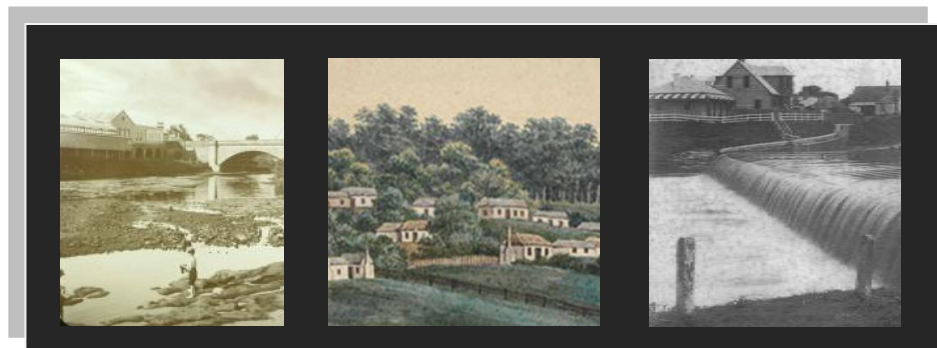


‘RIVERSIDE’ Parramatta Development Project 12-14 Phillip Street and 333-339 Church Street Parramatta

Assessment of Historical Archaeological Potential

Report to PCC DevCo1 Pty Ltd

January 2014



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Executive summary

Artefact Heritage was commissioned by PCC DevCo1 Pty Ltd to undertake an assessment of historical archaeological potential for the site of the proposed 'RIVERSIDE' development project in the Parramatta CBD (the proposal). This report will accompany a Development Application (DA) for the project.

The subject site is located on the south bank of Parramatta River and is contained by Church, Marsden and Phillip Streets. The site includes an irregular area covering 5993m², fronting the river between Bernie Banton Bridge and Lennox Bridge.

This report was informed by an earlier report *Heritage Investigations and Advice: 12-14 Phillip Street and 333 Church Street, Parramatta, NSW* (AHMS 2011). The earlier report provided a detailed historic analysis, discussion of heritage listed items within and near the subject site, and an assessment of archaeological potential. The AHMS (2011) study included much of the current subject site.

The historical research and assessment of archaeological potential undertaken by AHMS (2011) formed the basis for the current assessment, while additional research has been carried out to address the history of the parcels of land that were not included in the 2011 study area.

An assessment of built heritage for the proposal has been completed separately by Graham Brooks and Associates.

The proposal

It is proposed that the subject site be developed for residential and commercial purposes.

The proposal would comprise a 41-storey tower with a maximum building height limit of RL 156.20 equivalent to a height of 147.65 metres above ground, and a maximum ground floor area (GFA) of 46,220 square metres. The podium will have a maximum height of RL34 equivalent to approximately 26 metres. The basement level will extend to a depth of around 17.7 metres below ground level.

The river bank would be terraced, with its lowest level at the same level as the uppermost basement space. The extant buildings at 333-337A Church Street would be demolished to accommodate the landscaped public area overlooking the river.

RIVERSIDE Parramatta will transform this currently under-utilised site into a First Class facility creating many benefits for Parramatta's community including a range of improvements particularly along the river foreshore areas and public domains with upgrades to pedestrian and cyclist links across the whole site and dedication of approximately 4760 m² embellished land to Council.

Potential archaeological resources

The findings of this assessment indicate that the subject site includes:

- Eleven areas of high archaeological potential.
- Nine areas of moderate archaeological potential.
- One area of unknown archaeological potential beneath the existing buildings at 333-337A Church Street.

The subject site was found to be of high research potential. It is likely to contain archaeological evidence associated with the development of the town of Parramatta, which may include the remains of structures and features dating from the convict period to the 20th century. Some of these archaeological remains may be of State significance depending on levels of intactness. Archaeological evidence within the site may include building footings, evidence for post holes, structural material, internal occupation deposits, yard deposits, privy, well or cistern deposits, drainage lines, and artefact deposits in refuse pits or scatters. Archaeological evidence recovered from the site would be likely to yield valuable information, and would add to the body of existing archaeological information for Parramatta, enabling further comparative analysis.

Impacts to potential archaeological resources

The proposal would involve deep excavation across large areas of the subject site for the creation of basements. This excavation would certainly remove all trace of any archaeological material surviving within those areas, including:

- Part or all of eleven areas of high archaeological potential
- Part or all of six areas of moderate archaeological potential
- Part of the area of unknown archaeological potential at 333-337A Church Street

Outside of the proposed basement area, the degree of excavation or subsurface disturbance that would be involved is currently unknown and it is therefore not possible to accurately assess impacts to potential archaeological resources in these portions of the study area.

Recommendations

On the basis of background research and a site inspection and adhering to all statutory obligations, the following recommendations are made:

- An archaeological salvage excavation should be carried out within the proposed basement area. If subsurface impacts are proposed within areas of high or moderate archaeological potential elsewhere within the subject site, salvage excavation would also be required within those areas.

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- An archaeological salvage excavation should also be carried out where subsurface impacts are proposed within the property at 333-337A Church Street.
- No physical action is required within the areas assessed to be of low archaeological potential (Items 1, 2, 4 and 6). However, if unexpected archaeological material is encountered within these areas, work should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the significance of the material and provide advice regarding future actions.
- If unexpected archaeological features are encountered in areas of the subject site that have not been identified as possessing archaeological potential, work should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the significance of the material and provide advice regarding future actions.
- Archaeological excavation would be conducted under an s140 excavation permit obtained from the NSW Heritage Division as a delegate of the NSW Heritage Council. Prior to application for an s140 permit a research methodology would be prepared by an Excavation Director with appropriate qualifications and experience. For excavation in areas that may have State significance, the Excavation Director must have experience in investigation of State significant sites.
- Non-indigenous archaeological excavations should be undertaken in conjunction with Aboriginal heritage investigations.
- Information on archaeological values and significance should be included in the Heritage Interpretation Plan for the proposal.
- Parramatta City Council and the NSW Heritage Division should be consulted at the earliest opportunity in regard to potential heritage impacts within the subject area.

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1.0 Introduction and background

1.1 Background

Artefact Heritage was commissioned by PCC DevCo1 Pty Ltd to undertake an assessment of historical archaeological potential for the site of the proposed 'RIVERSIDE' development project in the Parramatta CBD (the proposal). This report will accompany a Development Application (DA) for the proposal. A separate built heritage assessment report is being prepared by Graham Brooks and Associates.

1.2 The subject site

The subject site is located on the south bank of Parramatta River between the Bernie Banton Bridge on Marsden Street and Lennox Bridge on Church Street (Figure 1). The site includes an irregular area covering 5993m², with frontages on Church Street to the east, Marsden Street to the west, Phillip Street to the south, and Parramatta River to the north (Figure 2). The properties included within the site (Figure 3) are as follows:

- Lennox Street Car Park: 12-14 Phillip Street and 331A Church Street
 - Lot 1, DP 791693
 - Lot 2, DP 791693
- 333 Church Street
 - Lot 3, DP 825045
- 339 Church Street
 - Lot A, DP 333263

The site is currently occupied by a car park and a two storey building at 333 Church Street. Other retail and commercial structures are located on lots that immediately surround the subject site.

1.3 Previous studies

This report is informed by an earlier report, *Heritage Investigations and Advice: 12-14 Phillip Street and 333 Church Street, Parramatta, NSW* AHMS (2011). The earlier report provided a detailed historic analysis, discussion of heritage listed items within and near the subject site, and an assessment of archaeological potential.

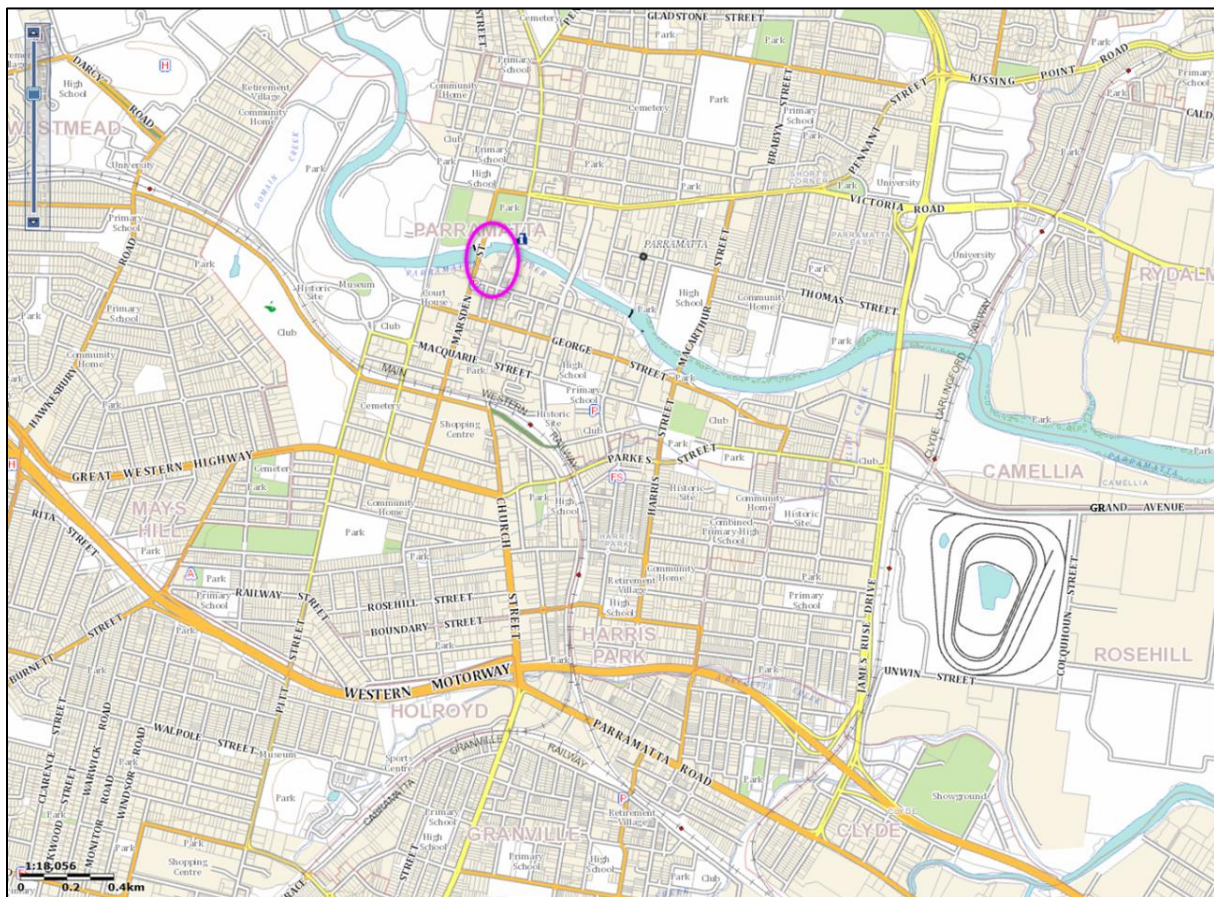
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The historical research and assessment of archaeological potential undertaken by AHMS (2011) forms the basis for the current assessment, while additional research has been carried out to address the history of the parcels of land that were not included in the 2011 study area.

1.4 Report authorship

Archaeologist Adele Anderson, Senior Archaeologist Mike Hincks and Principal Archaeologist Dr Sandra Wallace wrote this report.

Figure 1: Location of the subject site (base map © LPI – Department of Finance and Services)



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Figure 2: The subject site (base map © LPI – Department of Finance and Services)



Figure 3: Properties within the subject site (from JBA 2013:5)



2.0 Statutory context

There are several items of State legislation that form the basis for managing historical heritage in NSW. This section provides a summary of these items of legislation and associated statutory registers.

2.1 The Heritage Act 1977

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (the Heritage Act) is the primary item of State legislation affording protection to items of environmental heritage (natural and cultural) in NSW. Under the Heritage Act, 'items of environmental heritage' include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance.

The Heritage Act also protects 'relics', which can include archaeological material, features and deposits. Section 4(1) of the Heritage Act (as amended 2009) defines 'relic' as follows:

"relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local heritage significance."

Sections 139-145 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics, unless in accordance with an excavation permit. Section 60 excavation permits are required to disturb relics within State Heritage Register (SHR) sites, while Section 140 permits are required for sites that are not listed on the SHR.

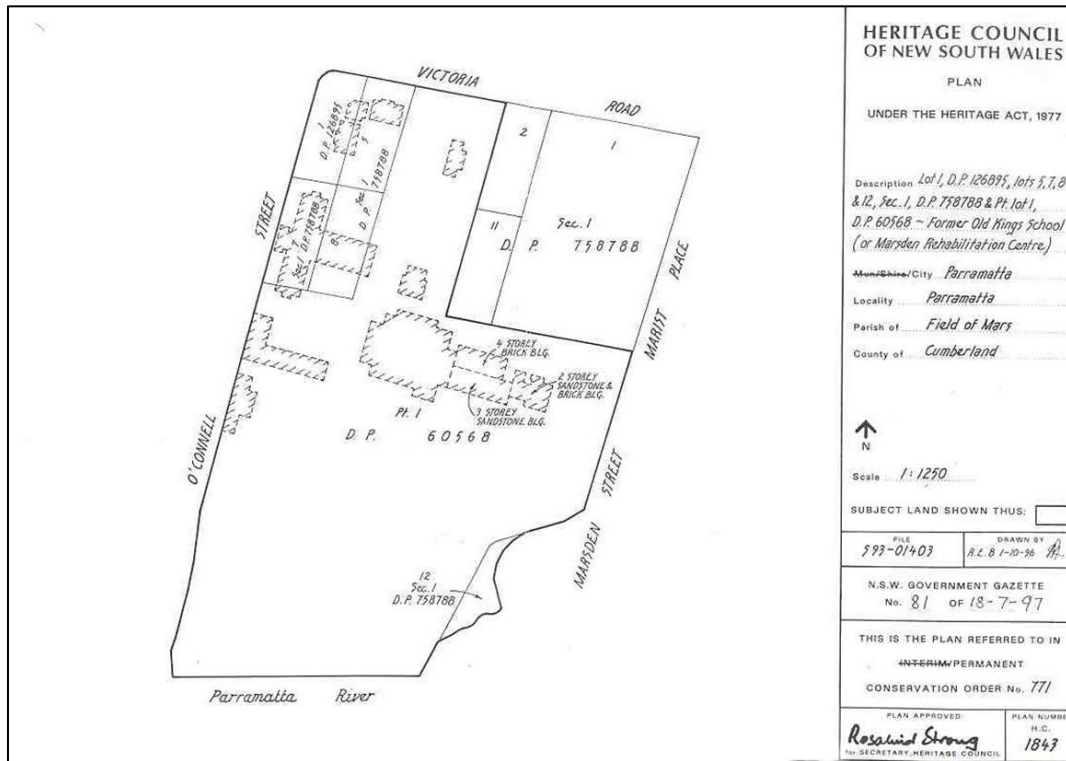
The State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is administered by the Heritage Branch of the OEH and includes a diverse range of over 1500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

The Marsden Rehabilitation Centre and Kings School Group (former), including potential archaeological deposits, are listed on the SHR (SHR 00826 and 00771) (Figure 4). This site is located to the north-west of the subject site.

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Figure 4: SHR curtilage of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre/Kings School Group (former) site



Section 170 Registers

The Heritage Act requires all government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, government instrumentalities must establish and keep a register which includes all items of environmental heritage of State or local significance that are owned, occupied or managed by that government body. All government agencies must also ensure that all items entered on its register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Minister on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of identified sites, items and objects and are based on relevant NSW heritage legislation and statutory guidelines.

No archaeological sites within or near the subject site are listed on any Section 170 Registers.

2.2 The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act establishes a framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The EP&A Act also requires that Local Governments prepare

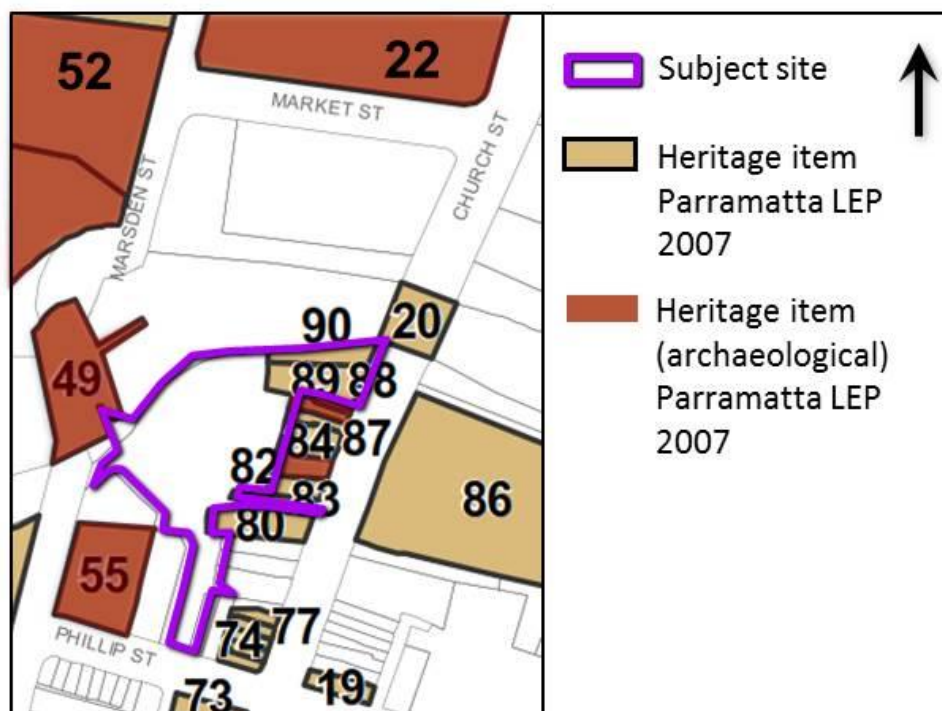
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planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. The current site falls within the boundaries of the Parramatta LGA and is covered by the Parramatta City Centre LEP 2007.

Several known or potential archaeological sites in the vicinity of the subject site are listed on the LEP (Figure 5):

- 331 A Church Street - Lot 2, DP 791693 (Item 88).
- Parramatta Dam archaeological site weir (Item 49).
- Former St Andrew's Uniting Church hall and potential archaeological site – 2 Phillip Street Lots 1 and 2, DP 986344 (Item 55).
- 323 Church Street - Lot 4 DP 525338 & Lot 4, DP 520361 (Item 83).
- 331 Church Street - Lot 2, DP 535192 (Item 87).
- Marsden Rehabilitation Centre and potential archaeological site (and Kings School group) - 24 O'Connell Street (Marist Place) Lot 1, DP 60568, Lot 1, DP 126895, Lots 5, 7, 8 and 12, Sec 1, DP 758788 (Item 52).
- Alfred Square and potential archaeological site - Lot 1, DP 724837 (Item 22).

Figure 5: Heritage items listed on the Parramatta City Centre LEP 2007



2.3 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act) provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. These are defined in the EPBC Act 1999 as matters of national environmental significance. Under the EPBC Act 1999, nationally significant heritage items are protected through listing on the Commonwealth Heritage List or the National Heritage List.

No items located within the subject site are listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List or National Heritage List.

2.4 Non-statutory listings

Listing on non-statutory registers does not provide any legal protection to heritage items or sites, but does demonstrate the recognised heritage value of items.

Register of the National Trust

The Register of the National Trust was established in 1949 and is maintained by the National Trust of Australia.

No archaeological sites within the subject site are listed on the Register of the National Trust.

Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate is a list of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. It was originally established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. Under that Act, the Australian Heritage Commission entered more than 13,000 places in the register. Following amendments to the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003, the Register of the National Estate (RNE) was frozen on 19 February 2007 and ceased to be a statutory register in February 2012. The RNE is now maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.

No archaeological sites within the subject site are listed on the RNE.

2.5 Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS)

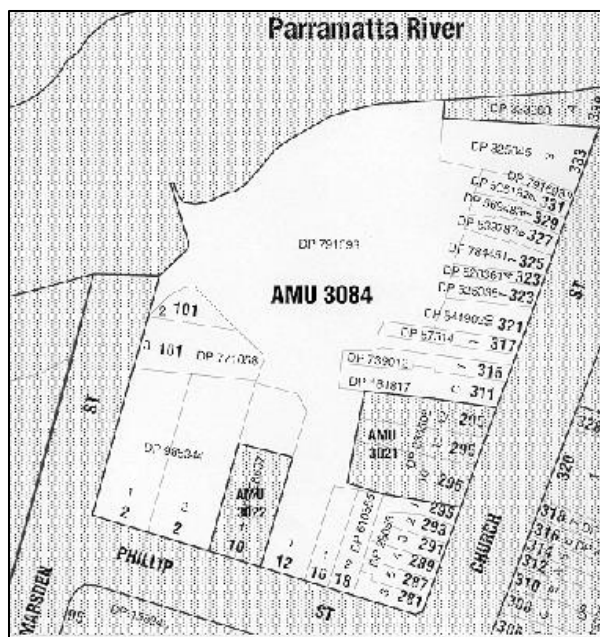
The PHALMS is an archaeological management tool that divides Parramatta into Archaeological Management Units (AMUs), assesses the archaeological potential of each unit and provides management recommendations. The PHALMS is not a statutory list but is used as a guideline by

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Parramatta Council to determine the need for archaeological investigations as part of any development proposal.

The majority of the subject site is located within AMU 3084 (Figure 6), which the PHALMS assessed to be of “exceptional archaeological research potential” and “State significance”.

Figure 6: Curtilage of AMU 3084



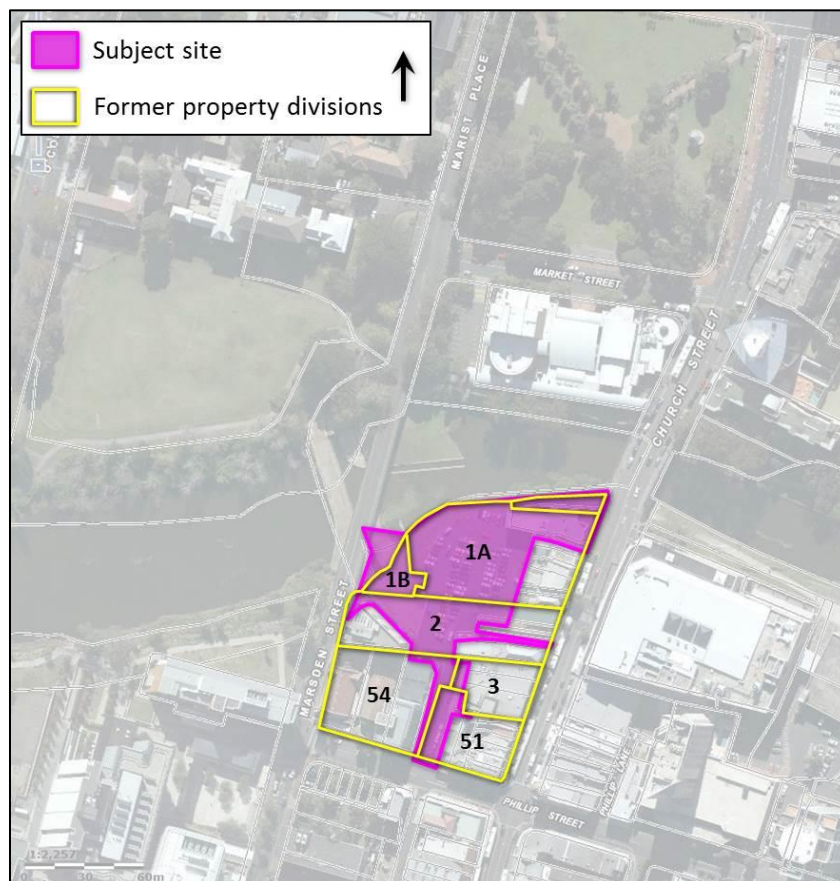
3.0 Historical overview

The following history of the subject site is largely based on the site history written by AHMS (2011), with additional information provided.

AHMS (2011) employed the property descriptions that were current between c.1820 and c.1900. The portion of the study area bounded by Marsden Street, Phillip Street, Church Street and the river is located on parts of six allotments: Allotments 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 51, and 54 of Section 24 of the Town of Parramatta (Figure 7). The portion of the study area to the north of the river was not given an allotment number as it remained Crown Land during this period.

AHMS (2011) also allocated each of the former structures or features known to have been present within the subject site with an item number, for ease of reference across the Site History section and Archaeological Assessment section. For consistency, the same item numbers have been used in this report, as well as additional numbers that have been allocated for features in the new portion of the subject site.

Figure 7: Plan showing former property divisions in relation to the subject site (after AHMS 2011)



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3.1 The beginning of European settlement

The Parramatta River was first explored by Governor Phillip in April 1788, and by November of that year a fortified camp or redoubt had been founded on the small hill that overlooks the river in the present-day Parramatta Park. Phillip named this site Rose Hill and an experimental government farm was established on the riverbanks. It was hoped that the fertile soils at this location would produce a generous crop to sustain the colony, which was threatened by starvation. By 1789, the government farm had provided viable yields of grain and was the first successful farm established in the colony.

A sketch map that was drawn by William Bradley in 1789 shows several buildings at the site of the government farm, including two rows of huts (Figure 8). The eastern row comprised seven huts, each located on an individual allotment, with an area behind for cultivation. This row appears to have been situated on the low ridge that was the later location for Church Street, in which case the gardens to the rear of the huts would have fallen within the eastern part of the subject site (AHMS 2011:98).

Figure 8: William Bradley, *Flats at the head of Port Jackson & channel up to Rose Hill* 1789 (Mitchell Library a127082)



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The government farm became the nucleus for the development of the town of Rose Hill (later Parramatta). In 1790, Governor Phillip laid out the area of the Government Domain as part of the town of Rose Hill. The Domain was located on the western edge of the original township on an elevated position overlooking the convict workforce of the government farm. It contained a Governor's residence (now known as Old Government House), stockyards, a lumber yard, and the redoubt. The town plan consisted of two east-west streets, High Street (now George Street) and South Street (now Macquarie Street), which were crossed by two north-south streets, Bridge Street (now Pitt Street) and Church Street. In addition, there were two laneways: Back Lane, which was located between High and South streets, and Hospital Lane, which was on the same alignment as present-day Marsden Street. The majority of the town was divided into a grid plan with allotments 100 by 200 feet along the thoroughfares, each of which was intended to contain a hut capable of housing ten people. A sketch of the settlement dating to 1793 shows several such huts (Figure 9). To the north of High Street an open area was established for a Town Hall and market place.

The plan for the town of Rose Hill was the first effective town plan of the colony. In 1790, Watkin Tench described the progress of the town in his journal, including the construction of convict huts along High Street:

"It contains at present 32 houses completed, of 24 feet by 12 each, on a ground floor only, built of wattles plastered [sic] 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 16 Nov 1790, cited in AHMS 2011:99).

A plan of the town dating to 1792 shows four cottages fronting Marsden Street (then Hospital Lane) on its eastern side (Figure 10). These were located to the south of the subject site, although the yards of two of the huts extended into the southern part of the subject site. At the northern end of Hospital Lane, on its eastern side, was a larger rectangular structure (Item 1) which appears (based on documentary evidence) to have been the first hospital constructed in Parramatta. This structure fell within the current subject site. In December 1791, Watkin Tench noted that:

"a new hospital has been talked of for the last two years, but it has not yet begun; two long sheds, built in the form of a tent, and thatched, are however finished, and capable of holding two hundred patients; the sick list of to-day contains three hundred and eighty-two names."
(Tench 1793 (1979): 246)

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Casey and Lowe (2005) have speculated that this description of a building “built in the form of a tent” may mean that the building had an exposed timber frame with a central row of timber piers and sides made of canvas or other materials.

Figure 9: A sketch of Parramatta in 1793, from the south-west (*Vista de la Colonia de paramata en la Nueva Galles Meridional Fernando Brambila 1793*)

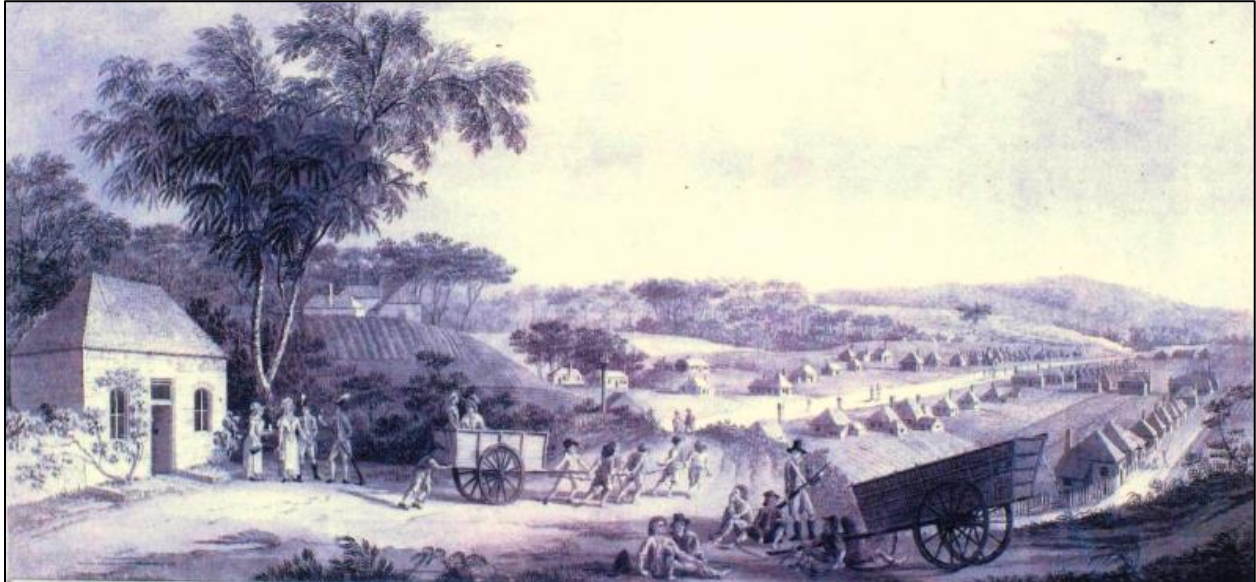


Figure 10: Copy of 1792 plan of Parramatta (Higginbotham 1989) with overlay of the subject site boundary



By 1792, the ‘First Hospital’ had been replaced by the ‘Second Hospital’, which consisted of a group of brick structures on the western side of Hospital Lane. The 1792 plan (Figure 10) shows the First and Second Hospitals as well as the open area to the north of Church Street which was set aside for the Town Hall and market place.

3.2 The development of the township

3.2.1 1796 – 1809

As convicts began to be emancipated and with increasing numbers of free settlers arriving in the colony or choosing to stay following the completion of their duties, Parramatta began to move on from its beginnings as a gaol town.

The first recorded lease at Parramatta was made to John Macarthur in 1796 and by 1800, nineteen leases had been granted. Most of these were made to civil servants, churchmen or members of the NSW corps, although some were granted to former convicts. All but five of these leases were granted away from the main core of the town, which continued to be occupied mainly by convict huts (Higginbotham 1989:9).

In 1804, an effort was made to formalise land-holding in town by issuing fourteen-year leases. Surveyor James Meehan was sent to Parramatta to survey the settlement prior to the issuing of leases. The results of this survey were then drawn up by Surveyor George Evans in 1813 to illustrate the positions of buildings and the names of people who chose to convert their properties to formal lease. This plan (Figure 11) was a schematic plan intended to show the general relationship between different properties at Parramatta. By the time the plan was drawn, Church Street had been extended to the river, following the closure of the market place and the abandonment of the unfinished Town Hall. The exact date of the formation of Church Street is unknown, however, it is likely to have occurred in 1799 (AHMS 2011:105).

The subject site appears to have been occupied by portions of six or seven allotments to the south of the river. Each of the allotments contained a hut fronting either Church Street or Marsden Street and three of these huts appear to have fallen partly within the subject site (Items 2, 3 and 4). None of the allotments were shown to be leased at that time.

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Figure 11: Plan of the Township of Parramatta drawn in 1813 by George Evans, based on 1804 survey by James Meehan (Mitchell Library a3995001)

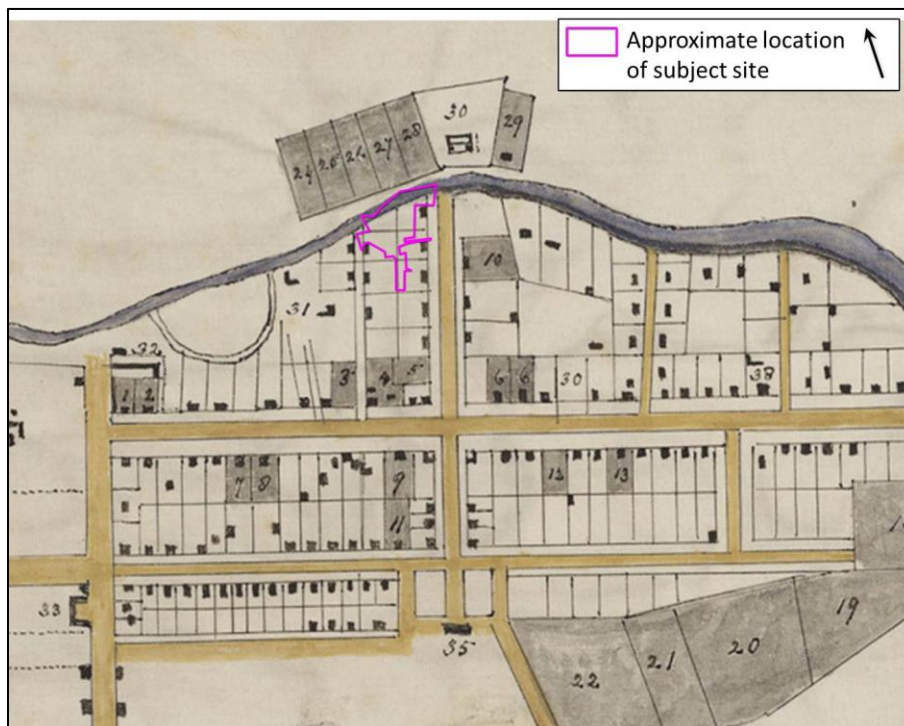
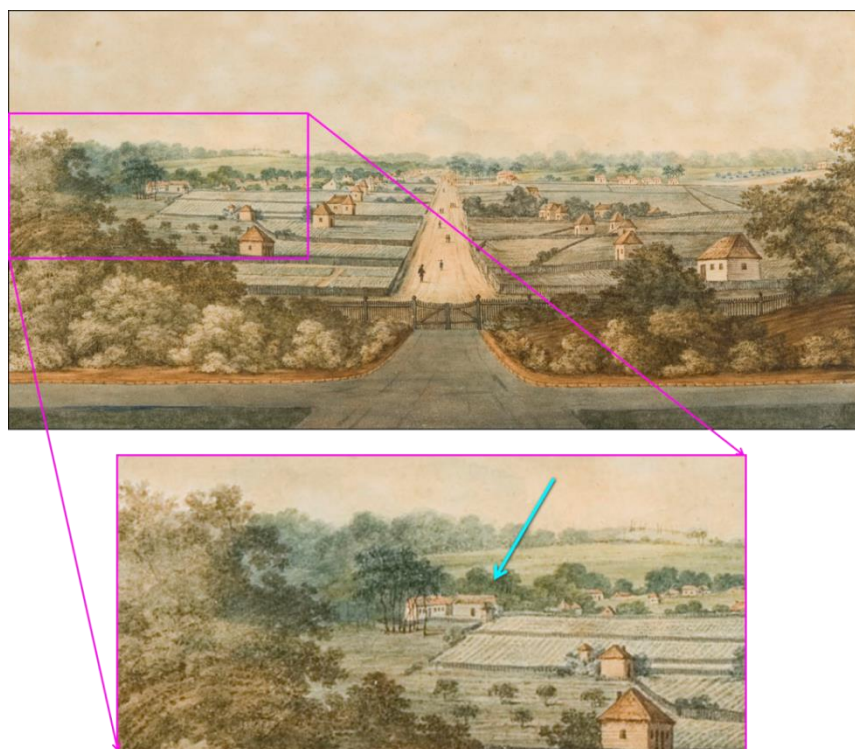


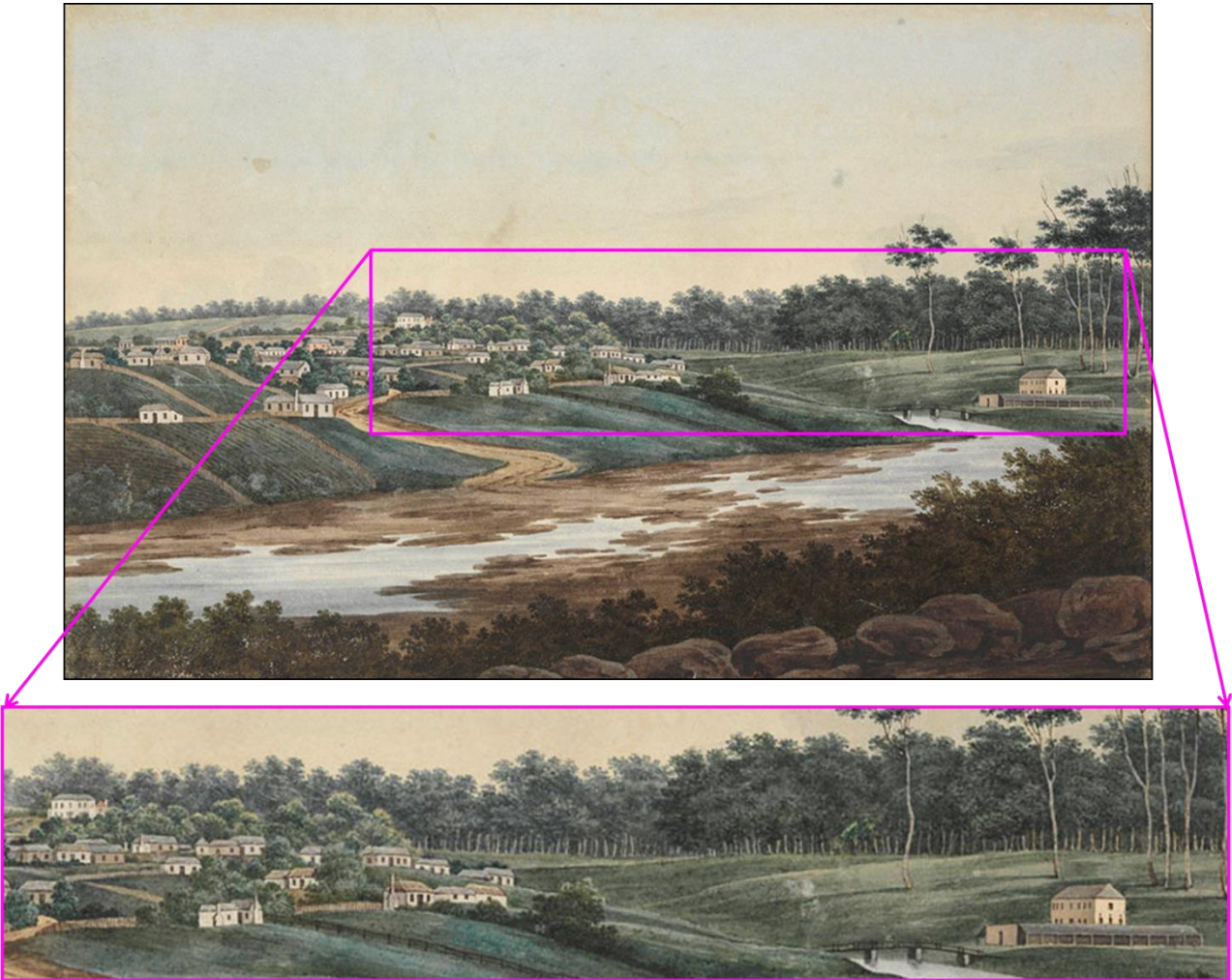
Figure 12: View of Parramatta c. 1805 attributed to George Evans (Historic Houses Trust collection). The approximate location of the subject site is arrowed in the detail below



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An 1805 illustration of the view of the town looking along High (George) Street from Government House shows the layout of the settlement at that time. The Second Hospital buildings are visible in the left background of the picture, while the line of Marsden Street is indicated by the field boundary extending left to right from the Second Hospital (Figure 12). A second illustration dating to c. 1809 provides a view of the settlement from the north bank of Parramatta River, to the east of the subject site (Figure 13).

Figure 13: *The landing place at Parramatta, Port Jackson c. 1809 (Mitchell Library a1313036). The building at the right of the picture is the new gaol which was located on allotment 30 in the 1804/1813 plan of the town, immediately north of Church Street. The small bridge over the river was located immediately east of Church Street, and the row of huts fronting Church Street is visible in the background.*



3.2.2 1810 – 1839

When Lachlan Macquarie was appointed Governor in 1810, he set about further developing the town plan of Parramatta and aimed to ensure its orderly progress. Between 1810 and 1814, with Surveyor General James Meehan, he laid out Phillip, Smith, Charles, Harris, O'Connell, Marsden, Hunter, Argyle and Aird Streets to the south of the river, and Palmer, Pennant (Victoria Road), Ross, Grose, Sorrell, Brickfield,

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and Bullen Streets to the north of the river. Church and O'Connell Street were also extended to the north of the river. Governor Macquarie also introduced controls on the granting of leases and construction within the town (Higginbotham 1989:10-11).

In 1812, major flooding occurred along the Parramatta River and particularly affected the river flats to the west of the Church Street Bridge. It is possible that this flood and the need for a stable water supply for Parramatta were what prompted Macquarie to commission construction of a weir or dam to the north of Marsden Street in 1818. This structure followed the approximate line of the extant weir and provided an additional river crossing (AHMS 2011:107-8).

By the end of Macquarie's time as Governor in 1821, land tenure in Parramatta remained confused. As part of attempts to resolve concerns regarding the extent of permissive occupancy in the town, a plan of the town was surveyed in 1823 by G. C. Stewart and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary (Figure 15) (AHMS 2011:108).

This plan shows that the subject site was occupied by portions of five allotments (1, 2, 3, 51 and 54) of Section 24 of the town of Parramatta. The regular allotments shown in earlier plans had been replaced by irregularly shaped and sized parcels of land.

Allotment 1 extended across the river frontage between Church Street and Marsden Street, but was set back slightly from Marsden Street. A single cottage or hut addressing Church Street was located on the lot (Item 5) and in 1823 a lease for this property was issued to William Barnes. Between 1833 and 1836 a small weatherboard building was constructed on the western part of the property (Item 9), although it is not known whether this was a separate residence or an outbuilding associated with the cottage. In 1835, Barnes sold the lease to John Byrnes, a blacksmith (AHMS 2011:110).

Allotment 2 extended from Church Street to Marsden Street with a cottage fronting Church Street (Item 6). In 1823 a lease for this property was issued to George Smith (or Smyth) (AHMS 2011:110).

Allotment 3 consisted of a small parcel of land with a single cottage fronting Church Street. In 1823 a lease for this property was issued to A. J. Beale. John Terry Hughes received a grant for the property, although Charles Marsh was confirmed as the grantee in 1837 (AHMS 2011:110).

Allotment 51 was located on the corner of Church Street and Phillip Street and contained a single cottage. In 1823 a lease for this property was issued to Charles Stuart. In 1827 the lease was transferred to John Payne and then to Charles Wilson in the same year. In 1829 it became the property of Richard Pritchett and then of William Barnes the following year. By 1832 a "cottage and building" were present on the property and were leased to Edmund Cliffe by Barnes. In 1835 the property was offered for sale (Thorp 1996:8).

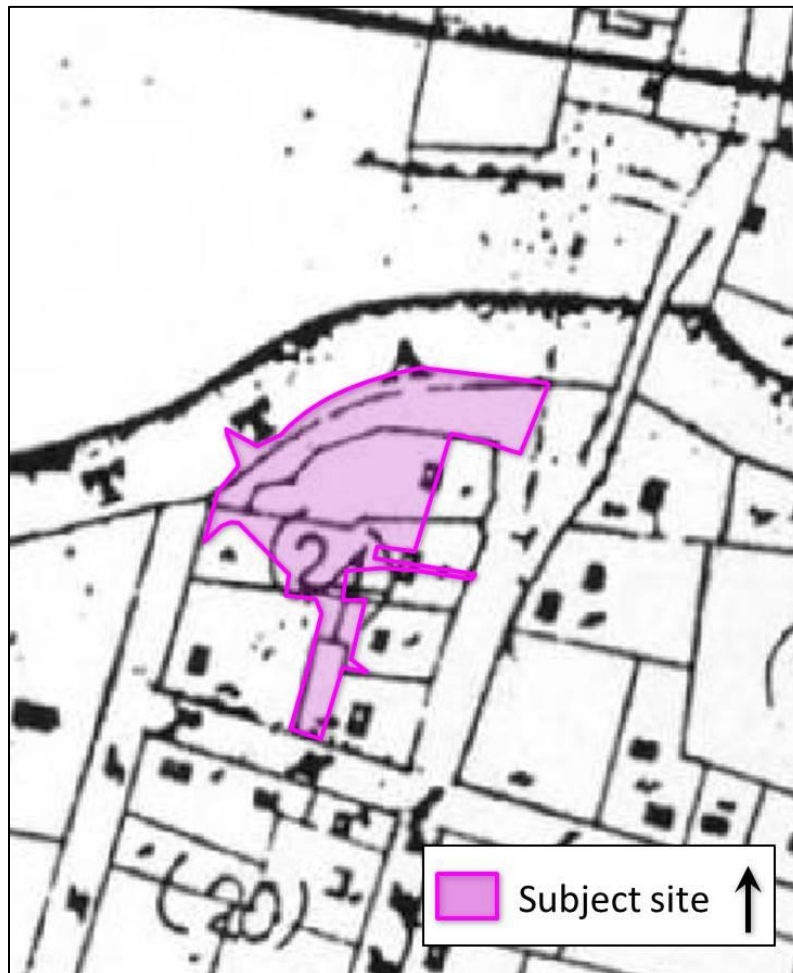
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Allotment 54 was located on the corner of Marsden and Phillip Streets, with large frontages to both. The property was leased to Richard Partridge in 1823 and contained a small building in its south-western corner at that time (Thorp 1996:8).

In 1833 Charles Rodius sketched the view toward Government House from the Church Street bridge. This drawing shows the Marsden Street weir and the southern riverbank within the subject site. The bank of the river was undeveloped aside from post-and-rail fencing (Figure 15).

Between 1836 and 1839, Lennox Bridge was constructed to the east of the subject site. The construction works involved straightening the irregular street frontage along Church Street and it is likely that the northern boundary of Allotment 1 was also realigned at this time, to form a straight line from the southwest wing wall of the bridge to the southeast corner of the Marsden Street weir (AHMS 2011:112).

Figure 14: Detail of the plan of the Parramatta Township by G. C. Stewart, 1823. The approximate location of the subject site is shaded.



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Figure 15: 1833 drawing showing the view west from the Church Street bridge, including the northern and southern banks of the river (Charles Rodius - views of Sydney and Parramatta, 1833, Mitchell Library a635006)



3.2.3 1840 - 1869

By the mid-1840s the demographics of Parramatta were changing due to the ending of transportation, the arrival of more free settlers and increasing numbers of people born in NSW. Confusion over land tenure continued into the 1840s, and in 1844 William Brownrigg used government records to produce a plan to distinguish land grants from leasehold and indicate which portions had been built on. Brownrigg's plan (Figure 16) illustrates the new Lennox Bridge, the altered alignment of Church Street, and changes that had occurred to the allotments south of the river.

Allotment 1 was granted to John Byrnes in 1840 and in the following year the western portion of the property was sold to John Terry Hughes. Following this subdivision, the eastern portion was referred to as Allotment 1A, while the western portion was Allotment 1B. Allotment 1B incorporated the timber structure that had been present on the site since 1836. On Allotment 1A, a small brick or stone structure (Item 7) had been built in the north-east corner, adjacent to the south-west wing wall of Lennox Bridge. A stone revetment (considered as part of Item 7 by AHMS 2011) was probably constructed at this time in order to provide a stable base for the cottage and provide external access to the rear of the property.

A second masonry structure (Item 8) was also present on Allotment 1A, in the same location as the cottage (Item 5) that had been present before 1836. AHMS (2011) stated that it is not clear whether this second structure incorporated elements of the earlier building or was a completely new building constructed after 1836. By the 1860s, Allotment 1A was occupied by a shop, cottage and smithy and it is

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possible that a detached kitchen (Item 48) and a privy (Item 49) were also constructed near Item 7 at this time. These structures are shown in a photograph dating to 1870 (Figures 18 and 19).

On **Allotment 2** the cottage that had been present in 1836 (Item 6) had been demolished by 1844 and replaced by a group of masonry and timber structures on the Church Street frontage. All of these structures were outside the area of the subject site. In 1854, Allotment 2 was sold to John Elder (AHMS 2011:115).

On **Allotment 3** a group of masonry and timber structures has replaced the earlier cottage that had occupied the site into the late 1830s. The new buildings were all outside the area of the subject site. During the late 1850s or early 1860s, Church Street developed into one of Parramatta's main retail streets, with significant development taking place. On Allotment 3, the group of masonry and timber structures was replaced by a substantial two-storey masonry building that accommodated a range of businesses. This building was located outside the subject site (AHMS 2011:115).

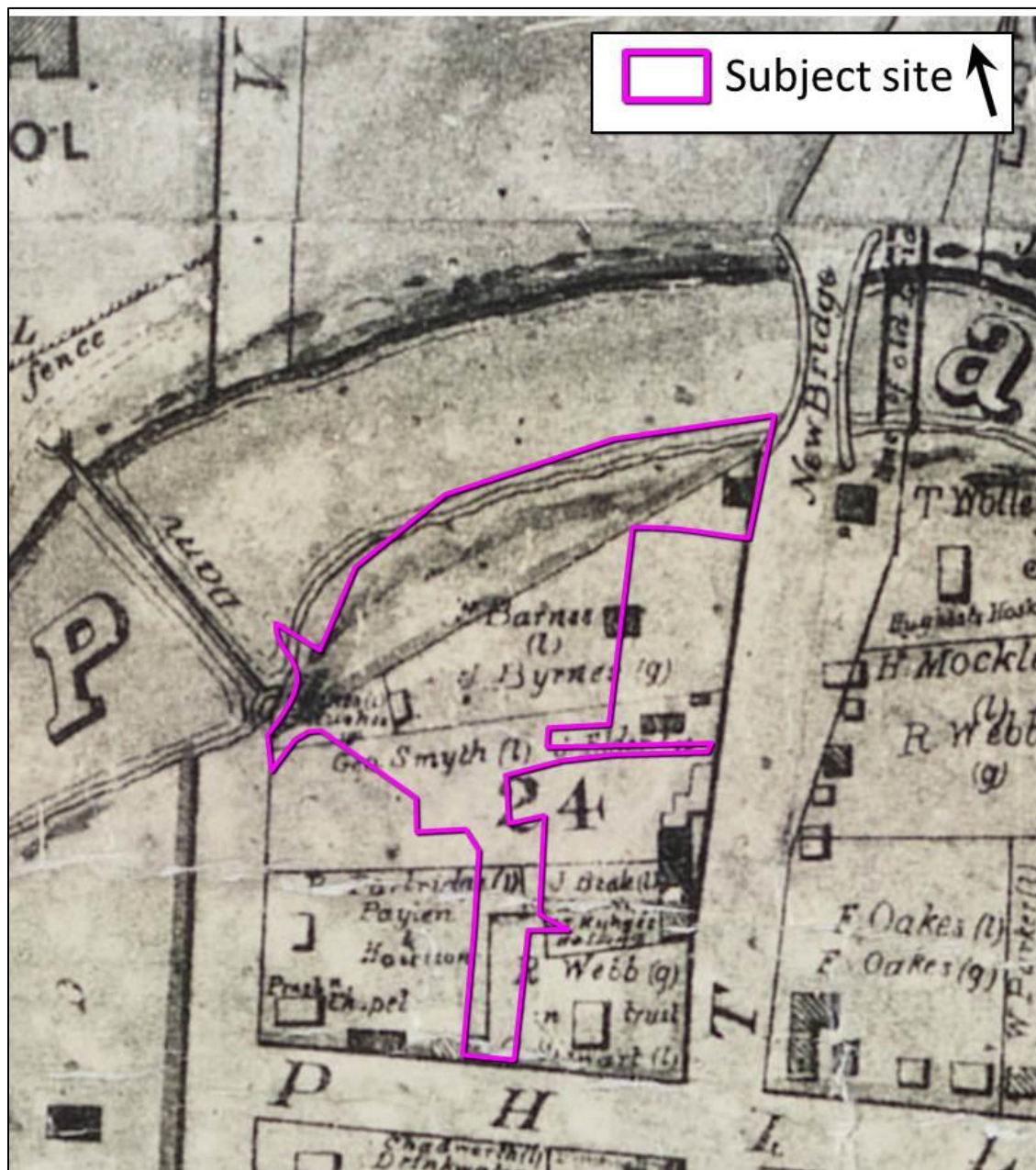
Allotment 51 was granted to Richard Webb in 1842. Webb was a timber merchant and property developer who lived opposite Allotment 2, on the eastern side of Church Street. In 1844, a timber cottage was present on the property and was leased by Charles Stuart. This structure was located outside the subject site (AHMS 2011:117).

On **Allotment 54**, three structures were present by 1844. In the south-western corner was a Presbyterian Chapel built of timber, with a second timber structure to the north and a masonry structure to the east, fronting Phillip Street. None of these structures was located within the area of the subject site.

In June 1864, significant flooding of the Parramatta River resulted in the displacement of the upper course of stonework in the Marsden Street weir and the flooding of the properties on the southern bank of the river between the weir and Lennox Bridge. Fences and gardens were destroyed and a number of the Church Street shops were water damaged (AHMS 2011:117).

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Figure 16: Detail from 1844 *Map of the Town of Parramatta and adjacent properties*, M. Brownrigg (Mitchell Library a3705001). The approximate location of the subject site is outlined.

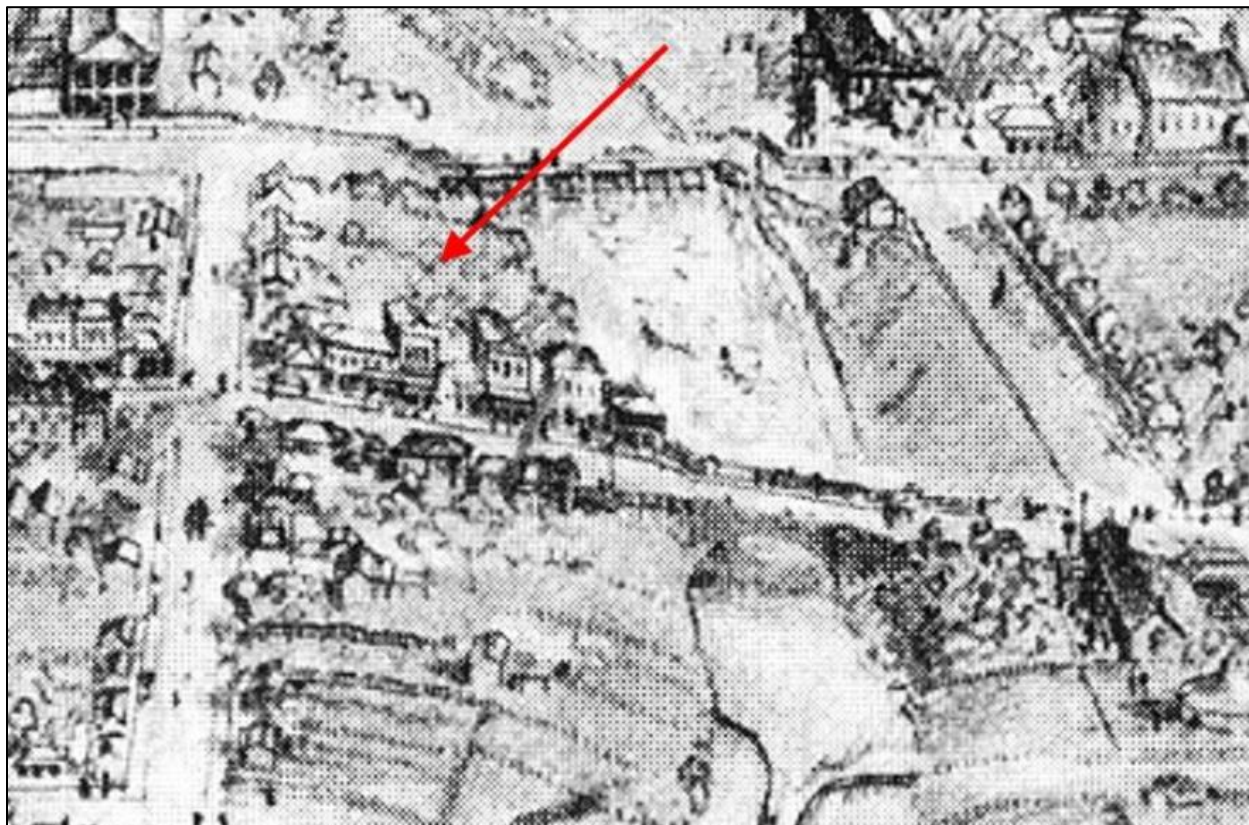


3.3 The late 19th century

Throughout the 1870s, development continued along the Church Street frontage and a drawing dating to 1877 (Figure 17) shows that most of the frontage was occupied by two or three storey buildings by this time. The Phillip Street frontage was also occupied by buildings, which appear to be residential in nature. The drawing does not show any obvious development beyond the street frontages.

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Figure 17: Detail of Town and district of Parramatta. *New South Wales* by Gibbs, Shallard & Co. 1877 (Source: AHMS 2011:123). The arrow indicates the location of the subject site (south bank).



On **Allotment 1A**, the cottage (Item 7) that was present in the north-east corner by 1844 remained until at least 1895. This building and rear additions that included a privy (Item 49) and what was probably a detached kitchen (Item 48) are shown in photographs of Lennox Bridge dating to the 1870s (Figures 19-21). Allotment 1A remained in the ownership of the Byrnes family until 1888, when it was sold to Thomas Barber. Thomas Barber then quickly sold it to William Brodie.

Between c. 1870 and c. 1888, a large building (Item 47) was constructed at the rear of the property. This building is shown in Figure 20 and was a three-storey structure. The structure is poorly documented but AHMS (2011:119) have suggested that the presence of clerestory windows on the lower two floors may indicate that it was not a residential structure. Instead, it may have been associated with the storage or small-scale processing of agricultural produce. By 1895, this structure had been replaced by another building (Item 26), which appears to be a large tin shed as shown in a photograph dating to c. 1900 (Figure 19). The photograph in Figure 20 also shows what seems to be a small orchard on the river flat, and an additional structure (Item 10) to the south of the cottage. The orchard does not appear in later photographs and it is likely that they were uprooted by the flood of 1889.

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Figure 18: View east of Lennox Bridge, with structures on Allotment 1A visible on the right, 1870 (American and Australasian Photographic Company, Historic Houses Trust Record Number 37824)

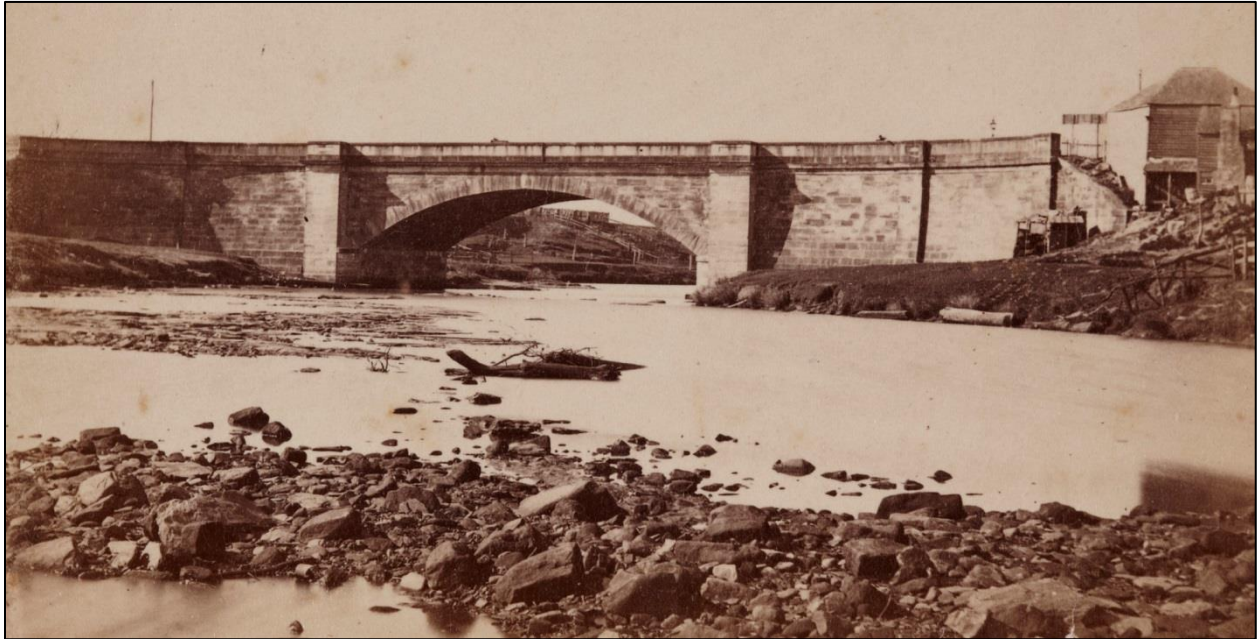
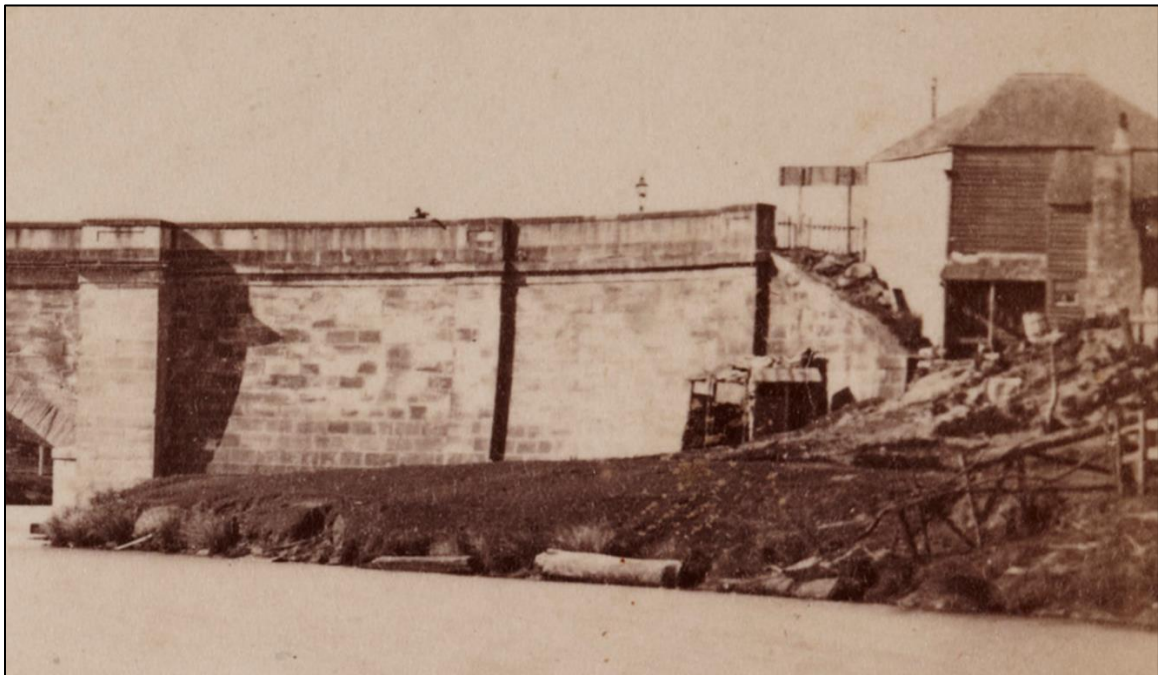


Figure 19: Detail of above 1870 photograph showing structures to the south-west of Lennox Bridge (including Items 7, 48 and 49).



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Figure 20: Detail of an undated view of Lennox Bridge from the west. To the right of the bridge are the buildings occupying the eastern side of Allotment 1A (Items 7, 10 and 48). At the extreme right is a three storey building of unknown function (Item 47) (from AHMS 2011:119)



An 1895 plan (Figure 26) shows that by that date the eastern portion of Allotment 1A had been divided into six properties and developed with additional structures to the south of the existing structures (Items 7, 10, 47, 48 and 49) located in the north-east corner of the allotment. The five southern properties within Allotment 1A had been developed with structures along their Church Street frontages. These structures were located outside the study area. However, outbuildings that were present in the rear yards of these properties were situated within the subject site. The structures located in the rear yards in each of the properties were as follows:

- 331 Church Street – unidentified outbuilding (Item 13)
- 329 Church Street – privy (Item 14)
- 327 Church Street – possible kitchen (Item 17) and privy (Item 15)
- 325 Church Street – privy (Item 16)
- 323 Church Street – unidentified outbuilding (Item 18) and privy (Item 19)

The subdivision of Allotment 1A also created a large block to the west of the properties that fronted Church Street. This block was accessed from Church Street via a laneway and by 1895 it was occupied by two structures which AHMS (2011:121) describe as a shoeing forge (Item 28) and a privy (Item 27).

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The 1895 plan of the site does not show any structures on **Allotment 1B** and it seems that this allotment was absorbed into a property to the south, on the western side of Allotment 2.

Allotment 2 had also been subdivided by 1895, into five smaller properties. These included two properties fronting Marsden Street, one of which was a property known as 'Riverside' which was owned by George Stone and included a two storey residence with attached stables (Item 12). The property to the south of Riverside was occupied by a large residence known as 'Niagara', which was built between 1890 and 1895, and an outbuilding on the northern property boundary (Item 21). Part of Items 12 and 21, as well as portions of the yards of the two properties fall within the subject site.

The Church Street frontage of Allotment 2 was subdivided into three properties, which each had a yard extending to the west. These yards included two privies (Item 20: 321 Church Street) and (Item 22: 311 Church Street), as well as two other outbuildings that were not located within the subject site.

Allotment 3 had also been subdivided into a number of smaller properties fronting Church Street by 1895. However, the only structure on the allotment at this time that fell within the area of the subject site was a privy in the north-west corner of the allotment (Item 23).

By 1895, **Allotment 51** had been subdivided into three sections. Two of the sections comprised six terrace houses each, along with rear yards and outbuildings, and were located on the Phillip Street and Church Street frontages. Two of the Phillip Street houses and part of a third were located within the subject site, along with an associated outbuilding that appears to have comprised two privies in adjoining terrace yards (Item 25). Behind the groups of terraces, in the north-west corner of the allotment, was a large structure built around a central yard (Item 24). This structure was accessed by a laneway off Phillip Street, to the east of the group of terrace houses. The function of this structure is unknown but AHMS (2011:122) suggest that its form may indicate that it was used as commercial stables.

Further subdivision had occurred on **Allotment 54** by 1895, and it was occupied by four large terrace buildings along the Phillip Street frontage, which were divided in half by a lane way. Each of these terraces had a privy in its rear yard. On the corner of Phillip and Marsden Streets was a house addressing Phillip Street, which also had a privy to the rear; and a third house was located in the north-west corner of the allotment, facing Marsden Street. None of the structures on Allotment 54 were located within the subject site.

In 1889, flooding of the Parramatta River caused significant damage to properties within the subject site. It was reported that the river rose to the top of the Lennox Bridge arch and "the shops in the vicinity of Lennox Bridge suffered by the flood waters, encroaching on them and carrying away everything loose. The opposite site, occupied by the baths and market buildings, seemed in great danger, as the waters dashed against the concrete wall with great fury" (*Sydney Morning Herald* 28 May 1889:6).

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The floods caused a breach in the Marsden Street weir which led to the southern bank of the river between the weir and Lennox Bridge being scoured down to the bedrock. While the buildings along Church Street were flooded, the most significant damage was inflicted on the 'Riverside' estate of George Stone on **Allotment 2**. This damage included the collapse of the main (western) section of the house and the removal of a large portion of the river frontage of the property. Figure 22 shows this damage. Between 1890 and 1895, the foreshore was in-filled and the house was rebuilt as a single-storey house with a wide verandah (Item 11) (AHMS 2011:125). The rebuilt house is shown in Figures 22, 24 and 25.

In 1892, the weir was rebuilt to a higher standard, however, further damage soon afterwards resulted in the need to rebuild much of the structure (AHMS 2011:125). As part of the flood mitigation works, a stone retaining wall was built from the weir the Lennox Bridge on the southern side of the river and an open drainage channel was formed along the eastern side of Marsden Street to discharge into the river on the eastern side of the weir. In 1900, the masonry face of the weir was covered with concrete and portions of the river bed were filled (AHMS 2011:127).

Figure 21: View of Lennox Bridge from the west (c.1900). The study area is on the right.
(<http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/46231>)



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Figure 22: Undated photograph (1890-1895) facing south along the rebuilt Marsden Street Weir. The scour along the southern river bank and the partially destroyed 'Riverside' house (on left) are visible (from AHMS 2011:126)

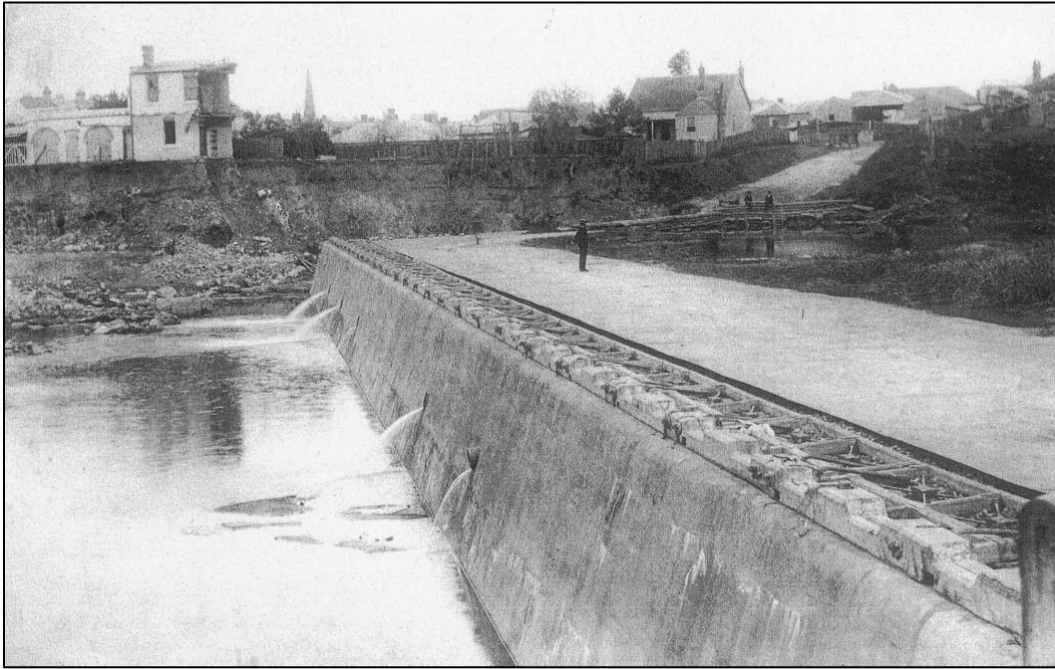


Figure 23: Undated illustration (1890-1894) looking towards the Marsden Street Weir from the west. Various structures can be seen of the southern bank. The rebuilt 'Riverside' residence is on the far right, with a striped verandah (Parramatta Heritage Centre, from AHMS 2011:127)



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Figure 24: Detail of Figure 24 showing the southern bank of the river with the rebuilt 'Riverside' on the right and the rear of the Church Street premises in the centre.

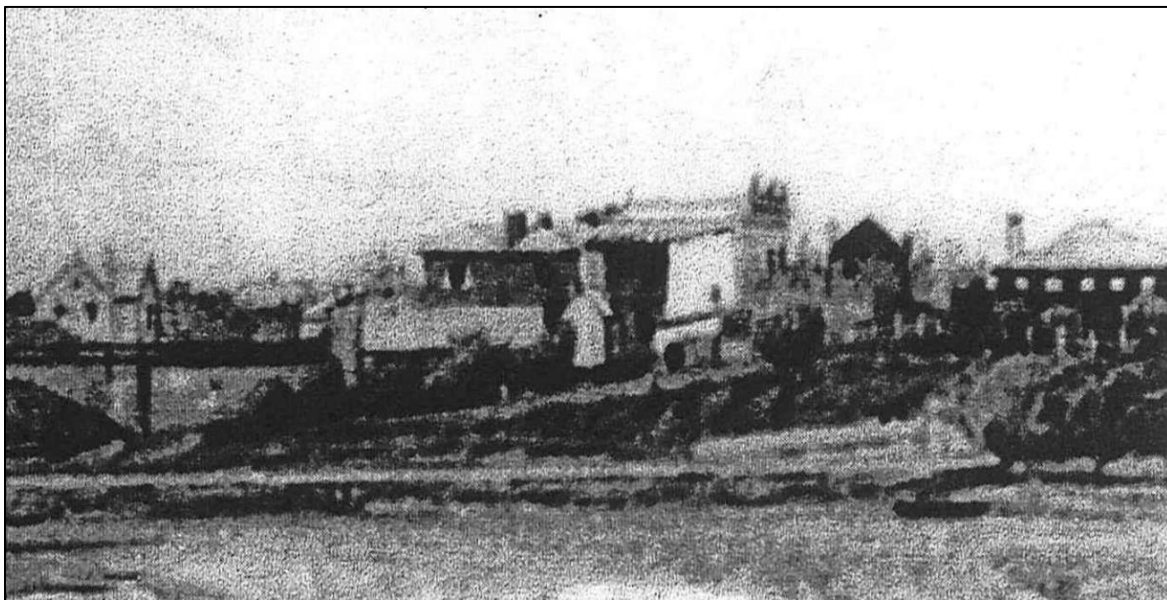
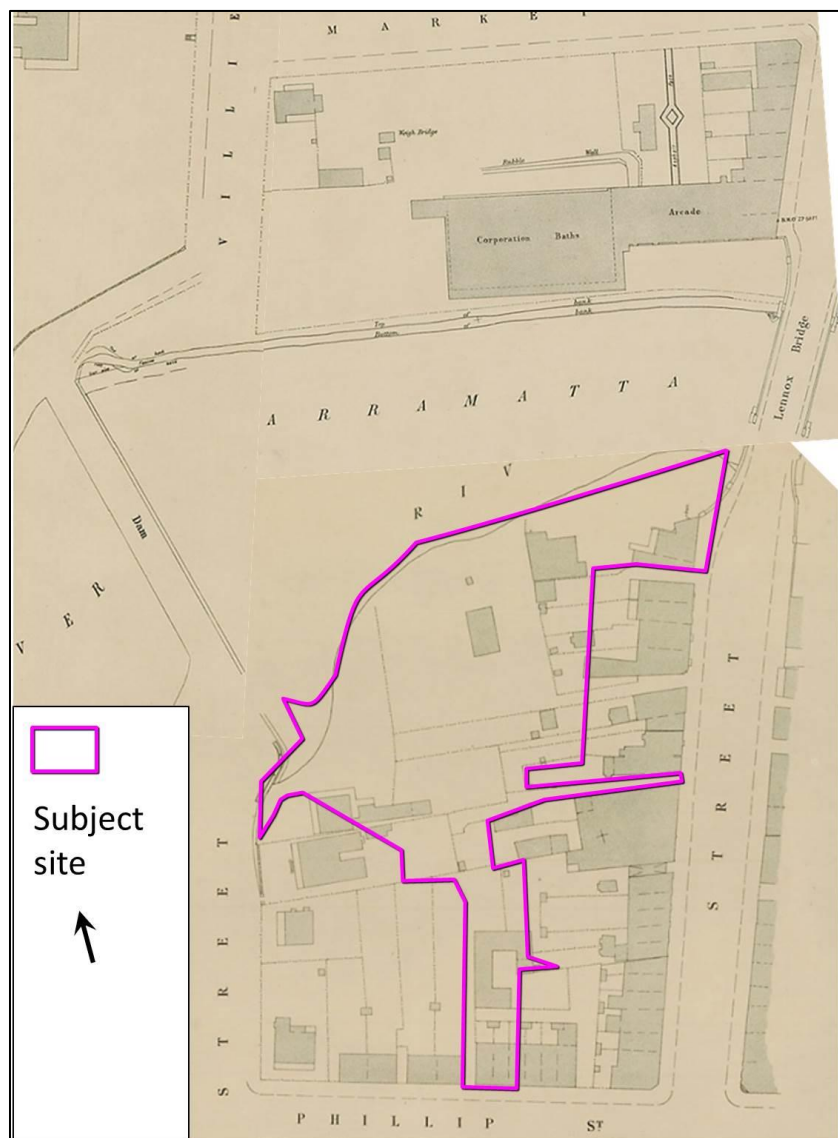


Figure 25: Undated photograph (c. 1890-95) looking south over the Marsden Street weir. The rebuilt 'Riverside' is visible on the left, while the 'Niagara' is the large building behind it (from AHMS 2011:128)



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Figure 26: Sheets 20, 33 and 34 of the Parramatta Detail Series 1895 with the subject site outlined (Mitchell Library a1364022, a1364035, a1364036)

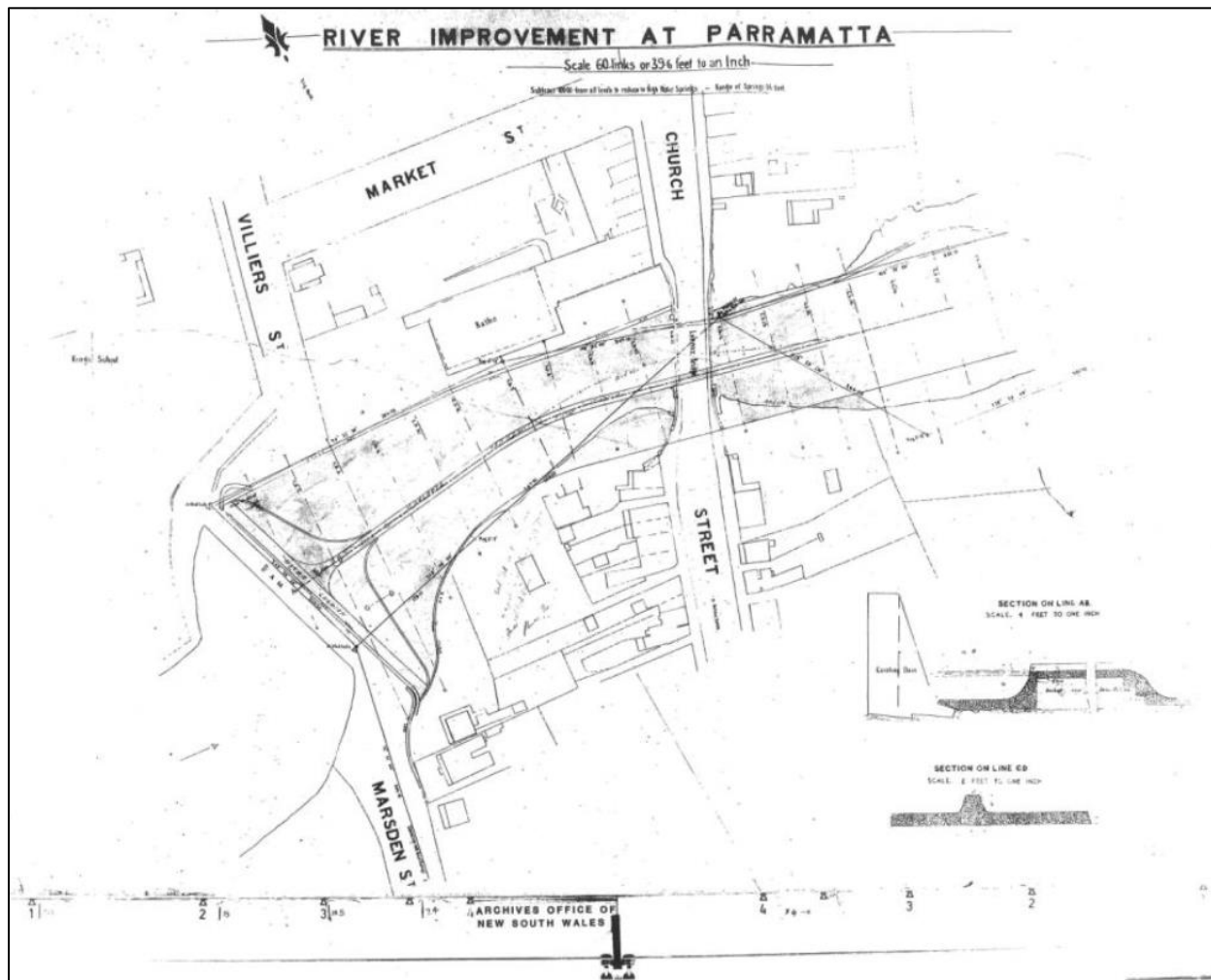


3.4 The 20th century

During the early years of the 20th century, work continued on managing the flow of water between the Marsden Street weir and Lennox Bridge. Between 1900 and 1904, work including concreting of the river bed, the construction of a water cushion on the eastern side of the weir and the reconfiguration of stonework along the river banks (Figure 27). By 1904, the riverbed and weir had basically taken their current appearance (AHMS 2011:129). In 1905, the *Parramatta Sewerage and Drainage Act* was introduced for the provision of a system of sewers and drains. Figure 28 shows new lines that were built through the southern part of the subject site in 1907, on a base map dating to 1895.

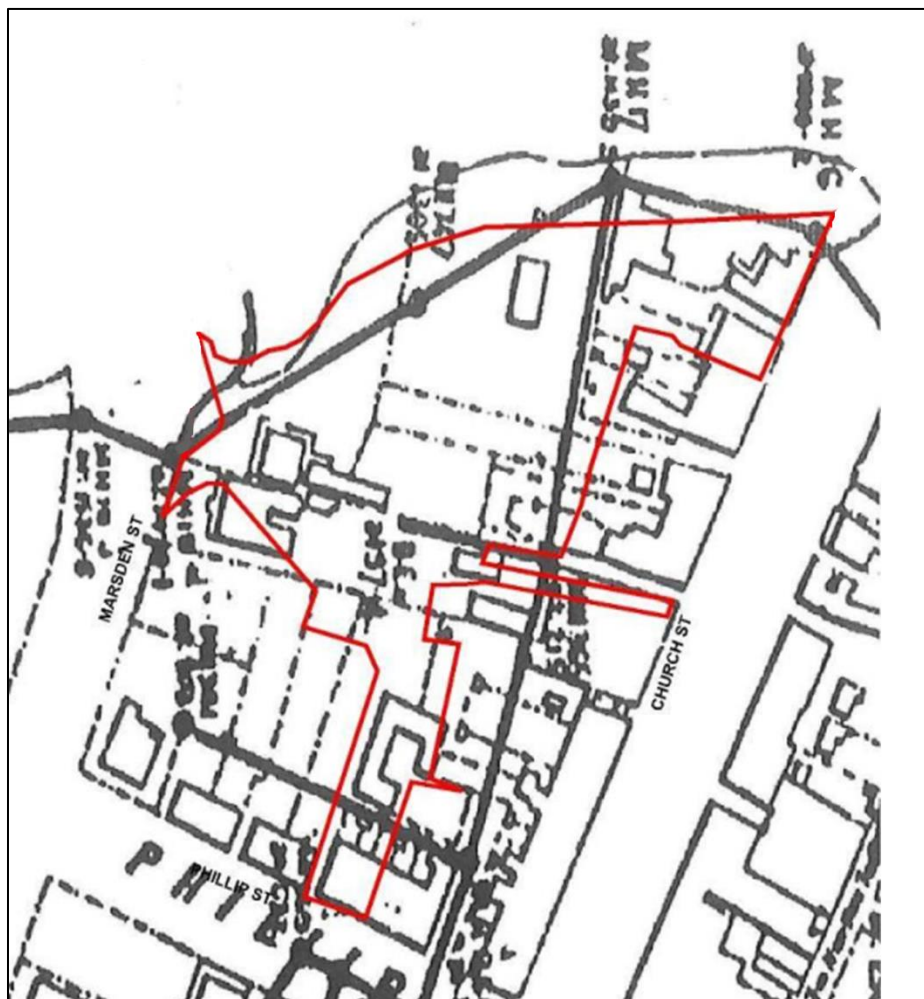
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Figure 27: Plan for river improvement works at Parramatta c. 1900 (from AHMS 2011:131)



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Figure 28: Government Contract Drawing 680 (1907) showing sewer and stormwater lines, subject site outlined in red (AHMS 2011:133)



Until 1920, development in Parramatta was slow and no significant changes occurred to the structures within the subject site. A panoramic view of the southern side of the river dating to 1904 shows the new works to the river, as well as structures within the subject site. The structures visible in the photograph (Figure 29) appear to correspond with those present on the 1895 plan of the subject site, including the rear of structures along the Church Street and Phillip Street frontages, the shoeing forge in the western part of Allotment 1A, the rebuilt 'Riverside' residence, 'Niagara' and other buildings along Marsden Street.

In 1901, the district tram service was extended to Baulkham Hills across the Lennox Bridge, to carry both passengers and produce. In 1912, a cantilevered pedestrian walkway was added on the western side of the bridge. In 1923, the tram service to the Hills district was relocated and the Lennox Bridge was used for motor traffic only from that time.

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Figure 29: Panoramic view of the southern side of the Parramatta River (*The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 17 December 1904: 1S).



During the 1920s and 1930s, Church Street began to develop rapidly as a retail centre for western Sydney. This resulted in increased traffic on the Lennox Bridge, which was widened between 1934 and 1935. The widening occurred on the western side of the bridge, using both masonry and concrete.

By 1934, **Allotment 1A** had been extended to the edge of the river and divided into three portions. Portion A was located immediately south of the river, Portion B is now occupied by 337-337A Church Street, and Portion C is now occupied by 333-335 Church Street.

Between 1935 and 1938, the structures that had occupied the land at 333-335 Church Street (Items 7 and 10) had been demolished and replaced by a single-storey building that was divided into two shops (Item 31). A second storey was added between 1943 and 1946. Also during the late 1930s, the current building on 337-337A (Item 30) was constructed. Figure 30 shows both buildings, prior to the second-storey addition to the building at 333-335 Church Street.

On **Allotment 54**, the terrace houses along Phillip Street (Item 25) and the possible stables building behind them (Item 24) had been demolished before 1943, possibly in the late 1920s, and replaced with a single-storey brick house (Item 39). In 1928, St Andrews Church and Hall were constructed on the corner of Phillip and Marsden Streets, outside the subject site.

By 1938, the large area of land to the rear of the street frontages was predominantly occupied by a commercial yard that contained a number of sheds and an office (Items 29, 36, 43, 44, and 45). This site was accessed via a driveway off Church Street to the south of the present 325 Church Street (Figures 31 and 32).

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Portion A of **Allotment 1A**, located between 337-337A Church Street and the river was proclaimed a public reserve on 12 May 1950, along with the riverside lands on the northern bank of the river east of Lennox Bridge.

Between 1950 and 1961 an additional structure (Item 46) was constructed at the rear of the block forming 333-337A Church Street (Figure 34). The original function of this structure is unknown, but it has housed a series of restaurants in subsequent years (AHMS 2011:141).

During the 1960s, the current Lennox Bridge car park was constructed in the area to the rear of the buildings along the street frontages. This required the demolition of a residence in Phillip Street to create an access driveway. 'Riverside' was demolished during the same period to accommodate car parking for St Andrew's Church and Hall (Figures 35 and 36).

In the late 1960s or early 1970s, a bridge was built to carry Marsden/O'Connell Street over the weir in the Parramatta River.

Figure 30: 333-335 (left) and 337-337A (right) Church Street frontages, prior to the additional of a second storey at 333-335 (AHMS 2011:141)

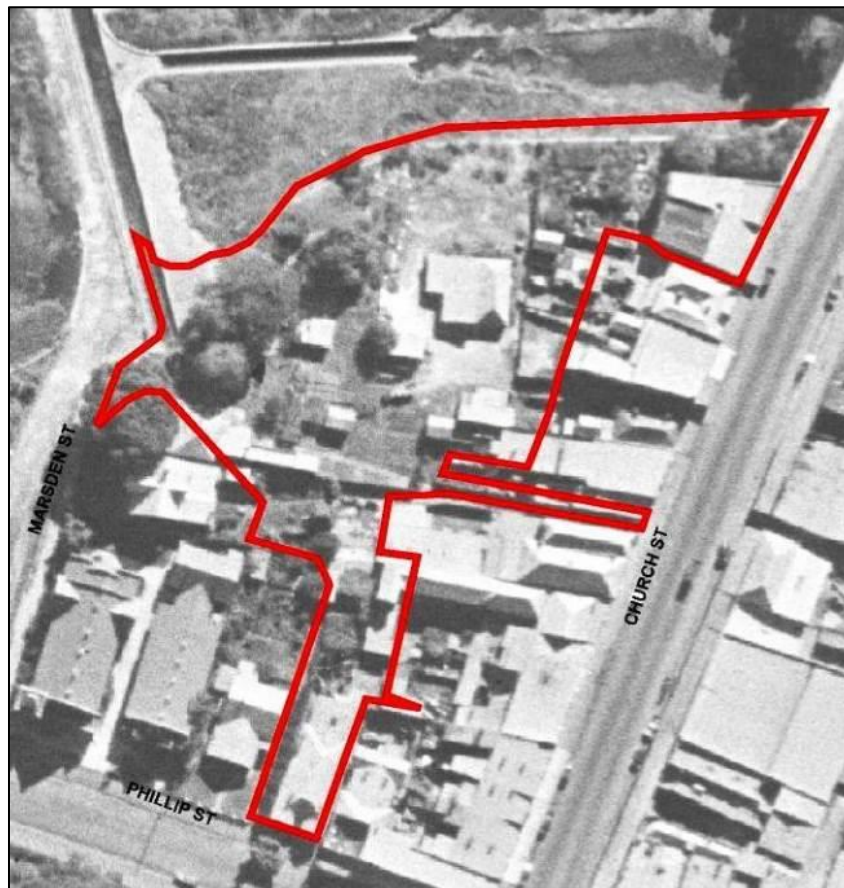


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Figure 31: 1938 oblique aerial photograph looking south over the subject site. (AHMS 2011:142)



Figure 32: 1943 aerial photograph with the subject site outlined in red (AHMS)



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Figure 33: c. 1950 oblique aerial photograph looking south of over the subject site. (AHMS 2011:145)



Figure 34: Oblique aerial photo facing west across the subject site. Dated to c. 1950 by the Parramatta Library, but argued to date to c. 1960 by AHMS (2011:146). Church Street and the Lennox Bridge are in the foreground, and the Marsden Street Weir is in the centre (Parramatta Local Studies Library LSOP 420)



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Figure 35: 1972 aerial photograph of the subject site showing the car park to the rear of the street frontages and the new bridge over the Marsden Street weir (from AHMS 2011: 147)



Figure 36: 1978 aerial photograph of the subject site (Parramatta City Library)



3.5 Historical themes

The 'Assessing Heritage Significance' guidelines included in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office 2001) highlight the importance of the relationship between a site and its historical context in the assessment process. The NSW Historical Themes were developed by the Heritage Council of NSW to connect local issues to the broader history of NSW and provide a context in which the heritage assessment criteria can be applied.

A consideration of these themes can aid in assessing the potential research significance of an archaeological site. The following themes have been found to be relevant to the subject site (Table 1):

Table 1: Historical themes for the subject site

Australian Theme	NSW Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce
Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry
Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages
Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities
Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life

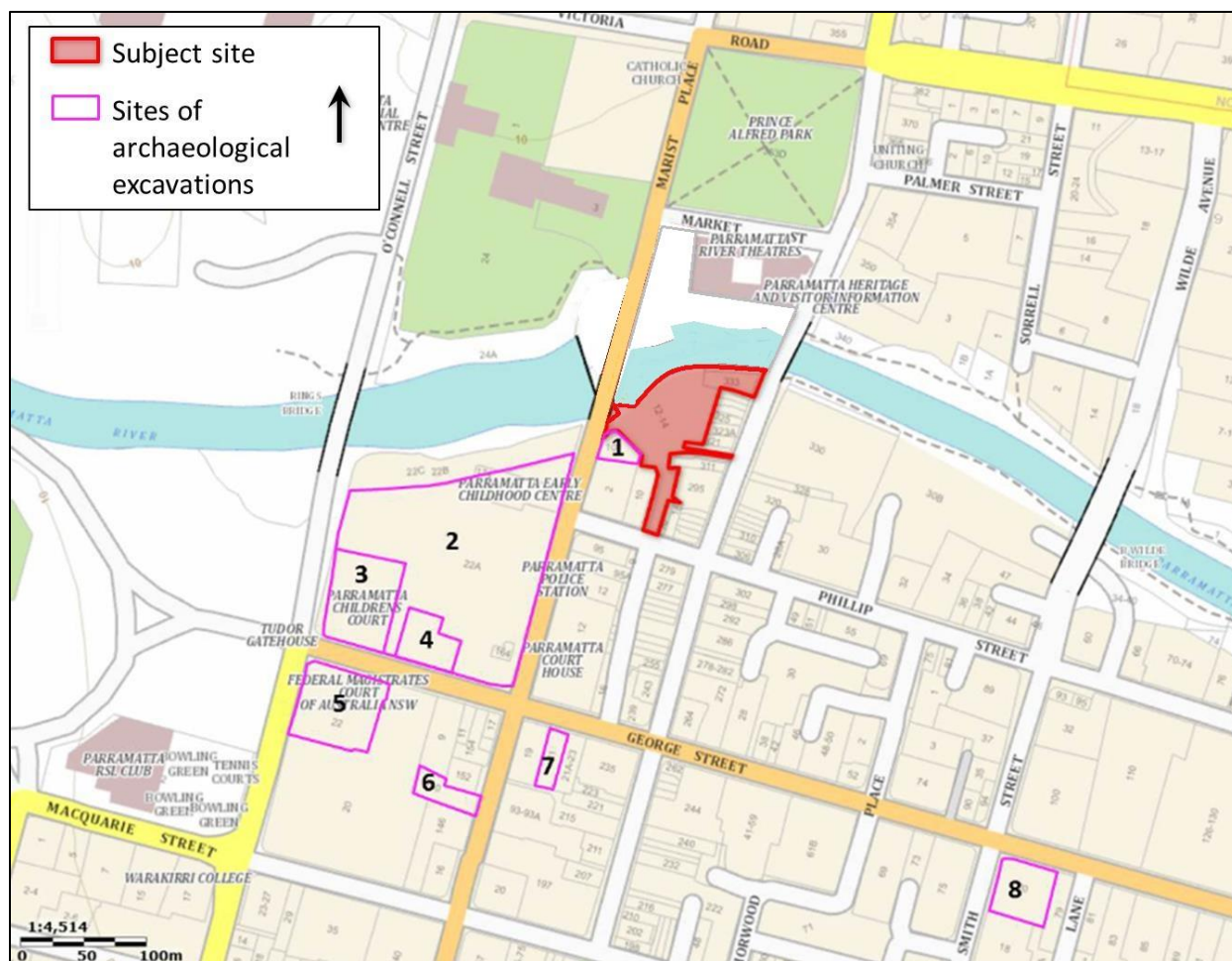
4.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

4.1 Previous archaeological investigations near the subject site

A large number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within Parramatta, which is of significance for the widespread survival of rare 18th and 19th century archaeological material.

Several excavations have been carried out in the vicinity of the subject site, including small scale test and salvage excavations and large scale open area excavations (Figure 37). The findings of these studies are summarised below, in order to provide comparative archaeological information that will inform the assessment of the subject site's archaeological and research potential.

Figure 37: Previous archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the subject site. 1 – 101 Marsden Street; 2 – the Parramatta Justice Precinct; 3 – Parramatta Children's Court site; 4 – The Blood Bank site; 5 – The Parramatta Law Courts; 6 – 150 Marsden Street; 7 – 21a George Street; 8 – The Babes in the Woods Hotel site, corner of George and Smith Streets.



The Parramatta Law Courts site (5)

In 1985, Higginbotham undertook excavations at the Law Courts site on the corner of George Street and O'Connell Street. These excavations revealed the structural remains of a c. 1792 convict hut and artefact rich occupation deposits beneath a layer of overburden at least 0.75 metres deep. Disturbed topsoil deposits at the site contained artefacts associated with late 18th and early 19th century occupation, as well as later periods of occupation.

The remains of the convict hut were revealed once the disturbed topsoils had been removed to the level of the underlying clay subsoil, and consisted of a series of post holes and grey clay daub. These remains were found within 2 metres of their predicted location based on historical documentation. The excavation also uncovered a building that was not shown on historical plans. Higginbotham (1986) interpreted this building as a wooden outbuilding or enclosure, which may have been associated with small-scale agriculture or the raising of livestock between c. 1792-1810.

Sealed deposits such as post hole fills contained a small number of artefacts associated with the c. 1790-1810 occupation period, including early ceramic building materials, fragments of ceramic vessels (including some of probable local origin that may be among the earliest Australian-made ceramics), bottle and window glass, and ceramic smoking pipes.

Babes in the Woods Hotel site (8)

In 1989, excavations were carried out at the site of the former Prospect Electricity Staff Car Park, on the corner of George and Smith Streets (Higginbotham 1990). This work revealed remains of a convict hut similar to that previously identified at the Parramatta Law Courts site. The remains of the hut consisted of post holes, while barrel pits and cellars were also discovered and, along with artefacts present at the site, suggest that the late 18th and early 19th century occupants of the site had established a small scale dairy. The presence of this dairy was not indicated on historic plans, and the results of this excavation therefore demonstrated both a higher occupation density and different land uses to those indicated by the documentary evidence.

21a George Street (7)

In 1992, excavations were conducted at 21a George Street, prior to the excavation of a cable trench between George Street and the new telephone exchange on Marsden Street (Higginbotham 1993). The remains of a convict hut were revealed by the excavation, although only part of the hut was exposed as the extent of the excavation was limited by the location and width of the proposed cable trench.

The excavations also revealed features dating to the period between c. 1800 and c. 1830, including an unlined well filled with demolition material and artefacts consisted with occupation between c. 1788 and the 1840s. These artefacts included nails of a type that was only available after the 1820s. Similar nails

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were found in the post hole fills of the convict hut, suggesting that it may have been in use for almost thirty years before its demolition.

The remains of a cottage constructed in c. 1836 were also revealed by the excavation and consisted of sandstock brick footings with sandstone capping. Details of the layout of the building were identified, including the presence of front and back verandahs, front and back rooms and a probable central hall. The remains of associated outbuildings were also found and included timber sheds and a brick shed or privy (Higginbotham 1993).

The Blood Bank site (4)

In 1993, excavations at the Blood Bank Site on George Street uncovered the remains of a convict hut and an addition to the original building (Higginbotham 1994). The evidence at the site revealed at least four stages of repair, including the construction of two rubble footing walls which were probably intended to support a timber frame for weatherboarding. The archaeological remains at this site have been interpreted as evidence for a shift away from simple wattle and daub construction to more advanced construction techniques with weatherboard cladding and stone foundation walls. The artefact assemblage at the site was interpreted to be suggestive of skilled labour, literacy and the presence of children.

The excavations also exposed the remains of a substantial house constructed c. 1837, which consisted of sandstone footings, as well as an associated well and a partially completed building that was interpreted as part of an aborted building programme (Higginbotham 1994).

Children's Court site (3)

In 2001, test excavation was undertaken at the Parramatta Children's Court site in order to confirm the predicted location of the remains of convict huts within the site. This testing enabled the remains of two convict huts to be conserved *in situ* beneath the new court building and the O'Connell Street footpath.

Outside the Conservation Zone, the excavation revealed the remains of a convict-period storage cellar containing various important artefacts, including early locally-made pottery. Associated with this cellar were a series of pits containing artefacts.

Also uncovered were the remains of an 1830s timber and masonry house, and walls, floors, cellars and drains and artefact deposits associated with the Emu Brewery (c. 1840-1865) (Casey and Lowe 2006a).

101 Marsden Street (1)

In 2002, test excavations were undertaken at 101 Marsden Street, to the north of the former St Andrews Church and immediately outside the subject site. The site had previously been assessed to have the potential to contain relics of a 1790 structure that may have been the first Parramatta hospital, as well as a convict hut dating to 1792.

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The excavation revealed the truncated remains of post holes associated with the convict hut. These post holes had been excavated into deep alluvial sands associated with the Parramatta River (AHMS 2002).

Parramatta Justice Precinct (2)

In 2005, excavations carried out during the Parramatta Justice Precinct development, at the site of the former Parramatta Hospital. The site functioned as a hospital from 1789 until the 1990s and underwent several phases of development, including demolition and construction. . The excavation was carried out in an area that had previously been occupied by a 20th century above-ground car park, and 20th century structures of 1 to 3 storeys in height. The excavations uncovered the remains of a convict hut to the west of Marsden Street. These remains consisted of post holes and grey clay daub, as well as a sandstock brick chimney. The remains of the hut were buried beneath a layer of disturbed artefact rich top soil, as at the Law Courts site, and this in turn was found beneath a layer of overburden.

The site also included evidence of early 19th century agricultural activity, through hoe marks cut into the subsoil, and small-scale domestic industry, through artefacts associated with the manufacture of bone buttons.

Other archaeological remains at the Justice Precinct included the remains of the 1818 colonial hospital, surgeon's residence, ancillary hospital structures, the sandstone boundary wall and gardens (Casey and Lowe 2005, 2006b).

150 Marsden Street (6)

In 2008, salvage excavations were carried out at 150 Marsden Street by CRM (2008). Although there was not documentary evidence to indicate that this site was developed during the convict period, the excavations revealed the remains of a drainage ditch that has been interpreted as relating to a series of public works programmes undertaken in Parramatta during the 1790s. A large circular hole was later dug across the ditch, probably to collect water.

The excavations also uncovered remains of a sandstone box drain that was probably associated with the construction of Marsden Street in c. 1811, as well as the remains of a wooden building dating to c. 1810-1820. This building was divided into two rooms by a central wall and consisted of stone rubble footings that supported timber posts. The floor of the house was sealed with compacted grey clay, and the foundations for a fireplace were identified. The remains of later additions to the building were also present and consisted of post holes and imprints from timber slab walls. Also associated with the house were a brick lined well, an underground "cool room", and drains that were linked to the c.1811 Marsden Street drain.

Evidence for occupation between c. 1849-1900 was also revealed, including the remains of a brick building probably dating to c. 1849. The main wing of the building included four rooms, which each had a

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fireplace, while a stone-lined cellar was present beneath the southern-most of the two front rooms. A second wing was located adjacent to the northern site boundary and consisted of three rooms. Several stone box drains were also associated with this period of occupation (CRM 2008).

4.2 Assessment of archaeological potential

4.2.1 Methodology

The following assessment of archaeological potential is based on a desktop study only and relies heavily on the research and assessment carried out by AHMS (2011). Documentary research was undertaken to identify former structures that were located within the subject site and to gain an idea of the location and degree of subsequent disturbance. The results of previous geotechnical testing within the southern portion of the site were also used to inform an assessment of the likelihood of surviving archaeological material.

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Council standards and guidelines.

4.2.2 Summary of historic items identified within the subject site

The following table (Table 2) summarises the former structures and features that were identified by the historical analysis to have been present within the area of the subject site. The locations of these items have been plotted in relation to the subject site in Figures 38 to 46.

Table 2: Summary of former structures and features within the area of the subject site

Item	Description	Date of construction
1	First Hospital	c.1790
2	Hut	1793-1804
3	Hut	1799-1804
4	Hut	1799-1804
5	Cottage	1804-1823
6	Cottage	1804-1823
7	Cottage and revetment	1836-1844
8	Cottage	1836-1844
9	Cottage?	1833-1836
10	Additions to Item 7	1844-1870
11	House 'Riverside'(rebuilt)	1889-1895
12	House 'Riverside' (original) and service wing	1877-1889
13	Outbuilding	1844-1895

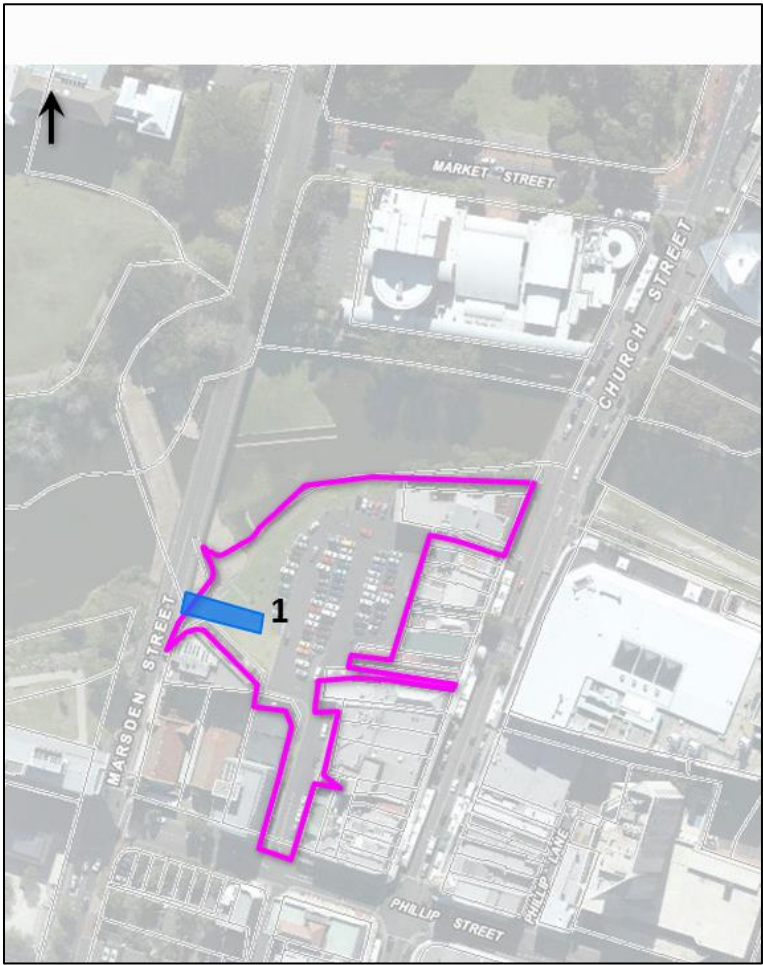
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Item	Description	Date of construction
14	Privy	1844-1895
15	Privy	1844-1895
16	Privy	1844-1895
17	Outbuilding	1844-1895
18	Outbuilding	1844-1895
19	Privy	1844-1895
20	Privy	1844-1895
21	Outbuilding	1844-1895
22	Privy	1844-1895
23	Privy	1844-1877
24	Outbuilding (stables?)	1877-1895
25	Portion of three terrace houses and associated outbuildings	1877-1895
26	Large shed	1889-1895
27	Privy?	1889-1895
28	Shoeing forge	1889-1895
29	Yard office	1904-1938
30	337a Church Street – commercial premises	1935-1938
31	333-335 Church Street – commercial premises	1935-1938
32	Shed	1904-1938
33	Shed	1904-1938
34	Shed	1904-1938
35	Shed	1904-1938
36	Shed	1904-1938
37	Shed	1904-1938
38	Shed	1904-1938
39	Cottage	1904-1938
40	Outbuilding	1904-1943
41	Outbuilding	1904-1943
42	Outbuilding	1904-1943
43	Shed	1904-1938
44	Shed	1904-1938
45	Shed	1904-1938
46	Akropolis restaurant (formerly the Casa Esmerilda restaurant)	1950-1961

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Item	Description	Date of construction
47	Unidentified 3 storey structure	1877-1888
48	Detached kitchen (?) associated with Item 7	1844-1870
49	Privy associated with Item 7	1844-1870

Figure 38: Items present within the subject site in 1792



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Figure 39: Items present within the subject site in 1804

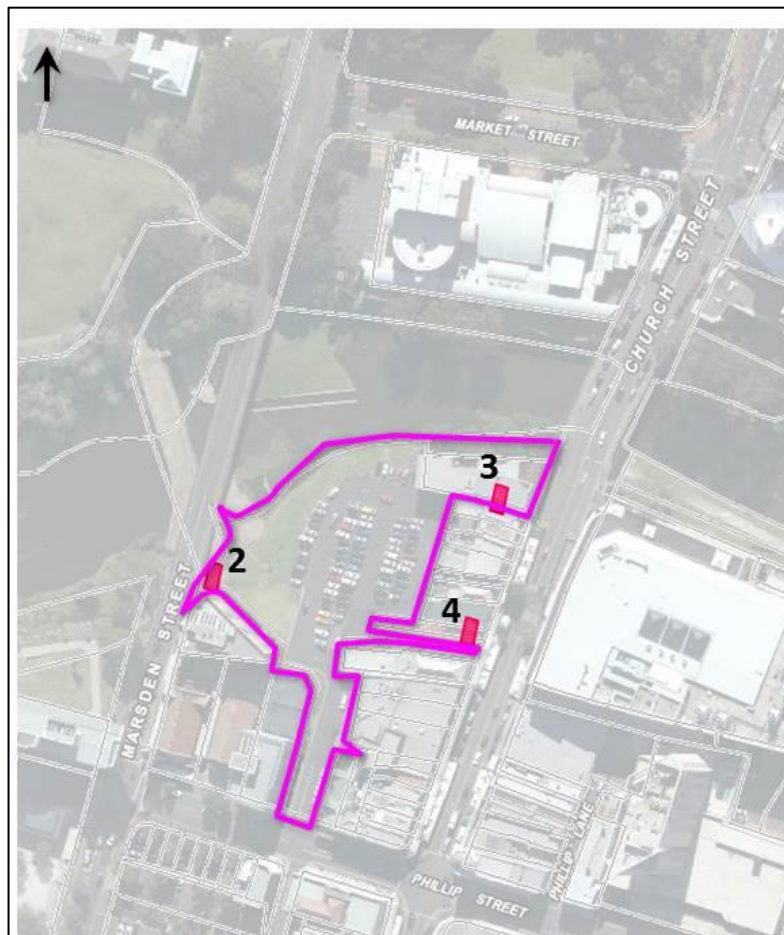
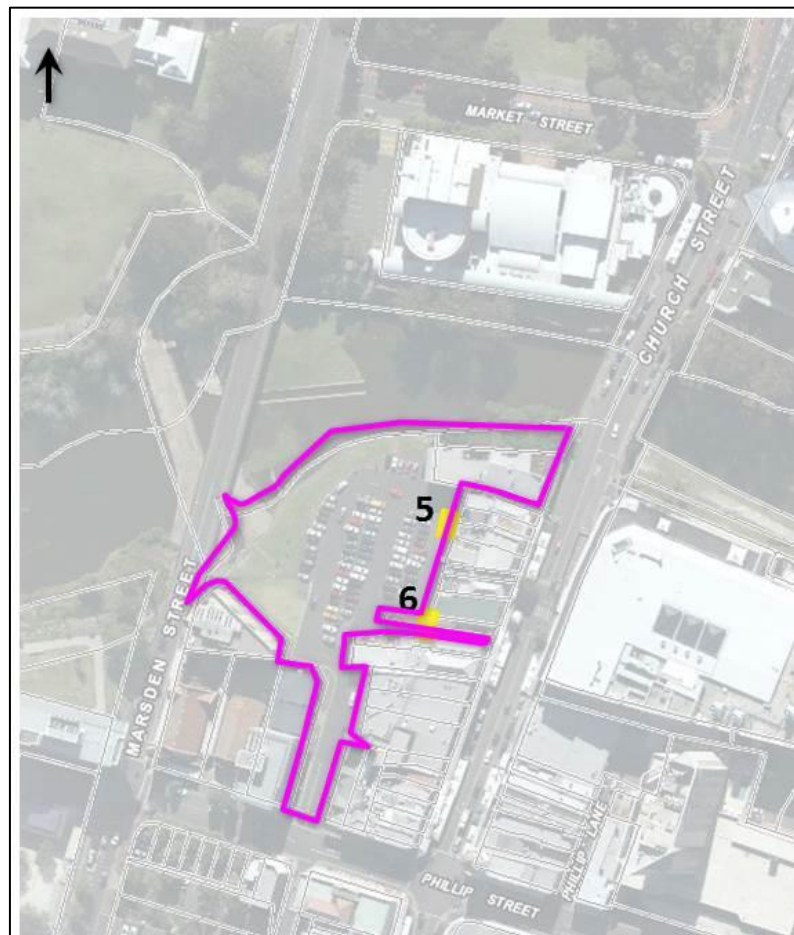


Figure 40: Items present within the subject site in 1823



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Figure 41: Items present within the subject site in 1836

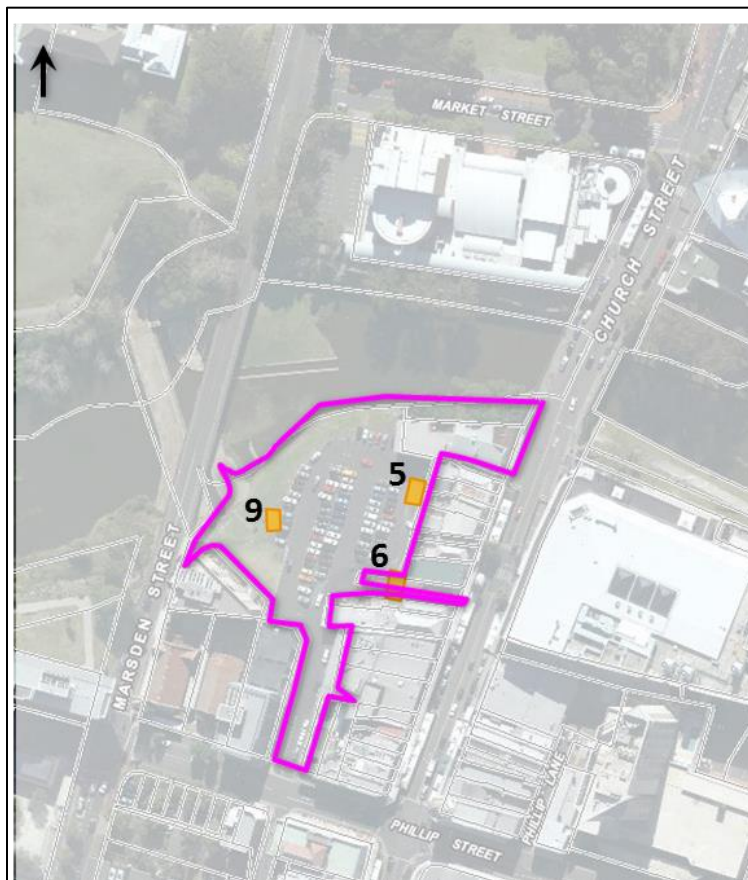
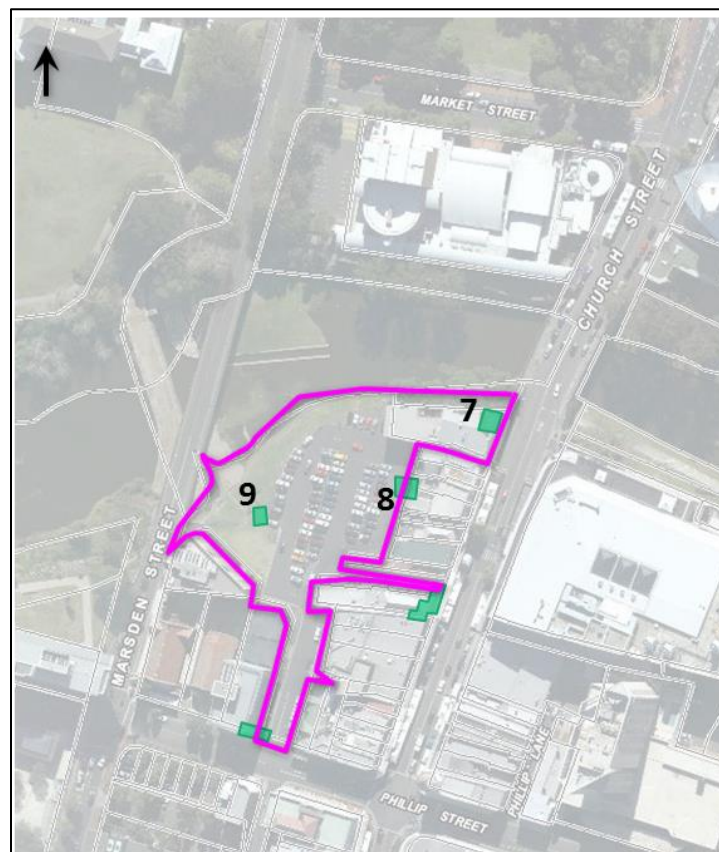


Figure 42: Items present within or immediately adjacent to the subject site in 1844



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Figure 43: Items present within the subject site c. 1885

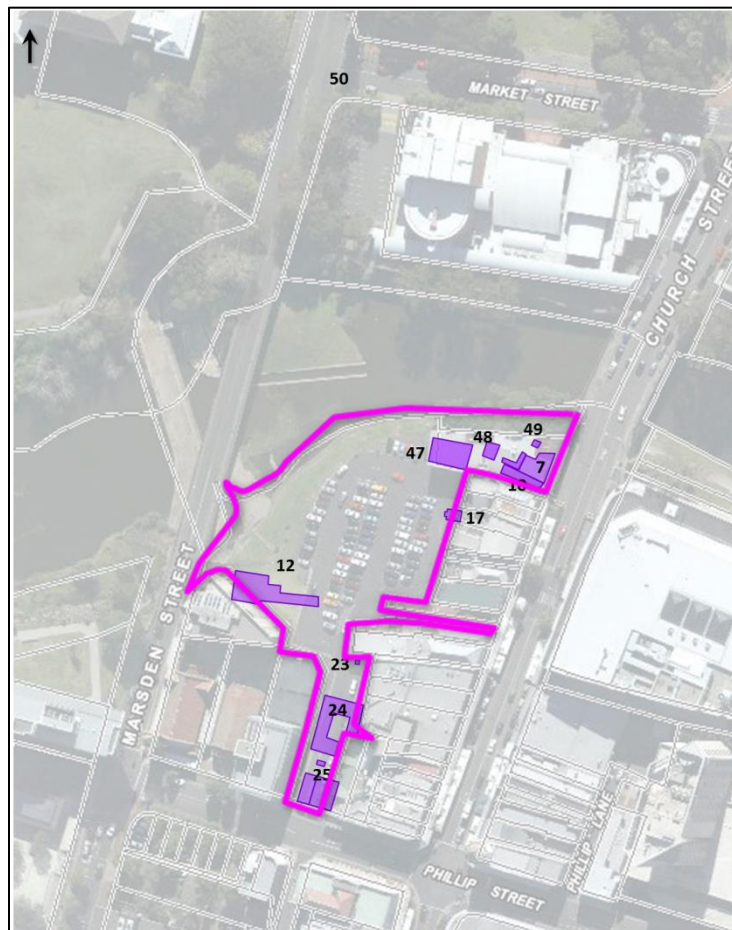
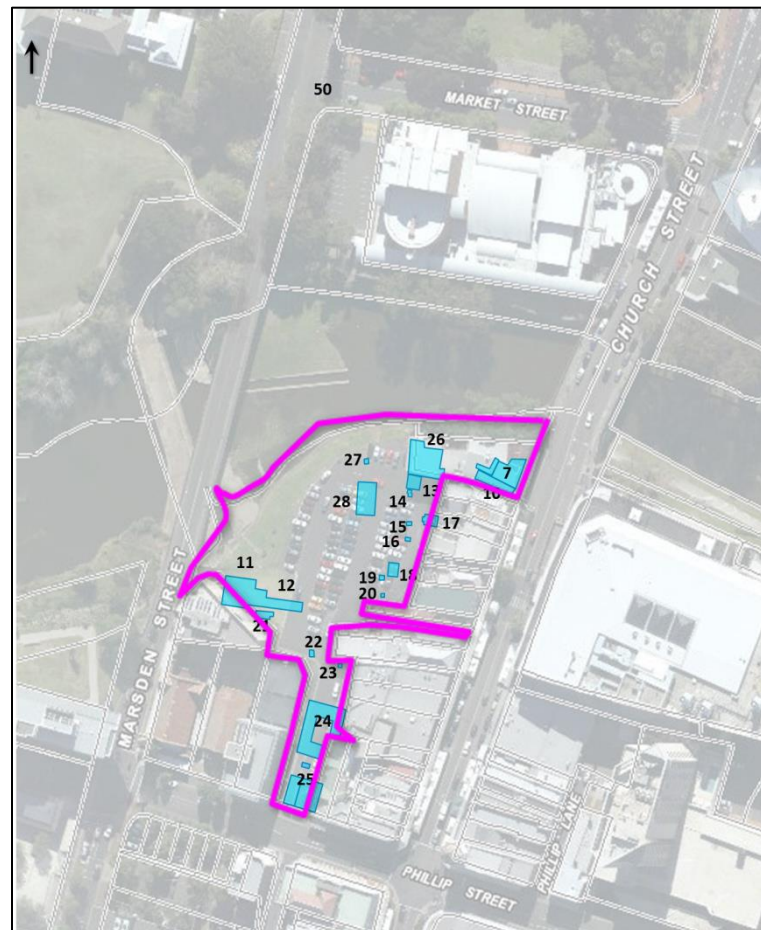


Figure 44: Items present within the subject site in 1895



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Figure 45: Items present within the subject site in 1943

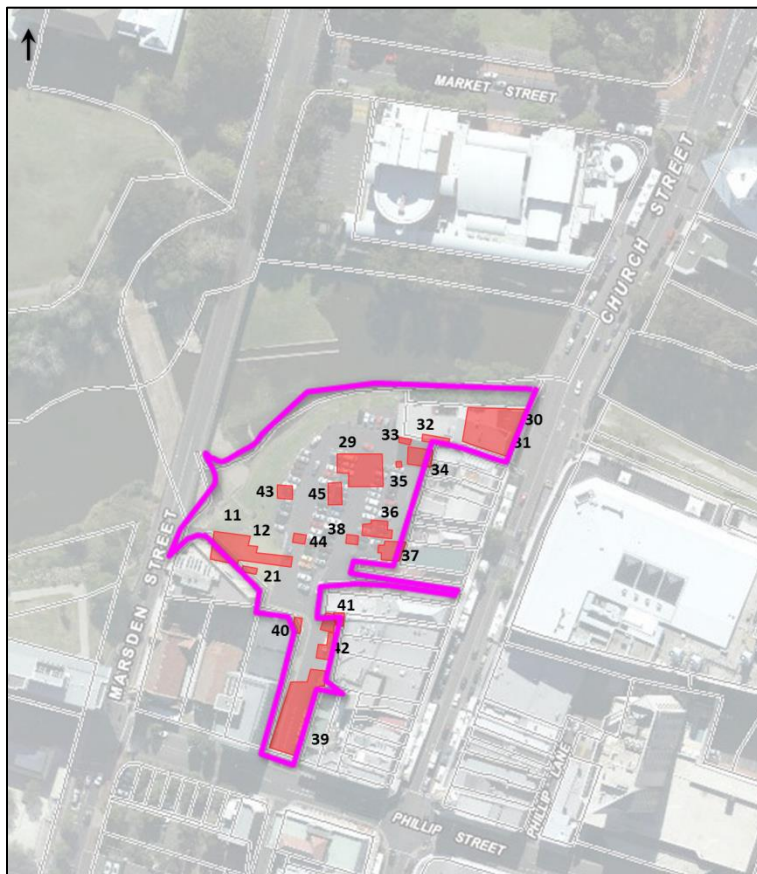
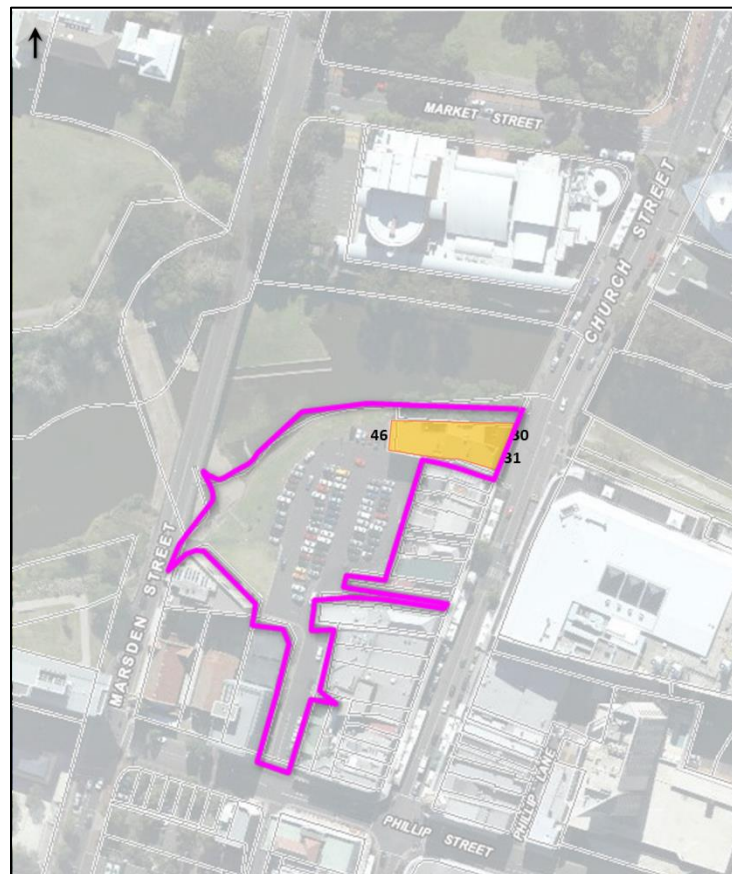


Figure 46: Items present within the subject site in 1972



4.2.3 Site description

The subject site is mainly occupied by a sealed car park which slopes toward the river, with a fall of about two metres across most of the area and a steeper fall of about 4-6 metres between the car park level and the banks of the river (Douglas Partners 2011:2).

Geotechnical testing has been undertaken within the southern portion of the subject site on three separate occasions, in 1989, 1996 and 2011, with a total of thirteen boreholes drilled. This testing has indicated that the natural soil profile survives substantially intact across this portion of the site, although the bank of the river has been affected by erosion and flood events. Much of the area is covered in a layer of fill between 0.3 and 2.9 metres deep (Douglas Partners 2011).

4.2.4 Assessment of archaeological potential

Archaeological potential vs. research significance

Archaeological potential is defined as the potential of a site to contain archaeological relics, as classified under the Heritage Act. Archaeological potential is assessed by identifying former land uses and associated features through historical research, and evaluating whether subsequent activity may have impacted on evidence for these former land uses.

The research significance of a site is its potential ability to contribute to knowledge of one or more aspects of local or NSW history.

Archaeological potential should essentially be understood as 'what is the potential for remains to be present', whereas research significance should be understood as 'how important or significant might those remains be?' It is possible for an area to be of high archaeological potential but low research significance. See Section 5.1 for a discussion of the research significance of potential archaeological material within the subject site.

Archaeological potential

While the history of the subject site could have produced a range of archaeological evidence related to former activities and phases, the likelihood of such evidence surviving to the present is influenced by a range of factors. These factors include the durability of the material evidence and subsequent impacts through either natural or human action.

Levels of subsurface disturbance vary across the subject site and have resulted from impacts including flooding and riverbank erosion, phases of demolition and construction, and the installation of services such as sewerage and stormwater lines.

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Table 3, below, lists the former items that are known to have existed within the site and identifies processes that may have affected the survival of archaeological material associated with those features. It assesses the potential for the survival of such material as either none, low, or moderate. In some cases, it was not possible to accurately assess the potential for survival due to limited knowledge about the impacts that have occurred in a particular location. In such cases, the likelihood of survival has been listed as “unknown” and further investigation would be required if subsurface impacts were proposed in those locations.

The findings presented within the Table 3 are based on those of AHMS (2011), with the addition of items to the north of Parramatta River. Table 3 excludes sites that may contain evidence of activities associated with the post-1930 occupation of the subject site, but do not meet the significance assessment criteria for the local significance threshold (Items 29-46 and 54-55).

Based on this assessment, the subject site has been divided into areas of low, moderate or high archaeological potential (see Figure 47). Areas that are assessed to be of low archaeological potential are unlikely to include archaeological material due to high levels of subsequent disturbance; areas of moderate potential have some potential to include archaeological material, although it may be disturbed; and areas of high potential are likely to contain intact archaeological material. One area of unknown archaeological potential has also been identified within 333-337a Church Street, due to limited knowledge about the impacts that occurred during the construction of the extant buildings. If subsurface impacts were proposed within this area, further investigation would be required.

The map of archaeological potential provided in Figure 47 does not include the sites of standing structures of potential archaeological value (such as the retaining walls along the river banks and the weir), and does not include consideration of undocumented historical features such as drainage lines, wells and cisterns, which are likely to occur within the subject site but for which no location information is available. Undocumented features have the potential to occur in any areas within the site that have not been subject to significant subsurface disturbance.

The map of archaeological potential produced for this report varies from the map created by AHMS (2011:165) to illustrate the “assessed degrees of survival” across the site, due to the use of different terminology. However, the different maps essentially reflect the same findings with regard to the likelihood of encountering archaeological deposits in different parts of the subject site.

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Table 3: Potential historical archaeological material and likelihood of survival

Item No.	Feature	Date of construction	Processes affecting likelihood of survival	Likelihood of survival
1	First Hospital	c.1790	Based on historical descriptions, the First Hospital appears to have been a fairly ephemeral structure. It was located close to the banks of the river and archaeological remains of the structure are likely to have been removed by the floods of 1889, which scoured out a deep section of the riverbank in this area.	Low
2	Hut	1793-1804	Archaeological evidence for this hut would be expected to consist of ephemeral remains such as postholes and is likely to have been destroyed by the floods of 1889.	Low
3	Hut	1799-1804	Remains of the hut are likely to have been quite ephemeral and would probably have been significantly disturbed by later construction, including 19th century structures (Items 7 and 10) and the extant building at 333-337a Church Street.	Low
4	Hut	1799-1804	Remains of the hut are likely to have been quite ephemeral and are likely to have been destroyed or significantly disturbed by the construction of the adjacent extant buildings.	Low
5	Cottage	1804-1823	It is possible that remains of the cottage are preserved beneath the car park, although these may have been partially disturbed through the construction of adjacent later structures (Items 8, 17, 34) or the installation of services.	Moderate
6	Cottage	1804-1823	It is likely that any remains would have been significantly disturbed by the construction of adjoining buildings, as well as the installation of three stormwater lines and an inspection pit.	Low
7	Cottage and revetment	1836-1844	It is possible that remains of Item 7 survive intact, depending on the degree of disturbance caused by the construction of the extant buildings at 333-337a Church Street. Further research or investigation is required to more accurately assess disturbance levels at the site of 333-337a Church Street.	Unknown
8	Cottage	1836-1844	Some remains of this cottage may survive beneath the car park, although they may have been disturbed by the later construction of Item 17 nearby, and the installation of service lines.	Moderate
9	Cottage?	1833-1836	Remains of Item 9 may have been removed or damaged by the 1889 flood, however, if the flooding did not reach this level then it is possible that evidence for the structure survive, given the absence of later development in this location.	Moderate
10	Additions to Item 7	1844-1870	It is possible that remains of Item 10 survive intact, depending on the degree of disturbance caused by the construction of the extant buildings at	Unknown

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Item No.	Feature	Date of construction	Processes affecting likelihood of survival	Likelihood of survival
			333-337a Church Street. Further research or investigation is required to more accurately assess disturbance levels at the site of 333-337a Church Street.	
11	House 'Riverside' (rebuilt)	1889-1895	Archaeological remains of 'Riverside' are likely to remain beneath the grassed area to the north of the apartment building at 101 Marsden Street	High
12	House 'Riverside' (original) and service wing	1877-1889	Archaeological remains of 'Riverside' are likely to remain beneath the grassed area to the north of the apartment building at 101 Marsden Street	High
13	Outbuilding	1844-1895	Remains of Item 13 may have been disturbed by the later construction of Items 33 and 46.	Low
14	Privy	1844-1895	Given the typical depth of privy deposits and the absence of later construction in this location, it is likely that evidence for the privy survives. This evidence may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services.	High
15	Privy	1844-1895	Given the typical depth of privy deposits and the absence of later construction in this location, it is likely that evidence for the privy survives. This evidence may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services.	High
16	Privy	1844-1895	Given the typical depth of privy deposits and the absence of later construction in this location, it is likely that evidence for the privy survives. This evidence may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services.	High
17	Outbuilding	1844-1895	Given the absence of later construction in this location, it is possible that remains of Item 17 remain, although they may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services. The likelihood of survival would be influenced by the construction materials and methods used in the structure, which are unknown.	Moderate
18	Outbuilding	1844-1895	Given the absence of later construction in this location, it is possible that remains of Item 17 remain, although they may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services and the later construction of Item 36. The likelihood of survival would be influenced by the construction materials and methods used in the structure, which are unknown.	Moderate
19	Privy	1844-1895	Given the typical depth of privy deposits and the absence of later construction in this location, it is likely that evidence for the privy survives.	High

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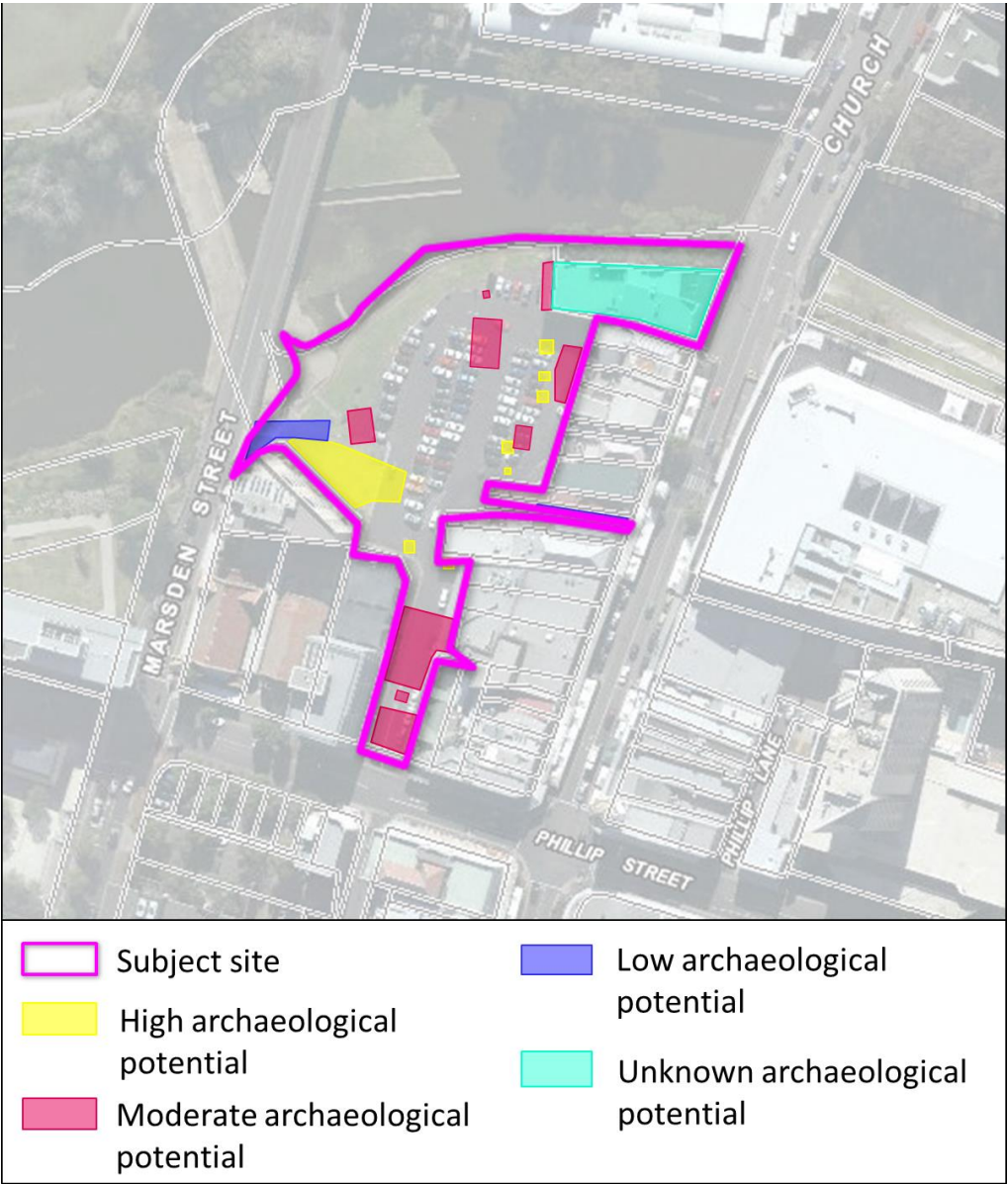
Item No.	Feature	Date of construction	Processes affecting likelihood of survival	Likelihood of survival
			This evidence may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services.	
20	Privy	1844-1895	Given the typical depth of privy deposits and the absence of later construction in this location, it is likely that evidence for the privy survives. This evidence may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services.	High
21	Outbuilding	1844-1895	It is likely that remains of Item 21 survive beneath the grassed area to the north of the apartment building at 101 Marsden Street.	High
22	Privy	1844-1895	Given the typical depth of privy deposits and the absence of later construction in this location, it is likely that evidence for the privy survives. This evidence may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services.	High
23	Privy	1844-1877	Given the typical depth of privy deposits and the absence of later construction in this location, it is likely that evidence for the privy survives. This evidence may have been subject to localised disturbance through the installation of services.	High
24	Outbuilding (stables?)	1877-1895	It is likely that remains of Item 24 survive beneath the access driveway, although they are likely to have been partially affected by disturbance related to the construction and demolition of Item 39.	Moderate
25	Portion of three terrace houses and associated outbuildings	1877-1895	It is likely that remains of Item 25 survive beneath the access driveway, although they are likely to have been partially affected by disturbance related to the construction and demolition of Item 39.	Moderate
26	Large shed	1889-1895	It is likely that remains of Item 26 would have been disturbed or destroyed by the construction of Item 46.	Low
27	Privy?	1889-1895	Item 27 was located in an area that was subject to intensive landscape modification after 1960, however, given the typical depth of privy deposits, it is possible that evidence for the privy survives.	Moderate
28	Shoeing forge	1889-1895	It is possible that remains of the shoeing forge survive beneath the car park, although these are likely to have been subject to disturbance associated with the construction of Item 29 and the installation of service lines.	Moderate
47	Unidentified 3 storey structure	1877-1888	It is possible that remains of Item 47 survive intact, although it is likely that they would have been subject to disturbance from the later construction of Items 26 and 46.	Moderate

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Item No.	Feature	Date of construction	Processes affecting likelihood of survival	Likelihood of survival
48	Detached kitchen (?) associated with Item 7	1844-1870	It is possible that remains of Item 48 survive intact, depending on the degree of disturbance caused by the construction of the extant buildings at 333-337a Church Street. Further research or investigation is required to more accurately assess disturbance levels at the site of 333-337a Church Street.	Unknown
49	Privy associated with Item 7	1844-1870	It is possible that remains of Item 49 survive intact, depending on the degree of disturbance caused by the construction of the extant buildings at 333-337a Church Street. The typical depth of privy deposits increases the likelihood of survival. Further research or investigation is required to more accurately assess disturbance levels at the site of 333-337a Church Street.	Unknown

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Figure 47: Areas of varying levels of archaeological potential within the subject site



5.0 Assessment of significance

5.1 Research significance

Assessing research significance

In 1984, Bickford and Sullivan examined the concept and assessment of archaeological research significance; that is, the extent to which archaeological resources can address research questions. They developed three questions which can be used to assess the research significance of an archaeological site:

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to:
 - General questions about human history?
 - Other substantive questions relating to Australian history?
 - Other major research questions?

In its guidelines for *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, the NSW Heritage Division has since provided a broader approach to assessing the archaeological significance of sites, which includes consideration of a site's intactness, rarity, representativeness, and whether many similar sites have already been recorded, as well as other factors. This document also acknowledges the difficulty of assessing the significance of potential subsurface remains, because the assessment must rely on predicted rather than known attributes.

A site can be of high archaeological potential (meaning that remains are likely to be present), and yet still be of low research significance if those remains are unlikely to provide valuable or useful information.

Research significance of the subject site

The subject site is of high research potential. It is likely to contain archaeological evidence associated with the development of the town of Parramatta, which may include the remains of structures and features dating from the convict period to the 20th century. Archaeological evidence within the site may include building footings, evidence for post holes, structural material, internal occupation deposits, yard deposits, privy, well or cistern deposits, drainage lines, and artefact deposits in refuse pits or scatters.

Such evidence would have the potential to provide useful and potentially rare comparative information related to various NSW Historic Themes, including:

- Domestic life

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- Accommodation
- Commerce
- Industry
- The development of the town of Parramatta
- The shaping of the cultural landscape (particularly through efforts to manage the Parramatta river)
- Utilities

Archaeological evidence recovered from the site would be likely to yield valuable information to analysis, and would add to the body of existing archaeological information for Parramatta, enabling further comparative analysis.

5.2 Heritage significance of the potential archaeological resource

The heritage significance of potential archaeological resources associated with each of the former items within the subject site is assessed in Table 5. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (2001) guidelines from the NSW Heritage Manual, based on the seven assessment criteria (Table 4).

The potential significance of any archaeological material is determined by its ability to provide useful information or demonstrate aspects of a site's history. Therefore, the integrity or degree of survival of the archaeological remains of each item plays a major role in determining its significance.

Table 4: NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.
B – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D – Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
E – Research significance	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.

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Criteria	Description
G – Representative	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSWs (or the local area's): - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments.

Table 5: Rankings of heritage significance for potential archaeological resources associated with each former feature identified within the subject site

Item	Description	Significance level
1	First Hospital	Unlikely to survive (potential State significance if any surviving remains present)
2	Hut	Unlikely to survive (potential State significance if any surviving remains present)
3	Hut	Possible State significance (depending on integrity)
4	Hut	Possible State significance (depending on integrity)
5	Cottage	Possible State significance (depending on integrity)
6	Cottage	Possible State significance (depending on integrity)
7	Cottage and revetment	Possible State significance (depending on integrity)
8	Cottage	Possible State significance (depending on integrity)
9	Cottage?	Possible State significance (depending on integrity)
10	Additions to Item 7	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
11	House 'Riverside'(rebuilt)	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
12	House 'Riverside' (original) and service wing	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
13	Outbuilding	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
14	Privy	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
15	Privy	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
16	Privy	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
17	Outbuilding	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
18	Outbuilding	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
19	Privy	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
20	Privy	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
21	Outbuilding	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
22	Privy	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
23	Privy	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
24	Outbuilding (stables?)	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
25	Portion of three terrace houses and associated outbuildings	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)

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Item	Description	Significance level
26	Large shed	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
27	Privy?	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
28	Shoeing forge	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
29	Yard office	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
30	337a Church Street – commercial premises	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
31	333-335 Church Street – commercial premises	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
32	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
33	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
34	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
35	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
36	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
37	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
38	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
39	Cottage	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
40	Outbuilding	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
41	Outbuilding	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
42	Outbuilding	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
43	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
44	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
45	Shed	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
46	Akropolis restaurant (formerly the Casa Esmerilda restaurant)	Does not meet threshold for Local significance
47	Unidentified 3 storey structure	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
48	Detached kitchen (?) associated with Item 7	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)
49	Privy associated with Item 7	Possible Local significance (depending on integrity)

6.0 Impact assessment

6.1 The proposal

It is proposed that the subject site be developed for residential and commercial purposes (Figures 48 and 49). The development will include the following elements:

- A design excellence standard building interfacing with and activating Parramatta River's edge.
- Six levels of residential basement car parking.
- A three level podium set back from the Parramatta River foreshore accommodating a range of uses including a ground floor shared loading dock and retail colonnade of cafés and restaurants, Councils Green Star Discovery Centre on level 1 designed and integrated with a Green Star Conference Centre on level 2 and building plant and residential amenities on level 3.
- Above the podium a 37 storey premium residential tower delivering approximately 413 residential apartments in close proximity to existing transport and services.

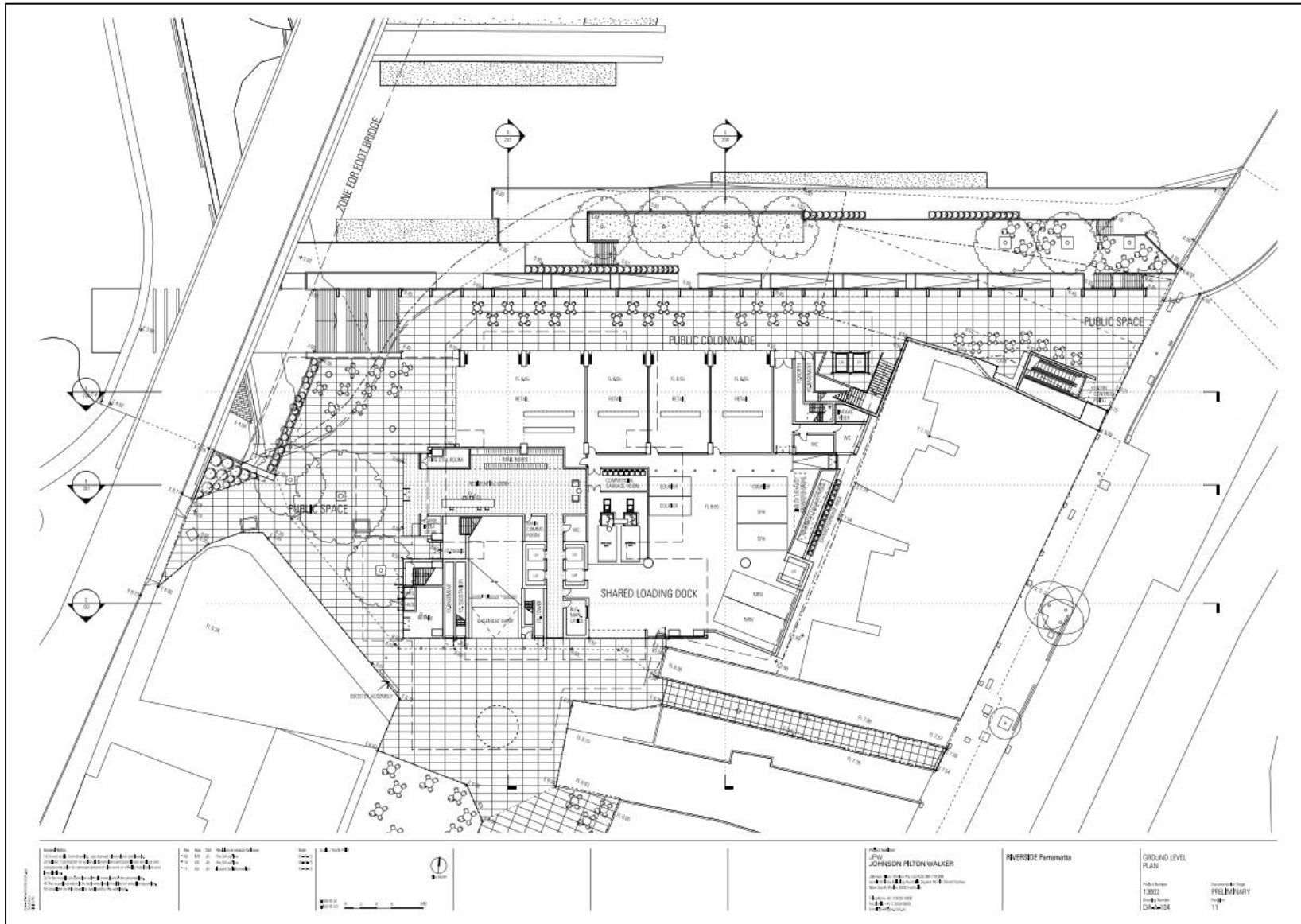
The development will have a maximum building height limit of RL 156.20 equivalent to a height of 147.65 metres above ground, and a maximum ground floor area (GFA) of 46,220 square metres. The podium will have a maximum height of RL34 equivalent to approximately 26 metres.

The basement level will extend to a depth of around 17.7 metres below ground level.

The river bank would be terraced, with its lowest level at the same level as the uppermost basement space. The extant buildings at 333-337A Church Street would be demolished to accommodate the landscaped public area overlooking the river.

RIVERSIDE Parramatta will transform this currently under-utilised site into a First Class facility creating many benefits for Parramatta's community.

Figure 48: Plan of the proposed development



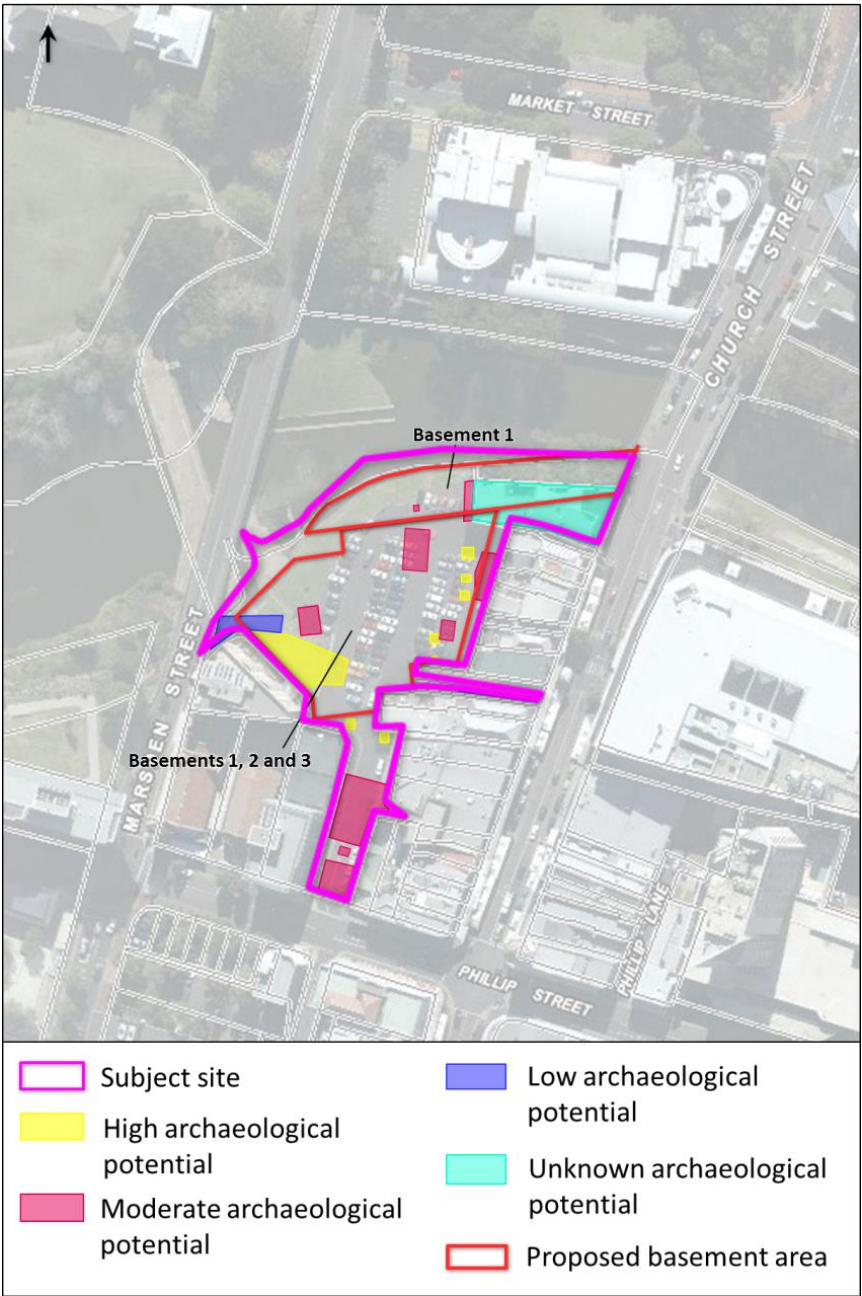
Architectural section drawing of a building, showing a tall central tower and lower wings. The drawing includes structural details, floor levels, and a legend. The title "REVERSIDE Paramatta" is visible in the bottom right corner.

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6.2 Potential impacts to archaeological resources

The proposal would involve deep excavation across large areas of the subject site for the creation of basements. Figure 50 shows the location of the proposed basement areas in relation to areas of archaeological potential, although it is possible that the deep excavation would extend slightly further than the walls of the proposed basements.

Figure 50: Proposed basement areas in relation to areas of archaeological potential



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This excavation would certainly remove all trace of any archaeological material surviving within those areas, including:

- Part or all of eleven areas of high archaeological potential (encompassing Items 12, 12, 21, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20).
- Part or all of six areas of moderate archaeological potential (encompassing Items 5, 8, 9, 17, 18, 27, 28 and 47).
- Part of the area of unknown archaeological potential at 333-337A Church Street (encompassing Items 7, 10, 48 and 49).

Outside of the proposed basement areas, the degree of excavation or subsurface disturbance that would be involved is currently unknown and it is therefore not possible to accurately assess impacts to potential archaeological resources in these portions of the study area.

7.0 Recommendations

On the basis of background research and a site inspection and adhering to all statutory obligations, the following recommendations are made:

- An archaeological salvage excavation should be carried out within the proposed basement areas. If subsurface impacts are proposed within areas of high or moderate archaeological potential elsewhere within the subject site, archaeological salvage excavations would also be required within those areas.
- Archaeological salvage excavation should also be carried out where subsurface impacts are proposed within the property at 333-337A Church Street.
- No physical action is required within the areas assessed to be of low archaeological potential (Items 1, 2, 4 and 6). However, if unexpected archaeological material is encountered within these areas, work should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the significance of the material and provide advice regarding future actions.
- If unexpected archaeological features are encountered in areas of the subject site that have not been identified as possessing archaeological potential, work should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the significance of the material and provide advice regarding future actions.
- Archaeological excavations would be conducted under an s140 excavation permit obtained from the NSW Heritage Division as a delegate of the NSW Heritage Council. Prior to application for an s140 permit a research methodology would be prepared by an Excavation Director with appropriate qualifications and experience. For excavation in areas that may have State significance, the Excavation Director must have experience in investigation of State significant sites.
- Non-Indigenous archaeological excavation should be undertaken in conjunction with Aboriginal heritage investigations.
- Information on archaeological values and significance should be included in the Heritage Interpretation Plan for the proposal.
- Parramatta City Council and the NSW Heritage Division should be consulted at the earliest opportunity in regard to potential heritage impacts within the subject area.

8.0 References

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