ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

24 CLARENCE STREET
PORT MACQUARIE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Subject Site at 24 Clarence Street Port Macquarie may contain archaeological remains of State or National Significance.

This area was in use from the beginning of settlement of Port Macquarie in 1821 as a penal settlement of secondary punishment.

The Subject Site was first cleared for cultivation, and by 1824 there was a drainage trench crossing it to drain off the original tea tree swamp.

By 1831 a plan of the penal settlement shows a road across the site, separating two large paddocks for growing vegetables and experimental tropical sugar cane.

By 1840 there was a rectangular building fronting the site on Clarence Street, with a covered way or track behind it leading to a small rectangular building which was behind what is now the Museum.

Historic photos and plans show that this building, or a changed building, but on the same site, was still standing in 1949.

Some time between then and the present, the building was demolished and two small structures – a pinball parlour and a beauty salon - were constructed on the Subject Site. There is a grass verge in front of the beauty salon, grass between the buildings, and a large grassed area behind. This provides plenty of area for archaeological testing while the buildings are still standing and in use.

The Subject Site holds high archaeological potential because of the possible presence of early remains and the comparative lack of building and rebuilding activity on the site.

The proposed new development, which covers almost the whole site, has a basement level for a carpark, and thus if built to its current specifications any archaeological remains which may be found there will have to be excavated archaeologically and removed from the site.

This Report recommends that consideration should be given to retaining in situ the remains of the c.1840 building fronting Clarence Street, as its footprint is right in the foyer area of the proposed new development. It does not impinge greatly on the development site. No other potential remains are recommended for retention in situ.

The Report recommends an Excavation Permit Application under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act be applied for. This permit recommends archaeological testing of the site to allow reconsideration of the current design if required, and the extent of any future remains considered significant enough to be retained in situ.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of This Report

This is an Archaeological Assessment Report for the site of 24 Clarence Street Port Macquarie which is to be developed. This area is called the Subject Site in this Report. The Report outlines the history and cultural significance of the site; it describes and locates historically significant remains, assesses their significance, and investigates the effect of the proposed development on those remains in the ground. The Report recommends measures to manage the impact of the development if it is anticipated that any significant archaeological remains may lie there.

1.2 The Development Proposal and This Report

At present on the site are two small buildings – a pinball parlour and a beauty salon. The proposal is to demolish these and to construct a development on the site consisting of two residential flats and tourist accommodation for eight people. The new building will occupy nearly all of the Subject Site, and includes a basement level as a carpark. This means that the site will be dug to such a depth that any archaeological remains which exist will be removed if this development goes ahead in the way that it is planned.

As it is anticipated that there are potential archaeological remains on the site Archaeology and Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned to prepare an Archaeological Assessment Report which provides the background information about the history of the development area and recommends the management of potential archaeological resources.

This Report is a requirement of Hastings Council as part of the Development Application process. It is also a requirement of the NSW Heritage Office under the NSW Heritage Act and two copies are to accompany the Excavation Permit Application for the development.

1.3 Previous Reports

In 1997 the landowner applied to develop the site and an Archaeological Assessment Report was prepared for the Port Macquarie architect John Walsh by the archaeological firm of Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. This Report was prepared in February 1997. An Excavation Permit Application for the site was prepared by myself in January 1998 for John Walsh. This Permit was submitted to the Heritage Office. This development did not go ahead and the Permit lapsed.
The owner and applicant, Mr. J. Semitecolos, has again decided to go forward and develop the site, this time with the Port Macquarie architect Malcolm McNeil of McNeil Ellis Architects as the designer of the new development. As the previous set of reports was completed 6 years ago, and the proposed development is different from that proposed in 1997, the Hastings Council has requested an updated Archaeological Assessment Report and an updated Excavation Permit Application. This Report is that new Archaeological Assessment.

1.4 The Subject Site

The Land Title Registration of the Subject Site is Lot 1 Section 5 Deposited Plan 713378 (See Figure 1.2). The address is 24 Clarence Street Port Macquarie.

1.5 Statutory Listings

This site is not listed on any heritage Registers, as the existing buildings have no heritage significance. The site is bounded by The Garrison Building to its west, and the Historical Museum to its east. To the north, on the opposite side of Clarence Street, is the historic Court House. These three buildings are listed on the NSW Heritage Council's State Heritage Register. The heritage listings for these 3 buildings point out that they are some of the only surviving early commercial and residential buildings in Port Macquarie, and that they visually form a group. Therefore the new building between them at No.24 will be required to fit spatially and visually with them forming part of a pleasing visual grouping. It will also fit with them forming a more complete heritage grouping if state significant remains are found in situ, and the site is listed on the State Heritage Register as an archaeological site.

1.5.1 Hastings Historical Society Museum

This brick building was constructed about 1834 and is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (Database Number 5045338).

1.5.2 Garrison Building

This brick building, much altered from the original, is of the form and scale of the buildings constructed after the coming of free settlement. It was built about 1836. It is on the NSW State Heritage Inventory (Database Number 1730014).

1.5.3 Former Courthouse and Norfolk Island Pines

This brick building was constructed in 1869. It is listed on the State Heritage Register (Database Number 5045478).

1.6 Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan

In 1995 Edward Higginbotham produced a Report for Hastings City Council called Archaeological Management Plan for Port Macquarie. This Management
Plan lists the Subject Site as Inventory Number 131 (See Figures 1.4 and 1.5). The site is identified in the Management Plan as an area of archaeological significance and disturbance is considered to be minimal\(^1\). The Management Plan states that the Subject Site is of archaeological significance because it may reveal evidence of:

The early 19\(^{th}\) century development of the town (of Rare and Regional Significance) and

The late 19\(^{th}\) or 20\(^{th}\) century development of the town (Representative and Local Significance).

It recommends the obtaining of an *Excavation Permit* to cover any proposed disturbance of the area.

### 1.7 Authorship and Research

Some of the historical research in this report was carried out by Kylie Seretis for Edward Higginbotham for his 1997 Report. Where information is quoted from Higginbotham’s report this is referenced as a footnote. Other sections of the historical research have been carried out by Dr. Paula Byrne and Dr. Rosemary Annable for Anne Bickford. This is also referenced as footnotes.

Additional historical map and plan research and research for old photographs of the site has been carried out by Anne Bickford. The rest of the Report was written and compiled by Anne Bickford, Director of Archaeology And Heritage Pty Ltd. The site was inspected and photographs taken by Anne Bickford.

### 1.8 Liaison

The liaison officer is Malcolm McNeil of McNeil Ellis Architects. His office address is 94 William Street Port Macquarie 2444. The phone number is 02/65835311. The owner, and applicant for the Excavation Permit is Mr. J. Semitecolos.

### 1.9 Limitations

#### 1.9.1 Previous versions of this Report

**1.9.1.1 May 2004** An Archaeological Assessment Report on this site was produced by Archaeology And Heritage Pty Ltd. for the same client in May 2004. Because of limited time and resources the Report contained a brief analysis of the history of the site and its cultural significance, and a separate chapter on Options for the Future of the Site was not included. In its review the NSW Heritage Office requested that the Report be resubmitted, with additional detail on the history, the cultural significance, the options for the future of the site, and recommended

\[^1\] Higginbotham 1997 p.1
mitigation strategies and research questions addressing the site’s archaeological potential.

1.9.1.2 October 2005 The report produced was Archaeological Assessment FINAL REPORT October 2005. This report considerably expanded the areas requested and demonstrated and discussed the site’s archaeological potential in detail. This second version of the report was also considered by the Heritage Office to need some fine tuning. More emphasis on the significance of the potential archaeological remains and more advice to the applicant concerning the possible options for the future of the site were among the details requested.

1.9.1.3 February 2006 This third version which you are now reading is the current version.

1.10 Form of This Report

The report has been set out in chapters. The Figures referred to in the text are placed at the end of each chapter where they are first referred to. eg. Figure 1.1 Location Map, is at the end of Chapter 1, 'Introduction'.

The black arrow on the plans points to the Subject Site.
FIGURE 1.1 Location Map. Section 5 Allotment 1 as First Granted in 1834. This was later divided into three equal lots. The Subject Site is the centre one, on Clarence Street between the Garrison Building and the Museum.
FIGURE 1.2 Showing Allotment 1 after 1850, Now Divided into 3 Lots. The Subject Site is the Lot in the Middle of the Three - DP 713378
FIGURE 1.3 Showing the Subject Site as it is today. There are 2 buildings on the Site, a beauty salon and a pinball parlour.
FIGURE 1.4 Showing the Proposed New Development on the Subject Site
Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan.

Inventory No. 131, part

Location & description details:

- 24 Clarence Street
-区块链
- George Street

Present name: Mep. c.1840 (Map 3673).

Description of visible archaeological remains:

- There are no visible archaeological remains on this site.

Condition of below ground archaeological remains:

- Minor disturbance.

Type of disturbance:

- Minor disturbance.

Previous Investigations:

- Heritage Study
- Reference

Objectives:

- Historic sequence of development.

Time developed:

- Building (c.1840)

Lands re. 1888

- Domestic Map, c.1840 (AO Map 3673).
- Valuation Book, 1908.

Statement of significance:

This site possesses historical or archaeological significance, because it may reveal evidence relating to:

1. The early 19th century development of the town (Regional).
2. The 19th and 20th century development of the town (Representative, Local).

Recommendations:

Prior to disturbance, an excavation permit, under the Heritage Act 1977, as amended, should be obtained.

Management plan:

- Photograph
Port Macquarie Archaeological Management Plan.

Location & description details:
- Street: Clarence St
- Section: S
- Allotment: Part 1
- Present name: McRoberts, E

Description of existing structures:
- 1 storey fibre office

Description of visible archaeological remains:
- There are no visible archaeological remains on this site.

Nature of disturbance:
- Footings
- Minor disturbance

Condition of below ground archaeological remains:
- Previous investigations
- References

Type of site:
- Historic sequence of development

Land use, 1929:
- Domestic
- Reference: Map c.1840 (AC Map 3873), Valuation Book, 1860.

Prior to disturbance, an excavation permit, under the Heritage Act 1977, as amended, should be obtained.

Statement of significance:
1. This site possesses historical or archaeological significance, because it may reveal evidence relating to:
   - The early 19th century development of the town (Regional)
   - The late 19th or 20th century development of the town (Representative, Local)

Recommendations:
- Management plan

FIGURE 1.7 Illustrative Plan of Port Macquarie 1821-1831.
A compilation Plan by the Hastings District Historical Society from their History of Port Macquarie showing that the Subject Site was originally a tea tree swamp.
2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Cultural Significance

This project has been carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) 1999 including *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance*, and the *NSW Heritage Manual* produced by the NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996.

2.2 Archaeological Assessment

The NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning of NSW have produced a volume of *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* 1996. This document has been used in the preparation of this study.

The processes outlined in the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* are to carry out detailed historical work on the site; to conduct a physical survey of the site; to synthesise these two fields of research, and from this to assess the significance of the site. The impact of the proposed development on the site is then analysed, and a mitigation strategy to manage this impact is then proposed. The client then applies, with this Report, to the NSW Heritage Office for an Excavation Permit. Once the *Excavation Permit Application* to the Heritage Office is approved, the client is able to proceed, and the excavation procedure recommendations put in place.

2.3 Assessing Heritage Significance

*Assessing Heritage Significance*. The NSW Heritage Office produced this *NSW Heritage Manual* update in 2001. This document was consulted in the Assessment of Cultural Significance chapter of this Report.
3.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT SITE

NOTE: Aboriginal Sites
It is known that Aboriginal people occupied the Port Macquarie area before white exploration and settlement. As the Subject Site was originally part of a tea tree swamp, it may be possible that Aborigines were camped near there hunting and fishing. If evidence of Aboriginal occupation is found on the site work will stop, and the Department of Environment (DOE) National Parks and Wildlife Cultural Heritage Section will be contacted. As the Service has an office in Port, a long time delay is not expected. The DOE will advise on applying for an Excavation Permit to excavate an Aboriginal site.
No other historic sites in Port Macquarie have reported Aboriginal artefacts or shell middens, so the finding of such remains is not considered likely on this site.

3.1 Brief Chronology

Historical research indicates that the land at 24 Clarence St. has been used for the following purposes since the establishment of Port Macquarie as a place of secondary punishment in 1821:

Prior to 1821 The Site is part of a tea tree swamp
1821 Clearance of original vegetation and special preparation of the land for cultivation, including drainage
1821-1824 Government gardens and experimental cultivation of semi-tropical crops including sugar cane (from 1822)
1824 A straight narrow feature which appears to be a drainage channel crosses the Site
1831 A Road crosses the site east west. The land in the vicinity is divided up into large garden paddocks. The Road divides two of these.
1840 There is a rectangular building on the Site. It is fronting Clarence Street and built up against the Garrison Building. A covered way or track leads from the rear to an outbuilding behind the Museum. It is probable that this outbuilding is a kitchen.
1870 A photograph looking up Clarence St dimly shows a single-storey building between the Museum building and the Garrison building.
1870 A photograph looking down Clarence Street shows more clearly the single-storey building with a front verandah on Clarence Street.
1918 The House with verandah, adjacent to the Garrison, is clearly shown. No other structures are shown on the subject site.
1949 A photograph clearly shows the House, with steep hipped roof and front verandah between the Museum and the Garrison.
2004 The Subject Site is now occupied by 2 small buildings, a pinball parlour and a beauty salon.
3.2 The Convict Period 1821-1831

The Subject Site is located almost in the centre of the original penal settlement of Port Macquarie.

The Plan of Port Macquarie of April 1824 (Figure 4.1) shows that there were no buildings on the Subject Site at that time but that there is a long narrow feature crossing the site. This is probably a drainage channel.

The Illustrative Plan of Port Macquarie 1821-1831 prepared by the Hastings District Historical Society shows that the area was part of a Tea Tree Swamp (Figure 1.7). Therefore the feature is most likely to be a drain, draining the swamp away from the town. This compilation plan has been shown to be an accurate overlay of the historic buildings on the present-day street plan. The archaeological excavation of the Government House Site at 2 Clarence Street by Anne Bickford showed that the predicted location on the Plan was very close to the actual location as excavated.

The land which was later to become 24 Clarence Street was part of experimental gardens which make Port Macquarie part of international botanical history. The importance of this aspect of local history is often neglected. Initially the experiments involved tobacco and tropical fruit. The Commandant of Port Macquarie, Francis Allman, then planted sugar cane which flourished.

3.3 Extension and development 1822-1826

Rosemary Annable has done an extensive study of the look of the town during this period.2

"Between 1822 and 1826, when the convict population had reached over 1,500 men, the town of Port Macquarie assumed a greater semblance of order and permanency. With a larger population, the skilled work force was more diversified and local brick making began. The penal settlement was now organised to earn its own living by exporting natural resources, mainly timber, while attempts were also being made to raise useful semi-tropical plants. Activity was no longer huddled along the shoreline. A bridge had been built over the creek and there were several out stations each with its own associated settlement.

John Uniacke, who visited Port Macquarie in October 1823, thought that a great deal had been achieved.

Considering that the site on which the town now stands was two years ago covered with immense forest trees, and thick bush-wood, it is quite incredible to what a state of perfection the place has been brought by the indefatigable activity of the commandant.

The Government House stands near the centre of the town, on a handsome esplanade, open to the sea. To the northwards, on a rising ground, which commands the whole town,

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2 These extracts are from Rosemary Annable’s history of the site on the N-W Corner of Munster and Clarence Sts. Port Macquarie for Anne Bickford in her Archaeological Assessment of the N-W Corner of Munster and Clarence Street March 2003.
are the military barracks, calculated to hold 150 men, each of the married men having a small cottage and garden. On the right of the hill are two handsome cottages, which are used as officers’ quarters. The remainder of the town, which is extremely clean, is entirely occupied by the prisoners, who are kept as distinct as possible from the military, and who each have a small neat hut, constructed of split-wood, lathed, plastered and white-washed, with a garden attached. The sites of the streets, intended to be built as the population of the town increases, are regularly laid out and fenced: the spaces between them are at present occupied as gardens and plantations of maize, sugar-cane, &c., the latter of which appears to thrive remarkably well, and will (I doubt not) at some future period form a lucrative article of export from this establishment.

Gardening and agriculture were important activities. In the first instance cultivation had been encouraged to ensure self-sufficiency and the health of the population, but there were other issues of much wider concern for the development of the Colony. The possibility of cultivating semi-tropical produce was of particular interest, as areas far to the north of Sydney were explored. While all classes of the population had kitchen gardens for their own use, the government gardens were used to trial the viability of crops such as sugar cane, tobacco and cotton, some of the world’s most valuable economic plants.

Information about the layout of Port Macquarie in the period from 1821-1832, during which it served as a place of secondary punishment, derives largely from three plans, drawn in April 1824, March 1826 and April 1831. All of the buildings and gardens are numbered in both the 1824 and 1826 plans. The key to the 1824 plan does not survive but that for the 1826 plan does. This, together with other documentary evidence and Surveyor D’Arcy’s 1831 plan, helps to fill in some of the missing information. Care must be taken in using these plans. While the 1824 and 1826 plans were apparently drawn to scale, they were not prepared by surveyors and do not show any contours or land form details and for these reasons should be used as indicative only and not as accurate location maps. It is however possible to deduce the type of activity that was taking place within a general area and, in some cases, to locate this with greater accuracy where features of the early settlement were still visible in later periods...

This April 1824 Plan shows a large area of gardens immediately behind the officials’ houses. The Plan shows a complex of garden plots and drainage channels or drains. Figure 4.1 Shows this 1824 Plan and the drainage channel. In later plans just to the east of the Subject Site a creek is shown. Where this creek crossed Clarence Street a large barrel drain was constructed under the ground, and the creek directed through it. This drain has been found and recorded under Clarence St between the Museum and the El Paso Motel opposite.

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3.4 The Closure of the Penal Settlement and the Opening of the Town to Free Settlement

By 1825 as the convict population of Port Macquarie reached about 1,500 and work on new buildings was proceeding at a great rate, the future of the settlement was in doubt. In May Governor Brisbane decided that Port Macquarie was no longer tenable as a place of secondary punishment and recommended that it be given up to free settlers. His successor, Governor Darling, concurred. He also reviewed the practice by which magistrates sent prisoners to the penal settlements for ‘very trivial Offences’, a practice that was not only costly to the government but also deprived settlers of assigned servants. Following Darling’s review five hundred convicts (almost a third of its population) who had been sent to Port Macquarie by magistrates for insufficient reasons were withdrawn and sent to labour on public works elsewhere. After a tour of inspection in June 1827, by which time the population had been reduced to just over 500, Darling recommended that the removal of prisoners should continue and Port Macquarie be thrown open to settlers. Colonial Office approval came in a dispatch written in November 1828. In 1830 Port Macquarie was proclaimed open to free settlement but it was not until 1832 that its function as a place of secondary punishment ended. In the meantime preparations were made for the advent of free settlers.

3.5 Free Settlement and a New Convict Establishment 1832-1847

In April 1831 Surveyor D’Arcy carried out the first real survey of Port Macquarie and prepared a plan of proposed town allotments and a new arrangement for the streets. D’Arcy’s Plan shows a path or Road across the Subject Site, just as does Figure 4.2, another Plan of April 1841, in this Report. As had been envisaged by Oxley and Macquarie, the west side of the penal settlement, which had been laid out on a grid pattern when Port Macquarie was established, was to form the nexus of the new town. This area, which had been occupied by the convicts, would be subdivided for sale and was thought to be quite sufficient to meet the immediate demand for town allotments. The new Port Macquarie was not however to be entirely devoted to free settlement but would remain a convict establishment as a depot for ‘specials’ (educated convicts), invalids, lunatics, the aged and the frail.

3.6 Early Town Development in the 1830s and 24 Clarence Street in ‘free’ Port Macquarie

On the 1831 Plan (Figure 4.2) a Road or path between paddocks is clearly marked on the Subject Site. This is still the time when extensive plantings and gardens occupied the area. There are no buildings.

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4 As above, p.25.
5 As above, p.26.
6 Written by Paula Byrne
By 1830 the enthusiasm for experimenting with convict penal discipline had lost its charm for colonial administrators and Port Macquarie was to become a site for free settlers. Frank Rogers writes that too many convicts ran away and Port Macquarie was deemed too close to Sydney and Newcastle to be a proper Penal settlement.

Clarence Street was the site of four public houses from 1830-1865 and these would, in the colonial tradition, have doubled as shops and employment agencies for the free and recently free. It is not as if there is no market for shops. The military of the early nineteenth century were notorious consumers, and both Annabella Boswell and Annie Baxter’s journals attest to the endless round of dinner parties, dances, rides, and picnics that characterise English elite life of the nineteenth century. They tried to look on Port Macquarie as a kind of Bath. The air was meant to be good for the health, but they were often lonely and bored, society being not big enough for them. 24 Clarence Street remained vacant.

The reasons for this are easy to discover. Port Macquarie was no Sydney even though its pattern of development aped Sydney and Newcastle’s. From penal settlement with vigorous after hours convict economy, to free town, to metropolis was an international pattern also. Port Macquarie didn’t grow because 1826 and 1827 were years of severe drought in the Hunter and the drays simply did not arrive. Annabella Boswell elegantly explains what happened next:

It was hoped that Port Macquarie would become the established Port for the shipment of wool etc. to Sydney and that the drays from New England would from there take back the necessary supplies to the Stations.... As time went on these hopes were doomed to disappointment, as transportation ceased and government gradually withdrew its support for the district, the inhabitants died off and the road to New England was finished... to crown it all the bar became almost impassable so the traffic from New England was diverted to Morpeth, and Port Macquarie sank into comparative insignificance.

It was not until 1834 that 24 Clarence Street was occupied. The land was granted to the first landholder, Edward McRoberts and it is reported that he paid £13/6/8 for it. The 1844 City of Sydney Directory gives Edward McRoberts as Clerk of Saint Phillip’s Church, and in that year he lived at Newry Terrace in Pyrmont. In 1835 McRoberts sold the land for the sum of £50 to Andrew Blowers Smith, a wealthy landowner and merchant from Sydney. The Depression of 1843 led to it being sold for £6,256/1/4 to William Stokes. This massive increase in value suggests considerable development. The 1840 Plan shows that the land had been substantially built upon by this time. Plans of Port Macquarie show considerable construction in the 1830s (Compare Figures 4.2 and 4.3). In 1840 the Garrison building is on the corner; a rectangular building in the middle (which becomes the

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7 PJ Byrne Criminal Law and Colonial Subject p. 129.
8 F Rogers Port Macquarie A History to 1830. P.60-61.
9 PJ Byrne Social Space in a Port Town, Sydney 1810-1850.
10 See Annabella Boswell’s Journal and L Frost A Face in the Glass.
11 See above.
12 JD Lang, quoted in FK Crowley, A Documentary History. Pp 374-5.
13 Annabella Boswell op. cit. p.57.
Subject Site when the original grant is divided into three); and the Museum on its east.

3.7 24 Clarence Street from 1850 to the Present

On 2 May 1850 the property was sold to Samuel Henry Cohen, a storekeeper from the town for the sum of £100. ‘together with all houses outhouses building edifices’ etc. It is assumed from the property value that Allotment 1 was now subdivided into 3, which it has remained, with the Subject Site now only being the middle third of the original allotment.

The House on the Subject Site had several other owners. The information about changes in ownership above was taken by Paula Byrne from the Title Search Document in the Edward Higgenbotham Archaeological Assessment of 1997. The title search gave no information about the buildings on the site. There is also no information about the occupants from this land title search. It cannot be assumed that the purchasers, even if they are shopkeepers, ran a shop on that site.

Photographs in the later 19th century show that the building on the Site was a single storey House with a front verandah, while the 1918 plan clearly shows that there was a House with a verandah on the Subject Site (Figure 4.6). This building can be seen in the 1949 photograph (Figure 4.7). Some time after this the house was demolished and the two small buildings constructed.

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14 Higginbotham 1997 p. 6
3.8 HISTORIC PLANS AND PICTURES OF THE SUBJECT SITE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

FIGURE 3.1 1824  Ground Plan of Port Macquarie April 8 1824
AO MAP No 74
FIGURE 3.2 1831 Plan of Port Macquarie Shewing a New Arrangement Of Streets April 1831 AO MAP No 75
FIGURE 3.3 1840 Plan of the Township of Port Macquarie  AO MAP 3673
FIGURE 3.4  c1870 Looking Up Clarence Street From the Horton Street Intersection  ML Picman 04964
FIGURE 3.5  c 1870  Looking Down Clarence Street Port Macquarie
ML Picman 04994
FIGURE 3.6 1918 Plan Showing a House with a Verandah on the Subject Site
DP82385, LTO
FIGURE 3.7 1949 16 September 1949. 22-26 Clarence Street - the Museum, the House with a verandah on the Subject Site; and the Garrison Building.
ML Picman GPO 1 – 04440
FIGURE 3.8  2004 Subject Site In Clarence Street – The Museum, then the Pinball Parlour and Beauty Salon on the Subject Site, with the Garrison Building adjacent
4.0 OVERLAY OF PRESENT DAY STREET PLAN WITH HISTORIC PLANS TO PREDICT THE LOCATION OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE SITE

The overlaying of plans with some streets and/or structures in common through time is a basic technique in this kind of historical archaeological process.

This technique is used by this Company on all archaeological assessment reports. For example, it was used on the Port Macquarie Government House Site (2 Clarence Street) and the plot was within a few metres of the actual location of the remains when they were uncovered.

A predictive model such as this is an essential element of archaeological site planning, and allows projected anticipation of the significant remains in the excavation phase when the soil deposits and overburden is being removed from the site.

THE 4 PLANS LISTED ARE ALL OVERLEAF ON p. 33

4.1 Surveyor D’Arcy’s 1831 Plan

The historian Rosemary Annable makes the point that Surveyor D’Arcy’s Plan of Port Macquarie in 1831 is the most reliable because it is the first which was done by a qualified surveyor\textsuperscript{15}. Several other plans of the period are copied from D’Arcy’s, and the plan used here is of April 1831 and signed by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General.

This plan shows the Road across the Subject Site

4.2 Plan of the Township of Port Macquarie 1840. (AO Map No. 3673)

This Plan is a very accurate plan of the town. This can be deduced from other sites on the Plan known by detailed work for previous Archaeological Assessments. Besides this, it gives topographic detail of other structures, not just buildings and roads, such as the quarries and brickfields to the south of Bridge Street East.

This plan shows the Subject Site containing a building fronting Clarence Street with a covered way or track leading from its rear to a small rectangular building behind the Museum.

\textsuperscript{15} N-W Corner of Munster and Clarence St Archaeological Assessment. Archaeology And Heritage, March 2003. p.21.
4.3 Surveyor J.E. Flynn Plan of Allotment 3 of Section 5 Town of Port Macquarie. May 1918

This plan shows a building with a front verandah, marked as "House" on the Subject Site. It is shown built butting up against the Garrison building to its west.

4.4 2006 Subject Site at the Present Day

This plan shows the site of the rectangular building and covered way (from the 1840 Plan) and the Road (from the 1831 Plan) drawn up over the current day plan of the Site.

4.5 Conclusion

These overlays indicate that the House with covered way or track, and Road fall within the Study Area. This is their predicted location and shows the archaeological potential of the Subject Site. Other structures which may be there such as wells, rubbish dumps, brick or stone drains, are not drawn on any plans. Only archaeological excavation will show if there any such structures still remaining.
Subject Site 1831

Showing early Road going through subject site and adjacent land.

Subject Site 1840

Showing building and potential track or covered way on subject site and Garrison and Museum on adjacent plots.

Subject Site: 1918

Showing “House” on subject site and Garrison building on adjacent block.

Subject Site: Present Day

Showing the two buildings on site today with overlay (dark lines) of the 1831 Road and the 1840/1918 building plus the 1840 track or covered way.
5.0 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS - SITE SURVEY

5.1 The Subject Site As Identified by Historical Research

The Land Title Search revealed no specific details regarding buildings or other structures on the Subject Site. But some of the historical maps of the Town of Port Macquarie show details of a building with a rear covered way, and a Road on the site. It can be seen from the historical analysis and the chronological survey of plans that by 1831 a Road ran across the Site and by 1840 a rectangular building was on the street front of the Subject Site.

This single storey House with verandah can be seen in photos of about 1870. This building remains and was occupied well into the 20th century. A photograph of 1949 clearly shows this house on the site.

5.1.1 Changes in Size of Allotment 1

The original land grant of Section 5, Allotment 1, took up half of the block between Horton Street and Hay Street. Subsequently it was subdivided into three, probably about 1850.

In order to differentiate the Subject Site from the adjoining properties on the original 2 Allotments facing Clarence Street, the area has been divided up below according to the three-part division, which remains as the present day property boundaries.

Macquarie Garrison
This building is located on the corner of Hay Street and Clarence Street.

Pinball Parlour/Beauty Salon
These two buildings occupy the Subject Site. They are located between the Garrison Building and the Historical Museum.

Hastings and District Historical Society Museum
This building is located to the east of the pinball parlour, and next to a fenced-off car yard.

5.1.2 Structures on the Subject Site As Shown on Plans and Photographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Figure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Drainage channel or path or fence</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Clearly outlined Road between two paddocks</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Building with covered walkway at the rear</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c1870</td>
<td>Photo of front of Building with front verandah</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c1870</td>
<td>Photo of front of Building with front verandah</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Plan of Building with front verandah</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Photo of Building with front verandah</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Plan of 2 small Buildings different from above</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Photos of 2 small Buildings different from above</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Description of the Subject Site

The Subject Site today is a flat, level area with two buildings fronting Clarence Street, and a patch of concrete and a grass lawn in the backyards behind them. There are no basements, and as the two buildings are small and one storey, it is considered that limited disturbance will have been made to the ground by building footings and service trenches for them.

No evidence of old services was observed on the site.
FIGURE 5.1 The Subject Site From Clarence Street

FIGURE 5.2 Looking to Back of Site in Gap Between the Two Buildings
6.0 SYNTHESIS OF PHYSICAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

6.1 The historic plans show that by 1831 there was a Road across the Site.

6.2 The historic plans show that since before 1840 there has been a rectangular building with a rear covered way or track fronting Clarence Street on the Subject Site.

6.3 The historic photograph of September 1949 shows that in that same location that single-storey House was still on the Site. Some time after, this House was demolished, and the two small buildings which are on the site now were constructed. The land is level, and a visual survey behind the two buildings did not find other structures.
7.0 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 The Concept of Cultural Significance

In Australia the process of finding out whether a heritage item is important or not is called assessing cultural significance.

The importance of the archaeological resources of the Subject Site will be evaluated by following the established heritage procedures.

The criteria for assessment have been standardised in NSW by the Heritage Office and published in the NSW Heritage Manual in 1996. This procedure makes it possible to compare the significance of like items between local government areas, or between states. The NSW Heritage Office has recently published a “NSW Heritage Manual update” in 2001. This is called Assessing Heritage Significance and is an update to the Heritage Assessments guideline of 1996. This new guideline has been used in the preparation of this Report.

7.2 General Assessment Processes and Criteria

In NSW the heritage system requires three steps:
1) investigate significance
2) assess significance
3) manage significance

The Assessing Heritage Significance guideline explains the second step in this process – assess significance. The NSW Heritage Manual is a comprehensive set of guidelines explaining the NSW heritage management system. As well as the additional 12 guidelines documents forming the Manual there are three documents in the category Further Information, and four Companion Documents.

The Statement of Cultural Significance used here uses the criteria established under Part 3A of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (Amended in 1998) for the listing of items of environmental heritage (defined as ‘buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts’) which are of State or local heritage significance.

The Summary Statement of Significance which follows the assessment of significance using the seven criteria listed below should be a succinct statement written in prose, which answers the question “Why is this item important”. It

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16 NSW Heritage Manual "Heritage Assessments" p. 5.
17 Assessing Heritage Significance p.3
should summarise, not simply reiterate, the analysis addressing the seven criteria

7.3 Explanation of the Statement of Cultural Significance

An item will be considered to be of State or local heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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 association 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 association 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 NSWs
   - cultural or natural places; or
   - cultural or natural environments
   (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).

While all criteria should be referred to during the assessment, only particularly complex items or places will be significant under all criteria. In many cases, items of environmental heritage will be significant under only one or two criteria.\(^\text{19}\)

\(^{18}\) Assessing Heritage Significance p.7
8.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Criterion (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);
The structures which stand on the Subject Site now have no significance.

The potential archaeological remains, which were constructed during the phase of convict settlement, and of the early town, and in the case of the rectangular building, have potentially remained at least up to 1949, are important in the course of the cultural history of NSW.

8.2 Criterion (b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
The structures which stand on the Subject Site now are not associated with any persons important in the history of the local area.

The potential archaeological remains are not known to be related to any significant person or persons in NSW.

8.3 Criterion (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);
The structures which stand on the Subject Site now do not demonstrate creative or technical achievement.

The potential archaeological remains do not demonstrate these features listed above.

8.4 Criterion (d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
The structures which stand on the Subject Site now are not related to a particular community or cultural group.

The potential archaeological remains are not known to be associated with any particular group.
8.5 Criterion (e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSWs cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

(This is commonly referred to as Archaeological Significance)

Archaeological remains on the Subject Site have the potential to be significant in the cultural history of Port Macquarie. If the remains are there, these remains of an 1824 drain, an 1831 Road, and a house with covered way or track built from the 1830s and not demolished until after 1949 have the potential to provide valuable archaeological evidence.

The single storey House has the greatest archaeological potential. In its earliest phase it holds a record of the occupation of a Port Macquarie residence in the early town period. Several buildings related to the penal settlement occupation of the town such as the Government House, the Clergyman’s Quarters, the Lunatic Asylum, and probably others, have been excavated and revealed evidence of the artefacts and activities of the government officials and the buildings in which they lived. Evidence of a residence of the early town period when free or freed settlers came to make their lives in the settlement has not been revealed in detail before. Therefore this House site would be rare.

The Subject Site, therefore, first occupied in the mid 1830s, has the potential to provide evidence about the buildings, structures, and residents through the archaeological remains, and so this Site has high archaeological significance. Remains found here would be of State significance.

8.6 Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSWs cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Archaeological remains of the free town of Port Macquarie, not related to the penal settlement, and before the 1850s continuing into the rest of the 19th century, are rare and have high archaeological potential.

8.7 Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSWs - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).

The potential archaeological remains on the Subject Site are representative of the early town occupation of the settlement. The House site is related to the class of free or freed town dwellers rather than being a place of convict occupation. Other early town dwellings are shown in historic plans and pictures, but none has been excavated so far.
9.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Port Macquarie was an important component of the early colonial Australia-wide convict system, and one of a small number of places of secondary punishment. The convict settlement made a successful transition to a country town, with the current centre of the town being the earliest used area for the original town. Port Macquarie as it has developed was used primarily as a place for guesthouses and as a healthy holiday destination. It has continued growing and developing in this way.

Potential archaeological remains of the building fronting Clarence Street, and other structures built on the Subject Site in the town in the early 19th century are of considerable significance. If remains are preserved on the site they would be assessed as being important enough to be of state significance. The site has the potential to contribute to the history of the 19th century penal settlement, and to our understanding of the earliest period of the free and continually growing town.

10.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

10.1 The Development Proposal
The development proposal is shown in Figures 1.4, 10.1 -10.3. These show the proposed new building on the Subject Site. For this development the two existing buildings on the Subject Site will be demolished.

10.2 The Development’s Basements
Figure 10.1, the basement, shows the extent of ground disturbance. This below ground area is almost coterminous with the Subject Site, and if the development goes ahead in this way all potential archaeological remains will have to be removed for the development’s basements.

10.3 The Impact of the Proposed Development on the Archaeological Resource
All archaeological remains will have to be removed and none will remain in situ if the development goes ahead in this way.
There is a small long narrow area on the eastern side of the proposed development in the basement which has been allocated on the plans to a storage area and location for garbage bins and so on (See Figure 10.1). It is possible that this could be redesigned, and this area used to display in situ archaeological remains. From the overlays it appears that potential remains in this narrow area would be part of the covered way or track leading from the House, and or part of the potential Road from 1831, which lies in the southern part of the Site.

This is a possible area to retain in situ remains, but because of its small and narrow size is not an optimum possibility.
FIGURE 10.1 Plan of the Proposed Basement Carpark
FIGURE 10.2 The Proposed Ground Floor Development
FIGURE 10.3 Section Through the Proposed Development Showing the Basement Carpark and Lift Shaft 3-5 metres Below Ground Level
## 11.0 OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE SITE AFTER EXCAVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTIONS FOR SITE</th>
<th>FOR THIS OPTION</th>
<th>AGAINST THIS OPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Leave remains of 1840 House in situ.</td>
<td>All remains are kept in situ.</td>
<td>- Site is in private ownership. Who will maintain the site? Who will pay for conservation and interpretation? Neither government nor owner will want to. - Cost to owner of forgoing development opportunity. - Impact of this decision on developers of rest of sites in Pt Mq with potential remains, unless the government and Hastings Council can make an acceptable alternative for the owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Leave remains of 1831 Road in situ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- No development on site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Leave remains of 1840 House in situ.</td>
<td>Remains of 1840 House are kept in situ.</td>
<td>- Owner loses part of the site for development. - Smaller number of apartments and parking allowed. - Loss of revenue to owner. - Who will pay for maintenance of the remains, their conservation, and interpretation? Their upkeep? - Cost of redesign of building to the owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Remains of 1831 Road are removed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Redesign new building to fit around House remains.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Leave a sample of the 1840 remains in situ.
   - Redesign building around a sample to keep sample in situ

   Most significant part of the site is kept as a sample of remains.

   - Owner loses a smaller part of the site for development. 
   - Less number of apartments and parking.
   - Loss of revenue.
   - Who will pay for maintenance of site, conservation, and interpretation? Their upkeep?
   - Cost of redesign of building to the owner.

4. Excavate site with minimal recording.
   - Remove all archaeological remains.

   Less cost to developer to pay for excavation, cataloguing, reporting, and conservation of artefacts.

   - Minimal recording is not an acceptable option for a site of such archaeological potential.
   - Excavation Permit from Heritage Council has standard conditions re reporting, cataloguing, and conservation. These will not be complied with.
   - Client will be open to penalties by Heritage Council.

5. Excavate site and fully record archaeologically.
   - Remove all archaeological remains.

   - Developer pays for excavation, recording, reporting, and conservation of artefacts.
   - Whole site available to developer for full range of development proposals.
   - Heritage Council condition of approval may be requirement for developer to establish permanent interpretation inside and outside development site.

   - Negative for this option is that remains are entirely removed from site.
   - No opportunity for remains to be seen in situ by public and for education purposes.
11.1 Preferred Option

11.1.1 Option 2
Option 2 is the preferred option. In this Option the whole of the development site is excavated archaeologically. If there are any significant and ‘readable’ remains of the 1840 building fronting Clarence Street then these can potentially be retained in situ and interpreted.

The overlays on p.33 above show that the footprint of the 1840 building covers the northern half of the Beauty Salon – the front half of the current building.

The proposed development would have to be redesigned to allow that part of the development to cancel out the proposed basement area. But as that area is a relatively small section of the footprint of the development it would be possible to do it without losing much of the new building’s basement.

The potential 1831 Road and the covered way or track shown behind the 1840 House are not of such significance as the 1840 House itself. It is possible that these can be excavated and recorded archaeologically and removed from the site. On the other hand, if the covered way is well preserved, and seen to be an integral part of the house, then it should be kept in situ also.

In Option 2 the developer is requested to make some adjustment to his development proposal, but this is minor compared to Option 1 – which is leaving all significant archaeological remains in situ, with no commercial development on the site. Some special compromise with the Hastings Council and/or the Heritage Council may be made so that the developer is given extra space to compensate for the loss of space on the site.

11.1.2 Option 5
Option 5 is to excavate the site archaeologically and to remove all archaeological remains. In this Option the developer can realise all his proposals for the site without the archaeological remains impinging on his plans.

Because the 1840 House is in such a favourable location from the conservation of the in situ remains point of view, Option 2 has been chosen. This assumes that no other unexpected and undocumented remains of high significance are on the site.

11.1.3 Future Discussions on Options
These options are theoretical, because the archaeological potential of the site is not known. There may be no significant archaeological remains left on the development site. However, this is unlikely, as many other sites excavated have shown good preservation, and the footprint of the two small buildings there now is light.
Once the archaeological potential of the House is known, ie are there any remains, and what is their condition in relation to conservation and public viewing in situ, decisions about the future of the remains can better be made, in discussions between the developer, his architect, representatives of the community, the archaeologist, the Hastings Council, and the NSW Heritage Office.

11.2 Obligations Arising from the Site’s Significance

The preferred option for the site is confirmed also by the assessment of the significance of the site. The House remains, if they are of the early town period, are of State significance.

The research significance of the potential archaeological remains is high. They are said by Higginbotham in his archaeological management plan, and in this report, to be rare.

The Port Macquarie penal settlement and early town has been listed as an Indicative Place on the Commonwealth’s Register of the National Estate as part of the Port Macquarie Historic Settlement Area, and it is almost certain that once it is registered, and when the new National Heritage Council heritage legislation passes through Federal Parliament, sites which are part of this Historic Settlement Area will be considered significant enough to be placed on the National List.

To have some remains of the 1840 House conserved and interpreted in situ for the public is an appropriate recommendation for this site.

11.3 Recommended Excavation Method

The footprint of the new development requires that the whole site is excavated archaeologically before any bulk excavation for the development can take place.

Because the extent of the potential archaeological remains is not known, initial test trenching to locate the existence and extent of the early town remains would be possible to the north of the Beauty Salon. The footprint of the 1840 building is partly potentially right on the edge of the Clarence Street footpath. Testing can also take place at the rear of the site for the 1831 road and possible unknown remains related to the settlement.

It must be noted that test trenching will not allow the extensive opening up of the area, and will give no indication of what remains exist under the untested spaces. Nevertheless it will show whether for example, deep clearing took place on the site after the demolition of the old building shown in the 1949 photograph.

A test excavation for the potential remains on the Subject Site may confirm, locate, and allow the assessment of the remains on this site. With this information considerations of how to redesign for the site can take place.
11.4 Recommendation for Excavation Permit

It is recommended that the *Excavation Permit Application* under Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act* be applied for with archaeological testing as the archaeological methodology to take place on the site.

At the completion of the testing a comprehensive report will be written and forwarded to the Heritage Council. The *Excavation Permit Application* and the Letter of Approval of the Permit from the Heritage Office will detail the Heritage Council's requirements for the type of report, the processing, cataloguing, and location of storage of the artefacts excavated, and any other requirements which the Heritage Council may stipulate.

11.5 Interpretation of the Site to the Public

As the potential archaeological remains are rare and of state significance the Heritage Council might require that during the testing the site be open to the public and school groups for lectures and tours on designated open days. Anne Bickford held such events during the excavation of the Port Macquarie Government House site at 2 Clarence Street. A fence will need to be erected around the development site to protect it and the archaeological site from vandalism and from the public falling into the excavation trenches. Signs about the archaeology can be placed on the fence, and people will be able to look through it at the excavation.

When the development is completed consideration should be given to a display area showing a selection of the artefacts and plans and photographs of the excavation being erected in the new building. In situ remains to be kept will also be interpreted for the public and educational groups.

12.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

The Research Design for this site has many aspects. As there is so little known about this early period in Port Macquarie research questions will be directed to all the potential remains on the site related to the construction of the features and evidence of the occupation of the site. The daily life of the early inhabitants is a most important research area, and the testing must prioritize the most significant potential areas. The Government House site nearby had the potential to provide evidence of this kind, but because the building was demolished and cleared away to such a low level, there were few archaeological layers of the occupation remaining.

Evidence of the initial drainage system to drain the area and prepare the site for cultivation of food for the settlement will also need to be targeted, and it will be
important to distinguish these garden drains from the drainage system which may have been put in place to drain off stormwater from around the later buildings.

12.1 Research Questions Prepared by the Historian Rosemary Annable

Rosemary Annable prepared a detailed corpus of research questions for the site on the North-West corner of Munster and Clarence Street, not far from the Subject Site. These questions have been modified and added to to relate specifically to 24 Clarence Street.

Because the site was a tea tree swamp before British settlement in the area, it may have been occupied by Aborigines hunting birds and fish. Does the site contain any evidence of Aboriginal use prior to European settlement or during the contact period?

Is there any evidence of the means of site clearance and ground preparation for cultivation?

We know that this site was swampy. Were the early drainage systems built to deal with this possibility or to provide a water supply for crops?

Does the site provide any evidence of site drainage and the pattern of enclosures, such as the paddocks between the Road known from the 1824 and 1826 plans of the settlement and of their purpose?

Do the archaeological remains contribute to an understanding of building construction techniques and can any changes / improvements be seen over time in building construction?

Do the archaeological remains contribute to an understanding of the living conditions for free and freed settlers in the settlement in the period from 1840?

Do the archaeological remains confirm the accuracy of surviving historical documentation? (eg. the 1824, 1831, and 1840 plans of the settlement) Are there any important built features that are found in the archaeological record but that are not mentioned in the available historical documentation?

If the land title information does not provide it, is it possible to deduce the status and family composition of the occupants of the residence from the surviving archaeological remains?

Is there any archaeological evidence of the use of the site between c.1840 and the final demolition of the House after 1949?
13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY


