



Figure 3-16 Detail of Block A1, City of Sydney - Trigonometrical Survey, 1855-1865. (Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney)

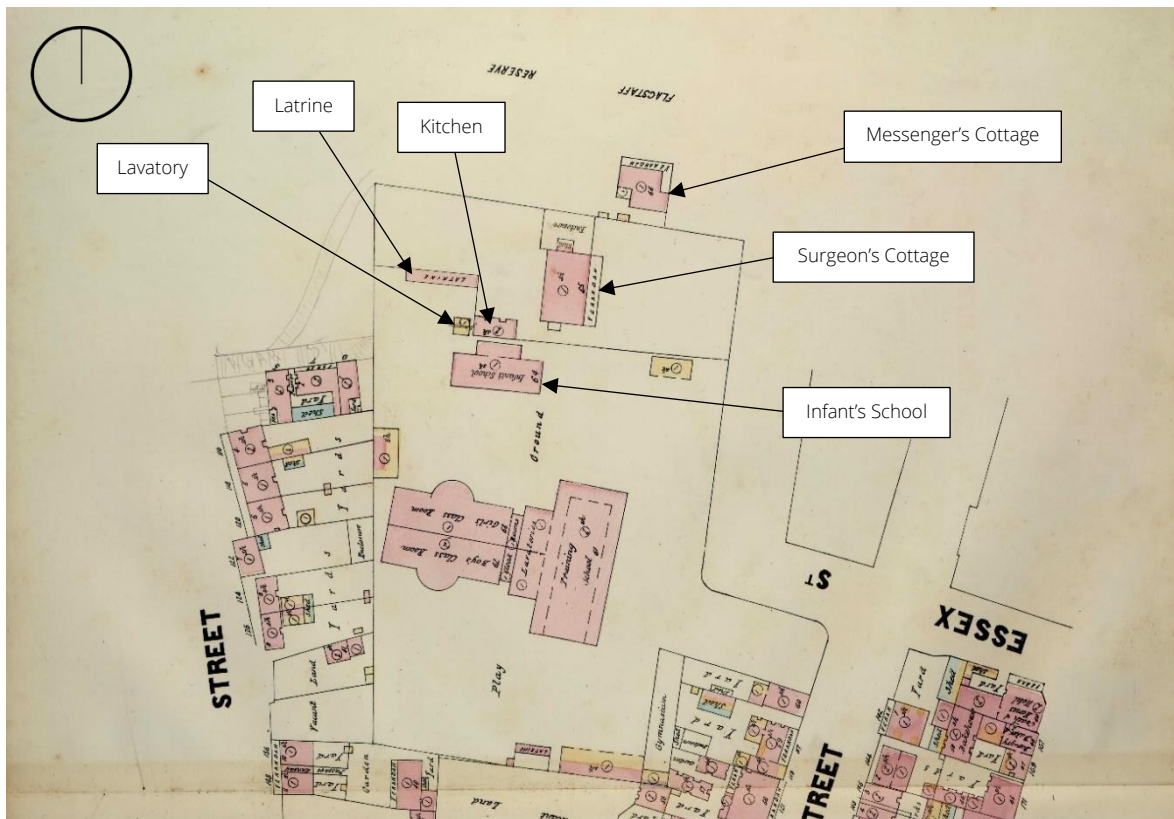


Figure 3-17. Plans of Sydney (Doves), 1880: Map 29 - Block 67A, showing the Surgeon's Cottage, Kitchen, latrines and lavatory immediately north of the newly constructed Infant's School. The Fort Street Training School sits to the south. The Messenger's Cottage is immediately north of the Surgeon's Cottage in the Flagstaff Reserve. Source. City of Sydney Archives, Unique ID A-00880128.



Figure 3-18 Detail of a badly damaged Crown Plan showing the surgeon's cottage in 1882. (Source: LPI CP34.2063)

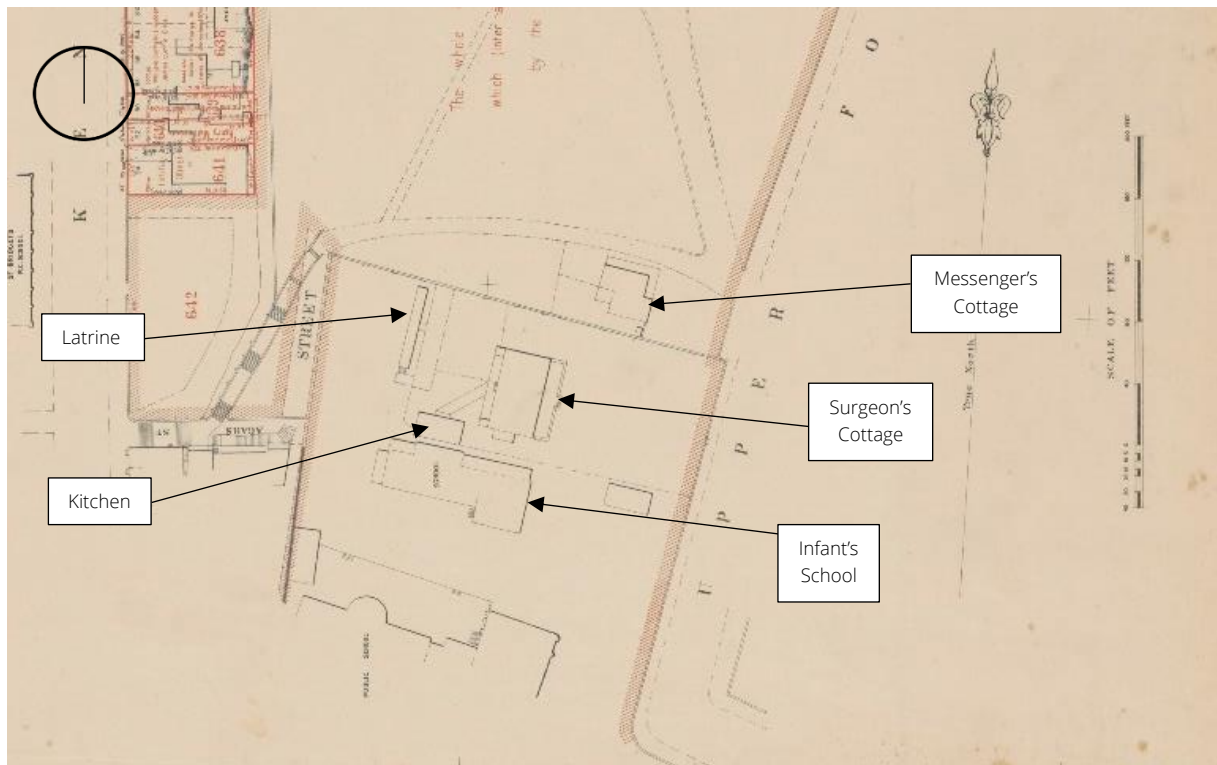


Figure 3-19. Detail of plan of the study area in 1901. Note the additional structures, fences etc adjacent to the Surgeon's Cottage (indicated). Source: NSW State Archives 1901 Resumption Plans.



THE COOKING SCHOOL.

Figure 3-20. The newly opened Fort Street Public's Cookery School in the former Surgeon's Cottage. Source. Australian Town and Country Journal, 27 May 1903. The Girls' School at Fort-street, Sydney, p. 33.



Figure 3-21. View of Sydney from the Observatory showing the Fort Street School and associated buildings, taken in ca. 1900-1910. Source: SLNSW PXE 77/365, digital order no. a116365.



Figure 3-22 Teacher and children gardening at Fort Street school, c.1900. (Source: NSW archives NRS-15051-1-14-[734]-35)

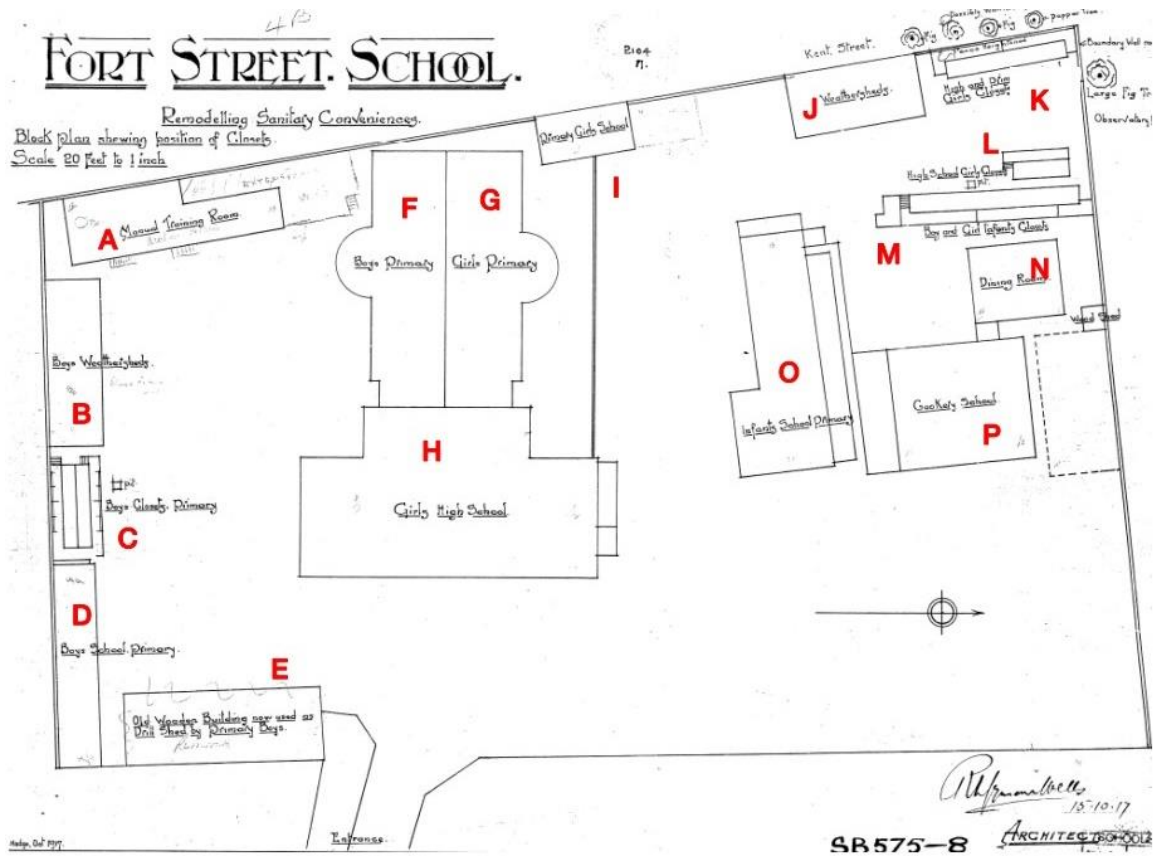


Figure 3-23. Layout of Fort Street School, 1917. The Surgeon's Cottage is assigned Building P. Source. Department of Finance Plan Services drawing SB575/8, dated 15 October 1917, taken directly from TDK Architects, 2016, p. 16.

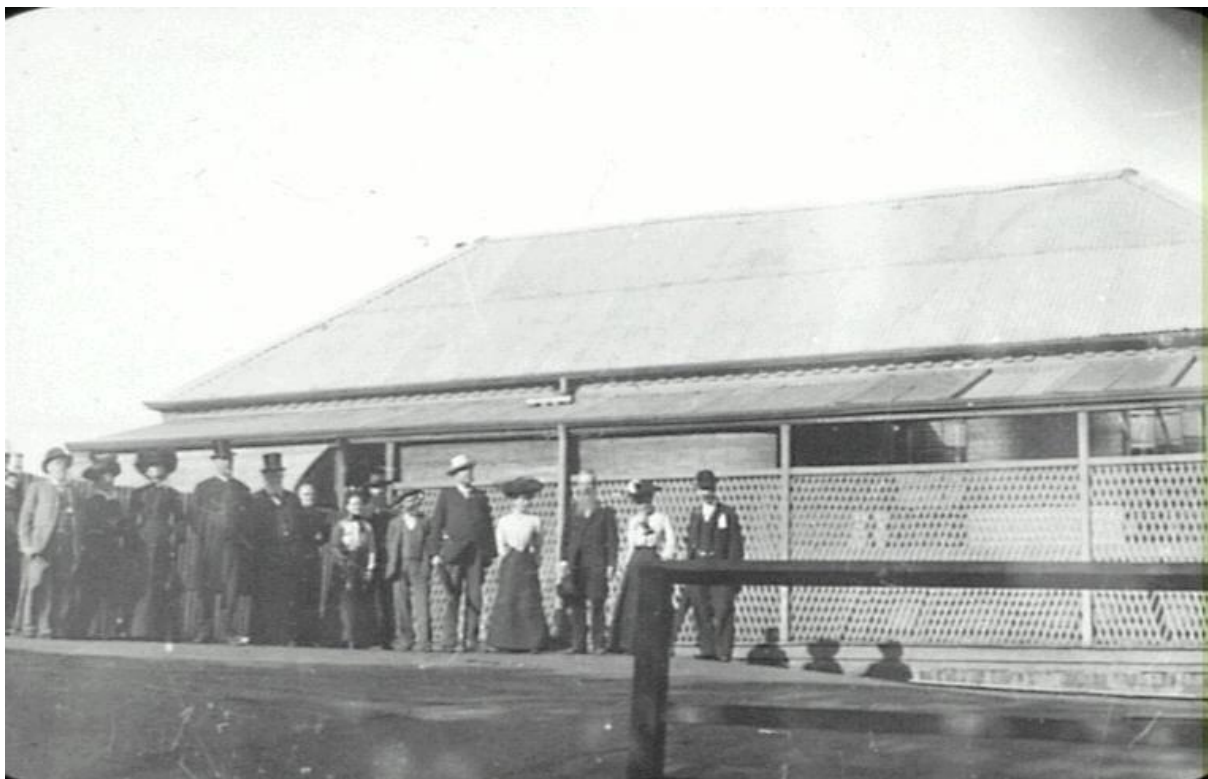


Figure 3-24 The back of the cookery school (former surgeon's cottage) in 1903 being visited by members of the Australian Historical Society. (Source: JRAHS)

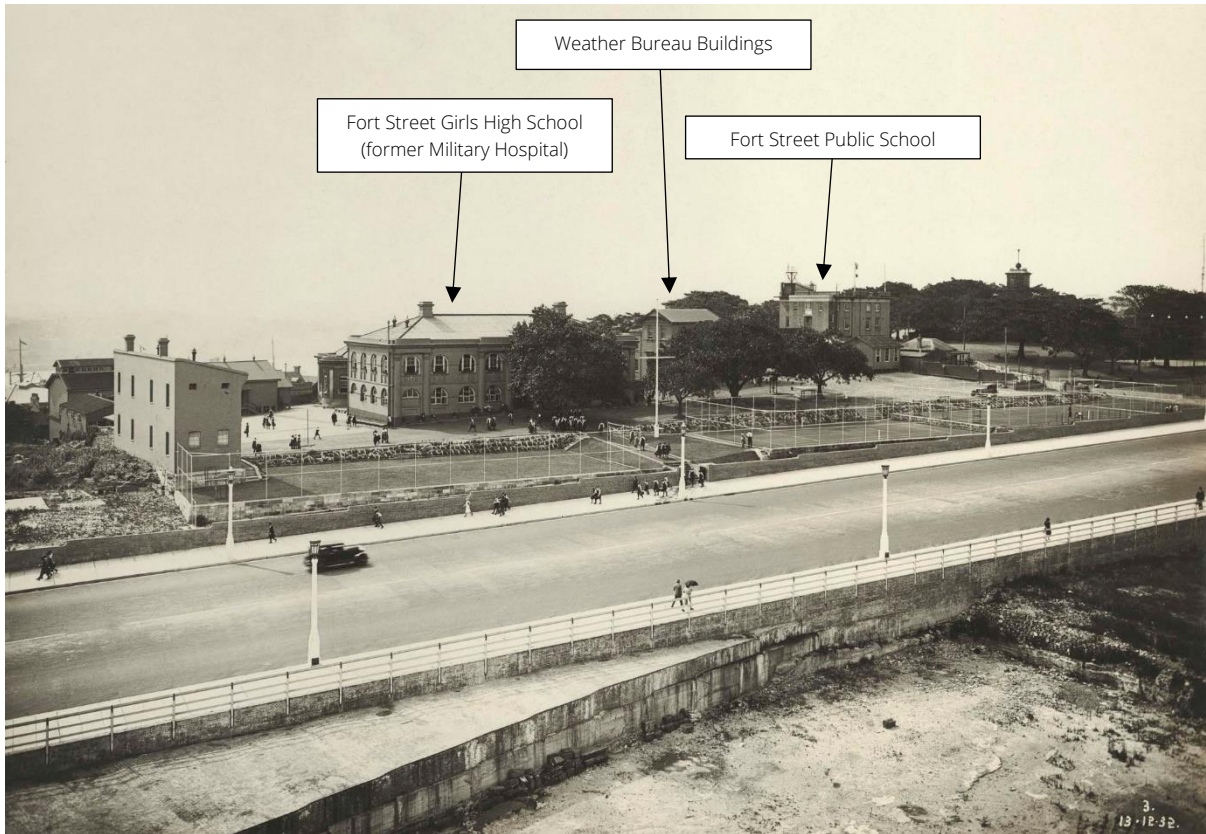


Figure 3-25. The Fort Street Girls High School in December 1932 immediately following the completion of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The Bradfield Highway, which replaced Princes Street, is visible in the foreground. The Surgeon's Cottage is out of view, behind the former Military Hospital building. Source. Museums of History NSW - State Archives Collection, Digital ID: 12685_a007_a00704_8735000188r.

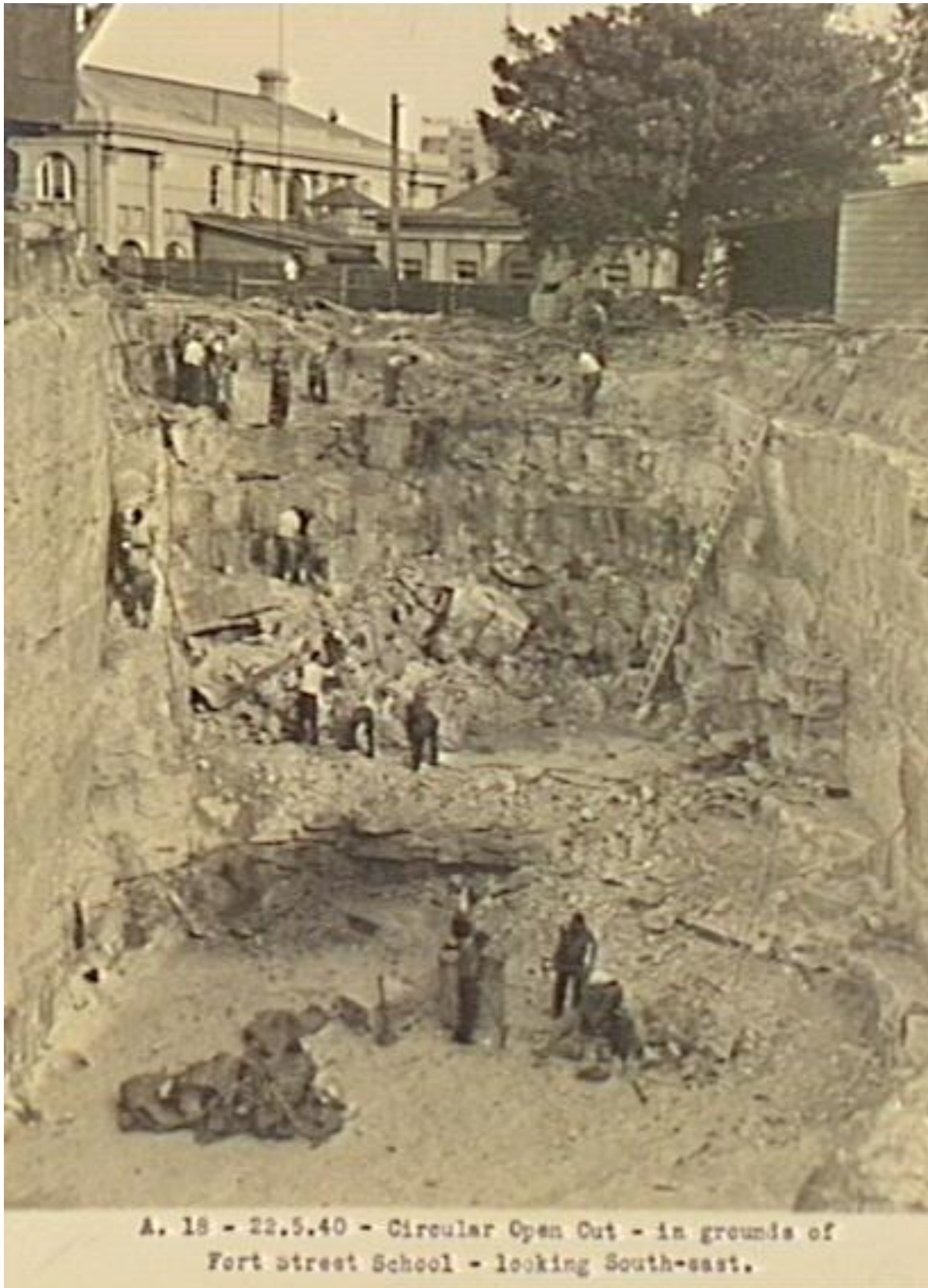


Figure 3-26. Excavation works for the Cahill Expressway's circular cut (ring road) within the grounds of the Fort Street School. Source. Museums of History NSW - State Archives Collection.



Figure 3-27. City of Sydney Civic Survey (Map 6) prepared in 1948 after the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, Bradfield Highway, and circular cut for the Cahill Expressway. Note all outbuildings west of the cottage have been demolished, and only the cottage remains. Source. City of Sydney Archives, Unique ID A-00880366.

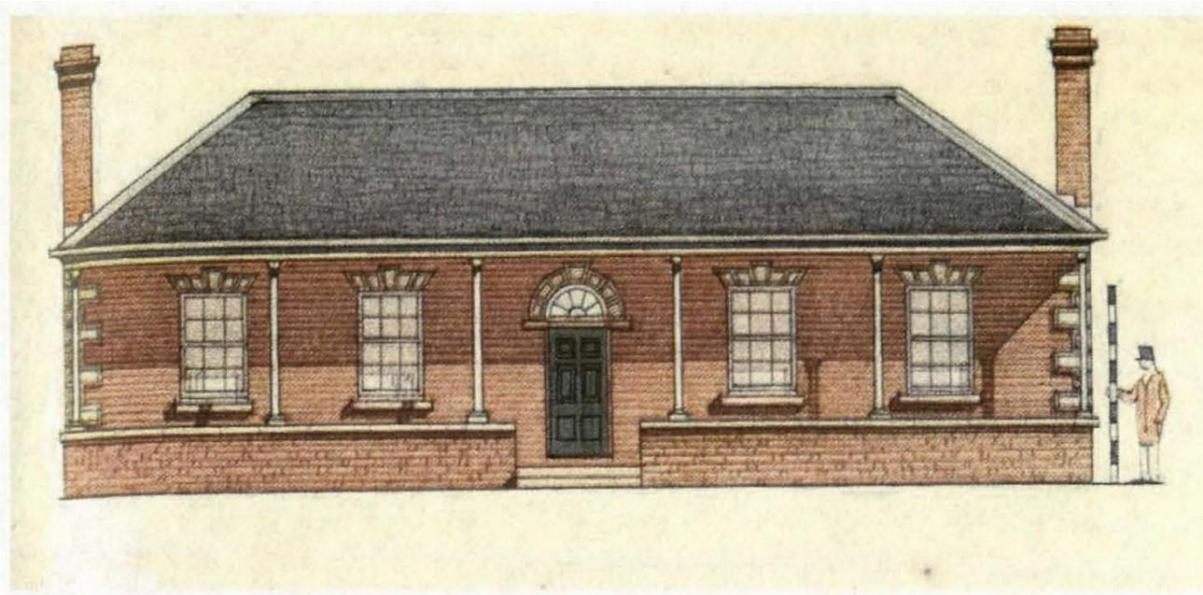


Figure 3-28. Elevation of the Surgeon's Cottage drawn by Morton Herman prior to its demolition. Source. Herman 1954, Figure 39, in Casey and Lowe, 2005, p. 18.

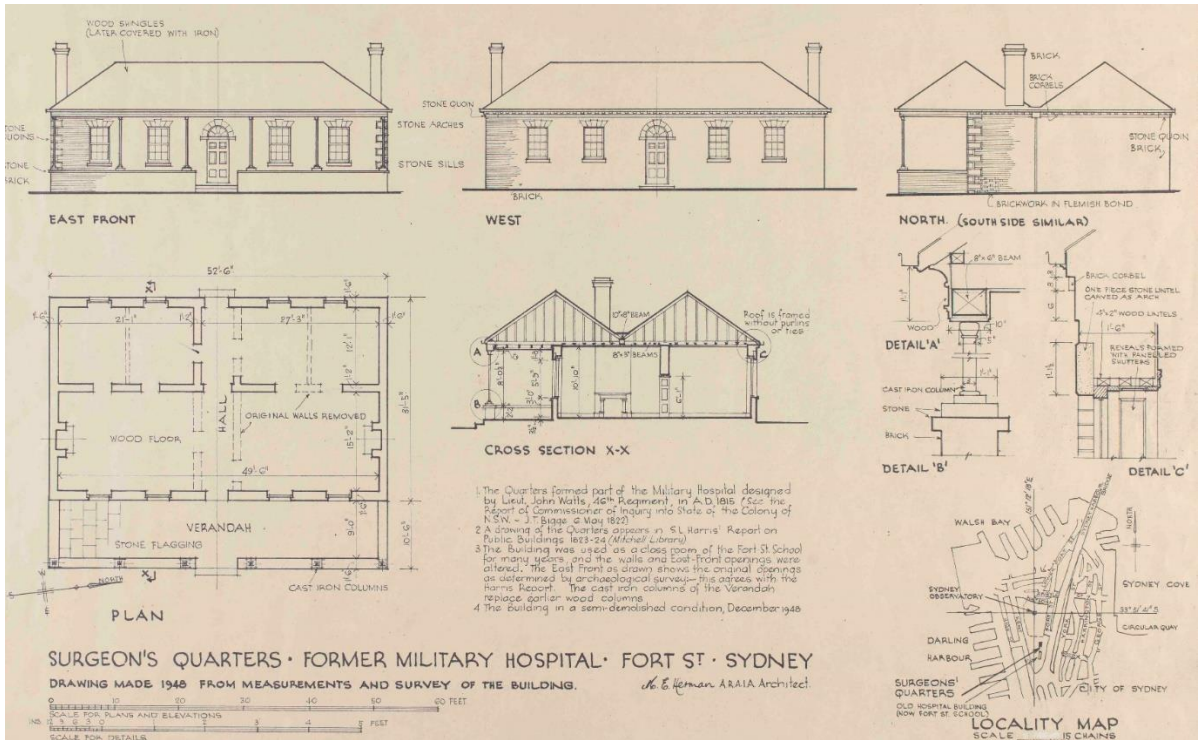


Figure 3-29. Morton Hermann's recording of the Surgeon's Cottage, 1948. Source: ML,PXD 49, "Measured drawings, 1947-1948, 196-, Morton E. Herman".

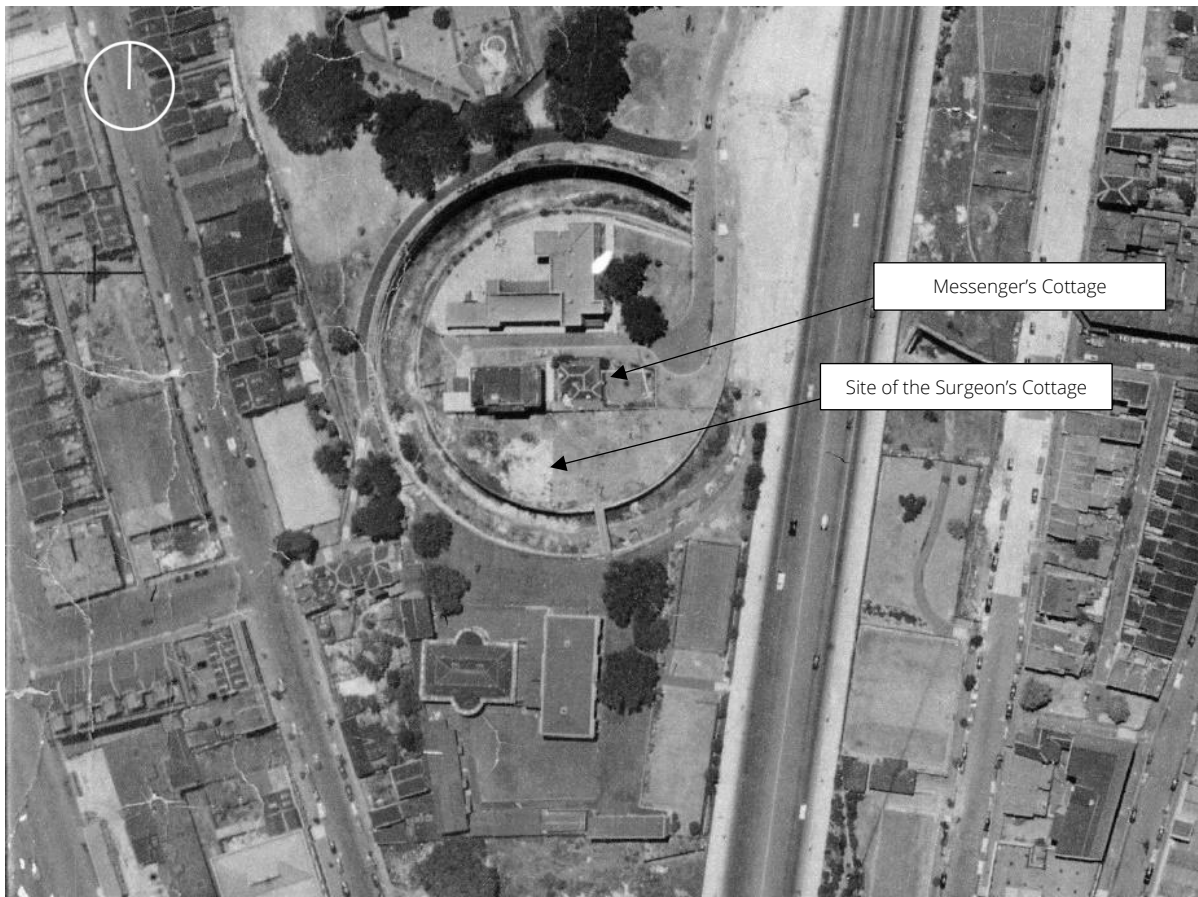


Figure 3-30. City of Sydney - Aerial Photographic Survey, 1949: Image 14 showing vacant ground at the site of the recently demolished Surgeon's Cottage. Source. City of Sydney Archives, Unique ID A-00879962.

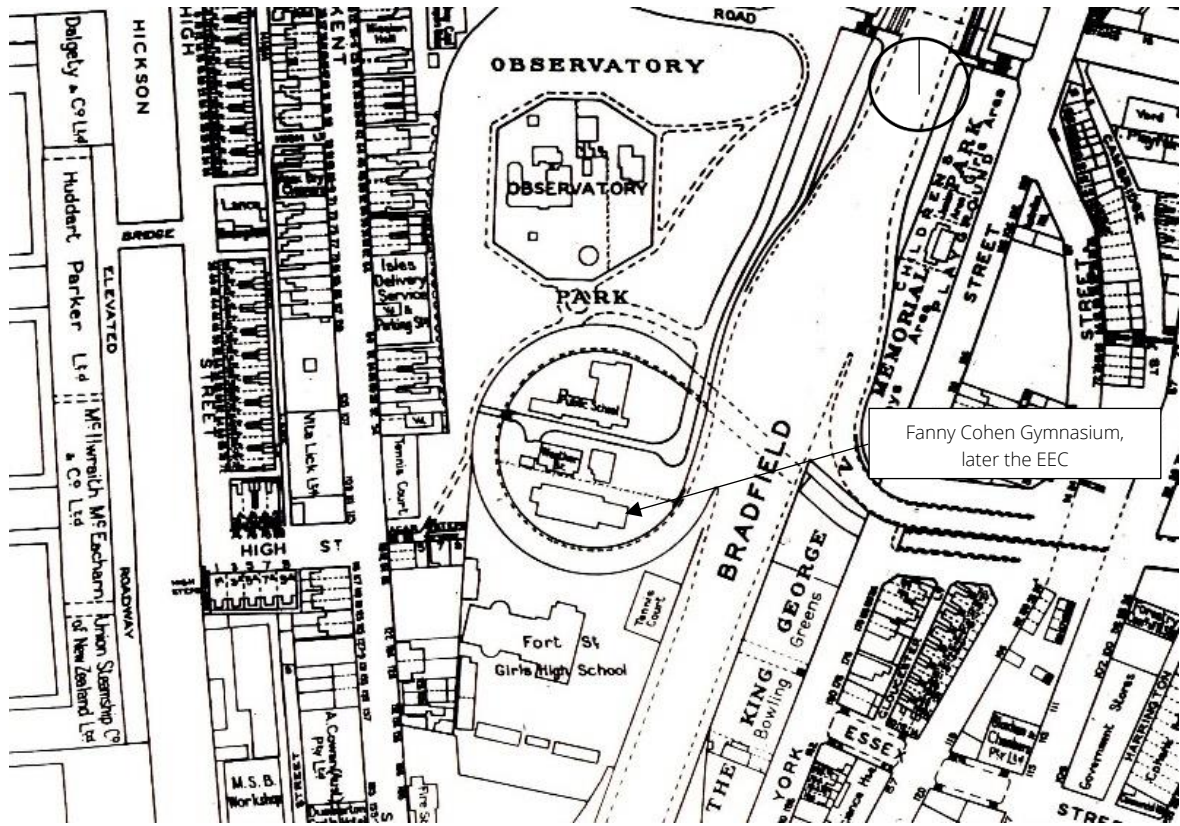


Figure 3-31. City of Sydney - Building Surveyor's Detail Sheets (Sheet 2 - Sydney Cove), dated between 1949-1972 plan showing the Fort Street Girls High School and ancillary structures including the former Surgeons' Cottage site which has been redeveloped into the Fanny Cohen Gymnasium, later the EEC. Source: City of Sydney Archives, Unique ID, A-00880195.

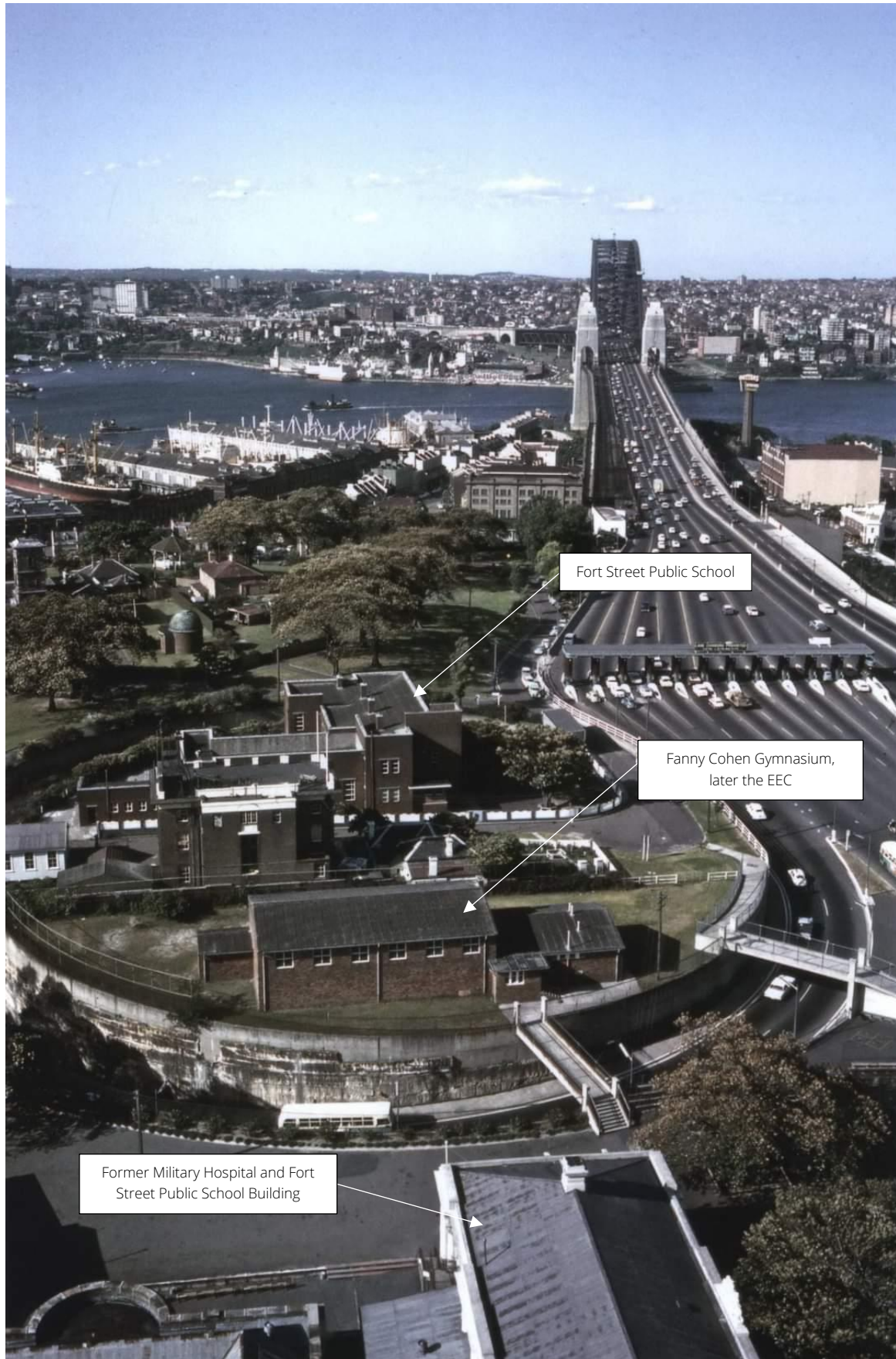


Figure 3-32. Aerial view of the For Street Public School taken in the c1960s by Robin Smith, 1959-2015. Source. Walsh Bay History.

4. Preliminary Assessment of Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Potential and Significance

4. Preliminary Assessment of Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Potential and Significance

The following preliminary assessment of non-Aboriginal archaeological potential and significance, has been drawn directly from the FSPS Archaeological Research Design prepared by Curio in April 2021.⁹³

4.1. Archaeological Potential

The 2019 test excavations confirmed the presence of substantial and intact brick footings from the Surgeon's Quarters. This work also identified areas of remnant soil profiles adjacent to the EEC and the Messenger's Cottage. The work investigated areas to the east of the EEC and Messenger's Cottage and found that these areas had suffered substantially from the constructions associated with the Cahill Expressway.

The Surgeon's Quarters did show some disturbance along the northern boundary wall but the remainder of the footings for the structure were largely intact at shallow depth. This suggests that there is a high potential for survival of occupation deposits within the building footprint. These deposits are likely to be able to provide information about the pre-European environment (sealed soil profiles), the construction, occupation and demolition of the building between 1815 and 1948.

One feature noted in the test excavations was a small brick extension to the southern footing of the building. This indicates the potential for other structures and outbuildings associated with the Surgeon's Quarters compound that may otherwise be unrecorded. Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 show later nineteenth and early twentieth century structures attached and surrounding the Surgeon's Quarters. Early plans are unlikely to have recorded all structures present, i.e. drains, cisterns, fences, wall lines, wells cesspits etc.

During the test excavations a small brick footing was present to the west of the Met Building below the concrete road surface. The presence of this feature and the survival of intact soil profiles adjacent to the Messenger's Cottage suggests the potential survival of similar subsurface features along this strip of the site between the Met Building and the Messenger's Cottage. Features such as those noted above and otherwise unrecorded (i.e., drains, cisterns, fences, wall lines, wells cesspits etc) may be present in this area.

Areas on the northern section of the study area showed evidence of substantial cutting and disturbance of the site down to bedrock. It is not anticipated that there is substantial archaeological potential in this area except for the survival of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cess pits and cisterns cut into the rock.

*The amended archaeological potential is illustrated in Figure 4-3 which divides the site into areas of **High**, **Moderate** and **Low** archaeological potential.*

⁹³ Curio Projects, 2021. Fort Street Public School: Archaeological Research Design. Report prepared for LendLease.



Project: Fort Street Public School
Client: NSW Department of Education
Datum: Australia MGA94 (56)

Drawn By: Kieren Watson
Date: 14.2.2019

Figure 4-1 Overlay of 1880s plan of the study area. Note the small structures attached to the north and south walls of the Surgeon's Cottage. Source: Curio 2019.



Project: Fort Street Public School
Client: NSW Department of Education
Datum: Australia MGA94 (56)

Drawn By: Kieren Watson
Date: 14.2.2019

Figure 4-2 Overlay of 1901 plan of the study area. Note the small structures and wall lines surrounding the Surgeon's Cottage. (Source: Curio 2019)

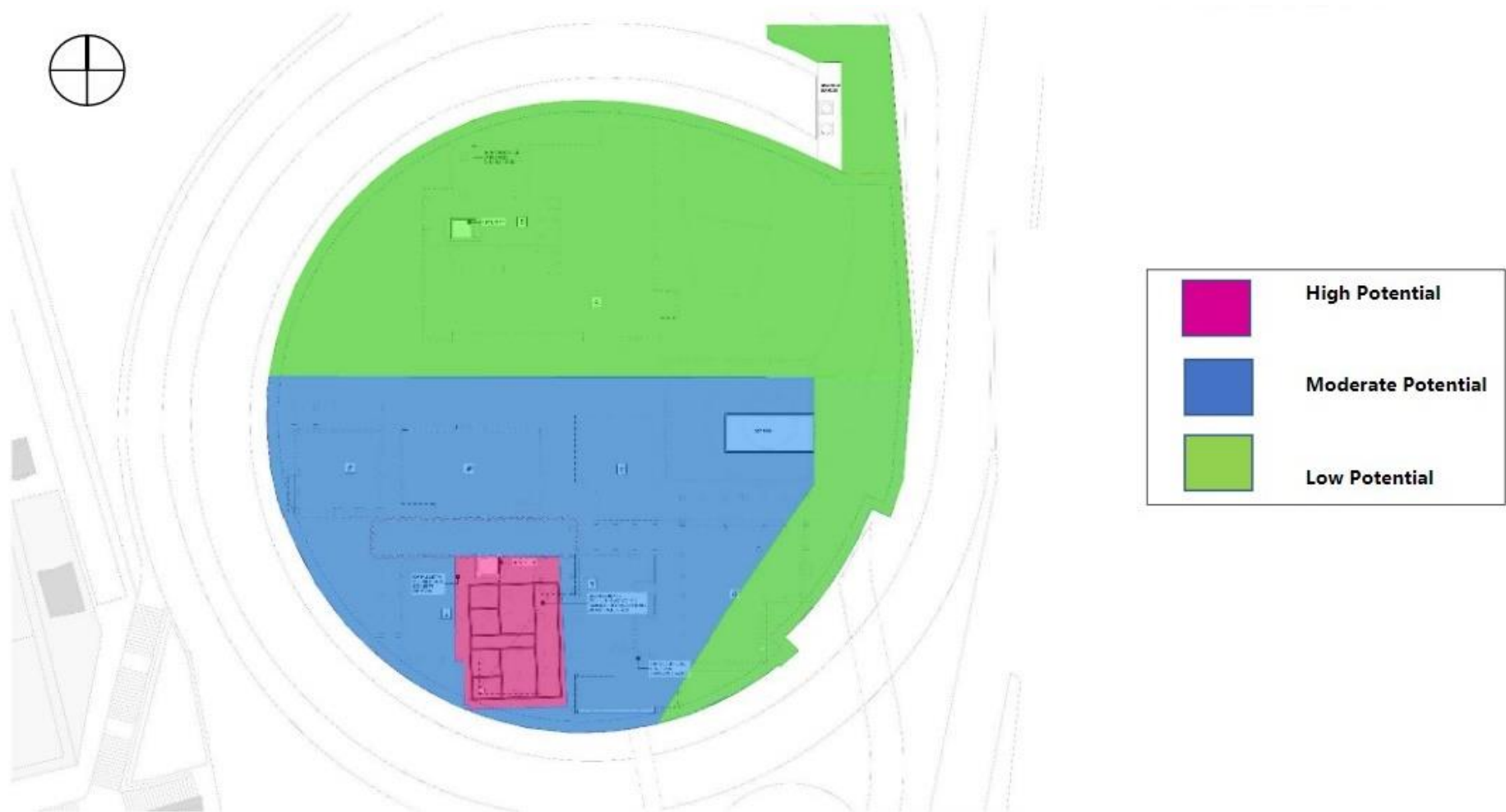


Figure 4-3. Amended Archaeological Potential. Source: Curio 2020.

4.2. Preliminary Assessment of Archaeological Significance

The following preliminary assessment of archaeological significance focuses on a single criterion of the assessment process for archaeological sites and relics - Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E). The assessment focuses on the single structure of the Surgeon's Cottage exposed during the 2019 test excavations.

A more extensive assessment developed through archaeological resources recovered and recorded during the August archaeological program are presented in Section 0 of this report.

The NSW Heritage Criteria used to assess archaeological significance are:

- A. *An item is important in the course or pattern of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*
- B. *An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*
- C. *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)*
- D. *An item has strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*
- E. *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*
- F. *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)*
- G. *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural and natural environments.*

The Heritage Branch's (now HeritageNSW) guidelines for assessment of archaeological sites provides the following preamble to this criterion.

Archaeological research potential is the ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.

The integrity of the site, the state of preservation of archaeological material and deposits will also be relevant.⁹⁴

Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).

The former surgeon's house site has the potential to provide important information from the archaeological evidence for the occupation of an element of a significant Government establishment from the early Colony. The archaeological evidence is likely to relate to several periods of different use of the

⁹⁴ Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009. *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.

structure, and surrounds, most significantly the occupation of the building by the military hospital's surgeon and/or assistant surgeon from 1815 onwards. Later use for the Fort Street School, while not as significant is nevertheless likely to be substantial and provide insights into the operation of this important educational establishment that are not available from historical sources.

This site is rare as it reflects a specialist use for the first 20 or so years of its occupation. The quarters of such establishment figures as the hospital surgeon (or assistant) are uncommon. This fact and the combination of occupations, i.e., medical then educational, simply add to this site's rarity. The potential archaeological evidence may be further assessed as highly significant as the site, the individual occupants and the nature of their occupation are largely historically undocumented. This site may bear historical comparison with other early colonial hospital sites such as the earlier George Street hospital and the former southern wing of the 'Rum' Hospital on Macquarie Street. However, for reasons of the individual site development neither of these sites has produced substantial information related to their use and occupation by medical personnel.

The archaeological excavation of the study area has the potential to augment our information about the early colony, the colonial elites, the medical profession, the transformation of the site for educational purposes and its use for this purpose through the latter nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

*Based on the assessment above the site of the surgeon's house is assessed as potentially of **State Significance**.⁹⁵*

⁹⁵ Curio Projects, 2021. Fort Street Public School: Archaeological Research Design, pp. 43-44.

5. Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology

5. Introduction

The following section presents the archaeological salvage and monitoring methodology adopted for the FSPS excavation program at FSPS throughout the construction phase of the redevelopment project. It includes research questions developed for the FSPS site which acted as a research framework throughout the archaeological program.

5.1. Excavation Methodology

5.1.1. Demolition Plan

A Demolition Plan was developed by Primary Excavation Director (ED), Matthew Kelly to assist in guiding the removal of the EEC Building, which partly covered the Surgeon's Cottage, and other areas of the site with moderate archaeological potential subject to their demolition. This plan set out management instructions to reduce the chance that the demolition operations would remove or damage fragile features and deposits associated with the works.

The following steps, drawn directly from the 2021 ARD were adhered to throughout the demolition program in liaison with Curio:

The nominated Demolition Contractor will work with the development Project Manager and the Archaeological Consultant to implement the following method:

- 1. OH & S issues may determine where and when it is appropriate for the principal's designated archaeologist to intervene within the demolition zone;*
- 2. The remaining buildings to be demolished to ground level;*
- 3. Limit removal of the superstructure, footings and underground services to the level of the existing grade and ground surfaces. Do not undertake excavation below existing ground. In-ground footings are to remain in situ.*
- 4. Removal of concrete slabs should be done in consultation with the archaeologist and must minimize the amount of disturbance to soils beneath the slab (i.e., no hammering in-situ but cut slabs and slide smaller pieces away from sensitive area);*
- 5. An archaeologist should be present during the removal of concrete slabs and any hard surfaces;*
- 6. During the course of the demolition limit the movement of excavators and trucks to existing hard surfaces (i.e. once a slab or bitumen is lifted in the red or blue area no machinery should be moved across that area. That will require co-ordination of demolition movement away from sensitive areas towards exit points for the demolition debris;*
- 7. Restrict use of general purpose (toothed) buckets to stockpiles and structural elements above ground. Batter buckets (or mud buckets) are to be fitted for work required to remove the bases of stockpiled rubble and walls protruding above ground.;*
- 8. This demolition plan is part of the demolition specification and must be read in conjunction with all the Contract documents.*

Implementing the Plan

This plan should be implemented by establishing a Consultation Roster between Project Management, Archaeologist and Demolition Contractor. This roster should include:

9. *A start-up meeting to discuss the proposed method statement and make necessary changes that would improve its efficiency and/ or product;*
10. *Involvement of the Archaeologist at the start of on-site demolition work; and*
11. *The demolition contractor should make reference to Figure 4-3 of the Archaeological Research Design*
12. *During demolition the contractor may be asked by the archaeologist to cease work briefly while newly exposed fabric is observed - this may require some recording - stoppage would be minimal.*
13. *Archaeological monitoring is proposed for the area of the site shown as blue in Figure 4-3 - in some sections of the site this will be the only form of archaeological intervention. The commencement point for this work should be determined beforehand;*
14. *In the area of the site shown as red in Figure 4-3, there is the potential for formal hand excavation, by the archaeologist, to be undertaken. This will follow removal by machine of any overburden that may cover the existing archaeological remains. The depth of this machine clearance will be at the direction of the archaeological team. As a consequence, machine activity may be excluded from the immediate surrounds for a period while manual excavation is undertaken. Wherever possible, machine work could continue under monitoring in other areas of the site while manual excavation is undertaken;*
15. *During the archaeological monitoring the machine operator may be required to cease work for short periods while the significance of deposits exposed during the work is determined. This may result in some small areas being reserved for later formal investigation by hand;*
16. *Manual excavation may also be delayed by wet weather - in certain circumstances machine excavation may continue. The call to cease machine work would lie with the machine operator in the first instance, or if sensitive deposits are being compromised the monitoring archaeologist may indicate a temporary cessation of works;*
17. *Once archaeological excavation or monitoring has been completed in an area the Excavation Director will provide a sign-off letter to the Project Manager.*

5.1.2. Heritage Induction

Prior to works commencing, the ED - with assistance from Curio personnel and the Managing Contractor - prepared a document that addressed the scope of the project, identified the areas of archaeological potential at the site and pointed out the relevant heritage requirements of the project. This document was presented to all relevant on-site personnel. The heritage induction was approved by the ED. The induction included a plain English document to clarify the heritage significance of the site's potential archaeological resource including:

- The nature of the archaeological resource
- An outline of the archaeological process on site and introduction of the relevant personnel
- Repercussions of any breaches to the approved archaeological strategy
- Explanation of the unexpected finds procedures
- Plan showing the location of potential archaeological features; and
- Images to assist understanding for on-site personnel of the types of archaeological features that may be present.

5.1.3. Archaeological Monitoring

The archaeological monitoring program was undertaken by Matthew Kelly, the nominated ED in some areas marked blue in Figure 4-3 where subsurface excavations were proposed for the project. Monitoring was conducted in accordance with accepted Australian historical archaeological best practice guidelines (as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Division, now Heritage NSW).

5.1.4. Test Excavations

Archaeological test excavations focused on structural remains of the Surgeon's Cottage, potential outbuildings, underfloor and exterior deposits (such as yard surfaces), deeper sub-surface features (cesspits, wells, cisterns etc), and external drains.

Test excavations occurred in the area shaded red in Figure 4-3 after the demolition of the EEC building and prior to the commencement of the piling program. Overburden was initially removed by the contractor's machine excavator under supervision of the ED. Once the ED was satisfied with the amount of overburden and demolition material removed, an archaeological team commenced hand excavations in targeted areas across the predicted location of the Surgeon's Cottage.

To expose and identify archaeological evidence of the former Surgeon's Cottage, modern materials and remaining overburden in the excavation area was cleared using hand tools such as hoes, shovels, trowels and mattocks. This overburden deposit was assigned context number 1-001 and all diagnostic or identifiable artefacts and building materials encountered in this overburden deposit were sampled and bagged.

Once identifiable building foundations and internal partition walls associated with the Surgeon's Cottage were identified and exposed, small test trenches were excavated to investigate for, and confirm the presence of, intact and significant occupation deposits within the building, most importantly underfloor deposits.

All stratigraphic layers encountered in test trenches were assigned a context number and recorded on corresponding context sheets and photographed prior to and after excavation. Artefacts recovered from each context were collected and bagged. If suspected underfloor deposits were encountered, they the deposits was dry sieved through 3 and 5mm mesh sieves and all artefacts collected, bagged and labelled. Test trenches were excavated until bedrock was encountered. Scale section drawings were prepared for each test trench.

Once the presence or absence of underfloor deposits within each former room of the Surgeon's Cottage was confirmed, salvage excavations commenced in areas that were proposed to be impacted by the redevelopment works.

Where archaeological evidence of structures and significant deposits were encountered, these were recorded using the methodology outlined in Section 5.1.7.

5.1.5. Salvage Excavations

Salvage excavations were guided by the results of test excavations and focused on structural remains of the Surgeon's Cottage, underfloor and exterior deposits, and external drains. Where encountered, these were recorded using the methodology outlined in Section 5.1.7.

Excavations were carried out with hand tools and potential underfloor deposit contexts dry sieved.

Once all relevant archaeological features were exposed, they were planned and recorded using

photogrammetry by FJMT. Scaled section drawings were also prepared by the archaeological team.

5.1.6. Unexpected Finds Protocol

An Unexpected Finds Protocol was followed throughout the duration of the construction program in areas marked blue on Figure 4-3.

Where unexpected finds were encountered, work ceased in that area and the Excavation Director was notified of the find as soon as practicable. Contractors were directed to not move the item or attempt to further disturb it. A photo of the find was taken and forwarded to the archaeologist and next steps were discussed based on the type of artefacts or remains encountered. Advice or actions taken during the program included:

- A site visit by the archaeologist
- An instruction to move the item
- An instruction that no further action required.

The Excavation Director assessed the archaeological research significance of all Unexpected Finds. Based on their assessed significance, the following actions were followed:

- No further action (i.e., the find was not significant)
- Retention of isolated artefacts, that otherwise were assessed as of low archaeological research potential, as items for possible use in interpreting the site, display, etc
- Recording of the location of the find, and
 - Retaining artefact(s) of research potential for the archaeological collection and further analysis
 - further recording and excavation to expose larger features/structural remains;
- Notification of the find(s) to Heritage NSW and further liaison with them
- Additional research to identify larger features if not previously identified in the historical record
- Reassessment of the significance of the unexpected find in light of this research.

If State or locally significant relics were found during works, the Heritage Council of NSW was notified in accordance with s.146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. This notification took place in the form of an email to the relevant archaeologist at HeritageNSW. It is noted that Section 4.41 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 does not exempt notification of the discovery of relics under s146, of the Heritage Act 1977, nor the notification of the discovery of Aboriginal objects under s89 of the NPW Act for State Significant Development or State Significant Infrastructure.

Depending on the assessed significance of the find, it was sometimes deemed necessary to undertake additional assessment and management recommendations related to the new information. Work was only permitted to recommence with written approval from Heritage NSW.

5.1.7. Recording and Reporting

The following tasks were carried out prior to hand excavations commencing:

- Establishment of a site grid by survey
- Location of the excavation area's extent in relation to archaeological remains
- Use of a small excavator (1-3t) to open up areas and remove overburden/fill where required. The extent and depth of this machine work will be at the direction of the archaeological team

When archaeological relics, features and deposits were encountered, they were left in situ, recorded and their significance assessed. The recording process included the following:

- Manual (hand) excavation of exposed relics using hand tools (shovels and trowels)
- Where deposits were found, detailed stratigraphic excavation and recording was undertaken
- Use of context recording forms and context numbers to record all archaeological information
- Use of Harris Matrix as part of the recording program
- Underfloor deposits were recorded within a 500mm grid, 50mm spits and 100 per cent sieved
- Wells and cesspits excavated in 200mm spits or tip lines (where identifiable and the deposits sieved)
- All structural remains, post holes, and features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50
- A site grid was established based on the construction grid. Detailed digital survey and mapping of the area based on that grid was undertaken which recorded all features to AHD;
- Detailed photographic recording
- All artefacts were collected except from unstratified fills, where diagnostic samples were taken instead
- Samples of bricks and mortar were collected from structures;
- Collection, labelling, safe storage, washing, sorting and boxing of artefacts by artefact specialists along with palynological analysis and materials conservators was carried out as appropriate

5.1.8. Artefact Management and Analysis

All artefacts recovered during the excavations were managed by Alexandra Thorn (Curio Projects, Artefact Manager). Recovered artefacts were sorted, cleaned, separated and bagged for cataloguing and analysis off site. Artefacts were catalogued using a variant of the "Exploring the Archaeology of the Modern Cities" database (see detailed methodology in Section 7.1).

The artefact collection was assigned a Type Series and the collection was divided into material types and standard Activity/Function/Sub-function groupings. Analysis included comparison with similar collections.

Once cataloguing was complete, artefacts were bagged and labelled with unique database ID numbers linked through the catalogue to context, Type Series, Images, and historical information.

Where required, Anne Cummins (Sydney Artefacts Conservation) provided advice on any conservation requirements.

5.2. Research Questions

The following questions provided a contemporary research framework for the testing and salvage program.

5.2.1. General

- What is the nature, extent, intactness and significance of the historical archaeological resource (features, deposits or other items), if any, exposed within the test excavation trenches?
- Does the archaeological resource verify the assessed potential and significance of the site?
- Do the deposits and features contribute new information about the occupation and development of the site?

5.2.2. Specific—Fort Street Public School Site

- What evidence is there of the pre-European environment?
- Is there any archaeological evidence of the construction of the Surgeon's Quarters and what might it tell us about building technology at that time?
- What evidence is there for land clearance and uses of this space prior to the use of the area for the hospital?
- Is there evidence of the occupation of the quarters and how does this evidence provide us with information about the nature of the use of the building and its occupants?
- Does this occupation evidence tell us anything about medical practices at this time;
- Is there any archaeological evidence of the Fort Street School, including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of this area of colonial Sydney and early occupation?
- Beyond the building itself, is there any archaeological evidence from the Surgeon's Quarters occupation deposits that relates to Fort Street School, including building material, rubbish dumps or associated fabric?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of the construction of the school?
- Is there any archaeological evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding the way the site was used and the development through time?
- What does the material cultural assemblage (if present) from any of the historical phases of site use reveal about the daily lives and activities of the site occupants? In particular, how does this contribute to our understanding of the lives of children who attended the school from 1850 onwards and information about education practices?
- How does the material cultural assemblage compare to other archaeological sites in central

Sydney domestic and specialised (e.g., Fort Philip site, Cumberland and Gloucester Streets, 'Lilyvale', Millers Point, etc.)?

- How does the material cultural assemblage compare to other similar medical/hospital sites such as the 1829 Civil Hospital on Norfolk Island; the Mint Sydney-1811-1842-Assistant Surgeon's and Dispensary phase of occupation; the Parramatta Hospital- c. 1818 Surgeon's Residence?
- What information related to the socio-economic status of the students (and staff) is available through the material culture assemblage?
- Is this material culture, related to the school body, comparable to collections in surrounding areas, such as the Rocks, Millers Point and Sydney's CBD (Paddy's Market)?

6. Excavation Results

6. Excavation Results

The following section presents the results of archaeological monitoring, testing and salvage excavations at the FSPS.

The archaeological testing and salvage program at the site of the Surgeon's Cottage took place consecutively and involved the exposure of all structural features associated with the Cottage including its foundations, services and 20th century structural features associated with the EEC Building. Each stage is presented separately below to assist in the interpretation of archaeological findings across the area.

6.1. Archaeological Monitoring

6.1.1. Intact Soil Profiles

The testing of the site in 2019, the open area excavations and the subsequent monitoring of the civil works on the study area revealed extensive areas that had been disturbed by construction activities associated with a range of twentieth century construction, most notably the Cahill Expressway on the east and the annular road cutting that now defines the site. Other construction that has also affected the archaeological potential of the site includes demolitions and construction of twentieth century school buildings within the road cutting. As a result significant areas of intact soil profile were identified during either the excavations or the monitoring which required testing for the presence of Aboriginal cultural material.

6.1.2. Messenger's Cottage – Meteorological Artefact

Excavations to the east of the Messengers Cottage for installation of services for the site accommodation revealed a substantial artefact in a purposely excavated pit, set within a concrete base and partially crushed, probably by machine (Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2).

The item was judged too large and unwieldy to remove by hand and so was partially hand excavated, lifting slings looped around then lifted by an excavator arm to a pallet. When it had been removed it measured approximately 800 mm high by 1000 mm in diameter.

The item comprised two 'nested' heavy gauge Cu alloy sheet bowls that had been crushed as part of the effort to bury them (Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4). The body of the outer and inner bowls were separated by spacers in the form of sheet copper staples and these had been attached to the body with copper rivets (Figure 6-6). The outer bowl had been fabricated from three sheets and each join was formed as a double seam with the body then seated in a bottom plate with a flange to complete the seal there. The upper rim had been turned over a piece of copper wire (Figure 6-5).

Initial research indicated that the item was almost certainly an evaporation pan/tank used by the meteorological office to determine rates of evaporation from the water contained within the inner bowl via a float and scale attached to one side. One, possibly this example, had originally been sited in the grounds of the observatory when they had included the meteorological office (Figure 6-9 to Figure 6-11). Comparison of the 1877 plan and the early twentieth century photo suggests the tank may have been moved at least once while at the Observatory site. The item had then been moved to near the Messenger's Cottage, c. 1917.⁹⁶ The meteorological office and the observatory had formally separated in 1906 through the Deakin Government's Meteorology Bill which saw the work of

⁹⁶ Waghorn, D, 1997, Meteorological Building: Observatory Hill, Conservation Management Plan, p. 7

meteorology become a Federal responsibility while astronomical observation by default remained the preserve of each State (Figure 6-12).⁹⁷

After discussions with representatives of the Powerhouse Museum (MAAS) and a conservator's report (Appendices Section 14.4) the bowl was transported to the Museum for accession (Figure 6-8).

6.1.3. Other Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring was also undertaken in June and July 2023 between Buildings H/J and the nineteenth century brick boundary wall for work associated with the installation of hydraulic services and pits along this corridor (Figure 6-17). The area to the north of the former cottage, between it and the boundary wall did not show evidence of substantial structures in historical plans. Nevertheless the presence of the early drain in the area north of the cottage suggested that other features may be present.

The excavation work was conducted by a 5-ton excavator using a bladed bucket (Figure 6-13). Direct monitoring of the excavations could not be accomplished as subcontractor safety requirements meant that the archaeologist was required to observe the work from 3 m away from behind a crash barrier. Closer inspection of any exposed deposits of sections was only permissible once the machine had ceased moving.

Much of the trenching was conducted within 1.5 m of imported fill that had been laid back over the cottage site after the excavation in 2021. This material consisted of compacted sand and silt with some demolition material in the form of metal, glass, modern brick and builders waste (i.e. plastic membrane, food wrappers etc.) (Figure 6-14). The monitoring revealed the 2021 backfill to a depth of .between 1.2 m and 500 mm along the corridor.

In the area immediately behind the messenger' cottage part of the north section of the trench revealed a stratified section (Figure 6-15). This comprised a dark black fill approximately 300 mm thick (MT.001) over a bitumen surface (MT.002) 40 mm thick. This surface sealed a dark brown silty deposit (MT.004) probably a former open garden area. The upper part of this deposit had numerous fragments of sandstone (MT.003) possibly laid as a base for the bitumen surface above. This area to the south of the boundary wall was open space for some time and a garden was established here for use by the students (see Figure 3-22). Below this soil was a yellow clayey sand over the natural bedrock (MT.005 and MT.006). A sharp boundary separated these two deposits suggesting that the brown soil may have been introduced after the natural profile had been truncated – perhaps by construction activities.

Further along this section a post hole (MT.007) had been sectioned by the work (Figure 6-16). This post hole was asymmetrical with a vertical western side and a sloped eastern side. This was possibly a mechanism for making the setting of the post easier. The base of MT.007 measured 300 mm (1 foot) while the upper portion measured 60 mm. The post hole backfill (MT.008) contained no artefacts but consisted of some material similar to MT.004 as well as sandstone rubble packing visible along the western side of the post hole. This post hole had been sealed by the bitumen

⁹⁷ Home, R.W. and Livingston, K. T. 1994, "Science and Technology in the Story of Australian Federation: The Case of Meteorology, 1876-1908", *Historical Records of Australian Science*, 10, (2), pp. 109-127.

surface suggesting it dated to a period prior to the 1930s or 1940s.

It should be noted that in the 1930s this area contained a school building set hard up against the boundary wall and probably associated with the cooking school (Figure 3-25). It is likely that the post hole relates to the construction of this structure.

6.2. Archaeological Test Excavations - Surgeon's Cottage

A total of seven test trenches (TT) were excavated across the Cottage footprint prior to salvage excavations commencing (locations shown in Figure 6-18). Initially, a total of three TTs (TT4, TT5 and TT6) were excavated in areas where the Cottage's eastern elevation was expected to sit as demonstrated by results of the 2019 test excavation program, exposed features visible on the surface and approximate dimensions of the building as recorded on the 1824 (Figure 3-10) and 1948 (Figure 3-29) plans of the Cottage. These were generally 400mm wide and 600mm long with depths varying depending on the nature of bedrock or features in the landscape (see Figure 6-19 - Figure 6-24).

No intact evidence of the Cottage's eastern elevation was encountered in these TTs, although footings were exposed across the remainder of its footprint (discussed in detail in the following section). TT6 contained a black vitrified material (4.002) (shown in Figure 6-21) which capped a series of demolition deposits that sealed an early potential underfloor deposit (4.006).

Once the general footprint of the Cottage had been confirmed, four additional TTs (TT1, TT2, TT3 and TT7) were excavated in Room 1, Room 4, Room 6. The aim of these trenches was to confirm the presence of underfloor deposits within each room and determine the nature of the building's northeastern elevation and survival of the verandah. Room 3 was not investigated based on the limited nature of intact deposits in surrounding rooms and extensive disturbance observed along its northern boundary associated with a series of services laid for the EEC Building and the EEC Building footings themselves.

Investigations found that no underfloor deposits had survived in Room 1 or Room 6. Deposits in Room 1 were represented solely by demolition context (1.001) which capped the bedrock substrate. Deposits in Room 6 consisted two of late 19th and early 20th century demolition and construction layers (6.001) and (6.002). Context (6.002) capped weathered bedrock (6.003). One structural feature within the room's footprint, a north-south oriented sandstone rubble footing also encountered and partially exposed (Figure 6-18).

A least two underfloor deposits were identified in Room 4, contexts (4.008) and (4.010) along with a potential underfloor deposit (4.006). One similarly constructed and configured north-south oriented sandstone rubble footing ran through the centre of the room on a similar alignment to the footing in Room 6. These are discussed in detail in Section 6.3 below.



Figure 6-1 Copper basin as exposed in the ground. Note that it filled with concrete.



Figure 6-2 Copper basin once removed from the ground still encased in the concrete base.



Figure 6-3 Copper basin immediately after excavation.



Figure 6-4 Copper basin immediately after excavation.



Figure 6-5 Detail of turned lip of basin showing Cu alloy wire.



Figure 6-6 Detail of rivetted joint at basin side



Figure 6-7 Detail of side seam and base seam. Note the puncture in the body.



Figure 6-8 The basin ready for transport to the Powerhouse Museum.

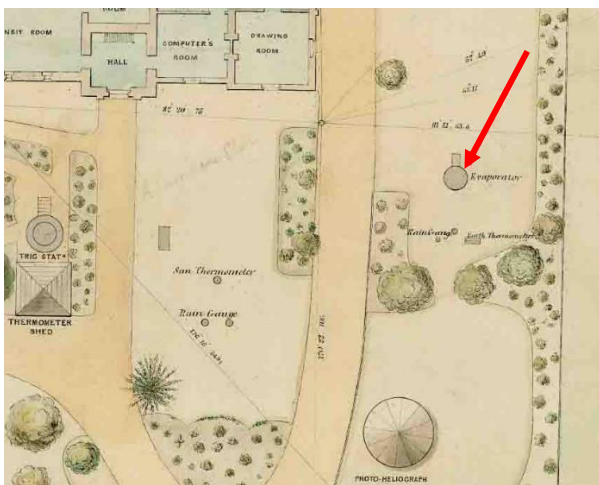


Figure 6-9 Detail of plan of the Sydney Observatory in 1877 showing the location of the evaporation basin. (Source LPI CP 406-858)

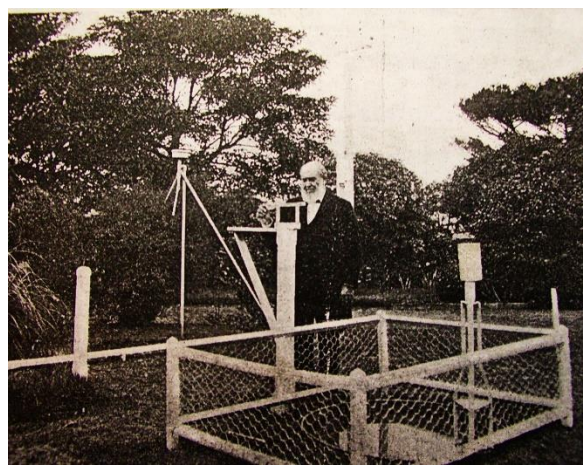


Figure 6-10 Henry Russell, Govt Astronomer from 1870-1905 near the evaporation basin. (Source: MAAS)

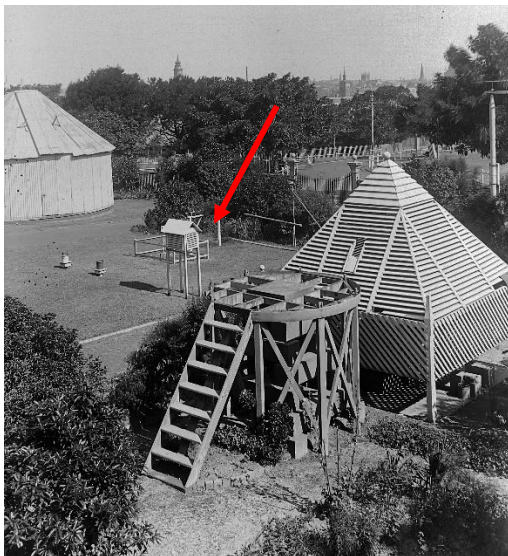


Figure 6-11 Sydney Observatory, 1905-1915, with the evaporation pan in the background. (Source: MAAS P3548-791)



Figure 6-12 The evaporation tank now installed adjacent to the Messenger's Cottage, 27 July 1947. (Source: SLNSW Hood_25026h)



Figure 6-13 Excavator between Messenger's Cottage and Building H..



Figure 6-14 Typical section of excavations showing recent backfill over bedrock.



Figure 6-15 Intact stratified section north side..



Figure 6-16 Possible post hole in section north side of trench..

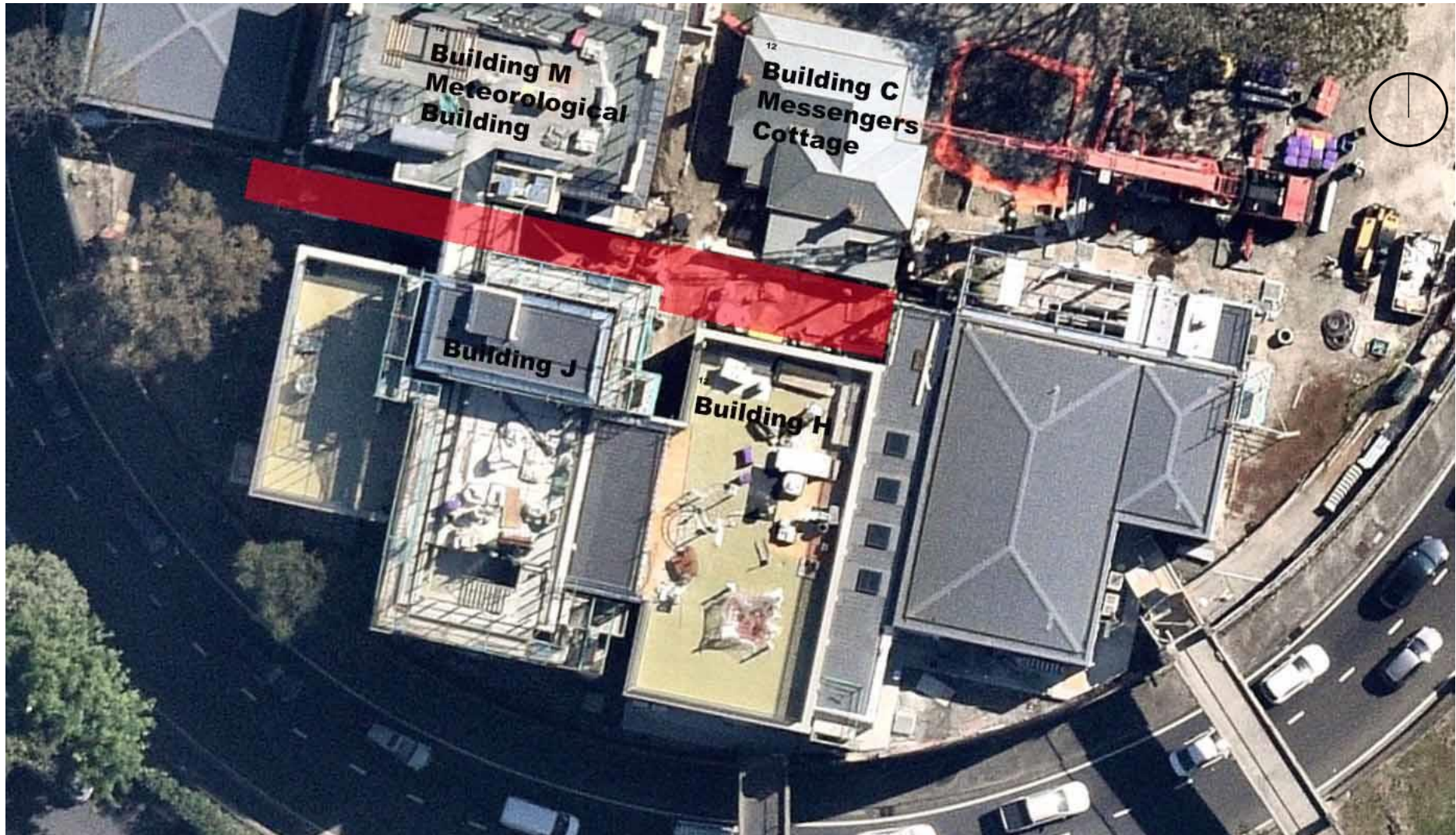


Figure 6-17 Area of monitoring June/July 2023 shown in red.

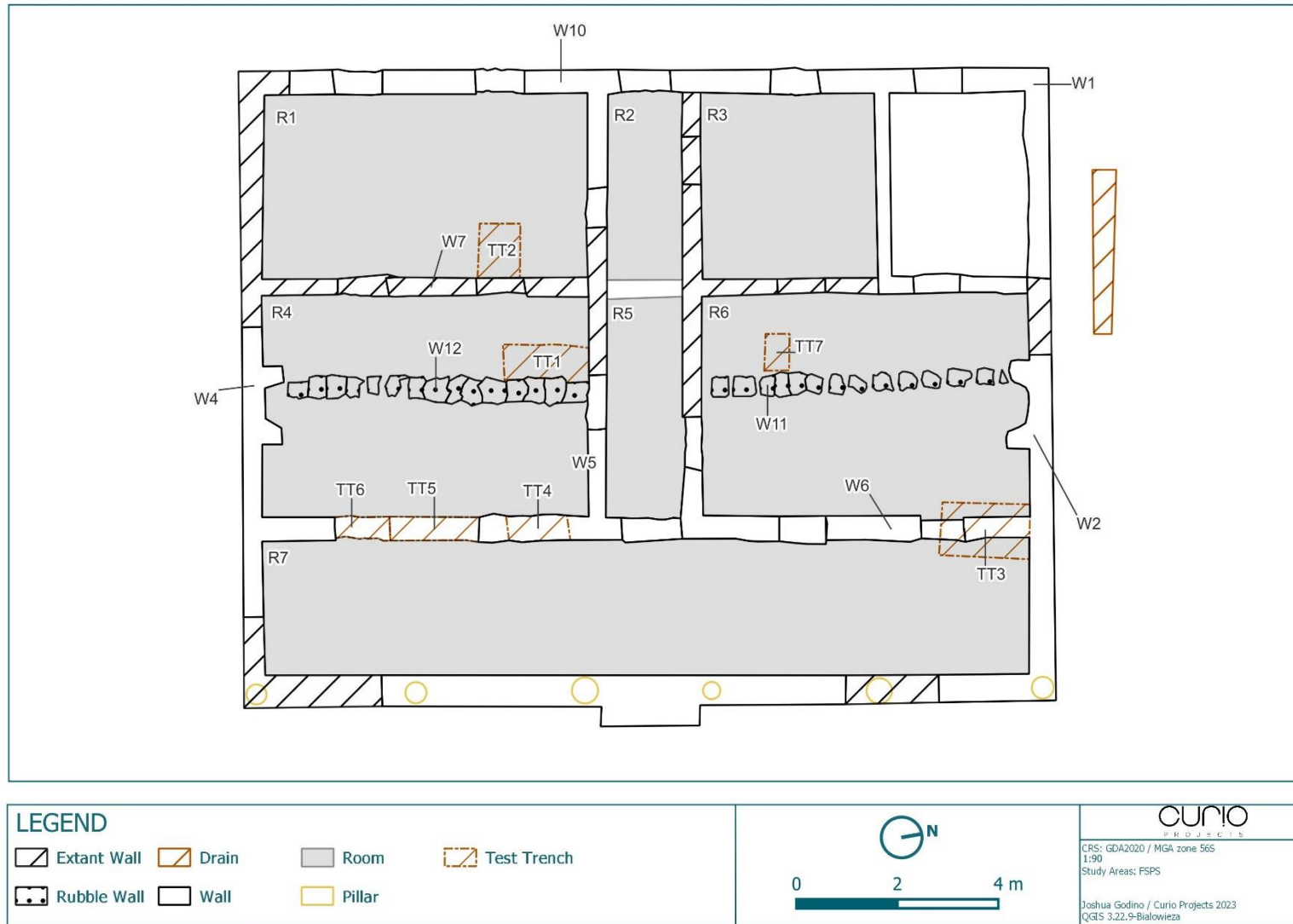


Figure 6-18. Overview of the Surgeon's Cottage excavation area showing the location of Test Trenches across the building footprint and structural features exposed during the archaeological program. Prepared by Matthew Kelly and digitised by Joshua Godino. Source. Curio, 2023.



Figure 6-19. Detail of partially exposed Wall 3 footing (eastern elevation of the Cottage's verandah) sitting below an EEC Building concrete support pad and demolition fill (1.001).



Figure 6-20. Detail of partially exposed Wall 3 and Wall 4 return (southeast elevation of the Cottage verandah). Wall 3 is partially truncated by an EEC Building footing to the north (right) and PVC pipe to the west (top of photo).



Figure 6-21. Exposed vitrified material (4.002) in TT6, excavated to locate the Cottage's eastern elevation (Room 4, Wall 5). This was encountered below context (4.001).

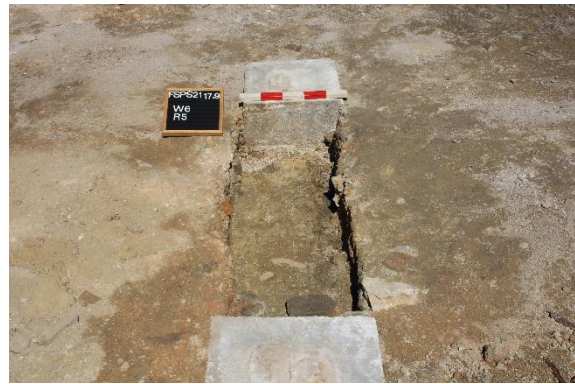


Figure 6-22. Exploratory wall trench in Room 5 (the hallway) and the footprint of Wall 6, the Cottages eastern elevation separating the front rooms from the verandah showing exposed context (4.004). Footings in this area had been removed or truncated at some time prior to the construction of the EEC Building.



Figure 6-23. View north of TT3 showing the exposed surface of context (6.003) in the footprint of Wall 6, the cottage's eastern elevation. This divided Room 6 from the verandah. Evidence of this elevation had been removed or truncated at some time prior to the construction of the EEC Building. View north.



Figure 6-24. Mid excavation photo of contexts (6.001) and (6.002) showing, partially disturbed internal partition wall (W8) footings between Room 3 and Room 6. View west.



Figure 6-25. Partially excavated TT7 in Room 6 showing context (4.007) exposed below (4.001). View north.



Figure 6-26. Post-excitation of TT1 in Room 4 (Wall 5) showing exposed bedrock below overlying contexts (4.001)-(4.010).

6.3. Salvage Excavations – Surgeon’s Cottage

Salvage excavations targeted underfloor deposits in Room 4 and involved the exposure of structural features in and around the Surgeon’s Cottage footprint. The findings of these excavations are presented below.

6.3.1. Assigned Contexts

A total of 28 contexts, presented in Table 6-1 below, were recorded during the excavation program.

Table 6-1. List of contexts assigned during test and salvage excavations at the FSPS.

Context No.	Location	Description	Phase
(1.001)	Cottage Area	Loose, light yellow/grey demolition deposit encountered across the excavation area containing whole and partial sandstock bricks, plaster, shell lime mortar and occasional animal bone	Phases 6-7
(4.001)	Room 4 Front Room	Same as (1.001) but limited to Room 4 in the Surgeon’s Cottage footprint. Contained a low density of artefacts which included a complete Bristol-glazed food jar, wrought iron nails, some burnt shell and olive-green bottle glass fragments	Phases 6-7

Context No.	Location	Description	Phase
(4.002)	Room 4 Front Room	Hard, dark to medium black/grey layer of vitrified material encountered below context (4.001) in alignment with eastern elevation of former Surgeon's Cottage and overlying loose medium black sand (4.003)	Phase 5-6
(4.003)	Room 4 Front Room	Loose medium black sand encountered along Room 4's eastern elevation below (4.002) overlying compact silty, clayey, sand containing demolition rubble (4.004). Possibly associated with the former verandah	Phase 4-5
(4.004)	Room 4 Front Room	Compact silty, clayey, sand containing demolition rubble similar to (4.001) but containing smaller fragments of building materials. Caps potential underfloor deposit (4.006)	Phase 4-5
[4.005]	Room 4 Front Room	Cut for EEC Building concrete support pads filled with (4.011)	Phase 7
(4.006)	Room 4 Front Room	Pale greyish brown, compact sandy silt containing small flecks of charcoal and shell that may represent a potential underfloor deposit. Artefacts include blue glass bead, sewing pin and fragment of lead glaze pottery. Sealed by Context (4.004) and overlying a compact ironstone deposit (4.009)	Phase 3
<4.007>	Room 4 Front Room	Dark brown decomposed timber floorboards capped by Context (4.001) and overlying underfloor deposit (4.008). Associated with high density of wrought iron nails.	Phases 4-6
(4.008)	Room 4 Front Room	Medium greyish brown loose silty sand mixed with some black lenses containing small gravel, sandstock brick and shell lime mortar inclusions. Artefacts recovered from this context include sewing pins, beads, fish bones, fish scales, lead shot, wrought iron nails and small fragments of glass.	Phase 3
(4.009)	Room 4 Front Room	Mostly sterile pale orange/brown compact clayey sand with ironstone inclusions underlying Context (4.008) and containing a small assemblage of artefacts including bottle glass, and animal bone, most likely associated with overlying context. Sits directly over weathered bedrock (5.010)	Phases 2-3
(4.010)	Room 4 Front Room	Underfloor deposit in dating to c. 1832-1850 and containing a small assemblage of artefacts including a fragment from an oriental porcelain plate with the border pattern 'Canton', a wound-wire pin, machine-made conical pins and clothing eyelets.	Phase 3
(4.011)	Room 4 Front Room	Fill for EEC Building concrete support pad cut [4.005]	Phase 7
(5.001)	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Dark brown-black, loose loamy sand deposit associated with a modern garden bed overlying a sandy deposit (5.002) which capped structural remains of the cottage's southern elevation and verandah return. Artefacts included stoneware sanitation pipe, a celluloid button, blue transferware and plastic lid, possible from a button display tube.	Phases 6-7

Context No.	Location	Description	Phase
(5.002)	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Yellow sand transitioning to clay below (5.001) containing some small pebble inclusions	Weathered natural bedrock
(5.003)	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Sandstone bedrock sloping gradually to the east and truncated by utilities (5.004) and (5.007)	Natural bedrock
<5.004>	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Narrow water pipe running east-west, in cut [5.005] and laid over bedrock (5.003)	Phases 5-7
[5.005]	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Cut for pipe <5.004> filled with (5.004)	Phases 5-7
(5.006)	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Redeposited sandstone fill for cut [5.005] associated with pipe <5.004>	Phases 5-7
<5.007>	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Stormwater pipe running east-west, parallel to pipe <5.004> and cut [5.008] into bedrock (5.003) and filled with (5.009)	Phases 5-7
[5.008]	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Cut for pipe <5.007> filled with (5.009)	Phases 5-7
(5.009)	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Redeposited sandstone fill for pipe <5.007> in cut [5.008] containing wire cut nail	Phases 5-7
(5.010)	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Yellow, clayey weathered bedrock	Weathered natural bedrock
[5.011]	External area south of cottage and EEC's southern elevation	Curved cut in bedrock (5.003) east of brick footings and north of pipes <5.004> and <5.007>	Unknown
(6.001)	Room 6 Front Room	Compact yellow clayey sand containing large to medium (10-15mm) clumps of sandstone capped by demolition layer (1.001) and overlying (6.002)	Phases 5-6
(6.002)	Room 6 Front Room	Greyish brown sandy clay containing charcoal inclusions and one roofing nail washer, concrete, machine made and sandstock bricks underlying (6.001) and overlying cottage Wall 8 (partition wall between Room 3 and Room 6.	Phases 5-6

Context No.	Location	Description	Phase
(6.003)	Room 6 Front Room	Dark brown sandy clay containing 5% small pebbles underlying deposit (6.002) interpreted as weathered bedrock	Weathered natural
[6.004]	Room 6 Front Room	Cut in (6.003) backfilled with demolition layer similar to/same as (6.002) for 1940s school building concrete support pads <6.006>	Phase 7
[6.005]	Room 6 Front Room	Cut in (6.003) backfilled with demolition layer similar to/same as (6.002) for EEC Building brick footings	Phase 7
<6.006>	Room 6 Front Room	Concrete pad footings for EEC Building laid into cut [6.004]	Phase 7
(7.001)	North wall of EEC	Introduced fill along northern boundary of EEC for demolition works dating to 2021. Overlies cottage wall (Wall 2) and earthenware drain	Phase 8

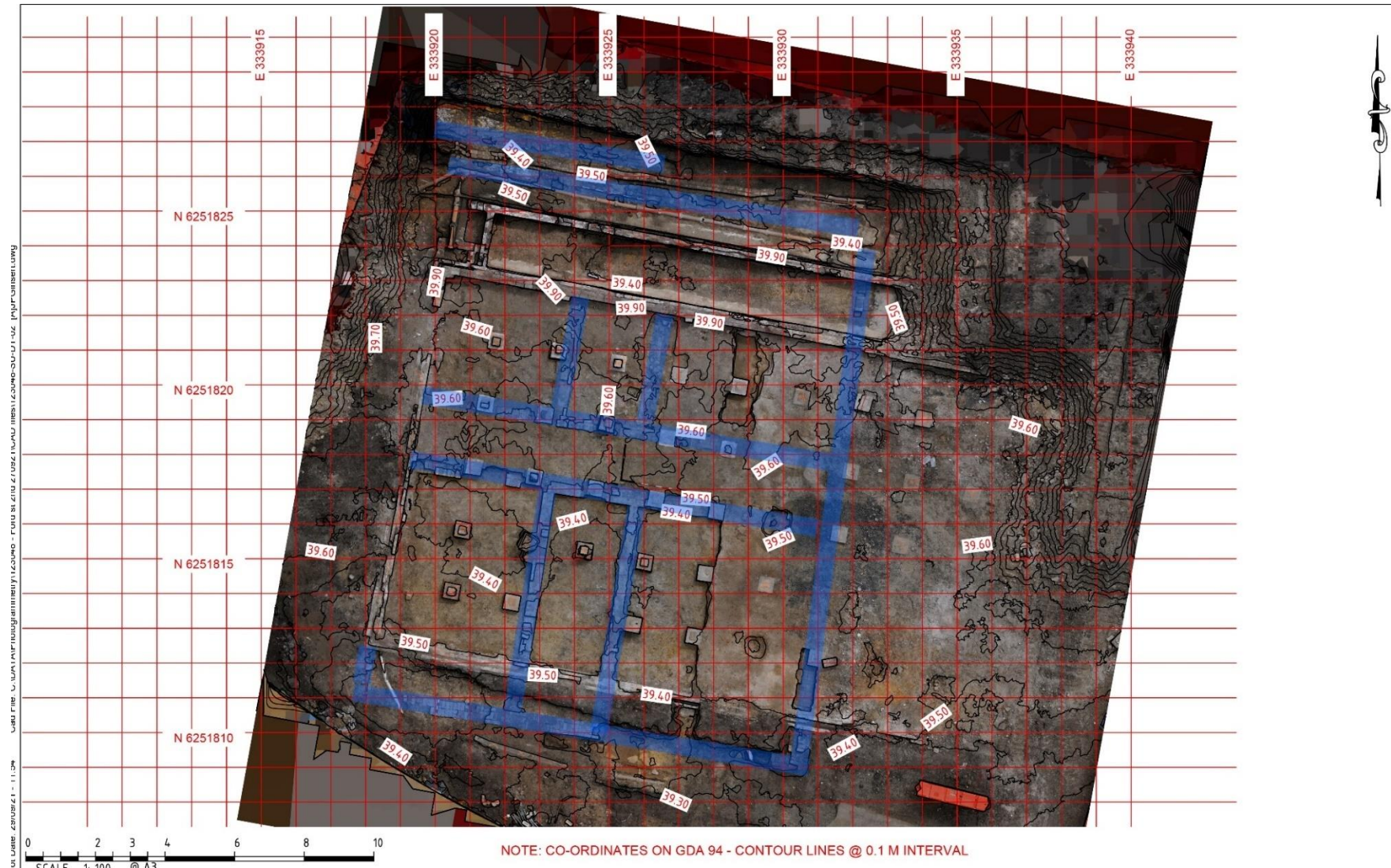


Figure 6-27. Overview of the Surgeon's Cottage footprint (shaded blue) following the completion of test and salvage excavations. Source. Crux Surveying, 2021

6.3.2. Phase 1 and 2: Pre-1788-c1814 – Aboriginal occupation and Fort Phillip

With the exception of sandstone bedrock that may have been modified and graded for the construction of the Surgeon's Cottage during Phase 3 occupation, no evidence of land use associated with Phase 1 or Phase 2 such as intact soil profiles, evidence of the former landscape or evidence of land use associated with Fort Phillip was encountered during the salvage excavation program.

6.3.3. Phase 3: c1814-1848 – Military Hospital and Surgeon's Cottage

Several structural remains and artefact bearing deposits dating to occupation of the Surgeon's Cottage were encountered during the salvage excavation program. These are described in detail below.

Cottage Structure

Almost the entire Surgeon's Cottage footprint, including internal partition walls, evidence of degraded floorboards <4.007> and associated bearer footings were encountered and exposed during the archaeological program. These supported architectural plans prepared for the cottage in 1824 (Figure 3-10) and 1949 (Figure 3-29). The only structural components of the Cottage not encountered during the excavation program was the front verandah' sandstone flagging, an eastern elevation between the verandah and front rooms, or evidence of fireplaces, both recorded by architect Morton Hermann in 1948 (Figure 3-29).

Dimensions of each room exposed during the archaeological program are presented below:

- Front rooms (Rooms 4 and 6): 6.1 x 5 m (approximately 20 feet by 16 feet 4 inches)
- Back rooms (Rooms 1 and 3): 6.1 x 4 m (approximately 20 feet by 13 feet)
- Hallway : 1.2 x 12 m (approximately 4 feet by 39 feet 4 inches)
- Verandah: 3 x 15 m (approximately 9 feet by 49 feet)

All structural remains of the Cottage were found underlying a 300 mm thick demolition deposit (contexts (1.001) and (4.001) associated with the cottage's removal in 1949 and subsequent construction activities for the EEC Building in 1949 (Phase 6). Each demolition context was represented by pale beige sand containing fragments of render, plaster and shell lime mortar, all associated with the cottage structure and its internal walls (Figure 6-28 and Figure 6-29). Several preserved fragments of mortar recovered from the fill showed evidence of multiple whitewash and paint on render/plaster.

The Cottage's foundations were constructed using sandstock brick laid three courses wide and bonded with a pale beige-yellow sandy shell lime mortar in a Flemish bond (Figure 6-32 - Figure 6-20 and Figure 6-24). No frogs or arrow marks were observed on the bricks. External wall widths averaged 410mm, while internal partition walls measured approximately 300mm in width. In most cases, the building's foundations had been laid directly over sandstone bedrock (context 5.003) or degraded shale (contexts 4.009, 5.002, 5.010 and 6.003). No evidence of cuts into bedrock to provide additional support for the structure were observed. The majority of footings encountered during the excavations were two to three courses deep, their upper courses having been removed at the time of the Cottage's demolition.

The Cottage's two front rooms (assigned Rooms 4 and 6) each contained north-south aligned footings constructed using fragmented sandstone (assigned W11 and W12), shown in Figure 6-18,

Figure 6-27, Figure 6-34 and Figure 6-35. These ran through the centre of the rooms and may have functioned as rudimentary support for timber bearers associated with the building’s construction or later modifications to the Cottage. Their location would suggest that in the front room it was not possible to get the bearers to span the full depth (i.e. 5 m) of these rooms.

Rooms 1 and 3 (the cottage’s back rooms), had been heavily disturbed by development activities for the EEC Building, its associated services and earlier modifications associated with the Fort Street School’s use of the building as a Principal’s residence and later a Cookery School (Figure 6-20, Figure 6-36 - Figure 6-30). Consequently, no evidence of the partition walls recorded in the 1824 or 1948 plans (Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-29) or occupation deposits survived. It is likely that at some stage that the floors were lifted and the subfloor space cleared out, leaving only the natural weathered rock (5.010) below.

Whys this may have been necessary is currently unknown. Perhaps the issues with rising damp required replacement of the timber floor supports (or at least additional support through insertion of the stone footings W11 and W12) in the cottage and the removal of deposit in the subfloor space to assist in circulating air through this area.



Figure 6-28. View south towards Surgeon’s Cottage excavation area. Unstratified fills and demolition contexts (1.001) and (4.001) visible across the site.



Figure 6-29. View south towards Surgeon’s Cottage showing exposed contexts (4.004), (5.002) and (6.001) following the removal of demolition contexts (1.001) and (4.001).



Figure 6-30. Overview of the Surgeon’s Cottage excavation area showing exposed concrete pads associated with the EEC Building (Phase 6) and partially removed demolition fill (1-001). View west.



Figure 6-31. Overview of the Surgeon’s Cottage excavation area showing exposed concrete pads associated with Phase 6 school building and partially removed demolition fill (1-001). View east.



Figure 6-32. View north showing truncated return for the Cottage's southern and eastern elevations (Room 4). Modern brick footings and concrete pads for the EEC Building are visible in the background, also truncating the Cottage foundations



Figure 6-33. View north showing the Cottage's southern elevation sitting over exposed sandstone bedrock (5.010) which is visible in the foreground. An earthenware pipe associated with a later phase of development but not truncating the Cottage footing can be seen abutting the footing to the south. This has been laid into a cut excavated into bedrock - [5.011]

Underfloor Deposits

At least three underfloor deposits assigned context numbers. (4.006), (4.008) and 4.010) were encountered in the Cottage footprint during the testing and salvage excavation program. All were limited to Room 4, which had experienced the lowest levels of Phase 4-7 disturbance. Each context most likely dates to Phase 3 military occupation at the site and had been sealed by overlying fills (4.001) – (4.004). However, a ¼ pint milk bottle with a manufacturing date range of 1932 and 1952 recovered from the interface between (4.006) and (4.008), suggests some later, localised, disturbance associated with Phase 5 or Phase 6 may have occurred in the area (discussed in detail in Section 6.3.6 and Section 7 below).

Context (4.006)

Underfloor deposit (4.006) was first exposed in TT6, an exploratory trench attempting to locate the cottage's eastern elevation (Wall 5). The deposit was generally encountered along the southeastern edge of TT1, abutting Wall 12 (the sandstone rubble footing). Underfloor deposits (4.008) and (4.001) were also encountered along the periphery of the room and abutting Wall 12.

It comprised of a thin (15.mm) lens of pale greyish brown, compact sandy silt and contained a small assemblage of eight artefacts including a glass bead, sewing pin, fragment of lead glazed ceramic and small flecks of shell and charcoal. The context was sealed by a series of discreet and sterile demolition deposits which were capped by a hard layer of vitrified material (4.002).

Diagnostic artefacts recovered from the context date its deposition to between 1791/1850 (lead glaze ceramic) and 1832 (a conical headed pin) (see artefact analysis in Section 7), placing it within the cottage's Military Hospital phase of occupation (Phase 3). It capped an ironstone deposit (4.009), which was overlying sandstone bedrock (5.010), suggesting it may also represent a Phase 2 ground surface or construction deposit associated with the Cottage, although this is unlikely based on artefacts recovered from the deposit and their similarities to the (4.008) and (4.010) assemblage.

Context (4.008)

Context (4.008) comprised of a medium blackish-grey-brown loose silty sand ranging from 50-80mm in thickness. It was encountered immediately below degraded timber floorboards <4.007> in the centre of the room and capped the same compact ironstone deposit (4.009), which was overlying sandstone bedrock (5.010) as underfloor deposit (4.006).

Artefacts recovered from underfloor deposit (4-008) represented over 20 percent of the overall assemblage (118 artefacts in total) recovered during the excavation program. Notable items included fine lead birdshot, eleven glass beads, sewing pins, a marble, fishbones, a zebra snail shell (*Austrocochlea porcata*), small fragments of bottle and tableware glass, building material, nails, a washer and slate pencil. Based on the lead shot's diameter, it would have been used for moving targets such as small game and ducks.⁹⁸ As noted in Section 7, while the large number of pins and beads in the assemblage may suggest the presence of females and female oriented activities, these objects were not always isolated to female sewing practices or fashion.⁹⁹ For example, beads were used to decorate lamp shades and men's waistcoat buttons in the late 19th century.¹⁰⁰ A ¼ pint milk bottle was encountered as (4.006) transitioned into (4.010), suggesting some later disturbance had occurred in Room 4,

Context (4.010)

Underfloor deposit (4.010) was encountered below (4.008) and dated to c.1832-1850. It also contained sewing and clothing related material such as a wound-wire pin, machine-made conical pins (post 1832) and two clothing eyelets. One fragment of an oriental porcelain plate with the border pattern 'Canton' and rosehead wrought iron nails were also recovered from this context. Like (4.008) and (4.006), its survival was limited to the periphery of the room, suggesting later activities associated with modifications to the building had necessitated its removal.



Figure 6-34 View northeast towards Room 4 and partially removed underfloor deposits (4.006), (4.008) and (4.010).



Figure 6-35. View north towards Room 4 showing north-south aligned bearer footing constructed from crushed sandstone and exposed (4.009).

⁹⁸ Victorian Collections, n.d. *Functional object-Lead shot, Circa 1877*, From the collection of Flagstaff Hill Maritime Museum and Village, accessed online at:

<https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/521602d319403a17c4b9fadd> on 3 March 2022

⁹⁹ Beaudry, M. 2006, *Findings: The Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing*, Yale University Press, New Haven & London, p.4.

¹⁰⁰ Lindbergh, J. 1999, 'Buttoning Down Archaeology' in *Australian Historical Archaeology*, 17, p. 54.

Garden and Cottage Grounds

The only evidence of ancillary Phase 3 features found to have survived outside of the Cottage footprint was an east-west aligned sandstock brick drain along the building's northern elevation (Figure 6-44). No evidence of fence lines, garden soils or refuse deposits were in the cottage's immediate landscape. This may reflect the nature and extent of continuous development that has occurred in the area since 1850 which would have involved significant disturbance for the construction of the Cahill Expressway on-ramp cutting and EEC Building.

This drain was in a severely damaged condition due to the construction of the verandah of the Fanny Cohen Gymnasium. It consisted of a double row of sandstock bricks lain 'on bed' with a single brick forming a base course for the drain. Both ends of the drain were truncated and its direct relationship to the cottage could not be demonstrated. Nevertheless, its position, general alignment and materials make it almost certain that this feature is associated with the cottage.

The extant 3.5 m section of the drain alignment has been comprised in sections by the demolition/construction processes outlined above. Many of the bricks are now crushed or present only as fragments. The eastern portion of the drain appears to have been removed entirely. The remains reflect the partial line of an early drain with its alignment and fabric compromised by later physical impacts. The drain provides little additional information related to the occupation of the cottage. It contained no significant deposit (from which palynological samples might have been extracted) and does not provide any stratigraphic information about the cottage or surrounding deposits.

6.3.4. Phase 4: c. 1849-1889 – Fort Street National School and Bureau of Meteorology

Evidence of this early phase of the Fort Street National School and its occupation of the Surgeon's Cottage was limited. However, context <4.007>, represented by degraded floorboards and associated deposits, contained a number of fixings that fit into this timeframe, although some items may have entered the assemblage through modern disturbance. These included several wrought iron wedge-point rose head nails, brad nails and one slotted head screw. With the exception of the screw, the remainder of the assemblage pre-dated 1870. Context <4.007> was limited to the Room 4 footprint and sealed underfloor deposit (4.008). It was capped by demolition deposit (4.001).

A secondary context, a fill deposit (1.002) exposed below demolition deposit (1.002) represented the richest source of artefactual material that falls under this phase of occupation. This included a unique assemblage of artefact including a limestone marble, slate pencil and angular graphite lead, likely from a wooden pencil. Bone and fragments shell and timber (possibly degraded floorboards and shell lime mortar) were also recovered from the deposit. A fragment of slate board recovered from demolition deposit (1.001) would also fall within this phase of land use.

6.3.5. Phase 5: c. 1890s-1900s: Fort Street Girls High School

No definitive evidence of Phase 5 occupation was encountered during the salvage excavation program. However, a small investigative trench (TT3) excavated in Room 6 exposed a number of demolition layers that may be associated with this phase of occupation, for example, context (6.002), which had an estimated date range covering the late 19th and early 20th century. This was encountered along the western elevation of the cottage between Room 6 and the verandah and characterised by a loose, mottled dark and light brown sand containing sandstock and machine-made bricks, concrete and sandstone rubble.

Other architectural fabric encountered in the fill included a lead washer, *in situ* wooden dowel,

stoneware sewerage pipe, electrical pipe with inspection hatch and part of a tongue and groove floorboard. The presence of 20th century materials in this deposit suggests some initial demolition or renovation activities may have occurred in the verandah and cottage footprint prior to demolition of the Cottage itself in 1948.

6.3.6. Phase 6: 1905-1949 –Cookery School and Demolition of the Surgeons Cottage

The only primary deposit encountered during the archaeological program that may represent early Phase 6 occupation was context (5.001), a dark brown – black loose loamy sand overlying and surrounding the southeastern return for the Cottage verandah. Context (5.001) contained 40 artefacts including the base of a blue willow transferware vessel, a fragment of terracotta garden pot, a brick used for ventilation purposes, fragment of slate board, synthetic button and what may be the top of a button display tube.

The stratigraphic location of (5.001) suggests it may post-date the cottage's demolition or have been moved across the general area during the building's demolition. Its location partially outside of the cottage footprint itself suggests the artefacts found in the deposits may also represent discarded refuse, or perhaps use of the area as an outdoor space by pupils and staff for recreation or leisure.

One artefact recovered during the excavation program dated to Phase 6 or possibly Phase 7 and was represented by a ¼ pint milk bottle produced by Australian Glass Manufacturers for the NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co Ltd, between 1932 and 1952. This was encountered in Room 4 at the interface of contexts (4.006) and (4.008).

A series of salt-glazed stoneware pipes running along the southern and northern peripheries of the cottage may also represent evidence of Phase 6 use of the Cottage and efforts made to introduce plumbing into the building while it functioned as a Cookery School. However, these truncated sections of the Cottage's southern and northern foundations (Figure 6-33 and Figure 6-38) suggesting the cottage was no longer standing when they were laid, placing them into Phase 7 land use. However, some additional stoneware pipes leading towards the building but not truncating the footings themselves (Figure 6-33) may be associated with its use as a Cookery School.

The absence of any identifiable underfloor deposits in Rooms 1, 3 and 6 may also support the 1948 architectural plan of the building (Figure 3-29) that suggests extensive renovations involving the removal of partition walls to enlarge the rooms for school purposes occurred during this period. A small sample of plaster fragments covered with newspaper recovered from demolition deposit (1.001) may also date to this phase of occupation (Figure 6-37).

6.3.7. Phase 7: 1949-1990s – Construction and use of the EEC Building

Evidence of Phase 7 occupation was represented by structural remains and several stratified and unstratified deposits encountered during the archaeological program. Structural evidence of this phase was represented by a series of square concrete pads, machine-made brick footings and their cut and fill contexts associated with the EEC Building. These cut into demolition layers (1.001), (4.001), (6.001) and (6.002) and occasionally sat directly above, or truncated, surviving remains of cottage foundations (see Figure 6-32, Figure 6-30, Figure 6-31, Figure 6-42 and Figure 6-43). Artefacts directly linked to this phase include several plastic Streets paddle pop sticks (Figure 7-4), which were manufactured in the 1970s, a tennis ball with a smiley face drawn onto it in permanent marker (Figure 7-4), and a fragment of newspaper dated to 1983, all recovered from unstratified fills at the commencement of the archaeological excavations.



Figure 6-36. View south towards the former EEC Building (Phase 7), the heavily truncated Surgeon Cottage's northern elevation (outlined in black) and a series of earthenware pipes (Phase 5 and 6) running north-south and east-west between footings for each former structure. View south.



Figure 6-37. Small fragment of plaster wall lined with newspaper recovered from demolition deposit (1.001).



Figure 6-38. View west towards the northern elevations of the former EEC Building, the heavily truncated Surgeon Cottage's northern elevation (outlined in black) and a series of earthenware pipes (Phase 5 and/or 6) running north-south and east-west between footings for each former structure. View west.



Figure 6-39. View west along the southern elevation of the Surgeon's Cottage (outlined in black) showing modern garden soils to the right (south) of exposed Cottage and EEC Building footings and partially exposed bedrock in the foreground. Two services in the bottom left of the photo may represent Phase 5-7 utilities.



Figure 6-40. View west towards exploratory trench in Room 4 showing depth of Phase 6 demolition fill (4.001) over context (4.008).



Figure 6-41. View north towards exploratory trench in Room 5 and depth of Phase 6 demolition fill (4.001) over exposed floorboard context <4.007>.



Figure 6-42. View east towards the former EEC Building's northern elevation, the heavily truncated Surgeon Cottage's northern elevation and a series of earthenware pipes (Phase 5 and 6) running north-south and east-west between footings for each former structure.



Figure 6-44. View east on the north side of the Cottage. Running to the east is a remnant sandstock brick drain (outlined in black) adjacent to the brick footing for the EEC Building. .



Figure 6-43. View east along the Cottage's southern elevation (outlined in black) showing a modern PVC pipe truncating its southwest return.

7. Artefact Analysis

7. Introduction

An assemblage of 693 artefacts was excavated from Fort Street Public School, Sydney (the study area) during September 2021. Following the excavation, recovered artefacts were cleaned and sorted, with analysis taking place in January 2022.

This section aims to provide a short outline of the methodology and a brief description of the assemblage.

7.1. Methodology

Artefacts that were made from high-fired ceramic or glass were cleaned using a damp brush then allowed to dry for at least 24 hours. The remaining artefacts were dry-brushed.

The artefacts were sorted into 3 priority levels which were determined by the Excavation Director. Their priority was based on their ability to provide insight into the development of the study area. For priority 1 artefacts additional research was conducted into the manufacturers, distributors and production dates associated with the ceramic, glass and miscellaneous artefacts. Building materials, metal, organic, bone and shell artefacts were grouped into basic types. For the priority 2 artefacts known dates, manufacturers and distributors were provided. Priority 3 artefacts were grouped into basic types.

693 artefacts were catalogued. This catalogue is reproduced as Appendix B.

7.1.1. Characterisation of the Assemblage

The Fort Street Public School artefact assemblage is a small collection of 693 artefacts. 118 priority 1 artefacts were recovered, accounting for 17% of the assemblage. 375 priority 2 artefacts were recovered which account for 54% of the assemblage and 200 priority 3 artefacts were recovered accounting for 29% of the assemblage. Miscellaneous and metal artefacts dominate the priority 1 assemblage (Table 7-1).

Table 7-1. Quantity of priority 1 artefacts from Fort Street Public School by artefact class

Artefact Class	Sherds
Bone	14
Building Materials	5
Glass	8
Metal	32
Miscellaneous	44
Organic	3
Shell	12

Architectural activity applies to artefacts used in the construction of a building. These artefacts include the bricks and the materials used to bond the bricks such as shell lime or cement mortar. It also includes the wall finish such as render, plaster and paint. The activity group also includes wooden beams and nails, window glass and floor and wall coverings.

Of the priority 1 artefacts, 22% of the artefacts were related to architectural activity. These were predominantly fragments from iron nails with some fragments of mortar/plaster and paint finishes. All the priority 1 artefacts were recovered from one context, 4008, which will be discussed below (Section 7.1.4).

Table 7-2. Quantity of priority 1 artefacts from Fort Street Public School, by activity

Activity	Sherds
Architectural/Structural	26
Beverage Storage	1
Clerical	1
Domestic	1
Firearm	6
Food Service	2
Jewellery	12
Sewing	10
Unidentified	59

7.1.2. Maker's Marks

Only a small number of artefacts exhibited either complete or partial maker's marks. These were:

- Price (Charles Price & Sons /Charles & Joseph Read Price/ Price Sons & Co) (FSPS0026, Context 4.001) (c.1835-1906, Bristol)
- Australian Glass Manufacturers (Context 4.006 & 4.008 interface) (1932-1952)

With two additional makers identified in the unstratified artefacts

- Beswick & Sons (FSPS0229, Unstratified) 1916-1930 England
- CB / B (unknown maker, sometimes attributed to Kilner Bros, England) (FSPS0224, Unstratified)

7.1.3. Distributors

- The NSW Fresh Food & Ice Co (FSPS0102, Context 4.006 & 4.008 interface)

With one additional distributor identified in the unstratified artefacts

- Streets (FSPS0227, Unstratified) (c.1970s Australia)

7.1.4. Context Summary

(1.001) (20th century)

Context (1.001) contains 29 artefacts. The assemblage includes samples of building finishes (render, plaster and paint) including shell lime mortar. There is also a section from a 20th century wire coat hanger, its date evident from the twisted wire neck. Metal artefacts include a section of a ferrous iron bracket and a machine-made wire nail, which were made from 1853 but became more commonly used after 1870.¹⁰¹

(1.002)

Context 1002 contains 26 artefacts including the only marble of the FSPS assemblage one of grey limestone (FSPS0010). Clerical artefacts from context 1002 are a slate pencil (FSPS0011) and a section of an angular graphite lead, likely from a wooden pencil (FSPS1002).

Slate writing equipment was more commonly used prior to 1900¹⁰² yet they were still in use in the early 20th century.¹⁰³ Fragments of bone, shell (gastropod) and wood are also within the deposit.

(4.001) (from 1870)

Context (4.001) contains 26 artefacts. This includes a complete Bristol-glazed food jar manufactured by Price of Bristol (FSPS0026) and dated from 1835, when the technique for the glaze was invented, to 1906 when the Price family joined with Powell. The only other ceramic in the context was a fragment of blue transferware (FSPS0126).

There were also some fragments of olive-green glass likely from beer/wine bottles. (FSPS0027, FSPS0028) and some machine-made wire nails. These nails were in production from 1853 but more common from the 1870s when they became more economical.¹⁰⁴

(4.002)

Context (4.002) contains 13 artefacts, composed of a composite material, potentially heat affected mortar/plaster (FSPS0043). The size and nature of the assemblage make it difficult to determine a date range.

(4.004)

Context (4.004) contains 10 artefacts, predominantly architectural samples of sandstock bricks (FSPS0179, FSPS0180, FSPS0183) and painted render samples (FSPS0181, FSPS0184).

(4.006) (c.1830-1860)

Context (4.006) contains 23 artefacts, predominantly small shell fragments (FSPS0050). Food and beverage artefacts are limited to a rim fragment from a coarse earthenware lead-glazed bowl (FSPS0045) which were more common prior to 1850, and a rim fragment from an olive green beer/wine bottle (FSPS0046). A small diamond-faceted, cobalt blue, glass bead (FSPS0047) and a sewing pin (FSPS0048) were also recovered.

¹⁰¹ Varman 1987, 'Nails as a Criterion for the Dating of Building and Building Sites (Late 18th Century to 1900) in *Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology*, Sydney, p. 107.

¹⁰² Davies 2005, 'Writing Slates and Schooling' in *Australian Historical Archaeology*, 23, p. 63.

¹⁰³ Davies 2005, p. 68.

¹⁰⁴ Varman 1987, p. 107.

(4.007) (post 1870 -disturbed?)

Context (4.007) contains 20 artefacts including ferrous, wrought, wedge-point rosehead (FSPS0091) and brad (FSPS0092) nails and samples of dark brown timber. Whilst the wrought nails are more common pre 1870s,¹⁰⁵ a slotted-head screw (FSPS0090) in the assemblage is dated to post 1870.

(4.006)/(4.008) Interface (c. 1932-1952)

There was a single item found at the interface between contexts (4.006) and (4.008). It was the majority of a ¼ pint milk bottle (FSPS0102) produced by Australian Glass Manufacturers for the NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co Ltd, between 1932 and 1952¹⁰⁶

(4.007) & (4.008)

A total of 8 artefacts were recovered from (4.007) & (4.008). These were all nails, or fragments of, including a clout nail (FSPS0099), wrought nail (FSPS0100) and potential machine-made wire nails with rhomboid heads (FSPS0101), although heavy encrustation makes the manufacturing technique difficult to confirm. As context (4.007) is the heavily decomposed floorboards of the surgeon's cottage, they appear to have been recovered from the remnant timber that sat above the underfloor deposit (4.008).

(4.008)

Context (4.008) contains (4.008) This is discussed below in Section 7.1.5 as a key assemblage.

(4.009)

Context (4.009) contains 10 artefacts including a fragment from an olive green gin/schnapps bottle (FSPS0106), fragments of bone, shell and wood. There are also some ferrous nail fragments from a brad (FSPS0110) and a tack (FSPS0111) nail.

The size and nature of the assemblage makes it difficult to determine a date range, wrought nails were more commonly used in buildings prior to 1870 when they were replaced by machine-made wire nails.¹⁰⁷

(4.010) (c.1832-1850)

Context (4.010) contains 23 artefacts including a fragment from an oriental porcelain plate with the border pattern 'Canton' (FSPS0113). Chinese export porcelain is more common pre 1850 when blue and white transferware began to dominate the market.¹⁰⁸

Context (4.010) also includes a wound-wire pin (FSPS0114), some machine-made conical pins (FSPS0115 and in FSPS0116) (post 1832) and a couple of clothing eyelets (FSPS118 and FSPS119). There are also a few wrought rosehead nails (FSPS0120-FSPS0123). Context 4-010 appears to date to c. 1832-1850.

¹⁰⁵ Varman 1987, p. 107.

¹⁰⁶ Unlikely to be from the government-initiated School Milk Scheme (1951- 1974 in NSW) as these were 1/3 pint bottles (Thorley 2014, 'Australian Milk Schemes to 1974: For the Benefit of Whom?' *Health and History*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (2014), p. 75).

¹⁰⁷ Varman 1987, p. 107.

¹⁰⁸ Samford, P. 1997, 'Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares' in *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 31, No. 2, p. 8.

(5.001) (20th C)

Context (5.001) contains 40 artefacts including a base fragment of blue transferware with the common 'Willow' pattern (FSPS0139), a section of a terracotta garden pot (FSPS0140), and a ventilation brick (FSPS0144). 'Willow' was first introduced by Spode in 1790, based on the 'Mandarin' pattern, and was copied by numerous manufacturers¹⁰⁹ and is still produced today.

There is also a fragment of a slate board (FSPS0141), a synthetic button (FSPS0146) and what appears to be a plastic lid from a button display tube (FSPS0145). Whilst some synthetic buttons such as celluloid were produced from the mid-19th century, they are more common from the early 20th Century. Sections of coarse earthenware and stoneware sanitation pipe are also within the assemblage.

(6.001) (Late 19th C onwards)

Context (6.001) contained 21 artefacts. The assemblage is predominantly architectural containing nails, bricks, brackets, finished such as render and paint samples, yet also contained a single fragment of a white bone China tea saucer (FSPS 0191).

(6.002) (late 19th C to early 20th C)

Context (6.002) contains 24 artefacts. The assemblage is predominantly composed of architectural artefacts including sandstock bricks, samples of render and paint, fragments of floorboards including one with a wooden dowel in situ (FSPS0203) and a tongue-and groove board (FSPS0204). The assemblage also includes a section of a salt-glazed stoneware sewerage pipe (FSPS0195), a lead washer (FSPS0196), brackets, and an electrical pipe with inspection hatch (FSPS0201).

(7.001)

Context (7.001) contains 5 artefacts including a heat-affected sandstock brick (FSPS0288), and fragments of bricks (FSPS0286, FSPS0287), a small rock, and a small fragment of whiteware (FSPS0285).

Unstratified

A total of 200 artefacts from the assemblage were unstratified.

7.1.5. Key Assemblage (4.008)

One context, (4.008), contains over 100 sherds. This was also the only priority 1 context, an underfloor deposit associated with the occupation phase of the surgeon's cottage and/or the early period of school use.

Accounting for 17% of the total assemblage, the artefacts are predominantly small finds that are more representative of a domestic use, many being small items which may have slipped between the floorboards. These include fine lead bird-shot, glass beads and sewing pins in addition to small fragments of glass, building material, nails and a washer.

There is a higher chance that the floorboards (4.007) used within this room were butt-boarded rather than tongue-and-groove as this construction is more likely to lend themselves to lost items.

¹⁰⁹ Samford, P. 1997, p. 8.

The lead shot recovered (FSPS 0070) is of a smaller diameter, more often referred to as bird shot for its intended use.¹¹⁰ Lead shot of this size was used predominantly for moving targets such as small game and ducks.¹¹¹

Sewing pins recovered from context (4.008) include an iron pin (FSPS0079), and copper alloy pins with spherical-heads (FSPS0073, FSPS0074), oblate heads (FSPS0075), and the later (post 1832) conical head pins (FSPS0076, FSPS0078). Wound wire pins were more common prior to 1830,¹¹² whilst conical heads pins were made from c.1832, becoming more common from the mid-19th Century.

Small fragments of glass recovered include a fragment from an olive green beer/wine bottle (FSPS0051), a small fragment from glass tableware (FSPS0052), and small fragments of clear and light green tinted glass whose activity could not be determined based on their size.

There were ten glass beads in the context, all varied, including cylindrical bugle beads (FSPS0055, FSPS0056) and oblate beads (FSPS0057-FSPS0064).

In addition, the assemblage includes a small copper alloy ring attached to a link (FSPS0069) which is likely from a necklace or similar jewellery item. The only clerical item was a section of an angular graphite lead, likely from a wooden pencil (FSPS0066). Square leads were more commonly used in lead pencils until the mid-1870s.

There are also tiny fragments of animal bone (FSPS0083), fish bone (FSPS0088) and scales (FSPS0089) within the assemblage. Shell fragments included those from a gastropod which has suffered surface erosion yet appears to be a zebra snail shell *Austrocochlea porcata* (FSPS0085) and a heavily eroded bivalve, likely an oyster shell (FSPS0086).

There are two complete wrought rosehead nails with wedged points (FSPS0104) and some partial nail fragments (FSPS0105) which appear to have been wrought. Wrought nails were more common prior to 1870,¹¹³ chisel or wedge point nails were generally used in timbers which split easily.¹¹⁴

No ceramic items were found in the Context (4.008) assemblage. Context (4.008) also contained a tiny fragment of Aluminium wrapper (FSPS0103) which is dated to post 1910 which may have contaminated the deposit.

¹¹⁰ Victorian Collections, *Functional object-Lead shot, Circa 1877*, From the collection of Flagstaff Hill Maritime Museum and Village, accessed March 2022, <https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/521602d319403a17c4b9fadd>

¹¹¹ Victorian Collections accessed March 2022.

¹¹² Beaudry, M. 2006, *Findings: The Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing*, Yale University Press, New Haven & London, p. 21.

¹¹³ Varman 1987, p. 107.

¹¹⁴ Varman 1987, p. 109.

7.1.6. Summary

The priority 1 artefact assemblage from Fort Street Public School is representative of an underfloor deposit from domestic occupation in the mid to late 19th Century. Pins and beads were recovered from the underfloor deposit within the surgeon's cottage, whilst this may suggest female occupancy, pins had a variety of uses in the 19th century and were not isolated to female sewing practices.¹¹⁵

This also applies to beads, whilst often associated with female occupation, were also used for decorative purposes such as for lamps, and even on men's waistcoat buttons in the late 19th Century.¹¹⁶

Overall, across the priority 1 and priority 2 assemblages there was very little ceramic and glass artefacts recovered. The only recreational/toy artefacts within the priority 1 and 2 groups were a single limestone marble recovered from context (1.002).



Figure 7-1. Pins and glass beads recovered from context (4.008).



Figure 7-2. Slate and slate pencil recovered from demolition deposit context (1.002) and (4.002), respectively.

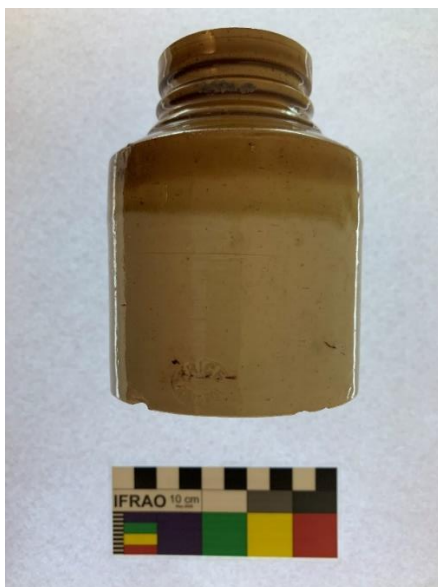


Figure 7-3. Complete Bristol-glazed food jar manufactured by Price of Bristol and dated from 1835 recovered from demolition deposit context (4-001).



Figure 7-4. Two Streets ice-cream sticks, a tennis ball and a 1/4 milk pint recovered from unstratified fills and (4.006) / (4.007) interface, respectively.

¹¹⁵ Beaudry, M. 2006, p.4.

¹¹⁶ Lindbergh 1999, 'Buttoning Down Archaeology' in *Australian Historical Archaeology*, 17, p. 54.

8. Comparative Analysis

8. Comparative Analysis

The following comparative analysis presents the findings of archaeological excavation carried out in similar historical contexts across Australia. Given the paucity of artefact evidence from the site the primary focus of this comparison will be on the built aspects of the sites.

8.1. Third Colonial Hospital: Parramatta Hospital Site

Between 2005 and 2006, Casey and Lowe carried out a series of testing and salvage excavations across the site of the Third Colonial Hospital (1818-1890s), in Parramatta, NSW.¹¹⁷ Findings most relevant to this excavation report pertain to excavations with the footprint of the c1818 Surgeon's Residence (Figure 8-1). This building was part of the 1818 hospital at Parramatta also designed by John Watts. While there is no direct historical evidence of its construction date the excavators feel that "it is considered highly likely that this building was completed at approximately the same time".

Their excavations exposed part of the remnant the building footprint and evidence outbuildings associated with the cottage. The Third Colonial Hospital Surgeon's Residence shared an almost identical layout to the Military Surgeon's Cottage and contained a front verandah, two front rooms, and two partitioned rooms at the rear. However, unlike the subject of this report, the residence was constructed with bricks showing the Government arrow and included a cellar that had been backfilled with material associated with the building's demolition. This contained arrow marked bricks, decorative plaster mouldings, and painted and unpainted wall plaster and render, representing a rich source of information relating to internal details of the structure.¹¹⁸ The cellar included a series of storage bays.

Two brick drains (one box and one dish) were also encountered the residence's eastern and western elevations both of which would have been used to divert rainwater from the residence's eaves away from the building.¹¹⁹ Traces of a former orchard were also encountered south of the structure.¹²⁰ No underfloor deposits were encountered in the residence, limiting the site's capacity to yield information about its inhabitants.

These findings allude to the uniform and practical nature of hospital landscape designs in early colonial NSW, particularly in regard to residential buildings. However, they also reveal site specific allowances were made for residential building design as evidenced by the cellar incorporated into the Third Colonial Hospital's surgeon's residence.

8.2. 1827 Surgeon's Quarters, Norfolk Island

In 1827 a prefabricated building was shipped from Sydney to Norfolk island. The frame had been fabricated in the Sydney lumberyard from mortised and tenoned eucalyptus timbers while the

¹¹⁷ Casey and Lowe, 2005. *Preliminary Results Archaeological Investigation Stage 1 Parramatta Hospital Site, Marsden and George Street, Parramatta*. Report prepared for the NSW Department of Commerce and Casey and Lowe, 2006. *Preliminary Results Archaeological Investigation Stage 2c Parramatta Justice Precinct and former Parramatta Hospital Site, Marsden and George Street, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Multiplex.

¹¹⁸ Casey and Lowe, 2005, pp. 16-17.

¹¹⁹ Casey and Lowe, 2005, pp. 16-17.

¹²⁰ Casey and Lowe, 2005, p. 22.

ceiling joists and weatherboards were made for the local pine on the island.¹²¹ The early form of the cottage mirrored that of the surgeon's cottage at FSPS (Figure 8-3).¹²² This structure had room use noted on the plan with a sitting room at the front of the cottage with two bedrooms at the rear, divided by the central corridor. A single small space was noted on the external wall as a "bath" with a separate kitchen set back from the cottage and a privy at the rear of the yard.

This structure was the subject of archaeological recording and excavations in 1986 as part of the conservation/restoration program.¹²³ This included a surface collection from the underfloor area within the structure, a test square excavated on the western exterior, another two on the south, and one on the north verandah. In 1987 the nearby hospital privy (c. 1846) was also excavated.¹²⁴

As Varman notes:

The greater amount of the archaeological material retrieved from the Surgeon's Quarters area relates to the underfloor surface of the 1827 building; the material comprising mainly of timber shavings and off-cuts from the 1827 period; demolition and building material from the c1850 addition and modifications; several modifications made during the Third Settlement; and the massive demolitions of 1965 which left building rubble in the underfloor area from all the previous phases.¹²⁵

This material formed and collection on which architectural/structural advice could be provided to the conservation team. There do not appear to have been substantial remains associated with the occupants of the cottage.

Three phases of deposition were recognised in the privy. A 1940s bottle dump, a domestic deposit from the 1880s to 1920 occupation of the cottage by a Pitcairn islander family and a deposit associated with its first use (c. 1845-1855) as a privy. From this later deposit 479 artefacts were considered possible convict period. Artefacts that might be directly identified with contemporary medical practice included:

- Cupping glass;
- Denture;
- Funnel;
- Measuring glass;
- Medicine cup;
- Medical bottle;

¹²¹ Varman, R, 1985, The Surgeon's Quarters, Archaeological Survey, Report to the Commonwealth Dept of Housing and Construction.

¹²² There was an 1850 extension on the west side.

¹²³ Varman, R, 1992, Surgeon's Quarters and 1788 and 1792 Government House Site: Key to Site and 1986 excavated Material, Report to the Commonwealth Dept of Administrative Services, p.30.

¹²⁴ The privy contents were analysed by Starr in Starr, F, 2001, "Convict artefacts from the Civil Hospital Privy on Norfolk Island", *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, 19, pp. 39-47.

¹²⁵ Varman, 1992, *op cit*, p. 14.

- Syringe and plunger.

Starr concluded:

*The medical artefacts represent the types of treatments available for sick convicts and suggest that satisfactory supplies and treatments were provided for the convicts on Norfolk Island, despite the varied reports of the care provided by the surgeons and the inadequate hospital accommodation.*¹²⁶

Later construction of similar cottages, in this case officer's quarters, within the complex of Norfolk Island demonstrates a similarity of floor plan and similar use of space as seen at the Forts Street surgeon's cottage twenty years earlier (Figure 8-4). However it is interesting to note that in this later example it was possible to span the whole depth of the cottage with a simple gable roof line rather than have recourse to an M shaped roof with the requirement for a box drain between the ridges. Herman notes this as " 'curious but typical roof structure'... a result of the constructional methods used."¹²⁷ Does this and the need in the surgeon's cottage front rooms for additional support for floor bearers suggest a lack of adequate timber to span these spaces?

Boys and Rice have reviewed a range of military structures in the nineteenth century that included a group of structures they classed as Officers Quarters and as noted above was termed the verandah cottage.¹²⁸As they make clear this form was a very flexible structure in terms of accommodation – being able to house one family or up to 4 personnel. Other examples noted by Boyd and Rice include The Foreman of Magazines barracks at Goat island and the officer's quarters at the Lancer barracks, Parramatta (also designed by Watts). Overseas examples include several dated between 1800 and 1855 in England Ireland, the Channel islands, as well as Cape of Good Hope, Belize, Barbados, Jamaica, Gibraltar and Malta amongst many. They concluded that the designs of this class of building (i.e. military buildings) heavily influenced civil structures in the colonies through the employment of form and technology during the Georgian and Victorian periods.

¹²⁶ Starr, *op cit*, p. 45.

¹²⁷ Herman, *op citi*, p. 89-90.

¹²⁸ Boyd and Rice, *op cit*, p. 96ff.



Figure 8-1. View of the Surgeon's Residence excavated by Casey and Lowe in 2005. The cellar is partially excavated and drain along its eastern elevation visible to the left. Scale 1 m. Source. Taken from Casey and Lowe, 2005, p. 17.



Figure 8-2. Plan of the Parramatta Surgeons Quarters from 1882. Note the arrangement of the kitchen, store and stable, in relation to the main house, forming a semi enclosed space at the rear. (Source: LPI CP171-750)

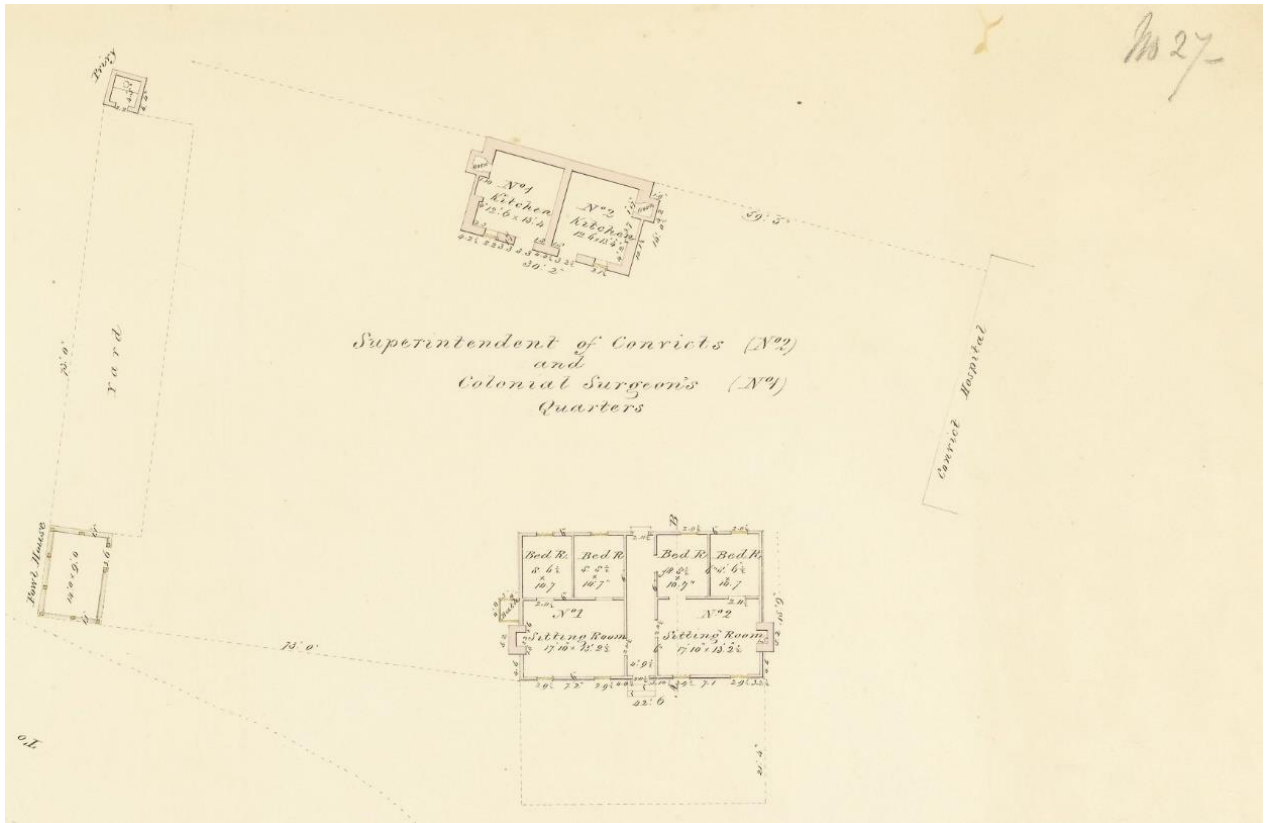


Figure 8-3 Detail of "Plans Sections and Elevations of Colonial Surgeons Quarters", 1839. (Source: Tasmanian Archives PWD266-1-1918).

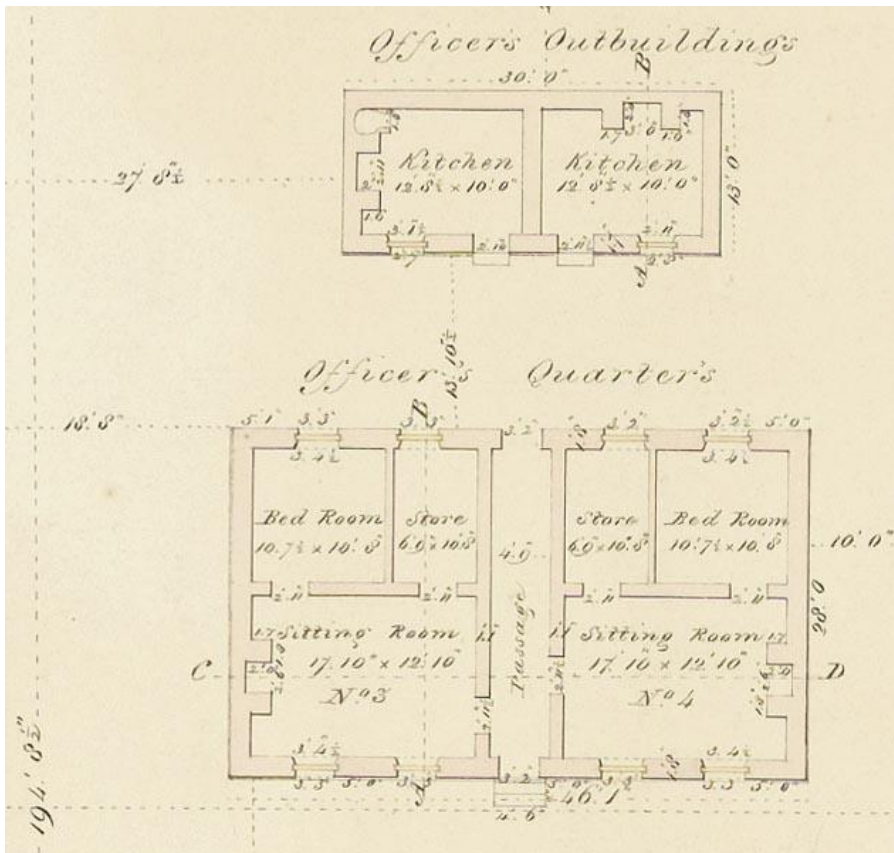


Figure 8-4 Detail of floor plan of officers' quarters Norfolk Island Military Barracks (Source: Tasmanian Archives PWD266-1-1885)

9. Addressing the Research Design

9. Introduction

The following research questions were prepared by Curio for the 2021 ARD and Excavation Methodology for the monitoring and salvage excavation program.¹²⁹

9.1. General Questions

What is the nature, extent, intactness and significance of the historical archaeological resource (features, deposits or other items), if any, exposed within the test excavation trenches?

No evidence of **Phase 1** or **2** occupation or landforms was observed in the excavation area. This is likely a consequence of landscape clearance and modification throughout later phases of occupation which would have removed intact soil profiles and evidence of the natural landscape.

Phase 3 (Military Hospital) archaeological resources comprised of structural features (external and internal wall foundations including a verandah) and underfloor deposits associated with the Surgeon's Cottage. While structural remains of the building were relatively intact, construction of the EEC Building had occasionally truncated and disturbed remains of footings and underfloor deposits in localised areas. This occurred chiefly through the construction of concrete pads placed across the cottage's footprint and brick foundations for the EEC Building that intersected with cottage foundations.

The preservation of intact **Phase 3** underfloor deposits was heavily determined by **Phase 4** and **5** activities within the cottage during its use for the Fort Street School. These activities appear to have included renovations to the building that resulted in the removal of all underfloor deposits in Room 1, Room 6 and possibly Room 3.

However, up to three unique phases of underfloor deposits survived in discreet areas throughout Room 4 (contexts (4.006), (4.008) and (4.010)). These may demonstrate evidence of two separate underfloor deposition events (4-008 and 4-010). Their survival also suggests that renovations were not as invasive in this part of the building. Notably, Herman's 1948 plan (Figure 3-29) only records Room 4 as having a 'wood floor'. No flooring is described for the other rooms with the exception of the verandah which is recorded as being paved with stone flagging.¹³⁰ The cottage's use as a Cookery School during Phase 5 occupation may have required new floors to be laid in Rooms 1, 3 and 6.

Notably, no evidence of the cottage's two fireplaces or flagstones associated with the front verandah were encountered during the excavation program. This may be due to the targeted nature of excavations which focussed on the presence of building footings and underfloor deposits in areas proposed to be impacted by building piles for the project. Consequently, these locations were not fully investigated. However, their absence may also reflect opportunistic removal (robbing) of thresholds, pavers and hearths when the cottage was demolished in 1949.

¹²⁹ Curio Project, 2021. *Fort Street Public School: ARD and Excavation Methodology*. Report prepared for SINSW.

¹³⁰ Herman, E., 1948. Annotations on architectural drawing for the *Surgeon's Quarters, Former Military Hospital, Fort Street, Sydney*.

Evidence of **Phase 4** and **5** (Fort Street School) occupation and land use was generally ephemeral and represented by various demolition deposits (3.003) and (4.004), possibly one underfloor deposit (4.010) containing artefacts that fall roughly within the time period in which the building was used by the school as a classroom and office,¹³¹ and degraded timber floorboards <4.007>. The only structural evidence of these phases may be represented by two services <5.004>, a narrow lead water pipe, and <5.007> a various salt glazed stoneware pipe, all of which occupied the external peripheries of the Cottage, occasionally truncating its foundations. However, these could just as likely be associated with services for the EEC Building.

Evidence of **Phase 6** land use included deposits associated with the demolition of the Surgeon's Cottage (1.001) and (4.001), and **Phase 7** structural remains of the EEC Building and its associated services (described above). Some cultural material that could be directly linked to these occupation phases (a tennis ball, ink bottle, plastic G-hook, Streets ice cream sticks, plastic button and a milk bottle) had survived, however with the exception of the milk bottle and plastic button, were recovered from unstratified fills or demolition deposits (1.001) and (4.001).

In terms of archaeological significance, where intact underfloor deposits were encountered, they revealed a fairly typical assemblage reflecting domestic life in 19th century colonial NSW and later use of the site for educational purposes. However, in the context of **Phase 3** land use and its associations with the Military Hospital, artefacts recovered from underfloor deposits in Room 4 revealed significant details about the cottage's occupants, the food they consumed, their recreational activities and even tableware purchased for the household.

This data is significant considering the limited nature of historic sources describing domestic life on the Military Hospital grounds or information about the individuals who resided in the Surgeon's Cottage.

Does the archaeological resource verify the assessed potential and significance of the site?

While somewhat limited, the surviving archaeological resource encountered during the archaeological program supports elements of the assessed potential and significance of the site.

For example, findings supported the assessment of archaeological potential by confirming the presence of intact remains of the Surgeon's Cottage and occupation deposits associated with military and school occupation of the building. In terms of archaeological significance, intact occupation deposits recovered from Room 4 and Room 6 offer insights into life and material culture in early colonial NSW, *'the colonial elites, the medical profession, the transformation of the site for educational purposes'*.

While these resources verify the assessed archaeological potential of the site, they do not necessarily support preliminary assessments of significance, chiefly due to the limited nature of primary deposits that could be definitely linked to occupation of the cottage by Military Surgeons and their families.

¹³¹ Herman, E., 1948.

Do the deposits and features contribute new information about the occupation and development of the site?

The presence of multiple beads suggests either personal or domestic ornamentation was prevalent amongst the occupants of the Surgeon's Cottage and its furnishings, while the presence of several types of pins indicates clothes and possibly drapery was sewn or mended in these rooms during **Phase 3** occupation. These items suggest women resided or spent considerable time in the cottage, using Room 4 as a place to carry out these activities. The presence of lead shot in the room suggests it acted as a shared space amongst the occupants, regardless of gender. These details offer new insights into our understanding of the cottage's household demographics and interpersonal relationships. Conversely, considering the transient nature of the profession, these objects could have been lost by multiple individuals over the 34 years the cottage was used as a Surgeon's residence. While not uncommon for archaeological domestic sites, the shared purpose, social status and profession of the cottages occupants makes this layered accumulation of material culture unique.

The absence of any medical related objects also offers some insights into activities carried out in the cottage and artefact deposition patterns associated with underfloor deposits. Medical related activities may not have been brought into the home, or the spatial arrangements in the cottage may have dictated these activities, for example, the sitting room may have been reserved for recreation, socialising and relaxing, while other rooms, such as those at the back of the building where underfloor deposits did not survive, may have been used for professional purposes. It is also important to note here that underfloor deposits can reflect the life of occupants and activities of animals equally.¹³² For example, food scraps or pieces of fabric adorned with beads could have been transported into Room 4 from other areas of the house and its grounds by rodents.¹³³

The type of objects that may have fallen through cracks in floorboards may also dictate the artefact assemblage recovered from the site, with smaller objects or fragments making their way through narrow openings as opposed to larger medicine bottles, surgical tools or apothecarial items.

As presented above, occupation deposits recovered from the site have contributed new information to our understanding of the people who resided in and used the cottage from its construction in c1819 to its abandonment and subsequent demolition in 1948. Their diet (fish), potential designated use of the sitting room as a place where food was consumed, tableware, renovation and modification, and distinct differences between military and school use of the building and material culture associated with each phase were all identifiable in the archaeological record.

¹³² Mein, E. 2012. *Inmate Coping Strategies in Fremantle Prison, Western Australia*. Unpublished honours thesis, Archaeology, University of Western Australia, Crawley.

¹³³ Mein, E. 2012.

9.2. Specific Questions

What evidence is there of the pre-European environment?

No observable evidence for the pre-European environment survived in the excavation area.

Is there any archaeological evidence of the construction of the Surgeon's Quarters and what might it tell us about building technology at that time?

Structural remains of the Surgeon's Cottage exposed and recorded during the archaeological program revealed that building technologies employed in its construction were typical of the period, with handmade, sandstock bricks used almost exclusively for the foundations and walls, all bonded with shell lime mortar. While archaeological evidence of the building's construction reveals little in terms of new or unique technology, it does provide insights into materials used for the building and what they reveal about class and available resources in the colony at the time.

For example, it is notable that brick rather than sandstone was used in the construction of the building's foundations, particularly when considering the location of the hospital on Hawkesbury Sandstone and its access to this material in the immediate landscape. However, the use of brick rather than sandstone for the Cottage's foundations may reflect the shallow depth of bedrock in the landscape, which would have provided a stable base for the structure. Nevertheless, bricks were a relatively scarce building material for the first two decades of Australia's colonial period, as was shell lime mortar, the source of which (Aboriginal middens) was exhausted soon after the First Fleet arrived.¹³⁴ While shell lime sources had been found in Newcastle by 1808,¹³⁵ the abundance of these materials for the cottage's construction reflects the strategic and economic significance of the building and position its occupants held in colonial society.

The presence of two north-south aligned sandstone rubble foundations in Rooms 4 and 6 (most likely acting as bearers for floorboards) is also significant and could support historical accounts of long timber shortages at the time the Military Hospital was under construction, which would have necessitated the use of shorter flooring timber in the cottage.¹³⁶ They may also represent later renovations to the building (Phase 4, 5 or 6) at a time when bricks or appropriate timber were not readily available, or in response to rising damp which would have necessitated a more durable material than timber. Lastly, they may have been constructed contemporaneously with the cottage, making strategic use of excess or immediately available loose fragments of sandstone in the area.

The recovery of a wooden peg, sometimes called 'tree nails' from a secondary context (6.002) offers insights into the craftsmanship involved in the cottage's timber construction, with skilled carpenters likely employed to construct the building's roof, fenestrations and doorways.

¹³⁴ Guy, J., *Building Construction Practice in the Colony of New South Wales from the Arrival of the First Fleet to the End of the Primitive Era and Its Influence in Later Time*. University of Cambridge, Vol 2, pp. 1475-1500.

¹³⁵ Turner, J W, 1980, *Manufacturing in Newcastle, 1801-1900, Newcastle*. Newcastle Public Library, pp.18-19.

¹³⁶ Kerr, J.S. 1984. *Design for Convicts*, p. 49.

What evidence is there for land clearance and uses of this space prior to the use of the area for the hospital?

No definitive evidence of land clearance such as tree boles were encountered during the excavation program. Additionally, archaeological evidence for land use prior to the Military Hospital did not survive impacts associated with later development activities.

Is there evidence of the occupation of the quarters and how does this evidence provide us with information about the nature of the use of the building and its occupants?

Evidence for occupation of the Surgeon's Cottage in the 19th and 20th centuries (Phase 3, 4 and 5 occupation) survived across the site, although this was limited by activities within the cottage footprint that removed occupational deposits in Rooms 1, 3 and 6.

As discussed in responses to research questions above, the presence of personal, recreational and food related items in Room 4 suggest the space was used for social and leisurely activities by both men and women during Military Hospital land use. The assemblage also suggests that at least during Phase 3 occupation, use of the building was restricted to domestic activities only, with no evidence of medical paraphernalia recovered from primary or secondary contexts.

The nature of the artefacts assemblage and building materials also indicate that the Cottage was designed for, and occupied by, members of the colonial elite, although not those of high enough social or economic status to reside in a larger, more substantial structure within a more private or separated location in the area, like for example, the residence on Bunkers Hill, Cumberland Street.¹³⁷

The absence of clay tobacco pipes across the site and most significantly in Room 4, is worth mentioning here. While this may be a function of the limited survival of occupation deposits within the Cottage itself or the nature of underfloor deposits and the size of objects associated with them, it may imply that tobacco was not consumed in Room 4 or the residence in general.

Tobacco consumption in colonial Sydney was common amongst the convict and free classes, however not amongst women of higher social status. Smoking tobacco in the company of middle- and upper-class women was also considered socially unacceptable, with men generally retiring to rooms designated for these activities (billiard rooms for example) during social occasions and women retiring to the Drawing Room.¹³⁸ It is therefore likely that Room 4 was a shared space for men and women, further supporting evidence that it acted as the Cottage's drawing or parlour room. Additionally, the absence of pipes in the room and in any primary or secondary contexts across the site suggest that social customs and class specific gendered activities were followed, even in the privacy of the Cottage.

Does this occupation evidence tell us anything about medical practices at this time?

No objects or artefact deposits related to medical practices in the 19th century were encountered at the site during the archaeological program. This may suggest that medical activities were limited to the hospital building or other rooms in the Cottage where the survival of occupation deposits was limited.

¹³⁷ Otto Cserhalmi and Partners, 2000. *CMP: National Trust Centre, Millers Point* pp. 3 and 30

¹³⁸ Walker, R. B., 1980. 'Tobacco smoking in Australia, 1788 8-1914', *Australian Historical Studies*, 19:75, pp. 267-285, DOI: 10.1080/10314618008595638, pp. 271-272.

The extent of disturbance around the Cottage following the closure of the Military Hospital also removed and supplementary deposits such as refuse pits or outbuildings that may have contributed information about medical practices in and around the building.

Is there any archaeological evidence of the Fort Street School, including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc

As discussed above, archaeological evidence of the Fort Street School's use of the Surgeon's Cottage and surrounding landscape encountered during the excavation program was generally ephemeral and represented by various demolition deposits (most notably 1.002), one underfloor deposit (4.008) (although this likely represents Phase 3 occupation) evidence of timber floorboards <4.007> and several services running along the external peripheries of the Cottage. The latter may also be associated with the EEC Building (Phase 7).

The extent of disturbance around the building severely limited the ability for evidence of wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps or cesspits to survive in the area and none were encountered during the excavation program.

The absence of underfloor deposits in Rooms 1, 3 and possibly Room 6 is likely to be associated with modifications and renovations to the cottage when it was occupied by the school, with partition walls in its back rooms removed and openings along its eastern elevation (the front of the cottage) modified during this period. One

A vitrified lens (4.002) encountered along the eastern wall of the building near the cottage verandah may be associated with additional renovation works or activities on the site immediately after or before the Cottage's demolition in 1949.

If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of this area of colonial Sydney and early occupation?

Evidence of the Fort Street School's occupation of the Surgeon's Cottage, being an underfloor deposit (potentially), demolition deposits, sewer pipes and other deposits that may represented modifications to the building over time reveal a number of key details about colonial life in Sydney's education system.

For example, the presence of various sewer pipes along the building's periphery marks the introduction of plumbing and water services to the school, Cottage and in association with the EEC Building. A request for water to be laid in the Fort Street National School Grounds was made in August 1850,¹³⁹ and wastewater pipes may have been connected soon after.

The artefact resources associated with the schools cover a broad period of time, most likely from its early occupation at the site, up until the 1980s. The presence of various sewing materials such as pins, buttons and a potential lid to a button tube, while primarily associated with Phase 3 occupation, does suggest these activities also occurred around the Cottage, either by students or residents of the house when it acted as a Principle's residence during Phase 3 and 4 land use.

¹³⁹ City of Sydney Archives, 6 August 1850. *Letter: WC Wills, Secretary, National Education Office. Requesting water be laid on to the National*, [A-00281309]. Accessed on 2 September 2022, <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1082831>.

Context (1.002) represented the richest source of artefactual material that falls under the Fort Street School phases of occupation. These included items typical of school environments and the presence of children, for example a limestone marble, slate pencil and angular graphite lead, likely from a wooden pencil. A fragment of slate board recovered from demolition deposit (1.001) would also fall within this phase of land use.

While these objects do not necessarily add to our understanding of early education practices in colonial Sydney, they do suggest that the Cottage was being used as a school room between c1850 and c1900.

Beyond the building itself, is there any archaeological evidence from the Surgeon's Quarters occupation deposits that relates to Fort Street School, including building material, rubbish dumps or associated fabric?

As discussed above, the extent of disturbance around the building severely limited the ability for evidence of wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps or cesspits to survive in the area and none were encountered during the excavation program.

What does the material cultural assemblage (if present) from any of the historical phases of site use reveal about the daily lives and activities of the site occupants? In particular, how does this contribute to our understanding of the lives of children who attended the school from 1850 onwards and information about education practices?

The material cultural assemblage associated with Phase 3 occupation reveals that Room 4 most likely acted as a shared space for men, women and possibly children in which genteel activities such as sewing, eating, mending clothes, and cleaning hunting rifles occurred. However, the limited nature of underfloor deposits in the Room 4 and absence of Phase 3 material culture and artefact bearing deposits in the Cottages surrounding rooms and landscape make it difficult to come to any additional conclusions about the lives of its residents.

In terms of Phase 4, 5 and 6 occupation, recovered material cultural from the site reveals a fairly typical assemblage of objects associated with educational practices throughout the mid-19th and into the mid-20th century such as slate pencils, boards and gender specific activities such as sewing.

How does the material cultural assemblage compare to other archaeological sites in central Sydney domestic and specialised (e.g., Fort Philip site, Cumberland and Gloucester Streets, 'Lilyvale', Millers Point)?

The material culture assemblage comprises only 693 items, 200 of which are unstratified. Of that collection significant deposits that might provide information related to the early occupation of the cottage represent only a portion of artefacts excavated and recovered. The artefacts from the study area from these early phases reflects a typical domestic assemblage and no specialist medical artefacts were recovered from the work here. It is therefore difficult to make definitive statements and robust comparisons with other similar sites based on the small sample size.

How does the material cultural assemblage compare to other similar medical/hospital sites such as the 1829 Civil Hospital on Norfolk Island; the Mint Sydney-1811-1842- Assistant Surgeon's and Dispensary phase of occupation; the Parramatta Hospital-c. 1818 Surgeon's Residence?

The sites noted in the research design also demonstrate relatively small artefact assemblages associated with medical activities. For example, the artefact assemblage at the surgeon's cottage at Norfolk island is represented by only a sub floor surface collection, with the majority of the significant artefact collection in fact from the civil hospital privy on the adjacent site. This assemblage did contain elements from the medical work undertaken at the hospital but these amounted to only five

or six specific items.

What information related to the socio-economic status of the students (and staff) is available through the material culture assemblage?

See above regarding the size of the assemblage.

Is this material culture, related to the school body, comparable to collections in surrounding areas, such as the Rocks, Millers Point and Sydney's CBD (Paddy's market)

See above regarding the size of the assemblage.

10. Revised Assessment of Significance

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10.1. Existing Statement of Significance

As noted previously (Section 4) the 2020 Archaeological Research Design provided an Assessment of Significance focussing on Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E). Now that the excavation of the study area has been completed, the significance of the remains can be reassessed.

10.2. Revised Assessment of Significance

The archaeological investigations of the Fort Street Public School site identified tangible remains of the majority of the colonial period phases of occupation that span over two hundred years. Although the site's research potential has only been partly realised, the evidence retrieved through archaeological excavation can nevertheless be used to inform other comparable sites thus contributing to the knowledge about Sydney's colonial military past.

The archaeological resources of the site that now remain comprise the remains of the cottage beneath Building J, the remaining sections of the boundary wall, deposits associated with its construction, and some areas that were not subject to bulk excavations. The recently completed archaeological program has demonstrated that nineteenth century deposits and artefacts were not extant to a significant degree and those that were present constitute a fraction of what had previously been present. The bulk of the archaeological resource was therefore embodied in the remnant structure of the cottage and associated features such as the drain.

The footings of the Surgeon's Cottage, which have been retained in situ, remain a significant set of remnants from the early colonial landscape of Sydney that are complementary to the former military hospital, now the National Trust Centre. The cottage footings are from a period of growth and expansion of the military presence in the Colony during Governor Macquarie's tenure and are a tangible reminder of that period. They are directly associated with a specialist class of military officers, military surgeons and assistant military surgeons, that provide a counterpoint to the civil medical officers at the 'Rum Hospital'. The cottage remains have the ability, through further analysis and interpretation, to provide information about the site that cannot be derived from any other source. The remains of the cottage are of **State Significance**.

Parts of the associated artefact collection, while small, have similar associations with those officer's, and their families, occupation of the place. The artefacts also demonstrate some aspects of the school occupation and the conditions for the teachers and students. The artefact collection from the period of the surgeon's residence (1814-1848), represents a small portion of what is likely to have been a substantial and significant occupation deposit from this period. However later work on the cottage appears to have removed all but a small residue of that deposit. The small size of the early collection reduces its ability to provide substantive information about the lives of the surgeons occupying the cottage. Therefore the artefact collection is of **local research significance**.

The meteorological evaporation tank is a rare example of specialist equipment from the nearby observatory during the period when it doubled as the meteorological office. Research has suggested that the form and materials of the tank are unique and it may date to possibly the 1860s or 70s, used on site at the observatory, before it was moved to a place near the messengers cottage in the early twentieth century. It is an unusual, rare and possibly unique artefact associated with a significant activity carried out at the Observatory and the study area. More research is required to determine the designer and/or maker and any possible comparative examples from the late

nineteenth century. The meteorological artefact is potentially of **State Significance**.

11. Artefact Storage and Archiving

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11.1. General

It should be recognised that artefacts dating from all periods of the occupation and excavated from the study area are a potentially significant physical resource to understand and interpret past activities on the place. Where possible artefacts excavated from the study area should be curated on site.

In accessioning artefacts from excavations site managers should ensure it can provide adequate resources and procedures to assess, conserve, research, document, and potentially exhibit and interpret those objects, as applicable, in accordance with professional standards.

11.2. Educational and Interpretive Options

All elements of the archaeological excavation have ability to present the story of the study area and options to utilise the collection for interpretation should be explored. Prior to any discard, artefacts should be assessed as to whether they have any potential use in education programs or interpretation. If they do, they may be retained for 'hands on' interpretive opportunities.

11.3. Storage Conditions

Ideally the artefact collection should be stored on site. The artefact repository/storage room should provide a secure damp free environment for the artefact boxes. The room should not be subject to rapid or large temperature changes and ideally should remain within the range 5° to 30° Celsius.

Artefacts should be stored in suitable boxes (GRR boxes, Polypropylene boxes, plastic tubs). It is imperative that the boxes are not stacked too high. Ideally the boxes, if cardboard, should be stored free of the ground, ideally on open shelving, to ensure adequate air circulation and as a deterrent to transfer of 'damp' which will rot the cardboard. The room and boxes should be monitored periodically to ensure that the condition of the artefacts and boxes remains stable and to reduce possible damage to the boxes should there be unexpected water ingress.

11.4. Artefact Database

A hard copy of the artefact database should be kept with the artefacts. Another copy should be kept on file at the school as a backup. Software copies of the database should also be kept on site and in cloud storage and where necessary updated according to the software's specific update requirements.

11.5. Research / Access

It is preferable that repository management staff allows researchers access to the archaeological assemblage. Access may be subject to the corporate policies for collections and records of the NSW Education Department.

12. Conclusions

12. Conclusions

The open area excavations and the monitoring revealed a site that had demonstrated substantial areas of disturbance. This disturbance had consequently removed or damaged the archaeological remains of the occupation of the site by the surgeons of the nearby Military Hospital. As a result the ability of the structural remains on the site and the artefacts excavated during the archaeological work had a limited ability to answer the research design questions in a substantive way.

No significant areas of intact soil profile were identified which might require testing for the presence of Aboriginal cultural material.

Nevertheless significant remains of the 1815 Surgeon's Cottage were exposed and recorded and remain in-situ below Building J of the new school complex.

A small collection of artefacts (693 items) was recovered from the archaeological program that is associated with the occupation of the cottage, and later school, that should be curated on site. The results of the excavation, the remains of the cottage and the associated artefacts have interpretation potential.

As the remains of this State Significant structure remain on site any proposal for redevelopment of the area under Building J should avoid impacts on the remains of the Surgeon's Cottage. It is necessary to address the archaeological implications of potential impact of ALL proposed work (below a depth of 40 m AHD) at the earliest stage of design and site planning.

13. References

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14. Appendices

14.1. Appendix A - Conditions of Consent

consent. Evidence of consultation must be provided to the Certifier. Consultation should continue as required until the Sydney Harbour Bridge cycleway upgrade is completed.

Construction Parking

- B26. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant must provide sufficient parking facilities on-site for heavy vehicles, to ensure that construction traffic associated with the development does not utilise public and residential streets or public parking facilities.
- B27. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant must submit a Construction Worker Transportation Strategy to the Certifier. The Strategy must detail the provision of travel arrangements for construction workers in order to avoid parking in nearby public and residential streets or public parking facilities. A copy of the strategy must be provided to the Planning Secretary for information.

Operational Noise - Design of Mechanical Plant and Equipment

- B28. Prior to installation of mechanical plant and equipment, the Applicant must incorporate the noise mitigation recommendations in the Noise and Vibration Assessment Report, prepared by ARUP dated 20 December 2019, into the detailed design of all mechanical plant and equipment, including mechanical ventilation equipment, public address systems, bells and alarms and other audible communication devices. The Certifier must verify that all noise mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design to ensure the development will not exceed the recommended operational noise levels identified in the Noise and Vibration Assessment Report, prepared by ARUP and dated 20 December 2019.

Air Quality and Noise Intrusion

- B29. Prior to the commencement of construction (excluding earthworks and demolition), the Applicant must provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Certifier that:
- (a) the proposed building design, including facade, complies with the recommendations of the Noise and Vibration Assessment Report, prepared by ARUP dated 20 December 2019;
 - (b) windows to learning areas would be non-opening; and
 - (c) the design of mechanical ventilation systems complies with the recommendations of the Air Quality Assessment prepared by Arup and dated 18 March 2020.

Nominated Heritage Consultant

- B30. Prior to the commencement of construction, a suitably qualified and experienced heritage consultant must be nominated to be engaged throughout the construction (including earthworks and demolition) of the project. The heritage consultant should provide input into the detailed design, provide heritage information to the site manager to impart on all construction workers and oversee the construction works (including earthworks and demolition) to minimise impact on items of state and local heritage on the site.

Historical Archaeological Management

- B31. Prior to any excavation works that may disturb archaeological 'relics', the Applicant must nominate a suitably qualified Excavation Director who complies with the Heritage Council of NSW's Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors (2019) to oversee and advise on matters associated with historic archaeology and advise the Department and Heritage NSW. The archaeologist must meet the criteria for the proposed activity and significance level. The Excavation Director must be present to oversee the excavation and advise on archaeological issues. The Excavation Director must be given the authority to advise on the duration and extent of oversight required to ensure that archaeological 'relics' are recorded to an adequate standard. Details of the Excavation Director must be provided to Heritage NSW and the Planning Secretary.
- B32. Prior to any excavation works that may disturb archaeological 'relics', the Applicant must prepare an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology in consultation with Heritage NSW to monitor and manage archaeological remains on the site. The Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology must be submitted to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary and a copy of the approved Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology provided to Heritage NSW.

Disposal of Seepage and Stormwater

- C26. Adequate provisions must be made to collect and discharge stormwater drainage during construction to the Certifier. The prior written approval of Council must be obtained to connect or discharge site stormwater to Council's stormwater drainage system or street gutter.

Emergency Management

- C27. The Applicant must prepare and implement awareness training for employees and contractors, including locations of the assembly points and evacuation routes, for the duration of construction

Stormwater Management System

- C28. Within three months of the commencement of construction, the Applicant must design an operational stormwater management system for the development and submit it to the satisfaction of the Council and TfNSW where required, unless otherwise agreed to by the Planning Secretary in writing. The system must:
- (a) be designed by a suitably qualified and experienced person(s);
 - (b) be generally in accordance with the conceptual design in the EIS;
 - (c) be in accordance with applicable Australian Standards and the City of Sydney's Stormwater Drainage Manual, technical specifications, standards and policies;
 - (d) incorporate on-site detention in accordance with Sydney Water requirements;
 - (e) incorporate appropriate water quality measures; and
 - (f) ensure that the system capacity has been designed in accordance with *Australian Rainfall and Runoff* (Engineers Australia, 2016) and *Managing Urban Stormwater: Council Handbook* (EPA, 1997) guidelines.

Unexpected Finds Protocol – Aboriginal Heritage

- C29. In the event that surface disturbance identifies a new Aboriginal object, all works must halt in the immediate area to prevent any further impacts to the object(s). A suitably qualified archaeologist and the registered Aboriginal representatives must be contacted to determine the significance of the objects. The site is to be registered in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) which is managed by EES Group and the management outcome for the site included in the information provided to AHIMS. The Applicant must consult with the Aboriginal community representatives, the archaeologists and EES Group to develop and implement management strategies for all objects/sites. Works shall only recommence with the written approval of EES Group.
- C30. Construction works must be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of Section 6 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), prepared by Curio Projects Pty Ltd and dated 15 July 2020.

Unexpected Finds Protocol – Historic Heritage

- C31. If any unexpected archaeological relics are uncovered during the work, then all works must cease immediately in that area and the Heritage NSW contacted. Depending on the possible significance of the relics, an archaeological assessment and management strategy may be required before further works can continue in that area. Works may only recommence with the written approval of the Heritage NSW.

Waste Storage and Processing

- C32. All waste generated during construction must be secured and maintained within designated waste storage areas at all times and must not leave the site onto neighbouring public or private properties.
- C33. All waste generated during construction must be assess, classified and managed in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA, 2014).
- C34. The Applicant must ensure that concrete waste and rinse water are not disposed of on the site and are prevented from entering any natural or artificial watercourse.

- C35. The Applicant must record the quantities of each waste type generated during construction and the proposed reuse, recycling and disposal locations for the duration of construction.
- C36. The Applicant must ensure that the removal of hazardous materials, particularly the method of containment and control of emission of fibres to the air, and disposal at an approved waste disposal facility is in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation, codes, standards and guidelines.

Outdoor Lighting

- C37. The Applicant must ensure that all external lighting is constructed and maintained in accordance with AS 4282-2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.

Site Contamination

- C38. Remediation of the site must be carried out in accordance with:
- (a) the Remedial Action Plan prepared by JBS&G and dated 19 June 2020; and
 - (b) any variations to the Remediation Action Plan (which must be approved by the Site Auditor) or unexpected find protocol (condition B17).
- C39. If work is to be carried out / completed in stages, the Site Auditor must confirm satisfactory completion of each stage by the issuance of Interim Audit Advice(s).
- C40. The applicant must ensure the proposed development does not result in a change of risk in relation to any pre-existing contamination on the site that would result in significant contamination.

Historical Archaeological Management

- C41. Archaeological excavation must be undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology approved under condition B31 and be directed by a suitably qualified and experienced excavation director who fulfils Heritage Council of NSW's Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors (2019). Areas of state significant archaeology and substantially intact archaeological evidence must be appropriately managed and avoided wherever possible in the design.
- C42. A final excavation report must be prepared within 12 months of the completion of the archaeological works on site. It should include details of any artefacts recovered, where they are located and details for their ongoing conservation and protection in perpetuity by the land owner. Copies must be provided to the Planning Secretary and Heritage NSW.

Independent Environmental Audit

- C43. Proposed independent auditors must be agreed to in writing by the Planning Secretary prior to the or commencement of an Independent Audit.
- C44. Independent Audits of the development must be conducted and carried out in accordance with the Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements.
- C45. The Planning Secretary may require the initial and subsequent Independent Audits to be undertaken at different times to those specified above, upon giving at least 4 week's notice to the Applicant of the date or timing upon which the audit must be commenced.
- C46. In accordance with the specific requirements in the Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements, the Applicant must:
- (a) review and respond to each Independent Audit Report prepared under condition C44 of this consent, or condition C45 where notice is given;
 - (b) submit the response to the Planning Secretary; and
 - (c) make each Independent Audit Report and response to it publicly available within 60 days after submission to the Planning Secretary.
- C47. Independent Audit Reports and the applicant/proponent's response to audit findings must be submitted to the Planning Secretary within 2 months of undertaking the independent audit site inspection as outlined in the Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements unless otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary.

14.2. Appendix B Harris Matrix

Phase 8: 1990s-present	Unstratified	(N.001)								
				-	-	-				
		<4.12>					<5.004>	<5.007>		
Phase 7: EEC construction - 1949		(4.011)					(5.006)	(5.009)	[5.011]	Phase 6-8: Services
	[6.005] =	[6.004] =	[4.005]				[5.005]	[5.008]		
Phase 6: Surgeons Cottage Demolition - 1948	(1.001) =	(4.001)	(6.001)							
		(4.002)								
		(4.003)								
		(4.004)								
Phase 6: Fort Street Public School - 1901-1948	(1.002)		(6.002)	(5.001)						
Phase 4-5: Fort Street Public School - 1849-1900		<4.007>								
Phase 3: Surgeons Cottage 1814-1848		(4.006)	(6.006)							8. 2021
		(4.008)								7. ECC occupation
		(4.010)								6. ECC construction
										6. SC Demo
										5. FSPS
										4. FSPS
										3. SC
										Natural
Natural		(4.009)=	(6.003)=	(5.002)=	(5.010)	=weathered bedrock				
			Natural =	(5.003)		=Bedrock				

14.3. Appendix C - Artefact Catalogue

IDNumber	CatalogueNumber	UnitandArea	Arteclass	Material	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Portion	Form (sect)	Colour	TechniqueManuf	DateFrom	Notes	Type Series	BoxNumber
51	FSPS0051	4008	Glass	Glass	Beverage storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Body	Round	Olive green light			Beer/wine 1		
52	FSPS0052	4008	Glass	Glass	Food Service	Glass	Unidentified	Body	Round	Clear			Small fragments of colourless glass with evidence of panels. Tableware glass.	Glass Tableware Unidentified	1
53	FSPS0053	4008	Glass	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body	Unidentified	Clear			Tiny fragments of clear glass	Glass Unidentified	1
54	FSPS0054	4008	Glass	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body	Unidentified	Green, light tint			Tiny fragment of light green tinted glass	Glass	1
55	FSPS0055	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Hexagonal	Clear			Bugle bead, 1.9mm bore.	Bead	1
56	FSPS0056	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	End body	Hexagonal	Green			Bugle bead, 2.58mm bore.	Bead	1
57	FSPS0057	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Round	Black			Black ?glass bead, 0.75mm bore.	Bead	1
58	FSPS0058	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	End Body	Round	White, milk			Milk glass oblate bead fragment, potentially faceted	Bead	1
59	FSPS0059	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Round	Red, dark			Oblate bichrome: milk glass flashed dark red. 0.75mm bore.	Bead	1
60	FSPS0060	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Round	Black			Oblate seed bead, 1.3mm bore	Bead	1
61	FSPS0061	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Round	Blue, cobalt			Oblate bead, 1.2mm bore	Bead	1
62	FSPS0062	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Round	Yellow, dark			Oblate bead, 1.1mm bore	Bead	1
63	FSPS0063	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Round	Blue			Oblate bead, 0.75mm bore	Bead	1
64	FSPS0064	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	End body	Round	Aqua Green, light tint			Spherical bead fragment	Bead	1
65	FSPS0065	4008	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Unidentified	Complete	Round				Tiny spherical bead-like object, no perforation evident	Bead Writing	1
66	FSPS0066	4008	Mineral	Graphite	Clerical	Pencil	Lead	End body	Square	Grey			Angular lead, likely from wooden pencil	Equipment Unidentified metal	1
67	FSPS0067	4008	Metal	Lead	Unidentified	Unidentified	Offcut	fragment	Round				Lead offcut, circular	Miscellaneous metal	1
68	FSPS0068	4008	Metal	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	Washer	Complete	Round		Stamped		Small CuA washer 1.3mm bore. Cua ring attached to wire/link. Potential end link from necklace or eye from button	Metal Unidentified	1
69	FSPS0069	4008	Metal	Copper Alloy	Jewellery	Unidentified	Unidentified	Ring/shank	Round				Lead shot ranging from 2.8-3.9mm wide	Firearm	1
70	FSPS0070	4008	Metal	Lead	Firearm	Gun	Shot	Complete	Round	Grey			Partially flattened lead shot or small decorative element?	Unidentified metal	1
71	FSPS0071	4008	Metal	Lead	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Complete	Round	Grey			Appears to be partially flattened lead shot	Unidentified metal	1
72	FSPS0072	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Lead	Firearm	Gun	Shot	Complete	Round	Grey					1
73	FSPS0073	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round				21mm pin, spherical head.	Pin	1
74	FSPS0074	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Head shaft	Round				Head shaft fragment, CuA with spherical head	Pin	1
75	FSPS0075	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round				Oblate head	Pin	1
76	FSPS0076	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round			1832	Conical Head	Pin	1
77	FSPS0077	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round			1832	Conical Head	Pin	1
78	FSPS0078	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Fragments	Round			1832	CuA pin fragments including 1 conical head (post 1832)	Pin	1
79	FSPS0079	4008	Miscellaneous Metal	Iron alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Fragments	Round				Fe pin fragments	Pin	1
80	FSPS0080	4008	Miscellaneous Composite	Mineral	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Angular	Grey			Fragments from c.1.35mm thick sheet of tar paper/bituminous felt or similar? Dampproofing or similar.	Unidentified Composite	1
81	FSPS0081	4008	Miscellaneous Mineral	Coal/Coke	Domestic	Heat	Coal/Coke	Fragment		Black			Tiny fragment coal/coke	Coal/Coke	1
82	FSPS0082	4008	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragments	Unidentified				Yellow, sandy, friable mortar. No shell fragments identified. Remnant plaster and paint, post discard staining on paint,	Finish	1
83	FSPS0083	4008	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments					Small fragments, one appears cut/broken	Animal Bone	1
84	FSPS0084	4008	Organic	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body					Tiny fragments wood, one appears heat affected. Similar soft, dark brown wood to remnant floorboards	Unidentified Organic	1
85	FSPS0085	4008	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Gastropod	Complete	Round				Gastropod, appears to have been black and white, pointed	Shell	1
86	FSPS0086	4008	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Bivalve	Fragment	Irregular	White			Bivalve frag, heavy decay, likely oyster or similar	Shell	1
87	FSPS0087	4008	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments					Tiny fragments of Shell,	Shell	1
88	FSPS0088	4008	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Rib					Fishbone	Animal Bone	1

89	FSPS0089	4008	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Scale							?Fish scale	Animal Bone Unidentified	1
103	FSPS0103	4008	Metal	Aluminium	Unidentified Architectural/Non-structural	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments Head shaft point	Unidentified				1910		Tiny fragment of aluminium wrapper	Metal	1
104	FSPS0104	4008	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Nail	Angular						Rosehead, tapered, wedge point 34-37mm long	Nail	1
105	FSPS0105	4008	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Fragments	Angular						Fe nail fragments, most appear wrought	Nail	1
1	FSPS0001	1001	Metal	Iron alloy	Domestic	Clothing	Hanger	Edge body	Round						Ferrous wire coat hanger, 20th C style with twisted wire neck/	Coat Hanger Unidentified	1
2	FSPS0002	1001	Metal	Iron alloy	Unidentified Architectural/Non-structural	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body	Round						Ferrous wire, highly likely from 0001	Metal	1
3	FSPS0003	1001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head body	Angular						Appears to be rosehead.	Nail	1
4	FSPS0004	1001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head body	Round				1853		Appears to be a round wire nail	Nail Unidentified	1
5	FSPS0005	1001	Metal	Iron alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Edge body							Section from ferrous curved ?bracket fragment of hard wood, appears to have been cut, heat affected	Metal	1
6	FSPS0006	1001	Building Material	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Angular							Wood Unidentified	1
7	FSPS0007	1001	Organic	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body	Round						Small fragment of a fine twig	Organic	1
8	FSPS0008	1001	Bone	Bone	Diet	Meat	Astragalus	Fragment							Astragalus from sheep or similar	Animal Bone	1
9	FSPS0009	1001	Bone	Bone	Diet	Meat	Rib	Fragment							Rib from sheep or similar	Animal Bone	1
10	FSPS0010	1002	Miscellaneous Mineral	Stone	Recreation	Toy	Marble	Complete	Round	Grey	Ground				Limestone marble, natural	Marble	1
11	FSPS0011	1002	Miscellaneous Mineral	Slate	Clerical	Pencil	Slate	Complete	Round						Slate pencil	Writing Equipment	1
12	FSPS0012	1002	Miscellaneous Mineral	Graphite	Clerical	Pencil	Lead	End body	Square						Angular lead, likely from wooden pencil	Writing Equipment	1
13	FSPS0013	1002	Miscellaneous Mineral	Iron alloy	Clothing	Fastener	Hook	Complete	Angular						Appears to be ferrous hook (from hook and eye) with end unfurled. Larger size from coat or similar.	Clothing fastener	1
14	FSPS0014	1002	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head body	Angular						Appears to be rosehead.	Nail	1
15	FSPS0015	1002	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head body	Round						Head shaft fragment, shaft cross section appears round	Nail	1
16	FSPS0016	1002	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head body	Unidentified						2 nails fused, manufacture not determined	Nail Unidentified	1
17	FSPS0017	1002	Metal	Iron alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment							Small Fe fragment	Metal Unidentified	1
18	FSPS0018	1002	Glass	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Unidentified	Clear					Tiny fragment of clear glass	Glass	1
19	FSPS0019	1002	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Gastropod	End body	Round	Brown					Snail or similar.	Shell	1
20	FSPS0020	1002	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Gastropod	Complete	Round	White					Tiny gastropod	Shell	1
21	FSPS0021	1002	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Gastropod	Fragment	Round	Buff					Small gastropod fragment	Shell	1
22	FSPS0022	1002	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Flat						Fragments from flat bone (clavicle, shoulder, pelvis etc)	Animal Bone	1
23	FSPS0023	1002	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Flat						Small fragments, most flat bone	Animal Bone Unidentified	1
24	FSPS0024	1002	Organic Building Material	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Angular	Brown					Small fragment	Organic	1
25	FSPS0025	1002	Building Material	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Angular						Small fragments burnt timber, one with defined cut mark	Wood Glazed Stoneware	1
26	FSPS0026	4001	Ceramic	stoneware	Food Storage	Jar	Unidentified	Complete	Round	Brown, Cream Olive Green, dark Olive green, light	Wheel thrown, tooled		1835		Jam jar or similar, 40mm bore.	Stoneware	1
27	FSPS0027	4001	Glass	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Fragment	Round						Small fragment of dark olive green beer/wine glass.	Beer/wine	1
28	FSPS0028	4001	Glass	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Fragment	Round						Small fragment of light olive green beer/wine glass	Beer/wine	1
29	FSPS0029	4001	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round				1832		"Short white" sewing pin	Pin	1
30	FSPS0030	4001	Metal	Iron alloy, lead	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Screw and Washer	Complete	Round				1870		Fe screw with 22mm lead washer, head style indeterminable	Screw	1
31	FSPS0031	4001	Metal	Steel	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Shaft point	Round				1853		Wire nail 32mm fragment	Nail	1
32	FSPS0032	4001	Metal	Iron Alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Unidentified				1853		Rhomboid head, unidentified shaft	Nail	1
33	FSPS0033	4001	Metal	Iron Alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Angular				1853		Rhomboid head, angular shaft, clinched.	Nail	1
34	FSPS0034	4001	Metal	Iron Alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Shaft point	Unidentified						Fragments from 3 Fe nails	Nail Unidentified metal	1
35	FSPS0035	4001	Metal	Iron Alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body	Round				1850		Small section of Fe wire	metal	1

36	FSPS0036	4001	Building Material	Unidentified Wood	Architectural/Non-structural	Floor	Board	Body	Angular				Appears to be section of grooved floorboard, edge of circular nail hole with staining	Floorboard	1	
37	FSPS0037	4001	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragments	Unidentified		Buff		Yellow sandy mortar, large shell inclusion on one frag with charcoal and shell inclusions, white plaster and buff paint.	Finish	1	
38	FSPS0038	4001	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragments	Unidentified		Buff		One fragment with large shell Yellow sandy mortar with charcoal and small shell inclusions, white plaster and buff paint	Finish	1	
39	FSPS0039	4001	Shell	Shell Fine earthenware	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Irregular				Burnt shell fragments, appear to have broken off from mortar samples	Shell Unidentified	1	
40	FSPS0040	4001	Ceramic	Miscellaneous Mineral	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Round				Small fragment of fine earthenware, heavily encrusted	Ceramic	1	
41	FSPS0041	4001	Miscellaneous Composite	Coal	Domestic	Heat	Coal	Fragment			Black		Charcoal, encrusted	Coal/Coke	1	
42	FSPS0042	4001	Miscellaneous Composite	Composite	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment					Appears to be a fragment of ?bone with charcoal and dirt encrusted	Unidentified Composite	1	
43	FSPS0043	4002	Miscellaneous Composite	Composite	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment					Appear to be ceramic fragments used as part of the aggregate in mortar. Potentially plaster that has been subjected to high heat (See FSPS0287)	Unidentified Composite	1	
44	FSPS0044	4004	Metal	Iron Alloy Coarse earthenware	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	End body	Round				Iron alloy wire, ovoid with two flat sides and 45mm gap on one long side. Potentially drawer pull or similar.	Unidentified Metal Lead Glaze		
45	FSPS0045	4006	Ceramic	Glass	Food Preparation	Bowl	Unidentified	Rim body	Round		Orange Red	1791	Rim fragment from lead glaze bowl or similar	Eware	1	
46	FSPS0046	4006	Glass	Glass	Beverage storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Rim body	Round		Olive green, dark	Tooled	Rim fragment from beer/wine bottle. Appears to be from double collar, although lower collar not intact	Beer/wine	1	
47	FSPS0047	4006	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Complete	Round		Blue, cobalt	Cut	Cobalt blue, faceted face with 2mm bore.	Bead		
48	FSPS0048	4006	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round			Machine made	"Short white" sewing pin	Pin	1	
49	FSPS0049	4006	Miscellaneous Mineral	Coal	Unidentified	Unidentified	Coal/Coke	fragments			Black		Charcoal fragments, potentially from mortar?	Coal/Coke	1	
50	FSPS0050	4006	Shell	Shell Iron alloy, lead	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Irregular		White		Small fragments of shell, some heat affected with yellow sand encrusted, likely from mortar?	Shell	1	
90	FSPS0090	4007	Metal	Shell	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Screw and Washer	Complete	Round			1870	Fe screw with 22mm lead washer, domed slotted head, evidence of galvanisation on screw.	Screw	1	
91	FSPS0091	4007	Metal	Iron Alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Angular			Wrought	Rosehead, wedge point wrought nails. One clinched at end	Nail	1	
92	FSPS0092	4007	Metal	Iron Alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Angular			Wrought	Brad nail, encrustation flaking suggests wrought.	Nail	1	
93	FSPS0093	4007	Metal	Iron Alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Various	Angular			Wrought	Incomplete nail fragments, appear wrought.	Nail	1	
94	FSPS0094	4007	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Complete	Round		Black		Small gastropod	Shell	1	
95	FSPS0095	4007	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Irregular		White		Fragment, possibly from mortar	Shell	1	
96	FSPS0096	4007	Building Material	Unidentified Wood	Architectural/Non-structural	Floor	Board	Fragment	Angular		Brown, dark		Fragments of Soft timber, appears cut ?floorboard	Wood Unidentified	1	
97	FSPS0097	4007	Organic Building Material	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Unidentified				Fragments of Soft timber, similar to 0096	Organic		
98	FSPS0098	4007	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragments	Unidentified			Pink/Buff	Yellow-grey sandy mortar with small shell inclusions. Thin layer of plaster and pink/buff paint	Finish	1	
99	FSPS0099	4007 & 4008	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Angular			Wrought	Clout nail, 12mm head, appears to have been galvanised	Nail	1	
100	FSPS0100	4007 & 4008	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft	Angular			Wrought	36mm fragment from Fe nail, appears wrought, partial rosehead remains	Nail	1	
101	FSPS0101	4007 & 4008	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Fragments	Unidentified			Unidentified	Fe nail fragments, includes 4 rhomboid heads, appear to have been machine made wire, but encrustation makes confirmation difficult	Nail	1	
102	FSPS0102	4006 4008 Interface	Glass	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Milk	Rim body Base	Round		Clear Olive Green, dark	Machine Moulded	1932	Completely machine made transparent 1/4 pint milk bottle	Milk	1
106	FSPS0106	4009	Glass	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Gin/Schnapps	Body	Angular				Small fragment from body of gin/schnapps bottle	Gin/Schnapps	1	
107	FSPS0107	4009	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment					Bone fragment	Animal Bone	1	
108	FSPS0108	4009	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Irregular		White		Shell fragment, likely bivalve	Shell	1	
109	FSPS0109	4009	Building Material	Unidentified Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Angular				Light, hard timer fragments, cut.	Wood	1	
110	FSPS0110	4009	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Angular				Appears to be short, wrought Brad nail	Nail	1	
111	FSPS0111	4009	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Angular				Small tack nail	Nail	1	
112	FSPS0112	4009	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Fragments	Angular				Small fragments	Nail	1	

113	FSPS0113	4010	Ceramic	Oriental Porcelain	Food Service	Plate	Unidentified	Rim body	Round	Blue		1850	Possibly canton, edge of fragment suggests cloud.	Oriental Porcelain	1
114	FSPS0114	4010	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round				Spherical hand-wound wire head pin, CuA	Pin	1
115	FSPS0115	4010	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Complete	Round		Machine made	1832	Machine made pins 27-28mm long, conical heads	Pin	1
116	FSPS0116	4010	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Fastening	Pin	Fragments	Round		Machine made	1832	CuA pin fragments including conical heads	Pin	1
117	FSPS0117	4010	Metal	Iron Alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	Pin/Wire	Shaft point	Round				FE pin/wire	Unidentified Metal	1
118	FSPS0118	4010	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Clothing	Closure	Eyelet	Complete	Round				Eyelet, everted rim, inner groove style	Clothing Fastener	1
119	FSPS0119	4010	Miscellaneous Metal	Copper Alloy	Clothing	Closure	Eyelet	Complete	Round				Eyelet, everted rim style	Clothing Fastener	1
120	FSPS0120	4010	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Angular		Wrought		Wrought rosehead, long	Nail	1
121	FSPS0121	4010	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Angular		Wrought		Wrought rosehead, c.58mm long	Nail	1
122	FSPS0122	4010	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Angular		Wrought		Short, wrought rosehead.	Nail	1
123	FSPS0123	4010	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Angular		Wrought		Short, wrought rosehead, wedge point	Nail	1
124	FSPS0124	4010	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Fragments	Angular		Wrought		Most appear wrought	Nail	1
125	FSPS0125	4001	Bone	Bone	Scavenger	Animal	Rat	Legs, body, head					Numerous bones from rat	Animal Bone	1
126	FSPS0126	4001	Ceramic	Fine earthenware	Food Service	Unidentified hollow	Unidentified	Fragment	Round	Blue		1783	Blue flowers with foliate branches	Transfer printed Unidentified Metal	1
128	FSPS0128	4001	Metal	Iron/Tin	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Angular		Rolled	1810	Tinplate sign or similar, angular	Metal	1
129	FSPS0129	4001	Building Material	Clay	Unidentified	Wall	Brick	Fragment	Angular	Orange			Brick fragment	Brick	1
130	FSPS0130	4001	Building Material	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Angular		Cut		Cut square of timber	Wood	1
131	FSPS0131	4001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Pipe	Unidentified	Fragment	Round				Fe pipe section, 16mm bore,	Pipe	1
132	FSPS0132	4001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Round		Machine made	1853	Modern wire nails, rhomboid heads	Nail	1
133	FSPS0133	4001	Metal	Iron alloy, lead	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Screw and Washer	Complete	Round			1870	Fe screw with 21mm lead washer, head style indeterminable	Screw	1
134	FSPS0134	4001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Round		Machine made		Fe nail	Nail	1
135	FSPS0135	4001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete					Fe nail, manufacture indeterminable	Nail	1
136	FSPS0136	4001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Shaft point					Fe nail	Nail	1
137	FSPS0137	4001	Organic	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		Brown, dark			Soft, dark brown timber sample	Unidentified Organic	1
138	FSPS0138	4001	Organic	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments		Brown, dark			Small fragments of hard timber	Unidentified Organic	1
139	FSPS0139	5001	Ceramic	Fine earthenware	Food Service	Unidentified	Unidentified	Base	Flat	Blue		1790	Willow fragment	Transfer printed	1
140	FSPS0140	5001	Ceramic	Terracotta	Garden	Container	Flowerpot	Rim body	Round	Orange			Flowerpot fragment	Terracotta	1
141	FSPS0141	5001	Miscellaneous Mineral	Slate	Clerical	Board	Slate	Edge body	Flat	Grey			Slate board fragment, fine slate, neat bevelled edge	Writing Equipment	1
142	FSPS0142	5001	Glass	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body	Angular	White			Body fragment of flat milk glass, unidentified object	Unidentified Glass	1
143	FSPS0143	5001	Building Material	Coarse earthenware	Architectural/Non-structural	Sanitation/drainage	Pipe	Body	Round	Brown			Salt glazed coarse aware pipe	Pipe	1
144	FSPS0144	5001	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Body	Angular	Red-brown			Red glazed terracotta ventilation / air brick	Brick	1
145	FSPS0145	5001	Miscellaneous Composite	Plastic, metal	Sewing	Container	Button	Lid	Round	Black, White			Lid of button tube, black button fastened with wire to lid	Miscellaneous composite	1
146	FSPS0146	5001	Composite	Plastic Mortar,	Sewing	Fastening	Button	Complete	Round	Cream grey			Imitation bone synthetic button	Button	1
147	FSPS0147	5001	Building Material	Plaster, Paint, Newspaper	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, Plaster, Paint, Newspaper	Fragments	Unidentified	Cream			Shell lime mortar, plaster and cream paint with remnant traces of newspaper	Finish	1
148	FSPS0148	5001	Building Material	Plaster, Paint, Newspaper	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, Plaster, Paint, Newspaper	Fragments	Unidentified	Cream			Plaster and cream paint with remnant traces of newspaper. Likely same area as 146	Finish	1
149	FSPS0149	5001	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragments	Unidentified	Various			Shell lime mortar, plaster and paint	Finish	1
150	FSPS0150	5001	Building Material	Plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Plaster, Paint	Fragments	Unidentified	Various			Plaster and paint, similar to 147-148, Includes, cream, dark orange, light blue, buff	Finish	1

151	FSPS0151	5001	Building Material	Mortar, paint Iron alloy, lead	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint Screw and Washer	Fragment	Unidentified	Dark red/orange, light blue		Yellow sandy shell mortar, grey mortar, dark orange paint, light blue paint. No plaster evident.	Finish	1
152	FSPS0152	6001	Metal		Architectural/Structural	Fastening		Complete	Round		Machine made	1870 Fe screw with 22mm lead washer, domed slotted head, evidence of galvanisation on screw.	Screw	1
153	FSPS0153	6001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Round		Machine made	Machine made round nail, rosehead.	Nail	1
154	FSPS0154	6001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Round			Appears machine made	Nail	1
155	FSPS0155	6001	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft	Angular		Wrought	Wrought rosehead, clinched	Nail	1
156	FSPS0156	6001	Metal	Iron alloy Unidentified	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Bracket	Complete	Ovoid with two flat sides	Black		Ferrous encrustation	Nail Galvanised bracket, ovoid with two flat sides, perforation at each end, U-shaped Unidentified	Miscellaneous Metal
157	FSPS0157	6001	Organic Building Material	Wood Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Unidentified	Dark Brown		Dark brown timber	Organic	1
158	FSPS0158	6001	Building Material	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Unidentified	White		Pale hard timber fragment, painted white	Wood	1
159	FSPS0159	1001	Building Material	Plaster, paint Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Plaster, Paint Render,	Fragments	Unidentified	Dark red, light blue		Plaster and remnant dark red paint, possible light blue paint on top.	Finish	1
160	FSPS0160	1001	Building Material	plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster, paint	Fragments Near	Unidentified	Various		Includes tan and buff paint samples	Finish	2
161	FSPS0161	1001	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Complete	Angular	Orange	Sandstock	Sandstock, incised groove down one long side	Brick	2
162	FSPS0162	1001	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Edge body	Angular	Cream, pink Pink, Dark red, light blue		Shell lime mortar remnant below grey cement mortar and remnant pink/cream paint, no plaster evident	Finish	2
163	FSPS0163	1001	Building Material	Mortar, paint Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint Render,	Fragments	Unidentified			Shell lime mortar remnant below grey cement mortar and remnant pink, dark red and light blue paint. No plaster evident	Finish	2
164	FSPS0164	1001	Building Material	plaster	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster	Fragment	Unidentified			Yellow shell mortar, plaster, no remnant paint	Finish	2
165	FSPS0165	1001	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint Render,	Edge body	Unidentified	Pink, Dark red, light blue		Shell lime mortar , plaster, remnant layers of cream, pink, dark red and light blue paint.	Finish	2
166	FSPS0166	1001	Building Material	plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Tan Pink, Dark red, light blue		Shell lime mortar , plaster, remnant layer of tan paint. Traces of shell lime mortar beneath cement mortar. No plaster evident. Evidence of pink, dark red, light blue painty. One with remnant tan paint on the surface.	Finish	2
167	FSPS0167	1001	Building Material	Mortar, paint Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint Render,	Fragment	Unidentified			Yellow shell mortar, plaster, no remnant paint	Finish	2
168	FSPS0168	1001	Building Material	plaster	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster	Fragment	Unidentified			Yellow shell mortar, plaster, no remnant paint	Finish	2
169	FSPS0169	1002	Building Material	Mortar, paint Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint Render,	Fragment	Unidentified	Pink, Dark red, light blue		Traces of shell lime mortar beneath grey cement mortar and remnant pink, dark red and light blue paint. No plaster evident	Finish	2
170	FSPS0170	4001	Building Material	plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster, paint	Fragments	Unidentified	Buff		Sandy yellow lime mortar, plaster and traces of paint	Finish	2
171	FSPS0171	4001	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Various		Grey cement mortar and paint. One pink, one evidence of light blue, dark red	Finish	2
172	FSPS0172	4001	Building Material	Plaster Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Plaster Render,	Fragments	Unidentified	White		Plaster fragments from render	Finish	2
173	FSPS0173	4001	Building Material	plaster, paint Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster, paint Render,	Fragments	Unidentified	Various		Shell lime mortar , plaster, paint	Finish	2
174	FSPS0174	4001	Building Material	plaster	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster	Fragments	Unidentified	White		Shell lime mortar , plaster	Finish	2
175	FSPS0175	4001	Building Material	Mortar Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Bonding	Mortar Render,	Fragments	Unidentified			Shell lime mortar	Finish	2
176	FSPS0176	4001	Building Material	plaster, paint Mortar,	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster, paint Render,	Fragment	Unidentified	Pink, Buff		Shell lime mortar , plaster, paint	Finish	2
177	FSPS0177	4004	Building Material	plaster	Architectural/Structural	Finish	plaster	Fragment	Unidentified	White Pink, Dark red, light blue		Shell lime mortar , plaster	Finish	2
178	FSPS0178	4004	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragment	Unidentified			Shell lime mortar , plaster, paint	Finish	2
179	FSPS0179	4004	Building Material	Clay, mortar	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick, mortar	Fragment	Angular	Orange	Sandstock	Sandstock fragment with yellow shell mortar	Brick	2
180	FSPS0180	4004	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment	Angular	Orange	Sandstock	Sandstock fragment	Brick	3
181	FSPS0181	4004	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragments	Unidentified	Dark red, pink		Traces of shell lime mortar, grey cement mortar and remnant pink and dark red paint. No plaster evident.	Finish	3
182	FSPS0182	4004	Metal	Iron alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Angular		Cast	Section of decorative cast iron, possibly from roof trim, railing etc	Miscellaneous Metal	3

183	FSPS0183	4004	Building Material	Clay, mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Wall, Finish	Brick, mortar, plaster, paint	Fragment	Angular	Pink, light blue	Sandstock	Sandstock brick, shell lime mortar ad grey cement mortar, plaster, traces of pink and light blue paint	Brick	3
184	FSPS0184	4004	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Pink		Cement mortar, pink paint. Traces of shell lime mortar. No plaster evident.	Finish	3
185	FSPS0185	5001	Building Material	Coarse stoneware	Architectural/Non-structural	Sanitation/drainage	Pipe	Fragments				SG Stoneware pipe mouth ad edge connected with yellow lime mortar, no noticeable shell pieces, 5" wide pipe, 7" mouth.	Pipe	3
186	FSPS0186	6001	Metal Building Material	Iron alloy Mortar, plaster, paint	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified Render, plaster, paint	Fragment	Curved		Cast	Section of decorative cast iron, possibly from roof trim etc, two notches on reverse	Miscellaneous Metal	3
187	FSPS0187	6001	Building Material	Plaster	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Plaster	Fragment	Unidentified	White		Shell lime mortar , plaster, remnant layers of pink paint.	Finish	3
188	FSPS0188	6001	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Light blue, pink, dark red		Plaster fragments from render	Finish	3
189	FSPS0189	6001	Building Material	Clay, mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Wall, Finish	Brick, mortar, plaster, paint	Fragment	Angular	Pink, light blue	Sandstock	Traces of shell lime mortar, grey cement mortar and remnant pink, dark red and light blue paint. No plaster evident.	Finish	3
190	FSPS0190	6001	Ceramic	Porcellaneous	Food Service Architectural/Non-structural	Tea	Saucer	Rim body	Round	white		Sandstock brick, shell lime mortar ad grey cement mortar, plaster, traces of pink and light blue paint	Brick	4
191	FSPS0191	6001	Metal Building Material	Iron alloy Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft point	Round			1820 Bone China, no evidence of decoration on fragment	Bone China	4
192	FSPS0192	6001	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Buff		Round shaft, head unidentified	Nail	4
193	FSPS0193	6001	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Pink, dark red		Shell lime yellow mortar, plaster . Buff paint	Finish	4
194	FSPS0194	6001	Building Material	Coarse stoneware	Architectural/Non-structural	Sanitation/drainage	Pipe	Fragments				Grey cement mortar, pink and dark red paint	Finish	4
195	FSPS0195	6002	Metal	Lead	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Washer	Complete	Round		Rolled, stamped	SG stoneware pipe fragment, mortar fragments on broken edges suggests reuse?	Pipe	4
196	FSPS0196	6002	Metal	Iron alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	Pin/Wire	Complete	Round			Lead washer, 5.8mm bore	Miscellaneous Metal	4
197	FSPS0197	6002	Metal	Lead	Unidentified Architectural/Non-structural	Unidentified	Sheet	Edge body	Angular		Rolled	U-shaped galvanised Fe pins,	Miscellaneous Metal	4
198	FSPS0198	6002	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft	Round			Lead sheet fragment	Unidentified Metal	4
199	FSPS0199	6002	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft	Round			2 Fe nails, heavy encrustation but both appear machine made	Nail	4
200	FSPS0200	6002	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Bracket	Complete	U-Shaped	Black	Rolled, stamped	U-shaped bracket, perforated at each end. Jappened Fe. C.250mm fe japanned pipe with external threaded shafts at each end connected to t-section with internal threaded shaft and >stainless steel cover for front opening. Two domed slotted screws remain, one holding the plate. Electrical conduit with T-inspection conduit	Miscellaneous Metal	4
201	FSPS0201	6002	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Pipe and hatch	Electrical	Section	Round	Black		Angulae bracket, split at end of long end. 2 perforations at short end. Remnant shell mortar	Electrical Conduit	4
202	FSPS0202	6002	Metal Building Material	Unidentified Wood	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Angle Bracket Board & Dowel	Complete	Angular				Miscellaneous Metal	4
203	FSPS0203	6002	Building Material	Wood, Iron	Architectural/Non-structural	Floor	Board	Edge body	Angular		Sawn	Tongue and groove floorboard with 20mm wooden dowel.	Floorboard	4
204	FSPS0204	6002	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Light blue, pink, dark red		Remnant fe nail in commercially sawn ?floorboard	Wood	4
205	FSPS0205	6002	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Body	Rectangular	Orange	Sandstock	Traces of shell lime mortar, grey cement mortar and remnant pink, dark red and light blue paint. No plaster evident.	Finish	4
206	FSPS0206	6002	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Buff		Sandstock and traces of shell lime mortar, no evidence of frog	Brick	5
207	FSPS0207	6002	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Dark orange		Sandy lime mortar with edge of cream paint	Finish	5
208	FSPS0208	6002	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Pink		Grey cement mortar with dark orange paint	Finish	5
209	FSPS0209	6002	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	End body	Rectangular	orange	Sandstock	Sandstock and traces of shell lime mortar, no evidence of frog	Brick	5
210	FSPS0210	6002	Building Material	Clay, Mortar	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick, mortar	Fragment	Rectangular	Pink	Sandstock	Sandstock with thick layer of shell mortar. Poorly mixed clay.	Brick	5
211	FSPS0211	6002	Building Material	Clay Fine earthenware	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment	Rectangular	orange	Sandstock	Three finger idents in one ends	Brick	5
212	FSPS0212	Unstratified	Building Material	Cement, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified			Sandstock and traces of shell lime mortar, no frog	Brick	5
285	FSPS0285	7001	Ceramic Building Material	Clay	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Unidentified	White		Fragment from hollowware	Whiteware	7
286	FSPS0286	7001	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment				Tiny fragment	Brick	7
287	FSPS0287	7001	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment		White		Sandstock, heat affected. ?Plaster has hardened to ceramic-like texture	Brick	8
288	FSPS0288	7001	Miscellaneous	Clay Unidentified	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment				Dense sandstock, irregular height, with shell lime mortar.	Brick	8
289	FSPS0289	7001	Mineral Building Material	Mineral	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment				Appears to be natural rock, ?ironstone	Rock	8
212	FSPS0212	Unstratified	Building Material	Cement, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified			Grey cement mortar with dark red paint, traces of a black bituminous substance.	Finish	5

213	FSPS0213	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Building Material	Slag	Manufacturing	Unidentified	Slag	Fragments							Slag	Slag	5
214	FSPS0214	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Building Material	Concrete	Architectural/Structural	Surface	Concrete	Fragments							Concrete	Surfaces	5
215	FSPS0215	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Building Material	Mortar	Architectural/Structural	Bonding	Mortar	Fragments							Sandy lime mortar, no shells evident	Finish	5
216	FSPS0216	Unstratified	Metal	Stainless Steel	Unidentified	Unidentified	U-link Chain	Section							Galvanised u-link chain	Miscellaneous Metal	5
217	FSPS0217	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Round					1853	Galvanised machine-made nails	Nail	5
218	FSPS0218	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Unidentified	Green, light tint					Flat fragments of light green glass, includes window	Unidentified Glass	5
219	FSPS0219	Unstratified	Glass Building Material	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Slag	Fragments	Various	Green, light tint					Fragments of heat affected glass	Unidentified Glass	5
220	FSPS0220	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Building Material	Wood, Iron	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments	Various		Cut				Cut timber fragments, one with fe nail insitu.	Wood	6
221	FSPS0221	Unstratified	Ceramic	Ceramic	Food Service	Plate	Unidentified	Rim marly	Round	Unidentified					Rim fragment from plate or similar, burnt	Ceramic	6
222	FSPS0222	Unstratified	Ceramic	Fine stoneware	Clerical	Ink	Bottle	Rim neck	Round	Brown					Rim neck fragment, possibly pouring ink. Vessel size indeterminable	Salt Glazed Stoneware	6
223	FSPS0223	Unstratified	Ceramic	Fine earthenware	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Various	Round	Blue				1783	Blue and white transferware, includes fibre	Transferware	6
224	FSPS0224	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Clerical	Ink	Bottle	Complete	Round	Green Olive green, dark					Green glass large ink bottle, 25mm bore. Possibly Kilner Bros	Ink Bottle	6
225	FSPS0225	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Organic	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Body	Round						Body fragments from olive green beer/wine bottles	Beer/wine	6
226	FSPS0226	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Organic	Paper	Recreation	Reading	Newspaper	Fragments	Angular					1983	Newspaper fragment, North Shore Times Oct 12 1983	Newspaper	6
227	FSPS0227	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Synthetic	Plastic	Diet	Icecream	Stick	Complete	Angular	White				1970	1970s Streets plastic ice cream sticks	Miscellaneous Synthetic	6
228	FSPS0228	Unstratified	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments							Small bones, majority from rat with some from a second small animal.	Animal Bone	6
229	FSPS0229	Unstratified	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Fine earthenware	Food Service	Tea	Plate/Saucer	Base	Round	Cream /white				1916	Beswick & Son plate fragment, likely from tea ware.	Porcellaneous	6
230	FSPS0230	Unstratified	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Fine earthenware	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Various	Unidentified	White				1820	Various fragments whiteware, one likely sanitary related	Whiteware	6
231	FSPS0231	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Architectural/Non-structural	Window	Pane	Fragments	Unidentified	Green, light tint					Light green window glass 2-3mm thick, 4 fragments SE, at least 2 windows	Window Glass	6
232	FSPS0232	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Architectural/Non-structural	Window	Pane	Fragments	Unidentified	Clear					Clear window glass <2mm thick	Window Glass	6
233	FSPS0233	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Architectural/Non-structural	Window	Pane	Fragments	Unidentified	Green, light tint					Thick window/louvre glass, orange peel textured on one side with chicken wire impregnated	Window Glass	6
234	FSPS0234	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragments		Clear					Clear glass fragments from round vessels. One jar rim with raised bands.	Unidentified Glass	6
235	FSPS0235	Unstratified	Shell	Shell	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Irregular						Cockle shell (or similar)	Shell	6
236	FSPS0236	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy, lead	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Screw and Washer	Complete	Round					1870	Fe Screw and Pb washer	Screw	6
237	FSPS0237	Unstratified	Metal Building Material	Iron Alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head shaft	Unidentified						105mm fragment	Nail	6
238	FSPS0238	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Building Material	Coarse earthenware	Architectural/Non-structural	Sanitation/drainage	Pipe	Body		Brown					Various SG aware pipe fragments	Pipe	6
239	FSPS0239	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Building Material	Coarse Stoneware	Architectural/Non-structural	Sanitation/drainage	Pipe	Body		Brown Pink orange					Various SG stoneware pipe fragments	Pipe	6
240	FSPS0240	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Building Material	Clay Fine earthenware	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment	Rectangular		Sandstock				Edge of sandstock with sandy mortar	Brick	6
241	FSPS0241	Unstratified	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Fine earthenware	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Various	Round	White				1820	Unstrat whiteware	Whiteware	6
242	FSPS0242	Unstratified	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Fine earthenware	Food Service	Tea	Saucer	Rim body	Round	White				1820	Porcellaneous saucer	Porcellaneous	6
243	FSPS0243	Unstratified	Ceramic	Porcellaneous Fine earthenware	Architectural/Non-structural	Electrical	Insulator	Edge body	Round	Cream					Ceiling insulator or similar	Insulator	6
244	FSPS0244	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Unidentified	Jar/Bottle	Unidentified	Stopper	Round	Green					Glass stopper, large pharmaceutical or similar. 43mm bore	Miscellaneous Glass	6
245	FSPS0245	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Body	Round	Amber Olive green, dark					Amber beer/wine.	Beer/wine	6
246	FSPS0246	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Body	Round	Amber Olive green, dark					Olive green beer/wine.	Beer/wine	6
247	FSPS0247	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Beverage Storage	Bottle	Beer/wine	Base body	Round	Amber	Machine moulded			1932	3.5" wide bottle. Likely the NSW Bottle Co.	Beer/wine	6
248	FSPS0248	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Food Storage	Bottle	Oil/Vinegar	Rim neck	Unidentified	Green, light	Tooled				double collar tooled oil/vinegar	Oil/Vinegar	6
249	FSPS0249	Unstratified	Glass	Glass	Architectural/Non-structural	Window	Pane	Fragments	Unidentified	Blue					Slightly orange-peel textured on one side	Window Glass	6
250	FSPS0250	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Glass	Glass	Domestic	Mirror	Unidentified	Fragment	Unidentified	Red, dark				1840	Mirror glass	Miscellaneous Glass	6
251	FSPS0251	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Synthetic	Synthetic	Unidentified	Unidentified	G-hook	Edge body		Blue					Blue plastic G-hook	Miscellaneous Synthetic	6
252	FSPS0252	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Mineral	Graphite	Recreation	Drawing	Pencil	End body	Round	Black					6B graphite pencil, paper wrapper	Writing Equipment	6

253	FSPS0253	Unstratified	Building Material	Slate	Architectural/Structural	Roof	Slate	Edge body	Angular	Grey	Cut		Slate tile fragment	Tile	6
254	FSPS0254	Unstratified	Bone	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Body	Round				Long bone frag from rodent or similar	Animal Bone	6
255	FSPS0255	Unstratified	Bone	Bone	Diet	Meat	Beef	Fragment	Round		Sawn		Section of beef shank	Animal Bone	6
256	FSPS0256	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Composite	Wood, Iron	Recreation	Unidentified	Pocket Knife	Handle	Angular				Angular wooden handle of pocket knife	Miscellaneous composite	6
257	FSPS0257	Unstratified	Metal	Lead	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Washer	Complete	Round		Stamped		Pb washer	Miscellaneous Metal	6
258	FSPS0258	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head Shaft	Unidentified		Unidentified		Fe nail	Nail	6
259	FSPS0259	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Head Shaft	Angular		Wrought		Head shaft from large nail or spike	Nail	6
260	FSPS0260	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Synthetic Building Material	Synthetic Coarse Stoneware	Recreation	Tennis	Ball	Complete	Round	Yellow			Tennis ball with smiley face and initials	Miscellaneous composite	6
261	FSPS0261	Unstratified	Building Material	Stoneware	Architectural/Non-structural	Sanitation/drainage	Pipe	Fragments	Round	Brown Cream, Dark blue			Various SG stoneware pipe fragments	Pipe	6
262	FSPS0262	Unstratified	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified				Traces of yellow mortar, light grey lime mortar, paint	Finish	6
263	FSPS0263	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Washer	Complete	Octagonal				15mm bore	Miscellaneous Metal	6
264	FSPS0264	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Hasp/Latch	End body					Possible hasp or latch	Unidentified Metal	6
265	FSPS0265	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Clamping nut	End body					38mm bore. Appears to be a large claming nut	Miscellaneous Metal	6
266	FSPS0266	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Bracket	End body					?Scaffolding bracket or similar to connect two circular pipes etc at a cross section. Fe bolt insitu	Miscellaneous Metal	6
267	FSPS0267	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified	End cap	Complete	Round				Galvanised end cap or similar. No threading evident	Miscellaneous Metal	6
268	FSPS0268	Unstratified	Metal	Lead	Unidentified	Unidentified	Cup	Complete	Round				Lead cup	Miscellaneous Metal	6
269	FSPS0269	Unstratified	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment	Rectangular	Pink orange			Sandstock, poorly mixed. Shell lime mortar	Brick	6
270	FSPS0270	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Organic Building Material	Paper	Recreation	Reading	Newspaper	Fragments	Angular				Newspaper fragment	Newspaper	7
271	FSPS0271	Unstratified	Building Material	Unidentified wood	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment			Cut/Sawn		Cut timber fragments	Wood	7
272	FSPS0272	Unstratified	Building Material	Unidentified wood	Architectural/Non-structural	Floor	Board	Fragment	Angular				Tongue and groove floorboard fragments	Floorboard	7
273	FSPS0273	Unstratified	Ceramic	Coarse stoneware	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Unidentified	brown			SG Stoneware offcut / ?sagger	Unidentified Ceramic	7
274	FSPS0274	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Non-structural	Fastening	Nail	Complete	Round			1853	machine made nail	Nail	7
275	FSPS0275	Unstratified	Metal	Aluminium	Beverage Storage	Can	Unidentified	Pull	Round			1965	Tab pull	Can	7
276	FSPS0276	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Washer	Complete	Round				Iron malleable washer	Miscellaneous Metal	7
277	FSPS0277	Unstratified	Metal	Iron alloy, lead	Architectural/Structural	Fastening	Screw and washer	Complete				1870	Fe screw with lead washer	Screw	7
278	FSPS0278	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Synthetic	unidentified synthetic	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		Unidentified			Miscellaneous synthetic	Miscellaneous synthetic	7
279	FSPS0279	Unstratified	Miscellaneous Composite Building Material	Synthetic	Domestic	Security	Alarm	Complete	Angular				Alarm motion detector	Miscellaneous synthetic	7
280	FSPS0280	Unstratified	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment	Unidentified	Various			Light grey lime mortar, paint	Finish	7
281	FSPS0281	Unstratified	Building Material	Mortar, plaster, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, plaster, paint	Fragment		Various			Shell lime mortar, plaster, paint	Finish	7
282	FSPS0282	Unstratified	Building Material	Clay	Architectural/Structural	Wall	Brick	Fragment					Tiny fragment	Brick	7
283	FSPS0283	Unstratified	Building Material	Mortar	Architectural/Structural	Bonding	Mortar	Fragment					?Shell lime mortar	Finish	7
284	FSPS0284	Unstratified	Building Material	Mortar, paint	Architectural/Structural	Finish	Render, paint	Fragment		Various			Cement render, paint	Finish	7

14.4. Appendix D - Conservator's Report - Meteorological Basin



CONDITION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Fort Street Meteorological Equipment

Fort Street Public School, Observatory Hill, Sydney, NSW

Prepared for:
Matthew Kelly
Curio Projects
September 2021
18367





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This report has been prepared for the client in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment of International Conservation Services Pty Ltd (ABN 64 052 402 981) for this project.

International Conservation Services cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this report by any third party.



1 INTRODUCTION

International Conservation Services (ICS) has been engaged by Curio Projects to undertake a conservation condition assessment of a large evaporation pan assembly that formed part of the meteorological equipment associated with the excavation location at Fort Street Public School on Observatory Hill, Sydney.

This report contains the findings of our site visit on 23 September 2021 and provides a guide for the safe storage of the equipment until conservation works are possible. A photographic record is attached to the report in Appendix A.

2 BACKGROUND

The large metal object, approximately 1200 mm in diameter, was found buried east of the 'Messenger's Cottage' on the Fort Street Public School site. The object consists of two crumpled copper basins, nested one inside the other. They have been identified as a pair of evaporating pans that formed part of the meteorological equipment used at the site when Sydney's Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) station was located there.

Preliminary research by Curio Projects suggests that the pans may date as early as 1870. The BoM moved from the Observatory in late 1917 to the Messenger's Cottage where the pans were set in concrete near the new offices. The concrete has been removed.

3 DESCRIPTION

The two large evaporating pans are made of copper, one nested inside the other, and set into the ground for much of their depth. The line to which they were buried is visible in the different coloured substances and corrosion products attached to the exterior surface of the outer pan.

The curved sides of the pans are joined to the flat bases by folded seams. There appear to be three seams in the walls of the pans: one vertical on one side, with two vertical, closely spaced on the opposite side. The double seams may coincide with the position of the float assembly visible in the 1947 photograph (Fig. 1), but no longer attached to the pans.

The 1947 photograph also reveals that the inner pan stood higher than the outer pan and was held in position by flat metal struts attached with hand-made rivets. These struts are still attached to the walls of the pans, but are bent and broken.

The rims of the pans were made by rolling the sheet copper of the sides over a circular rod. There appears to be no welding, bolting or other riveting in the assembly of this equipment.

4 CONDITION SUMMARY

The metal of the pans is in relatively sound condition. The pans have been crumpled inwards on themselves with concrete debris and dirt filling the voids between and within the pans.

The following additional condition issues were noted:

- soil, along with unidentified black, white and orange coloured substances from burial in the ground adhere to the pans
- blue-green copper corrosion products have formed, particularly below soil surface line



- random holes pierced through the walls of the pans, both from inside and out
- vertical seams unfolded in places
- rim sheet metal unfolded and detached from circular rim reinforcement in places
- metal at rim torn in places
- visible struts are broken and bent

5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE

It is understood that the evaporating pans are to be stored short-term while excavation and building works continue at the Observatory Hill site, and a final home for the pans is arranged.

We recommend the following:

- Remove concrete debris and soil from inside the pans. This may require gentle bending back of the crumpled in rim of the outer pan.
- Gently pressure wash the attached soil and loose corrosion products from the surfaces of the pans. To reach the base of the outer pan, carefully tilt the pans onto a padded support, such a geotextile.
- Dry the pans with soft cloths and exposure to the sun to drive off moisture.
- Photograph the pans to record condition once soil removal is completed.
- Store the pans on a layer of geotextile on a pallet, making sure pans and all materials are dry and clean.
- Take care when lifting or moving the pans not to use undue pressure or to lift from the rim. The structural integrity and fragility of the metal are unknown. Lift and move to storage site on the pallet.
- Cover the pans with geotextile or other clean breathable cloth to protect from dust and prevent condensation/ moisture build-up.
- Store pans on their pallet indoors to protect from weather and physical damage. An environment that is as dry and stable as possible if desirable.
- Monitor weekly for any changes to the condition of the pans, such as active copper corrosion.
- Seek the advice of a specialist metals conservator should any issues arise.



6 AUTHORSHIP AND PROJECT TEAM

A **condition inspection** of the meteorological evaporating pans at Fort Street Public School on Observatory Hill, Sydney, was undertaken on **September 23 2021** by **Dr Wendy Reade, Principal Conservator Objects and Outdoor Heritage**, of ICS, who subsequently prepared this report.

The report has been reviewed by **Nicola Ashurst, Head Objects and Outdoor Heritage**.



APPENDIX A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



Figure 1. 1947 Image of meteorological evaporation pans in use (supplied by Curio Projects)

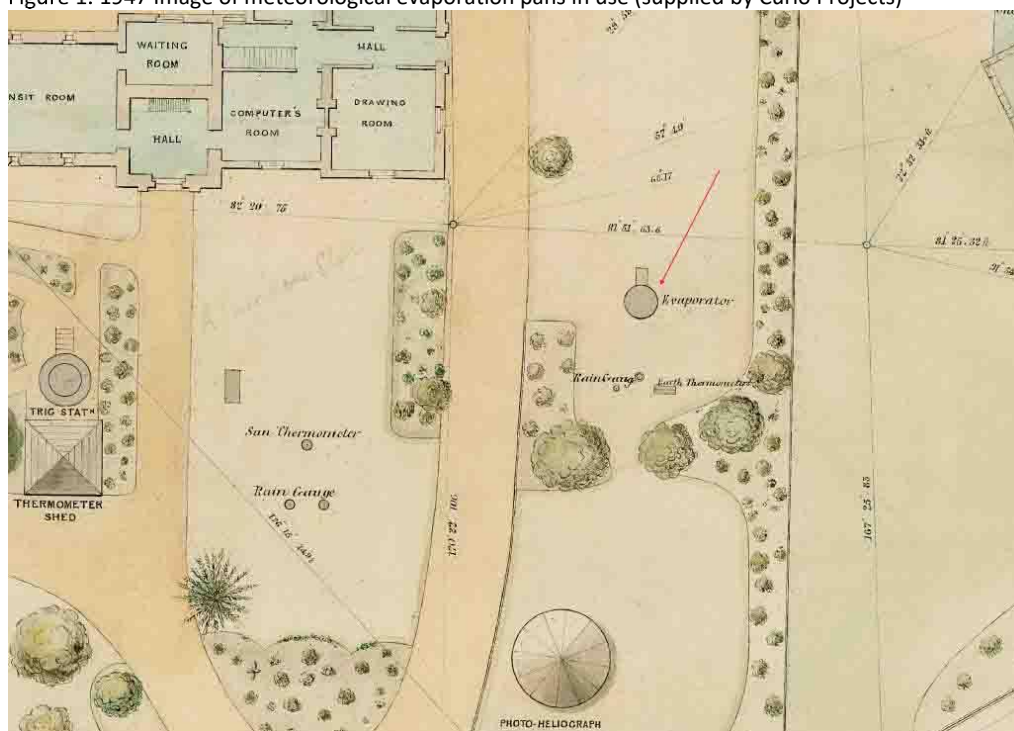


Figure 2. Former location of the meteorological evaporation pans when in use on Observatory Hill (supplied by Curio Projects)



Figure 3. Pans as excavated (supplied by Curio Projects)



Figure 4. View of crumpled in rims of pans from above



Figure 5. Side view of pans on pallet, showing folded base and side seams



Figure 6. Detail of folded seams and punched hole to the right



Figure 7. Side view of pans on pallet, showing adherent soil, black substance and green corrosion products



Figure 8. Opposite side view of pans



Figure 9. View of crumpled rims of nested pans. Note rolled rim and double side seams of inner pan



Figure 10. View of crumpled rims of nested pans



Figure 11. View inside pans, broken strut is visible at bottom centre



Figure 12. Detail of damaged strut, and tears in the metal