HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, 184-188 GEORGE STREET, PARRAMATTA, NSW.



Plan of Parramatta, 1836, by Johnstone, showing buildings on Allotments 65, 66 and 67 (184-188 George Street).Source: SR Map 4799.

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Archaeology • History • & Heritage

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> For Zhinar Architects.

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- **Owners** Mr. Ray Touma.

ABBREVIATIONS

СТ	Certificate of Title
DP	Deposited Plan
LPMA	Land and Property Management
ML	Mitchell Library
SG	Sydney Gazette
SMH	Sydney Morning Herald
SRNSW	State Records of New South Wales

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

The subject site is located at 184-188 George Street, Parramatta (Figure 1.1). It is located next door to 'Harrisford', at 182 George Street. The property comprises DP 1115358, Lots 11 & 12, DP 1115365, Lots 30 & 31 and DP 1115360, Lots 20 & 21 (Figure 1.1).

The property is listed as part of Archaeological Management Units 2936 and 3034 (Figures 1.2 and 1.3).

The property is also listed as Items 50-52, Central Parramatta, in the archaeological Zoning Plan for Parramatta¹

The area was first occupied by soldiers and convicts under the command of Governor Arthur Phillip in November 1788 as a government farm. Two years later, in November 1790, a town was laid out at Rose Hill. The town was renamed Parramatta in June 1791.

The lot formed by 184-186 George Street, Parramatta was first occupied in June 1809. All allotments were occupied continuously from the 1820s onwards.

The sites may have been disturbed by the demolition of the latest buildings on the property.

The archaeological sites have been assessed as possessing both state and local significance.

The basement car-parking for the proposed development will destroy any surviving archaeological remains. Development of the northern part of the site may also have an impact on archaeological remains.

¹ Search of NSW Heritage Office Website on 27 April 2011. <u>http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_04_2.cfm?itemid=2242936</u> <u>http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_04_2.cfm?itemid=2243034</u>

Edward Higginbotham & Paul-Alan Johnson. The Future of Parramatta's Past. An Archaeological Zoning Plan. 1788 to 1844. University of New South Wales, and the Department of Planning. 1989. Volume 2: 73-74.

Recommendations.

It is recommended that:

1. Prior to the commencement of works on the site, an excavation permit, under the Heritage Act of NSW, should be obtained.

The excavation permit should be obtained by a qualified archaeologist on behalf of the client. For further information, please refer to the Excavation Directors Assessment Criteria on the Heritage Branch website.² The archaeologist should be qualified to excavate state significant sites.

2. Given the difficulty in assessing the surviving condition of the site, it is recommended that an initial series of test trenches should be excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. A two metre wide trench around the perimeter of the property would be suitable.

3. The whole area of the development should be excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, either to natural soil, or to the top of significant archaeological remains, whichever is shallower.

4. Once the above machine excavation is completed, surviving archaeological remains should be subject to manual archaeological excavation to recover the significance of the site.

5. If no significant archaeological remains survive once the above machine excavation is completed, then the historical archaeological investigation may be concluded.

6. The conservation, interpretation and display of significant relics within the proposed development should be determined in agreement with the NSW Heritage Office.

² Heritage Office website link:

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/excavationdirectors.pdf

7. Sufficient time and resources should be made available for the excavation and recording of archaeological features, discovered during the archaeological investigation.

8. The standard conditions of the excavation permit require the work to be completed to a high standard. The investigation should include:

- A detailed record of all features and structures discovered, using plans, photographs and written records.
- A catalogue of all the artifacts and other relics recovered, including accurate provenance, description and interpretation.
- The stabilisation, cleaning and packaging of all the artifacts, and the placement of the collection in a permanent repository.
- The backfilling of the excavation, where appropriate.
- The preparation of a final report, including a description and interpretation of the excavation, detailed historical research, the contribution to research themes, and excavation method.

1 INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Background.

This report was commissioned by Mr. Malvin Wong, Zhinar Architects, on 3 May 2011.

1.2 Brief.

The purpose of this report is to identify historical archaeological sites within the study area, to assess their archaeological significance and surviving condition, and to make recommendations for their management and conservation prior to and during the proposed development.

1.3 Location of site.

The subject site is located at 184-188 George Street, Parramatta (Figure 1.1). It is located next door to 'Harrisford', at 182 George Street. The property comprises DP 1115358, Lots 11 & 12, DP 1115365, Lots 30 & 31 and DP 1115360, Lots 20 & 21 (Figure 1.1).

1.4 Heritage Listings.

The property is listed as part of Archaeological Management Units 2936 and 3034 (Figures 1.2 and 1.3).

The property is also listed as Items 50-52, Central Parramatta, in the archaeological Zoning Plan for Parramatta³

³ Search of NSW Heritage Office Website on 27 April 2011. <u>http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_04_2.cfm?itemid=2242936</u> <u>http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_04_2.cfm?itemid=2243034</u>

Edward Higginbotham & Paul-Alan Johnson. The Future of Parramatta's Past. An Archaeological Zoning Plan. 1788 to 1844. University of New South Wales, and the Department of Planning. 1989. Volume 2: 73-74.

1.5 Study methodology and limitations.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning *NSW Heritage Manual*, as follows:

- 1. Historical research.
- 2. Site survey.
- 3. The assessment of the archaeological significance of the site.
- 4. Recommendations for management and conservation, appropriate to the present proposal for redevelopment.⁴

1.6 Author identification.

This report was prepared by Dr. Edward Higginbotham. Dr. Terry Kass, historian, completed Chapter 3, the Bibliography and Appendix 1.

⁴ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. Statements of Heritage Impact.

Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. Conservation Management Documents.

Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. NSW Heritage Manual.

Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. Archaeological assessment Guidelines.

Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. Heritage Assessments.

NSW Heritage Office. 2000. Assessing Heritage Significance. A NSW Heritage Manual Update.

J. S. Kerr's The Conservation Plan.

The ICOMOS Burra Charter.



Figure 1.1. Location Plan of proposed development, 184-188 George Street, Parramatta (DP 1115358, Lots 11 & 12, DP 1115365, Lots 30 & 31 and DP 1115360, Lots 20 & 21). Source. LPMA. Cadastral record Request.



Figure 1.2. Plan of Archaeological Management Unit 2936. Source. NSW Heritage Office Website.



Figure 1.3. Plan of Archaeological Management Unit 3034. Source. NSW Heritage Office Website.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND. PART 1. FOUNDATION OF HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT.

This chapter provides the historical context for the beginnings of occupation and ownership of the subject sites at 184-188 George Street.

Recent excavations have indicated that Aboriginal groups have inhabited the region for up to 30,000 years.⁵ The Darug people regarded the land around the head of navigation on the Parramatta River as rich in food resources.

The area was first occupied by the soldiers and convicts under the command of Governor Arthur Phillip in November 1788 as a government farm. Two years later, in November 1790, a town was laid out at Rose Hill. The town was renamed Parramatta in June 1791.

Captain Watkin Tench described the newly laid out town as follows:

'The main street of the new town is already begun. It is to be a mile long, and of such breadth as will make Pall-Mall and Portland-Place 'hide their diminished heads'. It contains at present 32 houses completed, of 24 feet by 12 each, on a ground floor only, built of wattles plaistered with clay, and thatched. Each house is divided into two rooms, in one of which is a fireplace 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. Of public buildings, beside the old wooden barrack and store, there is a house of lath and plaister, 44 feet long by 16 wide, for the governor, on a ground floor only, with excellent out-houses and appurtenances attached to it. A new brick store-house, covered with tiles, 100 feet long by 24 wide, is nearly completed, and a house for the store-keeper. The first stone of a barrack, 100 feet long by 24

⁵ P. B. Mitchell (Groundtruth Consulting). Nature and Distribution of Parramatta Terrace Sand. Report for Parramatta City Council. 2008:1.

wide, to which are intended to be added wings for the officers, was laid to-day. The situation of the barrack is judicious, being close to the store-house, and within a hundred and fifty yards of the wharf, where all boats from Sydney unload. To what I have already enumerated, must be added an excellent barn, a granary, an inclosed yard to rear stock in, a commodious blacksmith's shop, and a most wretched hospital, totally destitute of every conveniency.'

The comparisons with the fashionable addresses in London hint at Governor Phillip's intention to stamp his grand design on the penal colony.⁶ Even though his duty was to house the convicts, Parramatta was not just going to be a penal establishment. He was determined also to have a planned town.

It was inevitable that Parramatta would outgrow its definition as a 'gaol town'. The sentences of the convicts expired, while others chose to settle after their duties were completed. As Governor Phillip had intended, it was not long before the presence of free persons was felt in the town itself. A town lease, dated 17 September 1796, is an early indication that town allotments were held by persons other than convicts. The land measured 100 by 200 feet, a standard town allotment, and it was leased to John Macarthur for 14 years. The document also records that it was already occupied by James Larra.⁷

By 1800 a total of 19 town leases had been granted to individuals, the majority of whom were members of the New South Wales Corps, prominent civil servants or churchmen. A few like James Larra were emancipated convicts. With the exception of 5 leases, these were all located away from the main streets of the town, and on the surrounding larger acreages.⁸ By 1800 the influence of those individuals who had leased town allotments cannot have been great, for although the town was well laid out, it 'consisted chiefly of prisoners' huts'.⁹

⁶ Tench, W. Sydney's First Four Years. Sydney, 1979. p. 57.

⁷ LTO. Book 2B. No. 80.

⁸ LTO. Book 2B. Nos. 80, 238, 242, 338-346, 362, 363, 410; Book 3C. Nos. 30, 40, 43, 44.

⁹ Suttor, G. Memoirs of George Suttor, FLS, 1774-1859. ML.

From 1800 to the end of 1809 another 55 leases were granted within the town. Again a bias towards officials, both military and civil, is seen.¹⁰ Also during this period occurs the first grant of a town allotment to James Larra on 11 November 1808, consolidating his previous leases.¹¹ Unlike those before 1800, most of these allotments were located along the principal streets, George, Church and Macquarie Streets, and represent the first major infringement of the town centre previously occupied by convicts.

With the arrival of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in New South Wales in 1810 the policy towards these town leases changed, along with official concern for the orderly and planned development of the colony and its towns. Although the previous leases had initiated the removal of the convicts from the town allotments, Governor Macquarie was able to take a most important step towards the culmination of this process. While they continued to occupy lodgings in the town, the convicts could not be kept under supervision and control.¹² Thus in common with other towns, convict barracks were constructed in Parramatta by 1821.¹³

Governor Macquarie made important advances in town planning and development in New South Wales. In Parramatta he laid out several new streets.¹⁴ He also set out to control the standards of buildings by requiring plans to be submitted.¹⁵ In contrast to the previous situation, town leases now all contained clauses specifying the size of the buildings to be constructed. All the leases were conditional on building:

'a good and sufficient Dwelling House thereon within the space of Five years from the Date hereof Thirty Six feet in length and fourteen feet in width'.

The grants had more stringent requirements, namely:

¹⁰ LTO. Book 3C. Nos. 121, 122, 125, 139, 140, (4), 141 (3), 150 (2), 160 (2), 187 (3), 188, 194, 198, 203; Book 2B. No. 410; Book 3C. No. 241; Book 4D. Nos. 30, 32, 39, 40, 41 (2), 42 (2), 43, 47 (2), 89, 90, 176 (2), 177 (2), 217, 221, 222 (2), 223 (2), 224 (2), 225, 283, 284 (2), 287.

¹¹ LTO. Book 3C. Nos. 243.

¹² *HRA*. 1, 1, p.153.

¹³ HRA. 1, 10, p. 689.

¹⁴ Preston, c.1814, AONSW. Map 4728.

¹⁵ S.G. 11 May 1811.

'a good and sufficient Dwelling House thereon of Brick or Stone within the said period fifty feet in length, Sixteen feet in width, and two stories high'.¹⁶

The effectiveness of Macquarie's beneficial policy may be called into question. He issued 19 town leases and 2 town grants in Parramatta as soon as he came to office on 1 January 1810. Fourteen of these leases simply replaced those issued during the previous interregnum, as did one of the grants. This leaves only 5 new leases, and one grant, the latter being a consolidation of two previous leases. Thus on analysis the total number of town allotments leased to free individuals did not substantially increase. Although later evidence demonstrates that the free population of the town substantially expanded in the period 1810 to 1823, town leases and grants were stalled. Only one town grant was issued in Parramatta after those of January 1810.¹⁷

Macquarie's intention to promote the investment of capital in property therefore failed, since the inhabitants were reluctant to invest in land with finite and insecure title. Governor Macquarie was unable to make any other attempt to remedy this situation, allowing James Meehan to report to Commissioner Bigge that during Macquarie's administration 80 percent of the houses in Parramatta were held by permissive occupancy alone.¹⁸ On the available evidence it would appear that the problem of permissive occupancy only became acute from 1810 onwards, at least in Parramatta.

Armed with the recommendations of Commissioner Bigge, Governor Brisbane set out to remedy the continuing problems of town leases. On 5 April 1823 the surveyor general, John Oxley, wrote to the colonial secretary, Frederick Goulburn, enclosing a map of Parramatta, together with a return of the allotments and their occupants. He succinctly described the parlous state into which the administration of town allotments had fallen:

'His Excellency will not fail to perceive that out of 390 Allotments not more than 10 hold their lands by lease from the Crown, and that 6

¹⁶ LTO. Book 3. Nos. 14-17, 25, 35, 37, 47, 54, 55, 60, 77, 83-86, 88, 105, 106.

¹⁷ LTO. Book 2. No. 12.

¹⁸ Jervis, J. The Cradle City of Australia. A history of Parramatta, 1788-1961. Parramatta, 1961.p. 26.

other persons hold Grants or are entitled thereto in consequence of the value of the Buildings they have erected on the Grounds.

The Quit Rents at present payable Annually by the Lessees of the Crown do not amount to Twenty Pounds. The remainder of the Town Lands being held by permissive occupation, pay no Quit Rent, and no legal title or transfer can be given on such land by the occupant as the Crown has neither leased or granted to the Individual any definite Interest in the Ground'.

The surveyor general estimated that more than 600 pounds sterling could be raised as annual quit rent if town leases and grants were properly administered, and for this purpose submitted draft documentation for the new leases.¹⁹ In the following month the government completed the new arrangements and was able to notify the inhabitants of the new regulations on 3 May 1823:

'Whereby the allotments, with few exceptions, in the Town of Parramatta, are held by naked possession without any shadow of right, and it would be desirable that individuals wishing to undertake improvements, should enjoy a secure title, the governor has been pleased to direct that these inhabitants who can show no better claim to the portions they now occupy than mere sufference, do apply for formal leases within three weeks from the present date at the office of the surveyor-general'.²⁰

The advantage of these leases was that they could be converted into grants by two mechanisms, either by paying 21 years quit rent in advance, or by constructing an approved building valued at £1,000 or more.²¹ With this opportunity made available to them, the inhabitants of Parramatta formally leased, and therefore gained secure title to almost the whole of the town of Parramatta on 30 June 1823. In fact a total of 342 leases and 16 grants of town allotments in Parramatta were made that day.²²

¹⁹ Oxley, J. to Goulburn, F., 5 April 1823, AONSW. 4/1814, p. 78.

²⁰ S.G, 3 May 1823.

²¹ LTO. Book 25. passim.

²² LTO. Books 25 and 26. passim.



2.1 Historical figures and plans.

Figure 2.1. Plan of the Town of Parramatta, 1792. This plan has been annotated to show the width of the streets and can be used with other historical documentation to work out the expected position of buildings on allotments prior to 1823. Source. J. S. Kerr. Design for Convicts. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1984:7.



Figure 2.2. Parramatta.

The 1804 Plan of the Township of Parramatta shows the extent of town development and is assumed to accurately represent the number of allotments with buildings in the town at this time. The numbers refer to leases registered up to 11 August 1804.

The plan shows that 184-188 George Street was not yet occupied, but this was only delayed to 1809, when a lease was taken out on the property.

Source. Mitchell Library.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND. PART 2. SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT.

3.1 Introduction.

The following historical research into owners and improvements was prepared by Dr. Terry Kass, historian.

3.2 Lot 67 Section 23 (184 George Street and part of 186 George Street)

On 9 June 1809, this lot was part of a lease of 51 1/2 rods for 14 years to Samuel Young. It was described as being bounded on the south by the street E 17° S 100 feet, on the east by N 17° E 130 feet on the north by a line near the River W 29° N 102 feet on the west by S 17° W 151 feet, plus 'having reserved one chain wide in front from the present street (not to be alienated or disposed of without permission from the Officer Commanding, it being in that District)'.²³ The adjacent parcel of 51 1/2 rods was also leased to – Young and was bounded on the east by Samuel Young's lease 17° W 151 feet, on the south by the street, '(having reserved one chain wide from the present Street)', W 17° N 86 feet, on the west by N 17° E 177 feet and on the north by E 36° S 90 feet.²⁴ Samuel Young appears to have left the colony in September 1816.²⁵

On 30 June 1823, Richard Mortimer was leased lot 67 of 62 1/2 rods. It was bounded on the west by 4 chains 13 links on the north by the river, on the east by 2 chains 73 links on the south by lot 66 50 links, on the east by lot 66 81 links and on the south by George Street, 1 chain 29 links, 'Reserving a convenient passage of sufficient width to admit a horse and cart to such of the adjoining allotments as may be deemed necessary by the proper officer'.²⁶ The 1823 map by Stewart showed a single house on this land (Figure 3.1).²⁷ Johnstone's map of 1836 also showed the house, but in fainter outline, suggesting its demolition (Figure 3.2).²⁸

²³ Grants, Vol 4 (originally 4D), page 40 (1)

²⁴ Grants, Vol 4 (originally 4D), page 41 (1)

²⁵ SG, 16 Sept 1815, p 1

²⁶ Grants Vol 25 (originally 16) No 40

²⁷ SR Map 4907

²⁸ SR Map 4799

Richard Mortimer, of George St, Parramatta, was granted the same land on 31 March 1842 with the same dimensions and conditions after paying quit rent of $\pounds 32/16/3.^{29}$ W M Brownrigg's map of 1844 shows two buildings, one the building shown on the 1823 and 1836 maps, another close to the frontage (Figure 3.3).³⁰

Richard Mortimer gave the land to Charles Blakefield, his son-in-law, and John Mortimer, his son, on 2 May 1843.³¹ The lot largely remained in the hands of the family until 14 November 1889, when it was conveyed to William Christopher Donovan of Waverley, esquire.³²

The Detail Survey sheet of 19 November 1893 showed a brick house on this land (Figure 3.4).³³ More detail of the house was shown on the Fieldbook for that survey (Figure 3.5).³⁴ That house had a different footprint to that shown on the site on the 1823 map.

3.3 Lot 66 Section 23 (186 George Street)

This land also seems to have been part of the lease to Samuel Young (see above). On 30 June 1823, it was leased as lot 66 to Joseph Allott as 7 1/2 rods bounded on the west by 81 links on the north by 50 links, on the east by 81 links and on the south by George Street 50 links.³⁵ On 8 June 1827, Joshua [sic] Allott sold this land to John Foreman Staff for $\pm 34/13/4$ with 'A certain portion of land fenced in and a House erected thereon'.³⁶ The 1823 map by Stewart showed a single house on this land (Figure 3.1).³⁷ Johnstone's map of 1836 also showed this house (Figure 3.2).³⁸

- ³⁶ LPMA No 673 Bk D
- ³⁷ SR Map 4907
- ³⁸ SR Map 4799

²⁹ Grants Vol 53 No 81

³⁰ W M Brownrigg, Plan of Parramatta, ML Map M3/811.1301/1844/1

³¹ LPMA, No 122 Bk 4

³² LPMA No 128 Bk 427

³³ PWD S1544 S 1173, Sydney Water

³⁴ FB 2070, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 5

³⁵ Grants Vol 25 (originally 16) No 41

Staff was granted this allotment on 29 May 1838, after paying quit rent of $\pounds 3/18/9.^{39}$ W M Brownrigg's map of 1844 clearly shows a building on this lot (Figure 3.3).⁴⁰ After John Foreman Staff's death, it passed to his devisees and it was advertised for auction sale on 2 July 1886 as a 'Block of Land, having frontage of 34 feet to George-street, with large House thereon, built of Brick, iron roof.'⁴¹ By 19 November 1893 when the Detail Survey sheet was prepared that house had gone (Figure 3.4).⁴² Another house had been built on the land by 1932 (Figure 3.8).⁴³

After 10 December 1890, both lots 66 and 67 were on the same title. A new survey of those lots on 9 September 1937 divided them into the basic configuration that they now have (Figure 3.9).⁴⁴ Further detail of buildings on both lots is provided by the 1943 aerial photo (Figure 3.10).

3.4 Lot 65 Section 23 (188 George Street)

Lot 65 of Section 23 was leased to John Ellison on 30 June 1823 as 49 rods, bounded on the west by 3 chains 54 links, on the north by the River, on the east by 3 chains and on the south by George Street 64 links.⁴⁵ The 1823 map by Stewart showed a single house on this land (Figure 3.1).⁴⁶ Johnstone's map of 1836 also showed the same house (Figure 3.2).⁴⁷

By his will of 8 March 1832, John Ellison left it to his son Henry, who was granted the land after his claim was assessed by the Court of Claims. The grant was issued on 14 December 1840.⁴⁸ W M Brownrigg's map of 1844 not only shows the same building as in 1823, but also another small building close to George Street (Figure 3.3).⁴⁹

⁴⁸ Grants, Volume 51 No 64

³⁹ Grants Vol 48 No 54

⁴⁰ W M Brownrigg, Plan of Parramatta, ML Map M3/811.1301/1844/1

⁴¹ *SMH*, 30 June 1886, p 15

⁴² PWD S1544 S 1173, Sydney Water

⁴³ BW2703-1932, Sydney Water

⁴⁴ DP 337507

⁴⁵ Grants Vol 25 (orig 16) No 42

⁴⁶ SR Map 4907

⁴⁷ SR Map 4799

⁴⁹ W M Brownrigg, Plan of Parramatta, ML Map M3/811.1301/1844/1

Since Henry Ellison also owned lot 64 to the east, the history of lot 65 was tied in with that lot as well. These lots remained in the hands of the family, passing to near relatives and back again. It was not transferred out of the family's hands until 1907.

No details of buildings on this land are provided on the Real Property Application survey of 29 March 1901 (Figure 3.7).⁵⁰ However, the Detail Survey sheet of 19 November 1893 showed a wooden house on this land, with more wooden buildings facing the river (Figure 3.4).⁵¹ More detail of the house was shown on the Fieldbook for that survey, but a brick building is shown behind the timber house and there is no survey of the timber buildings on the river (Figure 3.6).⁵² All those buildings are shown as extant on the 1932 survey sheet, though it is uncertain if that sheet was compiled by survey or based on the 1890s Detail Survey (Figure 3.8).⁵³ Nonetheless, the 1943 aerial photo shows that none of the buildings shown in the 1890s appear to have remained (Figure 3.10). A subdivision survey of 10 September 1951 split this parcel away from the rest of the land in lots 64 and 65 (Figure 3.11).⁵⁴

⁵⁰ DP 61940

⁵¹ PWD S1544 S 1173, Sydney Water

⁵² FB 2070, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 6

⁵³ BW2703-1932, Sydney Water

⁵⁴ DP 376287

3.5 Historical Maps and Plans.



Figure 3.1. Plan of Parramatta, 1823, by Stewart, showing buildings on Allotments 65, 66 and 67 (184-188 George Street). Source: SR Map 4907.



Figure 3.2. Plan of Parramatta, 1836, by Johnstone, showing buildings on Allotments 65, 66 and 67 (184-188 George Street). Source: SR Map 4799.



Figure 3.3. Plan of Parramatta, 1844, by William meadows Brownrigg, showing buildings on Allotments 65, 66 and 67 (184-188 George Street). Source: ML Map M3/811.1301/1844/1



Figure 3.4. Detail of the Sydney Water plan for 1893, showing buildings on each allotment (184-188 George Street). Source: PWD S1544 S 1173, Sydney Water.







Figure 3.6. Detail of the sketch in Field Book 2070, showing the buildings on 188 George Street (left) in 1891. Source: Sydney Water. FB 2070, 22 Dec 1891, Sydney Water, p 6.



Figure 3.7. Plan of 188-190 George Street, dated 1901, showing no details of buildings on 188 George Street. Source: DP61940.



Figure 3.8. Detail plan of the properties, 1932. Source: Sydney Water BW2703-1932.



Figure 3.9. Plan of 184 and 186 George Street, Parramatta, 1937. Source: DP 337507.



Figure 3.10. Aerial photograph of 184-188 George Street, Parramatta, 1943, showing 188 George Street as a vacant lot. Source: SIX.



Figure 3.11. Plan of 188-190 George Street, showing the division of the property, leaving 188 George Street as a separate parcel. Source: DP 376287.

4 SITE SURVEY.

4.1 Introduction.

Site survey was undertaken by Dr. Edward Higginbotham on 17 May 2011.

4.2 Site description.

The original topography or slope of the property can be reconstructed from the neighbouring properties and street frontage. On the site, the ground surface generally slopes gently away from the street frontage down to the banks of Parramatta River.

The ground surface within the property itself is approximately 30-40 cms lower than street level and the ground surface within 'Harrisford', 182 George Street. It is difficult to establish any change in level between 188 George Street and the neighbouring property to the east, since this relatively modern development abuts the property boundary with comparable ground surfaces.

Overall the level of the ground may have been lowered through demolition of previous buildings on the subject site. The two recent aerial photographs suggest that demolition may have taken place a number of years ago (Plate 4.1 and 4.2).

Mr. Malvin Wong, Zhinar Architects, has suggested the ground is disturbed to a depth of 600 mm by demolition.⁵⁵

4.3 Surviving condition of archaeological remains.

The following table enables standardised comparisons between sites in terms of the extent of likely disturbance.

Level of Disturbance	Description
1. Undisturbed	An archaeological site may be considered to be undisturbed when there are no visible signs of disturbance.

⁵⁵ Personal communication: Mr. Malvin Wong, Zhinar Architects, 28 April 2011.
Level of	Description
Disturbance	
2. Minor	An archaeological site may be considered to have minor disturbance when the
disturbance.	only visible evidence of disturbance is:
	• Domestic or other building with narrow footings and service trenches.
	• Small scale buildings.
3. Partly	An archaeological site may be considered to be partly disturbed when the only
disturbed.	visible evidence of disturbance is:
	• A site or building terraced into a hill slope.
	• Large building with deep footings and service trenches.
4. Mostly	An archaeological site may be considered to be mostly disturbed when the visible
disturbed.	evidence of disturbance includes:
	• A site or building terraced into a hill slope by more than one storey in depth on
	part of the site.
	• Basements or semi-basements.
5. Destroyed.	An archaeological site may be considered to be destroyed when the visible
	evidence of disturbance includes:
	• Basement excavation in excess of one storey over most or all of the site.

Table 3.1. Levels of disturbance.

Site survey of 184-188 George Street has suggested that the ground surface of the site may have been lowered or may have been disturbed by demolition of previous structures. The historical sequence of development of the properties suggest that these buildings may have caused partial disturbance of the archaeological sites through service and footing trenches (2. Minor Disturbance).

Demolition of these former buildings by taking out their footings may have caused a higher level of disturbance (3. Partial Disturbance). If the site has been bulldozed to level the ground, this may also have resulted in a greater level of disturbance (3. Partial Disturbance to 4. Mostly destroyed.

Given the evidence for disturbance of the site, it will be prudent to determine the surviving condition of the archaeological sites prior to any more extensive archaeological investigation.

4.4 Sites possessing archaeological significance.

The historical sequence of development for the three allotments reveals the presence of former buildings (see summary in table below). On each allotment it is the first stage of development that is of archaeological significance. The second stage of development is of less archaeological significance, particularly if the buildings were erected after the 1880s. Later development (post 1880s) is unlikely to leave behind large assemblages of artifacts.

Street No /	Date	Owner /	Improvements	Grading of
Allotment		Lessee		significance
184, part 186	1809	Samuel	Building ? First stage of	High
George Street		Young.	development.	
(Lot 67)				
	1823	Richard	Building	High
		Mortimer		
	1836		Building, as above	High
	1843	Charles		
		Blakefield		
		and John		
		Mortimer		
	1844	As above	Building, as above and	High
			another on street	
			frontage.	
	1889	W C		
		Donovan		
	1891		Brick house (new	Moderate to
	and		building erected between	little
	1893		1844 and 1891). Second	
			stage of development.	
	1932		House, as above.	Moderate to
				little
	1943		House, as above.	Moderate to
				little
	Recent		Vacant (house	
			demolished after 1943).	
186 George	1809	See Lot 67		
Street (Lot		above.		
66).				
	1823	Joseph Allott	Building. First stage of	High
			development.	
	1827	John	House, as above ?	High
		Foreman		
		Staff		
	1836		House, as above	High

Street No /	Date	Owner /	Improvements	Grading of
Allotment		Lessee		significance
	1844		House, as above	High
		Devisees of J		
		F Staff		
	1886		Brick house, iron roof, as	High, if first
			above ?	stage of
				development
	1893		Vacant	
	1932		House (new building,	Little
			constructed 1890s ?).	
			Second stage of	
			development.	
	1943		Building, as above.	Little
188 George	1823	John Ellison	Building. First stage of	High
Street (Lot			development.	
65)				
	1836		House, as above.	High
	1840	Henry	House, as above, another	High
		Ellison, son.	building fronting George	
			Street. Second stage of	
			development.	
	1893		Building, on frontage, as	High
			above ?	
	1932		Building, as above.	High
	1943		Vacant	

4.5 Photographs.



Plate 4.1. Aerial photograph of 184-188 George Street, showing the land is vacant, partly vegetated and partly used as an informal car park. Source. Google Maps.



Plate 4.2. Aerial photograph of 184-188 George Street, showing the land is vacant and vegetated. Source. SIX.



Plate 4.3. 184-188 George Street, Parramatta. The George Street frontage of the property shows how the land is slightly lower than the pavement. Plate 4.4. 184-188 George Street, Parramatta. The vacant site and adjoining buildings, looking S.



Plate 4.5. 'Harrisford', the historic house, 182 George Street is adjacent to the property at 184-188 George Street, Parramatta.

5 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

5.1 Current assessment criteria.

In this chapter the cultural significance of the subject site is assessed according to standard criteria.

The State Heritage Register and the State Heritage Inventory were established under Part 3A of the Heritage Act (as amended in 1998) for listing of items of environmental heritage.⁵⁶ The State Heritage Register list items, which are of state heritage significance, while the State Heritage Inventory includes items of local heritage significance.⁵⁷ A number of items listed on the State Heritage Inventory are also of state heritage significance.

To be assessed for listing on the State Heritage Register (state significance) or State Heritage Inventory (local significance) an item will, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, meet one or more of the following criteria.⁵⁸

Criterion a. An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history or

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history;

⁵⁶ *environmental heritage* means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of state or local heritage significance (section 4, *Heritage Act*, 1977).

⁵⁷ *state heritage significance*, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item (section 4A(1), *Heritage Act, 1977*).

⁵⁸ Guidelines for the application of these criteria have now been prepared by the NSW Heritage Office. See inclusion and exclusion guidelines in:

NSW Heritage Office. 2000. Assessing Heritage Significance. A NSW Heritage Manual Update.

See also:

Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. Heritage Assessments. pp. 4-7.

Guidelines for Inclusion	Guidelines for Exclusion
• shows evidence of a significant human	• has incidental or unsubstantiated
activity.	connections with historically important
• is associated with a significant activity	activities or processes.
or historical phase.	• provides evidence of activities or
• maintains or shows the continuity of a	processes that are of dubious historical
historical process or activity.	importance.
	• has been so altered that it can no longer
	provide evidence of a particular
	association.

Criterion b. An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history, or An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area;

Guidelines for Inclusion	Guidelines for Exclusion
• shows evidence of significant human	• has incidental or unsubstantiated
occupation.	connections with historically important
• is associated with a significant event,	people or events.
person or group of persons.	• provides evidence of people or events
	that are of dubious historical importance.
	• has been so altered that it can no longer
	provide evidence of a particular
	association.

Criterion c. An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW, or

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area;

Guidelines for Inclusion	Guidelines for Exclusion
• shows or is associated with creative or	• is not a major work by an important
technical innovation or achievement.	designer or artist.
• is the inspiration for a creative or	• has lost its design or technical integrity.
technical innovation or achievement.	• its positive visual or sensory appeal or
• is aesthetically distinctive.	landmark and scenic qualities have been
 has landmark qualities. 	more than temporarily degraded.
• exemplifies a particular taste, style or	• has only a loose association with a
technology.	creative or technical achievement.

Criterion d. An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons, or

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

Guidelines for Inclusion	Guidelines for Exclusion
• is important for its associations with an	• is only important to the community for
identifiable group.	amenity reasons.
• is important to a community's sense of	• is retained only in preference to a
place.	proposed alternative.

Criterion e. An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history, or

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

Guidelines for Inclusion	Guidelines for Exclusion
• has the potential to yield new or further	• only contains information that is readily
substantial scientific and/or	available from other resources or
archaeological information.	archaeological sites.
• is an important benchmark or reference	• the knowledge gained would be
of its type.	irrelevant to research on science, human
• provides evidence of past human	history or culture.
cultures that is unavailable elsewhere.	• has little archaeological or research
	potential.

Criterion f. An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history, or

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history;

Guidelines for Inclusion	Guidelines for Exclusion
• provides evidence of a defunct custom,	• is not rare.
way of life or process.	• is numerous but under threat.
• demonstrates a process, custom or other	
human activity that is in danger of being	
lost.	
• shows unusually accurate evidence of a	
significant human activity.	
• is the only example of its type.	
• demonstrates designs or techniques of	
exceptional interest.	
• shows rare evidence of a significant	
human activity important to a	
community.	

Criterion g. An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

cultural or natural places; or

cultural or natural environments, or

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the local area's

cultural or natural places; or

cultural or natural environments.

Guidelines for Inclusion	Guidelines for Exclusion
• is a fine example of its type.	• is a poor example of its type.
• has the principal characteristics of an	• does not include or has lost the range of
important class or group of items.	characteristics of a type.
• has attributes typical of a particular way	• does not represent well the
of life, philosophy, custom, significant	characteristics that make up a significant
process, design, technique or activity.	variation of a type.
• is a significant variation to a class of	
items.	
• is a part of a group which collectively	
illustrates a representative type.	
• is outstanding because of its integrity or	
the esteem in which it is held	

An item is not to be excluded from the Register or Inventory on the ground that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register or Inventory.

In criteria a to g, where an item is deemed to be of local significance, the words "local area" should be substituted for "NSW".

5.2 Previous assessment criteria, 1996.

In 1996 the assessment criteria were standardised by the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning in the *NSW Heritage Manual*..⁵⁹ These 1996 assessment criteria are summarised below for reference purposes. Some practitioners may still prefer to use the three criteria relating to level of significance, namely local, regional and state, although there is only provision to use the levels local and state under the current guidelines.

⁵⁹ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. *NSW Heritage Manual*.

Where there is an equivalence between the current and previous guidelines, a letter (a-g) referring to the current criteria is placed against the previous definition.

Nature of significance.

Historical significance (evolution and association) (criteria a and b). An item having this value is significant because of the importance of its association with, or position in the evolving pattern of our cultural history.

Aesthetic significance (scenic / architectural qualities / creative accomplishment) (criterion c). An item having this value is significant because it demonstrates positive visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.

Technical / **research significance** (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and aesthetic significance values) (criterion e). Items having this value are significant because of their contribution or positive contribution to an understanding of our cultural history or environment.

Social significance (contemporary community esteem) (criterion d). Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a recognisable community.

Degree of significance.

Representativeness (criterion g). Items having this value are significant because they are fine representative examples of an important class of significant items or environments.

Rarity (criterion f). An item having this value is significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural environment.

Level of significance.

Local. Comprises items significant in a local historical or geographical context or to an identifiable contemporary local community.

Regional. Comprises items significant in a regional historical or geographical context or to an identifiable contemporary regional community.

State. Comprises items significant in a state-wide historical or geographical context or to an identifiable contemporary state-wide community.⁶⁰

5.3 Grading of significance.

The NSW Heritage Manual describes the methodology for grading of significance for items within a place. This has been further described in "Assessing Heritage Significance", published by the NSW Heritage Office in 2000.⁶¹

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item	Fulfils criteria for local or
	of local or state	state listing.
	significance.	
	High degree of intactness.	
	Item can be interpreted	
	relatively easily.	
High	High degree of original	Fulfils criteria for local or
	fabric.	state listing.
	Demonstrates key element	
	of the item's significance.	
	Alterations do not detract	
	from significance.	
Moderate	Altered or modified	Fulfils criteria for local or
	elements.	state listing.
	Elements with little	
	heritage value, but which	
	contribute to the overall	
	significance of the item.	
Little	Alterations detract from	Does not fulfil criteria for
	significance.	local or state listing.
	Difficult to interpret.	
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's	Does not fulfil criteria for
	heritage significance	local or state listing.

 ⁶⁰ The above assessment criteria were extracted verbatim from Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. Heritage Assessments. pp. 4-7.
 ⁶¹ NSW Heritage Office. 2000. Assessing Heritage Significance. A NSW Heritage Manual Update.

5.4 Technical / research significance and archaeological significance.

The term 'archaeological significance' may be defined as the extent to which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.⁶² 'Archaeological significance' is included in Criterion E of the current criteria for assessment.

In the assessment of archaeological significance, several factors or criteria have to be taken into account. Questions include:

- Does the site contribute knowledge not available from other sources? In this respect, the preservation of the site, the availability of comparative sites, and the extent of historical documentation should be considered.
- Does this knowledge contribute meaningfully to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines? The level of this contribution may be assessed on the same basis as other aspects of cultural significance, for example, locality, region or state.

It is clear that the determination of archaeological significance is closely related and, in fact, dependent upon the development of current research themes in historical archaeology. Research themes will be discussed in this study, thereby giving the historical archaeologist a framework or starting point from which future research and site assessment may proceed.

5.5 The heritage significance of the subject site.

The following statement of significance is prepared in accordance with the current assessment guidelines. It concentrates on aspects of archaeological and historical significance.

⁶² This definition is based upon the following references; A. Bickford, & S. Sullivan, 'Assessing the research significance of historic sites', in S. Sullivan, & S. Bowdler, *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, pp. 19-26.; S. Sullivan, & S. Bowdler, *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, passim.

A. an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history; The subject site contains archaeological sites relating to the early settlement of the town of Parramatta from at least 1809 onwards. This period marks the transition from a gaol town or penal settlement to a market town.

On 30 June 1823 the majority of town allotments were leased, the date marking an important transition towards freehold title. This change further promoted the development of an important market town and government centre. The development of 184-188 George Street reflects this period of growth.

The subject site indicates how this part of the town of Parramatta developed throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Most of the allotments were associated with residential development.

Level of significance: State and Local. State significance is ascribed to evidence of the transition from penal settlement to market town, pre 1823, and potentially also to the first stages of development. Later stages of development of the town are of local significance. Post 1880s buildings are assessed as possessing little or no significance.

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

The persons associated with the subject site throughout its historical development played a varying role in the town of Parramatta.

Level of significance: Local. A local level of significance is assessed on the basis that the persons associated with the allotments on the subject site may have made a minor contribution to the development of Parramatta as a whole.

The subject site is predicted to possess archaeological remains of buildings and other structures, dating from the early 19th century onwards. On the basis of comparative evidence, it is likely that these remains will comprise footing of both timber and masonry buildings. Sandstock brick and sandstone footings and other features possess aesthetic significance as examples of traditional building technology and also for visual appeal or attractiveness.

Level of significance: Local.

C. an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;

D. an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

The community of Parramatta and surrounding suburbs have demonstrated the values they ascribe to archaeological sites in Parramatta, not only by their willingness to attend open days on archaeological sites, but also through their membership of organisations such as the Parramatta and District Historical Society and the National Trust. The investigation, conservation and management of the heritage values of the subject site would be deemed of interest and concern to this local community.

Level of significance: Local.

E. an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;

There are a number of research questions relating to each part of the subject site, which will contribute to our understanding of the site, the historical development in Parramatta or to the progress of settlement in New South Wales as a whole.

Level of significance: State and Local. State significance is ascribed to evidence of the first stage of development on 184-188 George Street, but particularly to the buildings associated with the 1809 lease of parts of 184 and 186 George Street. The second or later stages of development are assessed as possessing local significance.

F. an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;

There are only a small number of urban centres in New South Wales where the early historical settlement can be studied. Parramatta and Sydney provide the prime examples, followed by Liverpool and the other Macquarie towns, particularly Windsor and Richmond.

Sites in Parramatta provide a rare opportunity to investigate the transition from a penal settlement to a market town during the period of convict transportation up to 1840.

Level of significance: State and Local. State significance is ascribed to evidence of the transition from penal settlement to market town. Local significance is ascribed to later development. *G.* an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

Each site is representative in providing a range of evidence relating to construction, additions, alterations and sequence of occupation. With the excavation of sufficient examples of this type of site it will become apparent that these structures have a set range in construction, sequence of additions and alterations and also sequence of occupation.

The artifact assemblages associated with archaeological sites in Parramatta, Sydney and in other centres on the Cumberland Plain are well known. It is expected that these sites will be representative. However the information that can be gained from the study of these assemblages may provide representative examples of the information that has been or could in future be gained from artifact analysis. The more detailed the analysis undertaken and the better such study is directed by ongoing research, the more sites like these can contribute to our understanding. It is important to analyse the assemblages from the whole range of available sites.

Level of significance: State significance is ascribed to evidence of the transition from penal settlement to market town. Local significance is ascribed to later development.

5.6 Summary of statement of significance.

The statement of significance for the allotments on the subject site may be summarised as follows:

Criterion	Level
a. Historical.	State and Local.
b. Historical association.	Local.
c. Aesthetic	Local.
d. Social	Local
e. Scientific	State and Local.
f. Rarity.	State and Local.
g. Representativeness.	State and Local.

The above statement of significance is in agreement with the State level of significance given in Archaeological Management Unit (AMU) 3034. See Chapter 4.4 for the grading of significance of each archaeological site.

6 CONSERVATION GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

6.1 Constraints and opportunities (conservation policies and guidelines).

6.1.1 The NSW *Heritage Act* and historical archaeology

The *Heritage Act* contains various legal measures to protect historical archaeological resources.

Where historical research has revealed the location of historical settlement, experience has shown that the discovery of relics is highly likely once the soil is disturbed. When relics are revealed the Heritage Council must be notified. This may involve delay until appropriate arrangements can be made to record the archaeological remains. As a result, developers and others are normally advised that excavation permits must be obtained prior to undertaking works, which involve excavation or the disturbance of historical sites. In this way most delays can be avoided.

The definition of 'relics' under the NSW Heritage Act has recently been changed, as follows:

The new definition is:

'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."⁶³

Section 139 of the *Heritage Act* provides that:

c). A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

⁶³ Heritage Act, 1977, No. 136, as amended. Part 1. Section 4. Definitions.

d). A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.

If a site is the subject of an order under Section 130, an Interim Heritage Order, or is listed on the State Heritage Register, approval for an excavation permit is required under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act*.

If a site is not the subject of an order under the *Heritage Act* and is not listed on the State heritage Register, an excavation permit is required, in accordance with Section 140.

Section 146 of the *Heritage Act* requires that the accidental discovery of relics should be reported to the Heritage Council of NSW.

A person who is aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located a relic (in any circumstances, and whether or not the person has been issued with an excavation permit) must:

e). within a reasonable time after he or she first becomes aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located that relic, notify the Heritage Council of the location of the relic, unless he or she believes on reasonable grounds that the Heritage Council is aware of the location of the relic, and

f). within the period required by the Heritage Council, furnish the Heritage Council with such information concerning the relic as the Heritage Council may reasonably require.

When an item of heritage significance comes under the ownership or control of a public authority, the authority is required to record it in a Heritage and Conservation Register, under section 170 of the *Heritage Act*. The purpose of the provision is to alert the authority whenever works are proposed, which might affect the item.

6.1.2 Standard exemptions and exceptions under the *Heritage Act*.

Certain activities on sites listed on the NSW Heritage Register do not require permit application. These standard exemptions under section 57 of the Heritage Act were published in 1999 by the NSW Heritage Office. On other archaeological sites, whether or not listed on the NSW Heritage Inventory, there are various situations where an application can be made for a permit exception. Permit exceptions under section 139 of the Heritage Act were published in 2002 by the NSW Heritage Office.⁶⁴ Permit exceptions may be made in the following circumstances:

- 1. Where an archaeological assessment has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land or that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance.
- 2. Where the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on the archaeological resource.
- 3. Where the excavation or disturbance of land involves only the removal of fill which has been deposited on the land.

These exemptions and exceptions have been recently updated and are available on the Heritage Office web site. 65

Apart from the Heritage Act, the requirements of all other legislation are outside the scope of this report.

6.1.3 The survival of the archaeological remains.

The surviving condition of the archaeological remains has been described in Chapter 4.

6.1.4 Heritage significance.

The significance of the archaeological remains is described in Chapter 5.

⁶⁴ For section 60 applications: NSW Heritage. Standard Exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council Approval. 1999.

For section 140 applications: regulations available from NSW Heritage Office. ⁶⁵ . http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/

6.1.5 Interpretation and display.

The ICOMOS Burra Charter states that "the cultural significance of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by interpretation. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate."⁶⁶

Opportunities for the interpretation and display of the site should be investigated both during and after the completion of archaeological investigation. Even though many of the remains may be removed there are various strategies whereby artifacts and archaeological remains may be conserved and put on display, thereby achieving a public outcome for the archaeological investigation.

Provision should be made to display the evidence and contribution of the site recovered by historical research and archaeological excavation.

6.1.6 Conservation in situ.

The NSW Heritage Office states in *Archaeological Assessments* that conservation in situ may be appropriate under certain circumstances:

"An archaeological assessment may conclude that the most appropriate management action for the archaeological remains is conservation in situ. This may be because the archaeological features are of such significance or research value that they warrant retention or conservation in the place where they were found.

The procedures for determining appropriate conservation and management actions for such sites are the same as for any other item of environmental heritage."⁶⁷

The ICOMOS *Burra Charter*, the standard guidelines for heritage conservation, also recommends conservation in situ for heritage items:

⁶⁶ Australia ICOMOS Inc. *The Burra Charter*. *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*. 1999. p. 8.

⁶⁷ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. Archaeological assessments.

- Article 9.1 The physical location of a place is part of its cultural significance. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- Article 28.1 Disturbance of significant fabric for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a place by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.
- Article 28.2 Investigations of a place, which requires disturbance of the fabric, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigations should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially aid our knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimise disturbance of the significant fabric.⁶⁸

The ICOMOS Burra Charter seeks to minimise disturbance of fabric by archaeological investigation, revealing the assumption that the heritage item is to be conserved, rather than subject to redevelopment. The destruction of an archaeological site by redevelopment is therefore outside the scope of the Burra Charter guidelines.

Nonetheless the archaeological assessment guidelines make it clear that items of heritage significance, particularly State significance, may warrant conservation in situ.

6.1.7 The impact of the proposed development.

The proposed development comprises twelve floors over three basement levels of carparking. The basements are restricted to the southern portions of the property (Figures 6.1 and 6.2).

⁶⁸ Australia ICOMOS Inc. *The Burra Charter*. *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*. 1999. p. 5, 9.

The excavations for basement car-parking will destroy any surviving archaeological remains within their footprint. Development of the northern part of the site may also have an impact on archaeological remains (Figures 6.3 and 6.4).

6.1.8 Requirements for conservation and archaeological investigation.

The archaeological sites on 184-188 George Street have been assessed as possessing state and local significance. The sites may survive with only minor disturbance, but the impacts of previous demolition and earthmoving are difficult to assess.

Given the difficulty in assessing the surviving condition of the site, it is recommended that an initial series of test trenches should be excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. A two metre wide trench around the perimeter of the property would be suitable.

Since there is a potential for deeper archaeological deposits to survive (for example, wells and cisterns), even if the site is poorly preserved, the whole area of the development should be excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, either to natural soil, or to the top of significant archaeological remains, whichever is shallower.

Once the above machine excavation is completed, surviving archaeological remains should be subject to manual archaeological excavation to recover the significance of the site.

If no significant archaeological remains survive once the above machine excavation is completed, then the historical archaeological investigation may be concluded.

If substantial remains of state or local significance are located, there may be a requirement for conservation in situ, or for interpretation and display of relics within the proposed development. The conservation, interpretation and display of significant relics should be determined in agreement with the NSW Heritage Office.

6.2 Recommendations.

The above issues relating to the proposed redevelopment of the property may be resolved by undertaking the following recommendations.

It is recommended that:

1. Prior to the commencement of works on the site, an excavation permit, under the Heritage Act of NSW, should be obtained.

The excavation permit should be obtained by a qualified archaeologist on behalf of the client. For further information, please refer to the Excavation Directors Assessment Criteria on the Heritage Branch website.⁶⁹ The archaeologist should be qualified to excavate state significant sites.

2. Given the difficulty in assessing the surviving condition of the site, it is recommended that an initial series of test trenches should be excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. A two metre wide trench around the perimeter of the property would be suitable.

3. The whole area of the development should be excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, either to natural soil, or to the top of significant archaeological remains, whichever is shallower.

4. Once the above machine excavation is completed, surviving archaeological remains should be subject to manual archaeological excavation to recover the significance of the site.

5. If no significant archaeological remains survive once the above machine excavation is completed, then the historical archaeological investigation may be concluded.

6. The conservation, interpretation and display of significant relics within the proposed development should be determined in agreement with the NSW Heritage Office.

⁶⁹ Heritage Office website link:

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/excavationdirectors.pdf

7. Sufficient time and resources should be made available for the excavation and recording of archaeological features, discovered during the archaeological investigation.

8. The standard conditions of the excavation permit require the work to be completed to a high standard. The investigation should include:

- A detailed record of all features and structures discovered, using plans, photographs and written records.
- A catalogue of all the artifacts and other relics recovered, including accurate provenance, description and interpretation.
- The stabilisation, cleaning and packaging of all the artifacts, and the placement of the collection in a permanent repository.
- The backfilling of the excavation, where appropriate.
- The preparation of a final report, including a description and interpretation of the excavation, detailed historical research, the contribution to research themes, and excavation method.

Section Series D



6.3

Plans.



Figure 6.1. Proposed Development, 184-188 George Street, Parramatta, Section. Source. Zhinar Architects.



Figure 6.2. Proposed Development, 184-188 George Street, Parramatta, Basement Level 3. Source. Zhinar Architects.



Figure 6.3. Proposed Development, 184-188 George Street, Parramatta, Basement Level 1. Source. Zhinar Architects.



Figure 6.4. Proposed Development, 184-188 George Street, Parramatta, Ground Floor. Source. Zhinar Architects.

APPENDIX 1. TITLE SEARCH OUTLINE FOR 184-188 GEORGE STREET, PARRAMATTA

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
9 June 1809	Lease	Samuel Young	For 14 years 51 1/2 rods; 130 feet on east; 151 feet on west, 'having reserved one	Grants, Vol 4 (originally 4D), page 40 (1)
			chain wide in front from the present street (not to be alienated or disposed of without permission from the Officer Commanding, it being in that District)'	
9 June 1809	Lease	- Young	51 1/2 rods East - Samuel Young's lease, 151 feet, West – 177 feet	Grants, Vol 4 (originally 4D), page 41 (1)
16 September 1815	Notice	Samuel Young	Leaving colony on the <i>Emu</i>	<i>SG</i> , 16 Sept 1815, p 1
30 June 1823	Lease	Richard Mortimer	No 67 62 1/2 rods 'Reserving a convenient passage of sufficient width to admit a horse and cart to such of the adjoining allotments as may be deemed necessary by the proper officer'	Grants Vol 25 (originally 16) No 40
31 March 1842	Grant	Richard Mortimer, George St, Parramatta	Lot 67 Section 23 1 rood 22 1/2 perches. Passage reserved as in 1823 lease Payment £32/16/3 quit rent	Grants Vol 53 No 81
8 September 1842	Mortgage	Richard Mortimer, Parramatta, gardener to Thomas Blake, Parramatta, gent	£200 at 15% to 20 November 1842	LPMA, No 71 Bk 2
2 May 1843	Gift	Richard Mortimer, Parramatta, gardener & seedsman to Charles Blakefield, Parramatta, wheelwright & John Mortimer, Penrith, innkeeper	Charles Blakefield is son-in-law & John Mortimer is son	LPMA, No 122 Bk 4
27 August 1853	Conveyance [of mortgage]	1 st Thomas Blake 2 nd Richard Mortimer, 3 rd Charles Blakefield,	10/- Subject to equity of redemption	LPMA, No 423 Bk 29

Lot 67 Section 23 (184 George Street and part of 186 George Street)

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
		Parramatta, wheelwright & John Mortimer, Parramatta, innkeeper 4 th Michael Eury		
29 August 1853	Conveyance		Reverend William Walker noted that some time ago he had bought some of lot 67 from Mortimer	LPMA, No 424 Bk 29
22 April 1856	Authority	John Mortimer to Charles Blakefield & Emma Maria Mortimer	To sell property and divide proceeds between them	Recited in deed of 29 July 1860 in RPA 7985 packet
20 February 1857	Mortgage	Charles Blakefield, Parramatta, yeoman & Emma Maria Mortimer, Emu Plains, widow to David Lennox Dalziell, Parramatta	John Mortimer died in November 1856 For £200 at 10% for one year	RPA 7985 packet
29 July 1860	Conveyance [in trust]	Charles Blakefield, Parramatta, yeoman & Emma Maria Wood (lately Mortimer, widow) to William Clark, Parramatta, cabinetmaker	In trust to Clark for Catherine Blakefield, wife of Charles Blakefield	RPA 7985 packet
26 August 1889	Conveyance & Confirmation	1 st Hannah Dalziell, Molong, widow 2 nd David Lennox Dalziell, Molong, gent 3 rd William Havard Bennett, Molong, and wife Kate 4 th Charles Irwin Lister Ormsby, Molong, gent & wife Louisa Harriett Jeannette 5 th Mary Ann Owen, Parramatta, widow [formerly Mortimer]	Hannah Dalziell, Kate Bennett & Louisa Ormsby to receive inheritance but agreed that £1,050 be paid to Mary Ann Owen	LPMA No 127 Bk 427
14 November 1889	Conveyance	Mary Ann Owen, Parramatta, widow to William Christopher Donovan, Waverley, esquire	10/-	LPMA No 128 Bk 427

Lot 66 Section 23 (186 George Street)

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
9 June	Lease	Samuel Young	For 14 years	Grants, Vol 4
1809			51 1/2 rods;	(originally 4D),
			130 feet on east; 151	page 40 (1)
			feet on west,	
			'having reserved one	
			chain wide in front	
			from the present street	

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
			(not to be alienated or disposed of without permission from the Officer Commanding, it being in that District)'	
9 June 1809	Lease	- Young	51 1/2 rods East - Samuel Young's lease, 151 feet, West – 177 feet	Grants, Vol 4 (originally 4D), page 41 (1)
30 June 1823	Lease	Joseph Allott	No 66 7 1/2 rods	Grants Vol 25 (originally 16) No 41
8 June 1827	Deed poll	Joshua [sic] Allott to John Foreman Staff	'A certain portion of land fenced in and a House erected thereon' For £34/13/4	LPMA No 673 Bk D
29 May 1838	Grant	John Foreman Staff, Parramatta	Lot 66 Section 23 7 1/2 perches. For £3/18/9 for quit rent	Grants Vol 48 No 54
10 May 1876	Will	John Foreman Staff	Probate to wife Mary, Frederick Thomas Humphrey & son James Samuel Staff Pay £150 pa to widow	Recited in Abstract in RPA 7985
8 August 1876		John Foreman Staff	Death	Recited in Abstract in RPA 7985
1 June 1886		Mary Staff	Death	Recited in Abstract in RPA 7985
30 June 1886	Auction sale notice		Richardson & Wrench advertise real estate of John Foreman Staff for auction Includes 'Block of Land, having frontage of 34 feet to George- street, with large House thereon, built of Brick, iron roof.'	<i>SMH</i> , 30 June 1886, p 15
2 July 1886	Auction			Recited LPMA No 345 Bk 972
7 August 1886	Conveyance	Frederick Thomas Humphrey, Sydney, gent & James Samuel Staff, Parramatta, gent to William Christopher Donovan, Sydney, bank clerk	£110	LPMA No 345 Bk 972

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
31 January	Real Property	William Christopher	Part of Lots 66 and 67	RPA 7985
1890	Application	Donovan, Waverley,	Section 23	

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
		esquire	Occupied by Mary Ann Owen, Parramatta as tenant at will	
January 1890	Real Property Application survey			DP 57985
10 December 1890	CT issued	William Christopher Donovan, Waverley, esquire	For 1 r 34 3/4 p Lot 66 and part 67	C T 992 f 245
15 July 1901	Real Property Application		Occupier John Rydal	RPA 11940
23 February 1904	Mortgage	Australian Joint Stock Bank		C T 992 f 245
30 November 1909	Mortgage	Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd		C T 992 f 245
27 July 1927	Transmission	Harry Carisford Edmund Donovan & Charles Owen Gregory Donovan, both medical practitioners & William Aubrey Donovan, Randwick, accountant		C T 992 f 245
15 September 1927	Discharge		Both mortgages	C T 992 f 245
15 September 1927	Transfer	Leslie Ferguson Brown, Parramatta, tailor & wife Winifred Maud Brown		C T 992 f 245
19 March 1931	Death	Of Leslie Ferguson Brown	Recorded on CT	C T 992 f 245
25 June 1934	Transmission	William Edward Seaborn Williams, Drummoyne, lighterman		C T 992 f 245
4 May 1934	Mortgage	Union Bank of Australia Ltd		C T 992 f 245
2 October 1935	Discharge			C T 992 f 245
2 October 1935	Transfer	Jessie Ann Brown, Parramatta, spinster		C T 992 f 245
2 October 1935	Mortgage	Jack Drayton Mobbs, Granville, clerk		C T 992 f 245
9 September 1937	Subdivision survey	,	[See copy]	DP 337507
2 December 1937	Discharge			C T 992 f 245
2 December 1937	Transfer	James Francis Macken	Part only	C T 992 f 245
30 March 1962	New CT		For residue	CT 8354 f 153

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
18 July	CT issue	James Francis Macken,	Lot 66 and part 67	CT 4951 f 197
1938		Granville, electrician	Section 23	
			22 1/2 p	
17 July	Mortgage	Lidcombe Co-op		CT 4951 f 197
1939		Building Society (No 3)		
		Ltd		
14 May 1959	Discharge			CT 4951 f 197
9 June 1982	Transmission	Irene Rita Macken		CT 4951 f 197
			To computer folio	
			B/337507	

Lot 66 and part 67 Section 23 (186 George Street)

Lot part 67 Section 23 (184 George Street)

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
30 March 1962	CT issue	Jessie Ann Brown, Parramatta, spinster	Part 67 Section 23 [residue] 1 r 12 1/2 p [Lot A]	CT 8354 f 153
30 May 1962	Sec 94 Application [Transmission]	Harved Mervyn Symonds, Parramatta, solicitor		CT 8354 f 153
21 December 1961	Mortgage	Percy Herbert Arthur Morehead, Mount Druitt, farmer		CT 8354 f 153
18 November 1963	Discharge			CT 8354 f 153
1 November 1963	Transfer	Salt Kettle Pty Ltd		CT 8354 f 153
1 November 1963	Mortgage	Nevin Earl White, Parramatta, solicitor		CT 8354 f 153
1 November 1963	Mortgage	Southern Districts Starr-Bowkett Co-op Building Soc (No 6) Ltd		CT 8354 f 153
3 June 1969	Discharge			CT 8354 f 153
23 May 1969	Mortgage	Southern Districts Starr-Bowkett Co-op Building Soc (No 10) Ltd		CT 8354 f 153
4 November 1969	Mortgage	Southern Districts Starr-Bowkett Co-op Building Soc (No 7) Ltd		CT 8354 f 153
			To computer folio A/337507	CT 8354 f 153

Lot 65 Section 23 (188 George Street

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
30 June	Lease	John Ellison	No 65	Grants Vol 25
1823			49 rods	(orig 16) No 42
8 March	Will	John Ellison	Property to son Henry	Col Sec, Court
1832				of Claims

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
				Report, Case 741, SRNSW 2/1764
15 October 1840	Court of Claims report		Recommend grant to Henry Ellison	Col Sec, Court of Claims Report, Case 741, SRNSW 2/1764
14 December 1840	Grant	Henry Ellison, Parramatta	Lot 65 Section 23 1 r 19 p For £25/14/6 quit rent	Grants, Volume 51 No 64
25 May 1847	Will	Henry Ellison, Parramatta	Property to son George Ellison	Recited in LPMA No 313 Bk 277
7 October 1885	Conveyance	Various including George Ellison, Parramatta, gent and wife Sarah and their son William George Ellison, Parramatta, carpenter	To release entail created by Henry Ellison's will William George Ellison was 21 years old on 10 January 1879 Various parcels including lot 65 section 23	LPMA No 739 Bk 325
31 January 1890	Real Property Application	Owner George Ellison, Parramatta	Unoccupied	RPA 7985
29 March 1901	Real Property Application survey		Lots 64 and 65	DP 61940
23 July 1901	Conveyance	Sarah Ellison, Parramatta, widow to George Ellison, Parramatta, carpenter	Lot 65 For 10/-	LPMA No 33 Bk 693
23 July 1901	Lease	George Ellison, Parramatta, carpenter to Sarah Ellison, Parramatta, widow	Dwelling house & premises On part of lot 64	LPMA No 34 Bk 693
15 July 1901	Mortgage	George Ellison, Parramatta, carpenter to Edward Cardew Cree, Sydney & John George Oatley, Sydney, gent	Lots 64 & 65 3 r 17 p Subject to life interest for Sarah Ellison, widow For £650 for 1 year at 6%	LPMA No 35 Bk 693
15 July 1901	Real Property Application	George Ellison, Parramatta, carpenter	Lots 64 & 65 Occupied by self and tenants Horace Walshaw, Ernst Hodge, David Creighton and Sarah Ellison, widow	RPA 11940

Lot 65 Section 23 (188 George Street) – also Lot 64

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
12	CT issue	George Ellison,	Lots 64 & 65	CT 1436 f 229
December		Parramatta, carpenter	3 r 14 3/4 p	

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
1902				
15 July	Mortgage	Edward Cardew Cree,		CT 1436 f 229
1901	0.0	Sydney & John George		
		Oatley, Sydney, gents		
15 July	Mortgage	Marshall Driver		CT 1436 f 229
1901	00	Woodhouse, Minto,		
		gent & John Chadwick		
		Woore, City Coroner,		
		Robert Graham		
		Breillat, accountant,		
		both of Sydney		
18 February	Discharge		Both mortgages	CT 1436 f 229
1904	8-			
27 January	Transfer	Sarah Ellison,		CT 1436 f 229
1904	Transfer	Parramatta, widow		0111001225
27 January	Mortgage	Victor Leopold Percival		CT 1436 f 229
1904	mongage	von Muller, clerk &		
1707		John Stuart Thom,		
		solicitor, Sydney		
27 January	Mortgage	Edward Cardew Cree,		CT 1436 f 229
27 January 1904	mongage	Sydney & John George		CI 14301 229
1904		Oatley, Sydney, gents		
20 Ianuanu	Dischange	Oatley, Sydney, gents	Dath martagag	CT 1436 f 229
28 January 1907	Discharge		Both mortgages	CT 14501 229
28 January	Mortaga	Edward Cardew Cree,		CT 1436 f 229
28 January 1907	Mortgage	Sydney & John George		CT 14301 229
1907		Oatley, Sydney, gents		
21	Turnefer			CT 1436 f 229
December	Transfer	Theresa Stapleton, wife		CT 14501 229
1907		of John Stapleton, Parramatta,		
1907		·		
25.1	D' 1	storekeeper's assistant		CT 1426 6 220
25 January 1916	Discharge			CT 1436 f 229
	Transfer	Arthur Edward		CT 1436 f 229
20 January	Transfer			CT 1436 T 229
1916		Stapleton, Parramatta,		
27.1		storekeeper		CTT 1 42 (6 2 2 0
27 January	Mortgage	Australian Bank of		CT 1436 f 229
1916	<u>ст:</u>	Commerce Ltd		OT 4011.5 50
16	C T issue	Arthur Edward		CT 4811 f 52
December		Stapleton, Parramatta,		
1936		storekeeper		OT 4011.0 50
28 October	Mortgage	Bank of NSW		CT 4811 f 52
1936	D' 1			OT 4011.5 50
30 October	Discharge		Of mortgage to	CT 4811 f 52
1936			Australian Bank of	
2 0 4			Commerce Ltd	0771 10111 7 7 7
28 April	Discharge		Of mortgage to Bank	CT 4811 f 52
1939			of NSW	
8 February	Transmission	Hilda Martha Stapleton,		CT 4811 f 52
1951		Parramatta, widow;		
		Monica Mary Finlay,		
		wife of Matthew		
		Finlay, Manly & Colin		
		Arthur Stapleton,		
		Concord, engineer		
10	Subdivision		[See copy]	DP 376287
September	survey			

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
1951				
20 December 1951	Transfer	Walter Leonard Scott	Part only	CT 4811 f 52

Part Lot 65 Section 23 (188 George Street)

Date	Transaction	Parties	Details	Reference
11 March	CT issue	Walter Leonard Scott,	Part lot 65	CT 6460 f 208
1952		Parramatta, process worker	35 1/4 p	
29 June 1953	Mortgage	Parramatta District (No 22) Co-op Building Society Ltd		CT 6460 f 208
6 December 1960 (registered)	Discharge			CT 6460 f 208
26 March 1980 (registered)	Transmission	George Russell Dickens		CT 6460 f 208
13 July 1988 (registered)	Transfer	Kalambaka Pty Ltd		CT 6460 f 208
			To computer folio A/376287	

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