



CIVIC LINK BLOCK 3, PARRAMATTA

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

Prepared for City of Parramatta

August 2024 — V02



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by City of Parramatta (the proponent) to prepare a Historical Archaeological Research Design (HARD) for test excavation in advance of works for the Civic Link project, creating a pedestrianised thoroughfare at Horwood Place, Parramatta.

The proposed development is a proposed pedestrianised public space and cultural spine connecting Parramatta Square to the Parramatta River. The overall project spans 500 metres and consists of four blocks. Civic Link Block 3, the study area for this project, is located along the existing Horwood Place, between George Street and Phillip Street, and includes Auctioneer Lane which provides access to Eat Street Car Park, accessed west of Horwood Place. Horwood Place currently consists of a two-way, with street parking along either side. The development will include removal of roadways, with design elements including a central green spine of planting pods, seating, informally arranged lighting masts, and a continuous 3 m wide awning coverage to building frontages.

The site is not subject to any statutory heritage listings. However, several heritage items listed on Schedule 5 of the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 directly adjoin the study area.

A Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) was prepared by Extent Heritage in 2023. The HAA identified the potential for the site to contain archaeological relics of state and local significance that would be protected under the relics provision of the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*.

This report has been prepared to support an application for an Excavation Permit under section 140 of the Heritage Act to allow disturbance and/or removal of archaeological relics for the purpose of testing to obtain more accurate information of the site's archaeological potential and allowing preliminary site investigation to inform the final development designs. It provides a detailed archaeological research framework and excavation methodology, which focuses on the identification of the location, extent, and nature of potential archaeological relics associated with several phases of the site's historical development, in conjunction with Aboriginal archaeological investigations.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project initiation

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) has been commissioned by City of Parramatta (the proponent) to prepare a Historical Archaeological Research Design (HARD) for the development of Block 3 of the Civic Link project (hereafter the 'study area').

Extent Heritage has previously prepared a historical archaeological assessment (HAA) to assess the site's potential to contain historical archaeological remains, their significance, and the potential impacts of the proposed works on these resources and associated relics. The report determined that the study area represents a key location, illustrating the development of the urban centre of Parramatta. Historical and cartographic research has also determined that this was the site of Parramatta's first gaol, that was a contemporary of the first Sydney gaol. This gaol site was previously understood to have been located in Prince Alfred Park, north of the Parramatta River. Desk-based assessment has determined that a sequence of subsequent residential occupation and subdivision continued from c1830 until 1967, after which the site was cleared to create Horwood Place. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the subject site suggest that a range of archaeological material may survive at the site. This will include footings, foundations and surfaces associated with the later residential subdivisions. The degree of impact on archaeological remains resulting from construction works associated with the site clearance and construction of Horwood Place is unknown.

This report has been prepared to support an application for an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) (Heritage Act) and in accordance with the Archaeological Assessment Guidelines published by the Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage) in 1996. It provides a detailed archaeological research framework and excavation methodology focusing on identification of the location, extent and nature of potential archaeological relics associated with convict allotments, early colonial settlement and First Gaol.

1.2. Site location and identification

The study area is located within the Parramatta CBD, within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). It consists of Horwood Place between Phillip Street and George Street, Auctioneer Lane, and a service lane off Phillip Street and also includes Lot 102 DP 241030. The study area consists of the existing road reserve, currently comprising the carriageway, footways and street furniture. Block 3 forms part of the larger Civic Link project, which extends from Parramatta Square in the south, to the Parramatta River in the north. The study area is outlined below in Figure 1.

1.3. Development description

The Civic Link is a proposed pedestrianised public space and cultural spine connecting Parramatta Square to the Parramatta River. The overall project spans 500 metres, and consists of four blocks. Civic Link Block 3, the study area, is located along the existing Horwood Place, between George Street and Phillip Street, and includes Auctioneer Lane which provides access to Eat Street Car Park, accessed west of Horwood Place. Horwood Place currently consists of a two-way, with street parking along either side. Development will include removal of roadway, with design elements including a central green spine of planting pods, seating, informally arranged lighting masts, and a continuous 3 m wide awning coverage to building frontages. Auctioneer Lane is to remain accessible for vehicles to Eat Street Car Park in the short to medium term at an 'interim' design.

1.4. Previous reports and investigations

This report draws primarily from the earlier desktop-based investigation of the study area, being:

- Extent Heritage, 2023a. Civic Link Block 3, *Historical Archaeological Assessment* prepared for City of Parramatta
- Extent Heritage, 2023b. Civic Link Block 3, *Preliminary Heritage Assessment* prepared for City of Parramatta

The following archaeological investigations have been carried out within the urban block defined by George, Church, Phillip and Smith Streets:

- Higginbotham, E. 1990. Historical and archaeological analysis of the former 'Red Cow' Inn. Proposed site of multi-storey car park, Erby Place, Parramatta.
- Stuart, I. 1999. Archaeological assessment of 3 Horwood Place, Parramatta. Unpublished report.
- AHMS. 1999. 'Archaeological investigations and archival recording at the former 'Redcoats' Mess Building, 52 George Street, Parramatta'. Unpublished report prepared by P. Douglas.
- Casey & Lowe. 2019. 37-37 Smith Street, an archaeological assessment, impact statement and archaeological research design.
- AMAC. 2021. '32 Smith Street & 93-95 Phillip Street Parramatta NSW Final Archaeological Report, vols 1-3'.

These reports are also listed in the references in of this report.

1.5. Author identification

This HARD was prepared by Sarah Janson (Associate) with input by Graham Wilson (Principal Heritage Advisor) and inputs, mapping and review by Brian Shanahan (Associate Director).

1.6. Limitations

This report has been written to primarily document a research design and methodology for the historical archaeological potential of the site. Where necessary, reference to the Aboriginal archaeological programme is included. This should be read in conjunction with the Aboriginal Archaeology Test Excavation Methodology (Extent Heritage 2024) prepared for this project. It should be noted that this report does not review the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the subject area.

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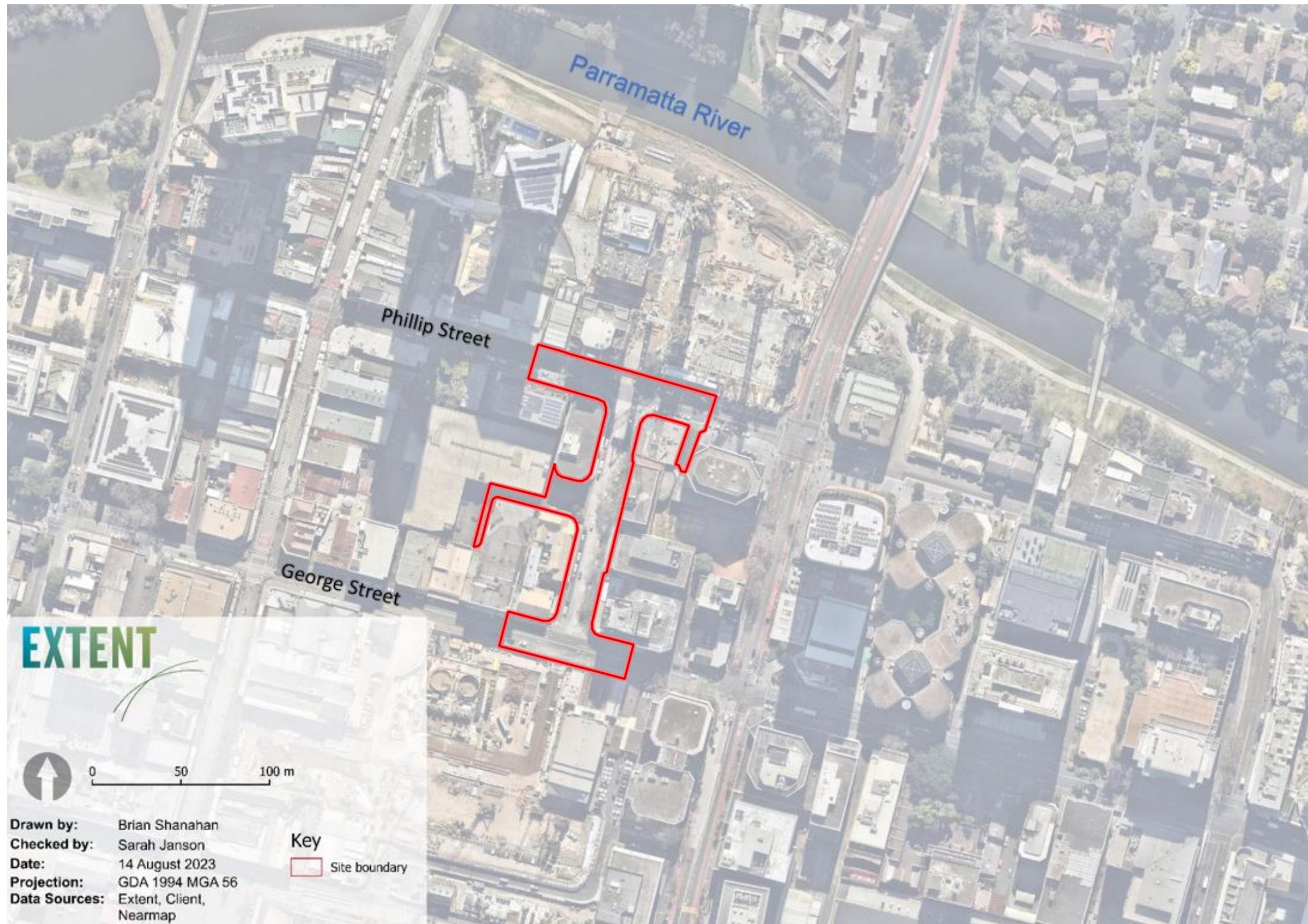


Figure 1. Extent of the proposed study area.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. Introduction

The history of Horwood Place and the surrounding area has been presented in full in the Historical Archaeological Assessment (Extent Heritage 2023a) and Preliminary Heritage Assessment (Extent Heritage 2023b) for this project. A brief summary of this history is presented here for ease of reference. Following this, a more detailed discussion of the phases of development is included.

2.2. Historical timeline

Table 1. Historical timeline summary

Date	Event
Pre-1788	Burramattagal/Boromedegal land use
1790	Establishment of Rose Hill town plan grid including High Street (later George Street). Allotments were designated along George Street, measuring 100 by 200 feet (30 m by 61 m), each containing a hut at 100 feet intervals. Many of the allotments contained a secondary residence referred to as 'back huts'.
June 1797	First gaol at Parramatta constructed within study area at George Street. The orders for the construction of gaols at Sydney and Parramatta were issued by Governor Hunter in 1796. Both were to be of double log construction. The Parramatta gaol was to be 100 feet long while the Sydney gaol was 80 feet long.
December 1799	First Gaol burnt in act of arson.
1823	Formal leases issued in Parramatta, subsequent grants in 1830s. Civic Link Block 3 is primarily located within Allotment 10 Section 21. Auctioneer Lane is located within Allotment 92, while the Phillip Street lane is located between Allotments 11 and 12.
1831	Allotment 10 Section 21 granted to John Ellison. His will, dated 1832, describes at this time the brick built dwelling, likely referring to the structure known as Dr Pringles Cottage. Precise date of construction unknown.
1832	In September 1832, shortly before Ellison's death, the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser had reported that 'a new mess-house is to be erected immediately at Parramatta' (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1832, 2). The Redcoats Mess House was constructed on Allotment 10, immediately behind the dwelling. Reference to the Officer's Mess House, George Street appear until the early 1840s (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1841, 3).
1836	Probate of Ellison's estate was granted to Richard Hunt, and the estate held by the executors until 1857

Date	Event
1844	Advertised that 'Mr Farrell... intends to open that commodious building George-street, commonly known as the "Officers' Mess-House," as an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical School' (Parramatta Chronicle and Cumberland General Advertiser 1844, 1).
1857	<p>Ellison estate subdivided:</p> <p>Mess House Allotment – occupied by Annie Oakes Pringle and George Hogarth Pringle (surgeon at Parramatta Hospital) until sold in 1910 to the Anschau family.</p> <p>Lot 1 (later referred to as Lot 2) – purchased by James Thearle and sold to his daughter Elizabeth, milliner and dressmaker. Remained in Thearle family until 1882, sold to John Nobbs, and sold on to Annie Oakes Pringle and then sold to William Bramwell Booth in 1915.</p> <p>Lot 2 (later referred to as Lot 3) – purchased by William Goodwin, where a residence was constructed on the lot by the time Goodwin died in 1886 and property passed to daughter Jessie. In 1901, the property was transferred to William Williams Hitchcock and Richard Grant, who then in 1903 sold the property to Eliza Nelson for the sum of £90 (HLRV, Book 783 No 682). In 1915, Eliza Nelson sold the property to William Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army (HLRV, Book 1068 No. 267).</p> <p>Lots 3, 4 and 5 fronting Phillip Street – purchased by Francis Oakes, does not appear that any structures were erected during his ownership however was enclosed by a paling fence. Subsequently purchased by Charles Joseph Byrnes and James Manning Byrnes who held the property until 1913 when it was sold to the Anschau family.</p>
1910s	The six lots of Allotment 10 were consolidated into two unequal portions. The Mess House allotment and the three allotments fronting Phillip Street were purchased by the Anschaus. The remaining two allotments fronting George Street were purchased by William Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army.
1910-1921	Erection of buildings including cottage, office, shed and shop for Anschau and Sons boot making business. In 1921, erection of a factory approved. In 1916, the property is described as having two or three horse paddocks with George and Phillip street entrances.
1919	Salvation Army Hall opened, described as having a main hall built of brick and measuring 26 feet by 56 feet. A band and office room were also located at the back of the hall. The 'young people's hall' was also built of brick, 20 x 40 feet, with the primary room 20 x 20 feet. In the rear of the grounds, a nice six-roomed cottage for the use of the officers was noted.
1920	Fire destroyed a weatherboard and iron roof store at the Anschau premises on Phillip Street.
1967-69	Salvation Army premises purchased by Council of the City of Parramatta in 1967 (Vol. 2834 Fol. 123). The buildings were demolished by 1969, and replaced with a carparking lot
1974	Remaining structures demolished and carparking lot extended through to Phillip Street
1981	Eat Street Car Park construction

2.3. Phases of historical development

Based on the historical research undertaken to date, Table 2 outlines the identified historical phases of site development.

Table 2. Summary of phases of historical development

Phase	Event
Phase 1 – Burramatta (pre-1788)	The Darug people are recognised as the traditional owners of the subject area.
Phase 2 – Establishment of the town of Parramatta & construction of the first Gaol (1788-1830)	Establishment of the Rose Hill outpost, planning of streets by Governor Phillip, establishment of first gaol in George Street under Governor Hunter, extension of cross streets under Governor King. Conversion of occupation of blocks by groups of convicts to occupation by individual convicts and their families. Addition of Phillip Street under Macquarie, formalisation of allotments and issue of leases
Phase 3 – John Ellison Grant (1831-1857)	Construction of Redcoats Mess House. Issue of grants.
Phase 4 – Subdivisions (1857-1910)	Subdivision of Ellison Estate – minor building infill along George Street frontage.
Phase 5 – Consolidation and later occupation (1911- c.1970)	Factory development along Phillip Street, infill development at the rear of the George Street properties. Use of site as a car park.
Phase 6 – Clearance and creation of Horwood Place (1967-present)	Creation of Horwood Place and associated laneways.

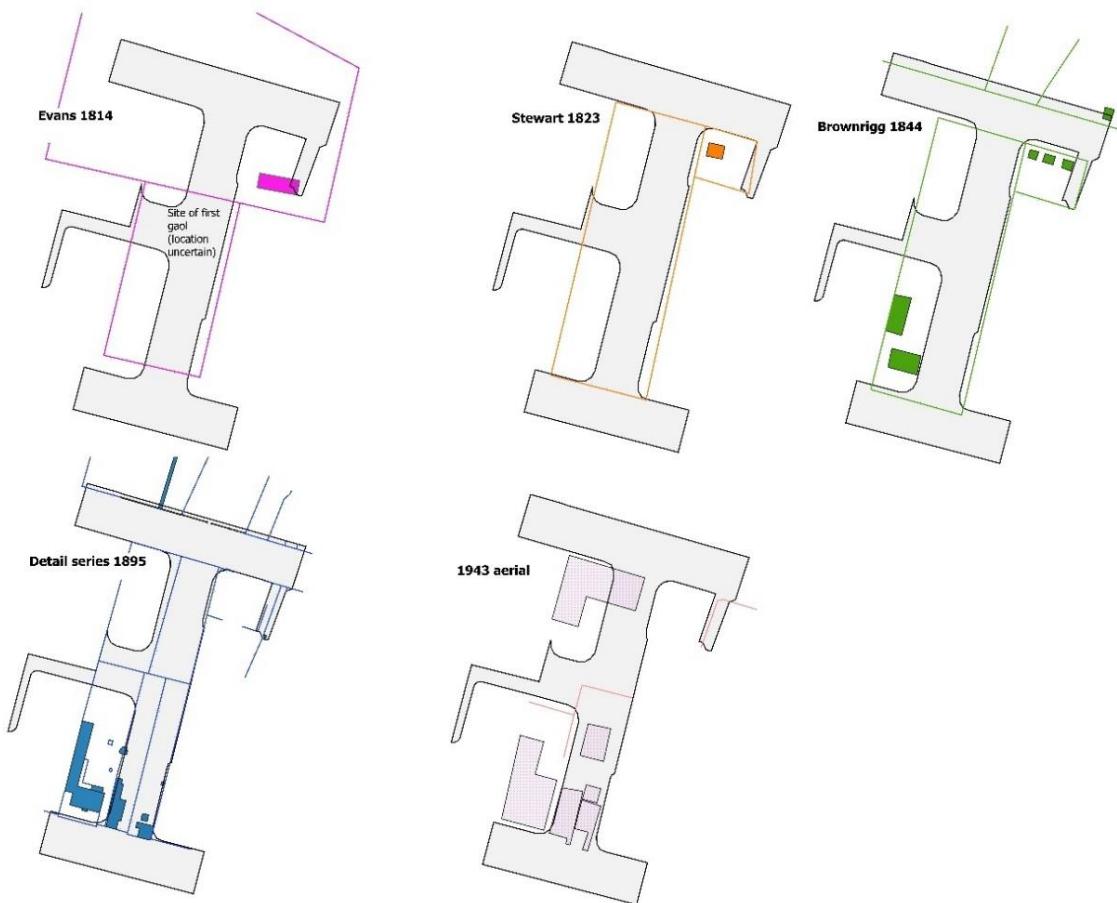


Figure 2. Chronology of development of the site.

Subdivisions & consolidations

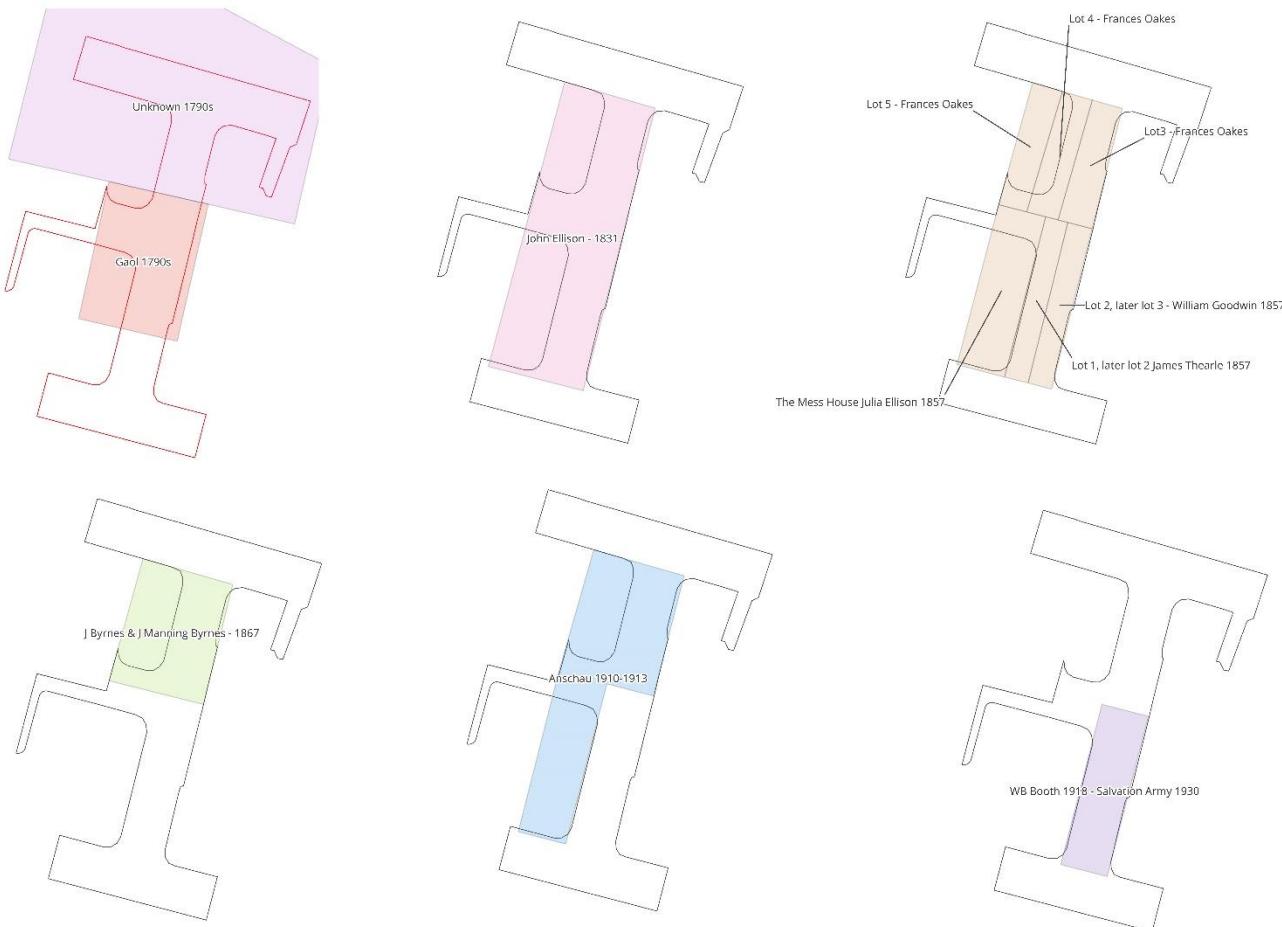


Figure 3. Summary of major subdivision and consolidations with the study area.

Phase 1: Occupation of Parramatta by Darug people

Aboriginal people organised into various ethnolinguistic and territorial groups have occupied the Sydney region for thousands of years. This is a land rich with traditional customs, laws, beliefs, and values. A very brief summary of secondary ethnographic information relevant to the study area is included below.

Early colonial records, Aboriginal cultural knowledge, and oral histories have assisted in identifying characteristics of Aboriginal culture, activities, and land use in and around the study area prior to the displacement of local Aboriginal communities in the early nineteenth century. From an archaeological perspective, Aboriginal peoples have inhabited the Sydney Basin for at least 45,000 years. The Aboriginal population of the region, comprising several large linguistic groups consisting of smaller clans, is estimated to be between 5,000 and 8,000 individuals prior to British invasion.

The traditional lands of Parramatta belonged to the Burramattagal/Boromedegal people who spoke a dialect belonging to the Darug (Dharug) language group. Their land corresponds roughly with the upper reaches of the Parramatta River, and their descendants maintain a strong connection to the area today.

The Parramatta River and its tributaries, estuaries, and mangrove swamps formed critical resources for Burramattagal communities. The river itself provided a reliable supply of fresh water, as well as freshwater and estuarine fish, crayfish, mangrove crabs, and cobra (toredo) worms. Terrestrial animals from the surrounding open forest were drawn to the water and were hunted for food. Important plants and animals were also found in mangrove wetlands and the river's fertile floodplains, providing medicines, fibres, vitamins, and other food staples. Importantly the present site of Parramatta was located at the junction of the freshwater reaches of the river and the tidal estuary.

Colonisation has had a devastating and lasting impact on Aboriginal communities. While there were engagements on the early frontier such as the development of an incipient fish trade in Parramatta town, a combination of disease, dispossession, and violence (both state-sanctioned and unofficial) led to the deaths of many Aboriginal people and destroyed traditional ways of life.

In terms of archaeological potential, following British invasion, Aboriginal people adapted to new materials by knapping ceramic and glass to manufacture tools, which have been identified in various assemblages, including those associated with AHIMS 45-6-3702, adjacent to the current study area.

Phase 2: Establishment of the town of Parramatta and construction of the first Gaol 1788-1830

The site addresses George Street and was within an allotment that was laid out as part of the early town plan. George Street was the primary east-west axis of the town connecting the Government House at the west and the series of military barracks and the wharf at the east.

Evan's map of the township of Parramatta, drafted in c.1814 and based on Meehan's survey of 1804, shows George Street as flanked by allotments with cottages set back from the once much wider street. The allotment corresponding to the proposed development was conspicuously empty.

However, annotation no.30 corresponds to 'gaol' in the accompanying key. At first sight this appears to be a duplication because 30 is also indicated at the commonly accepted site of the early gaol is indicated just north of the Parramatta River, in what is now Prince Alfred Park. Recent discussions and secondary sources that address Parramatta's first gaol all assume that this first gaol was also located in Prince Alfred Park. Further information is contained in Meehan's survey field books where he notes the corners of the old gaol yard on George Street, in contrast to the gaol north of the river, reveals that the first gaol was in fact within the proposed development site. Previous work undertaken by Extent Heritage included redrafting the survey based on these field books (AHMS 2013, Extent Heritage 2017a).

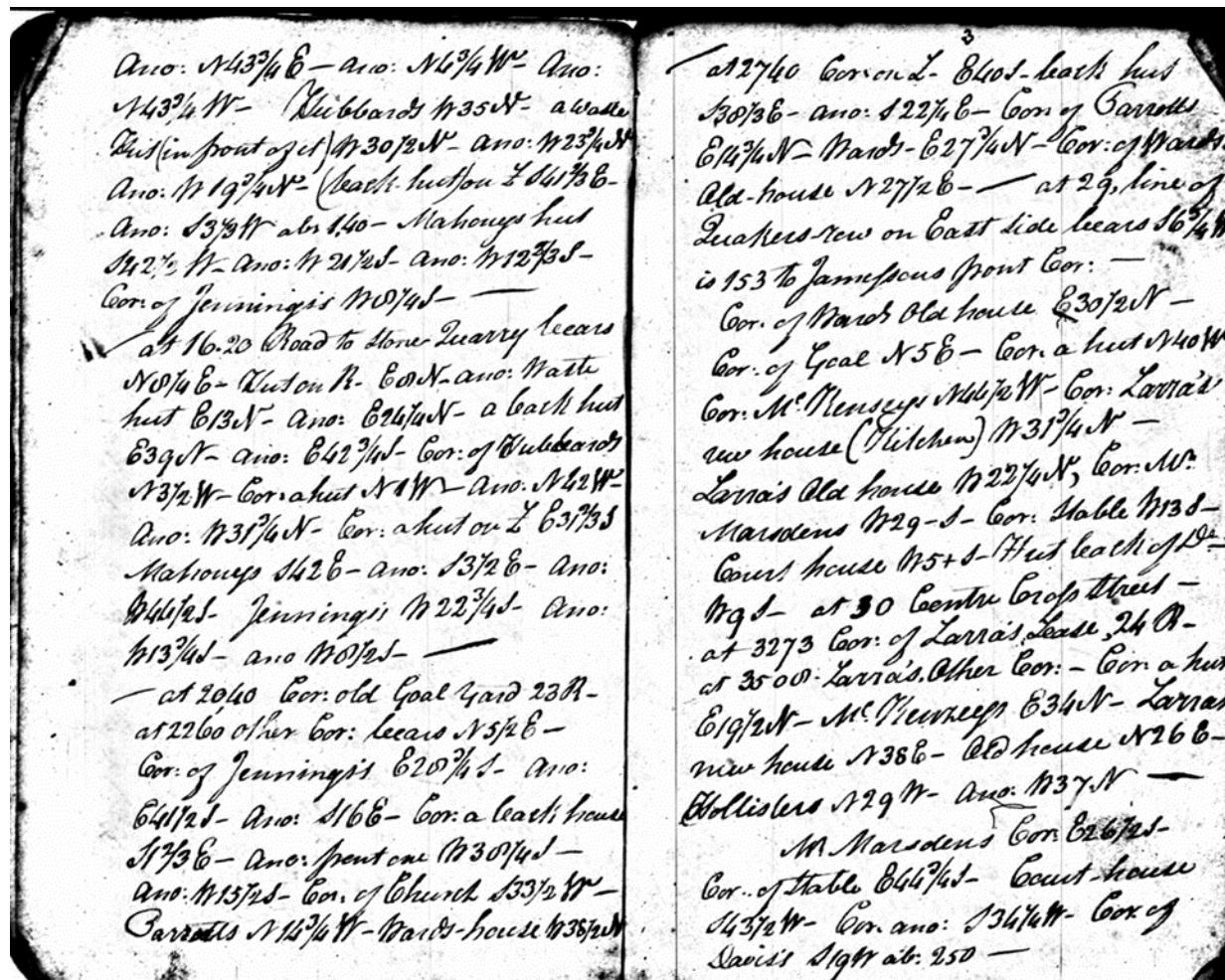


Figure 4. Meehan's 1804 survey field book distinguishing between the old gaol and the new gaol.

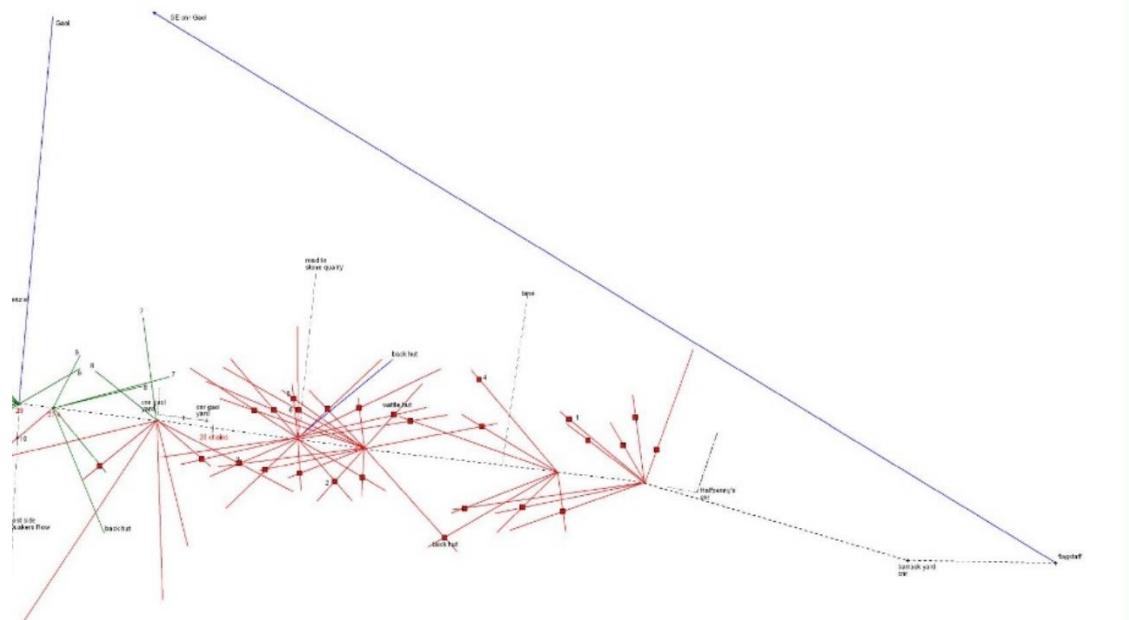


Figure 5. Redraft of Meehan's survey data (Extent Heritage 2017a).



Figure 6. Meehan's survey data overlain on Evans' plan, the annotated '30' referring to a gaol, and location of the study area, is outlined in yellow.

The first gaol: chronology & structure

The first gaol at Parramatta had a brief lifespan and operated for less than three years. It was completed in June 1797 and was destroyed by fire in December 1799. Orders for the construction of gaols at Sydney and Parramatta were issued by Governor Hunter in 1796. Both were to be of double log construction. He issued a General Order (26.9.1796) that required every settler and householder to furnish and deliver:

ten logs weekly each, the logs to be 9 feet long, not under or over 7 inches diameter and ... quite straight. The Governor thinks it also necessary to inform the officers who are furnish'd with labourers from Government that he expects from them twenty logs each (CHRNSW 3.139) (cited in Kerr 1984).

The Parramatta gaol was to be 100 feet long while the Sydney gaol was 80 feet long. David Collin's description of Sydney gaol indicated that it had 22 cells. Collin's description, reproduced in part below, provides additional insights into the configuration and structure of Sydney gaol, and Parramatta gaol by comparison. External walls and internal cell partitions were constructed of a double wall of logs. The floor was also constructed of timber logs, while the walls and floors were covered in clay. The pragmatic use of logs and of thatch roofs explains how both prisons were burnt relatively soon after construction.

The inhabitants of the town of Sydney having been addressed to supply thatch for the roof of the new gaol, and completed their respective proportions, the building was inclosed during this month [June 1797] with a strong and high fence. A building such as this had certainly been long wanted. It was 80 ft in length: the sides and ends were constructed of strong logs, a double row of which formed each partition. The whole was divided into 22 cells, the divisions of which were logs. The floor and the roof were of the same solid materials over which was a coat 8 inches thick of stiff clay and the roof besides was thatched. Every accommodation for prisoners was to be found in separate buildings in the prison yard, in which also was a distinct brick building for debtors, fences off from the felon sideby a strong and high paling. (Collins Account 1802 Ed II 41-2; cited in Kerr 1984).

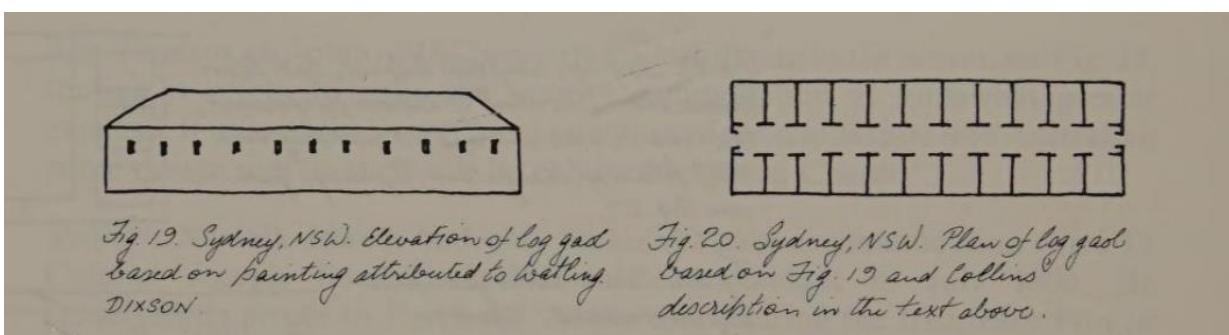


Figure 7. Conjectural reconstruction of elevation and plan of Sydney gaol by Kerr (Design for Convicts, p19).

The precise plan and configuration of the gaol and its location within the gaol yard is unknown. However, it was a substantial structure measuring 100 feet (~30 m) long and could be comfortably accommodated within the gaol yard boundary on either a north-south axis or an east-west axis. The

order to use 9-foot logs suggests that the structure consisted of 2.7m long panels of horizontal logs set into grooved timber posts. Collins noted that the floors (at Sydney) were also of log construction, so it is not clear if the entire structure was built on sill beams resting on the ground, or on padstones, or if the timber posts were earthfast and set into postholes as were the contemporary convict huts of Parramatta.

Re-reading historical references relating to the history and the chronology of this first gaol, on the understanding that it was actually located in the current study area may explain the apparent absence of buildings on the Evans and Stewart maps. Although the allotment was apparently in the possession of Colonel Maurice O'Connell, he had fallen out of favour with Governor Macquarie. This government lot may have been left undeveloped until formally granted to John Ellison in 1831.

Realising that the first gaol was actually located on George Street further underlines the importance of the street as the primary axis within the 1790s town plan. It can now be seen that the place of incarceration was situated prominently on the main street at a point midway between the government house to the west and the military barracks to the east. The gaol was relocated north of the river after the first building was burned to the ground. At that point, the northern 'second gaol' can be seen to be the counterpoint to the Anglican church along a north-south Church Street alignment.



Figure 8. Tracing of Evan's map of Parramatta c1814 (redrawn) based on Meehan's 1804 survey. Study area in red.

Phase 3: John Ellison Grant 1831-1857

John Ellison acquired a large lot that extended from George Street in the south to Phillip Street in the north. Phillip Street was part of a secondary subdivision of the early town plan and it marked an intensification of urbanisation between George Street and the Parramatta River. Ellison's lot included all of the old gaol yard and portions of another early allotment to the north of the old gaol yard. Brownrigg's 1844 map reveals that two brick buildings were present in the property. The southernmost building was an east-west aligned cottage set back from the street front, although closer to the new streetfront than the line of remaining former convict cottages that were depicted to the east of the property. The second building followed the western property boundary, was aligned north-south and corresponds to the so-called Redcoats Mess House that survives to this day in modified form. Both buildings lie just outside the study area boundary (although the positional accuracy of the Brownrigg map could be up to 5 metres). No buildings were depicted within the study boundary, although it is possible that other buildings or ancillary structures existed, or were subsequently erected there. Otherwise, it seems likely that the extensive open space was used as a garden.

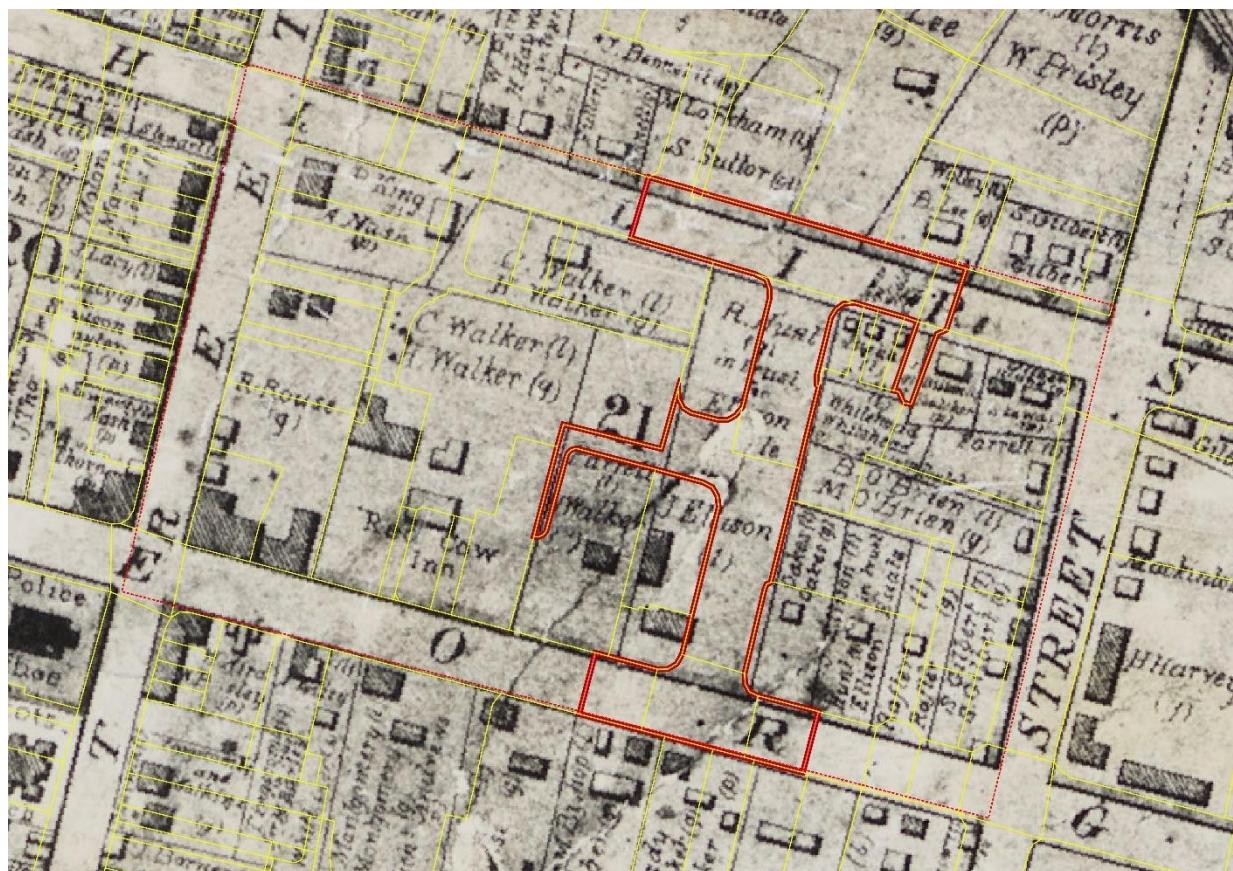


Figure 9. Site boundary in relation to Brownrigg 1844.

Phase 4: Subdivisions 1857-1910

The Ellison estate was subdivided in 1857. At that time the Redcoats Mess House, billed as 'that magnificent and truly valuable property' was a key part of the estate. By 1862 the Redcoats Mess House, which had been acquired by William Byrnes, was passed to his daughter Annie Oakes Byrnes in advance of her marriage to George Hogarth Pringle. This marked the beginning of this noted medical family's connection to the Redcoats Mess House property. The cottage at the front of the property appears to have been the residence and the Redcoats Mess House served as the doctor's surgery.

The three lots fronting onto Phillip Street were acquired by Frances Oakes, in 1857 were consolidated and subsequently transferred to J Byrnes & J Manning Byrnes in 1867, although they do not appear to have been developed until sometime after 1900.

It is not entirely clear when the George Street frontage, to the east of the Redcoats Mess House was infilled. Lot 1, adjoining the Redcoats Mess House property was acquired by James Thearle in 1857. Thearle's property was acquired by John Nobbs in 1882 and transferred to Annie Oakes Pringle in the same year. Lot 2 was acquired by William Goodwin in 1857 and remained in his hands until passed to his daughter in 1900. The 1895 detail series map indicates that buildings were present on the George Street frontage in these respective properties. They were presumably constructed by Thearle and Goodwin after they acquired their lots from the former Ellison estate, so it is likely that they were constructed at some time after 1857. The western property consisted of a long building aligned on the western property boundary. Its general shape suggests that it was a range of buildings resulting from incremental expansion and presumably incorporates dwelling, kitchen, ancillary and buildings. The eastern property consisted of a smaller cottage and a smaller rectangular structure to the rear of it, that could be a detached kitchen or an outhouse. Both properties had outdoor toilets along their respective boundaries. Depending on date of occupation, they could have been cesspits or dry pans. The toilet in the western property was part of a symmetrical conjoined toilet block that straddled the fence shared with the Redcoats Mess House. It appears to have been a single partitioned structure designed to serve the two properties and was probably constructed c1857 or later. The areas to the rear of the George Street buildings were presumably used as general yard and garden areas and likely reflected continuity of use with the earlier Ellison/Redcoats Mess House phase.



Figure 10. Site boundary in relation to metropolitan Detail Series map, 1895.

Phase 5: Consolidation & later occupation 1910-1960s

The properties of the study area underwent further development and infilling between 1900 and 1960. The Anschau family acquired the Redcoats Mess House and the Phillip Street properties between 1910 and 1913. Various member of the family operated tanneries in the greater Sydney region. Analysis of aerial photographs indicates that a large L-shaped building, possibly a warehouse or factory building, occupied the Phillip Street frontage by 1943, which is likely to relate to several newspaper sources regarding applications made to erect offices, sheds and shops in the early twentieth century.

William Bramwell Booth acquired lots 1 and 2 in 1918, marking the beginning of the Salvation Army's connection with the site that endured until it was compulsorily purchased by Parramatta City Council in 1967. William Bramwell Booth was the son of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army and had been appointed his successor in 1912. The Salvation Army, as an organisation was listed as owner in 1930. Analysis of the 1943 aerial photograph indicates that both buildings on the George Street frontage, as represented on the 1895 detail series map, had been replaced or heavily altered and expanded at that point. Another large building occupied the rear part of these properties which had been amalgamated is likely a Salvation Army Hall.



Figure 11. Site boundary in relation to 1943 aerial photograph.

Phase 6: Clearance & creation of Horwood Place 1967-present

Lands were compulsorily purchased in 1967 for the creation of Horwood Place. The degree and depth of site clearance undertaken at that time is unknown. Examination of a sequence of aerial photographs dating between 1969 and 1974 indicate that site clearance and construction of the new road and associated laneways took place over several years. By 1969 the southern half of the subject site had been cleared of buildings. The 1974 aerial photograph indicates that all buildings and vegetation had been removed from the subject site. It appears, based on the aerial photos, that in 1974 the site was effectively integrated with the old ground level carpark on the site of the Red Cow inn, to the west and the cleared carpark area at 3 Horwood Place. The archaeological assessment of 3 Horwood Place, and archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation works at the Red Cow Inn suggest that in places, archaeologically significant levels could be reduced to early topsoil or subsoil horizons containing deeper historical archaeology features such as pits and postholes, while in situ lower wall courses, yard surfaces and occupation layers could survive in other areas. Additional localised deeper impacts should be expected from the construction of services along and within the new street.



Figure 12. 1969 aerial photograph showing partial clearance of Horwood Place.



Figure 13. 1974 aerial photograph showing Horwood Place entirely cleared of buildings.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.1. Archaeological potential

Table 3. Summary of historical archaeological potential

Phase	Site feature or site activities	Potential remains or evidence	Level [or likelihood] of survival	Research potential	Significance
Phase 1: Burramatta (pre-1788)	Parramatta Sand Body	Lithics & hearths, environmental information	Moderate-high	High	High (Note, this does not refer to cultural significance)
Phase 2: Establishment of the town of Parramatta & construction of the first Gaol (1796-99) (1788-1830)	First Gaol & associated occupation. Early allotment gardens or features.	Traces of land clearance, postholes, surfaces, burnt debris, artefacts, yard surfaces, pits	Moderate	High	State
Phase 3: John Ellison Grant (1831-1857)	Buildings, outbuildings, yards & gardens	Brick wall footings, surfaces, postholes, underfloor deposits, refuse pits, cesspits, garden/cultivation features	Moderate	High	High
Phase 4: Subdivisions (1857-1910)	Buildings, outbuildings, yards & gardens	Brick wall footings, surfaces, postholes, underfloor deposits, refuse pits, cesspits, garden/cultivation features	Moderate	Moderate	High – moderate
Phase 5: Consolidation & later occupation (1910-1970)	Buildings, outbuildings, yards & gardens	Brick wall footings, surfaces, postholes, underfloor deposits, refuse	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate – Low

Phase	Site feature or site activities	Potential remains or evidence	Level [or likelihood] of survival	Research potential	Significance
		pits, garden/cultivation features			
Phase 6: Clearance & creation of Horwood Place (1971-present)	Road & pathways	Current and earlier road surfaces, associated services	Extant & High	Low	Low

EXTENT

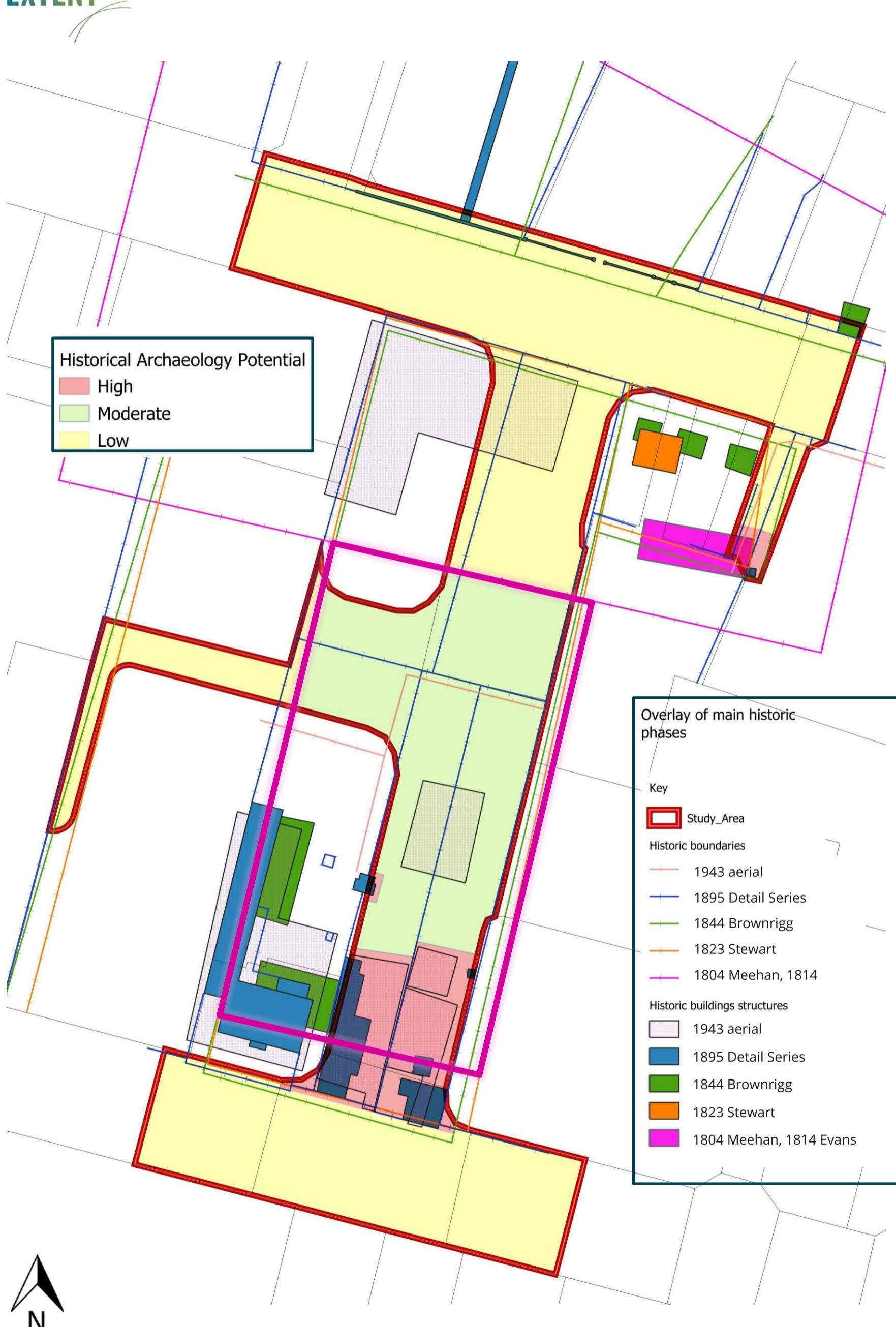


Figure 14. Archaeological potential of the study area, with historical building structures and boundaries overlaid. Note Meehan boundary for the allotment identified as 'Gaol' in bolded pink outline.

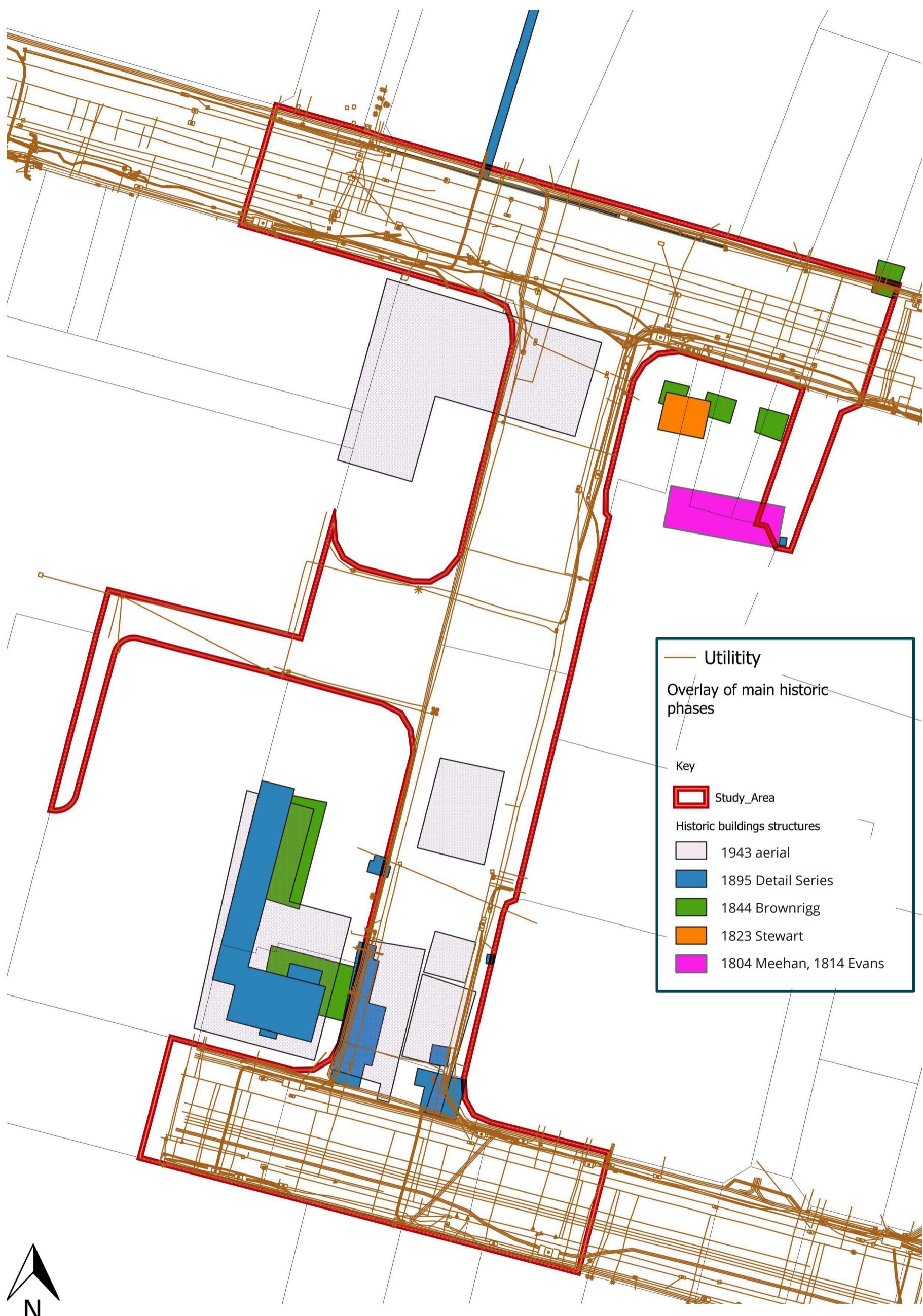


Figure 15. Overlay of utilities survey with historic building structures. Note significant disturbance at George Street frontage.

3.2. Summary statement of archaeological significance

3.2.1. Basis for assessment

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. While they remain an integral component of the overall significance of a place, it is necessary to assess the archaeological resources of a site independently from aboveground and other heritage elements. Assessment of archaeological significance is more challenging as the extent and nature of the archaeological features is often unknown and judgment is usually formulated on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

The following significance assessment of the subject area's archaeological resource is carried out by applying criteria expressed in the publication 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', prepared by the Heritage Branch, formerly Department of Planning (NSW) (now the Heritage Division, Office of Heritage and Environment) in December 2009.

3.2.2. Existing statement of significance

The statement of significance provided in PHALMS entry for AMU 2894, which incorporates the subject site is as follows:

This AMU has exceptional archaeological research potential. Significance: This area was part of the early Rose Hill settlement and the commercial centre of Parramatta through the convict and colonial periods to the present day. The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Commerce, Convicts, Cultural sites, Government and Administration, Housing, Land Tenure, Law and Order, and Townships. The archaeological resources of this AMU are likely to be largely intact, but subject to minor disturbance in some areas. This AMU is of State significance.

3.2.3. NSW heritage criteria for assessing significance related to archaeological sites and relics

3.2.3.1. Archaeological research potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

The site offers significant research potential in associated with the first generation of buildings and land acquisition within Parramatta by the British. Archaeological evidence may be the only reliable form of evidence for activities undertaken on this site prior to 1800 given the paucity of documentary evidence. There is the potential to determine the location of Parramatta's first gaol with a greater degree of accuracy than has hitherto been available.

3.2.3.2. Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)

The early gaol phase was an initiative of Governor Hunter. The gaol also relates to the significant convict phase of NSW history.

3.2.3.3. Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

Archaeology associated with the gaol would be of technical significance. This gaol, alongside the gaol at Sydney were the first purpose-built gaols in the colony. Timber double-log structures represented pragmatic adaptation based on an abundance of available native raw materials, alongside a dearth of skilled artisans. Any intact archaeological evidence relating to the structure, ground plan, location and configuration of the gaol would supplement the meagre historical information about the site. The site of the Sydney Gaol has been completely modified by deep cutting undertaken in the twentieth century to the extent that no physical evidence survives.

3.2.3.4. Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)

The subject site covers a significant portion of one of the early town plots and marginal elements of two more. It also covers part of George Street, which was the early High Street and the primary axis of the early town, and Phillip Street, which represent a very early secondary intensification of the early urban landscape. The sequence of historically attested occupation within the subject site includes the first gaol, the Ellison/Redcoats Mess House property, and a sequence of later subdivisions. Subject to preservation this site has the potential to reveal and demonstrate a sequence of occupation that is central to an understanding and demonstration of the story of Parramatta's urban development. Archaeological investigation of comparable sites within this urban block and in the wider environs indicate that, subject to preservation, the range of potential archaeological remains would illustrate the past history of this specific part of Parramatta while also touching on wider issues of early urban form, planning and historical occupation in NSW.

3.2.4. Bickford and Sullivan's questions

The above assessment criteria are supplemented by the established assessment framework that has been developed by Anne Bickford and Sharon Sullivan (1984), who set three fundamental questions to assist in determining the research potential of an archaeological site. These questions are as follows.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The historical records relating to the early historical occupation of this site are sparse and rare. Archaeology relating to the first gaol would contribute to our understanding of its ground plan, precise location, the arrangement of space across the gaol site and information about undocumented occupation. On a broader level, the site presents an opportunity to understand the broader pattern of urban infill and development within the core of the early colonial town.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

Yes. This site could contribute knowledge specifically relating to the construction, layout and occupation of the first Gaol at Parramatta.

Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

Yes. Information relating to the first gaol is relevant to major questions about the convict system in Australia, and abroad. The early phases of occupation at this site also feed into discussions about the establishment and development of Parramatta as the second major British settlement in NSW.

3.3. Summary statement of significance

The subject site lies within AMU 2894. The statement of significance is outlined here.

This AMU has exceptional archaeological research potential. Significance: This area was part of the early Rose Hill settlement and the commercial centre of Parramatta through the convict and colonial periods to the present day. The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Commerce, Convicts, Cultural sites, Government and Administration, Housing, Land Tenure, Law and Order, and Townships. The archaeological resources of this AMU are likely to be largely intact, but subject to minor disturbance in some areas. This AMU is of State significance.

This statement of significance which covers a much wider area than the Horwood Place remains valid, although it could be modified depending on the degree of preservation or disturbance within the subject site. Archaeology relating to the early occupation of Parramatta would be of state significance. Historical and cartographic research undertaken for this report has also determined that the first gaol was also located within the subject site, and not in Prince Alfred Park, as stated in all the secondary literature. The first gaol site further supports the assertion of State significance.

Similarly, any physical evidence such as services, refuse pits and outbuildings associated with the Redcoats Mess House would be of State significance. Archaeology relating to post-gaol occupation and later subdivisions would be of local significance.

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1. Proposed works

The Civic Link is a proposed pedestrianised public space and cultural spine connecting Parramatta Square to the Parramatta River. The overall project spans 500 metres, and consists of four blocks. Civic Link Block 3, the study area, is located along the existing Horwood Place, between George Street and Phillip Street, and includes Auctioneer Lane which provides access to Eat Street Car Park,

accessed west of Horwood Place. Horwood Place currently consists of a two-way, with street parking along either side. The proposed works primarily involve removal of roadway for pedestrianisation and the creation of the central green spine. Auctioneer Lane is to remain accessible for vehicles to Eat Street Car Park in the short to medium term at an 'interim' design.

4.2. Development impacts

Development will include removal of roadway, with design elements including a central green spine of planting pods, seating, informally arranged lighting masts, and a continuous 3 m wide awning coverage to building frontages. Auctioneer Lane is to remain accessible for vehicles to Eat Street Car Park in the short to medium term.

Development plans are at concept stage, with some potential for adaptation based on results of archaeological investigation. At present, it is anticipated that the proposed subsurface impacts will most likely include early site investigation works including:

- Geotechnical and contamination testing and installation of a groundwater monitoring standpipes

And development impacts including:

- Flood and storm water management infrastructure; potential early works for a water drainage management scheme
- Removal of existing hardstand and road surfaces
- Deeper excavation at the point of the central green spine to allow for tree plantings
- Utility service lines under the footpaths
- Landscaping and surface grading
- Removal of existing trees; new plantings including at least twenty new trees
- Bollards and lighting poles
- Installation of street furniture
- Footings associated with awning coverage

The final depths of proposed subsurface impact are not yet known, however are likely to be up to depths of 2 metres below ground surface. Geotechnical testing is proposed to extend to depths of a minimum of 10 metres depth.

BLOCK 3 SOUTH

As above

7. Footway adjoining existing heritage building under existing awning
8. Protect existing verandah posts
9. Footway beyond heritage awning

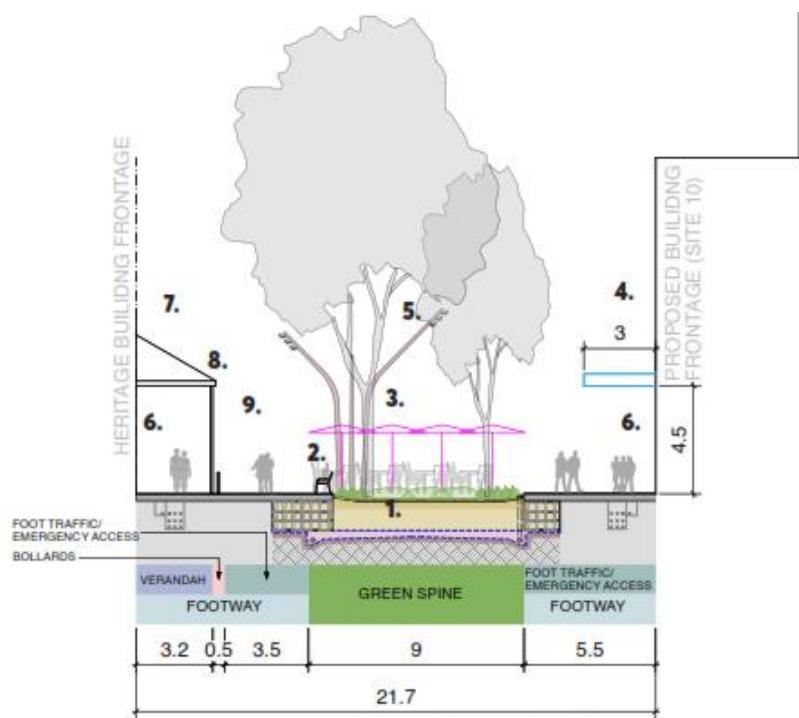


Figure 4.6: Typical Section B-B

Figure 16. Typical section Block 3 South (Source: City of Parramatta Council 2022, 58).

4.3. Mitigation of impacts

Archaeological testing will gather more precise information about the presence, absence, and depths of potential archaeology, in relation to any impacts that may be associated with the proposed development. Systematic gathering of information about general depths of any in situ archaeology will inform subsequent discussions about the nature of any mitigation strategy.

Management strategies may include salvage, archaeological monitoring, or localised redesign. State significant features and relics that might be identified during the testing program may need to be managed through protection or conservation. The development plans are still at concept stage, progressing to detailed design, with some potential to change local potential impacts based on changed design, built heritage and historical archaeological considerations.

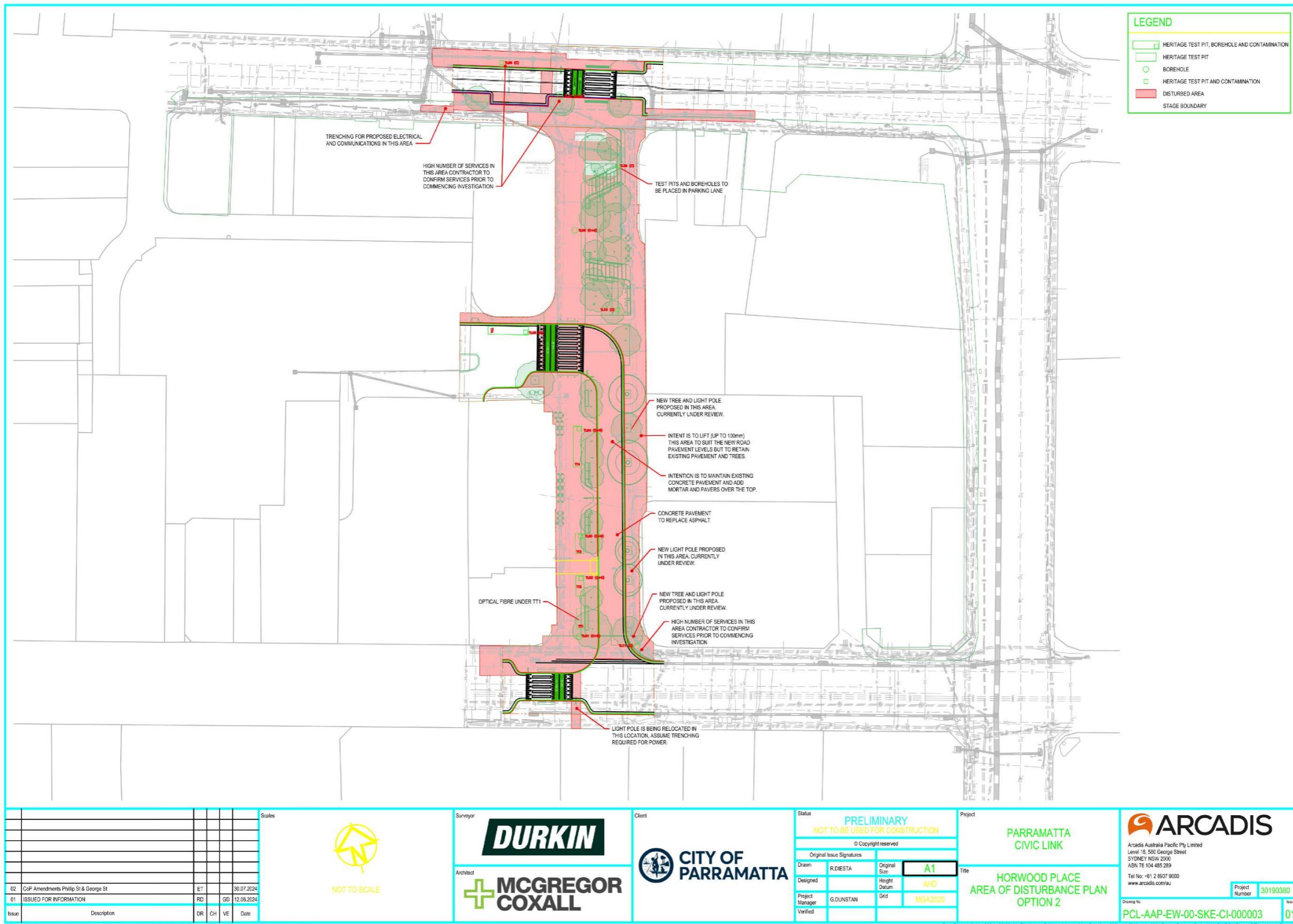


Figure 17. Area of study area likely to be subject to some level of development disturbance (red shading). Green spine illustrated in green outline.



Figure 18. Interim concept plan.



Figure 19. End state concept plan.

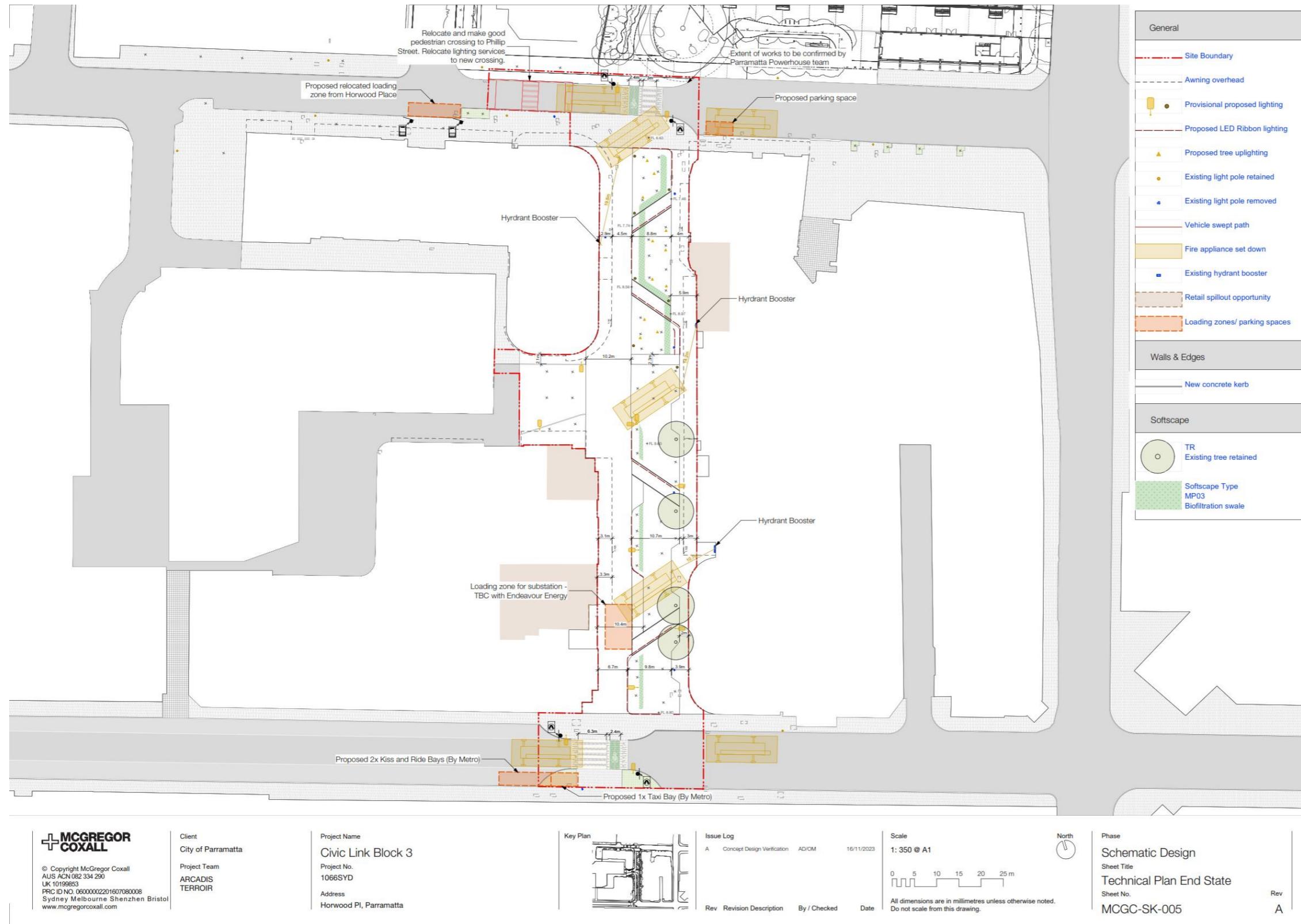


Figure 20. End state technical plan.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

5.1. Research framework

The following research framework provides a context and methodology to guide the test excavation of targeted areas that may be impacted by the preparatory site investigation works and subsequent redevelopment works and to gain a greater understanding of the potential archaeological resource that may be able to inform final development design.

5.1.1. Research themes

The Heritage Council of New South Wales has published a list of historical themes, to provide direction and guidance for heritage assessment and management. The historical themes relevant to the documented occupation of the subject area are listed below (Table 4).

Table 4. Historical themes relevant to the subject area

Australian theme	NSW theme	Notes	Occupation phase
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.	Phase 1
Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing, and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations	Phase 1
	Convict	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW.	Phase 2
Developing local, regional	Agriculture	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal	Phase 2 Phase 3

Australian theme	NSW theme	Notes	Occupation phase
and national economies		species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	
	Environment – cultural landscape	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Phase 1 Phase 2
	Industry	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Phase 3 Phase 4 Phase 5
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Phase 2
Governing	Law and Order	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting, and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Phase 2
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Phase 3 Phase 4 Phase 5
	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Phase 5
	Social institutions	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	Phase 5

5.1.2. Research questions

5.1.2.1. Broad research questions

A series of general research questions are identified below:

- What is the nature, extent, and integrity of the archaeological remains uncovered?

- Were sealed artefact deposits identified during test excavations? Have any underfloor or yard deposits survived? If present, what information do these deposits provide in regard to phasing, building functions, activity areas or lifeways of the site's occupants?
- Based on the test excavation undertaken, and the proposed development impacts, does the remainder of the site require further excavation to further expose archaeological remains? Or what other mitigation or management is required?
- Does the extent and integrity of the archaeological resources identified during test excavation trigger a reassessment of significance to the site?

5.1.2.2. Site specific research questions

Additional site-specific research questions for both Aboriginal and historical archaeological programmes are identified below:

- Are there any identifiable archaeological remains, deposits or artefacts associated with the first Gaol? What is the nature and integrity of these remains? Can any information be recovered regarding the gaol's location, construction, destruction, its appearance or its use? Is there potential for further research into the landscape of control and archaeology of institutions in the context of Parramatta?
- Are there any identifiable archaeological remains, deposits or artefacts associated with early convict allotments including farming and potential early agricultural use of the site?
- Are there any remains associated with the Red Coats Mess including potential rubbish deposits or gardens?
- Is the Parramatta Sand Body present within the study area and what is its likely extent and integrity? How has it been impacted in the colonial period?
- Is any evidence of contact period archaeology present (e.g. use of ceramic and glass by Aboriginal people, or identification of Aboriginal objects in historical archaeological contexts)?
- Can artefact analysis of Aboriginal cultural heritage identify patterns and types of site use by past people?
- Can palynological evidence tell us about the past environment?

5.2. Excavation strategy

The development of Civic Link at Block 3 will require a range of different types of impact and varying levels of ground disturbance. Areas of deeper and more involved development impacts are primarily in the area of the central green spine which will require deeper excavation to allow for tree plantings, water management and utilities. Development is also likely required to be preceded by geotechnical investigation. As development plans are at a concept design stage progressing to detailed design, there is some ability for the final design to respond to the results of archaeological assessment. Therefore, the excavation strategy presented here is based on testing in areas that are likely going to require impact, including geotechnical works (to prevent unnecessary excavation where no impacts are likely to occur), balanced with a more general test programme to assist in furthering our understanding of the potential archaeological resource.

Due to the presence of potential significant archaeology within the study area, a combined historical and Aboriginal excavation program is necessary. The integrated testing strategy responds to the parallel legislative requirements and systems for managing historical and Aboriginal archaeology. This approach also maximises flexibility and coordination during the field investigation phase. A holistic approach would be adopted by an Excavation Director who would ensure the archaeological personnel involved in the project are experienced in the management and identification of both Aboriginal and historical archaeological resources. This is particularly relevant to any surviving upper portions of the Parramatta Sand Body (PSB) that have the potential to contain physical evidence of concurrent Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal occupation of the site. In this instance the material would be managed as both a historical and Aboriginal resource until it becomes clear that the deposits pre-date 1788 at which point the material is managed as a solely Aboriginal resource.

The aim of this archaeological investigation therefore is to:

- identify any archaeological remains associated with the phases of site development as outlined section 3,
- mitigate any impact caused by early geotechnical works and ensure they will avoid archaeological resources of State significance
- identify the extent, condition, and nature of any archaeological remains; and
- determine appropriate actions for further archaeological management.

To accomplish this a two phase approach is proposed, should there be early site investigation works (i.e. geotechnical testing) that must take place earlier than a facilitating testing programme. Early geotechnical results also may help refine Phase 2. *Should timing of works dictate, Phase 1 and 2 can be combined into one excavation programme or undertaken concurrently.*

Environmental Testing (Phase 1): A first phase of testing will be undertaken to allow for required site investigations (i.e. geotechnical testing) and potential early works, required prior to the main construction. This phase will be more 'targeted' in the sense there will be specific enough locations required for geotechnical testing and their impacts. It is anticipated this can be undertaken with minimal personnel and work in conjunction with geotechnical and soil contamination consultants/civil crew. Eleven one by one metre trenches are proposed in the location of borehole testing, which can be expanded to 2 x 1 if required. Within this, a 0.5 x 0.5m Aboriginal test pit is proposed.

Archaeology Investigation (Phase 2): A second phase of testing will be implemented as a more comprehensive 'exploratory' methodology. This will target areas of potential archaeology, in order to better understand the potential archaeological resource and its distribution across the site. This will enable potential adjustment of proposed design plans to better avoid and manage significant archaeology. The proposed testing locations would still in the first instance preference areas that are known to be likely to require some impact, to avoid excavating in areas where no works will take place. It is anticipated this phase would require a team of archaeologists across a longer programme. Five trenches are proposed to be strategically across the site focusing on areas of archaeological potential associated with the early phases of use at the site. These test trench locations have been selected to cover a representative sample of the potential areas for the gaol

site and early buildings fronting George Street. They are also located to avoid known services. It is proposed that Aboriginal test pits of 0.5 x 0.5m size be excavated within the historical archaeological trench footprint, should there be sufficient space.

Table 5. Summary of Environmental Testing (Phase 1) trenches to facilitate proposed geotechnical and soil contamination.

Trench No.	Impact in vicinity	Trench Size	Objective
TL01	Contamination testing and geotechnical borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole
TL02	Geotechnical borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole
TL03	Contamination testing and geotechnical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole
TL04	Contamination testing and geotechnical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole
TL05	Contamination testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole
TL06	Contamination testing and geotechnical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole
TL07	Contamination testing and geotechnical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole

Trench No.	Impact vicinity	Trench Size	Objective
TL10	Contamination testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole
TL11	Contamination testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 x1 m historical archaeological test unit ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	Identify stratigraphy (including depths of fill) and presence and nature of any archaeological remains, microsite geotechnical borehole

Table 6. Summary of Archaeology Investigation Phase (Phase 2) trenches, designed to test for the presence and nature of significant archaeology.

Trench No.	Impact vicinity	Trench Size	Objective
TT01	Roadway reconfiguration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 x5 m historical archaeological test trench ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trench located to capture potential remains of building associated with the Ellison estate, noted on the 1895 Detail Series or earlier archaeological evidence associated with Dr Pringle's Cottage or the Redcoats Mess House ▪ Determine presence and nature of PSB and any Aboriginal archaeological potential
TT02 + TT03 (split across driveway)	Green spine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trench split across driveway ▪ Two 2 x5 m historical archaeological test trenches ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trench located to capture potential remains of building associated with the Ellison estate, noted on the 1895 Detail Series or earlier archaeological evidence associated with the gaol yard block, Dr Pringles Cottage or the Redcoats Mess House ▪ Determine presence and nature of PSB and any Aboriginal archaeological potential
TT04	Green spine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 x10 m historical archaeological test trench ▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Located to investigate large area in centre of gaol yard block to examine surfaces for evidence or archaeological deposits associated with the First Gaol site

Trench No.	Impact vicinity in	Trench Size	Objective
TT05	Adjacent roadway reconfiguration, landscaping, garden furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="576 586 870 653">▪ 2 x 10 m historical archaeological test trench <li data-bbox="576 653 870 765">▪ 0.5 x 0.5 m Aboriginal test pit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="894 372 1378 485">▪ Determine presence and nature of PSB and any Aboriginal archaeological potential <li data-bbox="894 496 1378 698">▪ Located to investigate large area in centre of gaol yard block to examine surfaces for evidence or archaeological deposits associated with the First Gaol site <li data-bbox="894 709 1378 833">▪ Determine presence and nature of PSB and any Aboriginal archaeological potential

Civic Link Block 3, Horwood Place Proposed Test Locations

- Aboriginal archaeology test pits
- Historical archaeology test trenches
- Study area
- Area of development impacts

Drawn by: Sarah Janson
Checked by: Brian Shanahan
Date: 2 August 2024
Projection: GDA94 MGA56
Data sources: Extent, Nearmap, NSW Spatial Services
City of Parramatta

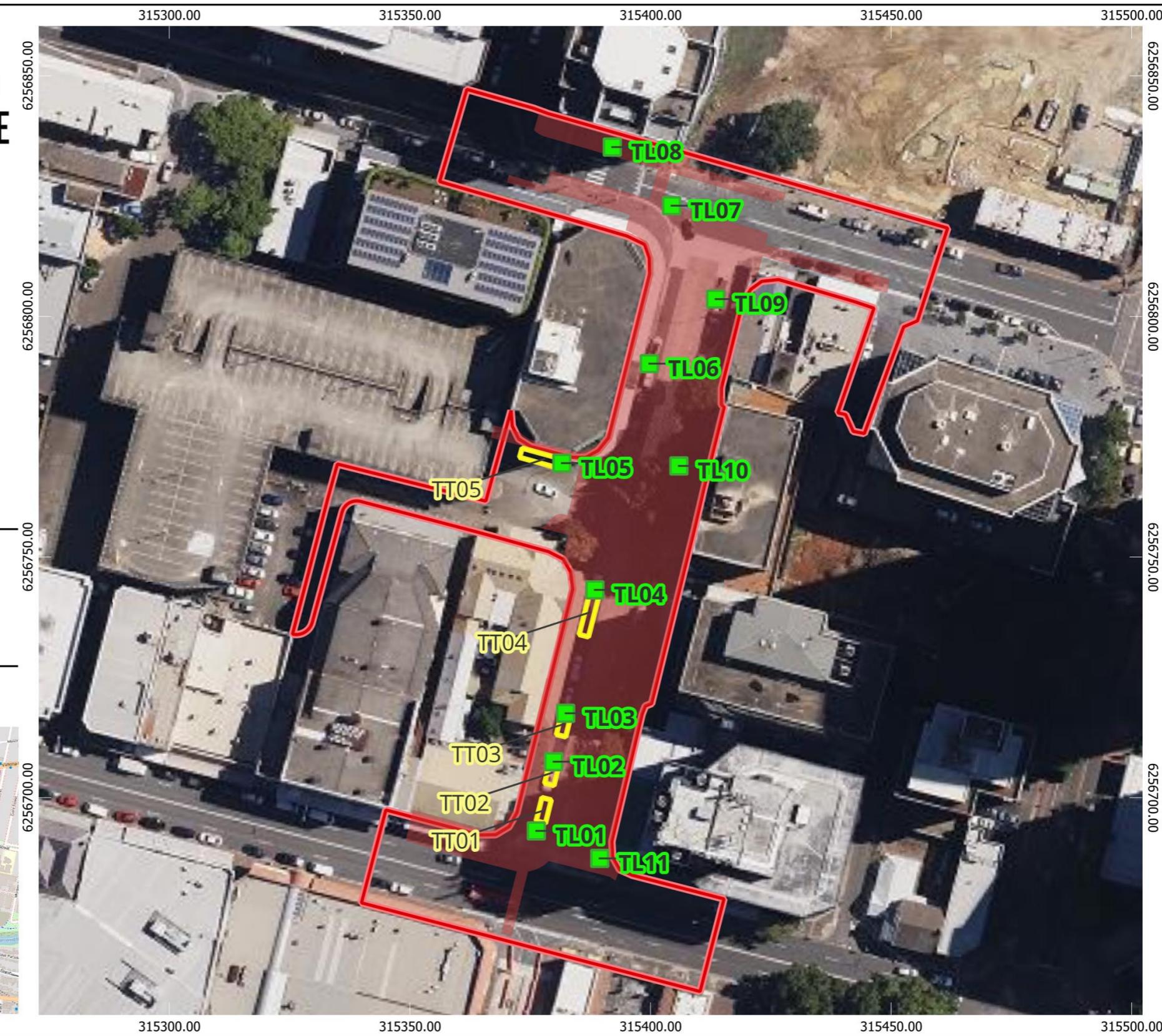
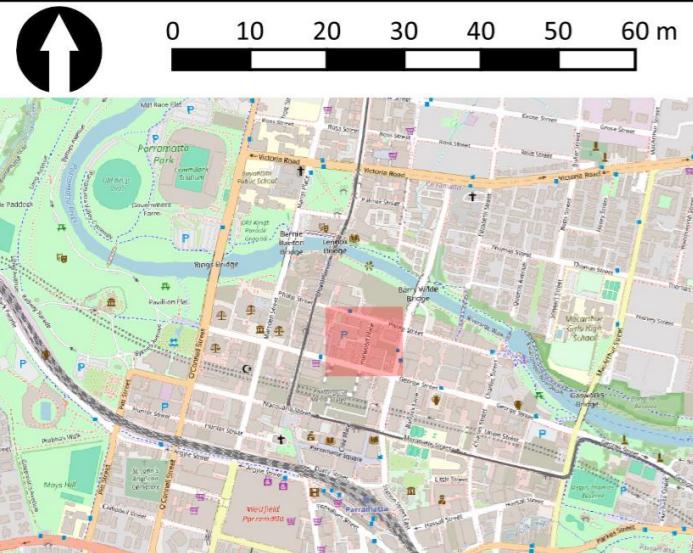


Figure 21. Provisional testing locations for Environmental Testing Phase (Phase 1 - bore and contamination bore locations) and Archaeology Investigation Phase (Phase 2 - provisional historical test trenches within which an ATP will be excavated).

5.3. Excavation methodology

The excavation program will combine historical archaeology and Aboriginal archaeological investigations of the study area. An integrated approach has been proposed to ensure the best heritage outcomes.

Excavations will be undertaken under the direction of an Excavation Director approved by Heritage NSW to direct the historical archaeological component of the programme, who must also have experience in identification and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The Excavation Director will ensure archaeological personnel involved in the projects are experienced in the management and identification of both Aboriginal and historical archaeological resources.

Both the Environmental Testing Phase (Phase 1) and Archaeology Investigation Phase (Phase 2) are proposed to be undertaken by a combination of mechanical and manual excavation of test trenches. The Environmental Testing Phase includes the investigation and clearance of specific areas prior to geotechnical testing (i.e. boreholes). Unless being undertaken concurrently, the Archaeology Investigation Phase (Phase 2), will also include a finalisation of testing configuration based on information from Phase 1 and involves a wider scope.

Methodologies for an Environmental Testing Phase (Phase 1) and Archaeology Investigation Phase (Phase 2) are included below.

5.3.1. Environmental Testing Phase (Phase 1)

Establishment and configuration

- Site mobilisation and site establishment will include transportation of equipment, finalising the exact location of the proposed test trenches on the ground, in conjunction with geotechnical works teams, and establishing site datum for surveying and planning. Generally, the test trench locations will be determined based on mapping prior to arriving on site and in conjunction with a geotechnical services consultant, however the location of test units is subject to change should there be reason once on-site observations are undertaken (e.g. presence of services, safety concerns, logistical restrictions).
- If required, this methodology would also be applicable for a series of test pits along proposed early works at Phillip Street.
- Initial areas of 1 x 1m are proposed to be opened at the location of the proposed boreholes; to minimise unnecessary excavation. Indicative locations are shown in Figure 21.
- Should significant historical archaeological deposits be encountered, these would be manually excavated and recorded (see below), and the proposed borehole location micro-sited in an area of the opened trench not impacting remains or relics. If not possible, the area could be expanded to find a suitable area (initially to a 2 x 1m area, and not exceeding 3 x 3m), or the above process repeated at alternative location, or abandoned.

Excavation

- A machine excavator, with the assistance of a saw cutter where necessary, will be used to remove the modern ground surface in the location of the trenches. Modern fills capping the natural soil profile may then be removed by machine excavator, in consultation with the archaeologist. The machine must be fitted with a flat bucket, unless compacted modern fills or hard surfaces are encountered. A toothed bucket would be used to break up hard surfaces or loosen compacted modern fills.
- Once fills are removed, manual archaeological excavation would take place to clean any archaeological remains that are exposed in trenches. Manual excavation would include the use of shovels, mattocks, hoes and hand tools including coal shovels, brushes, hand picks, and trowels.
- Once archaeological remains have been exposed and assessed, investigative sondages would be opened in selected locations if required. Excavation of these sondages would allow for further information such as the relationship of features, any additional subsurface features, depth of certain deposits or structures, and/or soil or artefact sampling.
- Historical archaeology determined to be directly associated with the early gaol, or with the Red Coats Mess phases are predicted to meet the threshold for State significance. Following investigations, any archaeological deposits or relics determined to relate to these phases would be left in situ. Archaeology relating to the later phases of occupation are predicted to be of local significance. Such archaeology would be excavated and removed following investigations in order to determine if earlier occupation survives below it.
- Following the completion of the historical excavation, an area within a historical archaeological trench to Aboriginal test pit (ATP) will be identified. The location of the ATP would only occur in locations where historical relics and significant features would not be adversely impacted. These locations would be determined by the Excavation Director.
- ATPs will be excavated with the involvement of RAP representatives. ATPs will measure 50 x 50cm in size. Excavations of natural deposits will be completed manually with hand tools where possible. Deposits will be sieved through a 3mm mesh. Excavation of the first ATP will occur in 50 mm spits to establish an understanding of the profile. The excavation of subsequent test pits will occur in 100 mm spits or according to stratigraphy if stratigraphic layers are identified. Excavation units would be excavated until the basal layer or culturally sterile deposit is reached, or the developmental depth of impact has been cleared, or at a depth at which excavation cannot be safely continued (due to water ingress, contamination, safety or similar factors); whichever occurs first.
- Given the discrete areas of impact that will form part of the Phase 1 scope, physical limitations may be encountered in regard to manual excavation of natural soils. It is proposed that excavation of Parramatta Sand Body deposits if found, will continue per the above until in the opinion of the Excavation Director, the physical constraints constrict further effective manual excavation or there are health and safety limitations. In this case, the remainder of the deposit may be excavated by machinery, augered, or cored or other method under archaeological supervision and the resulting material sieved. Should mechanical excavation be undertaken, this is to continue in controlled spits where possible and removed soils will be sieved per the

above. The required change of methodology is to be noted in site records and any artefactual material from these deposits also noted accordingly. An ATP may also be abandoned if other options are not feasible, in consultation with RAP representatives on site.

Monitoring works and demobilisation

- Once recording (see section 5.4) has taken place, and a micro-sited location for a borehole that will not adversely impact archaeology has been selected in conjunction with the Excavation Director, the geotechnical testing can commence under archaeological supervision. It is suggested, if possible, the resulting core to be split with the archaeological team for analysis of stratigraphy.
- After this, the trenches should be backfilled on completion of the fieldwork program and any historical archaeological remains would be kept in situ and protected with a layer of geofabric or equivalent protective material, for further investigations and management during Archaeology Investigation Phase (Phase 2)..
- While unlikely, if human remains are discovered during the course of the proposed program of works, the protocols outlined in section 5.6 below, should be undertaken.
- Should this phase be undertaken prior to Phase 2, a summary of the results of Phase 1 will be provided to HNSW and the RAPs.

5.3.2. Archaeology Investigation Phase (Phase 2)

Establishment and configuration

- Should Environmental Testing Phase occur prior to the Archaeology Investigation Phase, the results of this phase will be used to inform the final locations of Archaeology Investigation Phase testing. This may include for example reducing or moving trench locations away from areas established to be disturbed by the Phase 1 testing, or changing locations depending on the final coverage of Phase 1 testing to ensure Phase 2 captures other areas.
- An upper maximum of 80 m² is proposed to be opened. A preliminary or indicative proposed configuration of test locations is included in Figure 21. The Excavation Director will provide an updated test trench map location to HNSW and the RAPs prior to commencement of works, to be kept on file.
- Site mobilisation and site establishment will include transportation of equipment, finalising the exact location of the proposed test trenches on the ground, in conjunction with geotechnical works teams, and establishing site datum for surveying and planning. Generally, the test trench locations will be determined based on mapping prior to arriving on site, however the location of test trenches is subject to change should there be reason once on-site observations are undertaken (e.g. presence of services, safety concerns, logistical restrictions).
- Five test trenches are proposed to be opened in the areas potential archaeological resource which are likely in the vicinity to areas proposed to be impacted. Flexibility to adjust the configuration will be maintained, to the upper maximum of 80m². Areas that are highly likely not to be subject to impact should not be targeted for excavation.

- The upper maximum area may not be fully exposed. It is designed to provide flexibility should services or substantial intact structures be encountered. The final extent of excavation could be more limited if sufficient information can be gained through more targeted investigation.

Excavation

- A machine excavator, with the assistance of a saw cutter where necessary, will be used to remove the modern ground surface in the location of the trenches. Modern fills capping the natural soil profile may then be removed by machine excavator, in consultation with the archaeologist. The machine must be fitted with a flat bucket, unless compacted modern fills or hard surfaces are encountered. A toothed bucket would be used to break up hard surfaces or loosen compacted modern fills.
- Once fills are removed, manual archaeological excavation would take place to clean any archaeological remains that are exposed in trenches. Manual excavation would include the use of shovels, mattocks, hoes and hand tools including coal shovels, brushes, hand picks, and trowels.
- Once archaeological remains have been exposed and assessed, investigative sondages would be opened in selected locations if required. Excavation of these sondages would allow for further information such as the relationship of features, any additional subsurface features, depth of certain deposits or structures, and/or soil or artefact sampling.
- Following the completion of the historical excavation, an area within a historical archaeological trench to Aboriginal test pit (ATP) will be identified. The location of the ATP would only occur in locations where historical relics and significant features would not be adversely impacted. These locations would be determined by the Excavation Director.
- ATPs will be excavated with the involvement of RAP representatives. ATPs will measure 50 x 50 cm in size. Excavations of natural deposits will be completed manually with hand tools where possible. Deposits will be sieved through a 3mm mesh. Excavation of the first ATP will occur in 50 mm spits to establish an understanding of the profile. The excavation of subsequent test pits will occur in 100 mm spits or according to stratigraphy if stratigraphic layers are identified. Excavation units would be excavated until the basal layer or culturally sterile deposit is reached, or the developmental depth of impact has been cleared, or at a depth at which excavation cannot be safely continued (due to water ingress, contamination, safety or similar factors); whichever occurs first.
- Given the limitations and constraints associated with the project area, physical limitations may be encountered in regard to manual excavation of natural soils. It is proposed that excavation of PSB deposits will continue per the above until in the opinion of the Excavation Director, the physical constraints constrict further effective manual excavation or there are health and safety limitations. In this case, the remainder of the deposit may be excavated by machinery, augered, or cored or other method under archaeological supervision and the resulting material sieved. Should mechanical excavation be undertaken, this is to continue in controlled spits and removed soils will be sieved per the above. The required change of methodology is to be noted in site records and any artefactual material from these deposits also noted accordingly. An ATP may also be abandoned if other options are not feasible, in consultation with RAP representatives on site.

Recording and demobilisation

- Recording should take place in line with the guidelines outlined in section 5.4.
- After this, the trenches should be backfilled on completion of the fieldwork program and any historical archaeological remains would be kept in situ and protected with a layer of geofabric or equivalent protective material, for further investigations and management if required, and;
- while unlikely, if human remains are discovered during the course of the proposed program of works, the protocols outlined in 5.6, below, should be undertaken.

5.4. Site recording and environmental sampling

Once exposed, archaeological remains would be conducted generally according to the following methods:

- A site datum, keyed to Australian Height Datum (AHD) will be established to record the levels of extant deposits and features.
- Where any archaeological remains are exposed, measured drawings, or annotated scale plans derived from photogrammetry, will be prepared. The location of archaeological remains and trenches may also be plotted by a surveyor or with survey level equipment to assist with identifying and relocating them.
- Photographic recording of all archaeological features and phases of on-site works would be undertaken, using a scale bar and north arrow. Where warranted or possible, a photogrammetric recording of the site will also be created.
- All archaeological deposits and features will be allocated a unique context number and recorded in detail on pro-forma context sheets. This will be supplemented by preparation of a Harris matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits.
- If suitable deposits are found during archaeological investigation, soil samples will be collected for further archaeobotanical analysis.
- Any suspected hearths will be planned prior to excavation at 1:10 scale along with a scaled photograph and point provenanced using an RTK or similar, or total station. Hearths will then be half sectioned, with section drawings and scaled photographs prior to sampling for C14 dating, micromorphological block sampling and bulk sediment analysis or as advised by a relevant specialist.
- If suitable deposits are encountered, and where warranted or possible, soil and sediment samples may be collected for description, sedimentological, geochemical, paleoenvironmental, chronological, and microarchaeological analyses. This may include recovery of bulk soil samples, intact monolithic blocks of sediment, recovery of OSL samples and sampling of charcoal fragments. Specialists such as a geoarchaeologist, geomorphologist and/or palynologist may need to be engaged during the project depending on the integrity of exposed soil profiles to advise and/or undertake the sampling programme.

5.5. Artefact management

5.5.1. On site artefact retention of historic artefacts

Any artefacts retrieved will be provenanced according to their contexts. Artefacts will be bagged in suitable polyethylene bags, tagged with labels, and put in an agreed temporary secure storage location at the Extent Heritage office (3/73 Union Street, Pyrmont, 2000) for further analysis.

Where there are large fill deposits of similar materials which cannot logistically be 100% retained, these deposits will be sampled. A methodology for sampling, written description of artefact types, their approximate density and date, if known, would be included as part of the site recording. This would be undertaken at the Excavation Directors discretion in consultation with the Artefact Manager and Heritage NSW.

The following materials will not be collected during the excavation phase, although their presence will be recorded on the excavation context sheets:

- Items manufactured in the last 75 years, except where those items are unique, significant or add to the understanding and interpretation of the site.
- Building materials, such as bricks, dressed stone, building timber, drain pipe, mortar, plaster, paving, etc. Where appropriate, these items will be photographed and a sample retained.
- Hazardous materials.

5.5.2. Aboriginal objects

- Excavations will be undertaken under the supervision of an Excavation Director approved by Heritage NSW to direct the historical archaeological component of the programme, who must also have experience in identification and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- The Excavation Director will ensure archaeological personnel involved in the projects are experienced in the management and identification of both Aboriginal and historical archaeological resources.
- Aboriginal objects that are identified within historical archaeological deposits will be fully recorded in historical archaeological site documentation in accordance with their provenance. This will include recording of the location and depth of the find (if identified in situ), its general description (e.g. material, size, function, etc). They will be recorded on the context sheet of the deposit they were associated with.
- Following the recording, Aboriginal objects will be bagged, labelled and handed over to the Aboriginal archaeology personnel for further processing and analysis.
- Any historical artefacts identified during Aboriginal test excavation and sieving will be labelled in accordance with the Aboriginal recording system. Further classification will include identification of natural horizons (e.g. Horizons A1 – B2) that will also be allocated context numbers. Following the completion of onsite archaeological works, historical artefacts will be

handed over to the historical archaeology team for processing and analysis as part of the historical archaeological post-excavation phase.

- Any high-density artefacts identified during manual excavation, that may have the potential to represent a knapping event (in the opinion of the Excavation Director) or further inform artefact depositional and post-depositional dynamics are to be point provenanced in X, Y, Z using an RTK GPS, total station or other applicable method if appropriate. Each artefact will be individually bagged with a unique identifier corresponding to the RTK provenance record.

5.5.2.1. Analysis of Aboriginal objects

A lithics specialist (e.g. Rebekah Hawkins and/or Dr Trudy Doelman and/or Dr Amy Way and/or Dr Oliver Macgregor) would undertake analysis of recovered stone artefacts. The analysis would be consistent with stone analysis from other comparable sites and also consistent with the analysis methodology undertaken for the testing programme in order to facilitate data comparison. Specifically, the analysis would aim to determine the following:

- Source information - What raw material resources were used; where did they come from; and what does this tell us about Aboriginal use of the region in the past?
- Stone reduction technology - How was the stone worked and used? Does this change over time? Can the function of the site be inferred from the artefact assemblage? What does this tell us about Aboriginal occupation, use, settlement and activities undertaken through time in this region?
- Post-depositional influences - What post-depositional influences have impacted on the assemblage, and what does this tell us about the integrity and significance of the site?
- Site chronology - When was the site occupied? Was the assemblage the product of repeated occupations or a single event? Is there spatial patterning in the assemblage, and what does this tell us about repeated use, activities and/or occupation of the region through time?

A programme of conjoin analysis (re-fitting) on a sample of artefacts may be undertaken if higher density concentrations (e.g., greater than 25 artefacts per square metre) are found during the excavation. This would attempt to provide information about the stone reduction strategies used at the site, temporal change, and the extent and nature of post-depositional influences.

The artefact assemblage must be examined for evidence of use wear and residue during the artefact analysis. The study must include microscopic physical / technological examination of the artefacts. If appropriate samples are identified, a use wear and residue analysis of a sample of up to thirty flaked stone tools from the recovered assemblage will be undertaken by a specialist analyst. This sampling must follow advice from the use wear specialist so as not to impair the artefacts' analytical potential. All ground stone artefacts must be subject to use wear and residue analysis by a specialist analyst. The analysis would examine features on artefacts that may provide evidence of taphonomy or use wear. Such features may include edge wear, edge damage, abrasive striations, and silica polish. Residue analysis will incorporate, at a minimum, additional low and high-power microscopic investigations to identify surviving residual material. The selected artefact set will be a representational cross-section of the raw materials and stone tool 'types' identified during salvage.

5.5.2.2. Management of recovered Aboriginal objects

All Aboriginal objects recovered from the excavation program would be placed in labelled, resealable bags. Once excavations have been completed, all Aboriginal objects recovered will be stored temporarily in a secured room in the Extent Heritage office (3/73 Union St, Pyrmont NSW 2009).

Options for long-term management of retrieved Aboriginal objects will be discussed with RAPs during the preparation of the ACHAR. It is anticipated that any Aboriginal objects retrieved from the excavation program can either be reburied within the study area in accordance with the requirements of the *Code of Practice*, or can be managed with a Care and Control Agreement.

For reburial, the exact location of reburial would be decided following the completion of the excavation report and assessment of site extent and scientific value. The reburial location would be outside the proposed impact zone of the project, and the location would be registered as an Aboriginal site on the AHIMS database.

In accordance with section 85A (1) (c) of the NPW Act, a Care and Control Agreement developed in consultation with the RAPs and submitted for approval to Heritage NSW as part of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. If deposition of the assemblage in a Keeping Place is required, a written commitment would be produced by the proponent in conjunction with the RAPs addressing the nature of the Keeping Place, and how it would be funded, maintained and administered. Should there be disagreement regarding the proposed custodian of the assemblage, this would be determined and/or arbitrated by Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

5.5.3. Post-excavation retention and cataloguing

A three-tier significance assessment system will inform the post-excavation artefact retention processes for all artefact-bearing deposits. This assessment is based on the integrity of the deposits, their significance, and their research potential. As the significance of deposits may not be apparent at the time of excavation (or may change as excavation proceeds), no artefact discard will occur until the post excavation processing. This will allow time of the excavators to review their findings and amend the significance assessment of the deposits, if necessary.

The three-tier significance assessment system is as follows:

1. **Low significance** artefacts will be those recovered from disturbed, imported fill, or modern demolition contexts with limited research potential. During the post-excavation phase, only brief baseline attributes will be recorded in the artefact catalogue. An Artefact Manager will select any unique or diagnostic artefacts for retention and discard the remainder. A photograph will be taken of the discarded materials.
2. **Medium significance** artefacts will be those recovered from moderately disturbed contexts or those with a questionable integrity, such as the fill of some postholes and trenches and earlier demolition deposits, with a moderate research potential. During the post-excavation phase,

information on all artefacts will be entered into the artefact catalogue but, following recording, an Artefact Manager will select a representative sample of items, including any unique or diagnostic artefacts, for retention and discard the remainder. A photograph will be taken of the discarded materials and brief notes kept indicating what was discarded from each context.

3. **High significance** artefacts will be those recovered from in situ deposits such as cesspit fills, occupational deposits, sub-floor layers, some posthole fills, and yard deposits, with a high research potential. During the post-excavation phase, information on all artefacts will be entered into the artefact catalogue but, following recording, non-diagnostic metal will be discarded and not retained as part of the collection. A photograph will be taken of the discarded materials and brief notes kept indicating what was discarded from each context.

Where there is doubt about which classification to use for particular deposit, the higher rating will be used. In addition, the Excavation Director and/or Artefact Manager may choose to retain a larger sample of materials from Low and Medium significance contexts where it is felt that this material has the potential to contribute to the interpretation of the site.

5.5.4. Analysis

Any artefacts retrieved from sealed artefact deposits during the on-site works will be collected, cleaned, and catalogued in accordance with the investigation methodology recommended in this report (see above), and best archaeological practice.

All significant cultural materials recovered during archaeological investigation should be retained for analysis. This analysis would be undertaken in a location offsite and would be conducted by qualified specialists. These specialists will be determined and nominated during excavation on the basis of the materials recovered during excavation (i.e. faunal analysis, glass, ceramic, etc). The results of this analysis would be included as part of a final investigation report.

5.5.5. Storage

An adequate long term indoor storage repository will need to be organised for artefacts recovered from the site. This can be determined based on the quantity, condition, and significance of recovered items from the study area.

Following completion of the project, including fieldwork and issue of a finalised post excavation report, the artefacts will be removed from the Extent Heritage nominated repository, and handed over to the client. Retention, management and/or lodgement in an appropriate storage facility will be in the authority and care of the proponent.

5.6. Human remains

While no human remains are known to have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the study area, there exists the possibility that disarticulated human remains or intact burial features may be

present within the area. Therefore, included here is a procedure in the event of their identification to avoid substantial delays to the field program and development.

If possible human skeletal material (remains) is encountered during excavation the following steps shall be taken.

- **Stop all work** in the vicinity of the find and immediately inform the excavation director, who will then demarcate the area to protect the possible human skeletal material (remains). Depending on the circumstances of the discovery, this may include fencing off the area, leaving the find in the location or replacing it within the location it was found, covering the trench and find. Then, notify the project manager.
- The excavation director (or nominated representative or human remains specialist who would be on call during the fieldwork program for assessment; either an archaeologist with experience of human remains and/or a suitably qualified physical anthropologist or forensic specialist), will undertake an assessment of the remains. If the remains are found to be non-human, the excavation director will determine an appropriate management strategy. Where the remains are found to be human, or where there is doubt, the project manager is to notify the NSW Police, who will provide further direction.
- If the bones are identified as human (either by photographs or an on-site inspection) a technical specialist must determine the likely ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and burial context (archaeological or forensic).

Follow the direction of the Police. Excavation activity will not recommence unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

5.7. Team

Archaeological investigation works would be directed by Brian Shanahan (Associate Director) and/or Mike Hincks (Principal Heritage Advisor) and/or Graham Wilson (Principal Heritage Advisor, as nominated Excavation Directors. Nominated excavation directors have extensive experience in the management and excavation of local and State heritage listed sites and places as well as the identification of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

A team of assisting archaeologists will be drawn from the Extent Heritage pool of permanent staff and sub-consultants, on an as-needed basis. This will include Sarah Janson (Associate), Francesca McMaster (Senior Heritage Advisor) and Rebekah Hawkins (Senior Heritage Advisor). Additional team members if required would include geoarchaeologist (Dr Elle Grono) and conservators (Lucy Welsh, Principal Heritage Advisor).

5.8. Post excavation reporting

5.8.1. Interim report

Upon completion of the test excavation works on site (both phases), a succinct report detailing the results of testing works will be prepared. This will present an overview description of the works performed and their results, illustrated by photographs, survey plans, and an artefact catalogue, as appropriate. The report will include a response to the relevant research questions, including those raised in this document.

5.8.2. Historical archaeological post excavation report

The report of all archaeological fieldwork results must be produced in accordance with standard conditions of excavation permit (or best-practice procedures if further statutory approval is not required). The report should include:

- a description of the results of the investigation, including a discussion of the nature of the archaeological remains recorded;
- a response to the research questions raised in this research design;
- the results of any post-excavation analysis undertaken, including artefact or sample analysis (this may be a separate specialist report, or depending on the nature of the finds, be directly incorporated into the body of the post excavation report);
- site records, including artefact catalogues, measured drawings, and photographs (as appropriate);
- conclusions relating to the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains;
- identification of the repository for material recovered from the site; and
- recommendations for further archaeological work, site maintenance, conservation, or interpretation (as appropriate).
- Analysis of the historical material evidence (artefacts and soils) that are retrieved from the site, will be subject to a specialist report that will be prepared in conjunction with the post-excavation report.

The final archive of archaeological material should consist of all site records produced throughout the physical investigation, which may include context sheets, artefact sheets, photographs, slides, drawings, and artefacts (inventoried, boxed, labelled, and catalogued).

5.8.3. Aboriginal test excavation reporting

- The results of the test excavation would be analysed, and presented in an excavation report, which would be appended to the ACHAR. The excavation report would be completed to the requirements outlined in Requirement 11 of the *Code of Practice*.
- The report would be provided to the RAPs as a draft for review, and as a final version, incorporating any RAP comments received on the draft.

- Following the completion of the excavation program, artefact analysis and reporting, an update to the AHIMS database will be lodged where necessary.

5.9. Interpretation

Any significant archaeological remains and information recovered during the excavation should be considered for inclusion in the proposed interpretation in the project development.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusions

This historical archaeological assessment of the subject site has determined that it represents a key location, illustrating the development of the urban centre of Parramatta. Historical and cartographic research has also determined that this was the site of Parramatta's first gaol, that was a contemporary of the first Sydney gaol. This gaol site was previously understood to have been located in Prince Alfred Park, north of the Parramatta River.

Desk-based assessment has determined that a sequence of subsequent residential occupation and subdivision continued from c1830 until 1967, after which the site was cleared to create Horwood Place. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the subject site suggest that a range of archaeological material may survive at the site. This will include footings, foundations and surfaces associated with the later residential subdivisions. The degree of impact on archaeological remains resulting from construction works associated with the site clearance and construction of Horwood Place is unknown. The degree of preservation, or otherwise could be revised based on the results of a programme of archaeological test excavation.

The proposed development will require variable depths of excavation for different design elements, with anticipated deeper localised impacts in the area of the central green spine and for utilities and water management. Development construction and design finalisation are also contingent on-site investigation works such as geotechnical and soil contamination testing.

Consultation with Heritage NSW has determined that a section 139(4) exception application would not be applicable for early works such geotechnical coring/boring, given the potential for State significant archaeology. A s140 Excavation Permit issued under Section 141 of the Heritage Act will be required to undertake the archaeological test excavation program required to understand and identify historical archaeological features and relics.

6.2. Recommendations

- Archaeological investigations in the form of test excavations should be undertaken prior to any construction impacts and be undertaken to facilitate early site investigation works. This will inform a revised assessment of potential impacts on the archaeological resource. Test excavations would identify but not remove State significant relics. The results of the testing programme could also inform some degree of redesign, if appropriate.
- Archaeological investigations should integrate consideration of both historical and Aboriginal archaeology. These will require an AHIP under S90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*. A coherent programme of historical and Aboriginal investigations will ensure that as much archaeological data is recovered as is possible and that iterative advice may be provided to guide development.

- The proponent should apply to the Heritage Council of NSW for a heritage permit under S140 of the Heritage Act. An application may take 4 to 6 weeks to process. This application will be supported by this Historical Archaeological Research Design (HARD). Additional requirements for the application of a Section 140 permit include the nomination of an Excavation Director, provision of appropriate curriculum vitae and response to the criteria for assessing excavation directors, and a development consent and approved stamped plans (or a statement as to why it is not required),
- Following test excavations, should additional archaeological mitigation or impact to archaeological remains be required, further testing or salvage excavation under a new section 60 and/or section 140 permit may be required as determined in consultation with Heritage NSW.

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APPENDIX A. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (EXTENT HERITAGE 2023)



CIVIC LINK BLOCK 3

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for City of Parramatta Council

November 2023 — V03.3



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**PEOPLE
CENTRED
HERITAGE**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by City of Parramatta Council to undertake a Historical Archaeological Assessment in advance of the detailed design of Civic Link Block 3, as part of the larger Civic Link project, which extends from Parramatta Square in the south, to the Parramatta River in the north. The study area is located within the Parramatta CBD, within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). It consists of Horwood Place between Phillip Street and George Street, Auctioneer Lane, and a service lane off Phillip Street and also includes Lot 102 DP 241030. The study area consists of the existing road reserve, currently comprising the carriageway, footways and street furniture.

A search of available heritage registers indicated that the site is not subject to any statutory heritage listings. However, several heritage items listed on Schedule 5 of the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 directly adjoin the study area. This includes Dr Pringle's Cottage (I537), Redcoats' Mess House and potential archaeological site (I572), Civic Arcade, formerly a theatre, and potential archaeological site (1536), Willow Grove and potential archaeological site (I625) and Roxy Cinema (I538). The site lies within PHALMS archaeological management unit (AMU) no. 2894, which indicates that the archaeological resource may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts and has exceptional archaeological research potential and is of State significance.

A site inspection of the study area was undertaken on 10 August 2023. The site inspection noted some ground disturbance from services, roadways, existing pathways, and other landscape elements.

Based on the historical research undertaken to date the following broad historical phases of site development could be identified:

- Phase 1: Occupation of Parramatta by Darug (Dharug) people
- Phase 2: Establishment of the town of Parramatta & construction of the first Gaol, 1788-1830
- Phase 3: John Ellison Grant, 1831-1857
- Phase 4: Subdivisions, 1857-1910
- Phase 5: Consolidation and later occupation, 1910-1970
- Phase 6: Clearance and creation of Horwood Place, 1967-present

This historical archaeological assessment of the subject site has determined that it represents a key location, illustrating the development of the urban centre of Parramatta. Historical and cartographic research has also determined that this was the site of Parramatta's first gaol, that was a contemporary of the first Sydney gaol. This gaol site was previously understood to have been located in Prince Alfred Park, north of the Parramatta River.

Desk-based assessment has determined that a sequence of subsequent residential occupation and subdivision continued from c.1830 until 1967, after which the site was cleared to create Horwood

Place. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the subject site suggest that a range of archaeological material may survive at the site. This will include footings, foundations and surfaces associated with the later residential subdivisions. The degree of impact on archaeological remains resulting from construction works associated with the site clearance and construction of Horwood Place is unknown. The degree of preservation, or otherwise could be revised based on the results of a programme of archaeological test excavation.

Archaeological remains assessed to be significant at a local or State level are considered to be relics and as such are protected by the 'relics provision' of the *Heritage Act 1977 NSW*. Disturbance of archaeological relics in NSW is not permissible without an appropriate Approval/Excavation Permit issued under the Heritage Act. Therefore, based on this desktop study and background research, the following recommendations have been made:

- Historical archaeological test excavation to determine the location, integrity, and presence of potential archaeological items; and
- Application for an Excavation Permit under s140 of the Heritage Act 1977 to authorise this testing.

The results of the testing program would determine any need for any additional permits for salvage, monitoring, and/or harm to relics.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project initiation

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by City of Parramatta Council in 2023 to undertake a Historical Archaeological Assessment in advance of the detailed design of Civic Link Block 3. This report assesses the site's potential to contain historical archaeological remains, their significance, and the impacts of the proposed works on these resources and associated relics. This report provides recommendations for mitigation and management of archaeology during works conducted as a part of this development.

1.2. Site location and identification

The study area is located within the Parramatta CBD, within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). It consists of Horwood Place between Phillip Street and George Street, Auctioneer Lane, and a service lane off Phillip Street and also includes Lot 102 DP 241030. The study area consists of the existing road reserve, currently comprising the carriageway, footways and street furniture. Block 3 forms part of the larger Civic Link project, which extends from Parramatta Square in the south, to the Parramatta River in the north. The study area is outlined below in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

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Figure 1. Context map. Source: Nearmap.

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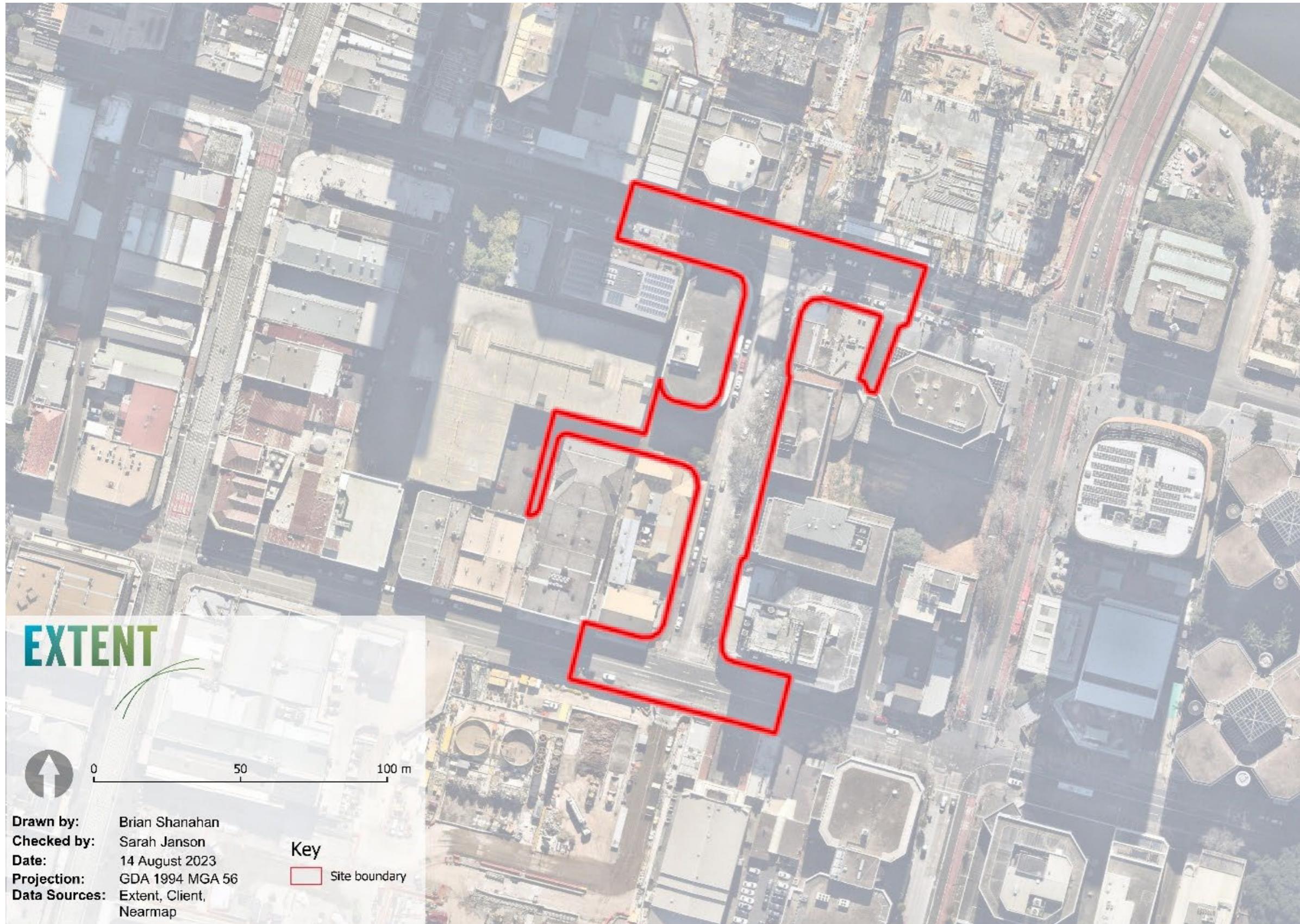


Figure 2. Current aerial imagery. Source: Nearmap

1.3. Development description

The Civic Link is a proposed pedestrianised public space and cultural spine connecting Parramatta Square to the Parramatta River. The project spans 500 metres, and consists of four blocks. Civic Link Block 3 is located along the existing Horwood Place, between George Street and Phillip Street, and includes Auctioneer Lane which provides access to Eat Street Car Park, accessed west of Horwood Place. Horwood Place currently consists of a two-way, with street parking along either side.

The Design Brief for Block 3 intends to pedestrianise Horwood Place, with design elements including a central green spine of planting pods, seating, informally arranged lighting masts, and a continuous 3 m wide awning coverage to building frontages. Auctioneer Lane is to remain accessible for vehicles to Eat Street Car Park in the short to medium term.

1.4. Statutory context

In relation to historical archaeology, the site is subject to the following statutory and non-statutory controls:

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;
- *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*;
- *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023*;
- *Parramatta Development Control Plan 2023*; and
- *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscaping Management Study 2000 (PHALMS)*.

1.4.1. Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* (the Heritage Act) is designed to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales and regulate development impacts on the State's heritage assets.

Significant historical archaeological features are afforded automatic statutory protection by the 'relics' provisions of 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

1) is of State or local heritage significance.

In accordance with Section 139(1), it is an offence to disturb or excavate land, where this may affect a relic, without the approval/excavation permit of the Heritage Council of NSW, unless an endorsed 'Exemption' or 'Exception' to disturb or expose and destroy a 'relic' applies. Sites which may contain archaeological relics are usually addressed under Sections 140 and 141 of the Heritage Act. Sites containing archaeological relics listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) are addressed under Sections 60 and 63 of the Heritage Act.

1.4.2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals. The relevant sections of the EP&A Act are:

- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Where Project Approval is to be determined under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Act, further approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act) are not required. In those instances, management of historical heritage follows the applicable the Heritage Council of NSW guidelines (the Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation, July 2005) and any relevant statement of commitments included in the Development Approval.

Environmental planning instruments made under the EPA Act include State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs), which address matters of State or regional environmental planning significance, and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), which guide planning decisions for local government areas. The subject area falls within Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA).

1.4.3. Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023

The objectives of *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023* (Parramatta LEP 2023) in relation to environment and heritage are provided in the following clauses:

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

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

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):

- (i) a heritage item,
- (ii) an Aboriginal object,
- (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(e) erecting a building on land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(7) Archaeological sites

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

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

1.4.4. Heritage listings

The site is not subject to any statutory heritage listings. However, several heritage items listed on Schedule 5 of the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 directly adjoin the study area.

Table 1. Summary of heritage status of study area.

Register/listing	Item listed (Y/N)	Item name	Item number
Statutory listings			
State Heritage Register	N	-	-

Register/listing	Item listed (Y/N)	Item name	Item number
Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023, Schedule 5	N	-	-
Non-statutory listings			
Register of the National Trust (NSW)		-	-

Table 2. Heritage items adjoining the study area.

Item number	Item name	Item address	Lot DP	Significance
Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023, Schedule 5				
I537	Dr Pringle's Cottage	52 George Street	SP 21427	Local
I572	Redcoats' Mess House and potential archaeological site	2 Horwood Place	SP 21574	State
I536	Civic Arcade, formerly a theatre, and potential archaeological site	48 George Street	Lots 1–79, SP 159	Local
I625	Willow Grove and potential archaeological site	34 Phillip Street	Lot 1, DP 569139	Local
I538	Roxy Cinema	69 George Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 76080	State

1.5. Approach and methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the following documents:

- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (the Burra Charter)* (Australia ICOMOS 2013); and
- 'Historical Archaeology Code of Practice' (Heritage Council 2006).

1.6. Limitations

This report uses historical documentation and previously established significance assessments prepared by third party heritage consultants to describe and assess the heritage significance of land that would be affected by the proposal.

This report does not review the Indigenous cultural heritage values of the subject area.

1.7. Author identification

This report was prepared by Brian Shanahan (Senior Associate) and Hayley Edmonds (Heritage Advisor). It was reviewed by Graham Wilson (Principal Heritage Advisor).

2. HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1. Introduction

The historical overview provides sufficient historical background to provide an understanding of the place in order to assess the significance and provide relevant recommendations, however, it is not intended as an exhaustive history of the site.

This section of the report is based on the historical research contained in the Preliminary Built Heritage Assessment (Extent Heritage 2023, and reproduced in Appendix A) including detailed analysis of historical plans and aerials, as well as a presentation of the historical context by allotment. This section of the report provides a summary of the main phases of development and is presented in a timeline below.

2.2. Site history phasing

Phase	Event
Phase 1 – Burramatta (pre-1788)	The Darug people are recognised as the traditional owners of the subject area.
Phase 2 – Establishment of the town of Parramatta & construction of the first Gaol (1788-1830)	Establishment of the Rose Hill outpost, planning of streets by Governor Phillip, establishment of first gaol in George Street under Governor Hunter, extension of cross streets under Governor King. Conversion of occupation of blocks by groups of convicts to occupation by individual convicts and their families. Addition of Phillip Street under Macquarie, formalisation of allotments and issue of leases
Phase 3 – John Ellison Grant (1831-1857)	Construction of Redcoats Mess House. Issue of grants.
Phase 4 – Subdivisions (1857-1910)	Subdivision of Ellison Estate – minor building infill along George Street frontage.
Phase 5 – Consolidation and later occupation (1911-~1970)	Factory development along Phillip Street, infill development at the rear of the George Street properties. Use of site as a car park.
Phase 6 – Clearance and creation of Horwood Place (1967-present)	Creation of Horwood Place and associated laneways.

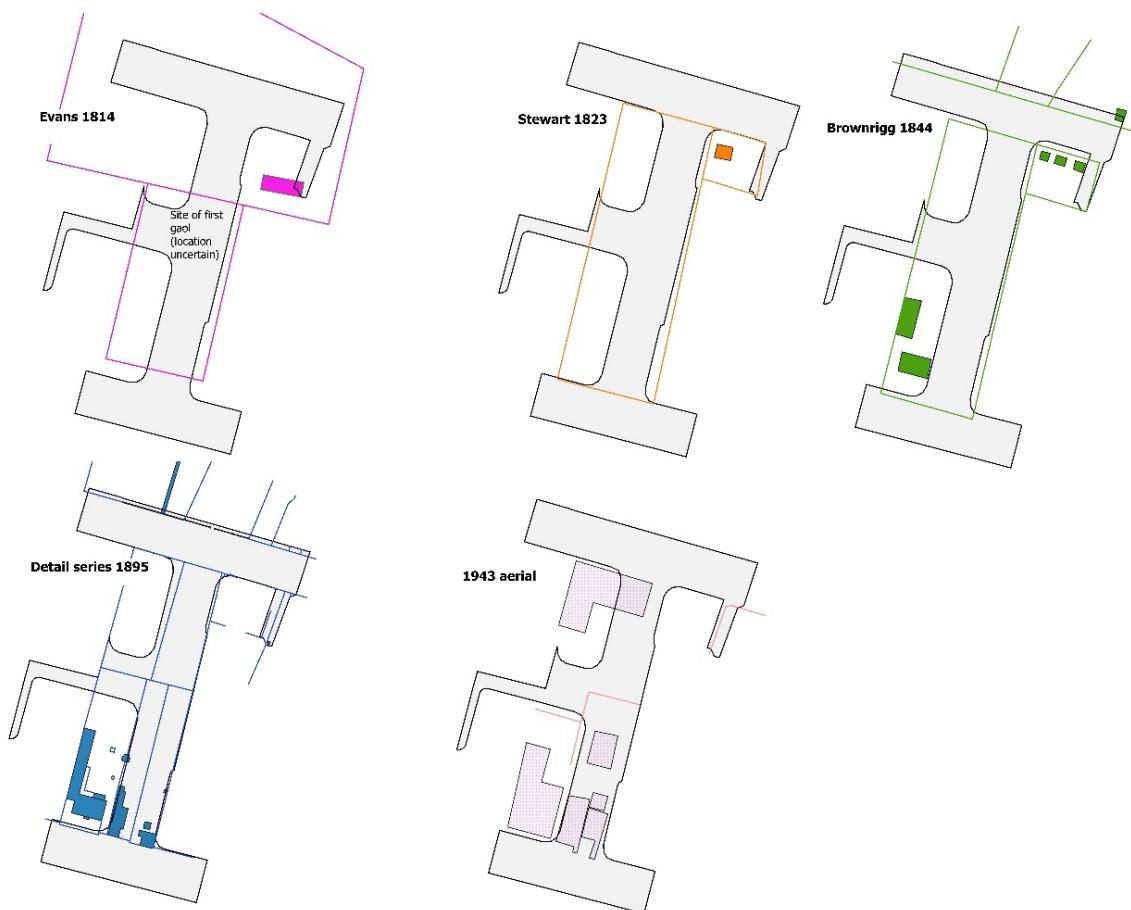


Figure 3. Chronology of development of the site

3. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

3.1. Site inspection

The site was inspected by Brian Shanahan and photographed by Sarah Janson and Leo Martin on 10 August 2023. The aim of the visit was to assess the landscape, identify any obvious evidence of disturbance, and identify any visible historical archaeological features. The inspection was undertaken as a visual study only.

The study area consists of Horwood Place and roadways between George Street to the south and Phillip Street to the north. There is a gentle slope northward, rising in approximately the middle of Horwood Place, adjacent to Auctioneers Lane, before sloping downwards towards the Parramatta River. The study area comprises hardstand, street furniture and road surfaces of the area. There are no remnant open spaces, as all surfaces in the study area have been paved, concreted or asphalted.

The buildings adjacent to the study area on the eastern side were noted to have been cut slightly below street level. The Eat Street Carpark to the west of the study area at Auctioneer Lane also falls away below the street level. Major impacts noted are primarily the roadway and adjacent buildings. Elsewhere, drains, footings for structures and street furniture and subsurface services represent localised areas of deeper impacts.



Figure 4. View east to junction of Horwood Place and George Street.



Figure 5. View north along Horwood Place.

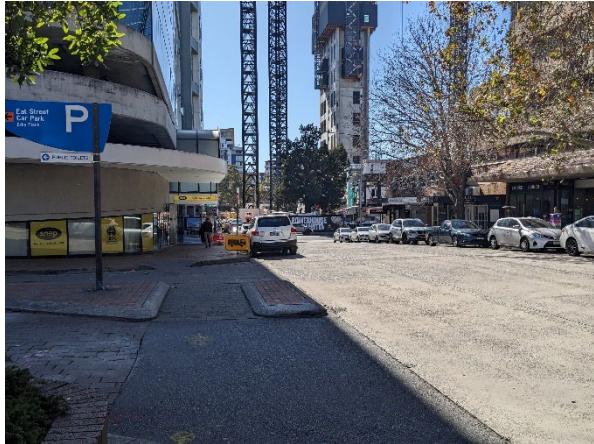


Figure 6. View north from junction of Auctioneer Lane and Horwood Place.



Figure 7. View west along Auctioneer Lane.



Figure 8. Eastern elevation of Dr Pringle's Cottage.



Figure 9. View to eastern and rear elevation of Dr Pringle's Cottage. Courtenay's Brassiere at right.



Figure 10. Eastern façade of Redcoats Mess House from courtyard.



Figure 11. Civic Arcade rear façade at left, Eat Street Car Park at right.

4. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1. Archaeology of the neighbourhood

Two State Heritage Register curtilages adjoin the boundary of the proposed development site/study area. The Redcoats Mess House is located in the corner of Horwood Place and Auctioneer Lane. The Roxy Theatre adjoins the south eastern side of the study area. Both sites are also listed as heritage items in Clause 5.10 of the Parramatta LEP. Other heritage items adjoining the study area are Dr Pringle's Cottage, the Civic Arcade, and Willow Grove House. It is noted that the Willow Grove House itself has since been demolished as part of the Powerhouse Museum works.

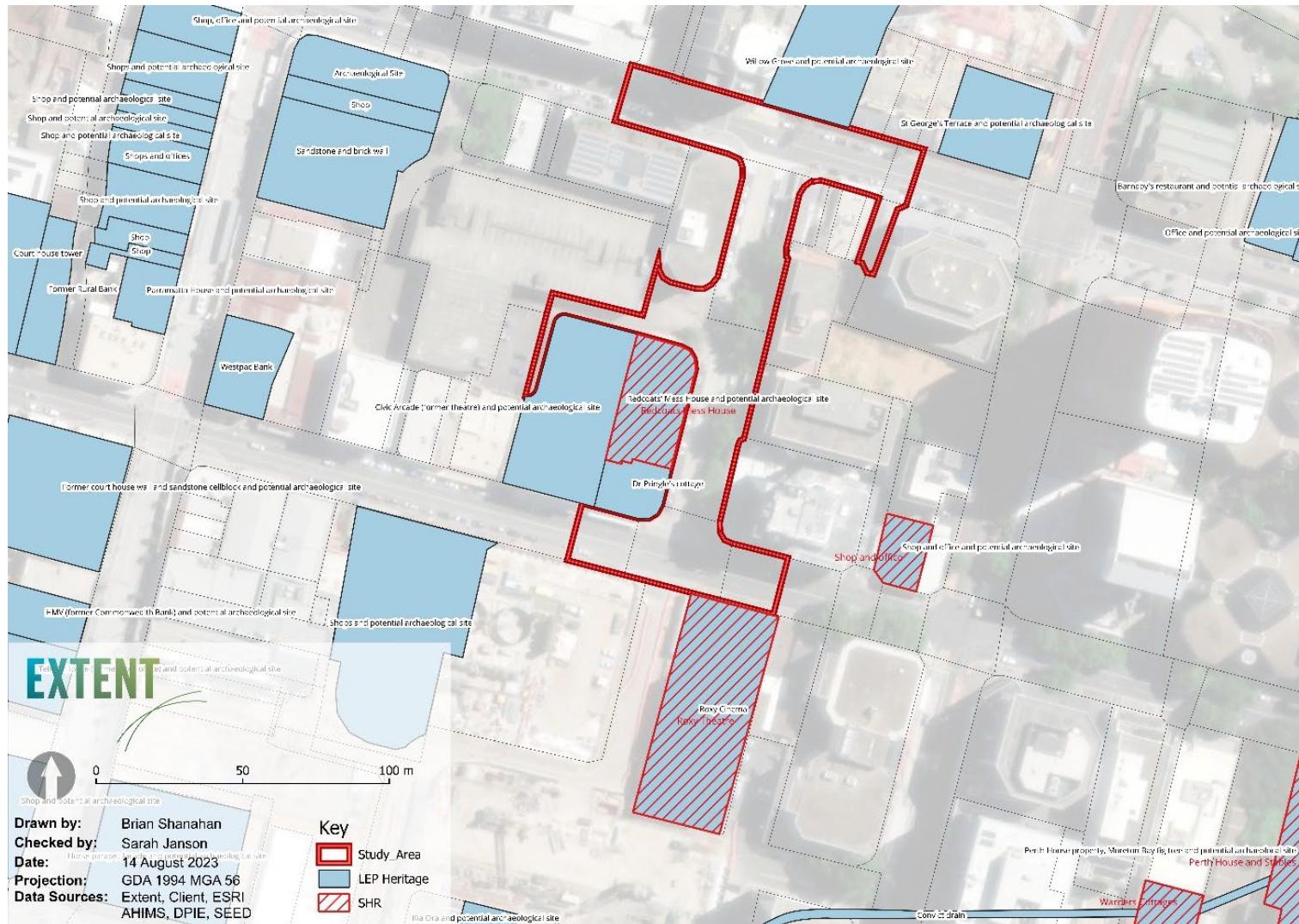


Figure 12. LEP and SHR Heritage items.

The site lies within PHALMS archaeological management unit (AMU) no. 2894.

AMU 2894 is defined as:

bounded by George and Phillip Streets and Erby and Horwood Places, excluding the southern portion of 28 George Street, 55-73 Phillip Street and the southeast portion of DP 812461 (see AMU 2881). Includes Horwood Place roadway and buildings near the corner of Horwood Place and Phillip Street (75-81 Phillip Street).

The statement of significance for this AMU is as follows:

This AMU has exceptional archaeological research potential.

Significance: This area was part of the early Rose Hill settlement and the commercial centre of Parramatta through the convict and colonial periods to the present day. The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Commerce, Convicts, Cultural sites, Government and Administration, Housing, Land Tenure, Law and Order, and Townships. The archaeological resources of this AMU are likely to be largely intact, but subject to minor disturbance in some areas.

This AMU is of State significance.

Historical notes for this AMU include:

Prior to 1809, leases that were granted to individuals at Parramatta were mainly on large acreages surrounding the Government town centre. While there were some free settlers in the town, it was prisoners' huts that dominated the town allotments. The first permanent dwellings constructed in the new town were concentrated along the principal thoroughfares of George, Macquarie and Church Streets. Allotments in George and Macquarie Streets were the site of a number of convict huts that were later occupied by free persons. With the expansion of the penal colony and the gradual increase in the free population, the town of Parramatta slowly developed into a fully-fledged market town, leaving behind its penal antecedents. The 1804 Plan of the Township of Parramatta shows the early configuration of this area. Phillip Street and Horwood Place had not been laid out by this time. Church and George Streets have been narrowed since this time, with building frontages set back from the current alignments. There were only a few structures within the subject area by this time, including one located beneath what is now Phillip Street at the rear of an allotment which fronted Church Street. There are two structures shown on this plan within the former Red Cow Inn boundary (PAMU 2881)

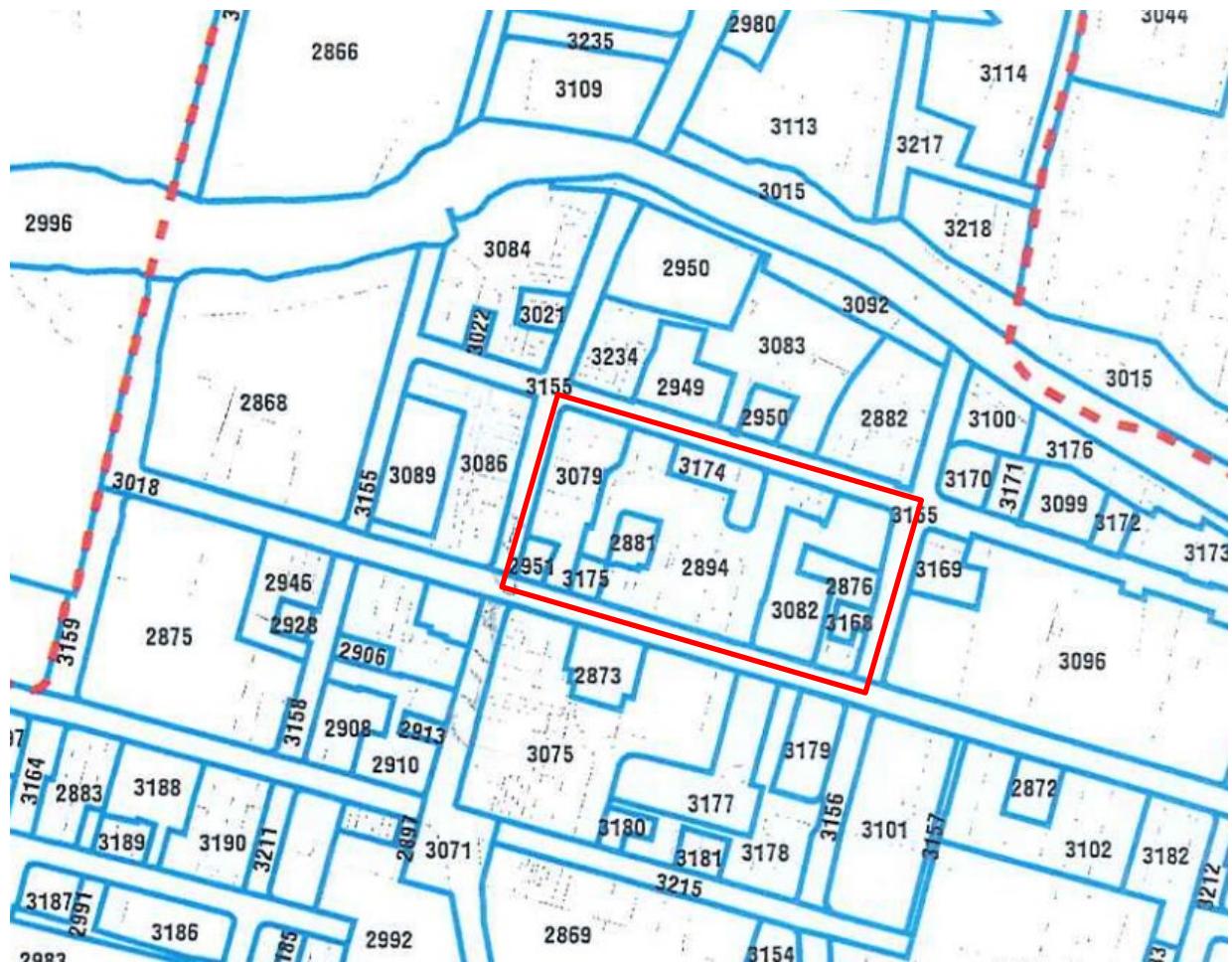


Figure 13. PHALMS archaeological management units, with Block 3 outlined in red.

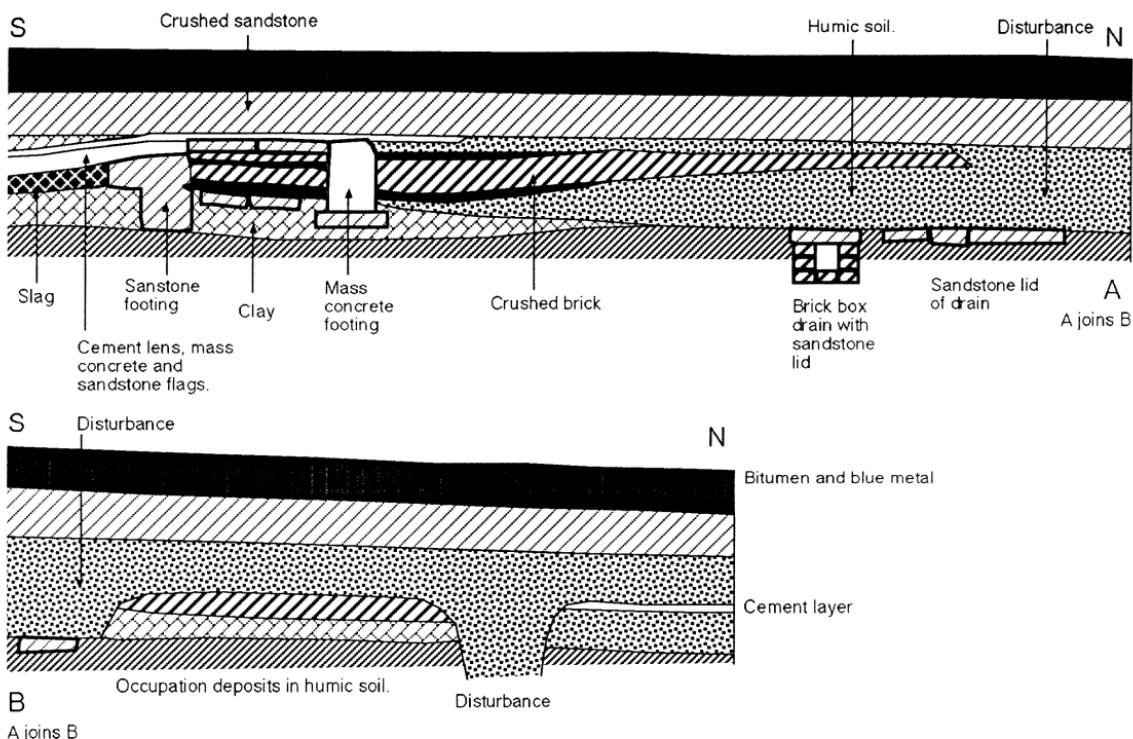
The following archaeological investigations have been carried out within the urban block defined by George, Church, Phillip and Smith Streets.

- *Historical and archaeological analysis of the former 'Red Cow' Inn. Proposed site of multi-storey car park, Erby Place, Parramatta, Edward Higginbotham, 1990*
- *Report on the archaeological monitoring for the site of the multi-storey car park at Erby Place, Parramatta, Edward Higginbotham, 1992*
- *Archaeological assessment of 3 Horwood Place, Parramatta, Ian Stuart, 1999*
- *Archaeological investigations and archival recording at the former 'Redcoats' Mess Building, 52 George Street, Parramatta, Peter Douglas, AHMS 1999a*
- *37-37 Smith Street, an archaeological assessment, impact statement and archaeological research design, Jill Miskella, Casey & Lowe, 2019*
- *32 Smith Street & 93-95 Phillip Street Parramatta NSW Final Archaeological Report, vols 1-3, Martin Carney, Ivana Vetta, Kelly Strickland, Jaki Baloh, Prue Newton & Paul Guzman Archaeological Management & Consulting Group May 2021*

These reports provide an insight into contemporary occupation and some indication of the nature of archaeological remains in the environs.

Red Cow Inn

The Auctioneer Lane portion of the study area abuts the eastern property boundary of the site of the former Red Cow Inn. It was previously the site of a convict hut. The site was granted to Joseph Ward who held a publican's licence here from 1812. This became the Red Cow Inn. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks confirmed that the A1 soil horizon was intact across much of the site and that it contained charcoal reflecting Aboriginal land management or possibly early colonial land clearance. Sandstone and sandstock brick footings, a box drain, as well as postholes and contemporary soil layers were associated with the hotel. Much of the site stratigraphy was composed of layers resulting from the demolition of the hotel in the late 19th century. It is notable that early soil horizons, historic soils, and archaeological evidence for survived reflecting all major periods of occupation at the site.



Sketch section of Stormwater retention basin, western side.

Figure 14. Sketch sections illustrating general stratigraphic sequences at the Red Cow Inn site.

Redcoats Mess House

The Redcoats Mess House is also located immediately to the east of the subject site. The main building is associated with John Ellison's tenure, which at that time incorporated most of the subject site. Previous archaeological investigations consisted of archival recording of the extant walls of the mess building and archaeological investigations of potential underfloor deposits within the building. Three test trenches were excavated to a depth of c700 mm below the level of

the floor joists. Material and artefactual remains were limited and were related to a late nineteenth or early twentieth century refurbishment of the building. An alignment of unbonded sandstock bricks was interpreted as relating to a former fireplace base associated with the first phase of occupation of the 1830s building. Investigation of the original wall fabric revealed that the sandstock brick walls had been laid on sandstone footings.

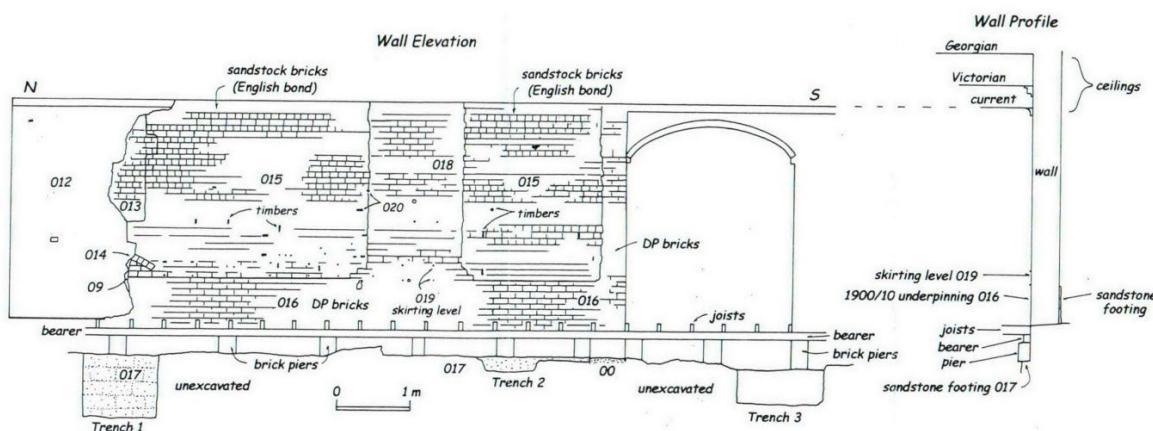


Figure 15. East elevation of mess wall showing locations of test trenches

3 Horwood Place

An archaeological assessment carried out by Ian Stuart at 3 Horwood Place (located immediately to the eastern side of the subject site) cites geotechnical investigations that were undertaken by Jeffery and Katauskas Pty. Ltd. in November 1989. Their findings, based on information derived from four boreholes, was that the site was covered by a layer of pavement materials approximately 300 mm thick comprising a bituminous seal over sand and fine crushed rock. Ian Stuart interpreted this as pavement laid down in the 1970s when the site was used as a car park. He interpreted a two-metre-thick silty clay layer underlying the pavement as consistent with their description of the site as being on an elevated terrace on the Parramatta River floodplain.

It is worth noting that this carpark is visible on the 1969 aerial photographs by which time a similar degree of clearance had also been undertaken across the southern half of Horwood Place. This raises the likelihood that early soil horizons survive at Horwood Place.

32 Smith Street & 93-95 Phillip Street

AMAC consulting undertook extensive testing, monitoring and archaeological salvage excavations on this site between 2018 and 2020. The extensive three-volume post-excavation report provides possibly the most recent expansive investigation and analysis of an archaeological site in the immediate environs of the subject site. Investigations confirmed the presence of nineteenth and twentieth century occupation, as well as intact earlier soil profiles. Historical archaeological remains

included sandstone and brick wall footings, postholes, drains, paved surfaces and pits, as well as historical garden soils. Some structural evidence could be attributed to a range of buildings depicted on Evan's 1804 map of Parramatta, Stuart's 1823 map of Parramatta, Browrigg's 1844 map of Parramatta and the 1895 Parramatta detail series maps. Extensive archaeological remains survived, notwithstanding comprehensive site clearance after demolition works prior to the construction of the Salvation Army Hall in the 1960s. Archaeological evidence recovered was attributed to early convict-era huts and artefactual assemblages related to occupation during the first half of the nineteenth century. There was also evidence for cultivation, based on the identification of traces of hoe marks. Soils samples taken demonstrated potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence for reconstructing the past landscape. There was also physical traces of later building modifications and replacements and associated material cultural and artefactual evidence.

Other archaeological investigations

Other relevant archaeological investigations relevant to early convict-era occupation include Higginbotham's investigations of Babes in the Wood and C&L investigations of the Blood Bank/early Hospital site. 37-39 Smith Street, located approximately 23 m to the east of the subject site, was also investigated by Casey & Lowe in 2019. The historical assessment and archaeological research design described potential for evidence of early agriculture, pre-1804 dwellings and latter phases of residential occupation from the 1840s onwards. The associated test excavation report was unavailable at time of writing.

Casey & Lowe's multi-stage archaeological investigations and salvage excavations of Parramatta Square stages 4, 6 & 8 also underline the general archaeological potential associated with the process of urban expansion and intensification in Parramatta. Current archaeological works associated with the Metro on the southern side of George Street and adjacent to the site will also be of relevance, although they are ongoing and have not reached publication stage.

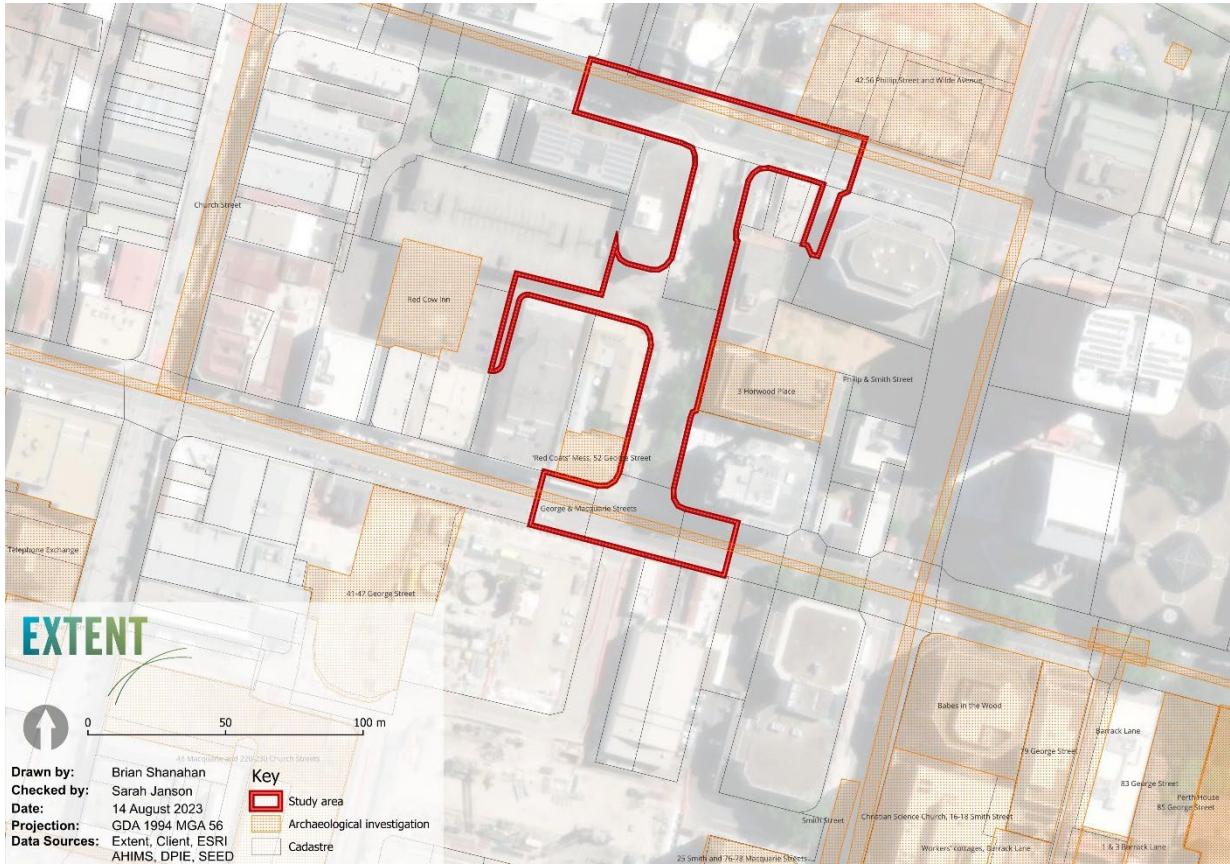


Figure 16. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity

4.2. Site formation and historical archaeological potential

Based on the historical research undertaken to date the following broad historical phases of site development could be identified:

Phase 1: Occupation of Parramatta by Darug people

Phase 2: Establishment of the town of Parramatta & construction of the first Gaol, 1788-1830

Phase 3: John Ellison Grant, 1831-1857

Phase 4: Subdivisions, 1857-1910

Phase 5: Consolidation and later occupation, 1910-1970

Phase 6: Clearance and creation of Horwood Place, 1967-present

Phase 1: Occupation of Parramatta by Darug people

Aboriginal people organised into various ethnolinguistic and territorial groups have occupied the Sydney region for thousands of years. This is a land rich with traditional customs, laws, beliefs, and

values. A very brief summary of secondary ethnographic information relevant to the study area is included below.

Early colonial records, Aboriginal cultural knowledge, and oral histories have assisted in identifying characteristics of Aboriginal culture, activities, and land use in and around the study area prior to the displacement of local Aboriginal communities in the early nineteenth century. From an archaeological perspective, Aboriginal peoples have inhabited the Sydney Basin for at least 45,000 years. The Aboriginal population of the region, comprising several large linguistic groups consisting of smaller clans, is estimated to be between 5,000 and 8,000 individuals prior to British invasion.

The traditional lands of Parramatta belonged to the Burramattagal/Boromedegal people who spoke a dialect belonging to the Darug (Dharug) language group. Their land corresponds roughly with the upper reaches of the Parramatta River, and their descendants maintain a strong connection to the area today.

The Parramatta River and its tributaries, estuaries, and mangrove swamps formed critical resources for Burramattagal communities. The river itself provided a reliable supply of fresh water, as well as freshwater and estuarine fish, crayfish, mangrove crabs, and cobra (toredo) worms. Terrestrial animals from the surrounding open forest were drawn to the water and were hunted for food. Important plants and animals were also found in mangrove wetlands and the river's fertile floodplains, providing medicines, fibres, vitamins, and other food staples. Importantly the present site of Parramatta was located at the junction of the freshwater reaches of the river and the tidal estuary.

Colonisation has had a devastating and lasting impact on Aboriginal communities. While there were engagements on the early frontier such as the development of an incipient fish trade in Parramatta town, a combination of disease, dispossession, and violence (both state-sanctioned and unofficial) led to the deaths of many Aboriginal people and destroyed traditional ways of life.

In terms of archaeological potential, following British invasion, Aboriginal people adapted to new materials by knapping ceramic and glass to manufacture tools, which have been identified in various assemblages, including those associated with AHIMS 45-6-3702, adjacent to the current study area.

Phase 2: Establishment of the town of Parramatta and construction of the first Gaol 1788-1830

The site addresses George Street and was within an allotment that was laid out as part of the early town plan. George Street was the primary east-west axis of the town connecting the Government House at the west and the series of military barracks and the wharf at the east.

Evan's map of the township of Parramatta, drafted in c.1814 and based on Meehan's survey of 1804, shows George Street as flanked by allotments with cottages set back from the once much wider street. The allotment corresponding to the proposed development was conspicuously empty. However, annotation no.30 corresponds to 'gaol' in the accompanying key. At first sight this appears to be a duplication because 30 is also indicated at the commonly accepted site of the early gaol is indicated just north of the Parramatta River, in what is now Prince Alfred Park. Recent discussions

and secondary sources that address Parramatta's first gaol all assume that this first gaol was also located in Prince Alfred Park. Further information is contained in Meehan's survey field books where he notes the corners of the old gaol yard on George Street, in contrast to the gaol north of the river, reveals that the first gaol was in fact within the proposed development site. Previous work undertaken by Extent Heritage included redrafting the survey based on these field books (AHMS 2013, Extent Heritage 2017a).

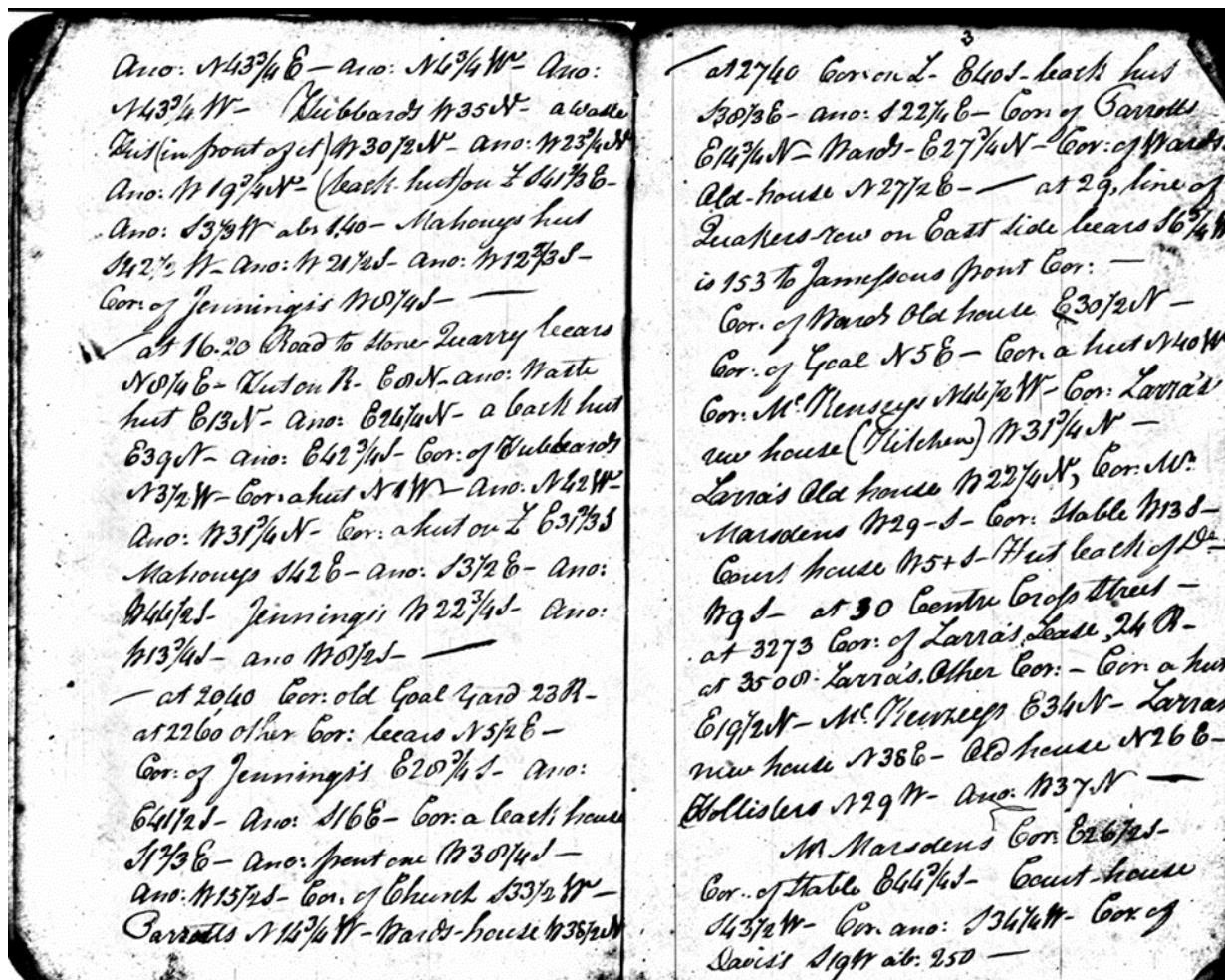


Figure 17. Meehan's 1804 survey field book distinguishing between the old gaol and the new gaol.

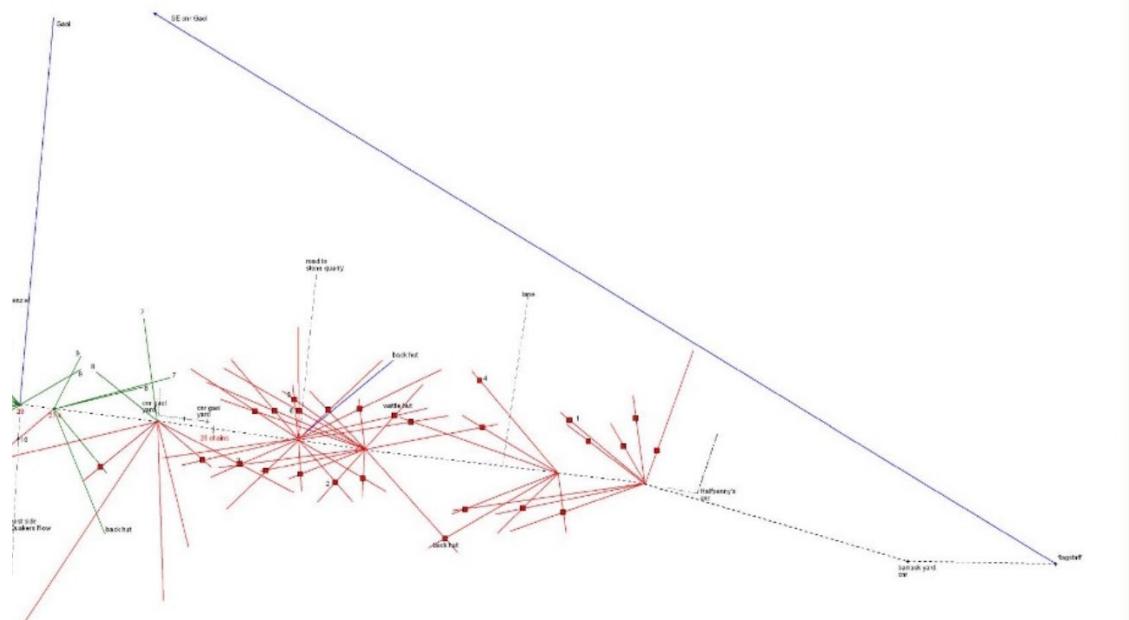


Figure 18. Redraft of Meehan's survey data (Extent Heritage 2017a)



Figure 19. Meehan's survey data overlain on Evans' plan, the annotated '30' referring to a gaol, and location of the study area, is outlined in yellow.

The first gaol: chronology & structure

The first gaol at Parramatta had a brief lifespan and operated for less than three years. It was completed in June 1797 and was destroyed by fire in December 1799. Orders for the construction of gaols at Sydney and Parramatta were issued by Governor Hunter in 1796. Both were to be of double log construction. He issued a General Order (26.9.1796) that required every settler and householder to furnish and deliver:

ten logs weekly each, the logs to be 9 feet long, not under or over 7 inches diameter and ... quite straight. The Governor thinks it also necessary to inform the officers who are furnish'd with labourers from Government that he expects from them twenty logs each (CHRNSW 3.139) (cited in Kerr 1984).

The Parramatta gaol was to be 100 feet long while the Sydney gaol was 80 feet long. David Collin's description of Sydney gaol indicated that it had 22 cells. Collin's description, reproduced in part below, provides additional insights into the configuration and structure of Sydney gaol, and Parramatta gaol by comparison. External walls and internal cell partitions were constructed of a double wall of logs. The floor was also constructed of timber logs, while the walls and floors were covered in clay. The pragmatic use of logs and of thatch roofs explains how both prisons were burnt relatively soon after construction.

The inhabitants of the town of Sydney having been addressed to supply thatch for the roof of the new gaol, and completed their respective proportions, the building was inclosed during this month [June 1797] with a strong and high fence. A building such as this had certainly been long wanted. It was 80 ft in length: the sides and ends were constructed of strong logs, a double row of which formed each partition. The whole was divided into 22 cells, the divisions of which were logs. The floor and the roof were of the same solid materials over which was a coat 8 inches thick of stiff clay and the roof besides was thatched. Every accommodation for prisoners was to be found in separate buildings in the prison yard, in which also was a distinct brick building for debtors, fences off from the felon sideby a strong and high paling. (Collins Account 1802 Ed II 41-2; cited in Kerr 1984).

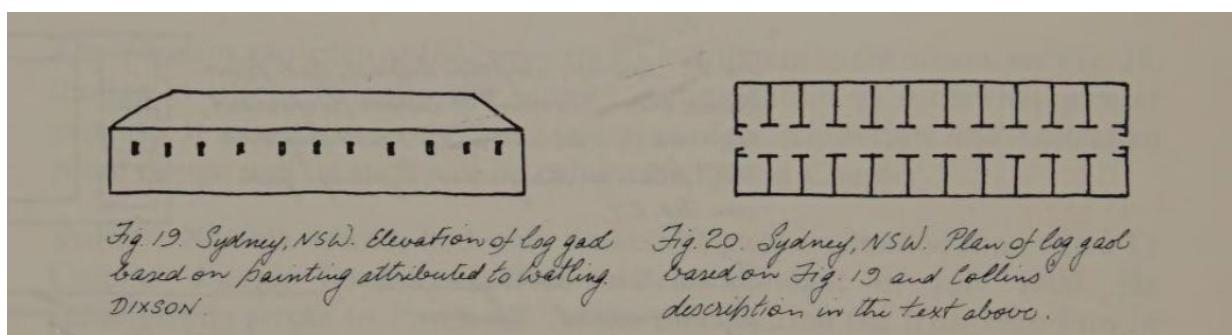


Figure 20. Conjectural reconstruction of elevation and plan of Sydney gaol by Kerr (Design for Convicts, p19).

The precise plan and configuration of the gaol and its location within the gaol yard is unknown. However, it was a substantial structure measuring 100 feet (~30 m) long and could be comfortably accommodated within the gaol yard boundary on either a north-south axis or an east-west axis. The

order to use 9-foot logs suggests that the structure consisted of 2.7m long panels of horizontal logs set into grooved timber posts. Collins noted that the floors (at Sydney) were also of log construction, so it is not clear if the entire structure was built on sill beams resting on the ground, or on padstones, or if the timber posts were earthfast and set into postholes as were the contemporary convict huts of Parramatta.

Re-reading historical references relating to the history and the chronology of this first gaol, on the understanding that it was actually located in the current study area may explain the apparent absence of buildings on the Evans and Stewart maps. Although the allotment was apparently in the possession of Colonel Maurice O'Connell, he had fallen out of favour with Governor Macquarie. This government lot may have been left undeveloped until formally granted to John Ellison in 1831.

Realising that the first gaol was actually located on George Street further underlines the importance of the street as the primary axis within the 1790s town plan. It can now be seen that the place of incarceration was situated prominently on the main street at a point midway between the government house to the west and the military barracks to the east. The gaol was relocated north of the river after the first building was burned to the ground. At that point, the northern 'second gaol' can be seen to be the counterpoint to the Anglican church along a north-south Church Street alignment.



Figure 21. Tracing of Evans's map of Parramatta c1814 (redrawn) based on Meehan's 1804 survey. Study area in red.

Phase 3: John Ellison Grant 1831-1857

John Ellison acquired a large lot that extended from George Street in the south to Phillip Street in the north. Phillip Street was part of a secondary subdivision of the early town plan and it marked an intensification of urbanisation between George Street and the Parramatta River. Ellison's lot included all of the old gaol yard and portions of another early allotment to the north of the old gaol yard. Brownrigg's 1844 map reveals that two brick buildings were present in the property. The southernmost building was an east-west aligned cottage set back from the street front, although closer to the new streetfront than the line of remaining former convict cottages that were depicted to the east of the property. The second building followed the western property boundary, was aligned north-south and corresponds to the so-called Redcoats Mess House that survives to this day in modified form. Both buildings lie just outside the study area boundary (although the positional accuracy of the Brownrigg map could be up to 5 metres). No buildings were depicted within the study boundary, although it is possible that other buildings or ancillary structures existed, or were subsequently erected there. Otherwise, it seems likely that the extensive open space was used as a garden.



Figure 22. Site boundary in relation to Brownrigg 1844

Phase 4: Subdivisions 1857-1910

The Ellison estate was subdivided in 1857. At that time the Redcoats Mess House, billed as 'that magnificent and truly valuable property' was a key part of the estate. By 1862 the Redcoats Mess House, which had been acquired by William Byrnes, was passed to his daughter Annie Oakes Byrnes in advance of her marriage to George Hogarth Pringle. This marked the beginning of this noted medical family's connection to the Redcoats Mess House property. The cottage at the front of the property appears to have been the residence and the Redcoats Mess House served as the doctor's surgery.

The three lots fronting onto Phillip Street were acquired by Frances Oakes, in 1857 were consolidated and subsequently transferred to J Byrnes & J Manning Byrnes in 1867, although they do not appear to have been developed until sometime after 1900.

It is not entirely clear when the George Street frontage, to the east of the Redcoats Mess House was infilled. Lot 1, adjoining the Redcoats Mess House property was acquired by James Thearle in 1857. Thearle's property was acquired by John Nobbs in 1882 and transferred to Annie Oakes Pringle in the same year. Lot 2 was acquired by William Goodwin in 1857 and remained in his hands until passed to his daughter in 1900. The 1895 detail series map indicates that buildings were present on the George Street frontage in these respective properties. They were presumably constructed by Thearle and Goodwin after they acquired their lots from the former Ellison estate, so it is likely that they were constructed at some time after 1857. The western property consisted of a long building aligned on the western property boundary. Its general shape suggests that it was a range of buildings resulting from incremental expansion and presumably incorporates dwelling, kitchen, ancillary and buildings. The eastern property consisted of a smaller cottage and a smaller rectangular structure to the rear of it, that could be a detached kitchen or an outhouse. Both properties had outdoor toilets along their respective boundaries. Depending on date of occupation, they could have been cesspits or dry pans. The toilet in the western property was part of a symmetrical conjoined toilet block that straddled the fence shared with the Redcoats Mess House. It appears to have been a single partitioned structure designed to serve the two properties and was probably constructed c1857 or later. The areas to the rear of the George Street buildings were presumably used as general yard and garden areas and likely reflected continuity of use with the earlier Ellison/Redcoats Mess House phase.



Figure 23. Site boundary in relation to metropolitan detail series map, 1895

Phase 5: Consolidation & later occupation 1910-1960s

The properties of the study area underwent further development and infilling between 1900 and 1960. The Anschau family acquired the Redcoats Mess House and the Phillip Street properties between 1910 and 1913. Various member of the family operated tanneries in the greater Sydney region. Analysis of aerial photographs indicates that a large L-shaped building, possibly a warehouse or factory building, occupied the Phillip Street frontage by 1943, which is likely to relate to several newspaper sources regarding applications made to erect offices, sheds and shops in the early twentieth century.

William Bramwell Booth acquired lots 1 and 2 in 1918, marking the beginning of the Salvation Army's connection with the site that endured until it was compulsorily purchased by Parramatta City Council in 1967. William Bramwell Booth was the son of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army and had been appointed his successor in 1912. The Salvation Army, as an organisation was listed as owner in 1930. Analysis of the 1943 aerial photograph indicates that both buildings on the George Street frontage, as represented on the 1895 detail series map, had been replaced or heavily altered and expanded at that point. Another large building occupied the rear part of these properties which had been amalgamated is likely a Salvation Army Hall.



Figure 24. Site boundary in relation to 1943 aerial photograph

Phase 6: Clearance & creation of Horwood Place 1967-present

Lands were compulsorily purchased in 1967 for the creation of Horwood Place. The degree and depth of site clearance undertaken at that time is unknown. Examination of a sequence of aerial photographs dating between 1969 and 1974 indicate that site clearance and construction of the new road and associated laneways took place over several years. By 1969 the southern half of the subject site had been cleared of buildings. The 1974 aerial photograph indicates that all buildings and vegetation had been removed from the subject site. It appears, based on the aerial photos, that in 1974 the site was effectively integrated with the old ground level carpark on the site of the Red Cow inn, to the west and the cleared carpark area at 3 Horwood Place. The archaeological assessment of 3 Horwood Place, and archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation works at the Red Cow Inn suggest that in places, archaeologically significant levels could be reduced to early topsoil or subsoil horizons containing deeper historical archaeology features such as pits and postholes, while in situ lower wall courses, yard surfaces and occupation layers could survive in other areas. Additional localised deeper impacts should be expected from the construction of services along and within the new street.



Figure 25. 1969 aerial photograph showing partial clearance of Horwood Place.



Figure 26. 1974 aerial photograph showing Horwood Place entirely cleared of buildings

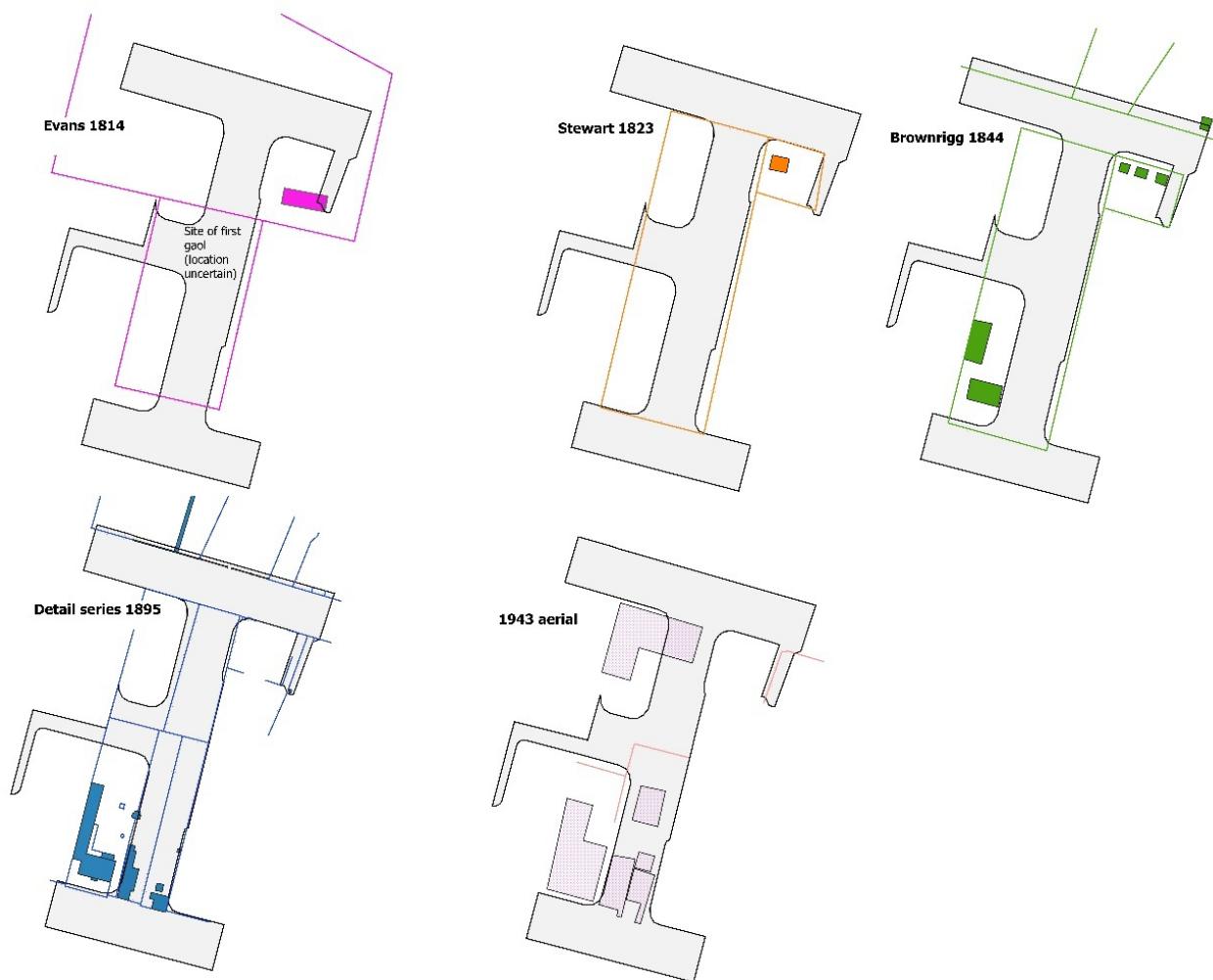


Figure 27. Summary site development

4.3. Summary of historical archaeological potential

The table below lists the potential archaeological remains from all phases of historical development with summarised formation process which may have affected the survival of those relics. Their likelihood of survival is graded in accordance with the following classification: Nil, Low, Moderate, High and Extant. The graphic representation of the site's archaeological potential is provided in Figure 29.

Table 3. Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential.

Phase	Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
1: Burramatta pre-1788	Parramatta Sand Body	Lithics & hearths	Moderate-high
Phase 2: Establishment of the town of Parramatta	First Gaol & associated occupation	Traces of land clearance, postholes, surfaces, burnt	Moderate

& construction of the first Gaol 1796-99		debris, artefacts, yard surfaces, pits	
Phase 3: John Ellison Grant 1831-1857	Buildings, outbuildings, yards & gardens	Brick wall footings, surfaces, postholes, underfloor deposits, refuse pits, cesspits, garden/cultivation features	Moderate
Phase 4: Subdivisions 1857-1910	Buildings, outbuildings, yards & gardens	Brick wall footings, surfaces, postholes, underfloor deposits, refuse pits, cesspits, garden/cultivation features	Moderate
Phase 5: Consolidation & later occupation 1910-1970	Buildings, outbuildings, yards & gardens	Brick wall footings, surfaces, postholes, underfloor deposits, refuse pits, garden/cultivation features	Moderate
Phase 6: Clearance & creation of Horwood Place 1971-present	Road & pathways	Current and earlier road surfaces, associated services	Extant & High

The archaeological potential at this site is based on a desktop assessment. This assessment of likelihood of survival may be revised following an archaeological programme of test trenching. Key to determining archaeological potential at this site will be assessing the extent of later nineteenth- and twentieth-century groundworks and their impact on the preservation of historical structures, occupation deposits and cut features such as postholes and pits. Any underlying natural topography and the presence of natural hollows could also influence the preservation of archaeological remains in different parts of the site.

It is likely that the ground clearance required to create the new road and laneways at Horwood Place has led to significant impacts on potential archaeological structures and deposits. However, archaeological investigations of the adjacent sites of the Red Cow Inn and 3 Horwood Place, suggest that these impacts could be variable. Upper portions of wall footings and foundations associated with post 1850s occupation are likely to have been extensively removed and further localised impacts should be expected from the deeper excavation of service trenches, conduits and ducts. Despite these anticipated impacts, it is likely that lower wall courses and footings, and more deeply cut archaeological features such as postholes, pits, and infilled hollows will survive. There is also the likelihood for preservation of early yard surfaces, garden soils, early soil horizons and archaeological evidence for cultivation features.

It is noted that part of George and Phillip Streets lie within the subject site. George Street, originally known as High Street was the primary axis of the early town. Earlier road surfaces, or base fills could lie beneath the current street surfaces as well as culverted drains and other early services.

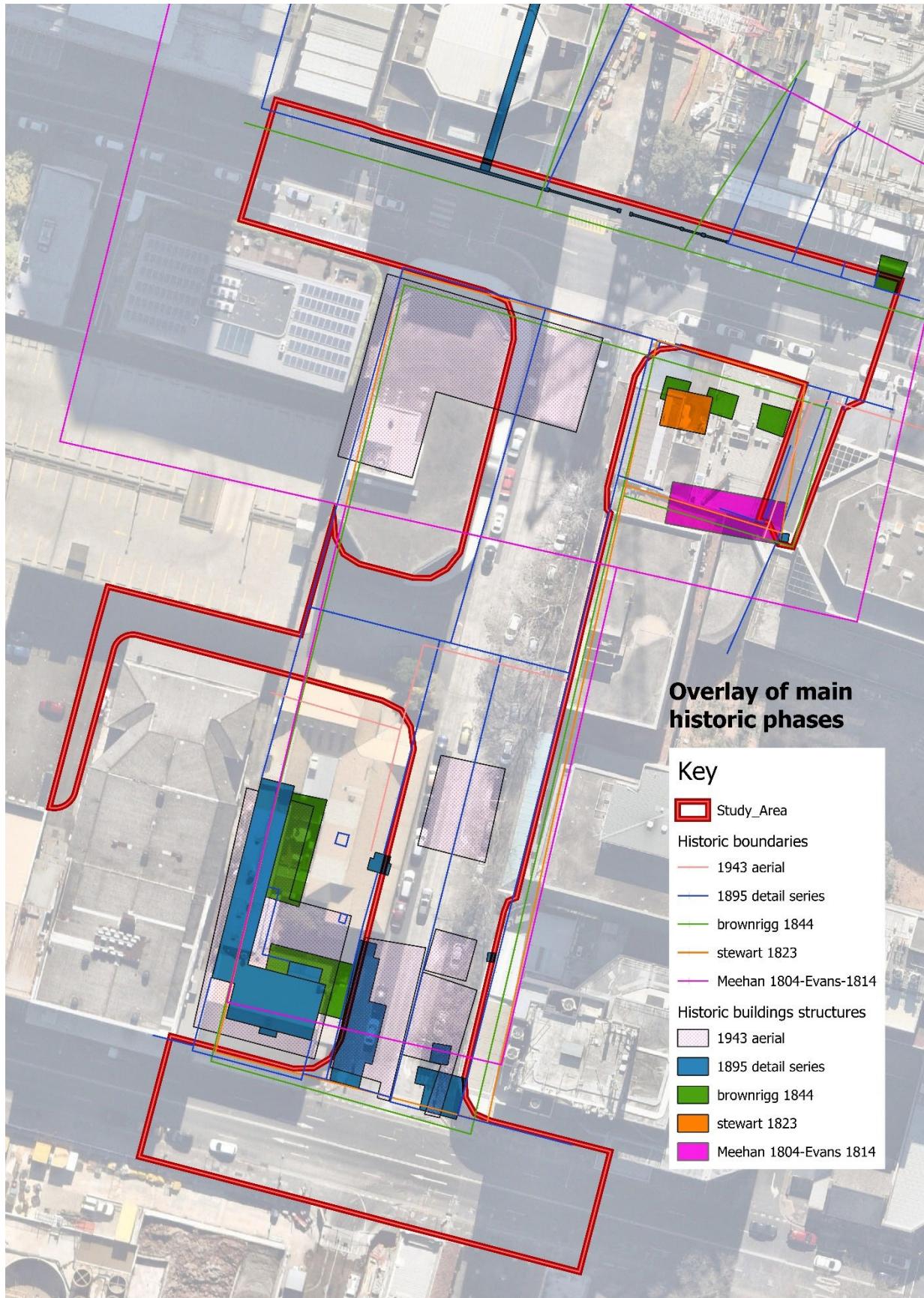


Figure 28. Overlay showing main historical phases.

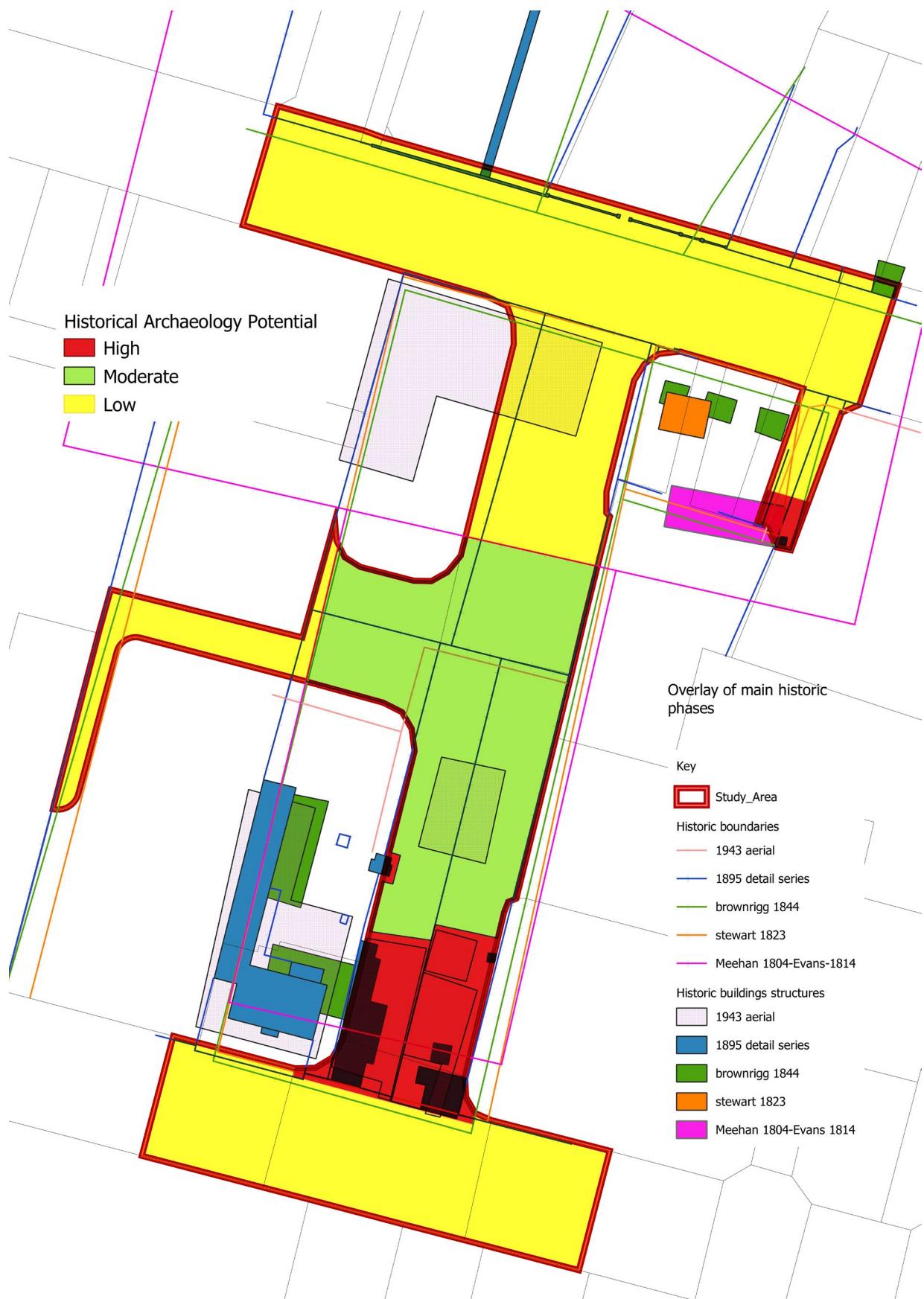


Figure 29. Preliminary historical archaeological potential overlay.

5. ASSESSMENT OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. Basis for assessment

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. While they remain an integral component of the overall significance of a place, it is necessary to assess the archaeological resources of a site independently from aboveground and other heritage elements. Assessment of archaeological significance is more challenging as the extent and nature of the archaeological features is often unknown and judgment is usually formulated on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

The following significance assessment of the subject area's archaeological resource is carried out by applying criteria expressed in the publication 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', prepared by the Heritage Branch, formerly Department of Planning (NSW) (now the Heritage Division, Office of Heritage and Environment) in December 2009.

5.2. Existing statement of significance

The statement of significance provided in PHALMS entry for AMU 2894, which incorporates the subject site is as follows:

This AMU has exceptional archaeological research potential. Significance: This area was part of the early Rose Hill settlement and the commercial centre of Parramatta through the convict and colonial periods to the present day. The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Commerce, Convicts, Cultural sites, Government and Administration, Housing, Land Tenure, Law and Order, and Townships. The archaeological resources of this AMU are likely to be largely intact, but subject to minor disturbance in some areas. This AMU is of State significance.

5.3. NSW heritage criteria for assessing significance related to archaeological sites and relics

5.3.1. Archaeological research potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

The site offers significant research potential in association with the first generation of buildings and land acquisition within Parramatta by the British. Archaeological evidence may be the only reliable form of evidence for activities undertaken on this site prior to 1800 given the paucity of

documentary evidence. There is the potential to determine the location of Parramatta's first gaol with a greater degree of accuracy than has hitherto been available.

5.3.2. Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)

The early gaol phase was an initiative of Governor Hunter. The gaol also relates to the significant convict phase of NSW history.

5.3.3. Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

Archaeology associated with the gaol would be of technical significance. This gaol, alongside the gaol at Sydney were the first purpose-built gaols in the colony. Timber double-log structures represented pragmatic adaptation based on an abundance of available native raw materials, alongside a dearth of skilled artisans. Any intact archaeological evidence relating to the structure, ground plan, location and configuration of the gaol would supplement the meagre historical information about the site. The site of the Sydney Gaol has been completely modified by deep cutting undertaken in the twentieth century to the extent that no physical evidence survives.

5.3.4. Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)

The subject site covers a significant portion of one of the early town plots and marginal elements of two more. It also covers part of George Street, which was the early High Street and the primary axis of the early town, and Phillip Street, which represent a very early secondary intensification of the early urban landscape. The sequence of historically attested occupation within the subject site includes the first gaol, the Ellison/Redcoats Mess House property, and a sequence of later subdivisions. Subject to preservation this site has the potential to reveal and demonstrate a sequence of occupation that is central to an understanding and demonstration of the story of Parramatta's urban development. Archaeological investigation of comparable sites within this urban block and in the wider environs indicate that, subject to preservation, the range of potential archaeological remains would illustrate the past history of this specific part of Parramatta while also touching on wider issues of early urban form, planning and historical occupation in NSW.

5.3.5. Bickford and Sullivan's questions

The above assessment criteria are supplemented by the established assessment framework that has been developed by Anne Bickford and Sharon Sullivan (1984), who set three fundamental questions to assist in determining the research potential of an archaeological site. These questions are as follows.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The historical records relating to the early historical occupation of this site are sparse and rare. Archaeology relating to the first gaol would contribute to our understanding of its ground plan, precise location, the arrangement of space across the gaol site and information about undocumented occupation. On a broader level, the site presents an opportunity to understand the broader pattern of urban infill and development within the core of the early colonial town.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

Yes. This site could contribute knowledge specifically relating to the construction, layout and occupation of the first Gaol at Parramatta.

Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

Yes. Information relating to the first gaol is relevant to major questions about the convict system in Australia, and abroad. The early phases of occupation at this site also feed into discussions about the establishment and development of Parramatta as the second major British settlement in NSW.

5.4. Summary statement of significance

The subject site lies within AMU 2894. The statement of significance is outlined here.

This AMU has exceptional archaeological research potential. Significance: This area was part of the early Rose Hill settlement and the commercial centre of Parramatta through the convict and colonial periods to the present day. The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Commerce, Convicts, Cultural sites, Government and Administration, Housing, Land Tenure, Law and Order, and Townships. The archaeological resources of this AMU are likely to be largely intact, but subject to minor disturbance in some areas. This AMU is of State significance.

This statement of significance which covers a much wider area than the Horwood Place remains valid, although it could be modified depending on the degree of preservation or disturbance within the subject site. Archaeology relating to the early occupation of Parramatta would be of state significance. Historical and cartographic research undertaken for this report has also determined that the first gaol was also located within the subject site, and not in Prince Alfred Park, as stated in all the secondary literature. The first gaol site further supports the assertion of State significance.

Similarly, any physical evidence such as services, refuse pits and outbuildings associated with the Redcoats Mess House would be of State significance. Archaeology relating to post-gaol occupation and later subdivisions would be of local significance.

6. POTENTIAL HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

6.1. Proposed development

The Civic Link is a proposed pedestrianised public space and cultural spine connecting Parramatta Square to the Parramatta River. The project spans 500 metres, and consists of four blocks. Civic Link Block 3 is located along the existing Horwood Place, between George Street and Phillip Street, and includes Auctioneer Lane which provides access to Eat Street Car Park, accessed west of Horwood Place. Horwood Place currently consists of a two-way, with street parking along either side.

The Design Brief for Block 3 intends to pedestrianise Horwood Place, with design elements including a central green spine of planting pods, seating, informally arranged lighting masts, and a continuous 3 m wide awning coverage to building frontages. Auctioneer Lane is to remain accessible for vehicles to Eat Street Car Park in the short to medium term.

BLOCK 3 SOUTH

As above

7. Footway adjoining existing heritage building under existing awning
8. Protect existing verandah posts
9. Footway beyond heritage awning

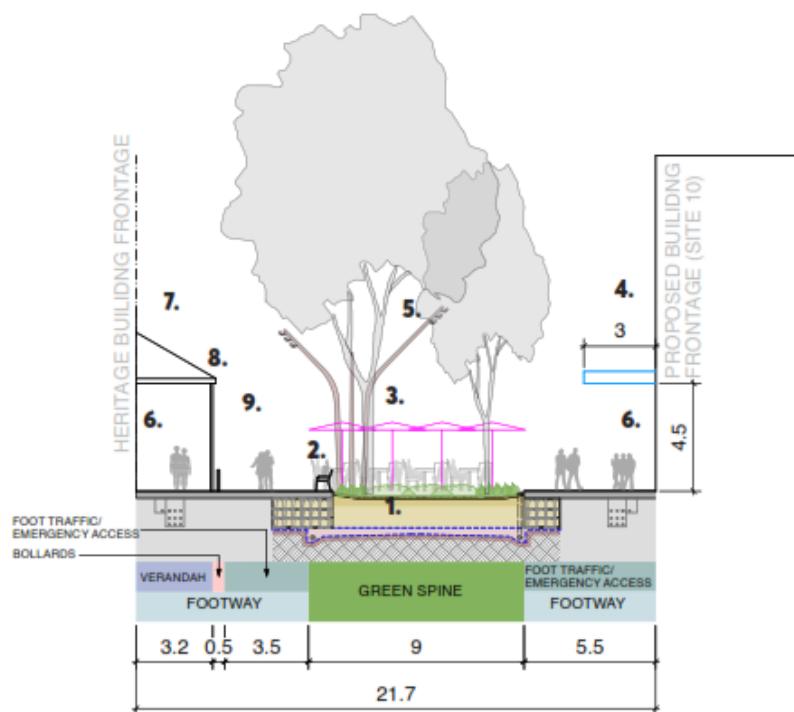


Figure 4.6: Typical Section B-B

Figure 30. Typical Section Block 3 South (Source: City of Parramatta Council 2022, 58).

6.2. Potential archaeological impact

Specifics on construction methods and design are not yet available, however it is understood the project will involve works to pedestrianise and remove the existing roadway, with supporting utilities and services, landscaping and water and drainage management. At this point, it can be anticipated

that these types of impact may have the potential to impact any archaeological remains that may be present within the study area, subject to further investigate and progression of design plans.

However, an initial programme of geotechnical boring is planned. This would have minimal impact on the archaeological resource. These minimal impacts could be further mitigated or limited by designing the sampling strategy, in conjunction with the archaeological consultants, in order to avoid known sites of early buildings or  structures. Per consultation with Heritage NSW, these works would be undertaken as part of a Section 140 permit.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Key findings and conclusions

This historical archaeological assessment of the subject site has determined that it represents a key location, illustrating the development of the urban centre of Parramatta. Historical and cartographic research has also determined that this was the site of Parramatta's first gaol, that was a contemporary of the first Sydney gaol. This gaol site was previously understood to have been located in Prince Alfred Park, north of the Parramatta River.

Desk-based assessment has determined that a sequence of subsequent residential occupation and subdivision continued from c1830 until 1967, after which the site was cleared to create Horwood Place. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the subject site suggest that a range of archaeological material may survive at the site. This will include footings, foundations and surfaces associated with the later residential subdivisions. The degree of impact on archaeological remains resulting from construction works associated with the site clearance and construction of Horwood Place is unknown. The degree of preservation, or otherwise could be revised based on the results of a programme of archaeological test excavation.

7.2. Recommendations

- The site has potential to contain relics of State significance that require management under the Heritage Act.
- A programme of archaeological testing should be designed, based on the proposed excavation depths of the development, to determine the degree of historical archaeological preservation on the site. This will inform a revised assessment of potential impacts on the archaeological resource. Test excavations would identify but not remove State significant relics. The results of the testing programme could also inform some degree of redesign, if appropriate.
- Assuming testing is required, then the client should apply to the Heritage Council of NSW for a heritage permit under S140 of the Heritage Act. An application may take 4 to 6 weeks to process.
- This will require the drafting of an appropriate Archaeological Research Design (ARD) to support the permit for archaeological investigations. Additional requirements for the application of a Section 140 permit include the nomination of an Excavation Director, provision of appropriate curriculum vitae and response to the criteria for assessing excavation directors, and a development consent and approved stamped plans (or a statement as to why it is not required),
- Additional archaeological investigations, including monitoring or salvage excavations, may be required dependent on the results of the test excavation program.
- All historical archaeological investigations should be coordinated with reference to Aboriginal archaeology investigations. They will likely require an AHIP under S90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

- A coherent programme of historical and Aboriginal investigations will ensure that as much archaeological data is recovered as is possible and that iterative advice may be provided to guide development.
- Consultation with Heritage NSW has determined that an S139(4) Exception application would not be applicable for early works such geotechnical coring/boring, given the potential for State significant archaeology.

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APPENDIX A. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.1. Burramatta

Aboriginal people organised into various ethnolinguistic and territorial groups have occupied the Sydney region for thousands of years. This is a land rich with traditional customs, laws, beliefs, and values. A very brief summary of secondary ethnographic information relevant to the study area is included below.

Early colonial records, Aboriginal cultural knowledge, and oral histories have assisted in identifying characteristics of Aboriginal culture, activities, and land use in and around the study area prior to the displacement of local Aboriginal communities in the early nineteenth century. From an archaeological perspective, Aboriginal peoples have inhabited the Sydney Basin for at least 45,000 years. The Aboriginal population of the region, comprising several large linguistic groups consisting of smaller clans, is estimated to be between 5,000 and 8,000 individuals prior to British invasion.

The traditional lands of Parramatta belonged to the Burramattagal/Boromedegal people who spoke a dialect belonging to the Darug language group. Their land corresponds roughly with the upper reaches of the Parramatta River, and their descendants maintain a strong connection to the area today.

The Parramatta River and its tributaries, estuaries, and mangrove swamps formed critical resources for Burramattagal communities. The river itself provided a reliable supply of fresh water, as well as freshwater and estuarine fish, crayfish, mangrove crabs, and cobra (toredo) worms. Terrestrial animals from the surrounding open forest were drawn to the water and were hunted for food. Important plants and animals were also found in mangrove wetlands and the river's fertile floodplains, providing medicines, fibres, vitamins, and other food staples. Importantly the present site of Parramatta was located at the junction of the freshwater reaches of the river and the tidal estuary.

Colonisation has had a devastating and lasting impact on Aboriginal communities. While there were positive engagements on the early frontier such as the development of an incipient fish trade in Parramatta town, a combination of disease, dispossession, and violence (both state-sanctioned and unofficial) led to the deaths of many Aboriginal people and destroyed traditional ways of life.

1.2. Rose Hill

European settlement at Parramatta commenced in 1788, as the search for tenable farming land led the British up Parramatta River. Governor Phillip determined to establish an agricultural township

at the 'head of the harbour', noting the presence of good water and soils. The settlement of Rose Hill was visited by Captain John Hunter in 1789:

...it certainly very much exceeded my expectations; the quantity of ground prepared for receiving grain at the proper time, was considerable; a number of huts were built, the gardens were in tolerable appearance, and there was altogether every prospect, in due time, of a very extensive farm; and we knew that if there were people enough to labour, it might be carried at least twenty miles to the westward, and every foot of the ground apparently as good as that on which they were now at work... (Hunter 1793, Chapter VI).

The success of agricultural attempts resulted in the rapid growth of Rose Hill. A town plan was prepared by Governor Phillip and Surveyor Augustus Alt in 1790, which set out a grid of streets, including High Street (later George Street). George Street extended from the proposed location of Government House at the west of the township to a landing place on the river at the eastern extent of the township. Allotments were designated along George Street, measuring 100 by 200 feet (30 m by 61 m), each containing a hut at 100 feet intervals. Captain Watkin Tench visited the township in November 1790, and detailed the progress of construction along George Street:

It 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 (Tench 1793).

Rose Hill was renamed Parramatta by mid-1791, being 'the name given by the natives to the spot on which the town was building' (Hunter 1793, Chapter XXI). Under Phillip's successors the system of huts used for accommodating a group of convicts was replaced by use of each lot by individuals and their dependents. Many of the allotments contained a secondary residence referred to as 'back huts'. Under Governor King the street grid was expanded to include an extension of Church Street to the north and the creation of a line of road to the stone quarry (later Smith Street).

In December 1799 the timber and thatch gaol located on George Street was destroyed through an act of arson. Construction of a more substantial gaol, located on the northern bank of the river opposite Church Street was commenced in August 1802 under the supervision of the Rev. Samuel Marsden (Kerr 1984, 19-22). The bridge was completed in 1804 and is shown on George Evans' Plan of the Township of Parramatta (survey data from 1804) with the river frontage on the southern bank immediately east of Church Street forming part of the road reserve. The extension of Church Street across the river effectively eliminated Phillip's intended market square and town hall location but opened the Church Street frontage for subdivision. In April 1804 Assistant Surveyor James Meehan undertook a survey of Parramatta for the purpose of defining properties to be made available as leasehold. Meehan's field book refers to the extension of Church Street to the southern bank of the river Gaol Road (State Records NSW Surveyors Field Books James Meehan Book 32 (SZ865)).

1.2.1. Leases and grants

Land ownership in early nineteenth century Parramatta followed a loose and informal process. While some grants were issued, formal allocation of land was more often issued as a lease. The first lease of a town lot was made in 1796 but the rate of allotments being taken up as leasehold was slow. Prior to 1800 leases had generally only been issued in back streets however by 1809 leases had been issued for much of the land along George, Church and Macquarie Streets. While the number of leases issued did increase during this period most of land in Parramatta continued to be occupied under permissive occupancy (Kass et al 1996, 112).

Town allotments in the first two decades were largely leased, some through formal agreements, though most through permissive occupancy. The occupation of town allotments was surveyed and conveyed on a map submitted by Surveyor Oxley in April 1823. Of 390 allotments, only 10 were held by a lease, with a further 6 entitled to grants due to the value of their buildings (Kass 1996, 112). Formal leases were issued in 1823, and subsequent grants were issued in the early 1830s. Civic Link Block 3 is primarily located within Allotment 10 Section 21. Auctioneer Lane is located within Allotment 92, while the Phillip Street lane is located between Allotments 11 and 12.

Horwood Place is contained with Allotment 10 Section 21. A lease for the allotment was issued to John Ellison in 1823, and a subsequent grant was issued in 1831.

Auctioneer Lane is located within Allotment 92 Section 21. A lease for the allotment was issued to William Parrot. Parrot died in c.1824 and his will entitled several persons to his estate. John Fairweather was issued a grant for the allotment in 1854 as trustee.

The access lane off Phillip Street is located between Allotments 11, 12 and 2. Allotment 11 was granted to Henry Fielding in 1839, Allotment 12 was granted to Henry Harvey in trust for William Byrne in 1855, and Allotment 2 was granted to John Whitehead in 1831.

1.3. Allotment 10 Section 21

Allotment 10 Section 21 was granted to John Ellison in 1831. The grant issued on 19 October 1831, having been advertised in Government Notice on 14 September 1831 (Serial 29 Page 90). The Government Notice described the allotment:

John Ellison, ac. 1, 1 r. 15 p. One acre, one rood, and fifteen perches; bounded on the north by Phillip-street 2 chains 5 links; on the west by Charles' Watkins' and William Parrot's allotment 6 chains 40 links; on the south by George-street 2 chains 16 links; and on the east by Oakes', O'Brien's, Whitehead's, and Funchers allotments 6 chains 40 links, being allotment No. 10. – Quit-rent, £3 11s. 8d. per annum, commencing 1st July 1823 (*The Sydney Herald* 1831, 1).

Ellison had been a resident of Parramatta since at least 1815, having been issued a publican's licence in Parramatta that year (INX-99-42461). Ellison had acquired several leases at Parramatta in the 1820s (Town Allotments Index 2 E). He established two public houses in Parramatta, the Jolly Sailor,

on Allotment 48 Section 18 by at least 1830, and the Rear Admiral Duncan, on Church Street by at least 1831 (INX-69-5099; INX-69-4346).

Ellison's wife Sarah died in late February 1832, and Ellison had made a will soon after, dated 8 March 1832. The majority of his estate was to be held in trust on behalf of his children, with several individual bequests. The below excerpt provides a summary of some of his property at that time:

The following landed property as is herein described to be held in trust by my executors... to be for the benefit of the following my dear children... the rents of which tis my wish shall be held in trust by my executors to cloathe and educate the same children... One large brick built dwelling house erected on the land purchased by me from Major Drift, as agent to Colonel Charles Maurice O'Connell, now rented to the Government, one wether (sic) boarded cottage in the same street rented to William Grose, one in the same street rented to Stephen Evans, and John Hartshorn, one brick dwelling in the same street rented to George Neal, another in the same street occupied by William Clerk, one in Charles Street occupied by Henry porter, and one Farm on the Sydney Road containing eighty acres and joining the farm of the late Thomas Baker.

Probate was granted to Richard Hunt, one of the executors of Ellison's will, on 4 February 1836. His estate was held by the executors until 1857, at which time it was sold to Nicols Drysdale Stenhouse and James Byrnes (Book 49 No. 218).

1.3.11. Dr Pringle's Cottage and Redcoats Mess House

The 'large brick built dwelling... now rented to the Government' noted in Ellison's will likely refers to the dwelling now known as Dr Pringle's Cottage. Allotment 10 is known to have been previously owned/leased by Colonel O'Connell. It is not known when precisely the dwelling was built, or how it was being used by the government at that time.

In September 1832, shortly before Ellison's death, the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser had reported that 'a new mess-house is to be erected immediately at Parramatta' (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1832, 2). The Redcoats Mess House was constructed on Allotment 10, immediately behind the dwelling. Reference to the Officer's Mess House, George Street appear until the early 1840s (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1841, 3).

The use of the dwelling in this time is not clear. In 1834, an advertisement for the Parramatta Mercantile and Mathematical Academy conducted by Mr Bradley noted that his school was located on 'George-street, Parramatta, Contiguous to the Military Mess House (The Sydney Monitor 1834, 3). The use of the descriptor 'contiguous' building suggests that the Academy was located in very close proximity to the Mess House; however, there was also a dwelling house on the adjacent Allotment 92 at this time. In 1836, it was reported that Bradley had removed the academy to premises in George Street formerly occupied by the Kings School (The Sydney Monitor 1836, 1).

However, Allotment 10 was evidently operated as a school the following decade. In January 1844, it was advertised that 'Mr Farrell... intends to open that commodious building George-street,

commonly known as the "Officers' Mess-House," as an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical School' (*Parramatta Chronicle and Cumberland General Advertiser* 1844, 1).

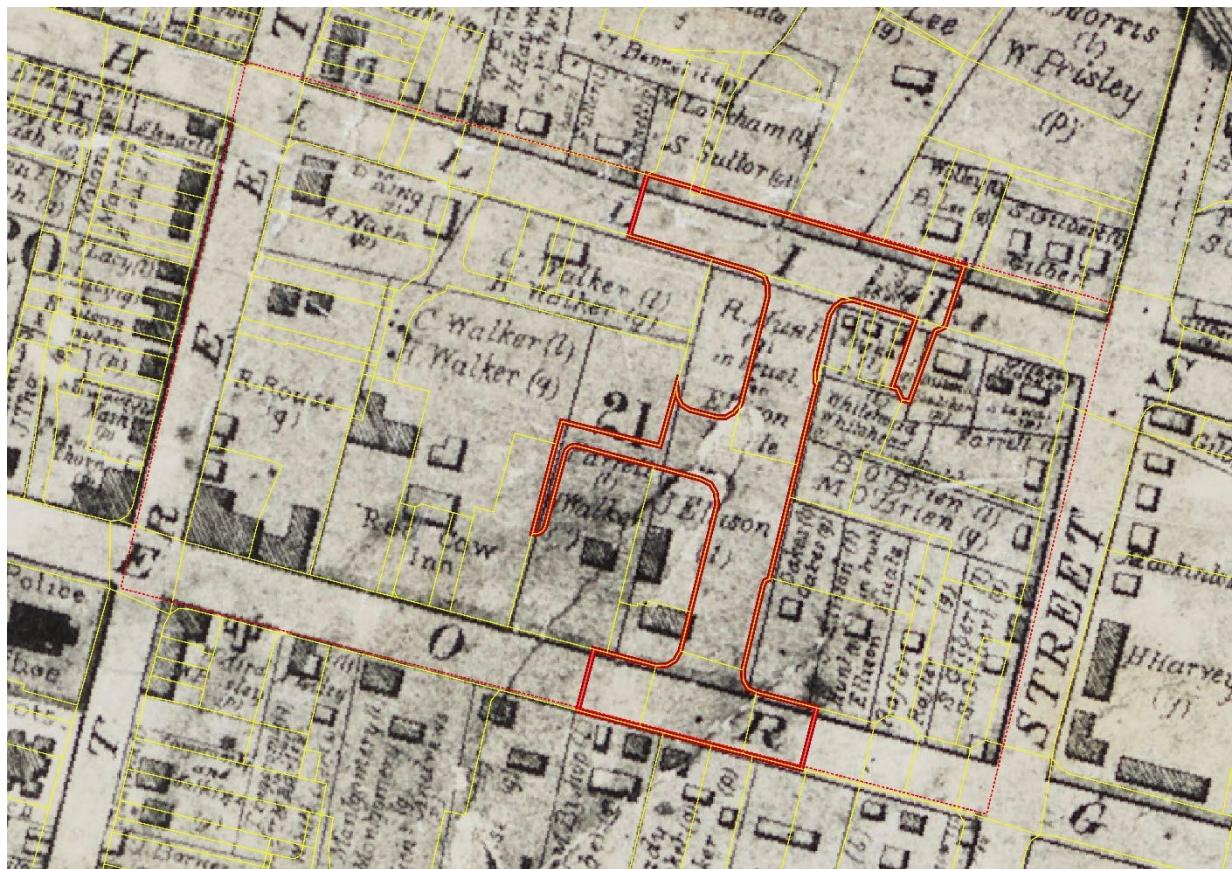


Figure 31. 1844 Plan of the Town of Parramatta, by surveyor W Meadows Brownrigg. Source: State Library of New South Wales, FL3690457.

1.3.2. Subdivision of the Ellison Estate

Ellison's estate was held by the executors of his will until 1857. Records of uses or leases of his estate at this time have not been located as part of this research.

Following the sale to Nicols Drysdale Stenhouse and James Brynes in 1857, the estate was subdivided and put to auction. Allotment 10 was subdivided into 6 allotments, referred to as Lots 1 to 5, offered in April, and the Mess House lot, offered in June.

Note: The Mess House lot contained the buildings now referred to as the Redcoats Mess House and Dr Pringle's Cottage. Both structures were collectively referred to as the 'Mess House' through the nineteenth century, and as such are referred to below as the 'Mess House allotment'.

1.3.2.1. Mess House allotment

Julia Ellison

The auction advertisement, published in June 1857, described the allotment as:

A two-storey brick built house, containing 9 spacious rooms, with hall, underground cellar, detached kitchen, servant's room, stable, and hay loft, &c., &c., and known as THE MESS HOUSE, situate in George-street, a short distance from the Police Office, and immediately adjoining the Red Cow Inn (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 1857, 7).

The Mess House allotment was purchased by Julia Ellison (Serial 50 Page 374). The allotment was evidently leased; a lease advertisement from May 1859 noted that it had been late in the occupation of Mr. McPherson (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 1859, 8). In 1861, the allotment was transferred to Edye Manning and James Manning, and was quickly on-sold to William Byrnes in November (Book 71 No. 418; Book 78 No. 388). The following year Byrnes transferred the allotment to his daughter Annie Oakes Byrnes, in consideration of her impending marriage to George Hogarth Pringle (Book 78 No. 897). The indenture noted that the land contained 'the messusage and dwelling house known as the Mess House.'

Annie Oakes Pringle and George Hogarth Pringle

George Pringle was the surgeon at Parramatta Hospital in the 1860s. The house takes its current name from the Pringles' ownership of the house, with Pringle believed to have established his surgery at the property.

Dr Pringle died in 1871, and Annie retained ownership of the Mess House allotment until the early twentieth century. It is not known how the buildings were used in this period; Annie is also associated with the Byrnes family house at 100 George Street.

Annie Oakes sold the property in 1910 to Daniel Vincent Anschau, Norman Bede Anschau, Patrick Augustine Anschau, Austin Montague Anschau and Rupert Lewis Anschau for £600 (Book 923 No. 700).

1.3.2.2. Lot 1 (later referred to as Lot 2)

The auction advertisement, published in April 1857, described the allotment as:

A valuable building allotment adjoining the MESS HOUSE, having a frontage of 35 feet 7 inches to GEORGE-STREET by a depth of 940 feet (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 1857a, 9).

James Thearle

Lot 1 of the Ellison Estate was purchased by James Thearle for £204. The indenture described Thearle as a boot and shoemaker. A Mr. Thearle is noted as resident of Church Street, Parramatta from 1844 until at least 1863 (*Parramatta Chronicle and Cumberland General Advertiser* 1844, 2; *The Sydney Morning Herald* 1863, 9).

In 1863, Thearle sold the George Street property to his daughter Elizabeth, milliner and dressmaker (Book 84 No. 218). In June 1868, the property was sold back to him, or another James Thearle (Book 108 No. 828). In July that year, notices were published of the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of 'James Thearle, George Street Parramatta' (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 1868, 1). A residence may have been built on the property by this time.

Thearle retained the property until 1882, when it was sold to John Nobbs of Parramatta for £500 (Book. 246 No. 318). Nobbs on-sold the property the following month to Annie Oakes Pringle for the sum of £604 (Book 251 No. 952). It is not known how Pringle used the property; she may have leased it. Pringle retained the property until 1915, when she sold it to William Bramwell Booth (Book 1067 No. 169).

1.3.2.3. Lot 2 (later referred to as Lot 3)

The auction advertisement, published in April 1857, described the allotment as:

A building allotment, adjoining Lot 1, with a frontage of 35 feet 7 inches to GEORGE-STREET, by a depth of 242 feet, alongside the property of Robert Muriel, Esq. (The Sydney Morning Herald 1857a, 9).

William Goodwin

Lot 2 of the Ellison Estate was purchased by William Goodwin. The indenture described him as of Parramatta, Gentleman (Book 51 No. 735). Goodwin died in 1886, and his property passed to his daughter Jessie Isabel. By this time a residence had evidently been constructed on the lot. An indenture of mortgage between Jessie Isabel Hitchcock (nee Goodwin) outlined the bequests of Goodwin's will, which included 'his house and premises situated on the northside of George Street Parramatta', along with other properties in Parramatta (Book 673 No 222).

It is not known how Jessie used the property. In 1901 the property was transferred to William Williams Hitchcock and Richard Grant, who then in 1903 sold the property to Eliza Nelson for the sum of £90 (Book 783 No 682).

In 1915, Eliza Nelson sold the property to William Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army (1068 No. 267).

1.3.2.4. Lots 3, 4 and 5 – fronting Phillip Street

The auction advertisement, published in April 1857, described the allotments as:

Lot 3 A building allotment, at the rear of Lots 1 and 2, having a frontage of 45 feet 3 inches to PHILLIP-STREET by a depth of 180 feet.

Lot 4 A building allotment, at the rear of Lots 2 and 1, having a frontage of 45 feet 3 inches to PHILLIP-STREET by a depth of 181 feet.

Lot 5 A building allotment, at the rear of the Mess House and alongside the garden belonging to the Red Cow Hotel, having a frontage of 45 feet 6 inches to PHILLIP-STREET by a depth of 184 feet.

Francis Oakes

Lots 3, 4 and 5 of the Ellison Estate were purchased by Francis Oakes (1818-1866). His father, another Francis Oakes, had been the Chief Constable at Parramatta and the Appointed Superintendent at the Government Factory in the 1810s. The elder Oakes had been granted Allotment 89 Section 21, adjacent to Ellison's grant in 1831,

The younger Oakes died in 1866. It is not clear how he used the Phillip Street property; however, it does not appear that any structures were erected during his ownership. An advertisement for the land published in 1867 gave the following description:

A large BLOCK of LAND, subdivided into three parts, situated in Phillip-street, Parramatta, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. Lee, between George and Smith streets, bounded on the south, 212 feet, by premises belonging to and occupied by Dr. Pringle and other parties; on the west by gardens attached to the Red Cow Inn, 184 feet; north by Phillip-street, 138 feet; and on the east by a line bearing north, 180 feet. The whole is enclosed by a paling fence.

The land was subsequently purchased by Charles Joseph Byrnes and James Manning Byrnes for £175 (Book 106 No. 355). Both purchasers were described as 'of Parramatta, esquires.' Annie Oakes Pringle is noted as a trustee on the indenture, along with George Hogarth Pringle – Annie was Francis Oakes' niece.

Charles Joseph Byrnes and James Manning Byrnes

Charles Joseph Byrnes was a lawyer and politician. He served as Alderman at Parramatta, and also as mayor several times. He resided at the property Locksley on George Street. In 1882, it was reported that the wife of James Manning Byrnes had given birth to a son 'at her residence, Clare Cottage, George Street, Parramatta' (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 1882, 1). It is not known how the Byrnes' used the property; no structure is shown in the 1895 plan.

The Byrnes' held the property until 1913, when they sold to Herbert Lawrence Anschau, Vincent Daniel Anschau, Patrick Augustine Anschau, Austin Montague Anschau, Norman Bede Anschau and Rupert Lewis Anschau for £108 (Book 1015 No. 202).

1.3.3. Twentieth century development

In the 1910s, the six lots of Allotment 10 were consolidated into two unequal portions. The Mess House allotment and the three allotments fronting Phillip Street were purchased by the Anschaus. The remaining two allotments fronting George Street were purchased by William Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army.



Figure 32. 1895 Parramatta Detail Survey Series plan.

1.3.4. L. J. Anschau and Sons

L.J. Anschau and Sons were tanners and bootmakers. Prior to establishing operations at Parramatta, they had operated a tannery at Margaret Farm in St Marys. In August 1910, Dun's gazette reported that Anschau, L. J. & Sons, tanners were 'reported to have left St. Marys and commenced business at Parramatta' (*Dun's gazette for New South Wales* 1910, 114).

The business L. J. Anschau & Sons was registered at George Street, Parramatta on 13 February 1914. Their occupation was given as tanners and boot manufacturers, and the business comprised of partners Herbert Lawrence, Vincent Daniel, Augustine, Austin Montague, Norman Bede and Rupert Lewis (*Dun's Gazette for New South Wales* 1914, 166).

The Anschaus soon established structures on the Phillip Street property. In 1915, it was reported that an application had been submitted from L. J. Anschau and Sons for a cottage on Phillip Street had been made (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1915, 6). By 1916 a factory was established –

'R. Anschau, of Parramatta, deposed that he was a boot manufacturer. His place stood on two or three acres of land. The paddock was divided into two or three horse paddocks.'

There were George and Phillip street entrances. At night-time a chain was put over the gate...' (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1916a, 4).

In November that year, an application from Anschau and Sons was approved for 'erection of office at premises, Phillip Street' (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1916b, 4). In 1919 applications were made by the company for the erection of a shed and a shop (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1919a, 6; 1919b, 6).

In 1920, a fire destroyed a weatherboard and iron roof store at the Anschau premises on Phillip Street. Accounts of the fire provided an overview of the company structure and properties (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1920, 1). The Phillip Street boot factory and store was managed by Rupert Anschau, and the Anschaus resided on George Street, 'next to the Salvation Army', presumably in the Mess House dwelling. Another brother managed a tannery at Sandown, Rosehill, another brother a shop in Auburn, and another brother a shop in Parramatta. Approval for the erection of a factory at the Anschau property in Phillip Street was approved in February 1921 (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1921, 6).

References to the Phillip Street boot factory are made until at least 1928. The following year, the Phillip Street and George Street properties were mortgaged to the Union Bank of Australia (Book 1684 No. 772). In 1934, the Union Bank sold the properties to Charles Albert Henry Freestone, fibrous plaster manufacturer.

Wise's Post Office Directories from the 1930s give Freestone's business address as Victoria Road. The Phillip Street property was used as the fibrous plaster works, with reference to a fire in one of the storerooms in January 1938 (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 1938, 8). Aerial imagery from 1930 shows three built structures fronting Phillip Street, which appear to have hipped roofs. By the early 1940s, these structures are successively replaced with flat roofed structures, presumably associated with Freestone's manufacturing business. The properties were held by the Freestone family until the 1960s, with Maggie Frances Freestone converting the deed to Torrens Title in 1966.



Figure 33. Historic aerial, 1930.



Figure 34. Historic aerial, 1942.

1.3.5. Salvation Army

The George Street allotments were purchased by William Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army for the purposes of erecting new premises. It was reported in April 1917 that the local branch of the Salvation Army was raising funds to assist in erecting their new premises, having long been 'laboring under the disadvantage of having no hall of their own' (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1917, 6).

The premises opened on 11 January 1919. A description was given in *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* the preceding week:

This fine block of buildings is in a good position in George-street. The main hall is built of brick and is 26 feet by 56 feet. At the back of the hall there are two good rooms, one for the band, the other an office. The young people's hall is also built of brick and is 20 x 40 feet, the primary room is 20 x 20 feet. In the rear of the grounds is a nice six-roomed cottage for the use of the officers (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 'The New Citadel' 4 January 1919, 6)<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article86116248>).

The facade of the young people's hall is visible in the below 1969 image. All structures on the property were demolished the following year for the construction of the northern extension of Horwood Place.



Figure 35. Detail, Horwood Place view from Council Chambers, 1969. Looking north, before extension of Horwood Place to Phillip Street. Salvation Army Hall at centre, Roxy Theatre at right (Source: City of Parramatta Council. PRS110/004/012).

1.4. Allotment 92

Allotment 92 was leased to William Parrot, potentially c.1823. Parrot died in c.1824, and his will (dated 1824) described his 'house and premises in George Street Parramatta bounded on the east by Colonel O'Connell and on west by C. Walker' (PA17021). A structure on the allotment is shown on Brownrigg's 1844 plan; however, by the 1895 plan, the allotment appears to be empty.

The allotment was acquired by Harold William Day in 1910, and leased to Samuel Charles Bennington and Albert Edward Bennington, Moving Picture Showmen that same year. In 1913, the allotment was sold to Bennington Pictures Limited (Vol. 2372 Fol. 27). The site was used as a cinema for much of the twentieth century, being transferred to Parramatta Cinema Ltd in 1921, Western Suburbs Cinemas in 1930, and then to Australian Property Units Management Pty Ltd in 1960. The land behind the building was used as a carpark from the early 1960s.



Figure 36. Parramatta Civic exterior, 1942, view north east. Dr Pringle's Cottage at right (Source: SLNSW FL1332722).

1.5. Allotments 11 and 12

The lane extending from Phillip Street is located within Allotments 11 and 12 Section 21. Allotment 11 had been granted to Henry Fielding in 1839, and he subsequently acquired Allotment 2 to the south. By 1840, the eastern side of Allotment 11 was subdivided and consolidated with Allotment 2, forming an access route from Phillip Street (PA41093).

Allotment 12 had been granted to Henry Harvey in 1855 (PA35110). The property traded hands several times through the nineteenth and twentieth century, being held by the Lavor family from 1870 to 1910, John Meier of Sydney, café proprietor from 1910 to 1919, Thomas Daniel and Jack Little of Parramatta, journalists, from 1920 to 1924, and then Lee Sing of Parramatta, merchant from 1924 to 1948 (Vol. 97 Fol. 68). In 1948 the property was purchased by Charles Albert Freestone, and was consolidated with adjacent allotments at the corner of Phillip and Smith Streets (Vol. 6415 Fol. 41). The structures in Allotment 12 were demolished in the 1960s, and the access lane later widened.

1.6. Horwood Place

The Salvation Army premises was purchased by the Council of the City of Parramatta in 1967 (Vol. 2834 Fol. 123). The buildings were demolished by 1969, and replaced with a carparking lot (Figure

38). By 1974, several structures on the former Freestone property and the vegetation on the property had been demolished, and the carparking lot had been extended through to Phillip Street as an extension of Horwood Place (Figure 39). Auctioneer Lane had also been formed connecting Horwood Place to existing carparking at the rear of the Civic Arcade (Figure 37). The on grade carparking behind Civic Arcade was replaced by the current Eat Street Carpark, which was under construction in 1981 (Figure 40).



Figure 37. Carparking at the rear of Civic Arcade, 1969. Before the extension of Horwood Place. Looking east, from location of current Eat Street Car Park. Vegetation at left is in the rear of the Freestone/former Anschau property (Source: PRS110 004 002).

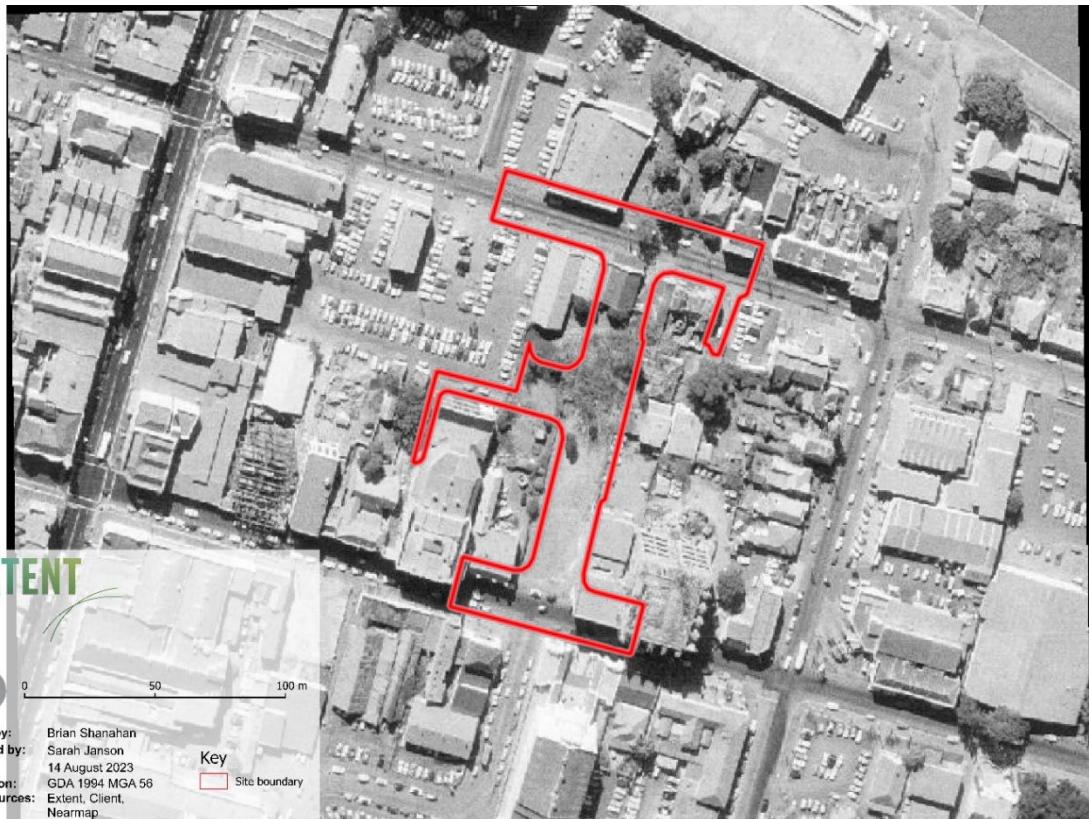


Figure 38. Historic aerial, 1969.



Figure 39. Historic aerial, 1974.



Figure 40. Parramatta City Council Carpark, current Eat Street Car Park, c.1982. Looking west along Auctioneer Lane, rear of Civic Arcade at left (Source: ACC002 095 002).



Figure 41. Detail, Aerial view, 1981. View south-east. Showing the newly constructed 80 George Street opposite the Roxy Theatre at right, and street trees along Horwood Place (Source: ACC002/063/015).



Figure 42. Aerial view, 1985. View west. Dr Pringle's Cottage, the Mess House and Civic Arcade visible at centre (Source: ACC002/100/136).