

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION REPORT

PERMIT APPLICATION

S60 HERITAGE ACT NSW – 1977

RESEARCH DESIGN & EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

**13 Lower Fort Street
Dawes Point
NSW**



Ivana Vetta

Archaeological Management & Consulting Group

for

Kelly Rees

May 2018

Disclaimer

The veracity of this report is not guaranteed unless it is a complete and original copy.

This report may be inaccurate, incomplete, not original, or modified, if it appears in monochrome form and the signature below is a copy.

*Martin Carney
Director
(mobile 0411 727 395)*



Archaeological Management & Consulting Group

AEGIS HERITAGE Pty Ltd ACN 121 655 020

Ph	(02) 9568 6093
Fax	(02) 9568 6093
Mob	0411 727 395
E-mail	amac@archaeological.com.au

Cover Image

*Walls [014], [005] and [004]. Test Trenches 1 and 2.
AMAC 0671, 14/07/2017*

CONTENTS	PAGE
TABLE OF FIGURES	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
GLOSSARY	5
1.0 INTRODUCTION	10
1.1 BACKGROUND	10
1.2 STUDY AREA	10
1.3 SCOPE	10
1.4 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION	10
1.5 STATUTORY CONTROLS AND HERITAGE STUDIES	11
1.5.1 NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)	11
1.5.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)	11
1.5.3 State Heritage Register and Inventory	12
1.5.4 National Heritage List	13
1.5.5 Commonwealth Heritage List	13
1.5.6 The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan (1991)	13
1.5.7 City of Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012	14
1.6 PREVIOUS HERITAGE STUDIES AND REPORTS	14
1.6.1 Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Conservation Management Plan (November 2015)	14
1.6.2 AMAC Group, Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application, s60 Heritage Act NSW – 1977 (March 2017)	15
1.7 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	15
2.0 SITE HISTORY	16
2.1 HISTORY	16
2.2 MILLERS POINT AND DAWES POINT	16
2.3 ORIGINAL GRANT	17
2.4 SUBSEQUENT OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS	18
2.5 DEVELOPMENT	19
3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	30
3.1 BACKGROUND	30
3.1.1 Excavation Team	30
3.2 TEST EXCAVATION	30
3.2.1 Methodology	30
3.2.2 General Method	31
3.2.3 Liaison and Site Safety	32
3.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS	32
3.4 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT	33
3.4.1 Trench 1	33
3.4.2 Trench 1 Extension	33
3.4.2 Trench 2	34
3.4.3 Structural relics	34
3.5 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	49
3.6 INSPECTION OF LANDSCAPING WORKS	54
4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN: RESPONSE AND REVISION	60
4.1 RESPONSE TO RESEARCH DESIGN	60
4.2 REVISED RESEARCH DESIGN – PRELIMINARY RESPONSES	60
4.2.1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia: Environment – naturally evolved	60

4.2.2	Building settlements, towns and cities: Utilities and Accommodation	61
4.2.3	Governing: Welfare	62
4.2.4	Developing Australia's cultural life: Domestic life	62
4.3	REVISED RESEARCH DESIGN – ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS	63
5.0	REVISED ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	64
5.1	METHODOLOGY	64
5.2	IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE	65
5.3	REVISED STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	66
6.0	PERMIT COMPLIANCE	67
7.0	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND REVISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	69
7.1	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	69
7.2	STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	69
7.3	STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT	70
8.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	75
8.1	INTRODUCTION	75
8.2	WORKS POLICY	75
	8.2.1 AMAC Mitigation Policy	75
	8.2.2 Site Specific Mitigative Strategy	76
8.3	PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK	76
8.4	SITE SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY	76
8.5	GENERAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	76
	8.5.1 Monitoring of Removal of Fill	76
	8.5.2 Excavation	76
	8.5.3 Recording	77
	8.5.4 Analysis and Final Reporting	77
9.0	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	79
9.1	RESULTS	79
	9.1.1 Documentary Research	79
	9.1.2 Summary of Test Excavation Results	79
	9.1.3 Revised Archaeological Potential	79
	9.1.4 Revised Significance	79
9.2	RECOMMENDATIONS	80
9.3	STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT	80
10.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY	81
11.0	APPENDICES	84
11.1	HERITAGE DIVISION EXCAVATION PERMIT	84
11.2	UNIT LIST	90
11.3	PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER	91
11.4	ARTEFACT CATALOGUE	99

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Site location, outlined in red.....	6
Figure 1.2	Study site, outlined in red.....	7
Figure 1.3	SHR 00884 Map with location of the study site.....	8
Figure 1.4	SHR 01682 Map with location of the study site.....	9
Figure 2.1	c.1825 Stewart's map of Sydney.....	22
Figure 2.2	c.1833 City Section survey plan.....	23
Figure 2.3	Part of an 1865 trigonometrical survey of Sydney.....	24
Figure 2.4	1875 panorama of Sydney.....	25
Figure 2.5	1880s Doves plan of Sydney.....	26
Figure 2.6	An undated, but probably c.1900, photograph of Milton Terrace.....	27
Figure 2.7	Part of a 1900 plan for the resumption of the 'Rocks and Foreshore Resumption' areas of Sydney.....	28
Figure 2.8	Construction New Pottinger Street, 1/09/1916.....	29
Figure 3.1	Test Excavation Plan.....	36
Figure 3.2	Harris Matrix – Trench 1, Trench 1 extension and Trench 2.....	37
Figure 3.3	Schematic of cross-section through trenches.....	37
Figure 3.4	Start of excavation – Trench 1, facing west.....	38
Figure 3.5	Excavation of [003] in Trench 1, facing west.....	38
Figure 3.6	Excavation of [003] in Trench 1, facing south.....	39
Figure 3.7	Excavation of Trench 1 Extension, facing west.....	39
Figure 3.8	Southeast section, Trench 1 Extension, facing southeast.....	40
Figure 3.9	Detail of southeast section, Trench 1 Extension, facing southeast.....	40
Figure 3.10	Start of Excavation, Trench 2, facing east.....	41
Figure 3.11	Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing northwest.....	42
Figure 3.12	Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing southwest.....	43
Figure 3.13	Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing northeast.....	44
Figure 3.14	Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing southeast.....	44
Figure 3.15	Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing southwest.....	45
Figure 3.16	Final Trench 2, facing southwest, detailing continuation of wall [005].....	45
Figure 3.17	Section of wall [005] with remnant plaster, facing southwest.....	46
Figure 3.18	Section of wall [004], facing northwest.....	47
Figure 3.19	Detail of wall [004] butting wall [005], facing west.....	47
Figure 3.20	Detail of plaster on insider face of wall [014], facing northwest.....	48
Figure 3.21	Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1833 plan.....	51
Figure 3.22	Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1865 plan.....	52
Figure 3.23	Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1880 plan.....	53
Figure 3.24	Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1900 plan.....	54
Figure 3.25	Schematic plan of rear yard showing location of proposed plantings.....	56
Figure 3.26	Hole 1 – abandoned due to proximity to Durham Cottage.....	57
Figure 3.27	Hole 2 – excavation of topsoil.....	57
Figure 3.28	Hole 3 – excavation of topsoil – bedrock exposed.....	58
Figure 3.29	Holes 4 and 5.....	58
Figure 3.30	Hole 6.....	58
Figure 3.31	Hole A - topsoil.....	59
Figure 3.32	Hole B - topsoil.....	59
Figure 3.33	Hole C - topsoil.....	59
Figure 7.1	Swimming pool design and specifications.....	72
Figure 7.2	Landscape Plan.....	73
Figure 7.3	Estimated location of footings (dotted lines).....	74

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Historical Evidence

- The rear of the study site was once occupied by *Durham Cottage* (constructed c.1826 by John Nicholson). By 1865, wings were added which also fall within the study site. The cottage complex is spread across 13 Lower Fort St and four neighbouring properties.
- In 1879, Durham Cottage and its outbuildings were demolished. Substantial levelling occurred for the construction of *Surrey House*, which is extant on site and part of *Milton Terrace Group*.
- In 1916, to build Hickson Road and its retaining wall, the bedrock at the rear of the site was cut on a large scale and the rear yard filled.

Physical Evidence

- Archaeological Test Excavation (July 2017) included two test trenches in the rear yard in the location of the proposed swimming pool.
- Testing found remnant sandstone walls, built on bedrock, for the north corner of c.1826 Durham Cottage and part of the pre-1865 wing. No occupation deposits were found.
- These remains were heavily disturbed by a large 20th century service trench which ran diagonally through the yard.
- The demolished sandstone walls were recycled as retaining walls in the late 19th century. Evidence was found of the major filling event for the c.1916 Hickson Road retaining wall.
- High archaeological potential exists for further structural remains associated with Durham Cottage, however, these are likely heavily disturbed. Moderate potential exists for underfloor deposits related to the original c.1826 building.
- Archaeological material of high research value related to the early 19th century occupation of the site may be of State significance. Evidence of the later 19th century and early 20th century occupation of the site is assessed as locally significance.

Proposed Development and Archaeological Heritage Impact

- Proposed minor excavation in the rear yard for an above ground swimming pool. Archaeological test excavation results have informed the proposal - location and depths were designed to minimise impact to known relics.
- The pool will be mostly above ground and require only 750mm of excavation which may impact only late 19th to early 20th century fills.
- The pool will be outside the footprint of c.1826 Durham Cottage but within the location of the pre-1865 extension.
- Monitoring and inspection of the excavation is proposed to minimise potential impacts to known relics. Locally significant relics will be archaeologically excavated and recorded, State significant relics will not be removed as part of this work.

Recommendations

1. This report should be submitted to the Heritage Division, on behalf of the NSW Heritage Council, in fulfillment of Condition 14 of Permit 2017/s60/87.
2. Excavation for the swimming pool should follow the archaeological methodology in this report.
3. Any future excavation within the rear yard should consider the known remains of Durham Cottage. Further archaeological assessment may be required.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
AMAC	Archaeological Management and Consulting Group
Archaeological feature	Archaeological material which is not considered a relic in terms of the NSW Heritage Act 1977. For example - postholes, artefact scatters, cesspits or rubbish pits
DCP	Development Control Plan
DP	Deposited Plan
Former relic	A deposit, artefact, object or material evidence whereby the integrity of the relic is viewed to have been destroyed or disturbed to the point where it is no longer considered to hold any significance as a relic in terms of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.
Heritage Division	Formerly known as the Heritage Branch
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LTO	Land Titles Office
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly known as the DECCW)
Relic	Defined by the NSW Heritage Act (see Section 1.5.3) as: “any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that: (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and (b) is of State or local heritage significance”
S57	Refers to definition of Section 57 in the NSW Heritage Act 1977
S60	Refers to definition of Section 60 in the NSW Heritage Act 1977
S139	Refers to definition of Section 139 in the NSW Heritage Act 1977
S140	Refers to definition of Section 140 in the NSW Heritage Act 1977
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
Work	Archaeological material related to road and rail infrastructure which is not considered a relic in terms of the NSW Heritage Act 1977, however may retain an archaeological significance independent of the statutory definitions. The interpretation of a ‘work’ has been defined in consultation with the Heritage Division

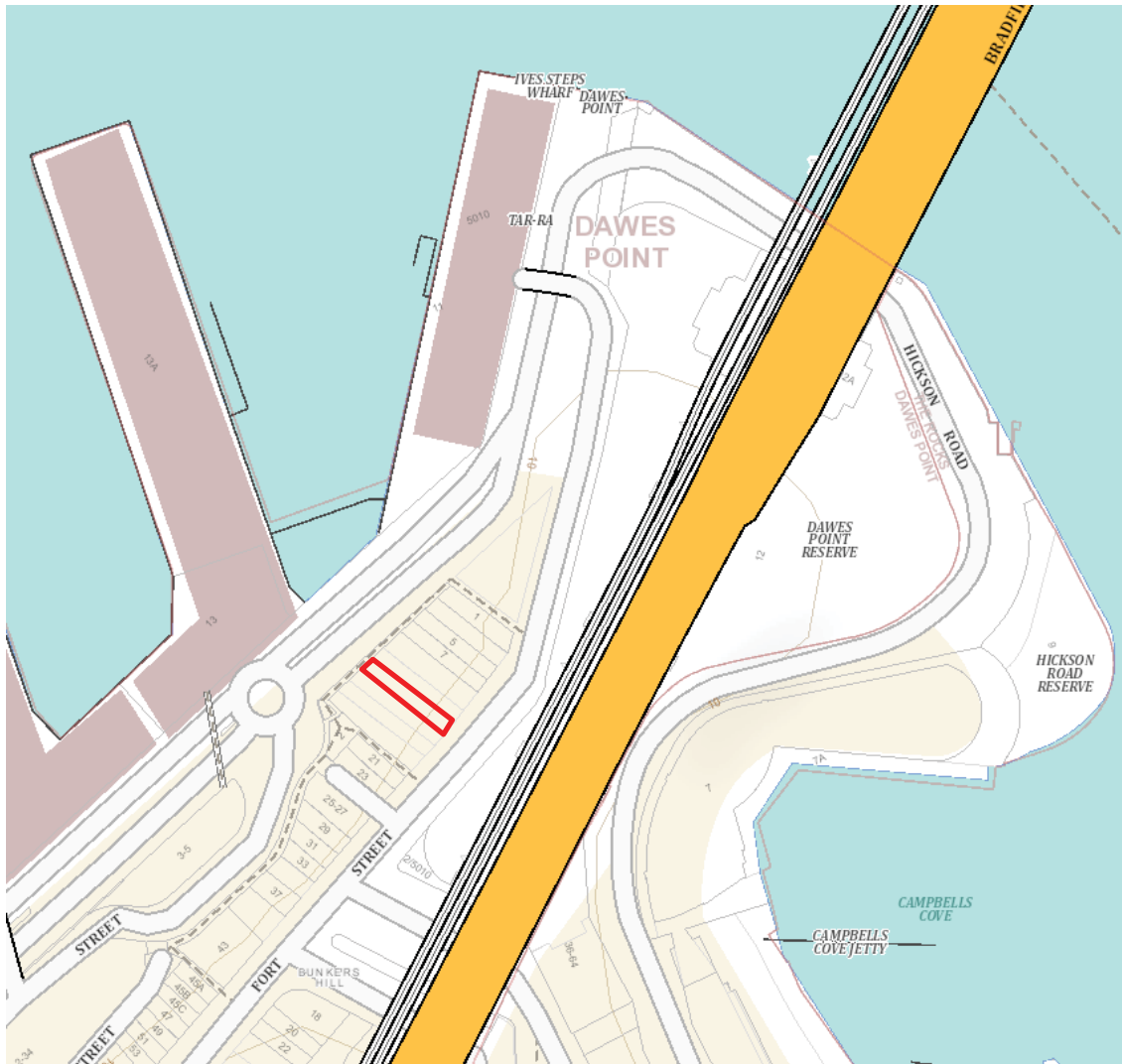


Figure 1.1 Site location, outlined in red.
NSW Land and Property Information, Six Maps Viewer (accessed 09/02/17).

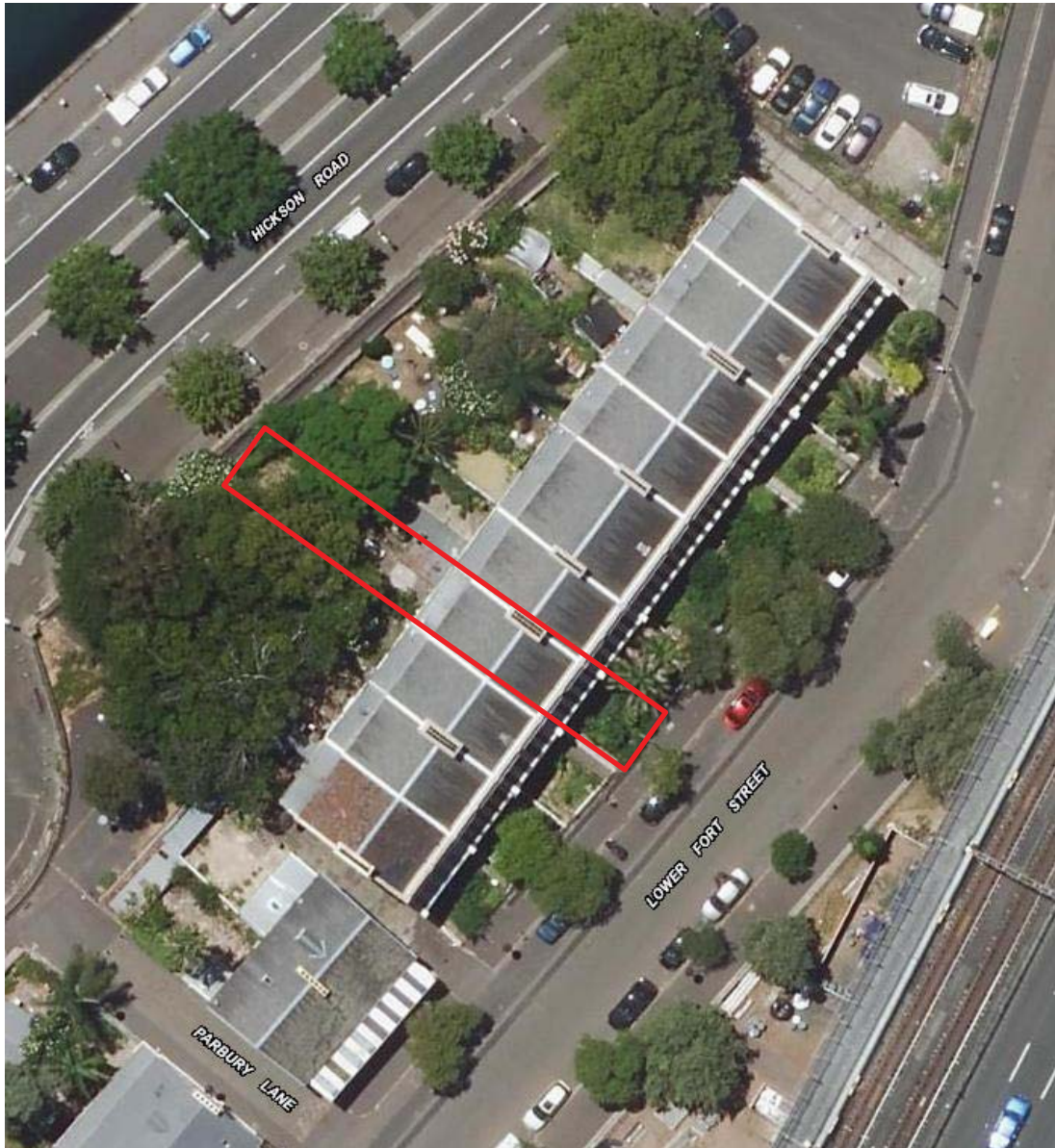
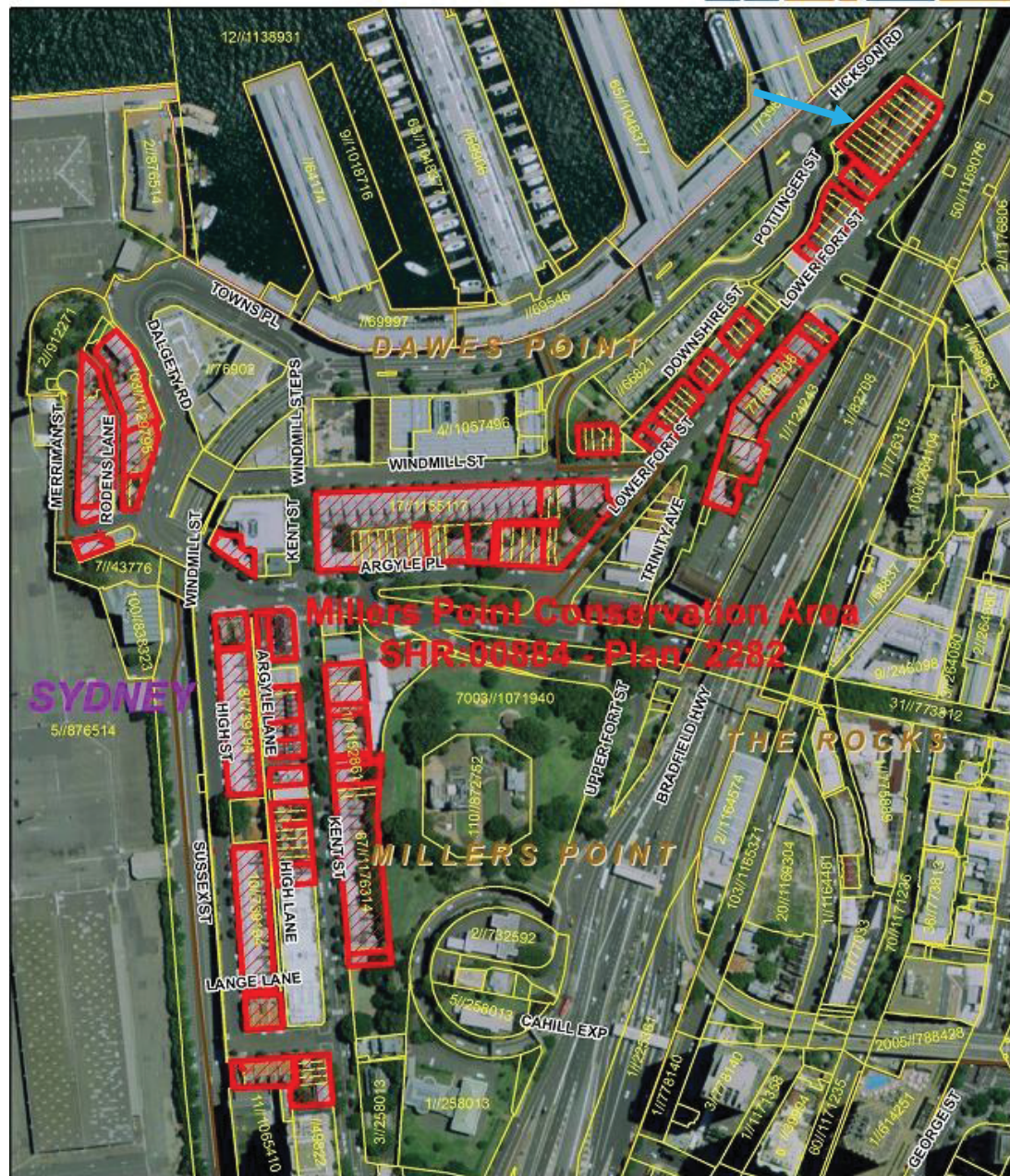


Figure 1.2 Study site, outlined in red.
NSW Land and Property Information, Six Maps Viewer (accessed 09/02/17).

Heritage Council of New South Wales



State Heritage Register - SHR 00884, Plan 2282 Millers Point Conservation Area

Gazetted Date: 2 April 1999

0 100 200 Metres

Scale: 1:3,500

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



Legend

- SHR Curtilage
- Land Parcels
- LGAs
- Suburbs

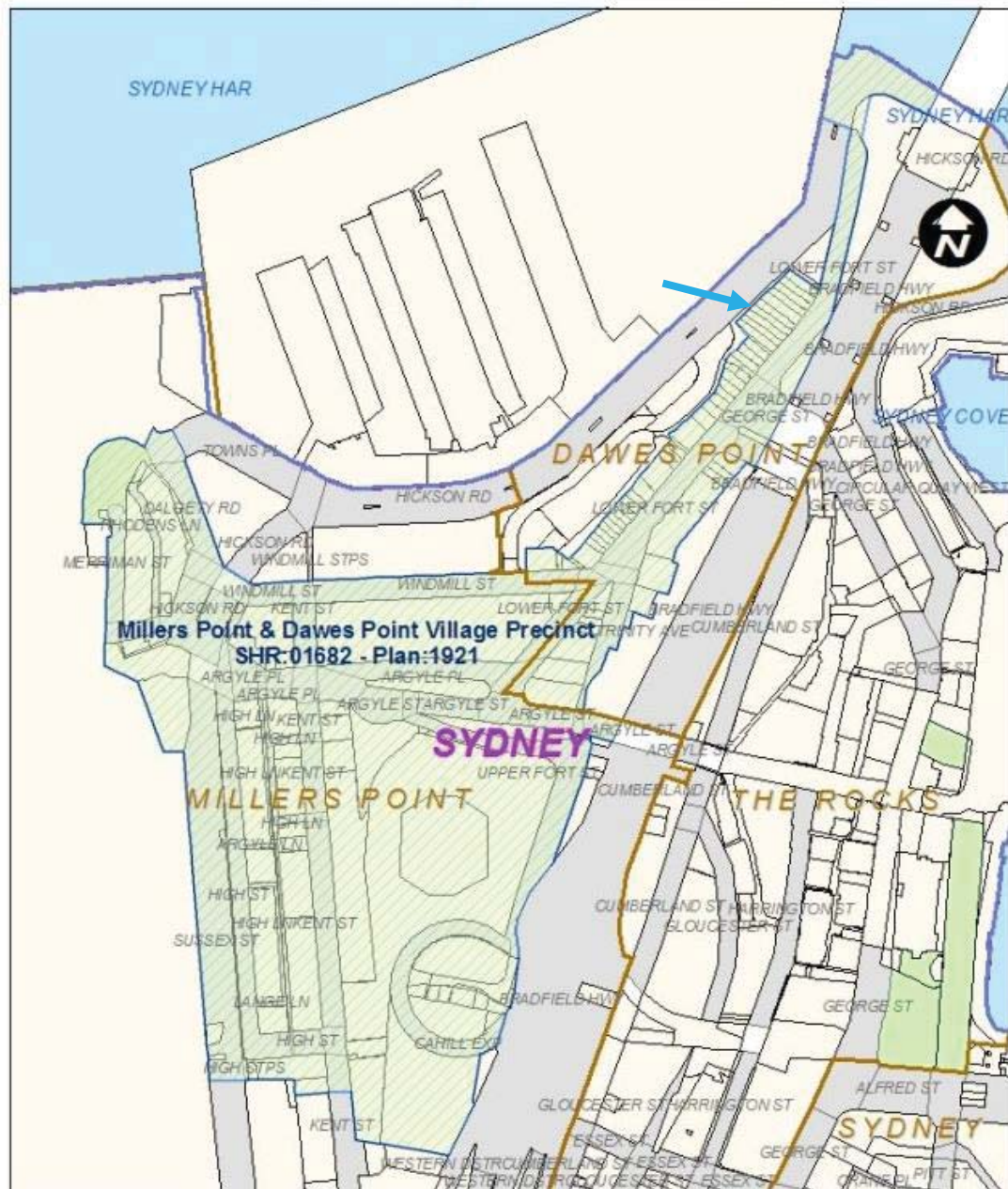
Figure 1.3

SHR 00884 Map with location of the study site.

Blue arrow indicates study site location. State Heritage Register online database, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (accessed 09/02/2017).

Heritage Council of New South Wales

Plan under the Heritage Act, 1977



State Heritage Register

Gazettal Date: 28 November 2003

0 50 100 200 300 400 Metres

Scale: 1:4,500

Produced by: Stewart Watters

Legend

SHR Curtilage	Land Parcels
Historic Regions	Water
LGAs	Roads
Suburbs	Railways
	NSW Reserves

Figure 1.4 SHR 01682 Map with location of the study site.

Blue arrow indicates study site location. State Heritage Register online database, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (accessed 09/02/2017).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Kelly Rees has commissioned the Archaeological Management and Consulting Group to prepare a Test Excavation Report detailing the results of Test Excavation carried out at the site in July 2017 under s60 Permit 2017/s60/87. A Photographic report accompanies this document.

Included in this report is a revised Research Design and Excavation Methodology to accompany an s60 Permit Application for a proposed new swimming pool at 13 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point. The report conforms to Heritage Office Guidelines for Archaeological Assessment.¹

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study site is that piece of land described as Lot 85 in Land Titles Office Deposited Plan 832148. The street address is known as 13 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point, in the parish of St Phillip, County of Cumberland. The location of the proposed works is hereinafter referred to as the 'study site' (Figure 1.1-Figure 1.2).

1.3 SCOPE

This report does not consider the potential Aboriginal archaeology of the study site. However, any Aboriginal sites and objects are protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act (see Section 1.5.2).

The heritage value of the structures currently standing on the study site is not assessed as part of this report.

The discovery of unknown and unassessed remains will require additional assessment.

1.4 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

This report was researched and written by Ivana Vetta, and utilises the history and analysis provided in the Archaeological Assessment (AMAC Group, March 2017) written by Vetta and Melissa Kennedy and reviewed by Martin Carney. For the original report, some historical research had been adapted from several existing reports for surrounding sites by AMAC Group,² as well as the Conservation Management Plan by Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd. (October 2015).

The main collections used were the City of Sydney Archives, State Records of New South Wales, NSW Land and Property Information, State Library of New South Wales, and the National Library of Australia Trove online collection.

¹ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (1996).

² AMAC Group (November 1999); AMAC Group (December 2012); AMAC Group (August 2016); AMAC Group (September 2016), AMAC Group (January 2017). AMAC Group (March 2017).

1.5 STATUTORY CONTROLS AND HERITAGE STUDIES

1.5.1 NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 affords automatic statutory protection to relics that form archaeological deposits or part thereof. The Act defines relics as:

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 to 145 of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except by a qualified archaeologist to whom an excavation permit has been issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

1.5.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) affords protection to all Aboriginal objects and is governed by the NSW, Office of Environment and Heritage. These objects are defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.³

It is an offence to destroy Aboriginal objects or places without the consent of the Director-General.⁴ Section 86 discusses 'Harming or desecration Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

- (1) A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object. Maximum penalty:
 - (a) in the case of an individual-2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
 - (b) in the case of a corporation-10,000 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object. Maximum penalty:
 - (a) in the case of an individual-500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or
 - (b) in the case of a corporation-2,000 penalty units.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, "circumstances of aggravation" are:
 - (a) that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or
 - (b) that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.

This subsection does not apply unless the circumstances of aggravation were identified in the court attendance notice or summons for the offence.
- (4) A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.
Maximum penalty:
 - (a) in the case of an individual-5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
 - (b) in the case of a corporation-10,000 penalty units.
- (5) The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.

³ Part 1 Section 5, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

⁴ Part 6 Section 90 (1) National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

- (6) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.
- (7) A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.
- (8) If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused did not know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).⁵

1.5.2.1 Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW

In October 2010 DECCW (now the Office of Environment and Heritage) introduced the “Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW”.⁶ This code of conduct was released in response to changes in the NPW Act which now states “A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object” or that “A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place” (NPW Act, Amendment 2010). Individuals or organisations who are contemplating undertaking activities which could harm Aboriginal objects should consult this code or engage the services of an appropriately qualified archaeological consultant to carry out a Due Diligence study on any proposed development.

This code provides a process whereby a reasonable determination can be made as to whether or not Aboriginal objects will be harmed by an activity, whether further investigation is warranted, and whether the activity requires an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application.

If through this or any other process which meets the standards of this code, such as the commission of an Environmental Impact Assessment, one has already taken reasonable steps to identify Aboriginal objects in an area subject to a proposed activity. Subsequently if it is already known that Aboriginal objects will be harmed, or are likely to be harmed by an activity, then an application should be made for an AHIP.

1.5.3 State Heritage Register and Inventory

The NSW State Heritage Register or Inventory is a list which contains places, items and areas of heritage value to New South Wales. These places are protected under the New South Wales Heritage Act 1977.

State Heritage Register

The study site is listed on the State Heritage Register as part of “Milton Terrace”, 1-19 Lower Fort St, Millers Point, Item 00885. Milton Terrace is assessed here as “possibly the finest extant row of 1880s terraces in Sydney”. The study site is also part of the “Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct” Item 01682 and “Millers Point Conservation Area”, Item 00884 (see Figure 1.3-Figure 1.4 and Appendix 10.1).

State Heritage Inventory

The study site is listed on the State Heritage Inventory as an “Archaeological Item”, “1-19 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point”. The site is listed as having “Extreme”

⁵ Part 6 Section 86, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

⁶ Office of Environment and Heritage,
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/ddcop/10798ddcop.pdf>

significance. “Milton Terrace” is also listed in the inventory. The site is assessed as being significant “for its contribution to an architecturally diverse and historically important residential streetscape”.

Table 1.1 Relevant Heritage Listings

Title	Listing	Number
‘Milton Terrace’, 1-19 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point	State Heritage Register	0885
Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct Heritage Conservation Area	State Heritage Register	01682
Millers Point Conservation Area	State Heritage Register	00884
Terrace Group “Milton Terrace” including interiors and front fencing (State Listing)	Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012	I541
Millers Point/Dawes Point Conservation Area (Local listing)	Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012	C35
1-19 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point-Milton Terrace	National Trust of Australia	S11296
The Rocks Urban Conservation Area	National Trust of Australia	S10499

1.5.4 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List is a list which contains places, items and areas of outstanding heritage value to Australia. This can include places and areas overseas as well as items of Aboriginal significance and origin. These places are protected under the Australian Government’s EPBC Act.

The site is listed under Millers Point as 1-19 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point, Milton Terrace ID S11296. It is also part of the “The Rocks Urban Conservation Area” ID S10499.

1.5.5 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. Items on this list are under Commonwealth ownership or control and as such are identified, protected and managed by the federal government.

The study site is not listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

1.5.6 The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan (1991)

Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd developed *The Rock and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan* for the Sydney Cove Authority as a means to identify sites of archaeological significance or potential and further provide historical information regarding the development of the area. A description of the study notes that:

The Rocks and Millers Point covers the full span of European settlement in Australia, with two long duration communities. They provide physical evidence of a wide range of uses, which archaeological investigation can record and recover when the opportunity arises.⁷

⁷ Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd (1991), Vol. 1, p. 2.

The study site forms Inventory number 4 in the Management Plan.⁸ The recommendations of the plan divides the archaeology into 'above' and 'below' ground archaeology. The condition of below ground archaeological remains is assessed as "partly disturbed". The listing recommends a historical archaeological assessment prior to archaeological investigation on the site.

1.5.7 City of Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012

Part 5.10, Heritage Conservation, of the Local Environment Plan, states the following guidelines in relation to archaeological sites:

7) Archaeological sites

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

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

Schedule 5 of this plan lists Items of Environmental Heritage with heritage items listed in Part 1, Heritage Conservation areas listed in Part 2 and Archaeological Sites listed in Part 3. The study site is listed as an item of significance in Schedule 5- Environmental Heritage, Part 1: Heritage Items (Item I541). The site is described as 'Terrace Group "Milton Terrace" including interior and front fencing, Dawes Point', and is described as State significant.

1.6 PREVIOUS HERITAGE STUDIES AND REPORTS

1.6.1 Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Conservation Management Plan (November 2015)

A conservation management plan (hereafter referred to as CMP) was originally prepared by Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners for NSW Land and Housing Commission, Department of Family and Community Services in 2010 and endorsed in 2014. This CMP was prepared for all of the Milton Terrace Group (1-19 Lower Fort Street). A preface was appended in November 2015 to specifically deal with the study site, 13 Lower Fort Street. The document provides a detailed history of the terrace group as well as policies guiding the redevelopment of the buildings.

The CMP specifically highlights the importance and significance of 13 Lower Fort Street, originally forming part of Nicholson's and Walker's grants:

Milton Terrace is significant as a rare, intact grand terrace built in the Victorian Classical style with many original architectural features that are good examples of their type.

It (Milton Terrace) is also significant for containing a very rare surviving 1820s gentleman's villa, the only 1820s house of its form and date still surviving in inner Sydney (subsumed within nos. 7 and 9 Lower Fort Street), with many original architectural features that are good examples of their type as well as some early architectural detailing that is very rare

⁸ Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd (1991), Vol. 3, Inventory page 17.

(including door cases, doors, windows and chimney pieces located within nos. 7 and 9 Lower Fort Street).⁹

Based on the largely intact and original state of the building, the CMP notes the site's high potential for intact archaeological material:

As the place is highly intact, it has high research potential as any archaeological deposits found within the cavities of the building or in its rear and front yard could be of high significance.¹⁰

Under Section 6, policies are described for the management of areas of historical archaeological importance. Policies 25-32 directly deal with archaeology:

If physical works are proposed which involves building demolition, new construction, modification of existing open spaces, the provision of underground services (sewerage, storm water, power, etc.), excavation and/or opening up of building cavities (including sub floor areas), an archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to design development in order to inform the design proposal.¹¹

1.6.2 AMAC Group, Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application, s60 Heritage Act NSW – 1977 (March 2017)

AMAC Group prepared an archaeological assessment in March 2017 which included a Research Design and Excavation Methodology to guide proposed test excavation and archaeological inspection proposed for the study site. This archaeological assessment was used in the application for Permit 2017/s60/87 and forms the basis for the assessment of the site in this current report.

1.7 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Kelly Rees for all her assistance during field works and the reporting process.

⁹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (November 2015), p. 83.

¹⁰ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (November 2015), p. 83.

¹¹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (November 2015), p. 118-119.

2.0 SITE HISTORY

2.1 HISTORY

The following is a summary of the history as presented in Section 2 – Collected Evidence, in the endorsed CMP. Please consult the CMP for a detailed history of the Milton Terrace group.

This history has been constructed with the subject site as the focus of study and it covers both the street on which the property is situated as well as the surrounding area. Lower Fort Street borders the two areas of Sydney Harbour now known as Millers Point and Dawes Point, hence the history of both vicinities is pertinent to the understanding of the development of 13 Lower Fort Street. Authors such as Fitzgerald, Keating, Kass and Bairstow have recorded the history of Millers Point and, for the most part, the story of Dawes Point can also be understood through these sources.¹²

2.2 MILLERS POINT AND DAWES POINT

Activity around Millers Point and Dawes Point commenced with the beginning of Sydney's history, in 1788. However, there appear to be no actual structures on Millers Point until much later - as can be seen from plans dated to 1788, 1792, 1802 and 1807. Dawes Point boasted an observatory built by Lieutenant William Dawes as early as 1788 and the "Dawes Battery" was established next to it.¹³ By 1812 there was a wind-powered post mill behind the battery,¹⁴ owned by Nathaniel Lucas, which was then sold, with the surrounding land, to John Leighton (also known as Jack the Miller) in 1814. Between this time and 1822, there were three windmills in the area probably both owned and run by Leighton¹⁵ and hence this part of Sydney Harbour came to be known as Millers Point.

Apart from the windmills, it seems that there was also a slaughterhouse run in Dawes Point, probably by Tom Cribb. The rocky terrain of the peninsula made the area unappealing for residential structures as only Lower Fort Street, at this point unnamed, could allow vehicle access to the area.¹⁶

The area was quarried in 1823 and by 1830 there were six quarrying parties whose work contributed to the cut for the future Argyle and Kent Streets¹⁷ which in turn made the whole area more accessible and allowed for residential development.

With the development of steam milling and the abandonment of the old windmills, the area turned to maritime trades and many wharves and warehouses were established. With the increasing number of wealthy merchants and wharf owners moving into Millers Point and Dawes Point, Lower Fort Street began to develop as an area with "respectable dwelling houses" as commented by Maclehole in

¹² Fitzgerald and Keating (1991), Kass (May 1987), Bairstow (February 1998).

¹³ This has since been demolished to make room for the footings of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Fitzgerald and Keating (1991) 15.

¹⁴ Fitzgerald and Keating (1991) 16.

¹⁵ Bairstow (February 1988) 19.

¹⁶ Fitzgerald and Keating (1991) 16.

¹⁷ Fitzgerald and Keating (1991) 17-8.

1839.¹⁸ These included Captain John Nicholson's Durham Cottage, constructed on part of the study site in 1826, and William Walker's house, located north of the study site and constructed in 1827.¹⁹

From the 1850s to the end of the 19th century, there was an increase in housing²⁰ generally associated with the maritime trades.²¹ This included a row of townhouses built in the late 1850s on Lower Fort Street.²²

By the late 1870s, the Milton Terrace group was constructed and Walker's 1827 house was subsumed into this development.

With the outbreak of the plague at the turn of the century, large parts of Millers Point and Dawes Point were taken over by the Sydney Harbour Trust (later Maritime Services Board) as part of the Rocks Resumption Area.²³ Although many parts of this neighbourhood were destroyed to make way for new housing, Lower Fort Street was largely preserved from this fate as the houses were let under long term leases.²⁴ The Milton Terrace group was resumed in December 1900, officially vested with the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners in 1903.²⁵ Ownership of these houses was then transferred to the Department of Housing in the 1980s.

2.3 ORIGINAL GRANT

The area of the Milton Terrace Group, containing the study site, was originally granted to William Walker (City Section 9 Lot 11) and John Nicholson (Section 9 Lot 10) in 1823. However, the Walker family acquired the latter during the 1840s.²⁶ The study site falls along the boundary of Walker's original Lot 11 and Nicholson's Lot 10 (Figure 2.1).

The Walker Grant

William Walker, born in 1787 in Scotland, originally travelled to the colony in 1813 as an agent for Fairlie, Ferguson & Co. He returned in 1820 to form Jones, Riley & Walker.²⁷ Following the departure of Jones and the death of Riley, the partnership dissolved in 1825. Walker continued to trade with Jones and built a wharf on Walker's allotment in Cockle Bay in 1825.²⁸ By 1827, construction of a new dwelling was undertaken on behalf of Walker, while Walker was in England, facing Lower Fort Street and now forming 7 and 9 Lower Fort Street (not part of the study site). This dwelling was to be occupied by Captain Joseph Moore, an associate of Walker. By the late 1820s Walker had formed a new mercantile company, William Walker and Co, which he established with his brother Thomas and Captain Joseph Moore. In 1840, William Walker and Co. purchased Nicholson's adjacent Lot 10 for £2100.

¹⁸ Macle hose (1977) 78.

¹⁹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.10.

²⁰ Kass (May 1987) 21-3.

²¹ *Sand's Directory*, 1858-1933.

²² Fitzgerald and Keating (1991) 46.

²³ Properties were resumed as part of the solution to the plague that had swept through Sydney in the late 19th century, though, Millers Point had been largely unaffected by this due to its sparse population. Fitzgerald and Keating (1991) 68-75.

²⁴ Fitzgerald and Keating (1991) 101.

²⁵ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.22.

²⁶ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.7.

²⁷ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.8.

²⁸ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.9.

Walker and his wife Elizabeth had two children, James S. born in 1822 and Jane E. born in 1825.²⁹ Jane Elizabeth Walker married Donald Larnach in 1845.

The Nicholson Grant

John Nicholson was born in 1787 in England and first arrived in NSW as the Chief Officer on the *Lord Melville*. He was appointed Master Attendant and Harbour Master by Governor Macquarie in 1821 making him responsible for the administration of vessels within Port Jackson and the Dockyard at Cockatoo Island.³⁰ The following year Captain John Nicholson was granted 700 acres at Sutton Forest which was soon followed by his grant in Dawes Point. On his Dawes Point allotment, which contained part of the study site, he constructed Durham Cottage in 1826 and appears to have constructed the two terraces fronting Lower Fort Street (present No. 21 and 23) a short time later. Nicholson retained his position as Harbour Master until his retirement in 1842. At this time, he sold most of his properties in Sydney including the study site. Following years of ill health Nicholson died in 1863.

2.4 SUBSEQUENT OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS

Following the death of William Walker in 1854, the Walker property eventually passed to his son-in-law Donald Larnach in 1866 after a change in trusteeship through mutual agreement of the Walker children.³¹ Henry Moore, son of Captain Joseph Moore, was appointed Power of Attorney by Larnach in 1868.³² Moore never occupied the Walker villa, though remained Power of Attorney until the site's eventual resumption.

Larnach was born in Scotland in 1817, arriving in Sydney per *Numa* in 1834. Larnach was a successful merchant who became a financier and was elected a director of the Bank of NSW in 1846 and magistrate for Sydney in 1847.³³ He travelled regularly to London where he was resident during the 1880s.

Occupants of the Walker villa were diverse and the function of the property changed in line with the nature of Millers Point/ Dawes Point. Larnach and his wife Elizabeth occupied the Walker villa as a married couple for a short period of time between 1851-1853, before permanently returning to England.³⁴ The house was tenanted by a single family following Larnach's departure, however, by the late 1860s the function of the villa had shifted to operate as a boarding house for single men.³⁵ This continual shift in function between single residence and boarding house reflects the changing dynamic in the Miller's Point/Dawes Point region as well as seasonal work patterns for those employed at the nearby wharves.³⁶

During Larnach's ownership, Milton Terrace was constructed on the site in 1879 and incorporated Walker's villa (current building no. 7 and 9 Lower Fort Street) into the development. Durham Cottage, forming part of the study site, was occupied by

²⁹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.11.

³⁰ NSW State Records, Record Agency, Harbour Master, Series 3470

³¹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.17.

³² Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (November 2015) p.19.

³³ 'Larnach, Donald' Australian Dictionary of Biography, accessed online 7 September 2016

³⁴ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (November 2015) p.14.

³⁵ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (November 2015) p.14.

³⁶ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (November 2015) p.20.

William Walker's son Thomas, and his wife Joanna Walker, prior to its demolition in the late 1870s.

With the outbreak of the plague, the Government resumed land around Millers Point and Dawes Point from 1900. The Milton Terrace group was officially resumed in 1903. In 1906/1907, the Sydney Harbour Trust renovated Milton Terrace and the complex was used as a boarding house for much of the 20th century. It was sometime during this period that the study site became known as *Surrey House*.

2.5 DEVELOPMENT

The Nicholson Grant

Stewart's 1825 plan of Sydney indicates that the study site was undeveloped prior to the allotment being granted to John Nicholson in 1823 (Figure 2.1-Figure 2.3). Nicholson is known to have constructed his residence, Durham Cottage, on this allotment in 1826 and a plan from 1833 shows this building set back from Lower Fort Street (Figure 2.2-Figure 2.3). Overlays indicate that the cottage was situated along the north-west side of the study site, with a small out-building located in the north (outside of the study site). Also seen in the 1833 plan (Figure 2.2) are the terrace houses still standing at 21-23 Lower Fort Street.

Little is known about Durham Cottage, however, it was standing throughout much of the 19th century. When the allotment was purchased by William Walker & Co., it was noted as containing a substantial brick residence, a walled yard with outbuildings and stables.³⁷ This configuration can be seen in the 1833 plan (Figure 2.2). Plans indicate that several improvements or expansions occurred to Durham Cottage prior to its demolition and the site's conversion into Milton Terrace. The earliest rate records available for Sydney Council that include the study site date to 1851, when the study site was occupied by Thomas Walker.³⁸ The rates assessment books from 1861³⁹ described Durham Cottage as a house with two floors, 13 rooms and a shingled roof, with an additional description in the notes section given as "small and low rooms". The 1863 rates records state that a five-stall stable coach house was built at the rear of the property.⁴⁰

The 1865 trigonometrical survey (Figure 2.3) illustrates that a brick building had been constructed directly against Durham Cottage to the north (partially within the study site and partially located on 11 Lower Fort Street), as well as an extension to the southwest to join the small brick building first identified in the ca. 1833 plan (Figure 2.2). This plan illustrates that the northern side of the allotment had been resumed for a roadway. In 1875, this building and the associated outbuilding were still standing (Figure 2.4), with the northern extension clearly visible within the study area from a photograph of this date. This photograph also shows the retaining wall that once ran through the rear of the study site and it is possible that Durham Cottage was built facing this road while the neighbouring Walker property was built up in order to create a useable yard for the residence.

By the end of the decade, the cottage had been demolished for the construction of Milton Terrace. Doves plan from 1880 shows the current building, three stories in height, with a right of way extending into the rear yard (Figure 2.5).

³⁷ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (July 2014) p.14.

³⁸ City of Sydney Archives Assessment Books, Gipps ward, 1851.

³⁹ City of Sydney Archives Assessment Books, Gipps ward, 1861.

⁴⁰ City of Sydney Archives Assessment Books, Gipps ward, 1863.

The Walker Grant

An 1825 survey by Stewart (Figure 2.1) shows the boundaries of Walker and Nicholson's allotments, however, no structures or buildings appear to have been constructed at the time that the survey was completed. Prior to development, the natural topography of the site comprised of rough, rocky ledges and elevated terrain.⁴¹ The commercial aspect of Walker's foreshore allotment had begun to be developed in around 1825, when tenders were advertised for the construction of wharves, warehouses and stores.⁴² Newspaper articles provide a more concise timeline regarding the construction of Walker's villa. The state of the grant was described in the Sydney Gazette in October 1827:

*The valuable premises on the grounds of Messrs Jones and Walker, on the west side of Dawes Point, and adjoining the Battery, are in a state of great forwardness. Captain Moore, finally, will reside in the spacious and elegant dwelling, which commands a view of the harbour and surrounding country, in every direction.*⁴³

The earliest detailed plan showing Walker's villa comes from the c.1833 city survey sheets (Figure 2.2). The plan shows a rectangular shaped house with a verandah on Walker's property and fronting Lower Fort Street. There are no structures associated with Walker's residence within the study site during this time, however the fence dividing the two allotments runs through the centre of the site.

By 1865, the addition of two buildings and/or extensions to Durham Cottage had been constructed on the study site (discussed above) and encroached on Walker's land (Figure 2.3). Another rectangular timber building was also constructed on Walker's land along the boundary however it is unclear if this building was used as part of Walker's residence or Durham Cottage. This timber building was also within the study area and appears in the 1875 photograph as an open shed (Figure 2.4).

Milton Terrace

Milton Terrace, forming 1-19 Lower Fort Street, was constructed between 1879-1880 under the direction of Donald Larnach. The circumstances of this construction are not fully understood as Larnach resided predominantly in London. Walker's villa was retained during this development, being converted and split into two by the construction of an internal wall. Walker's villa is now subsumed within present day 7 and 9 Lower Fort Street. An additional level was also added to the c.1827 villa, creating unity with the adjacent terraces.

Maps and plans indicate that very little external development has occurred to the study site since the construction of Milton Terrace (Figure 2.5-Figure 2.7). It is clear from the 1880 Doves plan that the roadway to the rear of the site was retained and therefore a retaining wall was most likely constructed along here to make the yards of the terraces relatively level (Figure 2.5).

In 1916, construction of Hickson Road and the realignment of Pottinger Street took place to the southwest of the site. This work entailed the major realignment of these streets necessitating considerable cutting of the bedrock to create the large retaining wall that borders this part of the study site today (Figure 2.8). The result was that the rear yard of the property was extended to meet the new retaining wall and a

⁴¹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (November 2015) p. 6.

⁴² Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Volume 1 (November 2015) p.9.

⁴³ Sydney Gazette (12th October 1827), p. 2.

significant amount of filling occurred at the rear of the site in order to create this level ground.

The resumption of Milton Terrace by the government at the turn of the 20th century saw most the terraces converted into share accommodation for public housing. This conversion included several internal modifications including the construction of kitchenettes and bathrooms on each level over the course of the 20th century, as well as closing in some of the verandahs.

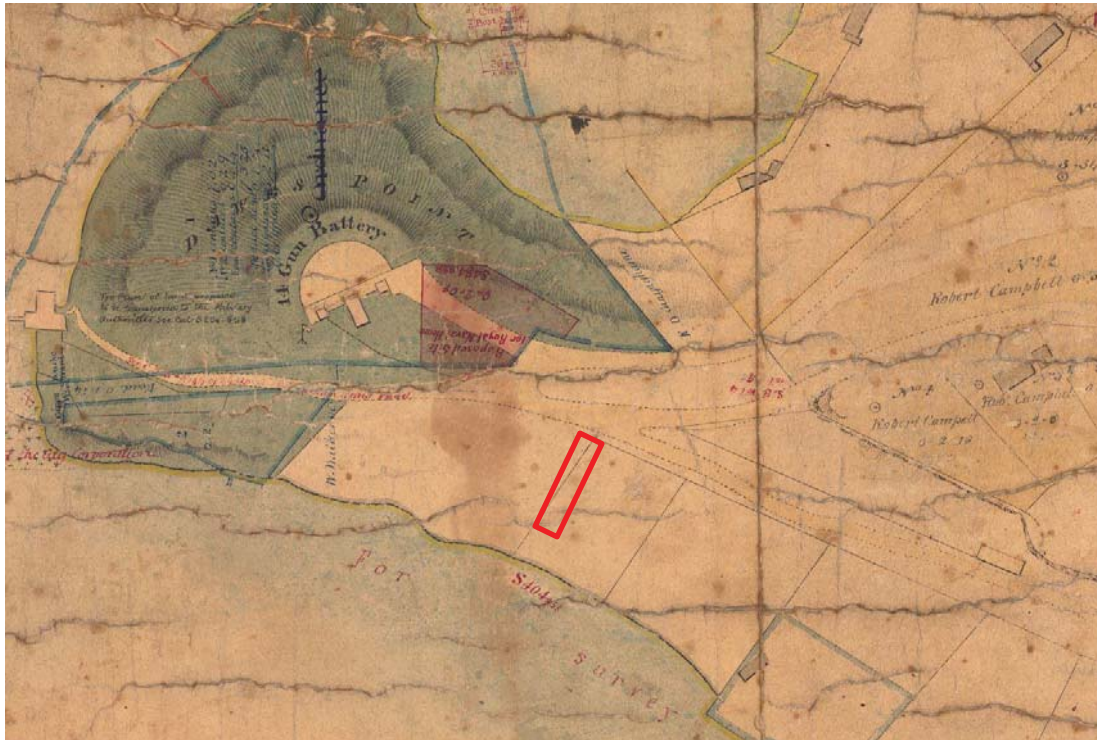


Figure 2.1 c.1825 Stewart's map of Sydney.
Approximate location of study site outlined in red. NSW State Records, reference map SZ269.

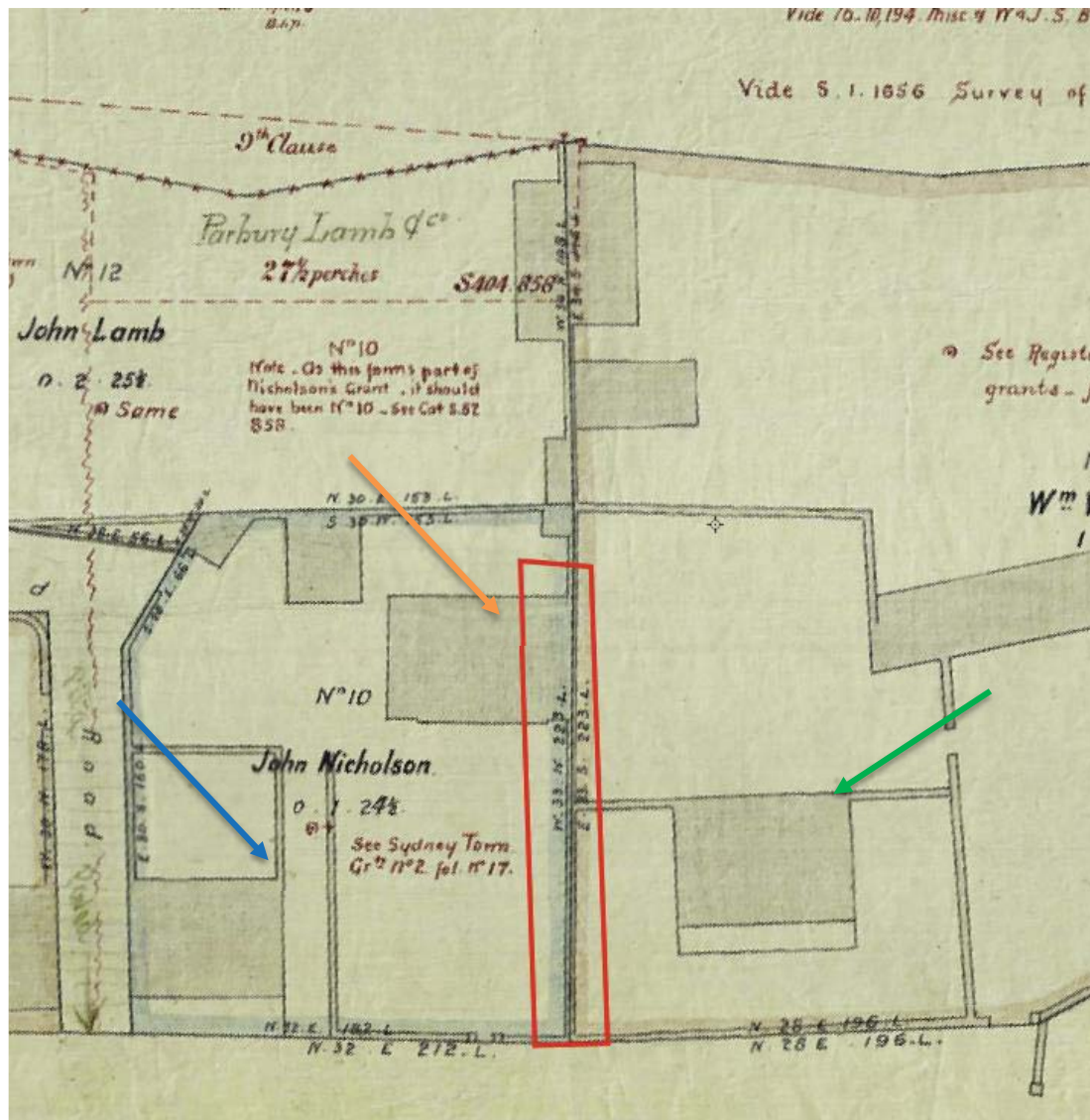


Figure 2.2

c.1833 City Section survey plan.

Approximate location of study site outlined in red. Orange arrow points to John Nicholson's Durham residence while the blue arrow indicates the terraces at 21-23 Lower Fort Street (still standing), green arrow points to Walker's residence (now incorporated into the terrace 7-9 Lower Fort Street). City of Sydney Council, Historical Atlas of Sydney, Section 90, accessed 9th September 2016, <http://www.photosau.com.au/cosmaps/scripts/home.asp>



Figure 2.3 Part of an 1865 trigonometrical survey of Sydney.
Approximate location of study site outlined in red. Orange arrow points to John Nicholson's Durham residence while the blue arrow indicates the terraces at 21-23 Lower Fort Street (still standing), green arrow points to Walker's residence (now incorporated into the terrace 7-9 Lower Fort Street). Construction material key: Pink/red = brick, Beige/yellow = stone, Grey = wood, Blue = iron. Historical Atlas of Sydney (1865, Section A2)

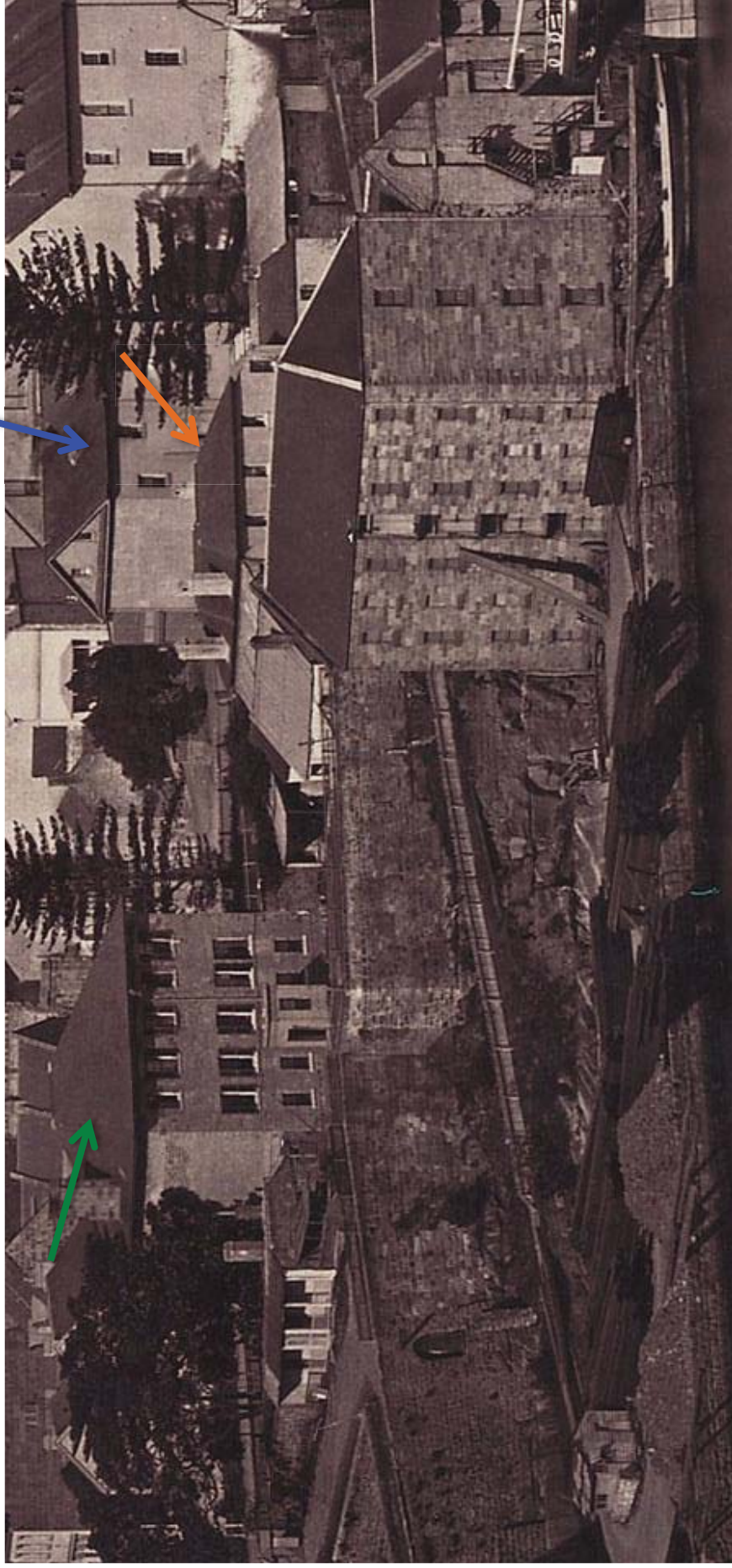


Figure 2.4 1875 panorama of Sydney

The photograph was taken from Bernard Holtermann's residence at North Sydney. Orange arrow points to John Nicholson's Durham residence while the blue arrow indicates the terraces at 21-23 Lower Fort Street (still standing), green arrow points to Walker's residence (now incorporated into the terrace 7-9 Lower Fort Street). John Nicholson's Durham cottage is visible within the image as well as the outbuildings or extension located within the study site. Mitchell Library – Holtermann Collection.

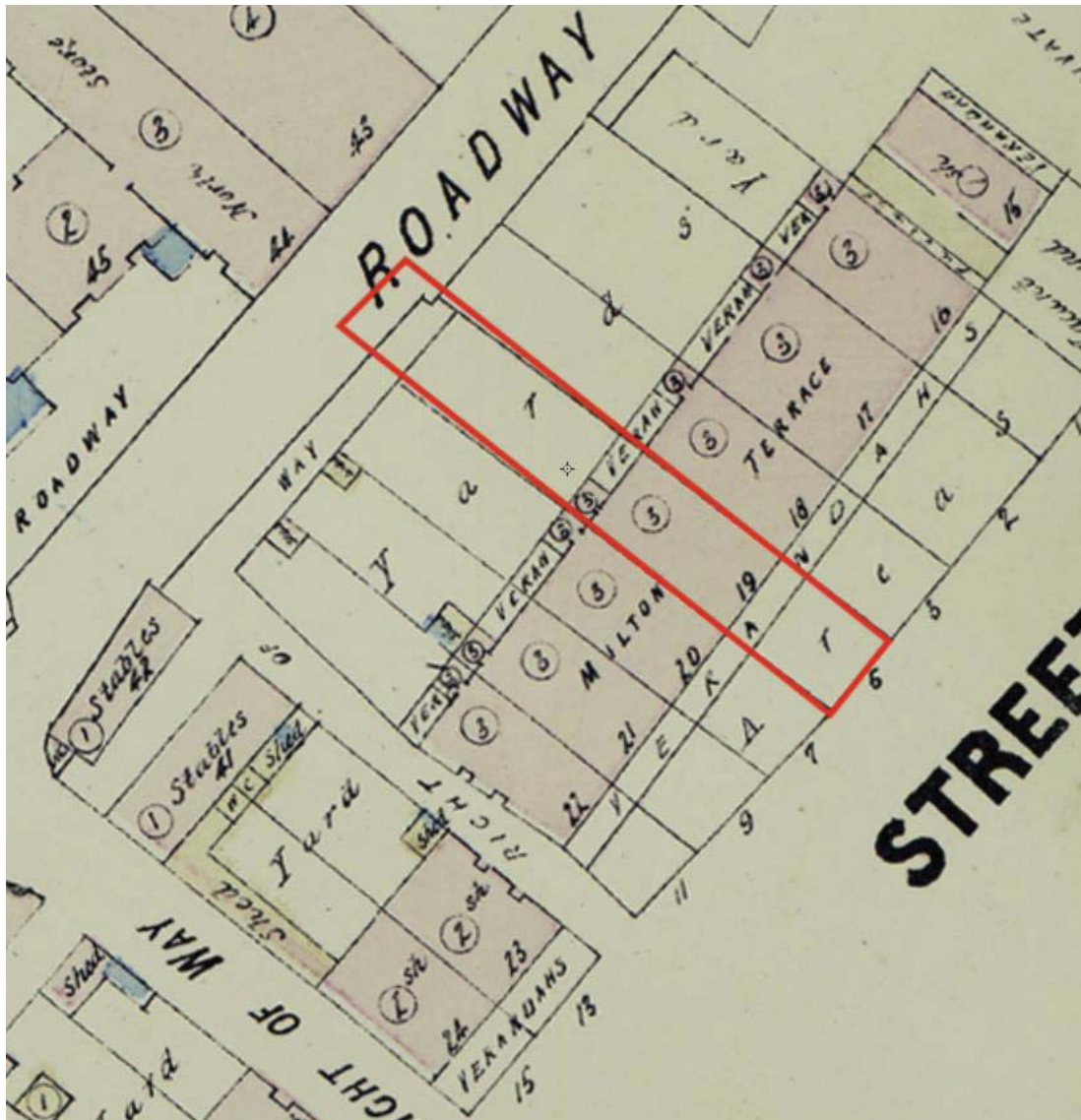


Figure 2.5 1880s Doves plan of Sydney.
Approximate location of study site outlined in red. Historical Atlas of Sydney (1880, sheet number 37A)

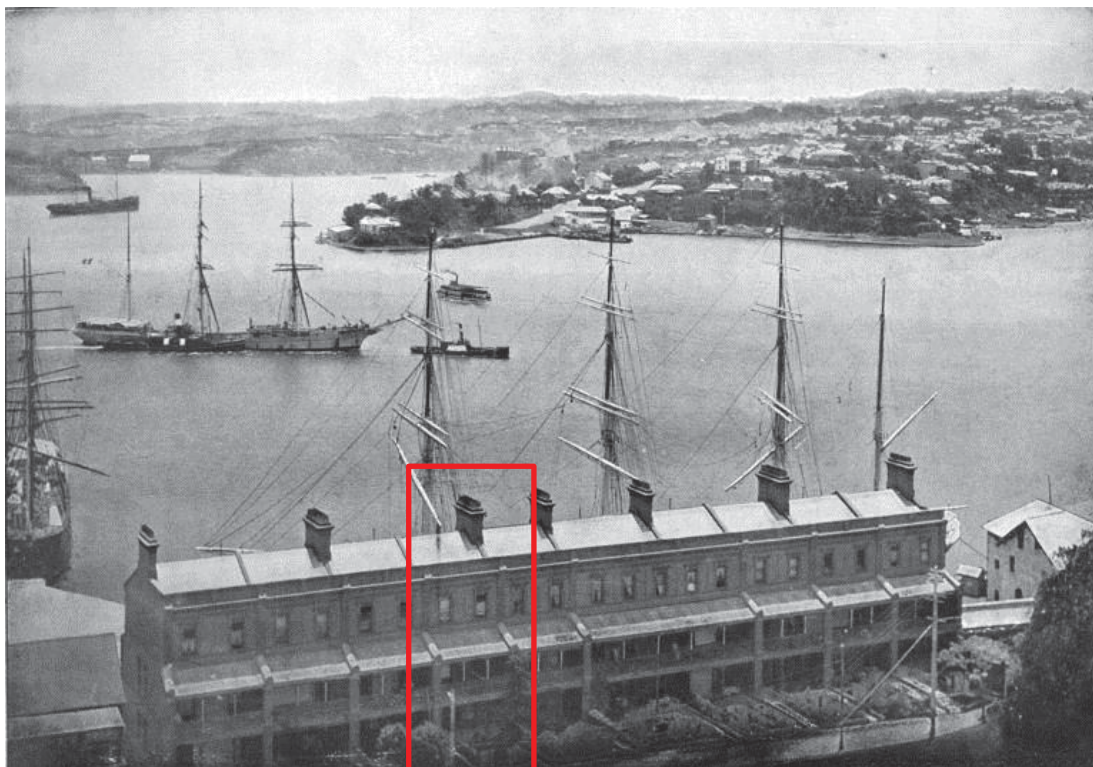


Figure 2.6 An undated, but probably c.1900, photograph of Milton Terrace. Study site is outlined in red.

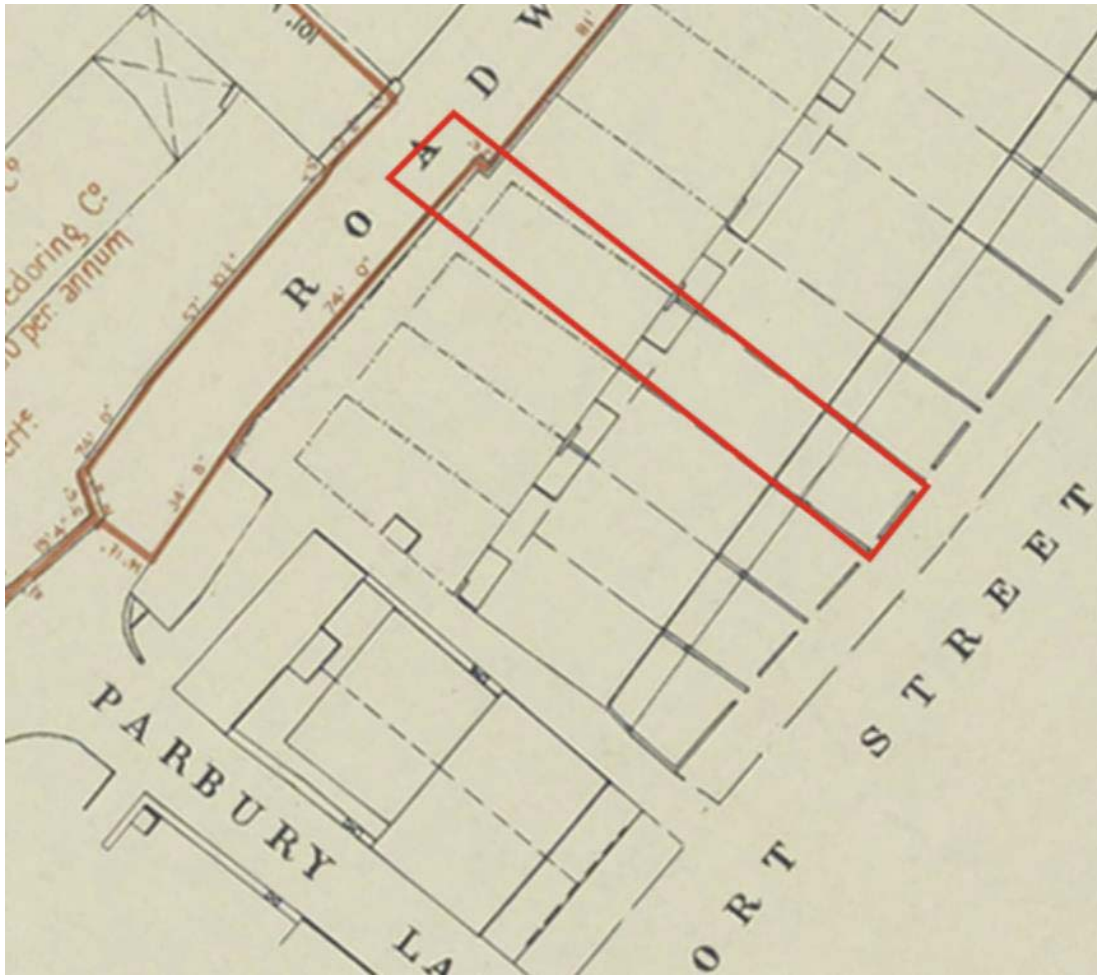


Figure 2.7 Part of a 1900 plan for the resumption of the 'Rocks and Foreshore Resumption' areas of Sydney.
Study site outlined in red. Rocks and Foreshore Resumption plans, Historical Atlas of Sydney (1900, plan C).



Figure 2.8

Construction New Pottinger Street, 1/09/1916

Photograph showing the construction of Pottinger Street and the quarrying of the natural sandstone. Arrow points to the location of 13 Lower Fort Street. MSB L 579.

3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 BACKGROUND

Test excavation was carried out at the site from 12th – 14th July 2017 under Permit 2017/s60/87 in the location of a proposed swimming pool. Works commenced in the rear yard with Trench 1, with the intention of identifying the location and integrity of relics related to the c.1826 Durham Cottage. Excavations utilised a 1 Tonne mechanical excavator to remove non-significant fills. Due to the small working area and stability of the soil, the location and extent of the trenches was limited with little room to store spoil on the site. Trench 1 was extended in order to expose a sandstone wall while the location and size of Trench 2 was determined by the available space in the yard. Not all fills could be removed from Trench 2 without undermining the sections with excavation ceasing at 1.6m below the surface due to concerns over soil stability.

3.1.1 Excavation Team

Primary Excavation Director – Martin Carney
Secondary Excavation Director – Ivana Vetta
Archaeologist – Jaki Baloh
Archaeologist – Steve Vasilakis
Excavator Operator – Dave Hopper

3.2 TEST EXCAVATION

3.2.1 Methodology

Two test trenches were proposed to be archaeologically excavated at the study site within the location of the proposed swimming pool. Both trenches were to measure 4m x 1m, expandable by a further 1m in width, dependent on research requirements at the time of excavation. The trenches were placed within the location of the proposed swimming pool and positioned to identify relics associated with Durham Cottage, the pre-1865 extension to Durham Cottage and the early 19th century boundary wall. The test trenches were excavated to the point where archaeological material of significance is identified, or at which a sterile, natural soil horizon was reached or to the depth required for the proposed swimming pool (1.5-1.9m) but no deeper.

A small mechanical excavator was utilised to remove non-significant fills as per the methodology provided in the Archaeological Assessment.⁴⁴ Hand excavation commenced at a point where relics had been exposed.

Test Trench 1

Test trench 1 was placed with the intention of locating the structural walls and footings of the 1826 Durham Cottage and boundary wall as well as any associated occupation deposits. Excavation determined the extent and condition of the structure, as well as its depth below the current ground surface. No occupation deposits were identified during test excavation however limited space inhibited testing within Durham Cottage. The data obtained from this trench was able to be used to test the veracity of the historical overlays (see Section 3.5).

⁴⁴ AMAC Group, February 2017, Section 7.0

Test Trench 2

Test trench 2 was also placed to test the location of the 1826 Durham Cottage and boundary wall, as well as the pre-1865 extension. Excavation determined the extent and condition of the structure, as well as its depth below the current ground surface. No occupation deposits were identified within this trench.

3.2.2 General Method

The following general method was utilised for all site work (see Archaeological Assessment Section 7.4):

The archaeologist must be on site to supervise all excavation with the possibility of revealing archaeological relics. The excavation will be carried out according to the direction of the archaeologist. Any archaeological excavation will be carried out according to current best practice and in terms of the methodology set out here and required under permit conditions.⁴⁵

Where a mechanical excavator is used it must have a flat or mud bucket, rather than a toothed bucket, in order to maintain a clean excavated surface. In general, any machinery used will move backwards, working from a slab surface, in order not to damage any exposed archaeological relics. The soil will be removed in layers, with no more than one context, such as topsoil, being removed at one time. This will allow any relics to be identified and recorded, and preserved if necessary.

Should any significant archaeological relics be found during excavation of the site, excavation will cease while these are investigated. If the relics are found to be of State significance, or otherwise outside the range of relics predicted in the assessment of the site, excavation will cease while the Heritage Division is notified. Additional archaeological assessment or evaluation and Heritage Division liaison/approval may be required to deal with any such find.

All other relics found will be recorded, and excavated by hand (or, where possible, machine) to the extent which they will be destroyed by the proposed development. All works will be carried out in compliance with the permit issued for such works by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage, on behalf of the Heritage Council of NSW.

Should any archaeological relics be uncovered, but not removed, in the process of excavation, these will be recorded. They should be covered with a semi-permeable membrane, such as *bidum*, before construction. Should the proposed development require any plantings in the areas of retained archaeological remains, these should be restricted to small plants and not include trees, as significant root growth may disturb the retained remains.

Any archaeological relics found and excavated will be recorded in three ways. A written description of each feature and context will be made using printed context sheets. A Harris Matrix will be formulated in order to record the relationship of all contexts found. A scaled plan will be made of the site and of each feature found, and levels will be taken as part of this process. Recording of the site will be carried out according to Heritage Division guidelines.⁴⁶ The site and features will also be recorded photographically, according to current Heritage Division guidelines.

Artefacts from the excavation will be cleaned and catalogued, and placed in labelled bags according to their catalogue number. The artefacts, in boxes, will be returned to the property owner for safe-keeping (as per the permit conditions).

⁴⁵ NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006).

⁴⁶ NSW Heritage Office (1998) and (2001, revised 2006).

3.2.3 Liaison and Site Safety

The excavation team was made up of archaeologists and a mechanical excavator operator. A copy of the assessment, the research design and methodology, test excavation report and any conditions set out by the Heritage Division was available on site for any of the workers to consult.

The excavation director was present on the site for the majority of the programme.

3.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The GyMEA soil landscape is the dominant profile for coastal and estuarine areas of Sydney. The study site is within this soil landscape based on map data provided by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage eSPADE v2.0 and the Sydney 1:100 000 map sheet.⁴⁷

The geology of the study area consists of Hawkesbury Sandstone – a quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminate lenses. These are the dominant geological formations of the Sydney Basin.

The soil profile is shallow to moderately deep (30-100m) consisting of yellow earths and earthy sands as well as siliceous sands along drainage lines. The soil ranges between strongly acidic pH levels to slightly. This is common within sands. The soil materials are found to have low erodibilities due to effective drainage as well as being held together by high organic matter. Therefore, surface movement is found to be stable amongst the sandy soils, while being slightly reactive with depth.

The dominant soil materials are given below:

gy1 (A1 Horizon) - Loose, coarse sandy loam ranging from a brownish -black – when organic matter is present to a dull yellow – orange, often becoming lighter with depth. It generally contains small sandstone and ironstone fragments, as well as charcoal and roots.

gy2 (B Horizon) - Earthy, yellowish – brown clayey sand. This often overlays a sandstone bedrock. When exposed the soil can become hard setting. The soil becomes a light sandy clay loam with depth along with orange mottles occurring. Less charcoal and root inclusions are present, however weathered sandstone and ironstone fragments remain present.

gy3 (B/C Horizon) - Earthy, yellowish – brown sandy clay loam to sandy clay. The soil increases to a sandy clay with depth along with orange mottles occurring with depth. Weathered sandstone fragments remain common however roots and charcoal fragments are rare.

gy4 (Subsoil on shale bedrock) Moderately to strongly pedal, yellowish-brown clay. This is commonly a yellowish-brown sandy clay or light clay with a moderately to strongly pedal structure and either a smooth or rough faced ped fabric. This material occurs as subsoil on shale bedrock (B and C horizons). Peds ranging in size from 5 mm to 50 mm, are either smooth or rough-faced and are polyhedral to sub-angular blocky. Colour is commonly yellow-brown (10YR 6/6) but can vary from dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/6) to light grey (7.5YR 8/1). Red, orange and grey mottles are occasionally present at depth. The pH ranges from

⁴⁷ NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, eSPADE v2.0, accessed 5 Feb 2018, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/eSpade2Webapp>
Chapman and Murphy (1989).

strongly acid (pH 4.0) to slightly acid (pH 6.0). Shale and ironstone fragments are often present, but charcoal fragments are absent, and roots are rare.

3.4 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT

Test excavation involved the excavation of two Trenches: Trench 1 included an extension and Trench 2 adjoined the extension to the southeast (Figure 3.1-Figure 3.3).

3.4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was placed in the rear of the yard, oriented northeast to southwest. The Trench was approximately 260cm x 110cm in size limited by a new garden path installed to the southwest. The trench became irregular in shape during excavation due to large sandstone pieces being present in the fill.

The surface of the yard was covered in turf and topsoil [001]. This modern topsoil contained a significant amount of building material fragments including dry-press brick and sandstone fragments in a dark grey-brown sandy loam, 10-35cm in depth. Directly below topsoil [001] was a mottled orange sand and sandy loam levelling fill [002], approximately 7cm in depth, and containing fragments of ironstone and sandstone (Figure 3.4). Fill [002] sat above a rubble fill [003] consisting of 85% sandstone fragments (10-30cm in size) and several pieces of a ceramic service pipe (Figure 3.5-Figure 3.6). This fill was extremely loose and appears to have been used as packing for the early 20th century retaining wall that runs to the rear of the site (Hickson Rd retaining wall). Excavation of this fill ceased at approximately 65-70cm due to the quantity of sandstone being removed and the possibility of section collapse. At the cessation of excavation of works in Trench 1, a sandstone wall [004] (discussed below) was identified below fill [003] in the southeast section of the trench oriented southwest-northeast. It was apparent that the upper courses of this wall had been removed as well the northeast end by robber trench [017], a negative interface from the removal of the sandstone blocks; for this reason fill [003] both sat above wall [004] as well as butting up against it. In order to expose more of wall [004], the trench was extended to the southeast (see Figure 3.6 and Figure 3.3).

3.4.2 Trench 1 Extension

Trench 1 Extension consisted of expanding Trench 1 by a further 75cm in width along the southeast side (Figure 3.7).

Like Trench 1, the surface of Trench 1 Extension was also covered with topsoil [001] which sat above levelling fill [002]. The removal of topsoil [001] in the northeast end of the trench exposed the top of another sandstone wall [005] (discussed further below). Below levelling fill [002], in the northwest part of the extension was fill [003] contained by robber trench [017] which butted wall [005] to the northwest and butted another fill, [006], in the southeast of the trench. Fill [006] consisted of a dark grey brown loamy sand with gravel, 9cm in depth. Directly below fill [006] was a thin layer of grey cinder and charcoal [007], 6cm in depth which in turn sat above striated layers of yellow sand and dark grey sandy loam [008], which appears to have been a levelling fill (13cm in depth). Fill [008] sat above fill [009] which consisted of a degraded mustard yellow shell lime mortar with fragments of sandstone and render. This fill was 12cm in depth and may be associated with the demolition of Durham Cottage. Below fill [009] was a thicker demolition layer [010], consisting of a light grey beige sand with a significant amount of shell lime render and mortar, 29cm in depth. Fill [010] in turn sat above a thick layer of striated dark brown and orange

yellow sand [011], which contained fragments of sandstone and was 37cm in depth. This fill may have been used as packing for wall [004]. Directly below fill [011] was a thin layer of dark grey brown sand [012]. Deposit [012] consisted of a dark grey brown loamy sand, 2-3cm in depth, with few inclusions and sat directly above bedrock [013] (Figure 3.8-Figure 3.9). It is likely that deposit [012] is a remnant natural soil and ran below walls [005] and [004].

3.4.2 Trench 2

Upon exposure of part of wall [005], Trench 2 was placed to further expose this wall and uncover a possible return wall to the southwest. For this reason, Trench 2 was placed slightly overlapping Trench 1 at the southwest end. The Trench measured 200cm x 220cm from the southeast boundary of Trench 1 extension with an additional area of 75cm x 90cm adjoining Trench 1 extension to the southwest (Figure 3.10).⁴⁸

Excavation of the additional area adjoining Trench 1 Extension uncovered the full width of wall [005] and found another sandstone wall, [014], returning southwest from wall [005] directly below topsoil [001]. Only 55cm of this wall was able to be exposed due to limited space – this wall has been discussed further below. From here excavations continued to the southeast of Trench 1 Extension. The sequence of fills here were found to be the same as in Trench 1 Extension. Topsoil [001] sat above fill [002] which in turn sat above fill [006]. Below fill [006] more of wall [005] was exposed. In the southeast portion of the trench, a large cut [015] was exposed directly below fill [002]. This cut was 125cm in width and over 300cm in length, and cut straight through the southeast portion of the trench and had removed a significant portion of wall [005], the remnants of which were exposed in the southeast section of the trench. Cut [015] was irregular in shape and oriented south-southwest to north-northeast removing the fill sequence in this area. Trench cut [015] contained a mid grey-brown loamy sand fill [016] which contained gravel and bluestone as well as plastic fragments of geofabric and building material. This trench is likely to have once been a service trench possibly re-excavated in order to disable the service as the cut was indistinct from the surface. The base of this cut was not explored during test excavation however it is likely that it cut through bedrock [013] (see Figure 3.11 and schematic representation Figure 3.3).

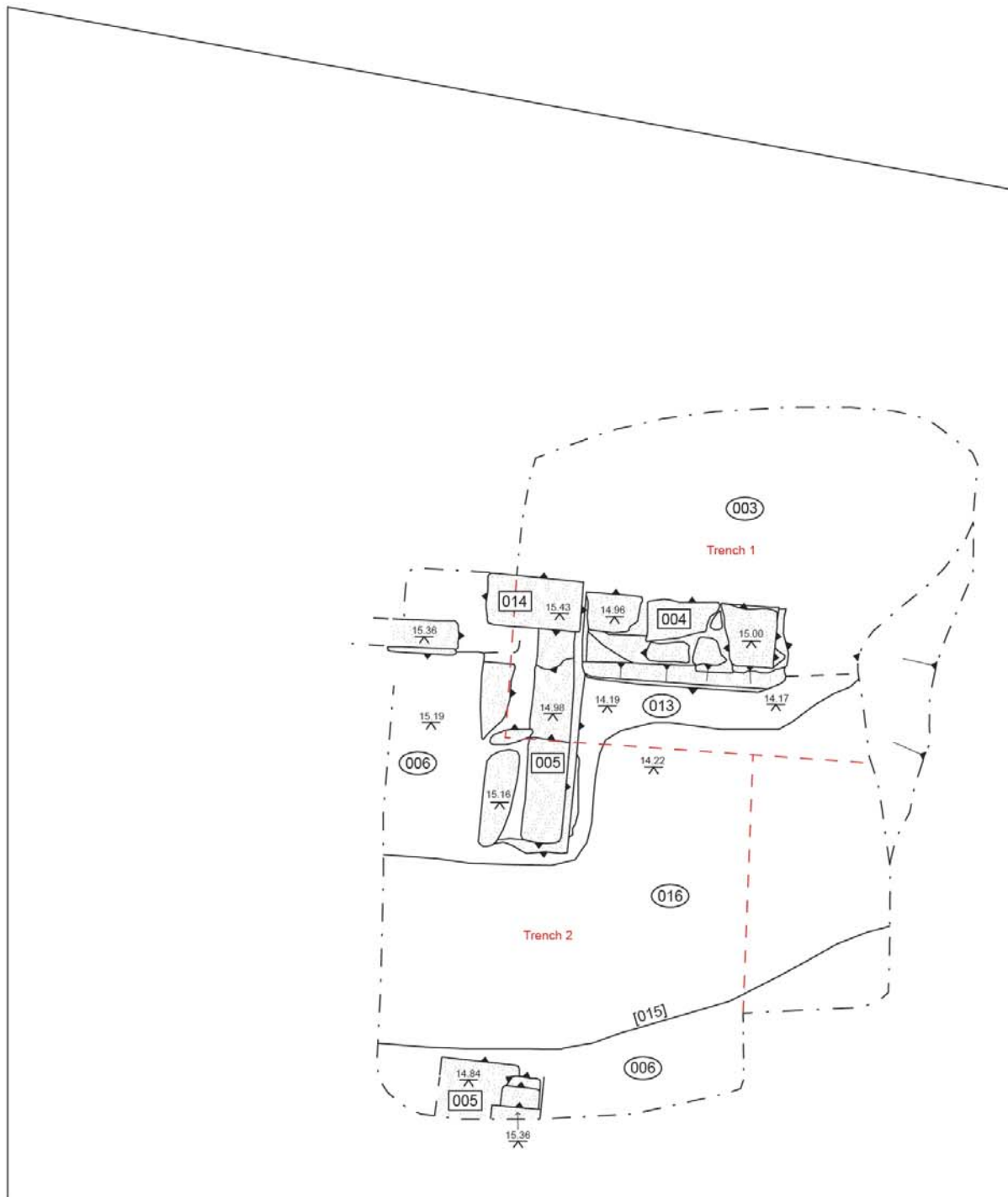
3.4.3 Structural relics

During the course of this test excavation, three relics in the form of sandstone walls, were exposed. Walls [005] and [014] were bonded together running perpendicular to each other, 47cm in width (wall [005] was 50cm wide at its foundation) and standing to a height of over 100cm (Figure 3.11-Figure 3.13). Both walls were constructed of up to eight courses of roughly cut sandstone blocks bonded with a mustard grey shell lime mortar. The outer façade of [005] was clearly rendered with a similar mortar coated with a coarse lime finish (Figure 3.17). This render was very fragile and flaked easily off the wall. Render was also evident on the interior of wall [014] however this was left unexposed to preserve the finish (Figure 3.20). Wall [005] was significantly disturbed by cut [015] which had removed over 1m of the length of the wall within Trench 2. The continuation of wall [005] was only partly exposed within the southeast section of the trench on the other side of the cut (Figure 3.16). It is clear that wall [004] post-dated walls [005] and [014] as the render on the façade of [005] was present in the gap between [005] and the abutting wall [004] (Figure 3.19).

⁴⁸ By the end of excavation, the trench formed an irregular shape due to section collapse in the southeast corner.

Wall [004] has been interpreted as a retaining wall (Figure 3.14; Figure 3.18). The foundation course of this wall was wider than the rest of the wall at a full width of 50cm tapering in to only 35cm in width by the upper course. This wall was constructed of up to eight courses of roughly cut irregular sandstone blocks, using far thinner blocks than the neighbouring walls [005] and [014]. Although no bonding was evidence on the surface, in section a yellow-grey shell lime mortar was identified. Only a 108cm length of this wall survived within the trench, with the northeast end robbed away, either by robber trench [017] or by the continuation of the disused service trench [015]. Wall [004] survived to a height of approximately 80cm and it is clear that the upper courses were robbed away by [017].

All structural relics were covered in geo-fabric before the trenches were backfilled.



AMAC GROUP ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	
13 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point	
Drawn: I. Vetta	Date: 07. 05. 2018
Digitised: E. Williams	Plan No: 1

Figure 3.1 Test Excavation Plan
 Drawn by I.Vetta, Digitised by E.Williams

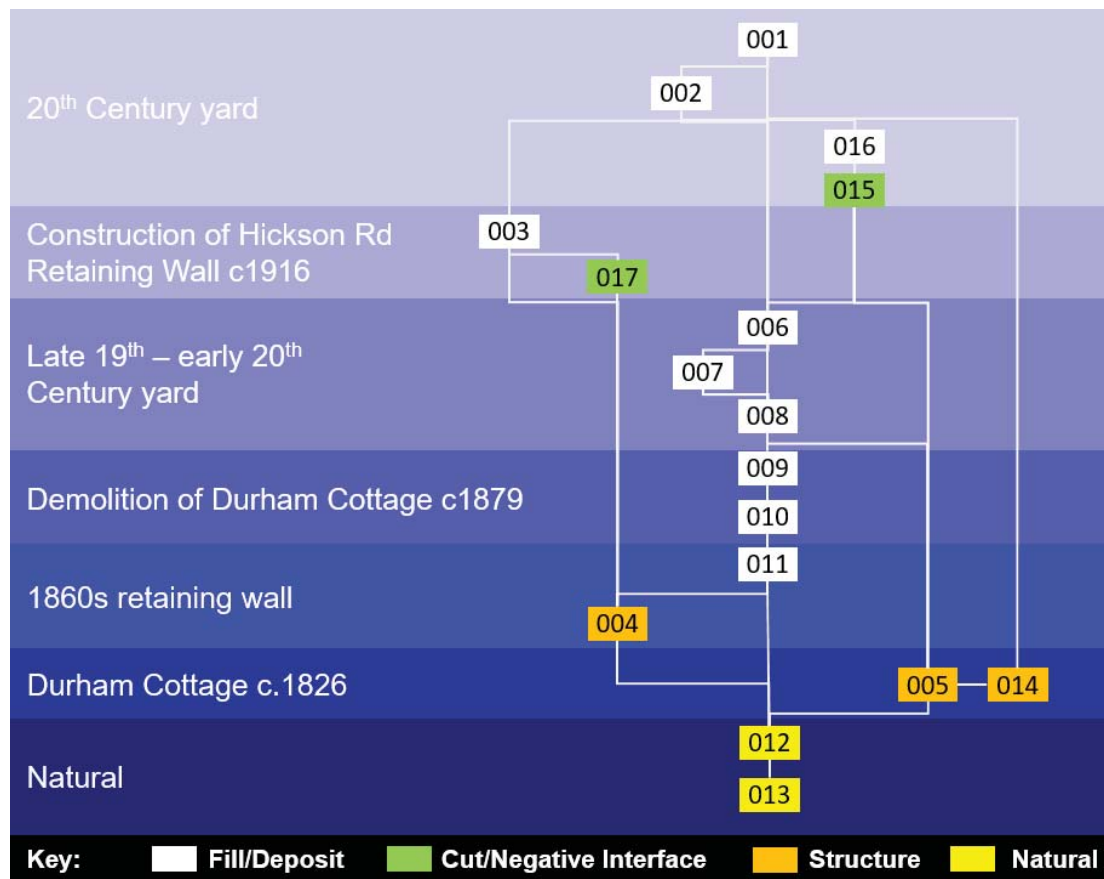


Figure 3.2 Harris Matrix – Trench 1, Trench 1 extension and Trench 2
I.Vetta 2018

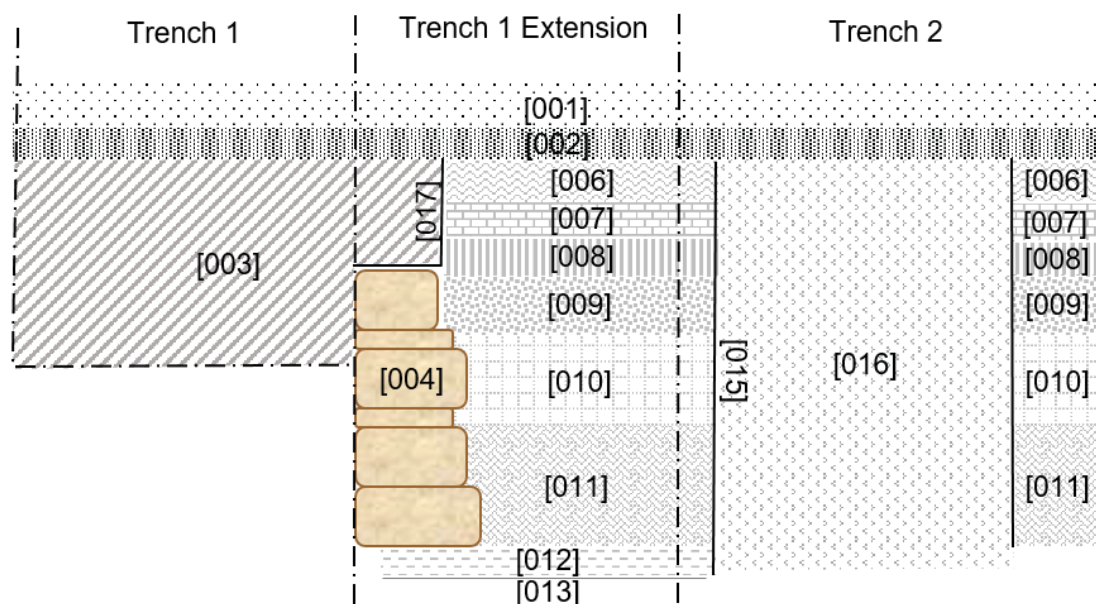


Figure 3.3 Schematic of cross-section through trenches
I.Vetta, 2018



Figure 3.4 Start of excavation – Trench 1, facing west
AMAC 0577, 12/07/17



Figure 3.5 Excavation of [003] in Trench 1, facing west
AMAC 0619, 12/07/17



Figure 3.6 Excavation of [003] in Trench 1, facing south
Wall [004] is visible in section (red arrow). AMAC 0621, 12/07/17



Figure 3.7 Excavation of Trench 1 Extension, facing west.
Walls [004] (red arrow) and [005] (green arrow) are visible. AMAC 0645, 13/07/17



Figure 3.8 Southeast section, Trench 1 Extension, facing southeast
Walls [004] (red arrow) and [005] (green arrow) are visible. AMAC 0649, 13/07/17

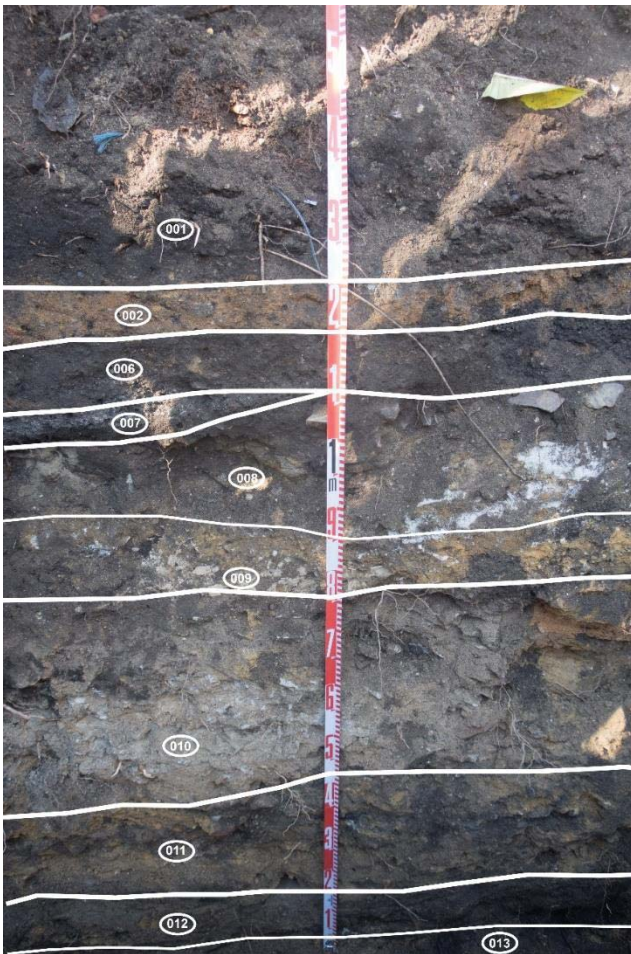


Figure 3.9 Detail of southeast section, Trench 1 Extension, facing southeast
AMAC 0647, 13/07/17



Figure 3.10 Start of Excavation, Trench 2, facing east
AMAC 0659, 13/07/17



Figure 3.11 Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing northwest.
AMAC 0672, 14/07/17



Figure 3.12 Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing southwest.
AMAC 0677, 14/07/17



Figure 3.13 Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing northeast.
AMAC 0697, 14/07/17



Figure 3.14 Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing southeast.
AMAC 0708, 14/07/17



Figure 3.15 Final Trench 2, Trench 1 extension, and Trench 1, facing southwest. Continuation of wall [005] can be seen in section cut by service trench [015] (blue arrow). AMAC 0724, 14/07/17



Figure 3.16 Final Trench 2, facing southwest, detailing continuation of wall [005]. AMAC 0754, 14/07/17



Figure 3.17 Section of wall [005] with remnant plaster, facing southwest
AMAC 0731, 14/07/17



Figure 3.18 Section of wall [004], facing northwest
AMAC 0740, 14/07/17



Figure 3.19 Detail of wall [004] butting wall [005], facing west
Note the plaster adhering to wall [005] in the join between walls.
AMAC 0752, 14/07/17



Figure 3.20 Detail of plaster on insider face of wall [014], facing northwest
AMAC 0761, 14/07/17

3.5 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Natural Soils and Topography

Only a small area of bedrock [013] was exposed within Trench 1 Extension. Bedrock was found 1.3-1.4m below the current yard surface (RL14.16-14.19). It was noted that the bedrock was much higher towards the rear of the house and it is likely that Durham Cottage was constructed on a rock shelf which made it significantly lower than Lower Fort Street. It is likely that deposit [012] was a remnant A1 topsoil, which was partly in situ at the time of the construction of walls [005] and [004]. Only a very small portion of this deposit was uncovered making this determination difficult to assess.

Walls [005] and [014]

The sandstone walls [005] and [014] are interpreted as the northern corner of the c1826 Durham Cottage. Overlays using historic plans (Figure 3.21-Figure 3.22) indicate a close correlation between the location of Durham Cottage with these footings. Foundation [005] clearly exhibited render on the exterior surface (this was very friable) which is consistent with an historic photograph of the building which indicated a rendered façade (Figure 2.4). The interior of the building was not explored as the limited space within the yard did not allow for further investigation. This render was butted by fill [011] which appears to have been filled in after the construction of wall [004]. This suggests that there was no construction cut for wall [005] and it is possible that the foundations had been built directly onto the natural bedrock. Alternatively, the construction of [004] may have removed earlier evidence of the construction cut though this seems less likely. It is clear that the interior of the building was also rendered as was evident on the interior surface of wall [014].

Wall [004]

Wall [004] clearly butted earlier wall [005] and therefore postdates the construction of Durham Cottage. The dating of this wall is more difficult to interpret. Historic plans indicate that by the 1860s an additional building had been added to this side of Durham cottage however the plans seem to indicate that the front wall of the addition was slightly set back from the façade of Durham Cottage (Figure 3.22); wall [004] was found flush with the front wall of Durham Cottage [005]. By 1879, with the construction of the Milton Terrace Group, a retaining wall had been established along what would later become Hickson Road (Figure 3.23-Figure 3.24). This wall followed the line of the front wall of Durham Cottage, continuing northeast before a dogleg leading into the neighbouring yard. This depiction corresponds well with the archaeological evidence showing the front of Durham Cottage [005] aligned with the retaining wall [004]. It is possible that there is an error in the 1865 plan where this is shown. The shape of the yards during this period does not appear consistent with photographic evidence from a decade later. If this is the case, this would date the wall to the 1860s extension of Durham Cottage. This extension may have been necessary to support the foundations of this two-storey building which had been constructed on bedrock. The 1875 photograph (Figure 2.4) shows these wings on both sides of the building as almost a lean-to which would have provided extra support for the outer walls.

Overlays of the historic plans indicate that with the demolition of Durham Cottage for the construction of the Milton Terrace Group, the lower portions of the front walls of the structure, [014] and [004], were recycled as retaining walls. These overlays imply that the dog-leg in the retaining wall [004] should have also been evident within the trench (Figure 3.23-Figure 3.24). The location of the dog-leg is precisely

where wall [004] had been robbed away and it is likely that this was the result of the later cutting through of trench cut [015].

Later Disturbances

The construction of the Hickson Road retaining wall in c1916 is likely to have impacted wall [004]. Prior to the construction of this new retaining wall, walls [004] and [014] would have acted as retaining walls for the rear yards of the Milton Terrace Group. With the construction of the Hickson Road retaining wall, the current rear yard and passageway were created by infilling of the space between [004]/[014] and the new retaining wall with fill [003]. It appears that at this time, the remaining upper courses of wall [004] were removed by robber trench [017] as fill [003] butted the fills that were once contained by retaining wall [004] (ie fills [006], [007] and [008]).

More significant was the later excavation of trench [015]. The date of this cut is unknown however is most likely associated with the late 20th century installation of services within the yard on account of the plastic and other modern debris found within the fill.

Cut [015] has removed a substantial portion of wall [005] and is likely to have significantly disturbed any occupation deposition that may still exist within the structure.

Although no service pipe was found within the excavated portion of this trench, as the cut continued beyond a safe depth of excavation, it is possible that it is associated with the stormwater drain located just outside the northeast corner of the site. Many of the services that run through the rear yards of the houses of the Milton Terrace group were installed throughout the 20th century and are largely undocumented. It is anticipated that other services also traverse this yard and will have impacted upon the remains of Durham Cottage.

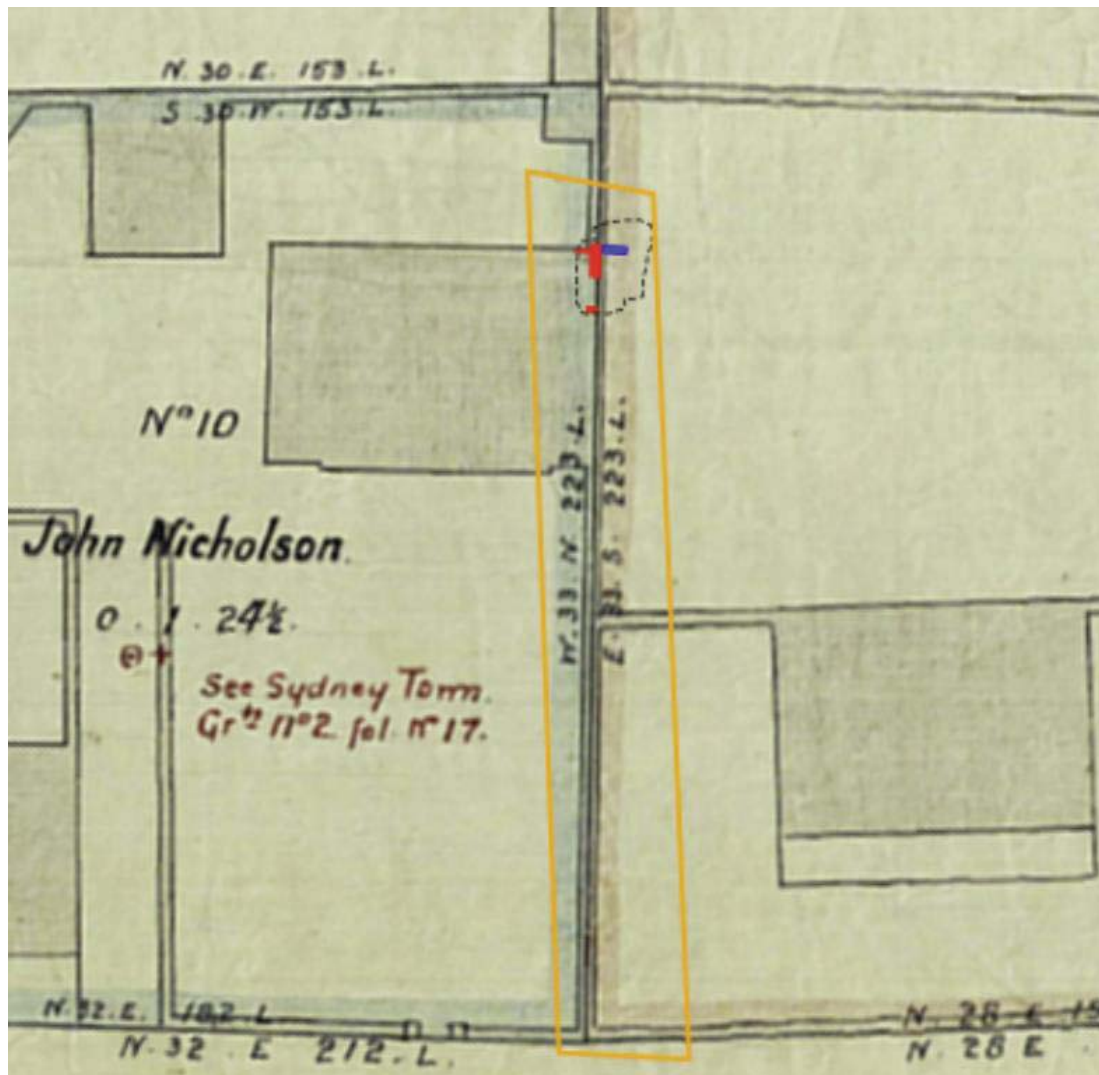


Figure 3.21 Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1833 plan
Red = [005] and [014], Blue = [004]. Site boundary shown in orange.



Figure 3.22 Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1865 plan
Red = [005] and [014], Blue = [004]. Site boundary shown in orange.



Figure 3.23 Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1880 plan
 Red = [005] and [014], Blue = [004]. Site boundary shown in orange.

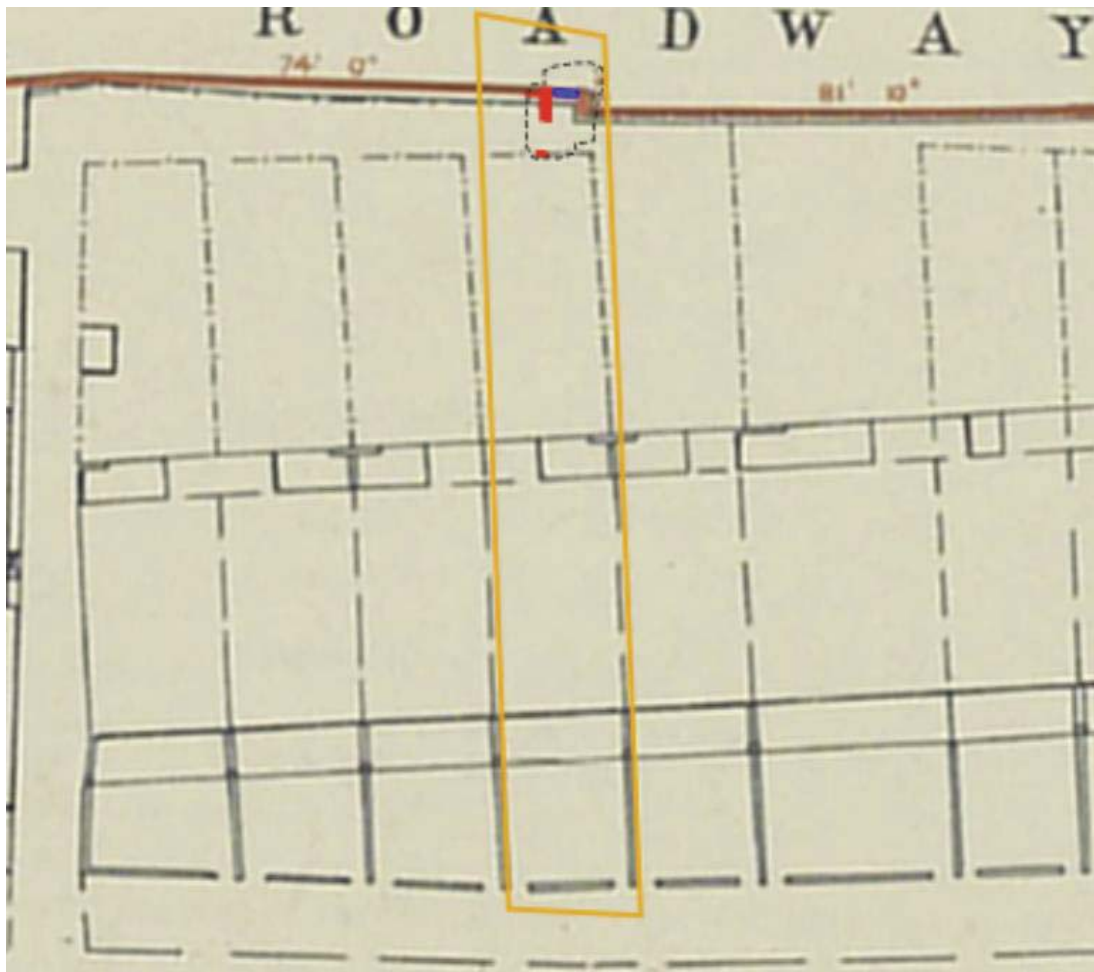


Figure 3.24 Revised overlay showing results of test excavation on 1900 plan
Red = [005] and [014], Blue = [004]. Site boundary shown in orange.

3.6 INSPECTION OF LANDSCAPING WORKS

During the Archaeological Test Excavation Programme at the site, the location of some of the proposed plantings were inspected to ensure no impact on potential relics. Seven holes in total were inspected in July 2017 with only Hole 1 being abandoned due to the proximity of known relics. A further three holes have since been excavated, with Hole A excavated to replace Hole 1 to the west, outside of the known location of Durham Cottage (Figure 3.25); it was predetermined that these locations were far enough away from relics. No relics were uncovered during any of this landscaping work, the results of which are summarised in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Summary of Inspection

Hole	Description	Image
1	Topsoil excavated, some sandstone rubble exposed Hole abandoned due to proximity to Durham cottage. Relocated 1.4m west (Hole A)	Figure 3.26
2	Only topsoil excavated, no relics exposed.	Figure 3.27
3	Topsoil excavated, top of degraded bedrock exposed.	Figure 3.28
4	Topsoil excavated, contains modern debris	Figure 3.29

5	Topsoil excavated, remnant concrete surface found in section, 20 th century	Figure 3.29
6	Topsoil excavated, modern footing exposed	Figure 3.30
7	Bedrock exposed – not photographed	
A	Topsoil excavated – sandstone fragments consistent with fill [003] – Replaces Hole 1	Figure 3.31
B	Topsoil excavated	Figure 3.32
C	Topsoil excavated	Figure 3.33

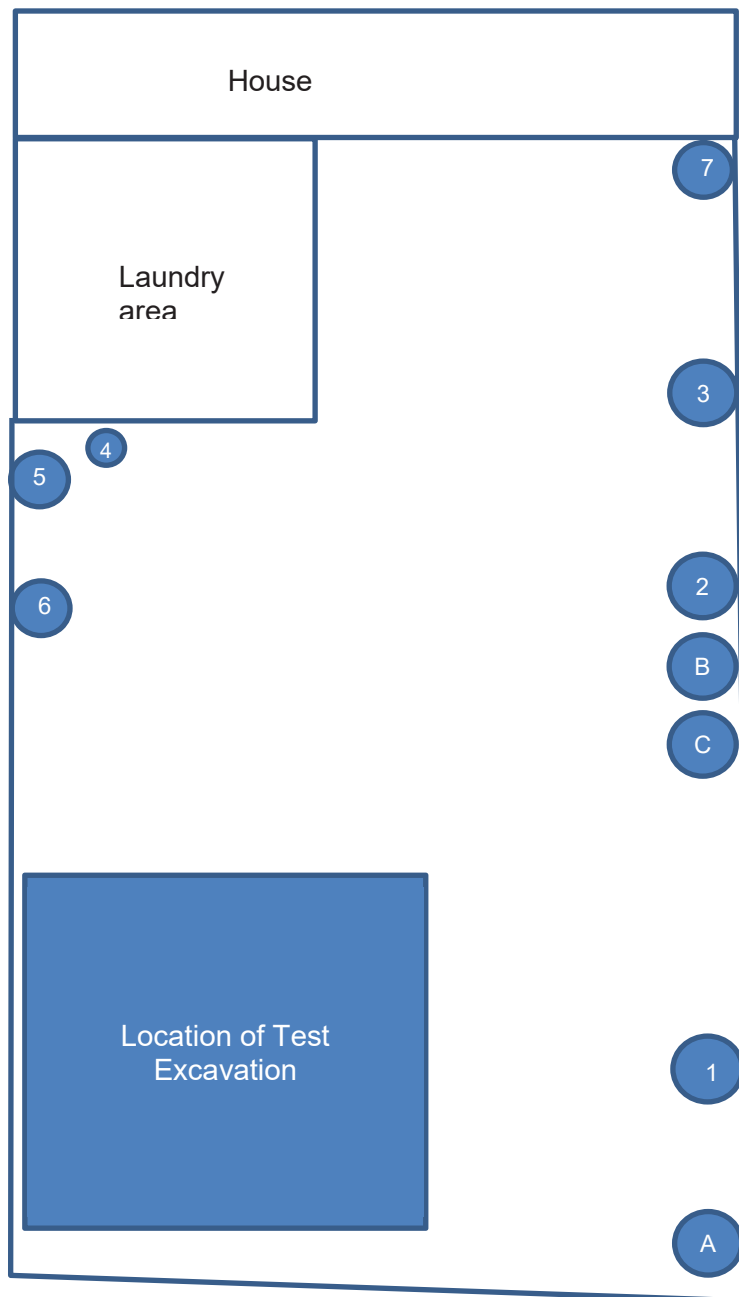


Figure 3.25 Schematic plan of rear yard showing location of proposed plantings
J.Baloh



Figure 3.26 Hole 1 – abandoned due to proximity to Durham Cottage
a. Facing southwest b. facing northwest. J.Baloh, 14/07/17



Figure 3.27 Hole 2 – excavation of topsoil
a. Facing southeast b. facing south. J.Baloh, 14/07/17



Figure 3.28 Hole 3 – excavation of topsoil – bedrock exposed
a. Facing south b. facing southwest. J.Baloh, 14/07/17

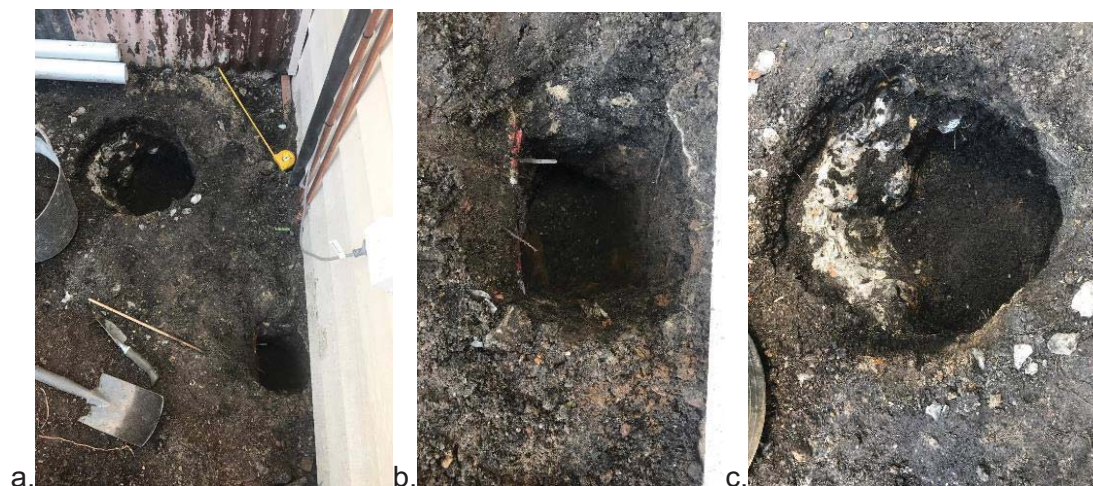


Figure 3.29 Holes 4 and 5
a. Location of Holes 4 and 5, facing northeast. b. Hole 4 facing northeast. c. Hole 5, note presence of concrete, facing northeast. J.Baloh, 14/07/17



Figure 3.30 Hole 6
J.Baloh, 14/07/1



Figure 3.31 **Hole A - topsoil**
Provided by K.Rees



Figure 3.32 **Hole B - topsoil**
Provided by K.Rees



Figure 3.33 **Hole C - topsoil**
Provided by K.Rees

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN: RESPONSE AND REVISION

4.1 RESPONSE TO RESEARCH DESIGN

The following is a response to the research design provided in the Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application: s60 Heritage Act NSW – 1977 (AMAC Group, March 2017) and has been developed based on the Heritage Council of NSW's Historical Themes in order to guide the methodology for the proposed archaeological excavation of the site. The research design has been set out in accordance to these themes (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Historical Themes concerning the study site

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Study Site
1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-European settlement
3. Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c.1826 Durham Cottage • Pre-1865 extension and outbuilding • c.1880 – current use as a domestic residence • Levelling and filling of site – Construction of Hickson Rd
7. Governing	Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c.1903 – c.2010s use of terrace as public housing
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c.1826 Durham Cottage • c.1826 underfloor and yard deposits • Pre-1865 extension and outbuilding • c.1880 – current use as a domestic residence

4.2 REVISED RESEARCH DESIGN – PRELIMINARY RESPONSES

4.2.1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia: Environment – naturally evolved

Does any evidence survive to indicate the natural topography of the study area?

A small area of bedrock was exposed within Trench 1 extension. The bedrock at the rear of the yard was considerably lower (approximately 1.6m) than bedrock exposed closer to the standing house at RL 14.6-14.9. It is likely that Durham Cottage was built on a rock shelf which sloped up dramatically towards Lower Fort Street. When the Milton Terrace group was constructed in 1879-1880, this bedrock would have at least partly been cut down for the construction of the buildings.

Is there any evidence of the natural flora of the site that was present prior to European occupation in Millers Point?

Only a small area of potential natural topsoil was exposed during this work and it was likely to have been contaminated by later development. No palynological analysis was able to be carried out.

4.2.2 Building settlements, towns and cities: Utilities and Accommodation

What can be learnt about the levelling activities that occurred on the site as part of the construction of Hickson Rd?

The levelling events for the construction of Hickson Road were significant. It is clear that Durham Cottage, and what eventually became a retaining wall for the rear yards of the Milton Terrace Group, were constructed on an outcrop of bedrock. Historic photographs of Durham Cottage indicate that during the 19th century, a road ran along the north-west part of the site which sloped down towards the northeast making a considerable difference in levels between the height of Durham Cottage and the road (Figure 2.4). With the construction of Hickson Road and the new retaining wall in 1916, the rear of the study site (the former road) was built up to its current level. Test excavation revealed that the front wall of Durham Cottage, later reused as a retaining wall, was retained in situ and the ground level beyond this was built up with a sandy loam containing a large amount of rough cut sandstone with some fragments of ceramic service pipe (fill [003]). This fill can be associated with the construction of the Hickson Road retaining wall. The large amount of sandstone debris is remnant of the cutting back of the natural sandstone outcrop to create the current sheer rock face seen from Hickson Road. This waste material was backfilled to bring up the level of the land to the rear of Milton Terrace creating the current topography.

What remains of Durham Cottage and its later extension? At what depth were these relics identified? How was this building constructed? Are these features datable?

Is there any evidence for the pre-1865 extension? How was this building used? Can the date of this extension be further defined?

Only a small portion of the original form of Durham Cottage and its extension were identified during test excavation. This included a portion of the northwest wall (front wall - [014]) and northeast wall ([005]). These relics were found at RL15.43-14.21 and were constructed on bedrock at RL14.6-14.9; therefore, the walls stand at approximately 1.2m in height. The building was constructed of sandstone with a coarse shell-lime mortar and both the exterior and interior walls showed signs of being rendered. No construction cuts were discernible, and the building has been heavily disturbed by a modern cut, [015], most likely for services, which has possibly removed evidence of construction. No evidence was found during test excavation that could contribute to the construction date of the building.

Only a small portion of another sandstone wall ([004]) was found butting the remains of Durham Cottage and are interpreted as part of the 1860s extension to the building. This wall was constructed as a retaining wall, significantly wider at the base, and may have been created to support the foundations of the existing building. No evidence was found of any occupation deposits within this space with only fragmentary evidence of construction fills surviving. This wall was also heavily impacted by later development including the c1916 construction of the Hickson Road retaining wall and the installation of later services.

What is the relationship between Walker and Nicholson's properties?

Test excavation only covered a very small portion of Nicholson's property and no evidence was found that could contribute to understanding the relationship between these two villas.

Is there any evidence for unknown features, such as wells and cesspits, not documented on any of the historical maps or plans?

No undocumented features were found during test excavation.

Do any unknown deposits, such as rubbish pits, exist in the rear yard? Do they demonstrate occupation of the site?

No rubbish pits were identified during test excavation. This part of the yard is made up of a series of fills which were introduced in the late 19th century to level the yard. Only a small portion of these fills were exposed during test excavation having been largely disturbed by a large cut [015] that ran diagonally through the yard. Some artefacts were recovered from fill [006] which contained a mixture of 19th-early 20th century artefacts, mostly domestic in nature (see Appendix 11.4). No conclusions could be drawn regarding the occupants of the site due to the limited assemblage recovered.

To what degree have 20th century services impacted the archaeological remains at the site?

A large 20th century trench (cut [015]) cut through the relics in this area and had significant impact on these earlier features being over 1m in width. Although no service pipe was found within the trench many fragments of a salt-glaze ceramic pipe were identified within the fill ([016]). It is possible that this service line was dug out after being decommissioned. It should be noted that excavation ceased at a depth of RL14.22 and the base of the service trench was not identified at this depth.

4.2.3 Governing: Welfare

The study site was under the ownership of the NSW government from approximately 1903 and was used as public housing until its recent sale. Does any evidence exist in the archaeological record to demonstrate the shift in demographics relating to the occupants of the terrace?

No evidence relating to this period was found to specifically point to a change in demographics during this period. In some of the plant locations evidence of earlier concrete yard surfaces were found suggesting that during the 20th century, attempts were made to create a hard surface in the yard. This most likely had a practical application due the higher volume of tenants within the house compared with the original 19th century intended use.

4.2.4 Developing Australia's cultural life: Domestic life

Is there any evidence for occupation deposits (underfloor deposits) within the c.1826 Durham Cottage? At what depth do these occur? Do these deposits survive intact, if so, do they have the potential to provide data related to the occupants of the building? Would such data be comparable on a regional scale?

Test excavation only covered a very limited portion of Durham Cottage with mostly the outer walls exposed. Due to the limitations of space, the interior of the building was not able to be tested. It can be inferred, however, that if underfloor deposits do survive, they would have been heavily impacted by the modern service trench cut [015] which caused the removal of over 1m of wall [005] and is likely to continue well below the former floor surfaces.

Was the later pre-1865 extension used? Does any deposition exist associated with this building?

Although part of the pre1865 extension was identified, i.e. wall [004], no occupation deposition was able to be identified during test excavation. This is partly due to the significant service trench cut [015] which has greatly impacted the interior space of

this structure. For this reason, the use of this part of the house was not able to be identified.

The c. 1879 terrace has functioned as a domestic residence since its construction. Can any information be gathered from the archaeological remains regarding specific occupants of 13 Lower Fort Street from any occupation period?

No occupation deposition was uncovered during test excavation.

It appears likely that the occupants of the terrace during the later 19th century were temporary boarders. Is this represented in the surviving archaeological record?

As stated above, no evidence was found to reflect the lives of the temporary boarders that once lived on the site.

Do any artefact scatters or rubbish pits survive in the rear yard of the terrace? Can they provide information regarding the different types of occupants?

As stated above, no rubbish pits were found during test excavation. Artefacts were only recovered from the topsoil [001] and fill [006] however, in particular fill [006], the number of artefacts recovered is too small to make determinations about the different types of occupants.

4.3 REVISED RESEARCH DESIGN – ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- Is there any further evidence for the pre-extension to Durham Cottage? Is it possible that the function of this extension was an attempt to further support the foundations of the cottage which had been constructed on bedrock?
- How does the construction of Durham Cottage and its extension compare to what is known of the other neighbouring Gentlemen's villa, Mr Walkers' residence?

5.0 REVISED ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 METHODOLOGY

The current standard for assessment of significance of heritage items in NSW is the publication ‘Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics’ produced by the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning (December 2009). This production is an update to the NSW Heritage Manual (1996), and the criteria detailed therein are a revised version of those of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, formulated in 1979, which was based largely on the Venice Charter (for International Heritage) of 1966.

Archaeological heritage significance can also be viewed in light of the framework set out by Bickford and Sullivan in 1984.⁴⁹ Bickford and Sullivan, taking into consideration the “archaeological, scientific or research significance” of a site posed three questions in order to identify significance:

1. Can the site contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
2. Can the site contribute knowledge which no other site can?
3. Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?⁵⁰

These questions have been broadly used to shape the response to the heritage significance criteria as described in Section 4.2 and 4.3.

The criteria and the definitions provided by ‘Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics’ have been adhered to in assessing the cultural significance of the archaeological site at 13 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point. An assessment of significance, under each of the criteria, is made possible by an analysis of the broad body of archaeological sites previously excavated both locally and elsewhere, in conjunction with the historical overview of the study site in particular.

The Criteria used to assess Heritage Significance in NSW are the following:

Table 5.1 Criteria for Assessing Heritage in NSW

Criterion	Description	Significance
Criterion A	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history	State significant or locally significant
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 or a local area's cultural or natural history	State significant or locally significant
Criterion C	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical	State significant or locally significant

⁴⁹ Bickford and Sullivan (1984)

⁵⁰ Bickford and Sullivan (1984), p.23-4

Criterion	Description	Significance
	achievement in NSW or the local area	
Criterion D	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or a local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	State significant or locally significant
Criterion E	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's or a local area's cultural or natural history	State significant or locally significant
Criterion F	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or a local area's cultural or natural history	State significant or locally significant
Criterion G	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or a local area's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments 	State significant or locally significant

The following assessment deals only with sub-surface archaeological features and deposits. The built environment is not considered in this study.

5.2 IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Archaeological test excavation found that the study site does contain archaeological features related to Nicholson's c.1826 Durham cottage. Although the interior of the building was not able to be explored, there is a moderate potential that occupation deposits survive within the building however these are anticipated to be heavily disturbed by later services. The potential for undocumented archaeological features in the yard areas such as wells, cesspits and yard deposits is assessed as low with the understanding that Durham Cottage was constructed on bedrock. Occupation data related to this period has the potential to provide information regarding the establishment of early estates in the Dawes Point area. Such data is not available from any other resource and there is limited documentary evidence for who occupied Durham Cottage and how the building was utilised. Archaeological deposits and features related to Durham Cottage and Nicholson's use of the site are considered to be of potential State significance according to this criterion.

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

Durham Cottage is associated with early settlers John Nicholson and William Walker. It is understood that Nicholson occupied the site for a brief period of time and that the site was later occupied by members of the Walker family. Archaeological data, in the way of underfloor deposits, yard and well deposits related to this early use of the site have the potential to be directly related to these families and could provide unique information about their lives. Such deposits, should they survive intact, have the potential to be of State significance according to Criterion B.

Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The site was heavily engineered throughout the 19th century in order to compensate for the steep slope between Lower Fort Street and Hickson Road. Evidence of this levelling was found during test excavation. Further data relating to how this land was able to be developed has the potential to demonstrate achievements in engineering, however, such evidence is unlikely to be unique and significant according to Criterion C.

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

The study site retains archaeological data relating to an 1820s residence which was in use until the late 1870s. Although no occupation deposition associated with this use of the site was found during test excavation it is anticipated that deposits may survive within the structure which would be representative of the early development of Dawes Point by wealthy merchants. Such relics, should they survive intact, would be considered State significant according to Criterion A.

Archaeological data related to the early occupation of Dawes Point and The Rocks is considered rare and unique. Such archaeological material, should it survive intact, has the potential to yield data related to the use and occupation of an early estate. This kind of information is not available from any other resource and therefore would be considered locally significant according to Criterion F.

Archaeological remains related to the 1820s Durham cottage may be demonstrative of the early estate homes found in this area. As such, they are considered to be of State significance according to Criterion G.

Archaeological remains related to the later Milton Terrace phase of the site may yield information regarding the various residents who occupied these dwellings through the late 19th century. This data has the potential to be demonstrative of other similar types of terraces constructed in the Millers Point and Dawes Point area in the late 19th century. Such data is considered of local significance according to Criterion G.

5.3 REVISED STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Test excavation found the fragmentary structural remains of John Nicholson's c.1826 Durham Cottage. The site still retains a moderate archaeological potential for evidence of the occupation of this building however later services have significantly impacted the archaeological record. Archaeological data related to the construction and use of this 1820s gentleman's cottage is considered rare and unique.

Archaeological material of integrity, relating to this use of the site is considered rare and likely to retain substantial research potential. Such data would provide a unique insight into the daily lives of wealthy early settlers and contribute to the history of the Dawes Point area. Such archaeological material, should it remain intact on the site, has the potential to be of State significance.

Potential also exists for archaeological material relating to the domestic occupation of Milton Terrace. Such data, although not rare, has the potential to contribute to our knowledge of the late 19th century tenants of this building and may retain high research potential, therefore it is considered to be of local significance.

6.0 PERMIT COMPLIANCE

Archaeological test excavation was completed in July 2017 under approved s60 permit 2017/S60/87, as endorsed by the Heritage Division. The following section details Permit Condition 14. Archaeology issued by the Heritage Division and responds to that condition.

Archaeology

14. All works shall be in accordance with the approved research design and methodology outlined in 'Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application, 13 Lower Fort Street Dawes Point' prepared by AMAC Archaeological and dated March 2017 except as amended by the following conditions:

a/. This approval covers the test excavation and inspection of areas of the rear yard to understand the archaeological potential at 13 Lower Fort Street. It does not cover the removal of State significance archaeology relating to Durham Cottage.

The archaeological programme consisted of test excavation, with two trenches excavated, and the inspection of a number of small pits dug for the purposes of the approved landscaping. No relics were removed during this programme.

b/. The Heritage Council of NSW or its Delegate must be informed in writing of the start of the archaeological investigation at least five (5) days prior to the commencement of, and within five (5) days of the completion of on-site archaeological work.

The Heritage Officer, Mariana Martin of the Heritage Division was notified on 11th July regarding commencement of the archaeological programme and again on the 26th July regarding the completion of these works.

c/. The Applicant must ensure that if substantial intact archaeological deposits and/or State significant relics not identified in 'Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application, 13 Lower Fort Street Dawes Point' prepared by AMAC Archaeological and dated March 2017 are discovered, work must cease in the affected area(s) and the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified. Additional assessment and approval may be required prior to works continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.

All relics and archaeological features uncovered during the testing programme were as identified by the Archaeological Assessment (AMAC March 2017) and therefore no further notification or assessment were required.

d/. The Applicant must ensure that the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta are present at the site supervising all excavation activity likely to expose archaeology.

The excavation director was present on site during all excavation

e/. The Applicant must ensure that the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta, take adequate steps to record in detail relics, structures and features discovered on the site during the archaeological works in accordance with current best practice. This work must be undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines, 'How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items' (1998) and 'Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items' (2006).

All archaeological relics, structures and features were recorded as per the methodology set out in the Archaeological Assessment (AMAC 2017). The accompanying photographic volume was prepared in accordance with the NSW

Heritage Office Guidelines.

f/. The Applicant is responsible for the safe-keeping of any archaeology of local significance recovered from the site.

The structural remains of Durham Cottage remain in situ on the study site and have been protected with a semi-permeable fabric before being re-buried. All artefacts recovered will be stored on site by the Applicant, Ms Rees.

g/. The Applicant must ensure that the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta, cleans, stabilises, labels, analyses, catalogues and stores any artefacts recovered from the site in a way that allows them to be retrieved according to both type and provenance.

All artefacts were cleaned recorded and labelled. A catalogue of these finds is produced in Appendix 11.4.

h/. The Applicant must ensure that a final excavation report is prepared by the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta, to publication standard, within one (1) year of the completion of the field based archaeological activity unless an extension of time or other variation is approved by the Heritage Council of NSW. Further copies of the report should be lodged with the local library and/or another appropriate local repository in the area in which the site is located.

The current document represents the Final Excavation Report for Archaeological Test Excavation. This has been produced within a year of the completion of the archaeological programme.

7.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND REVISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

7.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed that a new swimming pool be installed in the rear yard of the study site. In consideration of the results of test excavation, the design and location of this pool has been chosen to minimise impacts on the known archaeological relics associated with Durham Cottage. It is proposed to set the pool partly above ground to minimise excavation for its installation. The pool will require excavation of an area 2800x500mm and to a variable depth of 200mm at the northwest end sloping to 750mm at the southeast end (Figure 7.1 - Figure 7.2).

7.2 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Two main phases of development have been identified for the study site: the *Durham Cottage Phase* (1826-1879) and the *Milton Terrace Phase* (1879-present) (See Section 2.5).

Topography

The natural topography of this area has been significantly altered. The front of the site was cut into the natural bedrock along Lower Fort Street when the Milton Terraces were constructed and works to restore the sandstone wall in this area have proven that this is the case. For this reason, there is no potential for archaeological features or deposits in this part of the property.

It is also clear that the rear of the site has been substantially filled to create the current ground levels. Works in the rear porch of the house revealed that, in this location, bedrock sits just below the floor level however, at the very rear of the site, the yard is supported by a substantial retaining wall.

Test excavation found that Durham Cottage was constructed on a rock shelf approximately 1.3m below the current ground surface at the rear of the yard. The front wall of this dwelling was later used as a retaining wall to create a level ground for the rear yards of the Milton Terrace Group. It is also clear that in 1916 a significant amount of cutting and filling occurred as part of the realignment of Pottinger Street. During this time, the current retaining wall along Hickson Road was constructed and more filling occurred in order to raise the ground level for the access way at the rear of the site. The level of natural bedrock was also truncated for the installation of Hickson Road. Test excavation found in the rear yard, a sandstone rubble fill which was used to create the current ground levels infilling the space between the old retaining wall (formerly Durham Cottage) and the new Hickson Road retaining wall.

Durham Cottage Phase (1826-1879)

Test excavation confirmed the location of the north corner of the c1826 Durham Cottage within the study site. A plan from 1833 indicates that the northeast side of this building, as well as the original boundary wall, was located within the current study site and mostly within the rear yard however no evidence of a separate

boundary wall was found during test excavation. By 1865, a new building was shown on plan which adjoined Durham Cottage and protruded into Walker's allotment. This extension to Durham Cottage can clearly be seen in a photograph from 1875 and part of this building was also uncovered during test excavation.

Test excavation uncovered the structural remains of both Durham Cottage and its pre-1865 extension. These in situ remains consist of the lower sandstone courses of these walls and fragmentary evidence of both internal and external render was also visible. These relics have been significantly disturbed by a large service trench that cuts diagonally across the modern yard and through the remains of the c1826 cottage. There is a high potential for the continuation of these sandstone foundations within the yard however due to unmarked services, it is anticipated that these may be fragmentary. There is a moderate archaeological potential within Durham Cottage for underfloor deposits however these are also anticipated to be fragmentary. No underfloor deposits were uncovered in the excavated section of the pre-1865 extension however there is a low potential that these deposits survive elsewhere within the structure.

There is also a moderate potential for relics associated with the timber building shown on the 1865 plan. Such relics are likely to be limited to postholes and surfaces.

There is low potential for relics associated with the 1826 boundary wall and associated yard space within the footprint of the current building. This potential is reduced to nil towards Lower Fort Street where the building has been cut into the bedrock. Potential for these features in the yard increase towards the rear of the property. There is an unknown potential for undocumented features within the yard of Durham Cottage within the current building footprint, these may include wells and yard deposits.

Some of these features may have been affected by an existing sewer line that runs to the rear of the current terrace building.

Milton Terrace Phase (1879-present)

The construction of the current terrace house is likely to have significantly impacted earlier features. It is expected that the natural bedrock slopes up towards Lower Fort Street and that the creation of the current basement level would have partly cut into the natural bedrock removing earlier archaeological material within the footprint of the building.

7.3 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

The proposal seeks to carry out minor excavation for the installation of a swimming pool. The position and location of this has been designed to minimise impact to known relics. The majority of the pool will site outside of the location of Durham Cottage within the pre-1865 extension. Test excavation found that in this area the ground level was built up with fill during the late 19th -early 20th centuries. The maximum depth of excavation required in this area is 750mm and is only likely to impact on these later fills (see Figure 3.9). The northwest end of the pool has been set above the ground, well above the level of the pre-1865 sandstone wall [004] while the majority of the body of the pool will run along side the c.1826 wall [005] with a buffer zone protecting the wall from the installation (Figure 7.3). Therefore, no heritage impact is proposed by the installation of the pool. In order to ensure that

relics are protected during this work, archaeological monitoring is proposed in order to minimise the potential for impact.

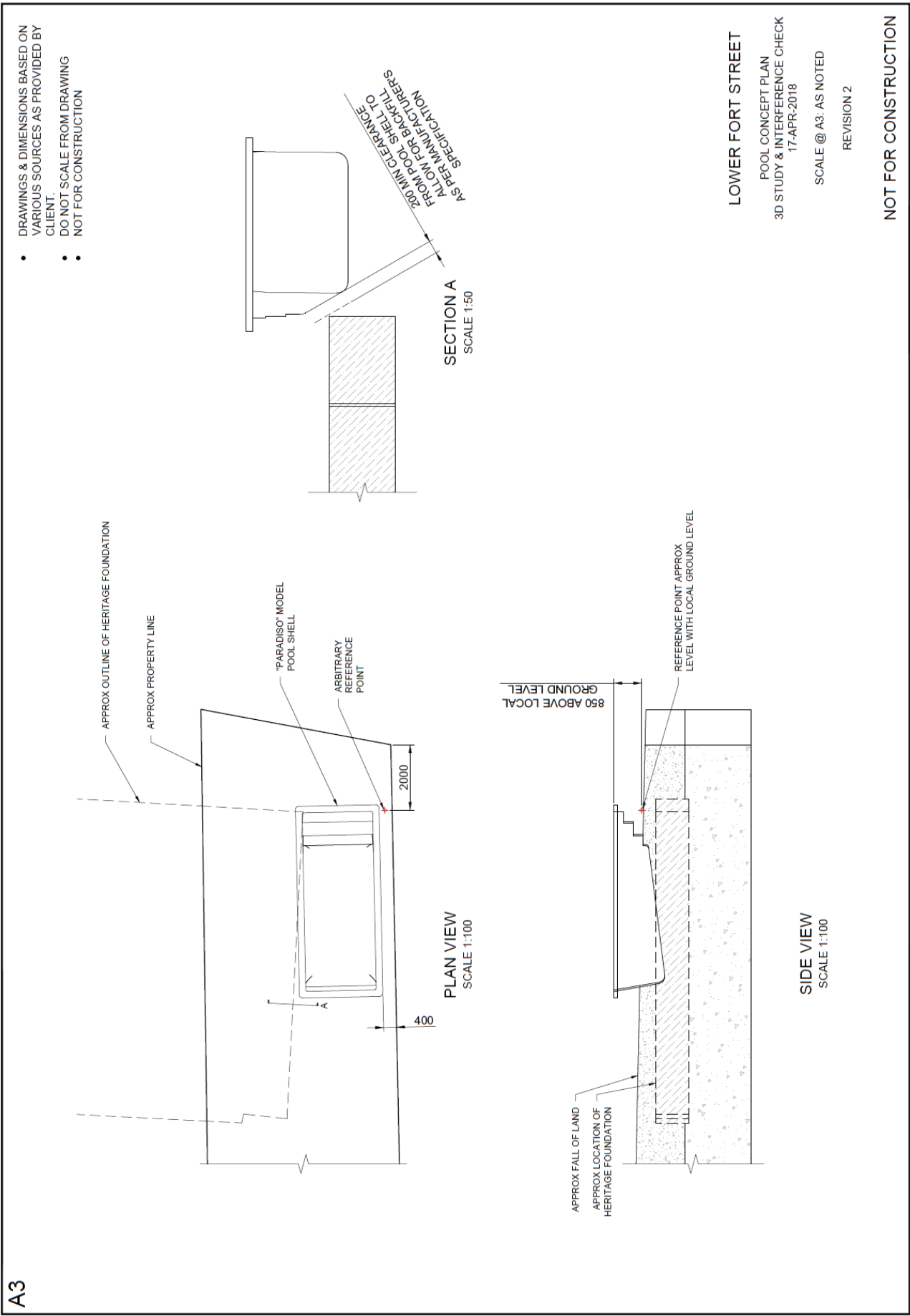


Figure 7.1 Swimming pool design and specifications
Drawing by Leonard Samperi based on specifications provided by Nepean Pools.



Figure 7.2

Previously submitted as part of application for Permit 2017s60/87, note that a narrower pool has been selected to avoid impact to known relics however the location and design remain the same. Marcia Hosking,
23/01/17

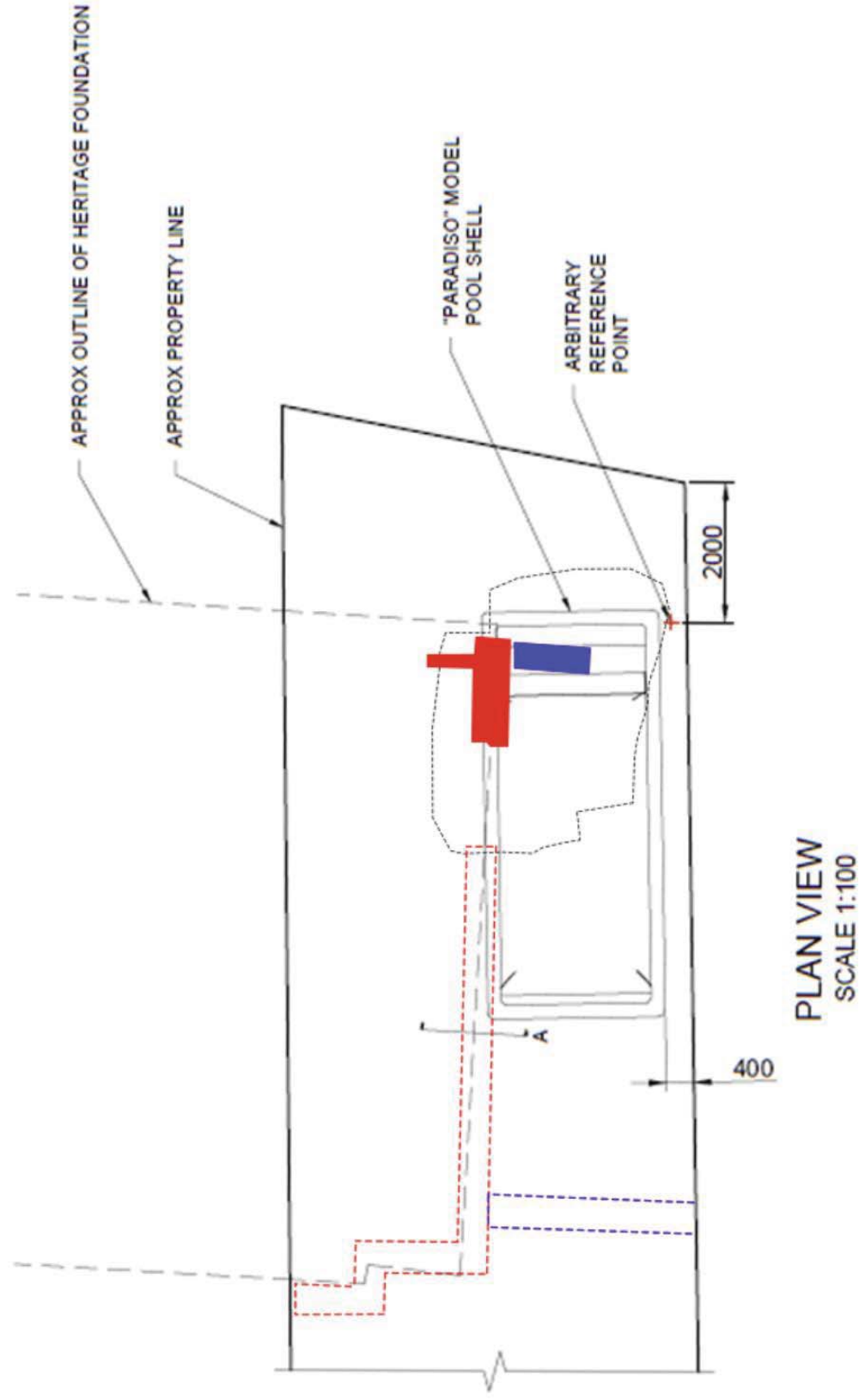


Figure 7.3

Estimated location of footings (dotted lines)

Overlay by Vetta showing test excavation area with Durham Cottage in red and extension in blue. Base drawing by Leonard Samperi based on specifications provided by Nepean Pools.

8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The study site is located within the bounds of State Heritage Item 0885 and is subject to an s60 application to the Heritage Division. The study site is comprised of a four-storey c.1879 terrace. Prior to this development phase, the study site was part of the grounds of the c.1826 Durham Cottage, this cottage was located partially within the rear yard of the current property. No other development phases are known to have occurred on the study site apart from Durham Cottage and the construction of the extant c.1879 terrace.

During test excavation, relics associated with the 1826-1879 Durham Cottage were identified. The proposed works for the installation of a swimming pool have been designed to avoid known relics in order to minimise impact. Archaeological monitoring under an s60 Permit is proposed to minimise any impact on State significant relics.

As the site is part of a State Heritage Register Item, excavation is limited only to the removal of locally significant and non-significant fills in order to expose relics. If found, the evaluation of State significant material or relics outside of the initial study would be the subject of consultation with the Heritage Division and additional analysis, evaluation or endorsement will proceed as required.

The following methodology has been developed to best answer the research questions presented in Section 5.0 of this report. Any archaeological excavation will be carried out according to: current best practice,⁵¹ the terms of the methodology set out here, as endorsed by the Heritage Division, and any other conditions specified within the s60 Excavation Permit.

The excavation team will be made up of qualified archaeologists, utilised as required by finds. In addition, a qualified and experienced driver will be required to operate a mechanical excavator. The archaeological programme and methodology will be explained in detail to the team by the archaeological excavation director. This will include outlining the history of the site and the relics expected. A copy of the assessment and the permit issued by the Heritage Division will be made readily available on site for workers to consult.

8.2 WORKS POLICY

8.2.1 AMAC Mitigation Policy

Unless endangered by elements not controllable (decay, subsidence etc.), it is generally considered that relics are safest if left unexcavated; if this is not possible then partial retention should be considered (excavating the remainder), and failing this they should be fully excavated and recorded. Any excavation work must be conducted to the highest standard under a permit issued by the Heritage Division.

⁵¹ NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006) *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*

If nil impact is not possible, then controlled full, partial and test excavation is vastly superior to the destruction of archaeological sites. Each of these methods preserves and causes the recording of the data inherent in the archaeological resource. Sites or relics that have ceased to exist or have substantially lost integrity provide little or no scope for mitigation.

The current monitoring works are considered necessary to formulate a mitigation strategy, conservation policy and interpretation planning for the proposed future development of the site that incorporates the most significant archaeological remains on the site with minimum impact.

8.2.2 Site Specific Mitigative Strategy

The site specific method has been designed in order to expose but not remove State significant relics. All excavation for the installation of the proposed swimming pool will be monitored by an archaeologist. This process will involve the removal of non-significant and locally significant fills identified during test excavation. It is likely that the continuation of the c.1826 sandstone walls may be uncovered during this work; there is no intention to remove State significant relics rather these will be recorded, protected and reburied.

8.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Archaeological test excavation has been carried out on the site, the results of this work are presented above in Section 3.0.

8.4 SITE SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY

All excavation for the proposed swimming pool will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Monitoring will be minimised if excavation is found to only impact on non-significant fills. The methodology used for this monitoring is provided below. Any relics uncovered will be fully archaeologically recorded before being reburied.

8.5 GENERAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

8.5.1 Monitoring of Removal of Fill

The archaeologist must be on site to supervise all excavation with the possibility of revealing archaeological relics. The excavation will be carried out according to the direction of the archaeologist. Any archaeological excavation will be carried out according to current best practice and in terms of the methodology set out here and required under permit conditions.⁵²

Where a mechanical excavator is used it must have a flat or mud bucket, rather than a toothed bucket, in order to maintain a clean excavated surface. In general, any machinery used will move backwards, working from a slab surface, in order not to damage any exposed archaeological relics. The soil will be removed in layers, with no more than one context, such as topsoil, being removed at one time. This will allow any relics to be identified and recorded, and preserved if necessary.

8.5.2 Excavation

Should any significant archaeological relics (see Section 4.0) be found during excavation of the site, excavation will cease while these are investigated. If the relics

⁵² NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006).

are found to be of State significance, or otherwise outside the range of relics predicted in the assessment of the site, excavation will cease while the Heritage Division is notified. Additional archaeological assessment or evaluation and Heritage Division liaison/approval may be required to deal with any such find.

All other relics found will be recorded, and excavated by hand (or, where possible, machine) to the extent which they will be destroyed by the proposed development. All works will be carried out in compliance with the permit issued for such works by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage, on behalf of the Heritage Council of NSW.

Samples will be taken of any earlier topsoils, of soils within features such as pits or a well, and of occupation deposits especially those from the 19th century occupation of the site. Samples will also be taken of any building materials, such as bricks and mortar found.

Should any archaeological relics be uncovered, but not removed, in the process of excavation, these will be recorded. They should be covered with a semi-permeable membrane, such as *bidum*, before construction. Should the proposed development require any plantings in the areas of retained archaeological remains, these should be restricted to small plants and not include trees, as significant root growth may disturb the retained remains.

The relics which are of archaeological potential are identified, at this time, as yard pits and scatters, and foundations. These relics in the form of internally coherent discrete deposition or integral form will be archaeologically exposed and recorded.

8.5.3 Recording

Any archaeological relics found and excavated will be recorded in three ways. A written description of each feature and context will be made using printed context sheets. A Harris Matrix will be formulated in order to record the relationship of all contexts found. A scaled plan will be made of the site and of each feature found, and levels will be taken as part of this process. Recording of the site will be carried out according to Heritage Division guidelines.⁵³ The site and features will also be recorded photographically, according to current Heritage Division guidelines.

8.5.4 Analysis and Final Reporting

Artefacts from the excavation will be cleaned and catalogued, and placed in labelled bags according to their catalogue number. The artefacts, in boxes, will be returned to the property owner for safe-keeping (as per the permit conditions).

The scope and extent of reporting is linked directly to the nature, extent and complexity of site finds, and a ratio of 1:1 for site time should be expected as a starting point to complete reporting in terms of Heritage Division Guidelines, the methodology proposed and permit conditions. The time frame will move up or down relative to the extant and complexity of material.

A final report on the archaeological work on the site will be prepared in compliance with the permit conditions provided by the Heritage Division. This will include a trench, area or overall stratigraphic report detailing precisely what was found by area, phase and stratigraphic relationships and an analysis of the results of the work; a response to the research design given above, so far as the results allow,

⁵³ NSW Heritage Office (1998) and (2001, revised 2006).

and a comparison with the results of similar sites in the local area where possible. The final report will also include a completed Harris Matrix, digitised records (context sheets, unit list, photographic register, and artefact catalogue), digitised plans, artefact analysis and artefact photography. Additional historical research may also be conducted in response to the finds of excavation.

A photographic volume including a photographic report, selection of printed digital photographs and an electronic copy of all archival photographs from the archaeological excavation is to be submitted to the Heritage Division. All components of the final archaeological report will be submitted to the Heritage Division, which will sign-off on the site, should it be satisfied that the permit conditions have been met.

9.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 RESULTS

9.1.1 Documentary Research

The study site forms part of a grant of land given to John Nicholson in 1823. Nicholson constructed Durham Cottage in 1826. During this period, the study site was utilised for part of the cottage as well as an enclosed yard area. This property was purchased by William Walker during the 1840s and was owned by his family throughout the 19th century. Prior to 1865, an extension to the cottage was constructed to the northeast of the original cottage and within Walker's original allotment.

Durham Cottage and its outbuildings were demolished to make way for the Milton Terrace group, constructed in 1879, including the terrace at 13 Lower Fort Street still standing today. A significant amount of levelling had to occur for this redevelopment, with the ground level raised to the level of the lower floor of the terraces. The construction of Hickson Road in 1916 saw further cutting and filling within the area.

9.1.2 Summary of Test Excavation Results

Test excavation was carried out in July 2017 for the purposes of testing the location of a proposed swimming pool within the rear yard of the study site. The remnants of sandstone walls, related to the c.1826 Durham Cottage and a pre-1865 extension, were uncovered within Trenches 1, 1 extension and Trench 2. These walls were significantly impacted by a 20th century service trench which runs diagonally through the rear yard. The sandstone walls were clearly reused as retaining walls for the levelling of the rear yards during the construction of the Milton Terrace Group, c.1879. These foundations were constructed upon a thin remnant topsoil which sat above bedrock. Evidence was also found of the major filling event required for the c.1916 Hickson Road retaining wall.

9.1.3 Revised Archaeological Potential

Historical research has indicated a high potential for archaeological remains of a c.1826 cottage and pre-1865 extension within the rear yard. This potential was realised during archaeological test excavation which found evidence of both building phases. Testing found that this area was heavily disturbed however the site retains a moderate potential for underfloor deposits associated with the original building.

9.1.4 Revised Significance

Test excavation found the fragmentary structural remains of John Nicholson's c.1826 Durham Cottage. Archaeological material of integrity relating to this use of the site is considered rare and likely to retain significant research potential. Should intact occupation deposits be uncovered within the site, such data would provide a unique insight into the daily lives of wealthy early settlers and contribute to the history of the Dawes Point area. Such archaeological material, should it remain intact on the site, has the potential to be of State significance.

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the current report be submitted to the Heritage Division, on behalf of the NSW Heritage Council, in fulfillment of Condition 14 of Permit 2017/s60/87.

This report also provides a methodology to guide the installation of a new swimming pool under a separate s60 permit application. This methodology allows for the archaeological monitoring of proposed excavation works on the site to minimise any potential impact to known relics.

Any future excavation within the rear yard of the site should consider the remains of Durham Cottage; this may require additional archaeological assessment.

9.3 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT

The proposal seeks to carry out minor excavation for the installation of a swimming pool. The position and location of this pool has been designed to minimise impact to known relics. The majority of the pool will sit outside the location of Durham Cottage within the pre-1865 extension. Test excavation found that in this area the ground level was built up with fill during the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The maximum depth of excavation required in this area is 750mm and is only likely to impact on these later fills. The northwest end of the pool has been set above the ground well above the level of the pre-1865 sandstone wall [004] while the majority of body of the pool will run alongside the c.1826 wall [005] with a buffer zone protecting the wall from the installation. Therefore, no heritage impact is proposed by the installation of the pool. In order to ensure that relics are protected during this work, archaeological monitoring is proposed in order to minimise the potential for impact.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AMAC Group (June 1999) 'Archaeological Assessment of the properties located at 85 and 87 Kent Street, Millers Point', for Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects.
- AMAC Group (November 1999) 'Archaeological Assessment for 83 Kent Street, Millers Point', for The Department of Housing.
- AMAC Group (November 1999) 'Baseline Archaeological Assessment 56 Argyle Place and 31 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point', for Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects and Resitech.
- AMAC Group (March 2011) 'Letter to Heritage Division regarding 34 Argyle Place, Millers Point- Works Method Statement', for Tropman and Tropman Architects.
- AMAC Group (March 2012) 'Archaeological Impact- Proposed Works- 57 Lower Fort Street', for Tropman and Tropman Architects.
- AMAC Group (December 2012) 'Letter to Heritage Division regarding 3 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point- Works Method Statement', for Tropman and Tropman Architects.
- AMAC Group (February 2014) 'Supplemental Documentation 2012/s60/60 in compliance with s96 Modification NSW Heritage Act 1977. Archaeological Assessment 71 Kent Street, Millers Point', for Smart Design Studio.
- AMAC Group (August 2016) 'Permit Application s60 Heritage Act NSW 1977. Archaeological Assessment, Research Design and Excavation Methodology. 5, 7-9, 11-13 Dalgety Road and 2 Rhodens Lane, Millers Point NSW', for Urbis on behalf of NSW Land and Housing Corporation.
- AMAC Group (September 2016) 'Baseline Archaeological Assessment. 19 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW', for Tropman and Tropman Architects.
- AMAC Group (February 2017) 'Permit Application s60 Heritage Act NSW 1977. Archaeological Assessment, Research Design and Excavation Methodology. 9 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW', for Hector Abraham Architects.
- AMAC Group (March 2017) 'Permit Application s60 Heritage Act NSW 1977. Archaeological Assessment, Research Design and Excavation Methodology. 5 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW', for Tropman and Tropman Architects.
- AMAC Group (March 2017) 'Permit Application s60 Heritage Act NSW 1977. Archaeological Assessment, Research Design and Excavation Methodology. 13 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW', for Kelly Rees.
- Australian Dictionary of Biography, online resource, www.adb.com.au

- Bairstow, D. (February 1988), 'Historical Archaeological Report- Stage 1: 32 Merriman Street, 55 Kent Street'.
- Bickford and Sullivan (1984) *Assessing the research significance of historic sites. In Site Survey and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology.*
- Chapman and Murphy (1989) *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet, Sydney, Sydney.*
- City of Sydney Archives, online resource,
<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/history/archives>
- Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (November 2015) 'Milton Terrace. 1-19 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point. Conservation Management Plan including preface for No. 9 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point. Volume 1', for NSW Land and Housing Corporation, Department of Family and Community Services.
- Fitzgerald, S. and Keating, C. (1991) *Millers Point, The Urban Village, Sydney.*
- Higginbotham, E., Kass, T. and Walker, M. (November 1991) 'The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan. Volumes 1-4', for the Sydney Cove Authority and The NSW Department of Planning.
- Kass, T. (May 1987), 'A Socio-Economic History of Millers Point'.
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, online resource,
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/npawa1974247/
- New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages,
<http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>
- NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006) *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW Land and Property Information, Historical Lands Records Viewer,
<http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm>
- NSW Land and Property Information, Land Titles Office.
- NSW Land and Property Information, Six Maps Viewer, online resource,
<http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>
- NSW Heritage Office (2001) *Assessing Heritage Significance*, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW Heritage Office (2001 with revisions 2006) *Photographic Recording Of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture*, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW Heritage Office (2009) *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW Heritage Office Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (1996)
Archaeological Assessment: Archaeological Assessment Guidelines.

Ryan, R. J. (1974) *Land Grants 1788-1809: A Record of Registered Grants and Leases in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island*, Australian Documents Library: Sydney.

State Library of New South Wales, online collection, online resource, <https://primo-slnsw.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/primo-explore/search?vid=SLNSW>

State Records of New South Wales, Key name Search,
<http://srwww.records.nsw.gov.au/indexsearch/keyname.aspx>

11.0 APPENDICES

11.1 HERITAGE DIVISION EXCAVATION PERMIT



Level 6, 10 Valentine Avenue
Parramatta NSW 2150
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124
DX 8225 PARRAMATTA

Telephone: 61 2 9873 8500
Facsimile: 61 2 9873 8599
heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au
www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

File No: SF17/18170
Ref: DOC17/212004

Ms Kelly Rees
13 Lower Fort St,
Dawes Point, NSW 2000

Via email: rees@elevenwentworth.com

Dear Ms Rees,

**APPLICATION UNDER S60 OF THE HERITAGE ACT 1977
MILTON TERRACE, STATE HERITAGE REGISTER N^o 1682**

RE: 13 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point.
Proposal: Installation of air conditioning to first floor and second floor building. Kitchenette bench to rear verandah. Landscaping works to front and rear gardens, test archaeological excavations.

Section 60 Application No: 2017/s60/87, received 10 April 2017.

Information received with the application: As per Condition No. 1

Additional information requested: Yes

Additional information received: 5 May, 12 May, 16 May, 19 May 2017.

As delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW (the Heritage Council), I have considered the above Section 60 application. Pursuant to section 63 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, approval is granted subject to the following conditions:

1. All work shall comply with the information contained within:

a. Architectural Drawings 13 Lower Fort St. Dawes Point prepared by Kate Mountstephens architecture + heritage, dated May 2017, as listed in the table below:

Dwg No	Dwg Title	Date	Rev
	Proposed kitchenette details	11/05/2017	
S60.1-102	Ground Floor Level	11/05/2017	
S60.1-103	First Floor Level	16/05/2017	
S60.1-104	Second Floor Level	16/05/2017	
S60.1-105	Attic Level	11/05/2017	
S60.1-106	Roof Plan	11/05/2017	
S60.1-201	Section 1	11/05/2017	
S60.1-301	East & West Elevation	11/05/2017	

b. Landscape drawings 13 Lower Fort St. Dawes Point, prepared by Marcia Hosking Landscape Designer, dated May 2017, as listed in the table below:

Dwg No	Dwg Title	Date	Rev
1A	Amended Landscape Plan	03/05/2017	B

- c. Report entitled “Statement of Heritage Impact, S60 Application, Air Conditioning, Kitchenette, Landscaping and Test Archaeological Excavation, 13 Lower Fort St. Dawes Point, for Kelly Rees and Brent Wong, Issue C”, prepared by Kate Mountstephens Architecture + Heritage, dated: 3 April 2017.
- d. Report entitled “Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW-1977, 13 Lower Fort St. Dawes Point NSW”, prepared by Ivana Vetta and Melissa Kennedy, Archaeological Management & Consulting Group for Kelly Rees, dated: March 2017.

EXCEPT AS AMENDED by the conditions of this approval:

DESIGN

- 2. Air conditioning is approved conditional to details being revised to mitigate impact. This can be achieved by installing split units concealed in free standing joinery along northern wall which can also conceal pipework to first floor. In the second floor front rooms, split units may be fixed to the timber internal wall. Fixing directly to masonry walls and cutting openings into original ceilings is not approved. Amended details shall be submitted and approved by the Manager, Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage prior to the issue of construction certificate.
Reason: To minimize impact to original fabric.
- 3. The roof access hatch shall be relocated close to the front parapet so it is not visible from public domain and reduced in size to match the existing roof access hatches at 9 and 15 Lower Fort Street and to fit within the rafters.
Reason: To achieve consistency with existing roof hatches within the terrace row, minimise visual impacts and physical impact on significant roof structure.
- 4. The Kitchenette shall be designed to be free standing and easily reversible leaving no permanent damage to any significant fabric.
Reason: To avoid impact to significant fabric.
- 5. The installation of the fountain in the front yard is not approved. It may be installed in the rear yard provided there is no related ground disturbance or excavation.
Reason: The design and scale of the proposed fountain is not compatible and sympathetic to the High Victorian style of Milton Terrace.
- 6. The two trees of 4 meters height in the front yard are not approved. Instead shrubs of a maximum mature height of 2 metres and of contained roots may be planted. The new planting shall follow the Millers Point Vegetation Assessment, prepared by the Government Architect's Office (2005) that provides specific recommendations and strategies for the ongoing maintenance and development of gardens in the Millers Point area.
Reason: To minimize impact of roots on the original sandstone retaining wall in the front court yard and visual impact. A copy of the Millers Point Vegetation Assessment is attached to this letter.

Helping the community conserve our heritage

NOMINATED HERITAGE CONSULTANT

7. An appropriately qualified heritage consultant with demonstrated experience in similar projects shall be appointed to oversee all stages of the project and provide design and detailing advice.
8. The heritage consultant shall monitor the works to ensure no significant fabric is damaged or removed without approval.
Reason: To minimise risk of impact during works.

PROTECTION OF SIGNIFICANT FABRIC

9. No significant fabric shall be removed, unless deteriorated beyond repair, in which case, only patch replacement of the deteriorated fabric may be carried out with like-for-like material.
10. Services such as plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning shall reuse existing service points and reticulation, as much as possible, or be accommodated within existing or new cavities to avoid impact on significant fabric. There shall be no damage to or chasing of significant fabric and fixings shall be minimised. Where possible, existing service points shall be used.
11. All work shall be carried out by suitably qualified tradespeople preferably with knowledge and practical experience in conservation and repair of similar heritage items.
12. Significant building fabric and elements are to be protected from potential damage during the works, especially demolition works. Protection systems must ensure historic fabric is not damaged or removed.

CONSERVATION

13. Significant building fabric and elements are to be protected during the works from potential damage. Protection systems must ensure historic fabric is not damaged or removed. All tradesmen and workers on site shall be made aware of the significant fabric on site.
Reason: To ensure that significant fabric is not damaged during the works.

ARCHAEOLOGY

14. All works shall be in accordance with the approved research design and methodology outlined in 'Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application, 13 Lower Fort Street Dawes Point' prepared by AMAC Archaeological and dated March 2017 except as amended by the following conditions:
 - a/. This approval covers the test excavation and inspection of areas of the rear yard to understand the archaeological potential at 13 Lower Fort Street. It does not cover the removal of State significance archaeology relating to Durham Cottage.
 - b/. The Heritage Council of NSW or its Delegate must be informed in writing of the start of the archaeological investigation at least five (5) days prior to the commencement of, and within five (5) days of the completion of on-site archaeological work.
 - c/. The Applicant must ensure that if substantial intact archaeological deposits and/or State significant relics not identified in 'Archaeological Assessment, Permit Application, 13 Lower Fort Street Dawes Point' prepared by AMAC

- Archaeological and dated March 2017 are discovered, work must cease in the affected area(s) and the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified. Additional assessment and approval may be required prior to works continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.
- d/. The Applicant must ensure that the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta are present at the site supervising all excavation activity likely to expose archaeology.
 - e/. The Applicant must ensure that the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta, take adequate steps to record in detail relics, structures and features discovered on the site during the archaeological works in accordance with current best practice. This work must be undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines, 'How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items' (1998) and 'Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items' (2006).
 - f/. The Applicant is responsible for the safe-keeping of any archaeology of local significance recovered from the site.
 - g/. The Applicant must ensure that the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta, cleans, stabilises, labels, analyses, catalogues and stores any artefacts recovered from the site in a way that allows them to be retrieved according to both type and provenance.
 - h/. The Applicant must ensure that a final excavation report is prepared by the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Mr Martin Carney and Secondary Excavation Director Ms Ivana Vetta, to publication standard, within one (1) year of the completion of the field based archaeological activity unless an extension of time or other variation is approved by the Heritage Council of NSW. Further copies of the report should be lodged with the local library and/or another appropriate local repository in the area in which the site is located.

Reason: To ensure archaeological aspects of the site are appropriately tested and understood.

COMPLIANCE

- 15. Officers of the Office of Environment and Heritage, Heritage Division are to be permitted entry to the site at any time as a condition of this approval and may photograph, take samples or request records in relation to any aspects of the approved activity.
- 16. The Applicant and the nominated Heritage Consultant may be required to participate in random audits of Heritage Council approvals to confirm compliance with conditions of consent at any time.

Reason: To ensure compliance with conditions and approved plans.

DURATION OF APPROVAL

- 17. This approval shall be void if the activity to which it refers is not physically commenced within five years after the date of the approval, or within the period of consent specified in any relevant development consent granted under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, whichever occurs first.

Reason: To comply with legislation.

It should be noted that an approval under the Heritage Act is additional to that which may be required from other Local Government and State Government Authorities in order to undertake works.

If you have any questions regarding the above matter please contact Mariana Martin at the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, on telephone (02) 9873 8527 or by e-mail: mariana.martin@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



RAJEEV MAINI
Acting Manager, Conservation,
Heritage Division
Office of Environment and Heritage
As Delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW
29 June 2017

Helping the community conserve our heritage

11.2 UNIT LIST

Unit	Description	Trench
001	Topsoil with building material	1 & 2
002	Mottled yellow orange sand	1 & 2
003	Dark brown sandy loam	1
004	Sandstone wall	1 ext
005	Sandstone wall	1, 1 ext, 2
006	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	1, 1 ext, 2
007	Grey cinder fill	1, 1 ext, 2
008	Mixed dark grey sandy loam	1, 1 ext, 2
009	Mustard yellow mortar fill	1, 1 ext, 2
010	light grey-beige sand	1, 1 ext, 2
011	Striated layers of sand with sandstone	1, 1 ext, 2
012	Dark grey brown loamy sand	1, 1 ext, 2
013	bedrock	1, 1 ext, 2
014	Sandstone wall	1, 1 ext, 2
015	Irregular cut	1, 1 ext, 2
016	Fill in cut [015]	1, 1 ext, 2
017	Robber Trench	1 ext

11.3 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0568		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0569		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0570		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0571		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0572		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0573		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0574		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0575		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0576		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0577		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0578		Yard - start up photograph	NW	12-07-17
0579		Yard - start up photograph	SE	12-07-17
0580		General - start up	E	12-07-17
0581		General - start up	E	12-07-17
0582		General - start up	E	12-07-17
0583		General - start up	E	12-07-17
0584		General - start up	E	12-07-17
0585		Rear Lane	NE	12-07-17
0586		Rear Lane	NE	12-07-17
0593	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0594	1	Start of Excavation	N	12-07-17
0595	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0596	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0597	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0598	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0599	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0600	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0601	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0602	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0603	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0604	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0605	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0606	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0607	1	Start of Excavation	E	12-07-17
0608	1	Start of Excavation	E	12-07-17
0609	1	Start of Excavation	E	12-07-17
0610	1	Start of Excavation	E	12-07-17
0611	1	Start of Excavation	E	12-07-17
0612	1	Start of Excavation	SW	12-07-17
0613	1	Start of Excavation	SW	12-07-17
0614	1	Start of Excavation	SW	12-07-17
0615	1	Start of Excavation	SW	12-07-17
0616	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0617	1	Start of Excavation	W	12-07-17
0618	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0619	1	Start of Excavation	NW	12-07-17
0620	1	Start of Excavation	S	12-07-17
0621	1	Start of Excavation	S	12-07-17
0622	1	Start of Excavation	S	12-07-17

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0623	1 ext	Start of Excavation	W	13-07-17
0624	1 ext	Start of Excavation	W	13-07-17
0625	1 ext	Start of Excavation	SW	13-07-17
0626	1 ext	Start of Excavation	SW	13-07-17
0627	1 ext	Start of Excavation	SW	13-07-17
0628	1 ext	Start of Excavation	W	13-07-17
0629	1 ext	Start of Excavation	S	13-07-17
0630	1 ext	Start of Excavation	S	13-07-17
0631	1 ext	Start of Excavation	S	13-07-17
0632	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	S	13-07-17
0633	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	S	13-07-17
0634	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	S	13-07-17
0635	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	S	13-07-17
0636	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	S	13-07-17
0637	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	S	13-07-17
0638	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	S	13-07-17
0639	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	SE	13-07-17
0640	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	SE	13-07-17
0641	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	SE	13-07-17
0642	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	SE	13-07-17
0643	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	SE	13-07-17
0644	1 ext	Exposure of [004] and [005]	SE	13-07-17
0645	1 ext	During excavation - [004]	W	13-07-17
0646	1 ext	During excavation - [004]	W	13-07-17
0647	1 ext	Detail - southeast section	SE	13-07-17

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0648	1 ext	Detail - southeast section	SE	13-07-17
0649	1 ext	Detail - southeast section	SE	13-07-17
0650	1 ext	Detail - southeast section	SE	13-07-17
0651	1 ext	Detail - southeast section	SE	13-07-17
0652	1 ext	Detail - southeast section	SE	13-07-17
0653	1 ext	Detail - southeast section	SE	13-07-17
0654	1 ext	Prior to excavation of Trench 2	S	13-07-17
0655	2	Removal of spoil before excavation	S	13-07-17
0656	2	Removal of spoil before excavation	S	13-07-17
0657	2	Removal of spoil before excavation	S	13-07-17
0658	2	Removal of spoil before excavation	E	13-07-17
0659	2	Removal of spoil before excavation	E	13-07-17
0660	2	Removal of spoil before excavation	E	13-07-17
0661	2	Start of Excavation	E	13-07-17
0662	2	Start of Excavation	E	13-07-17
0663	2	Exposure of [004] and [005]	NW	13-07-17
0664	2	Exposure of [004] and [005]	NW	13-07-17
0665	2	Exposure of [004], [005] and [014]	SE	13-07-17
0666	2	Exposure of [004], [005] and [014]	SE	13-07-17
0667	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Wrong N arrow	NW	14-07-17
0668	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Wrong N arrow	NW	14-07-17
0669	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	NW	14-07-17
0670	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	NW	14-07-17
0671	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	NW	14-07-17
0672	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	NW	14-07-17

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0673	1 ext & 2	General - walls [004], [005] and [014]	SW	14-07-17
0674	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	SW	14-07-17
0675	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	SW	14-07-17
0676	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	SW	14-07-17
0677	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	SW	14-07-17
0678	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	SW	14-07-17
0679	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	SW	14-07-17
0680	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	SW	14-07-17
0681	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0682	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0683	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0684	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0685	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0686	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0687	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0688	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0689	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	SW	14-07-17
0690	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004] and [005] - section	NW	14-07-17
0691	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004] and [005] - section	NW	14-07-17
0692	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004] and [005] - section	NW	14-07-17
0693	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004] and [005] - section	NW	14-07-17
0694	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004] and [005] - section	NW	14-07-17
0695	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004] and [005] - section	NW	14-07-17
0696	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	NE	14-07-17
0697	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]	NE	14-07-17

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0698	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	NE	14-07-17
0699	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	NE	14-07-17
0700	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	NE	14-07-17
0701	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	NE	14-07-17
0702	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] with cut [015]	NE	14-07-17
0703	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	NE	14-07-17
0704	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	NE	14-07-17
0705	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014] - Detail	NE	14-07-17
0706	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0707	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0708	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0709	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0710	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0711	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0712	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0713	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0714	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0715	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0716	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0717	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0718	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0719	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0720	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]- whole trench	SE	14-07-17
0721	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]- whole trench	SE	14-07-17
0722	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]- whole trench	SE	14-07-17

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0723	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]- whole trench	SE	14-07-17
0724	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] and [014]- whole trench	SE	14-07-17
0725	1 ext & 2	Final - walls [004], [005] - Detail	SE	14-07-17
0726	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] in profile - detail	SW	14-07-17
0727	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] in profile - detail	SW	14-07-17
0728	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] in profile - detail	SW	14-07-17
0729	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section	SW	14-07-17
0730	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section	SW	14-07-17
0731	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section	SW	14-07-17
0732	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section	SW	14-07-17
0733	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section - detail	SW	14-07-17
0734	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005]	W	14-07-17
0735	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005]	W	14-07-17
0736	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005] - detail	W	14-07-17
0737	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005] - detail	W	14-07-17
0740	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section	NW	14-07-17
0741	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section	NW	14-07-17
0742	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section	NW	14-07-17
0743	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005] - detail	W	14-07-17
0744	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section -detail	NW	14-07-17
0745	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section -detail	NW	14-07-17
0746	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005] - detail	W	14-07-17
0747	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section -detail	NW	14-07-17
0748	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section -detail	NW	14-07-17
0749	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section -detail	NW	14-07-17

Image	Trench	Description	Direction	Date
0750	1 ext & 2	Final - [004] Section -detail	NW	14-07-17
0751	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005] - detail showing [004] butting render on [005]	W	14-07-17
0752	1 ext & 2	Join between [004] and [005] - detail showing [004] butting render on [005]	W	14-07-17
0753	1 ext & 2	Detail showing remnant render on [005]	SW	14-07-17
0754	2	Detail of [005] in southeast section	SE	14-07-17
0755	2	Detail of [005] in southeast section	SE	14-07-17
0756	2	Detail of [005] in southeast section	SE	14-07-17
0757	2	Detail of [005] in southeast section	SE	14-07-17
0758	2	Detail of [005] in southeast section	SE	14-07-17
0759	2	Detail of [005] in southeast section	SE	14-07-17
0760	2	Detail of render on interior of [014]	NW	14-07-17
0761	2	Detail of render on interior of [014]	NW	14-07-17
0762	2	Detail of render on interior of [014]	NW	14-07-17
0763	2	Detail of render on interior of [014]	NW	14-07-17
0764	2	Detail of [014]	SE	14-07-17
0765	2	Detail of [014]	SE	14-07-17
0766	2	Detail of [014]	SE	14-07-17
0767	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section - detail	SW	14-07-17
0768	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section - detail	SW	14-07-17
0769	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section - detail	SW	14-07-17
0770	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section - detail	SW	14-07-17
0771	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section - detail	SW	14-07-17
0772	1 ext & 2	Final - [005] section - detail	SW	14-07-17
0773	1 ext & 2	Backfilling of Trenches 1, 1ext and 2	N	14-07-17
0774	1 ext & 2	Backfilling of Trenches 1, 1ext and 2	N	14-07-17

11.4 ARTEFACT CATALOGUE

The EAMC Archaeology Database

a database created by the Archaeology of the Modern City Project

Artefacts Catalogue



Cat. No.	Context	Class	Material	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Portion	Colour	Profile	Section	TS Name	Weight (g)	Date(s)	Qty	Int	%
13LFS01	001	Glass	Glass	Food storage	Bottle	Beer/Wine	Base	Olive Green	Cylindrical	Round	Beer/Wine 1 (R)	358.17	0–	0	1	IE 25%
	CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS01	001	Glass	Glass	Food storage	Bottle	Beer/Wine	Base	Olive Green	Cylindrical	Round	Beer/Wine 1 (R)	358.17	0–	0	1	IE 25%
	CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS02	001	Bone	Bone	Diet	Meat	Sheep	Femur				()	27.92	0–	0	1	SV 95%
	Notes: Broken distal end. CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS02	001	Bone	Bone	Diet	Meat	Sheep	Femur				()	27.92	0–	0	1	SV 95%
	Notes: Broken distal end. CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS03	006	Ceramic	Fine earthenware	Food Service	Bowl	Soup	Base Rim	Brown	Curved marly	Round	Brown Floral Transfer 1 ()	61	0–	0	3	SE 25%
	Decoration: Transfer-printed. Pattern: Floral. CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS04	006	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Food Service	Plate	Medium		Rim to Base	White	Pedestal foot	Round, scalloped	White porcellaneous 1 ()	47.35	0–	0	1	SV 15%
	Decoration: Relief. Notes: Wavy ribbed pattern. CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS05	006	Ceramic	Porcelain	Food Service	Cup	Tea	Body	White	Pedestal foot	Round	White porcelain 1 ()	8.82	0–	0	2	SE 10%
	CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS06	006	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Food Service	Cup	Tea		Body	White	Cylindrical	Round	White porcellaneous 2 ()	5.55	0–	0	1	SV 5%
	CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS07	006	Ceramic	Fine earthenware	Food Service	Dish	Serving	Base and shoulder	Blue and White	Curved marly	Round	Willow Blue transfer 1 ()	16.7	0–	0	1	SV 5%
	Decoration: Transfer-printed. Pattern: Willow. CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS08	006	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Food Service	Cup	Tea		Rim Body	Gold	Straight-sided	Round, fluted	White porcellaneous 3 ()	12.97	0–	0	1	SV 5%
	Decoration: Painted. Pattern: Linear. Notes: Gold along rim with three gold lines below rim. CJ ID: 0.															
13LFS09	006	Ceramic	Stoneware	Food Storage	Bottle	Unidentified	Body	Cream, Brown	Cylindrical		Bristol ware 1 (R)	58.63	1835–	2	IE	10%
	Decoration: Glazed. CJ ID: 0.															

Cat. No.	Context	Class	Material	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Portion	Colour	Profile	Section	TS Name	Weight (g)	Date(s)	Qty	Int	%
13LFS10	006 CJ ID: 0.	Glass	Glass	Food storage	Bottle	Beer/Wine	Neck Rim	Olive Green	Cylindrical	Round	Beer/Wine 1 (R)	99.78	0–	0	1	SV 15%
																Box: 1
13LFS11	006 CJ ID: 0.	Glass	Glass	Food storage	Bottle	Beer/Wine	Rim Neck	Olive Green	Cylindrical	Round	Beer/Wine 2 (R)	14.31	0–	0	1	SV 10%
																Box: 1
13LFS12	006 CJ ID: 0.	Glass	Glass	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	Unidentified Medicine	Rim Neck	Blue Tint	Single collar	Round	Pharmaceutical 1 ()	18.66	0–	0	1	SV 15%
																Box: 1
13LFS13	006 Manuf.: Moulded. Notes: 20th Century. CJ ID: 0.	Glass	Glass	Food Storage	Bottle	Stopper	Complete	Green-light		Round	Bottle – Condiments 1 (R)	11.54	0–	0	1	SV 95%
																Box: 1
13LFS14	006 Modifications: Usewear. CJ ID: 0.	Miscellaneous	Ceramic	Architectural/Non-Structural	Electrical	Insulator	Whole	White	Single collar	Round	()	17.28	0–	0	1	SV 80%
																Box: 1
13LFS15	006 Modifications: Usewear. Notes: Pitted surface. CJ ID: 0.	Miscellaneous	Glass	Recreation	Game piece	Marble	Whole	Blue, Medium	Spherical	()	()	6.6	0–	0	1	SV 100%
																Box: 1
13LFS16	006 Modifications: Ferrous encrustation. Notes: Two are corroded together. CJ ID: 0.	Metal	Iron	Architectural/Non-Structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft			Angular	Nail 1 ()	9.92	0–	0	3	IE 100%
																Box: 1
13LFS17	006 CJ ID: 0.	Bone	Sheep	Diet	Meat	Sheep	Femur			()	()	15.38	0–	0	1	SE 25%
																Box: 1
13LFS18	006 Modifications: Butchered. Notes: Proximal end is missing. CJ ID: 0.	Bone	Sheep	Diet	Meat	Sheep	Tibia			()	()	27.61	0–	0	1	SV 75%
																Box: 1
13LFS19	006 CJ ID: 0.	Building Materials	Shell lime	Architectural/Structural	Bonding	Lime					Shell lime mortar - Coarse 1 ()	33.6	0–	0	1	
																Box: 1
13LFS20	006 Manuf.: Extruded. Notes: No frog. CJ ID: 0.	Building Materials	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick - Sandstock	Near Complete	Orange	Straight-sided	Rectangular	Brick 1 ()	1190.64	0–	0	1	
																Box: 1
13LFS21	005 Notes: Shell lime render. CJ ID: 0.	Building Materials	Render	Architectural/Structural	Bonding	Lime		light beige		()	()	119.66	0–	0	0	
																Box: 1