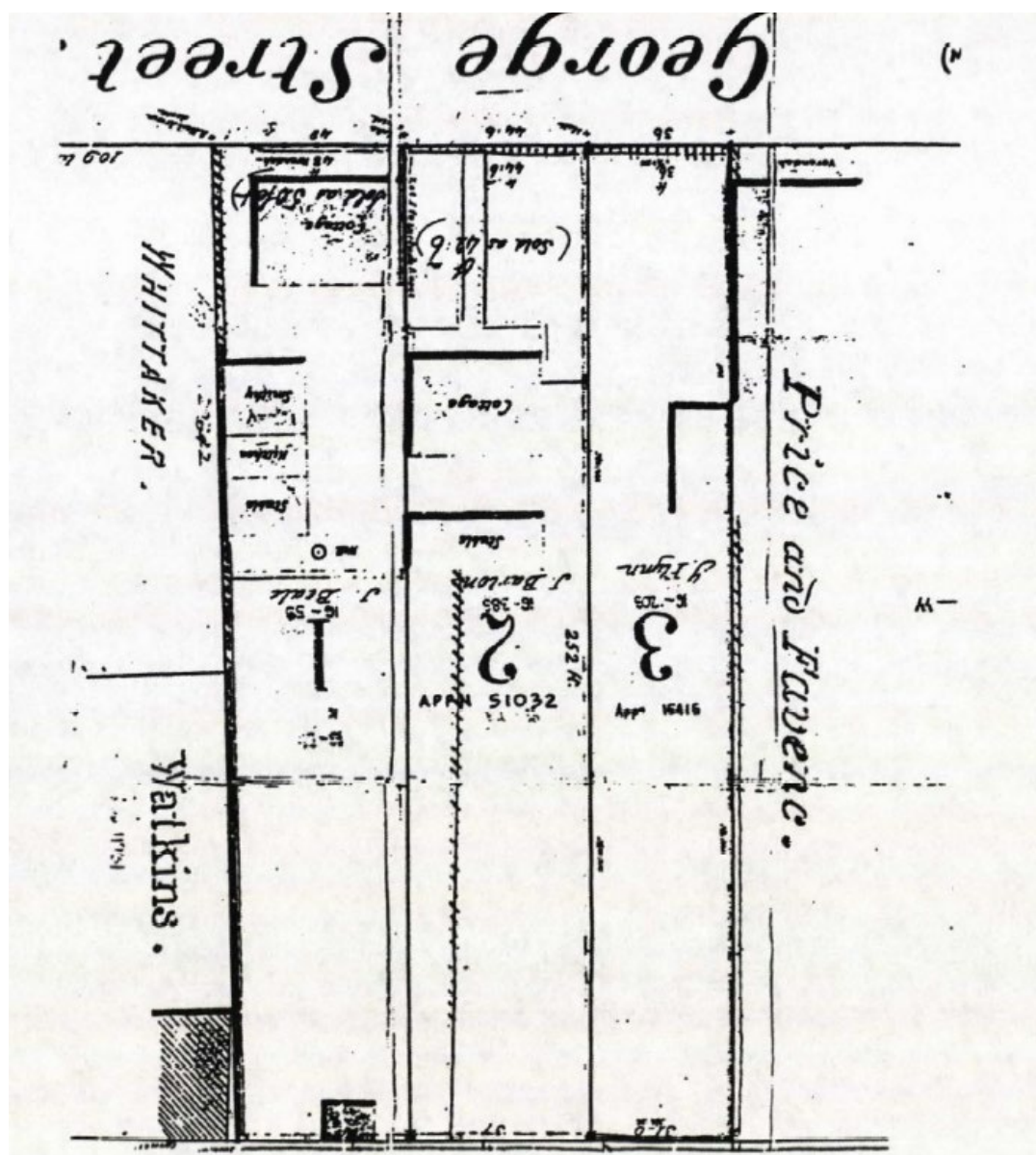


Figure 2.53 Subdivision of Allotment 14 Section 16 into three lots, 1848. (Source: reproduced from E Higginbotham, 41–53 George Street, Parramatta, p 70)

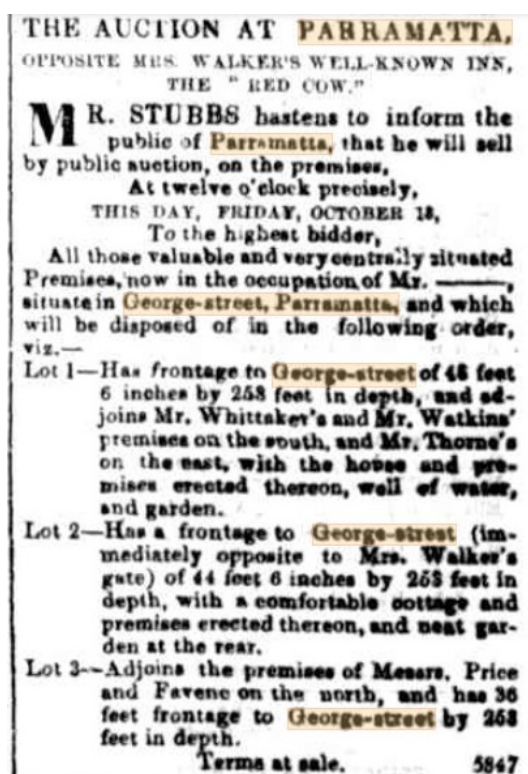


Figure 2.54 Auction sale advertisement for subdivision of Allotment 14, 13 October 1848. (Source: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 October 1848, p 1)

2.3.8 Allotment 14—Lot 1

The 1848 auction plan shows a cottage on Lot 1 which was constructed between 1839 and 1844. It features a front verandah (43–47 George Street) (Figure 2.53). Also shown is a smithy, kitchen and stable housed in a single outbuilding at the rear, together with a well, and a garden and another outbuilding on the rear boundary.

The auction sale notice of October 1848, described Lot 1 as containing ‘the house and premises erected thereon well of water and garden’ (Figure 2.54).

Lot 1 was purchased by Frederick Beale of Parramatta, a baker, for the sum of £250. It is not known whether he lived on this site or elsewhere in Parramatta. By 1854 Frederick Beale had undertaken substantial improvements to the property. He sold it on 2 March 1854 to Peter Miller of Sydney, a publican, for £1000.¹¹⁸ Peter Miller also operated an aerated water factory in George Street Parramatta in the late 1850s and early 1860s.¹¹⁹ An archaeological excavation of the site in 1996 found a substantial quantity of glass bottles featuring the name ‘Peter Miller’ or ‘P Miller & Co’ suggesting that the business operated out of this site.¹²⁰ From the late 1860s, Peter Miller leased the property to a succession of tenants. For instance, in 1870 Lot 1 comprised two houses occupied by Stephen Barge and Patrick Sheedy.

The council rate book in 1870 describes Lot 1 as comprising stone houses, each having an annual rateable value of £78 and £65 respectively for the western and eastern half of the building.

Miller owned the property until 1 July 1876 when he sold it to Henry Charles Woolcott for £2000. He paid Peter Miller £500 towards the sale price of £2000 but mortgaged the property to Miller for the remaining £1500; Miller retained the use of the stable in the rear courtyard. Peter Miller appears to

have undertaken additional improvements to the property prior to its sale on 1 July 1876 for £2000, which was double its sale price in 1854. These improvements may have included the sandstone façades, various outbuildings and extensions.

Woolcott established his business as a chemist and druggist on the premises (Figure 2.56). He occupied it for a short time and on 3 January 1879 he sold the business and property to fellow chemist Samuel Harris for £500, being the remaining equity. Harris promptly sold the equity in the property on 20 June 1879 to Joseph Whitworth of Parramatta. The mortgage held by Miller was paid off by 13 December 1883 and conveyed to Whitworth.

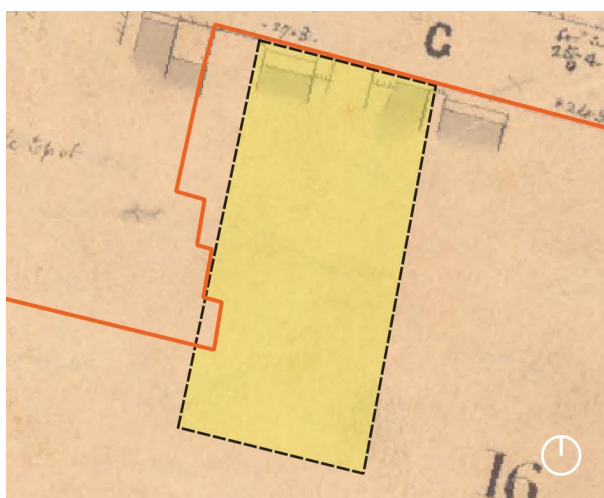


Figure 2.55 Detail from an 1855 survey plan of the street alignments of Parramatta showing the buildings adjoining the street frontage. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

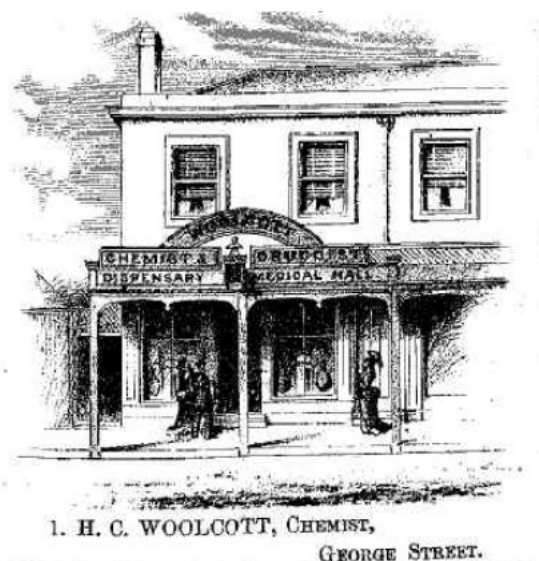


Figure 2.56 HC Woolcott's chemist in George Street on Lot 1 of the resubdivision of Allotment 14 of Section 16. (Source: *Illustrated Sydney News and New South Wales Agriculturalist*, 10 November 1877, p 1)

In the 1882 council rate book the property is described as containing 'brick houses', each valued at £78, occupied by Hans Harper and WG Bladon respectively. The 1891 rate book describes the western half of the building as a brick house and dwelling, while the eastern half was a brick shop and dwelling; both buildings were valued at £65. The 1895 detail plan of Parramatta reveals the configuration of the buildings on Lot 1.

Following the death of Joseph Whitworth the property was advertised for auction on 23 March 1923 as Lot 1:

PARRAMATTA, George Street, near Church Street—Pair semi-detached BRICK SHOPS and DWELLINGS, known as Nos 45 and 47 George Street, with extensive outbuildings, Land 50 feet x 253 feet. 121

The 1926 survey plan of the property (Figure 2.57) indicates little change from 1895 except for the replacement of the WC with new ones directly behind the shops, the connection of one of the outbuildings to the back of the shops and the provision of a right of way from Macquarie Street. The buildings and structures on this site are visible in two aerial photographs from c1940 (Figure 2.59 and Figure 2.60). The 1974 survey plan (Figure 2.63) shows the brick stable or shed on the eastern boundary and also the presence of a galvanised iron shed at the rear of the block.

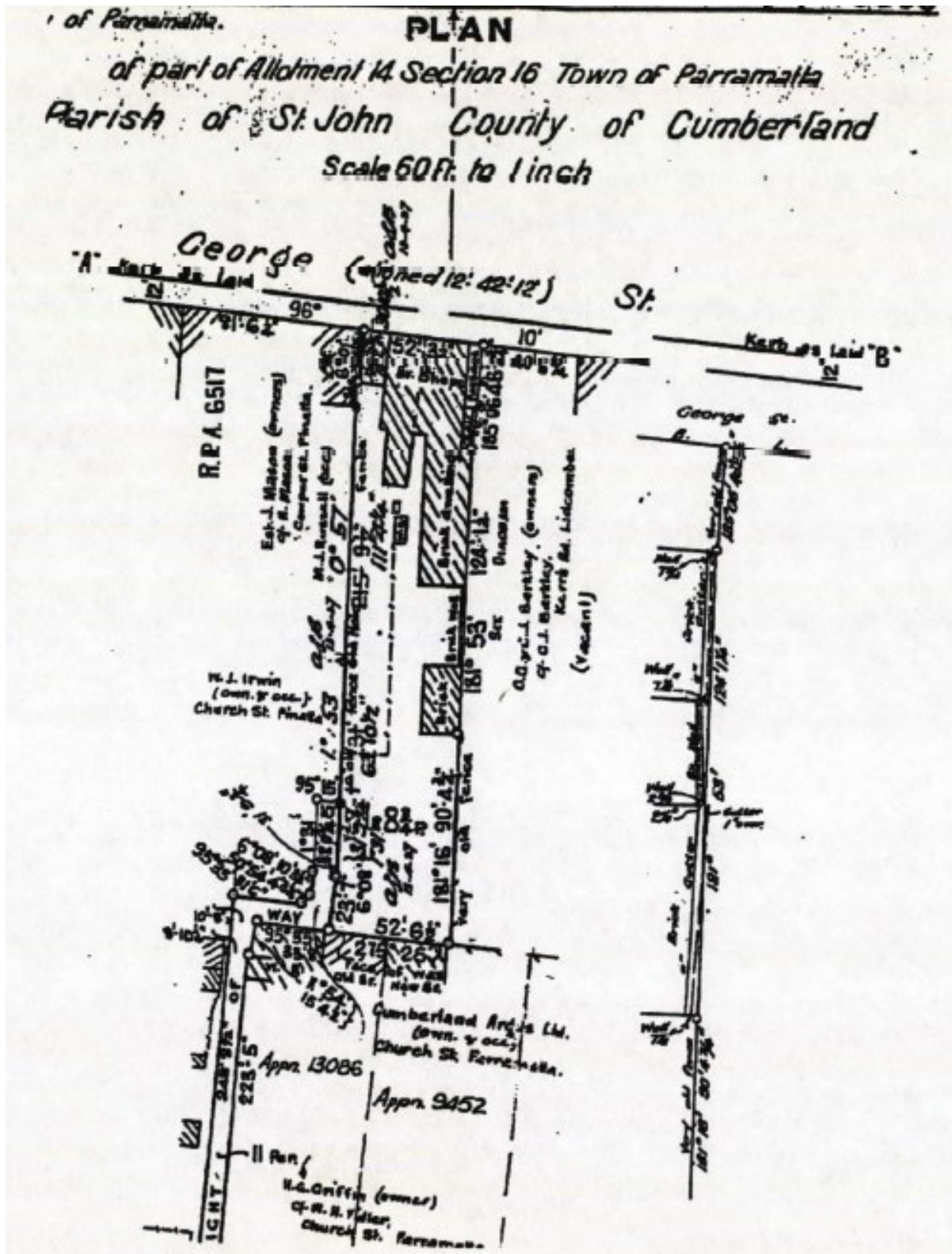


Figure 2.57 Survey plan of Allotment 14, Lot 1, 1926. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 395076)

2.3.9 Allotment 14—Lot 2

On 22 July 1845 Elizabeth Andrews, formerly the widow of John Montgomery, relinquished her life interest in Allotment 14 to Rev John Bede Polding of the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with her late husband's will. When Allotment 14 was subdivided by the Church in 1848, Lot 2 *contained a cottage in the same position as the building depicted on the 1792, 1804, 1823, 1831, 1839 and 1844 maps. Behind this building is a stable and garden* (Figure 2.53).

According to the advertisement for the sale on 13 October 1848 (Figure 2.54) Lot 2 was described as containing:

a comfortable cottage and premises erected thereon, and a neat garden at the rear.

George Barton of Parramatta, a shopkeeper, was the highest bidder at the auction, purchasing Lot 2 for £100 though the sale was not formally registered until 30 April 1849.¹²² He died in March 1854 at his residence in George Street, Parramatta. He named Andrew Payton trustee of his estate and in his will awarded a life estate of his George Street house and premises to his wife. After her death the property passed to his nephew, George Barton (2). George Barton (2) sold the property in January 1863 to Robert Barton of Dirty Swamp, near Bathurst, for £200.¹²³

Following Robert Barton's death his widow, Sarah, sold Lot 2 to Andrew Payton for £200 on 30 October 1864.¹²⁴ Mary Seward, wife of Charles Seward of Parramatta, purchased the property on 24 June 1864 for £165.¹²⁵ She gifted Lot 2 in February 1887 to her daughter, Annie Goddard, with Hugh Taylor as trustee.¹²⁶ Annie Goddard was married to John Alfred Goddard, a storekeeper of Parramatta. Annie Goddard sold the property on 7 November 1890 to William Kirby of Parramatta, a fruitgrower, for £725.¹²⁷ Kirby appears not to have occupied the property, but rather to have let it to tenants, including James Burns (1892); George Tuck (1892); Sing Choy, fruiterer (1893-1894); 'Sammy' (1896); Ah Yin (1898-1902); and possibly Lee Tai, fancy goods (1895-1896).¹²⁸

The 1870 rate book listed two wooden houses on the property valued at £16 each. By 1891 there was little change in the description, although the annual values were £26 and £16 respectively, suggesting one of the houses had been enlarged and improved. It is possible one or both of the buildings are the structures depicted on the 1848 auction plan.

A more detailed survey plan in 1895 shows a building on the street frontage conjoined to another building at the rear in the same position as the building on the 1848 auction plan. The former stable identified on Lot 2 in 1848 has been demolished (Figure 2.53).

William Kirby mortgaged Lot 2 to the Bank of New South Wales on 11 April 1890 for £450.¹²⁹ By 1913 he had defaulted on the mortgage, leading to a mortgagee sale of Lot 2 on 7 November 1913 for £250, which included the adjoining land containing the Parramatta Assembly Hall/Victoria Theatre on Lot 3 of Allotment 14.

2.3.10 Allotment 14—Lot 3

When Allotment 14 was subdivided in 1848 the auction advertisement did not describe any improvements on Lot 3, which measured 36 feet frontage to George Street by a depth of 253 feet. However, the accompanying plan (Figure 2.53) shows some form of building on the site.

Lot 3 was sold at the auction to Thomas Flynn of Parramatta, a shopkeeper, on 9 December 1848 for £80. He owned the property until 7 March 1855 when it was sold to William Walsh, another Parramatta

shopkeeper, for £300. The increased sale price suggests some improvement to the property between 1848 and 1855.

William Walsh lived at, and ran a shop from, the site. He advertised the property for sale in late June 1859 as follows:

*PARRAMATTA—For SALE, those central business PREMISES, opposite the Red Cow Inn, George-street, now doing a good trade—a commodious shop, suitable for any business, with a four-room cottage and kitchen. In the latter is a pump which supplies and inexhaustible quantity of the most beautiful water, and also Russell’s stove. There are stores and stabling, and a large garden.*¹³⁰

Walsh sold the property on 9 October 1866 to John Golledge (also spelt Gollidge) of Parramatta, a draper, for £300. On 2 November 1876 he raised a mortgage for £1000, which he apparently paid off, and regained full ownership of the land in August 1882. John Golledge & Son General Drapers advertised its business at ‘Parramatta House’, George Sydney, Parramatta,¹³¹ which is likely to be the shop premises located on Lot 3. The business was still at this location in August 1878.¹³²

John Golledge advertised the property for auction in April 1882. The advertisement included a detailed description of the buildings, which were part of the substantial improvements undertaken to the property in about 1876:

The buildings are brick, substantially built, 2 stories and attic, with balcony and verandahs.

The shop is 31 feet by 23 feet, plate-glass fronts, and fitted in a most convenient and excellent order.

The dwelling contains 12 well-arranged and some very spacious rooms, with attached kitchen (fitted with cooking range), servant’s rooms, pantry, bathroom and scullery.

Coach house, stables and loft.

*Water and gas laid on.*¹³³

On 8 August 1882 Golledge conveyed Lot 3 to the Parramatta Friendly Society and Hall Company for the sum of £2350. The purchase was reported in the *Evening News* in April.¹³⁴ Directors of the Friendly Society’s Hall made temporary alterations to the building to accommodate the lodges they planned to hold in the hall.¹³⁵ The following month A Bastert, an architect, invited tenders for the alterations and the erection of the new Friendly Society’s Hall on George Street.¹³⁶ The new hall was officially opened on 24 May 1883 with a grand gala day.¹³⁷



Figure 2.58 Engraving of the Parramatta Friendly Society's Hall. (Source: *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 12 July 1884, p 26)

The Parramatta Friendly Society and Hall Company, a co-operative group of local tradesmen, changed its name to the Parramatta Assembly Hall Company on 14 September 1887. It continued to use the hall until 3 April 1900, when the company was liquidated and its assets released to the Bank of New South Wales. On 5 June 1908 the bank lodged an application to convert the property to Torrens title. Valued at £1550, the site was occupied by James Sands and Agnes Nelson as weekly tenants.¹³⁸ The footprint of the building is shown on the survey lodged with the primary application (Figure 2.61) and the certificate of title (Figure 2.62).

The Bank of New South Wales advertised the property for auction on 18 July 1913, comprising:

All that Parcel of LAND, having a frontage of about 36t 1 ¾ in to George-street (nearly opposite the Commercial Bank), by a depth of about 259ft, being part of Lot 14, Section 16, area 32 ½ perches. Erected thereon is a substantial two-story [sic] BRICK BUILDING, iron roof, known as the PARRAMATTA ASSEMBLY HALL or VICTORIA THEATRE, with Shop and Corridor, the Main Hall being about 78ft by 32 ft.

*ALSO, all that Parcel of LAND, adjoining the above, having a frontage of about 42ft 6in to George-street, by a depth of about 252ft, being part of Allotment 14, Section 16, area 39 1/3 perches, freehold.*¹³⁹

The respective owners of Lot 2 and Lot 3 held mortgages with the Bank of New South Wales and, because of default on the loans, the properties were claimed by the Bank. In 1913 the properties were sold in a single line to William Barkley of Rookwood who, according to the *Cumberland Argus*,

intended 'to convert the theatre into a picture show and have a skating rink in the lower part of the building'.¹⁴⁰ The property was transferred to William Barkley on 7 November 1913.¹⁴¹

The following year Barkley lodged an application to erect a new wooden building on the land next door to the old Victoria Theatre (Lot 2), but council rejected the application.¹⁴²

In 1916 the property was advertised to let as 'the Old Victoria Theatre, over the billiard-room, suitable for an American Shooting Saloon, store-room, or other purposes'. The owner was willing to renovate to suit the tenant, the rent was moderate, and there was also a large paddock at the side of the building.¹⁴³

The land described in the 1913 auction advertisement above and the paddock noted in the 1916 to let notice refer to Lot 2 of Allotment 14, indicating that the buildings on the land had been removed.

The building was still occupied in 1924 when Alderman Musto drew council's attention to the unsafe and unclean condition of the building. He believed the old Victoria Theatre had been condemned for 12 years and was unfit for occupation, especially for the storage of furniture (the present use of the upper floor hall).¹⁴⁴ The Council Inspector recommended a closing order as it was in a very dangerous state.¹⁴⁵

William Barkley died in August 1924 and the old Victoria Theatre passed by transmission on 13 October 1925 to Carrington Jubilee Barkley of Lidcombe, a produce merchant, and Clementine Garnett Barkley of Flemington, a butcher.¹⁴⁶ They retained ownership of the property in May 1939 when the building was gutted by a fire, with the damage bill estimated at £4000. The roof collapsed in and the building itself also collapsed. At this date the Old Victoria Theatre was occupied by the shops of Lanyon and Sons (poultry suppliers) and Dean Co (estate agent), as well as the Advertiser newspaper offices and printing works.



Figure 2.59 Detail from EW Searle's oblique aerial of Parramatta, c1939/1940, showing Lots 2 and 3 of Allotment 16 as vacant land. The building material on the site could be debris left over from the fire which destroyed the old Victoria Theatre in May 1939. It could also be site material for the construction of the shops in 1930. (Source: National Library of Australia)



Figure 2.60 Aerial view of Parramatta by Frank Hurley, after 1940, showing the new shops and residences erected on Lots 2 and 3 of Allotment 14 after fire destroyed the old Victoria Theatre in May 1939. (Source: National Library of Australia, <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-160018036>>)

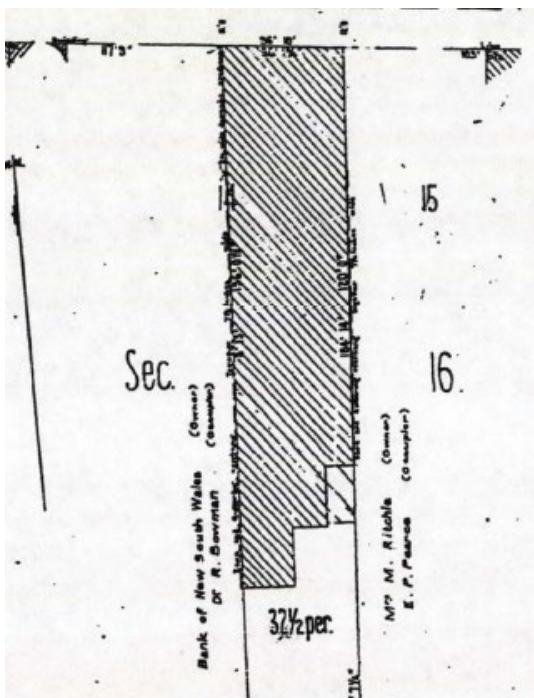


Figure 2.61 Plan of Allotment 14, Lot 3, 1908. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 65415)

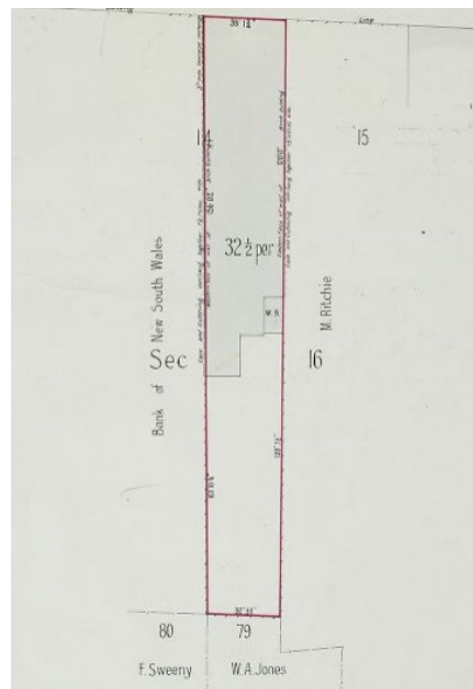


Figure 2.62 Title diagram of Lot 3 of Allotment 14 on CT Vol 1940 Fol 157, 1909. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

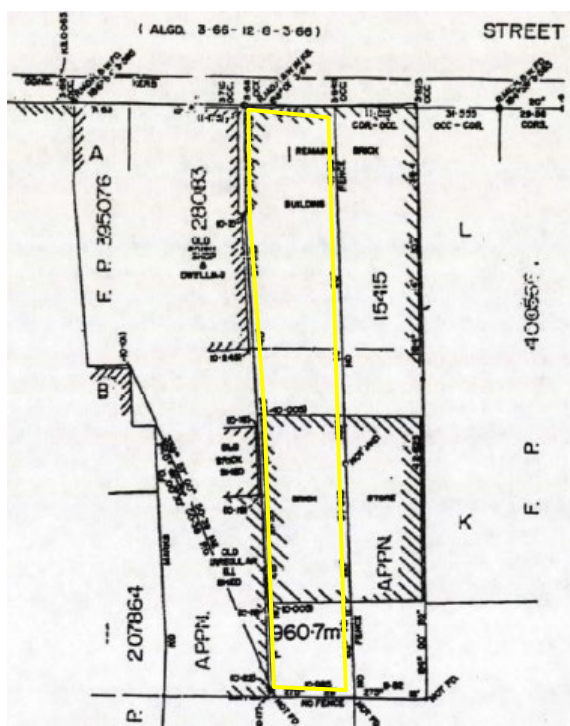


Figure 2.63 Lot 1 DP 571467 (formerly Lot 2 of Allotment 14) adjoining Lot 3 of Allotment 14, 1974. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 571467)

The executors for Barkley's estate lodged an application in August 1939 to build six shops and four dwellings on the site of the former theatre building and adjoining land to cost £4500.¹⁴⁷ The new buildings on this site are visible in the 1943 aerial survey. Following the death of Carrington Jubilee Barkley, the property was transferred to Clementine Garnett Barkley on 30 March 1954. Simultaneously Nellie Doreen McOnie and Clementine Garnett Barkley became joint owners of Lot 3. The National Furniture Company Pty Limited purchased Lot 2 of Allotment 14 on 16 December 1954 for £31,179.9.9¹⁴⁸ and purchased the adjoining Lot 3 on 2 July 1956.¹⁴⁹ The property was sold to the Australian Mutual Provident Society on 8 April 1974. Lot 2 was converted to Torrens title in 1975 as Lot 1 DP 571467. The title diagram noted the remains of the brick building (Figure 2.63). DP 701456 was registered on 9 May 1984, comprising the former Lots 2 and 3 of Allotment 14. This forms part of the site of Parramall Shopping Centre.

2.3.11 Allotment 12 Section 16—grant to John Tingcombe

Both the 1792 and the 1804 maps of Parramatta indicate a convict hut, erected central to the frontage of an allotment, measuring 100 feet (30.48 metres) by 200 feet (60.96 metres) (Figure 2.64 and Figure 2.65). The width of George Street was originally 205 feet (62.484 metres) but is now 20 metres, so the original street frontage is now 21.242 metres behind the present frontage.

After 1804 the boundaries of the convict allotments were altered by various means to their configuration in 1823. Allotment 12 is shown as vacant land on the 1823 map of Parramatta (Figure 2.66).

Figure 2.67 comprises a plan of the land that Ann Ewer applied for and leased to Abigail Kelly. Somewhat confusingly, there was a memorial on 6 September 1831 in which Ewer assigned the leasehold premises to Kelly for £40.

*All the right title claim and interest to that land ground property and estate to the said Abigail Kelly belonging as held by lease under the seal and signature of Sir Thomas Brisbane late Governor of this colony.*¹⁵⁰

According to the 1825 Muster, Ann Ewer arrived in Australia on the *Isabella* in 1822, sentenced to seven years transportation. She was 60 years of age and the wife of Edward Ewer of Parramatta, a convict.¹⁵¹

However, according to a separate deed, Allotment 12 Section 16 was leased to Abigail Kelly for a term of 21 years on 30 June 1823.¹⁵² The land was described as:

*Lying and situated on the South Side of George Street, in the Town of Parramatta containing by admeasurement Seventy Six Rods, bounded on the West by a line 3 chains 60 links, on the South by a line 65 links to the East boundary of Allotment 15 Church Street by that Boundary 36 links, and by a line 70 links, on the East by a line to George Street 3 chains 93 links, and on the North by that street 1 chain 9 links.*¹⁵³

Abigail Kelly may have occupied the hut on the allotment. Under the name of Margaret Kelly, she was transported on the *Tellicherry* and arrived in Sydney on 15 January 1806. She had been sentenced in the City of Dublin in October 1803. She kept the name Margaret or Margret Kelly until at least 1822, for she was described in the 1822 General Muster as residing in Parramatta, having completed her sentence of seven years. Living with her was a 13-year-old child born in the colony (born in 1809). Margaret had changed her name to Abigail Kelly by 1823 when she received the lease of Allotment 12 Section 16 at Parramatta.

In the 1828 Census Abigail Kelly is described as a householder in Parramatta. She was a Roman Catholic, by then aged 50 (born 1778). Her daughter, Maria Raine (Kelly), cannot be positively identified in the census. Abigail Kelly sold the allotment in three parts to various people. One portion of the leasehold was conveyed on 5 September 1831 to her daughter, Maria Raine.¹⁵⁴

The whole of Allotment 12 was granted on 19 June 1841 to Francis Watkins of Parramatta in trust of John Tingcombe, Henry Whitaker and Mary Barley, all of Parramatta. Court of Claims Case No. 8859 was investigated in December 1840. The land measured 76 perches on the south side of George Street. The summary indicates Ann Ewer had a claim on the allotment.¹⁵⁵



Figure 2.64 Detail from 1792 plan showing part of one structure within Lot 12. (Source: The National Archives UK)



Figure 2.65 Detail Evan's 1804 plan showing one structure within Lot 12. (Source: The National Archives UK)

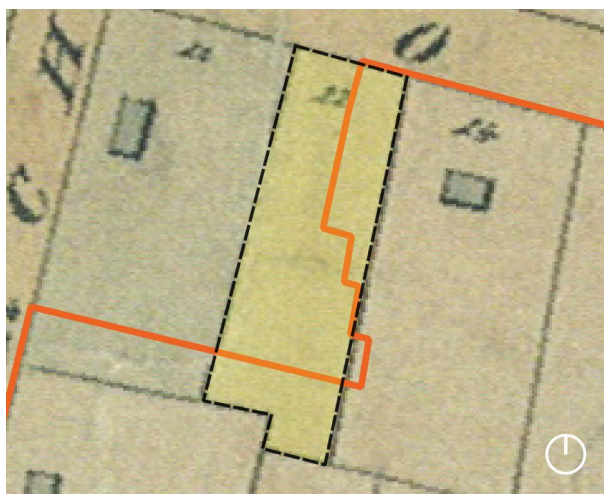


Figure 2.66 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing no structures within Lot 12. (Source: SLNSW)

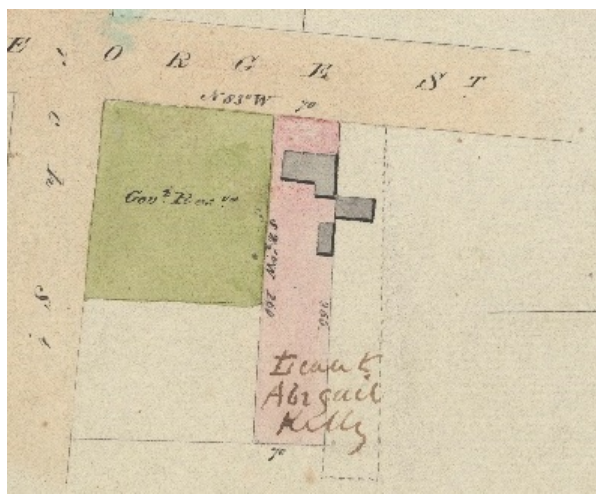


Figure 2.67 Parramatta Town Allotment lease applied for by Ann Ewer opposite Mrs Walker's Red Cow Inn, c1829. (Source: State Records & Archives, NRS 13886-1 [X751] – Volume 1-193, Sketch book 1 folio 27)

2.3.12 Allotment 12 eastern part—41–43 George Street

The 1831 map of Parramatta indicates a building on the original frontage, approximately in the same position as the previous convict hut. This building is also shown on the same site on the 1836 and 1844 maps of Parramatta (Figure 2.68 and Figure 2.69). Brownrigg's 1844 map indicates that it is of wooden construction.

Maria Raine's portion of Allotment 12 was assigned to her husband, Henry Whitaker, a chemist and druggist of Parramatta. Tingcombe transferred Maria's portion to her husband on 18 August 1845 for five shillings.¹⁵⁶ A survey plan produced for the subdivision of the land on 12 July 1845 indicates a similar building to the one depicted on the 1844 map, but with some variations (Figure 2.70).

It appears the Whitakers were living on the lot in 1831 when Henry Whitaker announced his intention of selling his business on account of ill health. But one month later he notified the public that he had moved his business farther up George Street, opposite Mrs Walker's Hotel (Red Cow Inn), and 'hopes by supplying genuine articles at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of their kind support'.¹⁵⁷ This location matches Allotment 12, which was opposite the hotel.

The Whitakers owned and occupied the property until 26 April 1853 when it was sold to Edmund Mason of Parramatta, a bookseller.¹⁵⁸ Mason erected a new building, called Stationers Hall, on the land in 1857.



Figure 2.68 Detail from Johnstone's 1836 plan showing at least one structure on within the site on Lot 12.



Figure 2.69 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing a timber structure on Lot 12 within the site. A composite masonry and timber building is also shown on Lot 12 but outside the site boundary.

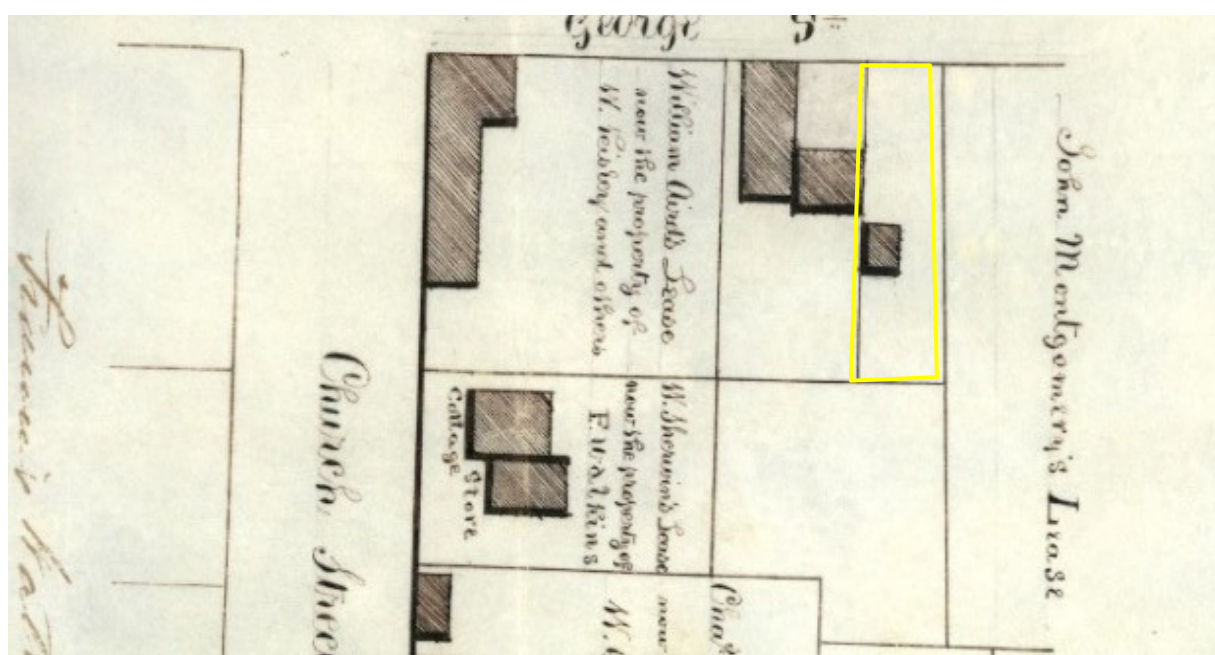


Figure 2.70 Detail from a title diagram on OST Deed Bk 28 No. 622 in July 1845, showing the partition of Allotment 12 into three parcels. Henry Whitaker's land, the eastern portion of the allotment, is outlined in yellow. (Source: NSW LRS)

William Mason was occupying Stationers Hall by 1870 and on 22 July 1871 advertised his services as a general printer at George Street, Parramatta.¹⁵⁹ On 24 February 1875, Edmund Mason leased the property to Cyrus E Fuller of George Street, Parramatta, a stationer, bookseller and printer, at a rental of £56 per annum payable quarterly, term indefinite, until death of either party.¹⁶⁰ The lease was renewed to Cyrus Fuller on 24 January 1882, and the premises were described as a 'Stationers Shop and Newspaper and Printing Office'.

Fuller's lease had ended by September 1885, as on a survey plan of neighbouring property Edmund Mason and William A Brodie were listed as the owners/occupiers of Allotment 12. Edmund's son, William Mason, took over the newspaper's production before selling it to Cyrus Fuller, his brother-in-law.

According to the 1870 rate book the eastern part of Allotment 12 contained a brick house valued at £55. In the 1882 book there were two brick houses respectively valued at £52 and £80, with the latter located closer to the eastern boundary of Allotment 12. By 1891 the two buildings are respectively described as a brick house and a brick shop valued at £34 and £26. It is possible that the single brick house of 1870 was subdivided and let as two residences, with each separately listed in the 1882 and 1891 assessments. The 1895 detail survey supports this interpretation as it shows a roughly L-shaped brick building, two wooden structures to the rear to service each house, and enclosed land allotted to each tenancy (as shown by the dotted lines on the plan). The outbuildings are constructed of wood.

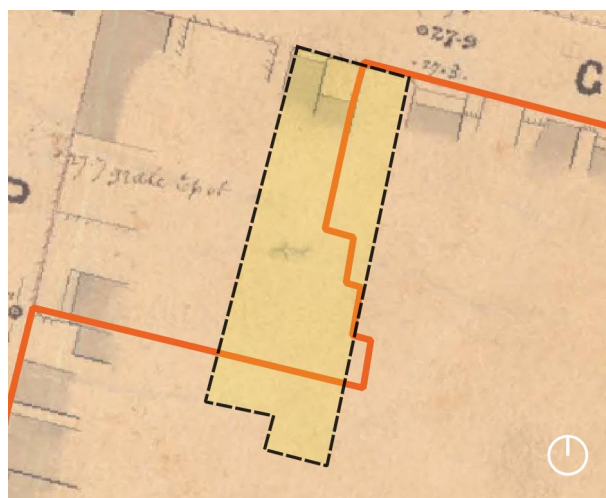


Figure 2.71 Detail from an 1855 survey plan of the street alignments that only shows buildings along the street frontage. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

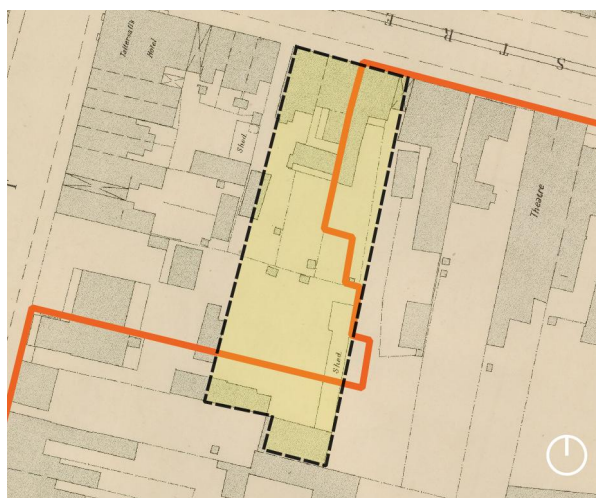


Figure 2.72 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895. (Source: SLNSW)

Edmund Mason conveyed the land to Henry Mason and Sylvia Mason on 16 December 1896 for five shillings.¹⁶¹

On 28 March 1900 Henry and Sylvia Mason, executor and executrix of the will of Edward Mason, conveyed the property to Henry Alexander Richardson, solicitor in trust for themselves.¹⁶²

Edmund Mason had migrated to Australia in 1841. He began publication of the short-lived *Parramatta Chronicle* in 1843. After the paper failed, he became a job printer in Sydney. He had returned to Parramatta by 1857 and built the Stationers Hall on the eastern portion of Allotment 12. Mason acquired the *Parramatta Mercury*, later known as the *Cumberland Mercury*. He re-established the

Parramatta Chronicle between 1865 and 1867 and also returned to his printing and bookselling business. Mason died at Parramatta in 1899. His daughter Sarah married Cyrus Fuller, a school-teacher turned printer and general storekeeper.

Following Edward Mason's death 41 and 43 George Street, described as a 'Brick Shop and Dwelling, containing, Shop, Office, and 9 living-rooms', was advertised for auction sale on 19 August 1927.¹⁶³ The property was sold to Louis Jack of Parramatta, a furrier and dyer, for £1500.¹⁶⁴ The following year he lodged an application to convert the property to Torrens title. At this date the land (including all improvements) was valued at £900 and was in his own occupation.¹⁶⁵

Louis Jack was registered on certificate of title Vol 4229 Fol 65 on 17 December 1928 as the owner of the 14¼ perches forming part of Allotment 12 Section 17. On 22 December 1930 Jack leased 41 George Street, 'shop and premises of 2 storeys and the land enclosed with same at the rear', to McEwans Ltd. McEwans Ltd occupied the property continuously until the lease expired in 1956.

Following Louis Jack's death in 1954, 41–43 George Street was advertised for auction sale on Tuesday 20 May 1958 under the instructions from the Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited) and Maxwell Louis Jack, esq. and Edward Jack, esq., executors of Louis Jack's estate. The property did not apparently change hands at this date as the next owner registered for the property in September 1959 was June Millinery (Properties) Pty Ltd.

On 18 September 1959 the property was conveyed to June Millinery (Properties) Pty Limited. It changed hands on 18 October 1972 to Penn & Gerard Pty Limited. Two years later it was conveyed to the Australian Mutual Provident Society on 8 April 1974.

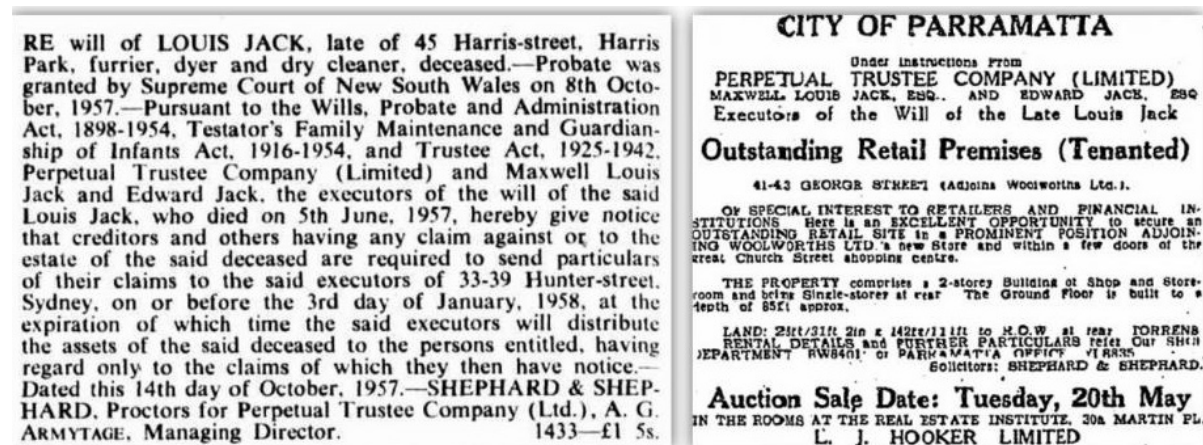


Figure 2.73 On left: Probate notice for estate of the late Louis Jack. On right: Auction sale notice. (Source: *Government Gazette of New South Wales*, 1 November 1957, p 3488; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 10 May 1958, p 38)

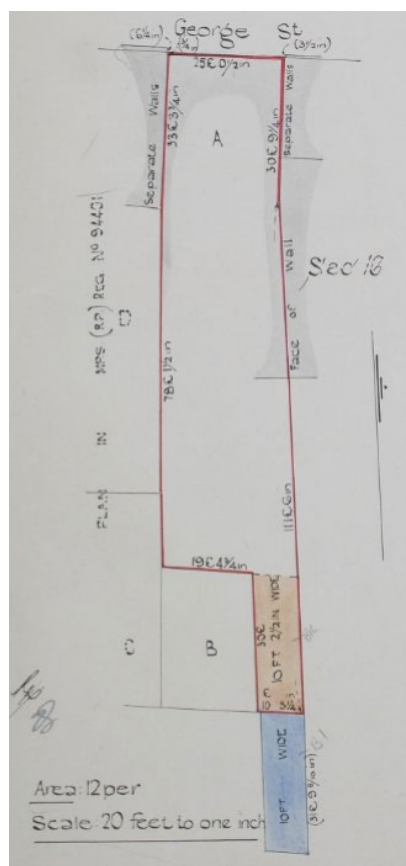


Figure 2.75 Title diagram, Lot A, comprising the eastern part of Allotment 12, 1956. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 7186 Fol 88)

Coinciding with the grant of Allotment 12 in 1841, Tingcombe conveyed a parcel of land, presumably part or all of this second grant, to several individuals including Francis Netterville Watkins, Mary

Barley, Henry Whittaker, Maria Whittaker, John Armistead and RH Pearson. This group then conveyed a portion of Allotment 12 to Tingcombe's business partner, Francis Netterville Watkins. Tingcombe mortgaged his land in November 1841 to Hastings Elwin, Alexander Macleay, Thomas Barker, Richard Jones and John Lamb to secure £1500.¹⁶⁸ This land then appears to have been mortgaged to and reconveyed from these gentlemen in 1845.

From subsequent evidence, including an advertisement in August 1843, the stores of Tingcombe and Watkins was located in Church Street adjoining land at the corner of Church and George Streets advertised for auction sale subdivided into four lots.¹⁶⁹

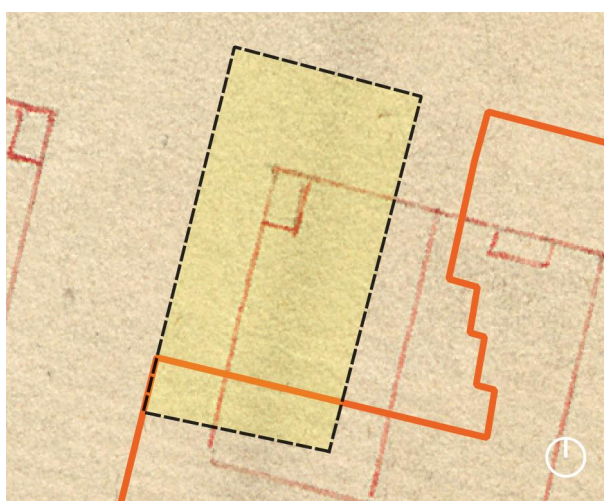


Figure 2.76 Detail from 1792 plan showing a single structure in the northwest corner of Lot 10 outside the site boundary. (Source: The National Archives UK)

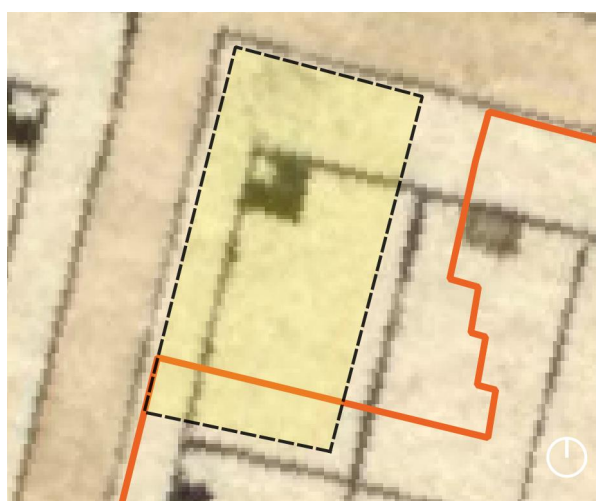


Figure 2.77 Detail from Evan's 1804 plan showing a single structure in the northwest corner of Lot 10 outside the site boundary. (Source: The National Archives UK)

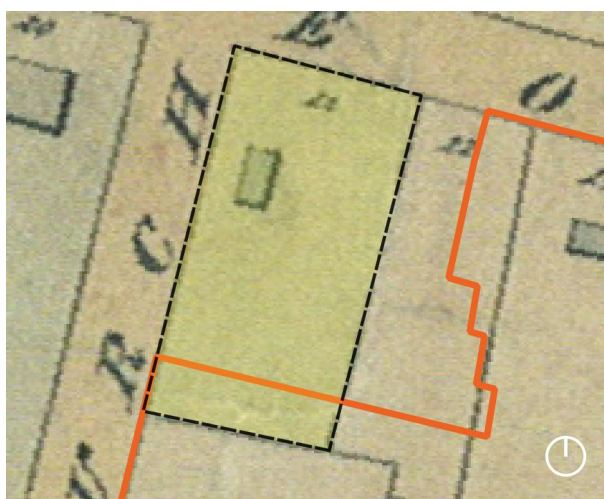
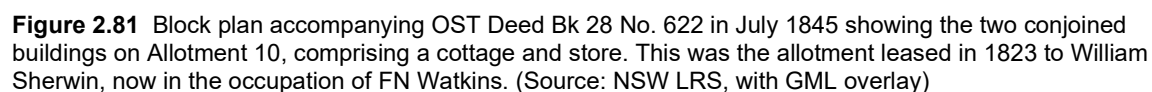


Figure 2.78 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing a single structure in the northwest corner of Lot 10 outside the site boundary. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.79 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing a single masonry structure within the site, part of the site occupied by Tingcombe and Watkins.



According to Brownrigg's 1844 plan (Figure 2.79), Allotment 10 contains two masonry buildings with one structure set back from the Church Street frontage. Annotations on this plan indicate Sherwin was the lessee and Tingcombe and Watkins the grantee(s).

By March 1845 Tingcombe and Watkins had expanded their business with stores at Sydney, Parramatta and Bathurst and mutually dissolved the partnership. At the same date (February 1845) Tingcombe agreed to sell Watkins his share and interest in the live and dead stock, stock in trade goods, wares, merchandise, debts and effects of the later co-partnership for the sum of six thousand pounds and also to convey to Watkins Allotment 10, comprising 1 rood 1 perch of land.¹⁷⁰ Tingcombe also agreed with Watkins for the transfer of part of Allotment 12 abutting the eastern boundary of Allotment 10.

In July 1845 Watkins and Tingcombe, with the agreement of Mary Barley and Maria Whittaker, formalised the transfer of Allotment 10 to Watkins in pursuit of their contract in February 1845 and a share of Allotment 12. At the same time John Tingcombe retained 37 perches, Mary Barley 27 perches and Maria Whittaker 15 perches, forming part of Lot 12. Two buildings are also shown on the block plan accompanying this release and are described as a cottage and a store (Figure 2.81). The 1845 block plan also confirms the allotment was originally leased to William Sherwin.

Francis Netterville Watkins was born in October 1802 and was baptised at Bristol in Gloucestershire, England, on 2 August 1821. He arrived in Australia in 1828. He may be the Francis Watkins who, with Mr Hartley of Minchinbury, was robbed at gunpoint while travelling by coach to Parramatta on 19 December 1831.¹⁷¹ In his evidence before the court, Watkins stated he was a clerk to Mr Hindson. Francis Watkins married Hannah E Thomson in 1837. The following year he was one of five men who were appointed as trustees to receive deposits at Parramatta for 'Savings Bank in New South Wales'.¹⁷²

Hastings Elwin, Alexander Macleay, Thomas Barker, Richard Jones and John Lamb assigned Tingcombe's mortgage to the Australian Trust Company in 1847. In July 1853, Francis Watkins repaid the mortgage and the Australian Trust Company reconveyed the property to him.¹⁷³

Francis Watkins continued to operate the Parramatta store until his death in November 1860. He was survived by his widow, Hannah Eliza Watkins. The death and funeral notice state his residence was in Church Street, Parramatta.¹⁷⁴ This indicates that he lived in the cottage alongside the store in Church Street located on Allotment 10.

Following the death of Francis Watkins, the residence and cottage were let to local businessman Hugh Taylor, retail and wholesale butcher. He took over the premises sometime in the 1860s.

The property, then occupied by Hugh Taylor, was advertised for auction sale on 26 April 1870. It was described as comprising a:

*handsome family cottage residence, adjoining a 2-storied brick-built store or warehouse, originally used by the merchant who erected it for his large wholesale and retail business; subsequently by the Commercial Bank, and since then by the present tenant. The out-offices are also extensive, comprising brick-built stables, coach-house, with hayloft over; also, a brick-built store, large kitchen and servant's room, with minor conveniences; a spacious yard, good supply of water.*¹⁷⁵

Hannah Eliza Watkins sold the property at auction to Hugh Taylor for the sum of £1200.¹⁷⁶ Soon after, Beaufoy Merlin of the American and Australasian Photographic Company visited Parramatta and took

two photographs, one depicting Hugh Taylor in front of his shop, and the other with his wife and son on the front verandah of the residence.

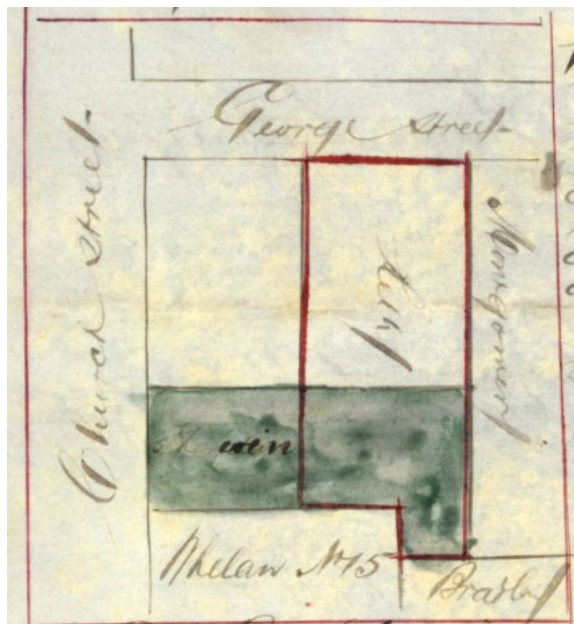


Figure 2.82 Plan of Taylor's land, shown on OST Deed Bk 298 No. 998, 1870. (Source: NSW LRS)



Figure 2.83 Hugh Taylor in front of his butcher shop in Church Street, photographed by the American and Australasian Photographic Company, about July 1870. (Source: Caroline Simpson Library & Reserve Collection, Sydney Living Museums, Record Number 37808)



Figure 2.84 Hugh Taylor with his family on the front verandah of his house in Church Street, photographed by the American and Australasian Photographic Company, about July 1870. (Source: Caroline Simpson Library & Reserve Collection, Sydney Living Museums, Record Number 35533)

Hugh Taylor was born on 19 March 1823 at Parramatta. He was educated by Daniel Thurston and at The King's School before taking up the trade of a butcher. He also became an agent for many of the Sydney newspapers and wrote for the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Hugh married Frances Eliza Conner on 29 December 1846 at St Patrick's Church, Parramatta.

In the 1860s Hugh entered the political arena, winning a seat on the Parramatta Borough Council in 1865 and serving as an alderman until 1897. He was mayor from 1871 to 1874. He also served as the State Member for Parramatta on and off (mostly on) between 1872 and June 1894. During this period

he continued to operate his retail and wholesale butchery business in Church Street. He died at his Church Street residence on 13 December 1897.

The 1894 detail survey indicates the location and footprint of the house, shops and outbuildings on Allotment 10; most structures were built of brick.

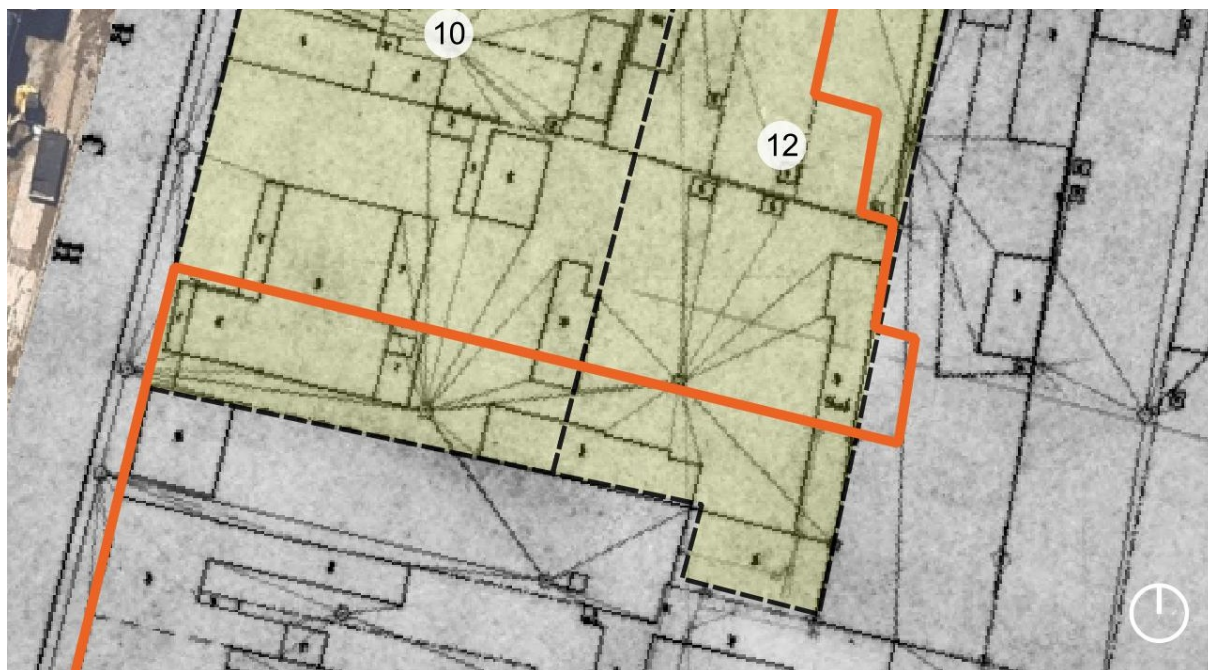


Figure 2.85 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 10, Detail Survey Branch, 1895. The yellow-shaded portion is in the site boundary. (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDS1544-S1223, with GML overlay)



Figure 2.86 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, printed in the Lithographic Branch, Department of Lands, 1895. The yellow-shaded portion is in the site boundary. (Source: SLNSW, FL3741226, with GML overlay)

Prior to his death, Hugh Taylor had mortgaged the property to the Perpetual Trustee Company to raise the sum of £5000.¹⁷⁷ This loan was not paid back at the time of his death so in 1900 Hugh Taylor's freehold properties in Church Street were advertised for auction sale by the mortgagees on 29 June. The *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* reported that no bids were received for the property opposite the post office but £1500 was received for the three shops to the north of Mr Simpson's dental surgery, which included the medical institute's dispensary.

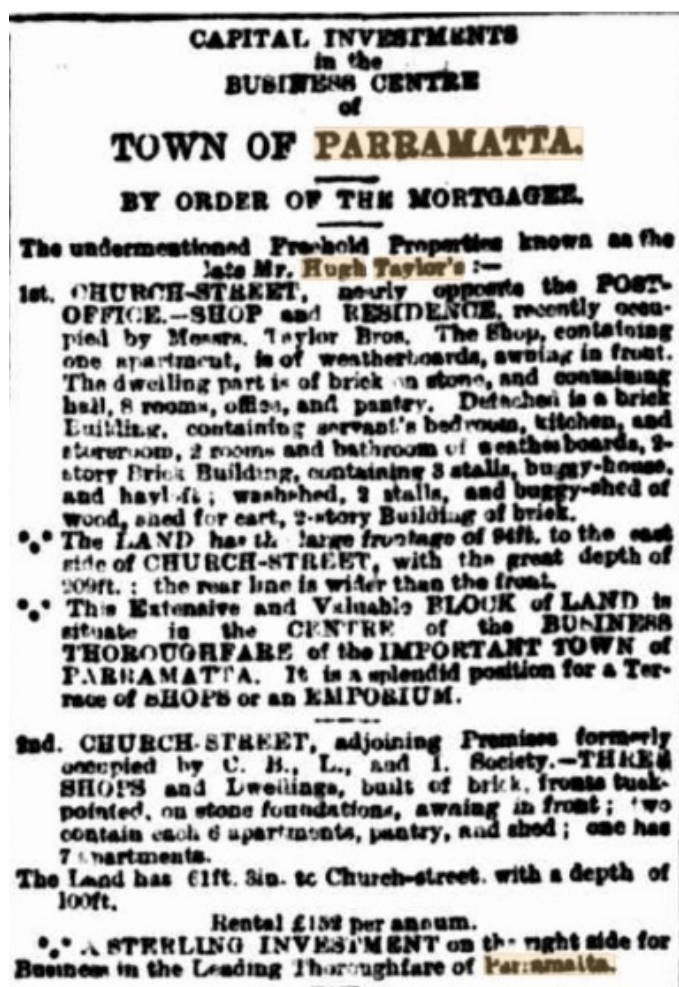


Figure 2.87 Mortgagee sale of freehold properties of the late Hugh Taylor, June 1900. (Source: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 June 1900, p 17)

Thomas Waddell, Frederick Charles Macdonald and George Macdonald contracted with the Perpetual Trustee Company to sell them of the property in Church Street (for £2220):

*having a frontage of about 94 ft to Church Street with a depth of about 209 feet, the dimensions being a little more or less on which are erected shop and dwelling formerly used by the late Hugh Taylor as a butchering establishment.*¹⁷⁸

Following the sale, Messrs Waddell and Frederick and George Macdonald lodged an application to convert the property to Torrens title.¹⁷⁹ The land, measuring 1 rood 37 ³/₄ perches, was registered as a tenancy in common on Certificates of Title Vol 1350 Fols 221, 222 and 223. The block plan of this land is shown at Figure 2.88. It indicates some of the outbuildings on the southeastern boundary, comprising brick stables and brick outbuildings.

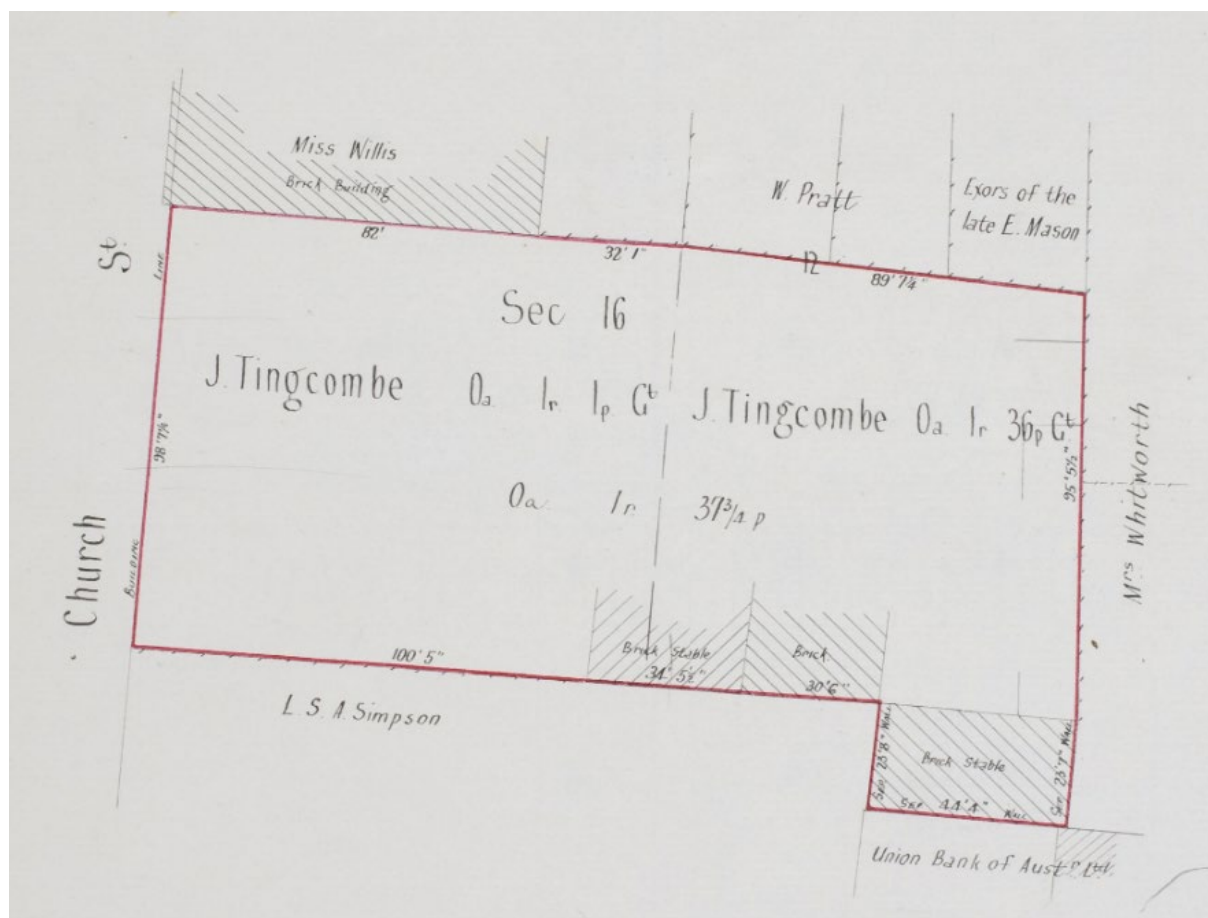


Figure 2.88 Plan of Tingcombe's lot in 1900 showing brick stables, outbuildings and wooden sheds in the southeast part of the property on Certificate of Title Vol 1350 Fol 221–223. The portion of the property within the site is shaded yellow. (Source: NSW LRS)

The *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* reported in February 1901 that construction of new shops was soon to commence on the site. JW Hill was the architect. The newspaper also reported that 'Messrs Rawlinson Bros will occupy two of the new shops, the premises now used by them having been found too small for their business'.¹⁸⁰

The land was transferred to a new CT in May 1901 and the block plan again shows the location of the outbuildings in the eastern and southern parts of the land. Following construction of the group of shops, the three owners subdivided the land into three allotments, with each gaining ownership of a separate portion. Thomas Waddell became the owner of the southernmost lot, comprising 24 ½ perches subject to a right of way over the property.¹⁸¹

2.3.14 Subdivision of southernmost portion of Allotment 10 and Part Allotment 16—238 Church Street

Waddell's parcel was registered on a new certificate of title in July. The block plan indicates the new shops were constructed on the Church Street alignment of the three allotments, with Waddell retaining on his portion one of the brick stables buildings in the southeastern corner of his land. In June 1909 Thomas Waddell conveyed the allotment to George Washington Waddell.¹⁸²

Thomas Waddell was an important figure in local and state history. For two months in 1904, he served as the premier of NSW. He was also a pastoralist, businessman and prolific writer on public finance, as well as a member of the NSW Legislative Assembly between 1887 and 1917, and a member of the NSW Legislative Council between 1917 and 1934. He also served terms as colonial secretary and colonial treasurer.¹⁸³

The new shops in Church Street were either wholly or partly occupied by Rawlinson Bros grocers as shown in the photographic spread from the *Jubilee History of Parramatta* published in 1911.¹⁸⁴ George Rawlinson and John Percy Rawlinson purchased Waddell's (and the Macdonalds') allotments in January 1912 as tenants in common.¹⁸⁵

At the end of 1916 the firm of Rawlinson Bros closed after 23 years in business¹⁸⁶ and the business was taken over by T Ryland and Co.¹⁸⁷

Consequently the Rawlinsons conveyed a lease of the property in January 1917 to Thomas McDowall Hyland, who had taken over the grocery business. The Rawlinsons sold the property to Herbert George Griffin of Granville, a master butcher,¹⁸⁸ in August 1918. T Hyland & Co advertised the business at 196 Church Street as 'importers and retailers of the World's Best Groceries' in 1917.

From 1924 the property was leased to a series of tenants including:

- March 1924—Samuel Dunlop Richardson (wine and spirit merchant)
- later in 1924—George Silcock (wine and spirit merchant), 196A Church Street
- 1932—Lewis Segal (clothing manufacturer)
- 1933—George Charles Pearson (wine and spirit merchant), 196A George Street
- 1933, 1940, 1944, 1947 and 1950—Penfold's Wines (wine and spirit merchant), 196A Church Street (later renumbered 238 Church Street)
- 1937—Selfridge's (Australasia) Ltd.

Griffin owned the property until November 1954 when it was sold to GJ Coles & Company Ltd.¹⁸⁹

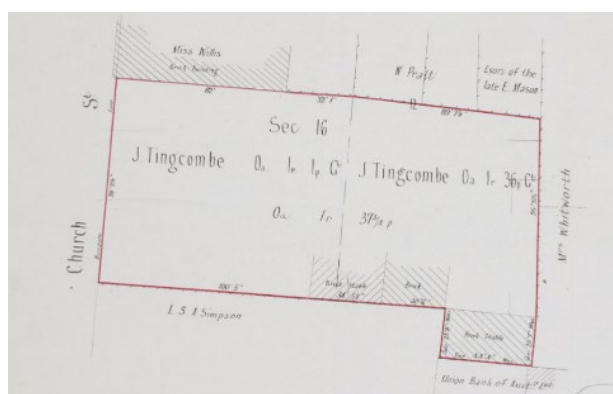


Figure 2.89 Vol 1350 Fols 221/22/223, April 1901. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

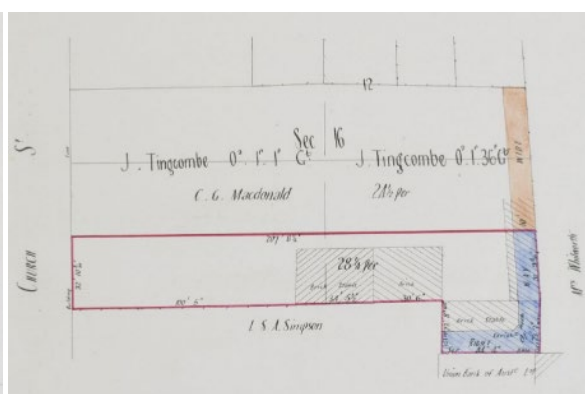


Figure 2.90 Vol 1354 Fol 178, May 1901. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

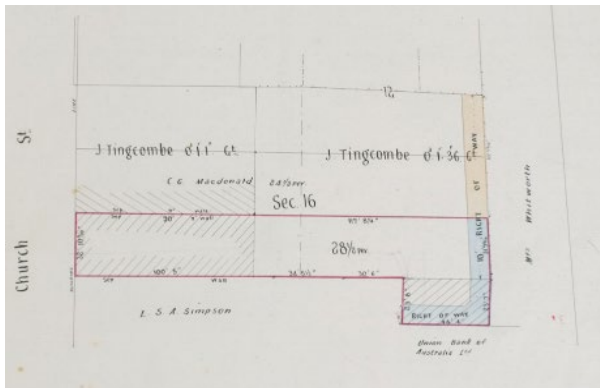


Figure 2.91 Vol 1362 Fol 159, July 1901. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

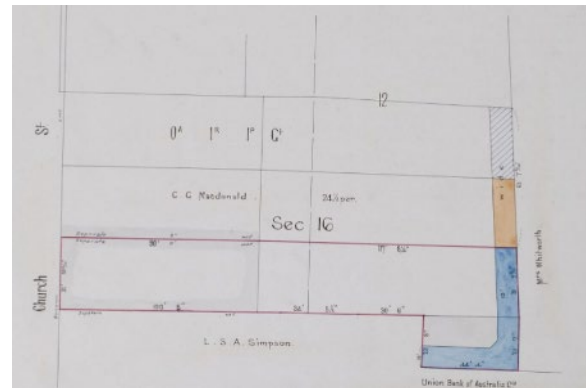


Figure 2.92 Vol 2240 Fols 37/38, 1912. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

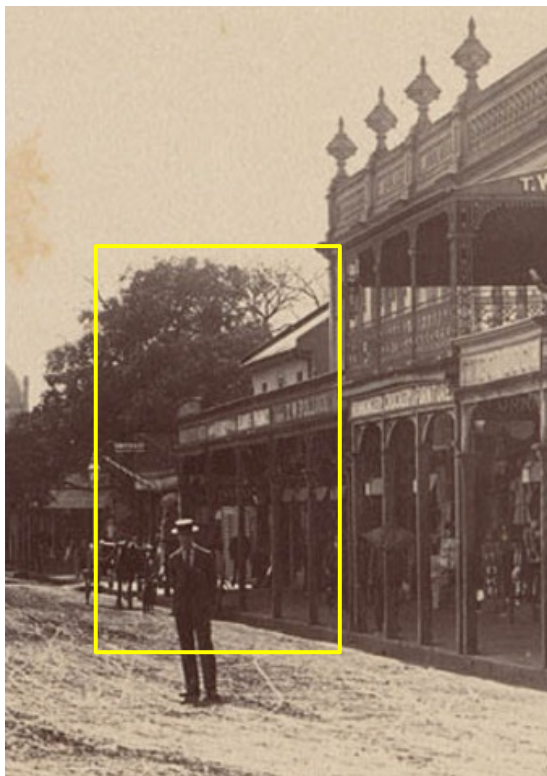


Figure 2.93 Detail from photograph, looking north along Church Street, 1898. Hugh Taylor's shop and residence are partly visible (outlined in yellow). (Source: State Library of NSW, Standish G Goodin Presentation Album of Parramatta views, a62207h)



Figure 2.94 Church Street, Parramatta, by Charles Kerry & Co, c1901. (Source: Powerhouse Museum, 125327, with GML overlay)



Figure 2.95 Rawlinson Bros store, Church Street, 1901. (Source: *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 19 December 1901, p 25)

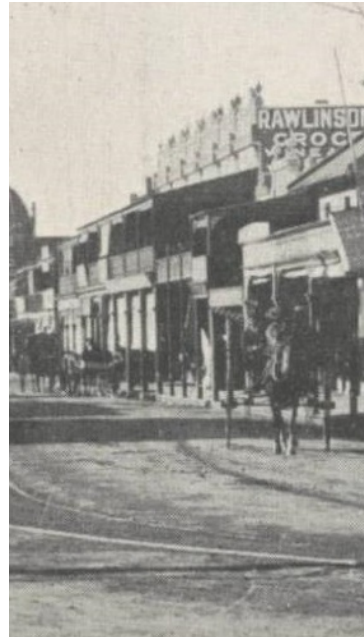


Figure 2.96 Detail from 1907 view of Church Street Parramatta. The Rawlinson Bros sign is shown on the group of shops. (Source: National Museum of Australia)



Figure 2.97 Rawlinson Brothers store in Church Street, Parramatta. (Source: *Jubilee History of Parramatta*, 1911, pp 176–177)

GJ Coles & Co Pty Ltd owned 238 Church Street until 1961 when it sold the property to Eric Anderson Radio Television Pty Limited. The site at this date measured 11¼ perches. An advertisement in October 1968 names the business at 238 Church Street as Eric Anderson's Homemakers.¹⁹⁰

The building was extended to the rear boundary sometime after 1954.

In 1972, 238 Church Street was conveyed to the Hospitals Contribution Fund (HCF).¹⁹¹ This name appears on the awning in the photograph below.

Polken Pty Limited purchased Lot 2 DP 591454 (238 Church Street) in 1980. The property was leased the following year to Gordon & Gotch (Australasia) Limited from April 1981. Christopher Economos and Voilà Economos leased 238 Church Street from April 1986.¹⁹²

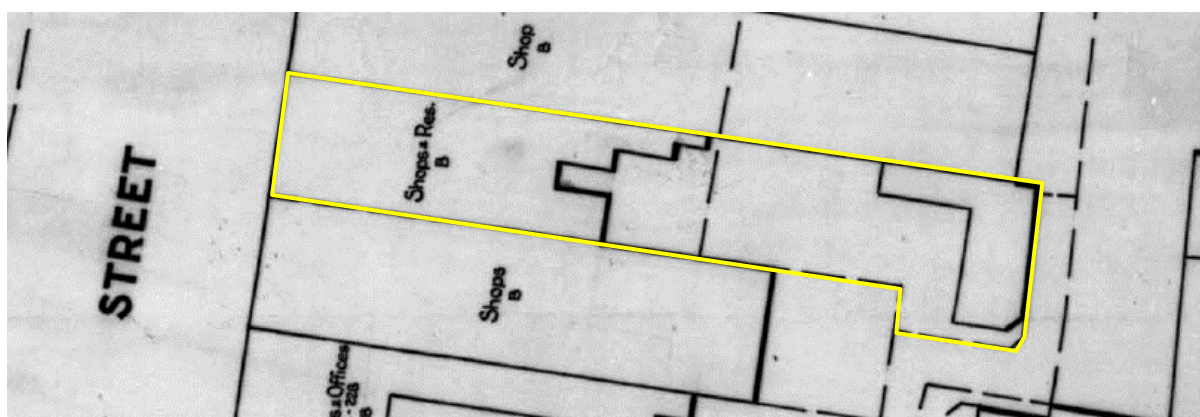


Figure 2.98 Extract from detail survey sheet 2711 Parramatta, 1954, showing footprint of 236 and 238 Church Street. (Source: Sydney Water Archives, DS 2711)

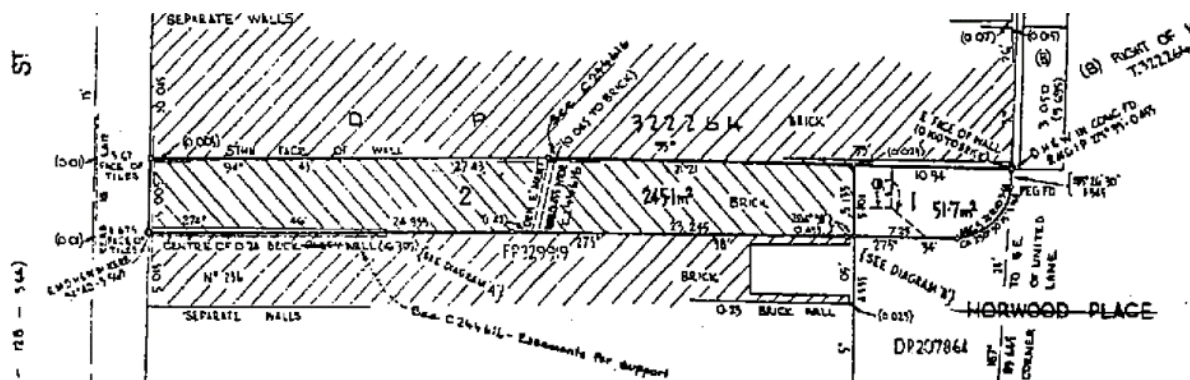


Figure 2.99 Outline of Lot 2 in DP 591454, comprising 238 Church Street, 1978. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 13571 No 94)



Figure 2.100 Shoppers thronging the pavements, showing 236 and 238 Church Street and adjoining shops, about 1977. (Source: City of Parramatta Collections and Research)

2.3.15 Subdivision of southernmost portion of Allotment 10 and Part Allotment 12—236 Church Street

In March 1934 Herbert George Griffin sold $9\frac{1}{2}$ perches of his allotment to William John Irwin, a prominent businessman and hardware merchant.¹⁹³ He was active in town life and served on the City of Parramatta Council as an alderman. He was the mayor when Parramatta was declared a city in 1938.

Irwin promptly granted an easement, comprising $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, over his land to Herbert Griffin in respect to the southern half of the brick wall of the property to the north of 236 Church Street. He also raised a mortgage with the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, which was discharged later in the same year. Irwin leased the property to Cash's Great Western Butchery Limited.¹⁹⁴

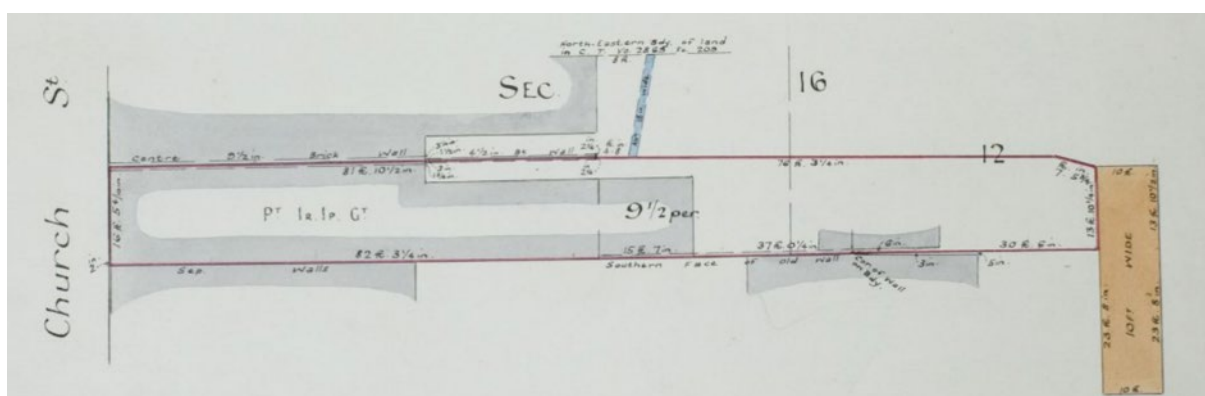


Figure 2.101 Block plan of Irwin's allotment. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Vol 4642 Fol 217)

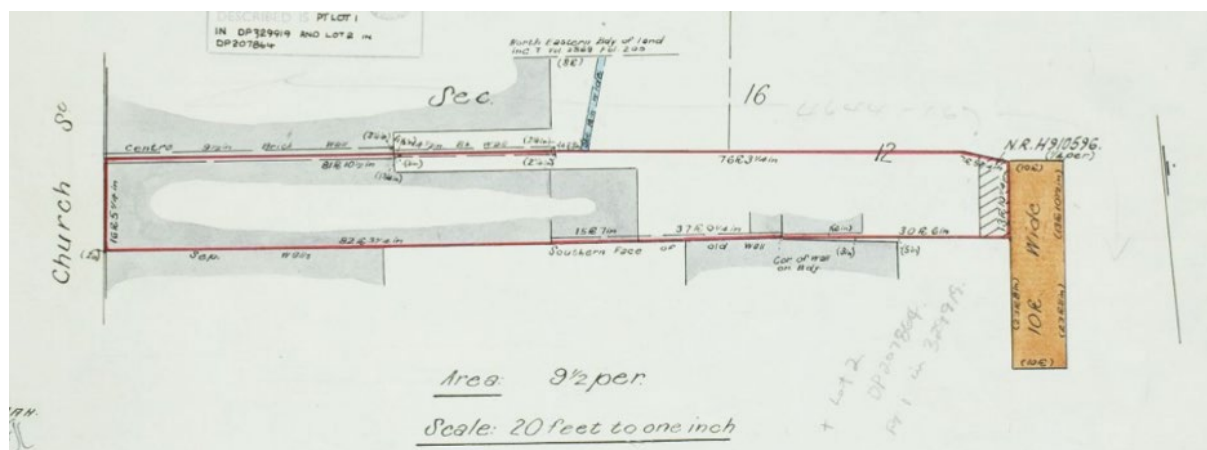


Figure 2.102 Block plan of Boulton's allotment. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Vol 6991 Fol 178 1955)

Irwin sold the property in August 1934 to George Warren Boulton and George Cyrus Boulton, printers, of Sydney. The following month they raised a mortgage on the property with the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited. George Warren Boulton became sole owner in August 1937; he discharged the mortgage in 1945. The following year he conveyed the property to George Cyrus Boulton. Boulton mortgaged the property to the Commercial Bank of Australia, which was discharged in 1949. He promptly sold the property to Robert James Carson of Strathfield, a master butcher, in late 1949, who simultaneously mortgaged it to the Commercial Bank of Australia.¹⁹⁵

Carson discharged the mortgage in early 1953 and two years later conveyed the site to a former lessee, Cash's Great Western Butchery Pty Ltd. In 1964 the Council of the City of Parramatta resumed a slice of land at the rear of the property, being a little over 7 feet deep, to facilitate widening of the laneway.¹⁹⁶

Cash's Great Western Butchery Pty Ltd sold the property in 1972 to McNamara Permanent Investment Pty Ltd. The following year that firm sold the parcel to G & B Investments Pty Ltd. From 1976 to 1984 the property was leased to Aston Holdings Pty Ltd, and thereafter from 1987 to 1990 it was leased by Peter and Mario Valensise.¹⁹⁷

Between 1990 and 1994 the premises were leased to Legeme Pty Limited, whilst from 1992 to 1995 Showfame Pty Limited also leased at least part of the property. In September 2001, S. R. & C. Konstantopoulos purchased the property from G & B Investments Pty Ltd.¹⁹⁸

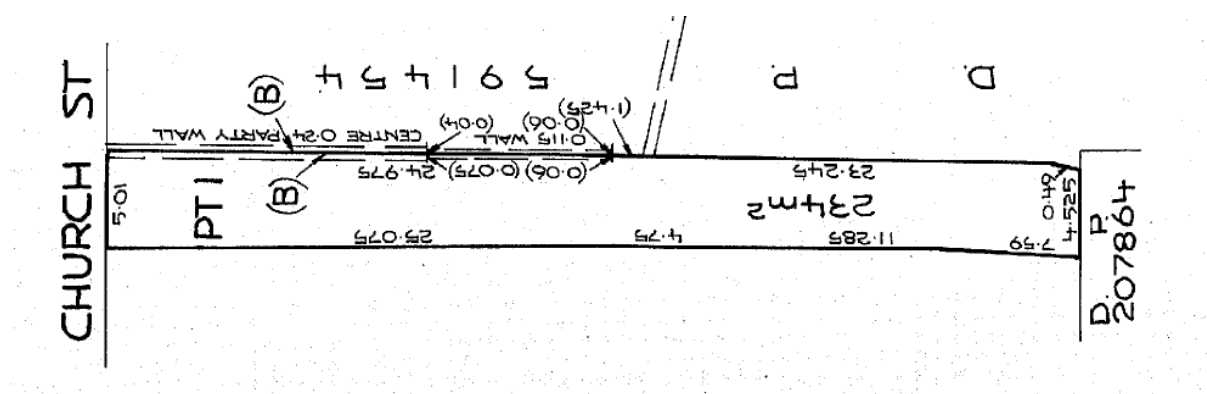


Figure 2.103 Block plan of Lot 1 DP 329919 (136 Church Street), 1980. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Vol 14062 Fol 229)

2.3.16 Allotment 15A Section 16—grant to James Whalan

Casey & Lowe researched the history of this allotment in 2017 while preparing the archaeological assessment for 48 Macquarie & 220–230 Church Streets, Parramatta. The site history does not, however, detail the development of that portion of the study site comprising 232 Church Street (Lot 1 DP 651992) after 1844. The following history of the allotment to 1844 is based upon that report. Verbatim text is in italics.

Between c1791 and 1792 the line of Macquarie Street was extended along the frontage of the study area. In 1791 the study area was described as 'ground in cultivation' which extend south and eastwards. The building on the 1792 and 1804 plans would have been a convict hut. It is likely that the building shown on the 1823 plan was the original convict hut present in 1792 and 1804.

The 1823 Return of Allotments listed Lot 15 as measuring 93" perches held by Charles Whalan. The 1823 map showed a building on the site.

Sergeant Charles Whalan was a long-time resident of the colony having arrived on the Albemarle in 1791. He had served with the 102nd regiment (New South Wales Corps aka 'Rum Corps'), 73rd and 46th Regiments. He had fulfilled a significant role as the Sergeant commanding the Governor's Bodyguard. Sergeant Whalan's son, also named Charles, had become a beloved playmate of Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie's son, Lachlan, born in the colony. Despite young Charles Whalan's humble origins, he accompanied the Macquarie family on a number of their tours. As Sergeant Charles Whalan and his son Charlie rowed away from the ship taking the Macquarie family back to England, young Lachlan was in tears at leaving his friend, Charlie Whalan. Sergeant Charles Whalan successfully accumulated land over the years.

The 1828 census showed Charles Whalan, aged 65, was a pensioner living at Prospect with his wife Elizabeth, aged 50. Both had arrived as convicts. Living with them were their children Campbell, aged 8 and John aged 6. Charles held a total of 750 acres, of which some acres were cleared and 60 cultivated, plus 2 horses and 2 cattle. Johnstone's 1836 copy of Richards' map showed a building on Allotment 15A.

Charles Whalan mortgaged the Parramatta lease measuring 93" rods to Charles Abraham Wilson, on 13 August 1838 for £350 for one year at 15%. Charles Whalan devised his property to his wife Elizabeth as a life estate with the remainder to his son Charles Whalan. Charles Whalan [senior] died on 17 April 1839. On 12 May 1840, Elizabeth Whalan, widow of Charles Whalan [senior] sold her life estate to her son James for £100.

A Memorial by James Whalan dated 28 March 1821, stated that he was then 16 years old and born in the colony and was the son of Sergeant Charles Whalan. On 15 August 1840, Charles Whalan [junior] sold his title to the lands inherited from his father to his brother James Whalan for £550, along with the life estate of Elizabeth Whalan. Elizabeth Whalan had previously transferred her right to her son James.

On the basis of the evidence presented to it, the Court of Claims report of 2 February 1843 recommended that a grant be made to James Whalan of Fish River on payment of 21 years quit rent for Allotment 15, Section 16, Town of Parramatta.

James Whalan, Fish River was granted 2 roods 13" perches on 28 March 1843. The land was bounded on the north 2 chains 52 links, on the east 2 chains 31 links and on the south by 2 chains 52 links and on the west by Church Street 2 chains 33 links. It had been leased to Charles Whalan on 30

June 1823 and was granted to James Whalan on the basis of Case 1155 and for the quit rent of £49/1/9.

James Whalan instructed James Byrne to sell the property by auction on 31 August 1843. It was advertised as follows:

The whole of that valuable property in Church-street, Parramatta, adjoining the Stores of Messrs Tingcombe and Watkins, and in then occupancy of Mr Urquhart, in four lots, having each a frontage in Church-street varying from thirty-six to forty-one feet, and running the whole depth of one hundred and sixty-three feet. 199

For unknown reasons the allotments did not sell at that date and the property was readvertised for auction sale on 20 January 1844 (Figure 2.107). The property was then in the occupation of Mr Urquhart, who was a coach manufacturer.²⁰⁰ The *Sydney Monitor* reported in 1833 that Urquhart had moved his coach manufactory to Church Street in May 1833,²⁰¹ but the newspaper had to publish a retraction soon after, as it was Mr Urquhart's brother (James Urquhart) who had taken the property in Church Street. He was a coachbuilder as well. *Though there does not appear to be a surviving plan of the subdivision, a sketch of the lots was included on some of the deeds when the land was conveyed* (Figure 2.108).



Figure 2.104 Detail from 1792 plan showing one structure within Lot 15a. (Source: The National Archives UK)

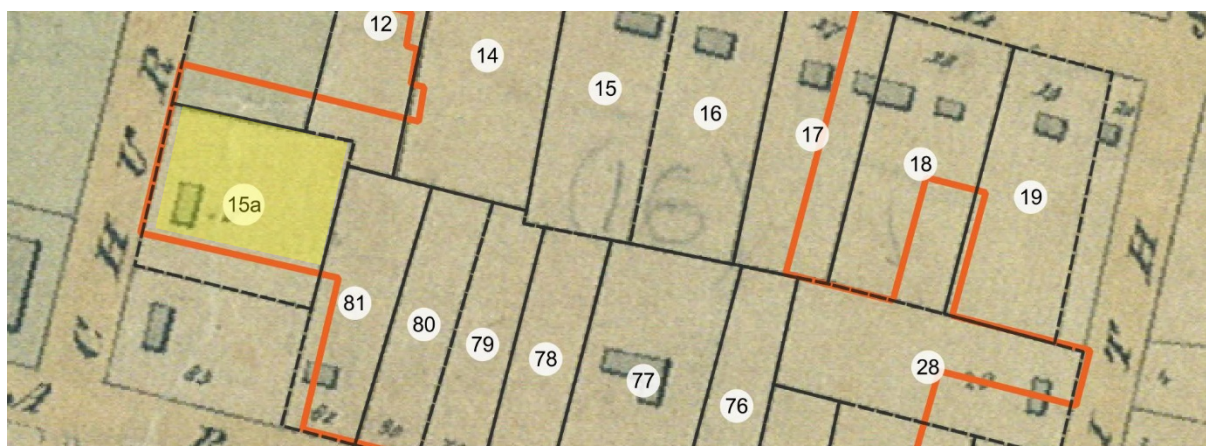


Figure 2.105 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing one structure within Lot 15a. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.106 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing two masonry and a timber structure within Lot 15a. (Source: SLNSW)

POSITIVE SALE.

JAMES BYRNES will sell by public auction, upon the Premises, in Church-street, **Parramatta**,
ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT,
at Twelve o'clock precisely,
All that piece or parcel of land known as **Whalan's Allotment**, at present occupied by Mr. Urquhart, situate on the east side of Church-street, and adjoining the premises of Messrs. Tingcombe and Watkins.

In order to suit purchasers the whole will be divided into four lots of the following dimensions:—

Lot 1.—22 perches, bounded by a line in Church-street, 36 feet, with a depth of 163 feet 8 inches, adjoining the stores of Tingcombe and Watkins. There is a neat weather-boarded cottage on this lot, rented at 10s. per week.

Lot 2.—22 perches, and same dimensions as Lot 1.

Lot 3.—29 perches, bounded by a line in Church-street, 41 feet, depth as above, with a good brick cottage (the residence of Mr. Urquhart) and detached kitchen.

Lot 4.—29 perches, same dimensions as lot 3, with a good well of water.

Title—A Grant from the Crown.

Terms—One-half at the fall of the hammer,—the residue at three months; security upon the premises if required.

N.B.—A plan lies at the Office of the Auctioneer.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be submitted to public competition a **FARM** situated at Seven Hills, containing about 27 acres, being part of Mr. Robert Best's estate, bounded on one side by the Seven-hills Road, 27½ chains; by another portion of R. Best's land on the east, 19 chains; on the north by M'Dougall's grant; and on the north west by Pierce's grant.

Title—A Grant from the Crown.

Terms.—One-half on the fall of the hammer,—the residue at three months; security on the property if required.

Figure 2.107 Advertisement for the auction sale of Whalan's land grant, subdivided in four lots. (Source: *Parramatta Chronicle*, 13 January 1844, p 1)

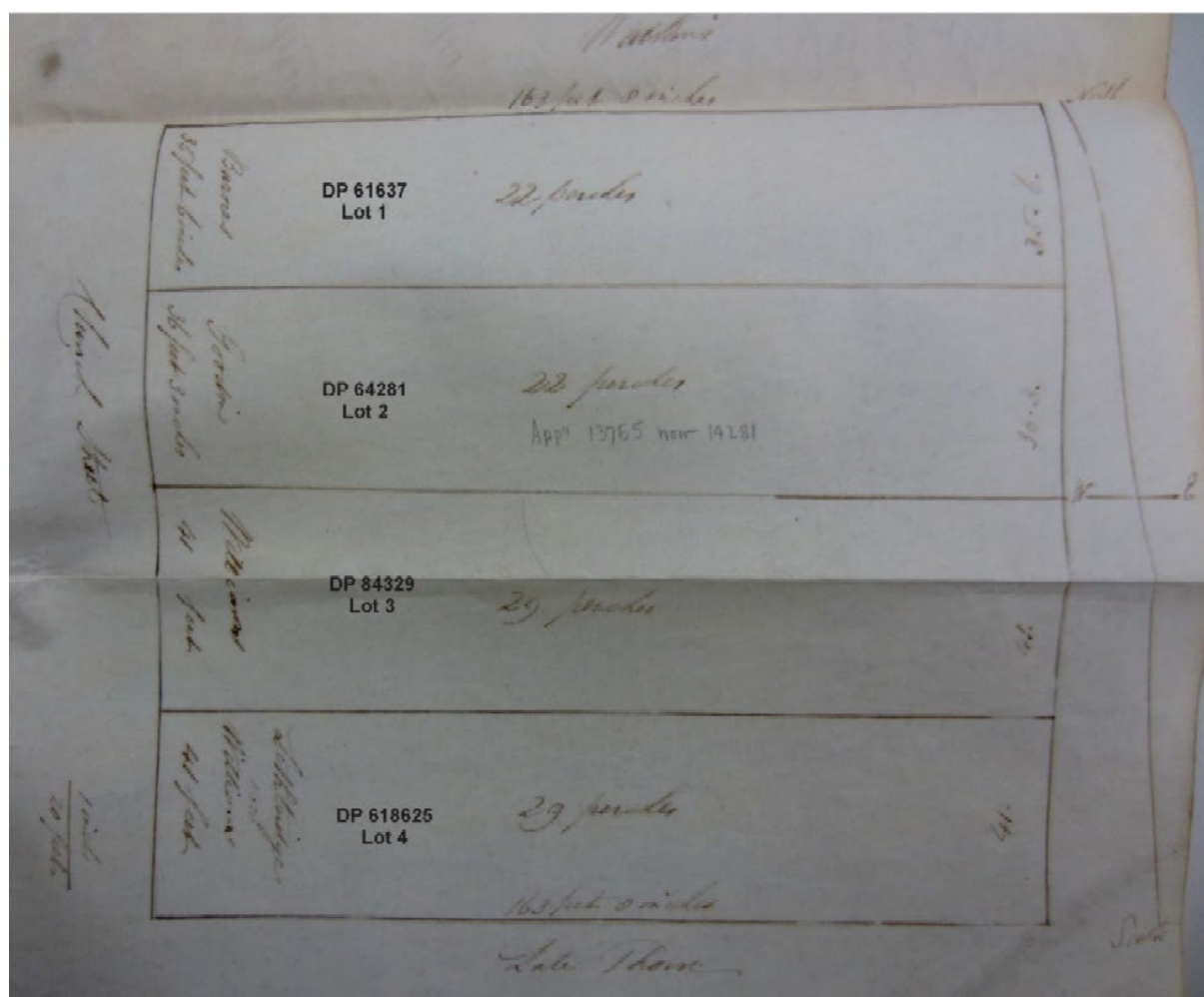


Figure 2.108 Sketch of subdivision of Whalan's Allotment 15A into four lots. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, OST Deed Bk 6 No 754)

Further development of the four lots subdivided from Whalan's Allotment 15A are detailed below, with each parcel identified by its cadastral plan number.

2.3.17 DP 61637—Lot 1—232 Church Street

Lot 1 of Whalan's allotment—the northernmost of the four lots—was described as comprising a weatherboard cottage let at 10 shillings per week. On 13 April 1844, James Whalan and his wife Lydia sold Lot 1 to Joseph Barnes of Parramatta, a landholder, for £160.²⁰² The lot measured 22 perches in area.

Joseph Barnes died in November 1891, aged 53 years, and was survived by his widow and five children.²⁰³ His widow instructed John Taylor and Co to sell the property by auction on 29 March 1900. The property was described as follows:

*A most valuable Block of Land, situate [sic] in the very business centre of Parramatta, opposite the Post and Telegraph Offices, and AJC Bank, and within a few yards from the other banks. The ground frontage to east side of Church Street, is 35 feet by a depth of 163 feet.*²⁰⁴

In 1900, long-term Parramatta resident and auctioneer John Taylor stated that Barnes had ‘improved’ the land soon after the purchase.²⁰⁵ Brownrigg’s 1844 map showed a single building in approximately this position owned by J Barnes. Improvements on this lot occurred after the plan was compiled.

By his will of 24 April 1862, Joseph Barnes, of Parramatta, licensed victualler, left the house and premises in Church Street, then occupied by Peter Cardiff, to his wife Elizabeth as a life estate with the remainder to his daughters Elizabeth Barnes (later Ellison) and Ann Barnes. Joseph Barnes died the same day. His wife Elizabeth also later died.

Later evidence cited in 1900 claimed that Peter Cardiff occupied the property for over 22 years. The 1841 Census showed Peter Cardiff living in Parramatta. A Peter Cardiff, aged 46, shoemaker, arrived on the North Briton on 14 December 1839, with his wife aged 42 and two daughters and two sons. It is unclear when Cardiff vacated the property.

Joseph Barnes’ daughter Ann Barnes died unmarried and childless on 11 September 1870. By her will of 17 January 1885, Harriett Jane Barnes left her property to her sister Isabel Alice Maud Barnes. Harriett Jane Barnes died on 17 January 1885. By her will of 21 June 1882 Elizabeth Ellison (formerly Barnes) left property but it did not vest in any way to trustees and created no claim on the estate of her father. Elizabeth Ellison died on 22 June 1886. Albert Barnes died unmarried and childless on 7 February 1885. Elizabeth Barnes signed her will on 3 September 1898. She died on 9 September 1898. On 7 August 1900, the property was recorded as occupied by John Adams.

The 1895 detail survey (Figure 2.110) shows a small square building facing Church Street, possibly a remnant cottage.

On 7 September 1900, Isabel Alice Maud Barnes of Petersham, a ‘spinster’, and others conveyed the property to Leicester Stuart Anderson Simpson, a surgeon dentist of Parramatta, for £900. This included all the shares of the Barnes children.²⁰⁶ Simpson promptly lodged an application to convert the land to Torrens title. The accompanying survey plan, dated 8 August 1900 (Figure 2.111), outlines the buildings as they pertain to the boundaries of the site. Simpson mortgaged the property to James Cock, a ‘gentleman’ from Seven Hills, for £1,250 at 7%.²⁰⁷

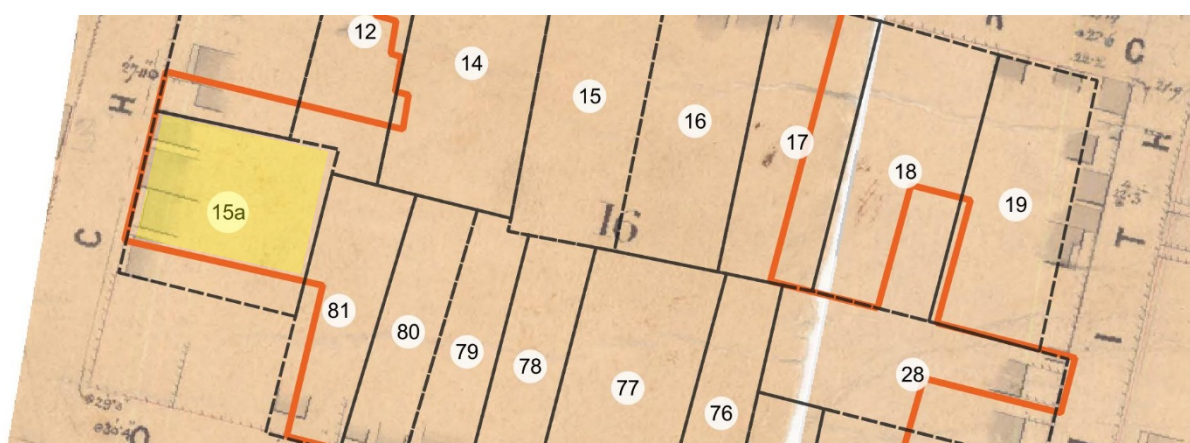


Figure 2.109 Detail from an 1855 survey plan of the street alignments that only shows the fronts of buildings. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)



Figure 2.110 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895. (Source: SLNSW)

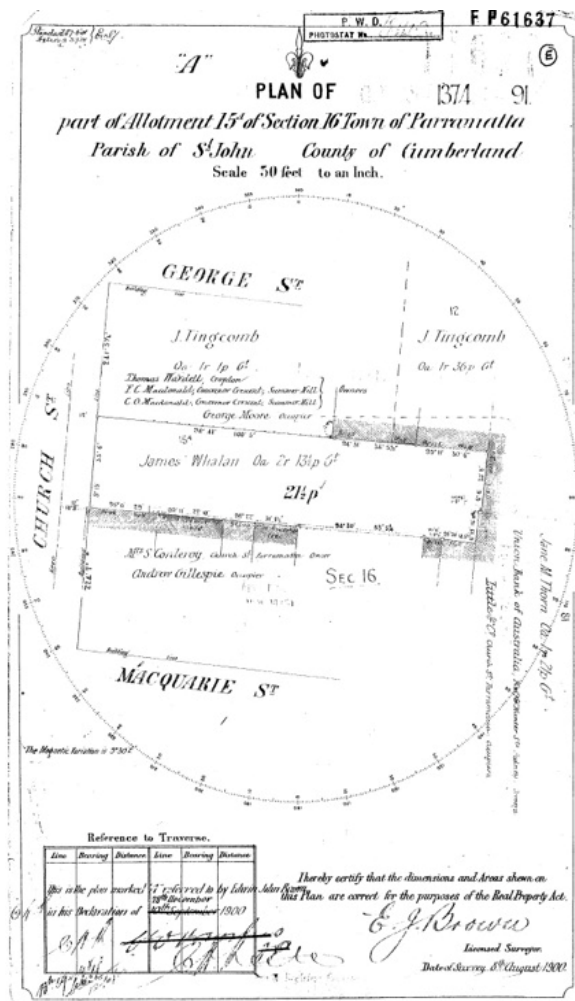


Figure 2.111 Plan of survey of Simpson's land, forming part of Allotment 15A of Section 16, 1900. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 61637)

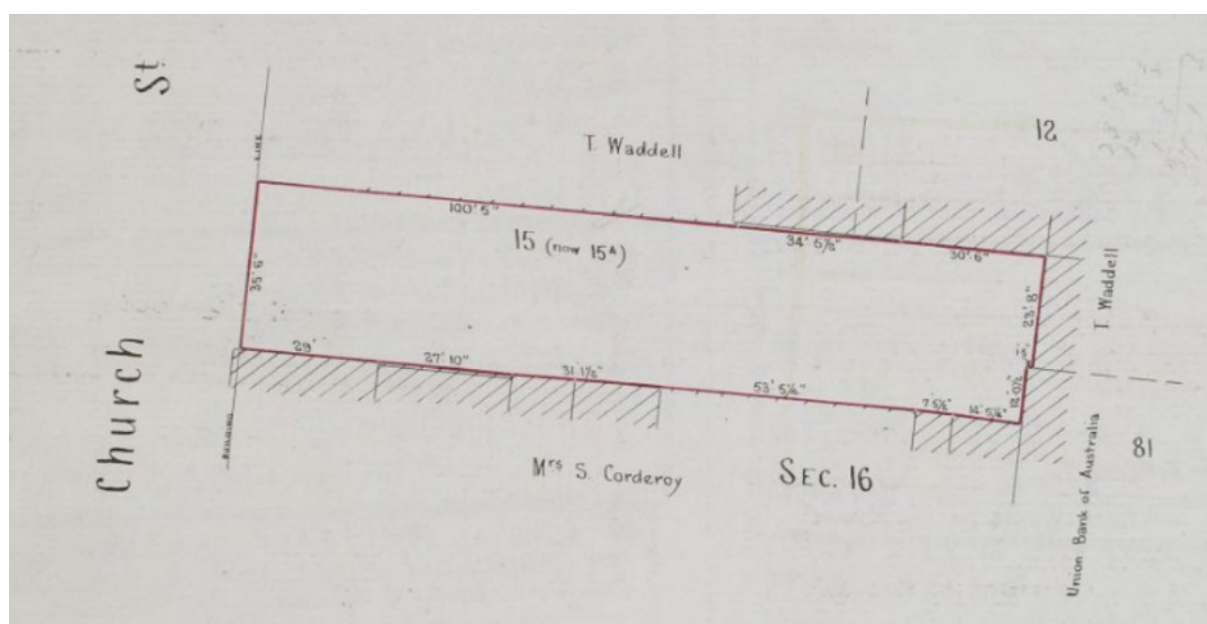


Figure 2.112 Plan of Simpson's land, 1900. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 1374 Fol 91)

Simpson's land, being part of Lot 15A, with a frontage to Church Street of 35 feet 6 inches, was registered on certificate of title Vol 1374 Fol 91 on 24 September 1900 (Figure 2.112). *The value of property, including improvements, was £900. Solicitors Bowden and Bowden reported on 20 December 1900 that all buildings on the site had been demolished since the application had been made and new buildings were under construction. Simpson was anxious for the application to be finalised since he wished to borrow more money to complete the construction.*

A second mortgage was made to George Henry Mobbs on 2 September 1903. Both mortgages were discharged on 13 December 1906; Simpson simultaneously raised a new mortgage to Laura Cock and Herbert Alexander Dare. The mortgage was apparently raised to fund building of a new shop on the site 'on the land in front of his present surgery'.²⁰⁸ Construction of the new building was underway in November 1906.

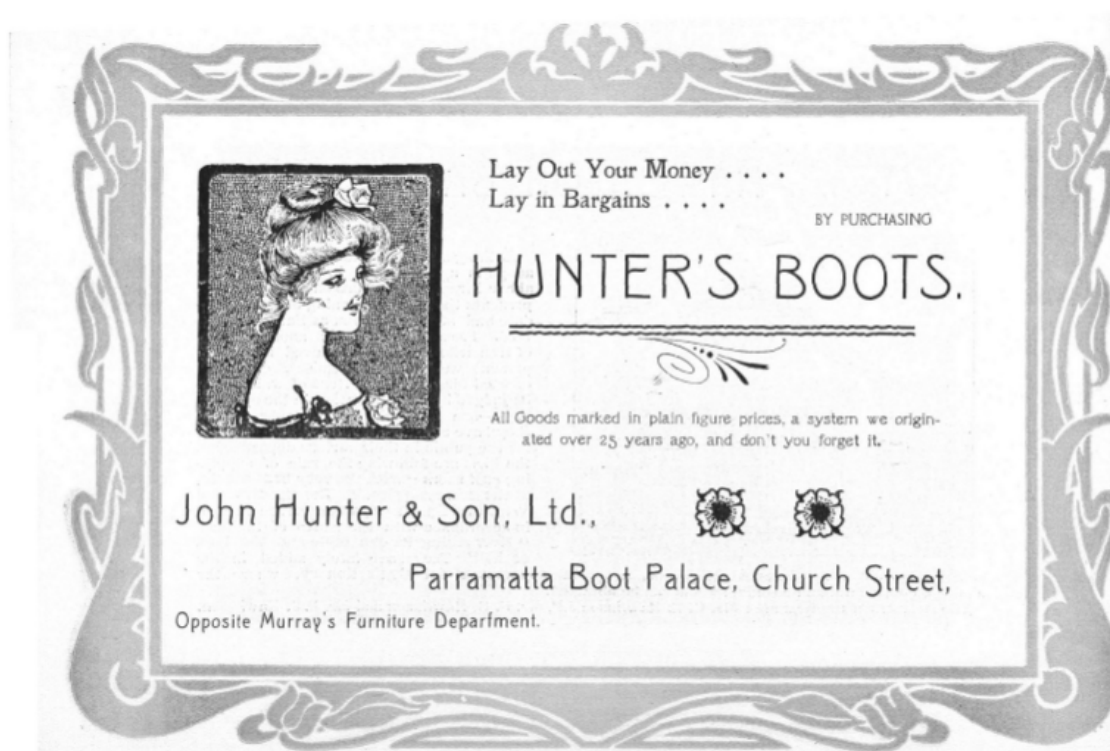


Figure 2.113 Advertisement for John Hunter & Son Ltd, 1905. (Source: Hillier, RS c1905, *Beautiful Parramatta: Descriptive and Illustrative*, unpaginated)

On 29 December 1906 Simpson notified the public via the *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* that he had leased his premises to John Hunter and Sons and was moving his surgery to the other side of Church Street opposite the AJS Bank.²⁰⁹ The lease was recorded on the certificate of title on 9 February 1907 to John Hunter and Son Ltd.²¹⁰ John Hunter and Son Ltd was a firm of boot retailers which opened the Parramatta Boot Palace at this location in Church Street. The new building was completed in March 1907 and was described in detail as follows.

The handsome premises of which John Hunter and Son have just gone into occupation, have added greatly to the appearance of that portion of the business area from an architectural standpoint and also by the fact that a pavement has been laid in front of the building totally different to any other in the whole municipality It was laid by Messrs Hughes and Co of Sydney.

The new shop of John Hunter and Son has a double front and occupies the site where Mr LA Simpson carried on for some years his dentistry business. The premises have been built for Mr Simpson who leases them to the firm named. Mr JW Hill was the architect, and Mr W Nicholls of Leichhardt, the builder. The ceiling of the interior of the shop is all steel with a large lantern light in the middle of the roof. The front windows are supported by nickel columns, and have marble sills and tiled dados of bright emerald colour. The verandah, which is of an entirely modern type, is built of embossed steel in cave form and supported on cast-iron columns. The whole is chastely picked out in cream, green and gold. The dwelling at the back is gained by a side entrance, which is entirely independent of the shop. The large plate-glass windows are lit from the outside by lamps placed under the verandah ... Altogether, the structure is thoroughly up-to-date, and for its size compares very favourably with any of the City shops.²¹¹

John Hunter and Son Ltd of 194 Church Street (232 Church Street) continued to lease the property for many years, until as late as 1967. Leicester Stuart Anderson Simpson died on 9 July 1936 aged 61. He served as the mayor of Parramatta (1918–1922) and an alderman (1914–1918 and 1923–1936).

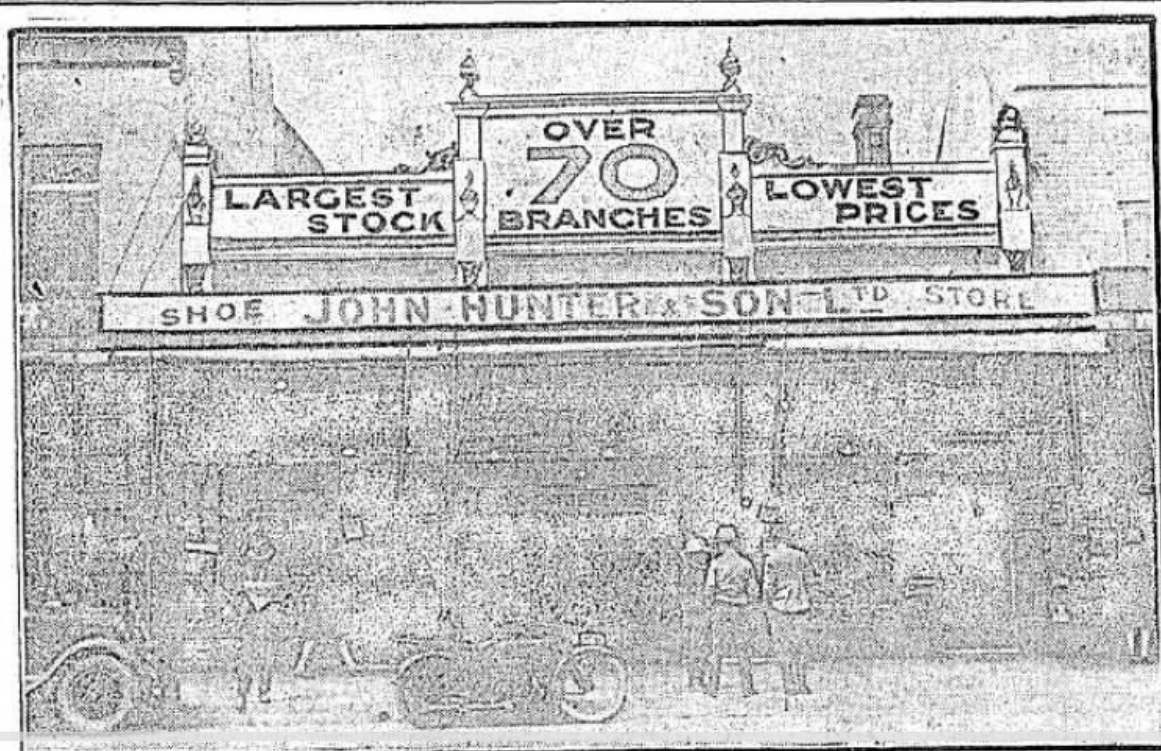


Figure 2.114 Photograph of the John Hunter & Son Ltd store in Church Street. (Source: *Sunday Times*, 29 September 1929, p 23)

Following Simpson's death the property passed by transmission on 17 June 1937 to the Union Trustee Co of Australia Ltd.²¹² Part of the site was resumed in 1964 and the residue was registered on certificate of title Vol 10557 Fol 164 with the correct name of the owner now being the Union Fidelity Trustee Company of Australia Ltd. The site measured 21 perches. The property changed hands in November 1973 to John Greenfield and Toba Greenfield, investors, of Double Bay. It then changed ownership in January 1976 to St George Permanent Building Society Ltd, which changed its name to St George Building Society Ltd in 1984. John Hunter & Son Pty Ltd's lease expired in 1970. Various leases were registered between 1973 and 1984.

2.3.18 DP 64281—Lot 2

Lot 2 in Whalan's subdivision was conveyed on 13 April 1844 to William Goodin of Parramatta, cooper, for £115. It measured 22 perches and was bounded on the north by lot 1 sold to Joseph Barnes, 163 feet 8 inches, on the east by J M Thorn 36 feet 3 inches, on the south by lot 3 163 feet 8 inches, and on the west by Church Street 36 feet 3 inches.

Goodin held the property until his death. It was devised by William Goodin to his daughter Georgina Kate Goodin and was described as 'Two houses and shop and premises ... now leased to C W Fuller conveyed to me by deed bearing date the 13th of April 1844'. William Goodin died on 26 December 1886. A valuation of William Goodin's estate on 3 February 1887 described this land as:

Allotment of land having frontage of 36 feet 3 inches to Church Street Parramatta by a depth of 163 feet 8 inches to a Right of Way upon which is erected 1 Brick Shop and Dwelling containing Bakers Shop, 2 Rooms Kitchen on the Ground floor & 3 Rooms on the first floor slate roof – Front verandah with Galvanised Iron roof extending the full width of the Footpath Church St. At the rear is erected a Galvanised Iron Bake House with Bakers Oven – also Brick Stable Coach House and Hay loft.

Also 1 Brick two storey Shop & Dwelling contg Tobacconist & Hairdresser's shops 2 Rooms & Kitchen on the Ground floor and 4 Rooms on the first floor – Slate roof Front Verandah with Galvanised Iron roof extending the full width of the footpath on Church Street. At the rear is erected a Galvanised Iron shed Leased to Mr C E Fuller for 10 years from November 1st 1882 at a rental of £162 per annum Value £2500.

By a settlement dated 21 October 1887, Georgina Kate Corderoy, Parramatta, spinster (daughter of William Goodin), vested this property of two houses and shops in Church Street to William Drew, Parramatta, gentleman, as trustee.

By a marriage settlement of 18 October 1889 with the following parties, 1st, Sydney Ernest Corderoy, Glenmore Road, Paddington, commercial traveller, 2nd Georgina Kate Goodin, Western Road, Parramatta, spinster, 3rd Henry Frederick Barratt, Burwood, accountant (trustee), this land was vested in Barratt as trustee for Georgina Kate Goodin. The Church Street land had been left to her in her father's will, and was situated north of A C Willis, with two shops and dwellings and a small shop leased by Henry Mason. Land on the western side of Church Street was also included. On 2 December 1889, Georgina Kate Corderoy, wife of Sydney Ernest Corderoy of Kangaloon, storekeeper, mortgaged it to the Bank of New South Wales for £600 cash credit. It had been leased to Cyrus Edgar Fuller for 10 years from 1 September 1882.

Henry Frederick Barratt died on 20 May 1895 and James Heber Hitchcock was later appointed in his stead on 25 September 1896. The 1895 detail survey showed two buildings facing Church Street, on this site. Georgina Kate Corderoy leased part of the property on 24 November 1897 to F W Brown for 5 years from 1 September 1897.

The mortgage was discharged on 28 June 1904. On 2 July 1904, the property was conveyed by James Heber Hitchcock, Petersham, estate agent (as trustee), and Georgina Kate Goodin (now Corderoy, Parramatta, married woman) to Andrew Gillespie of Parramatta, pastry cook, for £850. On 9 July 1904, a deed with similar parties sold the property to Andrew Gillespie, Parramatta, pastry cook, for £1,650. E J Brown prepared a Real Property Application plan on 18 January 1905 (Figure 2.115).

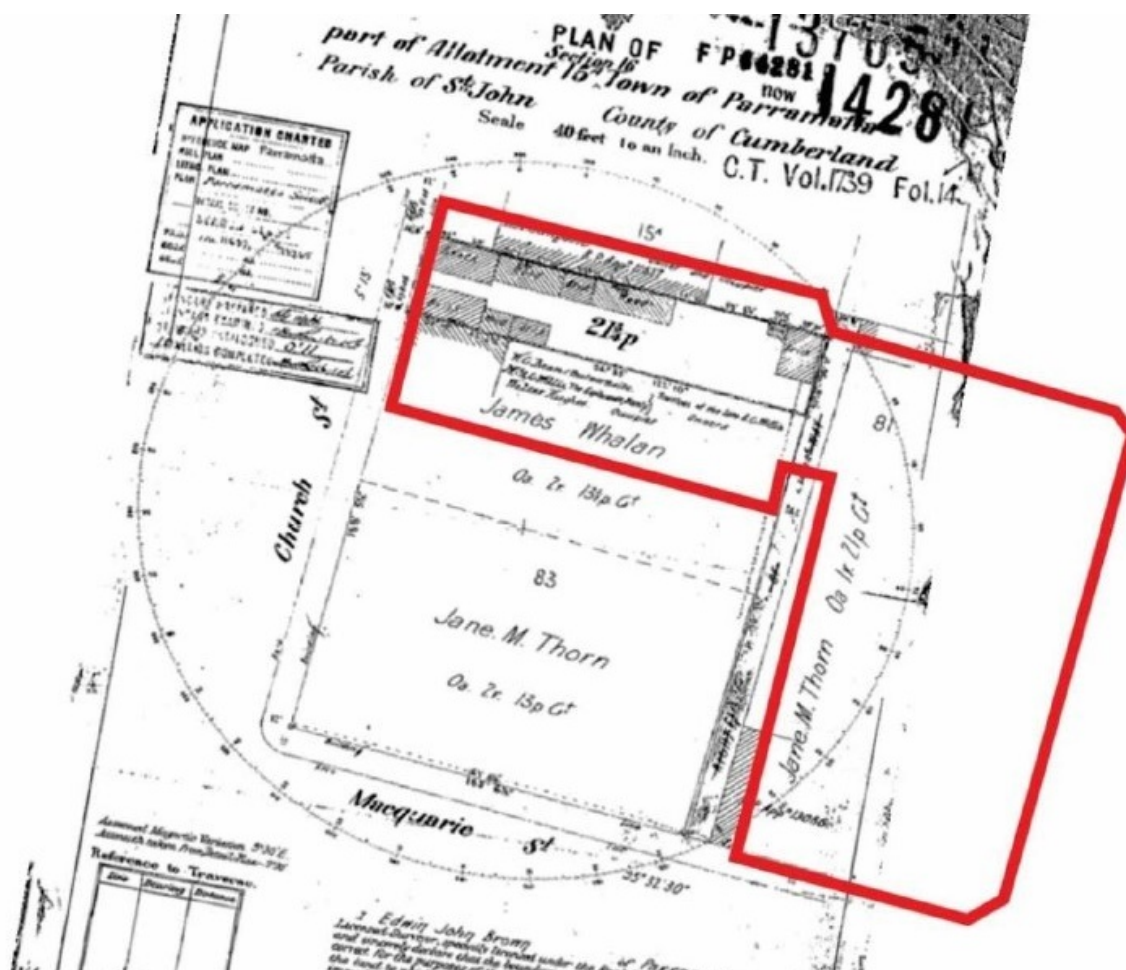


Figure 2.115 Real Property Application 17355, DP 63755, registered on CT Vol 1739 Fol 14, 27 November 1906. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, annotated by Casey & Lowe 2017, 48 Macquarie & 220–230 Church Streets, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment, p 47)

On 10 March 1906, James Heber Hitchcock of Petersham, agent, and Andrew Gillespie of Parramatta, pastry cook, signed a Real Property Application for the property valued at £1,500. It was occupied by Andrew Gillespie. Hitchcock specified that the title should be issued to Gillespie. On 4 December 1906, a Certificate of Title was issued to Andrew Gillespie of Parramatta, pastry cook. Gillespie had occupied one of the shops as early as 1893.

Gillespie held it for many years and leased the shops while continuing to occupy one as a bakery. On 25 January 1913, part was leased to Joseph Benedict Walker, Parramatta, tobacconist. On 25 January 1913, part was leased to Nicholas Stephen Austin, Parramatta, jeweller. On 16 July 1917, part was leased to Edward Strangward Adcock, Parramatta, mercer. Their leases were regularly renewed. Andrew Gillespie died on 11 June 1938.

On 11 October 1938, his daughter, Nellie Doris Kingham of Cronulla, widow, submitted a transmission application, which was implemented.

On 9 January 1941, she transferred the property to Burns Philip and Co Ltd. On 14 March 1957, it was transferred to G J Coles and Co Ltd. The resumption of part of the land by the Council of the City of Parramatta was recorded on the title on 22 June 1964.

2.3.19 Parcel 1 rood 9 perches—Lots 3 and 4—Church Street

Lots 3 and 4 of Whalan's subdivision merged into the same ownership for some years. The auction of 20 January 1844 described Lot 3 as having a good brick cottage and detached kitchen occupied by Mr Urquhart on it. This was almost certainly James Urquhart, of Church Street, Parramatta, coachbuilder, listed in the 1839 Directory. There were various advertisements for James Urquhart's coach building works at Parramatta throughout the 1840s. There is also a notice in June 1845 that W F Hulle, pork butcher, had moved his shop in Church Street 'opposite Mr Urquhart's the Coach Builder'.

On 13 April 1834, James Whalan, of Fish River, County King, freeholder, and his wife Lydia conveyed Lot 3 to John Williams of Baulkham Hills, landholder, for £225. On the same day, another conveyance was signed with the following parties for Lot 4, 1st James Whalan, Fish River, County King, freeholder, and his wife Lydia 2nd Robert Copeland Lethbridge, Penrith, esquire 3rd John Williams, Baulkham Hills, landholder. It had been sold to Lethbridge for £120 who then sold it to Williams for additional £17/10/0 making a total cost to Williams of £137/10/0. According to the auction sale notice, there was a well on this lot.

Williams held it until his death on 9 February 1875 intestate. The sale by Whalan to John Williams should have recorded the correct name of the purchaser as John Williams Foster. Letters of administration were granted to his son, also named John Williams Foster. On 22 September 1880, a conveyance was signed with the following parties, 1st John Williams Foster, Dural, gentleman 2nd Elizabeth Foster, Dural, widow 3rd Thomas Flynn, Parramatta, grocer. Together the two lots measured 1 rood 9 perches, and were bounded on the west by Church Street, 81 feet 6 inches, on the north 163 feet 8 inches, on the east 81 feet 8 inches and on the south land owned by Artlett 163 feet 8 inches. Flynn paid £1,571 for the land.

He mortgaged it to the Permanent Mutual Benefit Building and Investment Society for £600 on 24 September 1880. The loan was discharged on 12 December 1881, and he sold it the following day. The purchaser was Cyrus Edgar Fuller, of Parramatta, stationer who paid £3,000. It was part of the land that was developed as part of the Mercury Buildings, to the south of the current site. On 12 August 1882, it was mortgaged to Federal Building Society for £5,000. Other transactions and loans financed construction.

On 18 February 1888, Cyrus Edgar Fuller, of Manly, bookseller and stationer, sold the land to Alfred Charles Willis, of Parramatta, tailor. After losing a small area on the east for United Lane, the land measured 1 rood 8" perches. It began 105 feet 8" inches north of Macquarie Street and was bounded on the west by Church Street 82 feet 8 inches, on the north 159 feet 2 inches, on the east by the right of way 81 feet 7 inches and on the south by Artlett 160 feet 8 inches. The sale also gave use of the right of way. On 21 February 1888, Willis mortgaged it to the Australian Mutual Provident Society for £5,000 for 4 years. The 1895 detail survey showed two or possibly three buildings facing Church Street on the site (Figure 2.110).

After the loan was discharged on 1 December 1897, another was taken out. The mortgagees were David Moss Myers, Sydney, solicitor, Alfred Hort Emanuel, Parramatta, brewer, and Maurice Myer Emanuel, Sydney, gentleman, who provided a loan for £4,525 for 5 years at 8%. Alfred Charles Willis died on 18 August 1903. The valuation of Alfred Charles Willis' property by Richardson and Wrench 29 August 1903 dated described the property as:

PARRAMATTA:

Land having 86½ feet frontage to Church Street with a depth of 160 feet back to a lane – On it are Four Shops and Dwellings combined, built of brick, on stone, iron roof: Two contain each Shop, 5 rooms, kitchen and bathroom – Stabling of brick at rear with loft

*ONE has an extra bedroom and wooden stable at rear ONE has a larger shop & Gallery, 4 rooms etc
Estimated present market value £6,000.*

The loan was repaid and the title was reconveyed to his devisees on 19 April 1908. The shops were then sold individually (see below).

2.3.20 DP 84329

Parramatta chemist Leslie Walter Pye had agreed to purchase the land but then sold a number of the individual shops to different owners. The northernmost shop was sold as 10" perches. On 21 April 1908, a conveyance was signed with the following parties, 1st Hannah Willis, Manly, widow, and William George Bean, Parramatta, gentleman (executors of the will of Alfred Charles Willis) 2nd Leslie Walter Pye, pharmaceutical chemist 3rd Thomas Davies Little and Richard Stewart Richardson, Parramatta, master printers. The 10" perches commenced 169 feet 7" inches north of Macquarie Street, and was bounded on the west by Church Street 18 feet 10" inches, on the north 42 feet 2" inches and 117 feet, on the east by the right of way 10 feet wide, 18 feet 5" inches. The shop was sold for £1,900.

On 24 August 1914, Thomas Davis Little and Richard Stewart Richardson conveyed the property to their company The Cumberland Argus Ltd.

On 3 May 1921, Cumberland Argus Ltd leased part of the land to Ebenezer Charles Dibley, Parramatta, stationer, with a frontage of 14 feet 1" inches and 41 feet 6 inches deep, with an upstairs skylight room from 1 May 1921 for 10 years at £6 per week. On 27 November 1936, The Cumberland Argus Ltd conveyed the land to John McAuslan Ritchie of Campbell Street, Parramatta, gentleman, for £9,500.

Ritchie redeveloped the site known as 188 Church Street with a new building known as the Post Office Chambers (Figure 2.116) designed by architect Leslie J Buckland and built by FS Stephens, builder, of 23 George Street, Parramatta. To maximise floor space, concrete walls were used rather than brick. The chambers included 26 rooms available as office suites.

Suite 8, first floor, of the Post Office Chambers was leased for 5 years from 6 March 1939 to Olga Florence Israel, Newtown, on 3 March 1939. A Real Property Application plan was prepared on 5 January 1940 (Figure 2.117).

John McAuslan Ritchie, of Parramatta, gentleman, signed his Real Property Application for the premises known as 188 Church Street, consisting of a ground floor and suites on the upper levels with a total value of £14,000 on 15 January 1940. The Certificate of Title for 10" perches was issued to John McAuslan Ritchie, Parramatta, gentleman, on 3 December 1940.

Previously, on 28 February 1940, the ground floor and shop known as 188 Church Street with frontage of 14 feet and depth of 63 to 65 feet were leased to Joe Gardiner, shoe retailer, for 4 years and 3 days from 2 March 1940. Cumberland Newspapers Ltd leased Suite 7, first floor on 30 June 1941.

The property was transferred to Joe Gardiner Ltd on 27 June 1952. On 5 June 1957, it was transferred to G J Coles and Co Ltd. Finally, on 6 March 1981, a transfer to Lewis Development Pty Ltd, the developer of the Greenway complex, was recorded on the title.

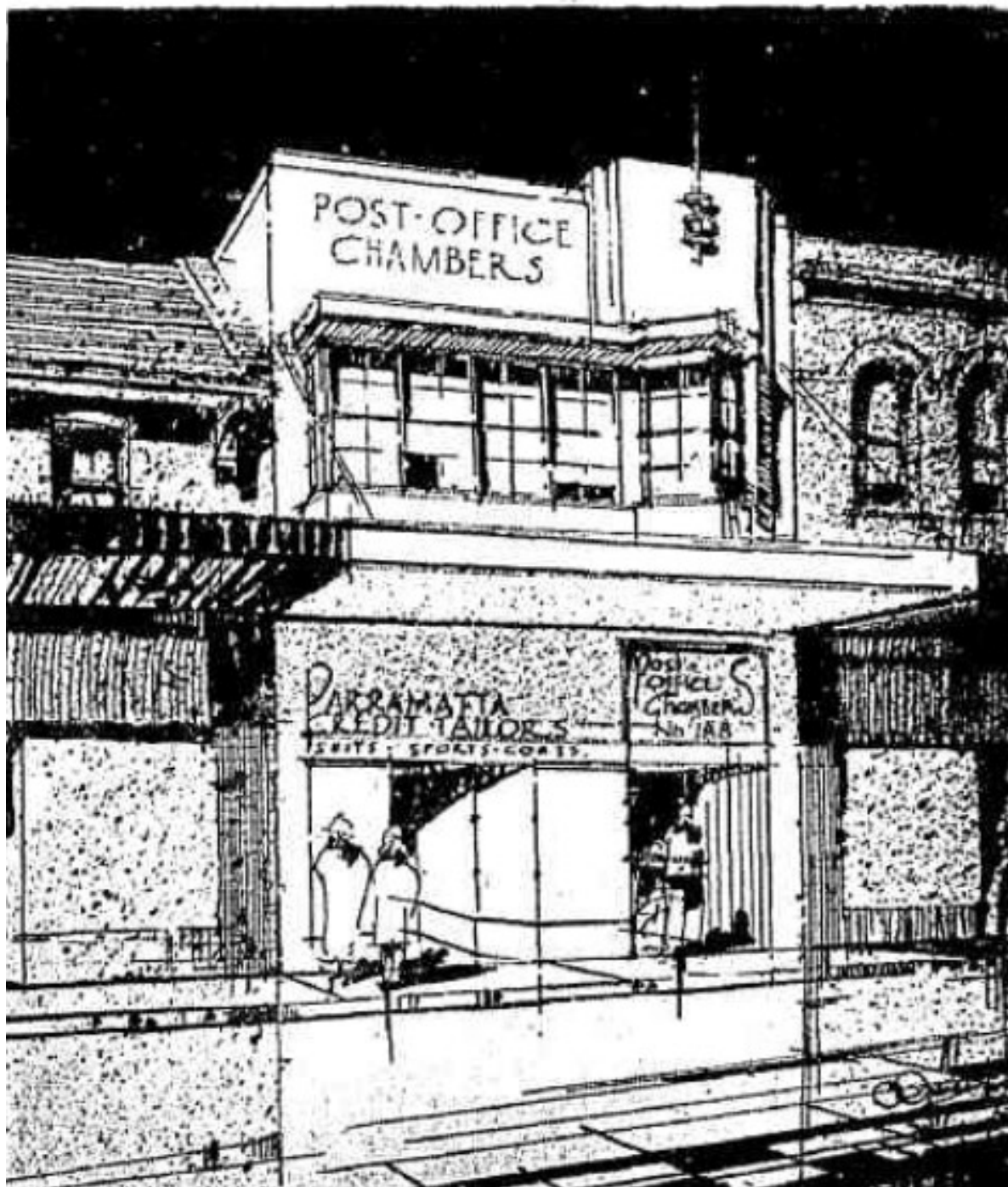
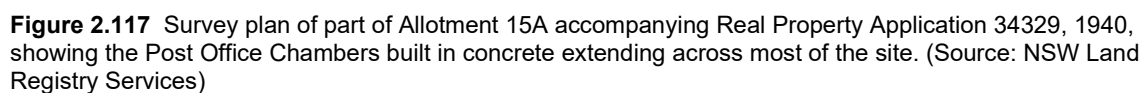


Figure 2.116 Architectural render of new Post Office Chambers, Church Street. (Source: *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 3 February 1938, p 4)



2.3.21 DP 618625—Lot 4

The next parcel of land measured 9" perches. On 21 April 1908, a Conveyance with same vendors, Hannah Willis, Manly, widow, and William George Bean, Parramatta, gentleman (executors will of Alfred Charles Willis), and Leslie Walter Pye, pharmaceutical chemist, sold the property to Richard Straub of Parramatta, jeweller, for £1,900. The 9" perches, began 152 feet 8" inches north of Macquarie Street, and was bounded on the west by Church Street 16 feet 11 inches, on the north by the centre of a party wall 9 inches thick 78 feet" inch, then a line along a wooden building and fence and then the centre of a party wall 4" inches wide 54 feet 10" inches then 2" inches running south then along the centre of party walls 26 feet 10" inches, on the east by a right of way 10 feet wide to Macquarie Street 17 feet, and on the south by a fence 117 feet 7" inches and then along the centre of a party wall 9 inches thick 42 feet 5" inches plus the right to use the right of way.

Straub mortgaged it to Charles Ernest Byrnes of Parramatta, solicitor, on 23 April 1908 for £1,700 at 6% for 3 years. The loan was discharged on 3 February 1916 when he sold it the same day. The purchaser, Herbert James Watts of Parramatta, grazier, paid £2,350.

Herbert James Watts died on 4 June 1917 aged 64. A valuation of his real estate by Tobin and Lyne of Parramatta on 26 June 1917 described the property as:

PARRAMATTA

No 186 Church Street ALL that piece of land ... containing an area of 9¼ perches ... on which is erected a Brick Shop & Dwelling of 6 rooms & Offices, at present occupied by Mr R Straub (Jeweller) under lease at £4.15.0 Per week. £2,400.

On 31 January 1921, his devisees, William Australia Watts of Pilliga, grazier, and Arnold Hamilton Peter Watts of Tumut sold the property to Ettie Douglas, wife of James Douglas of Parramatta, boot merchant, for £2,900. She mortgaged it the same day to Frank David Muller of Sydney, gentleman, and John Edgar Terry of Sydney, accountant, for £2,000 for three years at 8%. Another mortgage was signed the same day with the same mortgagees for an additional £300 for three years at 8%. Both mortgages were discharged on 24 February 1922. It was then conveyed on 27 February 1922 to Leslie Walter Pye of Parramatta, chemist, for £3,600. He conveyed the property to his son Walter Osmond Pye of Harris Park, medical student, for 10 shillings on 20 May 1927. On 15 December 1955, Walter Osmond Pye, of Scone but originally of Harris Park, medical practitioner, conveyed it to Darrell Lea Chocolate Co Pty Ltd for £43,600.

Darrell Lea Chocolate Co Pty Ltd conveyed the land to G J Coles & Co Ltd for £84,661 on 13 October 1958. On 16 February 1981, G J Coles & Co Ltd conveyed the land and other adjacent parcels of land to Lewis Development Pty Ltd for \$3,600,000.

A plan prepared by surveyor Timothy Alfred Rolles on 10 June 1981 showed that land as well as the land in RPA 34329 (CT 5195 f 166) to the north that was being consolidated into one parcel.

Lewis Development Pty Ltd signed a Real Property Application for the 9" perches on 30 June 1981 and a title was subsequently issued.

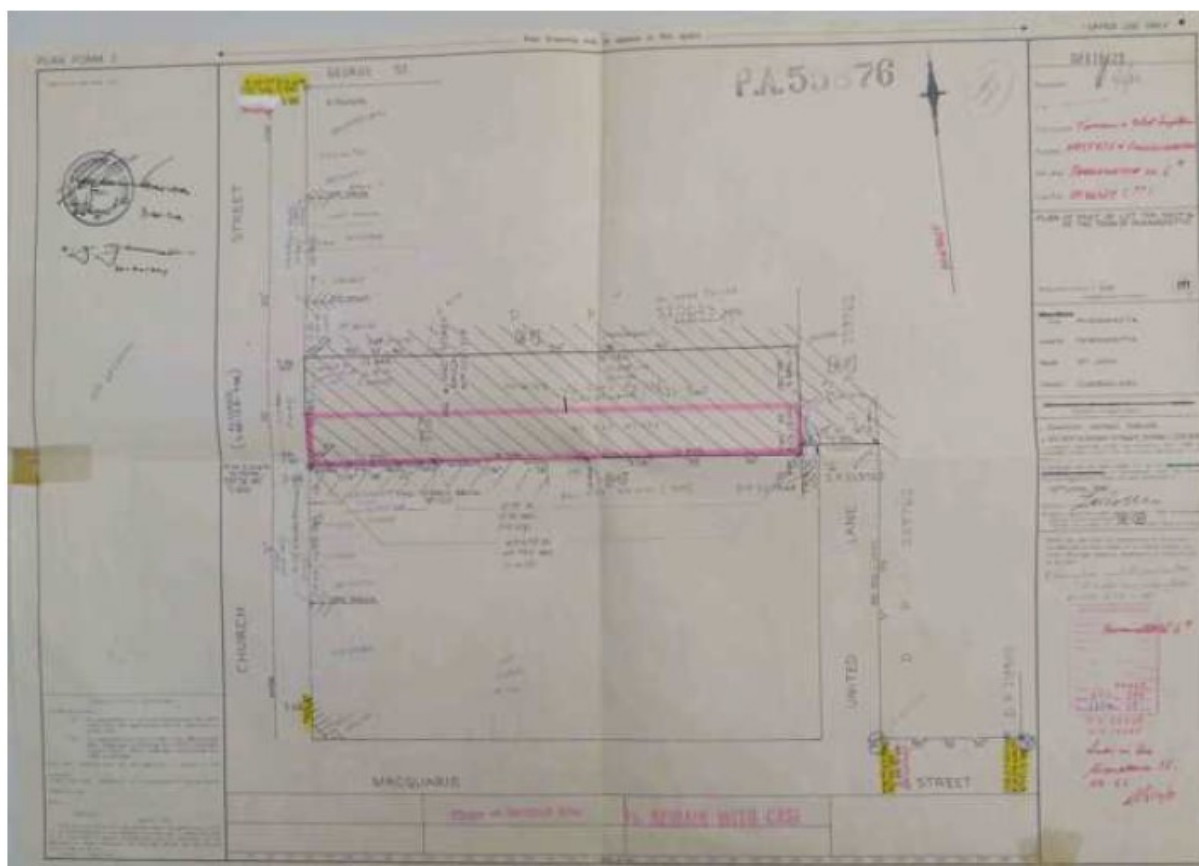


Figure 2.118 Survey plan accompanying Real Property Application 55876, 1981. (Source: State Archives & Records, Primary Application Packet 55876, reproduced from Casey & Lowe 2017, 48 Macquarie & 220–230 Church Streets, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment, p 53)

2.3.22 DP 1041242

The southernmost parcel of land on the site measured 8" perches. When the land was conveyed on 21 April 1908 by Hannah Willis, Manly, widow, and William George Bean, Parramatta, gentleman (executors will of Alfred Charles Willis), it was the parcel that Leslie Walter Pye, pharmaceutical chemist, retained in his ownership. The 8" perches began 135 feet 10" inches north of Macquarie Street, and was bounded on the west by Church Street 16 feet 10 inches, on the north, on the east by the right of way 10 feet wide to Macquarie Street 15 feet 10" inches. The sale price was £1,900.

On 20 May 1927, Leslie Walter Pye of Parramatta, chemist, conveyed it to his other son Leslie Tudor Pye, Harris Park, chemist, for 10 shillings. On 13 December 1960, Leslie Tudor Pye of Parramatta, chemist, conveyed it to Elty Pty Ltd, of 35 Ainslie Avenue, Canberra, ACT, for £75,000. The property returned to the hands of the Pye family on 18 July 1975, when Elty Pty Ltd, c/- 220 Church Street, Parramatta, conveyed it to Martin David Tudor Pye, of Flat 20, 2 Albert Street, North Parramatta, for \$180,000. On 24 December 1980, Martin David Tudor Pye, now of 30 Bettington Road, Dundas, pharmacist, conveyed it to the Premier Permanent Building Society Ltd, 400 Chapel Road, Bankstown, for \$560,000. On 1 December 1981, the owner of 220 Church Street was recorded as RSL Permanent Building Society Ltd.

2.3.23 Allotment 81 Section 16—grant to Jane M Thorn

Allotment 81 measuring 1 rood 27 perches was granted to Jane Matilda Thorn. The 1823 Return of Allotments listed Lot 81 measuring 67 perches in the name of R Tomlinson.

Robert Tomlinson was shown as the claimant of this land on the 1823 map (Figure 2.119). According to the 1811 Muster, Robert Tomlinson was tried at the Old Bailey in March 1795, receiving a sentence of 7 years. He arrived in 1801 on the Minorca/Canada. He was listed as a 'smith' (blacksmith) in 1801. The 1805–06 Musters listed him as a labourer at Parramatta. The 1814 Muster showed he was a file cutter for the government at Parramatta (a maker of files, also involved the cutting of grooves on the file surface). He was still a file cutter at Parramatta in 1822. The 1828 census listed Robert Tomlinson, aged 67, as free by servitude, who had arrived on the Canada in 1800 [sic], with a 7 year sentence who was a file cutter at Parramatta. His wife Sarah, aged 44, free by servitude, had arrived on the Glatton in 1803, with a 7 year sentence.

An area of 27" rods, in Back Row [Macquarie Street], Parramatta, bounded on the south by the line of the Houses E 6° S 42 feet on the east by N 6 E 201 feet on the north by W 6° N 33 feet and on the west by S 9" W 202 feet was leased for 14 years to Robert Tomlinson on 24 November 1809. This 14 year lease was from Lieutenant Govern William Paterson.

James Meehan's 1809 Fieldbook recorded the following entry:

Robert Tomlinson a Lease in Back row Town of Parramatta front 66 ½ S 64 (is S 6 W 83 to the Street) E line N 6 E 318 to present paling from [?] 305 (Eles – cuts Thorn's & Marsden's line of Leases) W 6 N 50 The line S 9½ to Contains 50 - the line S 10 W 306 [NB much of this entry is difficult to decipher due to poor condition of original].

A transfer of a house and premises 'back row, Parramatta', from Robert Tomlinson, Parramatta, to Thomas Abbot, Sydney, for £12/10/0 on 8 July 1811 was recorded in the 'Old Register'. This was probably a mortgage. There were two auction notices regarding Parramatta property held by Tomlinson. The earlier one seems to relate to this lease, whilst the later one may also relate to it. On 8 February 1817, a Provost Marshall's auction notice appeared in the case Thompson v Tomlinson, that an auction would be held on 17 February of the house and premises of the defendant in Back-row, Parramatta, unless the execution was met. A later notice of 17 February 1821 in the case of Freeman v Tomlinson advertised an auction on 24 February of the dwelling house and premises of the defendant in Parramatta unless the execution was met. Neither of these was recorded as sales in the Old Registers, though there was no legal requirement that they be recorded. It is possible that one of these auctions sold the lease of 1809.

On 30 June 1823, a lease of this land for 21 years was granted to James Bradley of 67 rods, bounded on the west by 3 chains 68 links, on the north 1 chain 5 links, on the east 3 chains 70 links and on the south by Macquarie Street 1 chain 5 links. These were the dimensions of this land when granted to Jane Matilda Thorn.

James Bradley was sentenced at Edinburgh in 1812 and arrived on the Fortune in 1813 and was later employed by Rowland Hassall in trustworthy positions. He petitioned for the mitigation of his sentence in 1819 hoping to bring out his family. Rowland Hassall added his recommendation to the application noting that Bradley could support his family by 'opening a Seminary' for which he was amply qualified. Bradley received a Ticket of Leave. On 30 December 1820, James Bradley of Parramatta advertised his private school at Parramatta would continue to take pupils.

In 1821, when Bradley petitioned for an absolute pardon, he stated he had conducted a school in Parramatta since his Ticket of Leave. He still wished to bring out his wife and child in Ireland. He received an absolute pardon. A notice inserted in the Sydney Gazette of 13 March 1823 by F E Forbes advertised that James Bradley who had formerly conducted 'a large School at Parramatta' had taken up a position at the Sydney Academy. The 1823 Map showed a building on this Allotment.

On 30 January 1824, James Bradley wrote to the Colonial Secretary that he had two houses and some cattle. He requested a grant of land. The houses were in Parramatta. On 2 September 1826, the Sheriff advertised that on 6 September 1826 he would sell property to meet the debt in the case Rose v Bradley. That property was described as Bradley's premises in Macquarie Street, Parramatta, consisting of 'A Weather-boarded House, shingled, containing 5 rooms; and standing on an allotment of 60 rods', plus another house in Airds Street (Figure 2.119).

According to the report for the Court of Claims case when an application for grant had been submitted, the lease was sold by the Sheriff under a deed of execution to Thomas Ross [Rose??] on 30 December 1826. This transaction was not registered. The identity of Thomas Ross/Rose is unclear. On 3 March 1828, a man named Thomas Ross issued a caution to trespassers against entering his land at Appin.

The Census of November 1828 listed two men named Thomas Ross, both of them assigned convicts at Bathurst. The land was sold by Ross's or Rose's agent, Andrew Nash, to Thomas Wilson on 4 November 1829. That transaction was also not registered. Wilson sold it the same day to Samuel Gilbert in another transaction that was not registered. The November 1828 census listed Samuel Gilbert, aged 40, had arrived on the Mariner in 1816, as free by servitude with a 14 year sentence, employed as a baker at Parramatta with 8 children, of which 3 arrived on the Lord Melville, free, in 1817. Samuel Gilbert was one of the residents of Parramatta who signed a petition on 14 August 1829 requesting that Dr William Sherwin settle in the town.

By a deed of lease and release dated 20 and 21 October 1835, Samuel Gilbert of Parramatta sold this land to John Thorn of Parramatta for £160. John Thorn's will of 19 November 1836 left this property to his daughter Jane Matilda Thorn.

Johnstone's 1836 copy of Richards map showed a building on this land. On 14 June 1837, the Court of Claims recommended a grant of this land to John Thorn on payment of 21 years quit rent. However, John Thorn died on 10 August 1838 before the grant could be issued. A superseded report by the Court of Claims on 20 November 1839 recommended a grant to Jane Matilda Thorn on payment of 21 years quit rent.

On 29 January 1844, Jane Matilda Thorn of Parramatta was granted 1 rood 27 perches bounded on the west 3 chains 68 links, on the north 1 chain 5 links, on the east 3 chains 70 links and on the south by Macquarie Street 1 chain 5 links. It had originally been leased to James Bradley on 30 June 1823 and was granted to Jane Matilda Thorn, daughter of John Thorn, on the basis of Case 497 and for the quit rent of £35/3/6 on behalf of the executors of the estate of John Thorn. Brownrigg's 1844 map showed one building on this grant granted to J Thorn (Figure 2.120). The Street alignment plan completed by Surveyor E J H Knapp in 1855 showed buildings on the site (Figure 2.121).

On 10 March 1860, Jane Matilda Thorn of Brisbane Grove near Goulburn, spinster, conveyed the grant to William Goodin of Parramatta, gentleman, for £262/10/0. Goodin conveyed it to Cyrus Edgar Fuller of Parramatta, stationer, for £1,385 on 24 December 1881. Fuller used the site to construct a new printing works, financing it and the construction of the Mercury buildings at the corner of

Macquarie and Church Streets with a series of mortgages. On 16 January 1882, he borrowed money by an equitable deposit to the Sydney and Country Bank Ltd. It was discharged on 4 May 1882.

A significant sum was borrowed on 16 April 1884 by Cyrus Edgar Fuller, of Parramatta, stationer and printer, from the NSW Mortgage Loan and Agency Co Ltd amounting to £7,500 for one year at 8% and covering various parcels of land including this grant.

Another mortgage of 6 July 1885 was made to the Union Bank of Australia Ltd. In the 1885 edition of Fuller's Cumberland Directory he boasted that in Macquarie Street, 'the completion of the CUMBERLAND MERCURY "LIGHTNING PRINTING" OFFICE with its eyrie-like tower of observation, symbolising the wide-awake MERCURY'S watchfulness over local interests'. Despite Fuller's rhetoric and confidence, he had seriously over extended himself.

A conveyance dated 2 February 1888 with the following parties, 1st NSW Mortgage Loan and Agency Co Ltd, 2nd Cyrus Edgar Fuller, Sydney, bookseller and stationer 3rd various parties 4th Union Bank of Australia Ltd, was part of the scheme to redeem his position. It allowed for a bank loan of £7,843/2/9 so Fuller could repay his 1884 mortgage.

On 23 February 1888, a right of way was created on land later shown as brown in CT Vol 1592 Fol 196. The 1895 detail survey (Figure 2.122) showed two buildings facing Macquarie Street and a large building at the rear, which was the printing works. The 1911 Jubilee History of Parramatta included a photograph of the printing works (Figure 2.123).



Figure 2.119 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing a single structure partially within Lot 81. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.120 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing a timber structure partially within Lot 81. (Source: SLNSW)

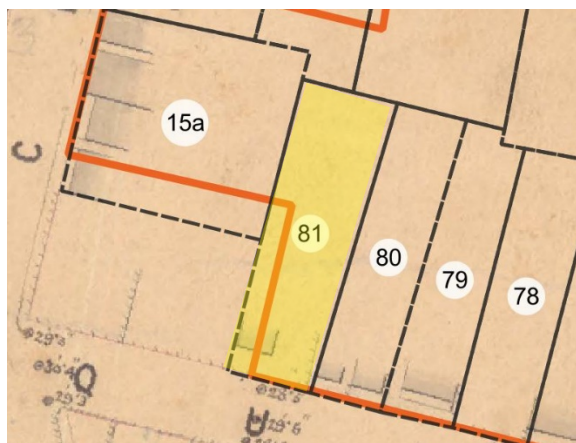


Figure 2.121 Detail from an 1855 survey plan of the street alignments that only shows the fronts of buildings. Part of at least one structure is within Lot 81 (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

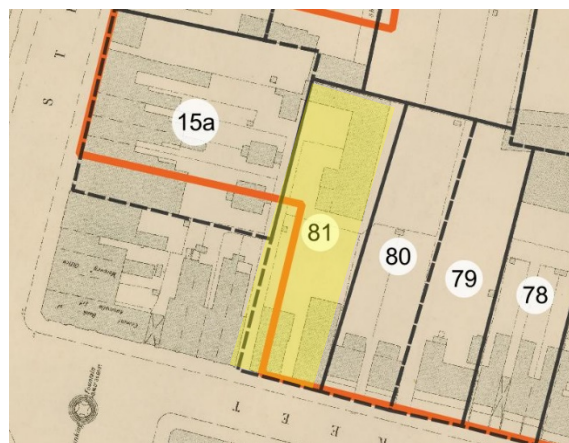


Figure 2.122 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.123 The Cumberland Argus Printing Works, Parramatta, on land at the rear of Macquarie Street (Allotment 81). (Source: Wharton, JC 1911, *The Jubilee History of Parramatta*, Cumberland Argus, Parramatta, p 146)

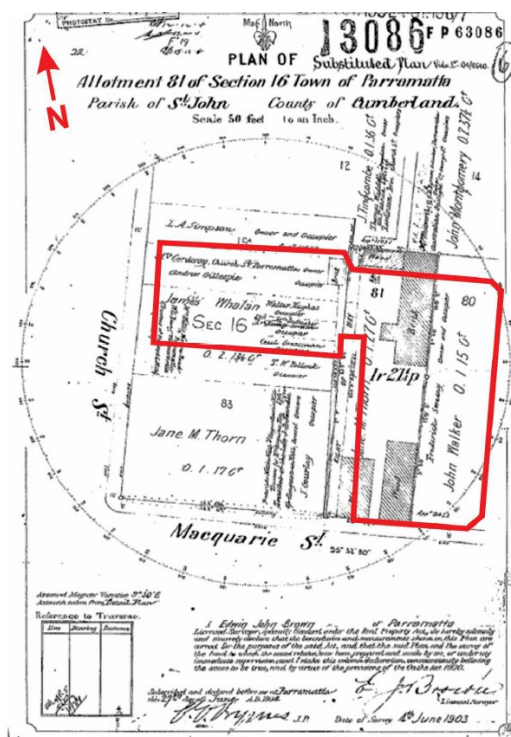


Figure 2.124 Survey plan accompanying Real Property Application 13086, 1903, showing the buildings located on Allotment 81, including the Cumberland Argus Printing Works at the rear. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 63086 annotated by Casey & Lowe 2017, 48 Macquarie & 220–230 Church Streets, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment, p 36)

On 12 August 1903, the Union Bank of Australia Ltd conveyed this land to Thomas Davies Little and Richard Stewart Richardson of Parramatta, printers and publishers, for £1,200 which can be seen in (Figure 2.124).

On 11 November 1903, they signed a Real Property Application for the land whose area was now 1 rood 22" perches after land along its western boundary had been used by Fuller to create United Lane. The land was valued at £1,200. It was then occupied by Frederick Sweeny as a weekly tenant. On 4 March 1905, two Certificates of Title were issued to Thomas Davies Little of Parramatta, printer and publisher, and Richard Stewart Richardson, Parramatta, printer and publisher, for their individual half shares. Title was transferred to their newly formed company Cumberland Argus Ltd on 24 August 1914. On 24 August 1914, part of the land was transferred to Frederick Sweeny, Parramatta, coachbuilder.

2.3.24 Southern Part of Allotment 81, 29 Perches

A Certificate of Title was issued for the 29 perches to Frederick Sweeny, Parramatta, coachbuilder, on 19 October 1914. Like the rest of his property that passed by transmission to Sarah Sweeny, Parramatta, his widow submitted her application dated 29 January 1942 for the transfer of the title. She transferred it to the United Insurance Co Ltd on 10 March 1950. The United Insurance Co Ltd erected new offices on this site (Figure 2.125), which were officially opened in 1955. The building is also visible in a view of Macquarie Street in 1958 (Figure 2.126).

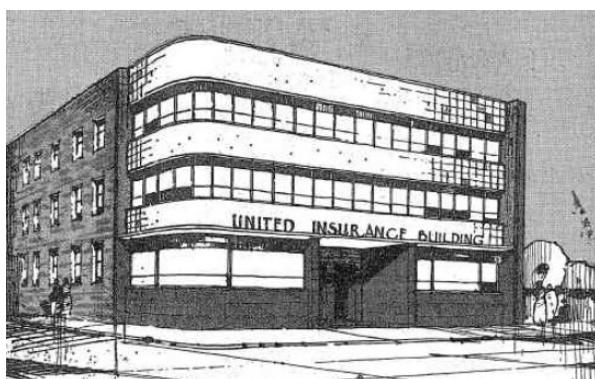


Figure 2.125 Architect's rendering of the United Insurance Co offices, Macquarie Street. (Source: *Cumberland Argus*, 27 April 1955, p 1)



Figure 2.126 View of Macquarie Street from Council Chambers, 1958, showing the United Insurance Co building adjoining the Coles Store. The distinctive tower of the Cumberland Argus Printing Works is no longer extant. (Source: City of Parramatta Research & Collections)

2.3.25 Northern Part of Allotment 81, 32¼ Perches

A Certificate of Title was issued to Cumberland Argus Ltd on 19 October 1914 for the northern part of Allotment 81 measuring 32¼ perches. A right-of-way had previously been created by Cyrus Fuller in 1888 and by the Union Bank in 1902, which was shown in brown and blue on the title diagram (Figure 2.127).

Title was transferred on 19 June 1936 to a new company formed to take over the Cumberland Argus named Cumberland Newspapers Ltd. The land was transferred to Marcus Clark and Co Ltd on 31 July 1952. Part of the land was transferred to the Council of the City of Parramatta on 10 February 1955 to widen United Lane. The rest of the land was transferred to GJ Coles and Co Ltd on 24 October 1956 to become part of the store constructed by the firm. The Coles Store is visible in the 1958 photograph (Figure 2.126).

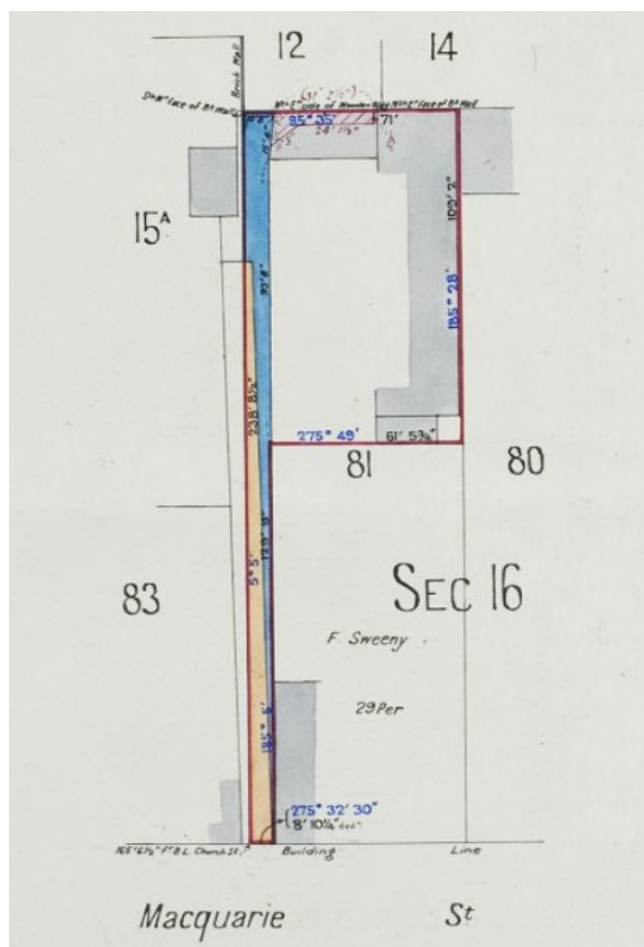


Figure 2.127 1914 title diagram showing the right of way created by CE Fuller, now known as United Lane. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 2524 Fol 201)

2.3.26 Allotment 80 Section 16—grant to John Walker

Allotment 80, granted as 1 rood 15 perches to John Walker, was recorded in the 1823 Return of Allotments as 55 perches held by William Davis. This appears to relate back to a lease for 14 years to William Davis dated 9 June 1809. The lease was described as being bounded on the east by Marsden's lease north 7° east 198 feet, on the north or front by the line of houses west 6° north 100 feet, on the west south 6° west 198 feet, on the south by east 6° south 99 feet, 72 rods. It is notable that the description does not match the grant as it was later measured. The 1823 map (Figure 2.129) showed the site as vacant while nearby lots had early buildings.

Despite the allotment being listed in the name of William Davis, it was leased on 30 June 1823 for 21 years to John Walker as 55 rods (ie perches), bounded on the west by 3 chains 70 links, on the north 91 links, on the east 3 chains 70 links and on the south by Macquarie Street 92 links.

John Walker was born at Parramatta in May 1799 to Jane Walker. On 18 May 1820, when he was 21 years old he signed a Memorial to the Governor stating that he was John Walker who lived in Parramatta and was freeborn. Since he had five cattle but no land for them, he requested a grant. His request was minuted, stating that he would receive '60 acres'. On 31 July 1821, he married Mary Elizabeth Humm at St John's Church, Parramatta. According to one source, Walker was a wheelwright employed by Hugh Taylor. He eventually employed five men in his own business.

The Muster of September 1822 listed a John Walker, born in the colony, as a miller at Parramatta. A John Walker was also shown with a grant, with the number of acres unspecified, on which he resided in the District of Parramatta, plus five cattle, two hogs and 35 bushels of wheat.

On 9 August 1827, John Walker of Parramatta presented another memorial stating that he was a native and was married to a native and had three children. He wanted to build in Parramatta, but no land had been granted to him. He stated that he would prefer land on the Windsor Road. J Harris recommended him and stated that, 'The Memorialist is perfectly capable of Building a Good House'. This certainly appears to be the same John Walker who held the land in Section 16. The Census of November 1828 showed John Walker, aged 29, born in the colony and a Protestant. He was a wheelwright at Parramatta and had three horses. His wife Eliza aged 25 was also colonial born. Their children were all colonial born and they were William John, 6; Henry, 5; Mary Elizabeth 2; and Jane Matilda, 2 months.

There was probably more than one man named John Walker in Parramatta at that time. If not, he could have been the same John Walker who advertised goods for sale at Hassall's store in George Street, Parramatta, on 24 October 1827. On 21 February 1829, this John Walker issued a notice that he was taking over the business in Church Street formerly run by James Hassall. A John Walker was in business as an auctioneer in Church Street, Parramatta, in September 1829. In June 1831, a John Walker bought the Parramatta Market dues for £12.

However, on 2 September 1833, after the resignation of William Barnes, S Wright, JP, recommended that John Walker, a native of the colony, be considered for appointment as Inspector of Slaughterhouses at Parramatta. The suggestion was accepted and he was appointed by a Government Notice of 23 September 1833. He held that position until his death.

Johnstone's 1836 copy of Richards' map is damaged in this section so no details of buildings can be determined (Figure 2.130). In 1839, John Walker, wheelwright, was listed in the Post Office Directory as living in Macquarie Street, Parramatta. John Walker of Parramatta was granted the land in his lease of 30 June 1823 measuring 1 rood 15 perches for the quit rent of £28/17/6 on 14 December 1841. The 1831 field book survey by Richards shows the lot 80 as vacant, which indicates that there were no early buildings on this lot.

John Walker of Parramatta, wheelwright, signed his will on 5 February 1842, leaving his estate to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Walker, for the term of her natural life and to trustees with the power to sell. One of the witnesses to a later codicil dated 25 June 1846 was James Urquhart (who was involved with land within the study site facing Church Street).

John Walker died on 1 July 1846. On 8 July 1846, Gilbert Elliott, the police magistrate for Parramatta, informed the Colonial Secretary that John Walker had died and recommended his son, also known as John Walker, in his place as inspector of slaughterhouses at Parramatta. The suggestion was accepted and his appointment was gazetted on 17 July 1846.

Brownrigg's map of 1844 showed no buildings on the grant owned by J Walker. John Walker held other land in Parramatta. The absence of buildings on the 1844 map suggests that one of the other parcels of land he owned in Parramatta was the site of his business.

The land remained in trust for some years until the youngest child was 21 years old. On 2 May 1861, a mortgage of this land was signed with the following parties, 1st Mary Elizabeth Walker, Parramatta,

widow, 2nd Eliza and Henrietta Walker, Parramatta, spinsters (now both over 21), 3rd John Neale, Parramatta, gentleman. The loan was for £62 for 3 years.

When the loan was discharged on 7 September 1864, part of the land was sold. Mary Elizabeth Walker of Parramatta, widow, had become Mary Elizabeth Robertson of Parramatta, wife of Thomas Robertson, by then. Along with her children and their spouses, she sold the western part of Lot 80 to William Goodin, Parramatta, gentleman, for £90. It was bounded on the west by William Goodin's Lot 81, 244 feet, and on the east by a 'Stone Cottage containing two Rooms now in the tenure and occupation of Mary Elizabeth Robertson', 244 feet, and on the south by Macquarie Street, 31 feet.

On 25 August 1864, Mary Elizabeth Walker, Parramatta, widow, and her children and spouses conveyed the eastern part of Lot 80 to James Byrnes, Parramatta, esquire, as trustee to sell the land. It was bounded on the west by the western part of Lot 80, 3 chains 20 links, on the north 45" links, on the east 3 chains 70 links, and on the south by Macquarie Street 46 links. The eastern part of Lot 80 was auctioned at Taylor's Auction Mart, Parramatta, on 19 December 1864. On 21 January 1865, James Byrnes, Parramatta, conveyed the eastern part of Lot 80 to William Goodin, of Parramatta, gentleman, for £140. Additionally, on 21 January 1865, James Galloway, Parramatta, acknowledged that he had received £122/13/6 from the Walkers as agreed as part of the sale of this land.



Figure 2.128 Detail from Evan's 1804 plan showing Lot 80 as undeveloped. (Source: The National Archives UK)



Figure 2.129 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing Lot 80 as undeveloped. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.130 Detail from Johnstone's 1836 map. Although partly damaged on the part of the plan showing Walker's lease, it does show two of the structures present on the 1823 plan. (Source: State Archives & Records, SA Map 4799 – originally P714a- annotated by Casey & Lowe 2017, 48 Macquarie & 220–230 Church Streets, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment, p 19)

William Goodin died on 26 December 1886. A valuation of William Goodin's estate on 3 February 1887 described this land as:

Allotment of land having frontage of 61 feet 4 inches to Macquarie Street Parramatta by a depth of 244 feet on one side and 248 feet on the other: upon which is erected 2 Brick Cottages each containing 4 Rooms with Front Verandah – The Cottage situated nearest to Church Street has a weatherboard Kitchen and the other a Brick Kitchen Value £1726.

A marriage settlement was signed on 28 March 1890, with the following parties 1st Silas George Sheather, Parramatta, gentleman 2nd Edith Alice Goodin, Parramatta, spinster [a daughter of William Goodin] 3rd George Edward Herbert Black, Parramatta, conveyancer (trustee). The land affected was the eastern half of Lot 80 Section 16. Silas George Sheather, of Camellia Grove, Parramatta, married Edith Alice Goodin, daughter of the late William Goodin at All Saint's, Parramatta, on 29 March 1890. Edith Alice Sheather mortgaged the land to the Bank of New South Wales on 4 March 1892. On 16 June 1894, Edith Alice Sheather, wife of Silas George Sheather, Parramatta, draper signed a Real Property Application for the whole grant. It was valued at £500. It was occupied partly by Robert Horwood of Macquarie Street and partly by Fuller's Lightning Printing Works (manager J Black). It was bounded on the west by land owned by the Union Bank of Australia and occupied by F Sweeny, Macquarie Street, Parramatta, and by Fuller's Lightning Printing Works (Figure 2). Robert Horwood was a publican and later an auctioneer. It is notable that the Sands Directory did not list him at this address. A Certificate of Title was issued to Edith Alice Sheather, wife of Silas George Sheather, Parramatta, draper, on 9 March 1895. It was mortgaged to the Bank of New South Wales on 8 September 1894. The 1895 detail survey showed two cottages facing Macquarie Street on this site (Figure 2.132).

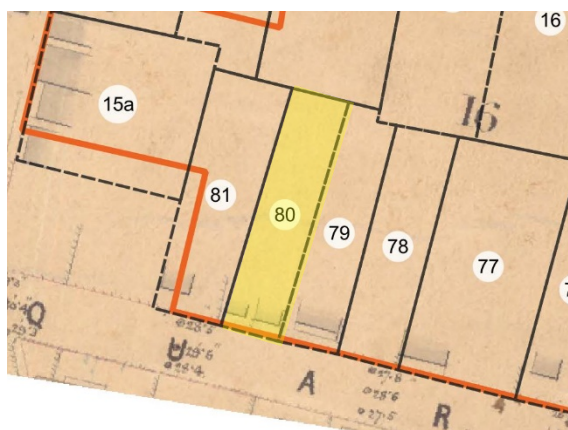


Figure 2.131 Detail from an 1855 survey plan of the street alignments that only shows the fronts of buildings. Part of at least one structure is within Lot 81 (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

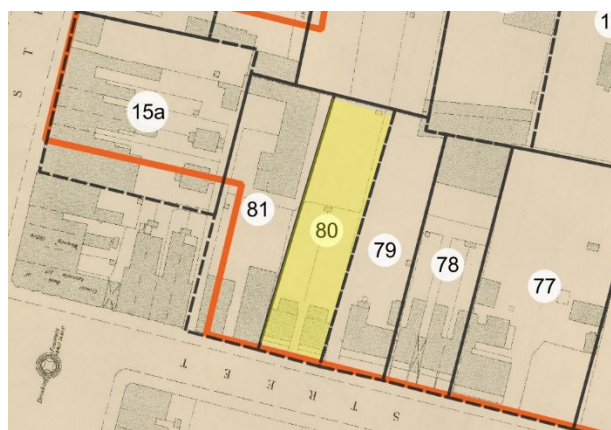


Figure 2.132 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895. (Source: SLNSW)

The mortgage was discharged on 29 May 1896. A mortgage to Kelso King, Sydney, gentleman, dated 5 June 1896 replaced it. That mortgage was discharged on 23 November 1899 and land was transferred to Frederick Sweeny, of Parramatta, coachbuilder on 30 November 1899. Frederick Sweeny operated a carriage works on this site, formerly occupied by WO Ward, from 1879 and for many years. Frederick Sweeny lived in Macquarie Street until his death on 20 October 1941. His two sons took over the family business. He also appears to have used Allotment 81 to the west for his works as well. He was previously listed at this approximate location in Sands Directories.

Frederick Sweeny mortgaged the land to Harrington Crichton McCulloch, Sydney, gentleman, on 23 November 1899 finally paying off the loan and receiving a discharge on 23 November 1904. On 24 August 1914, part of the land was transferred to the Cumberland Argus Ltd. At this stage, this allotment was cut into two parcels which shall be treated separately below.

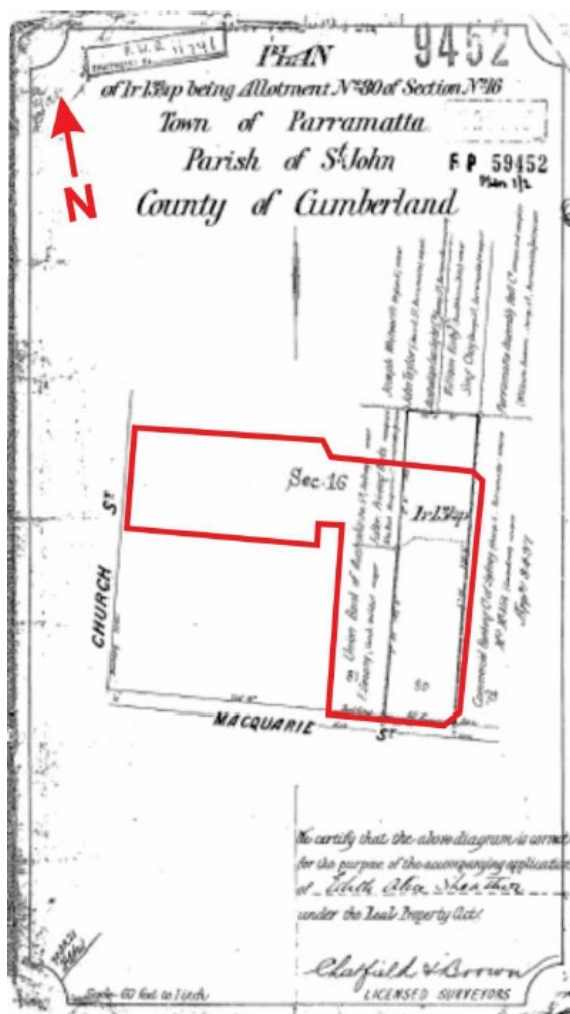


Figure 2.133 Survey plan accompanying Real Property Application 9452, 1895. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 59452, annotated by Casey & Lowe 2017, 48 Macquarie & 220–230 Church Streets, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment, p 22)

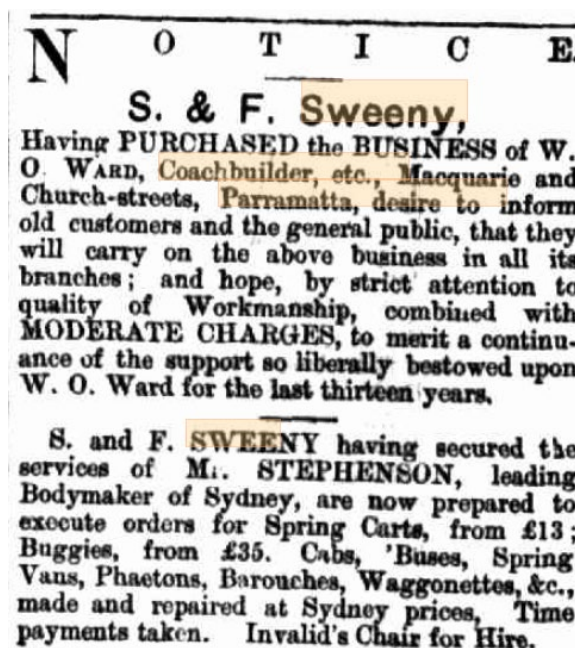


Figure 2.134 Advertisement stating that S and F Sweeny had purchased WO Ward's coach building business at Macquarie and Church Streets. (Source: *Cumberland Mercury*, 12 April 1879, p 1)

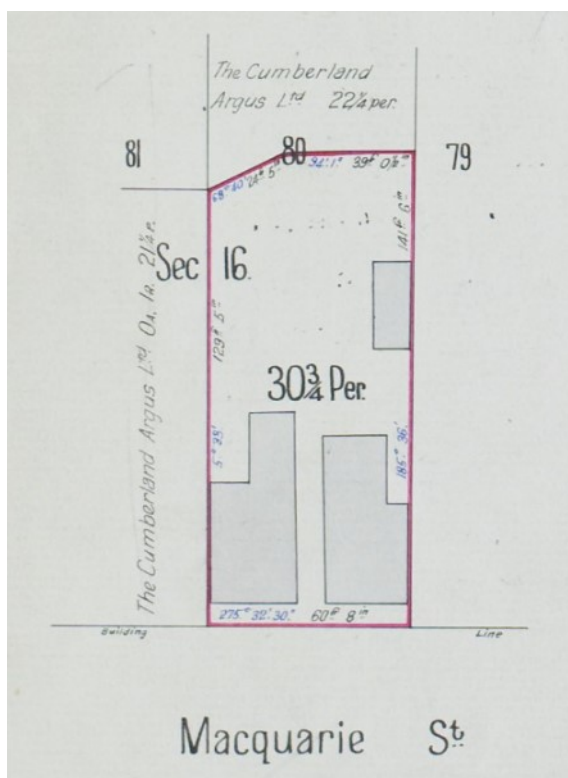


Figure 2.135 Title diagram of the southern part of Allotment 81, containing three buildings. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 2520 Fol 229)

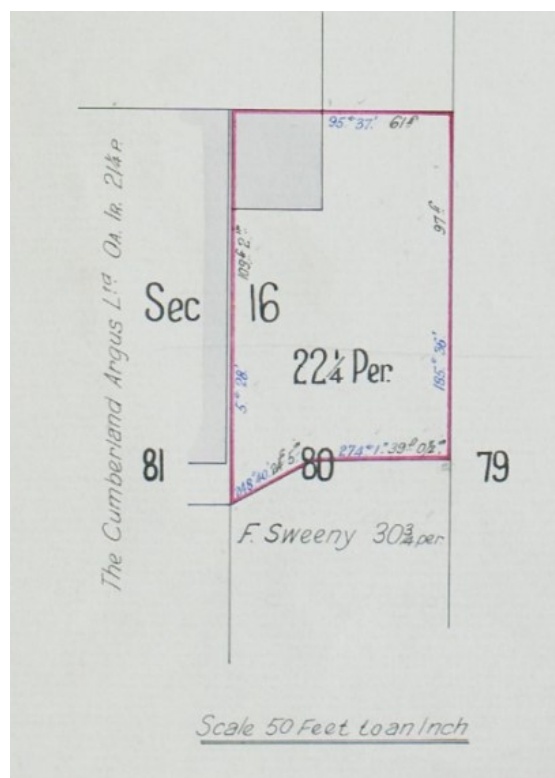


Figure 2.136 Title diagram of northern portion of Allotment 81, showing a building in the northwest corner of the lot. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 2520 Fol 217)

2.3.27 Southern part of Allotment 80

The southern part of the land facing Macquarie Street remained in the hands of Sweeny. A Certificate of Title for 30" perches was issued to Frederick Sweeny, Parramatta, coachbuilder, on 6 October 1914 (Figure 2.133).

Frederick Sweeny continued to operate a coachbuilding business on this site and probably on Allotment 81 to the west for many years. He died on 20 October 1941 at his home, 54 Macquarie Street, Parramatta. His obituary noted that he had been apprenticed as a coachbuilder to William Ward 'on a site opposite the Centennial Fountain, Parramatta' and had operated his business with his brother William. His sons George and Milton later took over the business, which was claimed to be the oldest in New South Wales in 1941. On 29 January 1942, a transmission application to transfer the title to Sarah Sweeny, Parramatta, his widow, was submitted.

The buildings on this site are outlined in the 1954 detail survey (Figure 2.135) comprising a stone house with verandah (52 Macquarie Street) and a brick house with verandah and fibro addition (54 Macquarie Street). These are the two buildings shown on the 1914 title diagram.

The property was transferred to Marcus Clark and Co Ltd on 10 February 1955. On 24 October 1956, it was transferred to GJ Coles and Co Ltd. A Coles supermarket operated on this site for some years. Part of the land was incorporated in a road that became Horwood Place. On 20 June 1966, the interest of Parramatta City Council in the road on DP 229762 was noted on the title. The history of this parcel was not investigated after this date.



Figure 2.137 Extract from the 1954 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 2711 (Lot 80 is highlighted yellow). (Source: Sydney Water Archives)

2.3.28 Northern part of Allotment 80

A new Certificate of Title for the northern part of Allotment 80, measuring 22½ perches, was issued to Cumberland Argus Ltd on 6 October 1914; the title diagram can be seen in Figure 2.134. On 19 June 1936, title was transferred to the new company named Cumberland Newspapers Ltd.

On 31 July 1952, it was transferred to Marcus Clark and Co Ltd. On 10 February 1955, part of the land was transferred to the Council of the City of Parramatta for Horwood Place. The title was transferred to GJ Coles and Co Ltd on 24 October 1956. Like the southern half of Allotment 80, it became the site of a Coles store.

Prior to construction of the Coles store, the site is shown in the 1954 detail survey (Figure 2.135) as comprising four structures constructed in brick, wood and galvanised iron, connected to the land to the west.



Figure 2.138 Coles Store and United Insurance Building, Macquarie Street, 1968. (Source: City of Parramatta Research & Collections, ACC209/016)

2.3.29 Allotment 79 Section 16—grant to Thomas Shadforth

A Crown Grant was made to Thomas Shadforth on 17 February 1841 of land that was originally leased to Charles Wood on 30 June 1823. It is not possible to identify this person as there were several Charles Woods in the colony at the time.

The 1836 map of Parramatta does not show any building on the subject allotment (Figure 2.137). However, there is a reference to a James Pike possibly associated with Macquarie Street, and presumably the same James Pike advertised in 1834 that he had opened a shop in Macquarie Street 'opposite the Chapel' (Wesleyan Chapel) and was selling 'an assortment of well-selected goods' including men's, women's and children's clothing articles 'and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention'.²¹³ There were no further newspaper advertisements for this shop. Pike appears to have been associated with Allotment 79, as he was listed in a memorial dated 21 January 1840, when Pike transferred the property via mortgage by demise to Thomas Shadforth for the sum of £300.²¹⁴

Pike's name also appears in the following to let advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette*, which matches the land dimensions and location of Allotment 79:

*A brick-built cottage, in Macquarie-street, Parramatta containing a Drawing, Dining, and Four Bed Rooms; a Pantry, Cellar, and detached Kitchen, Coach House, and Two Stalled Stable; a well always containing water; a Piece of Ground in rear, well adapted for a Garden; the whole containing Fifty-Four Rods—Rent moderate.*²¹⁵

On 17 February 1841 Allotment 79 was granted to Thomas Shadforth for the sum of £78 and 7 shillings. The grant of this town allotment was advertised in the *Sydney Monitor* on 28 November 1840.²¹⁶

Thomas Shadforth was born in England in 1771(?) and became a career soldier, initially a lieutenant in the 47th Regiment (September 1798) then captain of the 57th Regiment (May 1802). Military service in Spain saw him promoted to major. In August 1819 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel with the 57th Regiment. He arrived in Sydney in the *Mangles* in February 1826 with his wife and

Shadforth conveyed the allotment (and other parcels of land) by lease and release on 1 and 2 November 1843 to his daughter, Frances Esther Stephen (formerly Frances Esther Shadforth), in trust, with Henry John Tudor Shadforth and Robert William Shadforth (trustees). Allotment 79 was described as being that 'piece or parcel of land lying and situate[d] on the north side of Macquarie Street in the Town of Parramatta' measuring 54 rods.²¹⁸

This is a historical map of a city block, likely from the 19th century. The map shows a grid of lots, each numbered in a white circle. Lot 79 is highlighted in yellow. An orange line outlines a larger area that includes lots 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 15a, 17, 18, and 19. The map also shows street names, including 'SMITH' and 'R'. Other lot numbers visible include 15a, 17, 18, 19, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81. The map is oriented with 'SMITH' street running vertically on the right and 'R' street running horizontally at the bottom.

From 1863 to 1875 the allotment was the subject of a change of trustees and more than one mortgage. On 3 April 1875 Edward Milner Stephen and Michael Metcalfe (trustees), with the concurrence of George Dunstan Huthwaite, Sophia Frances Huthwaite and Clara Stephens, conveyed the allotment on 3 April 1875 to John James Taylor of Parramatta, a butcher, for the sum of £260.²¹⁹ By this date the land was described as measuring 1 rood 14 perches.

Taylor conveyed the property on 21 April 1875 to Nicholas Weekes of Parramatta, a chemist, for £300.²²⁰ John Parsons junior, a telegraphic clerk of Parramatta, purchased the allotment on 15 March 1879 for the sum of £550.²²¹ Simultaneously Parsons mortgaged the land to Weekes.²²²

Nicholas Weekes transferred the mortgage on 3 August 1880 to Edward Terry on 3 August 1880. The following year John Parsons junior conveyed equity of redemption in the property on 30 July 1881 to his father, John Parsons senior.²²³ The mortgage was discharged and reconveyed to John Parsons junior on 13 March 1882.

In November 1882 LT Lloyd was named the official assignee of the insolvent estate of 'John Parsons, the younger, of Macquarie Street, carrier'.²²⁴ John Parsons senior, care of 'Martha Cottage (opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Macquarie-street)', notified the public in April 1883 that he authorised his son John Parsons junior to transact his business as a railway carrier and to collect and receive any moneys owing to him.²²⁵ John Parsons senior died three months later and the funeral moved from his home in Macquarie Street. In both of these references the subject home in Macquarie Street is likely to be the house and outbuildings on Allotment 79 purchased by John Parsons junior in 1879.

John Parsons junior continued to live in the residence after his father's death. The property was advertised for auction sale on 13 February 1884 and was described as:

That very desirable Town Property (adjoining RA Ritchie's Railway Carriage Manufactory, and in close proximity to Cumberland Mercury Office), having a frontage of 59 feet ¼ inches to Macquarie-street by an exceptional depth of 250 feet, upon which is erected a large substantial Brick Residence, containing Six Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, etc, together with Six-Stall Stable, and other out buildings, large U.G. Tank, etc, etc.

*The property is securely fenced, and divided into several compartments, and is at present occupied by Mr John Parsons, railway carrier, and is in good repair.*²²⁶

Parsons appears to have continued to live in the house even though he and Stephen John Pearson sold the property to John Pratt of Parramatta, a produce dealer, on 9 September 1884 for the sum of £1250. The conveyance was registered on old system deed Bk 295 No 425. John Parsons of 'Macquarie-street, Parramatta' stated in a public notice in the *Cumberland Mercury* on 4 October 1884 that, contrary to rumours, he had not given up the railway carrying business and it was business as usual.²²⁷ John Parsons sold his business to J Paul and R Smiles by January the following year.

John Pratt conveyed the property as security on 26 September 1884 to Thomas Allwright Dibbs and Commercial Banking Company of Sydney to secure £1250.²²⁸ The 1885 Sands Directory listed 'J Parsons, carrier' in Macquarie Street adjoining the railway carriage works of RA Ritchie, which corresponds to Allotment 81. The following year John Pratt, a carrier, was listed at this location. The next occupant of the property was John Paul, a carrier and fuel merchant, who was listed between 1887 and 1890. It is not clear who occupied the site during the next decade, though the house and outbuildings are depicted on the 1895 detail survey (Figure 2.140). It is likely the property was leased to Thomas Jones, whose death was recorded in October 1897, the obituary stating 'Mr Thomas Jones (of the well-known form of Jones Bros wood merchants, etc) of Macquarie Street, Parramatta'.²²⁹ Thomas Jones was in business with three or four of his brothers.

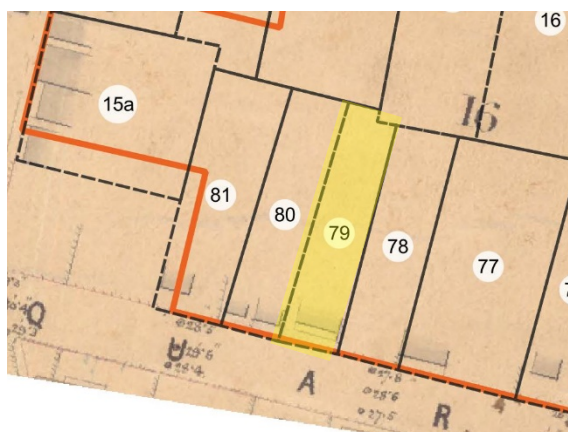


Figure 2.141 Detail from an 1855 survey plan of the street alignments showing buildings fronting the street. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

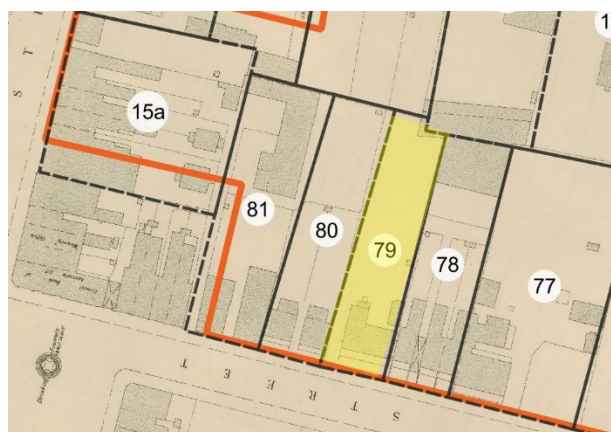


Figure 2.142 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895. (Source: SLNSW)

On 11 July 1905, part Lot 79 Section 16, comprising 1 rood 10¼ perches, was conveyed to William Albert Jones of Parramatta, a merchant. It is possible he occupied the property by 1898 as he was listed at Macquarie Street when he injured his finger and hand using a saw.²³⁰ The 13 November 1901 edition of the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that there had been two attempts to break into the home of 'Mr Jones' of Macquarie Street. Although not numbered, it is possible this was the house on Allotment 79.²³¹

The 1903 electoral roll lists William Albert Jones in Macquarie Street, describing him as a wood and coal merchant. The same year there is a business registration for Jones Brothers, wood and coal merchants at Macquarie Street, Parramatta, run by Edward James Jones and David Jones. Although Albert is not named, the shared surname and occupation suggests they were connected in trade.

The *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* reported on 6 December 1905 that the council assessed the brick house in Macquarie Street owned by Jones Bros at £316.²³² The house was apparently removed by 1906, as the rate book for that year describes Allotment 79 as 'enclosed' land leased to Albert Jones and owned by the Commercial Bank of Sydney. This entry does not accord with the land title, which indicates Jones was the owner. The Commercial Bank was probably the mortgagee.

William Albert Jones lodged a primary application to convert the site to Torrens title. The application did not proceed and was abandoned. Jones lodged a new application in July 1926, which was approved and registered on certificate of title Vol 3883 Fol 46. Sometime between 1884 and 1926 a small portion of land was excised, leaving the allotment measuring 1 rood 10 ¼ perches as shown in the title diagram (Figure 2.142). Coinciding with the real property application, the council approved an application for additions to the shed on Macquarie Street for Jones Bros.²³³

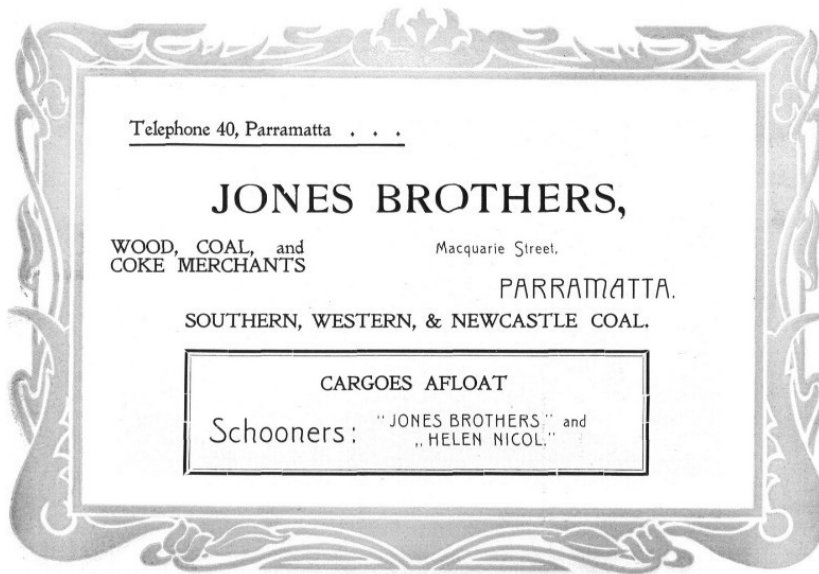


Figure 2.143 Advertisement for Jones Brothers, wood, coal and coke merchants, Macquarie Street, Parramatta. (Source: Hillier, RS c1905, *Beautiful Parramatta: Descriptive and Illustrative*, unpaginated)

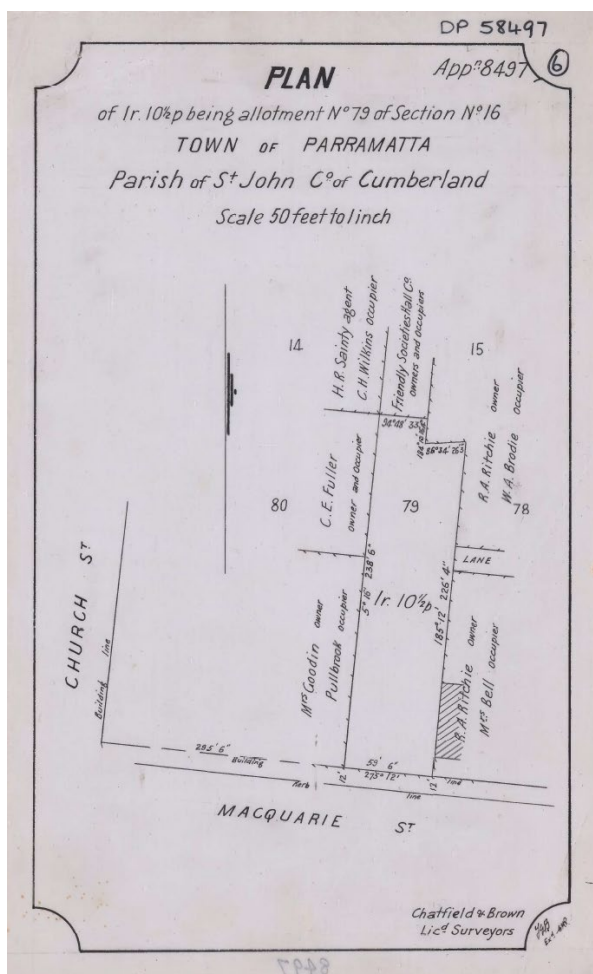


Figure 2.144 Survey plan of land accompanying primary application, originally designated 8497 but completed and approved as 13171 in 1926. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP58497)



Figure 2.145 Detail from EW Searle's aerial view of Parramatta, c1935, showing sheds on the land formerly occupied by Jones Bros, a coal, wood and coke merchant, on Allotment 79. (Source: NLA, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-141919607>)

Jones conveyed the property on 6 February 1937 to Broughton Barnabas O'Connor (1/3 share), John Shorter (1/3 share) and Stanley Thomas Moxham and Mary Agnes Moxham (1/3 share) as tenants in common.²³⁴

On 1 March 1945 the property was transferred to Cumberland Newspapers Ltd.²³⁵ In conjunction with adjoining land owned by the same company, Allotment 79 was conveyed to Marcus Clark and Company Limited.²³⁶ The site is depicted as vacant land in the 1954 survey plan (Figure 2.144). The following year Marcus Clark and Company Limited conveyed the land to the Council of the City of Parramatta to implement the 'New Street Proposal in the Parramatta Shopping Centre'.²³⁷



Figure 2.146 Extract from the 1954 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 2711 (Lot 79 is highlighted yellow). (Source: Sydney Water Archives)

2.3.30 Allotment 78 Section 16—grant to William Faithfull

Lot 78 Section 16, measuring 53 perches, was leased to Francis Oakes on 13 June 1823.²³⁸

According to Stewart's 1823 map (Figure 2.145) the allotment was vacant land. It was not yet built upon in 1836 (Figure 2.146).

Francis Oakes came free on the *Nautilus* in 1798. He was born in Foleshill, Warwickshire, in April 1770 and was a shoemaker by trade. As a member of the Congregational Church, he volunteered as an artisan missionary to go to the South Seas in the *Duff* in 1796. After two years stationed at Tahiti, he left the mission and abandoned his missionary work, arriving in Sydney in 1798. He accepted a grant of 100 acres (40 hectares) at Dundas. In September 1805 he was appointed chief constable for the district of Parramatta but was relieved of his duties when Governor Bligh was overthrown. He returned to England with Bligh to give evidence at Lieutenant Colonel Johnston's court martial. He returned to New South Wales in 1812 on the *Mary*.

On his return he was re-appointed chief constable to 1820, inspector of slaughtering houses (1812), clerk of the public market (1812), auctioneer (1814) and superintendent of the Female Factory (1814–22). He was also a farmer and baker. He married Rebecca Small in January 1806 and they had 14 children, seven sons and seven daughters.

He died at Parramatta on 5 February 1844, aged 74 years. His widow died there on 13 February 1883.²³⁹

Upon the payment of the quit rent of 20 years (£27 16 shillings and 6 pence), Town Allotment 78 was granted to William Faithfull of Richmond on 19 July 1838.²⁴⁰ The allotment was described as:

*Bounded on the West by a line three chains forth five links; on the North by a line ninety five links; on the East by a line to Macquarie Street three chains fifty by two links; and on the south by that Street ninety two links. Being the Allotment leased to Francis Oakes by His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane on 30th June 1823.*²⁴¹

This was the parcel of land transferred on 17 December 1831 from Samuel Leigh and George Erskine to William Faithful [sic].²⁴² The description of the land matches the one in the 1838 grant. It is not known when Francis Oakes conveyed the lease to Leigh and Erskine, both of Parramatta, who were respectively a minister of the Wesleyan Church and active in the Wesleyan Branch Missionary Society. As Oakes was formerly a Congregational missionary, he may have become involved with the Wesleyans at Parramatta, who had their chapel opposite Allotment 81 in Macquarie Street.

William Faithfull was born in Hampshire, England, in 1774. He joined or was seconded to the New South Wales Corps and arrived in New South Wales on 14 February 1792 on the *Pitt*, aged 20 years, as servant to Captain Foveaux. He left the Corps in 1799 and was awarded a 25-acre land grant at Petersham. Foveaux presented him with a flock of sheep, a Bible and a pocket watch. William Faithfull became a farmer and grazier. He married Susannah Pitt at St John's Church, Parramatta, in November 1804 and they had four children; three survived to adulthood. He was later granted 1000 acres at Liberty Plains (Homebush). He sold off some of this land and was given 600 acres near Minto, and also acquired 500 acres near Richmond. His wife died in 1820 and he remarried Margaret Thompson, with whom he had two more children. He was widowed again in 1842, marrying Maria Bell in June 1843.²⁴³ He died on 16 April 1847 at his residence Lake Villa, Richmond, aged 73 years.

The allotment was undeveloped in 1844 when Brownrigg surveyed the town of Parramatta. The plan names F Oakes as the lessee and Faithful [sic] as grantee. Probate of his estate was granted to

William Pitt Faithfull of Springfield, Goulburn (his eldest son), George Matcham Pitt of Richmond and George Faithfull of Wongaratta (his third son).

William Faithfull of Richmond died on 16 April 1847 and devised the property to Helen Eliza Wilshire, wife of Thomas Matcham Pitt Wilshire. Accordingly, the land was conveyed to Helen Eliza Wilshire. Thomas Matcham Pitt Wilshire and Thomas William Faithful Wilshire were party to the conveyance. Helen died intestate in 1850. Her husband died two years later on 3 March 1852. Their eldest son and heir at law, Thomas William Faithfull Wilshire, survived his parents, dying on 4 September 1877 aged 31 years at his residence, Westgate Waverley.

In accordance with the late Thomas William Faithfull Wilshire's will, on 11 September 1877 the land was conveyed to Patrick James Clark and Eugene Croft, trustees of the will. Thomas's widow, Jane Brabazen Wilshire, following her marriage to Randolph Want, appointed John Lowry Ruthven in place of Patrick James Clark, who had resigned from the position. Probate of the will was granted on 5 October 1878 to Eugene Croft. Following his resignation, Jane Brabazen Want appointed Frederick Thomas Humphery in his place.²⁴⁴

On 9 December 1880 the trustees of the estate of the late Thomas William Faithfull Wilshire sold Allotment 78, with the agreement of Randolph Charles Want and Jane Brabazen Want, to Robert Adam Ritchie of Parramatta for the sum of £280.²⁴⁵ This parcel of land was consolidated with Lot 15 in George Street to form an allotment with two frontages. For further discussion of the development of the site see Section 2.2.8.

About the time Ritchie vacated the property (Lots 15 and 78), a terrace of three two-storey houses was erected on the Macquarie Street frontage. These houses are visible in a 1931 photograph (Figure 2.150), Frank Hurley's photograph from about 1940 (Figure 2.151) and a c1940s aerial photograph (Figure 2.152).

On 2 November 1920 the trustees of the estate of the late Robert Adam Ritchie conveyed Lots 15 and 78 to Karl William Huenerbein for £2050.²⁴⁶ Huenerbein conveyed part of Lot 78 comprising the three terrace houses on 13 September 1922 to his wife, Maria Atherton Huenerbein.²⁴⁷ She owned the property until 8 February 1950 when it was conveyed to Southern Produce and Livestock Company Pty Ltd.²⁴⁸ Four years later, on 15 December 1954, the land was transferred to the Council of the City of Parramatta. One rood 21¾ perches was conveyed as Lot 1 to Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Ltd on 17 December 1956 and registered 25 July 1957.²⁴⁹ The title diagram associated with the transfer of Lot 1 indicates the three terrace houses were still present on the land fronting Macquarie Street (Figure 2.154). By 1958 the houses on the site were demolished and the land was turned into a parking area (as shown in Figure 2.155).

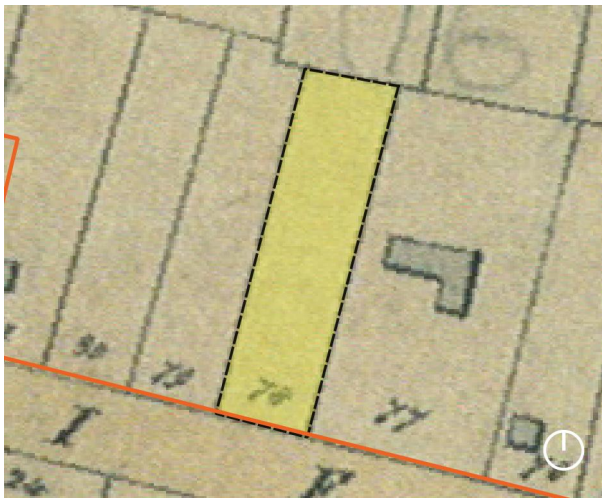


Figure 2.147 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan that shows Lot 78 (shaded yellow) as undeveloped land. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.148 Detail from Johnstone's 1836 map that shows Lot 78 (shaded yellow) as undeveloped land. (Source: State Archives & Records, SA Map 4799 – originally P714a- annotated by Casey & Lowe 2017, 48 Macquarie & 220–230 Church Streets, Parramatta, Historical Archaeological Assessment, p 19)



Figure 2.149 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing Lot 78 (shaded yellow) as undeveloped land. (Source: SLNSW)

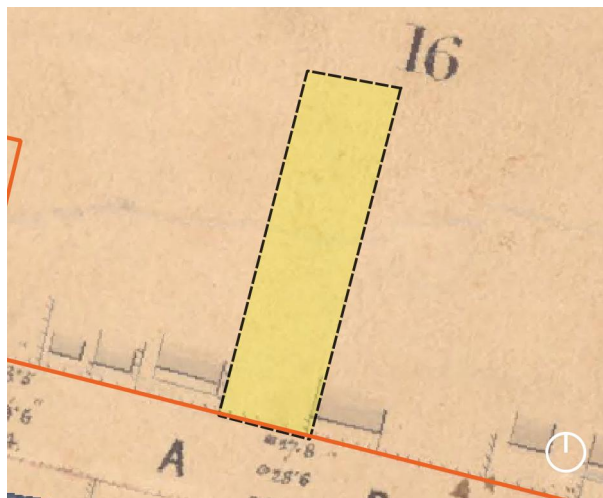


Figure 2.150 Detail from 1855 plan of street alignments showing Lot 78 (shaded yellow). This plan only recorded the building frontages along the street alignment. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)



Figure 2.151 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895. (Source: SLNSW)

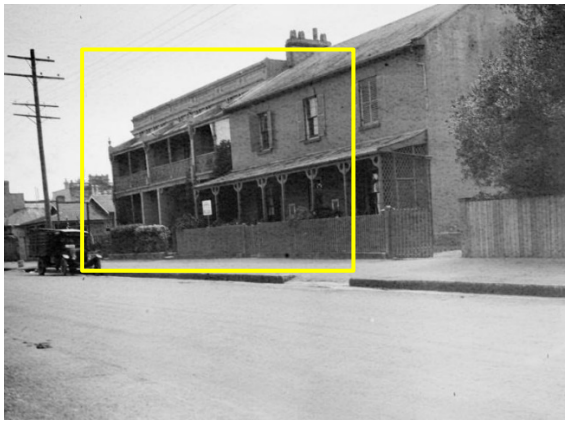


Figure 2.152 Terrace houses adjoining Margaret Houison's home, Macquarie Street, by EG Shaw, 1931. (Source: State Library of NSW, a779001h)



Figure 2.153 Detail from aerial photograph of Parramatta, looking south over the rear of properties in Macquarie Street, c1940. (Source: National Library of Australia)



Figure 2.154 Detail from aerial view over Section 16 showing three terrace houses on Lot 78 fronting Macquarie Street, c1940. (Source: National Library of Australia)

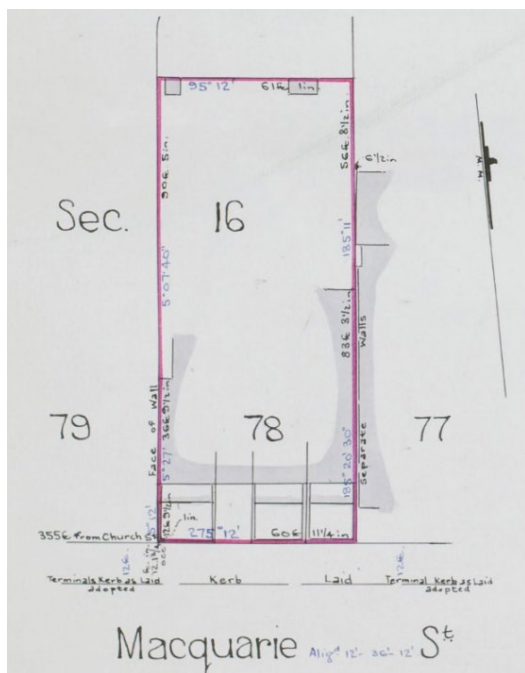


Figure 2.155 Title diagram of part of Allotment 78, September 1922. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

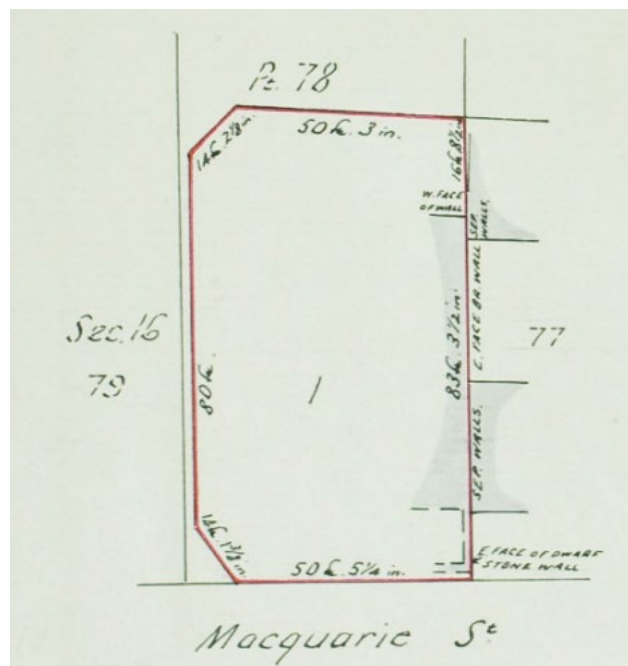


Figure 2.156 Title diagram of Lot 1, formerly part of Allotment 78, July 1957. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 7329 Fol 150)



Figure 2.157 Horwood Place between Macquarie and George Streets, 1958. Kia Ora (James Houison's home) is at the far right. Part Allotment 78, in centre, is occupied as a car park. (Source: City of Parramatta Research & Collections)

2.3.31 Allotment 77 Section 16—grant to James Houison

Allotment 77 Section 16 was leased to William Batman (Bateman) on 30 June 1823. According to the 1823 Stewart map, there was an L-shaped building on the centre of Lot 77 on a large block. This matches a draft plan of this section from about the same date. The land was described as:

*All that piece or parcel of land, lying and situate[d] on the North Side of Macquarie Street in the town of Parramatta containing...One Hundred and three and one half rods bounded on the west by a line 8 chains 52 links, on the north by a line 1 chain 79 links, on the east by a line to Macquarie Street 3 chains 61 links and the south by that street 1 chain 70 links.*²⁵⁰

William Batman was sentenced on 17 February 1796 to 14 years and arrived in the colony on the *Ganges* in 1797. He was married to Mary Mobbs in London in 1794 with the first of their children, Maria, born in London on 29 June 1796. Their first son, Robert, was born on 1 March 1798. By 1801 the family were living in a wattle and daub cottage on what was to become Allotment 77 Section 16 on the site of 64 Macquarie Street, Parramatta. On 21 January 1801 their second son John was born at Parramatta. The family lived in Macquarie Street for many years.

By 1810 the cottage in Macquarie Street housed a large family comprising William (44) and Mary (39), Maria (14), Robert (12), John (9), Henry (7), William (4) and Charles (2). William was granted his ticket-of-leave in 1810 and established a timber yard at Parramatta. Mary and William's five sons and daughter were brought up at Parramatta and baptised at St John's in 1810, the year William's sentence expired.²⁵¹

On 8 August 1822 William Batman was named in the Colonial Secretary's Papers on a list of persons receiving an assigned convict.²⁵² The following year he was listed on the return of Parramatta allotments, with his allotment measuring 103½ square perches.²⁵³

The 1828 Census named William Batman as a householder at Parramatta who owned a total of 70 acres of land. He was described as a 63-year-old timber merchant and Protestant, free of servitude, who came on the *Ganges* in 1797. His wife Mary was 62 years old and recorded as having come with her husband on the *Ganges* in 1797. A son, also named William, was 22 years old and born in the colony. The household also included James Gillman, 45 years old, who was transported for life and came on the *Atlas* in 1816; he was a butcher by trade and described as Protestant. Also listed in the household was convict labourer John Davis, 45 years old, who came on the *Active* in 1791; he was also described as Protestant.

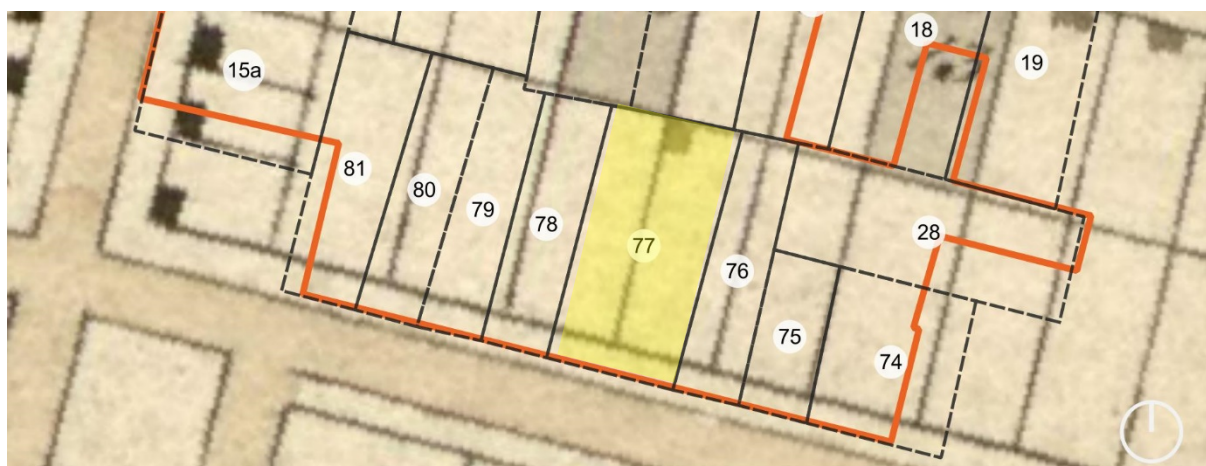


Figure 2.158 Detail from Evan's 1804 plan showing a structure at the northern edge of Lot 77. (Source: The National Archives UK)

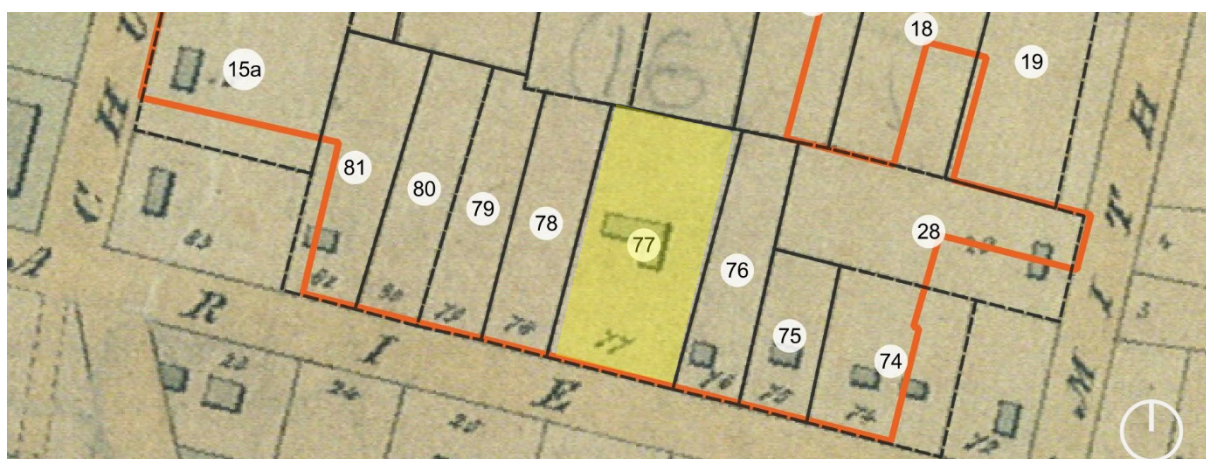


Figure 2.159 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing an L-shaped building in the centre of Lot 77. (Source: SLNW)

William Batman died on 30 December 1833 aged 68 years. He gave to his wife Mary:

*my dwelling house and all the ground and all the outhouses and all other offices appertaining there, to with all my goods and chattels, my horses and all my horned cattle and all bonds together with every kind of property whatsoever to me appertaining only what I have bequeathed to my son Robert Batman aforesaid.*²⁵⁴

According to old system deed Bk E No 960 dated 29 April 1835, the lease was assigned by mortgage to James Wright of Sydney, a brewer, for £55/12. The allotment was described as:

*All that piece of parcel of land lying and situate[d] on the North side of Macquarie Street in the Town of Parramatta in the Colony of New South Wales containing by admeasurement 103 and one half Rods bounded on the West by a line three chains fifty two links on the North by a line one chain 79 links on the East by a line to Macquarie Street three chains 61 links and on the South by that Street one hundred and seventy links as the same is comprised in a certain Demise or lease mentioned and all erections etc.*²⁵⁵

The following year, on 16 March, Mary Batman conveyed the leasehold property to James Wright, Mary Bateman, James Houison, Hugh Brodie and Archibald Craig for £320.²⁵⁶ The building shown on

the 1823 map is extant on the partly damaged 1836 map. The leasehold was transferred on 11 February 1839 to James Houison for five shillings.²⁵⁷ Nearing the end of the 21-year lease, James Houison successfully applied to have the allotment granted to him. Allotment 77 Section 16, measuring 2 roods 23½ perches, was granted to James Houison and his heirs on 30 June 1840 for £54/6/9.²⁵⁸ This was the lot originally leased to the late William Bateman by Governor Brisbane on 30 June 1823.

In about 1842 James Houison built a new house on the allotment as his own residence. He lived there for several years. The house was built closer to the street frontage in front of William Batman's cottage. On the 1844 map of Parramatta there are two masonry buildings and two wooden buildings on the allotment (Figure 2.158). The buildings on the 1844 plan do not align with those recorded on the 1823 plan. It is unclear from the records whether Houison demolished the earlier Bateman cottage or not. The family lived in the house until 1865 when James Houison moved to Nairn Cottage on Hawkesbury Road, Westmead. The house on Allotment 77 was occupied by a succession of tenants including Josepha Beames in 1865, George Oakes MLC (1869–70), Dr Robert Kampala Ratter (1871), James Smith (1889) and James S Gribbin (1895). Members of the Houison family had returned to live in the house in Macquarie Street by 1899 as Ann Houison, the widow of James Houison senior, died at the residence on 12 May.²⁵⁹ Her daughter Margaret Houison was named the principal householder in the 1901 Census, with two males and three females in residence.

The 1895 detail survey (Figure 2.159) shows several structures on Allotment 77 with the main house along the street frontage forming a U-shape with a small rectangular structure immediately behind on the western boundary of the property. There are verandahs on three elevations of the house. There are two tanks or wells, one small and the other larger. On the eastern half of the land are three other buildings mostly within the southern portion of the allotments. The southeastern corner of the property appears to be enclosed with a fence with pedestrian and vehicular gates along the Macquarie Street frontage. The house and front fence is shown in a c1903 photograph at Figure 2.160.

Margaret Houison's death on 22 February 1930 severed the family's connection with the property. She was a daughter of James Houison and was reportedly born at the rear of the house. She was 93 years old and was survived by eight children, four sons and four daughters. She left a life estate in the property to Jessie Ann Cretnay, who died later the same year on 22 August 1930. Following their respective deaths, the property was advertised for sale. A feature article in *The Sun* on 8 March 1931 reported on the upcoming sale:

*The property is situated in Macquarie Street, Parramatta was originally granted to Batman's father. He sold it later, and the purchasers sold it about a century ago to Mr James Houison. He built a fine old colonial home upon it, and this building, which is still in an excellent state of repair, is one of the best known in the town. It is built of bricks of the small type, which were popular a century ago ... It is of two stories, and a great stone stairway lends from the lower to the upper story.*²⁶⁰

The house and land are described in more detail in the auction sale advertisement (Figure 2.173). The significance of the site as the birthplace of John Batman created interest in the property and the upcoming sale in 1932. Several photographers photographed Kia Ora (James Houison's home) and the building to the rear believed to be William Batman's cottage (Figure 2.160, Figure 2.161, Figure 2.162, Figure 2.163, Figure 2.164, Figure 2.165, Figure 2.166, Figure 2.167 and Figure 2.173).

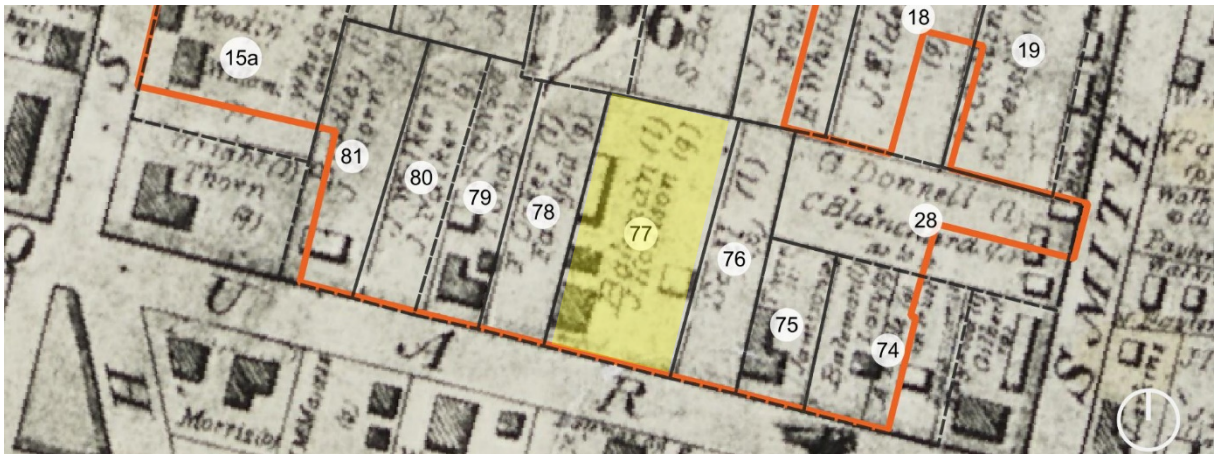


Figure 2.160 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing two masonry and two timber structures on Lot 77. (Source: SLNSW)

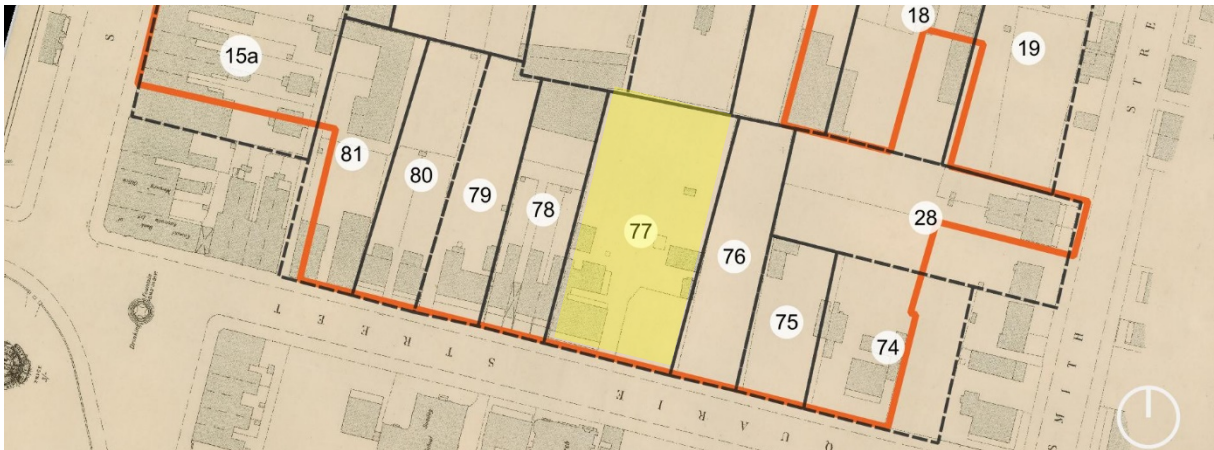


Figure 2.161 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.162 Site of the birthplace of John Batman on Macquarie Street, Parramatta, c1903. The house was built on the western portion of Lot 77. Lot 76 is to the far right of this view. (Source: State Library of Victoria, nc001228)



Figure 2.163 View in Macquarie Street looking west, showing Kia Ora, James Houison's house of c1842. Lot 76 is behind the fence on the far right. Photograph by EG Shaw, year unknown. (Source: State Library of NSW)



Figure 2.164 Rear view of Margaret Houison's house, Macquarie Street, 1931, photographed by EG Shaw. (Source: State Library of NSW)



Figure 2.165 Rear view of Margaret Houison's house, Macquarie Street, 1931, photographed by EG Shaw. (Source: State Library of NSW)



Figure 2.166 William Batman's residence, Macquarie Street, Parramatta. (Source: State Library of NSW)



Figure 2.167 'William Batman's residence, Macquarie St, Parramatta, NSW,' 1931–1937. (Source: State Library of Victoria, nc001232)



Figure 2.168 Margaret Houison's home, 54 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, 1931, photographed by EG Shaw. (Source: State Library of NSW)



Figure 2.169 *The Home of James Houison, Macquarie St, Parramatta 1842*, watercolour by James MacNally, 1932. (Source: City of Parramatta Research & Collections)

2.3.32 Allotment 76 Section 16—grant to James Houison

Lot 76 of Section 16 was advertised for sale as a town lot on 3 November 1858 and sold to James Houison on 9 February 1859. This allotment was previously leased to William Scott on 30 June 1823 as a parcel of land on the north side of Macquarie Street measuring 51½ rods. This allotment is depicted on Stewart's map of Parramatta in 1823 as containing a small square masonry building central to Macquarie Street (Figure 2.168). It is also shown on a similar draft plan about the same time. The building is extant on the 1836 survey plan. When Brownrigg surveyed the Town of Parramatta in 1844 (Figure 2.169) the building on Allotment 77 had been removed and the site was now vacant land leased to Scott.

William Scott, who came to the colony in 1805 as a convict on the *Tellicherry*, was listed in the 1828 Census in the district of Parramatta. He was described as a Protestant labourer, 52 years of age. Living with him was his 11-year-old daughter, Rose, who was born in the colony. A William Scott is listed in the 1841 Census, described as over 60 years old and the sole occupant of a residence in Parramatta. Whether this is the William Scott who was the leaseholder of Lot 76 is not certain. The building depicted in 1823 was not shown on Brownrigg's plan in 1844. It is not known what happened to this William Scott. His daughter Rose, also known by the names Rosanna Blake and Rosanna Tailby following her marriage in 1832, died in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum in 1860. Her death certificate named her father as surname Scott, formerly of Macquarie Street.

It appears that Lot 76 did not sell; it reverted to the government. On 3 November 1858 the allotment was advertised for sale as a town lot. While the allotment plan does not show any building (Figure 2.170), the 1855 survey plan shows a structure small structure close to the street frontage (Figure 2.171). The lot was sold to James Houison of Parramatta and registered on 9 February 1859. It measured 1 rood 9½ perches. He had built a brick house on the adjoining land (Allotment 77) in about 1842 (64 Macquarie Street). By the date of this grant Houison had moved out of this Macquarie Street house and was living at Westmead. The 1895 detail survey plan shows the earlier building had been demolished by this date (Figure 2.172).



Figure 2.170 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing a single structure with Lot 76 (shaded yellow). (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.171 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing Lot 76 (shaded yellow) as vacant land. (Source: SLNSW)

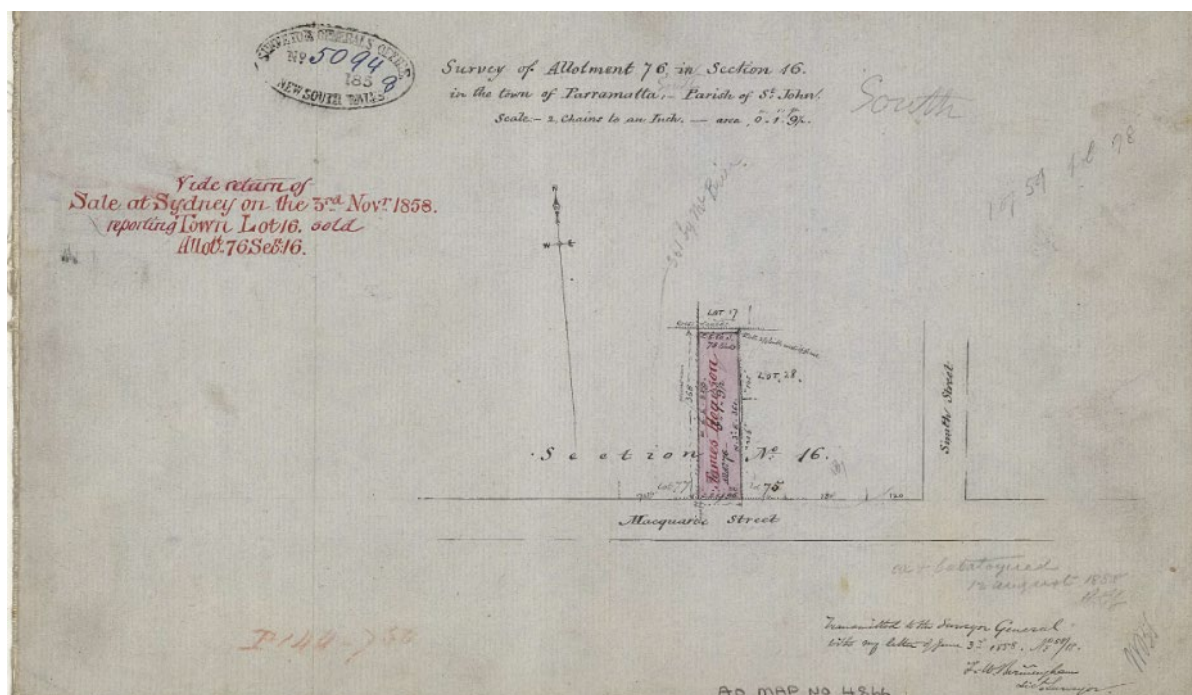


Figure 2.172 Survey of Allotment 76 Section 16, 1858. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

The 1906 rate book misnumbers Allotment 76 as 75 and mistakenly names William Mory as owner of the 'enclosed land & sheds', valued at £/16 annually. Contrary to this listing, the land remained in the ownership of the Houison family until the early 1930s.

For the later development of Allotment 76 in conjunction with Allotment 77 see Sections 2.3.34, 2.3.35 and 2.3.36.

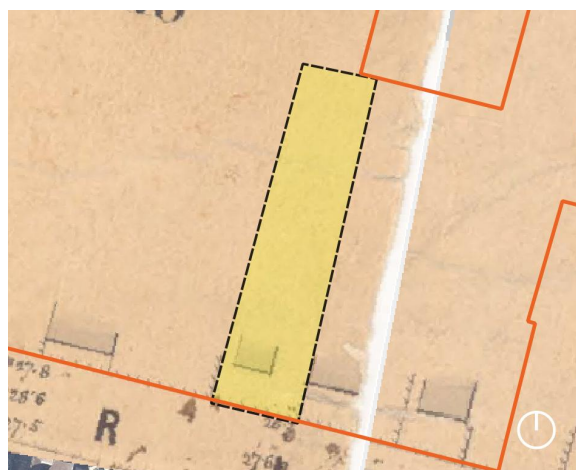


Figure 2.173 Detail from 1855 plan of street alignments showing Lot 76 (shaded yellow). This plan only recorded the building frontages along the street alignment. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

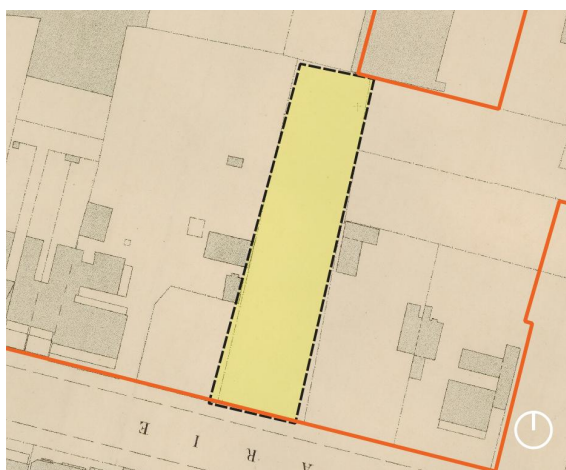


Figure 2.174 Detail from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895 showing Lot 76 (shaded yellow). (Source: SLNSW)

2.3.33 Allotments 76 and 77, Section 16

In June 1930, William Smith Deane, Cecil Arthur Houison and William James Hubert Fairclough lodged an application to convert Allotments 77 and 76 to Torrens title. The land (including all improvements) was valued at £2500 and was in the occupation of Jessie Ann Cretnay as a life tenant.

The consolidated allotments, measuring 3 roods 35¾ perches, was registered on certificate of title Vol 4463 Fol 148 on 20 January 1931.²⁶¹ The property was advertised for auction sale on 23 September 1931. The advertisement (Figure 2.173) contained a brief description of the property, which comprised the 'old brick residence and outbuildings' and a sizeable parcel of land.

In 1933 Deane, Houison and Fairclough subdivided the property into three allotments, A, B and C, in the Miscellaneous Plan of Subdivision (RP) 24807. Lot A, the westernmost portion of the subdivision (Figure 2.176), was conveyed to William Watt of Parramatta, a retired dairyman, on 10 November 1933.²⁶² This is the present site of Kia Ora, 62–64 Macquarie Street.

Lot B, the central portion of the subdivision, was conveyed on 12 April 1934 to Frank Alexander Henderson of Homebush, a radio dealer (Figure 2.177).²⁶³ The title diagram shows part of a structure halfway along the eastern boundary with Lot C.

Lot C, the easternmost portion of the subdivision, was conveyed to Sidney Smith on 19 June 1934.²⁶⁴ This allotment is shown in the title diagram (Figure 2.178) comprising 1 rood 9 ½ half perches of land.

AUCTION SALE

On account of EXECUTORS or MISS **MARGARET HOUISON** Deceased.

PARRAMATTA. PARRAMATTA.

EXTENSIVE AREA OF LAND in the CENTRE OF MACQUARIE STREET;
Together with old BRICK RESIDENCE and Outbuildings, so long occupied by
the late Dr. and Miss **Houison**, known as No. 54.

THE TITLE IS TORRENS.

The land has an extensive frontage of 180 feet 11 inches to the northern side
of MACQUARIE STREET, by depths of 235 and 242 feet; the rear boundary,
having a width of 144 feet 5 inches, adjoins the ROXY THEATRE property.

W. F. JAGO, in conjunction with G. GARLAND, will offer the above at PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE GROUND, MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA,

Friday, September 2nd, at 11.30 a.m.

Messrs. Deane and Deane, of 33 Rowe-street, Sydney, are Solicitors to the Estate.

Figure 2.175 Auction sale notice for the Houison house, Macquarie Street, Parramatta. (Source: *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 18 August 1932, p 5)

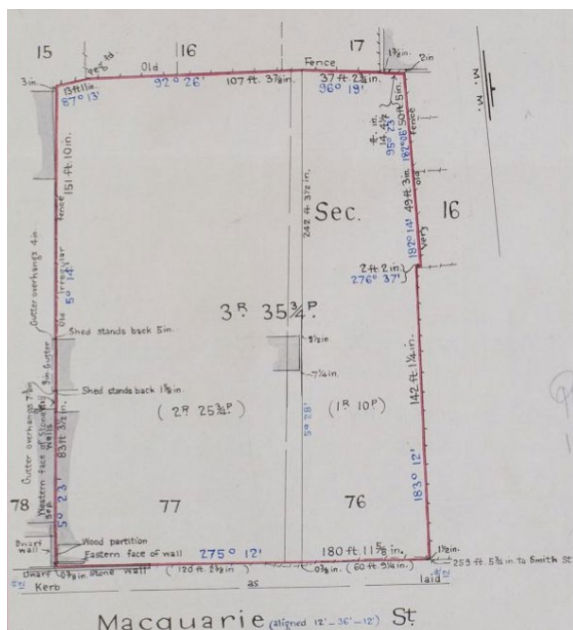


Figure 2.176 Title diagram on CT Vol 4463 Fol 148, January 1931. Shows the brick structure in the centre of land marking the western alignment of Lot 77, with Lot 76 to the east and structures along the common boundary to west with Lot 78. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

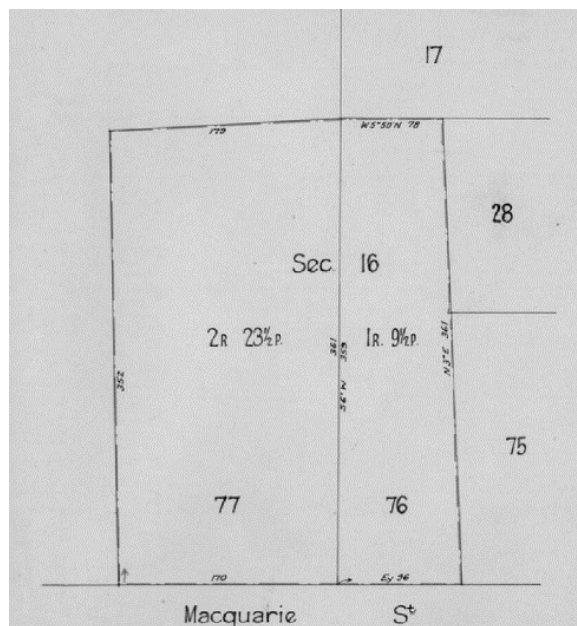


Figure 2.177 Primary Application Search Sketch 31068 comprising Lots 76 and 77 of Section 16. Consolidated on Vol 4463 Fol 148. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

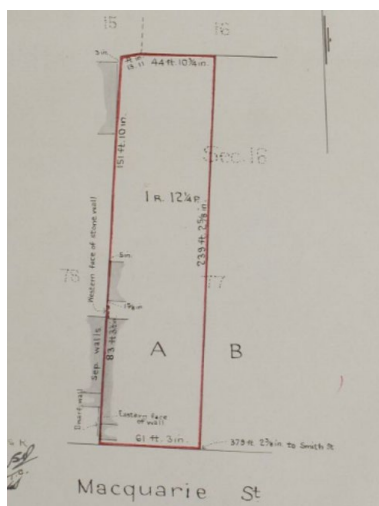


Figure 2.178 Lot A of resubdivision of Allotment 77, 12 April 1934. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 4623 Fol 149)

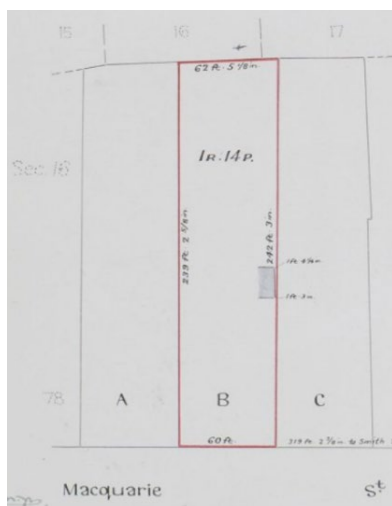


Figure 2.179 Block plan of Lot B of resubdivision of Allotment 77, 1934. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol Fol)

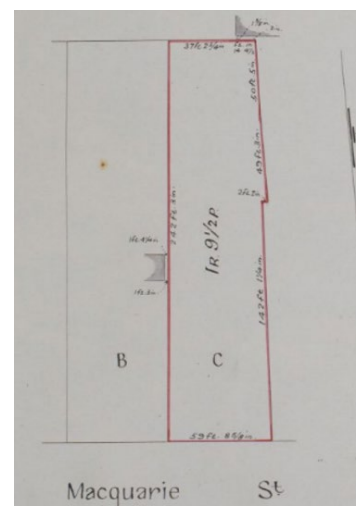


Figure 2.180 Lot C of resubdivision of Allotments 76 and 77, July 1934. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 4638 Fol 125)

2.3.34 Allotments 76 and 77—Lot A

Lot A comprised 1 rood 12 ¼ perches of land and contained the Houisons' house and some of the outbuildings, including the wattle and daub cottage built on Allotment 77 by William Batman in the 1820s.

William and Jessie Aitken Watt were listed at 54 Macquarie Street (now 62–64 Macquarie Street) in the electoral rolls from 1933. William Watt died in 1943. His widow, Jessie Aitken Watt, continued to live in the house until 1952 when she sold it to Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Ltd.²⁶⁵ The *Cumberland Argus* reported on 12 May 1954 that Manufacturers Mutual Insurance 'has almost completed conversion of an old colonial home in Macquarie Street for administrative departments. These alterations have been assessed at an amount over £13,000'.²⁶⁶ *The Sun* reported that the conversion works were designed by architects Buchanan & Felton, who 'have gone to great lengths to see that the building retains all the dignity of the original structure'.²⁶⁷

The *Cumberland Argus* gave a detailed description of the restoration project:

The architects managed to combine the old and the new by using bright colours and soft pastel tonings in the general colour scheme.

The interior of the remodelled building is dominated by a magnificent spiral stone-staircase, a beautiful example of the skill of tradesmen whose hammers and chisels have been silent and still for almost a century.

During the restoration, hand-made nails used in the original construction were discovered, and many other interesting relics.

A harmonious contrast has been achieved with the new supplementary building at the rear of the main structure. This is the Medical Clinic operated by the Manufacturers' Mutual as part of its service in connection with Workers' Compensation Insurance.

*It incorporates some of the very latest architectural ideas, making full use of light, air and spacious effect.*²⁶⁸

The northernmost portion of the allotment was subdivided, and Lot AX transferred to the Council of the City of Parramatta on 18 January 1957. This portion now forms part of the Horwood Place car park and roadway.²⁶⁹

The residue of Lot C was transferred to a new certificate of title on Vol 8416 Fol 166 as Lot AY comprising 22¼ perches. An office building was erected on the northernmost part of this land and extended to the allotments either side. Houison's cottage was retained on Lot AY, which is known as 62–64 Macquarie Street.

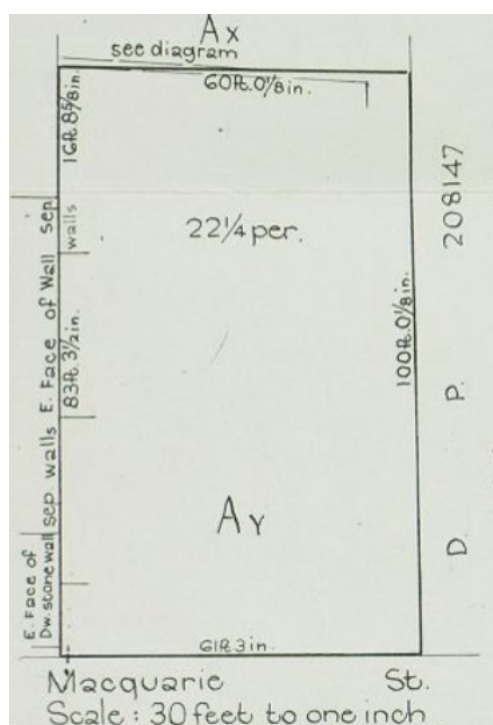


Figure 2.181 Title diagram on CT Vol 8416 Fol 166, being 64 Macquarie Street, December 1962. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

2.3.35 Allotments 76 and 77—Lot B

Frank Alexander Henderson built a residence on the site, which was then numbered 56 Macquarie Street. He and his wife, Mabel Edith Henderson, are listed at this address in the 1935 electoral roll. Henderson conveyed the property on 16 June 1936 to William James Morey of Parramatta, a chemist.²⁷⁰

Morey conveyed the property on 10 November 1939 to Brian Russell Morey of Parramatta, a medical practitioner, and Gwenneth Hislop Morey, his wife, as joint tenants.²⁷¹ This formalised a prior living arrangement, as Brian and Gwenneth Morey were listed at this address in 1936. Dr Morey moved into the house after four years travelling in Europe. Soon after moving into the house on Lot C, the *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* reported:

*Dr Brian Morey of Macquarie Street, Parramatta, while tending his carnations last week, came across and unfamiliar coin about the size of a shilling. Close scrutiny revealed that it was a farthing minted in 1799, Maybe it was once in the possession of John Batman, the founder of the Port Phillip settlement that is now Melbourne, who in 1880 [sic] was born in the vicinity of where Dr Morey's surgery now stands. The tomb of William Batman, father of John, is in St John's cemetery, Parramatta and an inscription tells that he died in March 1833 aged 68 years.*²⁷²

They continued to live in the property, renumbered as 68 Macquarie Street, for many years. In October 1947 the Moreys advertised for a housekeeper for a 'Dr residence, Parramatta', offering good conditions and other help.²⁷³

Brian and Gwenneth Morey were listed at 68 Macquarie Street until 1954. It is not known who lived in the house after this date. The Moreys moved to Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford, by 1958.

In November 1962 an application was lodged to subdivide the land into two allotments. DP 208147 was registered on 21 February 1962. A new certificate of title was registered for Lots 1 and 2 DP 208147 as Vol 9134 Fols 18 and 19.

New Zealand Insurance became the registered proprietor of Lot 1 DP 208147 and lodged a successful application to the Council of the City of Parramatta in August 1966 to erect additions to 68 Macquarie Street valued at \$2500.²⁷⁴ A newspaper article indicates that a new social services regional office in Parramatta was officially opened in the first week of September 1967 in the 'newly-built' New Zealand Insurance Company building at 68 Macquarie Street.²⁷⁵

2.3.36 Allotments 76 and 77—Lot C

Lot C, the easternmost portion of the consolidated allotment, approximating the original measurement of Allotment 77, was conveyed in June 1934 to Sidney Smith of Parramatta, a florist and seedsman.²⁷⁶ This lot measured 1 rood 9½ perches.

A building of flats was constructed on the allotment at this date. In 1953 Sidney Smith lodged a successful application to the council for shop additions to flats at 70 Macquarie Street estimated to cost £7500.²⁷⁷ The builder was SJ Wood & Co. The *Cumberland Argus* reported in July 1953 that a 'post-war construction record for Parramatta was set last week when 80 tons of concrete was poured during work on the erection of a modern shop and office block in Macquarie Street'. The article continues:

The concrete was poured with special equipment into suspended beam framing of the first-floor slab and cantilevered concrete awning of the building. The work was completed by SJ Wood and Company, one of Parramatta's largest builders. The building will be known as Smith House.

On a restricted site and using one hoist, the 80 tons of concrete was poured continuously for 7 ½ hours. The continuous process was used in the interest of strength.

Large crowds watched the operations.

The reinforced concrete awning is the first of its kind erected in Parramatta. The building is creating much interest in the district and is the first project in a move to open up a new shopping and business administrative centre here.

When completed, Smith House will consist of a three-storied building with two large shops on street level, and administrative offices on two floors above.

The building has been designed by Parramatta architect, Mr. Bruce Smith, who has introduced many advanced ideas. Full advantage has been taken of the southern aspect to give maximum natural lighting to promote business efficiency. The shop fronts are designed on latest American developments making the whole shop serve as a display window, giving maximum use of space.²⁷⁸

The new building known as 70 Macquarie Street was described later the same year as a 'most modern shop and office block [and one that] features many new advanced architectural features'.²⁷⁹

In June 1953 Sidney Smith conveyed to his wife, Nellie Lacy Smith, an undivided one-third share in the property as a tenancy in common, retaining the remaining two-thirds share for himself.²⁸⁰ The Smiths leased part of the premises in November 1954 to George Henry Thomas, Lee Thomas and Arthur Thomas, master builders, and Dorothy May Thomas, all of Parramatta. The Ready Furniture

Pty Ltd leased part of the building in September 1954. WA Flick & Co Pty Ltd leased a room on the ground floor in January 1957.

Lot C was resubdivided into two allotments, D and E. Lot D was transferred on 12 August 1957 to the Council of the City of Parramatta, preserving easement for overhanging eaves, guttering and window.²⁸¹

Lot D was cancelled in September 1980. It was registered as Lot 100 in DP 607789 and consolidated with the Horwood Place Car Park.²⁸² The subdivision (as shown in Figure 2.180 and Figure 2.181) shows a passageway from Macquarie Street to the present car parking area behind 68 and 70 Macquarie Street. The car park had been constructed at this time.

The residue, Lot E, measuring 18¼ perches (70 Macquarie Street) was registered on CT Vol 7481 Fols 133 and 134 in April 1958 in the names of Sidney Smith and Nellie Lacy Smith. Various leases were registered on the land title. The allotment was transferred on 12 January 1969 to S & NL Smith Pty Ltd.

Lot E was transferred in November 1976 to Cutepa Pty Ltd.²⁸³

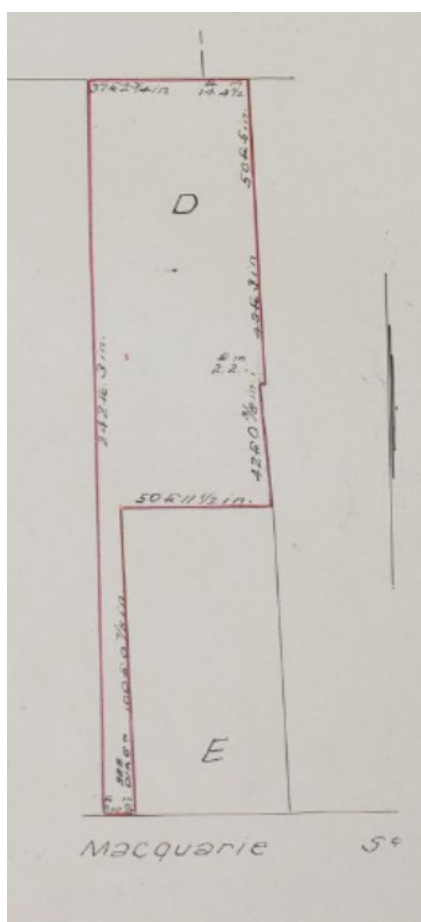


Figure 2.182 Title diagram showing Lot D, comprising 31 perches of land, formerly part of Lot C, subdivided from Allotments 76 and 77. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 7473 Fol 96)

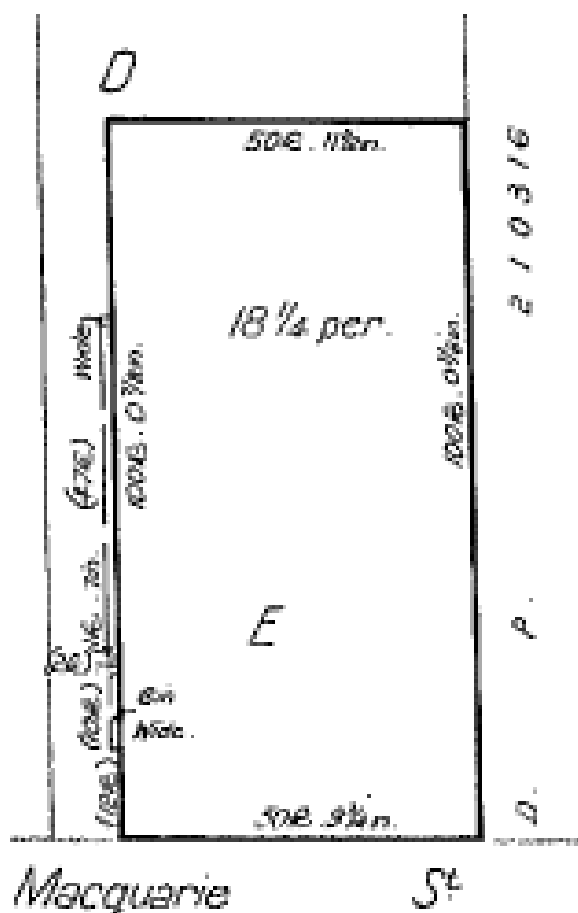


Figure 2.183 Title diagram of Lot E on Vol 11252 Fol 59, formerly part of Lot C, subdivided from Allotments 76 and 77. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)



Figure 2.184 Extract from detail survey sheet showing Smith House on Lot C (outlined in yellow), 1954. (Source: Sydney Water Archives, DS)

2.3.37 Allotment 75 Section 16—grant to John Thorn

On the 1823 plan of the town of Parramatta, Allotment 75 was numbered 19 and contained a building as shown in Figure 2.183. This structure is also depicted in the same position on Stewart's plan the following year, with the allotment numbered 75. This allotment was granted on 30 June 1823 to John Thorn, chief constable at Parramatta.²⁸⁴ The allotment measured 36 rods and was:

*bounded on the West by a line two chains 16 links, on the North by a line 99 links, on the East by a line to Macquarie Street 2 chains 16 links, and on the South by that Street 94 links.*²⁸⁵

Born on 4 January 1794, John was the third son of Humphrey and Rebecca Thorn. He married Jane Matilda Humm in December 1815. In 1821 John was appointed chief constable of Parramatta, replacing William Sherwin Sen, and was mentioned frequently in newspapers in that capacity. He qualified as a juror in 1826 and in 1829 was appointed bailiff for Parramatta. According to the 1828 Census, he was 35 years old, born in the colony, Protestant and chief constable at Parramatta. His household also consisted of his wife Jane Matilda Thorn (32) and their children John (11), James (9), Mary (7), William Joseph (5), De Humphrey (3) and Jane Matilda (1), who were all born in the colony. Because Thorn owned several allotments in the township, and the street name is not indicated in census records, it is not known precisely where the family lived.

John was a major landholder and apart from owning several allotments in the town of Parramatta (including Allotment 75), he received a grant of 640 acres at what is now known as Thornleigh and Pennant Hills, a very large farm at Goulburn, and sundry other parcels. He died on 9 August 1838 at Berrima, aged 45 years. In April 1854 Jane M Thorn of Goulburn, John's widow, lodged a claim to Allotment 75 of Section 16 as executrix of her late husband's estate.²⁸⁶ She died in January 1878. The status of her claim to the allotment is not known.

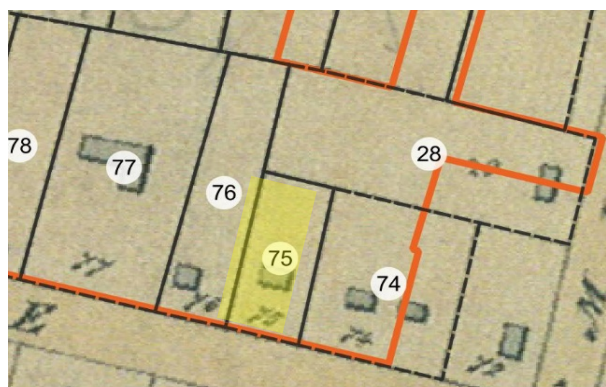


Figure 2.185 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing one structure within Lot 75. (Source: SLNSW)

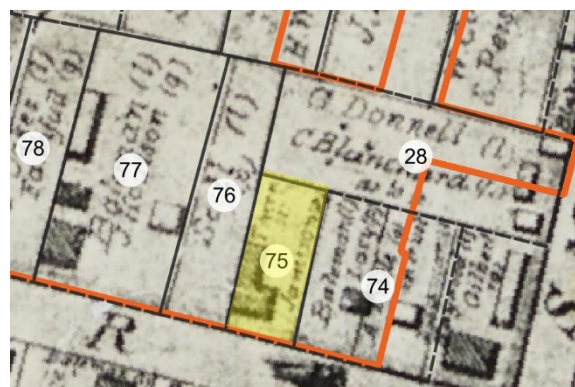


Figure 2.186 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing an L-shaped masonry building in Lot 75. (Source: SLNSW)

It is not known if the Thorn family occupied the cottage on Allotment 75, but as John died at Berrima in 1838 and his wife at Goulburn much later in 1878, they were obviously not in residence from the 1830s onwards. Allotment 75 is depicted in the 1844 plan of Parramatta by Brownrigg with a building in the centre of the land. The annotated names are partly obscured, though the name Thorn is discernible and the other name is possibly Jamison or Jamieson. This may be the Mr Jamison of Macquarie Street who was shot and injured by a burglar who attempted to rob him on Wednesday 22 May 1844.

According to the newspaper account:

Mr Jamison is an aged single gentleman, living in large premises, in which the only resident, besides himself, is an old female housekeeper, and is generally accredited to keep a large sum of money in his house.²⁸⁷

Allotment 75 of Section 16 of the town of Parramatta was advertised for sale on 11 November 1896, but the sale lapsed. It was readvertised for sale on 23 February 1897 but was not bid for. It was readvertised once again on 10 August that year and yet again not bid for. The allotment was up for sale once more on 19 March 1901 and once more not bid for. Finally it was put up for auction sale on 14 September 1904. It was described as 'fronting Macquarie-street in the town of Parramatta, and distant about ½ of a mile northerly from the railway station'.²⁸⁸ The allotment, measuring 31¾ perches, was granted by purchase to John Taylor of Parramatta, an auctioneer, for £87.²⁸⁹ It is not known what occurred between 1854 when Jane M Thorn lodged her claim to the land and 1896 when it was advertised for sale.

The accompanying plan of survey dated 12 January 1894 (Figure 2.187) shows the allotment with improvements valued at £65. It comprised two structures on the allotment, including an L-shaped building on the northern alignment of the boundary comprising a wooden harness room (valued £15) and stable (£30), and a wooden coach house along the eastern boundary line (£10). The land was enclosed in fencing (£10). This allotment is likely to have originally formed part of Lot 76 adjoining to the east, which would explain the coach house and stables (which would have serviced a middle or upper class household). These structures do not correspond to the structure outlined in the 1823, 1836 and 1844 plans.

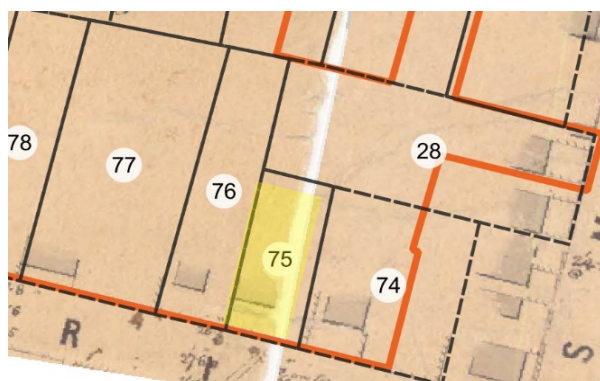


Figure 2.187 Detail from 1855 plan of street alignments showing Lot 75 (shaded yellow). This plan only recorded the building frontages along the street alignment. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

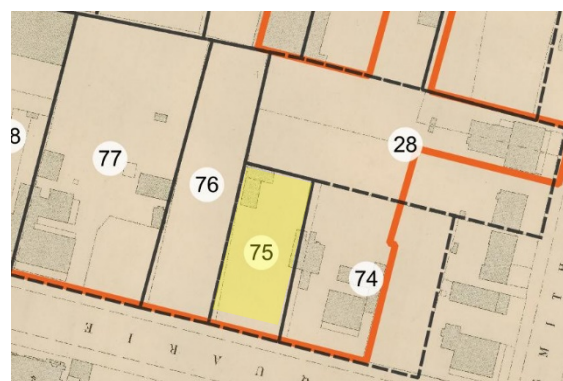


Figure 2.188 Detail from Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, 1895, showing lot 75 (shaded yellow). (Source: SLNSW)

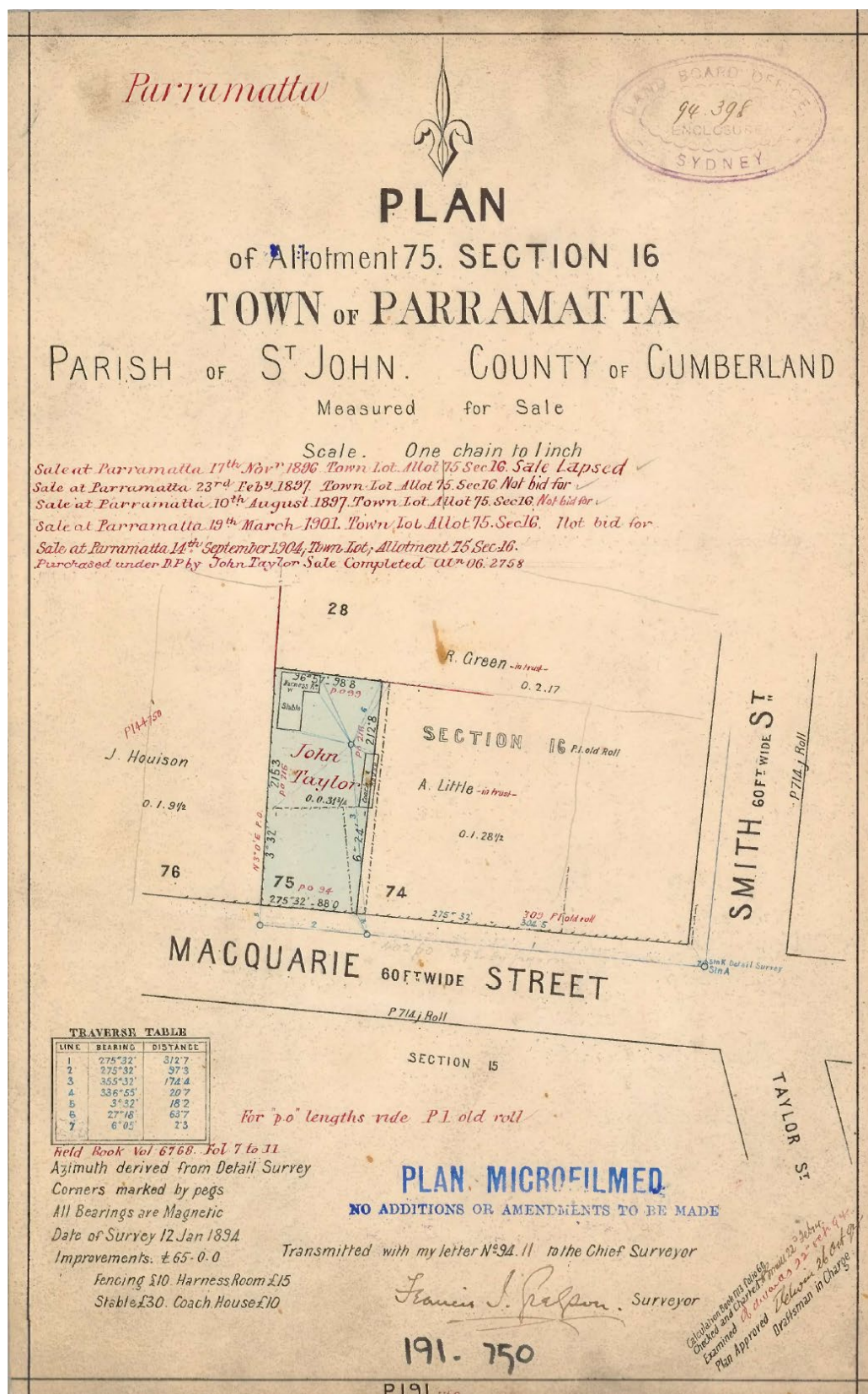


Figure 2.189 Plan of Allotment 75 Section 16, granted by purchase to John Taylor. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan 191-750)

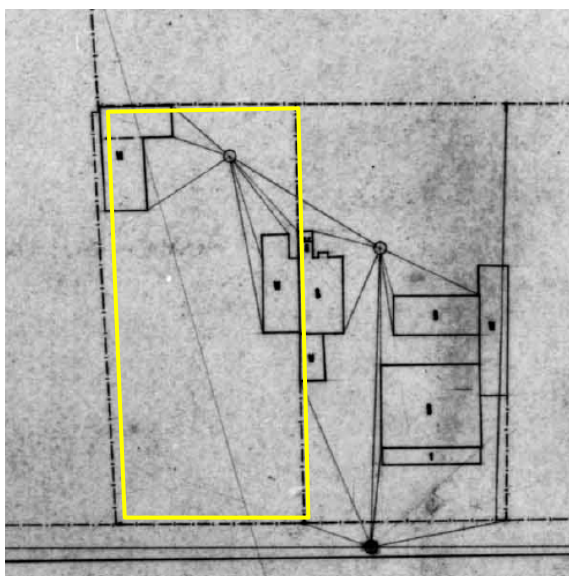


Figure 2.190 Extract from Parramatta detail survey, 1895, with Allotment 75 outlined in yellow and comprising two wooden buildings. (Source: Sydney Water Archives, with GML overlay)

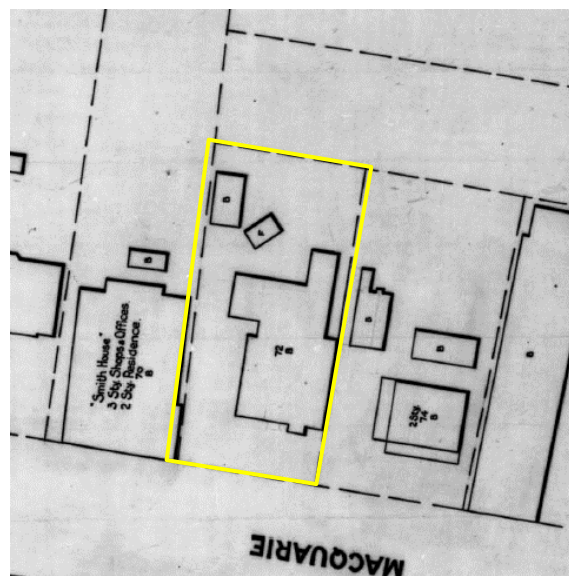


Figure 2.191 Extract from Parramatta detail survey sheet 2711 showing 72 Macquarie Street, December 1954. (Source: Sydney Water Archives, with GML overlay)

On 5 April 1905 John Taylor passed away at his residence in Wentworth Street, Parramatta, aged 80 years. He was survived by five sons and one daughter. The following year Allotment 75 Section 16 was among several parcels of land in Parramatta advertised for auction sale on 10 January 1906.²⁹⁰ The land was conveyed on 19 June 1906 to William Richard Murray of Parramatta, a merchant, and Hugh Walker Taylor of Redfern, a priest. One month later they sold it to William James Morey of Parramatta, an apothecary.

The allotment was conveyed on 3 February 1909 to Septimus George Rawlinson, a grocer of Parramatta. One year later, on 12 April 1910, the parcel changed hands to Septimus George Rawlinson of Parramatta and John Percy Rawlinson of Parramatta, both grocers.²⁹¹ Septimus George Rawlinson was living in Macquarie Street by 1913, presumed to be in a house erected on Allotment 75.²⁹² It is not known whether Rawlinson retained the coach house and stables/harness room buildings on the lot when he erected the house on Allotment 75.

According to the Sands Directory the house was called 'Hollingarthe' in 1917. Septimus George Rawlinson retired from the family business, Rawlinson Bros grocers, at the beginning of that year. The Parramatta Chamber of Commerce held a farewell dinner at the Woolpack Hotel on 1 February two days before he left for Melbourne.²⁹³

The Rawlinsons sold the property known as 58 Macquarie Street to Parramatta grocer Thomas McDowell Hyland.²⁹⁴ The Sands Directory lists Hyland at 58 Macquarie Street from 1920 to 1927, which corresponds with the transfer of the property on 2 March 1927 to Charles Basil Psaltis and Arthur Basil Psaltis as tenants in common.²⁹⁵ The Sands Directory lists Nicholas Psaltis at 58 Macquarie Street from 1928 until 1932–33 when the directory ceased publication.

The property was conveyed on 28 March 1935 to Merrick Fletcher O'Reilly of Parramatta, a medical practitioner.²⁹⁶ His family occupied the house soon after as Mrs Merrick O'Reilly of 58 Macquarie Street was the treasurer of Dalmar House in April 1936²⁹⁷ and Brian O'Reilly was living at 58

Macquarie Street the same year.²⁹⁸ By 1943 the house was renumbered 70 Macquarie Street and, according to the electoral roll, occupied by Daisy Evelyn O'Reilly, Merrick Fletcher O'Reilly and Walter Meredith O'Reilly. Dennis Hudson O'Reilly was named at 72 Macquarie Street.²⁹⁹ It is likely either 70 or 72 Macquarie Street was misnumbered.

Merrick O'Reilly transferred the property in 1947 to Sydney George Iceton of Parramatta, a medical practitioner. The 1949 electoral roll lists Constance Nellorie O'Reilly, Sydney George O'Reilly and Sydney John Rathluba O'Reilly at 72 Macquarie Street.³⁰⁰ The footprint of the building is outlined on the detail survey in 1954 (Figure 2.189), a brick residence with two smaller structures to the rear (northwest) on the allotment. Sydney George Iceton conveyed the property in May 1960 to Sydney John Iceton.

On 9 October 1961 Sun Insurance Office Ltd purchased the property.³⁰¹ Coinciding with the change of ownership, the property was registered on Vol 9157 Fol 209. The land was further subdivided in three lots, with Lot 3, comprising 22½ perches, conveyed to Sun Insurance Office Ltd. The former residence on the site was demolished in the 1970s to make way for the Sun Alliance Building.

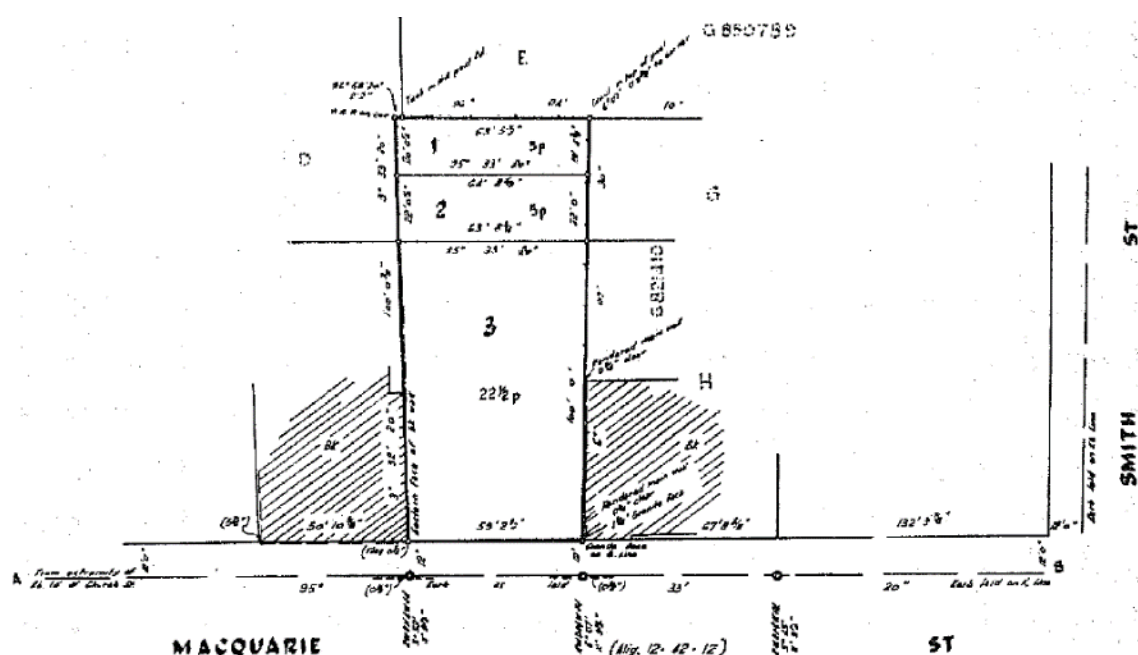


Figure 2.192 Block plan on Vol 9592 Fol 142 being Lots 1, 2 and 3. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

2.3.38 Allotment 74 Section 16—grant to Arthur Little (in trust)

Two cottages [the western one is within the site boundary] are depicted on Stewart's map of Parramatta of 1823 in the centre of what evolved as Allotment 74. Robert Bateman was shown as the holder of this parcel of 68.5 rods in the Parramatta return of 1823. On 30 June 1823, the land was duly leased to him by the Crown for 21 years. The land measured 68.5 rods and it was bounded on the west, 2 chains 16 links, on the north 1 chain 89 links, on the east 2 chains 16 links, and on the south by Macquarie Street, 1 chain, 89 links. The quit rent was to be 6 pence per rod.

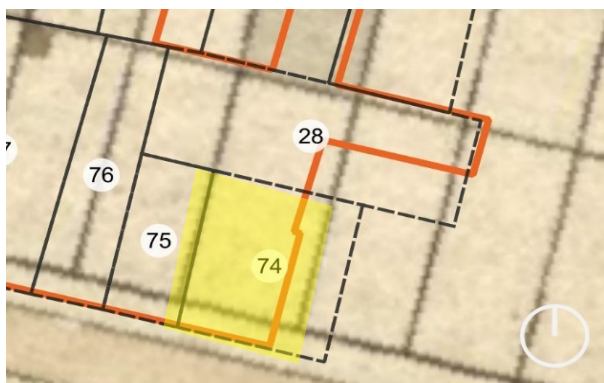


Figure 2.193 Detail from Evan's 1804 survey showing Lot 74 as undeveloped. (Source: The National Archives UK)

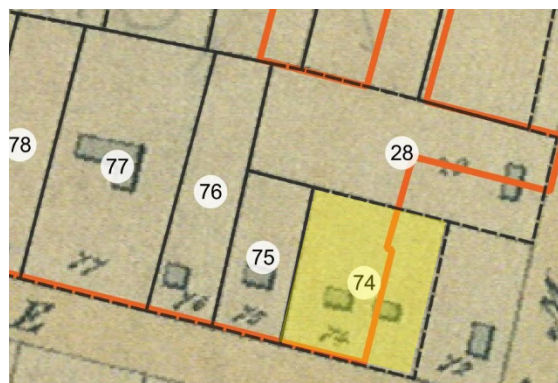


Figure 2.194 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing a structure within the site, and a second structure just outside the site boundary. (Source: SLNSW)

Robert Bateman (later changed to Batman) was a member of one of the more notable Parramatta families. His father, William Bateman/Batman, had arrived in the colony as a convict in 1797 on the Ganges with his wife and two children, one of whom was Robert. His younger brother, John Batman, is associated with Melbourne history as he 'purchased' the site of Melbourne from the local Aboriginal people in 1835.

On 15 December 1815, Robert Bateman was driving a cart to Parramatta with a wife and a female child when he was attacked by three men near Wentworth's property at Blanket Bridge. He defended himself with a sabre, wounding two of them as well as being wounded himself. The bandits retired. This is possibly the Robert Bateman pertaining to Allotment 74.

Robert Batman married Eleanor Turner, a widow, on 15 February 1819. She was the mother of most of his children.

Robert became actively engaged in property dealing and ownership. On 13 December 1817, Robert Batman of Parramatta sold two allotments of land in unnamed streets, granted to Richard Robertson and William Gill respectively, to Samuel Larkin. In June 1820, in a petition to the government, Robert Batman stated that he came to the colony about 20 years ago with his parents, William and Mary, and that he lived in Parramatta. He sought a grant on the road from Parramatta to Liverpool. By this time, he was also selling meat to the Commissariat at Parramatta.

Bateman was involved in a wide range of different activities in this period. When Henry Kitchen was given permission on 13 October 1821 to cut 20,000 feet of cedar on the Illawarra, he was allowed to employ specified men. One of them was Robert Batman, carter of Parramatta. On 20 October 1821, Robert Batman was appointed constable for Parramatta. He resigned his post as constable on 21 June 1822. He was paid for cedar supplied to the government at Windsor on 18 January 1822.

Meanwhile his brothers had gone to Van Diemen's Land. On 3 July 1822, he wrote from Parramatta that he had been allowed a 100-acre grant by Macquarie. He requested that this be allocated to him at the Derwent Settlement, particularly at Port Dalrymple where his brothers were established. This request might be linked to the sale on 11 August 1822 by Robert Batman, described as a settler of Bathurst, to Joseph Pye, settler of Bathurst, of 45 acres on Eastern Creek granted by Macquarie on 10

June 1815, known as Roberts Farm. This land was situated in the County of Cumberland in the area now part of Western Sydney.

Despite all of these shifts in activity, he remained based in the Parramatta area. The August 1822 Muster listed Robert Bateman at Parramatta as a shopkeeper, with his wife Eleanor and one child. They also had one assigned one convict, Thomas Barns, with a life sentence who had arrived on the *Fame*. Bateman also held 50 acres at Parramatta plus one horse, 20 cattle, three hogs and 150 bushels of maize.

He appears on various muster lists from 1823–25, as Robert Bateman, came free, Ganges, 1797, of Parramatta, a housekeeper. His son, Robert was also listed as 9 months old. His wife was Elenor, and they had the following children: son, William, 1; daughter, Mary, 4; and son, William, 21. Their assigned convicts were Timothy Cockrane, Tyne, 1819 and M Kelly, Dorothy, 1820. Their employees were Mary Harrison, born in the colony; James Ingledon, ticket of leave, Atlas, 1816; and Abraham Shaw, free by servitude, General Stewart, 1818.

There is an enigmatic remark by Hassan in one of his letters, dated 15 August 1823, who wrote that Robert Batman would soon come to Parramatta.

Batman's tender to supply meat to the Commissariat at Parramatta was accepted on 23 June 1825. On 20 October 1825, he warned against employing William Elston.

In mid-1826, Bateman tendered to supply the government with firewood at Parramatta. This caused a good deal of difficulty for him. In a Memorial to the Colonial Secretary on 8 August 1826, Robert Batman of Parramatta stated that he had recently been successful in his tender to supply firewood to the Government at Parramatta at 2/6 per cart. However, to his dismay, the superintendent rejected much of the wood as not being straight enough. In response, Batman complained that the tender was not for billet wood. He requested permission from the Colonial Secretary to cut fuel in the government paddocks. Governor Darling checked Aird's report on this matter in the meantime.

More trouble followed. On 21 April 1827, he complained that he could not get the accounts owed to him paid at Sydney by auditors and was still owed £45. He complained that his wife went five times to Sydney to no avail and she was eventually told to stay away in case she irritated the officials further. Batman requested information about where he could expect to be paid. If he was not paid, he complained, he must give up the contract, 'as I must stop my Horses and carts, and likewise my Men, for the want of Money'. He only took the contract he asserted since he is poor and that 'I expected I should be able from the prompt payment of Government to satisfy my men who are now threatening to leave me if I do not pay Wages'. It is not known how this matter was resolved.

The November 1828 census showed him as 33 years old and a stockholder at Parramatta, with two horses and 100 cattle. His wife Eleanor was born in the colony and his children were Mary A, 7, William Richard, 5, John Robert, 3, Euphemia Maria, 1, all born in the colony. All were Protestant.

Robert Bateman/Batman may have found himself in financial stress, since he divested himself of a good deal of land in the next few years, including Allotment 74, though he may also have simply been dealing in town land in Parramatta as a speculation. On 16 October 1827, Robert Bateman assigned a house and premises in O'Connell Street, Parramatta, known as Robert Bateman's Houses to William Bennett for £50.

On 12 January 1829, Mr Bodenham advertised the auction sale of land in Macquarie Street, Parramatta, granted to Robert Bateman, adjoining Wentworth's land. (Bateman may no longer have

owned the parcel.) On 16 January 1830, Robert Bateman assigned land to John Mouten measuring 29.5 rods, which was bounded on the north by Macquarie Street. This land was nearly opposite his Allotment 74. On 22 August 1831, he assigned to George and John Paul an area of 49 rods, bounded on the north by Macquarie Street, Parramatta, for £60, which was also nearly opposite his Allotment 74. On 1 March 1835, by a deed of bargain and sale, Robert Batman of Parramatta sold to Benjamin Carroosa of Parramatta an area of 20 rods in Macquarie Street adjoining the Chapel ground for £12 in trust for the Wesleyan Church.

With regard to Allotment 74, Bateman's dealings with this land complicated the ownership pattern. On 11 March 1825, Robert Bateman assigned a moiety of this Crown Lease (with messuage or dwelling house) to James Hassall for £300. This entitled Hassall to a half share in the indivisible whole of the ownership of this land.

In January 1830, James Hassall of Parramatta assigned his half share in this lease with a messuage or dwelling house to John Terry Hughes of Sydney, esquire, for the residue of the 21-year term, for £300. This deed described the property as bounded on the north by O'Connell [sic], on the south by Macquarie Street, on the east by Robert Bateman's property and on the west by Thomas Bore's (Rose's?) property. Thus, he held a half share of the whole rather than a half of the allotment by area. John Terry Hughes assigned his share to John Lacy on 16 May 1835 for £300.

The title became even more complex on 1 January 1841 when John Lacy deeded the land by gift to Miss Elizabeth Lacy, his daughter, as a life tenancy of the western half with a messuage thereon. He subsequently converted the life tenancy to an outright gift to his daughter on 19 July 1841.

On 25 January 1831, Thomas Macquoid, sheriff of NSW, assigned Bateman's rights to the property (68.5 rods, with a messuage or dwelling house and outhouses thereon) to William Shaw for £91/4/9 to cover a legal judgement against Bateman. This obviously did not resolve Bateman's financial woes as on 29 September 1839 he mortgaged his moiety in the land to John Norris to raise the sum of £79/18/-. No title was issued in respect of this transaction.

William Shaw and Elizabeth Lacy, each holding an interest in the allotment, nominated Arthur Little, householder of Clarence Street, Sydney, as their trustee to receive the grant and resolve the land title issue in the Court of Claims. They paid the quit rent arrears of £57/11/11 so that the grant could be issued. Accordingly, on 10 September 1842, a grant was issued to Arthur Little of Clarence Street, Sydney, for 1 rood 28.5 perches, in trust of Elizabeth Lacey of Parramatta and William Shaw of Sydney, clerk. The adjusted sum of £35/19/3 for 21 years quit rent was also paid.

According to Brownrigg's 1844 map of Parramatta Allotment 74 was shown as two separate parcels with a cottage on each as in the 1823 survey. A Little (trustee) was shown as the grantee for the eastern parcel and for the western part, Bateman was shown as the Crown lessee and Lacy as the current grantee.



Figure 2.195 Detail from Richards' 1831 field survey book. (Source: reproduced from Casey & Lowe 2017, State Archives Reel 2/5197)



Figure 2.196 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 survey. (Source: SLNSW)

On 24 March 1842, William Shaw, of Sydney, storekeeper and owner of an interest in this land, drew up his will in which he left his property to William Shaw. On 7 August 1851, probate of the will of William Shaw was granted. William Shaw later sold his property to William Taylor.

James Smith of Parramatta made a sketch of the land on 14 April 1853 as it actually measured as against the grant description, possibly to document it for the sale of Lacy's share. Her share was sold to Hugh Taylor on 16 July 1853. It changed hands on 1 August 1861 to James Byrnes. John Taylor of Parramatta, auctioneer, purchased this share of the property on 19 September 1863. Five days later Taylor mortgaged his interest in Allotment 74 to William Peisley of Sydney, carcase butcher, for £350.

Meanwhile, William Shaw of Sydney, labourer, sold the property he had inherited to Samuel Taylor of Palmers Oak Creek, District of Turon, storekeeper, on 15 October 1856. Amongst various parcels of land in the sale was included the moiety or tenancy in common with Elizabeth Lacy of Allotment 74.

Both Samuel Taylor and John Taylor, not apparently related, commenced proceedings to convert their respective interests in Allotment 74 to Torrens title. Samuel Taylor instructed his solicitor, WFA Fitzhardinge, to investigate his title. On 26 November 1862 Fitzhardinge sought access to the relevant papers regarding the Court of Claims Case No 1111. FW Birmingham prepared a survey of the western half of Allotment 74 in September 1864 for John Taylor's primary application; no building outline is shown on this plan.

Samuel Taylor lodged the primary application for his undivided share of this land on 7 July 1865. The land was valued, including all improvements, as £10, and was described as unoccupied. He nominated William Peisley to receive the title. John Taylor applied to convert the western part to Torrens title on 27 February 1866. The land was valued at £400 and was occupied by Mrs Nevitt as a yearly tenant. Samuel Taylor also nominated William Peisley to receive the Certificate of Title. The two primary applications were subsequently combined at the Land Titles Office and dealt with simultaneously.

To resolve some of the problems with one of the applications the Land Titles Office directed William Peisley to pay Samuel Taylor for his share so the title could be issued. On 10 April 1867 William Peisley deposited £50 owed to Samuel Taylor and on 16 April 1867 the title for the whole of Allotment 74 was issued to William Peisley, as a single owner.

Peisley conveyed the property to John Taylor, auctioneer of Parramatta, on 25 October 1869. Four days later Taylor mortgaged it to the Australian Mutual Provident Society. The mortgage was discharged on 3 February 1871 when Taylor sold the property to William Fullagar of the Great Western Road near Parramatta, auctioneer.

Fullagar did not live on the property and it appears to have been vacant land. John Taylor owned and lived on land adjoining to the west. In the 1885 Fuller's Directory the occupiers in Macquarie Street travelling westwards from Smith Street were Mrs Curtis, boarding house, then John Taylor, auctioneer etc (possibly next to this property), then Dr James Smith. In 1887, Fuller's listed the occupiers on Macquarie Street from Smith Street westwards, as John Taylor, auctioneer etc (private residence), then Dr James Smith, surgeon. According to the Detail Survey in May 1894, there was a vacant lot on the eastern half of Allotment 74 and a brick cottage with a number of outbuildings on the western half.

On 29 June 1894, the land was conveyed to Arthur Wentworth Fullagar, gentleman of Parramatta. He mortgaged the property on 1 April 1897 to Kelso King, gentleman of Sydney, which was discharged on 11 March 1901. There were further mortgages until 30 July 1908, when the property was transferred to James Barnes, of South Granville, dealer. James Barnes was a prominent businessman and butcher in Granville, having purchased James Brown's boiling down works in South Granville, which operated there until 1917–1917 when he shifted to new premises.

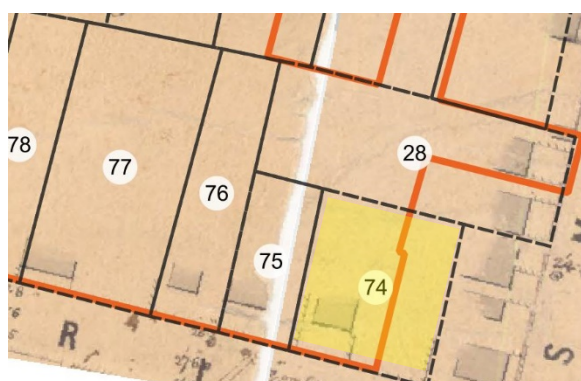


Figure 2.197 Detail from 1855 plan of street alignments showing Lot 74 (shaded yellow). This plan only recorded the building frontages along the street alignment. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections)

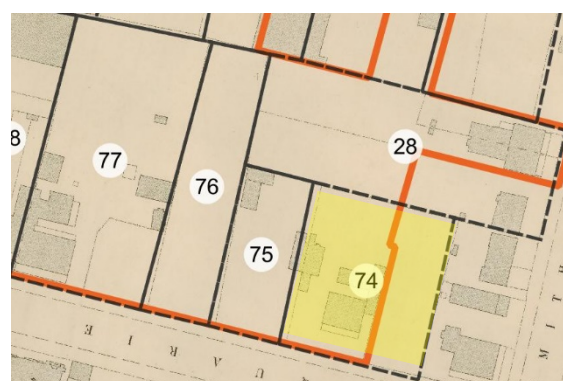


Figure 2.198 Extract from 1895 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18 (Lot 74 is shaded yellow). (Source: SLNSW)

On a survey of 19 February 1910 for the adjacent land, notations indicate Allotment 74 was owned by James Barnes, Granville, and occupied by James Taylor, Macquarie Street. From 1897, the site to the west of the house on the corner was occupied by a house often conducted as a boarding house by James Taylor from 1897 to 1913, then by Mrs Agnes Taylor from 1914 to 1920 and from then until Sands ceased publication in 1932–23 by John T Taylor. However, it appears that this boarding house was on the western part of Allotment 74 when compared with the 1894 survey. In later years a property occupied by the Coastal Farmers' Co-op on a long-term lease was located between the corner house and the boarding house.

The property was conveyed to Annie McDonald, wife of Benjamin Dunsmore McDonald, Guildford, gentleman, on 17 December 1913. The eastern part of Allotment 74 was then transferred to Herbert Greenwood, departmental manager of Epping, on 15 March 1923. It was mortgaged to the Queensland National Bank Ltd on 22 November 1923, possibly to build on the land. On 14 April 1924

the site was leased to the Coastal Farmers Co-op Soc Ltd. In 1925 and 1926, the Coastal Farmers Co-Op Soc Ltd was listed in the Sands Directory as operating from this site (soon after numbered 62 Macquarie Street). The Producers Distributing Soc Ltd [sic] was listed at this address from 1927.

The mortgage was discharged on 23 May 1928. On 31 January 1934, this property in Macquarie Street was leased to the Producers Co-op Distributing Soc Ltd. That society extended its lease on 29 December 1938 and 23 December 1941. The property was leased on 29 January 1946 to Francis William Young of 181 Clarence Street, Sydney. Following the death of Herbert Greenwood, the property was transferred to Herbert Daniel Allen and another, solicitors, on 10 September 1953. They transferred it to the Newtown Furnishing Co Pty Ltd on 9 May 1953.

On the survey plan dated 29 August 1957 there was a brick building on the eastern half of this allotment. On 25 May 1959, it was conveyed to the NSW Produce Co Pty Ltd, which owned it for a short time to 23 August 1960 before selling it to the Parramatta District Co-op Permanent Building and Investment Society, which leased it to Office Investment Co Pty Ltd on 26 June 1961. A survey plan of 14 October 1966 showed brick offices known as 76 Macquarie Street on this land.

2.3.39 Allotment 28 Section 16—grant to Robert Green (in trust)

A single cottage is shown in the centre of Allotment 28 Section 16 on Stewart's 1823 map of Parramatta. According to the Parramatta Returns in 1823, John O'Donnell was listed as the holder of this allotment which measured 97 rods. The name was incorrectly attributed and should have read Hugh O'Donnell or O'Donald as shown in later documents and maps.

Hugh O'Donald had come free on the Anne in 1810, as a veteran pensioner, with his wife Mary. It is not known where he lived for the first few years. On 27 January 1817, a daughter was recorded as being born to his wife Mary at Parramatta. Another daughter, Nancy, was born at Parramatta on 21 March 1819.

The Muster of August 1822 listed Mary O'Donald, came free, on the Anne, as the wife of Hugh O'Donald. There is no listing for Hugh, but her children are listed as Hugh, 15, came free, plus another five children, all born in the colony, with no names given. It is possible the 15-year-old Hugh is a mistake and is meant to be Hugh who came on the Anne.

On 2 August 1824, Hugh O'Donnald [sic] of the Royal Veterans, wrote from Parramatta that he was ready to clear, build on and cultivate a farm on which he had already cleared 20 acres. He requested that he could go on the store with his wife, and children, named Thomas, Hugh, Mary Anne, Elizabeth, Ann and Eleanor. The notation on the letter was not legible. However, during the following year, on 5 October 1825, the Deputy Commissary-General William Wemyss was informed that Hugh O'Donnell, his wife and six children plus their servant Charles Taylor, who had arrived on Morley 1, were to be victualled from the stores at Parramatta. It is possible that by this time Hugh O'Donnell/O'Donald was living in Smith Street, Parramatta.

The muster lists from 1823–25 list Hugh O'Donald, who came free on the Anne in 1810, as a pensioner. His Parramatta household included his wife Mary, who also came free to the colony, and their children who were all born in colony, namely Sophia, 6; Mary, 15; Ann, 11; Elizabeth, 9; June, 7; Eleanor, 2; and Hugh, 20.

According to the 1828 Census Hugh O'Donnell was aged 86 years old and listed as a householder at Parramatta. He held 100 acres, of which 20 was cleared, plus seven cattle. His household included his

wife Mary and their children, all born in the colony: Frederick, 20; Hannah, 14; Elizabeth, 11; Ann Sophia, 10; and Eleanor, 5.

Hugh O'Donnell was a signatory on the 14 August 1829 petition to Dr William Sherwin appealing to him to remain in the town. It is highly likely that O'Donnell was living on Allotment 74 which fronted Smith Street.

O 28 March 1834, Hugh O'Donnell of Parramatta, farmer, wrote his will and devised to his wife Mary:

my House and premises situate[d] in Smith Street in the aforesaid town of Parramatta, plus all of his household goods and chattels, plus his farm of 100 acres near Parramatta granted on 30 June 1823, for the term of her natural life.

He further specified that after her death:

I direct that my house and premises situate in Smith Street in Parramatta aforesaid be divided into two equal parts or portions from front to rear, one part or portion namely that part situate[d] to the North of my present dwelling house and adjoining John Dean's premises together with all the buildings thereon I give devise and bequeath to my daughters Mary and Hannah to be equally divided between them share and share alike, that moiety or portion of my premises in Smith Street in Parramatta aforesaid on which my dwelling house now stands and situate[d] to the South of the before mentioned part or portion and adjoining the dwelling house of John Gilbert I give demise and bequeath to my other three daughters Betsey, Nancy and Eleanor, to be equally divided between them share and share alike.

Under his will the daughters could not sell the property during their lifetime, but they could sell their share to each other. Their share was to pass to their children, if any. His second daughter Hannah's share was to be held in trust for her children or to pass to her other sisters if she died childless. O'Donnell left his 100-acre property to his sons Hugh and Thomas. Hugh O'Donnell died on 28 May 1866 aged 66 and was buried in St Patrick's Cemetery.

By 1844, when Parramatta was surveyed by Brownrigg, Allotment 28 featured a cottage in the centre of the allotment as shown in the 1823 plan, and there were two additional buildings on the street frontage at the corner of the allotment. The 1884 plan notes O'Donnell as the original lessee and C or G Blanchard as the current grantee; this was a mistake, the map maker confusing the allotment with land to the south

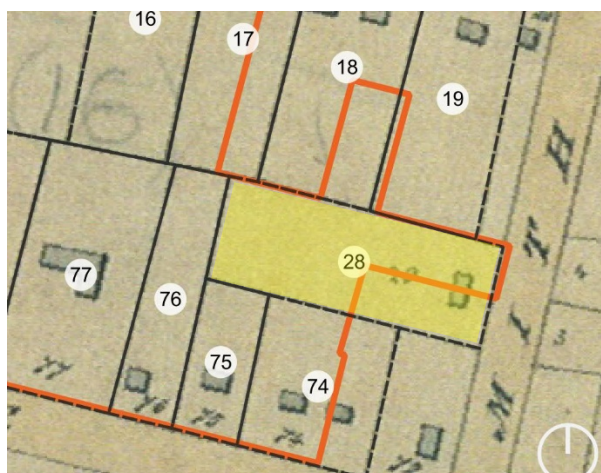


Figure 2.199 Detail from Stewart's 1823 plan showing a single structure partially within the site. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.200 Detail from Brownrigg's 1844 plan showing two timber structures within the site. (Source: SLNSW)

Hugh's widow Mary probably lived here until her death on 12 June 1850. By this time Hugh and Mary's five daughters had all married: Mary (junior) was the wife of Robert Green, landholder of Kissing Point Road; Ann was the wife of John Northe, of Waihope, Bay of Islands, New Zealand; Hannah was the widow of Hely, of Sydney; Elizabeth was the wife of Sergeant McSorley; and Eleanor was the wife of Henry Alphen, of York Street, Sydney, licensed victualler. The daughters each had a share in the property and they jointly requested the grant be issued to Robert Green, Mary's husband, as their trustee. Accordingly, on 19 May 1855, Robert Green, of Kissing Point Road near Parramatta, was appointed their trustee of the 2 roods 16 perches of land (Allotment 28) which was bounded on the north 3 chains 98 links, on the west 1 chain 45 links, on the south 3 chains 99 links, and on the east by Smith Street, 1 chain 52 links.

By the 1860s the tenant of the cottage on Allotment 28 was Betsy McSorley. On 3 June 1863 Mary Ann McSorley of Smith Street, Parramatta, married Robert Winstanley of York Street, Sydney, dentist, at Ebenezer Chapel, Riley Street, Sydney. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother (Betsy) in Parramatta, apparently the Smith Street cottage. On 27 February 1866 Mrs McSawley [sic] was identified as the owner and occupier of this land.

Eleanor Alphen, one of the O'Donnell sisters who had a share in the southern part of the allotment containing the cottage, died intestate on 21 November 1869. On 17 November 1879, Thomas Alphen of Redfern, clerk, devisee of Eleanor Alphen, and Nancy North, of Waipana, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, widow, conveyed their share in the southern half of Allotment 28 to Betsy McSorley, widow, of Parramatta, for £50.

Elizabeth McSorley appears to have continued to live in the Smith Street cottage. On 8 September 1884, when she drew up her will, Elizabeth or Betsy McSorley gave her address as Sydney but 'lately' of Parramatta, widow. She died less than two weeks later, leaving the property to her daughter Mary Ann Winstanley. Probate of Betsey McSorley's will was finalised on 6 November 1884.

The 1885 Fuller's Directory lists the occupants on the west side of Smith Street northwards from Macquarie Street as Elijah Butcher, wheelwright, John Overton, tinsmith, Mrs Baker then R Hack.

On 15 March 1887, Mary Ann Winstanley applied to convert the land to Torrens title. The land was occupied by Benjamin Russell as a weekly tenant. The southern part of Allotment 28, which was the

subject of the application, was valued at £200. The accompanying survey plan shows the cottage along the southernmost boundary near Smith Street.

The certificate of title was issued to Mary Ann Winstanley on 15 October 1887. Following her death on 11 July 1891 the property passed by transmission to Robert Winstanley.

The Public Works Detail Survey of 11 May 1894 shows a pair of brick semi-detached cottages on the northern half of Allotment 28 and a timber one on the southern half. The 1895 Sands Directory names the occupiers in Smith Street north from Macquarie Street as Edward Sibson, bricklayer; Alfred Taylor; Robert Hack, inspector telegraph lines; and Mrs E Griffiths, boarding house. Possibly Sibson or Taylor were living in the weatherboard cottage on the southern part of the allotment.

Following Robert Winstanley's death, on 24 August 1905 the property passed by transmission to Jane Robertson and others. They conveyed it to Jane Ann Jarvis, wife of Thomas Jarvis, butcher of Parramatta, on 15 September 1905. She mortgaged the property to Elizabeth Evans on 24 May 1906 and discharged the loan on 2 June 1909. Thomas Jarvis is listed in Smith Street (later numbered 3 Smith Street) in the Sands Directory from 1908 until it ceased publication in 1932–23.

The Jarvis's took out a series of mortgages on the property until 4 June 1918 when the last one was discharged. Following the death of Jane Jarvis, the property passed by transmission on 15 October 1932 to Thomas Jarvis, church officer, and Cecil Elliott Jarvis, storeman, both of Parramatta. On 9 October 1942, the property was conveyed to Isabel Jarvis, wife of Cecil Elliott Jarvis. On 13 May 1948, it was transferred to Gladys Daphne Jarvis, spinster of Parramatta, who mortgaged it to Isabel Jarvis, wife of Cecil Elliott Jarvis.

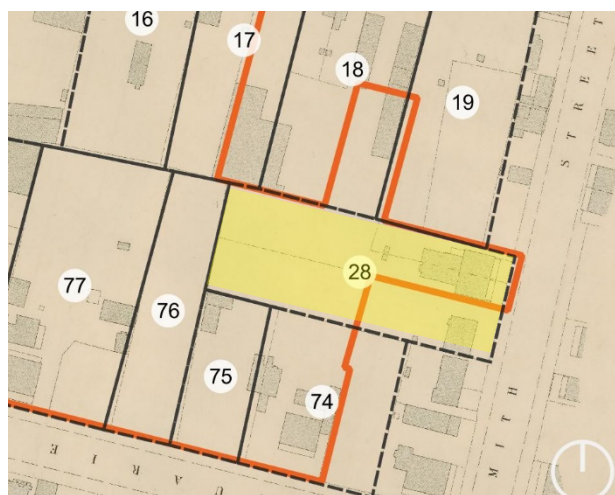


Figure 2.201 Extract from 1895 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, showing two terraces within the site. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 2.202 Detail from 1943 aerial showing the two terrace houses still standing within the site. (Source: SIX Maps)

2.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Section 2.2 History of Parramatta is taken from GML Heritage 2020, Parramatta Light Rail Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology, report prepared for Parramatta Connect on behalf of Transport for NSW.
- ² Karskens, G 2009, *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, p 19.
- ³ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 30.
- ⁴ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study, report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 31.
- ⁵ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place*, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 31.
- ⁶ Kass, T, Liston, C and McClymont, J 1996, *Parramatta: a Past Revealed*, Parramatta, Parramatta City Council; Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study, report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 32.
- ⁷ Kass, T, Liston, C and McClymont, J 1996, *Parramatta: a Past Revealed*, Parramatta, Parramatta City Council, p 6.
- ⁸ Gammage, B 2011, *The Biggest Estate on Earth: How Aborigines Made Australia*, Allen and Unwin, Crows Nest, p 245.
- ⁹ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place*, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 37.
- ¹⁰ Musecape, 2016, Parramatta North Historic Sites Heritage Interpretation Strategy, prepared for UrbanGrowth NSW, p 20.
- ¹¹ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 38.
- ¹² Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 38.
- ¹³ Kohen, JL, 'Pemulwuy (1750–1802)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 2005, viewed online 9 January 2019 <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/pemulwuy-13147/text23797>>.
- ¹⁴ Kass, T 2005, *Western Sydney Thematic History—State Heritage Register Project*, Parramatta, NSW <<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ThematicHistoryWesternSydney.pdf>>.
- ¹⁵ Kass, T 2005, *Western Sydney Thematic History—State Heritage Register Project*, Parramatta, NSW <<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ThematicHistoryWesternSydney.pdf>>.
- ¹⁶ Kohen, J 2006, *Daruganora: Darug Country—The Place and The People*, Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation, Sydney; Clendinnen, I 2008, *Dancing With Strangers*, Text Publishing, Melbourne.
- ¹⁷ Brook, J 1994, *Shut Out from the World: The Hawkesbury Aborigines Reserve and Mission 1889–1946*, Deerubbin Press, p 19.
- ¹⁸ Tench, W 1961 *Sydney's First Four Years*, ed. Fitzhardinge, L. F., Angus and Robertson, Sydney, p 136.
- ¹⁹ Collins, D 1910, *An account of the English colony in New South Wales*, Collier J. (ed), Whitcombe and Tombs, Christchurch, p 91; Tench, W 1961 *Sydney's First Four Years*, ed. Fitzhardinge, L. F., Angus and Robertson, Sydney, p 192.
- ²⁰ Higginbotham, E 'The Future of Parramatta's Past: An Archaeological Zoning Plan', 1991, pp 6–7.
- ²¹ Karskens, G 2009, *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, p 79.
- ²² Karskens, G 2009, *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, p 79.
- ²³ Collins, D 1910, *An account of the English colony in New South Wales*, Collier J. (ed), Whitcombe and Tombs, Christchurch, p 92.
- ²⁴ Godden Mackay Logan, 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), p 69.

- 25 Tench, W 1961 *Sydney's First Four Years*, ed. Fitzhardinge, L. F., Angus and Robertson, Sydney, p 195.
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- 29 Higginbotham, E 'The Future of Parramatta's Past: An Archaeological Zoning Plan', 1991, pp 8–9.
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- 34 Higginbotham, E 'The Future of Parramatta's Past: An Archaeological Zoning Plan', 1991, p 12.
- 35 Godden Mackay Logan, 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), p 72.
- 36 Kass, T, Liston, C and McClymont, J 1996, *Parramatta: a Past Revealed*, Parramatta, Parramatta City Council, p 117.
- 37 Godden Mackay Logan, 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), p 72.
- 38 Godden Mackay Logan, 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), pp 63, 73.
- 39 Godden Mackay Logan, 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), p 134.
- 40 Godden Mackay Logan, 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), p 132.
- 41 Godden Mackay Logan, 2000, Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), p 72.
- 42 Higginbotham, E 'The Future of Parramatta's Past: An Archaeological Zoning Plan', 1991, pp 6–7.
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- 47 Barns, S and Mar, P 2018, 'Waves of People', Western Sydney University, City of Parramatta, p 62.
- 48 NSW Migration Heritage Centre, 'A Place for Everyone: Migrant Hostels in New South Wales 1946–78', 2011, viewed 16 January 2019 <<http://www.migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au/exhibition/aplaceforeveryone/migrant-hostels-in-nsw/index.html>>.
- 49 Barns, S and Mar, P 2018, 'Waves of People', Western Sydney University, City of Parramatta, p 62.
- 50 Barns, S and Mar, P 2018, 'Waves of People', Western Sydney University, City of Parramatta, p 65.
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- 52 'Advertising', *The Australian*, 27 September 1833, p 4, Trove, National Library of Australia, viewed 23 July 2021
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Aboriginal Archaeology

3 Aboriginal archaeology

3.1 Introduction

A detailed Aboriginal archaeological assessment has been prepared for the site¹ The report includes a review of the site's environmental and archaeological context and previous developments to assess the potential for Aboriginal heritage archaeological sites, places, objects, connected landscapes and thus values associated with the site. A summary of the Aboriginal archaeological context of the site taken from the report is presented below.

3.2 Sedimentary background

In recent years, Aboriginal heritage and sedimentary investigations within Parramatta have sought to understand the relationships between landforms, soil landscapes, and long-term trends in archaeological deposits. When synthesised together this body of work provides some insight and understanding regarding Aboriginal peoples' habitation and lifeways across Parramatta over 40,000 years.

Parramatta is associated with three different soil landscapes: Blacktown residual soils; Parramatta Sand Body (PSB); and a late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvial clay and sand. The Blacktown residual soil is formed through in situ weathering of the underlying bedrock and has low potential for stratified archaeological deposits. The PSB is a sand deposit that has demonstrated potential for stratified Aboriginal archaeological deposits up to 40,000 years old. The late alluvial clay and sand (thought to be terminal Pleistocene at the earliest, but more likely Holocene in deposition age) has not been widely excavated and is not well understood. Recent excavations have found Aboriginal archaeological deposits only associated within a thin unit of pale silty of the alluvium, described as an A2 horizon.

Available geotechnical data from both within the site and the immediate surrounds indicates that most of the study area should be associated with the Holocene alluvial soil landscape, and a possibly separate alluvial soil in the southeast corner associated with a former creek. The data suggests an absence of PSB inside the Metro site, although this must be confirmed through field testing. One borehole identified potential Blacktown soils towards the southeast corner of the Metro site.

3.3 Previous archaeological investigations

A large number of Aboriginal archaeological excavations have been carried out across Parramatta. Recent analysis of 25 Aboriginal sites across Parramatta has provided an understanding of how occupation and interaction within the landscape changed over 40,000 years. Prior to sea levels rising at the end of the Pleistocene (around 10,000 years ago), the Parramatta River was not tidal and formed a small freshwater creek. Pleistocene period sites are clustered along the eastern edge of Parramatta. After the river became tidal, it led to significant changes in environmental conditions and ecological diversity. It is likely that the centre of Parramatta's CBD became a wetland area and would have been swampy during wetter periods in the Holocene (resulting in the formation of the alluvial soil landscape). Occupation during this period was more frequent (compared to the Pleistocene), testified by the numerous archaeological sites identified across the CBD surrounding the wetland (Figure 3.1). Changes in the patterning of Aboriginal sites appears to have occurred in the last 1,500 years prior to colonisation and may relate to social, demographic and economic changes.



Figure 3.1 Aboriginal places, features and interpretation of the Holocene Aboriginal cultural landscape prior to colonisation. The approximate location of the subject site is north of site 11, in the blue rectangle. (Source: Owen and DCKN, submitted, Figure 10)

3.3.1 Occupation sequence

The periods of Aboriginal occupation were grouped under the Eastern Regional Sequence (ERS),² which describes four main phases, each with its own primary technological characteristics:

- Phase 1—Pre-Bondaian, prior to 7,000 Before Present (BP)
- Phase 2—Bondaian, after 7,000 BP to 1,500 BP
- Phase 2B—Late Bondaian, after 1,500 BP to 1788
- Phase 3—the ‘Contact Phase’, following British colonisation in 1788.

3.4 Geotechnical data

The geotechnical data suggests an absence of PSB inside the site. The site appears to be predominantly associated with Holocene alluvium, and possibly a separate alluvial soil in the southeast corner. It should be expected that a depth of fill 0.5 metres deep is present across the site. Below this introduced layer may be intact historical surfaces and remnant A₁/A₂ horizons.

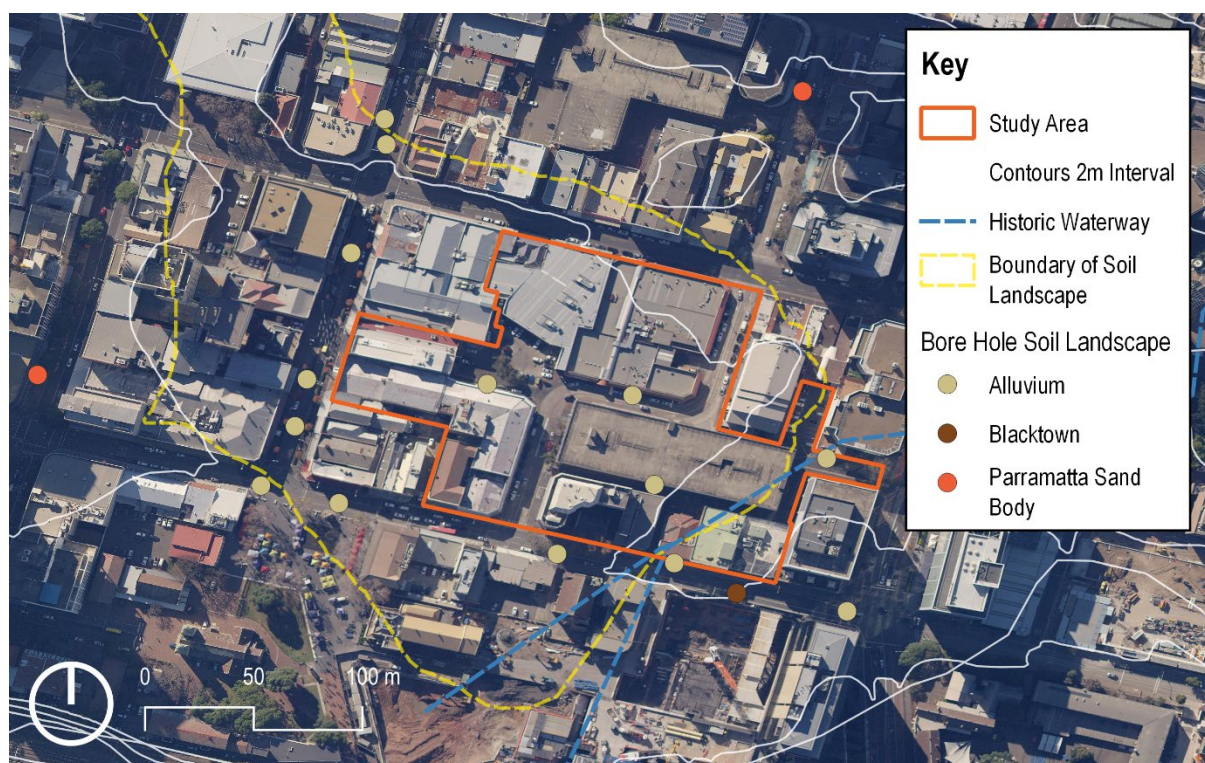


Figure 3.2 Interpretation of soil landscapes from the bore log data. This figure shows the contour lines, water course, and the boundary between the ‘Holocene alluvium clay and sand’ PSB/Blacktown soil landscapes. (Source: GML 2021 and Mitchell 2008, over Nearmap base map)

3.5 Archaeological zoning plan

The site has been divided into five zones of varying levels of archaeological potential, as informed by the analysis of soil landscapes and historical development across the site. A summary of each zone is presented in Table 3.1 and shown in Figure 3.3.

A 'sensitivity line' indicates locations to the east that may yield more extensive archaeological evidence of Aboriginal habitation —this is a hypothesis that needs to be tested through the Aboriginal archaeological investigation. The 'sensitivity line' is associated with the extent of the alluvial clay and sand that is thought to be associated with the formation of wetlands within the central and western part of the Metro site. Here the underlying impermeable clays could have created waterlogged conditions. The sensitivity line indicates locations to the east that may yield more extensive archaeological evidence of Aboriginal habitation. Land to the east of the line is likely to hold shallower deposits of alluvium (up to 300mm deep) and may retain Aboriginal archaeological evidence. Land to the west of the line is less likely to yield Aboriginal archaeological evidence, potentially because it is likely to have been associated with the wetland zone but may retain a detailed paleo-soil and pollen record. This record could provide a detailed insight into ecological regimes over the period of its formation, an aspect of detail currently absent from the outcomes of other investigations in Parramatta to date.

Analysis of historical impacts indicates around half of the site may have been subjected to historical disturbance that could have removed Aboriginal archaeological deposits; the other half may have remnant intact soil horizons (this is referred to as the condition of the soils). Development impacts across the site have also informed the zoning plan.

Table 3.1 Aboriginal archaeology zoning within the site.

Zone	Historical changes and soil integrity/condition	Possible Aboriginal archaeology
1	Zones 1 has the fewest post-1788 impacts and changes; soils could retain good condition. The area is principally connected with yards, and 'movement' through the site. Some activities could have turned soil horizons over, but deposits would be expected to have moderate to good integrity.	Bore logs suggest 0.5m of fill is present, which could cap Holocene alluvium A1 and A2 horizons. If intact, the depth of A2 with Aboriginal archaeology could be between 300mm and 500mm deep. This should interface with a higher plasticity B horizon clay, which has no archaeological potential.
2	As for zone 1.	This zone is associated with the mapped extent of PSB, and also the water channel. Fluvial actions could have eroded PSB and deposited a further type of alluvium in this zone. Archaeology could be associated with A1 and A2 horizons of the alluvium, to a depth of 0.5m (?), below which PSB could be present, with further archaeological deposits to a depth of 1.5m below the current surface level (assuming 0.5m of fill).
3	Zone 3 has been subject to similar impacts to zones 1 and 2, until the construction of the car park. This action may have cut soil horizons, and no remnant soils with archaeological potential may remain in this zone. The condition and integrity of soils requires clarification through further sedimentary analysis.	If remnant soils are present, zone 3 could present archaeological deposits according to the soil landscape. The descriptions for zones 1 and 2 would be applicable.
4	Zone 4 is associated with construction of houses and warehouses. These features will have cut wall foundations into the underlying basal clay, removing soils with the potential for archaeological deposits. Locations inside rooms can retain a full soil profile (as occurred in APHS Q1). More recent buildings are likely to have basements or lower	Where remnant soils are present, zone 4 could present archaeological deposits according to the soil landscape. The descriptions for zones 1 and 2 would be applicable.

Zone	Historical changes and soil integrity/condition	Possible Aboriginal archaeology
	<p>floor levels which have cut remnant soils. The condition and integrity of soils below each building could vary between none and good, depending on how each building was constructed.</p>	
5	<p>Zone 5 is associated with a historical archaeological excavation completed in 1996 prior to construction of the existing building. The results of this excavation were not available at the time of preparing this report and the survival of remnant soils with archaeological potential is not known.</p>	<p>Where remnant soils are present, zone 5 could present archaeological deposits according to the soil landscape. The description for zone 1 would be applicable. The survival of remnant soils can be clarified following removal of the building.</p>

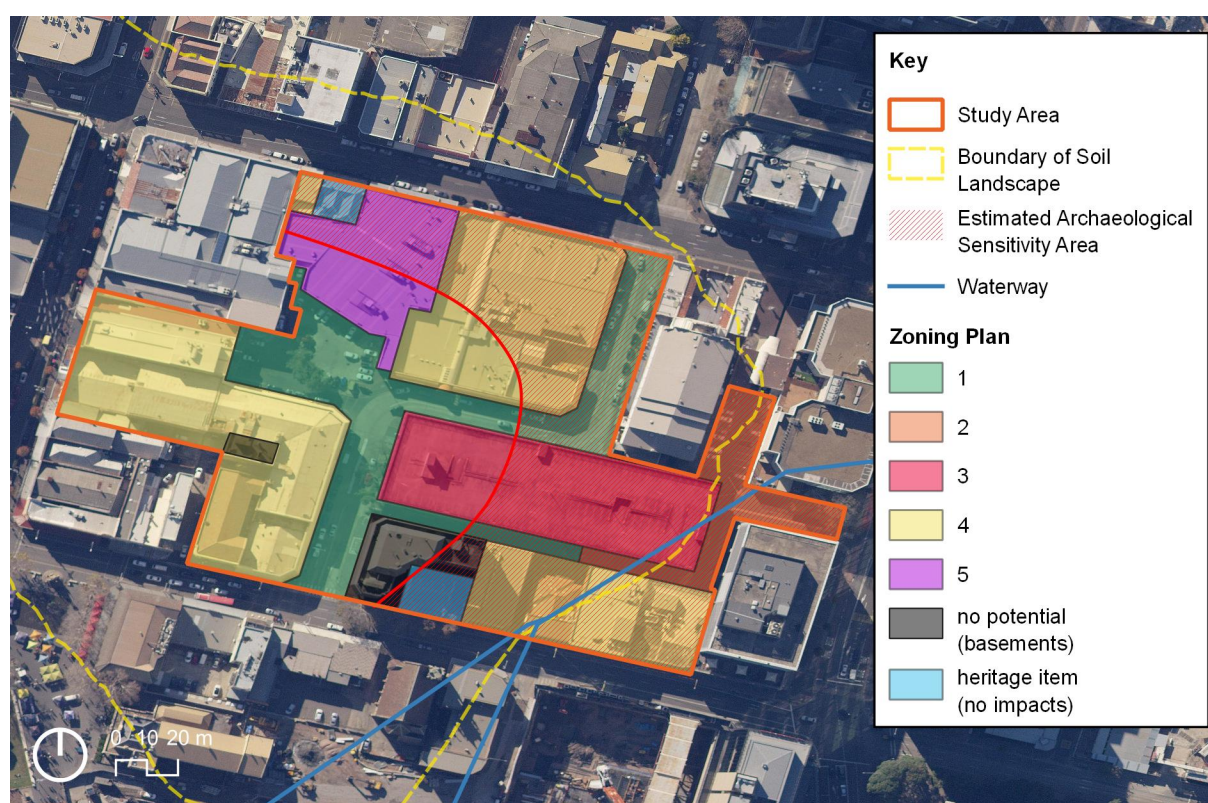


Figure 3.3 Aboriginal archaeology zoning plan for the site with hypothetical 'sensitivity line'. (Source: GML 2021, over Nearmap)

3.6 Endnotes

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Historical Archaeology

4 Historical archaeology

4.1 Introduction

This section provides a revised assessment of the site's historical archaeological potential and significance. The assessment has been informed by the detailed site history, a review of comparative archaeological studies, geotechnical borehole data, and previous developments within the site. The site is large—almost a city block—and has a complex history of subdivision and development. Archaeological phases provide the framework for discussing the potential within each historical lot (Crown allotments). To identify and refer to specific areas within the site, current street addresses and road names have been used.

4.2 Previous assessments

The site is included in the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Plan (PHALMS) prepared in 2000. The Concept and Stage 1 EIS included an historical archaeological assessment for the Parramatta station construction site. The outcomes of these assessments are discussed below.

4.2.1 PHALMS

The site includes six Archaeological Management Units (AMUs) identified in PHALMS (Figure 4.1). The AMUs include a high-level assessment of potential and significance based on available data at the time. Recommendations for AMU with archaeological potential include undertaking detailed archaeological assessment. Our understanding of archaeological potential and significance has developed since PHALMS was published twenty years ago. Results from many archaeological investigations provide additional data on the archaeology of Parramatta. The PHALMS AMUs provide a starting point in undertaking a detailed archaeological assessment for the site. The AMU assessment outcomes and comments regarding this detailed assessment are provided in the table below (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 The PHALMS AMUs within the site.

AMU	Location	Assessment
283	41–53 George Street	<p>No potential or significance due to construction of Officeworks building in 1996. Archaeological investigations undertaken at the time and PHALMS conclude the site is unlikely to yield further archaeological potential.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>However, there is a reference in <i>Breaking the Shackles</i> to a convict hut location conserved in situ within the new development.³⁰⁶</p>
3075	Multiple lots on Church, George and Macquarie Streets, and Horwood Place	<p>High potential for intact archaeological deposits and with minimal disturbance. The AMU is assessed in PHALMS as being state significant with exceptional research potential. There is a reference to a basement to the rear of 232–234 Church Street which is likely to have removed archaeology in its footprint.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>The basement impact to the rear of 232–234 Church Street is corroborated in this assessment. Additional developments within this AMU have occurred since 2000—these are identified below. Installation of new services have also occurred within Horwood Place.</p>

AMU	Location	Assessment
3177	Car park at 71 George Street	<p>No potential or significance. The construction of the multi-level car park is likely to have removed archaeological evidence.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>The car park does not include a basement. Additional data—geotechnical or archaeological studies—to verify the AMU conclusion were not identified during research for this assessment.</p>
3178	Corner Macquarie and Smith Streets	<p>High potential for intact archaeological deposits and with minimal disturbance. The AMU is assessed in PHALMS as being state significant with high research potential.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>A large portion of this AMU was subject to archaeological salvage excavation in 2003 in advance of redevelopment at 25 Smith Street/76–78 Macquarie Street. The results from the investigations confirmed significant archaeology dating from the early 1800s is present in the AMU.</p>
3180	60 Macquarie Street	<p>No potential or significance. Construction of the existing building is likely to have removed all archaeological evidence in the AMU.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>This is also the conclusion of this assessment.</p>
3181	70–72 Macquarie Street	<p>No potential or significance. Construction of the existing building is likely to have removed all archaeological evidence in the AMU, though the report also notes that a comprehensive assessment of the AMU had not been undertaken.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>A detailed assessment of this AMU has been undertaken and there may be archaeological potential in the southern part fronting Macquarie Street. See below for discussion.</p>



Figure 4.1 Plan showing the PHALMS AMU within the site. (Source: GML 2000 with Nearmaps aerial)

4.2.2 The EIS

The EIS included an historical archaeological assessment for the Parramatta station construction site. The report included a brief historical background, identified several previous archaeological studies including PHALMS and previous ground disturbances, though also noting that basement data was not available. The approach to the archaeological assessment was to group the properties by street and discuss the potential by each archaeological phase separately. The report concluded the site had low to moderate potential for state and locally significant historical archaeology. The EIS assessment is considered high-level as it did not include detailed site-specific research and analysis for each allotment or property.

4.3 Comparative archaeological studies

4.3.1 Archaeological investigations within the site

Three previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site. The results of these projects are summarised below and their locations shown on Figure 4.8

41–53 George Street, Test Excavation, AMAC, 1996¹

A program of test excavation, localised salvage excavation, and monitoring was carried out in advance of redevelopment at 41–53 George Street by AMAC in 1996. The testing program involved excavation of 10 trenches (1 metre x 1 metre) across the northern half of the site within the proposed building footprint. The testing demonstrated the potential for late eighteenth and nineteenth century archaeological deposits and features below the former car park and outside the footprint of the late nineteenth-century buildings. Archaeological inspection of the underfloor cavities within the heritage listed buildings at 43–47 George Street determined that no underfloor deposits survived within these buildings.

The salvage excavation covered an area measuring 25 metres x 25 metres in the northwest of the site (Figure 4.2). The excavation found remains of a 1790s convict hut near the western edge of the site. The north and south walls of the hut survived as a series of postholes cut into the B-horizon clay. No evidence for the eastern or western walls or the chimney was identified. Evidence for two major phases of repair comprised the rebuilding of both the front (northern) and rear (southern) walls on separate occasions, along with several timber additions built at the rear of the hut. The salvage excavation also recorded remains of a timber building containing a ‘smithy’, kitchen and stables recorded on an 1848 plan of the site. Remains of two wells and a beehive cistern were also preserved within the site. One well was capped with cement, while the second well and cistern were partially preserved below the existing sewer line. Large quantities of artefacts were recovered from the rear yards. This included glass bottles and stoppers associated with a cordial factory operated by Peter Miller on the site in the 1850s and 1860s, and medical and pharmaceutical related items attributed to the chemist Woolcott who operated on site in the 1870s.

The location and extent of archaeological monitoring undertaken in 1996 is not documented in the excavation report.² An archaeological assessment of the site prepared by AMAC in 2004 includes a plan that shows the southern part of the site was subject to archaeological monitoring with deposits removed down to sterile B-horizon clay substrate (Figure 4.2). However, it is not known what was found within this part of the site or if any archaeological remains were preserved below the construction impacts.

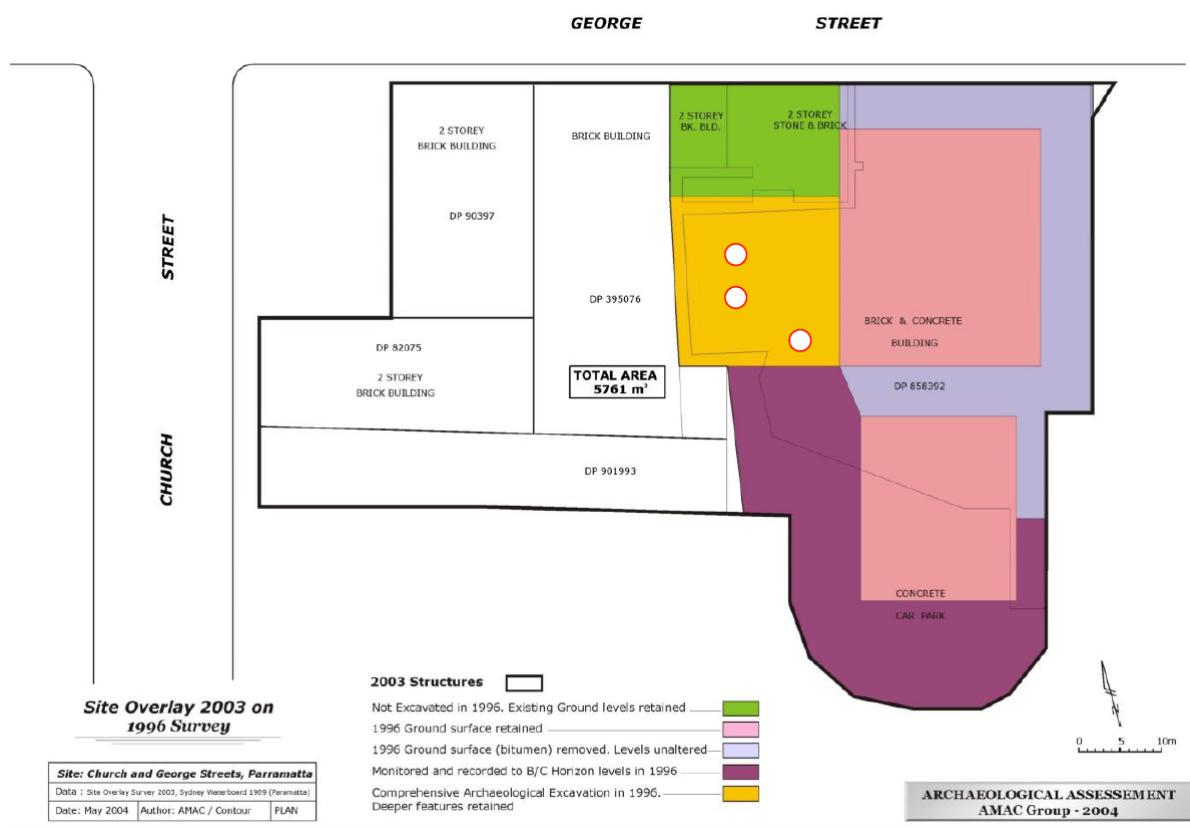


Figure 4.2 Plan of 41–53 George Street showing the areas subject to archaeological investigation in 1996 by AMAC. The area of salvage excavation is shaded yellow, with the area shaded dark purple subject to archaeological monitoring. The areas shaded pink and light purple were not impacted by development and have potential for archaeological remains. The unshaded areas are outside the site. (Source: AMAC 2004³)

236 Church Street, Partial Salvage Excavation, Austral, 2006⁴

A program of monitoring and localised salvage excavation was carried out by Austral at 236 Church Street in 2006. A copy of the final excavation report was not available at the time of preparing this assessment. This summary has been prepared based on a preliminary report and photographs taken during the salvage excavation.

Remains of a c1840s sandstone cellar and mid–late nineteenth-century brick floor were uncovered during the monitoring program (Figure 4.3). The cellar is set back 10 metres from the Church Street frontage. The section uncovered comprised the southern portion of the cellar and measured 10 metres long and 1.8 metres wide. The remainder of the cellar continues below the adjoining building at 238 Church Street to the north, the extent and intactness of which is not known. The sandstock brick floor was located at the eastern end of the building.

Salvage excavation involved excavation of the cellar fills and deposits above the brick floor. The preliminary report identified that potential archaeological deposits capping the brick floor could be 850 millimetres deep, although photographs during the excavation suggest this deposit is likely to be about 500 millimetres thick (Figure 4.5). A late nineteenth-century bottle dump, containing predominantly c1840s–1870s dark green glass (totalling 40 kilograms), was found below the footing for the extant early twentieth-century building.

The cellar and brick floor were retained on site below the floor slab of the new development.

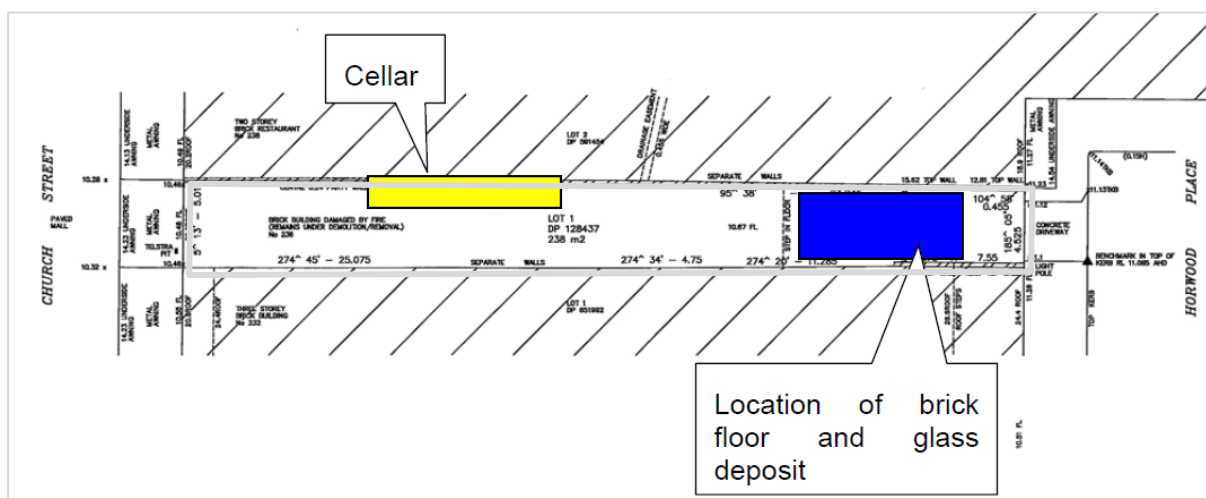


Figure 4.3 Plan of 236 Church Street showing the location of the cellar and brick floor, both retained within the site. (Source: Austral 2006⁵)



Figure 4.4 Looking east at the c1840s sandstone cellar uncovered during archaeological investigations at 236 Church Street. (Source: Yvonne Kaiser-Glass 2006)



Figure 4.5 Remains of a brick surface uncovered during archaeological investigations at 236 Church Street. (Source: Yvonne Kaiser-Glass)

Parramatta Square Trunk Sewer, Macquarie Lane, Casey & Lowe, 2020–2021⁶

Casey & Lowe undertook archaeological monitoring and localised archaeological salvage excavation along the route of the trunk sewer at 70 Macquarie Street and the eastern part of Macquarie Lane. The sewer was installed through a combination of excavated trenches and underboring, with 16 trenches subject to archaeological investigation. The trenches varied in size from less than 500 millimetres by 500 millimetres up to 2.5 metres by 6 metres.

Either historical archaeological remains or intact historical topsoil deposits were encountered in 11 of the 16 trenches (Figure 4.6). The depth of historical topsoil deposits below the modern surface is presented in Table 4.2. Archaeological remains encountered included a sandstone wall footing, a possible sandstone pavement, sandstock brick features, postholes, agricultural marks and a section of the Convict Drain (see Section 4.8.3 for further discussion). The depths at which archaeological remains were encountered varied from 400 millimetres to 900 millimetres below the modern ground surface.

Table 4.2 Depth of historical topsoil deposits within Macquarie Lane and 70 Macquarie Street.

Test trench	Historic Lot	Depth of historical topsoil below surface
TT1	Lot 76	900mm below ground level (mmbgl)
TT2	Lot 74	450mmbgl
TT3	Lot 28	200mmbgl
TT9 (Convict Drain)	Lot 74	380mm to top of drain
TT10	Lot 28	~600mmbgl
TT11	Lot 28	380mmbgl
TT12 (Convict Drain)	Lot 74	380mm to top of drain
TT13	Lot 28	800mmbgl
TT14	Lot 75	400mmbgl
TT15	Lot 28	300mmbgl



Figure 4.6 South-facing section in Test Trench 10 showing the intact soil profile below modern levelling fills.
(Source: Casey & Lowe 2021)

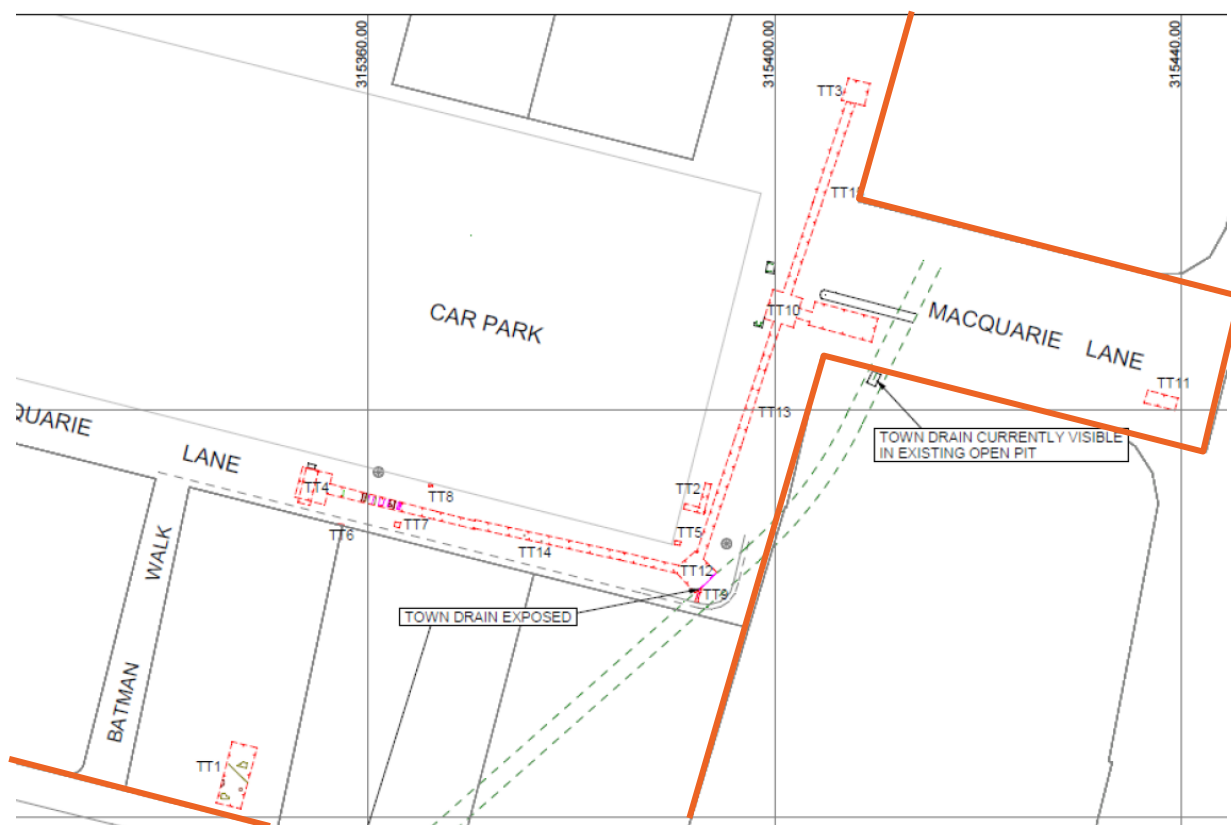


Figure 4.7 Plan showing location of trenches within 70 Macquarie Street and Macquarie Lane. The site boundary is outlined in orange. (Source: Casey & Lowe 2021 with GML overlay)

4.3.2 Archaeological investigations adjacent to the site

Given the quantity of historical archaeological investigations carried out over the past 30 years within Parramatta, a detailed review of archaeological investigations was limited to a one-block radius around the site, being sites on George Street, Smith Street, Macquarie Street and Church Street facing the current site (Figure 4.4). These sites have comparable historical development and occupation patterns and the results adequately demonstrate the range of archaeological sites and features that may be encountered within the site. The results of these archaeological investigations, and implications for the site, are summarised in Table 4.3 and their locations shown on Figure 4.8. These investigations have uncovered archaeological evidence for the development of Parramatta, including agricultural, domestic, commercial and industrial activities, from the late eighteenth through to the early twentieth centuries.

Table 4.3 Archaeological excavations carried out within the site and within one block of the current site. Each excavation has been numbered to allow for ease of identification on Figure 4.4.

No.	Address	Description and discussion
1	25 Smith Street, 76–78 Macquarie Street	<p>Test and Salvage Excavations, Edward Higginbotham and Associates, 2003⁷</p> <p>The excavation included three of the original town allotments: 28, 72, and 74. No archaeological evidence of the early–mid nineteenth-century buildings was found at 25 Smith Street (Allotment 28), which had been removed by later development.</p> <p>In the southwest part of the site, on Allotment 74, remains of an early nineteenth-century timber building fronting Macquarie Street and a later 1820s–1830s masonry</p>

No.	Address	Description and discussion
		<p>building to the rear was found. Other postholes associated with the main building were thought to relate to fence lines and/or a possible outbuilding.</p> <p>In the southeast part of the site, archaeological remains of an 1840s masonry building were preserved between the footings of a 1930s building (Exeter House). Occupation deposits were preserved within the building rooms. In the rear yard space of this building was an unlined well shaft, 5m deep, and three cesspits up to 0.8m deep.</p> <p>Remains of the Convict Drain were uncovered in the northwest corner of the site. The sides of the drain were lined with roughly shaped sandstone blocks, laid in two or three courses, with the base left unlined. The capping of the drain had been replaced in the twentieth century with concrete slabs.</p> <p>Within the site the original ground level was found to slope down from the southeast towards the northwest. Archaeological remains in the southeast corner of the site lay at 9.4–9.8m above Australian Height Datum (AHD), dropping down to 8.3m AHD in the northwest of the site. This slope in the landscape may be associated with a creek that was partially channelised by the Convict Drain (see also Section 4.7.3).</p> <p>Results from this excavation have provided information regarding the landscape and archaeological site formation for the southeast part of the site. They also demonstrate that archaeological evidence of early nineteenth-century buildings and occupation deposits can survive between impacts from later nineteenth or early twentieth-century redevelopments. The remaining part of Lot 74 is within the metro station site and similar archaeology could be expected here and in adjacent lots to the west—lot 75, 77, 79 and perhaps 81. Location information for the Town Drain has informed our assessment and understanding of its alignment and potential within the Metro site.</p>
2	One Parramatta Square, 143–169 Macquarie Street	<p>Monitoring, Salvage Excavation, GML, 2014–2015⁸</p> <p>The excavation recorded structural remains of the c1844–1851 White Horse Inn Stables, a timber structure that survived as a group of postholes and timber plate slots, at the northern end of the site close to Macquarie Street. Also found was an early nineteenth-century brick and sandstone well and drain, possibly associated with an 1820s house on Macquarie Street, and a late nineteenth-century outbuilding with a sunken shelter or cellar.</p> <p>Across the southern part of the site were remains of late nineteenth-century residential properties along Smith Street. This included brick and sandstone footings, a group of late nineteenth-century rubbish pits, brick-lined cesspits and three brick beehive cisterns.</p> <p>The construction of Macquarie House, a commercial office building built in 1981 on the corner of Smith and Macquarie Streets, removed any archaeology within the site's footprint. The late nineteenth-century houses had either remained on site until the excavation or had been demolished, with the area converted into an above-ground car park.</p> <p>Results from this excavation provide information on the range of archaeology that could be expected from a large lot developed and subdivided from the 1820s onwards. Of note is the evidence of development and occupation behind the street-fronting buildings. The historic properties in the Metro site have large rear yards. Early historical maps generally record main buildings only, and at a particular moment in time. Results from this site, and many others in Parramatta, confirm that a range of archaeology associated with the yard spaces can be expected.</p>
3	1 Smith Street	<p>Salvage Excavation, Casey & Lowe, 2004⁹</p> <p>The excavation found remains of three late nineteenth-century houses and associated yards. A significant finding from the site was a large deposit of domestic refuse of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century items that was deposited in the 1930s into a cistern at 5 Smith Street.</p> <p>Results from this excavation provide information about later phases of archaeology and potential for artefact deposits associated with the early twentieth century. Artefact deposits dating to the early twentieth century are not typically found on urban archaeological sites. Municipal waste collection services developed around this time and rubbish was removed, rather than disposed of within properties. This site</p>

No.	Address	Description and discussion
		demonstrates that artefacts from the early twentieth century could be found and they could have significance in providing information about life in Parramatta during the Depression era.
4	3 Parramatta Square, formerly 153 Macquarie Street	<p data-bbox="469 450 1023 472">Salvage Excavation, Casey & Lowe, 2015–2016¹⁰</p> <p data-bbox="469 488 1394 622">The excavation found extensive archaeological evidence from the 1790s through to the late nineteenth century. Evidence for farming found in different parts of the site dated to the 1790s and 1830s. A section of the 1840s Town Drain was uncovered that showed evidence for channelisation of a pre-existing creek lined with timber planks possibly as early as c1800.</p> <p data-bbox="469 638 1394 712">Extensive evidence for water management, including timber-lined and brick drains, a well, a sump, and two phases of ground-raising (pre-1820s and c1880s) indicate the location of the site within a formerly waterlogged environment.</p> <p data-bbox="469 728 1394 862">Structural remains recovered include a four-room timber cottage, built c1822 and demolished in 1884, which featured a sandstone and brick chimney. This building also featured a sandstock brick drain that fed into the Town Drain. Remains of three brick 1880s houses were found on an adjacent lot, along with brick cesspits and a coach house.</p> <p data-bbox="469 878 1394 952">A mid-nineteenth century coaching service was built on a separate lot that included timber outbuildings, stables and brick drains. A late nineteenth-century sandstone outbuilding was associated with the residence on this plot.</p> <p data-bbox="469 967 1394 1041">The lots at the western side of the site preserved limited evidence for early activity on site. A large underground storage pit was found, along with a late nineteenth-century sandstone outbuilding and sandstone fences.</p> <p data-bbox="469 1057 1394 1249">These results demonstrate the range of archaeology to be expected from investigations of multiple historical lots with multiple phases of use. Evidence of water management issues and solutions just to the south of the Metro site is relevant to our understanding of the environment and landscape during the early colonial period. Evidence of the earlier water channel associated with the Town Drain may be found in the Metro site. This site also demonstrated the potential for extensive archaeological remains to survive below 1960s developments.</p>
5	4 and 6 Parramatta Square (1A–1C Civic Place, 12–38 Darcy Street)	<p data-bbox="469 1272 1023 1294">Salvage Excavation, Casey & Lowe, 2016–2017¹¹</p> <p data-bbox="469 1310 1394 1415">The excavation found evidence for the creek that was formalised into the Town Drain, and two ponds shown on an 1858 map that had been backfilled with heavy clays. Remains of the 1850s occupation of the site had been impacted by construction of the Council Building basement and did not survive.</p> <p data-bbox="469 1431 1394 1588">The bulk of the archaeological evidence related to the late nineteenth-century development. This comprised four pairs of c1880s semi-detached houses and associated cesspits, and a single fully detached house. These properties provided evidence of an initial phase of residential occupation, followed by conversion of the sites in the early twentieth century for commercial occupation. Evidence of earlier brick and sandstone internal features survived below the concrete slabs.</p> <p data-bbox="469 1603 1394 1709">A large sandstone and concrete machine base was thought to be associated with a timber yard that operated on part of the site. Sandstone rubble walls, sandstock brick paving, and thick deposits of white plaster are associated with a plaster works that operated on the site c1920–1930.</p> <p data-bbox="469 1724 1394 1830">Results from this excavation provide an indication of the archaeology of residential buildings that are adapted for commercial uses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This pattern of development and archaeology could be expected within the metro site.</p>
6	8 Parramatta Square	<p data-bbox="469 1852 1023 1874">Salvage Excavation, Casey & Lowe 2016–2017¹²</p> <p data-bbox="469 1890 1394 2024">This site forms the southwest part of the larger Parramatta Square development and included three historical lots. The excavation found remains of the Town Drain that ran diagonally through the site from southwest to northeast. This section of the drain took the form of a box drain constructed using large sandstone blocks with a sandstone capping. While the drain was constructed as a single phase, evidence suggests that</p>

No.	Address	Description and discussion
		<p>part of it remained an open drain at least until the late 1850s. Remains of the creek that was channelised into the drain was found. However, the drain did not follow the centreline of the creek along its entire route, and evidence for the infilling of the creek was seen at this location. In addition to the drain, the remains of five timber and brick buildings dating to the 1830s–1850s were also excavated, as well as a series of shops and residences built along Church Street in the 1870s/1880s. Parts of the site were impacted by developments in the 1920s, 1930s and 1980s that included basements, substantial footings and other localised deep impacts which had removed archaeological remains.</p> <p>These results demonstrate the range of archaeology to be expected from investigations of multiple historical lots with multiple phases of use. Evidence of the Town Drain and its interactions with the former creek line is relevant to our understanding of the remains of the Town Drain that may be found within the metro site.</p>
7	Church Street Mall, Bicentennial Square	<p>Monitoring and Test Excavation, CRM, 2014¹³</p> <p>Five trenches were excavated within the pedestrian Church Street Mall near the intersection with Macquarie Street. These trenches confirmed that evidence associated with the nineteenth-century development of Parramatta survived below the modern pavement. Archaeological remains included evidence of the original landscape; robbed-out footings of the c1810–1820 watch house; postholes associated with a c1830s market building; and landscaping and works associated with construction of the 1880s Town Hall and Council Chambers and the 1879–1880 Clerk's residence.</p> <p>Evidence from this site provides relevant information about archaeological site formation on the western side of the site, away from the wetter landscape to the east demonstrated in the Parramatta Square excavations. Though this part of the site may have shallower profiles (due to topography and underlying soil landscape) multiple phases of archaeology can survive.</p>
8	211 Church Street	<p>Salvage Excavation, CRM, 2012¹⁴</p> <p>A small area (5m x 4m) at the rear of the former post office was excavated for the construction of a new lift and fire stairs. The archaeological investigation demonstrated that the original topography was flat and the ground surface has risen by at least 500mm. No evidence for outbuildings or other features associated with the convict hut located on the Church Street frontage was identified during this excavation. Archaeological evidence associated with a coach building workshop (1833–1874) on the site comprised stripping of all topsoil deposits prior to the construction of a substantial workshop or showroom building. Two robbed-out trenches from the building survived, each about 700mm wide and 1m deep. Multiple phases of surfacing from the 1830s to the 1860s was also uncovered. The earliest surface was made from crushed and broken bricks laid down directly onto the truncated natural. Over this was a layer of clay and mortar c1840s; in the 1850s a thin layer of bitumen was put down; and in the 1860s the area was surfaced with a thick deposit of clay and broken bricks. Evidence for the demolition of a service wing associated with the extant 1878–80 post office building was also uncovered.</p> <p>These results also provide an indication of what might be expected from the Church Street properties within the Metro site. The ground levels along Church Street may be half a metre above nineteenth-century levels. Successive phases of historical development will likely be represented in the yard spaces with multiple surfaces.</p>
9	52 George Street	<p>Test Excavation, AHMS, 1999¹⁵</p> <p>Three trenches were excavated to test for survival of underfloor deposits. The testing determined that the underfloor cavities had been disturbed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. No deposits associated with the former 1830s Red Coats Mess building were identified. Structural remains associated with the former building survive beneath the existing structure.</p>

No.	Address	Description and discussion
		<p>This was the only available record for archaeological investigations on the northern side of George Street directly opposite the site. The limited archaeological investigation doesn't provide much information relevant to this assessment.</p> <p>Continuous use of, and upgrades to, historical buildings can limit survival of archaeological deposits within underfloor spaces.</p>
10	Cnr Smith and George (The 'Babes in the Woods' Site)	<p>Salvage Excavation, Edward Higginbotham and Associates, 1989¹⁶</p> <p>Archaeological salvage excavation uncovered remains of a convict hut and secondary structure to the rear. Rubbish pits, barrel-lined pits and other features were found in the yard space to the rear of the hut. The barrel-lined pits are thought to be associated with a later use of the hut, possibly as a hotel. The hotel on site was known as the 'Hawkesbury Settler' and later 'Babes in the Woods'. An 1820s timber building associated with the hotel was also found. It featured a clay and cobble floor and was interpreted as a stable. Other features included a bottle dump, identified as waste from a cordial factory that operated on the site, a brick-lined well and sandstone box drain. An 1830s sandstone stable was also built on the site. Later nineteenth-century occupation included remains of two buildings, with a well, two cisterns and a brick coal store. There was evidence for a laneway leading off Smith Street.</p> <p>Results from this excavation provide information about the archaeology of convict huts and their adaptation after that initial phase of use. The site also provides a confirmed hut location to assist our georeferencing of historical maps and identifying their locations within the metro site. The sequence of building phases is also relevant for understanding what may be present within the convict allotments in our site. Evidence of additions to the original convict hut may be present and the buildings recorded on the 1823 plan could be replacements rather than adapted huts. The distribution of yard features associated with the 1790s–1800s phase also informs this assessment. Activity resulting in archaeological features and artefact deposits is more likely to be concentrated near the convict hut location than in the large rear yards. This has been demonstrated in other convict hut excavations such as at Parramatta RSL.</p>
11	Former Christian Science Church, 16–18 Smith Street	<p>Monitoring, Salvage Excavation, Godden Mackay Logan (now GML), 1999¹⁷</p> <p>Excavation uncovered archaeological remains associated with commercial and residential development of the site from the 1830s to the late nineteenth century. Substantial quantities of fill were imported to the site during this early phase of development to raise the ground level in lower-lying areas. The earliest structures comprised a stone stable built sometime between 1836 and 1844, a sandstone box drain associated with the Babes in the Woods Hotel (outside the site), and a sandstone retaining wall. Also associated with the hotel was a bottle dump, c1840s–1850s.</p> <p>A mid-nineteenth century vaulted sandstone cellar was found below two mid-1870s sandstone residences. The cellar is thought to have been built for commercial or industrial purposes and may also be associated with the Babes in the Woods.</p> <p>A brick house, brick and weatherboard structure and associated outbuilding were constructed at the rear of the site in the late nineteenth century. These buildings were replaced in the 1930s by a brick hall and kitchen.</p> <p>The Town Drain also crossed this site. Here the drain consisted of three courses of primarily unbonded sandstone blocks with an unlined base. The drain was capped with either cement slabs, large rectangular sandstone blocks or timber sleepers. A section of the drain was removed during construction and rebuilt on site in the vicinity of its original location.</p> <p>This excavation provides additional information about the influence of the landform on historical archaeology. There is likely to be more fill used to raise and consolidate ground levels on the eastern side of the site. Archaeological layers would therefore be located at a greater depth below the current ground surface in this part of the site. This site also demonstrates that late nineteenth-century redevelopments may have utilised the components of the building they were replacing, such as cellars.</p>

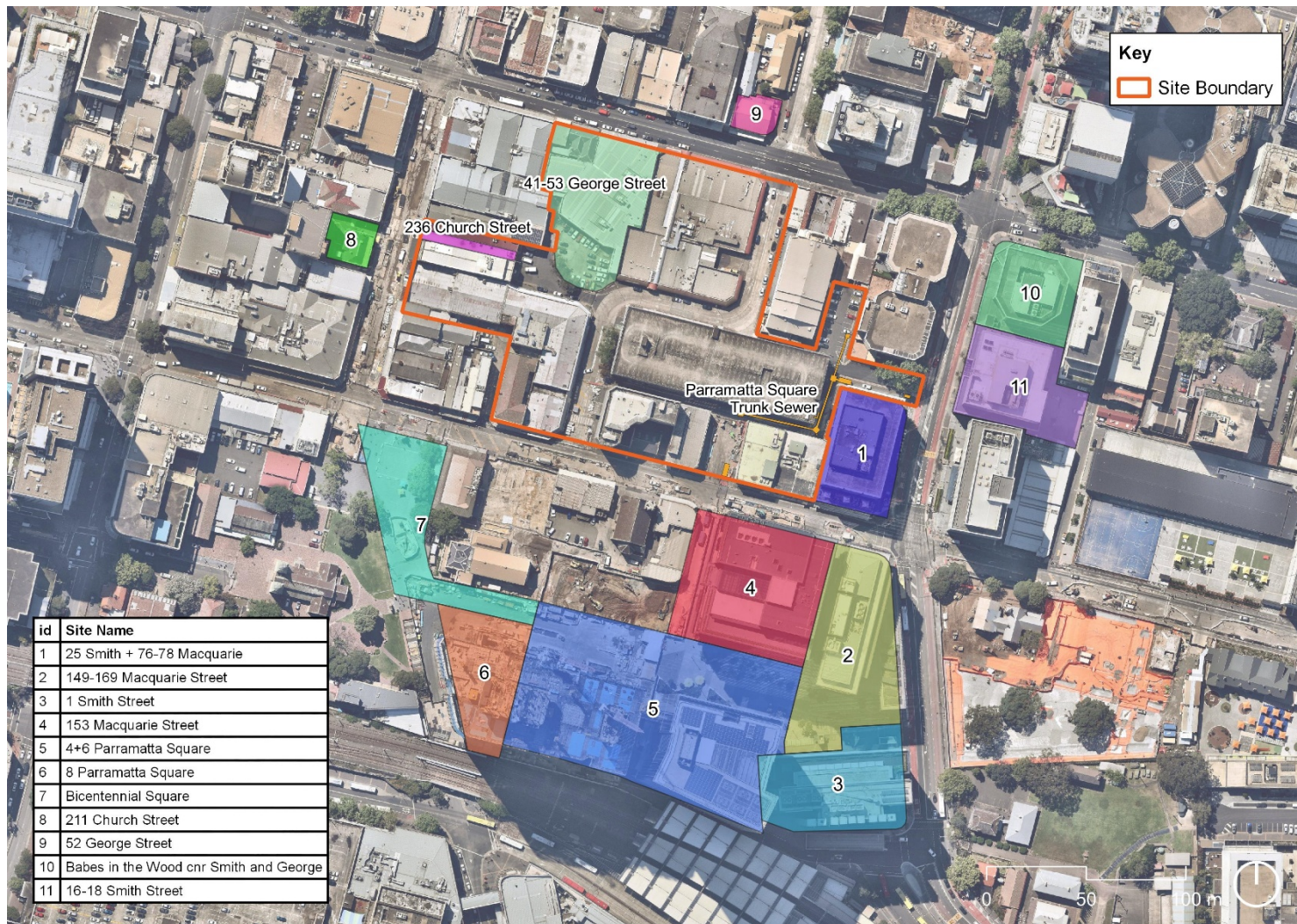


Figure 4.8 The locations of previous archaeological excavations within and immediately surrounding the site. Note the extent of excavation at 41–53 George Street is an estimate based on the building footprint. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

4.4 Geotechnical data

Geotechnical data from four boreholes drilled within the site was reviewed to inform the assessment of archaeological potential (Figure 4.9).³²⁴ While additional data was available for boreholes drilled within Church Street and Macquarie Street, the information gained from these boreholes is considered to have limited application to the site.

A summary of the data from the four boreholes is presented in Table 4.4. As the borehole logs provide very limited descriptions of fill layers, it is not possible to determine how much of this material may be of archaeological interest. However, the data does provide generalised information on the potential depth of archaeological deposits across the site. The description of some soils identified as fill may be reworked historical topsoils/subsoils and may contain archaeological remains.

In general, the data suggests that potential historical topsoil and subsoil deposits in the western part of the site may be up to 0.4 metres deep, while towards Smith Street the deposits may be up to 1 metre deep. While it is unlikely that this equates to 1 metre of archaeological deposits, this may be an indication of ground-raising or reclamation in this part of the site, an action that will have potentially buried earlier archaeological remains. Additionally, borehole BH705 in Macquarie Place (behind 68 Macquarie Street) encountered a layer of reddish-brown bricks at a depth of 0.5m below the modern surface. It is not known whether this is a modern feature, but it does indicate the potential for archaeological remains to survive below Macquarie Place and possibly at similar depths below the adjacent buildings along Macquarie Street.



Figure 4.9 Location of geotechnical boreholes within and surrounding the site. The 'fill' depths are provided beside each location. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

Table 4.4 Interpretation of borehole logs drilled within the site. Depths describe the thickness of the material. (Source: Borehole logs from Golder and Douglas Partners, November 2020, supplied by Sydney Metro)

Borehole No.	Depth of modern	Description of modern	Depth of 'fills'	Description of 'fills'
BH002	0.3m	Asphalt, road base (dark grey-brown gravel)	1.0m	Brown silt and clayey silt
BH003	0.35m	Asphalt, dark grey sand (road base?)	0.4m	Pale brown slightly silty clay
BH704	0.3m	Concrete, brown sand (bedding?)	1.2m	Brown-grey clayey silt
BH705	0.4m	Concrete, brown or orange brown sand	0.6m	Layer of red-brown bricks, 100mm thick above a 500mm thick layer of grey silty clay identified as alluvium

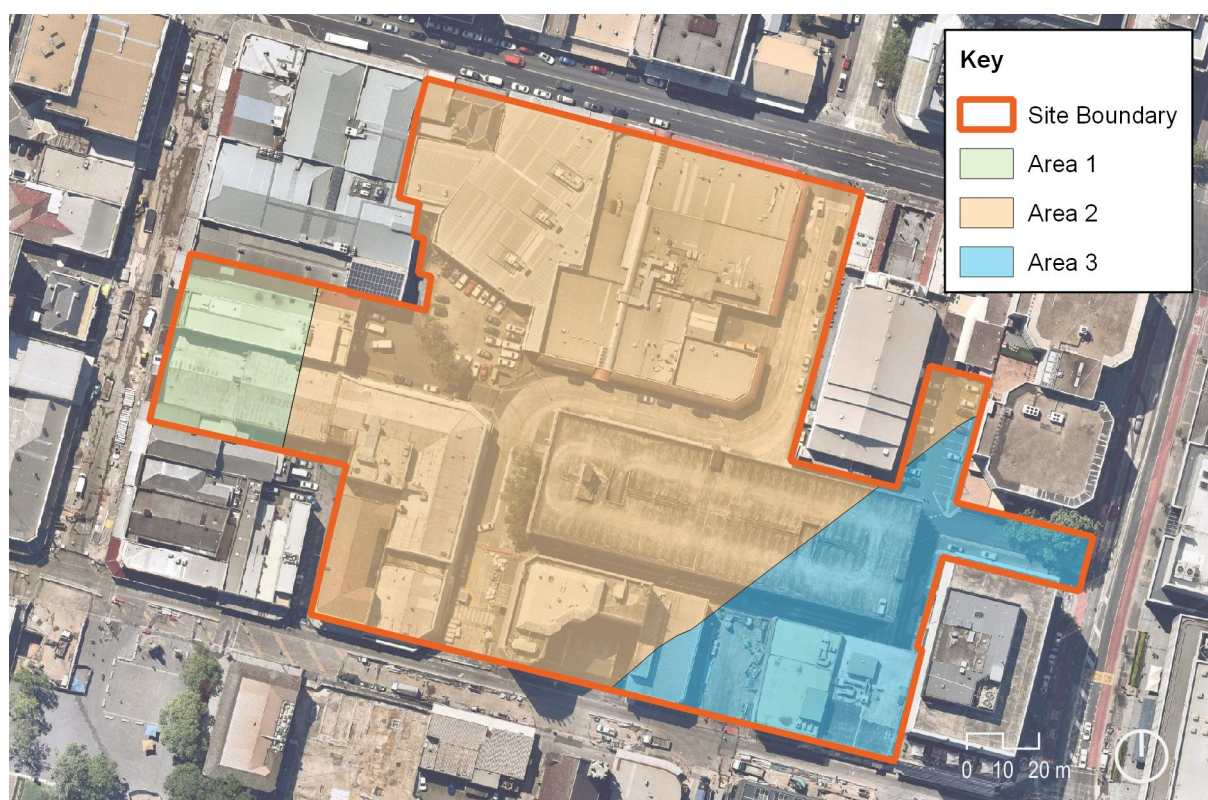
4.5 Predicted depths of historical archaeology

The review of available geotechnical and archaeological data for the site has enabled the following predictions to be made about the expected general depths of the historical archaeological layers or deposits within the site. Three areas have been identified:

- Area 1 (Church Street)—historical archaeology remains are expected to be encountered directly below the existing building floor slabs. Generally, the historical archaeology layers would be about 300mm deep.
- Area 2—historical archaeological remains may be capped by modern fills and would be present about 300–400mm below the modern ground surface. Historical archaeological layers across this area could be up to 300–500mm deep.
- Area 3—this area is associated with a former creek line and historical archaeological remains would be present at 300–400mm below the modern ground surface. Historical archaeological layers including levelling or reclamation fills could be up to 600mm+ deep..

The Area are illustrated in the figure below.

These depths provide a general profile for the historical archaeological layers. Features and structures will be cut in to and extend deeper into the natural soils. Examples include wells, cellars, drains, cisterns, cesspits and backfilled or reclaimed natural creeks. In Areas 1 and 2, the natural soils also have potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological objects and features extending to depths of 200–300mm below historical archaeological layers. In Area 3, the natural soils may contain Aboriginal archaeological objects and features up to 500mm below historical archaeological layers.



4.6 Previous impacts

A review of previous developments within the site has been undertaken to inform the potential for survival of archaeological remains. This has focused primarily on existing buildings and developments post-1960s that are considered more likely to have had an impact on archaeological survival. This is based on developments in construction techniques that allowed for taller buildings that would have had substantial foundations and/or basement. Documents and resources reviewed include aerial photographs from 1943, 1951, 1961, 1970, 1978, 1986 and 1991 (available via NSW Spatial Portal); Google Maps Street View; and reports relating to previous archaeological investigations both within and around the site that have provided information on previous building methods and their impact on archaeological survival.

The following general interpretations can be made regarding developments within the site:

- The site is relatively flat, with a very gradual slope in the eastern half of the site towards Smith Street. There is no evidence for extensive landscaping (ie excavation or terracing for lower floors or basements, or significant ground-raising) based on an external view of the site using Google Maps Street View (accessed on 14 July 2021 and 15 July 2021).
- Post-1980 three–four storey and higher buildings will have involved extensive excavations for building footings and are more likely to contain basement levels that will have entirely removed any archaeological deposits within the site. This was demonstrated at 149–169 Macquarie Street.³²⁵
- 1930s–1970s two–three storey buildings will have involved deep excavation for strip and pier footings that will have resulted in localised impact and removal of archaeological deposits within their footprint. There is moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits to survive

between these footings directly below existing floor slabs. The survival of archaeological remains below this kind of development has been demonstrated at sites such as 3 Parramatta Square, 25 Smith Street and 74–76 Macquarie Street.³²⁶

- 1960s–1990s single-storey buildings are likely to have a combination of strip and pier footings that will have had localised impact on archaeological survival within their footprint. There is high potential for archaeological deposits to survive below the floor slab of these structures.
- Excavation for service utilities, including substations and trenches, will have had localised impacts across the site.

A detailed discussion of the existing buildings within the site and the implication for archaeological survival is presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Summary of development impacts within the site, discussed by street address.

Address	Lots	Development impacts
41–59 George Street	12 (part), 14, 15 (part)	Two-storey building constructed c1996–1997. The western and southern parts of the site have been subject to archaeological investigation. Construction in the eastern half of the site did not involve excavation below the existing ground level. Archaeological remains of a convict hut may survive within the eastern half of the site below the existing floor slab.
Parramall, 61B George Street	15, 16	Single-storey mall constructed in 1977/1978, likely supported by pier and strip footings. A petrol station was constructed in the northern part of Lot 16 in the 1930s. This may have had underground tanks that would have removed any archaeological deposits within their footprint. Leaking from these tanks may have also caused localised contamination.
74 Macquarie Street	74 (part)	Single-storey building constructed on the western half of block in 1950s, demolished in 1970s. The existing two-storey 1970s building was likely constructed using strip and pier footings.
72 Macquarie Street	75 (part)	1970s three-storey building likely supported by pier and strip footings.
70 Macquarie Street	76 (part)	c1910–20 two-storey building with three-storey mid-twentieth century façade. Demolished in 2019. Likely supported by combination of strip and pier footings.
68 Macquarie Street	77 (part)	Mid–late 1960s three and four-storey brick building. Likely supported by a combination of strip and pier footings.
62–64 Macquarie Street	77 (part)	Kia Ora, 1840s two-storey brick house. Heritage item—not proposed for demolition.
58–60 Macquarie Street	78 (part)	Late 1970s or early 1980s seven-storey building. It is understood this building has a single basement level. The building would have piled footings.
Greenway Plaza, 222–230 Church Street	80, 81 (part), 15a (part)	One and two-storey steel-framed structure originally built in 1961, converted to Greenway Plaza in 1981. The building façade was likely upgraded or replaced when it became Greenway Plaza. A small basement area was added when the buildings were converted. The ground floor of the Macquarie Street section of the arcade is slightly raised above street level.
48 Macquarie Street and part of Union Lane	81	Three-storey brick building built in 1954, likely supported by strip and pier footings. The ground floor is raised above street level and accessed by three steps. The building does not feature a basement. ³²⁷ A disused vehicle turning table was located at the end of United Lane when an assessment of this site was carried out in 2017. Construction of this feature will have had an impact on archaeological survival.

Address	Lots	Development impacts
220 Church Street	15a (part)	Two-storey c1870s–1880s building without basement.
232 Church Street	15a (part)	Three-storey building constructed in late 1970s or early 1980s. Does not appear to have basement. The building is likely to have strip footings.
236 Church Street	10 (part)	1901–1903 brick shop, rebuilt in 2006. Archaeological remains retained on site, with known potential for additional archaeological remains.
238 Church Street	10 (part)	Two-storey building constructed c1901–1903, extended at the rear in the 1960s with a slightly raised rear floor. Based on the adjacent excavation at 236 Church Street, the building has brick and steel strip footings.
71 George Street (City Centre car park)	Parts of 28, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	Five-storey car park. Originally constructed in the early 1980s as three storeys, with an additional three storeys added at a later date. The structure is supported by concrete pillars and features brick shops along its northern side fronting onto Horwood Place.
Horwood Place and Macquarie Place	17, 79, 15 (part), 16 (part)	Construction of the road and excavation for service utilities will have had localised impacts on archaeological survival. Recent archaeological works for the Parramatta Light Rail have demonstrated the potential for archaeology to survive within the existing road corridors along Church, George, Smith and Macquarie streets.

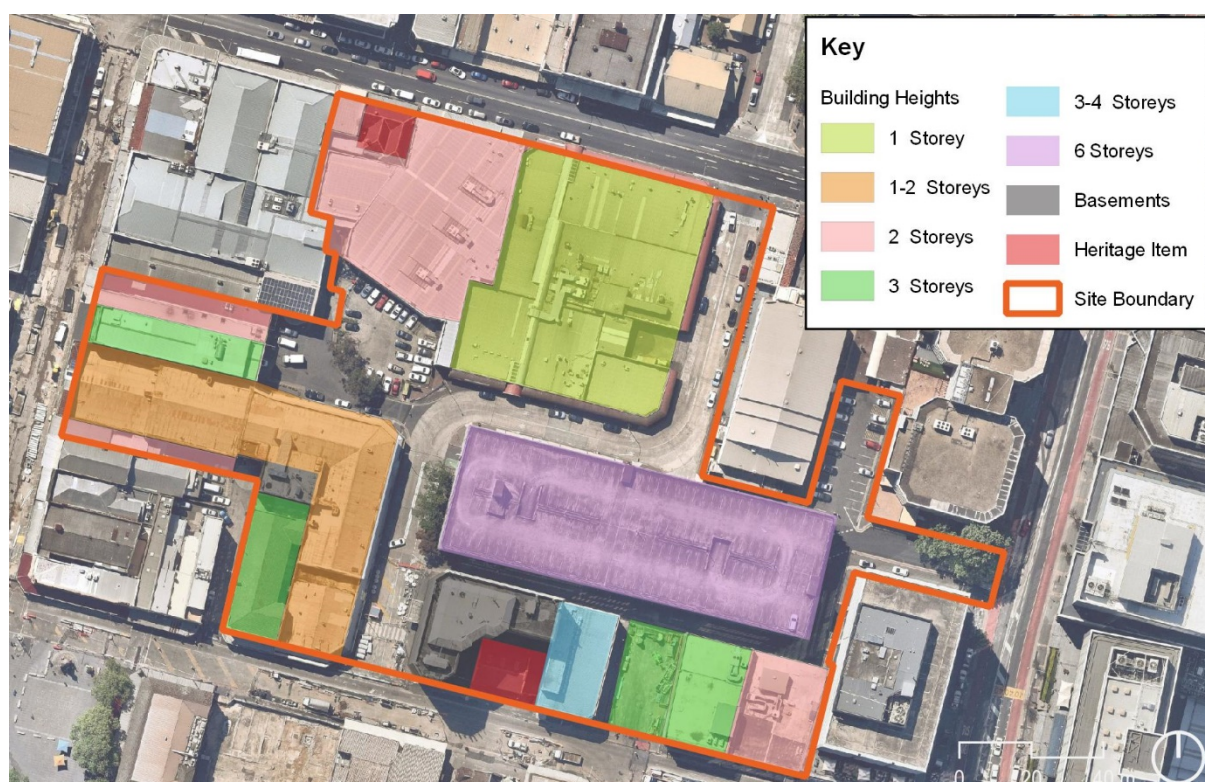


Figure 4.10 Plan showing heights of individual buildings and location of known basements within the site.
(Source: Neamap with GML additions)

4.7 Archaeological phases

The historical development and occupation of the site is complex. It includes all or part of seven original allotments with five recorded buildings in the 1790s. By the end of the nineteenth century the site included 33 subdivisions with over 80 structures (buildings, sheds, outhouses, wells/cisterns) recorded on historical plans. However, the historical development can be divided into five broad phases that would generally be reflected in the archaeology across the site. These phases are used to frame the discussion of archaeological potential to allow for comparisons between individual properties. The phase boundaries are in decades and each phase overlaps with the next. The phasing for the site and each allotment will be refined further as part of the archaeological investigation process.

4.7.1 Phase 1: Early colonial settlement (1788–c1820s)

This phase is associated with the establishment of Parramatta as a penal settlement and the beginnings of its transformation to a free town. The phase encompasses an approximate 42-year period and includes the convict hut allotments and their occupation, permissive occupancy by free occupants (emancipists and free settlers), and reconfiguration of the allotments for formal leases in 1823. This phase includes the initial occupation and development by free occupants in the early nineteenth century and during the 1820s.

The town grid was laid out and included George Street, Church Street and Macquarie Street. Convict huts were built within large garden allotments. Subdivision, development and occupation by free settlers and emancipated convicts began soon after. There are six of the original convict hut allotments recorded on the 1792 plan within the site—four complete and two partially within. In 1823 a formal lease system resulted in a reconfiguration of the initial convict hut allotments. The allotments on George Street were also extended as the street was narrowed. Twelve allotments (or parts thereof) within the site were recorded as occupied and developed with buildings during the 1820s. Several emancipated convicts and free settlers were issued leases within the site and developed the lots during the 1820s.

Archaeological remains could include evidence of the convict huts and a complex sequence of alterations, demolition and rebuilding by emancipists and free settlers. The site could also include archaeological evidence of early colonial adaptation to the environment, early cultivation and ‘kitchen gardens’, cottage industry and development of local manufacture, and the domestic and working life of convicts, emancipists and free settlers, and the transition period from a convict settlement to a free town. There is also potential for contact archaeology during this phase. The allotments along Macquarie Street remained undeveloped until the early-mid nineteenth century. These areas may have been used by Aboriginal people in the early years of the colony.

Phase 1—Types of archaeology

The types of archaeological remains expected for Phase 1 occupation would vary depending on the location. Archaeology would be concentrated towards the front of the allotments and surrounding the building locations recorded on historical maps.

- Buildings and associated deposits—Structural remains of the main buildings, and alterations/additions, including postholes, slot trenches for base plates, sandstock brick chimney bases or hearths, stone or sandstock brick footings and sandstock brick or stone drains. Associated deposits such as modified historical topsoils and fills containing artefacts, underfloor

deposits containing artefacts and demolition deposits containing building materials (mortar, nails, bricks, stone, tile etc).

- Yard features and deposits—Remains of outbuildings, property boundaries and other features such as postholes, slot trenches, stone or brick footings, drains, wells and cesspits, timber-lined subsurface storage pits, brick or stone paving, rubbish pits and spreads containing artefacts, modified topsoils and fills containing artefacts, garden soils, field drains and drainage channels, water dams with backfills containing artefacts, furrows, plough and hoe marks.
- Contact archaeology—Deposits containing traditionally modified ceramic, glass or flint, hearths and other archaeological evidence demonstrating interactions between Aboriginal people and the colonists.

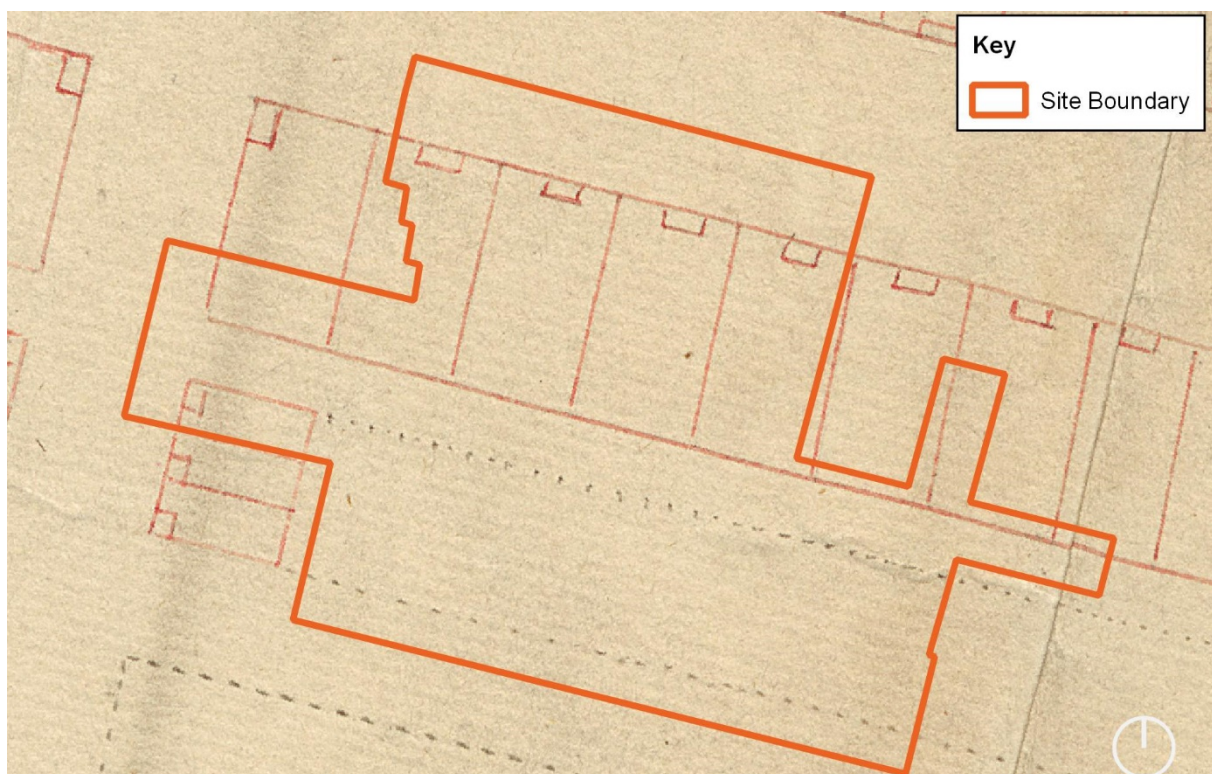


Figure 4.11 The 1792 plan illustrating the subdivision and rows of convict huts lining George (then High) Street and showing the absence of development along Macquarie Street. (Source: The National Archives UK with GML additions)

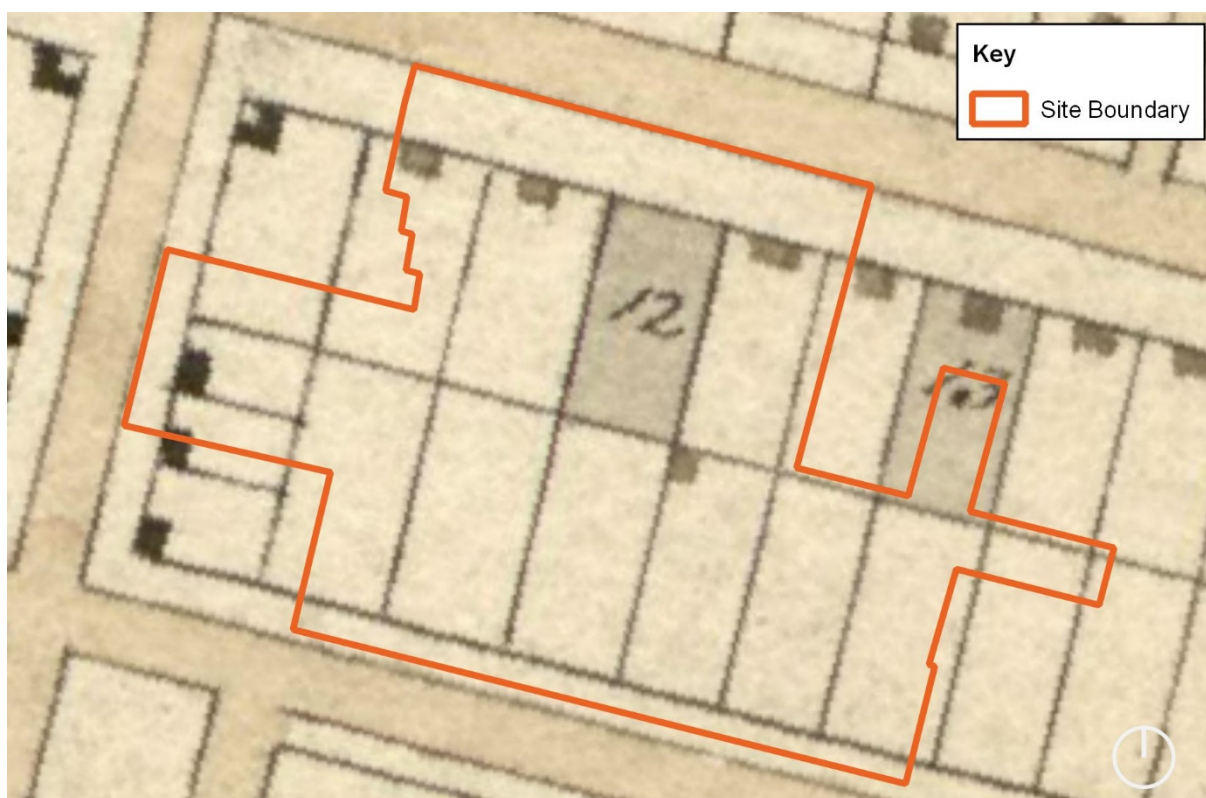


Figure 4.12 The 1804 plan showing the subdivisions, the convict huts and an additional structure in the centre of the site. An early lease (12) is illustrated. (Source: The National Archives UK with GML additions)

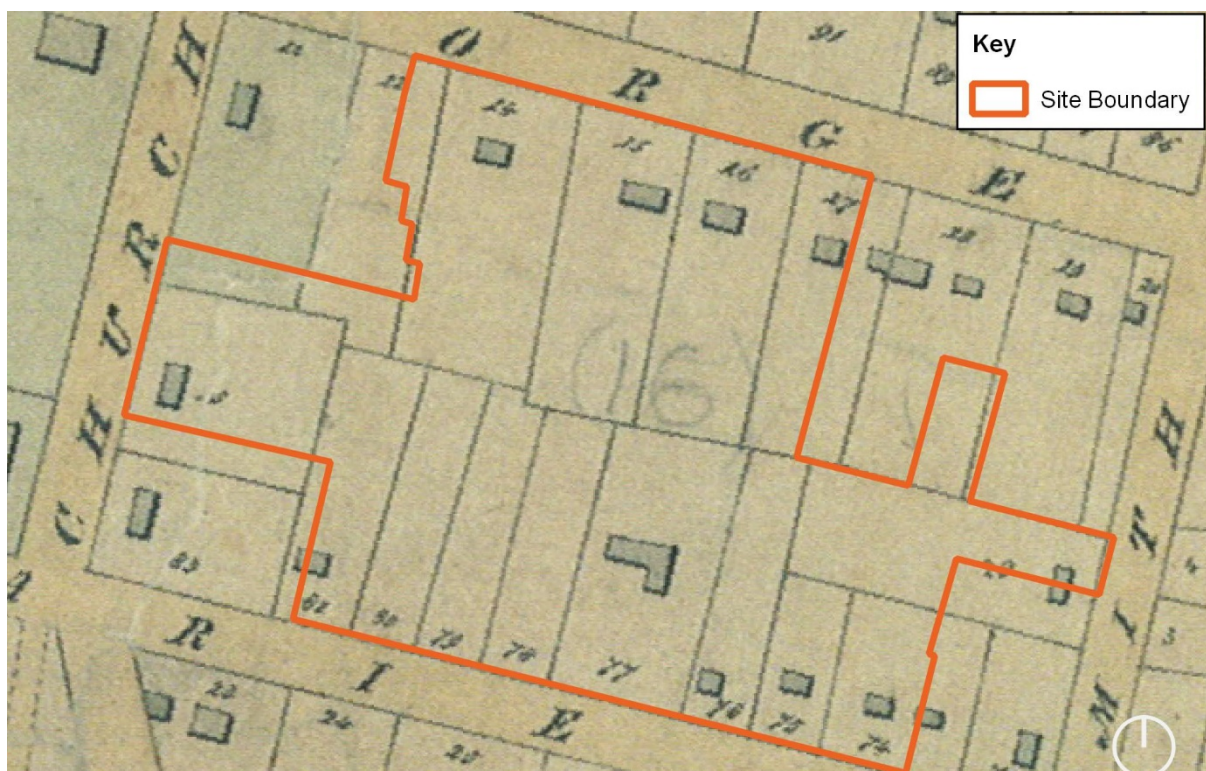


Figure 4.13 The 1823 plan showing the convict huts (or adapted versions) and additional development on Macquarie Street. (Source: SLNSW with GML additions)

4.7.2 Phase 2: Leases and town development (c1820s–c1860s)

In 1823 the first formal leases were issued for land in Parramatta, providing security for residents and facilitating development across the town. Convicts working in Parramatta were moved to the barracks on Macquarie Street, completed by c1821. These factors both mark and facilitate the transition of Parramatta to a free town. Though it is noted this transformation began prior to the 1820s. Parramatta continued to grow into the commercial centre for the region. However, like the rest of the colony, its fortunes were influenced by economic conditions during the early-mid nineteenth century. Phase 2 is characterised by growth in private development, residential and commercial properties within the site. Initial free occupants who developed and were issued leases during the 1810s and 1820s (Phase 1), sell up, and properties change ownership, are leased and tenanted, subdivided and redeveloped at a faster rate.

By the mid-1840s all but two of the 17 allotments within, or partly within, the site are recorded as being developed and occupied. Many of the allotments contain multiple buildings—fronting the street and to the rear—demonstrating both residential and commercial or light industrial activities. There is limited historical map evidence for the site between the 1840s and 1860s. Historical records and the 1855 map showing just the street frontage indicate some development and subdivision, mainly on the Church and George Street properties.

Archaeological remains are likely to include evidence of an increasingly complex sequence of buildings, alterations, additions and occupation phases. Evidence of unrecorded outbuildings and features associated with domestic, commercial and perhaps industrial activity is likely to be present in rear yard spaces. Larger quantities of artefacts could be expected from this phase due to the increased density of occupation and use, and subsequent increased rubbish disposal, within the site.

Phase 2—Types of archaeology

The density and distribution of archaeology is expected to increase across the site during this phase. It would still be concentrated towards the street frontage and surrounding the main buildings. However, changes in development and use of rear yard spaces would result be notable in the archaeology. Changes in building materials and artefact types are also expected during this phase.

- Buildings and associated deposits—Structural remains of the main buildings, and alterations/additions, including stone or brick footings and chimney bases, stone hearths, brick or stone drains, postholes and slot trenches for base plates, stone flagging or brick pavers. Associated deposits such as underfloor deposits containing artefacts, fills containing demolition deposits containing building materials (mortar, plaster, nails, bricks, stone, slate etc).
- Yard features and deposits—Remains of outbuildings, property boundaries and other features such as postholes, slot trenches, stone or brick footings, drains, wells, cisterns and cesspits, brick or stone paving, yard surfacing, rubbish pits and spreads containing artefacts, historical topsoils and fills containing artefacts, garden soils, garden beds, field drains and drainage channels, and levelling fills.



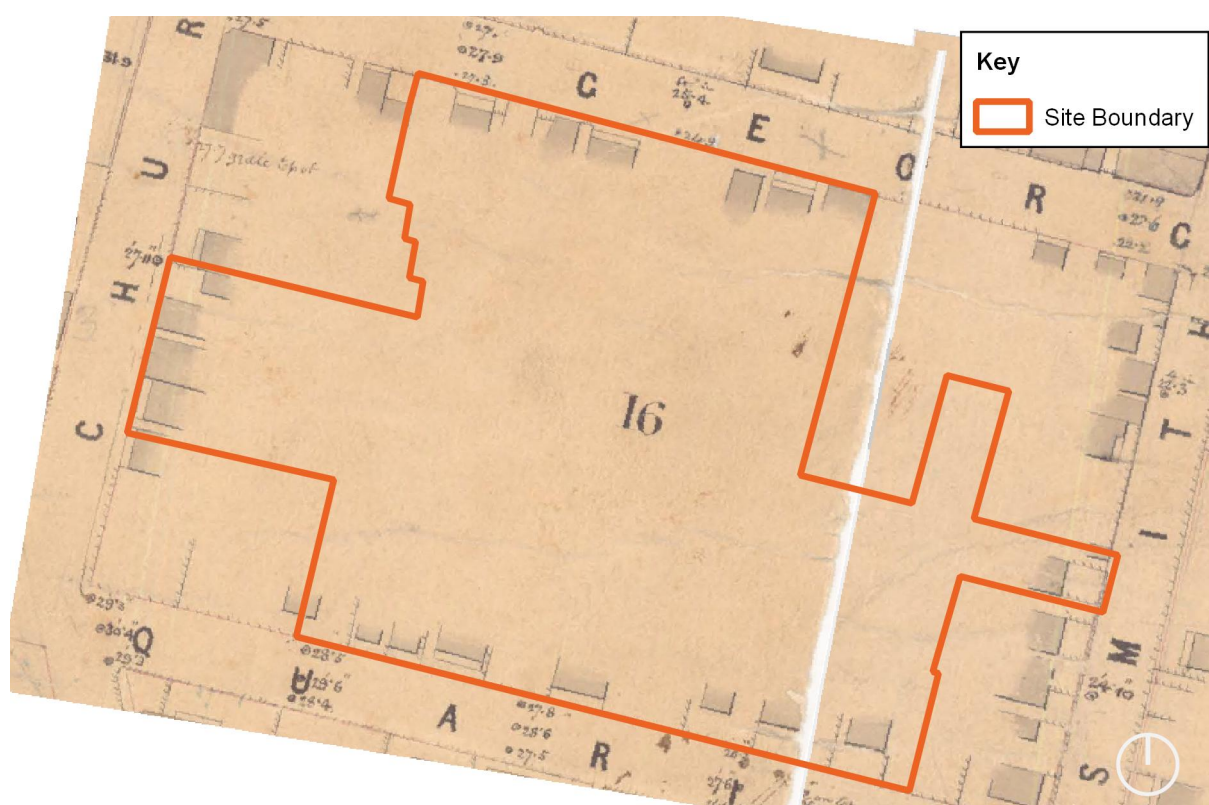


Figure 4.16 Street frontages, illustrated on the 1855 plan, show some further development. (Source: City of Parramatta Research and Collections with GML additions)

4.7.3 Phase 3: Urbanisation and industry (c1860s–c1880s)

The arrival of the railway in 1860 and the establishment of local government fostered the urbanisation of Parramatta. Church Street became the primary focus for commercial development and local industrial enterprises such as Ritchie's ironworks were established. Occupation along Macquarie Street and Smith Street remained primarily residential. Archaeological remains of Phase 3 could include evidence of the ironworks, its layout, structures, features and operations. There may also be artefacts associated with the various activities and processes of the ironworks. Archaeology of residential and commercial activities is likely to be similar to that of Phase 2. The increased availability of mass manufactured consumer goods in the global market is likely to be reflected in the archaeology. Substantial increases in artefact deposits are to be expected from this phase.

Phase 3—Types of archaeology

The types of archaeology from the previous phase are likely to continue to this phase. The main change in the archaeological profile is expected to be related to the industrial activity on site. More yard areas are also developed and these areas are expected to have greater densities of archaeology in this phase. Changes in building materials and artefact types are also expected, with technological changes and increased availability of mass-produced materials and goods available.

- Buildings and associated deposits—Structural remains of the main buildings, and alterations/additions, including brick or stone footings and chimney bases, stone hearths, ceramic drains and metal service pipes, postholes and slot trenches for base plates, stone flagging or brick pavers. Associated deposits such as underfloor deposits containing artefacts,

fills containing artefacts and demolition deposits containing building materials (mortar, plaster, render, nails, bricks, stone, slate etc).

- Yard features and deposits—Remains of outbuildings, property boundaries and other features such as postholes, slot trenches, stone or brick footings, drains, ceramic sewer pipes, metal waterpipes, cisterns, cesspits and toilets, brick or stone paving, chimney bases, lined pits and stone/concrete machinery bases, rail track, industrial waste pits and deposits, yard surfacing, rubbish pits and spreads containing artefacts, historical topsoils and fills/backfills containing artefacts, garden soils, garden beds, field drains and drainage channels, and levelling fills.

4.7.4 Phase 4: Commercial development (c1880s–c1950s)

Redevelopment and growth of commercial businesses along Church Street continued, with many of the early–mid nineteenth century premises replaced in the 1880s with new two-storey shops and residences. Many industrial businesses grew and then collapsed during the 1890s depression. Residential development along Macquarie Street gradually gave way to commercial properties and small-scale industries in the early twentieth century. The 1895 plan illustrates the subdivision and development that had occurred within the site by the end of the nineteenth century. Of the 33 properties within (or partly within) the site, only one was undeveloped at this time. An assortment of building types is recorded on the plan, as well as outbuildings such as toilets. The archaeology is likely to include evidence of multiple alterations, additions and new buildings, with a range of building materials within each property. Rubbish continued to be disposed of within rear yards of properties until the end of the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries when municipal services were provided. This change is likely to be reflected in the archaeology with the frequency of artefact deposits decreasing and the presence of services (ceramic and metal pipes) increasing. Dumps of commercial or industrial related material containing artefacts may still be present in the archaeological record.

Phase 4—Types of archaeology

Significant changes in the types of archaeological remains are expected during this phase. Industrial activity ended early in the phase and redevelopments for commercial use increased. Mass-produced building materials such as bricks, concrete, iron and other metals were more frequently used. There will be a sharp decline in artefact deposits as municipal services in the twentieth century meant waste was generally no longer disposed of within properties.

- Buildings and associated deposits—Structural remains of the main buildings, and alterations/additions, including brick or concrete footings, ceramic drains and metal service pipes, postholes and slot trenches for base plates, stone flagging, brick pavers and cement/concrete floors. Associated deposits such as levelling fills and demolition deposits containing building materials (mortar, plaster, render, nails, bricks, stone, slate etc).
- Yard features and deposits—Remains of outbuildings, property boundaries and other features such as postholes, slot trenches, brick or concrete footings, ceramic sewer pipes, metal water pipes, cisterns and toilets, brick, stone or concrete/cement paving, bitumen surfaces, chimney bases, lined pits and stone/concrete machinery bases, rail track, industrial waste pits and deposits, yard surfacing, rubbish pits and spreads containing artefacts, garden soils and fills/backfills containing artefacts and levelling fills.

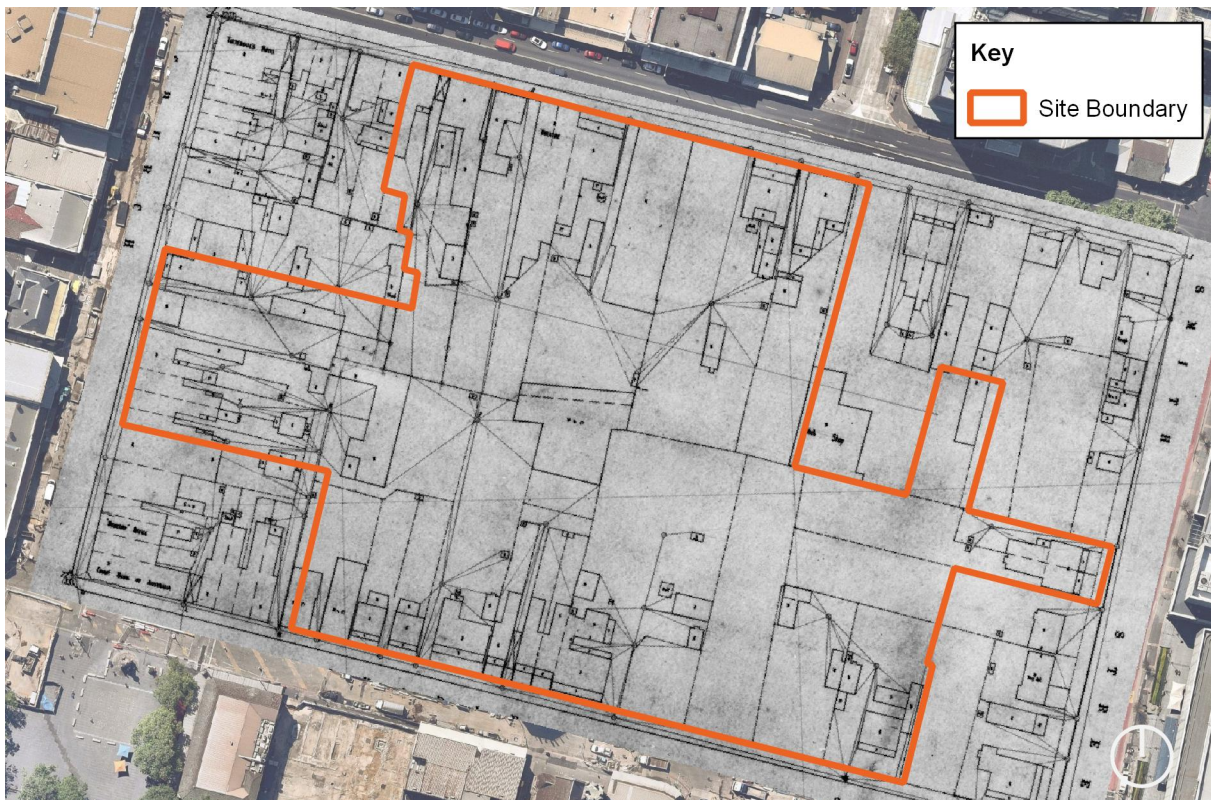


Figure 4.17 1894 Water Board plan showing details of the sewer and stormwater connections to the various houses, shops and structures fronting the streets and outbuildings to the rear. (Source: Sydney Water with GML additions)

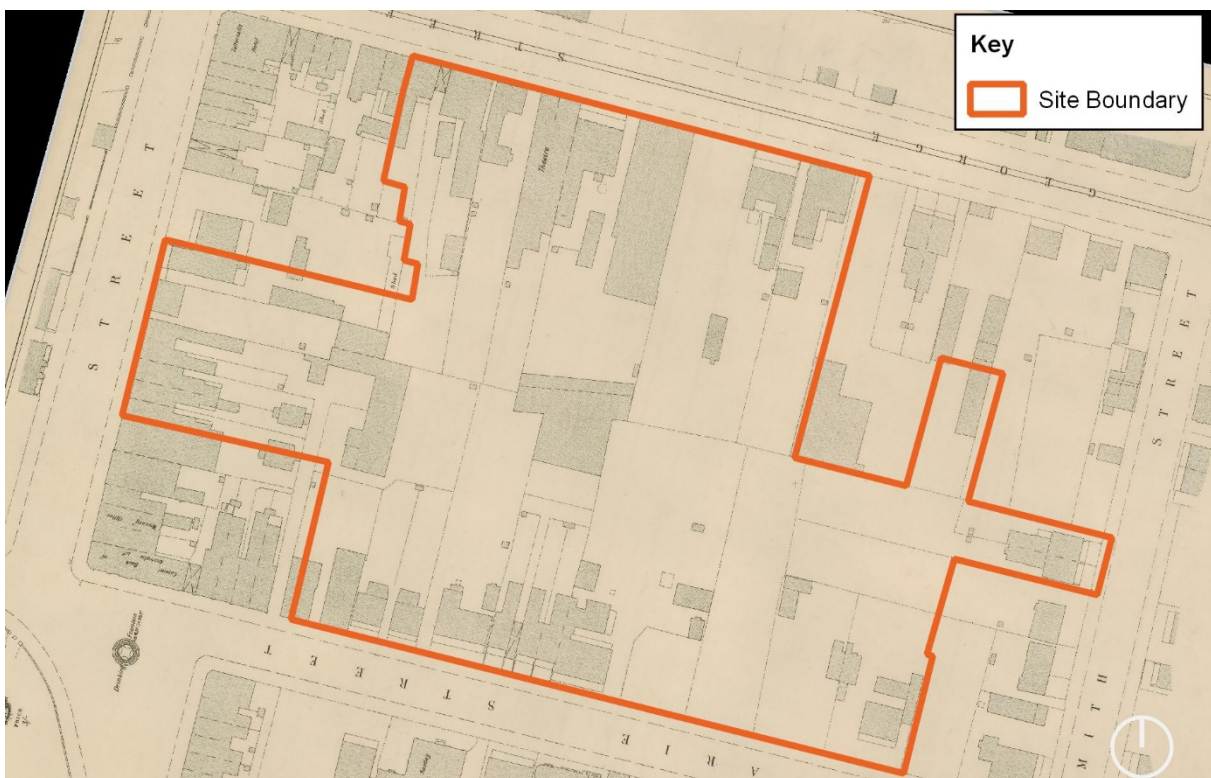


Figure 4.18 1895 Parramatta detail survey, sheet 18, showing redevelopment of most of the lots in the mid-late nineteenth century. (Source: SLNSW)

4.7.5 Phase 5: Modern developments (c1950s–present)

This period is associated with the postwar growth and modernisation of Parramatta. The construction of the office buildings and shopping arcades that now characterise the site commenced in the 1960s with the construction of Greenway Plaza. Archaeology associated with this phase may include evidence of demolition of earlier buildings.



Figure 4.19 Aerial photograph from 1943 showing a mix of commercial and residential development and buildings fronting the streets, with large yard and warehouse-type structures in the centre. (Source: SIX Maps with GML additions)



Figure 4.20 Aerial photograph from 1961 showing a mix of commercial and residential development and buildings fronting the streets, with large carparking area the centre. (Source: NSW Spatial Portal with GML additions)



Figure 4.21 Aerial photograph from 1978 showing mostly commercial buildings fronting the streets, with the large carparking area in the centre and the development of Parramall in progress (Source: NSW Spatial Portal with GML additions)



Figure 4.22 Aerial photograph from 1986 showing the Parramall and the multilevel carpark developments. (Source: NSW Spatial Portal with GML additions)

4.8 Archaeological potential assessment

Development of the allotments within the site from the late eighteenth to early twentieth centuries would have resulted in multiple phases of historical archaeology across the site (Figure 4.23). Figure 4.24 to Figure 4.27 illustrate the overlay of buildings and features recorded on historical plans from the 1790s to 1950s. The potential for archaeological remains from the phases identified in Section 4.7 will vary across the site as it is influenced by the lot-specific development and occupation, particularly in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Phase 1 convict and early colonial occupation evidence is likely to have been impacted by subsequent Phase 2 and 3 nineteenth-century urban development.

The depth and intactness or integrity of archaeological deposits is also likely to vary across the site. Most of the site occupies an area of higher ground within the Parramatta CBD landscape and is unlikely to have been built up through deliberate ground-raising or reclamation. Later nineteenth-century and twentieth-century development is more likely to have impacted on the survival of earlier phases of occupation, particularly along the street frontages where development was more frequent. The excavation at 236 Church Street suggests that along the Church Street frontage archaeological remains are expected to be present, and relatively shallow, directly below the building floor slab. Across the centre of the site archaeological deposits may be deeper, particularly within areas that historically were yard spaces. The nature of occupation and development in yard spaces is more likely to have resulted in the accumulation of archaeological remains from successive phases.

The southeast part of the site occupies lower-lying ground that may be associated with a former creek line (see Section 4.8.3 below). This area may have been built up through deliberate ground-raising or reclamation actions and may have potential for buried or stratified archaeological deposits, which could also be more intact. The excavation at 76–78 Macquarie Street recorded clay fills capping historical topsoil deposits that were found at 500–700 millimetres below the modern ground surface. Similar results were found at Parramatta Square where water-logged ground was filled with thick layers of clay. These results suggest that the layer of ‘fill’ recorded in Macquarie Lane (borehole BH002) may in part be the result of ground-raising or reclamation in this part of the site, an action that will have potentially buried earlier archaeological remains.

It is noted that the depth and intactness or integrity of archaeological remains will vary within these areas. Previous archaeological investigations have also demonstrated the potential for deep cut features, such as wells and cisterns, to extend up to 5 metres deep. The truncated bases of these features may survive below deeper impacts (ie deeper footings or possibly basements) across the entire site and may contain artefact deposits, as these structures were often used for rubbish disposal after they went out of use.

4.8.1 Terminology

The following archaeological potential gradings have been developed for this project, taking into consideration the specifics of this site’s development history.

- Nil—area subject to major construction activity that removed all historical archaeology, such as where it can be demonstrated that there are basements for modern buildings.
- Low—unlikely that extensive or intact archaeological evidence of the area’s historical development survives due to high levels of disturbance from twentieth-century construction and other activities. May have localised areas of archaeological deposits and potential for truncated remains of deep cut features (ie cellars, wells, cisterns or cesspits).
- Moderate—likely that archaeological evidence of the area’s historical development survives. Multiple phases of archaeology are expected. Localised impacts to the archaeology are expected and some areas may be less intact.
- High—likely that archaeological evidence of the area’s historical development survives. Multiple phases of archaeology are expected. Previous disturbances appear to be minimal and the archaeology is likely to be relatively intact.
- Unknown—partial archaeological salvage excavation(s) have been completed in the area. The excavation extent is not known and the area may still retain archaeology.

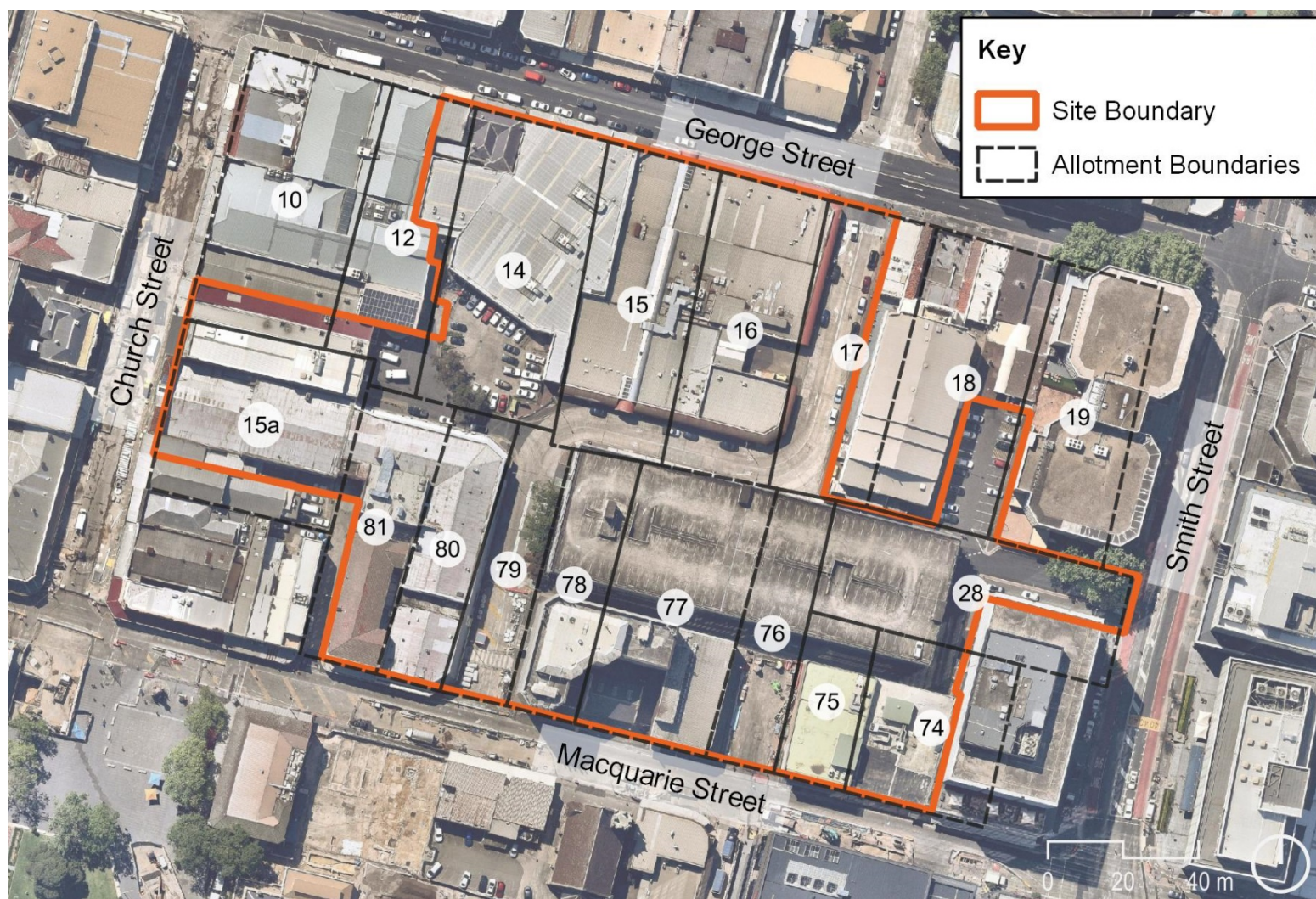


Figure 4.23 Aerial photograph of the site showing the historical allotments (which are used as the framework to discuss the archaeological potential). (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)



Figure 4.24 Overlay of buildings and features recorded on the 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)



Figure 4.25 Overlay of buildings and features recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)



Figure 4.26 The 1895 plan with overlay of buildings and features recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823, 1844, 1855 and 1954 plans. (Source: SLNSW with GML overlay 2021)

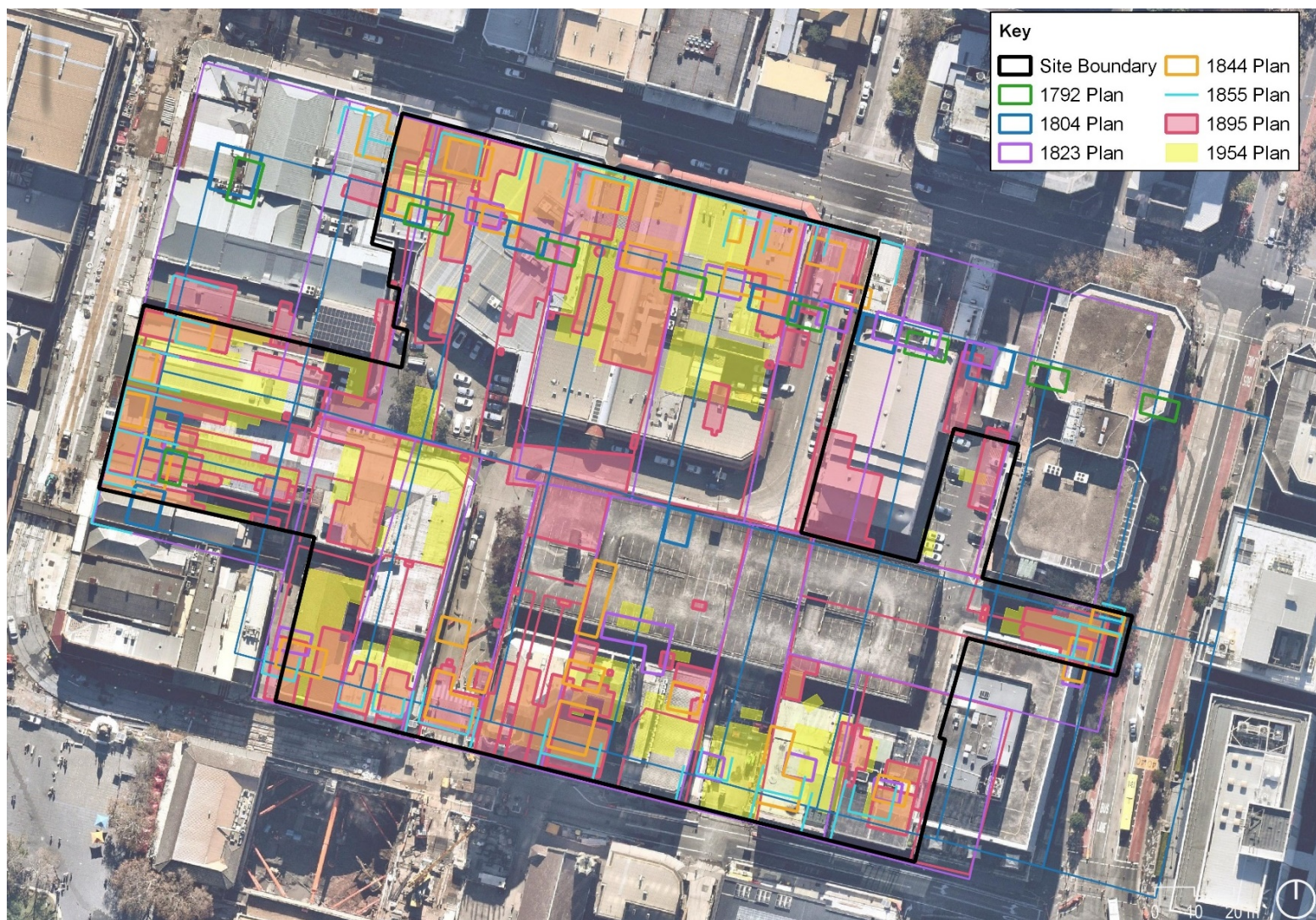


Figure 4.27 Overlay of buildings and features recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823, 1844, 1855, 1895 and 1954 plans. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

4.8.2 Convict huts

The site is located within the original 1790s town layout that was centred along Church Street, George Street and Macquarie Street. Historical plans show five, possibly six, convict huts (and the associated allotments) within the site boundary and portions of the yard spaces of several other allotments. This section presents a discussion on the archaeological remains of convict hut sites based on the results of previous excavations. Locating the convict huts within the site using the historical plans is discussed further below. The term ‘convict hut’ is used to describe the small structures and their associated features which were built c1790–1800 initially to house convict workers and were then later occupied by free settlers. The huts were generally situated towards the street frontage of large allotments.

Watkin Tench described the huts on George Street (then High Street) in November 1790 as being two-room timber post-built structures measuring 12 feet (3.65 metres) wide and 24 feet (7.31 metres) long, with wattle and daub walls, a thatched roof and a brick chimney.³²⁸ He also noted they were designed to accommodate 10 men, though also noted that 12 or 14 were living in them. Importantly for this site, Tench also noted smaller huts along ‘a cross street’—which must be Church Street—designed for unmarried women. He also noted other smaller huts exclusively for convict families of ‘good character’. These may be the huts within smaller allotments recorded at the western end of Macquarie Street on the 1792 plan. Archaeological evidence confirms the general layout and dimensions, although small deviations from these have been observed.³²⁹

Convict huts generally survive in the archaeological record as rows of postholes marking the external and internal walls of the structure. Often found in association with these postholes are brick chimney bases and organic rich clay layers being remains of the wattle and daub walls. Many of these huts were poorly built and show evidence of repairs in the form of either additional timber posts or replacement of original posts. Many sites also contained evidence of outbuildings, usually timber post-built structures, and other features that are not documented on historical plans.

Several sites have provided evidence for the continued use of these structures by free settlers and emancipists into the 1830s to 1850s. One example comes from 45–47 Macquarie Street,³³⁰ where evidence was preserved for the ongoing use and refurbishment of three of the four convict huts excavated. These huts were expanded, with additional rooms added to the rear and sides and verandahs. One building featured the addition of sandstone footings that replaced the earlier timber posts, while another was converted to a timber frame. A cellar and well was found at one hut that may have been added in the early 1820s.

In addition to the huts and outbuildings, archaeological investigations have also demonstrated the potential for significant archaeological remains to survive within the yard spaces surrounding these huts. Rubbish pits, subterranean storage pits and cesspits, fences and allotment boundaries have also been found. Recent archaeological investigations at Parramatta RSL found a timber-lined cesspit and multiple rubbish pits that contained substantial quantities of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century ceramics, including locally made lead-glaze items.³³¹

A list of known convict hut archaeological excavations and sites where hut remains have been preserved in situ in Parramatta is presented in Table 4.6 and their locations shown on Figure 4.29.



Figure 4.28 Fernando Brambilla's 1793 view of Parramatta showing convict huts within large garden allotments lining George Street (then High Street) and the northern side of Macquarie Street (then South Street). The detail is showing the illustration of the convict huts on Church Street (arrow) and along George Street (circle) within the site. (Source: British Library, maps T.TOP.124 Supp F44)

Table 4.6 List of known 'convict hut' archaeological investigations in Parramatta. (The numbers correspond to the site locations numbered on Figure 4.29.)

No.	Site name	Address	No.	Site name	Address
1	Parramatta RSL (Club Parramatta)	2 Macquarie Street	8	Philip Ruddock Heritage Centre	134–140 Marsden Street, 45–47 Macquarie Street
2	Parramatta Park Gardens	Near George Street gatehouse, O'Connell Street	9	Telephone Exchange Site	21A George Street
3	Parramatta Children's Court	2 George Street	10	N/A	41–53 George Street

No.	Site name	Address	No.	Site name	Address
4	New Blood Bank	4 George Street	11	The 'Babes in the Woods' Site	20 Smith Street
5	Parramatta Hospital	174 Marsden Street	12	N/A	95–101 George Street
6	Parramatta Justice Precinct	160 Marsden Street	13	N/A	180–180A George Street, 30–32 Charles Street
7	1985 site	9 George Street			

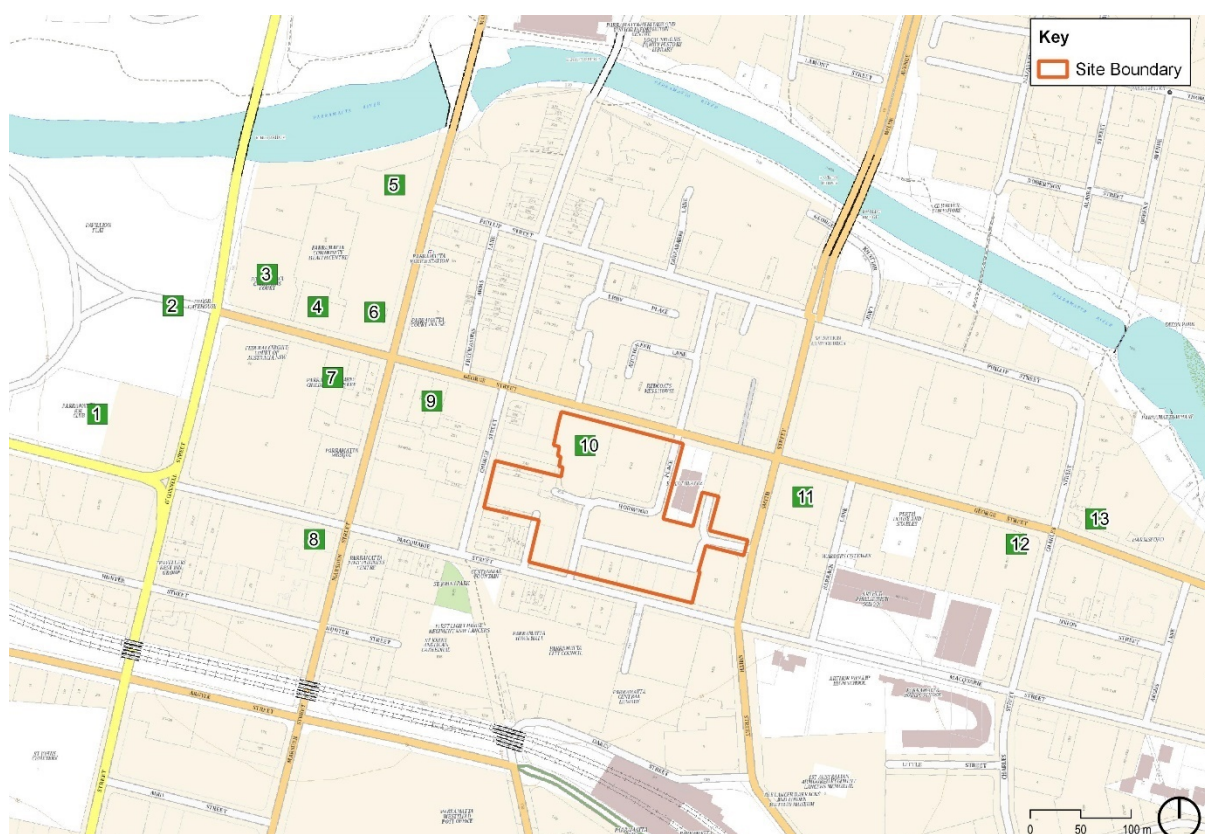


Figure 4.29 Locations of previous convict hut excavations or investigations (where still in situ). (Source: Google maps with GML overlay 2021)

Locating convict huts with the 1792 and 1804 plans

Two historical plans, dating from 1792 and 1804, show the location of convict huts within Parramatta (Figure 4.30). The 1804 plan has been used for this site as it is considered a more accurate representation of what was built, based on excavation results, than the 1792 plan. However, overlaying the 1804 plan onto a modern plan demonstrates this map is also not completely accurate. Casey & Lowe undertook a detailed review of the predicted locations of convict huts in the Gardens Precinct, Parramatta Park.³³² Using existing data from a nearby excavation, and historical data on the proposed space of huts (100 feet or 30.5 metres), Casey & Lowe concluded that the 1804 plan is accurate to within ± 5 metres.

The locations of convict huts at the 'Babes in the Woods' site and the 45–47 Marsden Street site were also used to inform the geo-referencing the 1804 plan for this site. Information on the location of the convict hut preserved below the development at 41–47 George Street was not available at the time of

preparing this assessment. Attempting to use both sites as control points for the map resulted in a similar level of accuracy to that determined by Casey & Lowe. Here, the difference between the actual hut locations and the 1804 map was found to be around 2 metres north–south and 3–5 metres east–west. Following Higginbotham’s assertion that the alignment of George Street has not altered,³³³ the ‘Babes in the Wood’ hut location was used to geolocate the 1804 plan for this project.

The approximate location and potential for archaeological remains of convict huts and other evidence of Phase 1 activities is discussed below for each allotment. These provide adequate parameters to identify potential archaeology associated with the convict huts. Archaeological investigations will be needed to test the assumptions made in our georeferencing and confirm both the location and survival of remains.

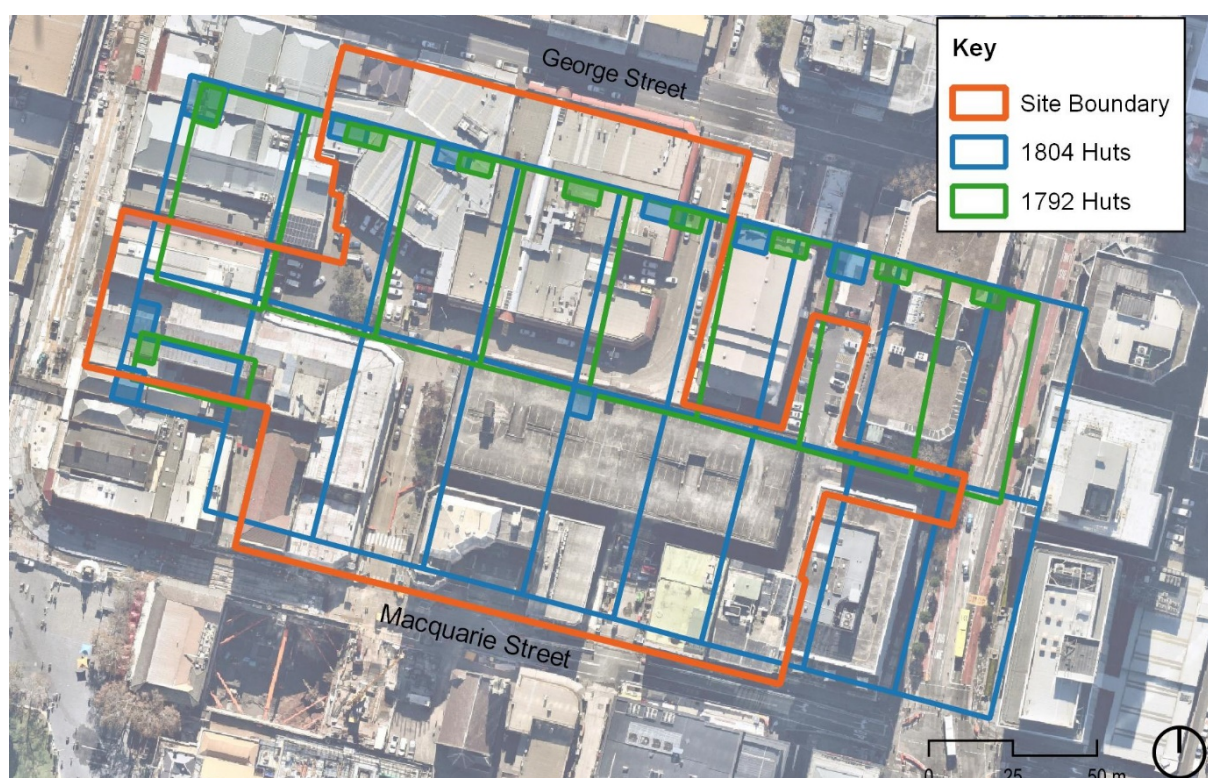


Figure 4.30 Approximate location of convict huts and allotments within the site based on the 1792 and 1804 plans. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

Understanding development of convict huts using the 1823 and 1844 plans

The 1823 plan shows the first formal leases issued in Parramatta. Comparing this plan with the 1804 plan of the convict huts allows for the potential identification of sites where convict huts may have survived and housed free settlers or emancipated convicts, or where they were removed and redeveloped. As discussed above, projecting the 1823 plan onto a modern plan is not completely accurate. Two excavations of convict hut sites (New Blood Bank and Philip Ruddock Heritage Centre) have demonstrated the survival and continued use of convict huts into the 1820s. These sites were reviewed to assess how well the actual locations of the buildings aligned on the 1804 and 1823 plans. This showed that while the buildings closely overlapped at the Philip Ruddock Heritage Centre site (within 1 metre), the buildings at the New Blood Bank site are in alignment along the north–south axis, but do not overlap. The difference observed at the New Blood Bank site presumably relates to issues with projecting historic plans and has been taken into consideration in the discussion below. The 1844

plan has also been reviewed as this plan records the material of each building (ie brick, stone or weatherboard/timber), as many of the buildings shown on the 1823 plan survived into the 1840s.

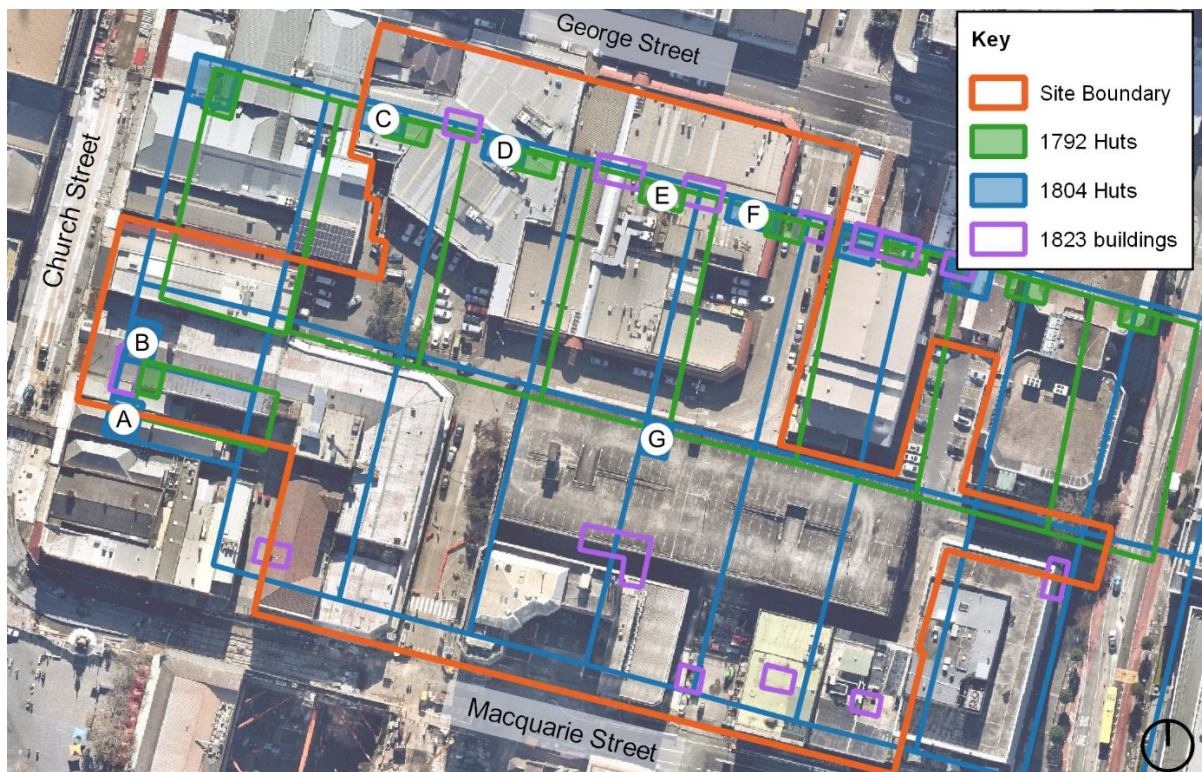


Figure 4.31 Approximate location of convict huts and allotments within the site using the 1792 and 1804 plans and cross referencing with the 1823 plan. The hut sites within the site are labelled A to G. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

The following observations can be made regarding the survival of convict huts into the 1820s through a comparison of the 1804 and 1823 plans.

- Huts A and B, Lot 15a—the building shown on the 1823 plan is immediately west of the hut on the 1792 plan, northwest of Hut A and southwest of Hut B on the 1804 plan. As the 1844 plan shows a brick or stone building on the same location as the 1823 plan, it is probable that both Huts A and B were demolished and replaced by 1823.
- Hut C, Lot 12—this hut was archaeologically excavated in 1996. The hut was repaired on multiple occasions and the rear wall was rebuilt in masonry. However, the report does not identify when these modifications occurred or at what date the building was demolished. While the hut is not shown on the 1823 plan it may have continued to be used into this period as a secondary structure on the property that was not recorded on this plan.
- Hut D, Lot 14—the building shown on the 1823 plan lies about 4 metres west of Hut D and overlies the boundary line between two allotments on the 1804 plan. The 1844 plan shows a brick or stone building partially overlapping the 1823 building. This would suggest that Hut D was demolished and replaced by 1823.
- Hut E, Lots 15 and 16—Hut E was not shown on the 1804 and had presumably been demolished by this date. The 1823 plan shows two buildings on either side of Hut E, one within

Lot 15 and the other in Lot 16. It is unlikely that either of the buildings shown on the 1823 plan are the same as the building on the 1792 plan.

- Hut F, Lots 16 and 17—Hut F appears to have been demolished by 1823. A review of the overlays shows a close alignment between two convict huts that are immediately east of Hut F on the 1804 plan with two buildings on the 1823 plan. Given the close correlation between these structures on the plans, it would be expected that the location of Hut F on the 1804 plan would overlap with the location of the buildings on the 1823 plan. As this is not the case, it is likely that Hut F was demolished by 1823 and replaced with new buildings.

4.8.3 Contact archaeology

British colonisation of Parramatta marked the beginning of great upheaval for Aboriginal groups living in and around Parramatta. Aboriginal people continued to live in the area and interact with the early colonists. Initially a barter system was developed; however, this soon ended as the colonists continued to push Aboriginal people from their land, leading to violent exchanges. In the late 1790s Parramatta was subject to several raids led by the warrior Pemulwuy. The Parramatta Native Institute was established by Governor Macquarie to manage the relationship between the colonising power and the Aboriginal population. It was located near the site at the corner of Macquarie and Church Streets and operated between 1814 and 1832. Interactions from this point on were increasingly characterised by policies of assimilation and control.

The site has potential for contact archaeology. Archaeological evidence suggests that Aboriginal people may have pushed to the town fringes and to farmland on the outskirts during the early years. Contact archaeology has recently been identified at the Parramatta Square site to the south³³⁴, Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School further east along Macquarie Street³³⁵, and at Robin Thomas Reserve.³³⁶ The southern half of the site along Macquarie Street remained undeveloped until the early nineteenth century. Aboriginal people may have continued to use this area and archaeological evidence could include hearths, and traditionally modified ceramic, glass and flint artefacts, within the natural and modified natural soils.

4.8.4 Parramatta Convict Drain

The Parramatta Convict Drain, also known as the Town Drain, was constructed to aid drainage of water runoff from the surrounding high ground on the south side of the early town of Parramatta. It was constructed in sections from the 1820s until the 1840s. The earlier section of the drain lay closer to Parramatta River, roughly north of George Street, and was constructed as a brick barrel-vaulted oviform drain in the 1820s. The later section south of George Street was a sandstone box drain that appears to have been constructed c1840–1841.

Based on the results of nearby excavations, a section of the Town Drain alignment is known to pass through the southeast corner of the site. Archaeological excavations at 25 Smith Street, 3 Parramatta Square, below Macquarie Lane for the Parramatta Square Trunk Sewer and below Macquarie Street for the Parramatta Light Rail have provided information on the drain's location, size and construction. The results of previous investigations have also allowed for a reasonably accurate plot of the drain's location with the site through 72 and 74 Macquarie Street and Macquarie (Figure 4.33). A brief description of the Town Drain based on the results of these excavations follows.

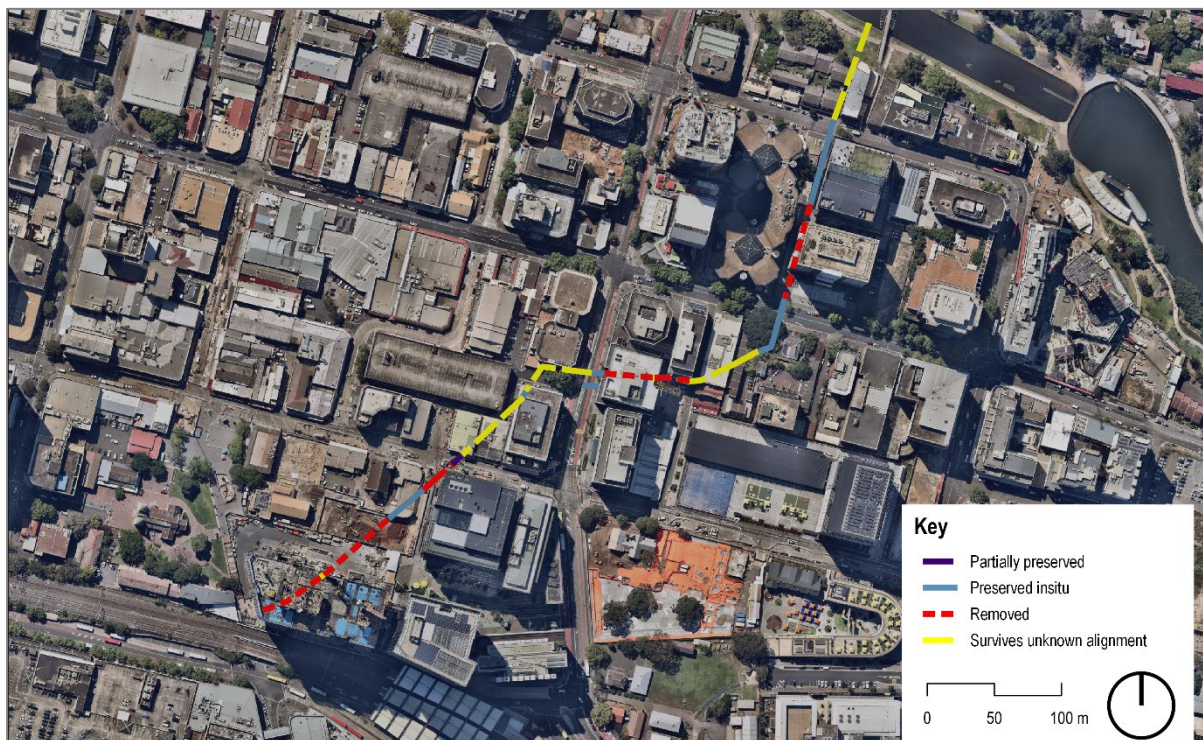


Figure 4.32 Alignment of the Town Drain showing where it has been removed and where it survives, or potentially survives, in situ. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)



Figure 4.33 Projected alignment of the Town Drain through the southeast corner of the site—from Macquarie Street through Lot 28 and through Lot 74. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

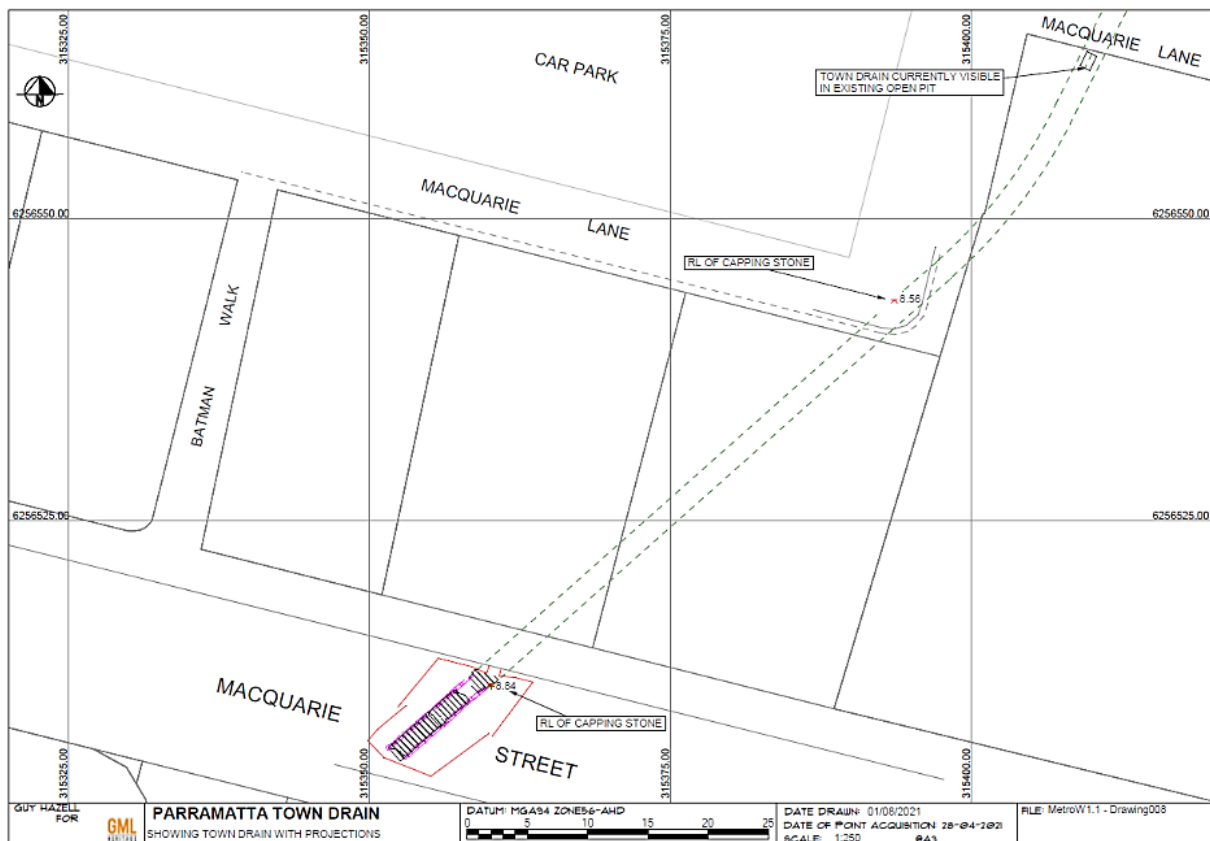


Figure 4.34 Survey of the Town Drain uncovered within Macquarie Street for Parramatta Light Rail with project alignment to two confirmed locations in Macquarie Lane. (Source: Guy Hazell for GML 2021)

A 9-metre section of the Town Drain was uncovered below Macquarie Street during archaeological investigations for the Parramatta Light Rail project in 2020. This section of the Town Drain measured 1.84 metres wide, with an internal width of 1.2 metres and depth of 0.9 metres (Figure 4.35). The top of the drain is at about 8.9 metres above AHD. It was constructed of four courses of ashlar sandstone blocks, bonded with a yellow sandy mortar. The base of the drain was a 100-millimetre-thick layer of poured concrete, and it was capped with a double layer of reinforced concrete slabs. The slabs were precast and surviving newspaper impressions on the underside suggest these were added in the 1930s. The base and capping were later modifications to the original sandstone drain.

The drain was built in a 3.8-metre-wide construction cut (Figure 4.35). The cut had vertical sides and was cut into a truncated A₂ horizon (subsoil). A series of levelling fills were introduced after the drain was constructed, which may have been put down to build the road over the drain. Two split timber logs were found towards the base of the construction cut, parallel with the second course of the drain. These logs may have been put down to create a stable work platform during the drain's construction.

No evidence was found in Macquarie Street for the continuation of the infilled creek line found below the Town Drain during excavations by Casey & Lowe at 153 Macquarie Street (PS3) in 2015–2016. It is likely that the creek shallowed out before reaching the Macquarie Street roadway, or that the drain no longer followed the course of the creek at this point. It is also possible that the drain diverted or rechannelled the original course of the creek. Further archaeological investigations within the Parramatta Station construction site may provide evidence to answer this query.

The exterior of the drain was exposed during the sewer works in Macquarie Lane carried out by Casey & Lowe.³³⁷ This section of the drain was three courses of sandstone blocks with a concrete capping. There was no evidence to suggest that the drain was built within a creek line. Here the top of the drain is at 8.56 metres AHD, 380 millimetres below the modern road surface.

The results of archaeological excavations at 25 Smith Street suggest that the drain became wider and shallower as it moved upslope to the south. Here, the drain had an internal width of 0.8 metres and was 0.45 metres deep. This section of the drain was two–three courses high, featured a clay base and was also capped with concrete slabs. The top of the drain was recorded at 8.35 metres AHD. A section of the drain in the northwest corner of the site has been preserved in situ (Figure 4.37). The Town Drain alignment within the site is in Lots 28 and 74. The archaeological potential is discussed in Sections 4.8.12 and 4.8.13 below.



Figure 4.35 View southwest showing the Town Drain with halved trunks in situ on either side. Excavation in the southern (westbound) lane of Macquarie Street. Scale is 1 metre. (Source: GML 2020)



Figure 4.36 Northeast-facing section showing levelling fills on the eastern side of the drain. Excavation in the northern (eastbound) lane of Macquarie Street. (Source: GML 2020)



Figure 4.37 The location of the conserved section of Town Drain at the northwest corner of 25 Smith Street and 76–78 Macquarie Street, marked by different coloured paving tiles. (Source: Google Maps Street View, accessed 15 July 2021)

4.8.5 Lot 15a—220, 222–230 and 232 Church Street

The 1792 and 1804 plans record one convict hut and part of another within what was later to become Lot 15a. These huts are likely to be those referenced as being designed for unmarried women. By 1823 the boundaries of the lot had changed and it had been leased to Charles Whalan. One building set back from the Church Street frontage is recorded in the lot on the 1823 plan. Whalan was a convict

(arrived 1791) who later served with the New South Wales Corps and became a sergeant in the Governor's Bodyguard (retired 1822). According to the 1828 census he and his family were not living at the property at that time.

The lot was granted to his son, James Whalan, in 1843. The 1844 plan records two additional buildings on the street frontage. The lot was occupied by James Urquhart, a coach manufacturer, when it was subdivided and sold in 1844. The subdivisions were developed as shops and residence in the mid-late nineteenth century, including a victualler, a shoemaker, a draper, a chemist, a tobacconist, a hairdresser, a bakery and a dentist. In the twentieth century, the mercantile use continued and businesses included Hunter's Boots. The *Cumberland Argus* operated from part of the lot, a chamber (office suites) was also developed in the 1930s and a Coles building opened in the 1950s.

The historical development and subdivision pattern of Lot 15a is complex. The current street addresses within the lot are used to discuss the archaeological potential below.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The 1804 plan shows a convict hut set back from the Church Street frontage below the building on 222–230 Church Street. A phase of redevelopment, likely demolition of the original structure, prior to the 1820s is recorded on the 1823 plan, as a larger building is shown in a slightly different location. Part of a second hut extends into the southern part of 220 Church Street. However, this appears to have been demolished by 1823 as it is not recorded on the plan. Potential archaeology includes evidence of the original hut structures, deposits and features associated with its occupation by convicts within the building and in the surrounding yard space. There may also be artefacts or other material evidence associated with female convicts, if these huts were those referenced as being designed specifically for unmarried women.

As other archaeological investigations have found, it may be difficult to identify a distinct convict occupation layer, or 'archaeological signature', within Phase 1 given the subsequent alterations and redevelopment by free settlers. Structural remains of timber buildings (postholes etc) may not survive alterations or replacement with brick or stone structures. Occupation deposits may get modified, mixed or removed. The building recorded on Whalan's lease on the 1823 plan is later identified as a brick building on the 1844 plan—the archaeology of this building, associated deposits and features within the structure and the yard is likely to be more legible. The archaeological evidence of this redevelopment during Phase 1 is associated with Whalan—an emancipated convict who became a sergeant in the Governor's Bodyguard during King and Macquarie's tenure. It is not clear from the records if Whalan and his family built and lived in the house up to the 1820s, though it is possible.

The types of archaeological remains generally expected for Phase 1 are outlined in Section 4.7.1. Multiple phases of redevelopment of this lot in the nineteenth and twentieth century is likely to have resulted in impact to this earliest phase. There is low–moderate potential for archaeological remains of Phase 1 below 222–230 and 232 Church Street. There is moderate potential for archaeological remains of Phase 1 below 220 Church Street, as this property has not had substantial redevelopment since the 1880s.

Phases 2 and 3: 1820s–1880s

The brick building within Whalan's lot (Charles and then son James) survives until the 1840s and possibly also the 1850s. The 1844 plan records two additional buildings fronting Church Street—one below 222–230 Church Street and the other below 232 Church Street. The archaeological remains of

these buildings and later alterations, associated deposits and features within the buildings and surrounding yards are associated with Urquhart, who lived and worked as a coach builder in Lot 15a in the 1830s and 1840s. There may have been other occupiers prior to the 1830s; however, they have not been identified in our historical research so far. The archaeological evidence may provide further information about the occupancy in the 1820s.

Following the sale and subdivision in the mid-nineteenth century, redevelopments and occupation associated with an array of retail and trade businesses would have resulted in a strong archaeological signature. Archaeological remains associated with these properties could include brick or stone footings, postholes and timber beam slots, occupation deposits, cellars, brick or timber outbuildings (such as kitchens, stables and workshops), wells, cisterns, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, cesspits and rubbish pits containing both domestic and commercial related artefacts.

The types of archaeological remains generally expected for Phases 2 and 3 are outlined in Section 4.7.2 and 4.7.3. Later nineteenth and twentieth-century redevelopment is likely to have resulted in some impact to archaeology from Phases 2 and 3. There is moderate potential for Phases 2 and 3 archaeology below 222–230 and 232 Church Street. There is high potential for Phases 2 and 3 archaeology below 220 Church Street.

Phase 4: 1880s–1950s

There is also a moderate potential for Phase 4 archaeological remains, including brick footings of the c1880s shops built along the Church Street frontage below 222–230 Church Street. The existing shop at 220 Church Street dates to the 1880s and there is high potential for Phase 4 archaeological remains at the rear of the structure. Potential archaeological remains could include brick footings, concrete footings of the Post Office Chambers, occupation deposits, outbuildings including the baker's oven, a brick stable and hayloft that may be shown at the rear of 222–230 Church Street on the 1895 plan, yard surfaces, cisterns, and cesspits and rubbish pits with associated domestic and commercial related artefacts. The types of archaeological remains generally expected for Phase 4 are outlined in Section 4.7.4.

Summary

Excavation for footings of the Phase 5 (1950s–present) 1960s arcade and c1980s office building will have resulted in localised impacts across Lot 15a. However, there is potential for multiple phases of archaeology to survive.

- 220 Church Street—moderate to high potential for archaeological remains associated with Phases 1–4 below the existing 1880s building
- 222–230 Church Street—low to moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with Phases 1–4 below the existing buildings
- 232 Church Street—low to moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with Phases 1–4 below the existing buildings.



Figure 4.38 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 220, 222–230 and 232 Church Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

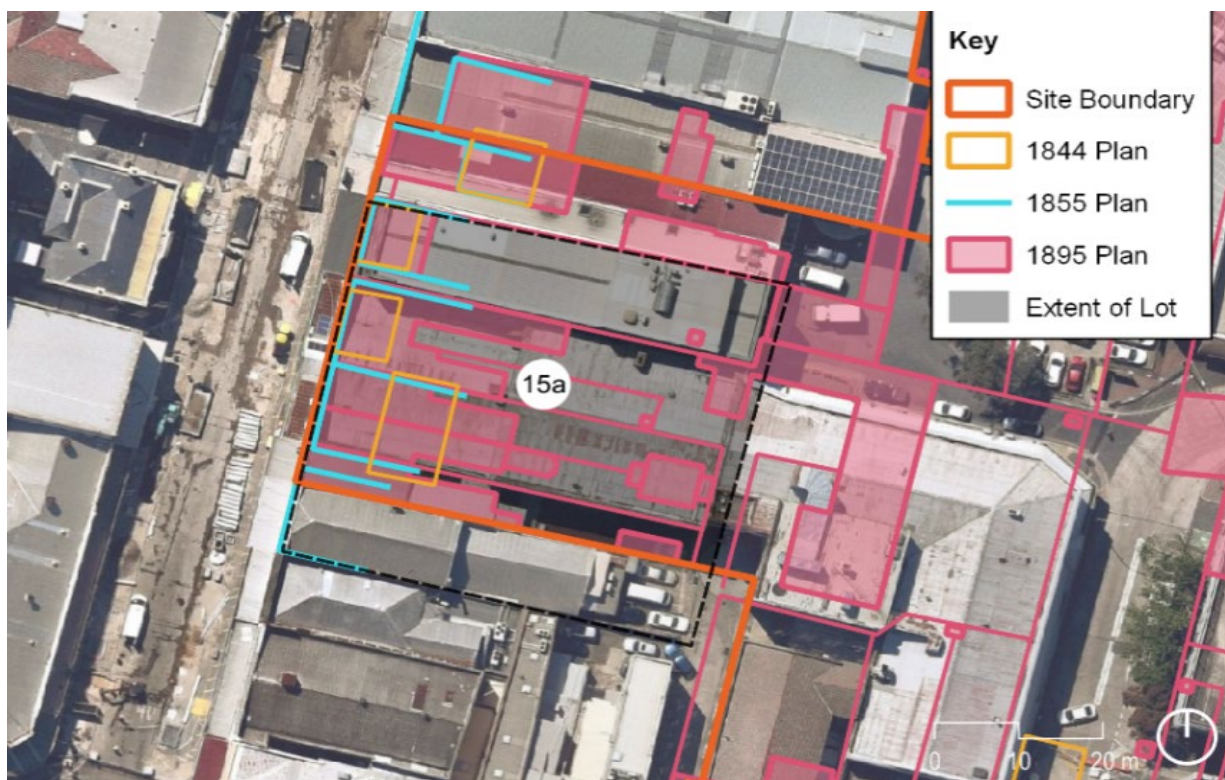


Figure 4.39 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 220, 222–230 and 232 Church Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

4.8.6 Lot 10, Lot 12 (part)—236 and 238 Church Street

Nos 236 and 238 Church Street were formed from the rear yards of two convict hut allotments that fronted George Street—Lots 10 and 12—both with buildings recorded on plans from 1792 (but outside the site) (Figure 4.40). Lot 10 was leased to William Sherwin in 1823 and a building was recorded on the Church and George Street corner. It was granted to John Tingcombe in the 1840s, though it was likely he was associated with the lot from the 1830s. Subdivision and development was recorded on the 1844 plan with a brick building fronting Church Street within the site (Figure 4.41). The rear of the property was still part of Lot 12. Part of Lot 12 is associated with Abigail Kelly, a convict who arrived in 1821. It had been subdivided by the 1840s, when the whole lot was granted to Francis Watkins. The development by this time is illustrated on the 1844 plan. The development from this point was focused to the Church Street frontage and what was later to become 236 and 238 Church Street. It was associated with Watkins and his store until the 1860s, and then Hugh Taylor, a prominent local figure and butcher. In the early twentieth century Rawlinson Bros grocers, a butcher and various other retail businesses operated from the site.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

This part of the site was the very rear yard of two convict hut allotments. Potential archaeological remains could include evidence of original lot boundaries, cultivation, water management and waste disposal. It would be unlikely that archaeology of the convict occupation would be distinguishable from subsequent occupation by emancipists and free settlers during Phase 1. The types of archaeological remains generally expected for Phase 1 yard areas are outlined in Section 4.7.1. There is low potential for archaeology from Phase 1 as later nineteenth-century development is likely to have disturbed and truncated the earlier evidence.

Phases 2 and 3: 1820s–1880s

The archaeology from Phase 2 is associated with Sherwin and then Watkins. Watkins was involved in various business activities in Parramatta and operated a store on Church Street from the 1830s. This later became associated with Hugh Taylor, the butcher, from the 1860s. The partial remains of a c1840s sandstone cellar is preserved below 236 Church Street (Figure 4.3). The remainder of the cellar is also expected to survive below 238 Church Street. The excavation report for 236 Church Street does not identify whether other structural remains of this building were uncovered. Available photos of the excavation show little of the site beyond the cellar, although a section of later brickwork west of the cellar suggests remains of later additions may be preserved. Based on these results, this part of the site is considered to have a moderate potential for other structural remains of the c1840s building and c1870s timber extension. This would include sandstone and/or brick footings, timber beam slots or posts, and occupation deposits. Remains of a c1870–1880 brick floor is also preserved below the existing building at the rear of 236 Church Street. There is high potential for other remains of this structure, including brick footings and/or timber beam slots and postholes. There is also a high potential for wells, cesspits and rubbish pits to be present at the rear of both these properties. The types of archaeological remains generally expected for Phases 2 and 3 are outlined in Section 4.7.2 and 4.7.3.

Summary

There is a low potential for archaeological remains from Phase 1 and a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains from Phases 2–4 to survive below 236–238 Church Street.



Figure 4.40 The 1804 plan showing Part Lot 10 and 12 that later forms 236 and 238 Church Street. (Source: GML overlay 2021)



Figure 4.41 The 1844 plan showing Part Lot 10 and 12 and the property that later becomes 236 and 238 Church Street following subdivision. (Source: GML overlay 2021)



Figure 4.42 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 236 and 238 Church Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

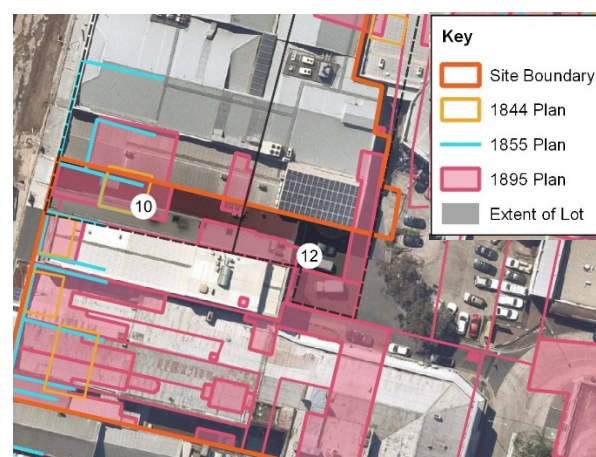


Figure 4.43 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 236 and 238 Church Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

4.8.7 Lot 12 (part)—41 George Street

This property was part of an original convict hut allotment on the 1804 plan. The subdivision leased to Abigail Kelly, an Irish emancipated convict, did not have buildings recorded on the 1823 plan. The lot was granted to Francis Watkins. The eastern portion of the lot, and the building recorded on the 1844 plan, was occupied by Henry Whitaker and family from the 1830s to 1850s. Whitaker was a chemist/druggist. The site was redeveloped after the 1850s and leased to Cyrus Fuller, a bookseller and printer, who lived at and operated his business from the site between the 1850s and 1880s. Various local newspapers were associated with the site at this time. The rear of this property was part of a redevelopment in the 1990s and included archaeological investigations. Most of Lot 12 within the site has been subject to previous archaeological investigation, excluding the early twentieth-century brick building in the northwest corner. The extent of these excavations is shown in Figure 4.2.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The 1996 archaeological excavation found remains of a 1790s convict hut within Lot 12. Remains of the hut included timber postholes, evidence for repairs and later additions. The site of the hut and rear yard was subject to archaeological investigations and there is low potential for any further remains associated with this phase of occupation to survive within Lot 12.

Phases 2–4: 1820s–1950s

The archaeology from these phases is associated with both domestic and commercial occupation by Whitaker (chemist) and Fuller (bookseller/printer). The extant brick building in the northwest corner of the site was outside the areas subject to archaeological investigation in 1996. This building was likely constructed in the early twentieth century, replacing a c1870–1880 brick building. There is a moderate potential for remains of the earlier building, including brick or stone footings, and a low potential for occupation or underfloor deposits. There is also potential for undocumented structures associated with the building shown on the 1844 plan immediately outside (west) of the site. Archaeological remains could include brick or stone footings, postholes or timber beam slots, and occupation deposits. The range of archaeology types for Phases 2–4 is outlined in Section 4.7.2 to 4.7.4.

The 1996 archaeological excavation also found remains of a well and beehive cistern that have been preserved in situ below the existing building.

Summary

There is a low potential for archaeological remains from Phases 1 and 2 and a moderate potential from Phases 3 and 4 below the early twentieth-century shop front in the northern part of the lot. Truncated remains of a well and cistern are preserved below the existing building. The remainder of this lot was subject to archaeological excavation in 1996 by AMAC and the potential for archaeological remains is low.



Figure 4.44 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 41 George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

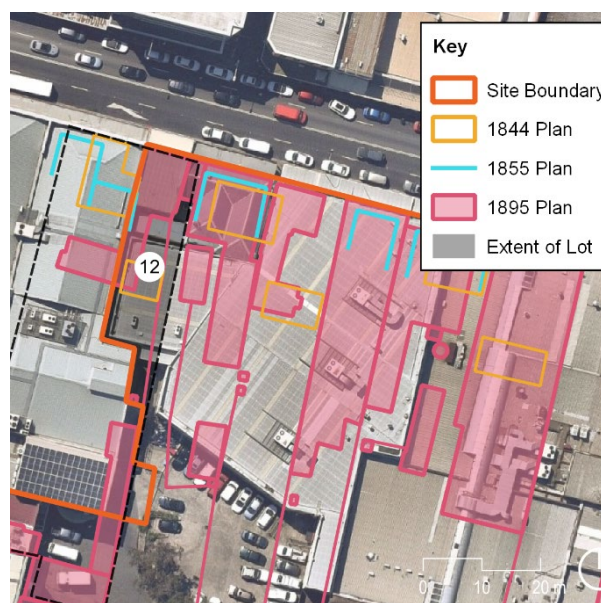


Figure 4.45 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 41 George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

4.8.8 Lot 14—43–59 George Street

Lot 14 includes part of two original convict hut allotments illustrated on the 1804 plan. The lot was leased to John Montgomery, an emancipated convict, in the 1820s. He may have operated an inn from the site (Saint Patrick's Inn) and perhaps it was the building illustrated on the 1823 plan. Two buildings are illustrated on the 1844 plan and the lot was further subdivided into three lots in the mid-nineteenth century. Lot 1 was occupied by a baker, several chemists and various tenants throughout the rest of the nineteenth century. Lots 2 and 3 included various shopkeepers and a draper, and both were redeveloped in the 1880s for the Parramatta Assembly Hall Company. This became a bank in 1900 and a movie theatre (Victoria Theatre) in the 1920s. Various other shops operated from the site in the twentieth century.

This lot was redeveloped in the 1990s, with the western third and southern part of this lot subject to archaeological excavations. The extent of these excavations is shown in Figure 4.2.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The predicted location of the convict hut in Lot 14 (on the eastern side) was not subject to archaeological investigation and remains of the hut are expected to survive below the existing building floor slab. If present, the convict hut is expected to be located close to the eastern edge of this lot based on the 1804 plan (Figure 4.46). Archaeological remains could include evidence of the original structure, features and deposits and alterations through Phase 1. The hut may have been replaced by the 1820s and evidence of the inn operated by Montgomery may survive. The rear of the lot has moderate potential for various yard features and deposits (refer to Section 4.7.1) associated with the original convict huts and later development by emancipists during Phase 1.

Phases 2–4: 1820s–1950s

The 1996 archaeological excavation found remains of the 'smithy', kitchen and stables shown on Figure 2.53, a well (preserved in situ below the existing development), and large artefact dumps associated with commercial operations from the 1850s–1870s. The northeast part of Lot 14, outside those areas previously excavated, has moderate potential for archaeological remains of residential and commercial buildings from the 1820s, 1840s, c1850–1870s, 1880s and 1890s (Figure 4.46, Figure 4.47). There is also a moderate potential for archaeological remains from Phases 2 to 4 in the southeastern half of Lot 14 (in the rear yard area). There are no buildings shown on available historical plans or title documents, which suggests the rear of this lot remained largely undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century. Archaeological remains could include undocumented brick or timber outbuildings, yard surfaces and artefact scatters, fences (postholes), wells, cisterns, cesspits or rubbish pits. A range of commercial and manufacturing ventures operated from the buildings on this allotment, and the summary description of the excavation refers to bottle dumps associated with a cordial factory and chemist.³³⁸ There is potential for other substantial artefact dumps associated with the commercial operations to be present across the rear of Lot 14.

Summary

The western and southern parts of this lot has been subject to archaeological investigations as part of the redevelopment for the current building in the 1990s. There is moderate potential for archaeology associated with Phases 1–4 in the eastern part of this lot, including the potential for remains of a convict hut in the northeast of Lot 14. There is low potential for archaeological remains within the areas subject to archaeological investigation in 1996. Remains of a well are preserved below the existing building in the western part of Lot 14.



Figure 4.46 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 43–59 George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

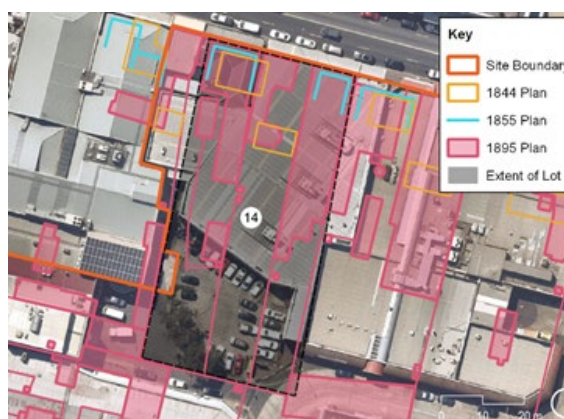


Figure 4.47 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 43–59 George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay 2021)

4.8.9 Lot 15—Parramall, 61B George Street (western half), Horwood Place

Lot 15 includes most of an early lease identified on the 1804 plan (lease 12). It was leased to Sarah Brabyn, a free settler who was involved in farming and cattle. Part of a convict hut recorded on the 1792 plan could be within the lot. However, there are no structures recorded on the 1804 plan. In 1823 the lease was granted to Joseph Grose, an emancipated convict, and a building was recorded on the plan at this time. Grose operated a store from the property until the early 1830s when it was sold to William Byrnes. Byrnes was a storekeeper, brewer and an estate agent, and was formally granted the lot in 1839. Two buildings are recorded on the 1844 plan. In the 1860s the lot was sold to Robert Adam Ritchie, who developed it as an ironworks that operated until the 1880s. During the 1890s and through to the mid-twentieth century various produce and goods markets and auctioneers operated from the site. It was transferred to the council in the 1950s and Parramall was developed on the site in the 1970s.

There have been multiple phases of historical development in this lot and the overlay of recorded features are illustrated in the figures below (Figure 4.48 and Figure 4.49). An aerial photograph taken during construction of Parramall shows that the area was stripped to ground level (Figure 4.50). However, the extent of any bulk excavation below the ground level is not known. The building is low-rise and would not necessarily have needed substantial foundations and perhaps the site was capped rather than excavated. It is likely the building is supported on strip and pier footings, which would have resulted in localised impacts and removal of archaeological deposit within their footprints.

The northwest corner of Lot 15 forms part of the adjacent property at 43–53 George Street, and this area may have been included in the archaeological excavations carried out prior to the development in 1996. The southern end of Lot 15 is below Horwood Place (the road), which was constructed in the 1950s and may not have involved extensive excavation to construct it. There will be localised deep impacts for services within the road.



Figure 4.48 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)



Figure 4.49 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)



Figure 4.50 1978 aerial photograph during construction of Parramall. (Source: NSW Spatial Portal img 2707–13–144)

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of the convict hut shown on the 1792 plan. While the 1792 plan places part of the hut within the footprint of the c1870s ironworks workshop, the 1996 salvage excavation in Lot 14 demonstrates the potential for Phase 1 structural remains to survive below later developments within this part of Parramatta. If present, remains of the hut site could include postholes, occupation deposits, outbuildings, rubbish pits and cesspits, and deposits containing artefacts. There is also potential along the western part of Lot 15 for yard features associated with the convict hut in Lot 14, such as boundary markers (postholes or ditches), outbuildings, cesspits and rubbish pits. A comprehensive list of the types of archaeology from Phase 1 is outlined in Section 4.7.1.

Phase 2: 1820s–1860s

There is also a moderate potential for remains of a c1820s brick or stone building within the eastern part of this lot, also within the footprint of the later ironworks workshop. Archaeological remains could include brick or stone footings, occupation deposits and features, undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces and artefact scatters, well(s), cistern, cesspits and rubbish pits. These remains are likely to be associated with Joseph Grose and William Byrnes, who both lived at and operated a store from the site. A list of the types of archaeology from Phase 2 is provided in Section 4.7.2.

Phases 3 and 4: 1860s–1950s

There is a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains associated with Ritchie's ironworks to survive within this lot. The ironworks was operating on this lot by 1867, and an illustration and accompanying article about the ironworks in 1880 shows it contained the following structures (Figure 4.51):

- Brick house in the northwest corner, fronting George Street. This was occupied by Ritchie and his family. It is not known whether this building replaced the earlier structure shown on the 1844 plan, or if the earlier building was retained and extended. The 1895 plan also shows a possible cesspit or tank and well at the rear of the house.
- Double-storey brick shed and single-storey timber shed at the rear of the house. A second cesspit or tank was located to the west of the timber shed.
- Timber and galvanised iron workshop in the northeast corner, fronting George Street. This building contained a smith shop with 13 forges, an engineer's shop and a timber mill. The engine and boiler house were built on the western side of the workshop and included a substantial smokestack based on the illustration (Figure 4.51). The southern half of this building survived within the site until at least 1967³³⁹ and was presumably demolished prior to construction of Parramall.
- Carriage building workshop at the rear of the lot. Associated with this workshop were several tramways laid down through the site, including one which ran through Lot 78 to the south, exiting onto Macquarie Street.

There is a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains of the buildings in the northwest part of this lot. This would include brick or stone footings, postholes and timber beam slots from the house and sheds; remains of a possible cesspit and well; yard surfaces, artefact scatters and rubbish pits. There is a low to moderate potential for occupation deposits within the house.

There is moderate to high potential for remains of the workshops in the eastern and southern parts of this lot. This could include timber footings, postholes and surfaces of the workshop buildings; brick or stone bases for the forges and other machinery; remains of the engine house and smokestack. Within the yard space there is potential for tram tracks, brick or timber outbuildings and sheds, rubbish pits and industrial waste deposits.

The buildings were taken over by Coates' timber milling in the 1880s and there is also potential for archaeological evidence associated with this phase of occupation, including modifications to the layout and function of the workshops.

Summary

There is a moderate, possibly high, potential for archaeological remains from Phases 1–4 within Lot 15 below Parramall.

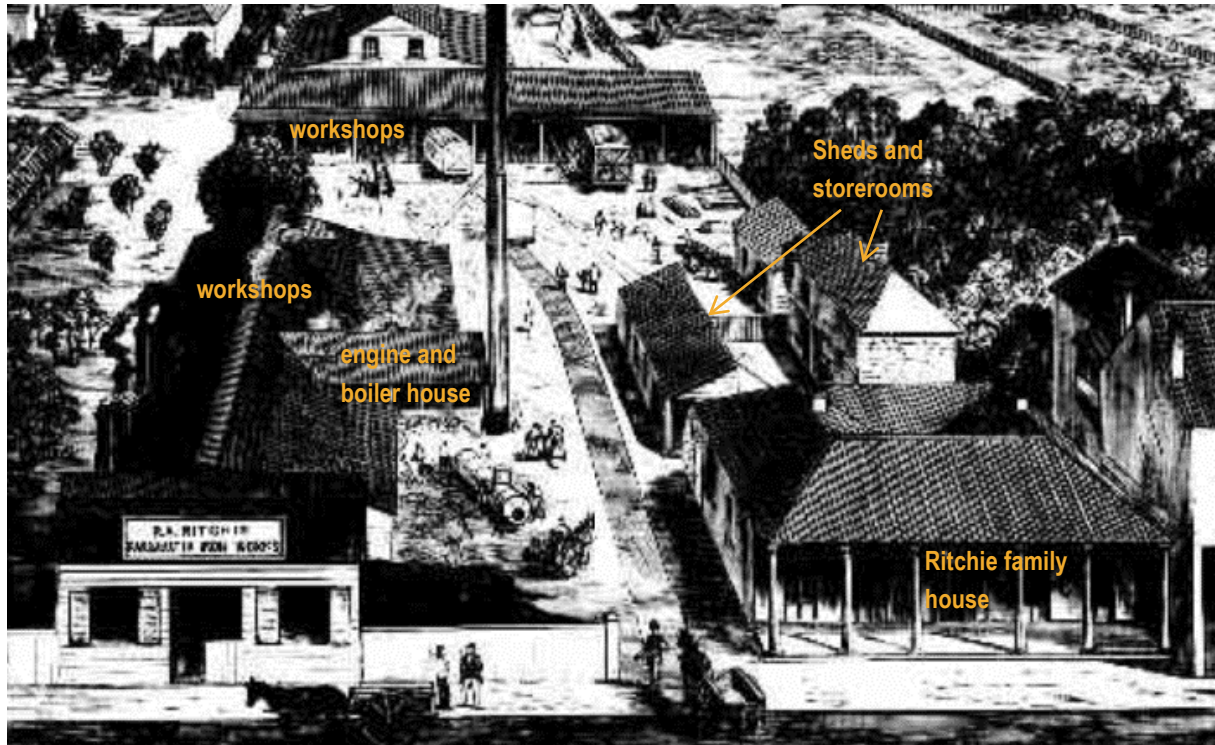


Figure 4.51 Illustration of Ritchie's ironworks, 1880, showing the primary buildings within Lot 15. (Source: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/64973613?searchTerm=ritchie%20AND%20parramatta#>)



Figure 4.52 Oblique aerial photo, c1935, showing the former site of Ritchie's ironworks with the former workshop still present (yellow arrow). (Source: Frank Hurley, NLA)

4.8.10 Lot 16—Parramall (eastern half) and Horwood Place (road)

The 1792 plan records part of a convict hut within this lot. Part of the lease (No. 12) recorded on the 1804 plan is also within the lot. This has been identified as leased to Sarah Brabyn (see Section 4.8.8) at that time. However, Mary Bishop leased it from 1809. There were several people by that name in the colony and she was most likely the convict who arrived in 1792. The 1823 plan illustrates the changes in the allotment boundaries and a building that are likely associated with Bishop's lease. Additional buildings are also recorded on the 1844 plan and the lot was granted to Samuel Barber in 1846. Barber built a new house—known as Myrtle Cottage—and lived there until his death in 1875. Various tenants are associated with the property from the 1870s and it also operated as a boarding house in the 1880s. It continued as a rented property until the Barber family sold it in the 1930s. The site was redeveloped as the Parramatta Parking and Service Station, and Myrtle Cottage was altered or redeveloped as an office. Horwood Place was constructed in the 1950s and Parramall in the 1970s.

As discussed in Section 4.8.8, an aerial photograph taken during construction of Parramall shows that the area was stripped to ground level, but it is not known what impact this may have had on the survival of archaeological remains. Construction of the building will have also had localised impacts on the survival of archaeological remains with the excavation of strip and pier footings. If present, excavation for underground fuel tank(s) for the 1930s petrol station will have had a localised impact removing any archaeological remains within their footprint.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

There is moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with the Phase 1 convict huts. This could include postholes and occupation deposits associated with the hut, outbuildings, rubbish pits and cesspits, and lot boundary markers such as postholes or ditches. The convict huts were likely redeveloped—whether altered/adapted or demolished is not clear from the historical sources. There is also moderate potential for archaeology associated with Mary Bishop, an emancipated convict, after the initial convict hut occupation. She may have built and lived in the building shown on the 1823 plan. A range of archaeological structural remains, deposits and yard features are anticipated. Section 4.7.1 provides the general types of archaeology associated with Phase 1 occupation.

Phase 2 and 3: 1820s–1880s

The timber building on the 1823 plan is likely the same as that shown on the 1844 plan, by which time it had been extended. There is also a moderate potential for remains of the 1840s Myrtle Cottage, which appears to have been demolished in the 1930s, and a small timber building, possibly a shop, demolished by 1895. The archaeology is associated with the Barber family until the 1870s and various tenants/boarders during the 1880s. Remains of these buildings could include stone or brick foundations, beam slots and postholes, and occupation deposits. There is a moderate to high potential for yard features, including yard surfaces and artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits. The types of archaeology expected for these phases are outlined in Sections 4.7.2 and 4.7.3.

Phase 4: 1880s–1950s

Domestic occupation of the lot continued until the 1930s. There is moderate potential for archaeological features associated with the various tenants and uses. There is potential for structural remains associated with the service station and low potential for artefact deposits after this point.

Summary

There is moderate, possibly high, potential for archaeological remains associated with Phases 1–4.



Figure 4.53 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 61B George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

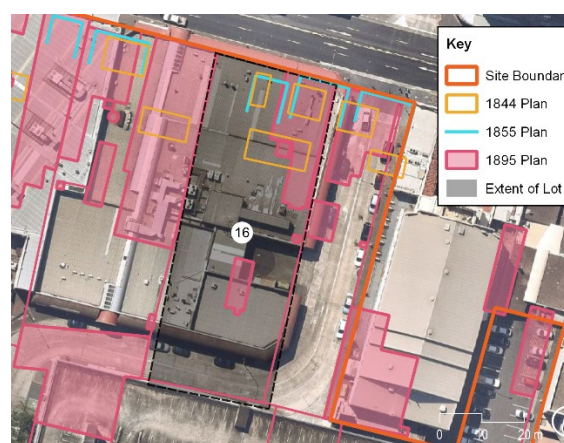


Figure 4.54 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 61B George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.11 Lot 17—Horwood Place (road)

Lot 17 includes part of two convict hut allotments recorded on the 1804 plan. The early lease was to John Ready, a convict who arrived in 1814. Several buildings are recorded on plans dating to the early 1830s when the lot was granted to James Foulcher. Foulcher was born in the colony and may have operated an inn, the 'Native Companion', from the site until 1833. It was then leased to Henry Whitaker, who continued the inn for a period and also established a chemist at the property. Whitaker is associated with the lot until the 1870s when it was sold to Herbert Coates, a painter and decorator. The buildings that were recorded on the 1844 plan were demolished and the site was redeveloped by Coates. It became part of the Coates and Harper timber yard in the 1890s. All buildings were demolished in the late 1920s when it became a parking area for the Parramatta Parking and Service Station. It was bought by the council in the 1950s and became Horwood Place.

Construction of Horwood Place may not have involved deep excavation and archaeological layers could survive below. Installation of services within the road would have resulted in localised impacts.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The 1792 plan shows a convict hut within Lot 17, although the 1804 plan places this hut farther west and partially within Lot 16. It is not known whether the building shown on the 1823 plan is the same as that shown on the 1804 plan or a new building. Archaeological remains of the convict hut and early 1820s building (if these are not the same structure) would include postholes, occupation deposits, and a brick chimney base. There may be wells, cesspits, rubbish pits and other deposits in the yard areas. The building and other archaeological evidence from Phase 1 may be associated with convicts and, later, John Ready, an emancipated convict. There is moderate potential for Phase 1 archaeology. Typical types of archaeology associated with Phase 1 activity are outlined in Section 4.7.1.

Phases 2 and 3: 1820s–1880s

Several buildings are depicted on the 1831 plan of the lot (refer to Figure 2.10). These buildings are likely Foulcher's inn and outbuildings. There is potential for structural remains of these buildings and associated deposits and features in the rear yards. The 1844 plan records an additional brick building on the street frontage. This may be the chemist business developed by Whitaker. There is potential for structural remains of this building, associated deposits and yard features such as a well, cistern,

cesspits and rubbish pits. There is moderate potential for archaeology from Phases 2 and 3. The types of archaeological remains expected for Phases 2 and 3 are described in Sections 4.7.2 and 4.7.3.

Phases 4: 1880s–1950s

The site had been redeveloped by the 1880s and potential archaeology associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century use of the site could include structural remains of additions and alterations to the house, various timber yard buildings, and rubbish deposits. There is moderate potential for archaeology from this phase. A description of the typical types of remains for Phase 4 archaeology is provided in Section 4.7.4.

Summary

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains from Phases 1–4 to survive below the road surface.



Figure 4.55 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans within Horwood Place. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

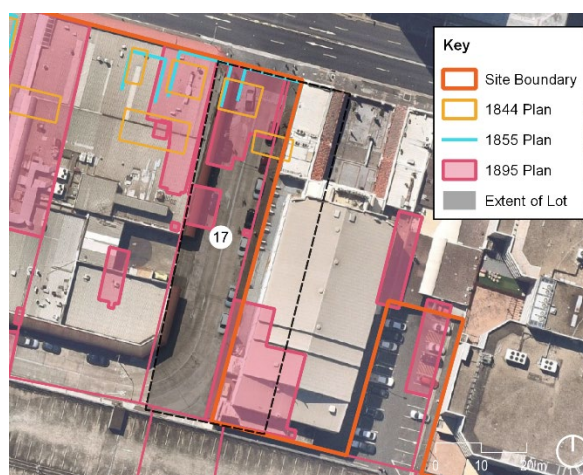


Figure 4.56 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans within Horwood Place. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.12 Lot 18—Macquarie Lane

The 1792 and 1804 plans show this part of the site was located within the rear of an allotment with a convict hut built along the George Street frontage. The 1823 and 1844 plans show this area continued to be undeveloped. The 1895 plan shows part of a long building, possibly a workshop or shed, located along the eastern edge of this lot. This building had been demolished by the time of the 1943 aerial photograph, which shows it occupied by two small sheds. This part of the site has been in use as a car park since the 1950s. Excavation for services will have had localised impacts on archaeological remains.

There is a high potential for archaeological evidence associated with Phases 1–4, which could include undocumented outbuildings (brick, stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots), footings of building on the 1895 plan, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits.

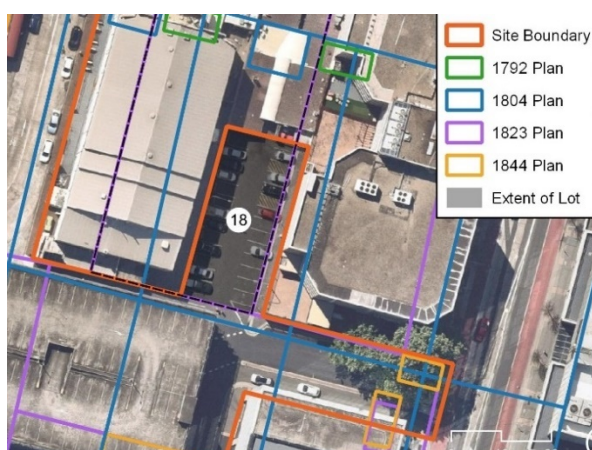


Figure 4.57 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at Macquarie Lane. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

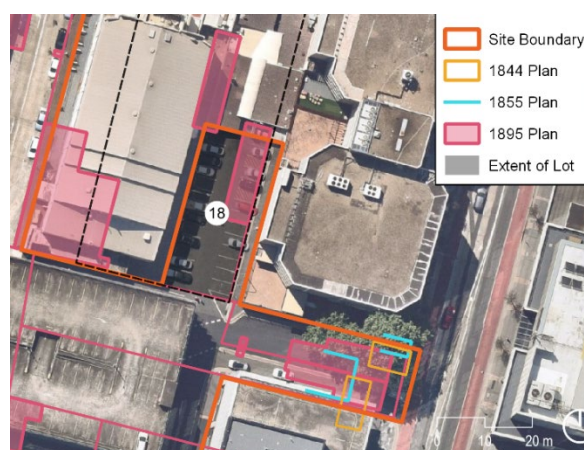


Figure 4.58 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at Macquarie Lane. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.13 Lot 28—Macquarie Lane and 71 George Street (multistorey car park)

This lot was first leased to Hugh O'Donnell (or O'Donald), a free settler from Ireland who arrived in 1810. The first recorded development is on the 1823 plan, with a building fronting Smith Street. The lot was tenanted from the 1830s and there are two buildings recorded on the 1844 plan. Various tenants are associated with the property throughout the nineteenth century, including Betsy McSorley in the 1860s. It was subdivided and redeveloped in the 1880s.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

There is no recorded development or activity on the lot until the 1820s. There is a low potential for archaeology associated with undocumented ephemeral uses (cultivation, drainage and levelling, isolated rubbish dumping) from Phase 1.

Phases 2 and 3: 1820s–1880s

There is a low potential for archaeological remains to survive in the western half of Lot 28 below the car park at 71 George Street (multistorey car park) (Figure 4.59, Figure 4.60). Construction of the car park structure is likely to have impacted on the survival of archaeological deposits through excavation for the concrete floor slab, piling and drainage trenches. There are no buildings documented within this part of the lot, and archaeological remains, if present, would include undocumented features from Phases 2 and 3 such as truncated wells, cesspits or rubbish pits.

There is high potential for remains of the Town Drain to survive below Macquarie Lane. Multiple sections of the drain have been excavated that demonstrate its survival at depth below twentieth-century developments. Excavation for service utility trenches within the road corridor may have had localised impacts on the drain.

There is a moderate potential for other archaeological evidence within the eastern part of Lot 28 below Macquarie Lane. Excavation of a trench at the eastern end of Macquarie Lane by Casey & Lowe for the Parramatta Square Trunk Sewer found remnant historical topsoil deposits at 380 millimetres below the modern road surface. Potential archaeological evidence associated with this phase could include timber or brick footings of the buildings shown on the 1823, 1844 and 1855 plans, along with evidence

of kitchen gardens or storage yard use such as garden soils, dumps and fills, along with wells, cisterns, cesspits or rubbish pits.

Phase 4: 1880s–1950s

The recent excavation by Casey & Lowe for the trunk sewer also found a sandstone wall footing and brick pad directly below the road surface that is likely to be associated with two buildings shown on the 1895 plan. There is a moderate for further remains of these buildings along with undocumented yard and garden features including cisterns, cesspits or rubbish pits.

Summary

There is a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains t below the road surface along Macquarie Lane. There is a low potential for archaeological remains below the multistorey car park.

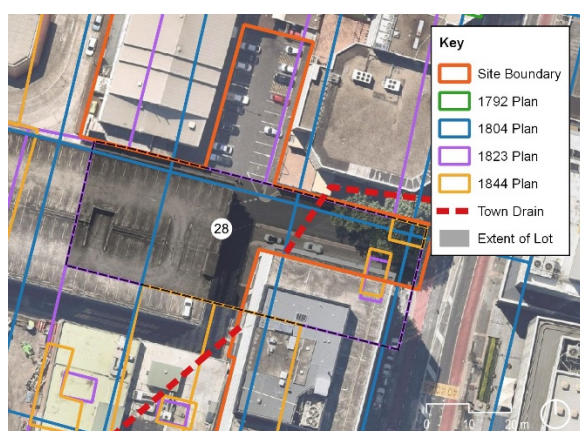


Figure 4.59 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at Macquarie Lane and 71 George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

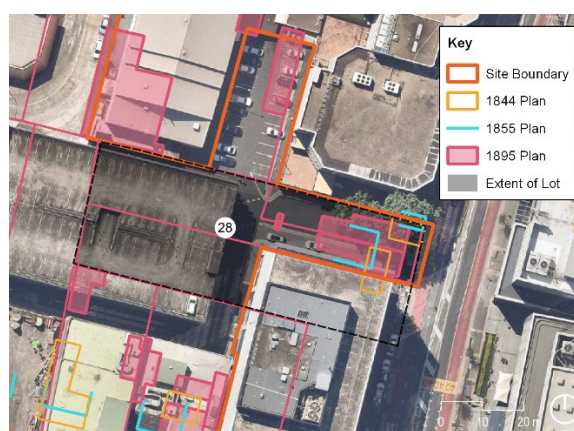


Figure 4.60 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at Macquarie Lane and 71 George Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.14 Lot 74—74 Macquarie Street, Macquarie Lane

There is no recorded development or occupation of this lot until the 1820s when it was leased to Robert Bateman (also referred to as Batman). Robert was a child when he arrived in the colony in 1797—his father, William, was a convict who leased Lot 77 on Macquarie Street. Robert was involved in several different business ventures (supplying meat and firewood to the government, cedar and property dealing) and was also a constable. There are two buildings recorded on the 1823 plan in the lot and the western one was within the site. The land titles and shareholding associated with the lot in the 1830s and 1840s was complicated. Others associated with the lot were Elizabeth Lacy and William Shaw, a storekeeper. It is not clear if any of these people lived or operated a business from the lot. Hugh Taylor and James Byrnes owned the lot in the 1850s and 1860s respectively. A building was recorded on the 1855 plan in roughly the same location as the 1844 plan. However, this may have been a redevelopment. It changed hands to William Fullager, who leased it to various tenants in the 1870s and 1880s. Several additions were recorded on the 1895 plan and these were part of a boarding house which operated until the 1920s when it was leased to Coastal Farmers Co-op. The site was redeveloped in the 1970s.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The 1792 and 1804 plans indicate that the construction of convict huts did not extend this far east along Macquarie Street and there is low potential for archaeology associated with undocumented ephemeral uses (cultivation, drainage and levelling, isolated rubbish dumping) from Phase 1.

Phases 2 to 4: 1820s–1950s

The archaeological excavation by Higginbotham on the eastern half of Lot 74 showed the preservation of archaeological remains below 0.5–1 metres of fill (Figure 4.63), and a similar level of preservation may be present within this part of the site. Excavation for footings of the 1950s and 1970s buildings will have had an impact on archaeological survival, although remains are expected to survive between the footing impacts.

Archaeological remains within this area could include brick or stone footings of the buildings shown on the 1823, 1833, 1844 and possibly 1855 plans, and brick or stone footings of the house and three outbuildings shown on the 1894 plan. There is also potential for undocumented features including outbuildings, yard deposits, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits.

There is a moderate potential for remains of the Town Drain to survive below the existing buildings at 74 Macquarie Street. This section of the drain is expected to be less intact and may have been impacted by deeper footings of the existing buildings. There is a high potential for remains of the drain below Macquarie Place. This section of the drain was uncovered by Casey & Lowe during recent archaeological investigation for the trunk sewer and is confirmed to be intact.³⁴⁰

There is low potential for archaeological remains within the northern part of Lot 74 below the car park. Construction of the car park structure is likely to have impacted on the survival of archaeological deposits through excavation for the concrete floor slab, piling and drainage trenches. Archaeological remains in this area could include truncated remains of wells, cisterns, cesspits and deep rubbish pits.

Summary

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with Phases 2–4 within the southern part of Lot 74 below 74 Macquarie Street and Macquarie Lane. There is a moderate potential for the Town Drain below the current building fronting Macquarie Street and high potential for it below Macquarie Place. There is high potential for the Town Drain below Macquarie Lane.

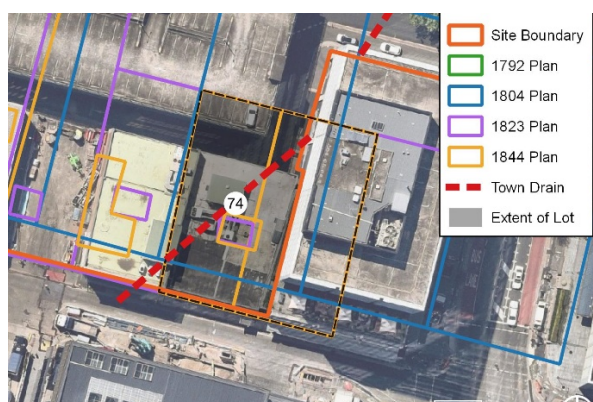


Figure 4.61 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 74 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

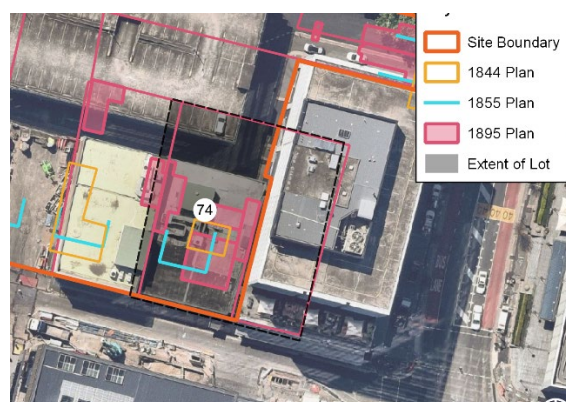


Figure 4.62 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 74 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)



Figure 4.63 Remains of a timber building (postholes outlined in yellow) shown on the 1823 plan within the eastern half of Lot 74 excavated by Higginbotham at 76 Macquarie Street, facing southwest. (Source: Higginbotham 2004)

4.8.15 Lot 75—72 Macquarie Street

There is no recorded development or occupation of the lot until the 1820s when it was leased to John Thorn, who was born in Parramatta. Thorn was the chief constable in Parramatta, a juror and bailiff. A building was recorded on the 1823 plan, though it is not clear whether Thorn lived at this property as he held several other leases in the town. The house was extended and Mr Jamieson was recorded as the resident in the 1840s. A stable and coach house was also referenced within the lot. There is little information on the ownership and occupation of the lot until the late nineteenth century. The house was demolished by 1895 and the lot advertised for sale. It was sold to John Taylor in 1904 and then in 1913 to Septimus George Rawlinson, who redeveloped it and built a house called 'Hollingarthe'. This lot was redeveloped in the 1960s.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The 1792 and 1804 plans indicate that the construction of convict huts did not extend this far east along Macquarie Street and there is low potential for archaeology associated with undocumented ephemeral uses (cultivation, drainage and levelling, isolated rubbish dumping) from Phase 1.

Phases 2 to 4: 1820s–1950s

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with Phases 2–4 below the existing building at 72 Macquarie Street and Macquarie Lane (Figure 4.64, Figure 4.65). Excavation for footings of the existing three-storey building are likely to have resulted in localised impacts and archaeology may survive between them.

Archaeological remains within this part of the site would include brick or timber footings of a building shown on the 1823 plan, and brick or stone footings of an L-shaped building on the 1844 plan. It is not clear if the 1823 building is the same as that shown on the 1844 plan. Remains of a weatherboard coach house built against the eastern lot boundary by 1894 would include postholes and timber beam

slots. There is potential for footings and features associated with the early twentieth-century house 'Hollingarthe'. There is also potential for undocumented outbuildings, wells, cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits. The typical types or archaeological remains associated with Phases 2–4 are provided in Sections 4.7.2 to 4.7.4.

There is also a moderate potential for remains of the Town Drain to survive below the existing building in the southeast corner of the site. This section of the drain is expected to be less intact and may have been impacted by deeper footings of the existing buildings.

Summary

There is moderate potential for archaeological remains from Phases 2–4 within this lot.

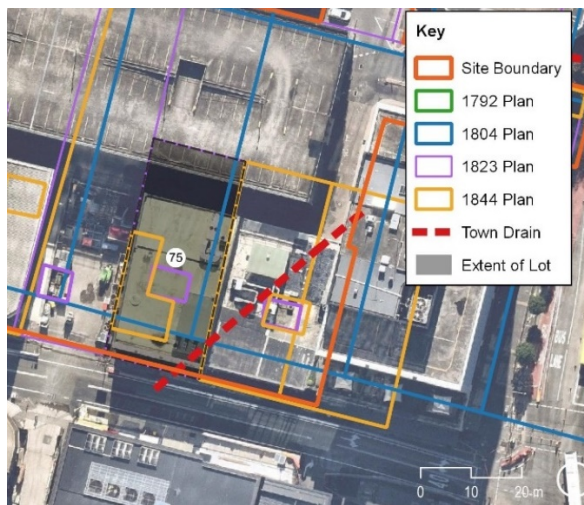


Figure 4.64 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 72 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

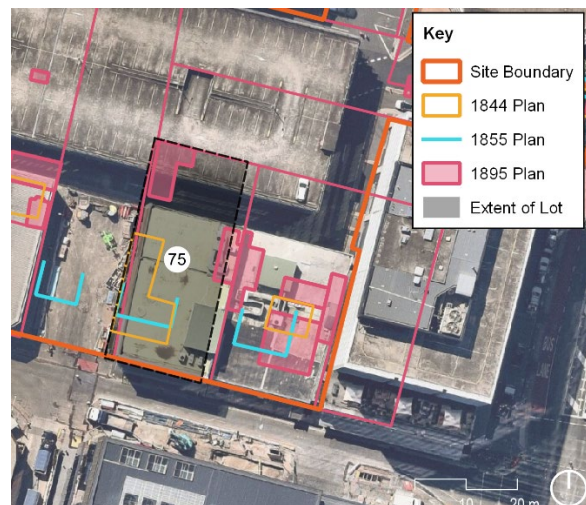


Figure 4.65 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 72 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

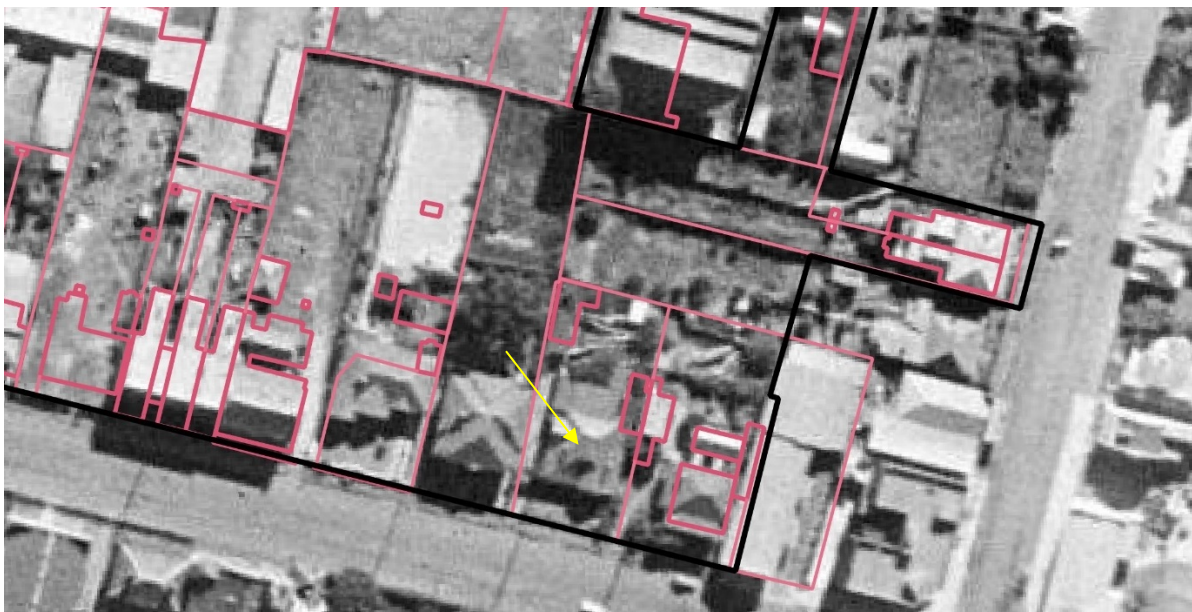


Figure 4.66 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1895 plan on the 1948 aerial. The house 'Hollingarthe' (marked with an arrow) was built at 72 Macquarie Street in the early twentieth century. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.16 Lot 76—70 Macquarie Street

There is no recorded development or occupation of the lot until the 1820s when it was leased to William Scott, a convict who arrived in 1805. He was identified as a labourer on the 1828 census. There was a small building recorded on the 1823 plan and Scott and his family are likely to have lived here during the 1830s and 1840s. The house was still there on the 1855 plan and the lot was sold to James Houison in 1858. The house was demolished by the 1870s–1880s and it remained undeveloped until the early twentieth century.

The recent excavation by Casey & Lowe for the Parramatta Square Trunk Sewer included two trenches within Lot 76. In Macquarie Lane a sandstock brick scatter was found within historical topsoil at 900 millimetres below the modern surface. A trench in the southern part of 70 Macquarie Street found a modified historical topsoil but did not identify any structural remains or cut features.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The 1792 and 1804 plans indicate that the construction of convict huts did not extend this far east along Macquarie Street and there is a low potential for archaeology associated with undocumented ephemeral uses (cultivation, drainage and levelling, isolated rubbish dumping) from Phase 1.

Phase 2: 1820s–1860s

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains within the southern half of Lot 76 below 70 Macquarie Street and Macquarie Lane (Figure 4.67, Figure 4.68). While excavation for footings of the early to mid-twentieth century building would have had localised impacts on archaeological deposits, archaeological remains are expected to survive between these impacts. Potential archaeological remains within this lot could include timber, brick or stone footings of the building shown on the 1823 plan along with undocumented outbuildings and features, a well or cistern, cesspits and rubbish pits, and other artefact deposits. Any archaeological remains from the early part of Phase 2 are likely associated with Scott and his family.

Phases 3 and 4: 1860s–1950s

There is also potential for undocumented structures or evidence for use of the land during the 1860s–1890s when the land was vacant. An illustration of Houison's land in 1880 shows this part of the site covered in dense vegetation; the site may have been cultivated as a garden in the mid–late nineteenth century (Figure 4.69). Archaeological evidence of this could include garden beds, paths, plant boles and topsoil deposits, and artefact spreads or dumps.

There is a low potential for archaeological remains within the northern half of Lot 76. There are no documented structures within this part of the lot, and construction of the car park is likely to have disturbed or completely removed any archaeological deposits within this area. There is a low potential for deep cut features such as wells, cisterns or cesspits in this part of the site.

Summary

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains from Phases 2–4 in the southern part of the lot. There is a low potential in the northern part of the lot below the multilevel car park.



Figure 4.67 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 70 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

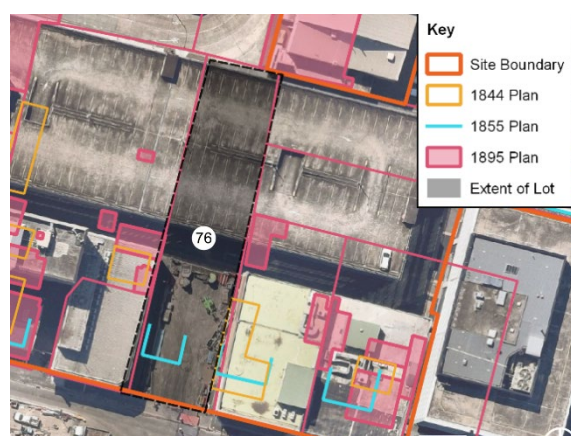


Figure 4.68 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 70 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

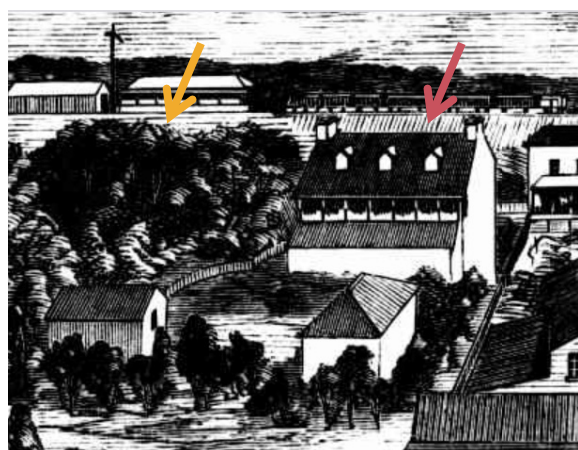


Figure 4.69 1880 illustration showing the rear of yards of Kia Ora (red arrow), including part of Lot 76 that is covered in dense vegetation (yellow arrow). (Source: *Illustrated News*)

4.8.17 Lot 77—62–64 and 68 Macquarie Street

Development along this part of Macquarie Street is not illustrated on the 1792 plan. The lot was established by 1804 and is associated with William Bateman (also known as William Batman) who was a convict transported in 1797. Historical references indicate he and his family were living in a cottage on the lot (64 Macquarie Street) in 1801. This may be the structure illustrated as set back from the street frontage on the 1804 plan. The 1823 plan records a larger building in a different location, indicating a redevelopment had occurred by this time. Bateman died in the 1830s and the lot was granted to James Houison, who built the house Kia Ora, with a detached kitchen and stable, in c1842. Houison was a prominent local builder, architect and public figure in the mid–late nineteenth century. The family lived there until 1865 and after this the property was rented to various tenants. The main house Kia Ora still exists in this lot today. The old Bateman cottage reportedly survived into the twentieth century, as it was included in the sale notice in the 1930s. At the time, the site was recognised as the birthplace of John Batman (William's son)—a prominent historical figure associated with the foundation of Melbourne.

The heritage listed building Kia Ora is being retained and works are not proposed. The archaeological potential of this part of the site has not been assessed.

Previous impacts to potential archaeology vary between the south and north of the lot. The multilevel car park goes across the northern half of this historic lot. Construction of the car park structure is likely to have impacted on the survival of archaeological deposits through excavation for the concrete floor slab, piling, stair/lift pits and services. There is a low potential for archaeology below the car park footprint. The portion of Lot 77 behind Kia Ora occupied by the multistorey building at 58–60 Macquarie Street has low to nil archaeological potential. It is understood that this building has at least one basement level, which will have removed all archaeological deposits within its footprint. There is a low potential for the base of a truncated well or cistern to survive below the basement level.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

Two structures from this phase are recorded on historical plans. The building on the 1804 and 1823 plans are likely to have been lightweight timber-framed buildings. Archaeology associated with this type of construction is not expected to survive impact from the 1970s car park construction. There is a low potential for evidence of the 1823 building where it is recorded as below the present-day Macquarie Lane. There is also a low potential for other truncated archaeological features such as wells, cesspits and rubbish pits below the car park and road.

The location of the convict hut shown on the 1804 plan at the rear of the lot rather than fronting Macquarie Street may indicate the presence of a creek or drainage line within the southern part of this lot. This was seen in Parramatta Park Gardens, where a convict hut was found at the rear of the allotment, farther south than the location shown on the 1792 plan, to avoid a creek line. Remains of a structure recorded on the 1804 plan (but not the 1792 plan) in a similar location at the rear of a convict hut allotment were found at Parramatta RSL. This too appeared to have been situated away from a creek line and swampy area. The southeast part of the lot has low to moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with the natural landscape, and Bateman's responses to it, during Phase 1. Archaeological remains could include drainage channels, backfilled water dams, levelling fills, rubbish deposits and other evidence of improvement.

Phases 2 to 4: 1820s–1950s

The southeast part of Lot 77, at 68 Macquarie Street, has moderate potential for archaeological remains. Archaeological remains could include the timber building (postholes, timber beam slots) shown on the 1844 plan against the eastern lot boundary, and brick footings of two outbuildings shown on the 1895 plan that are part of the later Kia Ora property. Below the car park and road there is low potential for truncated remains of a cistern and cesspits shown on the 1895 plan, along with earlier wells, cesspits and deep rubbish pits below the car park floor slab. The types of archaeology associated with Phases 2–4 are described in Section 4.7.2 to 4.7.4. The archaeology from Phases 2 and 3 is associated with James Houison and family. They were prominent local figures in the mid to late nineteenth century.

Summary

The northern half of this lot has low potential for truncated remains of deeper cut features such as wells, cesspits and cisterns. The southwest part of the lot is unlikely to have archaeology as there is a modern office building with a basement. Kia Ora will be retained.

The remaining L-shape part of the lot has low potential for Phase 1 archaeology and moderate potential for archaeology from Phases 2–4, including evidence of Houison’s occupation of the site. It is unlikely that intact archaeological deposits that can be securely associated with William Bateman and family survive.

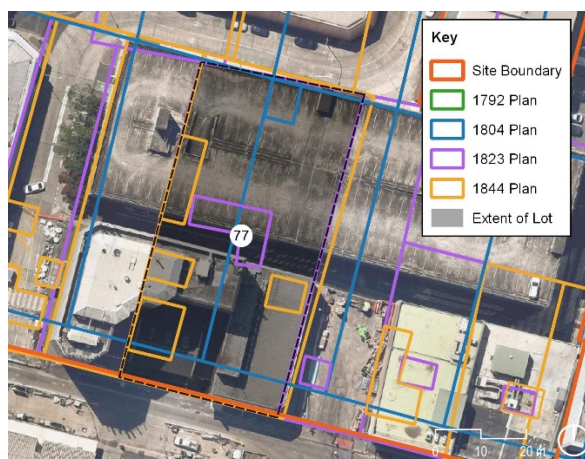


Figure 4.70 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 62–64 and 68 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

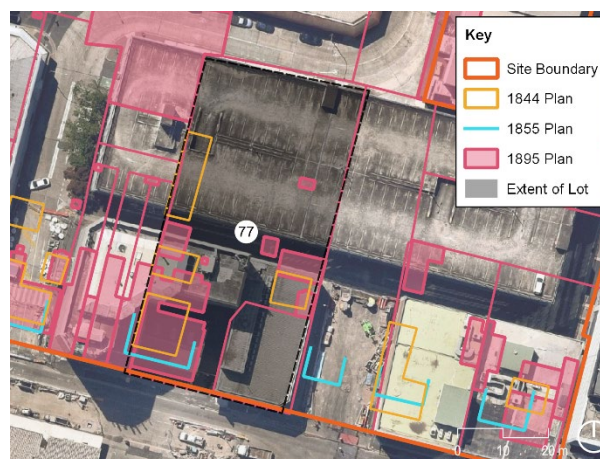


Figure 4.71 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 62–64 and 68 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.18 Lot 78—58–60 Macquarie Street

There was no recorded development on this lot until the late nineteenth century. It was leased to Francis Oakes, a free settler, in 1823. It was later granted to William Faithfull, also a free settler, in the 1840s. Robert Adam Ritchie eventually purchased the vacant lot in 1880 and consolidated it with Lot 15 to expand the ironworks and provide dual access from George and Macquarie Streets. The ironworks had closed by the 1890s. Several buildings were recorded on the 1895 plan—the northern half of the lot contained a large workshop and the southern half had been subdivided and redeveloped with terraces.

This lot has been subject to extensive previous impact from construction of the car park in the 1970s and a modern office building with a basement level. There is no potential for archaeological remains within the southern half of Lot 78 below 58–60 Macquarie Street. This seven-storey building has at least one basement level, which will have removed any archaeological remains within its footprint.

Phases 1 to 3: 1788–1880s

The 1792 and 1804 plans do not show a convict hut within this lot and it is unlikely there will be archaeological remains from Phase 1. There is also no recorded development during Phase 2 and 3. There is a low potential for undocumented and ephemeral use of the land, with archaeological remains such as evidence of landscaping, improvement, drainage and rubbish dumping.

Phases 4: 1880s–1950s

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains below Macquarie Place associated with Phase 4 development. Archaeological remains could include undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, remains of the tramway associated with Ritchie’s ironworks (Figure 4.74), as well as other undocumented features such as cisterns, rubbish pits and lightweight shed or workshop structures.

There is low potential for archaeological remains below the car park. Construction of the car park structure is likely to have impacted on the survival of archaeological deposits through excavation for the concrete floor slab, piling and drainage trenches. If present, archaeological remains could include truncated wells, cisterns, cesspits or deep rubbish pits.

Summary

There is generally low or nil potential for archaeology within this lot. The lot has been subject to extensive previous impacts. There is a small area—Macquarie Lane—where there is a moderate potential for Phase 4 archaeology associated with Ritchie's ironworks and the 1880s subdivisions.

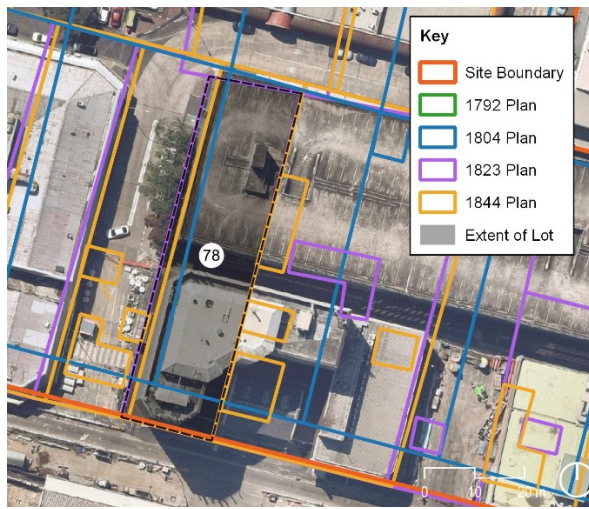


Figure 4.72 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 58–60 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

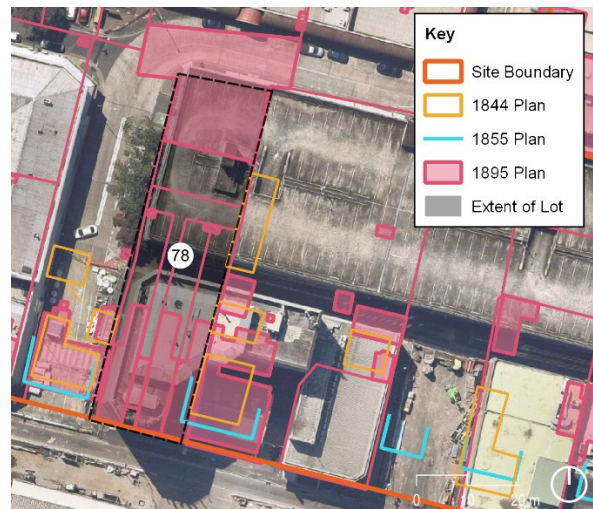


Figure 4.73 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 58–60 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

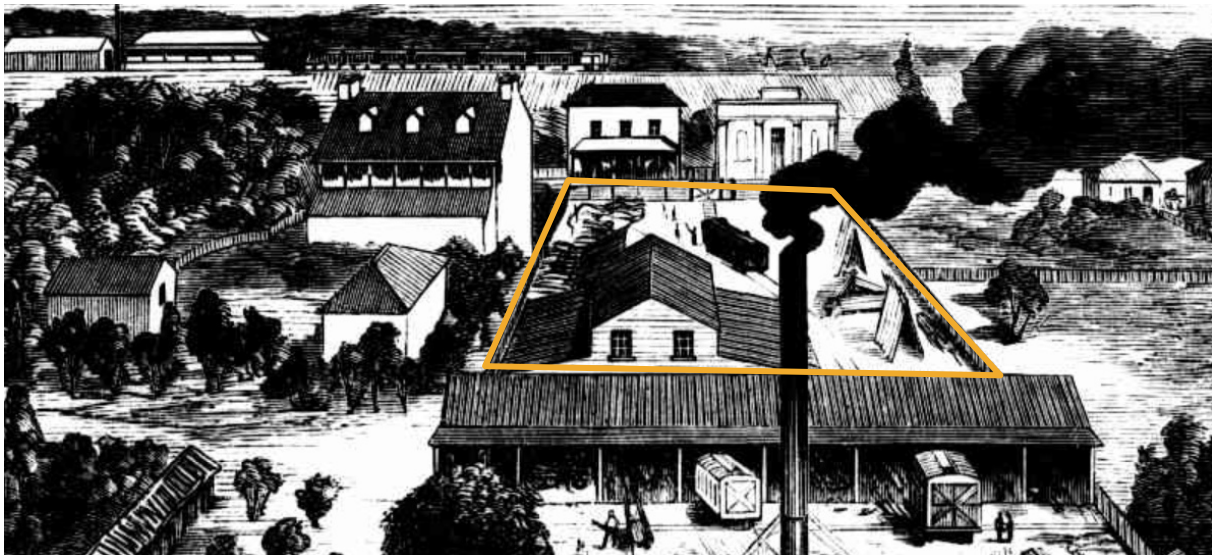


Figure 4.74 Illustration of Ritchie's ironworks, 1880, showing the two-storey timber shed and tramway that provided access to Macquarie Street, and Lot 78 (outlined in yellow). (Source: *Illustrated News*)

4.8.19 Lot 79—Horwood Place (road)

There was no development within this lot recorded on the 1792 or 1804 plans. The lease was granted to Charles Wood in 1823, though no structures were depicted on the map of the same date. By the 1830s the lot may have been associated with James Pike and there are references in 1834 to a brick house, detached kitchen, coach house and stable. The lease was granted to Thomas Shadforth, a free settler, in 1841. Shadforth was in the military and then become involved in various businesses. The house and other buildings are illustrated on the 1844 plan, and these were likely occupied by Shadforth's daughter Frances Esther Stephen. During the 1860s and 1870s there were multiple mortgages on the property and it was sold to John Taylor (a butcher) in the 1870s. It changed hands several times until John Parsons purchased it in 1875 and lived there until the late 1880s. It continued to be leased after this, first to John Paul, a fuel merchant, then Thomas Jones, a timber merchant. The main house was demolished by the early twentieth century. It transferred to Cumberland Newspapers Ltd and then to the council in 1954 when Horwood Place was constructed.

Phases 1: 1788–1820s

The 1792 and 1804 plans do not show development within this lot and there is a low potential for archaeological remains associated with ephemeral uses (cultivation, drainage and levelling, isolated rubbish dumping) from Phase 1 across the entire lot.

Phases 2 to 4: 1820s–1950s

The lot appears to have been developed and occupied from the early 1830s, initially by James Pike and then the Shadforth family. Archaeological remains could include brick or stone footings of the house and kitchen, and associated artefact deposits and other features, and postholes or timber beam slots of the timber building shown on the 1844 plan, presumed to be the coach house and stables. The two brick or stone buildings (presumably the house and kitchen) remained on the site until the 1930s and may preserve evidence for renovations or extensions during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There is also potential for a cesspit shown on the 1895 plan against the eastern lot boundary and other undocumented structures, including wells, cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits, associated with the occupation of the site from the c1840s to 1930s. There is a moderate potential for archaeology. The typical types of archaeology associated with domestic occupation during Phases 2 to 4 are outlined in Section 4.7.2 to 4.7.4.

Summary

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains to be preserved below Horwood Place (road) within Lot 79. Construction of the road (grading or levelling) and trenching for services and drains will have resulted in localised impacts on the archaeological remains.

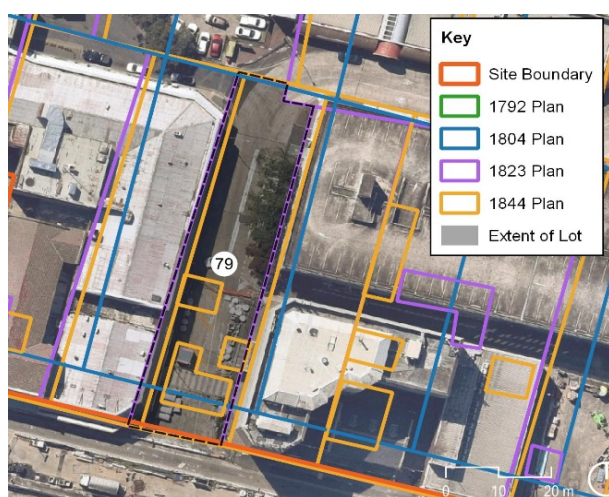


Figure 4.75 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at Horwood Place. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

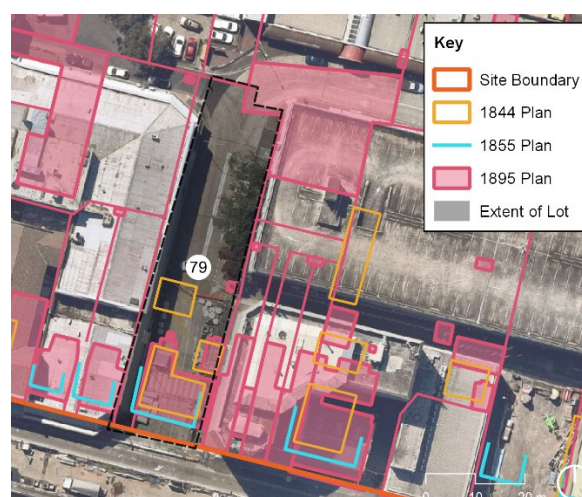


Figure 4.76 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at Horwood Place. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.20 Lot 80—222–230 Church Street, 50 Macquarie Street section

The 1792 and 1804 plans do not record any development on this lot. It was leased to William Davis in 1809 and then to John Walker, a wheelwright and miller born in Parramatta. Walker was also the inspector of slaughterhouses in Parramatta during the 1830s. There are no structures on the 1823 plan and it appears that Walker did not live at this property. The land transferred to his daughter Mary Elizabeth Robertson in the 1840s. It was subdivided and sold to William Goodin in the 1860s. The sale notice for the western lot describes it being beside a stone cottage belonging to Robertson. The eastern lot was also sold, first to James Byrnes and then to Goodin. By the 1880s two brick cottages with kitchens had been constructed. Various businesses were also associated with the properties in the 1880s and 1890s—a printing works, bank and a coach builder. The printing works was the Argus Press and the coach builder was Frederick Sweeny. They remain associated with the properties in the early twentieth century and then Coles in the mid-twentieth century.

Phase 1: 1788–1820s

The 1792 and 1804 plans do not show development within this lot and there is a low potential for archaeological remains associated with ephemeral uses (cultivation, drainage and levelling, isolated rubbish dumping) from Phase 1 across the entire lot.

Phases 2 to 4: 1820s–1950s

The 1823 and 1844 map did not record any development in the lot. The 1855 plan recorded two buildings fronting Macquarie Street. Two buildings are also recorded on the 1895 plan.

The southern half of the lot has a moderate potential for remains of the two buildings fronting Macquarie Street on the 1855 and 1895 plans. While these buildings appear to occupy the same footprint, the eastern building was described in 1864 as built of stone, while the two buildings on site in 1885 were described as brick, suggesting that the earlier buildings were replaced. Archaeological remains associated with both properties would include brick or stone footings of both the c1850 and c1880 buildings, occupation (underfloor) deposits, undocumented outbuildings and yard features, wells or cisterns, and two brick cesspits shown on the 1895 plan. The site was also used by Sweeny

from 1899 as part of his coach building business (also occupying Lot 81) and there is potential for undocumented buildings and other activities associated with this business.

The northern half of the site also has a moderate potential for a square structure, presumably a brick cesspit, shown on the 1895 plan, and the footings of two late nineteenth or early twentieth-century warehouses associated with the printworks that operated on Lot 81. There may also be archaeological remains of undocumented features, such as rubbish dumps and drains.

The typical types of archaeology associated with Phases 2 to 4 are outlined in Sections 4.7.2 to 4.7.4.

Summary

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with Phases 2–4 within Lot 80. A small portion of Lot 80 contains a basement, and this part of the site has low potential for archaeological remains. The 1792 and 1804 plans do not show a convict hut within this lot and there is a low potential for archaeological remains from Phase 1 across the entire lot.

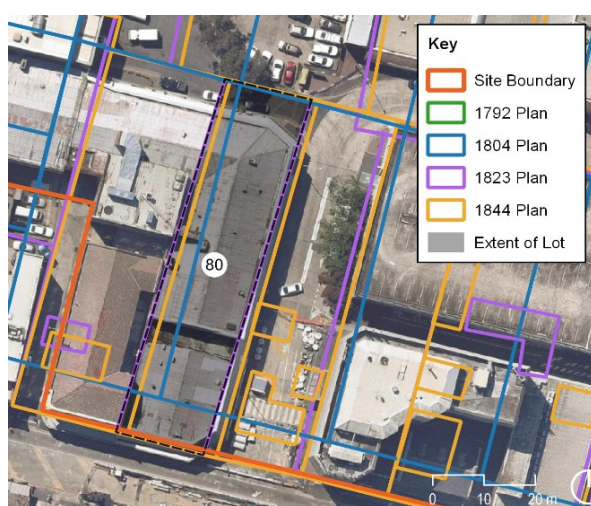


Figure 4.77 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 50 Macquarie Street / 222–230 Church Street, Macquarie Street section. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

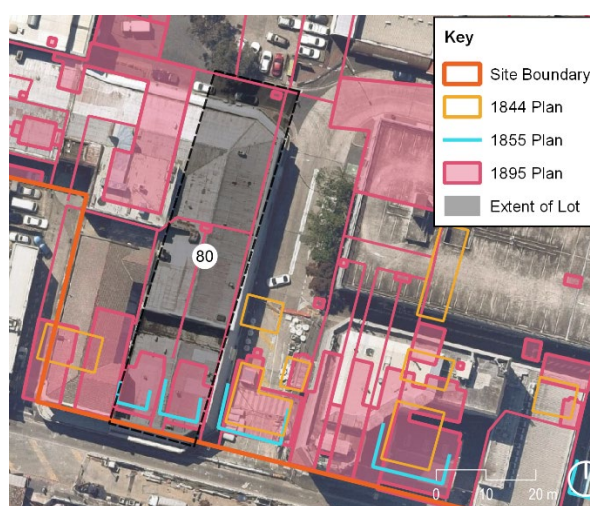


Figure 4.78 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 50 Macquarie Street / 222–230 Church Street, Macquarie Street section. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.21 Lot 81—48 Macquarie Street

The 1792 and 1804 plans did not record any development on this lot. In 1809 it was leased to R. Tomilson, a convict transported in 1801. A house was noted as being on the lot in 1811. In 1823 the lease was granted to John Bradley, an emancipated convict who had been transported from Ireland in 1813. Bradley ran a school in Parramatta. The 1823 plan recorded a building in the lot and an 1826 record noted it was a weatherboard construction. The grant transferred to John Thorn and then Matilda Thorn in the 1840s. The 1844 plan recorded a timber building in roughly the same location as the 1823 plan. The property was tenanted by the 1860s, as Matilda Thorn was recorded as living in Goulburn at this time. William Goodin purchased the property in 1860 and it was subdivided and redeveloped, with two buildings fronting the street. These are both recorded as being weatherboard. Cyrus Fuller bought the lot in 1881 and established the Cumberland Mercury Printing Works at the back of the lot. Frederick Sweeny operated a coach building business from the front of the lot. The site

was occupied by Coles from the mid-twentieth century. The late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century development of the lot is connected with Lot 80 and Lot 15a on Church Street.

Phases 1 and 2: 1788–1860s

The 1792 and 1804 plans did not show development within this lot. There is a low potential for archaeological remains associated with ephemeral uses of this site prior to development—such as cultivation, rubbish dumping, drainage and improvement. There was a reference to a house on the property in 1811 and the 1823 plan recorded a building set back from the street frontage. This building appears to have survived into the 1840s. There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of this structure and associated deposits, and undocumented yard features and deposits. There may be evidence of original structures, later repairs and additions, and sealed artefact deposits that can be associated with the various uses and occupiers up to the mid-nineteenth century. However, this also may not be possible given the later developments and formation processes (shallower deposits) in this part of the site.

The typical types of archaeology for Phases 1 and 2 are provided in Sections 4.7.1 and 4.7.2.

Phases 3 and 4: 1860s–1950s

The lot was redeveloped in Phase 3 and there is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of two large timber buildings and a small square building (presumably a cesspit) shown on the 1895 plan that are associated with Sweeny's coach building business that occupied this site. Archaeological evidence associated with Sweeny's business could also include yard surfaces, undocumented outbuildings or sheds, artefact scatters and rubbish pits.

There is a moderate, possibly high, potential for archaeological remains within the northern half of Lot 81 associated with the Phase 4 printworks building constructed in 1884–85. A 1909 photograph of the printworks building shows it was a substantial structure with a large tower and the footings of this building are likely to survive below the existing Greenway Plaza. There is a moderate potential for other archaeological remains, including brick or timber footings of later outbuildings and sheds, yard surfaces, artefact scatters and rubbish pits.

The printworks building was likely supported by substantial foundations and may have featured a sunken floor or basement level to support the printing presses, as was found during the excavation of the Cumberland Press site at 142–154 Macquarie Street.³⁴¹ It is likely to have removed any earlier archaeological remains within its footprint and there is a low potential for archaeological remains from Phases 2 and 3 to survive within the northern half of Lot 81 below the printworks building.

Summary

There is a moderate potential for archaeology from Phases 1–4 in the southern part of the lot fronting Macquarie Street. In the northern half of the lot there is low potential for Phases 1–3 and moderate (or high) potential for archaeology from Phase 4.

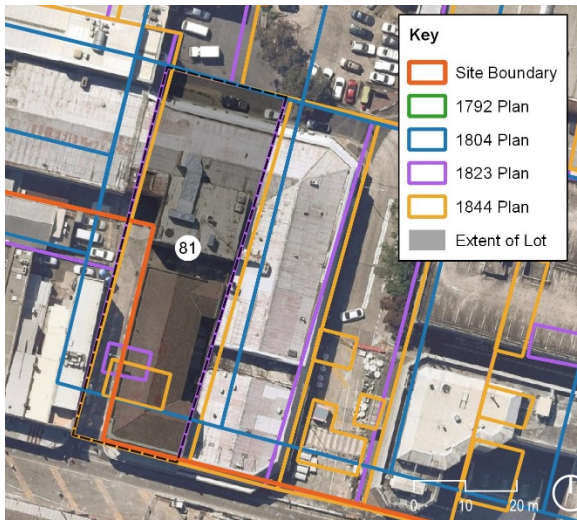


Figure 4.79 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823 and 1844 plans at 48 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)



Figure 4.80 Overlay showing buildings recorded on the 1844, 1855 and 1895 plans at 48 Macquarie Street. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.8.22 Historical archaeological potential mapping

The site has potential for multiple phases of historical archaeology dating from the late eighteenth century. The archaeological potential across the site and within each allotment varies—a summary of this potential by lot is provided in Section 4.9.10 below. This has been synthesised and collated in one map to illustrate the archaeological potential across the site as a whole (Figure 4.81). The potential grading relates to archaeological potential for one or all phases of occupation in the late eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The grading definitions are provided in Section 4.8.1.

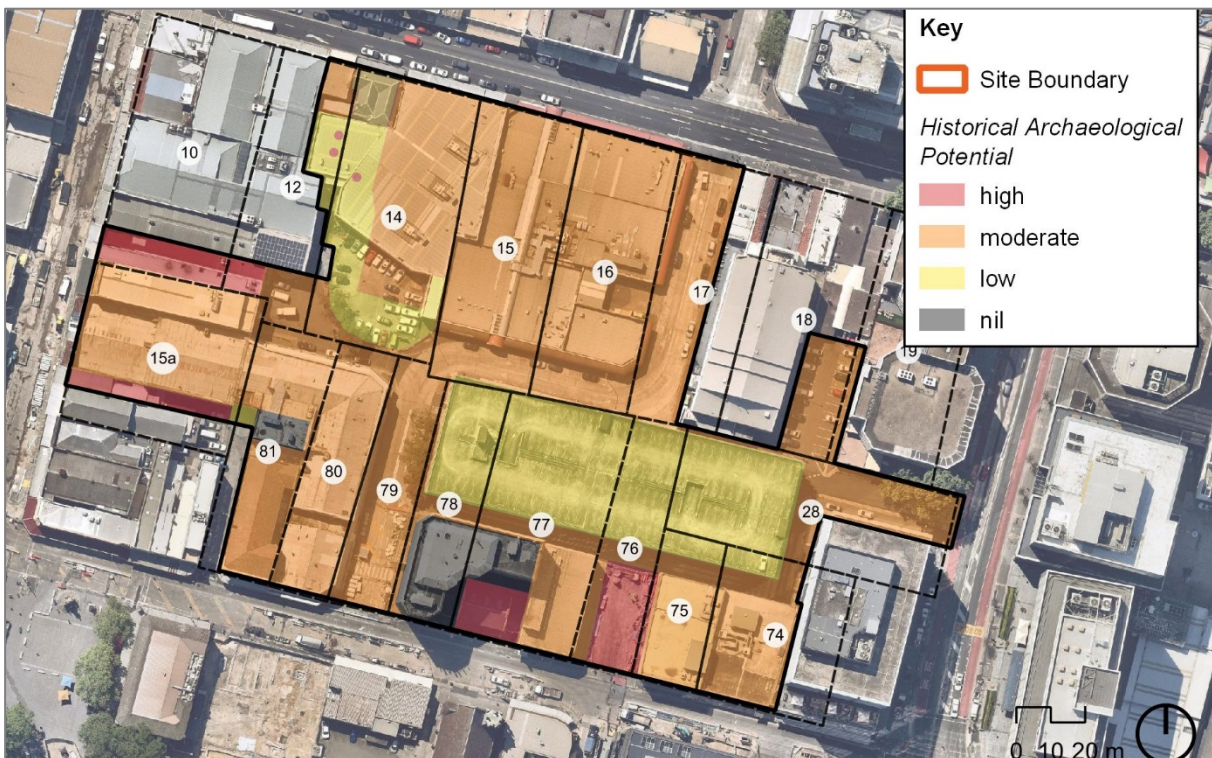


Figure 4.81 Historical archaeological potential mapping for the site. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.9 Significance assessment

The site has potential for extensive historical archaeological remains associated with multiple phases of development and occupation from the 1790s through to the early twentieth century. Previous studies have assessed this potential archaeological resource to be a combination of locally and state significant relics (refer to Section 4.2). The following significance assessment has used the NSW Heritage Criteria framework as the potential archaeology of the site is complex and warrants consideration against each criterion separately.

4.9.1 Levels of significance

Archaeological significance levels are defined as follows:

- Local—in relation to a place, building, work, relic, movable object or precinct, means significance to the local area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.
- State—in relation to a place, building, work, relic, movable object or precinct, means significance to the state in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

4.9.2 Criterion A—Historic significance

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 the nation's second colonial settlement, Parramatta's archaeological resource is of historical significance in evidencing the establishment and development of the colony in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The archaeology would also demonstrate the transition from a penal to a free colony. The archaeology has the ability to demonstrate the changing patterns of Parramatta's development, buildings and occupation—residential, commercial and industrial—throughout the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century.

The site is located within the colonial government's formally planned historic core of Parramatta and is associated with the original street alignments of George Street, Church Street and Macquarie Street. Archaeological remains of convict huts, and evidence of their adaptation by emancipists and free settlers, demonstrate a key phase in the historic evolution of the township and is of state significance under this criterion.

The properties along Church Street and George Street are part of the main retail and commercial thoroughfares in Parramatta. Archaeological evidence of these properties and their occupants would be historically significant in demonstrating the development of business enterprise over the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The archaeology of Ritchie's ironworks would demonstrate the industrial history of Parramatta and its evolution from small-scale manufacturing to larger-scale enterprises in the second half of the nineteenth century. These aspects of the archaeology would be significant at a local level.

The Town Drain and its alignment are historically significant as evidence of urban planning and the development of municipal infrastructure in the early to mid-nineteenth century.

The archaeology of the site would also demonstrate the economic history of the colony and state, and how it affected Parramatta, through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Significant economic

depressions at the end of transportation in the 1840s and in the 1890s influenced urban growth and the prosperity of Parramatta. During 'boom' times after the gold rush, commercial activity increased and manufacturing and industry expanded, as reflected in the lots along Church, George and Macquarie Streets, and in Ritchie's ironworks.

The growth in and diversification of Parramatta's urban population in the latter half of the nineteenth century is likely to be reflected in the archaeological record with evidence of intensification of development and density of artefact deposits from the 1860s to the end of the century. The archaeology is also likely to reflect the economic conditions in the 1890s as many businesses closed, the urban population became more transient, and redevelopment slowed during World War I and the Great Depression.

4.9.3 Criterion B—Associative significance

An item has a 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 archaeology of the site is associated with significant groups of people and individuals at state level—the convicts, and the early colonial governors and officials, who influenced life and shaped the fabric of the colony and the settlement of Parramatta. The convicts associated with the site and its archaeology are not known on an individual level. However, many would have passed through the six or so huts within the site in the 1790s. The archaeology of the convict huts on Church Street is likely to be associated with unmarried female convicts (or convicts with families). Female convicts were fundamental to the success of the colony and are often underrepresented in the historical record. The archaeology associated with female convicts during this early phase of the penal system is significant at a state level. The archaeology is also associated with Governor Arthur Phillip and Augustus Alt, who designed and implemented (to varying degrees of success) the original layout of and vision for Parramatta.

The archaeology is also associated with several emancipists, free settlers, and those first generations who were born in the colony, who were granted leases within the site in the 1800s to 1820s. These men and women contributed, through their labour and entrepreneurial endeavours, to the establishment, success and transformation of the gaol town and colony in those early years. Emancipists associated with the site, and potentially represented in the archaeology, include Joseph Grose, Charles Whalan, William Scott, John Bradley, R. Tomilson, Mary Bishop and Abigail Kelly. Free settlers and those born in the colony associated with the site whose names we know include Hugh O'Donnell, William and Robert Bateman, Mary Walker, James Whalan and Robert Sherwin. Two are longer term residents of Macquarie Street—William Bateman and family (Lot 77), and William Scott and family (Lot 76)—who initially develop the vacant allotments (not previously occupied by convicts) and live there until the 1830s.

The potential archaeological remains are associated with several individuals and organisations that contributed to the life, development and growth of Parramatta during the nineteenth century. This includes local businesspeople such as John Tingcombe, Francis Watkins, and Hugh Taylor, who was also mayor of Parramatta; chemist, Henry Whitaker; and coach builders James Urquhart and Frederick Sweeny. Ritchie's ironworks, and later Coates and Harper, were successful local businesses that operated out of the site and there is potential for associated archaeological remains. James Houison, a prominent local builder and architect, designed and lived in the locally listed building Kia Ora and built a number of residences, including the State Heritage Register listed Perth House and

other important buildings around Parramatta. The archaeology of this lot is associated with Houison and his family, as they lived there for several decades in the mid-nineteenth century.

The site is also associated with the local newspaper *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, which was a main source of news for Parramatta residents during its period of operation from the late 1880s to 1950. It is also a primary resource used today to research Parramatta's history. There is also an association with Edmund Mason, who operated the first local newspaper in Parramatta, the *Parramatta Chronicle*. The association of potential archaeological remains with these individuals and organisations that contributed to the growth of Parramatta would meet the threshold for local significance.

John Batman, who is associated with the founding of Melbourne, lived in Lot 77 as a child. However, there is a low potential for any archaeological remains to survive that could be associated with him.

4.9.4 Criterion C—Aesthetic significance

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)

Archaeology of Ritchie's ironworks may display a level of technical achievement that would meet the threshold for local significance. The company started out primarily manufacturing agricultural implements, later expanding to produce a range of goods, including railway carriages under government tender. Archaeological evidence associated with the operation of the ironworks may provide evidence for technical adaptation or innovation that contributed to the success of the business. Ritchie's ironworks was one of many that operated across the state in the later nineteenth century and research undertaken for this report has not identified any technical innovations that would suggest the potential archaeological remains would meet the threshold for state significance.

4.9.5 Criterion D—Social significance

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

While consultation has not been undertaken to inform a social values assessment, public interest in Parramatta's archaeology, history and heritage has been demonstrated by the local community on other recent projects, such as the Parramatta Light Rail. Social media posts on the archaeology findings were viewed thousands of times and two live webinars were attended by hundreds. Open days, exhibitions and talks on the archaeology of Parramatta and findings from many development projects are well attended and received. Interpretation of the archaeology, such as at Parramatta Park, and the Philip Ruddock Heritage Centre forms part of the character of Parramatta and is offered and marketed as visitor attractions. The archaeology of the site is considered to be of interest and value to the public—locals, visitors and commuters using the future Metro station—and this would be realised through public engagement activities during the archaeological investigations, publications and interpretation of the findings within the new development.

4.9.6 Criterion E—Research significance

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 archaeological investigations of this site have the ability to address an extensive range of research questions and make a considerable contribution to our understanding of the historical and

cultural development of Parramatta and NSW. The range of research themes and topics include the environment and developing a colonial landscape, convict and free life, contact and interactions between Aboriginal people and the colonists, transformation from a gaol to a market town, urbanisation and improvement, economies and commerce, and industrialisation.

The archaeology can illustrate and inform our understanding of Parramatta's environment prior to the establishment of the settlement, how the landscape influenced early colonial development and how the colonists modified it or adapted to it. The archaeology may include evidence of a former wetland environment that initially hindered development along Macquarie Street and evidence of a creek that was later channelised by the Town Drain. Archaeological remains may also provide evidence of environmental degradation or change brought about by processes of urbanisation. The archaeology may also illustrate how individuals and government (colonial and local) responded to this degradation and poor sanitation as the town urbanised and made improvements to the local environment.

The archaeology has potential to answer research questions about colonialism and penal settlements, and the colonial governors' approach to governance, landscapes and control. It could also contribute to research regarding the nature of convict life, how they served their sentence and survived under military control. The archaeology could demonstrate differing material cultures between male and female convict places, as the convict huts on Church Street are likely those designed specifically to house female convicts (and perhaps families). Archaeological evidence of the convict huts could address research questions regarding vernacular architecture and construction of hut accommodation, whether their design and construction responded to the landscape and local materials, and how this differed to the original town plan. Artefacts associated with convict occupation may provide evidence of and insights into living conditions, diet, development of cottage industry, resistance and expressions of identity. The growing number of excavations of convict hut sites has also provided a large body of comparative data to interrogate variations between sites.

The development of Parramatta into a free town in the early nineteenth century and its ongoing growth into an urban centre would be represented in the archaeological record. Archaeological evidence for the occupation of former convict huts and allotments by free settlers and emancipists in the early decades of the nineteenth century could contribute to our understanding of this period of transformation. Importantly, it may also provide insights into how successful emancipists and free settlers were, and what their experience of life in the early colony was like. The archaeology associated with the longer-term residents who developed vacant allotments (the Bateman and Scott families) could provide evidence that illustrates the transition to free occupancy in the early colonial period, especially if compared with former convict hut allotments. The archaeological evidence may also reveal aspects and patterns of their behaviours, consumption and group identity. There is also potential for evidence to contribute to our understanding of early interactions between Aboriginal people and the colonists and convicts.

The site also has the ability to provide material evidence of urban households and domestic life through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The archaeology could contribute to our understanding of the nature of childhood, gender identity, ethnicity, personal and religious identity, class and social standing, and consumption patterns, and how these were expressed or manifested in the fabric and material cultural of the site.

Church Street and George Street developed into the primary areas of commercial development in Parramatta and contained a wide range of businesses, including pubs, general stores, coach manufacturers, builders, chemists, printers, butchers, drapers and timber merchants. The commercial

focus shifted to Church Street in the latter half of the nineteenth century. By contrast, Macquarie Street and Smith Street continued to attract residential occupation throughout the nineteenth century. The archaeology associated with commercial and retail activities provides an opportunity to enhance our knowledge of Parramatta's local economy and manufacturing industries, and how it was influenced by colonial and global trade and economic conditions. Ritchie's ironworks grew from a small-scale industrial operation in the 1860s to a business with 60 employees in the 1880s. Archaeological remains of the ironworks could address research questions about the growth of local industries and provide evidence for technological change.

The research potential of this site is considerable. The project presents a rare opportunity to undertake extensive archaeological investigations and comparative analysis of almost an entire city block in the historic core of Parramatta. The research potential is significant at both a local and state level. The research potential of convict and early colonial archaeology is state significant. The research potential of the later urban archaeology is significant at a local level. However, there is potential for synergy in the significance when considering the opportunity for a neighbourhood study.

4.9.7 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)

The archaeology of the convict and early colonial development of Parramatta is a rare resource for both the city and NSW. Development over the last 20 or so years has reduced the archaeology resource of Parramatta and material evidence of the early convict settlement of NSW. While some convict hut sites have been retained in situ, at Parramatta Park, the Parramatta Justice Precinct and Philip Ruddock Heritage Centre, this project will further reduce the number of potential archaeological sites of this phase Convict and early colonial archaeology dating from the early 1790s to c1820s is rare at a state level. The opportunity to undertake archaeological investigations of nearly a whole city block in the colony's second settlement, and the potential for a neighbourhood and comparative analysis, is arguably rare at a state level.

The Town Drain is an early example of municipal efforts to manage stormwater and drainage through the construction of public infrastructure in Parramatta. It was built over the c1820s-c1840s—brick barrel construction in the 1820s and a sandstone box construction by the 1840s. The earlier section was built using convict labour and the later section by the council using convicts from Parramatta Gaol.³⁴² As the Town Drain is one of several examples built during the early-mid nineteenth century as part of the growth of town planning in NSW, it is not considered to be rare at a state level. While ongoing development in Parramatta has removed a large portion of the drain, several sections have been preserved in situ including a section of the 1840s sandstone below the footpath in Macquarie Lane and an 1820s brick section at the rear of 126–138 George Street. The Town Drain meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

4.9.8 Criterion G—Representativeness

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

The site would be representative of the urban archaeology of Parramatta, with Aboriginal, convict, early colonial, domestic, mercantile and industrial activities expected to be represented in the material evidence. There are other sites and archaeological collections that could also be representative of this type of archaeology. The archaeology may also be representative of particular groups of people, such

as convicts or the working classes in the nineteenth century. However, there is likely to be a great deal of variation in the material culture and interpretation of the archaeology.

4.9.9 Integrity

The intactness, or integrity, of the archaeology can influence its significance and research value. The site has been subject to continuous development since the beginning of British settlement at Parramatta. Historical, and more recent, redevelopments have an impact on archaeological deposits of earlier phases. This may result in disturbance of artefact deposits and limit the ability to associate them with certain individuals, groups or time periods. Archaeological evidence for convict occupation of the site may be somewhat ephemeral, occurring for a brief period and with material remains of structures expected to consist primarily of postholes. Subsequent improvements and development will likely have impacted these remains. Isolated features and truncated remains can be difficult to interpret and there may not be a strong archaeological signature for the convict occupation of the site. Archaeological remains of the convict and early colonial occupation in Phase 1 and the early decades of Phase 2 will have been subject to disturbances and impacts from subsequent redevelopments, particularly from the mid nineteenth century onwards (later Phase 2, Phases 3 and 4). Therefore, it is likely that the evidence for early colonial occupation will be less intact than later phases.

Archaeological remains of the Town Drain are expected within the site; however, they may not be intact. Recent archaeological investigations have identified this section drain was modified in the 1930s with concrete replacing the original capping.³⁴³ Impacts from various later twentieth century and more recent services were also noted in the section below Macquarie Street. The drain alignment is through a lot with a 1970s two-storey building. Construction of this building may have impacted the drain, or sections of it. Recent services installed through Macquarie Lane are also likely to have impacted the drain. While the Town Drain may have historical value at a state level, the archaeology is likely to be significant at a local level. This is due, in part, to the anticipated reduced level of intactness within the site and diminished integrity of the whole alignment. The assessment of local significance for the Town Drain is consistent with other recent assessments such as for the Parramatta Square archaeological investigations.³⁴⁴

4.9.10 Statement of significance

The Parramatta metro station construction site has potential to contain a range of archaeology with historical, associative, aesthetic, social, research, rarity and representative values. The archaeology has the ability to demonstrate key aspects relating to the convict penal system and establishment of the colony of NSW, and the evolution of Parramatta from an agricultural settlement to an urban centre, including its commercial and industrial development. The archaeology is associated with significant groups, such as convicts, emancipists and free settlers, whose labour and endeavours contributed to the success of the colony in the early decades. The archaeology is also associated with a range of individuals and businesses that were important to the culture and growth of Parramatta in the nineteenth century. Evidence of Ritchie's Ironworks and other local manufacturing may display technical achievements and contribution to the industrial development of Parramatta.

The research potential of the site is considerable and is significant a local and state level. Archaeological investigations of the site have the ability to address an extensive set of research questions and contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the colonial landscape, the lives of convicts and free settlers, transformation, urbanisation and improvement, commerce and industry in the late eighteenth through to the early twentieth centuries. The social value of the archaeology could be realised through public programs and interpretation of the findings. Aspects of the archaeology are

rare—particularly in the early colonial phase, including evidence of the environment, landscape, convicts and early settlers. The opportunity to undertake archaeological investigations and comparative analysis of almost an entire city block is also rare at a state level. The site, along with others, is representative of the urban archaeology of Parramatta. These would be confirmed through archaeological investigations and addressing the research design in the final reporting.

The significance level of the archaeology varies across the site. Archaeological evidence of the early colonial landscape, contact and interactions between Aboriginal people and colonists, convict hut development and occupation, and transformation by free occupants during the early nineteenth century is state significant for historical, associative, research and rarity values. This includes evidence of the environment, convicts, contact, early settlers and the transformation from a penal to a free colony. The potential for state significant archaeology is anticipated in the allotments fronting George and Church Street (Figure 4.82). Archaeology associated with the urban development of Parramatta from the early/mid to late nineteenth century—expected to be present across most areas of the site—is locally significant (Figure 4.83). This includes the archaeology associated with the development of Parramatta and the lives of those who contributed to it, and the archaeology of Ritchie’s Ironworks and the Town Drain. It is noted that the research value of late eighteenth and nineteenth century archaeology of the site could be significant at a state level given the potential for a neighbourhood study.

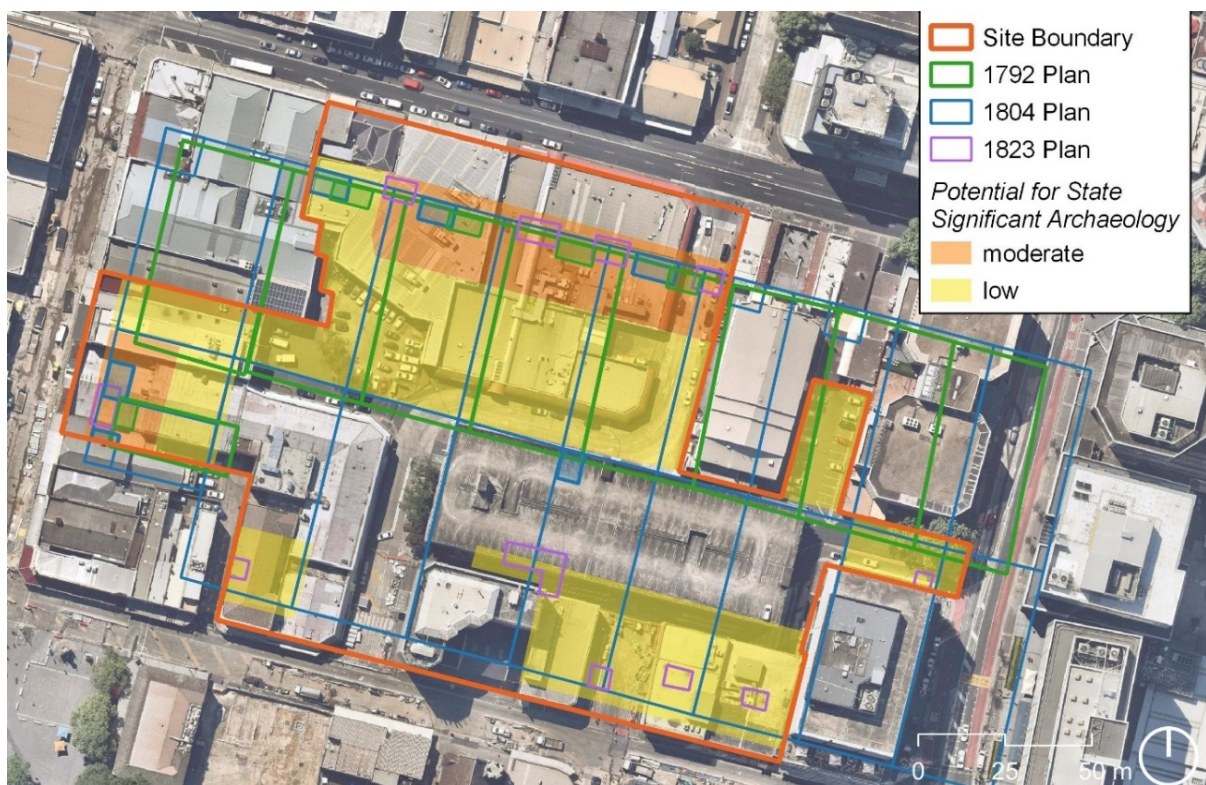


Figure 4.82 State significant historical archaeology potential mapping. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

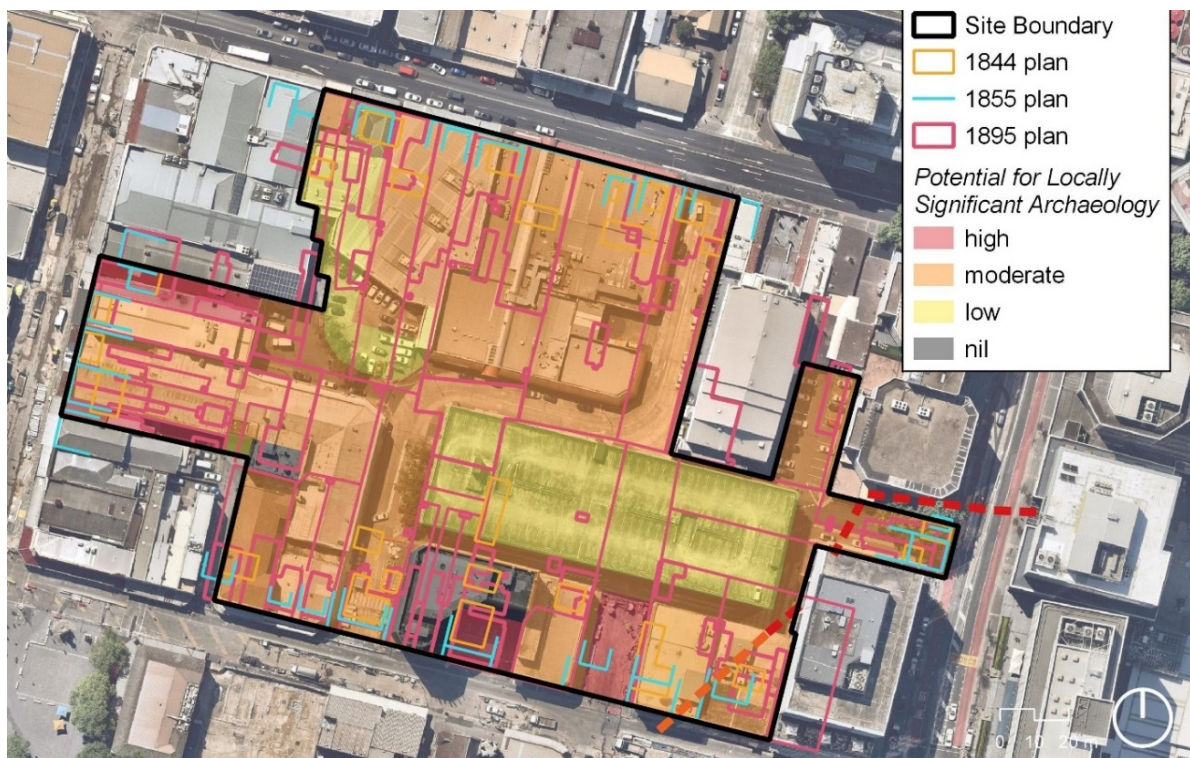


Figure 4.83 Locally significant historical archaeology potential mapping. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

Table 4.7 Summary of the site's historical archaeological potential and significance by property/allotment.

Address	Lot	Phase	Description / types of archaeology	Potential	Significance
220 Church Street	15a	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convict hut—postholes, beam slots, brick chimney base, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cesspits, rubbish pits, lot boundaries (postholes or ditches). 	Moderate	State
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1820s building—brick or stone footings, occupation deposits, cellar. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	High	State
		2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1840s building—postholes or beam slots, occupation deposits, cellar. Kitchens, stables and workshops—brick, stone or timber footings, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	High	Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1880s shop—extant within site. Yard features—outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, cistern, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	High	Local
222–230 and 232 Church Street	15a	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convict hut—postholes, beam slots, brick chimney base, occupation deposits. Yard features—wells, cesspits, rubbish pits, artefact scatters, lot boundaries (postholes or ditches). 	Low	State
		2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1820s building—brick or stone footings, occupation deposits, cellar. c1840s buildings—brick or stone footings, occupation deposits, cellar. Kitchens, stables and workshops—brick, stone or timber footings, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	State (c1820s) Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1880s shops—brick footings, occupation deposits. Baker's oven, brick stable, hayloft and other outbuildings—brick, stone or timber footings, occupation deposits. 	Moderate	Local

Address	Lot	Phase	Description / types of archaeology	Potential	Significance
236 and 238 Church Street	Lot 10, Lot 12 (southern part)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 		
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yard features—artefact scatters, wells, cesspits, rubbish pits, lot boundaries (postholes or ditches). c1840s stone cellar (in situ below existing buildings). Outbuildings—brick or stone footings, postholes or beam slots, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Low	State
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1840s building—brick or stone footings, occupation deposits. 	High	Local
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1840s building—brick or stone footings, occupation deposits. 	Moderate	Local
		3 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1870s brick surface for outbuilding. Extensions to c1840s building—brick or stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	High Moderate High	Local
41 George Street (early twentieth-century shop)	Lot 12 (northern part)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1880s building—brick or stone footings. c1880s building—occupation or underfloor deposits. 	Moderate Low	Local
41–59 George Street	Lot 12 (part), Lot 14 (western and southern parts)	1–4	<p>Southern half of Lot 12 and western and southern parts of Lot 14 were archaeologically investigated in 1996. There is low potential for localised areas to retain archaeological features and deposits.</p> <p>Remains of two wells and a cistern are preserved below the existing building near the western edge of Lot 14 and in Lot 12.</p>	Low High	State and local if present
41–59 George Street	Lot 14 (eastern half)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convict hut—postholes, beam slots, brick chimney base, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cesspits and rubbish pits, lot boundaries (postholes or ditches). 	Moderate	State
		2–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1820s building—postholes, timber beam slots, cellar, occupation deposits. 1880s Parramatta Assembly Hall—brick, stone or concrete footings. 	Moderate	State (c1820s) Local

Address	Lot	Phase	Description / types of archaeology	Potential	Significance
Parramall, 61B George Street (western half) and Horwood Place	Lot 15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outbuildings (including c1840s stables)—brick footings, postholes, timber beam slots, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, fences (postholes), wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. Artefact deposits associated with Phase 2–4 commercial properties. 		
		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convict hut—postholes, beam slots, brick chimney base, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cesspits and rubbish pits, lot boundaries (postholes or ditches). 	Moderate	State
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1820s building—brick or stone footings, cellar, occupation deposits. Outbuildings, yard surfaces and artefact scatters, wells or cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits. 1840s house—brick or stone footings, cellar, occupation deposits. 	Moderate	State (c1820s) Local
		3 and 4	Ritchie's ironworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1870s workshops, sheds, engine house and smokestack—brick or stone footings, postholes or timber beam slots. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, industrial waste, tram tracks, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate to high	Local
Parramall, 61B George Street and Horwood Place	Lot 16	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convict hut—postholes, beam slots, brick chimney base, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cesspits, rubbish pits, lot boundaries (postholes or ditches). 	Moderate	State
		2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1820s timber building—postholes, timber beam slots, cellar, occupation deposits. 1840s Myrtle Cottage—brick or stone footings, cellar, occupation deposits. 1850s timber building—postholes or timber beam slots, occupation deposits. Yard features—outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate Moderate to high	State (c1820s) Local
		3 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yard features—outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local

Address	Lot	Phase	Description / types of archaeology	Potential	Significance
Horwood Place	Lot 17	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convict hut—postholes, beam slots, brick chimney base, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cesspits, rubbish pits, lot boundaries (postholes or ditches). 	Moderate	State
		2–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1820s building—postholes, timber beam slots, cellar, occupation deposits. c1830s building and outbuildings—brick or stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots, cellar, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	State (c1820s) Local
Macquarie Lane	Lot 18	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yard features—outbuildings (brick or stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots), yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	High	Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1880–1890s shed and undocumented outbuildings—brick or stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	High	Local
Multistorey car park (71 George Street)	Lot 28 (western half)	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truncated wells, cesspits or rubbish pits. 	Low	TBC Local
Macquarie Lane	Lot 28 (eastern half)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—land clearance, informal rubbish disposal. 	Low	Local
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Drain—sandstone drain, surrounding archaeological deposits including palynological data. 	High	Local
		2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truncated deeper cut features such as wells, cisterns, cesspits or rubbish pits. 	Moderate to high	Local
74 Macquarie Street	Lot 74	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—land clearance, informal rubbish disposal. 	Low	TBC Local
		2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Drain below 74 Macquarie Street—surrounding archaeological deposits including palynological data. 	Moderate	Local
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Drain below Macquarie Lane—sandstone drain, surrounding archaeological deposits including palynological data. 	High	Local

Address	Lot	Phase	Description / types of archaeology	Potential	Significance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1820s building and outbuildings—brick or stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots, cellar, occupation deposits. c1850s building—brick or stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots, cellar, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard deposits, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	State (c1820s) Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1880–1890s house and outbuildings (stables, coach house?)—brick or stone footings, postholes, timber beam slots, surfaces, occupation deposits. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—land clearance, informal rubbish disposal. 	Low	Local
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Drain—sandstone drain and surrounding archaeological deposits including palynological data. 	Moderate	Local
72 Macquarie Street	Lot 75	2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1820s building and undocumented outbuildings—brick footings or postholes, timber beam slots, occupation deposits. 1840s building—brick or stone footings, occupation deposits. Yard features—undocumented outbuildings (brick, stone or timber footings), yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	State (c1820s) Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1880–1890s weatherboard coach house—postholes or timber beam slots. Yard features—yard surfaces, artefact scatters, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—land clearance, informal rubbish disposal. 	Low	Local
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1820s building—timber, brick or stone footings, occupation deposits occupied by William Scott and family until sometime during the c1830s. Yard features—undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local Potentially state for 1820s/1830s
70 Macquarie Street	Lot 76 (southern half)	3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yard features—undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local

Address	Lot	Phase	Description / types of archaeology	Potential	Significance
Multistorey car park	Lot 76 (northern half)	2–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truncated deeper cut features such as wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Low	
68 Macquarie Street	Lot 77 (southeast)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yard features—outbuildings (postholes, timber beam slots), wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Low	State
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1820s timber building—postholes, timber beam slots, occupation deposits occupied by William Bateman and family until sometime during the c1830s. Yard features—outbuildings (brick, stone or timber footings), yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	State (c1820s/1830s) Local
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1880–1890s outbuildings associated with Kia Ora—brick, stone or timber footings. Yard features—undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
62–64 Macquarie Street	Lot 77 (southwest)	2–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kia Ora—heritage listed building. 	High	Local
Multistorey car park	Lot 77 (northern half)	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No potential for remains of convict hut. Truncated deeper cut features such as wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Nil Low	TBC Local
58–60 Macquarie Street	78	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological remains removed by excavation for basements. 	Nil	Nil
Macquarie Lane	78	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—landscaping, improvement, drainage and rubbish dumping. 	Low	Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ritchie's ironworks—rail tracks, lightweight sheds or workshops, yard surfaces, industrial waste, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
Multistorey car park	78	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—landscaping, improvement, drainage and rubbish dumping. 	Low	TBC Local

Address	Lot	Phase	Description / types of archaeology	Potential	Significance
Horwood Place	79	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truncated deeper cut features such as wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Low	TBC Local
		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—landscaping, improvement, drainage and rubbish dumping. 	Low	Local
		2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1830 house, kitchen, coach house, stables—brick, stone or timber footings, cellar (house only), occupation deposits. Yard features—undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
232–230 Church Street	80	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—landscaping, improvement, drainage and rubbish dumping. 	Low	Local
		2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1850s building—stone footings, cellar, occupation deposits. Yard features—undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1880s building—brick or stone footings, occupation deposits. Sweeny's coach building—undocumented sheds and outbuildings, artefact scatters, rubbish pits. Yard features—undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local
48 Macquarie Street	81	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented use—landscaping, improvement, drainage and rubbish dumping. 	Low	Local
		2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1820s building—postholes or timber beam slots, occupation deposits. Yard features—undocumented outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate (southern half of Lot 81) Low (northern half of Lot 81)	State (c1820s) Local
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweeny's coach building—two large timber sheds, cesspit. 1880s printworks—brick, stone or possibly concrete footing, surfaces, occupation deposits. Yard features—outbuildings, yard surfaces, artefact scatters, cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits. 	Moderate	Local

4.10 Endnotes

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- ² Archaeological Management and Consulting Group Pty Ltd, 'Archaeological Excavations 1996 Report – Volume 1, Woolcott's Dispensary formerly Miller and Co's Cordial Factory, 41–47 George Street, Parramatta NSW', report for Siblow Pty Ltd and Richardson and Wrench, November 2003
- ³ Archaeological Management and Consulting Group Pty Ltd, 'Archaeological Assessment and Research Design, 37–53 George Street and 240–252 Church Street Parramatta NSW', report for Siblow Pty Ltd, September 2005
- ⁴ Austral Archaeology, 'Re: Request to Alter Permit Conditions—Archaeological Excavations—236 Church Street Parramatta—S140 Application No 2006/S140/012', letter report to NSW Heritage, 27 October 2006.
- ⁵ Austral Archaeology, 'Re: Request to Alter Permit Conditions—Archaeological Excavations—236 Church Street Parramatta—S140 Application No 2006/S140/012', letter report to NSW Heritage, 27 October 2006.
- ⁶ Casey & Lowe, 'Parramatta Square Trunk Sewer Preliminary Results Archaeological Report', report for Walker Parramatta Square Developments on behalf of Sydney Water, May 2021.
- ⁷ Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd. "Report on the Archaeological Excavations, 25 Smith Street and 76-78 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW." Kann Finch Architects, 2004.
- ⁸ GML Heritage, 143–169 Macquarie Street (One PSQ), Parramatta. Historical Archaeological Excavation Report, report prepared for Leighton Properties Pty Ltd, December 2015.
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- ¹¹ Casey & Lowe. "4&6PS, 1A–1C Civic Place & 12–38 Darcy Street, Parramatta. Preliminary Results Historical Archaeological Investigation", Walker Corporation.
- ¹² Casey & Lowe. "8 Parramatta Square (8PS) 160–182 Church Street Parramatta. Preliminary Results Historical Archaeological Investigation". Walker Corporation, June 2017.
- ¹³ CRM, Report of Archaeological Investigation. Church Street Mall Redevelopment Bicentennial Square Parramatta", March 2016.
- ¹⁴ CRM, "Archaeological Investigation 211 Church Street Parramatta", The University of New England, October 2012.
- ¹⁵ Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions, "Archaeological Investigations & Archival Recording at the Former 'Red Coats' Mess Building, 52 George Street Parramatta NSW". Mr Charles McCloskey, April 1999 .
- ¹⁶ Higginbotham, Edward. "The Babes in the Wood, Parramatta Report on the Archaeological Excavation of the Former Prospect Electricity Staff Car Park, Corner of Smith and Georges Streets, Parramatta, NSW." Prospect County Council, 1990.
- ¹⁷ Godden Mackay Logan, 16–18 Smith Street, Parramatta—Archaeological Investigation, Volume 1, Main Report, report prepared for Grant Constructions Pty Ltd, 2000.
- ¹⁹ Borehole logs from Golder and Douglas Partners, November 2020, supplied by Sydney Metro.
- ²⁰ GML Heritage, 143–169 Macquarie Street (One PSQ), Parramatta. Historical Archaeological Excavation Report, report prepared for Leighton Properties Pty Ltd, December 2015.
- ²¹ 3 Parramatta Square, and 25 Smith Street and 74–76 Macquarie Street.
- ²² Tench 1961, pg 195.

- ²³ For example: Higginbotham, Edward. "The Babes in the Wood, Parramatta Report on the Archaeological Excavation of the Former Prospect Electricity Staff Car Park, Corner of Smith and Georges Streets, Parramatta, Nsw." Prospect County Council, 1990.
- ²⁴ Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd, "Report on the Archaeological Excavations, 134–140 Marsden Street & 45–47 Macquarie Street, Parramatta NSW. Volume 1 Introduction, historical research and archaeological assessment", report prepared for Estate Construction of Australia Pty Ltd, March 2007
- ²⁵ Parramatta RSL post-ex (in prep).
- ²⁶ Casey & Lowe. "Archaeological Testing, George Street Gatehouse, Parramatta Park, Parramatta." Government Architects Office on behalf of Parramatta Park Trust, 2013.
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- ³⁰ Modified glass artefacts identified from archaeological investigations within the Harris Street footpath on the western side of Robin Thomas Reserve. Comber Consultants, Harris Street, Parramatta, Excavation Report, AHIP No. 1131736, report prepared for Endeavour Energy, 2015.
- ³¹ Casey & Lowe, 'Parramatta Square Trunk Sewer Preliminary Results Archaeological Report', report for Walker Parramatta Square Developments on behalf of Sydney Water, May 2021.
- ³² Casey, M and Hendrickson, G, eds., 2009, *Breaking the Shackles: Historical Lives in Parramatta's Archaeological Landscape*, Parramatta Heritage Centre and Casey & Lowe, Parramatta, p 33.
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- ³⁵ Casey & Lowe 2017, 48 Macquarie & 220–238 Church Streets, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment, p 84.
- ³⁶ Casey & Lowe, *PS5&6 Parramatta Square, Historical Archaeological Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design*, 2015, p 77,
- ³⁷ Parramatta Light Rail in Macquarie Street in 2020 (GML) and Parramatta Square trunk sewer works in Macquarie Lane in March 2021 (Casey & Lowe).
- ³⁸ Casey & Lowe, *PS5&6 Parramatta Square, Historical Archaeological Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design*, 2015.

Research Design

5 Research design

5.1 Introduction

Parramatta is a layered and complex cultural landscape. It has been shaped by Aboriginal people and European settlement, and influenced by major forces of colonialism, urbanisation and industrialisation. Archaeology can provide evidence not available in other sources, challenge biases in the historical record and provide tangible material remains of past lived experiences. This project provides an excellent opportunity to contribute, through archaeological evidence, to our knowledge and understanding of the past and creating a lasting public benefit.

The archaeological research design is a series of questions for the project set within a wider research framework. By undertaking archaeological investigations within the context of current and relevant research topics, the archaeology can make a meaningful contribution, allow for comparative analysis with other sites in NSW, Australia, and internationally, and link to heritage interpretation within the new station and associated developments.

5.2 Aboriginal archaeology

There are many scientific and Aboriginal heritage unknowns about this specific area of Parramatta, related to sedimentary formation/composition and Aboriginal heritage and archaeology. The archaeology and sedimentary questions are interconnected, notably because of the unique formation and characteristics of the Holocene alluvium.

5.2.1 Sedimentology research questions

The site is primarily associated with the Holocene alluvium. Framing questions focus on the nature of the deposit, its formation processes, its structure, its association with the adjacent PSB, and how evidence for Aboriginal use of the area has been encapsulated and retained:

- What is the extent of the alluvial landscape?
 - Is the alluvial landscape uniform and consistent across its extent?
 - Is there more than one alluvial landscape (eg does the alluvium connected with the water course in the southeast of the site differ to that mapped by Mitchell 2008?)
 - What is the depth of the alluvium, and how does this depth differ across its extent?
- How did the alluvial soil landscape form?
 - What is the structure of the alluvial soil landscape? Does it comprise the two distinct layers described by Lawrie 2019? Are these layers uniform? Do they extend across the entire soil landscape?
 - What is the date of formation for each layer?
 - Does each layer comprise a pollen record which allows for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction?
- How does the alluvial soil landscape interface with the PSB?

- If the lower layer of alluvium predates the fluvial component of the PSB, how did the PSB interface with the alluvium, or does the alluvium extend below the PSB?
- Why is there no PSB as a stratigraphical horizon within the mapped extent of the alluvium?
- How did the Holocene layer of the alluvium form? Did this cut and erode PSB?
- What are the Aboriginal cultural connections associated with this alluvium?
 - Did the lower layer form a wetland or contribute to a waterlogged environment in the centre of Parramatta?
 - During what period was this wetland present (eg how does this correlate with climatic and environmental change [as defined under the ERS in Section 3.3.1])?

5.2.2 Aboriginal archaeology research questions

The archaeological research questions associated with most projects on the Cumberland Plain ask simple questions of the archaeology, namely:

- What is the condition and extent of the archaeological deposit?
- How old is the archaeological deposit?
- What does the archaeological deposit tell us about how Aboriginal people used the landscape and specific places within it?
- How does the archaeology relate to contemporary Aboriginal communities and peoples today?

These fundamental questions apply to the current investigation, but have been refined to be location-specific, while continuing the process of cultural landscape investigation commenced through the investigation of sediments.

The phases referenced in the following questions relate to the sequence of Aboriginal occupation provided in Section 3.3.1.

- Prior archaeological investigations have suggested that deposits connected with the alluvium date to the last 2,000 years only:
 - Is there evidence of earlier Phase 1 and/or 2 archaeology? Or does the archaeology relate only to the last 2,000 years (Phases 2B and 3)?
 - Where is this located within the stratigraphical matrix of alluvium/PSB?
 - Have geoarchaeological processes of Holocene alluviation stripped and removed earlier evidence of Phase 1 and earlier Phase 2 archaeology from this particular location?
- If the alluvium did form in connection with a wetland during the mid-Holocene, was this a major resource zone for Aboriginal people?
 - Modelling for site patterning has suggested a 'sensitivity line', drawn at an arbitrary 50m to 80m from the mapped edge of the alluvium (Figure 3.3). Are Aboriginal sites located to

the east and north of this line, in locations on the margin of the alluvium, which may have been drier? Can the 'sensitivity line' be refined?

- What is the patterning of archaeological sites in and around the alluvium?
 - What is the composition of the archaeological sites? Do the tools present evidence for their type of use, and does this specifically relate to uses connected to wetland resources?
 - Are there other types of archaeological evidence? Can we observe archaeological signatures for plant, animal and/or resource processing?
- The alluvium is located within a deep time cultural landscape in the centre of Parramatta, considering the above:
 - How does new information on use of a wetland resource change our understanding of middle to late Aboriginal cultural landscape use?
 - Does the archaeological signature vary over the last 2,000 years, and can this be related to social and economic changes under local Aboriginal tradition?
 - If the wetland only formed during the mid-Holocene, what was here before? And how was this landscape used?
 - After 1788, did Aboriginal people attempt to maintain traditions connected with resource extraction from a wetland area? Is there evidence of post-contact material culture (glass, ceramic or flint)? Can use wear define how these were manufactured and used? Do these uses suggest continuity or divergent methods to those connected with stone implements in Phase 2B?
 - How do the archaeological signature of the Metro site change and alter our understanding of deep time Parramatta? And how is this understanding interpreted by Darug people today?
 - Can the results from the work be interpreted through cultural frameworks and local Darug traditions?
 - Do the results support recent investigations into late Holocene social and demographic interpretation?
 - Does the archaeological and environmental research support further public interpretation or this specific place within Parramatta? And how do Darug people want this specific story to be disseminated?

5.3 Historical archaeology

There is a growing number of archaeological studies of Parramatta relating to redevelopment and urban renewal projects in the last 20–30 years. Research frameworks have evolved during this time and the outcomes from the archaeological research continue to add to our knowledge about Parramatta and its convict and colonial history. The pace and constraints of development-led projects can often affect the ability to synthesise archaeological results from multiple sites. This project—given its scale and potential archaeological resource—provides an opportunity to undertake a comparative

analysis of individual historic lots, their associated occupation and use over time, within a larger urban neighbourhood.

5.3.1 Existing research frameworks

Most archaeological research questions are framed within wider historical themes. Historical themes link heritage places, including archaeological sites, to broader patterns and subjects in our national and state histories. Themes provide an organising framework for understanding the connections and relationships between places that may be geographically dispersed. Historical themes relevant for researching Parramatta's historical archaeology are provided in PHALMS. This landmark study—prepared in 2000—provides the basis for most subsequent research designs developed for archaeological investigations within Parramatta. PHALMS and several other archaeological studies have informed the approach the research design and questions developed for the Parramatta metro station construction site. These are outlined below.

PHALMS

This study examined the historical archaeological landscapes of Parramatta and developed an archaeological research framework based on historical themes. PHALMS was not intended to be a static research framework and management document. It acknowledges that the research themes and questions should be adapted for each archaeological project and updated with new information about the ability for the resources, or sites, to answer certain questions, or where new avenues of inquiry arise. Analysis of the archaeological landscapes explored in PHALMS is still relevant and the research framework has informed the approach for this site, though site-specific research questions that consider more recent archaeological research findings have been developed.

Convict huts

Archaeological research designs for convict hut excavations in Parramatta were reviewed to inform the research questions for this phase of occupation at the site. Three were selected as a sample to inform this research design—134–140 Marsden Street and 45–47 Macquarie Street (Higginbotham & Associates), Parramatta Justice Precinct (Casey & Lowe), and Parramatta RSL (GML). A similar range of research themes and questions were posed prior to archaeological excavations—including the environment and landscape of Parramatta, physical remains and spatial arrangements of convict huts and allotments, town planning and landscapes of control, aspects of material culture including trade, manufacturing, local and global economies, expressions of identity, gender and cultural practices, lifeways of convicts compared to free settlers and emancipists, and 'frontier' life in the early colony.

Archaeological investigations have begun to address these questions and build on our knowledge and understanding of the convict phase in Parramatta's history and how it relates to the wider penal system, colonial economy and cultural development. Issues arising from the research include the challenges in distinguishing between convict and free occupants in the archaeological record and artefact assemblage. There is also a noted lack of synthesis and comparative analysis of convict hut sites archaeologically salvaged as part of development-led projects. Madeline Parker's 2006 Honours thesis provides a comparative review of six sites excavated in the 1980s and 1990s and is a useful resource, particularly regarding the physical hut remains.¹ However, there are now several more archaeological datasets and research of individual sites that add to our knowledge and could be included in comparative analysis to provide new insights into this phase of colonial history.

Urban Parramatta

There have been numerous archaeological excavations in Parramatta's historic core providing evidence and datasets about nineteenth-century urban development and occupation. An overview of findings from some key archaeological projects up to 2009 is provided in the *Breaking the Shackles* publication.² This publication illustrates an extensive range of findings about Parramatta's history, culture and life from the colonial period onwards. It also demonstrates the variations and nuances between sites and individual stories that can be told through archaeological investigations and evidence.

More recently there have been several large archaeological projects with a research approach and findings relevant for the site. Parramatta Square—a large redevelopment just to the south of the site—yielded a range of archaeology, contributing significant datasets for research. These projects were undertaken by several archaeological consultancies. However, the findings and research from the Casey & Lowe projects (PS3, PS4+6 and PS8) are most informative for this research design. The research outcomes included answering questions regarding colonial landscape modification, agriculture and the influence of climate, water management, early colonial and mid–late nineteenth-century urban development, households and lifeways, and gentrification (development of the middle class) in Parramatta. Archaeological investigations of the site could add to this corpus of research, and also provide further knowledge about urbanisation and culture in Parramatta. As *Breaking the Shackles* and many other excavation results and interpretation outcomes demonstrate, there are many more stories to unlock from archaeological research.

The Parramatta Light Rail (GML) research design took a landscape approach and posed a wide range of questions within themes based on those developed by PHALMS. The archaeology from this project mostly related to specific early colonial sites, including military and institutional sites. A wide range of archaeology associated with historic road infrastructure and utilities was also uncovered during the construction works. Archaeological investigations of the site could provide evidence and data that contribute and build on the Parramatta Light Rail research regarding the residential, commercial and industrial development of Parramatta.

Archaeological collections

Many archaeological collections generated from redevelopments in Parramatta are stored within basement or service areas of the new buildings. A recent review of a sample of these collections identified many were not easily accessible or could not be confirmed as still existing.³ There are several significant collections held at the Parramatta Heritage Centre and a strategy prepared for City of Parramatta identified a range of measures to improve management of the collection and any future accessions.⁴ Issues identified in that document are the need for consistent and compatible data capture (such as artefact databases) and access to the data, and physical collections, for comparative research and public engagement. The material culture questions developed for the site have informed the archaeological investigation methodology and approach to artefact cataloguing using a project-specific database. This approach would facilitate comparative analysis of the artefacts from the site with other significant collections held by the heritage centre, and future collections yet to be generated.

5.3.2 Opportunities from this site

Archaeological investigations of the site have the ability to answer substantive research questions about the formation of the colony, and the cultural, social and economic influences that shaped lives in

Parramatta from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Based on our understanding of the potential archaeological resources and research outcomes from relevant studies, the opportunities from this site are summarised below.

- Further evidence and understanding of how the environment influenced the colonial settlement and town development in the urban core of Parramatta, and how convicts and settlers imposed order on it, adapted to it and improved it.
- Archaeological evidence of up to five or six convict huts and associated allotments is expected from investigations of the site. This could provide a substantial amount of new information about hut morphology, occupation, spatial arrangements and transformation by free occupants in the early convict phase, and allow for an updated comparative analysis of Parramatta sites and also a comparative with other penal colonies. The site may also provide insights into the material culture of female convict spaces.
- The site encompasses most of an urban block within the historic core of Parramatta. This provides an opportunity to undertake a comparative analysis of individual historic lots, their associated occupation and use over time, within a larger neighbourhood. This neighbourhood could be compared with others in Parramatta, Sydney or elsewhere.
- The potential archaeological resource includes nineteenth-century commercial and industrial sites. Archaeological investigations could inform our understanding of how mercantile, manufacturing and industrial activities evolved and contributed to the development of Parramatta within a colonial and global economy.
- Archaeological investigations of this site could also illustrate the lives and unlock the stories of many more individuals and groups of people, including migrants, who through their activities, labour and entrepreneurial endeavours contributed to the cultural history of Parramatta during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

5.3.3 Historical archaeology research questions

The following site-specific archaeological research questions should allow for the investigation results to contribute to major research themes, inform heritage interpretation for the site and link with the broader corpus of interpretation, historical archives and archaeological collections for Parramatta and NSW. The questions are organised by research themes and there are some overlaps between them.

Environment and the colonial landscape

Parramatta's environment had been sustaining people and influencing culture for thousands of years before British colonists established a settlement on the southern banks of the river. Our understanding of this environment is evolving with new information generated from recent and ongoing urban redevelopments and associated archaeological investigations. Evidence suggests that the site was within a wetland area, and this influenced how Aboriginal people and early colonists interacted with the environment at this location. Recent archaeological investigations at Parramatta Square identified that the area on the southern side of Macquarie Street was flood-prone and required significant water management responses during the nineteenth century. The landscape and local environmental conditions influence how the site was developed and occupied in the early years of settlement.

The archaeology can provide further information about the environment and answer the following questions:

- What was the pre-colonial environment and extent of biodiversity in Parramatta? How does the evidence from paleoenvironmental data from this site, and surrounding sites, compare to early colonial accounts and representations of the landscape?
- How did the existing environmental conditions influence the early colonial settlement and development of the site? How were they considered, or ignored, when laying out the town grid and allotments? Did they contribute to the delayed formation of Macquarie Street and adjacent allotments?
- How did individuals (or groups) adapt or respond to the conditions and 'improve' their allotments during the early convict and colonial period? How successful were the improvements and how does this compare to other parts of town?
- How did colonial government policy facilitate the improvement process and how did this change over time? How were the policies and outcomes specific to Parramatta? What parallels could be drawn with other early colonial settlements and towns?

Contact

There is a growing number of contact period sites being identified as part of development projects in Parramatta. Archaeological investigations can provide evidence relating to continuity of traditions and technological adaptation.

- What evidence is there about the lives of Aboriginal people and the nature of interactions with the colonists during the contact period?

Convicts and free settlers

The site has the potential to contain archaeological remains of up to five (or six) convict huts—four fronting George Street, one fronting Church Street and possibly one later hut (potentially for a free occupant) set back from the Macquarie Street frontage. The allotments and huts were soon subdivided and occupied by free settlers and emancipists from England and Ireland, and by some who were born in the colony. Archaeological investigations have found it hard to distinguish between the material evidence of convicts and free occupants in the early decades of the colonial period.

- What is the evidence for the original convict hut structures—building materials, construction techniques, internal layout, additions and ancillary structures—and spatial arrangements within the allotments? What are the variations between the huts within the site and elsewhere in Parramatta?
- Are the huts fronting Church Street those identified in early colonial accounts as being designed to house unmarried female convicts? How do spaces designed for women differ from those designed to house men or convict families? What are the differences in material culture and living conditions of female and male convicts during this early convict phase, and how does this compare to later convict phases?
- Is the structure depicted at the rear of a Macquarie Street allotment on the 1804 plan a convict hut? How does the construction, form and layout compare to other convict huts and what can

this tell us about the original occupants? Is this William Bateman's cottage or is this likely to have been elsewhere in the allotment?

- How were the huts adapted or redeveloped by free occupants? What are the variations between the allotments and subdivisions? How did 'frontier' life affect the way free settlers developed their land and lived in early colonial Parramatta?
- What is the evidence for crop cultivation, dairying and animal husbandry across the site in the convict and early colonial period? How did the environment and climate influence this agricultural activity? Have similar patterns been identified in other parts of Parramatta? What changes occurred as the lots are subdivided and developed in the early to mid-nineteenth century?
- What can the archaeological evidence of the huts, allotments and activities within them tell us about convict life? How does this differ to that of the free occupants of the site?
- How does the eighteenth-century gaol town of Parramatta compare with Sydney Cove, and other penal settlements such as Newcastle, Port Macquarie or Norfolk Island? How does it compare to the later free towns?

Urbanisation

Parramatta evolved from an agricultural and penal settlement to a large successful colonial urban centre. The evolution of the land tenure system and subdivision of the large convict allotment within the centre of town influenced development. The archaeology can provide material evidence of the breakdown of the convict allotment system, occupation and development by free settlers, and the evolution of the modern subdivision pattern. Parramatta was well connected with the colony—by river, road and later rail—and many free immigrants passed through while some stayed. Many of those who stayed worked in the businesses in the town and surrounding suburban areas. Some of those emancipists and free settlers/immigrants, and their families born in the colony, became quite successful and contributed to gentrification, or development of the middle class, in Parramatta. As the town urbanised the rate of development and density within the town centre increased. However, Parramatta remained low-rise with modest redevelopments during boom times in the nineteenth century and most of the twentieth century.

- How were the town allotments developed? What are the variations within the site? How does the development of this neighbourhood compare with other areas of Parramatta?
- How did Parramatta's residents develop their properties and invest in the growing urban centre? Are economic or social differences between occupants/properties on George, Macquarie, Church and Smith Streets represented in the archaeological record?
- How were residents affected by the increasing commercial and industrial development during the nineteenth century?
- What was nineteenth-century domestic life like in the various households within the site? Can the distinction between working-class and middle-class households be easily identified in the archaeological record? How does this site compare with other parts of Parramatta?

- How does the archaeology reflect the evolution of a penal settlement to an established colonial town during the nineteenth century? How does Parramatta compare with other penal settlements such as Port Macquarie, for example?
- To what extent was Parramatta a European place in the nineteenth century? What is the archaeological evidence for ethnic and cultural diversity?

Improvement

Urban development, including residential, commercial and industrial, in Parramatta led to increased populations and pollution. Old colonial amenities and sanitation systems struggled, and in some cases failed. Municipal schemes aimed to improve the environment and prevent disease. The archaeology of Parramatta's sewer and stormwater systems could illustrate a local response to a global issue. Sewerage systems were initially ad hoc as government officers, convicts and free settlers alike were responsible for managing their own waste. A frugal recycling system was likely employed in the early colonial period. Governor Macquarie initiated improvements in the colony, and the town benefitted from municipal services. Convicts built the early town drains; later they were built by private contractors to the colonial government, and in the latter half of the nineteenth century, local government was responsible for the town utilities.

- What types of sewers and stormwater systems were installed in and through the site from the late eighteenth to early twentieth century? How do these compare to types found in adjacent sites and other parts of Parramatta?
- How did individual households dispose of waste? How did this change over time and can variations in practice be detected in the archaeological record? What is the evidence for continued waste disposal within properties after municipal waste disposal services are introduced, and why did this occur?
- What is the archaeological evidence of increasing pollution, poor sanitation and disease as the town urbanised and industrialised? How did governments, businesses and individuals respond to the changing environment?

Commerce and economies

Commercial activity underpins the development of Parramatta as a colonial town and district centre in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Provisions were initially controlled by the government. The river and wharf at the eastern end of George Street were the focal point for the movement of goods in and out of town. Emancipists and free settlers began to transform the town and established many businesses, creating a local economy. The railways and development of the station to the south of the town in the mid-nineteenth century influenced development. Commercial activities shifted from the east–west axis along George Street from the wharf to the north–south axis along Church Street as it connected the town centre to the railway station. The archaeology could demonstrate the evolution of mercantile and commercial development of Parramatta, and how the local economy was linked to colonial and global market conditions.

- Did convicts carry out work at home? How did they participate in commercial life?

- What is the archaeological evidence for mercantile activities within the site through the nineteenth century? Are there distinct phases and can the shift in focus to Church Street in the latter half of the nineteenth century be identified in the archaeological record?
- How did the colonial and global economic conditions of the 1840s and 1890s affect commercial activity and development within the site?
- Does the material culture reflect trends in the supply of goods locally and throughout the colonies? Were Parramatta residents buying supplies from local merchants? What does this tell us about economic developments in the colonial and global marketplaces?
- Was Parramatta fashionable or was it more like a provincial town during the nineteenth century? How does it compare with Sydney or other colonial towns of similar size?

Industry and manufacturing

A range of industrial and manufacturing businesses are documented within the site, such as coach builders, ironworks, printworks, and a timber mill or steam joinery. The site is likely to have also contained undocumented cottage industries or manufacturing businesses. Archaeological evidence from the site has the potential to address questions regarding technological development, the local economy, and the impact of industry on the town and its residents.

- Is there evidence for cottage crafts or other undocumented professions or industry occurring within the site? What does this reveal about Parramatta's economy?
- What is the spatial layout of the industrial and/or manufacturing businesses? Is there evidence for change over time and how does this compare to sites across Sydney and/or NSW?
- Is there evidence for the importation or adaptation of overseas technologies? What evidence is there for local innovations or the development of new technologies?
- Can the archaeology tell us about the evolution of businesses from sole traders to large-scale employers, such as Ritchie's Ironworks? What does this tell us about the development of industry and manufacturing in Parramatta, particularly during the mid-late nineteenth century?
- Does the archaeology show evidence of the impact of the 1890s depression on industrial and manufacturing businesses? What impact did this have on the development of new industrial or manufacturing businesses within the site?
- How did being located in the centre of Parramatta help or hinder industrial and manufacturing businesses during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- Is there evidence for a distinct material culture associated with residents and/or workers at industrial or manufacturing businesses? Is this associated with the construction of a group identity and does this conform or subvert social norms expressed by other residents across the site?
- Was Parramatta an industrial town? How does it compare with other towns and cities of a similar historical context in terms of its industry and manufacturing?

Material culture

Historical accounts of life in the colonial settlement of Parramatta vary from prosaic descriptions of building numbers and types, occupancy rates and crop yields, to the idyllic and picturesque views of an ordered and abundant landscape, subdivided and cultivated. The everyday lives of convicts, emancipists, free settlers, the Aboriginal people who continued to live in the town, the migrants and the generations of homegrown residents that followed in the nineteenth century were rarely recorded in official accounts. Artefacts present tangible evidence of daily activities and offer the potential to illustrate the true nature of the lived experience of these individuals. They can reveal clues about colonial diet, health and hygiene, clothing, recreation and pastimes, cottage industries, household economics, and cultural, class or religious identity. They can also illustrate and provide insight into the development of local manufacturing and industry; local, colonial and international trade; and patterns of consumerism in a globalised market.

- What does the material culture from the site reveal about household composition and organisation in Parramatta in the colonial period? Is there a notable change in artefacts associated with the occupation of convict huts and later occupants? Are there significant differences in contemporaneous households of any phase?
- Can the material culture from the site be associated with identifiable ethnic, class or religious groups or genders? Is this material culture similar or different across the groups? Could these differences be interpreted as expressions of group identity? How do these expressions differ across the site and over time? What does this tell us about the experience of women, migrants, the working poor and those from religious minorities living in Parramatta?
- Can the material culture be linked to individual occupants on site? What does this tell us about their daily life or aspirations?
- What does the material culture tell us about consumerism and changing tastes in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? Is there an archaeological signature for Parramatta? Is there an improvement in quality of goods over this time?
- Does the material culture reflect trends in the supply of goods locally and throughout the colonies? Were Parramatta residents buying supplies from local merchants? What does this tell us about economic developments in the colonial and global marketplaces?

5.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Parker M 2006, *Rethinking the Convict Huts of Parramatta: An Archaeology of Transformation (1790-1841)*, unpublished honours thesis, University of Sydney.
- ² Casey M and Hendrickson G eds. 2009, *Breaking the Shackles: Historical Lives in Parramatta's Archaeological Landscape*, Parramatta Heritage Centre and Casey & Lowe, Parramatta.
- ³ Research undertaken by Caitlin D'Gluyas, a PhD candidate at UNE, and presented at the 2018 ASHA conference in Parramatta.
- ⁴ GML Heritage 2018, *City of Parramatta Archaeological Collection, Stage 2 Management Framework*, report prepared for City of Parramatta.

Archaeological Methodology

6 Archaeological investigation methodology

6.1 Overview

The archaeological investigation will be guided by the research framework presented in Section 5. The following methodology is in accordance with best practice and the requirements of the CoA. It includes a methodology for early investigations to inform archaeological management and salvage excavations for the project. Details of archaeological excavation methods, recording and artefact retrieval are provided. It also includes an integrated approach to historical and Aboriginal archaeological excavations. This section also includes the framework for post-excavation analysis, research and reporting requirements. A strategy for public outcomes and interpretation is also provided.

Archaeological investigations of the Parramatta station construction site will be undertaken in stages responding to the construction program and project staging (refer to Section 1.1.1). This methodology applies for all construction and project stages where archaeological impacts are proposed. It includes summary information from the archaeological methodology section of the Aboriginal Heritage Report—refer to that document for the detailed Aboriginal archaeology methodologies.¹

6.1.1 Archaeological investigations

The archaeological investigations will consist of three components:

- **Fieldwork**—the fieldwork will include a combination of site inspection, archaeological testing, salvage excavation and monitoring. The fieldwork also includes spatial data collection, archaeological recording and photography, artefact retrieval and processing, environmental sampling, and public engagement activities.
- **Post-excavation analysis**—post-excavation analysis will include stratigraphic analysis, artefact cataloguing and analysis, specialist and scientific analysis, preparation of technical reports and detailed phased site plans. The archaeological records will be collated and digitised during initial stages of post-excavation. This stage will also include preparation of preliminary excavation results reports. It may also include preparation of archaeological input to public engagement activities and heritage interpretation.
- **Reporting**—reporting will be undertaken in stages and include preparation of test excavation results, preliminary excavation results and a final excavation report. The final report will include the detailed descriptions of the archaeology, additional historical research, archaeological analysis of findings, a detailed response to the research questions, reassessment of the significance of the archaeological collection, and provision of details regarding the archaeological interpretation outcomes.

6.1.2 Managing archaeological significance

Historical archaeology in NSW is managed in accordance with its heritage significance. Significance is assessed using the Heritage Council of NSW criteria and the archaeological significance assessment guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW. Archaeology may be of either local or state significance, or may not reach significance thresholds. The significance of the site's potential historical archaeology is identified in Section 4.9. The Excavation Director will review historical archaeological

significance assessment findings throughout testing and salvage excavations and adjust methodologies and approach to respond to changes in the assessed level where needed.

Management and mitigation strategies for historical archaeology affected by the construction works at the site are informed by the significance of the resource. State significant archaeology requires a high level of archaeological management input—early investigations to inform the salvage excavation approach and identify opportunities for conservation in situ, relocation or interpretation, followed by more detailed archaeological excavation, post-excavation analysis and interpretation. Locally significant archaeology requires archaeological management, detailed excavation, analysis and interpretation to mitigate impacts. However, the detailed salvage excavation may include an area sampling approach (for large areas of mixed historic fills or garden soils, for example). Further details on the excavation methodologies are provided in Sections 6.3 and 6.5.

6.1.3 RAP involvement in archaeological excavations

Representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) with suitable relevant experience will be engaged by the proponent to collaborate in the archaeological works during the Aboriginal archaeological investigations. The numbers of representatives should be appropriate to the workload on site. The involvement of RAPs in the work will be determined by Sydney Metro.

6.1.4 Public outcomes and interpretation

Archaeology has an ability to capture the public imagination. Interpreting the archaeology, contributing to historical knowledge and creating a public archive for future research are the principal aims of archaeological investigation to mitigate development impacts.

Information about the archaeology will be made available to the public throughout the investigation program. Methods could include providing leaflets, publishing excavation and findings updates (online via a website or social media platforms, and/or via mainstream news media), holding webinars, and organising public open days during the fieldwork. Other opportunities include presentations to special interest groups, papers at conferences and publications, usually during the post-excavation analysis and reporting stages when more detailed research findings are available.

Interpretation within the new station and associated development also presents an opportunity for public archaeology outcomes. This could include displays of conserved archaeology and artefacts. Other opportunities that could reach a wider audience include creating an online digital exhibition of the archaeology, the excavation process, and key artefacts. Results from ongoing excavations and post-excavation analysis can be used to inform interpretation planning as the design (station and associated developments) are being developed.

A public archaeology strategy is provided in Section 6.19.

6.1.5 Historical archaeological collections

The archaeological collection—artefacts, archived samples, excavation records and catalogues—generated from investigations at the Parramatta station construction site will require management. Collection management and public access is included in Conditions D28 and D30.

- Sydney Metro is responsible for the long-term care and storage of the archaeological collection.
 - The contractor will be responsible for providing secure storage on site during archaeological excavations.

- The archaeologist (and specialists) will provide temporary storage at their office (or lab) during post-excavation analysis and reporting.
- The collection will be returned to Sydney Metro once post-excavation analysis and reporting is completed.
- A repository will need to be nominated for the ongoing care and storage of the physical archaeological collection. A copy of the final excavation report must be included with the physical collection.
- Significant finds and artefacts will need to be included in interpretation and display within the new metro station or associated public domain.
- A digital archaeological collection will also be made available online to allow for public access. The digital collection should include the excavation records, excavation reports and digital display of significant artefacts and finds. This publication/display could be arranged in collaboration with the City of Parramatta and its heritage centre.
- Details of the location and conservation of the archaeological collection must be included in the final report.

6.1.6 Aboriginal archaeological collections

All Aboriginal archaeological materials and soil samples would be temporarily stored in an appropriate place, which would initially be the archaeologist's office, or a relevant analyst's laboratory or office. Once the analysis is complete the collection would be transferred to a suitable Sydney Metro site, and/or other location approved by Sydney Metro, for ongoing curation. It is the responsibility of Sydney Metro to develop an appropriate future management strategy for any Aboriginal artefacts recovered from the site in collaboration with the project's RAPs.

6.1.7 Archaeological investigation team

The archaeological investigation will be led by Excavation Directors approved under Condition 27—Abi Cryerhall (historical archaeology Primary Excavation Director), Sophie Jennings (historical archaeology Secondary Excavation Director) and Dr Tim Owen (Aboriginal archaeology Excavation Director). The Excavation Directors will be responsible for the overall archaeological program including excavations, post-excavation analysis and final reporting.

The team will include a Site Director/Secondary Excavation Director (or multiple) as the construction program will likely require archaeological excavations in concurrent areas and over extended day shift hours, night shifts and weekends for many months (or years depending on the project staging).

The archaeological fieldwork team will include experienced site supervisors, specialist archaeological surveyors and planners, artefact specialist and supervisor, archaeologists, archaeological and artefact assistants, a geomorphologist/sedimentologist and an interpretation specialist for public engagement activities. Aboriginal archaeological excavations will also include site officers from the project RAPs.

In addition, various other specialists will be included in the team for the post-excavation and reporting stage. These include a historian, lithics specialist, palynologist, faunal remains specialist, shell specialist, building materials specialist, and specialists to undertake C14 and OSL dating.

Other specialists may be required depending on the archaeological findings, such as a materials conservator or a physical anthropologist.

6.2 Program and logistics

Most of the site has potential for archaeology. Disturbance of the ground below current slabs or surfaces will trigger archaeological investigation requirements. The archaeological investigation methodology needs to be responsive to the construction program for Stage 1 works (ie the current project approval) and suitable for future project stages. It needs to be flexible, adaptable and efficient. Early investigations are crucial for identifying archaeology with complex phasing to inform salvage excavations and their integration with construction programs, conservation and interpretation planning. Early investigations of state significant archaeology would also inform a review to consider options for conservation, relocation or interpretation.

6.2.1 Construction impacts

The Stage 1 enabling and major civil works, including the station box excavation and other works across the whole site, are approved (Figure 6.1). Excavation and ground disturbances associated with the State 1 works are extensive—these are identified in Section 6.2.2 below. Future project stages include station construction, integrated station development and civic links. Construction works will likely require removal of most, if not all, archaeology within the site boundary.

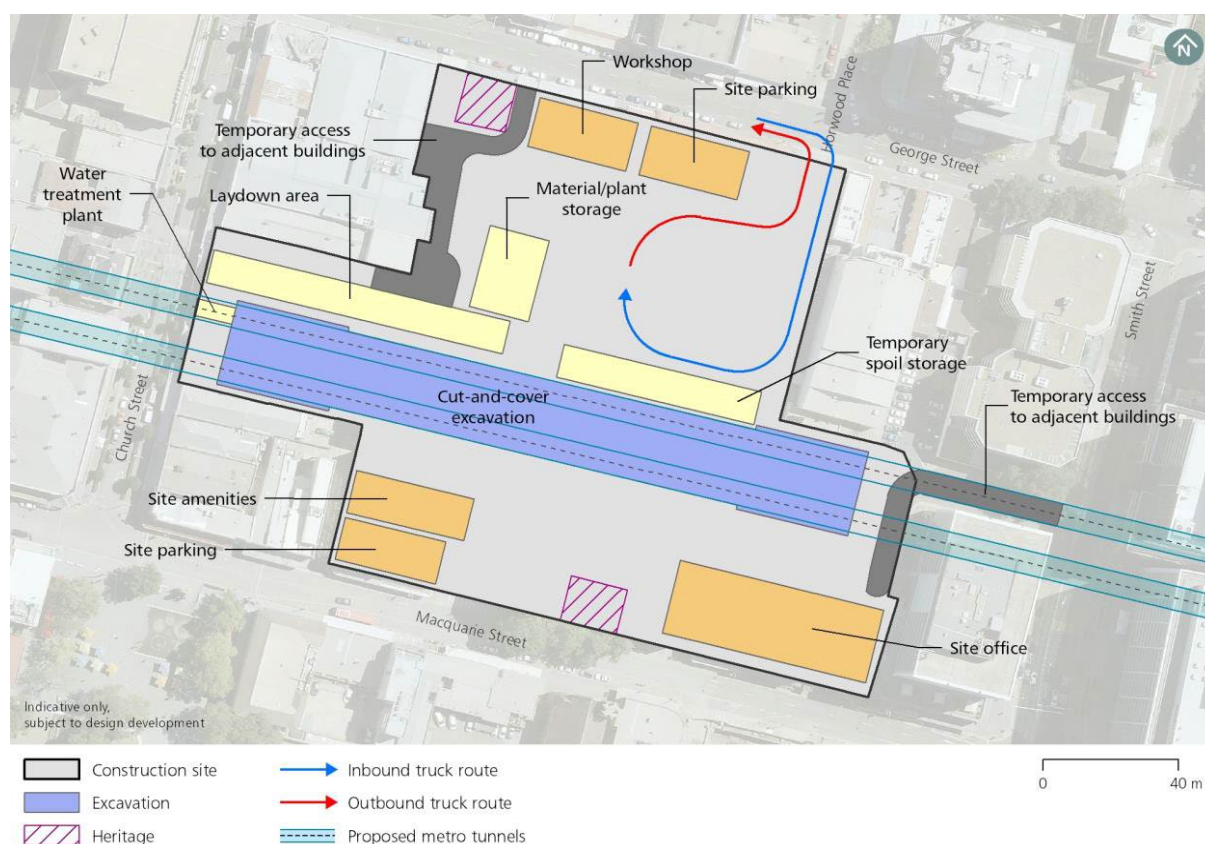


Figure 6.1 Parramatta metro station construction site with the station box and general site layout for the Stage 1 works. (Source: Artefact 2019, Figure 3)

6.2.2 Construction program

Construction at the site will be in stages and the activities involving archaeological impacts are identified in Table 6.1 below. The table refers to construction activities being undertaken within an area prior to archaeological clearance (refer to Section 6.11). All archaeological fieldwork methods identified in the table below also include archaeological recording, post-excavation analysis and reporting. The table is intended to provide a summary and quick reference to the archaeological method that applies to the various construction activities. The detailed methods and how they are applied during fieldwork are provided in Sections 6.3 to 6.13.

Table 6.1 Construction activities and associated archaeological fieldwork methods.

Construction activity	Archaeological fieldwork method
Service investigations within previously disturbed areas (ie existing trench alignments).	Unexpected finds procedure.
Removal of services/substations/trees.	Monitoring where excavation outside previously disturbed areas is anticipated.
Geotechnical and contamination testing boreholes/test pits.	Relocate away from convict hut locations, and areas of high or known archaeology. Supply data for archaeological analysis. Unexpected finds procedure—for geotechnical/contamination boreholes. Monitoring—for geotechnical/contamination test pits.
Demolition to slab/current ground surface.	Unexpected finds procedure.
Excavation for new service installations (temporary, relocations and diversions).	Test excavation. Salvage excavation or monitoring (depending on testing results). Monitoring if minor or shallow excavations not expected to impact archaeological layers.
Removal of slab/ground surface/inground structures/footings/services.	Monitoring. Triggers archaeological investigation requirements.
Excavation below slab/ground surface including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - roads and pedestrian walkways (temporary, haul, relocations, new) - new surfaces for site facilities, laydown areas, turning circles etc - remediation/contamination removal - footings/penetrations for site facilities, structures, fencing - sediment ponds, slurry pits, wheel wash areas, drainage, services etc - piling and associated works. 	Test excavation. Salvage excavation. Monitoring if localised or shallow excavations are proposed in areas of potential and are not expected to impact significant archaeology. Review for opportunities for conservation/relocation/interpretation of state significant archaeology and Town Drain prior to salvage excavation.
Station box excavation.	Test excavation. Salvage excavation.

6.2.3 Archaeological fieldwork program

The archaeological fieldwork program will include a combination of test excavation, large-scale open-area salvage excavations, localised (or small-scale) salvage excavations, and monitoring and recording of minor or low impact works. It will be undertaken in stages and in accordance with the construction program and project priorities. Figure 6.2 illustrates the general project priority areas that will influence the archaeological program. These areas will be further divided in response to the construction program and as access to undertake the archaeological investigations is provided. Table 6.2 provides an indicative archaeological program for each area. This may change as information about the archaeology (from testing or monitoring) and the detailed construction program becomes available, and as design develops.

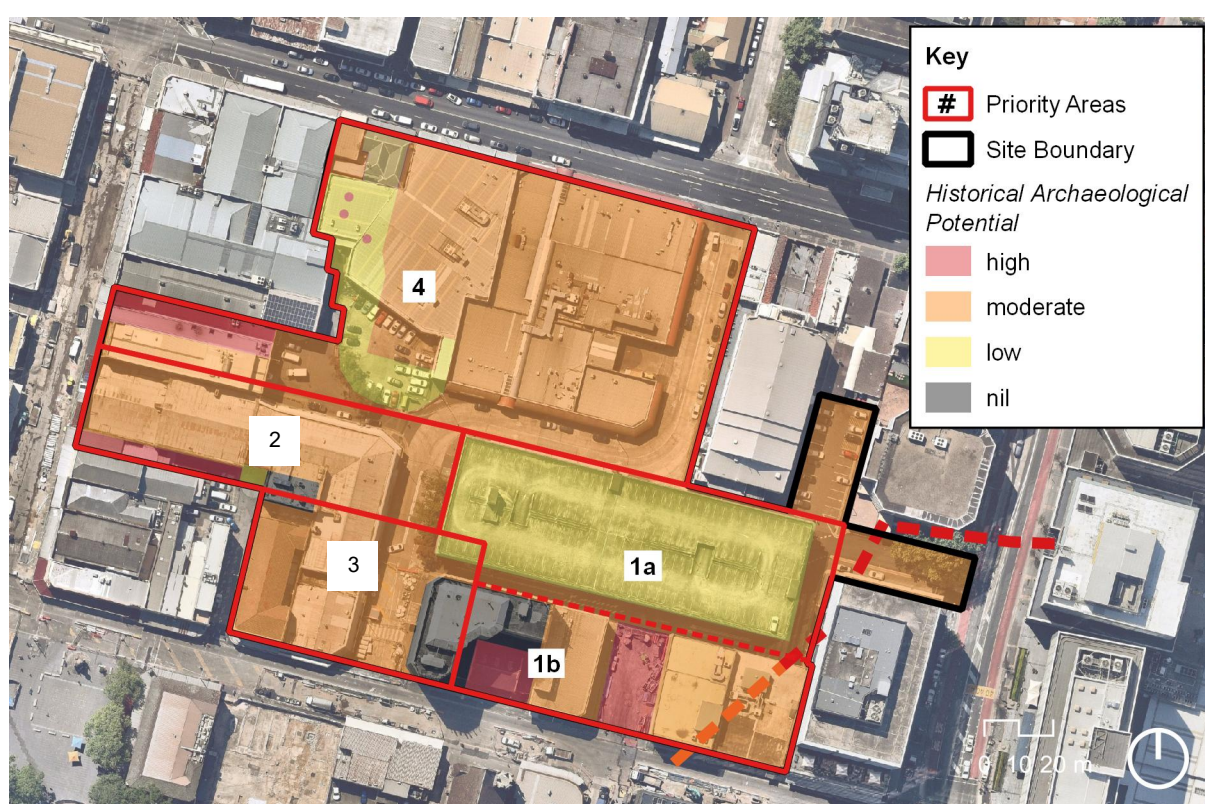


Figure 6.2 Project priority areas and general sequence for archaeological investigations. (Source: Nearmap with GML additions and priority areas supplied by Sydney Metro 2021)

Table 6.2 General archaeological fieldwork program in response to construction works.

Stage	Archaeological program
Enabling works - All site locations as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of localised excavations for decommissioning/removal of substations and services. Monitoring of excavations and ground disturbance for geotechnical test pits, tree stump removal, removal of ground slab/surfaces, footings or services. Test excavation (followed by salvage or monitoring) for the temporary HV alignment and other required service relocations.
Area 1A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test excavation for historical and Aboriginal archaeology. Expansion for salvage excavations where required.

Stage	Archaeological program
- Station box excavation footprint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor removal of ground slab and fills to culturally sterile deposits. • Access for archaeological investigations will be determined by the demolition program.
Area 1B - Road relocation and site facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test excavation for Town Drain, historical and Aboriginal archaeology, followed by review for conservation, interpretation or opportunities where required. • Expansion to open-area salvage excavation (historical archaeology) of entire area and for Aboriginal archaeology where required. • Excludes listed heritage item curtilage as impacts not proposed. • Access for archaeological investigations will be determined by the demolition program.
Area 2 - Station box excavation footprint and associated works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test excavation for historical and Aboriginal archaeology. • Expansion to open-area salvage excavation (historical archaeology) of entire area and for Aboriginal archaeology where required. • Includes salvage excavation to Church Street frontage (to capture the full extent of significant archaeology expected in this area beyond the western end of the station box). May also expand north to include all Church Street properties.
Area 3 - Site amenities, parking and road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised archaeological excavation / monitoring where service relocations and localised/minor penetrations for temporary above-ground structures are required prior to open-area salvage excavations. • Test excavation for historical and Aboriginal archaeology. • Expansion to open-area salvage excavation (historical archaeology) and for Aboriginal archaeology where required. • May include multiple smaller-scale open-area salvage excavations as required by the construction program. • Monitoring of bulk excavations in area of nil potential to confirm assessment.
Area 4 - Temporary road, pedestrian walkway, workshop, plant storage, parking and turning area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised archaeological excavation / monitoring where service relocations and localised/minor penetrations for temporary above-ground structures are required prior to open-area salvage excavations. • Test excavation for historical and Aboriginal archaeology, followed by review for conservation, interpretation or opportunities where required.. • Expansion to open-area salvage excavations (historical archaeology) and for Aboriginal archaeology where required. • May include multiple smaller-scale open-area salvage excavations as required by the construction program and access requirements. • Monitoring bulk excavations in areas of nil potential to confirm assessment.

6.2.4 Archaeological heritage induction for construction personnel

An archaeological heritage induction will be provided to construction personnel and contractors. The induction will outline the requirements of the project approval, the environmental management measures, the archaeological program and the role of the archaeologist on site. It will also include the Sydney Metro unexpected finds procedure.

6.2.5 Archaeology workspace, facilities and logistics

The archaeological investigations will require the following support from the contractor:

- General site facilities for the archaeological team—COVID-safe toilets and washroom, lunchroom, changeroom etc.
- A COVID-safe dedicated office space on site for the archaeology team to process excavation data during excavations.
- A secure storage container for equipment and tools for the duration of the archaeological fieldwork.
- A secure facility to process (wash and dry) and temporarily store artefacts during the archaeological excavations.
- A wet sieving station area with access to high-pressure water and a vac truck to empty wastewater and slurry.
- A mechanical excavator with a flat bucket and operator dedicated to the archaeological team during excavations. The machine size may vary depending on the stage of work—larger machine for bulk removal of modern surfaces/fills and smaller machine for detail work within archaeological layers. Multiple machines may also be required for large open-area salvage excavations.
- Spoil management, management of contaminated materials and unexpected finds.

6.2.6 Safe work and conditions

A safe work environment must be provided for archaeological excavation. This includes providing a work environment that adheres to COVID-19 public health orders. Excavation areas must be delineated with physical barriers (temporary fencing, crowd control barriers or similar) from other construction activities. All services within excavation areas must be disconnected. Hazardous materials, if present, must be removed without impact to surrounding archaeological deposits.

Rain, extreme heat or wind, presence of live services, contaminants and poor lighting can affect the ability to undertake archaeological work safely and appropriately. COVID-19 public health order requirements may also affect archaeological work. Excavation cannot be undertaken in wet conditions or poor lighting where it could impact archaeology or limit the ability to apply the methods of this ARD. Suction pumps may be used to expedite drying of ground conditions following rain events. Day makers may provide adequate lighting for localised archaeological works during night shifts depending on the nature of that work and the archaeological method required. The Excavation Director(s) will determine what archaeological works can occur during night shifts.

6.3 Test excavation

Early investigation in the form of archaeological test excavation will be undertaken for both historical and Aboriginal archaeology. Test excavation involves excavation of small test pits, linear test trenches or small sample areas within a wider area suspected or known to contain archaeology. Test excavation is undertaken to determine the location, nature and extent of the archaeology. ‘Nature’ means type of archaeology, phasing and complexity, level of previous impact, ability to answer research questions, and significance.

Testing will be undertaken in stages with the construction program and when there is access. It will likely follow the priorities and archaeological program outlined in Section 6.2.3. Aboriginal

archaeological work will occur both concurrently with the historical archaeology testing and/or during historical salvage excavations, as and when zones for Aboriginal testing/salvage become available. Archaeological testing (both Aboriginal and historical) will only occur where construction impacts are proposed.

6.3.1 Contamination testing

Early geotechnical and contamination testing is required at the site. This involves excavation of small test pits across the site to collect samples, identify locations of potential contaminants and pre-classification of soils prior major excavations, such as for archaeological investigations. Contamination testing provides an opportunity to also collect useful archaeological data, such as depth locations and likely extent across the site.

- Excavation Director(s) will review the contamination test pit locations to ensure they are not within sensitive archaeological areas, such as locations of convict huts or other structures or features recorded on historic maps. This will be undertaken in consultation with the project hygienist and others as required.
- Excavation of contamination test pits will be monitored and recorded by an archaeologist. This information will inform the historical and Aboriginal archaeological test excavations. Refer to Section 6.6 for the archaeological monitoring methodology. Refer to the Aboriginal Heritage Report for further details on the Aboriginal archaeological methodology.
- If archaeological features or artefact deposits are encountered during excavation, localised salvage excavation would be undertaken if appropriate to do so or the test pit would be relocated to avoid impact if required.

6.3.2 Historical archaeology test excavation

Test excavation within areas identified with potential for state significant archaeology, the Parramatta Convict Drain alignment, and areas of proposed construction impact will be undertaken.

Aims

The aims of the test excavation are outlined below.

- Ground-truth the archaeological assessment findings and determine if significant archaeology relating to the historical development of the site is present or likely to be present.
- Determine if:
 - state significant archaeology relating to the convict and early colonial occupation of the site is present or likely to be present
 - the Parramatta Convict Drain survives and whether there is associated archaeology (such as an earlier watercourse, artefact deposits etc)
 - inform decisions regarding potential conservation and retention of state significant archaeology and the Town Drain—either in situ or relocated—for the project.
- Inform the archaeological salvage excavation strategy and its integration with the construction program, post-excavation analysis and reporting requirements, and interpretation planning.

Locations

Indicative test trench locations are illustrated in Figure 6.3. The location, number and size of test trenches within these areas will be refined following demolition, further information regarding site conditions (locations of services, previous impacts, access etc) and construction program are known. Typically, the test trenches will form three types based on the potential archaeology and testing aims:

- Type A—10 metres x 10 metres for convict hut locations (larger to allow for recorded location discrepancies and interpretation of multiple recorded building phases).
- Type B—10 metres x 2 metres (with extensions forming L or T shape trenches) for yard areas (linear to allow for identification of phasing represented in yard deposits and potential for/frequency of unrecorded features such as rubbish pits).
- Type C—5 metres x 2 metres (or as adjusted) for the Town Drain alignment or targeting recorded features on historical plans such as outhouses/cisterns (smaller to target specific features recorded on plans).

Adjustments to the test excavation areas, trench locations and number of trenches may need to occur to respond to findings during testing. Test trenches would be expanded or relocated as required to meet the aims of the test excavation. Aboriginal archaeological test units will be co-located where possible.

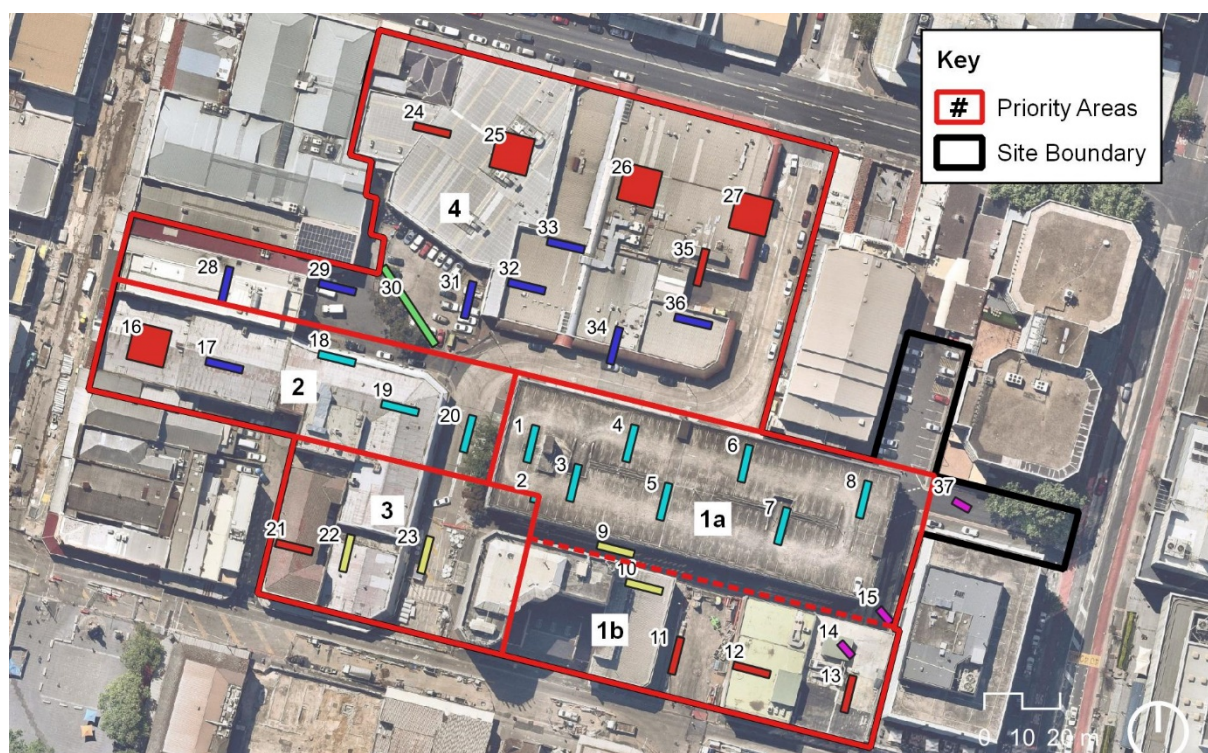


Figure 6.3 Indicative historical archaeology test trench locations on a modern aerial photograph. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)



Figure 6.4 Indicative historical archaeological test trench locations on the 1895 plan and overlay of structure and features recorded on the 1792, 1804, 1823, 1844 and 1954 plans. (Source: SLNSW with GML overlay)

Methods

- The test trench locations illustrated in Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4 will be set out by the archaeological surveyor and adjusted to site conditions and archaeological potential as needed. Where possible the test trenches will be located within the 1-metre grid established for the project (refer to Section 6.7).
- A combination of mechanical and hand excavation will be used to excavate test trenches. Modern surface material and fills will be removed by machine to the top of archaeological layers. All mechanical excavation during testing will be under archaeological supervision. The team will clean and investigate the archaeological remains by hand.
- Excavation and removal of locally significant archaeological deposits within the test trenches will occur only where needed to determine the nature and extent of the archaeology and to facilitate the Aboriginal archaeological test excavation.
- Archaeological excavation of state significant archaeology, or wells, cesspits, and suspected underfloor or significant occupation-related deposits of either local or state significance, will not occur during the testing phase. Small sondages within such deposits may be excavated to confirm the significance and identification of the archaeology.
- If Aboriginal archaeological deposits or objects are encountered during excavation, the appropriate management will be determined in consultation with the Aboriginal archaeology Excavation Director.

- During the test excavation archaeological recording (Section 6.8), artefact retrieval (Section 6.9) and sampling (Section 6.10) will be undertaken.
- Post-excavation analysis (Section 6.14) will be undertaken and a report on the test excavation results prepared or incorporated into the preliminary and final report as appropriate (Section 6.16).

Expansion to salvage excavation

In some areas the testing phase will likely expand to salvage excavation without a break in the archaeological program. This will occur for the station box excavation areas (Areas 1a and 2 in Figure 6.3). Expansion to salvage following testing in other areas may be necessary to salvage locally significant archaeology, reveal areas with potential for state significant archaeology located below later phases of archaeology and to facilitate the Aboriginal archaeological excavation program. The Excavation Director will determine and confirm the approach to salvage, and whether other steps such as the conservation and/or interpretation review process outlined in Section 6.4 are required, based on results during excavations.

6.3.3 Aboriginal archaeology test excavation

A detailed methodology for Aboriginal heritage is provided in the Aboriginal Heritage Report.² A summary is provided below. Aboriginal archaeology testing will occur after historical archaeological excavation has been completed in the test location. Representatives from the project RAPs will be involved in Aboriginal archaeological test excavation.

Aims

- Undertake initial sedimentology testing (hand coring) to clarify and refine areas with potential for intact soil landscapes, and thus Aboriginal archaeological deposits.
- Locate Aboriginal archaeological test units in areas that will be subject to impact from the proposed works, that have archaeological potential, and that can be excavated in a scientific manner. A systematic indicative grid at 20 metre spacing has been proposed. These locations and spacing will be refined to respond to both site conditions, sampling locations and sufficient coverage to define the nature and extent of Aboriginal archaeology—refer below.
- A sufficient sample of the site is tested to identify whether an extensive or informative archaeological deposit is present.
- Identify salvage excavation requirements to recover a representative sample of that archaeological deposit.

Locations

Testing will be based on a 20-metre sampling pattern. An indicative pattern for test excavation is proposed (Figure 6.5). Additional test units (TUs) could be placed on a smaller 10-metre grid to confirm the nature and extent of the deposit in any single location, and/or provide additional sampling in areas with archaeological potential and good condition natural soil profiles. The need for additional test units would be determined by the Aboriginal archaeology Excavation Director, following completion of the initial sampling. Each TU will be 1 metre x 1 metre and set out on the site grid for

overall spatial control (refer to Section 6.7). The location of each TU can be moved to avoid dangers, services, contamination, built features and/or prior impacts and significant historical archaeology.

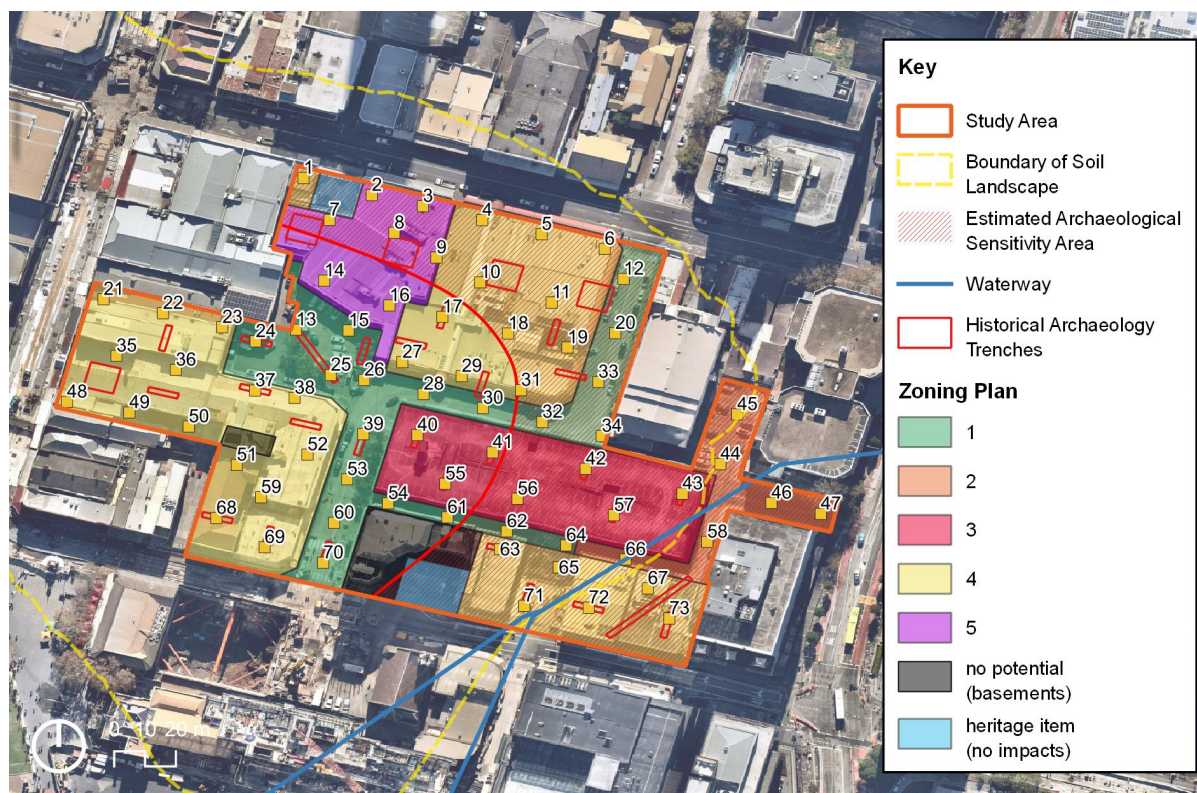


Figure 6.5 Proposed Aboriginal archaeological sampling grid. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

Methods

- Sedimentology testing using a hand auger and recording of the sedimentary profile.
- Archaeological TUs will be 1 metre x 1 metre and excavated to a sterile soil horizon—B horizon basal clay. Sub-500 millimetre excavation units could be used for some TUs, but this will be determined by the Excavation Director.
- Excavation will be undertaken in 50-millimetre spits, and/or by natural stratigraphy.
- Any archaeological feature identified will be excavated according to its stratigraphy.
- TUs can be expanded to capture the extent of an archaeological feature.
- All features will be sampled for carbon and soil deposits. These may be subject to specialist analysis during the post-excavation phase.
- A representative sample of test trenches will be sampled for soil, which may be used for future palynology, sedimentology and OSL dating.
- All archaeologically excavated deposits will be wet sieved through a 3-millimetre mesh. Sieving can occur on or off site, and can be undertaken using a water cart or high-pressure water source, into skip bins, which can be emptied as required.

- Further TUs could be placed to confirm the nature and extent of the deposit in any single location.
- Machine excavation may be required in areas where deep soil profiles cannot be accessed and hand excavated safely, and/or have associations with contaminated soils. Any machine excavation would be with a flat bucket (1.2 metres wide) in 100-millimetre spits and the machine excavated spoil would be wet sieved.
- All Aboriginal lithics from the test excavation will be retained for analysis. Initial analysis will occur on site and inform the placement of additional test pits, as may be necessary, and the extent of proposed salvage excavations.
- Historical artefacts from wet sieving will be subject to the artefact retrieval and sample strategy (Sections 6.9 and 6.10). Decisions regarding retention will be made by the historical archaeology Excavation Director and the Aboriginal archaeological excavation director, noting that some historical artefact types may be Aboriginal objects. Excavation context and morphology will be used to inform these decisions.
- If historical archaeological features or deposits are encountered during excavation, the appropriate management will be determined in consultation with the historical archaeology Excavation Director.

6.4 State significant archaeology conservation review

The opportunity to conserve archaeology in situ is likely limited. There are other conservation opportunities that can also be considered, such as removal and reconstruction or interpretation. Test excavation results (following testing or potentially during wider salvage excavations) will inform a review to identify opportunities to conserve, interpret, record in greater detail or provide public access to state significant archaeology. The review will be undertaken by Sydney Metro, the contractor, the archaeological consultant (excavation director(s)) and relevant members of the project team. The outcome of the review, where undertaken, will be documented and included in the archaeological reporting in accordance with condition D30. Though assessed as locally significant, the Town Drain will be subject to conservation review in accordance with condition D15 and D30. The outcome of the Town Drain review will be documented and submitted to the Planning Secretary as required by condition D15 and included in the archaeological reporting as required by condition D30.

Questions to consider during the review and decision-making regarding conservation and management of state significant archaeology and the Town Drain:

- Is the archaeology intact and substantial? Would this resource be a good representative example of the archaeology type? Can the archaeology be protected and conserved in situ throughout project stages, current and future?
- Can the archaeology be relocated? If so, how? And would the archaeology still retain its significance?
- Would detailed archaeological excavation, research and interpretation result in a better public benefit?

6.5 Salvage excavation

Salvage excavation of historical and Aboriginal archaeology will be required at the Parramatta station construction site. Construction works include major excavation and disturbance within areas of archaeological potential across the site. The extent of salvage excavation requirements will be confirmed once the test excavation results are known and during design development for the project.

6.5.1 Historical archaeology

Salvage excavation for historical archaeology refers to detailed archaeological excavation and recording undertaken to mitigate construction impacts to archaeological remains. Small localised or large open areas can be subject to salvage excavation depending on the extent of the archaeological site and the proposed impact. It involves the controlled and systematic investigation, recording and removal of archaeological deposits and features through excavation by the archaeological team. It usually involves a combination of excavation by hand and careful mechanical excavation.

General methods

- Mechanical removal of modern fills and overburden to the top of the archaeological layers under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken by an experienced archaeologist—a site supervisor or Excavation Director.
- Detailed excavation of archaeological features, structural remains and deposits undertaken by the archaeological team using hand tools. Extensive archaeological layers without significant features or in situ artefacts/occupation deposits, such as levelling fills and introduced topsoils, will be mechanically excavated once sample areas have been hand excavated, assessed and recorded.
- A 1-metre grid will be established to allow for spatial control during excavation, artefact collection and recording of intact underfloor deposits, integrated Aboriginal and historical archaeological sites, or contact archaeology sites (Section 6.7).
- Excavation of underfloor deposits will be spatially controlled by context or 50-millimetre spits where there is no stratigraphy. Excavated material will be sieved (wet or dry depending on soil texture) through a 3-millimetre mesh to retrieve artefacts.
- Sealed artefact deposits within rubbish pits or dumps, cesspits and wells will be excavated by context or 100-millimetre spits where there is no stratigraphy. Mechanical excavation and benching may be required if access is constrained and depths are greater than 1.5 metres.
- State significant deposits containing artefacts with high research potential, such as occupation deposits, rubbish pits or dumps, or cesspit and well fills, will be sieved (wet or dry depending on soil texture) through a 3-millimetre mesh to retrieve artefacts.
- Recording of archaeological features, structural remains, deposits and fills will be undertaken using photography, survey, measured drawings and context sheets. The recording system is outlined in Section 6.7.

- Artefacts will be collected by context and processed (washed, dried and bagged) on site, or in a suitable offsite facility provided by Sydney Metro or the principal contractor. The artefact retrieval strategy is outlined in Section 6.9.
- Samples of building material, organic material, soil and pollen will be taken from significant features and deposits for further post-excavation analysis, to inform the response to the research questions and for archival purposes. The sample strategy is outlined in Section 6.10.
- Multiple phases of detailed archaeological excavation and recording may be required to complete the salvage depending on archaeological findings and phases.
- The Excavation Director will provide written clearance once the archaeological salvage excavation is complete and the requirements of the fieldwork component of the ARD have been met (refer to Section 6.11).
- Suitable building materials from the Town Drain, early colonial and state significant archaeological features will be retained and stored for potential re-use and interpretation. Temporary storage areas will need to be provided for any salvaged building material.
- If Aboriginal archaeological deposits or objects are encountered during excavation, the appropriate management will be determined in consultation with the Aboriginal archaeology Excavation Director.

6.5.2 Convict hut locations

There is potential for convict huts within the site. The nature of convict hut archaeology and site formation requires spatial control. Exact hut locations may not be determined until the historical and modified topsoils have been removed. Significant artefacts associated with occupation of the huts are often displaced within the historical topsoils or fills overlying and surrounding the huts. Controlling the excavation of the historical topsoils will allow for these artefacts, and information regarding their spatial relationships, to be gathered.

Excavation of Phase 1 (1788–1820s) historical topsoil deposits (or overlying fills) within predicted convict hut locations (including a buffer to be determined from testing results and during salvage excavations) will be within the 1 metre x 1 metre grid established for the site (refer to Section 6.7). Deposits will be excavated stratigraphically and by context, or in 50-millimetre spits if no stratigraphy is present. The excavated deposits will be sieved through a 3-millimetre mesh. This method assists with integrating historical and Aboriginal archaeological data.

6.5.3 Aboriginal archaeology

The number of ‘sites’ or locations requiring salvage excavation cannot be determined until the outcomes from testing are known. Analysis of the outcomes from test excavation is a process undertaken on site during excavation of each zone. This analysis will be undertaken by the Aboriginal archaeology Excavation Director and used to inform a location-specific salvage methodology. A standard salvage methodology is provided below, and will be tailored according to the nature of the sediment (notably its depth and ability to yield archaeological deposits), and the type of archaeology present (eg Aboriginal objects, features such as cooking pits).

- Archaeological salvage would involve the expansion of relevant TUs identified with a deposit capable of addressing the project's research questions. The expansion of all TUs would be in 1 metre x 1 metre squares; these may be subdivided and excavated as 50 centimetre x 50 centimetre sub-squares. The initial expansion is likely to be into 9m² areas.
- The requirement for salvage excavation, the nature of TU expansion, and the extent of expansion would be determined by the Aboriginal archaeological Excavation Director in consultation with the project RAPs on site.
- Excavation in each area will continue to the margins of the archaeological deposit (if Phase 1 and/or 3—refer to Section 3.3.1), and/or until artefact densities fall below 10/m² (on the basis of compressing artefact numbers from all excavated spits).
- Should the archaeological deposit be extensive, salvage excavation may be limited once a culturally and scientifically appropriate sample has been recovered. Parameters defining these measures would need to be discussed by the archaeological Excavation Director, on-site project RAPs, and a representative from Sydney Metro. Emphasis will be placed on recovery of intact archaeological deposits; Aboriginal objects located in redeposited or fill context may not require salvage excavation. Phase 1 and 3 deposits will be salvaged entirely, unless the project can provide significant reasons otherwise.
- If historical archaeological features or deposits are encountered during excavation, the appropriate management will be determined in consultation with the historical archaeology Excavation Director.

Sedimentology sampling

- Sampling for sedimentology will be undertaken following archaeological salvage. A range of salvage areas (or suitable TUs) will be selected, so that sufficient samples can be acquired to address the project's research questions.
- Most sediment sampling will occur within the archaeological trenches. However, it is envisaged that deep sampling of an alluvial section profile from the upper horizon of that profile to bedrock could be undertaken. This sampling will expose a 'face' of around 10 metres, from which soil and OSL samples would be taken at intervals sufficient to understand the formation processes of the deposit.
- Clearly, this presents a safety issue, and a safe sampling methodology could be proposed by the Sydney Metro engineers. This could include staged sampling as the excavation proceeds to depth, or use of a scissor lift placed on bedrock at the base of an excavated section.

6.5.4 Contact archaeology

Contact archaeological evidence could include sealed deposits containing both Aboriginal and European cultural material, or European materials modified for traditional use, such as flaked ceramic, flint or glass sherds. The procedure for contact archaeological evidence will be as follows:

- Excavation and recording will follow the Aboriginal archaeological methodology and include the Aboriginal representatives on site. It will include a spatially controlled open-area approach, and stratigraphic excavation or excavation in 50-millimetre spits where there is no stratigraphy.

- All artefacts from suspected and confirmed contact period sites will be retained for further analysis.
- The excavation will be directed by the Aboriginal archaeological Excavation Director in consultation with the historical archaeological Excavation Director.
- Requirements of conditions of consent will be followed. Further consultation with Heritage NSW may be required regarding the potential for conservation in situ, excavation methodology and approach.

6.5.5 Aboriginal objects within historic fills

Displaced Aboriginal artefacts may be identified within historical archaeological fills and features (not defined as 'natural soils'). It will not be necessary to cease work when this occurs. Any Aboriginal artefacts from historical archaeological contexts will be recorded by context, bagged and included in the Aboriginal archaeological data archive for further analysis. If an Aboriginal object is found at the interface with a 'natural' soil profile, an Aboriginal archaeological TU may be located at that position and excavated following the completion of historical archaeology investigations. The Aboriginal archaeological Excavation Director will be informed of any find and determine the appropriate approach in consultation with the historical archaeology Excavation Director.

6.6 Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring refers to the supervision by an archaeologist of ground disturbance or excavation works undertaken by a vacuum truck, mechanical excavator or construction personnel within areas of archaeological potential. The objective of monitoring is to ensure that archaeological layers, features and deposits are identified and not impacted prior to further archaeological excavation in accordance with the ARD.

Monitoring could be undertaken for localised minor excavation or ground disturbance in areas of archaeological potential, such as geotechnical test pits, service investigation/minor trenching, light pole footings, small tree bores or shallow excavations for pads/surfaces. Monitoring would also be undertaken where large areas are being levelled or excavated to relatively shallow depths, such as ground slab removal, footing or service removal or landscaping.

Methods

- Monitoring will be undertaken by an site supervisor or experienced archaeologist under the direction of the historical archaeology Excavation Director.
- Monitoring will be undertaken where proposed works have potential to encounter archaeology.
- If archaeology is identified, works will cease in the affected location to allow for further archaeological investigation to determine the appropriate management and archaeological method in accordance with this ARD.
- If significant archaeology will be impacted by the works, archaeological salvage excavation will be undertaken. The excavation area may need to be expanded to surrounding areas to salvage the extent of an archaeological feature.

- Archaeological recording (Section 6.8), artefact retrieval (Section 6.9) and sampling (Section 6.10) will be undertaken.
- Archaeological data and artefacts from monitoring will be included in post-excavation analysis (Section 6.14) and reporting (Section 6.15).
- If Aboriginal objects are encountered, the procedures in Section 6.5.5 will be followed.

6.7 Spatial control

Archaeological survey will use the coordinate system MGA2020 zone 56 AHD. The archaeological surveyor will establish the site grid for archaeological excavations and set out all test trenches and test units. During excavations the surveyor will also set out locations of historical lot boundaries and buildings, and other location indicators relevant for interpreting the archaeology. The surveyor will capture spatial data throughout the archaeological excavations and prepare drawings and orthophotographs to aid recording.

A 20-metre grid will be established for the Aboriginal archaeology sample (testing grid). A 1-metre grid will also be established for the site. The grid will allow for spatial control of excavation and collection of artefacts within convict hut locations and other areas identified during the excavation. Aboriginal archaeological excavation units will also be located within the site's 1-metre grid. This will assist with integrating the Aboriginal and historical archaeological excavations and data collection.

6.8 Recording

The recording of historical archaeological data will be based on the single context recording system. Phasing and interpretation of the historical archaeological features in relation to the entire site will also be included in the record sheets and survey.

Site-specific context and recording forms will be prepared for both historical and Aboriginal archaeological excavations. This will allow for integration of data between the two archaeological disciplines and consistency across multiple project stages.

6.8.1 Recording process

The following outlines the recording process:

- Monitoring, test excavation and salvage excavation locations, excavation methodology and findings will be archaeologically recorded and surveyed.
- Archaeological layers, structural remains, features, deposits and fills would be recorded on context sheets. Required context information includes the dimensions or extent of the feature/deposit, soil properties and colour variants, inclusions and artefact types, building material descriptions and properties, and stratigraphic and spatial relationships.
- A digital (JPEG file) photographic record of the archaeological program will be made. Significant archaeological remains will be recorded using both JPEG and RAW digital captures. All photographs will include a scale and north arrow.
- Where the Town Drain is impacted by works, it will be archivally recorded in accordance with Heritage Council NSW guidelines as required by condition D15.

- Measured drawings detailing the archaeological remains and stratigraphic relationships will be prepared. These will include the location of significant archaeological remains within the overall site.
- A surveyor will take georeferenced survey data throughout the archaeological excavation process to prepare survey drawings and orthophotographs of the archaeological excavations, features, deposits and other remains at various stages of excavation (for example pre, mid and post/as-builts).
- Registers of contexts, photographs, building material, environmental samples and drawings would be kept.

6.8.2 Spatial data and digital capture

Spatial data and digital capture will be undertaken using methods that facilitate archaeological interpretation during excavations and public archaeology outcomes. This will include archaeological survey as outlined in Section 6.6, integration with GIS software and photogrammetry to create 3D visualisations of archaeological phases, key features and artefacts. The data collection will be ongoing throughout archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The data will be used to undertake analysis/research and to meet reporting requirements for the project (refer to Sections 6.14 to 6.17). It could be used to generate interpretation content for public archaeology outcomes as outlined in Section 6.18.

6.9 Artefact retrieval strategy

Artefacts are likely to be retrieved from historical archaeological excavations in large quantities. Artefacts may consist of ceramic and glass sherds or vessels, clay pipe fragments, leather scraps or shoes, buttons, coins, nails and metal objects, animal bone and marine shell. Artefacts are an important part of the archaeological resource and will inform, and be the subject of, post-excavation analysis, research and interpretation.

6.9.1 Principles

The following general principles apply to the artefact retrieval strategy:

- Artefacts recovered will be collected and labelled according to their context and managed in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Stabilising Stuff*.³ They will be cleaned, dried, bagged by context—and broad artefact class, where necessary—and temporarily stored on site in a designated secure archaeology workspace. Fragile classes (metal and organic artefacts) will be separated from bulkier finds.
- Significant artefacts at risk of rapid deterioration will be referred to a materials conservator for urgent assessment on site and will be kept in appropriate storage conditions as directed.
- Records will be kept of the artefacts recovered from each context at relevant stages of retrieval (eg number of buckets sieved, tally or weight of sherds bagged).
- At the point of retrieval, the research value of an artefact will be determined by the research potential of the context from which it was recovered. This valuation will influence how items are

collected. During post-excavation, the contexts will be reassessed for high, moderate or low research potential in accordance with the historical archaeological phases.

- The Excavation Director (or as delegated to the supervisors) will advise field archaeologists on the research potential of a context and the related retrieval strategy. When in doubt, artefacts will be collected as if the context has high research potential. Artefacts collected will be regularly reviewed and discarded in accordance with the sampling strategy (refer to Section 6.10) by the artefacts specialist (or supervisor) and Excavation Director during fieldwork, artefact processing and cleaning.
- All ceramic and glass artefacts from suspected or confirmed contact period deposits will be retained for further analysis by various specialists. Ceramic and glass may have been modified for traditional use in the contact and post-contact period.
- All Aboriginal objects from excavations will be collected and retained.

6.9.2 High research potential

Historical artefacts with high research potential will be retrieved in a way that allows for a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the total assemblage during the post-excavation phase and future research. Contexts with **high research potential** include the following:

- All contexts from state significant contexts (generally this will be Phase 1 to early Phase 2 – ie 1788-c1830s).
- Sealed artefact deposits with clear and delineated archaeological contexts (for example fill within rubbish pits, drains, wells and cesspits, underfloor deposits, yard and floor surfaces, garden deposits, original soil deposits and deposits containing contact archaeology). Artefacts recovered from these deposits have the potential to provide material evidence of historical activities within a relatively limited temporal range.
- Fills and deposits associated with construction and modification of features. Diagnostic temporal data from these artefacts is crucial to site phasing and interpretation of structural modifications.

The artefact retrieval strategy for artefacts from **high research potential** contexts requires retrieval and retention of the following:

- Artefacts made or modified by humans, including complete and fragmentary ceramic, glass, metal items, animal bone and marine shell, and modified organic and mineral sherds.
- Bulky finds such as building materials may be sampled in accordance with Section 6.10.

6.9.3 Moderate research potential

Historical artefacts from these contexts still have the potential to provide insight into activities at a site but the data may not be as readily phased or compared with other sites. Temporal data from artefacts recovered in these contexts can provide a relative understanding of features in adjacent deposits, while diagnostic artefacts can provide broad insight into activities at the site. Contexts with **moderate research potential** include the following:

- Deposits from locally significant contexts (generally this will be later Phase 2 to late Phase 4 – ie c1830s/1840s-c1920s/1930s) that have been accumulated gradually and may represent extended periods of use, such as agricultural soils, poorly delineated or differentiated yard and garden deposits, and unstratified drain deposits accumulated over extended periods of time.

The artefact retrieval strategy for **moderate research potential** contexts requires retrieval of the following:

- Artefacts made or modified by humans, including complete and fragmentary ceramic, glass, metal items, animal bone and marine shell, and modified organic and mineral sherds
- Bulky finds such as building materials may be sampled in accordance with Section 6.10.

Non-diagnostic artefacts from contexts with **moderate research potential** may be considered for discard after cataloguing and reporting at the recommendation of the artefacts specialist.

6.9.4 Low research potential

Few historical artefacts will be recovered from contexts with low research potential. Contexts with **low research potential** include the following:

- All deposits from Stage 5 (Modern Development, 1950s+).
- Deposits resulting from the introduction of fill to the site, resulting in artefacts in a secondary context with low potential to provide insight into activities on site.
- Highly mixed deposits of poor integrity or intactness resulting from modern disturbance.
- Deposits from phases identified as having low archaeological significance (eg deposits with contemporary rubbish resulting from recent works).

To assist with phasing (even modern disturbance), the following retrieval strategy is recommended for **low research potential** contexts:

- Complete ceramic and glass vessels, and small finds.
- Other artefacts, including potential interpretive artefacts, will be noted on the context sheets and discarded unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the artefact is associated with historical use of the site (eg manufacturer's name on a bottle matches the factory being excavated).

Most artefacts retrieved from low research potential contexts will be dated and noted on the context sheet and discarded prior to post-excavation analysis.

6.10 Sampling strategy

Samples will be collected from significant historical archaeological features and deposits during archaeological excavations for further analysis, to inform the response to the research questions and for archival purposes. Samples will be collected by context and included in the sample register, then bagged and temporarily stored until needed for the post-excavation analysis and inclusion in the archaeological collection archive.

6.10.1 Sample collection

Samples of the following historical archaeological material will be collected:

- Building material samples such as brick, structural timber and mortar. Photographs of dimension stone examples will be taken but physical samples will not be kept.
- Organic material such as wood, seeds or pips and shell. Animal bone may also be sampled depending on the nature or significance of its context.
- Soils with the potential for fossil pollens or other ecofacts such as natural soils, historic topsoils or garden soils, sediments within drains or water channels, basal fills within cesspits or wells, and underfloor deposits. Two samples will be taken from sampled contexts—one for analysis and one for potential inclusion in the archaeological collection archive.

6.10.2 Sample discard

Samples from historical archaeological excavations—building materials or soils—may be discarded during initial post-excavation analysis scoping, following specialist analysis or during preparation of the archaeological collection for long-term storage. Decisions regarding sample discard will be made by the Excavation Director in conjunction with the various specialists.

Generally, samples will be discarded:

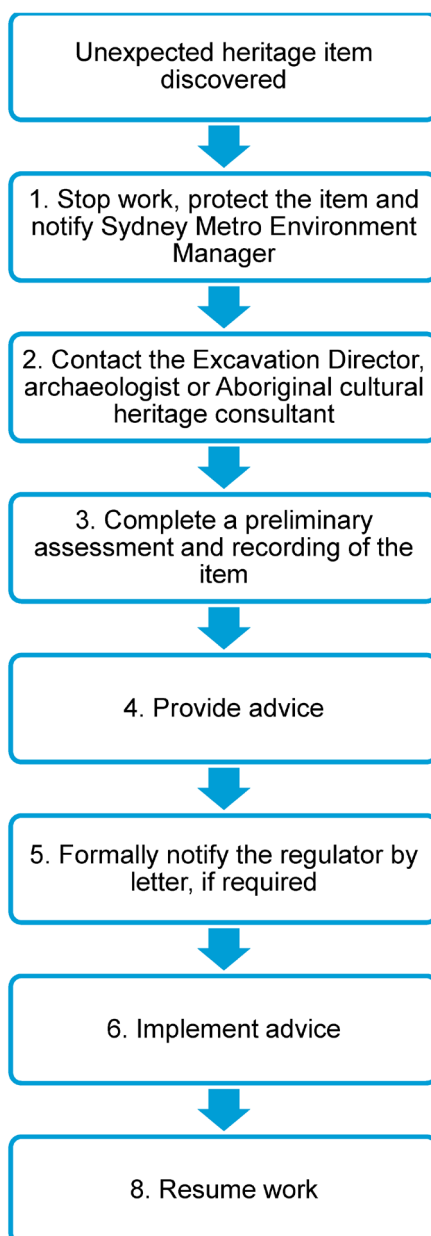
- where the archaeological feature or deposit is reassessed as not being significant or not holding research value
- where there are duplicate samples from the same feature or deposit that are not needed for specialist analysis or the archaeological collection archive
- once cataloguing, analysis and the type series is complete, and where discard of duplicate items is recommended by the artefacts specialist.

6.11 Archaeological clearance

Following the completion of archaeological excavations in an area, the Excavation Director will provide an archaeological clearance confirmation (via email or brief memo). Construction works can only proceed once archaeological clearance has been provided by the Excavation Director.

6.12 Unexpected heritage finds

Some low impact work or works within areas not expected to contain archaeology will be subject to an unexpected finds procedure. This is outlined below. Please also refer to the Sydney Metro Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure in Appendix B.



6.13 Discovery of human skeletal remains

Human skeletal remains may be unexpectedly encountered during the project. The Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure outlines the process to follow—refer to Appendix C.

6.14 Post-excavation analysis—historical archaeology

The post-excavation analysis will commence immediately on completion of the fieldwork or phases of fieldwork. It will include input from the Excavation Director and archaeological team, artefacts specialist and other specialists. The post-excavation phase will overlap with the report preparation (see Section 6.16).

6.14.1 Preliminary tasks

On completion of fieldwork the following archive processing and preparation activities will be undertaken:

- All paper archive, digital photographs, survey data, artefacts and samples will be moved and temporarily stored at the archaeologist's office for the post-excavation analysis phase.
- Site registers and context sheets will be collated and digitised for analysis and inclusion in the final excavation report and archaeological collection archive.
- Preliminary historical archaeological phasing and artefact research priorities will be assigned to inform briefing and direction for the post-excavation analysis.
- Artefacts from significant historical archaeology contexts will be photographed as a group prior to being sorted into type and transferred to the various specialists.
- The historical artefact collection will be sorted into type—ceramic, glass, metal, animal bone, shell, organics, miscellaneous small finds—in preparation for specialist artefact cataloguing and analysis. A rough tally of sherds will be collected at this time to aid the estimate of processing time.

6.14.2 Stratigraphic reports and detailed plans

- Technical reports with detailed descriptions and photographs of archaeological features, deposits and fills, and stratigraphic analysis will be prepared.
- Detailed site plans and illustrations will be completed based on the measured drawings prepared during the fieldwork. The plans will be prepared in conjunction with the technical reports and include key context identification, stratigraphic relationships and archaeological phasing.
- Survey data and orthophotographs will be collated to inform the technical reporting and detailed plan preparation.

6.14.3 Samples cataloguing and analysis

Building material and environmental samples will be selected for analysis once the archive is processed and the fieldwork findings summary has been prepared. Samples will be selected based on the potential to contribute to further archaeological analysis and respond to the research questions.

- Brick and mortar samples will be catalogued. Brick samples will be analysed, and a typology created. Mortar samples may be analysed for chemical properties and fossil pollen content.

- Soil and pollen samples will be catalogued. Suitable soil and pollen samples will be analysed to inform the response to research questions and interpretation.
- Suitable structural timber and wood samples will be submitted for wood species identification.
- Sampled material from sieved contexts such as seeds or pips will be included in the catalogue.

6.14.4 Artefact cataloguing and analysis

- Artefacts will be processed, identified and catalogued by type—ceramic, glass, metal, organics, animal bone, shell, building materials and miscellaneous small finds.
- Artefacts will be allocated a unique identification number across all sites and artefact classes.
- The data will be entered in a site-specific database developed for this project. The database will follow best practice for archaeological data recording and assemblage analysis, such as the EAMC system. It will integrate records for artefacts, contexts and types, clearly identify the record creator and allow export in multiple formats. It should allow for ready access to artefact records and typologies from neighbouring sites wherever possible.
- The artefact assemblage will be analysed and a succinct artefact analysis report prepared. This will include the identification of:
 - artefacts suitable for potential display and interpretation
 - artefacts requiring specialist conservation treatment for long-term storage
 - undiagnostic artefacts from contexts with **medium or low research potential** recommended for potential discard
 - other artefacts suitable for use in education kits or offsite interpretive displays.
- Artefacts nominated for display and interpretation will have an image and 50-word 'plain English' summary statement to enable ready distribution in a digital exhibition.
- Analysis of artefacts will be informed by research conducted at neighbouring sites and for comparable assemblages throughout Parramatta. Select numerical comparison should be carried out where feasible.

6.14.5 Historical and archaeological research

Targeted research and comparative analysis will be undertaken to inform the interpretation of the archaeological findings and the response to the research questions. This research will commence during the post-excavation analysis phase and overlap with the reporting phase.

6.15 Post-excavation analysis—Aboriginal archaeology

6.15.1 Aboriginal artefact analysis

All Aboriginal artefacts recovered during the excavation program would be subject to specialist lithics analysis. A standard recording approach would note all relevant attributes in a comparable manner to

other regional lithic studies, and in accordance with Holdaway and Stern.⁴ A technical report that assesses the stone materials against other recent excavations in the region would be prepared.

The analysis may identify some artefacts which have been used, and these would be subject to specialist use-wear analysis.

All Phase 3 artefacts (glass, ceramic and flint) require a three-stage process of investigation. This has been applied to other assemblages in Parramatta, and Western Sydney, and is the only method suitable for confirming whether non-traditional materials have been made and/or used by Aboriginal people. The steps involve an assessment by a specialist in historical artefacts to confirm the material type and phasing of the item, followed by a classical analysis adhering to standards for stone artefacts, and finally microscopic analysis to identify use wear and/or the manufacturing processes.

6.15.2 Radiometric dating

Should appropriate archaeological deposits such as hearths, pits, ground ovens or potentially stratified geomorphological units be identified during Aboriginal archaeological investigations, appropriate samples would be collected for radiometric dating. This may include radiocarbon dating, (OSL) depending on the nature of the archaeological deposit encountered.

The sedimentary analysis of the alluvium (and possibly PSB) will require a series of OSL samples to be taken from a complete section profile to bedrock. These samples will provide the ability to address questions about the formation period of the alluvial soil landscape(s).

6.15.3 Palaeobotanical analysis

Samples from archaeological trenches, archaeological features, and the whole alluvial profile will be sampled and subject to palynological analysis. The outcomes will aim to address research questions relating to the paleoenvironment and Aboriginal economy in connection with the wetland area.

6.15.4 Sedimentary analysis

Detailed laboratory analyses of sediment samples, collected at close intervals in a vertical sequence, can show variation of particular properties with depth—some of which may be indicative of stratigraphy. A range of samples will be taken for analysis, which may include basic physical and chemical properties of bulk samples, NIR-VIS-UV spectroscopy of point-source samples and high-resolution particle-size distribution of point-source samples.

6.16 Reporting—historical archaeology

The archaeological investigations of the site are expected to be undertaken in stages over several years. Reporting on the findings will also be undertaken in stages and the final report prepared as several volumes. The final report must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW and City of Parramatta within 24 months of completion of fieldwork (Condition D29).

6.16.1 Preliminary archaeological investigation results

Once the archaeological excavations and fieldwork for an area or construction stage has been completed, a preliminary report will be prepared. The preliminary report will include a summary of key archaeological findings, preliminary phasing and artefact research priorities, identification of the post-excavation analysis scope, and specialist inputs required to respond to the research questions in this ARD and comply with the CoA. It is anticipated that several preliminary reports for different areas of

the site will be prepared. Preliminary report(s) will be prepared within three months of completion of fieldwork (or phases of fieldwork as appropriate).

6.16.2 Final archaeological investigation results

The final report will be prepared as several volumes corresponding to the archaeological investigation stages. The report(s) will include a synthesis of the post-excavation analysis, research, technical and specialist reports. They will include:

- a plain English summary of the archaeological findings
- an overview of the archaeological investigation program and methodology
- historical background, including additional primary or secondary source research if required
- a synthesis and discussion of the archaeological investigation results and response to the research questions
- illustrations including photographs, scale drawings and interpretive graphics
- a reassessment of archaeological significance and the further research potential of the archaeological collection
- details of the archaeological collection repository, long-term management and access.

Technical and specialist reports, testing report(s), conservation review outcomes (Section 6.4), detailed site plans and survey drawings, context and site registers, artefacts and samples catalogue, site photograph contact sheets and scanned context records will be included as appendices or in separate volumes depending on the scale of archaeological investigations at each project report stage.

A final volume synthesising the results and presenting the archaeological findings from the entire site will be prepared once all other post-excavation analysis and reports are complete. This could be prepared as an industry monograph or general audience publication—and an opportunity for a public archaeology outcome as outlined in Section 6.19.

6.17 Reporting—Aboriginal archaeology

An excavation report detailing the Aboriginal archaeological excavation program and its results would be prepared. The final excavation report would present a description of the project and its objectives and research framework; a description and analysis of the evidence recovered from the study area, including images of the evidence and plans developed from measured drawings created on site; archival and environmental evidence; a review of the program with a response to the research framework; and a discussion of new areas of research that may have been highlighted by the excavation, including the relative values of the artefact assemblage.

The information derived from the Aboriginal archaeological excavations will be used to help deepen our understanding of the archaeological and cultural significance of the study area, with consideration given to the implications for regional prehistory. The report will also compare and contrast the results from the study area with those of other sites in Parramatta and the wider Cumberland Plain region.

Copies of the final excavation report, once completed, would be forwarded to the proponent, the project RAPs and Heritage NSW. A plain English report will be developed, in collaboration with RAPs. Timeframes for post-excavation reporting will depend on the extent of material recovered.

6.18 Archaeological collection long-term storage preparation

6.18.1 Historical archaeological collection

Sydney Metro is responsible for the long-term storage and ongoing conservation management of the historical archaeological collection. The historical archaeological collection will be prepared for long-term storage prior to returning to Sydney Metro's nominated repository.

- Artefacts and retained samples will be bagged, tagged and placed in archival standard boxes by material type and context following best-practice guidelines for long-term artefact storage. Bags will be minimum 75 micron; labels will be acid-free and marked with permanent ink and/or laser print.
- Paper and digital copies of the artefact catalogue and excavation data will be included in the archive boxes, along with copies (hard copy or digital) of the final report.
- A register of artefacts removed for interpretation will be made and included with the collection.
- Conservation of certain artefacts may be required prior to long-term storage. The artefacts specialist and Excavation Director will make recommendations for which artefacts could be considered for treatment and stabilisation by a materials conservator.
- The collection will be stored securely in a dry and stable environment.
- A collection management policy is to be prepared to govern the ongoing care and conservation of the collection and to set out conditions for providing access to researchers. This will be prepared once the archaeological investigations are complete and the archaeological collection has been analysed by the artefact specialist(s).

6.18.2 Aboriginal artefacts

All Aboriginal archaeological materials and soil samples would be temporarily stored in an appropriate place, which would initially be the archaeologist's office, or a relevant analyst's laboratory or office. Once the analysis is complete the collection would be transferred to a suitable Sydney Metro site, and/or other location approved by Sydney Metro, for ongoing curation. It is the responsibility of Sydney Metro to develop an appropriate future management strategy for any Aboriginal artefacts recovered from the site in collaboration with the project's RAPs.

6.19 Public archaeology

The archaeological investigations of the site present an opportunity to share and interpret the findings to the public and researchers. Realising this opportunity will require collaboration between the archaeological team, contractors and Sydney Metro and more detailed planning at various stages throughout the investigations and project design development. The public archaeology strategy is outlined below. Implementation of the strategy will be throughout the archaeological investigations and will be subject to archaeological findings and construction programming.

- Public engagement during investigations—excavations and post-excavation analysis stages:
 - Posters/graphics with information about the archaeology included on site hoarding.
 - Leaflets with information about the archaeology available to the public—either hard copy from the site or available to download through project/company websites etc.
 - Open day(s) with tours of the site during archaeological excavations.
 - ‘Pop-up exhibition’ or ‘curio-corner’ with archaeology findings and artefact display on site or during a suitable cultural or heritage event or similar short-term event.
 - Blogs, vlogs and social media posts on the archaeological excavations, findings and interesting artefacts.
 - Media releases (traditional media platforms).
 - Webinars and other public presentations or Q&A sessions with the archaeologists.
- Research and publications—post-excavation and reporting stages (and afterward):
 - Make the archaeological collection (artefacts and site archive) publicly available for further research and academic publications.
 - Publish the archaeological reports online and submit it to an online repository (Heritage NSW and City of Parramatta Libraries).
 - Present findings at industry conferences and to special interest groups such as the local history society.
 - Publish academic research papers or an industry monograph on the archaeology of the site.
 - Publication on the archaeology for a general audience.
- Heritage interpretation:
 - Incorporate archaeological findings in heritage interpretation for the new station and associated developments.
 - Display archaeology and artefacts within public areas of the new development.
 - Create an online digital exhibition, including information and 3D visualisations of key artefacts and archaeology.

6.20 Endnotes

- ¹ GML Heritage 2021, Sydney Metro West Parramatta Station Construction Site—Aboriginal Heritage Report, prepared for Sydney Metro.
- ²
- ³ Heritage Council of NSW, *Stabilising Stuff: A Guide for Conserving Archaeological Finds in the Field*, NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, Parramatta, NSW, 2012
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1870	Hugh Taylor with (probably) his wife and son on the front verandah of their house in Church Street Parramatta by American and Australasian Photographic Company, Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collections, Sydney Living Museums 35533.
1870s	[Church Street]. City of Parramatta Research & Collections, ACC126_016.
1879	George Street by James Vickers. National Library of Australia, nla-ob-496805043-1.
1880	Church Street with Post Office on left. National Archives of Australia, C4076 HN5395.
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Appendices

8 Appendices

Appendix A

Historic maps and overlays

Appendix B

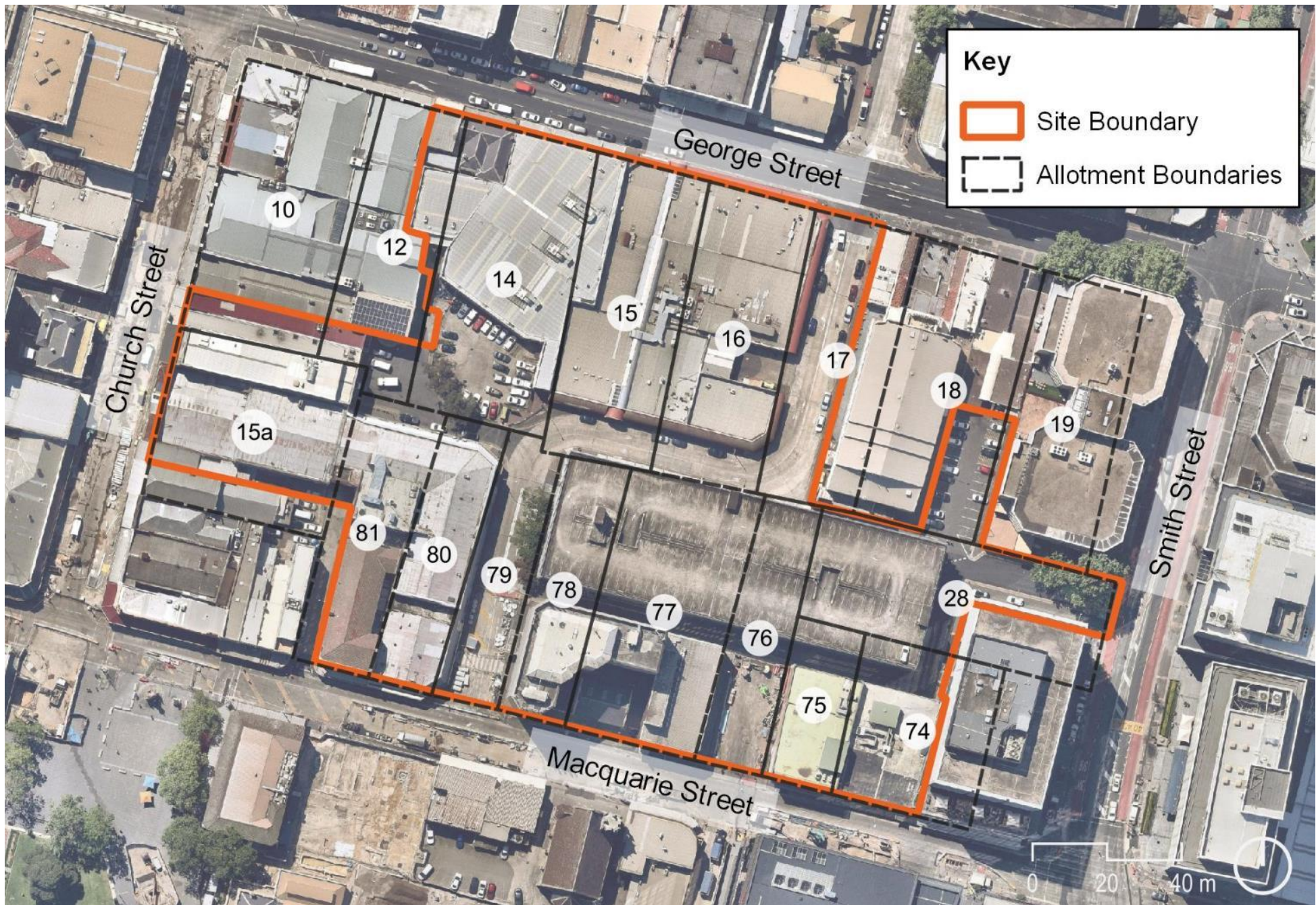
Sydney Metro Unexpected Finds Procedure

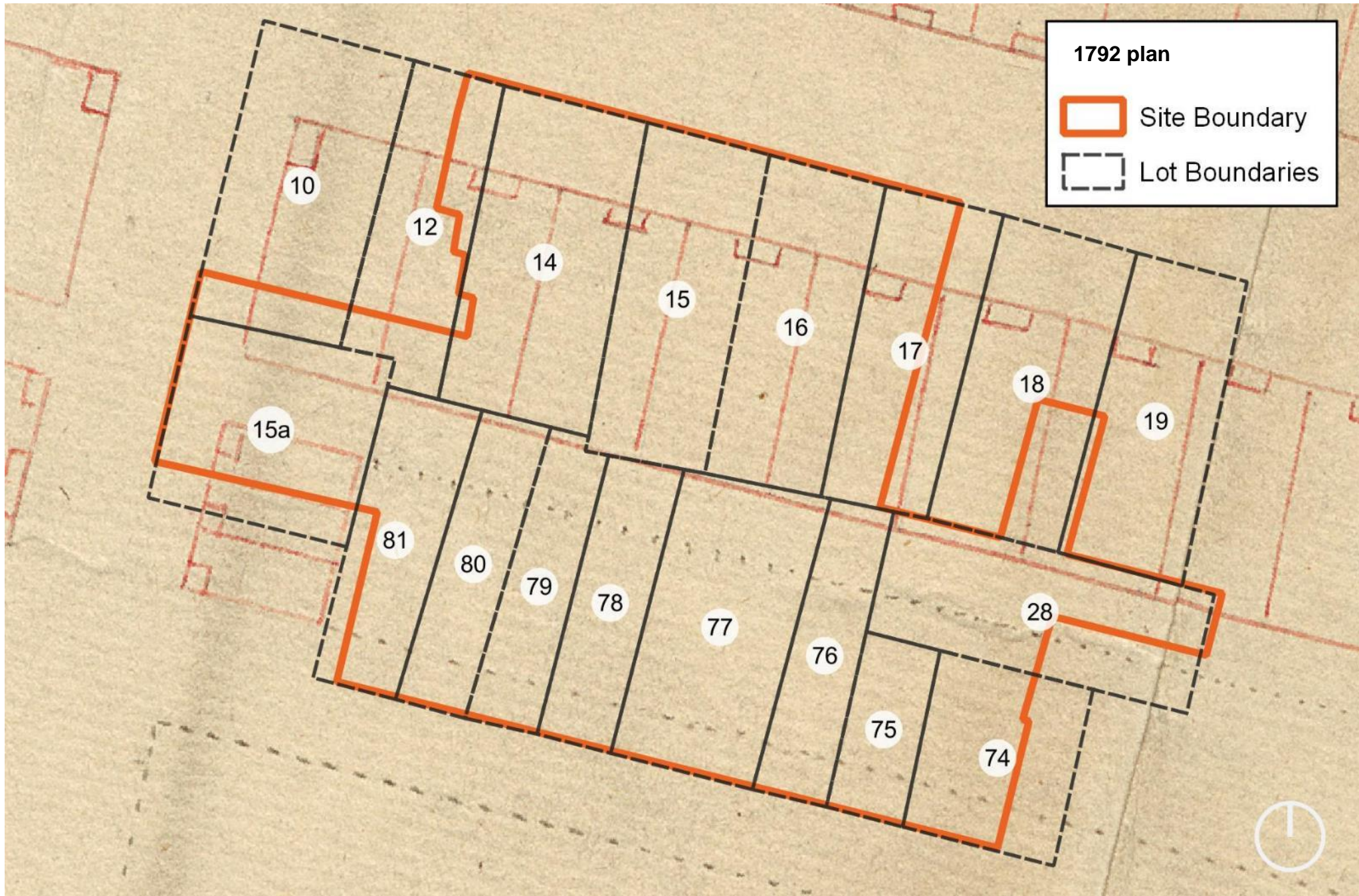
Appendix C

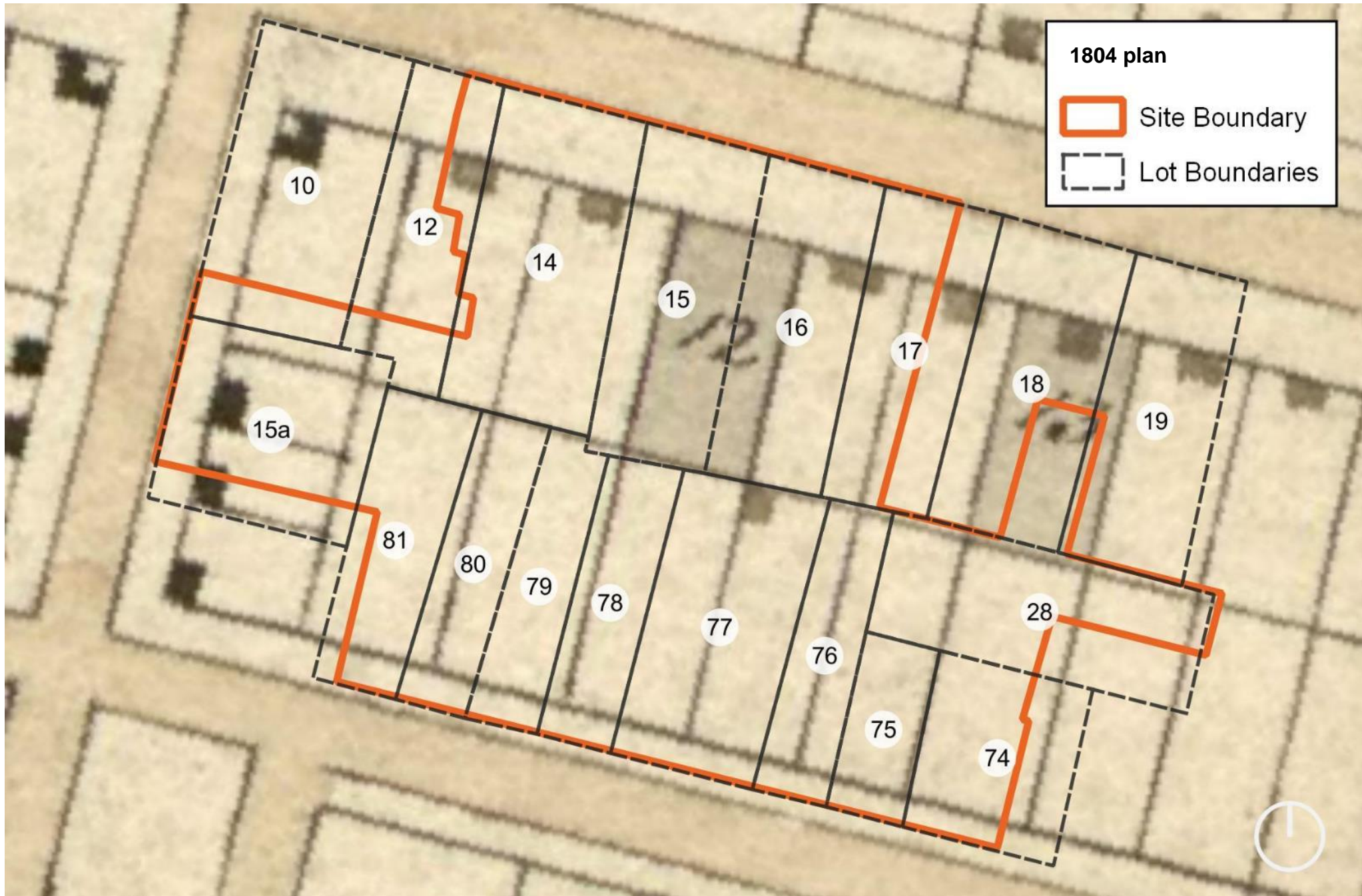
Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure

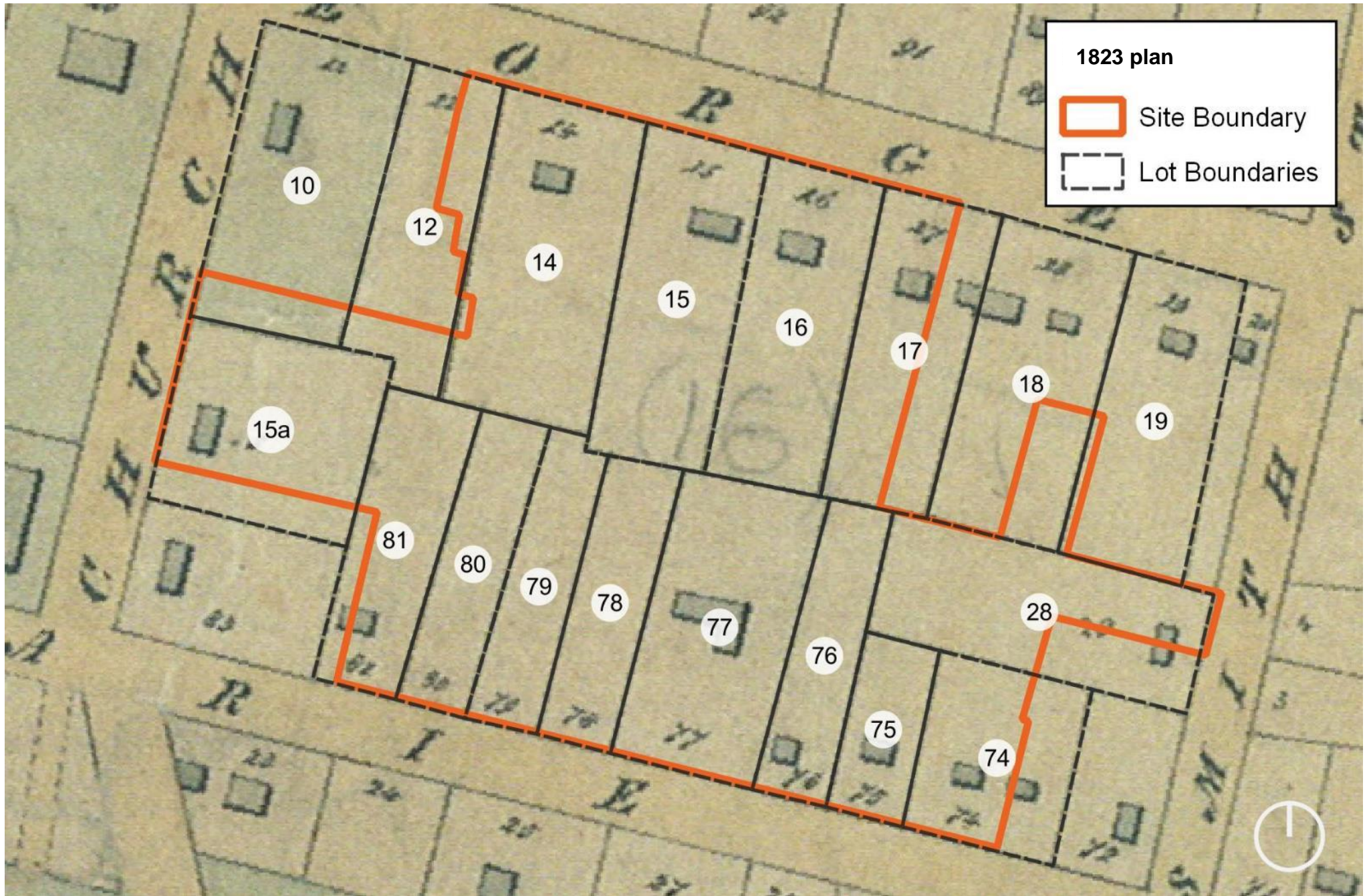
Appendix A

Historic maps and overlays

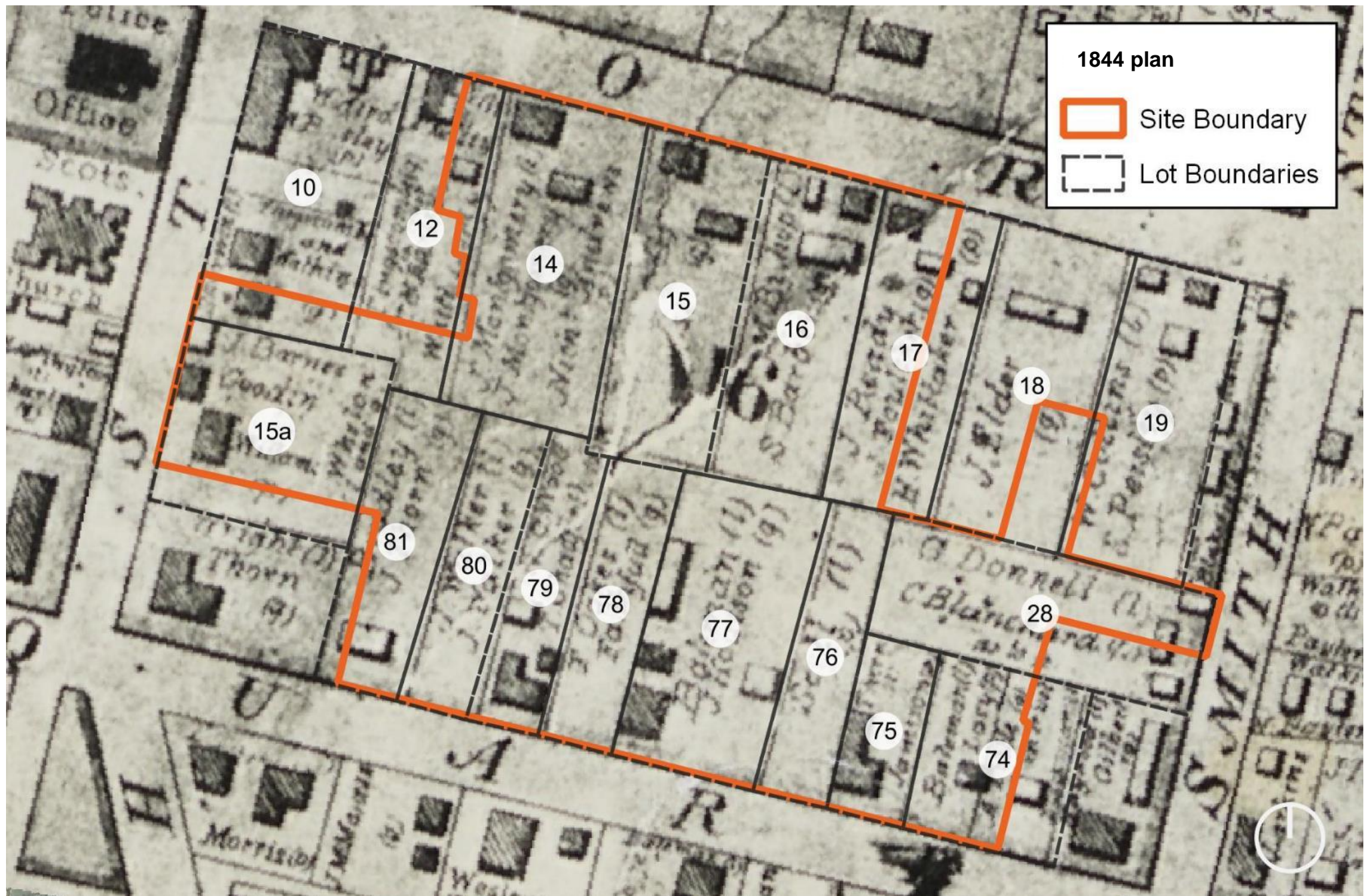


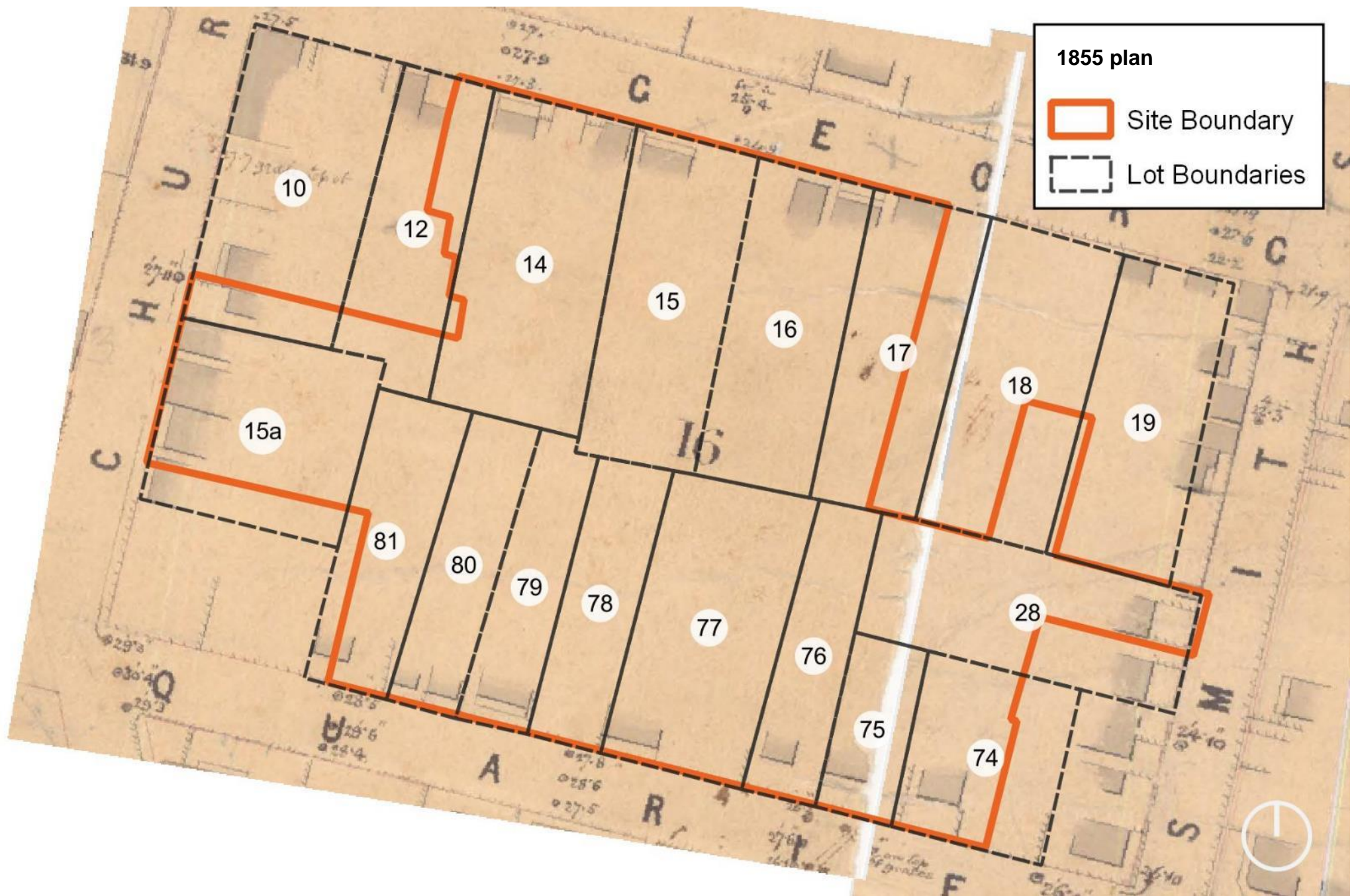


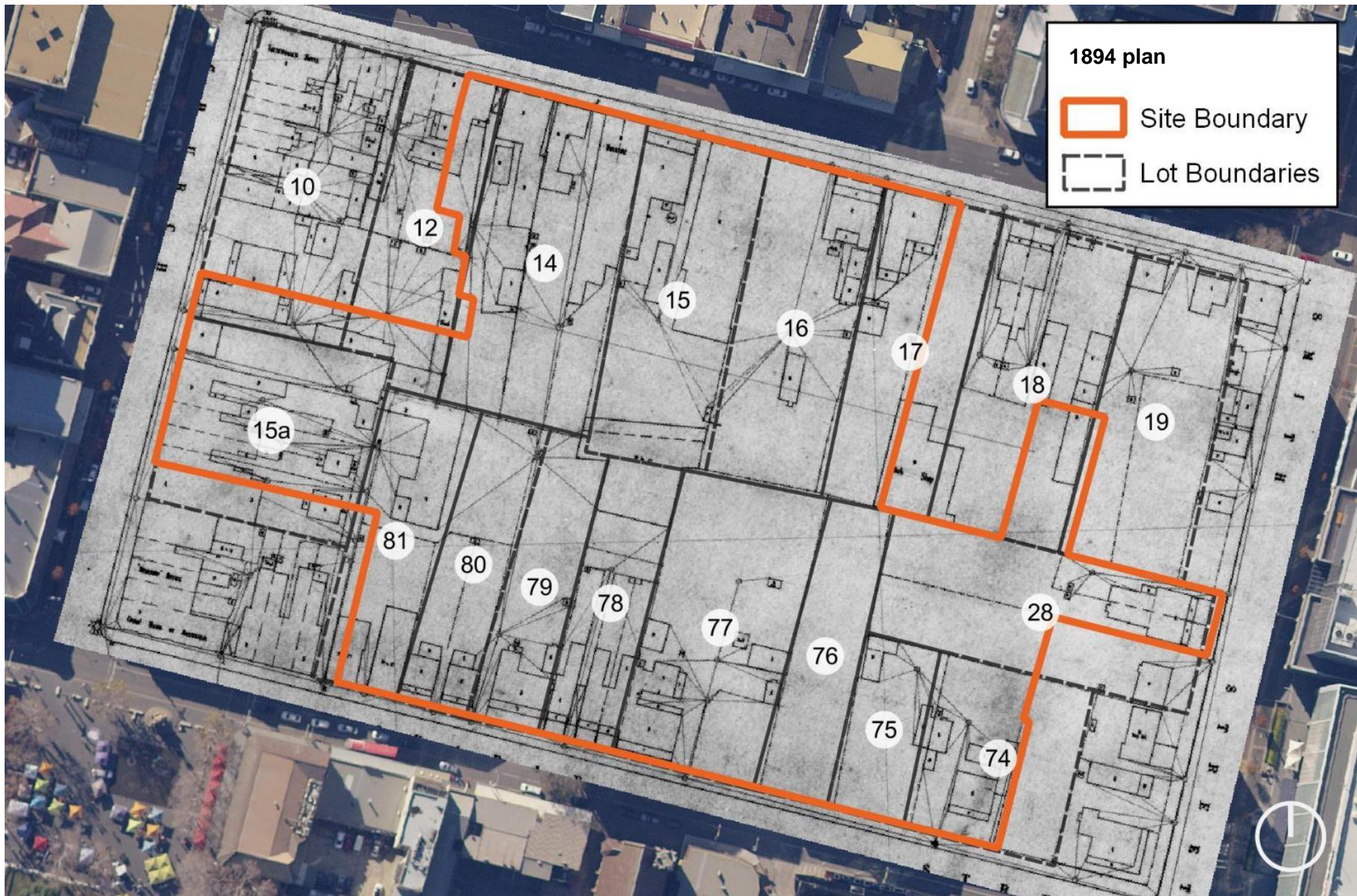


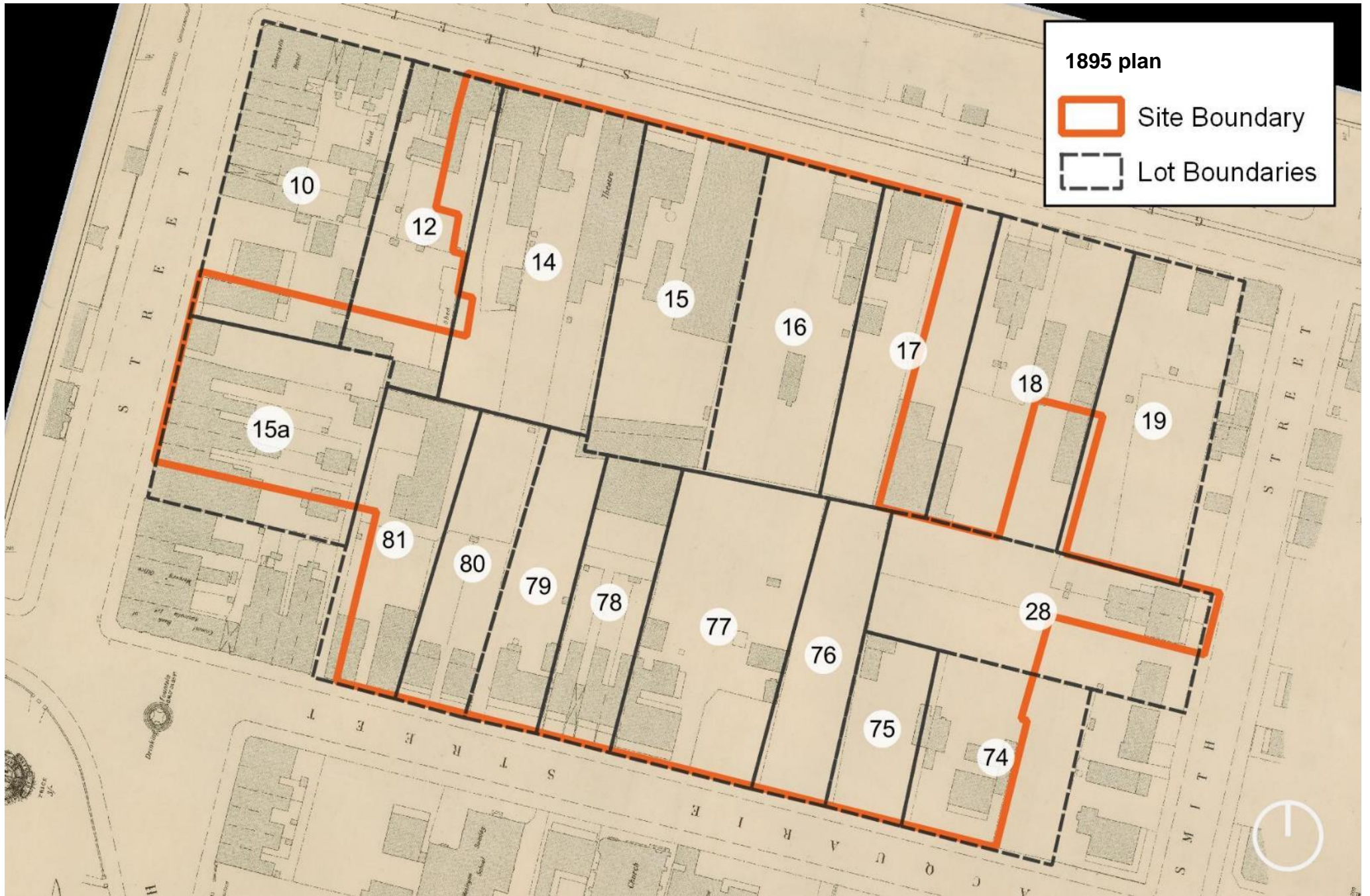


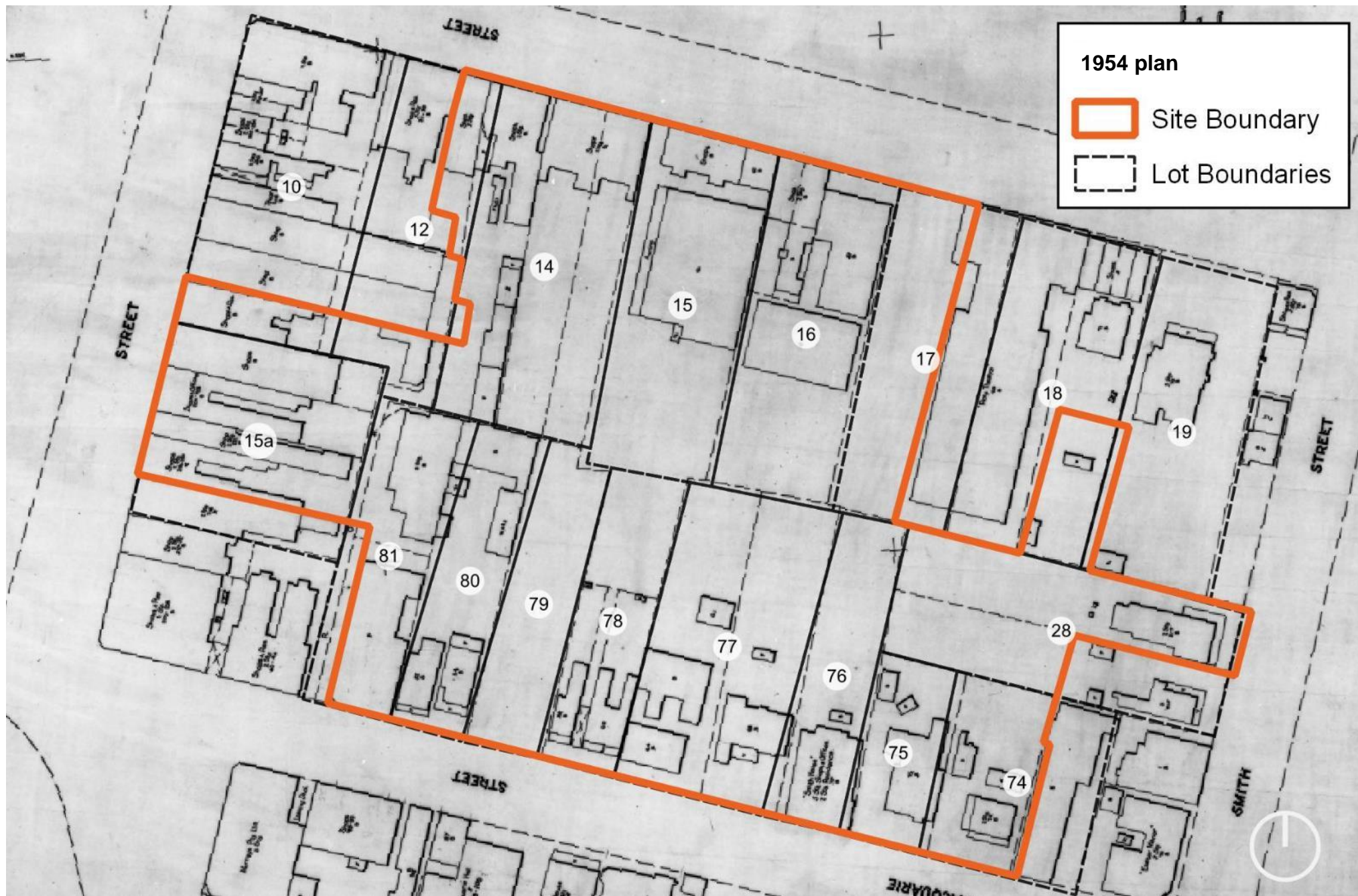
















1951 Aerial
Site Boundary



1961 Aerial

Site Boundary



1970 Aerial

Site Boundary





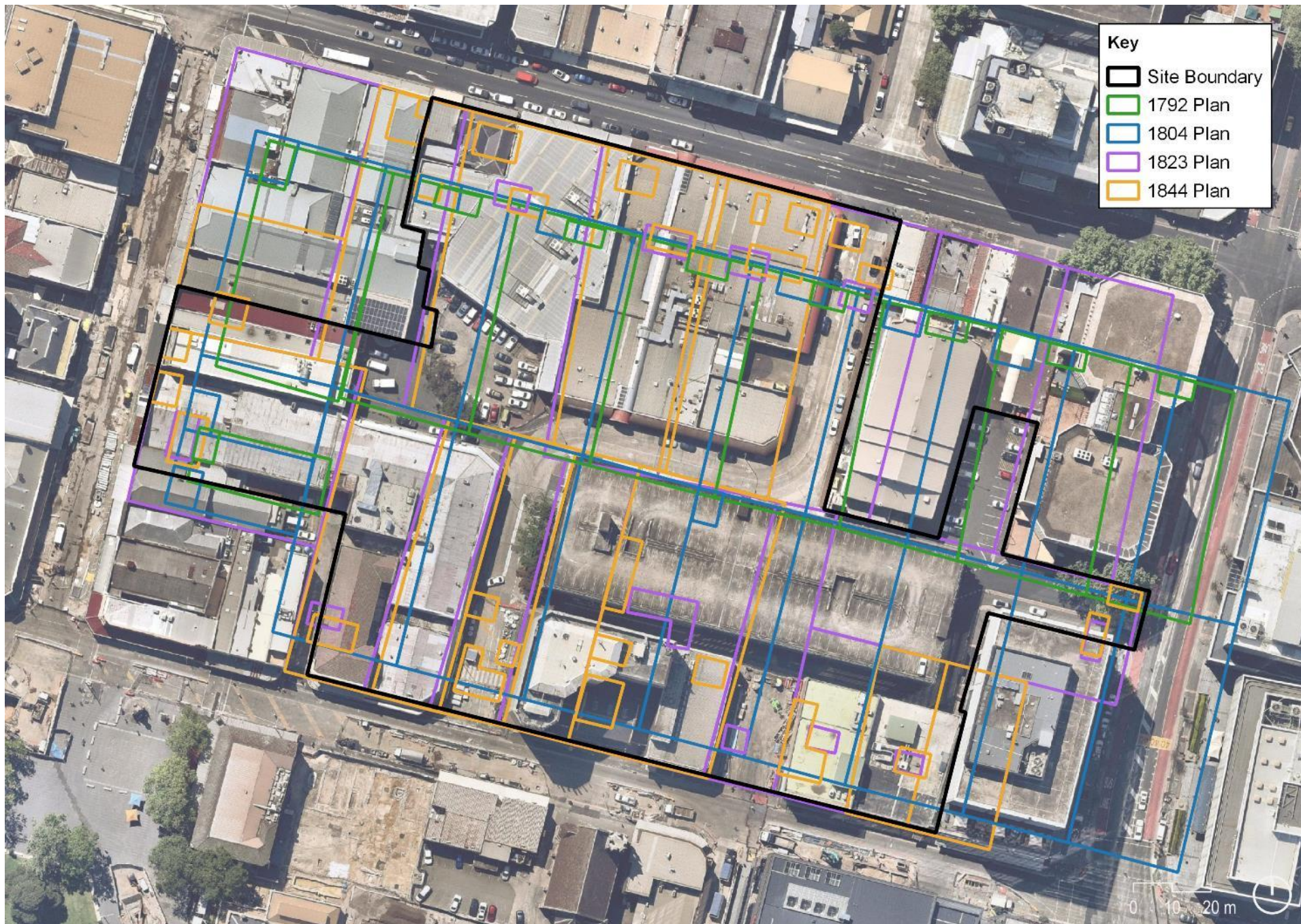


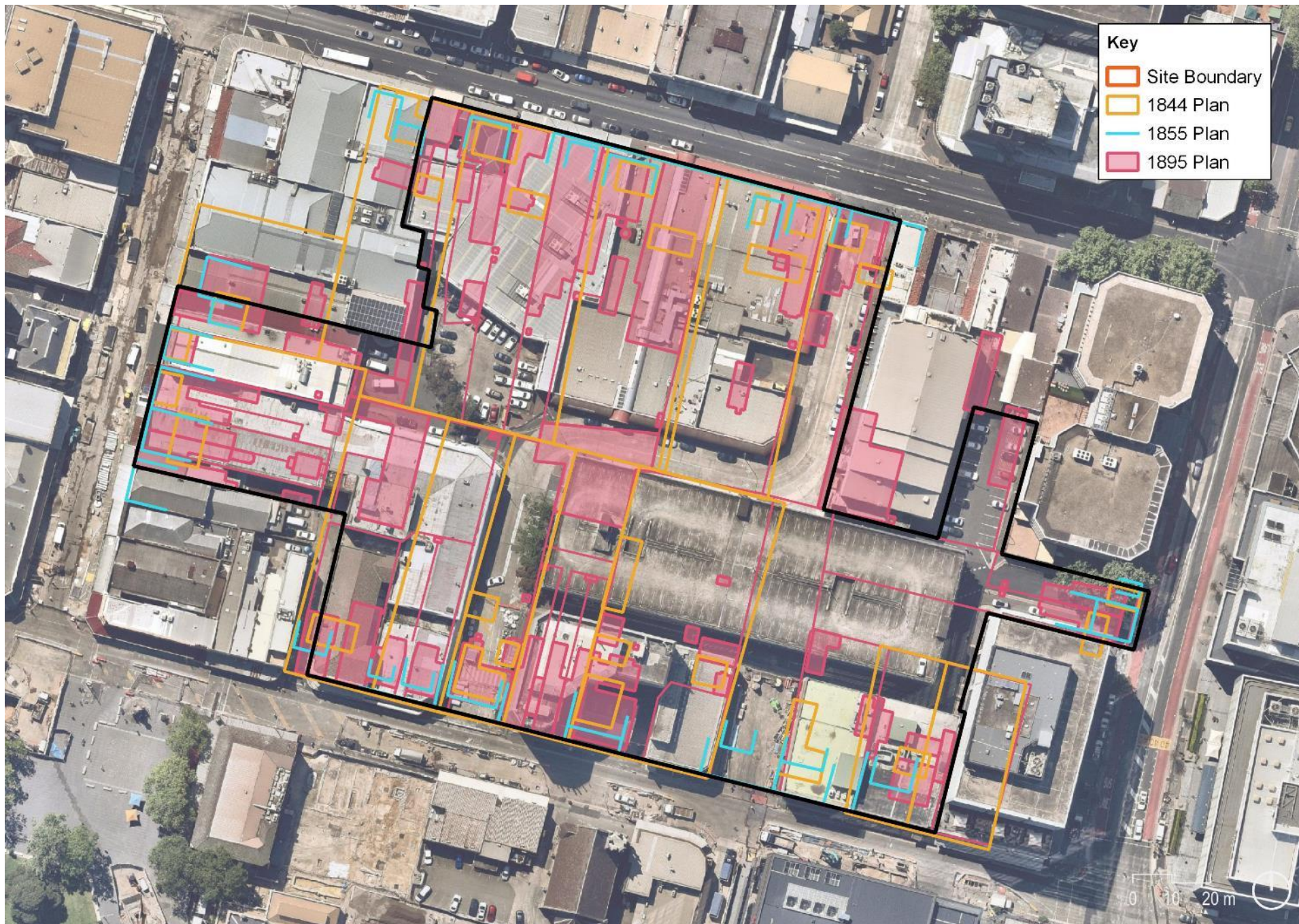
1986 Aerial
Site Boundary





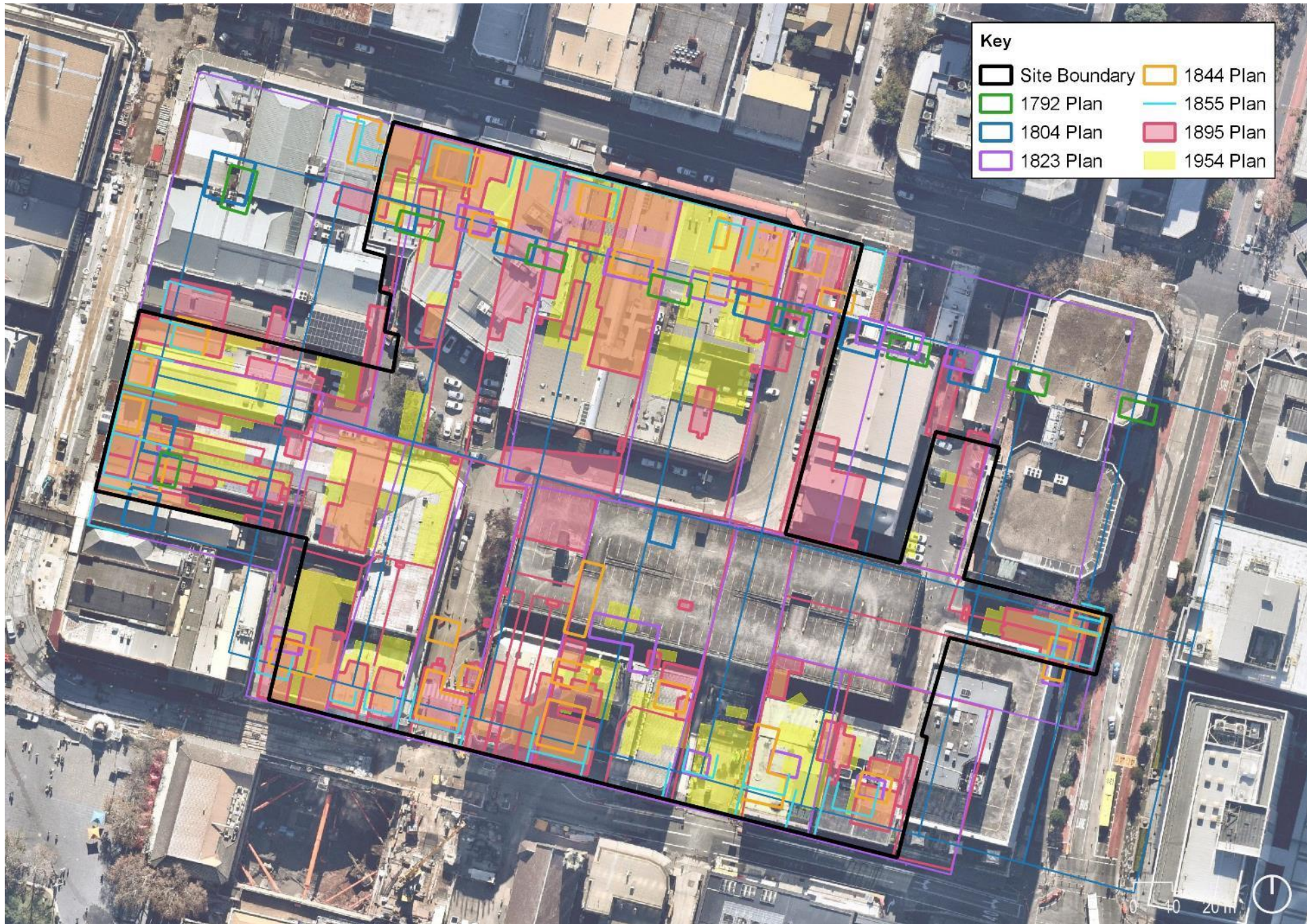
1991 Aerial
Site Boundary











Appendix B

Sydney Metro Unexpected Finds Procedure



Sydney Metro Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure

SM-18-001105232

Metro Body of Knowledge (MBoK)

Applicable to:	Sydney Metro
Document Owner:	Senior Heritage Advisor
System Owner:	Director Environment, Sustainability and Planning
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Review date:	May 2022 (every year or as required)
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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

This procedure has been prepared to provide a consistent approach to the management of unexpected Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage uncovered during Sydney Metro activities. It applies to all Sydney Metro activities, both the pre-construction (prior to the Construction Heritage Management Plan approval) and construction phase (post Construction Heritage Management Plan approval) and pre or post-approval activities that are subject to the NSW *Heritage Act (1977)* (Heritage Act) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

In NSW, there are strict laws to protect and manage both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. As a result, appropriate management measures need to be implemented to avoid or minimise impacts, ensure compliance with statutory requirements, and to minimise the risk of penalties to individuals, Sydney Metro and its contractors. This procedure includes Sydney Metro's heritage notification obligations under the Heritage Act, NPW Act and the *Coroner's Act 2009* and the requirements of the conditions of approval (CoA) issued by NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Note that a Contractor must not amend the *Sydney Metro Unexpected Finds Procedure* or use a different procedure without the prior approval of Sydney Metro.

This procedure must be read in conjunction with the relevant approval conditions, contract documents and other plans and procedures including the *Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure*, in addition to any other relevant documents as developed by the contractor for the delivery of Sydney Metro activities.

1.2. Scope

This procedure applies to the discovery of any unexpected heritage item, where the find is not anticipated in an approved Archaeological Research Design (ARD) or Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) or other project specific document related to heritage. It applies to all Sydney Metro activities.

This procedure must be followed by all Sydney Metro staff, contractors, subcontractors or any person undertaking work for Sydney Metro. It includes references to some of the relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, but is not intended to replace them.

This procedure *does not apply* to:

- the discovery and disturbance of heritage items as a result of investigations being undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*^{4376 2010}¹; an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) issued under the NPW Act; or a permit approval issued under the Heritage Act;
- the discovery and disturbance of heritage items as a result of construction related activities, where the disturbance is permissible in accordance with an AHIP or an approval issued under the Heritage Act or State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) /State Significant Development (SSD) planning approval; or

- the discovery and disturbance of a heritage item of local significance, where the find is identified and anticipated to occur in an AMS or ARD.

Construction Environment Management Plans (CEMP) should reference or include this procedure. Where there is an approved CEMP, it must be followed in the first instance. Where there is a difference between approved CEMPs and this procedure, the approved CEMP must be followed. Where an approved CEMP does not provide sufficient detail on particular issues, this procedure should be used as a reference.

1.3. Definitions and abbreviations

1.3.1. What is an unexpected heritage find?

An 'unexpected heritage find' can be defined as:

- any unanticipated discovery of an Aboriginal object or archaeological work or relic, which Sydney Metro does not have approval to disturb and/or is not covered under an existing management process or plan
- a find that has not been identified or assessed in a project assessment or document related to heritage
- a find that is not referenced in an archaeological research design (ARD) or archaeological method statement (AMS)
- a find that is not covered by an existing approval under the NPW Act or Heritage Act.

1.3.2. Abbreviations

All terminology in this document is taken to mean the generally accepted or dictionary definition. Other terms and jargon specific to this document are defined within the [SM-17-00000203 Sydney Metro glossary](#). Acronyms specific to this document are listed below.

	Definitions
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
Aboriginal object	An Aboriginal object is any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handcraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains. An Aboriginal object may include a shell midden, stone tools, bones, rock art, Aboriginal-built fences and stockyards, scarred trees and the remains of fringe camps.
ARD	Archaeological Research Design
AMS	Archaeological Method Statement
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CoA	Conditions of Approval
CSSI	Critical State Significant Infrastructure
EP&A Act	NSW <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>

Disturbance	Disturbance is considered to be any physical interference to an item that results in it being destroyed, defaced, damaged, harmed, impacted or altered in any way (this includes archaeological investigation activities).
Excavation Director	A person that has been determined by the Heritage Council of NSW or delegate to meet the Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors (4 September 2019 and as updated) and can therefore competently archaeologically investigate a site of either local and/or state significance.
Heritage Act	NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>
NPW Act	NSW <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
Heritage NSW	Formerly Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). Now Heritage NSW as part of the Department of Premier and Cabinet NSW.
IMS	Integrated Management System (IMS)
Relic (non-Aboriginal heritage)	A relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and b) is of State or local significance.
SSD	State Significant Development
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure
TfNSW	Transport for New South Wales
Work (non-Aboriginal heritage)	Archaeological features such as historic utilities or buried infrastructure that provide evidence of prior occupations such as former rail or tram track, timber sleepers, kerbing, road pavement, fences, culverts, historic pavement, buried retaining walls, cisterns, conduits, sheds or building foundations, but are also subject to assessment by the Excavation Director to determine its classification.

1.4. Accountabilities

The Director Environment, Sustainability and Planning is accountable for this document including approving the document, monitoring its effectiveness and performing a formal document review.

Direct Reports to the Chief Executive are accountable for ensuring the requirements of this document are implemented within their area of responsibility.

Direct Reports to the Chief Executive who are accountable for specific projects/programs are accountable for ensuring associated contractors comply with the requirements of this document.

2. Types of unexpected heritage finds and their statutory protections

Project, field and environmental personnel (including construction contractors) are critical to the early identification and protection of unexpected heritage finds.

Appendix 1 illustrates the wide range of heritage items uncovered to date during Transport for NSW projects and provides an understanding of what unexpected finds may look like.

Unexpected heritage finds are categorised as either:

- (a) Aboriginal objects;
- (b) Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items; or
- (c) Human skeletal remains.

The relevant legislation that applies to each of these categories is described below.

2.1. Aboriginal objects

The NPW Act provides the basis for the care, protection and management of Aboriginal objects and places in NSW.

An Aboriginal object is defined as: *any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*

An 'Aboriginal place' is an area declared by the Minister administering the Act to be of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. An Aboriginal place does not have to contain physical evidence of occupation (such as Aboriginal objects).

Under section 87 of the Act, it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or place. There are strict liability offences. An offence cannot be upheld where the harm or desecration was authorised by an AHIP and the permit's conditions were not contravened. Defences and exemptions to the offence of harming an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place are provided in section 87, 87A and 87B of the Act. A person must notify Heritage NSW if a person is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object.

Penalties for some of the offences can include two years imprisonment and/or up to \$550,000 (for individuals), and a maximum penalty of \$1.1 million (for corporations).

Examples of Aboriginal objects include stone artefacts, shell middens, axe grinding grooves, pigment or engraved rock art, burials and scarred trees.

IMPORTANT!

All Aboriginal objects, regardless of significance, are protected under law.

If any impact is expected to an Aboriginal object, an AHIP is usually required from Heritage NSW. When a person becomes aware of an Aboriginal object they must notify the Director-General of Heritage NSW about its location. Assistance on how to do this is provided in section 4 (Step 5).

2.2. Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items

The Heritage Act provides for the care, protection and management of heritage items in NSW. Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items include:

- archaeological 'relics' as defined under the Heritage Act; and

- other items such as works, buildings or movable objects, which are not considered 'relics' under the Act.

2.2.1. Archaeological relics

Under section 139, it is an offence to 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 issued by Heritage NSW under the Act.

A relic is defined as: *'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.'*

A person must notify Heritage NSW, if a person is aware or believes that they have discovered or located a relic (section 146). Penalties for offences under the Heritage Act can include six months imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$1.1million.

IMPORTANT!

All relics are subject to statutory controls and protection.

If a relic is likely to be disturbed, an approval is usually required from the Heritage Council of NSW. When a person discovers a relic, they must notify the Heritage Council of NSW of its location.

2.2.2. Other items

Some historic heritage items are not considered to be 'relics', but are instead referred to as works, buildings, structures or movable objects. Examples of these items that may be encountered include culverts, historic pavements, retaining walls, tramlines, rail tracks, turn tables, timber sleepers, cisterns, fences, sheds, buildings and conduits.

Usually archaeological relics are uncovered via a process of excavation or soil removal. When an unexpected find is uncovered, an archaeological excavation permit under section 140 or section 60 of the Heritage Act may be required to further investigate or remove it if investigation is not covered by an existing approval. In contrast, 'other historic items' either exist above the ground surface (for example a shed), or they are designed to operate and exist beneath the ground surface (for example a culvert). They may also need a permit to alter, disturb or remove them if there is not an approval already in place.

2.3. Human skeletal remains

The *Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure* provides a more detailed explanation of the approval processes related to human skeletal remains.

Human skeletal remains can be classified as:

- reportable deaths
- Aboriginal objects; or

- relics

Where it is suspected that less than 100 years has elapsed since death, human skeletal remains come under the jurisdiction of the State Coroner and the *Coroners Act 2009* (NSW). Under s35(2) of the Act, a person must report a death to a police officer, a coroner or an assistant coroner as soon as possible. This applies to all human remains less than 100 years old regardless of ancestry. Public health controls may also apply.

Where the remains are suspected of being more than 100 years old, they are considered to be either Aboriginal objects or non-Aboriginal relics, depending on the ancestry of the individual. Aboriginal human remains are protected under the NPW Act, while non-Aboriginal heritage remains are protected under the Heritage Act.

The discovery of Aboriginal human remains also triggers notification requirements to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment under s20 (1) of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

IMPORTANT!

All human skeletal remains are subject to statutory controls and protections.

All bones must be treated as potential human skeletal remains and work around them must stop while they are appropriately protected and investigated, the relevant authorities notified and approvals received.

3. Unexpected heritage finds procedure

In the event that an unexpected find is encountered on a Sydney Metro project, the steps summarised in Figure 1 and detailed in Table 1 must be followed. There are seven steps in the procedure.

IMPORTANT!

Sydney Metro may have approval to impact certain heritage items during construction. If you think that you may have discovered a heritage item and you are unsure whether an approval is in place or not, **STOP** work and follow this procedure.

Figure 1: Summary of steps to be taken on the discovery of an unexpected heritage item

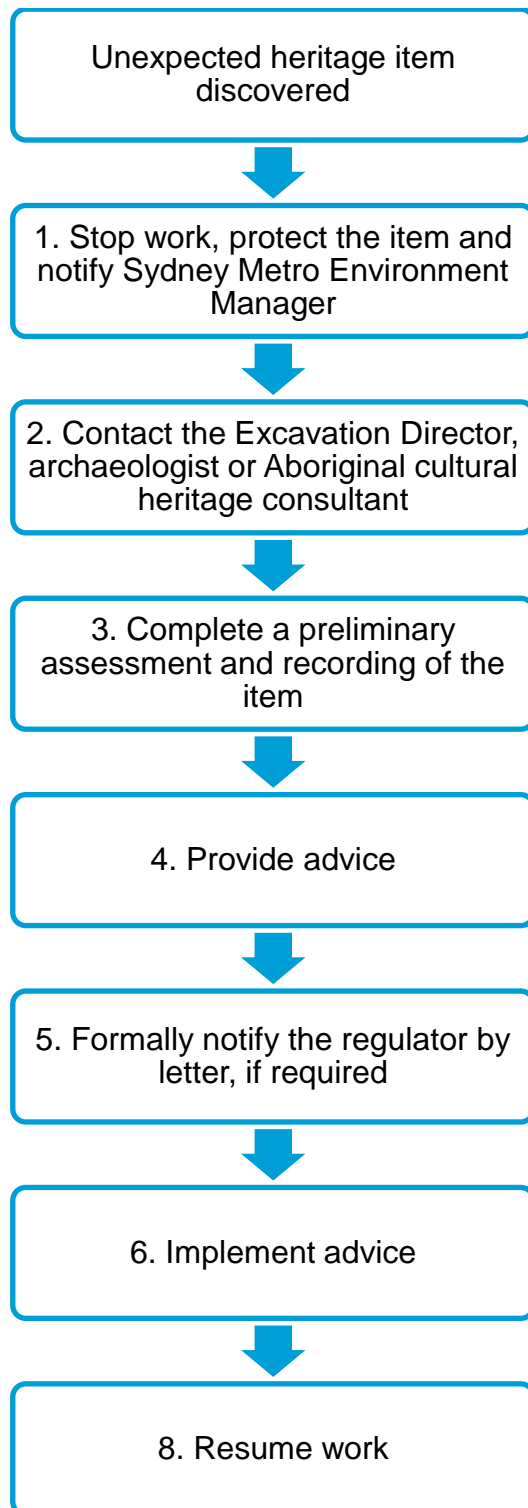


Table 1: Specific tasks to be implemented following the discovery of an unexpected heritage item

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance and tools
1	Stop work and protect the item		
1.1	Stop all work in the immediate area of the item and notify the Project Manager	Contractor / Supervisor	Appendix 1 Identifying Unexpected Heritage Items
1.2	<p>Establish a 'no-go zone' around the item. Use high visibility fencing, where practical. No ground disturbing work is to be undertaken within this zone until further archaeological investigations are completed, and if required, appropriate approvals are obtained.</p> <p>Inform all on-site personnel about the no-go zone.</p>	Contractor's Project Manager or Supervisor	
2	Engage an archaeologist		
2.1	<p>Contact the nominated Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant to discuss the location and nature of the item and arrange an inspection. The project CEMP should contain the contact details of the archaeologist.</p> <p>Provide as much information as possible to the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant, including photographs of the item.</p> <p>Inform the Sydney Metro Environment Manager, and keep them involved in the process. The Environment Manager will inform the Sydney Metro Senior Heritage Advisor.</p>	Contractor's Project Manager	
2.2	<p>Where there is no project Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant engaged for the work, engage a suitably qualified consultant to assess the find.</p> <p>If the find is likely to be an Aboriginal object, engage a suitably qualified and experienced Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant.</p> <p>If the find is a non-Aboriginal heritage item, engage a suitably qualified and experienced historical archaeological consultant.</p>	Contractor's Project Manager	

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance and tools
3	Preliminary assessment and recording		
3.1	<p>Occasionally, the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant may determine from the photographs provided at Step 2.1 that it is not necessary to inspect the item because no heritage constraint exists for the project (for example the item is not an Aboriginal object or archaeological relic).</p> <p>This advice should be provided in writing (for example via email or letter with the consultant's name and company clearly identifiable) to the Sydney Metro Project Manager, Environment Manager and Senior Heritage Advisor.</p>	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	Proceed to Step 7
3.2	Arrange access for the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant to inspect the item as soon as practicable. In most cases, a site inspection is required to conduct a preliminary assessment.	Contractor's Project Manager / Excavation Director	
3.3	<p>Subject to the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant's assessment, work may recommence at a set distance from the item. This is to protect any other archaeological evidence that may exist in the vicinity, which may have not yet been uncovered.</p> <p>The 'no-go zone' established in Step 1.2 may need to be adjusted to reflect the area of archaeological potential, as determined by the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant.</p>	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
3.4	<p>Has the item been damaged or harmed?</p> <p>If yes, record the incident in the Incident Management System. Implement any additional reporting requirements related to the planning approval and CEMP where relevant</p>	Contractor's Project Manager / Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	
3.5	<p>Can the work avoid further impact to the item?</p> <p>Project Manager to confirm with Sydney Metro Environment Manager.</p>	Contractor's Project Manager	

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance and tools
3.6	Record the item and complete the Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	Appendix 2 Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form Appendix 3 Photographing Unexpected Heritage Items
3.7	<p>Is the item likely to be bone?</p> <p>If yes, follow the steps in Appendix 4 'Uncovering bones'. Where it is obvious that the bones are human remains, you must notify the local police by telephone immediately. They may take command of all or part of the site. Also refer to the Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure.</p> <p>If no, proceed to the next step.</p>	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	
3.8	<p>The Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant may provide advice after the inspection and preliminary assessment that no heritage constraint exists for the project (for example the item is not an Aboriginal object or relic).</p> <p>This advice should be provided in writing (for example via email or letter with the consultant's name and company clearly identifiable) to the Sydney Metro Project Manager, Environment Manager and Senior Heritage Advisor.</p>	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	Proceed to Step 7
3.9	Where required, seek additional specialist technical advice (such as a forensic or physical anthropologist to identify skeletal remains). The Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant can provide contacts for such specialist consultants.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	
4	Provide advice		
4.1	The Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant should provide written advice with input from Registered Aboriginal Parties where appropriate. The plan should include as a minimum a) a description of the item, b) an assessment of the significance of the item, c) approval or statutory notification requirements, d) reporting requirements, e) consultation requirements, and f) relevance	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	Appendix 4 Archaeological / heritage advice checklist Other references DECCW 2010, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance and tools
	to other project approvals or management plans.		<p>Requirements for Proponents 2010</p> <p>DECCW 2010, Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</p> <p>Heritage Branch 2009, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'</p>
4.2	<p>In preparing the advice, the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant must review the CEMP, heritage sub-plans, conditions of project approval and associated heritage assessment documentation (for example an Environmental Impact Statement Technical Paper).</p> <p>The Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant must determine if the item is consistent with previous heritage or project approvals or management plans. The Project Manager must provide all relevant documents to the Excavation Director to assist with this.</p>	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
4.3	The Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant must submit this advice as a report, letter or email to the Project Manager as soon as practicable.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	
4.4	The Project Manager, Sydney Metro Environment Manager and Sydney Metro Senior Heritage Advisor should review the advice to ensure that all requirements are addressed and can be reasonably implemented.	Consultant's Project Manager / Sydney Metro Environment Manager / Sydney Metro Senior Heritage Advisor	
5	Notify the regulator, if required		
5.1	<p>Based on the advice and any statutory requirements, is notification to Heritage NSW and the Secretary required?</p> <p>If no, proceed directly to Step 6.</p> <p>If yes, proceed to next step.</p>	Sydney Metro Environment Manager / Sydney Metro Senior Heritage Advisor	

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance and tools
5.2	If notification is required, complete the template notification letter and forward with supporting documentation (including advice obtained at Step 4) to the Sydney Metro Environment Manager. The Environment Manager will seek the approval of the Sydney Metro Senior Heritage Advisor and the signature of the Director Project Environment, Sustainability & Planning or Director Environment, Sustainability & Planning	Sydney Metro Environment Manager	Appendix 5 Template Notification Letter
5.3	<p>Forward the signed notification letter to Heritage NSW once approved and cc Sydney Metro.</p> <p>Informal notification (via a phone call or email) to Heritage NSW prior to sending the letter is appropriate.</p> <p>The advice and completed Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form (Appendix 2) must be submitted with the notification letter (for both Aboriginal objects and non-Aboriginal relics).</p> <p>If the item is an archaeological relic as defined under the Act, a section 146 notification form must also be completed and sent to Heritage NSW as part of the notification.</p>	Sydney Metro Environment Manager	Appendix 2 Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form Appendix 5 Template Notification Letter
5.4	A copy of the final signed notification letter, archaeological or heritage management plan and the Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form is to be kept on file and a copy sent to the Sydney Metro Project Manager	Sydney Metro Environment Manager / Contractor's Project Manager	
6	Implement advice		
6.1	The advice should be modified to take into account any additional advice resulting from notification and discussions with the regulator if required.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
6.2	Implement advice. Where impact cannot be avoided, this could include a formal assessment of heritage significance and impact assessment, preparation of excavation or recording methodologies, consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties and obtaining heritage approvals if required.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	DECCW 2010, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 DECCW 2010, Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance and tools
			Aboriginal Objects in NSW
6.3	Where heritage approvals are required, contact the Sydney Metro Environment Manager for further advice and support. Please note there are time constraints associated with heritage approval preparation and processing.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
6.4	For SSI or SSD projects, or projects approved under Part 5 of the EP&A Act, assess whether the heritage impact is consistent with the project approval or if project approval modification is required from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment or the relevant consent authority.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
6.5	Where statutory approvals (or project modifications) are required, impact upon Aboriginal objects or relics must not occur until heritage and planning approvals have been issued by the appropriate regulator.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
6.6	Where statutory approval is not required but where recording is recommended by the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant, sufficient time and resources must be allowed for this to occur.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
6.7	Ensure short term and permanent storage locations are identified for archaeological material or other heritage material recovered from site, where required. Interested third parties (for example local Aboriginal land councils, local councils or museums) should be consulted on this issue. Contact the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant for advice on this issue.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
7	Resume work		
7.1	Seek written clearance to resume project work from the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant. Clearance would only be given once all archaeological excavation or heritage recommendations and approvals (where required) are complete. Resumption of	Contractor's Project Manager	

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance and tools
	project work must be in accordance with all the relevant project and heritage approvals / determinations.		
7.2	If required, ensure archaeological excavation / heritage reporting and other heritage approval conditions are completed in the required timeframes. This includes artefact retention repositories, conservation and / or disposal strategies.	Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant / Contractor's Project Manager	
7.3	If additional unexpected heritage items are discovered, this procedure must begin again from Step 1.	All	

4. Responsibilities

Table 2: Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Contractor / Supervisor	<p>Stop work immediately when an unexpected heritage item is encountered. Cordon off area until Contractor Environmental Manager / Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant advises that work can recommence.</p> <p>Manage the process of the identification, protection and mitigation of impacts on the heritage item.</p> <p>Liaise with the Sydney Metro Project Manager, Environment Manager and Senior Heritage Advisor.</p> <p>Assist the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant with mitigation and statutory requirements.</p> <p>Complete Incident Report and review CEMP for any changes that may be required. Proposed amendments to the CEMP if any changes are required.</p>
Contractor's Project Manager	<p>Ensure all aspects of this procedure are implemented. Advise the Contractor / Supervisor to recommence work if all applicable requirements have been satisfied and the Contractor Environmental Manager/ Excavation Director, archaeologist or aboriginal cultural heritage consultant has approved recommencement of work.</p>
Contractor's Excavation Director / archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant	<p>Provide expert advice to the Contractor and Sydney Metro Environment Manager on find identification, significance, mitigation, legislative procedures and requirements.</p>
Environmental Representative	<p>Ensure compliance with relevant approvals (new and existing) and the Construction Environment Management Plan.</p>
Sydney Metro Environment Manager	<p>Notify the Director Project Environment, Sustainability & Planning of find and help support Contractor with managing Incident Reporting.</p>
Sydney Metro Senior Heritage Advisor	<p>Provide expert advice to Sydney Metro Environment Manager and project as required.</p>

5. Seeking advice

Advice on this procedure should be sought from the Sydney Metro Environment Manager in the first instance. Contractors and delivery partners should ensure their own project environment managers are aware of and understand this procedure.

Technical archaeological or heritage advice regarding an unexpected heritage item should be sought from a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist / Aboriginal heritage consultant.

6. Related documents and references

Related documents and references

- SM ES-PW-315/5.0 Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure
- SM-17-00000096 Sydney Metro Environmental Incident Classification and Reporting
- 3TP-SD-015/7.0 Transport for NSW Guide to Environmental Control Map
- Roads and Maritime Services, November 2015, Unexpected Heritage Items Heritage Procedure 02
- [SM-17-00000203 Sydney Metro glossary](#)
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW
- Heritage Branch Department of Planning 2009, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'

7. Superseded documents

Superseded documents

Sydney Metro Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure v3.3

8. Document history

Version	Date of approval	Notes
1.1	June 2017	Incorporates Environmental Representative comments
1.2		Amends p13 step 8 reference to s146
1.3		Incorporates Planning Mods 1-4 including amended CoA E20
1.4	March 2018	Incorporates Environmental Representative comments
2.0		Removes SSI 15-7400 COA reference
3.0		Revises definitions
3.1		Revises procedure
3.2		Revises roles and responsibilities
3.3		Minor edits and corrections
4.0	April 2021	Revises definitions and procedure; references the Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure v5 with amendments throughout for consistency with that document.
4.1	April 2021	Updates to related documents and references.

Appendix 1: Examples of unexpected heritage finds



Plate 1: Aboriginal stone artefacts found at the Wickham Transport Interchange, 2015



Plate 2: Aboriginal artefacts (shell material) found at the Wickham Transport Interchange, 2015



Plate 3: 1840s seawall and 1880s retaining wall uncovered at Balmain East, 2016



Plate 4: Sandstone pavers uncovered at Balmain East, 2016



Plate 5: Platform at Hamilton Station classified as a 'work' by the project archaeologist, Wickham Transport Interchange project, 2015



Plate 6: Sandstone flagging and cesspit, Wynyard Walk project, 2014



Plate 7: Chinese Ming Dynasty pottery and English porcelain / pottery dating back to the early nineteenth century, Wynyard Walk project, 2014



Plate 8: Pottery made by convict potter Thomas Ball during the early settlement, Wynyard Walk project, 2014

The following images, obtained from the Roads and Maritime Services Unexpected Heritage Items Heritage Procedure 02.



Plate 9: Top left hand picture continuing clockwise: Stock camp remnants (Hume Highway Bypass at Tarcutta); linear archaeological feature with post holes (Hume Highway Duplication), animal bones (Hume Highway Bypass at Woomargama); cut wooden stake; glass jars, bottles, spoon and fork recovered from refuse pit associated with a Newcastle Hotel (Pacific Highway, Adamstown Heights, Newcastle area)



Plate 10: Culturally modified stone discovered on Main Road 92, about two kilometres west of Sassafras. The remaining images shown a selection of stone artefacts retrieved from test and salvage archaeological excavations during the Hume Highway Duplication and Bypass projects from 2006-2010.

Appendix 2: Unexpected Heritage Find Recording Form

This form is to be completed by the Excavation Director on the discovery of an archaeological heritage find during construction or maintenance works

Date:		Recorded by: (include name and position)	
Project name:			
Description of works being undertaken:			
Description of exact location of item			
Description of item found (What type of item is it likely to be? Tick the relevant boxes).			
A. A relic	<input type="checkbox"/>	A 'relic' is evidence of a past human activity relating to the settlement of NSW with local or state heritage significance. A relic might include bottle, utensils, plates, cups, household items, tools, implements, and similar items	
B. A 'work', building or structure'	<input type="checkbox"/>	A 'work' can generally be defined as a form infrastructure such as track or rail tracks, timber sleepers, a culvert, road base, a bridge pier, kerbing, and similar items	
C. An Aboriginal object	<input type="checkbox"/>	An 'Aboriginal object' may include stone tools, stone flakes, shell middens, rock art, scarred trees and human bones	
D. Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bones can either be human or animal remains. Remember that you must contact the local police immediately by telephone if you are certain that the bone(s) are human remains.	
E. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Provide a short description of the item (E.g. metal rail tracks running parallel to the rail corridor. Good condition. Tracks set in concrete, approximately 10 cm below the current ground surface).			

Sketch <i>(Provide a sketch of the item's general location in relation to other road features so its approximate location can be mapped without having to re-excavate it. In addition, please include details of the location and direction of any photographs of the item taken)</i>			
Action taken (Tick either A or B)			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> A. Unexpected item would not be further impacted on by the works </div> <div style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="width: 60%;"> Describe how works would avoid impact on the item. <i>(E.g. the rail tracks would be left in situ and recovered with paving).</i> </div> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> B. Unexpected item would be further impacted by the works </div> <div style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="width: 60%;"> Describe how works would impact on the item. <i>(E.g. milling is required to be continued to a depth of 200 mm depth to ensure the pavement requirements are met. Rail tracks would need to be removed.)</i> </div> </div>			
Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant		Name	
		Signature	

IMPORTANT

It is a statutory offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or relics (including human remains) without an approval. All work affecting Aboriginal objects and relics must cease until an approval is sought.

Appendix 3: Photographing unexpected heritage items

Photographs of unexpected finds in their current context (*in situ*) may assist archaeologists/Aboriginal heritage consultants to better identify the heritage values of the item. Emailing good quality photographs to specialists can allow for better quality and faster heritage advice. The key elements that must be captured in photographs of the item include its position, the item itself and any distinguishing features. All photographs must have a scale (ruler, scale bar, mobile phone, coin etc.) and a note describing the direction of the photograph.

Context and detailed photographs

It is important to take a general photograph (Figure 1) to convey the location and setting of the item. This will add value to the subsequent detailed photographs also required (Figure 2).

Removal of the item from its context (e.g. excavating from the ground) for photographic purposes is not permitted.

Photographing distinguishing features



Figure 2: Close up detail of the sandstone surface showing material type, formation and construction detail. This is essential for establishing date of the feature.

Where unexpected items have a distinguishing feature, close up detailed photographs must be taken of these features, where practicable. In the case of a building or bridge, this may include diagnostic details architectural or technical features. See Figures 3 and 4 for examples.



Figure 3: Ceramic bottle artefact with stamp.



Figure 4: Detail of the stamp allows 'Tooth & Co Limited' to be made out. This is helpful to a specialist in gauging the artefact's origin, manufacturing date and likely significance.

Photographing bones

The majority of bones found on site will be animal bones often requiring no further assessment (unless they are in archaeological context). However, if bones are human, the police must be contacted immediately (see Appendix 5 for detailed guidance). Taking quality photographs of the bones can often resolve this issue quickly. The project archaeologist can confirm if bones are human or non-human if provided with appropriate photographs.

Ensure that photographs of bones are not concealed by foliage (Figure 5) as this makes it difficult to identify. Minor hand removal of foliage can be undertaken as long as disturbance of the bone does not occur. Excavation of the ground to remove bone(s) should not occur, nor should they be pulled out of the ground if partially exposed.

Where sediment (adhering to a bone found on the ground surface) conceals portions of a bone (Figure 6) ensure the photograph is taken of the bone (if any) that is not concealed by sediment.



Figure 5: Bone concealed by foliage.



Figure 6: Bone covered in sediment

Ensure that all close up photographs include the whole bone and then specific details of the bone (especially the ends of long bones, the *epiphysis*, which is critical for species identification). Figures 7 and 8 are examples of good photographs of bones that can easily

be identified from the photograph alone. They show sufficient detail of the complete bone and the epiphysis.



Figure 7: Photograph showing complete bone.



Figure 8: Close up of a long bone's epiphysis.

Appendix 4: Archaeological / heritage advice checklist

The archaeologist/Aboriginal heritage consultant must provide advice to the Sydney Metro Environment Manager and Senior Advisor Heritage as soon as possible after an inspection of the site has been completed. This advice can include a range of activities and processes, which differ depending on the find and its significance.

In discussions with the archaeologist/Aboriginal heritage consultant the following checklist can be used as a prompt to ensure all relevant heritage issues are considered when developing this plan. This will allow the project team to receive clear and full advice to move forward quickly. Archaeological and/or heritage advice on how to proceed can be received in a letter or email outlining all relevant archaeological and/or heritage issues.

	Required	Outcome/notes
Assessment and investigation		
• Assessment of significance	Yes/No	
• Assessment of heritage impact	Yes/No	
• Archaeological excavation	Yes/No	
• Archival photographic recording	Yes/No	
Heritage approvals and notifications		
• AHIP, section 140, section 139 exceptions, section 60, exemptions etc.	Yes/No	
• Regulator Aboriginal objects / relics notification	Yes/No	
• Notification to the appropriate agency for s170 heritage conservation register	Yes/No	
• Compliance with CEMP or other project heritage approvals	Yes/No	
Stakeholder consultation		
• Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties	Yes/No	
Management		
• Retention or conservation strategy (e.g. items may be subject to long conservation and interpretation)	Yes/No	
• Disposal strategy	Yes/No	
• Short term and permanent storage locations (interested third parties should be consulted on this issue).	Yes/No	
• Control Agreement for Aboriginal objects	Yes/No	

Appendix 5: Template notification letter

Note: Notification of the discovery of a relic is required under section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The notification should be submitted through the Heritage Management System (HMS).

Insert on Sydney Metro letterhead

[Name]

Heritage NSW

[Address]

[Select and type salutation and name],

Re: Unexpected heritage item discovered during Sydney Metro activities

I write to inform you of an unexpected [select: Aboriginal object / relic] found during Sydney Metro activities at [insert location] on [insert date] in accordance with the notification requirement under select: [NPW Act, section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW)]. [Where the regulator has been informally notified at an earlier date by telephone, this should be referred to here].

NB: On finding Aboriginal human skeletal remains this letter must also be sent to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment in accordance with notification requirements under section 20(1) of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Commonwealth).

[Provide a brief overview of the project background and project area. Provide a summary of the description and location of the item, including a map and image where possible. Also include how the project was assessed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (e.g. Part 5). Also include any project approval number, if available].

Sydney Metro [or contractor] has sought professional archaeological advice regarding the item. A preliminary assessment indicates [provide a summary description and likely significance of the item]. Please find additional information on the site recording form attached.

Based on the preliminary findings, Sydney Metro [or contractor] is proposing [provide a summary of the proposed archaeological/heritage approach (e.g. develop archaeological research design (where relevant), seek heritage approvals, undertake archaeological investigation or conservation, interpretation). Also include preliminary justification of such heritage impact with regard to project design constraints and delivery program].

The proposed approach will be further developed in consultation with a nominated Heritage NSW staff member.

Should you have any feedback on the proposed approach, or if you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact [Environment and Planning Project Manager] on [add contact number].

Yours sincerely

[Name]

Sydney Metro Director, Environment, Sustainability & Planning

[Attach the advice from the Excavation Director, archaeologist or Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant, completed recording form and section 146 notification]

Appendix C

Sydney Metro Exhumation Management Procedure



Exhumation Management Procedure

SM ES-PW-315/5.0

Metro Body of Knowledge (MBoK)

Applicable to:	Sydney Metro
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1. Introduction

Sydney Metro has developed this Exhumation Management Procedure (ExMP) to provide guidance for managing the discovery of human skeletal remains during the course of works. The procedure is applicable to both unexpected skeletal finds and controlled archaeological investigations where human remains are anticipated to be uncovered. The procedure is applicable to any and all stages of any Sydney Metro project and to all staff and contractors.

Sydney Metro is Australia's biggest public transport project. In 2024, Sydney will have 31 metro stations and more than 66 km of new metro rail, revolutionising the way Australia's biggest city travels. When Sydney Metro is extended into the central business district (CBD) and beyond in 2024, metro will run from Sydney's booming North West region under Sydney Harbour, through new underground stations in the CBD and beyond to the south west (refer to Figure 1).

The purpose of this ExMP is to provide a clear and concise process to follow in the event of the discovery of potential human remains during Sydney Metro activities.

This ExMP will be reviewed as required and prior to any future Sydney Metro project that has potential to impact on known burials, graves, cemeteries or burial grounds. A review may require amending the ExMP to tailor additional controls or management procedures that are specific to the impacted cemetery or burial ground. In addition, the requirements of the relevant Planning Approval will be assessed during the review of this ExMP prior to its implementation.

This ExMP should be read in conjunction with the Sydney Metro Unexpected Finds Procedure.

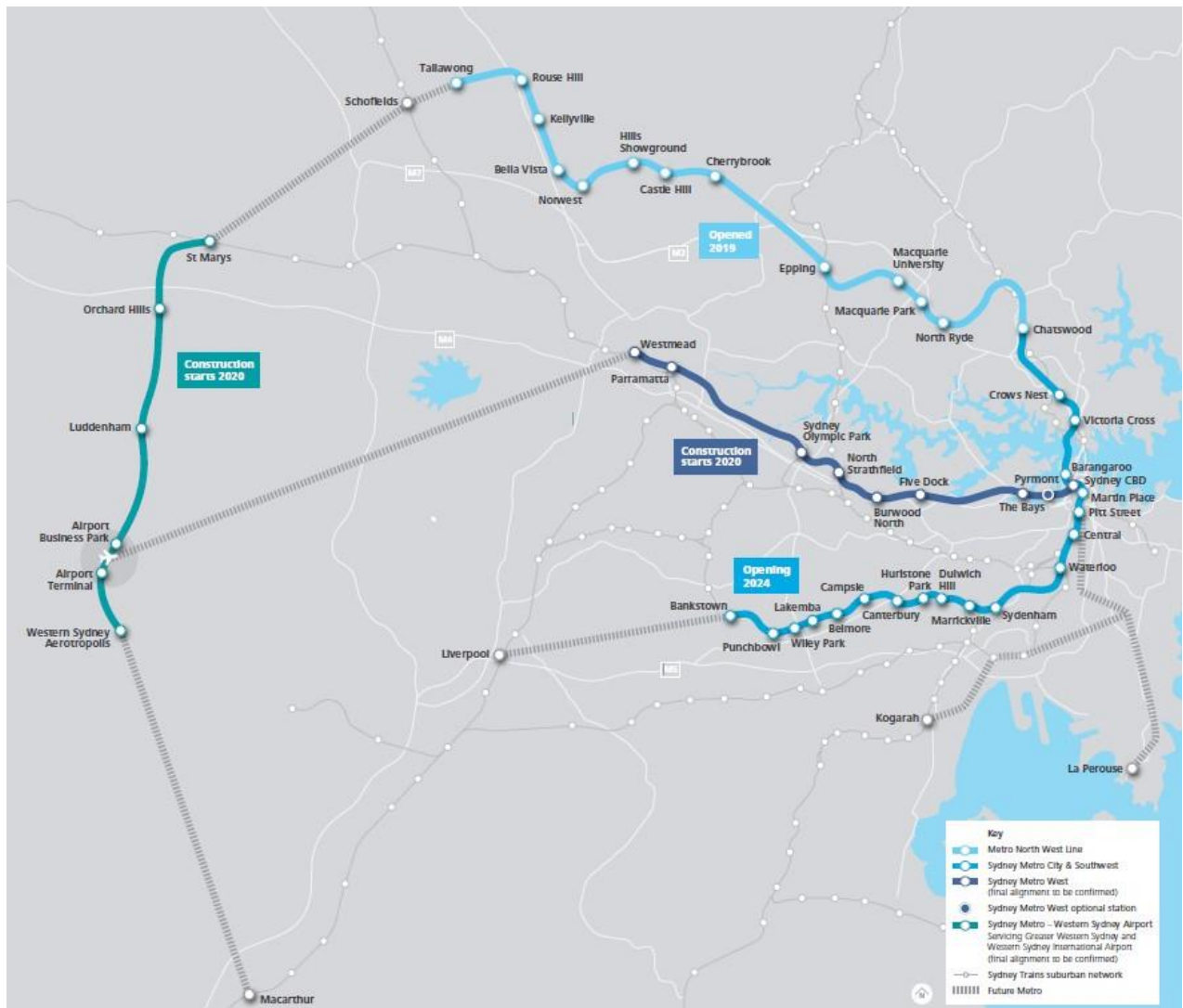


Figure 1 Sydney Metro project overview and station locations

1.1. Purpose and scope

This ExMP outlines the procedure for the management of the discovery of human remains within the Sydney Metro program. It includes:

- Overview of legislative requirements for dealing with human remains (e.g. *Coroners Act 2009*, *Heritage Act 1977*, *Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains 1988*, and the *Public Health Regulations 2012*).
- A flow chart process to be followed when human remains are uncovered
- An archaeological methodology for the excavation of remains including processes for appropriately handling remains in accordance with the relevant guidelines (see section 2.3 and 2.4 below).
- Post-exhumation management processes including relocation, processing and long-term arrangements.

- Process for nomination of a physical anthropologist and temporary storage location.
- Process for additional analysis including DNA testing, isotope analysis and environmental sampling, and discussion on requirements for public involvement.

2. Overview of legislative requirements for dealing with human remains

The following section provides an overview of the legislation that would apply to the discovery, management and relocation of human remains. A discovery of suspected human remains may be subject to different Acts and requirements, thereby triggering different notification pathways based on the specific circumstances involved.

The first step will always be to notify the NSW Police. Confirmation of the age (antiquity) and nature of the skeletal remains as well as the reasons for the disturbance will dictate which Act and provisions will be applicable.

2.1. Discovery of human remains and forensic cases: NSW Coroners Act 2009

For a discovery of suspected human remains less than 100 years old, the remains would come under the jurisdiction of the State Coroner and the NSW *Coroners Act 2009*. Such a case would be considered a 'reportable death' and, under legal notification obligations set out in s35 (2); a person must report the death to a police officer, a coroner or an assistant coroner as soon as possible. This applies to all human remains less than 100 years old, regardless of ancestry (i.e. both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal remains).

35 Obligation to report death or suspected death

- (1) *This section applies to any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that a death or suspected death of another person:*
 - (a) *is a reportable death or occurred in circumstances that would be examinable under Division 2 of Part 3.2, and*
 - (b) *has not been reported in accordance with subsection (2).*
- (2) *A person to whom this section applies must report the death or suspected death concerned to a police officer, a coroner or an assistant coroner as soon as possible after becoming aware of the grounds referred to in subsection (1).*

Maximum penalty (subsection (2)): 10 penalty units.

- (3) *A police officer to whom a death or suspected death is reported under this section is required to report the death or suspected death to a coroner or assistant coroner as soon as possible after the report is made.*
- (4) *An assistant coroner to whom a death or suspected death is reported under this section is required to report the death or suspected death to a coroner as soon as possible after the report is made.*
- (5) *A coroner to whom a death or suspected death is reported under this section is required to inform the State Coroner of the report as soon as practicable after the report is made.*

2.2. Historic human remains: *Heritage Act 1977 and Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains under the Heritage Act 1977*

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) and *Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains under the Heritage Act 1977*¹ (the Guidelines) apply to historic burials in New South Wales. It should be noted that the Guidelines are outdated in terms of the current statutory framework.

A relic is defined as an archaeological deposit or artefact that has heritage significance at a local or State level. The guidelines, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*², have been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW and should be used to assess the level of heritage or archaeological significance of the remains. With reference to burial grounds, objects such as headstones, grave enclosures and grave goods, as well as buried human remains, may be 'relics' under the Heritage Act.

Approval under the Heritage Act and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), is not required if human remains are uncovered during a Critical State Significant Infrastructure (CSSI) project. However, notification to the Heritage Council under s146 of the Heritage Act, and notification of an Aboriginal object under the NPW Act is required if human remains are uncovered during archaeological or other project related investigations.

2.3. Aboriginal human remains: *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The NPW Act, administered by Heritage NSW, provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of NSW) under Section 90 of the Act, and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) under Section 84.

Discovery of Aboriginal burials and/or human remains would be addressed in the projects Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). ACHARs would be prepared in accordance with the following Heritage NSW guidelines:

- *Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation*³,
- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*⁴,
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*⁵,
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*⁶.

¹ NSW Heritage Office, 1998

² Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, 2009

³ NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005

⁴ Office of Environment and Heritage, 2011

⁵ Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010

⁶ Office of Environment and Heritage, 2010

If suspected human skeletal remains are uncovered at any time during the archaeological management program, the process outlined in this ExMP and detailed in the flow chart is to be followed. Management of the remains would be guided by consultation with the nominated Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project, in adherence to the ACHAR.

2.4. Exhumation of human remains: *Public Health Regulation 2012 (NSW)*

Public Health Regulation 2012 and the *NSW Health Policy Statement – Exhumation of human remains of the Public Health Regulation 2012* provides specific regulation for the exhumation of human remains in NSW.

Under Clause 70 of the Regulation, an application for approval to exhume the remains of a dead person may be made to the Director-General via an approved form to the Director of the Local Public Health Unit that acts on behalf of the Director-General of NSW Health. Exhumation is not to take place unless an authorised officer or a NSW Health member of staff is present at the exhumation (the grave may be excavated to the lid of the coffin but nothing must be disturbed until the arrival of the authorised officer) (Clause 72). An authorised officer must be present at the exhumation to ensure the correct interment procedure is followed and that all of the remains are exhumed, and to enforce the protection of public health should this be necessary.

2.5. NSW Ministry of Health Policy Statement – Exhumation of human remains (2013)

The NSW Ministry of Health *Policy Statement on the exhumation of human remains* provides the policy to be observed by Public Health Units located in Local Health Districts on receipt of an application to seek permission for approval of the exhumation of human remains under the *Public Health Regulation 2012*. Public Health Units (PHUs) of Local Health Districts (LHDs) in NSW facilitate the approval for an exhumation.

Under Clause 69 a person must not exhume a body unless the exhumation of the remains has been approved by the Director-General. An application for permission to exhume the remains of a deceased person is to be made to the Public Health Unit on the approved form which is available at the [NSW Health website](#) and included in Appendix 2.

Note that the title of Director General of Health was replaced with the Secretary of Health when the Public Health Act and Public Health Regulation were amended. However, the Policy Directive PD2013-046 has not been amended to reflect this change.

2.6. *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* provisions apply to protect personnel involved in the exhumation procedure by creating and maintaining safe and healthy work practices and are enforced by WorkCover NSW. Graves, crypts and vaults could be considered to be confined spaces in some circumstances under health and safety legislation. More information on safe work practices is available at or by contacting SafeWork NSW via their website or directly.

Health and safety aspects of working with human remains should be considered. Generally, working with archaeological human skeletal remains requires no extra precautions to be taken beyond normal health and safety regulations. Once any necessary site health and safety precautions have been taken, the exhumation of human remains can proceed.

3. Sydney Metro procedure for the discovery and management of human remains

This procedure provides project managers, principal contractors and the Project Excavation Director with advice on the steps to follow when suspected human remains are uncovered. Information on the potential for burials and human remains where known would be included in the general project induction for all personnel. The general project induction would also include the procedure to manage human remains set out in this ExMP.

3.1. Initial discovery of bones: What do we do?

To avoid doubt, all suspected bone items must be treated as potential human skeletal remains, and work in the immediate vicinity must stop while they are protected and investigated as a matter of urgency.

Stop Work and preliminary notification

If bone is uncovered, all work in the vicinity of the find must stop to allow for a positive identification as either human or non-human bone.

The Project Excavation Director must be notified.

Preliminary notification must be made to the NSW Police in compliance with Section 35 of the *Coroners Act 2009* (also refer to special conditions for Central Station noted in section 4).

What?	When bones are uncovered at a site, all work in the area of the find must stop immediately and the site must be secured.
Who?	The discoverer will immediately notify machinery operators so that no further disturbance of the remains will occur, as well as notifying the foreman/site supervisor, principal contractor, project archaeologist/Excavation Director and Sydney Metro Environmental Manager. Preliminary notification to the NSW Police will be undertaken by the Excavation Director. Notification should provide verbal description of the remains and inform the police that consultation with technical specialists is being undertaken to confirm that the remains are human, as well as the burial context (archaeological or less than 100 years old, refer Step 2).
How?	Inform all site personnel of restricted access to the area of the discovery until further notice. Area must be fenced off (flagging or temporary exclusion fencing).
Actions	Notify site supervisor, principal contractor, Project Archaeologist / Excavation Director and Sydney Metro Environmental Manager of the find and protect the suspected remains until an initial assessment can be undertaken by a technical specialist. Preliminary notification to NSW Police by Sydney Metro Environmental Manager.

Confirm the remains are human

Skeletal remains could either be articulated and in a recognisable form of burial such as a coffin or common burial position of the body (e.g. supine, prone or flexed), or they could be disarticulated or fragmented remains. Within the boundaries of a known historic burial ground, there is a high probability of the remains being human. In a suspected forensic case (less than 100 years old), the remains may have clothing and/or human tissue. Disarticulated or fragmented bones are often uncovered and these may require specialist assessment to determine legal jurisdiction.

If suspected human remains are identified during the course of project works, preliminary notification must be made to the NSW Police in compliance with Section 35 of the *Coroners Act 1999* (refer Step 1). NSW Police would be contacted immediately upon receipt of confirmation of human provenance.

What?	Confirmation that the remains are human, their burial context - whether they are forensic (less than 100 years) or archaeological (older than 100 years) and suspected ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal).
Who?	Excavation Director and or Forensic or physical anthropologist, or archaeologist with specialist skills such as an osteoarchaeologist. Notification to the NSW Police will be undertaken by the Sydney Metro Environmental Manager.
How?	Consultation could be undertaken as either an on-site inspection or via good quality photos sent to the nominated technical specialist of 1) the remains; and 2) the site general site location of the discovery.
Actions	Contact nominated technical specialists to confirm that the remains are: a) human, b) burial context (archaeological or forensic), and c) suspected ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal). For the duration of the Sydney Metro project, the nominated technical specialists are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic Anthropologist – TBC by contractor for project area. • Nominated Excavation Director – TBC by contractor for project area. • Sydney Metro Environmental Manager to conduct and or oversee liaison with NSW Police. The archaeologist may be able to identify the nature of remains without input from the Forensic Anthropologist. The Forensic Anthropologist should be contacted as required.

Notification based on jurisdiction (forensic or archaeological)

Once confirmation is received from the technical specialist that the remains are of human origin, there are three possible statutory pathways to follow based on the assessment.

What?	<i>Forensic case:</i> remains are less than 100 years old
Who?	If it is determined by specialist assessment (Step 2) that the remains are forensic, the remains come under the jurisdiction of the State Coroner and the Coroners Act 2009.
How?	The NSW Police would likely secure the site and will advise on the procedure to be followed.
Actions	Environmental Manager to liaise with NSW Police

What?	<i>Archaeological – non-Aboriginal human remains</i> – more than 100 years old.
Who?	Follow the Archaeology Exhumation Methodology as set out in Step 4 below

How?	Follow the Archaeology Exhumation Methodology as set out in Step 4 below
Actions	Follow the Archaeology Exhumation Methodology as set out in Step 4 below

What?	<i>Archaeological – suspected Aboriginal human remains – more than 100 years old.</i>
Who?	Recording of Aboriginal ancestral remains must be undertaken by, or conducted under the direct supervision of a specialist with registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) present.
How?	The RAPs must be present where it is reasonably suspected that Aboriginal burials or human remains have been encountered.
Actions	Notify RAPs and Heritage NSW and follow the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR). Follow the Archaeology Exhumation Methodology as set out in Step 4.

3.2. Archaeological exhumation methodology

The following section provides a broadly accepted archaeological methodology for exhumation and the appropriate handling of human remains.

Securing the site

The strategy for the excavation and removal of human remains must be sensitive to public opinion and ethics and exhumation activities should not be visible to the general public. The site may need to be screened off from public areas, not only with hoarding but also in some cases with a roof to screen the site off from overlooking buildings. At all times, human remains should be treated respectfully. The perimeter of the excavation site should be demarcated by plastic tape or flagging, with only technical staff allowed within this area for the duration of exhumation activities.

The site should be protected from the elements including flooding, contamination with dust or debris, and other disturbance. These measures would be formulated by the Excavation Director in consultation with the contractor and Sydney Metro where required and may differ from site to site.

Excavation Director

Archaeological investigations are to be managed by a suitably qualified Excavation Director with experience in the excavation and management of human remains. For sites with potential for locally significant remains, the Excavation Director should meet the NSW Heritage Council criteria for experience with locally significant archaeological sites. For sites with potential for State significant archaeology the Excavation Director should meet the Heritage Council of NSW criteria for experience with State significant archaeological sites.

Excavation and recording

Exhumation and recording is to be undertaken in accordance with best practice forensic and Heritage Council of NSW guidelines. Prior to removal, the remains should be fully recorded in situ to understand their surrounding archaeological context. This will include recording any disturbances to the burial and the identification of bones present. In some cases, the deposit

of bones may be a mixture of articulated and disarticulated remains. Care should be taken to distinguish articulated remains and to assess if they represent commingled individuals or disturbed remains belonging to one individual, and to record them accordingly.

Recording

- A standard context recording system is to be employed.
- Detailed survey and/or measured drawings are to be prepared and include location of remains within the overall site (position of the body, the direction of the burial, noting any stratigraphic relationships with other archaeological features).
- Any associated artefacts (potential grave goods, burial furniture) are to be recorded and collected by context for later analysis.
- Photographic record of all phases of work in accordance with 'Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film and Digital Capture'. Photographs are to be in RAW format, using photographic scales and photo boards where appropriate.
- Registers of contexts, photos, samples and drawings are to be kept.

Excavation

- Detection of the extent of the grave/remains (if disarticulated).
- Surface soils removed in excavation units of 100mm (site dependent) using small hand tools.
- Expose remains with soft paint brushes and pedestal the remains.
- Record position and depth of remains.
- Soil removed is to be sieved through 3mm mesh to examine for teeth and bone fragments.
- Soil samples may be taken from the abdominal and/or chest areas of the body (articulated remains) to retrieve further evidence.
- Exhumation must be under the control of the Excavation Director, with the assistance of a Forensic Anthropologist if required. Exhumation permit/s, provided by NSW Ministry of Health may also require the presence of an authorised officer or a member of staff of the Ministry of Health.
- Further excavation of the bottom of the pit (grave) following removal to confirm the absence of further remains.

Relocation of bones

- Removal and collection of skeletal remains is to follow the standard forensic practice of labelling as follows:
 - Remove remains from the ground systematically and place in plastic bags according to anatomical areas of the body.
 - Bags should not be air-tight and should have ventilation holes to prevent deterioration of fragile skeletal material. Each bag should contain labels and the separate bags should then be placed in a large plastic bag, crate or box, labelled with the context information.
 - The remains should be placed in a sturdy, large cardboard box (approximately 600 x 300 x 200 mm) for relocation to off-site processing location.

3.3. Resume work

Construction work may only recommence upon receipt of clearance certificate from the Excavation Director and may require additional NSW Ministry of Health approval. If a forensic case, written authorisation from the NSW Police is required.

3.4. Reporting

A report would be prepared following the completion of the program of exhumation works, separate to the archaeological excavation report for the project. This report would include skeletal analysis catalogue, comprehensively describe the process of exhumation, detail the recording of the remains and synthesise the results of any further laboratory testing. An assessment of significance for the remains would be provided and interpreted within the context of the archaeological research design (response to research questions).

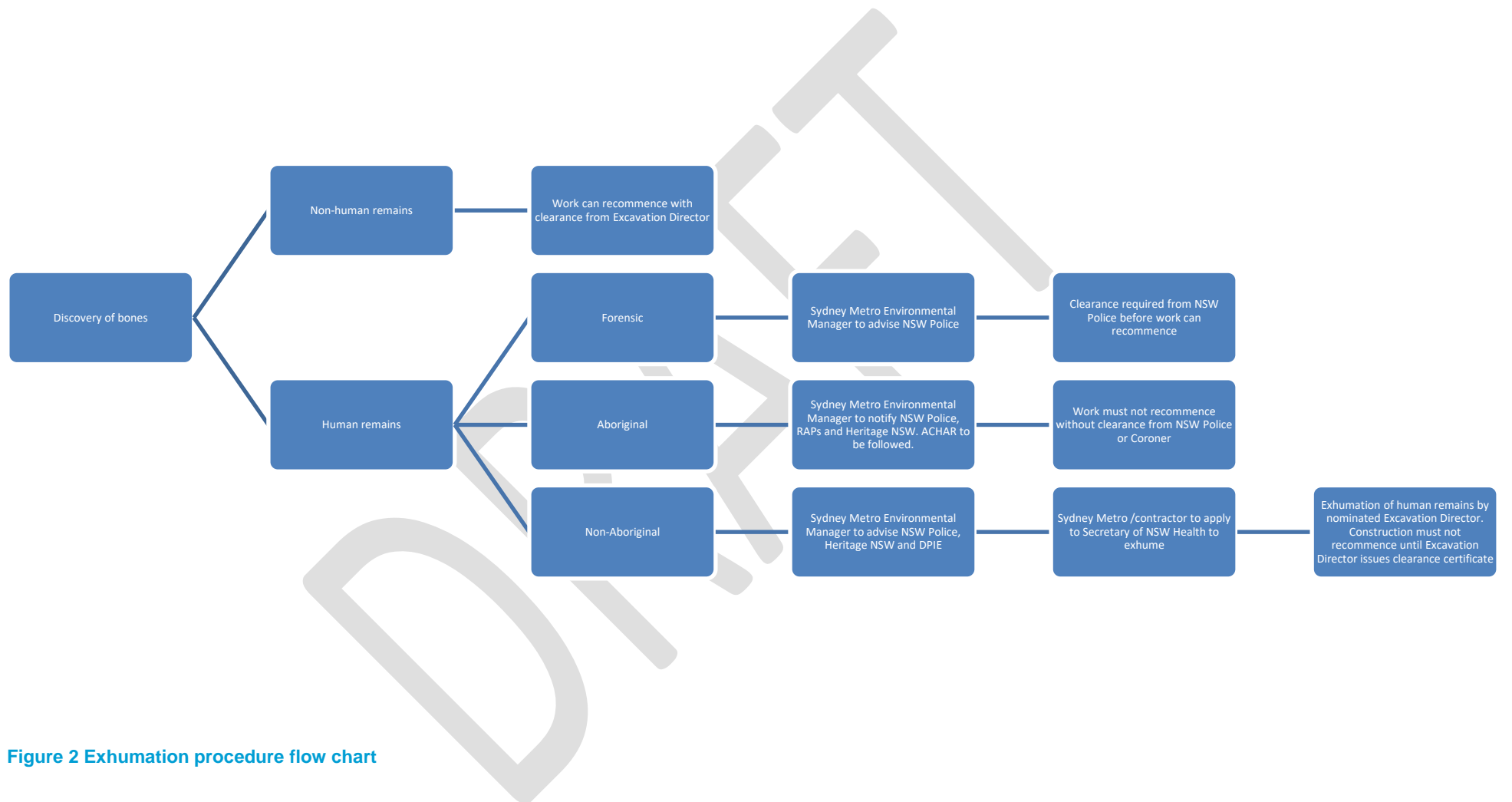


Figure 2 Exhumation procedure flow chart

4. Excavation and post-excavation tasks

All on-site management should be in accordance with the archaeological research design (ARD) and relevant archaeological method statement (AMS), and be overseen by the Excavation Director. The Excavation Director would nominate a Forensic Anthropologist where required.

4.1. Research questions

Research questions should be specific to the site and the site history. The research questions in the archaeological research design can be revised as new information emerges and new research questions can be investigated.

The following general research questions can be used to guide exhumations, should intact burials, disarticulated remain, burial cuttings or associated material culture be uncovered during work.

Social history and burial practices

- Does the location of the burial/burial cutting correspond with historic plans/descriptions?
- Is there evidence of exhumation?
- Do graves cut into older ones? What can this tell us about nineteenth century burial practices, and how does this compare to other excavated cemetery sites in the region?
- What is the distance between burials (if multiple burials uncovered)? Does this conform to known nineteenth century burial practices?
- What type of fill was used within grave cuttings? What can this tell us about the surrounding environment and burial practices at the time?
- What materials/tree species were used in the coffin manufacture? Can coffin manufacturing techniques or fastening methods (use of mortar, screws, nails, tacks) be identified? Does this match known burial practices of the time? If alternative methods are identified, what can this tell us about the manufacturer or economic/social landscape?
- Can the class or rank of the individual be identified via coffin materials, grave goods or clothing/shrouds?
- Which direction is the burial orientated? How does this correspond with the known/hypothesised location of denomination areas?
- If the burial is associated with more than one individual, can a familial relationship be assessed through DNA or other genetic markers identifiable within the skeletal remains?

Environmental factors and scientific analysis

- What is the condition of the bones? How does their condition compare to known or nearby burials of the same age? What environmental or human factors may have influenced the decomposition process?
- Can the health, nutrition, sex, race, stature or age be identified through the skeletal remains? Is there evidence of trauma on the bones? Is there evidence of pathology on the bones (e.g. syphilis, tuberculosis, tumours)?
- Can stable isotope analysis address any questions regarding diet, country of origin and nutrition?
- Can DNA testing address any questions not answerable by the skeletal remains themselves, such as sex, familial relationships (if buried with another individual/s) or

race?

- Is there potential for DNA to be tested against any individuals who may come forward as a descendant of the deceased?

4.2. Process for DNA testing, isotope analysis and environmental sampling

Pre-excavation

The Excavation Director, in consultation with the Forensic Anthropologist, will nominate a suitable laboratory prior to works commencing. Requirements for DNA testing, isotope analysis and environmental sampling will be identified in the archaeological research design and archaeological method statement.

Excavation

In order to prevent cross-contamination, the following sample collection and excavation process should be followed:

- The location, quantity and material (bone, teeth, hair, soil, wood) of samples will be determined by the Excavation Director or Forensic Anthropologist prior to its collection.
- Samples would be stored in a safe, secure and climate controlled location while excavations are in progress. This would be chosen by the Excavation Director or Forensic Anthropologist on site.
- Each collected sample would be given a unique catalogue number and a sample register would be recorded throughout the excavation;
- 'Clean excavation' procedures would be followed during the excavation of burials and during the sample collection process⁷. This would include:
 - Latex gloves would be worn by individuals excavating and/or handling bone or soil samples. Gloves would be changed for each bone and/or individual to prevent cross-contamination;
 - Excavation tools/brushes would be cleaned prior to and after the collection of each sample to prevent cross-contamination;
 - In some cases, a face mask would be worn when samples for DNA analysis are being collected;
 - Bone samples for DNA testing would be collected with surrounding in situ soil and should not be cleaned prior to bagging;
 - It may be necessary for individuals involved in sample collection to submit DNA for comparison in the event of cross-contamination; and
 - All bags containing samples for analysis would be bagged and labelled appropriately to prevent cross contamination and ensure they are handled and stored correctly.

Post-Excavation

⁷ Guidelines for 'clean excavation' are based on procedures outlined in: Yang, D. Y. & Watt, K. 2005. Contamination controls when preparing archaeological remains for ancient DNA analysis. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, vol. 32, pp. 331–336 and *Society for Historical Archaeology*, 2015-2017. Research and Analysis of Artefacts. Accessed online at: <https://sha.org/conservation-facts/faq/analysis/#C> on 25/5/2017.

On completion of excavations, samples will be transported to nominated laboratories for analysis. A record of their location will be kept.

4.3. Reporting

The results of the investigation of human remains and the exhumation will be included in the archaeological reporting for the project in accordance with the project ARD.

Once finalised, and where it is appropriate to do so as determined in consultation with RAPs and/or as may be required by the relevant Planning Approval obligations, archaeological and associated specialist reports should be submitted to:

- The relevant local Council and Library;
- Heritage NSW Library;
- The State Library of NSW; and
- Made available online for public access and educational purposes.

Further, if significant remains are identified during excavations, the results and findings would be published in academic journals and conference papers where feasible.

4.4. Public involvement

Archaeological excavations may uncover remains directly associated with early settlement and burial practices. Such remains are likely to generate public interest.

Public involvement may include:

- Media releases;
- Public Open Days;
- Preparation of brochures detailing the archaeological excavations;
- Interpretive signage and online blog posts or site diaries while excavations are taking place; and
- The preparation of a Heritage Interpretation Plan designed to provide interpretation of the site within the new development upon the completion of works.

Due to sensitive nature of human skeletal remains, these recommendations would be adapted and modified as appropriate under the direction of Sydney Metro and the Excavation Director.

Such recommendations would also be considered and require approval from relevant stakeholder groups such as known or potential descendants of the deceased, Heritage NSW/Heritage Council of NSW, local Council and interest groups.

4.5. Temporary storage and permanent repository or resting place for remains

Temporary storage

Upon the completion of archaeological excavations, skeletal remains should be boxed separately and temporarily stored within a safe, secure controlled environment to allow for further analysis of the remains. This location would be chosen by the Excavation Director and the Forensic Anthropologist and comply with NSW legislative requirements.

Permanent repository or resting place for remains

A permanent repository or resting place for remains is dependent on the nature and volume of skeletal remains. Final arrangements would be dictated by Sydney Metro, the Excavation Director, Forensic Anthropologist, identified descendants of the deceased, RAPs (if applicable) and/or other stakeholders upon the completion of excavations and subsequent analysis.

5. Definitions

All terminology in this document is taken to mean the generally accepted or dictionary definition. Other terms and jargon specific to this document are defined within the [SM-17-00000203 Sydney Metro glossary](#). Acronyms specific to this document are listed below.

	Definitions
IMS	Integrated Management System (IMS)
TfNSW	Transport for New South Wales
RAP	Registered Aboriginal party
ACHAR	Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report
ARD	Archaeological research design
AMS	Archaeological method statement
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (now Heritage NSW)
PHU	Public Health Unit
ExMP	Exhumation Management Procedure (this Procedure)
ER	Environmental Representative (independent)

6. Accountabilities

The Director Environment, Sustainability and Planning is accountable for this document including approving the document, monitoring its effectiveness and performing a formal document review.

Direct Reports to the Chief Executive are accountable for ensuring the requirements of this document are implemented within their area of responsibility.

Direct Reports to the Chief Executive who are accountable for specific projects/programs are accountable for ensuring associated contractors comply with the requirements of this document.

7. Related documents and references

Related documents and references

- SM-18-00105232 Sydney Metro Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW

8. Superseded documents

Superseded documents

Exhumation Management Plan Version 1.1
 Exhumation Management Plan Version 2.0
 Exhumation Management Plan Version 2.1
 Exhumation Management Plan Version 2.2
 Exhumation Management Plan Version 3.0
 Exhumation Management Plan Version 4.0

9. Document history

Version	Date of approval	Notes
1.1	May 2017	New IMS document.
2.0	July 2017	Incorporates Stage 2 (section 3)
2.1	February 2019	Extended for Metro Program wide application, includes changes specific Central Station management, and incorporates comments received from the State Coroner's Office, NSW Police, NSW Health, and Sydney Metro Environmental, Environmental Representatives engaged on the Central site and the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).
2.2	February 2019	Incorporates comments received from Artefact Heritage and Dr Denise Donlon issued to Health and OEH Heritage Division for consultation.
3.0	May 2019	Incorporates Health, Coroner and OEH comments.
4.0	April 2020	Updates to remove specific references to City and South West and Central Station. Change of title to "Procedure". Update to references.
5.0	March 2021	Minor edits.
5.1	April 2021	Updates to related documents and references.

Appendix 1

NSW Health Policy Directive for Exhumation of Human Remains

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR EXHUMATION FROM GRAVE

1. The exhumation is to be carried out in the presence of a Public Health Unit's authorised officer or other authorised officer of the NSW Ministry of Health or Local Council authorised Officer and person appointed by Cemetery Authority.
2. At least 48 hours notice of the exhumation arrangements shall be given to the Public Health Unit.
3. Day and time of the exhumation shall be arranged by the participating parties and agreed to by the Public Health Unit.
4. The approval granted is valid for a period of three months and shall lapse on ____/____/____, unless a further approval is granted.
5. The presence of any relative of the deceased at the exhumation is strictly prohibited.
6. No animals are to be permitted within the exhumation site.
7. The cemetery authority and funeral director shall be responsible for the work health and safety of all persons involved in the exhumation and shall ensure that all NSW WorkCover requirements are complied with.
8. If, during the course of the exhumation, it is determined necessary to stop the exhumation by either the exhumation supervisor / cemetery manager or authorised Officer, for any valid reason e.g. work health and / or public health risk, then the exhumation must cease.
9. The remains of the deceased shall be enclosed in a body bag and placed into a new coffin with a name plate attached inscribed with the name of the deceased.
10. The remains of the original coffin are to be placed in the new coffin where possible. Where there is an excess of remains of the original coffin, these remains should be disposed in a sanitary and agreed manner.
11. Excavated soil should be back filled. The soil that was removed from immediately above and around the coffin should be replaced first.
12. If the exhumed remains are to be transferred to another cemetery, a funeral director shall be contracted to transfer the remains from the cemetery grounds or carry out preparatory work for the safe reinterment of the remains.
13. The exhumation will not proceed during or following a period of heavy rainfall within the preceding 24 hours of the appointed time of exhumation. The cemetery manager is to confirm that satisfactory conditions exist for the exhumation to proceed two hours prior to the commencement of the exhumation.
14. Used disposable protective equipment and materials are to be placed in a sealed plastic bag and disposed of in a sanitary manner.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR EXHUMATION FROM ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURE

1. The exhumation is to be carried out in presence of a Public Health Unit authorised officer or other authorised officer of the NSW Ministry of Health or Local Council authorised Officer and person appointed by Cemetery Authority.
2. At least 48 hours notice of the exhumation arrangements shall be given to the Public Health Unit.
3. Date and time of the exhumation shall be arranged by the participating parties and agreed to by the Public Health Unit.
4. An approval granted is valid for a period of three months and shall lapse on ____/____/____, unless a further approval is granted.
5. The cemetery authority and funeral director shall be responsible for the work health and safety of all persons involved in the exhumation and shall ensure that all NSW WorkCover requirements are complied with.
6. If, during the course of the exhumation, it is determined necessary to stop the exhumation by either the exhumation supervisor / Cemetery Manager or authorised officer, if for any valid reason e.g. worker health and/or public health risks, then the exhumation must cease.
7. Used disposable protective equipment and materials are to be placed in a sealed plastic bag and disposed in a sanitary manner.



Health

APPLICATION TO EXHUME REMAINS

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATION, 2012 Clause 70(2)

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 70 (2) of the Public Health Regulation 2012, I
 (Full name of applicant)

..... of hereby
 (Address)

apply for permission to exhume the remains of the late
 (Name of deceased)

from Grave No:....., Section:, being a single

interment within the Cemetery, for the purpose of

I seek permission to exhume for the following reason/s:

The deceased: (cross out which is not applicable)

- was not known to be infected with a prescribed infectious disease as defined in clause 53 of the Public Health Regulation 2012; or
- was known to be infected with a prescribed infectious disease as defined in clause 53 of the Public Health Regulation 2012

I am entitled to make this application, because I am: (tick one)

1. ☐ The executor of the estate of the deceased; or
2. ☐ The nearest surviving relative of the deceased; or
3. ☐ If there is no such executor or relative available to make the application, another the proper person to make the application for the reasons set out below:

.....
 (Full reasons for proper person to make application)

Attached is:

1. A certified copy of the death certificate of the deceased.
2. A statutory declaration as to:
 - My relationship to the deceased; and
 - the wishes of the deceased regarding the disposal of the body (if known);
 - the reasons why the Director-General may consider me the proper person in all the circumstances to make the application (if applicable)
3. The application fee of \$.....

The exhumation is to be supervised in strict accordance with the attached Plan of Management

by
 employed with (Funeral Director/Cemetery)
 in the capacity of

Signature: Date:
 (Applicant)

Form C70



Appendix D

Heritage NSW consultation log

Consultation 1—Heritage NSW meeting—14 July 2021

Initial meeting to discuss Heritage NSW comments on the EIS non-Aboriginal archaeology assessment and research design. Discussion on Heritage NSW's expectations for the revised ARD and what GML's approach would be. GML requested assistance in locating reports on previous archaeological excavations within and adjacent to the site. Archaeological report for excavations at 41-53 George Street, Parramatta was identified as being important – as references in other publications indicate that there is conserved archaeology below the 1990s development. Heritage NSW agreed to follow up on hard copies of older reports that may be in their archives, though also noted there was limited access.

Consultation 2 – Heritage Working Group presentation – 18 August 2021

Presentation of Aboriginal heritage and historical archaeology revised assessment findings to the HWG. This included a summary of the archaeological context, archaeological potential and significance assessment outcome, the approach to the archaeological research framework and the topics and themes for the site-specific research design, and an overview of the methodologies.

HNSW Points Raised	GML Response/Actions
Contact archaeology—how has this been addressed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The research design includes questions regarding contact archaeology. Contact archaeology is also addressed in the Aboriginal Heritage Report (August 2021). The Archaeological Investigation Methodology (Section 6) includes an integrated approach with Aboriginal archaeology to ensure alignment between the two disciplines. The integrated methodology also addresses the potential for contact archaeology.
Convict/Town Drain—excavation of the town drain within the Sydney Metro site was recently undertaken for Parramatta Square. Heritage NSW (HNSW) to provide report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report was provided to GML and the results have been incorporated into the assessment.
Significance assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> concern that state significance is only limited to Phase 1 (pre-1820s). HNSW consider there is potential for archaeological remains from Phases 2–4 to be of State significance. What does the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Plan (PHALMS) say about significance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance assessment considers the archaeology from Phases 2–4 within the site and whether it would be state significant. Generally, archaeology from these phases would be locally significant. However, there is not a 'hard line' between the phases and the level of state versus local. The archaeological significance is summarised and illustrated as state significant for phase 1 and local for phase 2-4 to aid archaeological management and identify key areas for more detailed investigation and management. The significance assessment has been edited to consider the early decades of phase 2 as potentially state significant. Individual PHALMS Archaeological Management Units (AMUs) were reviewed for the site and the conclusions from this report are presented and discussed in relation to the site.
The report should include the results of other company's projects in Parramatta.	A range of other consultancy reports have been reviewed for this project including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comparative analysis of archaeological investigations carried out within the site and within a one block radius (Section 4.3). review of recent ARDs and post-excavation reports to identify current research themes and agendas for Parramatta (Section 5).
Concerns were raised that archaeologists need to be involved during demolition. HNSW have recently dealt with a non-compliance issue relating to demolition (not connected to GML or Sydney Metro).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Archaeological Investigation Methodology includes information on the construction program and the type of archaeological investigation required for each activity (ie demolition, service investigation, excavation) (Section 6.2).
What is proposed for public engagement? Will public open days be held?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy for public engagement during archaeological investigations is included in the report (Section 6.19). This includes open days.

HNSW noted that the presentation was general and not enough details on the draft ARD was provided.

- Sydney Metro and GML agreed an additional meeting to provide further details on the archaeological assessment, research design and methodologies and allow further discussion with HNSW prior to formal submission through DPIE

Consultation 3 – Heritage NSW meeting – 7 September 2021

Meeting with focused discussion on the historical archaeology, research design and methodologies. HNSW noted they had not received the preliminary draft ARD for initial review prior to the meeting. GML provided a brief presentation to frame the discussion with HNSW. This include updated potential and significance mapping, and the draft research design.

Points Raised	Response/Actions
<p>The following comments were raised regarding the assessment of archaeological potential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concern that the assessed potential of the multi-storey carpark as low is incorrect. Reference was made to an earlier archaeological assessment and testing program for the car park site. 	<p>A copy of this report was requested from HNSW and has not been provided. GML was previously provided a report for 3 Horwood Place identified as the carpark site, however this site appears to be located on the north side of George Street and not within the Sydney Metro site.</p>
<p>The following comments were raised regarding the significance assessment were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significance was based on time period/ phase rather than broader considerations (such as historical or associative connections, or representative value). • need to consider the archaeology of Parramatta within the historical development pattern of NSW. • mid-nineteenth century archaeology was not considered as state significant or having research potential / comparative analysis potential. • would locally significant archaeology be discounted for detailed investigation? • what is the interplay between archaeology and other significant values? 	<p>The following actions have been implemented to address the points raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review archaeological potential grading definitions to clarify where needed, particularly in regard to the definition of low potential and how this informs the approach to archaeological management. • Review and update significance assessment to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ address the historical significance of Parramatta within the historical development pattern of NSW and incorporate HNSW comments where needed; ○ address how state and local significance has been identified within the site, noting why the archaeology transitions from state to local during Phase 2. ○ clarify distinction between phasing and assessed level of significance. • Edits to the statement of significance to incorporate updates from the significance assessment review.
<p>The following comments were raised regarding the research design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the opportunity to investigate almost an entire city block is rare and comparative analysis with other significant projects of similar scale should be undertaken. • are there outstanding questions from other company's research in Parramatta that are worth addressing at this site? • concern that there is only one question related to contact archaeology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research design includes questions on comparative analysis at both intra- and inter-site levels, addressing topics such as convicts, urbanisation, commerce, industry and material culture. Comparative sites can be chosen from across Parramatta, and with other specific settlement types such as the penal settlement at Port Macquarie or the neighbourhood studies from The Rocks in Sydney and Little Lonsdale in Melbourne. The potential, and scope for comparative analysis would be understood following excavation and during post-excavation analysis. • The Aboriginal Heritage Report includes several questions regarding contact archaeology. The historical archaeological research design also includes a contact archaeology question to link with the Aboriginal archaeological research.
<p>The following comments were raised regarding contact archaeology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general observation (not specific to this project or the ARD) made regarding contact archaeology that 'you won't find what you are not looking for'. Suggestion that the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Archaeological Investigation Methodology includes an integrated approach with Aboriginal archaeology to ensure the two disciplines align. The methodology also includes a section on contact archaeology and how this will be managed during the archaeological investigations (Section 6.4.4).

Consultation 3 – Heritage NSW meeting – 7 September 2021

Meeting with focused discussion on the historical archaeology, research design and methodologies. HNSW noted they had not received the preliminary draft ARD for initial review prior to the meeting. GML provided a brief presentation to frame the discussion with HNSW. This include updated potential and significance mapping, and the draft research design.

Points Raised	Response/Actions
methodology should include measures to manage contact archaeology.	
The following comments were raised regarding the archaeological investigation methodology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> concerns raised regarding demolition and the need for archaeological supervision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Archaeological Investigation Methodology includes sections on construction impacts (Section 6.2.1) and the construction program (Section 6.2.2) that details how the archaeology will be managed during demolition and construction.
Public Open Days should be linked to significant finds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Archaeological Investigation Methodology includes a section on public archaeology (Section 6.18). This includes open days a potential strategy. Sydney Metro confirmed that open days will be required as part of the archaeological investigations.

Heritage NSW comments on final draft ARD dated 8/10/2021 and received by Metro/GML on 11/10/2021

Refer to HNSW letter dated 8/10/2021 for the comment details. GML responses are provided below and are dated 13/10/2021

Comment	Response/Actions
1	<p>The potential for a creek prior to the Convict Drain is considered in the archaeological potential and significance assessment. Refer to Table 4.3 (1, 4, 5 and 6) for comparative analysis of sites including the creek and Sections 4.8, 4.8.4, 4.8.17 and 4.9.6 for assessment discussion of the creek within the Metro site.</p> <p>Section 4.5 provides a general predicted depth profile for the whole site. It is based on geotechnical and archaeological data. The purpose is to provide a site-wide view of the historical archaeological deposits as one 'layer' to inform archaeological management and integration in construction program. It includes consideration of a backfilled/reclaimed creek (refer to bullet point 3).</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p>Edits to Section 4.5 to clarify the depths and provide a general profile for the archaeological layers across the site. Figure included to illustrate the areas.</p>
2	<p>Rationale and approach to archaeological phasing is provided in Section 4.7. The phases generally reflect both historical phases and predicted changes in archaeological formation across the site. Site-wide phasings provide a framework to discuss the archaeological potential and present/compare a complex historical development pattern across multiple properties and subdivisions. There will be archaeological phasing nuances between the properties across the site. There is no suggestion that there is a 'hard line' between Phases 1 and 2. The phasing/changes in archaeology in the early-mid nineteenth century can be clarified with archaeological investigation.</p> <p>The HNSW comment incorrectly refers to Phase 1 ending in 1820. Phase 1 is 1788 to c1820s and represents around a 42-year period, which includes the decade of the 1820s. This encompasses the establishment of the settlement and town grid, construction and occupation of convict huts, and transition period to a free settlement with associated redevelopment by emancipists and free settlers. This is identified in Section 4.7.1.</p> <p>The significance assessment discussion in Sections 4.9.2 to 4.9.10 does not follow the phasing structure used as a framework to discuss archaeological potential. The significance discussion is based on analysis of the evidence – history (Section 2), comparative archaeological studies (Section 4.3), geotechnical data and previous impacts (Sections 4.4 to 4.6), and archaeological potential assessment outcomes (Sections 4.7 and 4.8). The significance assessment considers both the potential archaeology of individual allotments, and the patterns of development and occupation across the site, in the context of Parramatta and more widely in NSW.</p> <p>The statement of significance (Section 4.9.10) is followed by a table (Table 4.7) that presents the correlated findings of the archaeological potential assessment (Section 4.8) and the archaeological significance assessment (Section 4.9). The intent of this table is to summarise the assessment outcomes in relation to each allotment/property. This table reintroduces the phasing structure used for archaeological potential assessment and identifies state significant archaeology in Phase 1 and 2 for several properties – as this reflects the</p>

outcome of the significance assessment. This assessment outcome and identification of state significant archaeology is also illustrated in Figure 4.82.

The HNSW comment in final paragraph includes a quote is from the archaeological potential discussion of Lot 15a – one of 17 Lots discussed separately in Section 4.8. It is understood this comment relates to occupation and changes (or lack of) through the 1820s and 1830s, and influence on significance assessment and research potential. For most of the Lots, the persons identified as occupying in the 1810s/1820s and issued formal leases in 1823, are no longer living or leasing those properties in the 1830s. After the formal lease grants in 1823 there is an increase in the exchange of ownership and occupancies from the 1820s/1830s. The detailed site history in Section 2.3 (subheadings 2.3.1 to 2.3.39) provides information on the owners/occupiers for each lot. The archaeological assessment discussion for each lot in Section 4.8 provides key information and individuals from the detailed history in Section 2.3 that are relevant to the discussion (potential and significance). Two lots are identified with potential continued occupancy from c1820s through the c1830s – Lot 77 on Macquarie Street (William Bateman + family) (refer to Section 4.8.17) and Lot 76 on Macquarie Street (William Scott + family) (refer to Section 4.8.16). Edits to specifically reference these in the significance assessment are now included.

Actions

Edits to clarify the rationale for the archaeological phasing in Sections 4.7, 4.7.1 and 4.7.2.

Edits to Phase 1 and Phase 2 in Sections 4.7.1 and 4.7.2 to clarify archaeology associated with permissive occupancy and initial development following formal leases in 1820s, as the initial transition period to free settlement, as Phase 1. Also clarified is this decade also forms the beginnings of the free town (residential and commercial development) that is consolidated during the early-mid nineteenth century, as Phase 2.

This has been the intent throughout the assessment and has been checked and edited to clarify where needed throughout Sections 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10.

Significance assessment – Associative (Section 4.9.3) and Research (Section 4.9.6) – updated to include specific reference and consideration of Bateman and Scott as longer-term residents of vacant allotments (not occupied by convicts) on Macquarie Street.

Statement of significance (Section 4.9.10) - last paragraph. This has been amended to reflect the outcome of the significance assessment more clearly.. The reference to the phases and dates have been removed and replaced with the type of archaeology, to allow for nuances beyond a specific date.

Table 4.8 has been edited to clarify two longer term occupancies of Bateman (Lot 77) and Scott (Lot 76), and state significance level for 1820s/1830s occupation evidence associated with them.

3

Criterion A comment regarding Parramatta's significance, archaeological phasing and significance – addressed in responses and edits associated with comment 2 above.

Criterion A comment regarding Ritchie's ironworks and potential that it is state significant. The historical significance of Ritchie's ironworks is assessed as local. It is one of a number of private businesses that supplied rolling stock to the NSW government railways in the 1870s-1880s. Rolling stock was also manufactured at the NSW railways yards at Eveleigh, Cardiff and Chullora. Ritchie's ironworks demonstrates the evolution of industry in Parramatta. There is not a strong connection and contribution to the historical development of NSW or in demonstrating industrialisation patterns or innovations at a state level. Other contemporary foundries/engineering works better represent the evolution of small to large scale industrial enterprises, and industrialisation in NSW. For example, PN Russell foundry in Sydney, became one of the largest engineering works in the state during the mid-late nineteenth century. It produced a large range of products for several industries such as rail and mining, it is associated with technical innovations, key events in labour history and development of engineering as a profession. In comparison, Ritchie's ironworks, while significant in the history of Parramatta for the reasons identified in the assessment, does not reach the threshold for state significance. The items in MAAS are from Ritchie's Brothers in Auburn, an evolution of the business when it moved from Parramatta. The builder's plate is one of 40 manufactured at various workshops between the 1880s and 1950s held at MAAS as a set. It's inclusion in the collection does not increase the significance of Ritchie's ironworks archaeology to a state level. The significance assessment will be reviewed following archaeological excavations and included in reporting.

Criterion B comment that the level of associative significance in Section 4.9.3 is not discussed in first three paragraphs. This is incorrect - the first sentence of the first paragraph identifies state significant level and what is associated with that, as an introduction. The following paragraphs discuss this significance. Paragraph 3 includes an opening sentence as an introduction that refers to significance to Parramatta – this is local significance, as the reference is to Parramatta, not the state of NSW. The statement of significance (Section 4.9.9) provides the conclusion of what is local and what is state significance.

Criterion E comment regarding linking the research questions to the discussion of research potential in Section 4.9.6. The research themes used to group the research questions (Section 5.3.3) are informed by the

	<p>archaeological potential and significance assessment. The research themes are identified in the first paragraph of the research potential section discussion, which takes a holistic approach. The interconnections between research themes and questions arising from the archaeology are elaborated further in the research design section (section 5.3). The exclusion of specific research questions from the Criterion E discussion is intentional, as this warranted much more consideration and discussion on the opportunities from the site, which is provided in Section 5.3. The linking between the two is provided by the research themes being identified in Criterion E in the first paragraph of Section 4.9.6.</p> <p>The convict huts on Church Street and association with female convicts (and/or families) has been identified and considered in the archaeological potential section, archaeological significance, and research questions. The omission of specific reference to these in Criterion E research potential discussion is an oversight. Criterion E has been edited to include this.</p> <p>Comment relating to research potential significance levels and identifying what is state significant. The level of research potential is identified throughout the discussion – either with using local or state significance or referencing significance to Parramatta or the state of NSW. The concluding paragraph states that the research potential is significant at both a local and state level. The concluding paragraph has been edited to identify what archaeology is state and local, and that there is potential for synergy in a neighbourhood study.</p> <p>Criterion F comment. The rarity of a whole block investigation is identified in the discussion – refer to the last line of the first paragraph. This also links to the research potential and the potential for a synergy of local and state significance when considering the potential for a neighbourhood study.</p> <p>Town Drain comment. The assessment of local significance remains. The Town Drain is not ‘undisturbed’ as it has been previously impacted by various developments, including recent ones with archaeological excavations removing it. The Town Drain within the construction impact area of the site is likely to have been previous impacted to some degree by the current three storey building development at 74 Macquarie Street. The management for the Town Drain remains consistent with Condition D26 – as it is specified in this condition (and others) - which requires early investigation “to inform excavation in these areas”. There is no reference to design in this condition.</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p>Clarification to include specific reference to the Convict huts on Church Street being designed female convicts and/or families is Section 4.9.6.</p> <p>The concluding paragraph in Section 4.9.6 has been edited to identify what archaeology is state and local, and that there is potential for synergy in a neighbourhood study.</p>
4	<p>First comment/paragraph has been addressed by the response to comments 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>Second comment is an observation. The statement of significance has been edited to include this, as it is consistent with the significance assessment.</p>
5	<p>Convict huts – comment is an observation. No actions.</p> <p>Urban Parramatta – comment relating to the need for the project to focus on the transition from convict to free settlement. This is reflected in the research questions under the theme ‘Convicts and Free Settlers’ and ‘Urbanisation’. There is overlap with the themes as the boundaries between when it is ‘convict’ and when it is ‘free’ is not clear-cut at a particular date – the transformation is a process that is driven by multiple forces in the early-mid nineteenth century. The question of how this transition occurred and is there a point the archaeology of this site demonstrates a ‘free town’, will be explored through archaeological excavations and research. No actions.</p> <p>Contact – comment is an observation and indicates support of contact archaeology questions. The archaeological investigation and approach outlined in the ARD provides for a wider integration of Aboriginal and colonist archaeologies.. No actions.</p> <p>Convicts and free settlers – comment relating to comparison of gaol towns such as Newcastle and Port Macquarie. These have now been included in the last research question under the theme.</p> <p>Commerce and economies – comment relating to convict cottage industry. This is included in the first question under the theme and is also include in the Material Culture research theme questions. No actions.</p> <p>Comment relating to the need of the questions to ensure the research is building from previous work in Parramatta and other large urban digs in Australia and overseas. This is the intent and is identified in Section 5.3 opening paragraph and Section 5.3.2 bullet 3. No actions.</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p>Last research question under Convicts and Free Settlers theme amended to include Newcastle and Port Macquarie</p>

6	<p>Comment is an observation and supports the public archaeology approach.</p> <p>No actions.</p>
7	<p>Comment is an observation. .Archaeological collections from the Parramatta site will be stored at facility identified by Sydney Metro. The artefact cataloguing and analysis method in Section 6.14.4 identifies the artefact specialist may recommend discard for certain medium or low research potential artefacts. The preparation of a collection management policy is identified in Section 6.18.1 outlining the historical archaeological collection long term management/storage.</p> <p>No actions.</p>
8	<p>Observation regarding the excavation team.</p> <p>No actions.</p>
9	<p>Comments on the testing approach and condition D26.</p> <p>Tables 6.1 and 6.2 provide a summary, simplified and quick-reference guide to the archaeological methods for various construction activities and program. The detail of these methods and how they are applied during the archaeological fieldwork is provided in subsequent sections – Section 6.3 to 6.13 – including the process for state significant archaeology conservation review in Section 6.4. This has been clarified in Section 6.2.2 and Table 6.2.</p> <p>Condition D26:</p> <p><i>The revised Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology(s) must include provide for early physical investigation of areas of impact identified to contain State significant archaeology or subterranean heritage items in the research design to inform excavation in these areas. This must include the Parramatta and The Bays metro station sites, including Parramatta Convict Drain, Parramatta Sand Body, White Bay Power Station (inlet) and Beattie Stormwater Channel.</i></p> <p>The method for early investigations required to “inform excavation in these areas” as required by Condition D26 is provided in Section 6.3 – historical archaeological test excavation. This includes informing the excavation strategy and management of state significant archaeology and the Convict Drain. The process for management of state significant archaeology is identified during testing, or if identified during archaeological salvage excavations of an area, is provided in Section 6.4. The process for salvage excavation is provided in Section 6.5. The sequence of these activities and triggers for applying the methods are included in each section.</p> <p>Comment that the ACH testing grid in Figure 6.5 does not align well with the historical investigation is incorrect. The mapping for the ARD has been produced using GIS. The ACH pits have been adjusted to allow for a combination of alignment with historical trenches, likely open yard areas with potential for intact natural soils, and avoidance of features recorded on historical maps. The purpose of Figure 6.5 is to illustrate the indicative ACH sampling grid on the Aboriginal archaeological zoning map and reference the historical archaeology trenches.</p> <p>Comment that test trench locations illustrated on Figure 6.4 are not near state significant archaeology illustrated in Figure 4.82 is incorrect. The mapping for the ARD has been produced using GIS. The overlay of buildings from historic maps on the 1895 plan in Figure 6.4 provides more useful information to illustrate the testing locations and multiple aims, including locations for state significant archaeology and the Convict Drain alignment.</p> <p>Adjustment of ACH pits to avoid significant historical archaeology is identified in Section 6.3.3 ‘Locations’ on page 281.</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <p>Section 6.2.2 text added to clarify the table is a summary and details methods are in subsequent sections 6.3 to 6.13.</p> <p>Table 6.2 general archaeology program summary table updated to include reference to state significant conservation review step.</p> <p>Clarification in test trench locations in Section 6.3.2 to clarify the three trench types.</p> <p>Amended expansion to salvage to clarify where and why this would be undertaken.</p>
10	<p><u>Action</u></p> <p>Edited to clarify that review of opportunities for state significant archaeology will be undertaken by Sydney Metro and the Contractor team, including the archaeology excavation director(s). The process and outcome would be documented and included in the reporting, as per requirements of Condition D30.</p>

11	<p>Section 6.5.1 provides the general approach to archaeological salvage excavation. It includes cross-references to subsequent sections where the detail of each method is provided. Section 6.7 specifies the survey coordinate system as MGA2020 zone 56 AHD. Survey will be undertaken throughout the archaeological excavation process.</p> <p><u>Action</u></p> <p>Edit to Section 6.8.1 to clarify that survey will be undertaken throughout the archaeological excavation process, at various stages such as pre-, mid- and post- excavation (as-builts).</p>
12	<p><u>Action</u></p> <p>Artefact retrieval strategy for high and moderate research potential has been amended to include significance and phasing brackets in Section 6.9.2 and 6.9.3</p>
13	<p>Comment is an observation and samples strategy is supported.</p> <p>No actions.</p>
14	<p>Support for artefact database and collections approach.</p> <p><u>Action</u></p> <p>Added EAMC system as example of a best practice database that will be developed for the project in Section 6.14.4 bullet 3.</p>
15	<p>Reporting is outlined in Section 6.16. The approach, which includes preparation of several volumes, is specific to the Parramatta site, the archaeology, construction and archaeological program, the research design and public archaeology strategy.</p> <p>No actions.</p>