

# Sydney Metro Northwest White Hart Inn & Stranger's Cottage

Old Windsor Road to White Hart Drive  
Beaumont Hills

## Archaeological test excavation report

Prepared for Transport for NSW | 1 February 2016



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## Sydney Metro Northwest - White Hart Inn & Stranger's Cottage

Final

Report J14017C White Hart Inn FINAL REPORT | Prepared for Transport for NSW | 1 February 2016

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Date	27 January 2016	Date	27 January 2016

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## Executive Summary

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This report is the record of the archaeological test excavation program undertaken in 2013 of the White Hart Inn archaeological site and the potential archaeological site of a nineteenth century cottage. It has been commissioned by Transport for NSW (TfNSW) and is one of the complying conditions of consent for the state significant infrastructure (SSI) approval for the construction of the Sydney Metro Northwest (formerly the North West Rail Link (NWRL)).

The Project area is in the new suburb of Beaumont Hills in the Hills Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA); County of Cumberland, parish of Castle Hill. For the purposes of this report, the suburb will be referred to by its previous and historic name, which is Kellyville. The Project area is the area in which the construction works are being undertaken; “site” refers to the archaeological site of the White Hart Inn or the nineteenth century cottage.

The results of the excavation indicate that as per the description in the 1881 auction notice (*Richmond and Hawkesbury Advertiser* 12 March 1881, p.4), the building would have been two-storey, an assertion based on the robustness of the sandstone footings. The archaeological excavation has revealed substantial footings of a building approximately 20 m wide (along the length of Windsor Road) and 15 m deep. Both sandstone and brick have been used in the construction of the building with sandstone footings cut and set into remnant but truncated topsoil and intact clay to a depth of up to 80 cm. This surviving architecture confirms a building that is configured as a typical colonial inn: long veranda or front room with smaller rooms, or wings, to the side and rooms to the rear. The building is orientated to face the road to the west. A large room with fireplace is directly behind the long veranda. Small rooms, defined by brick footings, emerged along the southern side of the complex and possibly along the back of the building to the east. A sub-surface room was partially excavated and is likely to be a cellar or cool room. This space is approximately 1 m x 1.3 m and has been excavated to approximately 1 m in depth to a mixed, redeposited layer. The deposit that was removed from the cellar was a loose fill comprising brick and sandstone fragments, fragments of iron banding such as that used to hoop barrels, bottles and other ceramic refuse. The most likely scenario is that when the site was levelled, voids were filled in with demolition debris before the site was grassed over.

What has been interpreted to be the footings of a kitchen were uncovered to the east of the main inn building. The kitchen was flanked by two large fireplaces on its eastern and western elevations and entered by a door in the southern elevation. Also directly behind the main inn building is a brick cistern. No evidence of the top of the cistern was noted but as every element of the site was razed to ground level and the likelihood of the cistern lid being brick, it is very possible that the lid was smashed and re-deposited across the site.

Three separate test excavation trenches were monitored during the program with the expectation that they would reveal the extension of the inn to the east toward the back of the site and Caddies Creek.

The picture that emerged is that the land was prepared by removing and levelling topsoil, excavating trenches to construct sandstone footings and backfilling with redeposited clay. In some areas, original topsoils (A soil horizon) survive over residual soil (B soil horizon), which on the site is clay, and are covered over with surfaces created through the activity of construction. In some places it appears that topsoil was redeposited.



Where sandstone blocks are used in the construction of footings, the bedding material is a fine pale buff-coloured silt. The pale silt may also be the taphonomic result of years of rain percolating through the soil and down the sandstone. Brick footings are bonded together with shell mortar, which even when removed, leaves behind a characteristic deposit. In other areas, rows of bricks have been used as underfloor piers, which did not have evidence of mortar. These bricks were cut into the base clay.

Test excavation of the site of the White Hart Inn revealed that the lower fabric of the inn survives in good condition, but that when demolished, the item was razed to the ground and below floor level. This is evidenced by the volume of artefacts recovered in the demolition layer and the lack of archaeological deposits. Where archaeological deposits appear to survive, they are in deeper locations such as the cellar and the cistern and were not excavated during this archaeological program. Other archaeological deposits that were left intact appear strongly to be yard surfaces surrounding the external walls of the main building and the kitchen. The remains of the inn are sufficiently intact to provide some understanding of its design and construction. The artefacts removed from the demolition layer will provide the opportunity to undertake detailed analysis to complement the analysis of the architectural features.

The site will be retained and conserved *in situ*, and will be subject to public interpretation at a later date.

The Stranger family cottage was not located during the test excavation and it has been surmised that the site was either destroyed for the current commercial operation, or that it was not historically at this location.

Any other evidence related to the Stranger family and their property is likely to have been removed by activities of the landscaping supplies company. The use of excavators and soil trucks has resulted in a high degree of disturbance in the area. The remains of the cottage were estimated to be on a grassed area adjacent to the driveway into the landscaping supplies business so the survival of relics was considered to be possible. The excavation demonstrated that this was not the case.

Recommendations that apply to the conserved relics of the White Hart Inn archaeological site have been prepared within the context of conservation, intergenerational equity and in compliance with the Minister's conditions of consent E10 (SSI-5100) and C31 (SSI-5414).

#### **Site conservation**

- Ensure that the archaeological site remains secure under the current circumstances. At the completion of the public open days in April 2014, the surviving archaeological fabric and deposits were covered with a non-woven geotextile to separate relics from redeposited fill and allow filtration in both directions. None of the site is visible above ground as its security from intentional destruction, inadvertent destruction from surrounding construction and environmental impacts could not be guaranteed. At present, the site has been returned almost to its original archaeological form.
- If the opportunity arises, the site has been preserved for further investigation or open interpretation. Until a clear decision with suitable safeguards is made, the archaeological resources of the site should remain conserved *in situ*.
- Ensure that the haul road at the White Hart Inn archaeological site is removed carefully under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.

### **Artefact conservation**

A large collection of artefacts was retrieved from the test excavation and is currently securely stored. Future management of the collection includes the final repository, which will be made in consultation with the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

The recommendations are:

- the artefacts are curated in a permanent location either under the care of TfNSW or a designated body with suitable facilities;
- the artefacts are made available to researches with appropriate management measures created by the curator;
- artefacts are made available to Transport for NSW as part of their education program; and
- TfNSW notifies the Heritage Division of OEH of the final artefact repository.

### **Interpretation**

In accordance with requirement EH18 (Submission Report p.7-13, July 2012), interpretation of the White Hart Inn archaeological site should be consistent with interpretation across the European heritage sites in the Project area. In order to achieve this, an interpretation strategy that addresses all sites should be prepared; these sites are:

- the White Hart Inn archaeological site;
- the house and wells at Kellyville Station;
- Castle Hill Station;
- Showground Station; and
- Cherrybrook Station.

Condition C44 (SSI-5414) is for the preparation of an Urban Design and Corridor Landscaping Plan that will provide:

...design initiatives to integrate rail infrastructure, station and facilities into their existing and proposed settings, and landscaping measures to minimise, mitigate or/offset the impacts of the SSI...on property and other land uses (such as open space), visual amenity and local vistas and heritage values.

The condition for an Urban Design and Corridor Landscaping Plan (Condition 6 (f)) the details of which are specified in Condition 44 requires that heritage (indigenous and non-indigenous) interpretation installations are included in the Plan (Condition C44(g)). The interpretation strategy should be used to inform the final design for heritage interpretation in the Urban Design and Corridor Landscaping Plan.

### **Education**

One of the main purposes of conducting research and archaeological excavation is to collect data about the past that would otherwise be lost through deterioration or development. The data that is collected



ideally provides a platform from which to learn more about the past and supplement or challenge conventional history.

The information obtained from the research and test excavation should be used to enhance the public's understanding and enjoyment of the past. Some of the ways in which this can be done are listed below:

- use the test excavation of the White Hart Inn as a case study in the NSW public school curriculum;
- provide access to the artefact assemblages for researchers and students (refer to recommendation 10.5.2); the assemblages that lend themselves best to further research are those from the White Hart Inn and the house and wells site at Kellyville Station;
- where the opportunity arises, encourage additional research on the sites investigated for the Project; questions could include those related to:
  - the preservation of sites marked on surveyor notebooks;
  - spatial arrangements of rural properties used for residential and commercial purposes, such as the house and wells at Kellyville Station; and
  - spatial arrangements of inns and how they responded to environmental factors.

### **State Heritage Register**

The White Hart Inn archaeological site has been conserved *in situ* with little impact to the layout of the complex as a result of the activities undertaken for completion of the Project. The assessment of significance ascertained that as relics, the White Hart Inn archaeological site is of State significance. This recommendation is to prepare a State Heritage Register nomination for the site within 12 months of completion of this report.

### **Unexpected finds**

This recommendation applies to all relics. In the event that unexpected relics are uncovered during Project-related activities, work within 5 m must stop immediately and an archaeologist consulted to make a determination of the find. If the find constitute relics, further investigation may required. Refer to the Project specific construction management plan.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This report is the record of the archaeological test excavation (test excavation) program undertaken in 2013 of the White Hart Inn archaeological site and the potential archaeological site of a nineteenth century cottage. It has been commissioned by Transport for NSW (TfNSW) and is one of the complying conditions of consent for the state significant infrastructure (SSI) approval for the construction of the Sydney Metro Northwest (formerly the North West Rail Link (NWRL)).

In 2013 EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) was commissioned by Baulderstone Pty Ltd (Baulderstone) on behalf of TfNSW to undertake an archaeological investigation in an area of the Sydney Metro Northwest project of the Old Windsor Road to White Hart Drive section. The archaeological program was undertaken as part of the early works program of the project.

At the completion of the test excavation program, EMM was engaged by TfNSW to fulfil the conditions of project approval by preparing the excavation report and providing assistance with determining the final repository for the artefact assemblage.

This report details the results of test excavation and provides a significance assessment of the archaeological evidence. It is in accordance with the Project Approval SSI-5100 and specifically responds to Conditions C31 (Application No. SSI-5414), which states that:

Prior to the commencement of pre-construction and/ or construction activities that will impact the historical archaeological sites identified in identified in table 4.2 of the North West Rail Link EIS: Technical Paper 3, - European Heritage, dated March 2012, the Proponent shall undertake an archaeological excavation program in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW Archaeological Assessments Guideline (1996) using a methodology prepared in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW, and to the satisfaction of the Director-General. This work shall be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeological heritage consultant.

Within 2 years of completing the above work, unless otherwise agreed by the Director General, the Proponent shall submit a report containing the findings of the excavations, including artefact analysis, and the identification of a final repository for any finds, prepared in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW and to the satisfaction of the Director-General.

If the impacts or works have been addressed in accordance with Condition E10 of State Significant Infrastructure Approval SSI-5100, the requirements of this condition are taken to be fulfilled.

This report has is also in accordance with Project Approval SSI-5100 and specifically responds to Condition E10 which states that:

Prior to the commencement of pre-construction and/ or construction activities that will impact the historical archaeological sites identified in identified in table 4.2 of the North West Rail Link EIS: Technical Paper 3, - European Heritage, dated March 2012, the Proponent shall undertake an archaeological excavation program in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW Archaeological Assessments Guideline (1996) using a methodology prepared in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW, and to the satisfaction of the Director-General. This work shall be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeological heritage consultant.

Within 2 years of completing the above work, unless otherwise agreed by the Director General, the Proponent shall submit a report containing the findings of the excavations, including artefact analysis, and the identification of a final repository for any finds, prepared in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW and to the satisfaction of the Director-General.

In 2006, Casey and Lowe Pty Ltd identified an area of archaeological potential at the site. A potential archaeological site, known as the Swan Inn, was identified as previously existing on the site. In 2012, Godden Mackay Logan Pty Limited (GML) further addressed the archaeological potential by suggesting that the remains of the Swan Inn were likely to be present. The rest of the area was identified as cleared paddocks and former orchards.

In July 2013, EMM continued research into the area and indentified the potential for the remains of a nineteenth century cottage and the site of the former Swan Inn in the same general area, both of which held potential as sites of heritage significance (Archaeological assessment and research design: Swann Inn Old Windsor Road to White Hart Drive North West Rail Link 2013). The archaeological assessment identified the inn site as that of the former White Hart Inn.

EMM and Comber Consultants Pty Limited completed a test excavation program from 21 October to 15 December 2013 in accordance with the archaeological assessment prepared for the site in September 2013. The results of the archaeological excavation uncovered footings and deposits related to the inn's life and generated a large amount of interest from the project team and the public. A series of public open days were held and the site was then conserved by reburial. An interim excavation report was prepared in September 2013 to advise TfNSW about the preliminary excavation results and to provide recommendations to allow construction activities to start at the site.

The current report expands on the interim excavation report to fulfil the Minister's Conditions of Approval (MCoA). More detailed information about the archaeological assessment including historical analysis, archaeological site evaluation and research design can be found in the archaeological assessment prepared for the site (EMM 2013). Table 1.1 summarises compliance with the MCoAs.

**Table 1.1 Compliance table**

Condition #	Condition	How condition is addressed
E8 (SSI-5100)	Archival recording all affected heritage items shall be undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Council Guidelines.	The archaeological investigation of the Kellyville Station site was recorded in accordance with the guidelines for archival recording. Additionally, the site of Kellyville Station was included the archival record prepared for the project (EMM March 2013 in draft).
E10 (SSI-5100)	As above (p.1)	A test excavation was undertaken in October 2013. The results were presented in an interim report and are expanded within this report
C31 (SSI-5414)	As above (p.1)	The impacts have been addressed in accordance with Condition E10
EH17 (EIS)	Further research would be undertaken to assess archaeological potential and significance of the former Swan Inn. Depending on the outcomes of the research archaeological excavation and recording of features and / or deposits would be undertaken if required.	Detailed research was conducted to support the archaeological assessment and research design, and additional research was conducted at the completion of the test excavation. It was found that the name of the inn was more accurately "White Hart Inn", which the name that has been applied to the site and associated documentation. It was also determined



**Table 1.1 Compliance table**

Condition #	Condition	How condition is addressed
	Excavation would be undertaken in accordance with archaeological best practice and would occur before or in conjunction with the construction works in this area. Based on the extent and level of significance of discovered features, the preparation of an interpretation plan and strategy could be required.	that the archaeological site is off State significance and therefore has been conserved.  An interpretation strategy will be prepared for the site.

## 1.2 Project description

The Sydney Metro Northwest is a priority transport infrastructure project for NSW and will provide a new 23 km electrified passenger rail line between Epping and Rouse Hill. The project includes eight new stations (Cherrybrook, Castle Hill, Hills Centre, Norwest, Bella Vista, Kellyville, Rouse Hill and Cudgegong Road), a stabling facility and associated infrastructure.

Construction for the project has been divided into a number of stages:

- Early Works including site establishment, power supplies, demolition and roads and traffic works;
- Tunnel and Station Civil Works (TSC) including extensive subsurface excavation and construction to build the Epping to Bella Vista tunnel, five stations and associated works;
- Surface and Viaduct Civil (SVC) including building the 4 km skytrain between Bella Vista and Rouse Hill; and
- Operations, trains and systems (OTS) including building stations and car parks, supplying trains, installing the tracks, signalling, mechanical and electrical systems and operating the rail system.

TfNSW commissioned Boulderstone as the managing contractor for the early works to allow construction site establishment prior to commencement of the major works for the Sydney Metro Northwest. Early works construction was completed in early 2014 and construction has begun. The works program specific to the Old Windsor Road to White Hart Drive section includes the construction of an elevated twin track viaduct structure. Internal access roads will also be built along the viaduct corridor. Road works for the project will involve major changes to the North West T-Way and the establishment of materials handling, storage and workforce amenity areas.

## 1.3 The Project area

The Project area is in the new suburb of Beaumont Hills in the Hills Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA); County of Cumberland, parish of Castle Hill (Figure 1.1). For the purposes of this report, the suburb will be referred to by its previous and historic name, which is Kellyville. The Project area is the area in which the construction works are being undertaken; “site” refers to the archaeological site of the White Hart Inn or the nineteenth century cottage (Figure 1.2).

The land archaeologically investigated in the Old Windsor Road to White Hart Drive construction area encompasses lots noted in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2**      **Lots in the Sydney Metro Northwest project area**

Lot//DP	Site
3//1184385	Former White Hart Inn archaeological site
6//1031575	Location of the Stranger house
7//1031575	Location of the Stranger house

The local area has a long association with the development of the NSW, which is reflected in the identification of heritage values. Some of these values are heritage items in the vicinity of the study area and include:

- *Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill*, The Hills Shire LEP 2013: Item 28:
  - runs parallel to the site of the White Hart Inn and is now the North West Transitway.
- *Road – Old Windsor Road 40 metres south of Meurants Lane to the proposed Castlereagh Freeway from Caddies Creek 280 metres southward*, Blacktown LEP 2015: Item 53:
  - approximately 4.6 km south of the site of the former White Hart Inn.
- *Old Windsor Road and Windsor Road Heritage Precincts*, RMS Heritage and Conservation Register (S170), in the Blacktown City LGA: Item 4301011. The sections of the road that are listed are:
  - WR2: McGraths Hill Archaeological Site and Cemetery;
  - WR4: Old Hawkesbury Road;
  - WR6: Vineyard Alignment;
  - WR7: First Ponds Creek Alignment;
  - WR8: Box Hill Vergescape;
  - WR10: Rouse Hill Road Cutting;
  - WR14: Caddies Creek Alignment;
  - WR15: Strangers Creek Alignment;
  - WR19: Excelsior Way Alignment;
  - OWR1: Stanhope Farm Alignment; and
  - OWR4: Meurant's Lane Alignment.
- *Mungerie House Lot 1 DP 270520; 16 Bellcast Road Rouse Hill 2155*:
  - Item 183 on The Hills Shire LEP 2012.
- RH/36 “possibly the site of the Swan Inn” on the *Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation Management Plan 2005* (Clive Lucas Stapleton 2005):

- this is the site of the former White Hart Inn.
- a sandstone culvert now beneath the new alignment (2326 on the *Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation Management Plan 2005* (Clive Lucas Stapleton 2005):
  - approximately 170 m north of the site of the former White Hart Inn and beneath the old alignment of Windsor Road (it is not known if the culvert survives beneath the North West Transitway).
- three alignment stones now buried beneath Windsor Road (2292, 2294 and 2295 on the *Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation Management Plan 2005* (Clive Lucas Stapleton 2005); and
- the *Caddies Creek Alignment Precinct* (21 on the *Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation Management Plan 2005* (Clive Lucas Stapleton 2005), now listed on the RMS S170 register:
  - the identified section of the Caddies Creek alignment is approximately 250 m south of the site of the former White Hart Inn and runs alongside the section of Windsor Road where it meets Old Windsor Road. It has been assumed that the current North West Transitway alignment is an early alignment of the road, but the section of road identified as significant is part of the service road that runs north into the grassed area directly adjacent to the inn.

## 1.4 Report method

This report was prepared in accordance with the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* (Heritage Council 1996) as prescribed by the MCoA. This report is also guided by the philosophy of the *Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* commonly known as the *Burra Charter* (Australian International Council on Monuments and Sites, ICOMOS 1999). It has also taken into account the Client's requirements.

Significance and impacts to significance have been assessed using the following guidelines:

- *Statements of Heritage Impact Guidelines* (Heritage Office 2006);
- *Investigating Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2004);
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch Department of Planning 2009);
- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (Heritage Office 2006); and
- *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (Heritage Office 1998).

Research was completed during the preparation of the archaeological assessment and further information on the historical background of the site can be found in Appendix A.

## 1.5 Authorship

This report was written by Pamela Kottaras (EMM). Research was conducted by Rebecca Newell, Ryan Desic, Pamela Kottaras, Pamela Chauvel, Louise Doherty and Wendy Thorp (Cultural Resources Management). Analysis, report direction and reviews were provided by Pamela Kottaras; review and direction by the excavation director Jillian Comber of Comber Consultants (Comber Consultants).

The team is listed below:

Jillian Comber	Comber Consultants	Excavation Director, excavation
Pamela Kottaras	EMM	Excavation co-director, photography
Rebecca Newell	EMM	Artefact management, excavation
Ryan Desic	EMM	Trench supervisor, planning, excavation
Tory Stenning	Comber Consultants	Trench supervisor, excavation (alternative excavation director)
David Nutley	Comber Consultants	Excavation
Glenn Suey	Comber Consultants	Excavation
Irek Golka	EMM	Lead planner
Caiti Dirks	EMM	Excavation
Michael Spate	EMM	Excavation
Karyn McLeod	EMM	Excavation
Jarred Kramer	EMM	Excavation
Ed Niembro	EMM	Excavation
Malith Weerakoon	EMM	Excavation
Lyndon Patterson	EMM	Excavation
Jan Bellemans	EMM	Excavation

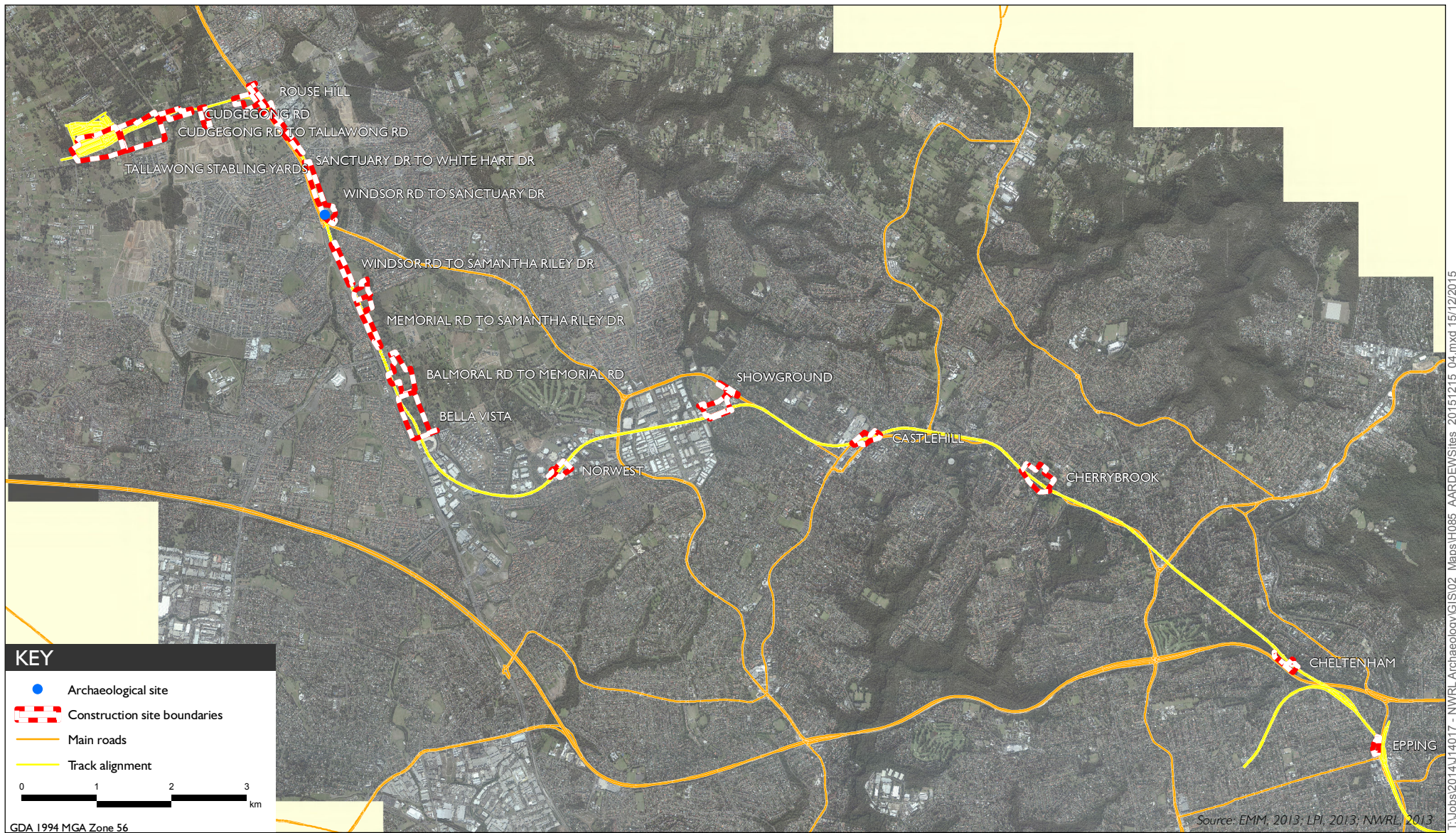
## 1.6 Acknowledgments

On-site assistance was provided by the Lend Lease environment team, particularly with respect to work health and safety and the ancillary services that were required to complete the program. Plant and operators, site compound equipment and security that were integral to the excavation proceeding, were provided by Lend Lease and TfNSW.

EMM would also like to acknowledge Kelleher Nightingale Consultants for their cooperation on the site and their assistance with Aboriginal artefacts found during the test excavation, with particular thanks to Matthew Kelleher and Mark Rawson.

Assistance on building materials and construction techniques was provided by Miles Lewis.





Sydney Metro Northwest

White Hart Inn and Stanger's Cottage Excavation Report

Figure 1.1







## 2 Historical summary

The history of the study area has been explored in detail in the archaeological assessment for the site (EMM 2013) and is provided in full in Appendix A with additional, subsequent research. The historical background provided in this report aims to summarise the phases of occupation of the study area since European settlement. An investigation into the Aboriginal history and heritage of the study area was completed by Kelleher Nightingale Consultants Pty Ltd (KNC 2015) and is a separate report.

- **Early grants 1788-1820s:** The study area is comprised of three early grants; the one on which the White Hart Inn was to be built was made to John Moss, a former convict, in 1810. Directly to the north, William Mason was granted an area of land, also in 1810. Mary Sargent was granted the land directly to the south of Moss' grant and where Old Windsor Road met Windsor Road in 1818. All three grants extended east past Caddies Creek. Other early land holders in the area included John Hillas, directly to the south of the junction of the roads as well as further south on Old Windsor Road, John Tivett, George Acres, Hugh Kelly and Michael Hancey. The study area was leased to Hugh Kelly in 1819 and he obtained title over the land in the 1820s for a short amount of time, but it does not appear that he built any structures on the site.
- **Agricultural settlement 1820s-1850s:** Kellyville was a rural area with production centred on wheat crops, fruit growing and cattle. Early crops included grapes, which were wiped out with an outbreak of *Phylloxera*. As a result, the vineyards were removed and the focus of production shifted to citrus crops that would dominate the Hills District well into the twentieth century. Oranges were by far the most popular to grow, though lemons and other citrus varieties also thrived. Houses were scattered along the main roads, such as Windsor and Old Windsor Roads, but there were no distinct towns or villages between Castle Hill and Windsor.
- **White Hart Inn c.1826-1900s:** William Cox Esq obtained title over the land granted to John Moss in 1823. He ordered the building of an inn on the site and this work was completed by the convict James Gough by 1827. The establishment, known as the White Hart Inn, commenced operation with Gough as the first publican but records for the place begin in 1830 with William Cross as the publican. A number of publicans operated the White Hart Inn until the 1870s. In 1828 it was described as a "fine and noble looking inn" (*Sydney Gazette* 24 October 2015, p.2) which was later to have a good garden with fruit trees. In 1881 the "Old White Hart Hotel" is listed for auction and details of the building are provided: a two storey brick building on stone foundations (*Richmond and Hawkesbury Advertiser* 12 March, p.4). Surveyor Mackenzie captured a building in this location in his field book and plan of Windsor Road in 1885. The building is only partially reproduced because of poor copying of the original field book but it can be determined that it was a brick building, denoted by the "B" in the sketch (refer to Plate 1.4 in Appendix A), and was surrounded by verandas on at least three sides. It is unclear if the inn was used as private home or demolished at this time.
- **Revisiting the Inn 1900s-present day:** E.G Maundrell (1936) wrote in *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette* that he had rediscovered the site based on the description from the "NSW Calender and Directory". He found visible foundations of the walls, the cement floor of the veranda and a mounting stone still in position near the end of the veranda. He notes that John Cross may have been listed as the proprietor of the Swan Inn (a short-lived alternative name) in the Post Office Directories between 1832 and 1838. Searches of the Post Office Directories for these years did not reference a Swan Inn. It is likely that he discovered the White Hart Inn, and he called it by the name it was given in a map by the surveyor Dixon. The site was purchased by Sydney Water and has remained undeveloped until now when it is in the ownership of the state government.



## 3 Archaeological test excavation methods

### 3.1 Overview

The test excavation was conducted over five weeks between 21 October and 12 December 2013. Jillian Comber (Comber Consultants Pty Ltd) was excavation director, with Pamela Kottaras (EMM) as excavation co-director. A team of archaeologists assisted with the test excavation and site recording.

### 3.2 Rationale

The test excavation followed the methodology in the research design presented in the archaeological assessment. This was approved by the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DP&I – now the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E)) on the 14 August 2013 and 21 August 2013 respectively.

The purpose of the test excavation was to ascertain the nature and extent of the archaeological evidence to enable management strategies regarding the archaeological site's future to be made. The focus of the research questions were to identify the integrity and extent of the archaeological resource to assist with determining its significance and to identify whether any features uncovered could be defined as 'relics' under the (NSW) *Heritage Act 1977*. A determination of intact relics would be a trigger to discuss salvage excavation or the conservation of the finds.

### 3.3 Layout

The location of the White Hart Inn was determined using two main techniques: visually assessing the landscape to identify flat areas that may have been used to build on (and based on historical information); and calculating the location by re-plotting Surveyor Roderick Baylis-Mackenzie's resurvey of the road (1885). A 5 m x 5 m grid was laid out to a total length of 20 m to assist with locating archaeological fabric and deposits should they be found.

In addition to the field identification of the most plausible location for the inn, support for the identified location was through the Aboriginal archaeological salvage program (KNC) when brick suspected historical relics were uncovered. Where the Aboriginal archaeology team struck brick and sandstone fragments, glass, ceramic or iron, the trench was relocated to avoid impacting on potential historical relics. Similarly, when Aboriginal artefacts were found on the historical excavation, the Aboriginal heritage director was notified.

Five locations within the site were investigated archaeologically to confirm the presence of relics and, if possible, the nature of those relics: an open area of approximately 20 m by 20 m and four test trenches approximately 1 m in width and 10 m in length. The methodology detailed in the research design was followed for the excavation program and comprised a combination of machine scrapes to remove grass and topsoil to a compact demolition layer. Fabric such as sandstone and brick that formed archaeological features was clarified and defined with the use of hand tools. Archaeological cuts and deposits were also clarified to determine their shape, size and extent within the tested areas.

### 3.4 Excavation method

The first stage of excavation involved the use of a machine excavator with a smooth edged bucket to remove soil overburden down to any potential occupational surface or structural remains. The excavator operator was monitored and guided by the excavation director or by an archaeologist under the guidance of the excavation director, in clearly marked open area boundaries.

Archaeologists clarified all potential archaeological evidence through hand excavation techniques after it had been identified by the monitoring of the excavator.

### 3.5 Recording method

Archaeologists recorded the excavation using the following techniques:

- establishment of a 5 m x 5 m grid within each open area that extended 25 m along the Windsor Road frontage (north-south) and 15 m perpendicular (east-west);
- GPS recording of each open area location;
- each structural component was allocated a context number for spatial identification;
- each discrete deposit was allocated a context number, resulting in some deposits being allocated different numbers; this, however, did not cause difficulties because deposits and associated artefacts could be equated at a later stage;
- detailed archaeological scale plans and cross sections;
- the use of context recording forms and context numbers for each archaeological deposit, cut and feature;
- where discussed in the report, context numbers relating to archaeological deposits or fabric are presented in brackets as [###]; context numbers are included as labels on the site plan (Figure 4.1);
- the spaces or 'rooms' that are defined by architectural fabric have been given numbers in parentheses as (#) as the results are sometimes discussed by space rather than context;
- detailed photographic recording using appropriate photographic equipment, scales and a photographic register; and
- collecting and labelling all artefacts with detailed reference to their context information.

### 3.6 Assigning function to spaces

Functions were assigned to various locations defined by architectural fabric across the site to make sense of what was being uncovered. It is acknowledged that the level of information gathered during this test excavation program is not sufficient to confidently apply names to all spaces the assignation of function at this stage makes sense. For instance, it is almost definite that space 9 – the kitchen, was a kitchen as it is detached from the main inn building, which is a common design feature in early colonial buildings used for residential and commercial purposes. The feature that has been assigned the function of 'cellar' (space 6) is *probably* a cellar because it is clearly at a lower level than the rest of the building; the feature that has been called a rear threshold is in the right position to have been a back door at one stage but there is little else to suggest that this is what it was.

### 3.7 Interpretation

The processes of demolition resulted in an almost total disturbance of artefacts and secure deposits with which to assign sequences and dates. For this reason, interpretation of the archaeological evidence is predominantly based on architectural features and fabric recorded in the field, and the historical research conducted for the Project.

Nevertheless, a substantial number of artefacts was recovered, catalogued and analysed, the summary of which is presented in this report. In total, 4330 fragments were recovered amounting to 1338 minimum number of individual items (MNI). The detailed artefact report is attached (Attachment B).





## 4 Test excavation results – the White Hart Inn

### 4.1 Excavation results

#### 4.1.1 Summary

The results of the excavation indicate that as per the description in the 1881 auction notice (*Richmond and Hawkesbury Advertiser* 12 March 1881, p.4), the building would have been two-storey, an assertion based on the robustness of the sandstone footings. The following description is annotated with the space numbers marked on the excavation plan (Figure 4.1).

The archaeological excavation has revealed substantial footings of a building approximately 20 m wide (along the length of Windsor Road) and 15 m deep. Both sandstone and brick have been used in the construction of the building with sandstone footings cut and set into remnant but truncated topsoil and intact clay to a depth of up to 80 cm. This surviving architecture confirms a building that is configured as a typical colonial inn: long veranda or front room with smaller rooms, or wings, to the side and rooms to the rear. The building is orientated to face the road to the west. A large room with fireplace is directly behind the long veranda. Small rooms, defined by brick footings, emerged along the southern side of the complex and possibly along the back of the building to the east. A sub-surface room was partially excavated and is likely to be a cellar or cool room. This space is approximately 1 m x 1.3 m and has been excavated to approximately 1 m in depth to a mixed, redeposited layer. The deposit that was removed from the cellar was a loose fill comprising brick and sandstone fragments, fragments of iron banding such as that used to hoop barrels, bottles and other ceramic refuse. The most likely scenario is that when the site was levelled, voids were filled in with demolition debris before the site was grassed over.

What has been interpreted to be the footings of a kitchen were uncovered to the east of the main inn building. The kitchen was flanked by two large fireplaces on its eastern and western elevations and entered by a door in the southern elevation. Also directly behind the main inn building is a brick cistern. No evidence of the top of the cistern was noted but as every element of the site was razed to ground level and the likelihood of the cistern lid being brick, it is very possible that the lid was smashed and re-deposited across the site.

Three separate test excavation trenches were monitored during the program with the expectation that they would reveal the extension of the inn to the east toward the back of the site and Caddies Creek.

Excavation conducted under the unexpected finds protocol in 2015 indicated that the site was cleared of relics on the southern side of the main inn building some time after the demolition of the inn. The excavations were conducted in August/September 2015 when suspected relics were uncovered for the preparation of the site for Pier 69 (south of the inn) and Pier 70 (north of the inn). On the north side of the main inn building, in the location of Pier 70, evidence of building in the form of sandstone blocks and sandstock bricks was recorded. Some archaeological integrity survived but part of the area for Pier 70 was turned over recently as black polyester lining and soft drink cans were removed from the fill. Sandstone blocks were also mixed in with this disturbed deposit. On the southern side of the main inn building and in the location of Pier 69, monitoring archaeological machine excavation demonstrated that this area had been significantly disturbed in the recent past. Review of the historical aerial photographs suggests that this area of the archaeological site was excavated, possibly as a drain, in 1970 or thereabouts, as shown by scarring in the ground in front of the house (refer to Figure 1.7 in Appendix A “historical analysis”).

The picture that emerged is that the land was prepared by removing and levelling topsoil, excavating trenches to construct sandstone footings and backfilling with redeposited clay. Original topsoils (A soil horizon) survive over residual soil (B soil horizon), which on the site is clay, and are covered over with surfaces created through the activity of construction. In some places it appears that topsoil was redeposited and in others, the topsoil contained Aboriginal artefacts.

Where sandstone blocks are used in the construction of footings, the bedding material is a fine pale buff-coloured silt. The pale silt may also be the taphonomic result of years of rain percolating through the soil and down the sandstone. Brick footings are bonded together with shell mortar, which even when removed, leaves behind a characteristic deposit. In other areas, rows of bricks have been used as underfloor piers, which did not have evidence of mortar. These bricks were cut into the base clay.

The most confident assertion that can be made is that the archaeological resource that has been uncovered is that of former White Hart Inn but the extent and depth of the site was not ascertained during the test excavation program. As the site is being conserved and salvage will not occur, the inn will not be excavated in total and features such as the deep room will not be investigated, nor the rear of the property where it is anticipated that ancillary buildings such as stables and pens, possibly workshops and gardens survive. Contemporary descriptions of the place mention a well-stocked garden with fruit trees and “various outbuildings” (*The Australian* 28 January 1847, p.2). The results are discussed in detail in the following sections of this report. Figure 4.1 is the overall site plan.

#### 4.1.2 The main inn building

##### i Grass and topsoil

The surface was covered in a thin deposit of topsoil and grass [001] across the entire site (Plate 4.1).



**Plate 4.1** The site prior to archaeological excavation showing the area marked into a grid. View north; scale 2 m.

In Plate 4.1 Windsor Road is to the left. The bare area in the middle ground is an abandoned Aboriginal archaeological test pit.

Directly beneath the topsoil and grass, demolition rubble [002] was spread across most of the site but in some cases did not overlay the sandstone block footings. [002] was a compact deposit comprised of regularly sized sandstock brick and sandstone fragments, clay deposits with concentrations of a pale, silty deposit. Artefacts were mixed into this deposit and included clay pipe fragments, iron nails, glass and ceramic sherds. Slate fragments were also recorded in this context.

One Aboriginal artefact of red silcrete was also recovered from the demolition layer [002] at the southern end of the main inn building. Fragments of black plastic sheeting were recorded in a small number of places at approximately 8 cm deep suggesting that the demolition deposit had been disturbed after the initial demolition phase.

## ii Space 1 - Veranda

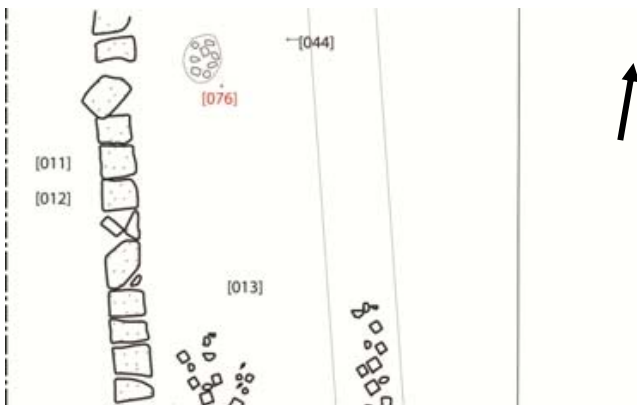
The wing room footings connected with a long rectangular space that would have been at the front of the building facing Windsor Road. The excavated deposits were similar to those in the northern wing room: grass and topsoil [001], overlying demolition rubble [002], which lay over sandstone block footings. A small sondage was completed next to the rear wall [009] of the veranda (Space 1) to investigate the construction method of the footings (Plate 4.2). It was determined that the sandstone blocks were installed in a trench approximately 40 cm wide and 80 cm deep and three courses into the ground. The rear veranda footings would have represented an internal wall and this is demonstrated by the support blocks on the eastern side. The surviving footings were three courses deep.



**Plate 4.2** The northern extent of the main inn building showing the sondage against the rear veranda footings [009]. View north; scales 1 m each.



**Plate 4.3** Site plan detail of the northern end of the veranda (Space 1).



**Plate 4.4** Site plan detail of the southern end of the veranda (Space 1).

The brick pier [078] in the wing room and the brick pier [077] in the veranda space were also visible beneath the demolition layer [002]. These features were more obvious as the topsoil and rubble were removed. The timber posts [020] and [023] can also be seen in the wing room.

Three courses of sandstone were revealed in a small sondage against the rear wall of the veranda [009]. Levelling stones are present beneath the surviving top course. The pale deposit at the bottom of the photograph is a surface [043] probably created during the construction phase of the inn. This surface is shown more clearly after rain (Plate 4.6).



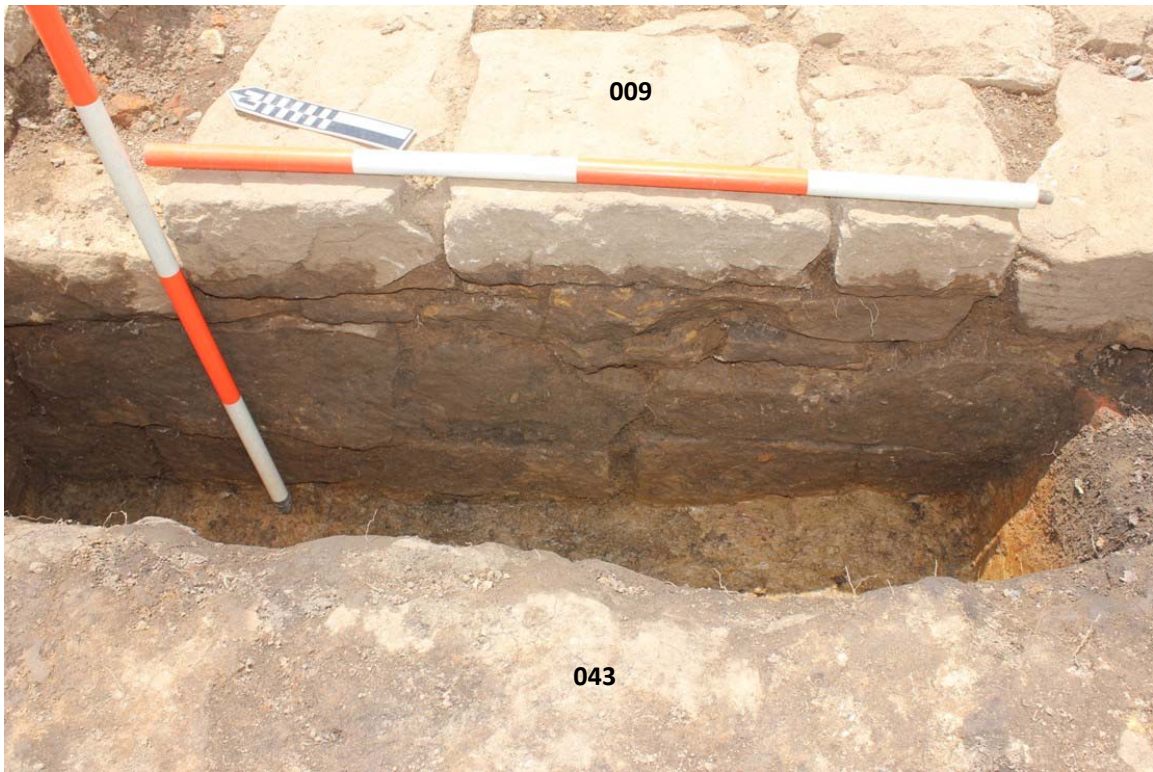


Plate 4.5 Detail of the sondage against the rear wall of the veranda [009]. East at top; 1 m scales.



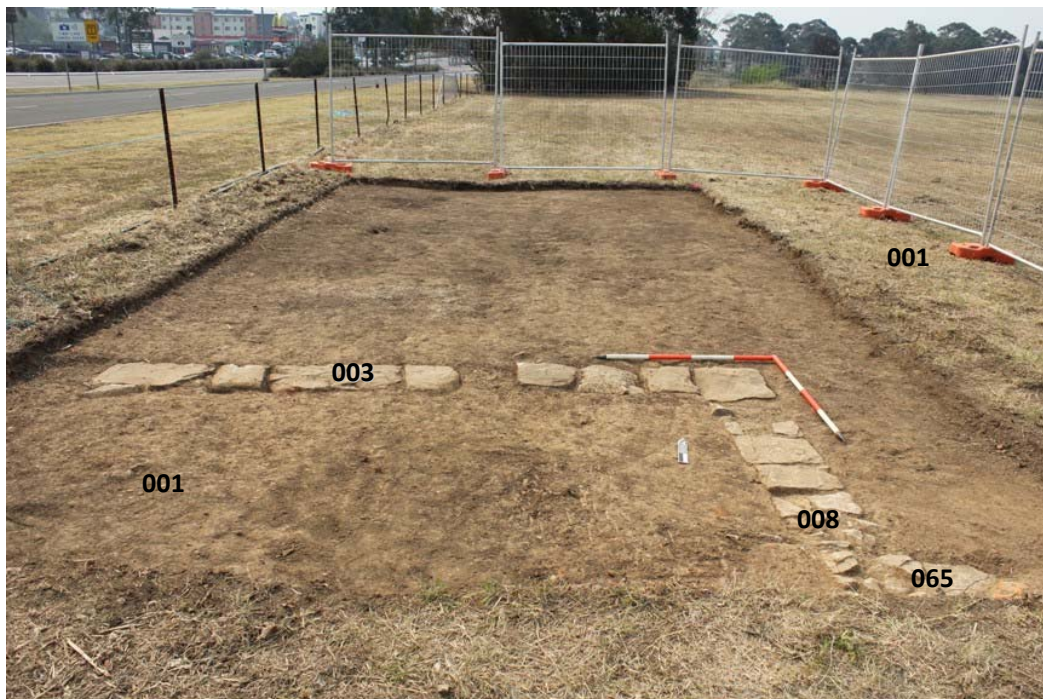
Plate 4.6 The front of the inn from the northern wing room. Note the thin crust in the foreground, which is a surface that developed after the sandstone footings were placed. View south.

### iii Space 2 - Northern wing room

The excavation began in the north-west corner of the marked-up area in the location of the northern wing room, which was almost immediately beneath the grass and topsoil [001] (Plate 4.7). Context numbers are shown in the corresponding photographs and on the archaeological plan (Figure 4.1).

The dimensions of the sandstone blocks remained generally consistent across the main inn building were represented by two sizes; 33 x 45 x 13 cm or 33 x 22 x 13 cm, sitting atop a 2 cm deep silty deposit in many instances.

Removal of [001] and the demolition layer [002] uncovered sandstone collapse and a fragmented shale deposit [042]. Two timber posts [020] and [023] were uncovered in the northern end of the room. This space has the internal dimensions of 2.3 m wide and 3 m long (front to rear).



**Plate 4.7** Sandstone footings of the northern wing room at the start of the test excavation. View north; scales 1 m each.





Plate 4.8 The northern wing room showing demolition rubble [002], footings and timber posts [023] and [020] *in situ*. View north; scale 1 m.

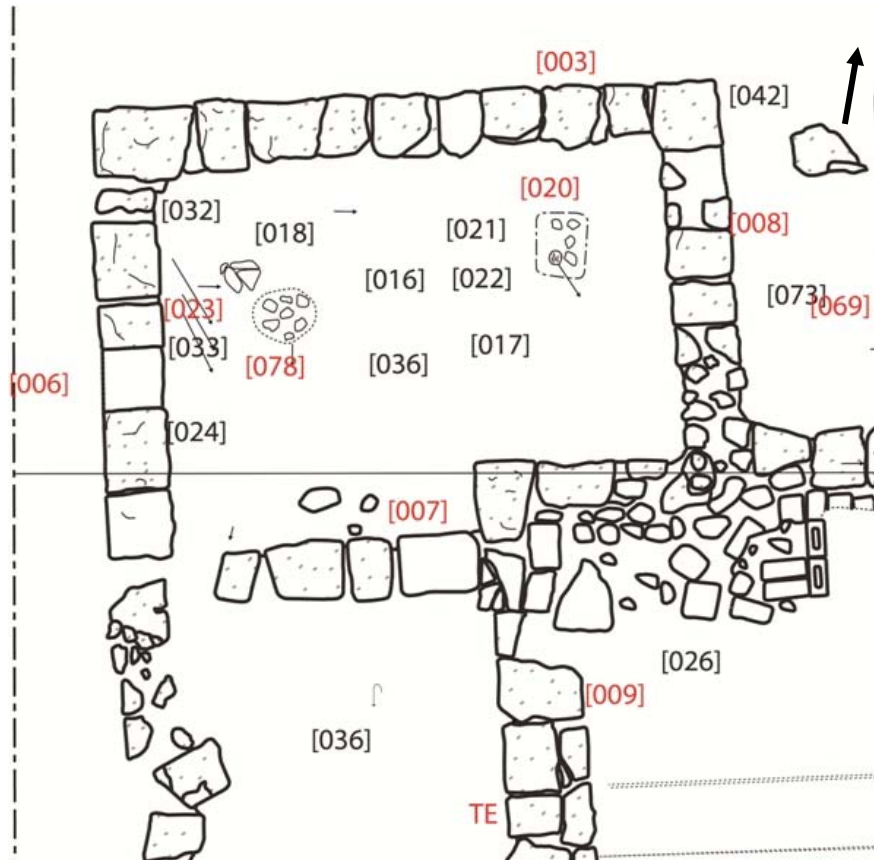
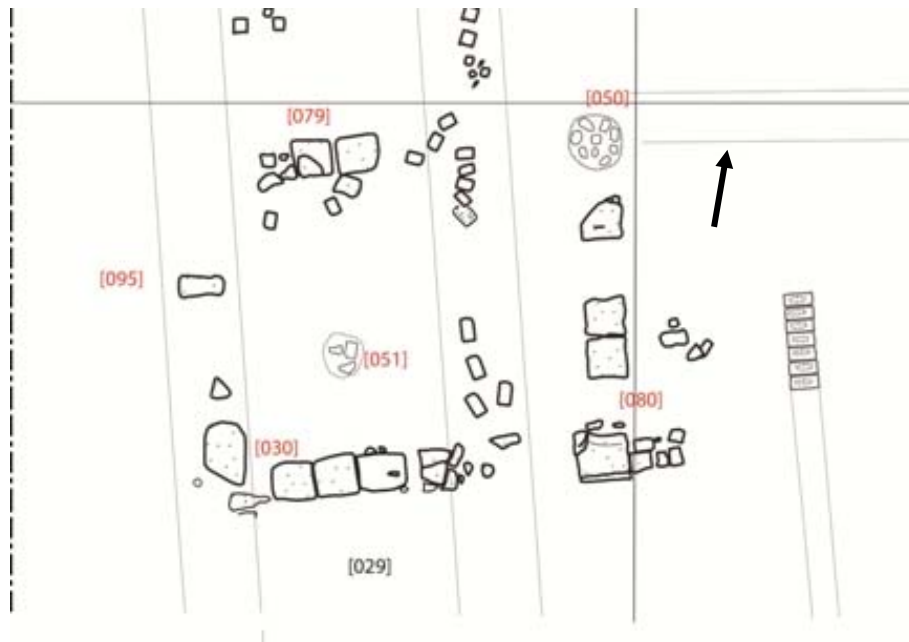


Plate 4.9 Site plan detail of the northern wing room (Space 2).

#### iv Space 3 - Original southern wing room

Continuing the removal of grass/topsoil and demolition debris revealed more of the veranda and a southern wing room. The southern wing room was of the same dimensions as the northern wing room (internal 2.3 m wide, 3 m long) and had been cut through by the construction of later footings [028], presumably for a wall (refer Plate 4.10, Plate 4.13 and site plan (Figure 4.1).



**Plate 4.10** Site plan detail original southern wing room (Space 3). The sandstone blocks define the original room.

#### v Space 4 - Southern wing room addition

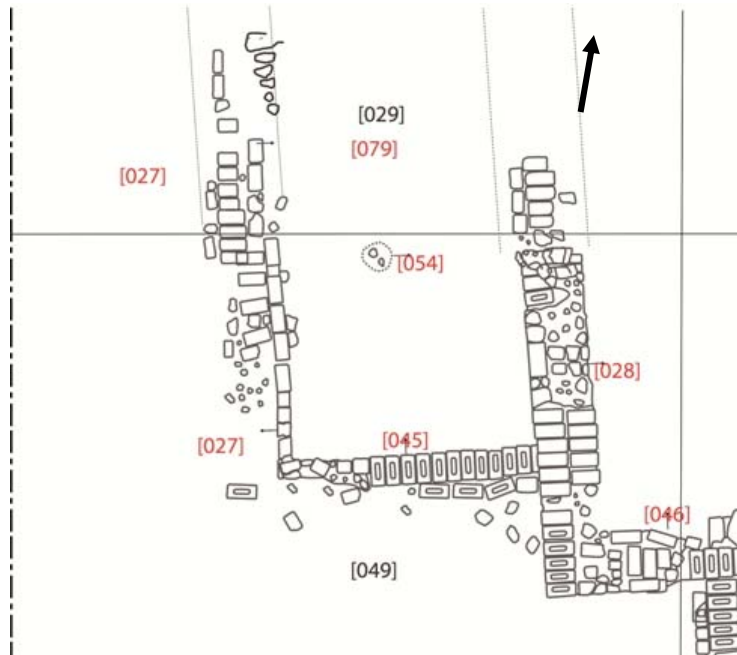
Directly adjacent to (south of) the original southern wing room (Space 3) was another space (Space 4) defined by sandstock brick footings. All brick that was recorded on the site was of sandstock manufacture. The bonding mortar was shell lime. The bricks at the northern end of this room are laid in a shallow trench with one surviving course; the trench increases in depth to the south as the ground slopes gently up and three courses of brick survive. The three courses at the southern end of the row were visible showing the way in which the footings were laid. The lower course was laid as stretcher/soldier/stretcher; the middle course was stretcher only; and the top was the same as the lower (Plate 4.2).

The northern section of this space (4) was created by the southern wall of the southern wing room [030], and the western line [027] continued the line of the sandstone footings [095]. The eastern wall [028] cut through the original southern wing room's southern wall to join the footings at the rear of the veranda (Plate 4.2). The eastern footings of the southern wing room [080] were still in place. The southern line of bricks represents the end of the front of the building. The sequence within this space was grass/topsoil [001] over a demolition layer [002], which sat atop compressed shale [029], which in turn overlay a loamy brown soil [049], interpreted as topsoil [049]. Cuts into this topsoil [049] to lay the brick footings strongly suggest that it is relict topsoil. A brick pier [054] is also cut into the relict topsoil.



**Plate 4.11 Southern wing room addition. View north; 1 m scales.**

Plate 4.11 demonstrates the stratigraphy that was recorded on site: demolition [002], over shale [029], over relict topsoil [049]. The relict topsoil displayed trench cuts. The bricks visible in Plate 4.13 representing [054] were loose and removed in this photograph and the underlying bricks are just visible in this photograph.



**Plate 4.12 Site plan detail of the southern wing room addition.**





**Plate 4.13** View north along the front of the building. View to the north, north-west; scales 1 m each.

The southern wing room addition built on brick strip footings is visible in the foreground, the original south wing on sandstone footings is beside it. The veranda extends from the south wing rooms and the north wing is visible in the background. The demolition layer has been removed from room 4, revealing the remnants of another cluster of bricks [054]. The deposit filling this space is topsoil but as cuts against the bricks were not visible it has been determined that it was re-deposited after the footings were installed. [049] is relict topsoil.

vi      Space 5 - Dining room

Directly behind the veranda (Space 1), is a large indoor area (Space 5) defined by sandstone footings on all sides. The western footing [009] is shared with the veranda, the eastern [069] survives in fragments but the line is represented by a clear deposit of silty mortar that tapers out to the south. This room has been identified as the dining room or bar. Space 5 also has two brick piers [052] and [113] abutting the footings of a shared wall at its northern end (Plate 4.15). The floor within this space was comprised of crushed and compacted grey shale [062] overlaid on clay [071], possibly as a floor surface. No artefacts were recovered from the slate deposit, suggesting that this floor had a covering over it, but the possibility that items on the shale surface were compacted into the more malleable demolition layer above. Some large pieces of shale survived in this space, also suggesting that at one point, the floor may have been constructed of slate tiles that were crushed during the demolition process (Plate 4.14 and Plate 4.16). Note the large fragments of slate in the south west (bottom left) corner. The small square with the mattock lying across has been interpreted as a cellar.



**Plate 4.14** The dining room (Space 5) with shale floor. The north wing of the building is visible at the top left corner. View north; scales 1 m each.



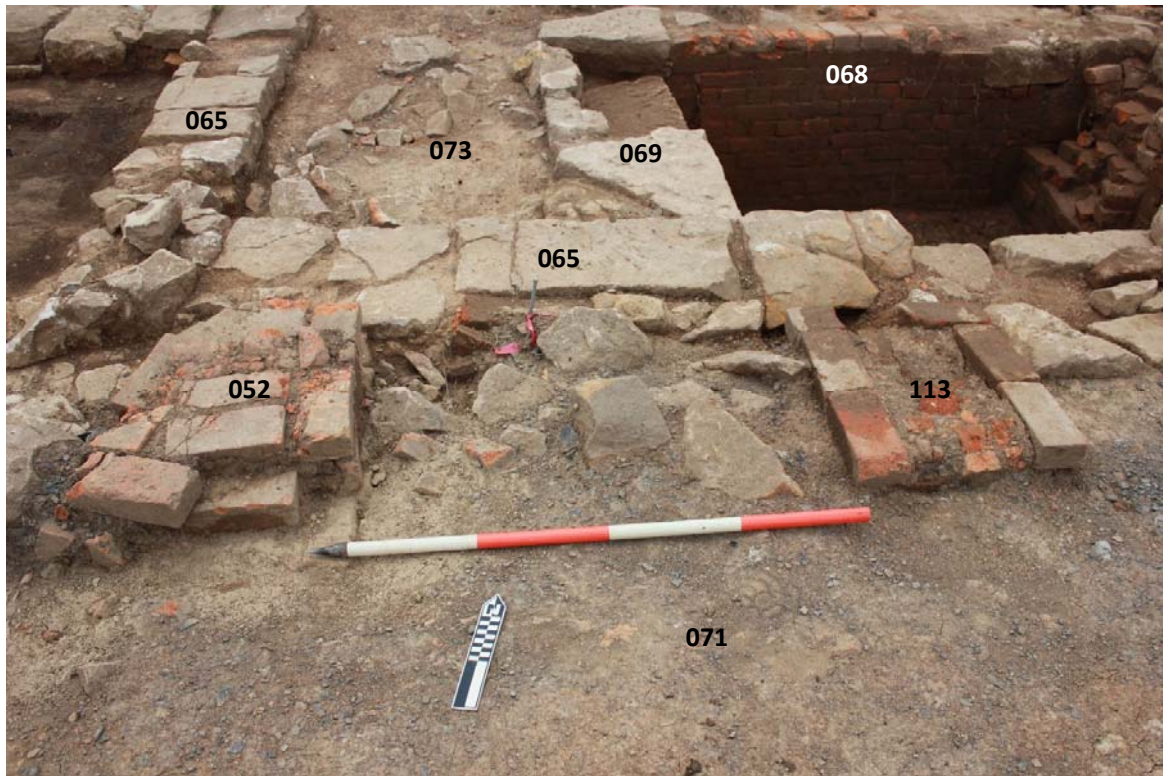
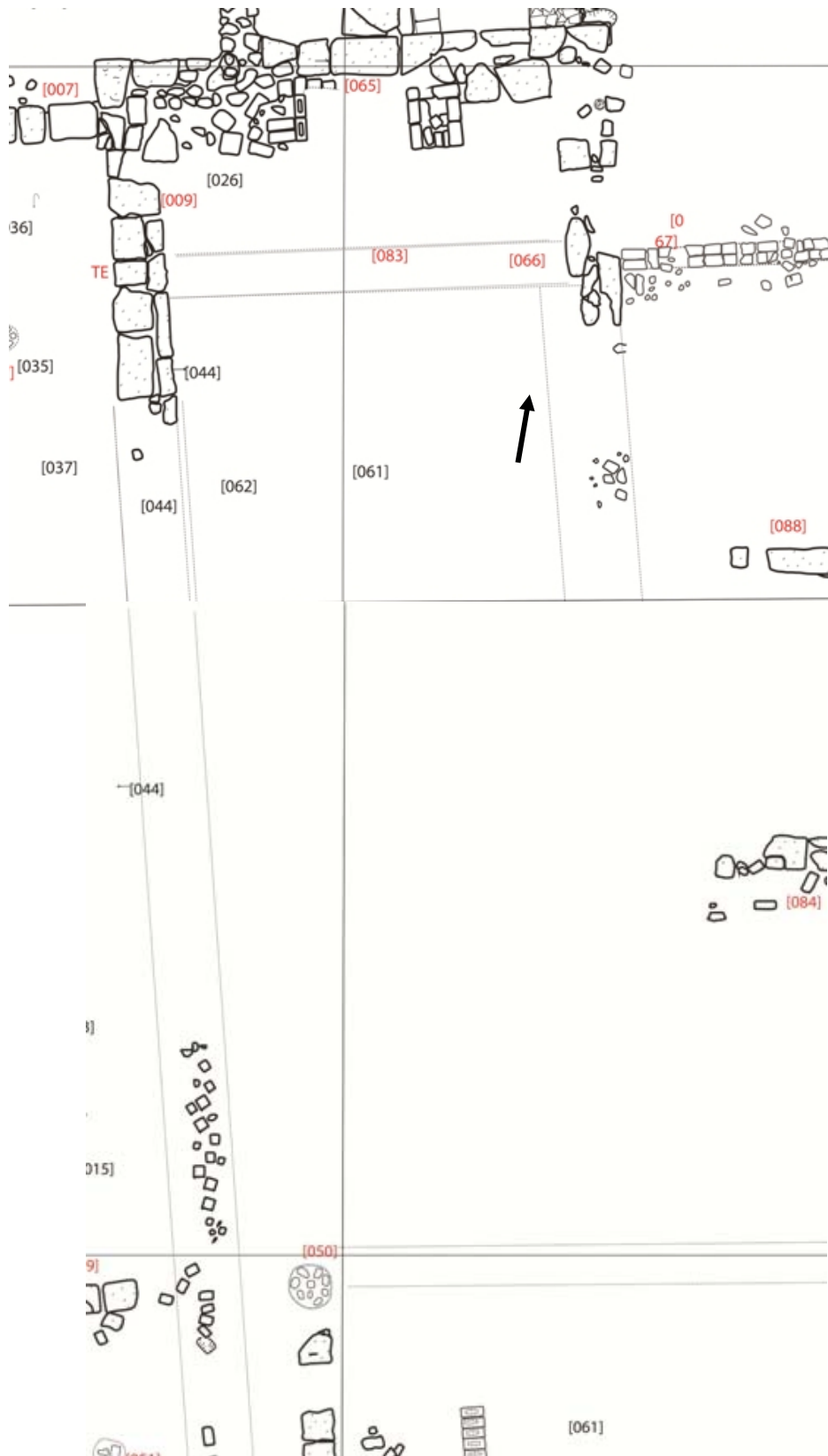


Plate 4.15 Northern end of the dining room (space 5) with possible fireplace footings [052] and [113].



Plate 4.16 Detail of large fragments of shale [026] recorded in space 5 (south west corner). Note that the fragments form what appears to be a large tile. Scale 20 cm.



**Plate 4.17** Site plan detail of the dining room (Space 5). The north east corner of the original southern wing room is visible in the lower left of the plan.



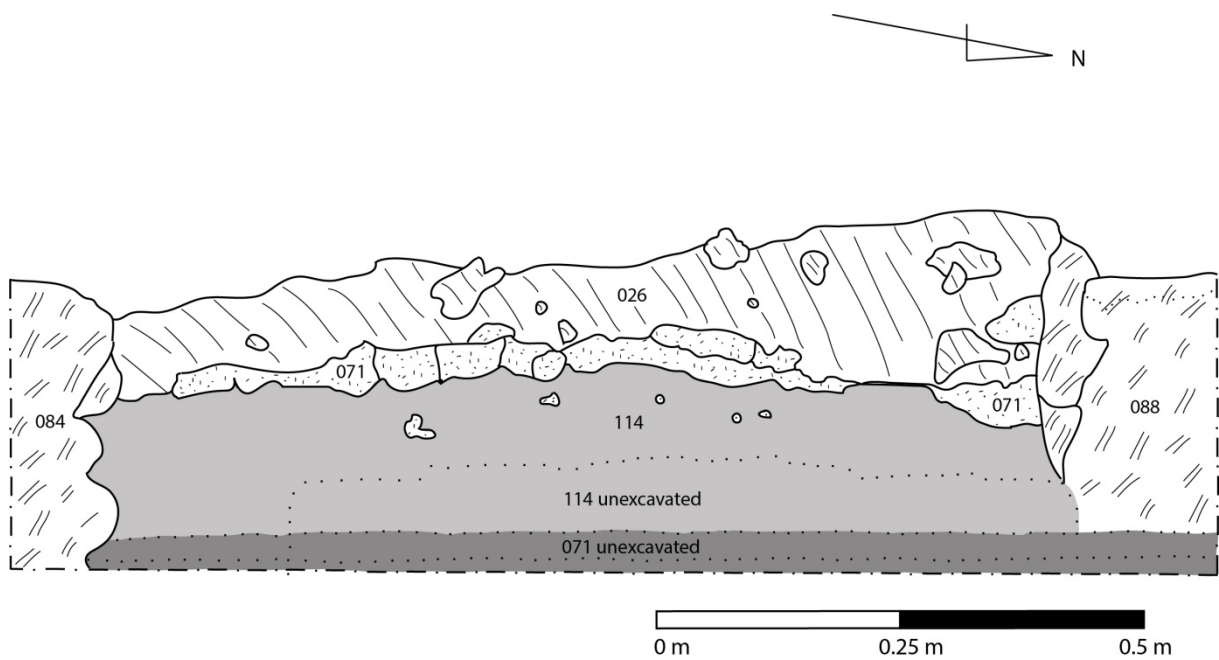
Also recorded as part of space 5 is an area comprised of sandstone blocks forming a 'u'-shape. This feature is toward the rear of the inn in what would have been the middle of the rear elevation approximately 1.3 m from the rear brick strip footing [063]. This 'u'-shaped feature survived as three rows of sandstone blocks [088], [081] and [084] with the open end of the 'u' facing Windsor Road to the west and abutting the strip footings [066] that formed the rear definition of the dining room.

A small area against the sandstone blocks was excavated to understand the stratigraphy. A clear crushed shale deposit [026] lay directly beneath the demolition deposit [002] was laid atop a thin layer of clay [071] over redeposited topsoil [036]. This topsoil was laid over what appears to be a natural deposit of clay [037]. The section provides data on the site preparation activities, possibly for the entire building.

This feature is in a location that lends itself to being a threshold at the rear of the main inn building. It is now situated to the west, of the brick strip footings [063] and therefore is an internal feature. The brick strip footings [063] are considered to represent the second phase of building when the inn was extended and were built to form an external wall.



**Plate 4.18** Stratigraphy within the rear threshold of the early inn (Space 5). View west; scale increments 25 cm.

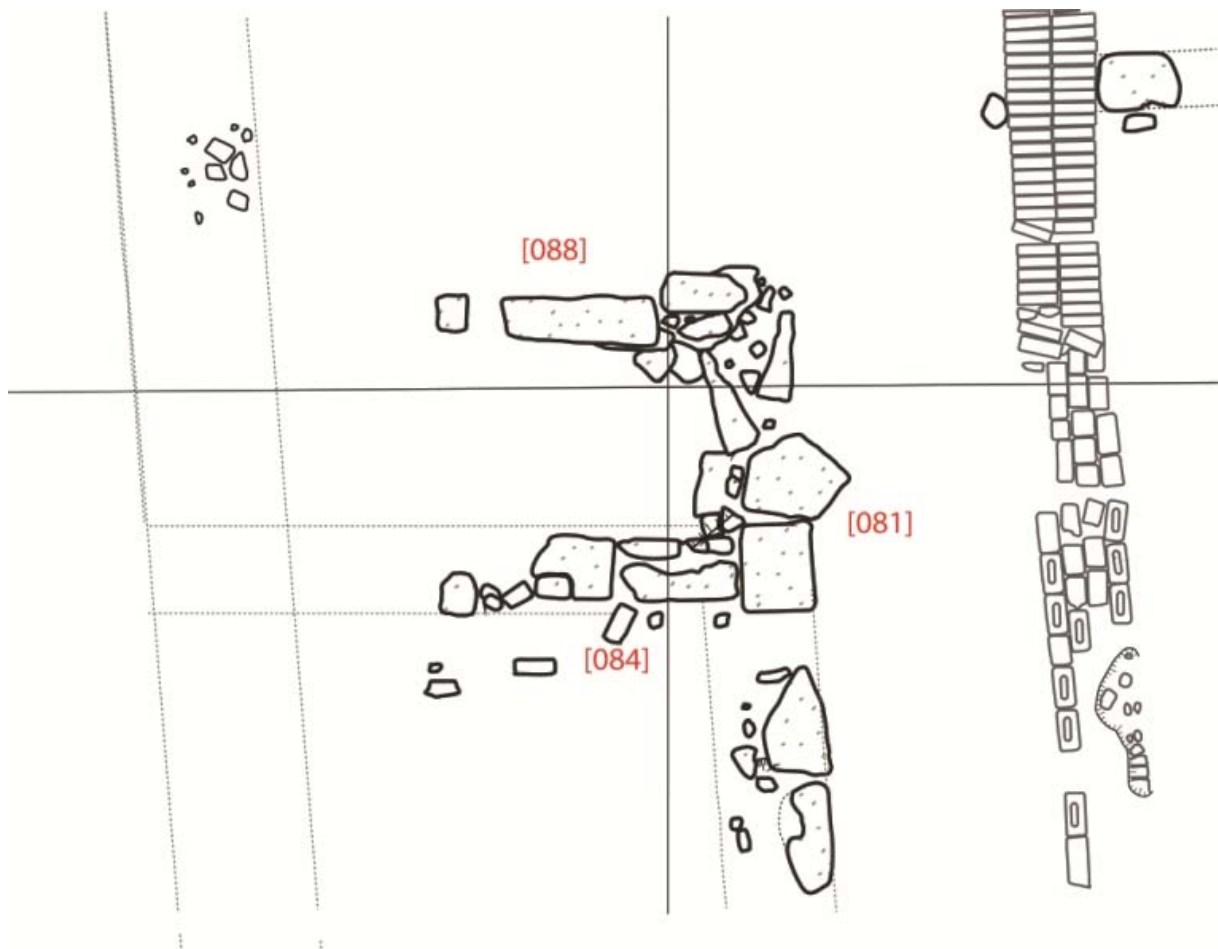


**Plate 4.19** Section drawing of the feature at the rear of the main inn building (refer to Plate 4.18 above and Plate 4.20 below). The deposit is shale [026] over a clay levelling fill [071], over topsoil [114], over clay [071]. It is not clear if the topsoil is *in situ* or redeposited in this location.



**Plate 4.20** Rear of the main inn building. View north; scale 1 m.



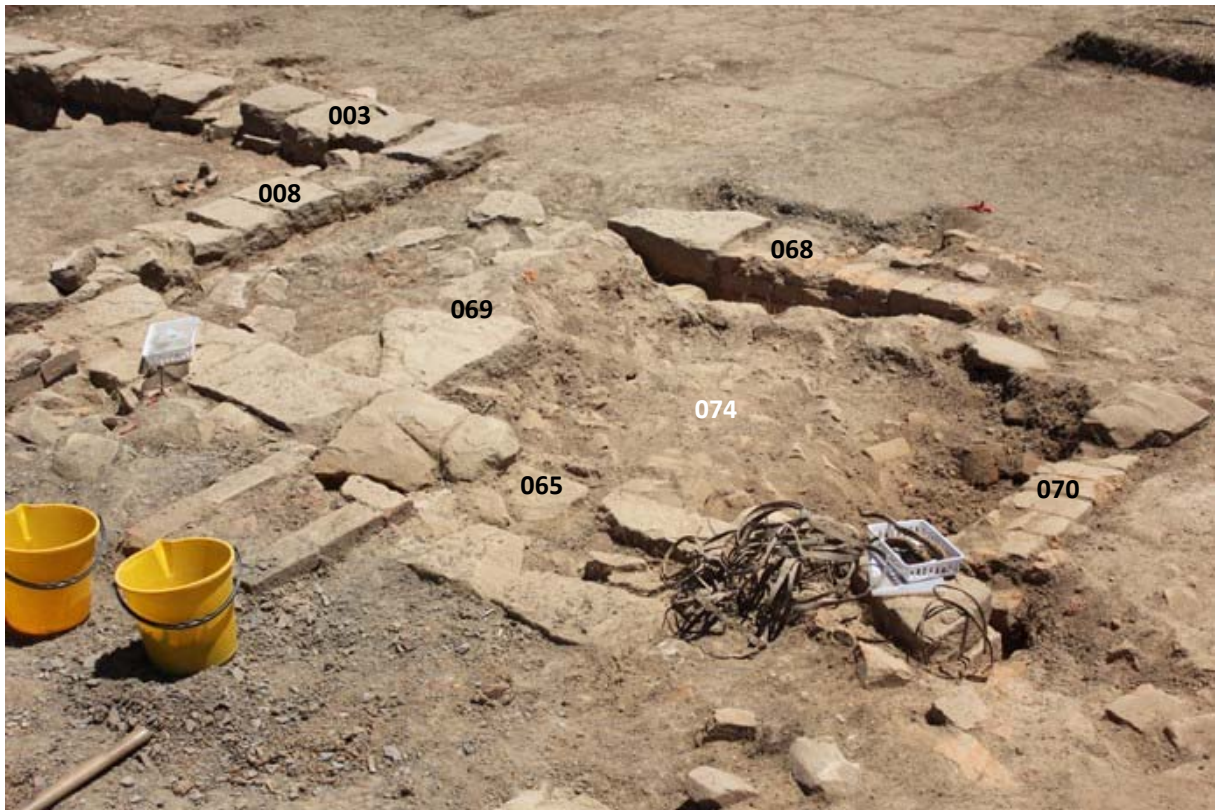


**Plate 4.21 Site plan detail of the feature in Space 5. It is possible that this feature is an original back doorway before the back of the inn was extended.**

vii Space 6 – Cellar

Of particular note is the space defined by the large sandstone blocks [069] on its western boundary, and which appears to be a deep excavation which, for the purposes of this report, has been assigned the function of cellar (6). This space is located to the east of, therefore behind, the northern wing of the building and the configuration of the footings indicates that the sandstone blocks backed onto an outside wall. The void was filled with a mixed deposit comprised predominantly of brick [074], which when removed revealed a poorly built brick wall (Plate 4.26) sealing off what is presumably a continuation of the void. This wall has the appearance of being a stack of bricks.

Three large sandstone blocks were uncovered during the test excavation; two had an entire face uncovered, the third is emerging from the unexcavated deposit below (Plate 4.25). The three blocks form a feature that slants slightly from west to east continue to a deeper part of the site. The total depth of the space was not been determined as excavations were halted to assess its stability and in anticipation of a conservation outcome. This configuration suggests that access to the space may have been possible from the outside and that the large sandstone blocks could have been a slide into the cellar or support for a timber slide or stairs. To the south of a slanting sandstone wall are sandstone footings seen in other parts of the building. The walls/footings to the north and east are composed of sandstock brick built against the sandstone blocks.



**Plate 4.22** The cellar (Space 6) after the removal of modern topsoil and top layer of demolition. View north-west.



**Plate 4.23** Sample of metal fragments retrieved from the demolition layer within the cellar rubble.



**Plate 4.24** View into the sub-surface area that is considered to be the entrance to a cellar.

Note the slanting sandstone blocks in Plate 4.24; there is another sandstone block emerging from the deposit that was not excavated. The wall directly above them (and under the north arrow) is possibly a footing for an external wall or threshold and is shown in context in Plate 4.14.

Plate 4.25 is the top part of the cellar looking west. The top two slanting sandstone blocks are clearly visible; the lower block that was emerging from the clay fill is indicated with an arrow.





**Plate 4.25** The cellar to the base of the demolition fill deposit. View west; scales 1 m each.



**Plate 4.26** The cellar to the base of the demolition deposit. View east; scales 1 m each.

The poorly built brick wall [070] abuts the sandstone wall [065] on its south and the brick wall [068] to its north. Sandstone blocks are visible in the brick wall [068] leading into the void (indicated by arrows). The top course is also a sandstone block.

The continuation of a void behind the brick wall shown in Plate 4.26 is very likely as it smelled of stale, dank air. It is reasonable to conclude, at this stage, that the bricks were placed here during the second phase of the building, that is, as part of the expansion of the inn. Additional excavation to the east and to a greater depth would clarify the dimensions of this space and possibly determine its function but was not a component of this program.

#### viii Space 7 – Room

To the east (rear) of the feature that has been identified as the cellar, brick strip footings created another space (7). Much like the rest of the archaeological site, this area of the inn was defined by architectural fabric and filled with the same deposits as elsewhere: grass/topsoil [001] over a demolition layer that was very similar to the fill in the cellar [074] and despite the definition provided by the brick wall [070] shares the same context number.

The most obvious scenario that is supported by the visible archaeology is that a void exists beneath [074] as it is a continuation of the cellar. The spread of the brick rubble to the north suggests either the continuation of the void beyond the brick strip footing or is the spread of debris at demolition. This deposit was not excavated (Plate 4.27). It may be a continuation of the cellar given the similarity of the excavated fill in the void; this area of the site did not feel as stable, or hard packed as other areas when walked over.



**Plate 4.27** Brick rubble to the east of the cellar (Space 7). View north; scales 1 m each.



Other spaces to the rear at the southern end of the building are represented by a series of sandstock brick rows at the southern end of the building (8). Some of these brick rows were built into foundation trenches that were cut into the natural ground and others were laid next to each other and directly on the ground or on a demolition deposit. The presence of sandstone demolition material beneath some of the brick rows indicates an earlier phase of demolition, most likely from the alterations and additions to the inn described in a newspaper advertisement in 1829 (*Sydney Gazette* 13 January 1829, p.4).

At the southern end of the building and tending toward the rear were more lines of sandstock brick, which were interpreted to be more footings. These lines of brick defined at least another two discrete spaces. Initially, these features were thought to represent small rooms but further excavation suggests that the bricks represented larger rooms with at least two fireplaces backing onto each other and facing east and west (Figure 4.1). It is likely that two of the brick rows [055] and [059] are bearing walls that supported joists for a timber floor. Plate 4.29 shows the context around the southern area of the main inn building including mortar [041] remaining from a robbed brick wall, a crushed shale surface [026] and beneath that in the adjoining space to the right, relict topsoil [036].

The bearing wall in Plate 4.29 [055] runs roughly north-south, suggesting that the rubble brick row running perpendicular could be the remnants of a joist on which timber floorboards would have been supported. The evidence for this assumption is not substantial as there were no other brick rows running parallel, however the distance from the strip footing [046] being 1 m (3.3 feet) is the appropriate length for joist spacing.

The brick extensions on either side of the strip footing [058] have been interpreted as fireplace bases. This interpretation is supported by the markings left in the unexcavated deposit after rain (Plate 4.30). Differential drying made outline of buried brick features visible.

A charcoal deposit was excavated between the mortar [041] representing a robbed wall and the southern brick strip footing [046]. Originally started as one deposit, deeper excavation determined that it was two separate pits [048 north] and [048 south]. The pits are contemporaneous and contained medium to large charcoal fragments. The northern pit was 500 mm by 500 mm and 170 mm deep; it abutted the strip footing [046]. The southern pit was 300 mm by 500 mm and 110 mm deep. The north pit contained a small amount of small shell fragments; the south pit did not contain artefacts but samples of both pits were collected.



Plate 4.28 Overall view of the southern section of the main inn building. View north; scale 1 m.



Plate 4.29 Space 8 at the southern end of the main inn building.





Plate 4.30 The rooms in the southern end of the main inn building showing areas of buried brick structures after rain. View south; scale 1 m.

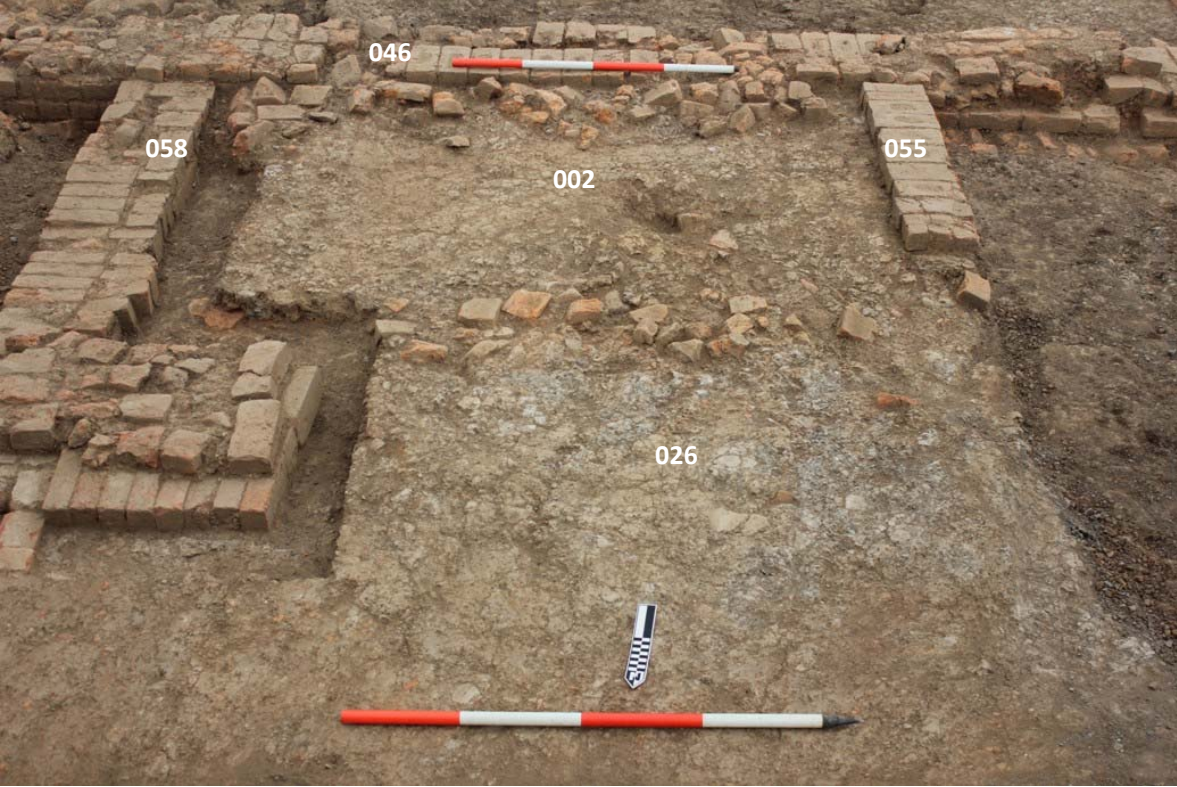


Plate 4.31 Detail of the southern section of the main inn building. View south; scales 1 m each.





Plate 4.32 Demolition used as levelling fill beneath the brick bearing wall [055]. View east; 1 m scale.

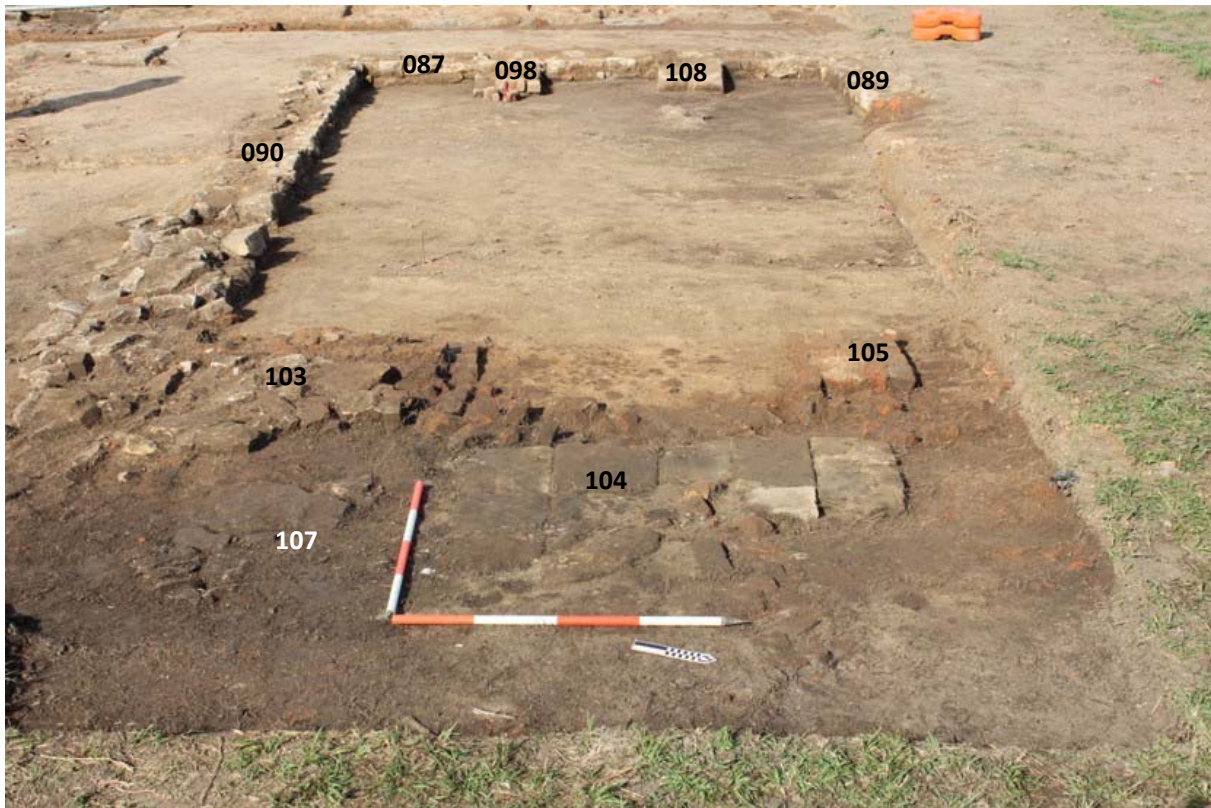


Plate 4.33 Site plan detail with the rear rooms at the southern end of the building.

### 4.1.3 Space 9 - Kitchen

A detached room at the north east corner of the main building is considered to be a kitchen (9), strongly suggested by the large fireplace base on the western end as well as by virtue of its separation from the main part of the inn. The kitchen wing is 13 m long by 5 m wide. Kitchens were often separate from the buildings they serviced, in both commercial and domestic contexts, to reduce the potential of the entire building burning if the kitchen caught fire. The footings for the kitchen area were made of fragmented sandstone, randomly coursed but neatly edged, much like a dry stone wall [090], [087], [089] and [103]. Context [105] is brick pier in a square configuration.

The rear of the kitchen faces east and is defined by footings for a rear wall and sandstone flagging [104] representing a large hearth. While the hearth was indoors, the chimney of this building protruded from the main building envelope. The deposit [107] (Plate 4.36 for close up image) on the outside of the building was carbon rich and contained ceramic sherds, bones and glass fragments suggesting an area where the chimney sweepings were deposited, or post-demolition deposition. The east side of the kitchen including [107] remains unexcavated.

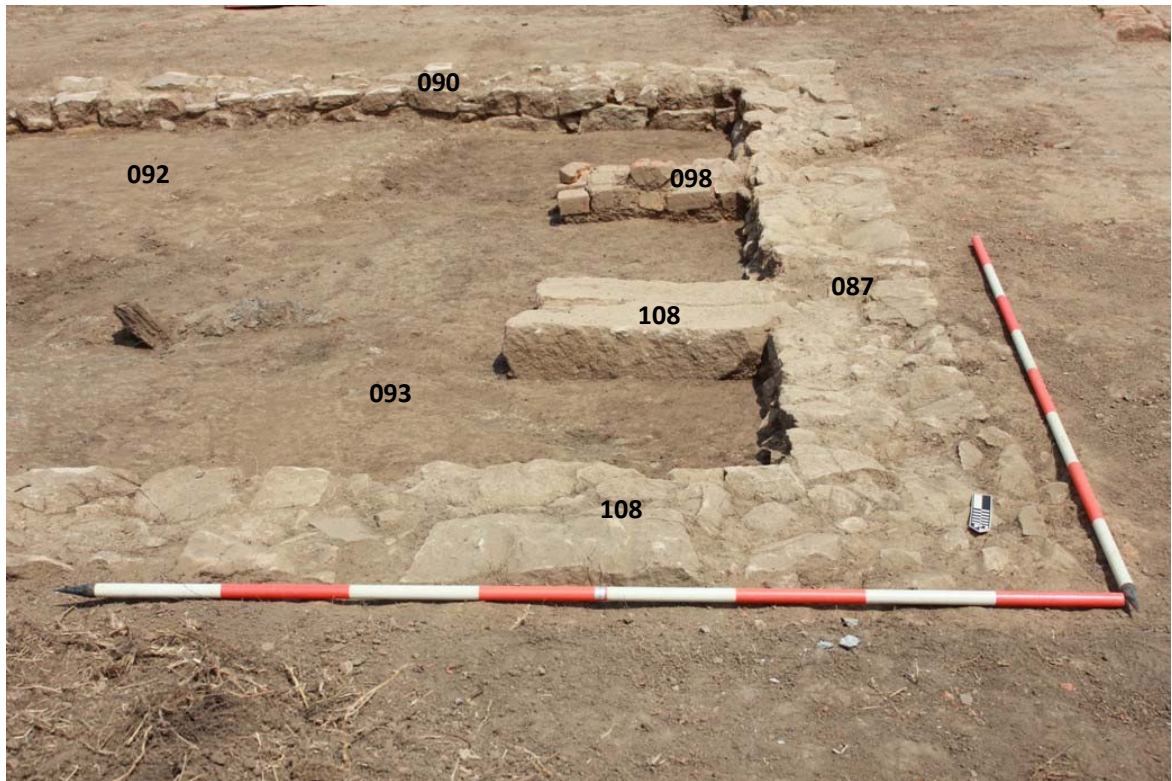


**Plate 4.34 Detached kitchen. View west; scales 1 m each.**

The feature shown in Plate 4.34 has been identified as representing a detached kitchen. A fireplace base is visible at its western extent (back) and footings for another base are at the eastern (far) end (Plate 4.35). The sandstone flagstones were surrounded by a deposit (Plate 4.36) rich in charcoal, glass bottles and bone suggesting an outdoor area where fireplace refuse was disposed of. This deposit remains unexcavated.

The footings on the western wall [087] may have been fireplace base also. Footing [108] is made up of two long sandstone blocks. Footing [098] is bricks on sandstone blocks.





**Plate 4.35** The eastern end of the kitchen (Space 9). View south; scales 2 m each.

The archaeological deposits that were partially excavated in the kitchen area included crushed shale [092] over what appears to be topsoil [093]. Trench cuts were not visible in this deposit, making it difficult to determine if the strip footings were built directly on topsoil or if it was redeposited against the strip footings. The kitchen area was not fully excavated.



**Plate 4.36** Detail of the deposit [107] to the west of the large fireplace base in the kitchen area. Visible artefacts are bone and what appear to be brick fragments (east of Space 9).

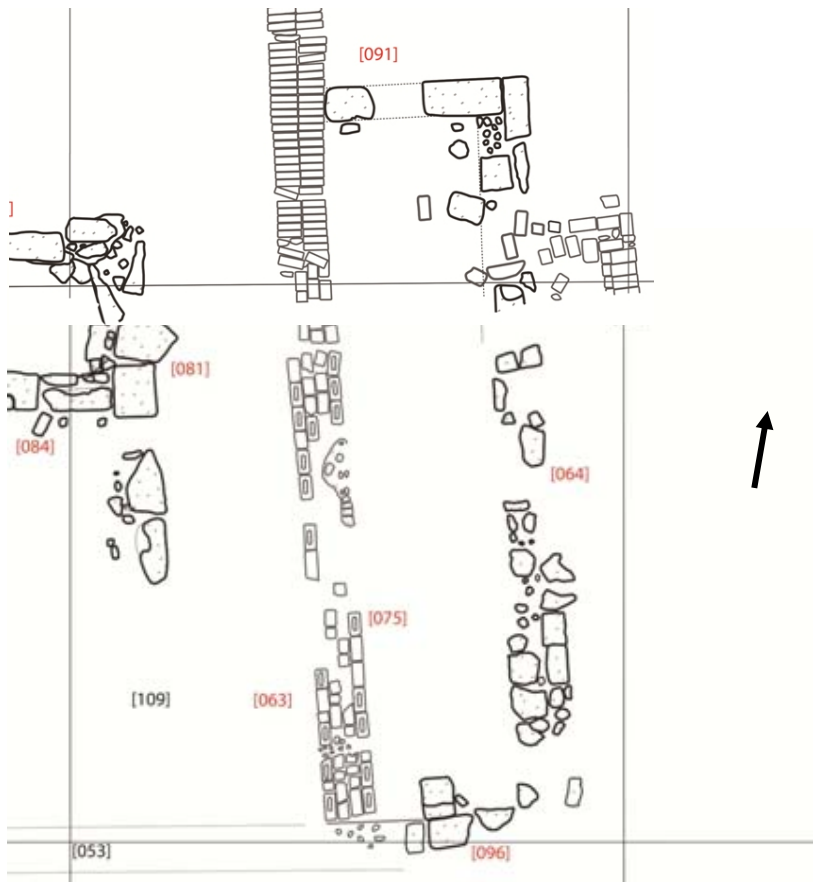


#### 4.1.4 Space 10 – Rear veranda

Space 10 is at the rear of the main inn building. It is 1.3 m wide and 6.2 m long (internal) and in the centre of the main inn building rear. This space is defined by sandstone block footings on the north [091], east [064] and south [096] and the brick strip footing [063] to the west. [063] is the rear wall of the main inn building. The brick pathway (11; refer below) joins the kitchen building with the main inn building at the rear veranda. Clarification of the fabric where the north footing [091] crosses the brick strip footing [063] showed that the brick did not cut through the sandstone indicating that the sandstone feature was built against the rear brick footings (or wall). While the three external footings are sandstone blocks, it is likely that these belong to the extension of the inn and are not part of the original configuration.



**Plate 4.37** The rear veranda (Space 10) indicated by an arrow. This space is defined by sandstone blocks to the east and the sandstock brick wall on its west.



**Plate 4.38** Site plan detail of the rear veranda (Space 10). The space is defined by the sandstone blocks on the right and the sandstock bricks on the left.

#### 4.1.5 Space 11 - Brick pathway

A brick feature [110] was uncovered beneath the grass/topsoil deposit [001] at the rear of the main building and adjacent to the kitchen. Further clarification suggests that this feature was a brick path joining the kitchen to the main inn building. The rectangular configuration of bricks abutting the main inn building (indicated by an arrow Plate 4.39) suggests one or more steps up from the yard to the back of the inn.

The pathway is approximately 4.5 m long and 1 m wide and survives in a fragmented but interpretable state. This feature was clarified to an extent but not excavated so it is not possible to definitively comment on its construction method. Based on the deeper bricks close to the main inn building, it appears that the pathway was cut into the surface of the ground (refer also to Plate 4.40).





**Plate 4.39** Brick pathway [110] (Space 11) connecting the main inn building with the kitchen. The rear veranda (Space 10) is on the right. View north.

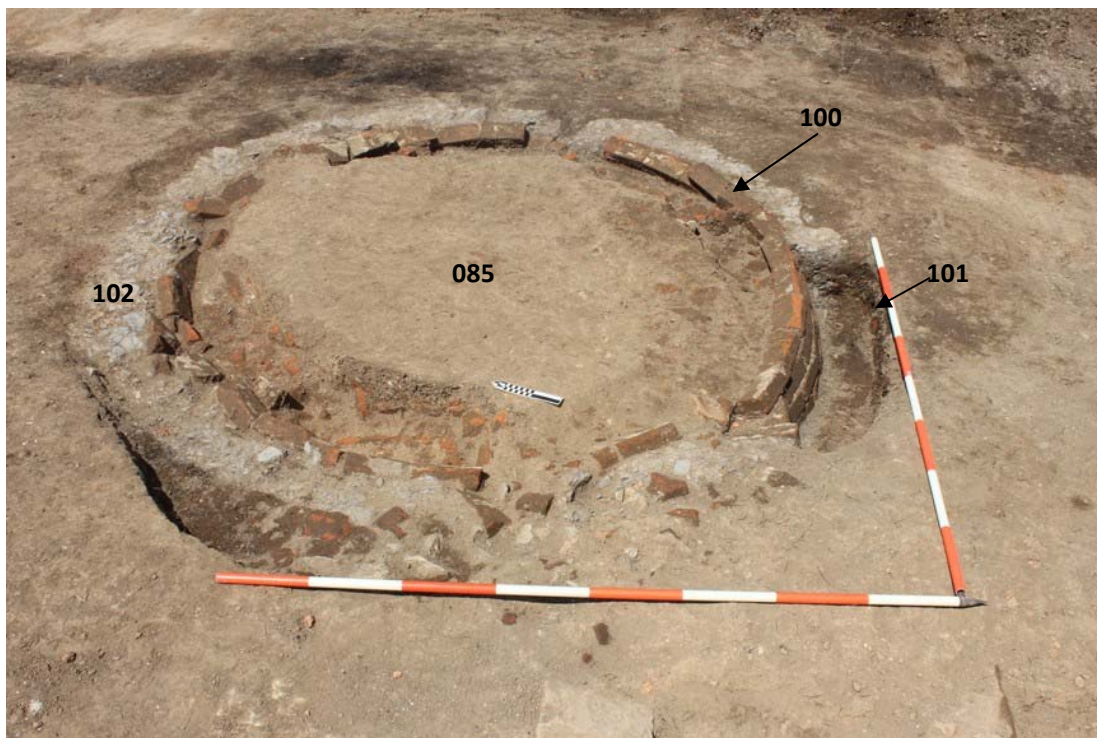


**Plate 4.40** The brick path from the rear of the inn. The photograph was taken from Space 10. View east.

#### 4.1.6 Space 12 - cistern

The final feature uncovered on the site is likely to be a cistern represented by a circular brick structure approximately 2.5 m in diameter. This feature was excavated to reveal that it was constructed of sandstock bricks, bonded with lime mortar, the bricks slanting in to the centre indicating that it would have had a domed roof. The spherical shape of the cistern was supported on the outside by compact shale packing.

The deposit within the cistern was not excavated (Plate 4.41). It is likely that the site of the demolished White Hart Inn was visited by two visitors on a trip around western Sydney in 1937. They reported that they found some bricks, a mounting block and “an ancient well in perfect preservation with clear water in it” (*Sydney Mail* 24 February 1937, p.42). If it was the site of the old inn that was described in the article, it suggests that the cistern still held water (as the words “cisterns” and “wells” are often mistakenly interchanged), which in turn suggests a second phase of demolition or site clearance. If this is the case, the fill [085] within the cistern was deposited in the later twentieth century.



**Plate 4.41** The cistern (Space 12) located at the rear of the inn building. View east; 2 m scales.

The cistern is approximately 2.5m in diameter, is constructed of sandstock bricks [100], of which four courses were visible. A crushed shale packing [102] was recorded around the outside perimeter and some was removed to understand the shape of the cistern. The cut [102] is approximately 20 cm wide. The deposit inside [085] the cistern was not excavated.



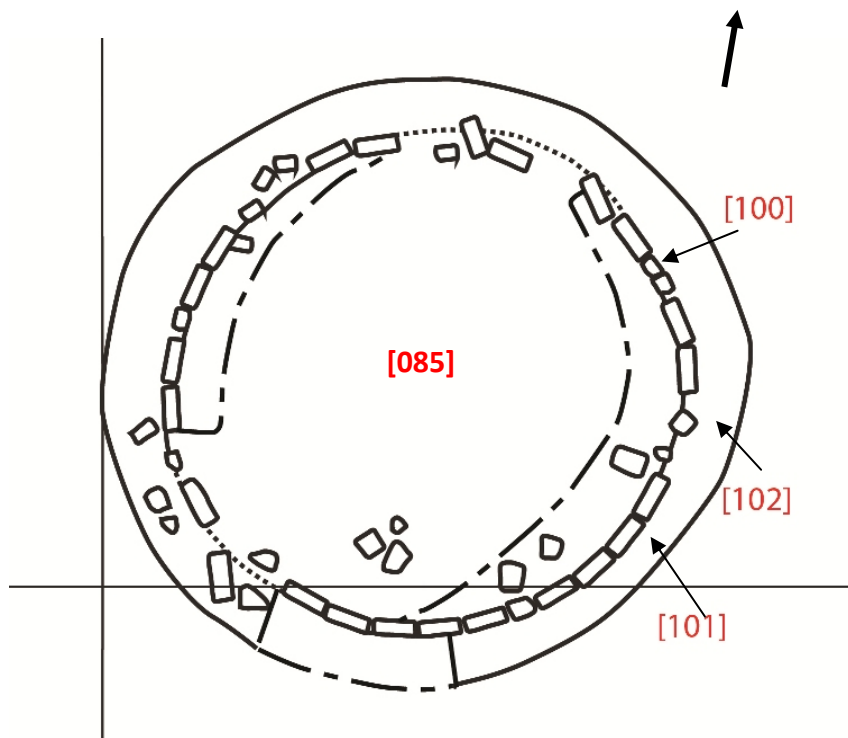


Plate 4.42 Site plan detail of the cistern (Space 12).

#### 4.1.7 Test trenches

Three test trenches (TT1, TT3 and TT4) were excavated to determine the extent of the inn complex and identify the presence of relics within the area of construction impacts. Two of the three 1 m x 10 m test trenches yielded only artefacts within the modern topsoil, with the concentration lessening to the east, that is, away from the main inn complex. The test trench closest to the inn structure, Test Trench 4, revealed three large post holes and a mixed deposit of charcoal and soil, approximately 60 cm beneath modern topsoil. The post holes were photographed and planned and left in situ. Refer to the site plan (Figure 4.1) for the location of the test trenches.

Test trench 3 was approximately 11.5 m in length, 1.3 m wide and 0.75 m deep. Excavation in this area indicated that beneath the grass/topsoil layer [001], the demolition layer [002] was spread over a yard surface of a soil with high ash content [115] over what appeared to be natural clay [037]. A trench oriented east-west crossed test trench 3 below the demolition layer [002]. The trench contained large quantities of bone including sheep, cow, pig and bird. Small bones suggested rabbit and/or native animals. Other artefacts included ceramic sherds, glass fragments and iron nails. Most of the deposit appeared to have been burnt with ashy sand being the dominant medium. The test trench was terminated at the top of two sandstone blocks that were considered to be *ex situ* and the result of secondary deposition. At this stage, this trench was considered to be where refuse was disposed of. It was also highly bioturbated (mixed by biological processes such as animal and insect borrows).

The other two test trenches did not yield secure archaeological deposits but historical artefacts and modern refuse were noted in low concentrations. It is anticipated that buildings associated with the inn complex continue to the east toward Caddies Creek but these areas were not examined as the project boundary did not continue east and the placement of any more test trenches would have been random and unnecessary as impacts in the surrounding areas were not proposed.

#### 4.1.8 Individual features

The test excavation revealed building elements that were part of the construction of the inn complex that are worth discussing.

Compacted, crushed shale was laid over levelling clay in some areas and in others the shale was mixed with a deposit consisting of clay and soil. Based on the observations made on site, the areas where this material was mixed were likely to have been disturbed. Where the least disturbance was noted, that is, in the dining room and in the rear spaces of the inn building, a consistent layer of shale was recorded over a thin layer of clay, which was laid over a compacted loamy soil deposit. This soil deposit lay over what appeared to be a natural deposit of clay.

The underlying geology of the study area is dominated by Wianamatta shale, which at the front of the inn lies only approximately 30 cm below ground level at the time of the archaeological program (Plate 4.43). It is possible that shale used in the building was sourced from the immediate area or nearby.

The hole visible in Plate 4.43 was made by a vinegar bottle that appeared to have been pushed through the top, neck first.



**Plate 4.43** The natural B soil horizon below topsoil immediately north of the inn. View south east; 1 m scales.



A linear series of small circular brick clusters were identified at the front of the building and at the north-east corner of the original southern wing room (Plate 4.44 to Plate 4.47). These features are thought to have been originally a brick pier, probably square and used as joists for timber flooring. They were collapsed in the main inn building but may be represented by the brick feature [105] in the kitchen (Plate 4.34). Another use may have been fill around a post hole as evidenced in the north wing room (Space 2), which contained two brick clusters around timber posts (eg Plate 4.46).

Topsoil in some cases appears to be relict as cuts were found against some of the sandstone strip footings but not against all footings. However, as the site was not fully excavated, including clarification of all architectural fabric, a definitive answer cannot be given.



Plate 4.44 Pier [077] at the northern end of the veranda.



Plate 4.45 Pier [076] toward the middle of the veranda.



Plate 4.46 Feature [020] in the north wing room is a timber post surrounded by brick fragments. View south-west; 25 cm increments on scale.





**Plate 4.47** Brick piers [051] (foreground) and [054] at the front of the inn. The bricks in the foreground are in the original south wing room (Space 3) before it was replaced by the second wing room (Space 4).

#### 4.1.9 Summary of findings

Four historical phases are evident in the archaeological data.

The first is the preparation of the site to construct the buildings. The buildings that were uncovered during the excavation program are on the ridge that forms Windsor Road but this ridge slopes down to Caddies Creek to the south. The building pad was levelled for the original phase of building by laying clay on existing topsoil in some areas. Sandstone strip footings were laid in the prepared building pad and the crushed shale was then laid over the clay.

The sandstone blocks were laid as strip footings 80 cm into the B horizon soils (clay). These blocks are robust and cut through the naturally occurring soils.

This information coupled with the notice in the *Sydney Gazette* (24 October 1828, p.2) announcing the White Hart as a new inn, puts the inn's construction around the mid to late 1820s.

The extent of the test excavation indicated that the large sandstone footings belonged to this first phase.

The purpose of the crushed shale [026] on the surviving surface is not clearly understood but it may be that it was a readily available material that would provide a stable leveller and drained well enough to lessen the creation of mud during wet periods. Various methods of constructing floors were used in the early days of the colony including earth, puddled and composite floors (Lewis 2014, 3.06). The lack of artefacts in this deposit and the fact that it lay beneath the demolition layer [002] suggests that it was covered by material that has since been removed but other than one ephemeral piece of timber board, there was no evidence of timber floors.

The second phase is represented by the sandstock brick footings that extend to the front of the inn to the south and form at least two large spaces toward the rear at the southern end as well as an extension of the building to the rear. Support for a second phase represented by the brick strip footings is in the fact that brick footings cut through the original sandstone footings of the southern wing room and the existence of a feature that looks very like a rear door (or threshold) that is now inside another brick footing (or remnant of a wall). When viewed in plan, it is evident that the alteration was completed to retain the symmetry of the facade by extending the veranda into what was a corner room and adding another room in brick to the outside (at the south).

Historical literature describes the inn being “new” in 1828 (*Sydney Gazette* 24 October 1828, p.2) and then “enlarged and fitted up in a neat and commodious manner with Bedrooms etc” by January 1829 (*Sydney Gazette* 13 January 1829, p.4). Other documentary evidence is the earliest record of the inn on plan in Larmer’s 1883 survey which mentions the place by name and describes it as a public house (Pub. Ho. publican John Allan [*sic*]).

Inferred evidence puts the inn construction at around 1826 with a mention of James Gough in a case in the Supreme Court. Gough was a witness in the proceedings and recorded in *The Monitor* (22 November 1827, p.7) as keeping a halfway house between Parramatta and Windsor. Gough was skilled carpenter, appointed to “Overseer of Government Carpenters” in January 1814, was part of the team that built or repaired a number of government buildings and as a close associate of William Cox’s. The inn was operating by 1827 (refer to section 1.6.4 Historical Analysis Appendix A), so it would not have been inaccurate to describe it as “new” in 1829. This phase of alterations and additions is also likely to be when the kitchen was added to the rear as the footings are of a different construction technique to the footings of the main inn building. The kitchen footings are of sandstone fragments that have been fitted together, similar to dry stone walling (Plate 4.34 and Plate 4.35).

The third phase is the inn’s initial demolition event, sometime after 1885 when it was mentioned as a polling place in October of that same year, described as “Bryan’s late the White Hart Inn” (*Evening News* 21 October 1885, p.7). The literature does not mention the inn again until 1936 in an article published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* (30 May 1936, p.13) and *The Windsor Richmond Gazette* (26 June 1937, p.42). The ruins are described as having visible foundations for walls, a mounting block, convict bricks and an ancient well (probably the cistern).

The descriptions above point to a second demolition event that is the fourth phase of the site’s development as for a number of years, at least since 2005, the site has been a grassed paddock with the only suggestion of an archaeological site being the vaguely flat area in an otherwise gently sloping landscape.

**Table 4.1 Archaeological phases**

Phase	Description	Demonstrated by
1	Site preparation & original build	Levelling the building pad using topsoil, clay and shale. Laying the sandstone block strip footings.
2	Alterations and additions	Extension of the inn represented by sandstock brick footings and the kitchen in the rear.
3	Demolition of inn complex	Demolition layer in the archaeological record showing a deposit that is predominantly pre-1880s in artefacts and architectural materials.
4	Returning the site to a paddock	Prior to archaeological excavation, the site was a grassed paddock with no architectural fabric or artefactual evidence on the surface. The only suggestion that the site may have supported a building is the flatness on a landscape that otherwise sloped gently east to Caddies Creek.

A layer of demolition debris [002] lay directly beneath the grass and topsoil. The majority of the artefacts retrieved from the excavation were found in the demolition deposit and are typical of what would be expected on an inn site, with a high volume of bottle glass and crockery. Other artefacts include an 1813 coin, an 1853 coin, a doll leg, a metal key and fragments of porcelain and earthenware. Children's toys, buttons and numerous fragments of pipe stems have also been collected.

Artefacts collected from the sub-surface cellar entrance include metal barrel stays, wine bottles and small glass salad oil bottles, ceramic plates and serving dishes, enamel serving dishes all typical of an establishment used to serve patrons. Domestic artefacts have also been uncovered, including an intact ceramic toothpaste container.

The pattern that has emerged from the ongoing excavation is that the main part of the inn was constructed on sandstone footings, dug into the clay to a depth of approximately 60 cm. The sandstone blocks vary in size but range from 40 x 10 x 10 cm to 30 x 5 x 10 cm and are laid onto a silty deposit, which was possibly sourced locally from Caddies Creek to the north and east of the site.

Sandstock brick has been used to build rooms to the south of the main building and to build later additions that have cut through the original sandstone footings.

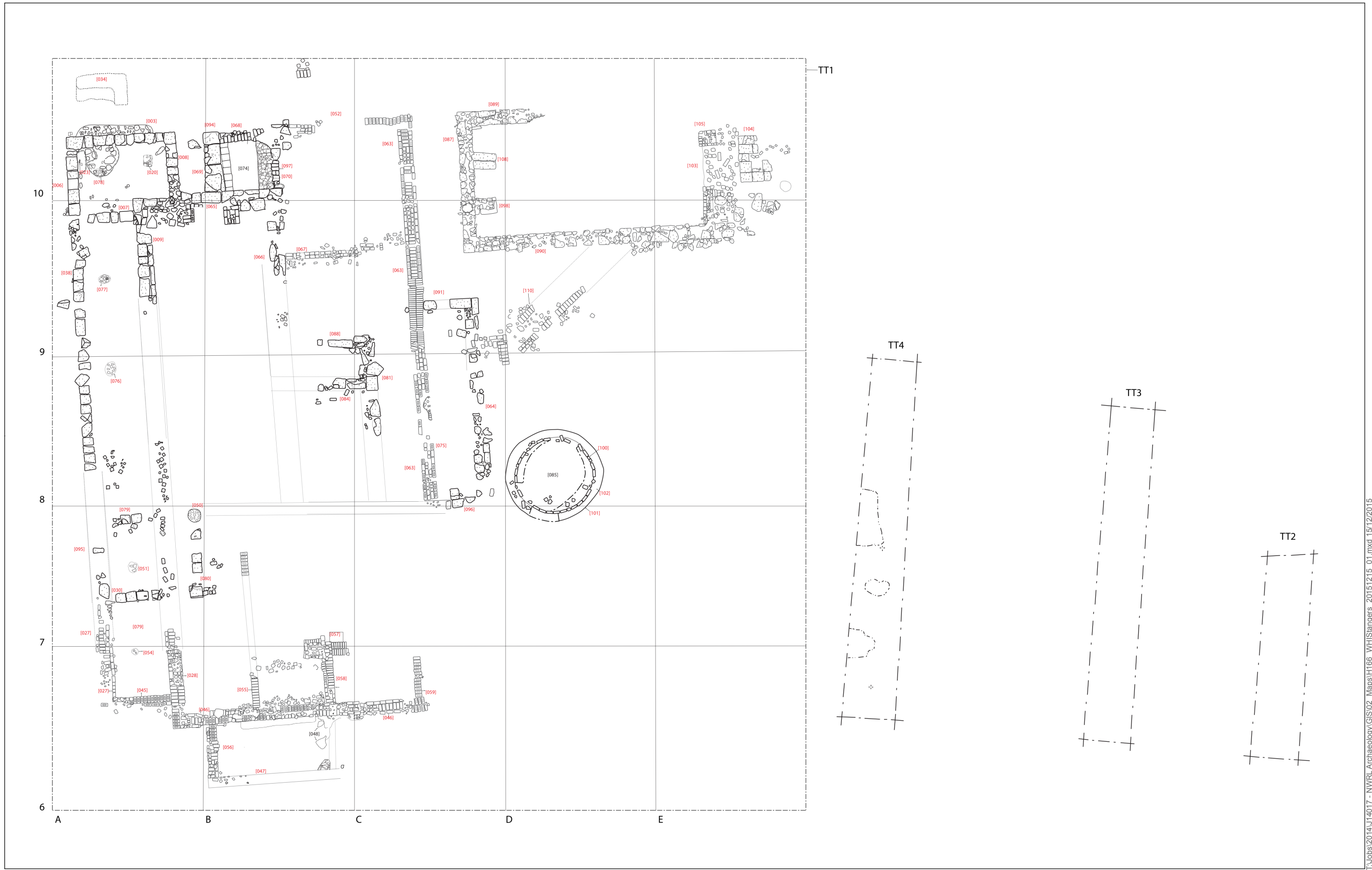
Crushed shale and slate was used to level and stabilise the ground in and around the inn building generally, but does not appear in every area. Further analysis will reveal if the presence of shale and/or slate signifies the use of the space of the building.

Elsewhere, in areas interpreted as internal and external spaces, a layer of crushed shale, approximately 10 cm deep is spread across the site within the immediate area of the main inn building. The test excavation revealed the shale sits atop levelling materials such as redeposited clay over original topsoil, which is still *in situ* on the residual soil (clay).

Test excavation of the site of the White Hart Inn revealed that the lower fabric of the inn survives in good condition, but that when demolished, the item was razed to the ground and below floor level. This is evidenced by the volume of artefacts recovered in the demolition layer and the lack of archaeological deposits. Where archaeological deposits appear to survive, they are in deeper locations such as the cellar and the cistern and were not excavated during this archaeological program. Other archaeological deposits that were left intact appear strongly to be yard surfaces surrounding the external walls of the main building and the kitchen. The remains of the inn are sufficiently intact to provide some understanding of its design and construction. The artefacts removed from the demolition layer will provide the opportunity to undertake detailed analysis to complement the analysis of the architectural features.

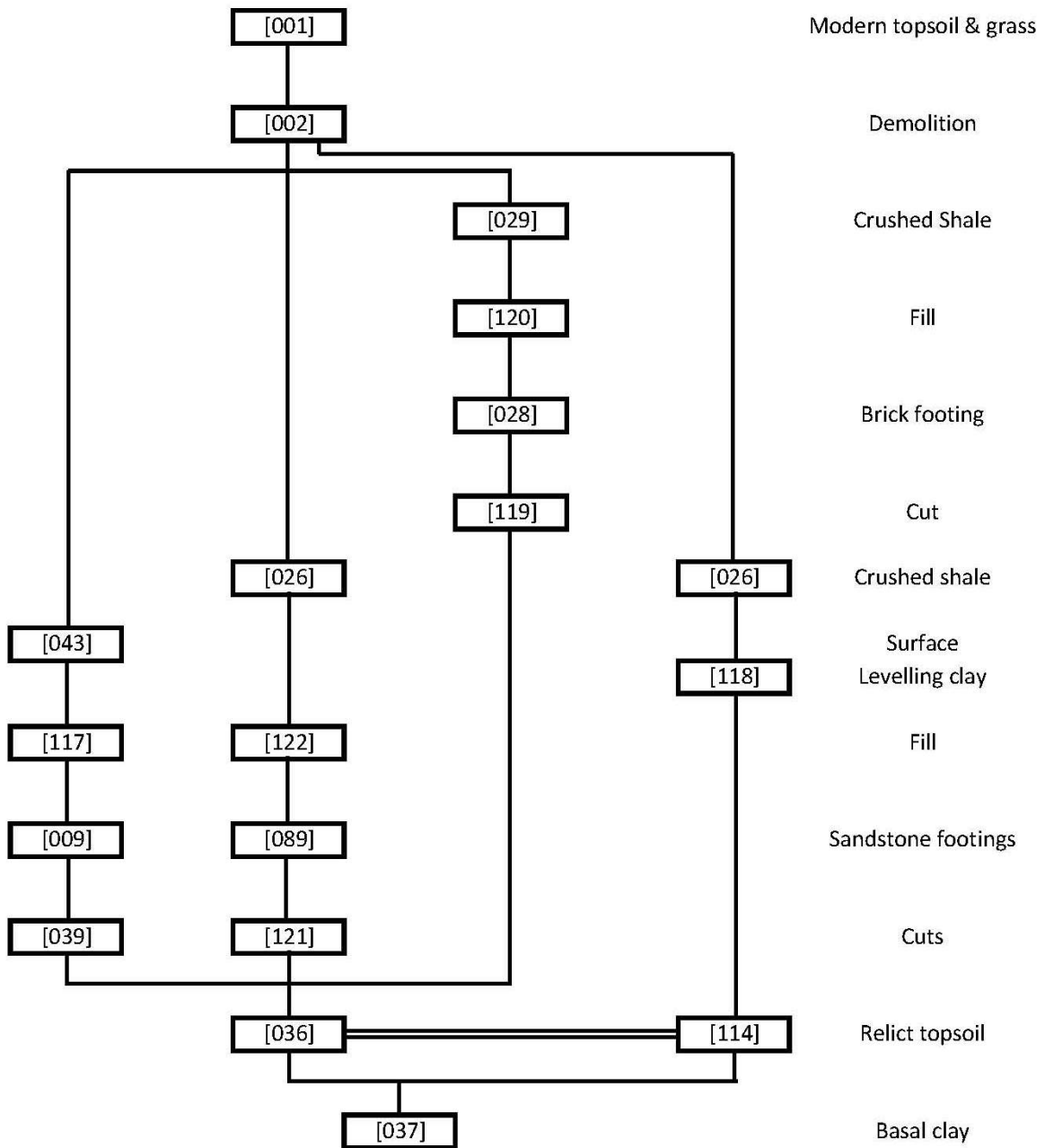
The site will be retained and conserved *in situ*, and will be subject to public interpretation at a later date.





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Plate 4.48 Harris matrix







## 5 Test excavation results - Stranger's house

### 5.1 The Stranger family cottage

The location of the cottage was estimated using historic aerial photography as plans were not located. Test excavation was conducted within the property of Amber Tiles. Test excavation was constrained by the property boundary to the west, which was also the project boundary and a track used by trucks to access the stockpiles of sand and soil.

The slope of the land in front of the test excavation area (to the west) was on a greater slope than the area on which the main building of the White Hart Inn complex was built. The slope could suggest that evidence of the cottage has been removed through the operations of the landscaping business.

The location of the trench was georeferenced using a 1940s aerial photograph and found to have a tree growing from the centre; for this reason, two 5 m x 5 m squares were laid out on either side of the tree and excavated using a machine with a smooth-edge mud bucket. The excavation was monitored by an archaeologist, photographed and planned. Other than a small amount of shallow stone paving in the corner of the northern test trench, no archaeological evidence was retrieved from these trenches. The trenches indicated a high degree of disturbance with the re-deposition of clay and soil.

To test for inaccuracies of the trench locations, a third 5 m x 5 m trench was laid out to the south, adjacent to the existing commercial building. This trench was also devoid of archaeological evidence.

The results of the test excavation at the Stranger cottage did not yield evidence of relics.

### 5.2 Summary of findings

The Stranger family cottage was not located during the test excavation and it has been surmised that the site was either destroyed for the current commercial operation, or that it was not historically at this location.

Any other evidence related to the Stranger family and their property is likely to have been removed by activities of the landscaping supplies company. The use of excavators and soil trucks has resulted in a high degree of disturbance in the area. The remains of the cottage were estimated to be on a grassed area adjacent to the driveway into the landscaping supplies business so the survival of relics was considered to be possible. The excavation demonstrated that this was not the case.

Images from the test excavation of the Stranger's cottage are below (Plate 5.1-Plate 5.4).



Plate 5.1 Estimated location of the Stranger’s cottage. View south; 1 m scale.



Plate 5.2 Estimated location of the Stranger’s cottage. View north; 1 m scale.





**Plate 5.3** Grass and topsoil removal – Stranger’s cottage site. View south-west.



**Plate 5.4** Garden edging or paving in the corner of the Stranger’s cottage test trench. View south-west; 1 m scales.





## 6 Artefact analysis

### 6.1 Overview

A separate artefact report has been prepared and is attached to this report (Appendix B).

The report presents an analysis of the artefacts uncovered during the archaeological excavation. The artefact analysis has been designed to address the research questions related specifically to artefacts and to contribute to the wider research questions asked about the site. It is acknowledged that many more questions may be posed but have not been considered in this report, as the results from test excavation are limited. Moreover, the results of the excavation, the artefact assemblage and the approach of the investigation lends itself to providing a platform for research and interrogation by external researchers. These questions have guided the method and results of the artefact analysis and are examined in greater detail in Section 1.4.

### 6.2 Analysis method

All artefacts were catalogued into a basic excel-based catalogue system. The system is based on that devised for Heritage Victoria a broad system which ensures that the catalogue information is able to be compared with other data sets. Particularly important were the “assignment of a functional category” to each item which has been identified as an essential category in the analysis of artefacts and their contribution to the analysis of excavated site (Casey 2004, Crook, Lawrence and Gibbs 2002). Minimal modifications were made to the broad system, primarily the addition of a category to separate body and decoration colour.

### 6.3 Results

#### 6.3.1 Whole site

A total of 1338 MNI and 4330 fragments were found during the archaeological excavations (Table 6.1). The majority of artefacts were recovered from contexts [001] and [002] both associated with the later demolition of the site. As shown in Table 6.1 most artefacts were ceramic and bone and came from the functional categories of kitchen and diet. The following results section is divided based on the areas excavated including the main excavation area and three test trenches (TT2, TT3 and TT4).

#### 6.3.2 Main excavation area

##### i Overview

Of the total artefacts identified 1041 were uncovered. These artefacts accounted for 78% of the total artefact assemblage. This high number is to be expected considering this area was the location of the inn building and associated buildings and spaces. The distribution of artefacts based on function and material in the main excavation area is presented in Table 6.2.

Figures in the artefact report present information on the distribution of the artefact across the excavated areas of the site. The highest concentrations of artefacts were recorded in the northern sections of the site. This area was the cellar and contained some of the large sandstone blocks. A cavity such as a cellar was a priority for filling during demolition so it is common for these spaces to contain the highest numbers of artefacts. Overall, the figure may also show the pattern of demolition for the site with a generally higher concentration of artefacts in squares towards the north, suggesting that the demolition of the site moved in a northern direction.

**Table 6.1 All artefacts in excavation**

Function	Material						Total
	Ceramic	Glass	Inorganic	Metal	Organic	Unidentified	
Architectural	14	21	19	181	3		<b>238</b>
Economy			1	3			<b>4</b>
Unidentified	284	35	4	27	1	1	<b>352</b>
Kitchen	109	211		8	2		<b>330</b>
Recreation	9		6		1		<b>16</b>
Wildlife				2			<b>2</b>
Kitchen	12	10		4			<b>26</b>
Personal	36	9		10	5		<b>60</b>
Hardware				2			<b>2</b>
Drawing and writing	2		4				<b>6</b>
Agriculture and horticulture		1		9			<b>10</b>
Furniture and furnishings				3			<b>3</b>
Diet				1	288		<b>289</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1338</b>



**Table 6.2 All artefacts in main excavation area**

Function	Material						Total
	Ceramic	Glass	Inorganic	Metal	Organic	Unid	
Architectural	8	21	19	178	3		<b>229</b>
Economy			1	3			<b>4</b>
Unidentified	251	32	4	26	1	1	<b>315</b>
Kitchen	96	200		12	2		<b>310</b>
Recreation	8		6		1		<b>15</b>
Wildlife				2			<b>2</b>
Personal	26	8		10	5		<b>49</b>
Hardware				2			<b>2</b>
Drawing and writing	2		4				<b>6</b>
Agriculture and horticulture		1		7			<b>8</b>
Furniture and furnishings				3			<b>3</b>
Diet				1	97		<b>98</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1041</b>

## 6.4 Response to artefact research questions

### 1. *How many artefacts were recovered and what are their ranges and types?*

The ranges and type of artefacts have been discussed in the proceeding sections including a summary. These artefacts are indicative of assemblages in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with links to the use of the site as an inn.

### 2. *How were these items distributed spatially within the areas of the site and are there particular concentrations of artefacts within these areas? What were the different types of activities undertaken in different areas of the inn and its environment?*

Spatial analysis of the artefacts to provide any meaningful analysis was not possible. The test excavation results indicate that the inn may have lain in a decrepit state for a number of years before being razed to the ground and spread across the site, possibly in the 1990s. This is likely to have resulted in mixing of deposits making it difficult to separate the site into different use or activity areas.

However, some generalised comments can be made on the artefacts at the site. Cooking most likely occurred in the building to the rear of the inn, separated from the main building due to the fire risk. This area contained high concentrations of cooking equipment, bones and crockery indicative of the areas use as a kitchen.

The artefacts located in the cellar area represent many different types of uses and highlights the common practice of filling cavities during demolition with rubbish.

### 3. *What does the material cultural assemblage reveal about the publicans and patrons at the site when compared with the assemblages from other sites?*

While no specific information can be linked to the publicans and families who may have lived, worked and visited the inn, the artefacts can provide general information about the lives of people in this area during the nineteenth century. This assemblage is similar to those previously excavated in inn sites with a range of ceramics and glass the majority of which were used for making and serving meals and drinks. A detailed comparison of this site to other assemblages in NSW has not been completed. It is anticipated that further research can be undertaken as part of the public participation of the project. One comparison is the Red Cow Inn located in Penrith and excavated in 2005 (Casey and Lowe 2005) many similarities between glass type and style and ceramic patterns and style can be identified including the dominance of blue, black and green colours and the use of common patterns including Asiatic Pheasants. Artefacts associated with a working inn complex including axe fragments, horse and farm equipment were also present at the Red Cow Inn. The artefact assemblages of both inns represent the typical deposits associated with inns and inn buildings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

One of the main differences was the relatively small number of pipe fragments excavated across the site. Smoking was a common pastime in the nineteenth century and most archaeological sites contain large numbers of fragmented pipe stems and bowls. This site contained only 31 fragments.

4. *Do any structural remains or material culture deposits at the site tell us about the social status and standard of living of those who occupied the site? If, so can this information be tied to a particular family, namely the Stranger Family?*

Testing was completed to ascertain if the Stranger family's house was located in a different area of the site to the inn. No evidence of this structure was identified during testing.

5. *Is there evidence of domestic occupation at the site? If so, does the material culture assemblage change through time and with phases of occupation? Is there any historical evidence linking these changes to certain people, occupational phases, or other events?*

There is clear artefactual evidence for the presence of children and families on the site. Toys and sewing equipment particularly highlight the presence of children and women at the site. It is possible that the children's toys in the artefact assemblage were lost from children travelling with their families or who lived at the site with their publican parents, but there is also a possibility that the inn was turned into a home in the late nineteenth century and the toys were from this stage of the building's life. It is unclear which of these phases the domestic items are from. It was not possible to identify specific phase or group of people through the artefacts retrieved from the site.

It is clear that inns in the colony played an important role both for travellers and the local community. For travellers, inns were a welcome relief from the rigours of the poor roads in the colony.

6. *Is there evidence that can be specifically tied to the people who stayed and worked at the inn? What do the artefacts reveal about the daily lives of the families living at the house specifically relating to:*

- *diet (include reference to faunal and botanical material);*
- *hygiene, sanitation and rubbish disposal;*
- *consumerism, status, respectability, ethnicity, household structure, standard of living;*
- *religion; and*
- *work practices?*

Each of these questions has been addressed separately.

#### *Diet*

Both cut and non-cut bones from sheep, pig, goats, cows and fowl were identified in the assemblage. The diet of those at the site was typical of the day and age. Meals at the inn most likely would have been stews and soups with mixed cuts of meat.

#### *Hygiene*

As noted earlier, the cellar was filled with discarded items to fill the hole. This process likely occurred during demolition. It was common practice to fill holes in buildings with discarded items and building rubble to save the cost and time of getting the rubbish removed. The toothpaste jar provides evidence that the community living and travelling through the site had basic interest in hygiene and personal grooming.

#### *Consumerism, religion and work practices*

The demolition of the site was comprehensive and artefacts were found from the early nineteenth to the late twentieth century making the linking of any artefacts to consumer practices, religion or work practices limited. No religious artefacts were uncovered at the site. There was limited information on the work practices that would have been required to keep the inn functioning. Evidence for the work practices of the inn included farming and milking equipment suggesting that the inn retained its own cows and did some small to medium scale farming at the site perhaps to supplement the produce required from the market. The majority of ceramics consisted of earthenware in popular patterns and styles suggesting that the people at the site were in touch with the wider patterns and fashions of the colony.

## 6.5 Assemblage statement of significance

The artefact assemblage of the White Hart Inn is of local significance. While the site itself is of State significance, the artefacts are not located in secure enough contexts to contribute to a clear, supporting narrative of the development of the place. They contribute to a general understanding of the inn and the people who moved through the place in its 100 year history.





## 7 Comparative analysis

### 7.1 Inns and innkeeping

Inns were once very common throughout NSW and were typically placed alongside main roads radiating out from Sydney to the north, west and south. Inns played an integral part of the inland transport infrastructure of the nineteenth century. They mark a period of coach transport that required a considerable amount of time spent travelling (when compared to current standards), with stops at inns necessary to cover the vast distances established during the exploratory years of the colony. Inns met the demand of trade and transport by providing workers and travellers with food and accommodation along with stabling and storage for their horses and stock. They were also used as a community focal point where the community was spread out across farms and people were more isolated than they would have been in a town.

Historical literature and the names of places of overnight rest and refreshment refer either to “hotels”, “inns” or “public houses”. A definition of the differences and similarities of these types of establishments has emerged during research for this project and a distinction can be made between “hotels” and “inns”, at least in the Australian colonial context. This definition is to be tested with future assessments and historical analyses.

A brief search for the term “hotel” on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) and a general knowledge of some places, suggests that a hotel was a place that provided food and accommodation within a town. Hotels were often one of the first buildings to go up when a town was being planned, particularly in the goldfields (post-1855); they also served as meeting places and post offices.

A hotel was a destination, or somewhere to stop and rest when travellers reached a town on their travels. The Macquarie Arms Hotel in Windsor, the Hero of Waterloo in Millers Point and the Grand Hotel in Newcastle are three examples (chosen from the State Heritage Register [NSW]).

Inns, on the other hand, provided the similar services as hotels but were built on roads to somewhere.

Governor Macquarie’s conditional roadside grants were specifically for the establishment of wayfarer inns to provide accommodation and sustenance to travellers (Dawson *et al* 1990: 8). By necessity, wayfarer inns (or simply inns) would have been established on roads going somewhere, as either an end to travelling for the day or as a place to swap horse and carriage. In addition to the main inn building, there would have been a number of outbuildings servicing patrons and publicans, creating a micro-economy on site: stables, a blacksmithy, storerooms, perhaps a killing shed, smokehouses, dairy, ablutions and privy facilities and a kitchen garden.

The White Hart in was one of many such establishments on the road to Windsor from Parramatta. The Royal Oak Inn (now the Mean Fiddler) at Rouse Hill and the Box Hill Inn at Box Hill are two items on the State Heritage Register and are north of where the White Hart Inn once stood. One hundred and thirty chains toward Windsor (just over a mile away) another establishment is recorded as “closed” and another 13.7 chains from that, Labbatt recorded the “Queens Arms Pub[lican] – Moniz” (Moniz is mentioned in the *Geelong Advertiser* Tuesday 5 September 1848).

To the south on the inside of the Old Windsor-Windsor Road junction, was an inn owned by John Hillas, which was called “the Stanhope Arms”. Further to the south-east along Windsor Road on the corner of Wrights Road, Hugh Kelly owned inn, which he called the “Bird In Hand” (ROU 04 Plan of 23 portions 1860.pdf; Larmer 1833). “The Bird in Hand” is also shown on the 1846 Labatt survey field book just beyond 23 miles and 11.5 chains north of Sydney. Larmer’s survey also picked up the “White Hart Pub. J Allan” 35.5 chains north of the 25 mile mark. It shows the symbol for a bridge or viaduct in the same place as the “old stone viaduct” or the same site as that which was recorded by Mackenzie in 1885 (Plate 1.2 and Plate 1.4 Appendix A).

Huts, that is, illegal liquor refreshment stops, started to appear along the Great Western Highway even before the road was opened for settlement. The site of Pembroke’s Hut at 24 mile hollow, later became the site of the first Blue Mountain Inn at Lawson. Another hut at 20 mile Hollow, James’ Hut, (on the site of the later Woodford Academy) served the same function, providing sly grog to passers by that perhaps shouldn’t have been passing by. As the Great Western Highway opened up access to the agricultural and industrial possibilities of Lithgow and Bathurst, inns sprung up along the way. These establishments included the Woodman’s Inn<sup>1</sup> (Woodford), Blue Mountain Inn, Weatherboard Inn, Gardner’s Inn, Rosedale Inn to name a few. As exploration and settlement moved north-west to Bathurst past Little Hartley and Hartley, inns were built. The inland road north to the Hunter can be traced with the appearance of inns along the way: the Great North Road is an important signifier of colonial expansion as well as for the technical skill that was used to build it, in the same way that the Great Western Highway and the roads to Windsor are.

Both inns and hotels were public houses; that is, places where liquor was sold to be drunk on the premises, food was served and accommodation could be found, they essentially served the same function in different contexts.

This assessment has considered extant inns and previous archaeological investigations of inns to understand the nature of the potential archaeological remains of the White Hart Inn archaeological site. Comparative analysis also provides an indication of a site’s rarity or representative nature. This assessment has attempted to limit comparative analysis to inns constructed c.1820–1860 in accordance with the proposed establishment of the White Hart Inn. Geographically, the analysis has used examples of inns from the local area and broader Sydney Region along with inns extending along Sydney’s main transport routes in the Blue Mountains and Lithgow to the west, and the Southern Highlands to the south.

Considering the importance of Windsor Road as a major colonial transport route, The Hills LGA has relatively few existing or registered heritage inns. As a comparison, a review of Austral Archaeology’s report on the Blue Mountain Inn revealed that 16 inn sites were heritage listed in the Blue Mountains and Lithgow LGA. Subsequently, the current assessment has researched inn sites outside The Hills LGA to provide a greater research sample size.

Today a road trip following an early route to somewhere will pass old inn buildings, often in a state of dilapidation such, as the derelict inn at Rawsonville on the Narromine Road in the Dubbo LGA (unlisted) (Plate 7.1).

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<sup>1</sup> Also called the King’s Arms, Woodford Apartments, Buss’s Apartments, Woodford House, Academy School (SHR listing 01509).





**Plate 7.1** An inn on the Narromine Road at Rawsonville (Dubbo LGA).

## 7.2 Extant inns in the vicinity

### 7.2.1 The Royal Oak Inn, Rouse Hill (The Mean Fiddler)

In 2005 AHMS undertook an historical and archaeological assessment of The Mean Fiddler Hotel (former Royal Oak Inn) site at Rouse Hill, NSW. The site is approximately 2 km north of the study area. Historically, the Mean Fiddler Hotel was divided into five phases of development, which involved the early land grant; occupation of the early house and subsequent Inn (The Royal Oak Inn) to the lapse of the Inn license (1823–1876); post Inn occupation as a residence (1876–1925); upgrading and use as a farmhouse and antique store (1925–1970); and its current function as a restaurant and hotel (post 1970s).

The Royal Oak Inn was purpose built in 1829 by an emancipated convict named Charles Davis. The Inn is considered to be the site of one of the earliest licensed premises in the colony, dating to 1830. The characteristics of the Inn are best described by AHMS:

*'(A) Single storey Georgian sandstone inn, with front verandah and a single pitch tiled hip roof over the whole. Street front verandah has doubled timber Doric columns and a simple scalloped valance. Front six-panel door has glazing in the upper four panels, flanked by side lights and surmounted by a large fanlight. French doors open onto the verandah either side of the central front door with shutters. Four panelled doors sit on the outside of the French doors. All doors have sandstone headers and thresholds. The Front elevation of dressed sandstone, sides and rear are random-coursed.*

*The building has stone cellars below, and sandstock brick extensions to the rear (south-eastern end of inn building) on a lower ground level (originally a kitchen, possible smoke house/ meat preserving room), high roofed open sided area possibly for carriage storage, and large room with a baker's oven, then an attached blacksmith's shop built of timber slab.*

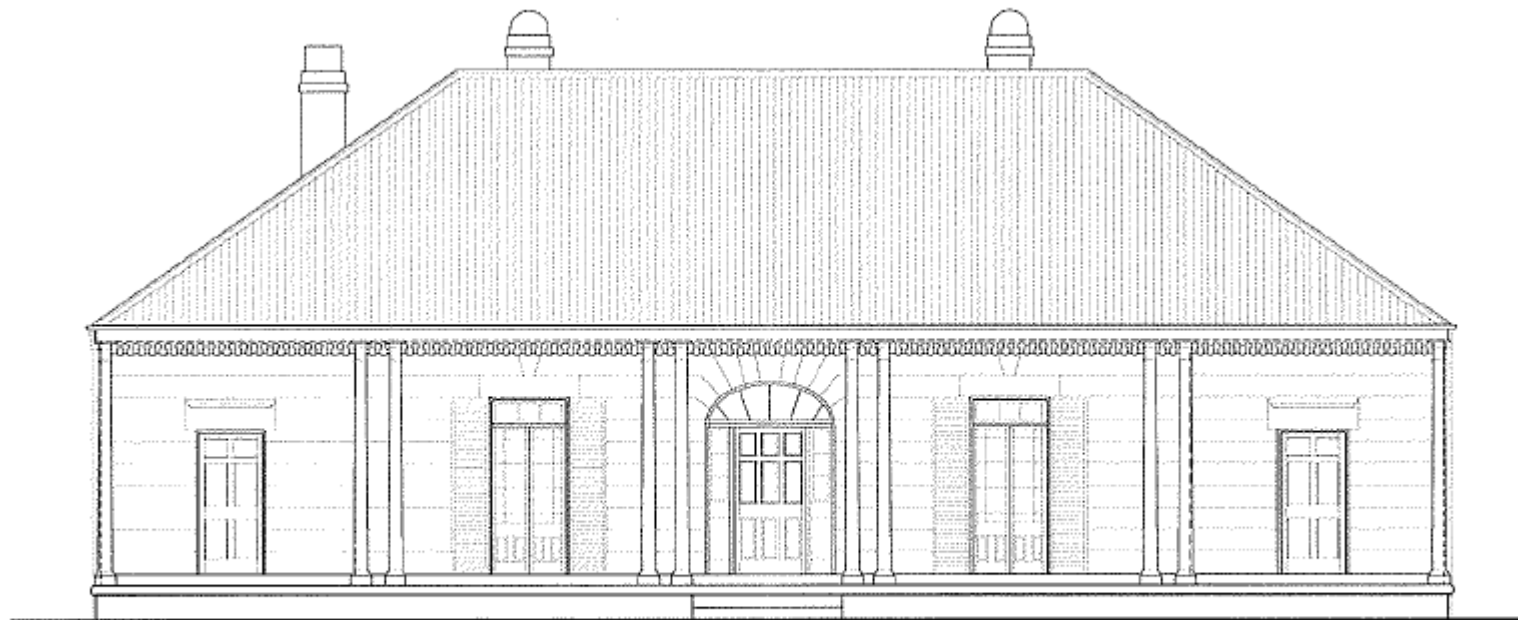
*Part of the original kitchen wing is incorporated into later additions. The rear verandah is detached from the main roof' (AHMS 2005 p.35).*

An 1885 survey shows the rectangular inn with veranda facing the roadway and a small enclosed garden or orchard to the south. There is no rear extension shown. The original single story rectangular building had seven rooms, a central hallway and a front veranda along the SW wall. A rear wing to the east was incorporated during a tavern alteration and by 1905, an 'L'-shaped structure is shown on the Parish map.

In 2006 Archnex Designs prepared a conservation management plan for the Mean Fiddler Hotel. This included historical research and drawings of elevations and floor plans. A drawing of The Royal Oak Inn demonstrating the Georgian architecture trend of the early to mid nineteenth century is provided in Plate 7.2. A floor plan of the Inn and the anecdotal locations of previous outbuildings (Miss Peterson's recollections in Archnex 2006, Appendix A) show the likely locations of the blacksmith's hut, ballroom, stables, well and outdoor toilet (Plate 7.3).

The 2005 AHMS study assessed that the disturbance of the site by subsequent development meant that the archaeological resource was likely to exist only in the form of disturbed occupation deposits within the footprint of the Inn and rear extension. Deeper sub-surface features at the rear (east) of the Inn and extension were likely to take the form of backfilled wells and cesspits.

*The Royal Oak Inn (former) is of State significance (SHR 00698).*



Windsor Road Elevation



Plate 7.2 Sketch plan of the former Royal Oak Inn (Mean Fiddler) (Source: Archnex Designs 2006, Appendix A).



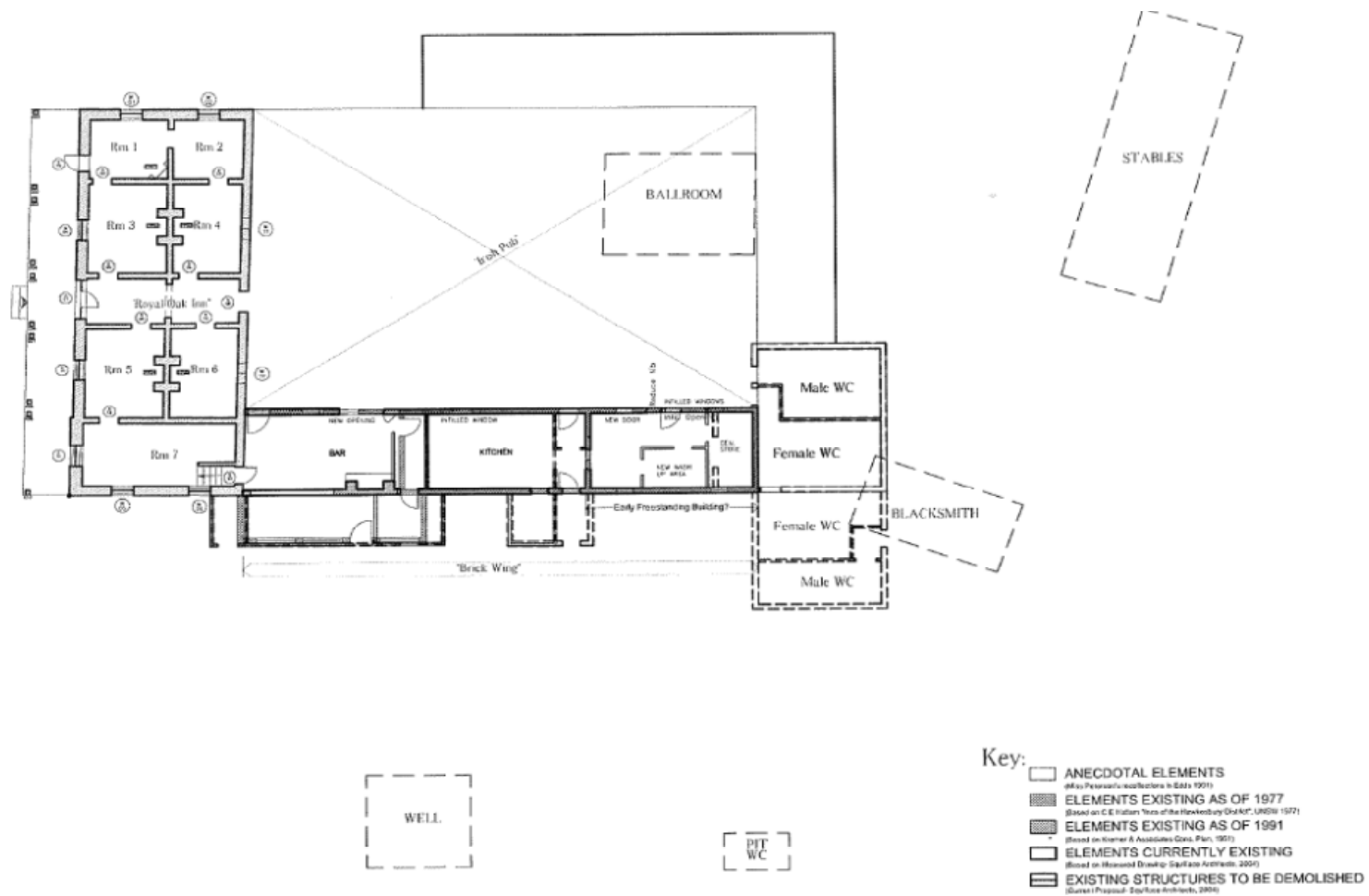


Plate 7.3 The Mean Fiddler layout with potential structures located to the rear and south of the main building (dashed). (Source: Archnex Designs 2006, Appendix A).

### 7.2.2 Box Hill Inn, Box Hill

Box Hill Inn fronts Windsor Road but the address is cited on Sixviewer as 43 Boundary Road Box Hill. Its legal description is Lot 11 DP 1009338. When viewed from above, the main inn building, detached kitchen and an assortment of other outbuildings are clearly visible.

Box Hill Inn was probably built between 1840 and 1842 (Heritage Concepts 2004 p.10). It consisted of a family home with a section set aside where liquor was sold. By 1848 it was no longer in use as an inn. The building is a free standing single-storey brick structure with a gabled corrugated iron roof housing attic rooms. The building consists of a main sitting room, bedroom, and dining room with access to the attic rooms. A maid's room and a parlour room connect to the sitting room. There was cellar behind the maid's room and there is a separate kitchen accessed by a covered passage way. Other outbuildings included a laundry and bathroom. The front veranda has timber posts. The establishment was granted a liquor license in 1844 until 1848 when it closed to become a dwelling owned by fruit growers.

Previous studies from the National Trust indicated that the building was constructed c.1825, but no historical evidence was found to support this (Heritage Concepts 2004, p.12).

At present, Box Hill Inn is standing but empty. Inspection from the street shows that the inn and the other buildings on site are in a dilapidated state.

*The Box Hill Inn is of State Significance (SHR 00724).*



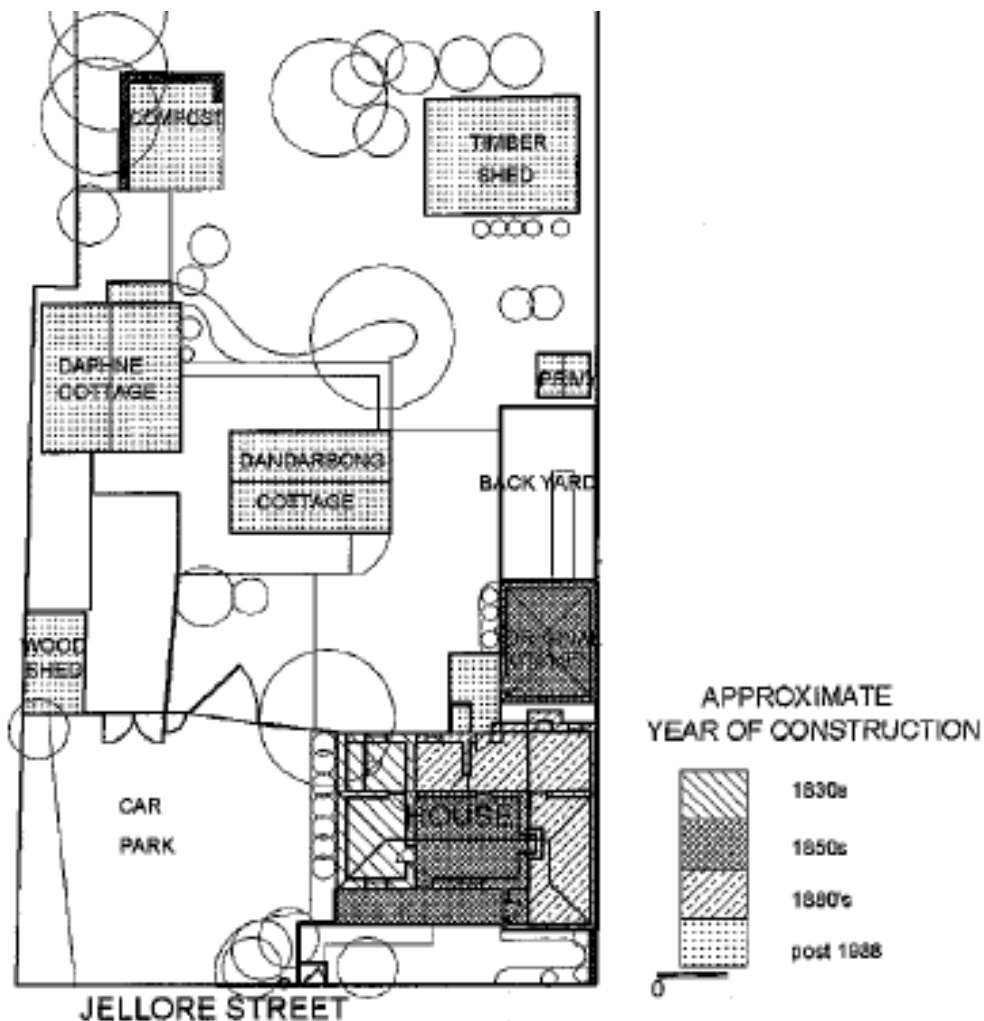
**Plate 7.4** Box Hill Inn from Windsor Road. View north east (Source: Google Streetview).

## 7.3 Inns of the Southern Highlands

### 7.3.1 The Coach and Horses Inn, Berrima

The Coach and Horses Inn is a good example of how inns structurally evolved throughout the nineteenth century. The inn site originally comprised of a single-storey, two roomed rectangular building constructed in the late 1830s, built in the Georgian architectural style that was typical for buildings in the early years of the colony. The inn originally operated under the sign of the Mail Coach Inn from 1837 to 1839 as a licensed public house and staging post for travel and for the delivery of mail. Additions were made in the 1850s which included a detached kitchen. An eastern extension to the main building was constructed in the 1880s and included an outdoor privy (Plate 7.5). These additions to the inn affected the original Georgian period symmetry of the building; a trend can be seen almost throughout the inns reviewed in this assessment. To create more livable space, wings were often added to inns in instances where there was demand for their expansion (Webb and Webb, 2009).

*The Coach and Horses Inn (former Mail Coach Inn) is of State Significance (SHR 00102).*



**Plate 7.5** The Coach and Horses Inn showing the different phases of construction. (Source Webb and Webb 2009, Figure 10).



### 7.3.2 The White Horse Inn, Berrima

The White Horse Inn is a two storey Georgian style inn and is one of the oldest coaching Inns located in Berrima, NSW. The Inn was constructed in 1834 by Edward Davies, but also included the important element of a coach house which was built in 1865. The coach house was used to house the coaches and horses that stopped at the Inn (Chris and Charlotte Web Pty Ltd Heritage Consultants 2009, p.28). The Inn experienced later uses and modification including its function as a private residence, as The Commercial Bank and a restaurant.

*The White Horse Inn is of State Significance (SHR 00106).*

### 7.3.3 The Berrima Inn

The Berrima Inn was purpose built as an Inn in 1834. The Inn followed the architectural trend of being constructed in traditional Colonial Georgian cottage style. The Inn was issued the first Inn license in Berrima in 1834 which continued to run until 1848, when it then became a residential dwelling. An extension to mirror the original building was later added to the Inn.

*The Berrima Inn is of State Significance (SHR 00103).*

The Inns identified in the Southern highlands follow the trend of being purpose built as Inns which later underwent extensions and additions in the mid to late nineteenth century, before being used for residential purposes.

### 7.3.4 Collits Inn, Hartley Vale NSW

In 2001, a conservation management plan, including historical research, was prepared by Christine and Russell Stewart for Collits Inn in Hartley Vale NSW (Lithgow LGA). It was originally known as the Golden Fleece and was the first wayside inn built west of the Blue Mountains. The inn was constructed in 1823 in the Old Colonial Georgian style. The single storey building has a symmetrical facade, stone flagged veranda and a broken backed hipped roof. It is of brick nog construction using dry pressed bricks.

The site consisted of the inn, stables, barn, outbuilding, woolshed, pit toilet and external septic toilet. Collits Inn was the primary hostelry on the Old Western Road until General Surveyor Major Mitchell opened Victoria pass in 1832 (Christine and Russell Stewart 2002). As a result of decreasing demand for the inn's services, it went into decline in the 1840s and was primarily used as a residence and farm. The inn prior to restoration and conservation works in 2001 is shown in (Plate 7.6).

*Collits Inn is listed on the Lithgow Local Environmental Plan 2014 as an item of State significance. It is not listed on the SHR.*



**Plate 7.6** Collit's Inn in 2001 prior to restoration works. (Source: Christine and Russell Stewart 2002, Section 4).

## 7.4 Inn archaeological sites

### 7.4.1 Blue Mountain Inn

In 2009 Austral Archaeology undertook an archaeological investigation of the Blue Mountain Inn site at 2-12 Wilson St Lawson in response to an upgrade of the Great Western Highway (RTA) that was proposed to run through the site. Historical research identified that the Blue Mountain Inn was purpose built in c.1845 to provide food and accommodation to travellers on the Bathurst Road. The Inn included stock yards, an orchard and outbuildings. The Inn was demolished in 1917 and the site became the location of the Lawson Primary School playing field. The Inn had been demolished to ground level and covered with a layer of topsoil for the purpose of the school ground.

Excavation of the site in 2008 revealed white coarse-grained sandstone blocks representing the front wall of the building with a width of 600 mm. These were considered to be part of the foundations for the Inn. Two veranda flagstones were also present just beneath the turf in Trench 2 of the excavation area. The foundation stones were dated to 1844 and all datable artefacts were consistent with the Inn's occupation from 1845 to 1917. Further remains of the Inn were not investigated as the RTA redesigned the upgrade works to avoid further impacts to the archaeological resource.

*The Blue Mountain Inn archaeological site is of local significance and remains intact beneath the playground of Lawson Public School.*



**Plate 7.7** Blue Mountain Inn c.1867–1879 (Source: Small Picture File Mitchell Library).

#### 7.4.2 Cox's Depot and Weatherboard Inn, Wentworth Falls

In 1985 Wendy Thorpe undertook an archaeological investigation of the Weatherboard Inn site at Wentworth Falls. Research indicated that the site was originally the location of a weatherboard depot established by William Cox during his road construction program. The building was a main stop for travellers along the new Bathurst Road and became known as 'Weatherboard' due to the hut. From 1814 to 1822 the hut was used as a military post, and a dining room for travellers who used the remainder of the area for camping and stock feeding. The hut burnt down around 1822 and in its place was constructed a weatherboard inn between 1827 and 1829.

The Inn was a licensed single storey 'L' shaped timber building and was constructed on sandstone foundations and consisted of six bedrooms, a kitchen, a parlour, stables and outbuildings. The Inn had timber floors, a shingled roof, open hearths, and a veranda surrounding it (Thorpe 1985, p.18). The Inn would have provided accommodation, stabling and food and was a stage for early coach lines including Cobb & Co. The Inn license lapsed by 1867 and witnessed declined in business after the introduction of the railway. The building was considered to be demolished in the 1880s.

Limited excavation of the Weatherboard Inn was undertaken after the accidental exposure of footings and artefacts by council work. Foundations made of sandstone blocks and sandstock bricks were recovered along with a cultural deposit including ceramics, glass and iron. The sandstone foundations contained distinctive bonding materials. The site was assessed as having high potential for survival of intact parts of the inn, outbuildings, roads and deposits. No further investigation was undertaken because the site was protected, stabilised and reburied and is now part of Pitt Park, owned by Blue Mountains City Council.

*The Weatherboard Inn site is of State Significance (SHR 00595).*



### 7.4.3 Red Cow Inn Penrith

In 2005 Casey and Lowe Pty Ltd undertook an archaeological investigation of the Red Cow Inn in Penrith NSW. Historical research indicated that the Red Cow Inn was constructed in 1862-1863 along the Western Road, with a liquor license granted in 1864. The Inn was originally a single storey brick structure with an additional storey added in 1882 (Plate 7.8). The Inn underwent a series of renovations in 1891 and 1899 when at this time the Inn changed ownership.

The archaeological site consisted of the extant Red Cow Inn and associated structures that had previously been demolished. The main archaeological results were found in association with the Red Cow Inn where evidence of older additions and deposits were found. There was also evidence for rebuilding or additions including an early kitchen with footings built from large river cobbles and a later kitchen with a large stone fireplace. Other remains found included a blacksmith's shop to the south of the Red Cow Inn, a cistern and a second timber-lined well.

Artefacts associated with the Red Cow Inn demonstrated its use as a place providing meals and accommodation to travellers along the Western Road. Among these items were large transfer printed serving platters and plates and transfer-printed cups and saucers. The blacksmith's shop showed that the maintenance of rural transport and machinery was a major function of the Inn. Artefacts related to blacksmith's shop included horseshoes, buggy steps, a mould board for a plough, and tools for fixing equipment and shoeing horses.

*The Red Cow Inn was assessed at Local significance.*



**Plate 7.8** The Red Cow Inn c.1918 in its two-storey form. (Source: Casey & Lowe 2005, p.26).

## 7.5 Discussion

Comparative analysis of this small sample demonstrates that many inns were purpose built during the early to mid nineteenth century; however some were also adapted from previous structures (for example the Box Hill Inn, also see Austral Archaeology 2008 p.45). The inns included in this study demonstrate that there was a typical and shared style of architecture that existed in NSW in the early to mid nineteenth century. Inns were typically constructed as single storey Georgian vernacular buildings with verandas and multiple outbuildings. Inns were commonly modified in the mid to late nineteenth century with additional wings to support more rooms or had a second storey above the original structure.

Inns operated under liquor licenses and provided food, accommodation, storage, and stabling for travellers. They peaked in popularity between 1820 and 1850, with only the more established inns continuing into the late nineteenth century. There is a notable decline in the popularity of inns as the result of growing settlements and railways which began to supersede the need for inns in such large numbers. The function of inns shows a trend of being used primarily as private residences in the late nineteenth century after their licenses lapsed. Inns were then either demolished or continued being used under alternate functions into the early twentieth century. The mid to late twentieth century saw extant inns regain some of their original function by being used as restaurants, pubs/hotels, or for accommodation.

The common architectural features and functions of inns built in the early to mid nineteenth century are directly relevant to the archaeological potential of the White Hart Inn site. Comparative analysis can provide information about the materials, deposits and layout of Inn sites that the White Hart Inn may share. Firstly, the archaeological remains are likely to represent a symmetrical and rectangular building typical of the Georgian period of architecture. The later addition of wings comprising of additional rooms are also likely. Additions to the Inns often resulted in off-putting the buildings symmetry and resulted in an “L” or “U” shaped building. As the White Hart Inn is referred to have been a two storey structure, it is possible that an original single structure was modified to include a second storey (as in the instance of the Red Cow Inn).

Sandstone, brick or timber materials are likely to have been used in the construction of the White Hart Inn. The use of timber veranda posts is also likely. In general, flooring of Inns and their external buildings would have been abutted timber, and in some of the earliest structures, floors may have been earthen. These flooring techniques would have allowed for the archaeological accumulation of subfloor deposits.

It is likely that numerous outbuildings would have existed at the White Hart Inn when it was a licensed halfway house. A detached kitchen and cistern were verified during the test excavation but the survival of relics associated with other outbuildings is possible.

Overall, as inns occurred in a reasonably predictable fashion, comparative analysis of other Inn sites is a valuable resource in assessing the archaeological potential of the White Hart Inn.





## 8 Response to the research questions

### 8.1 Research questions

#### 8.1.1 Research questions

At the start of the test excavation the areas of interest were any evidence of the White Hart Inn and of the Stranger family cottage and farm.

The White Hart Inn was built to service travellers between Sydney and Parramatta to Windsor. It is located close to a major transport route, Windsor and Old Windsor Roads, which served as the main route to Windsor from Sydney and Parramatta.

The Stranger family cottage and farm would have represented a rural landscape characterised by orchards and farming.

The results of the test excavation demonstrated that a significant portion of the White Hart Inn survive, predominantly as architectural features rather than deposits; the cottage, which was situated to the south east was not located and has either been destroyed or is not within the Project area.

From investigations into the disturbance at the site it can be discerned that there has been limited post-depositional development and land use which would remove the site's archaeology. It is possible that the construction of the commercial facilities in the south of the site may have affected the intactness of the potential archaeological resource but it is unlikely to have removed the archaeology completely.

Research questions for the White Hart Inn site were guided by comparative studies of nineteenth century inns in NSW and the NSW historic themes relevant to the site. These have been used to ensure that the site may be a comparable resource for previous and future archaeological investigations in NSW and nationally, including the Mean Fiddler (formerly the Royal Oak Inn) located 2 km north of the study area. The report has considered the structural components and physical layout of inn buildings from the nineteenth century as well as their associated outbuildings, sheds and other components in the formulation of site specific research questions.

Research questions for the Stranger family farm were guided by the comparative study of farm houses and cottages in the Kellyville and Castle Hill areas, particularly Kentwell Cottage. As no evidence of the house or garden survived, the questions relating to the Stranger cottage have not been addressed in this report.

The national historic themes relating to the study area are:

- working;
- developing Australia's cultural life; and
- developing local, regional and national economies.

The NSW historic state themes relating to the study area are:

- accommodation;
- commerce;

- leisure;
- transport;
- domestic life;
- land tenure;
- environment – cultural landscape;
- persons; and
- agriculture.

#### i General research questions

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

That is:

- i) *What is the condition and extent of the surviving archaeological evidence?*
- ii) *What is the nature of extant archaeological features?*
- iii) *Do the deposits and features contribute new information about the occupation and development of the site?*

The White Hart Inn and the buildings immediately surrounding it survive in fragmented but recognisable form. The main inn building, a detached kitchen and a cistern are outlined in sandstone and sandstock brick footings. The purpose of the excavation was to test the existence of archaeological resources relating directly to the use of the site as a wayfarer's inn and this aim was achieved. Deposits that were removed consisted mainly of demolition layers in which the majority of the artefacts were recovered. Secure archaeological deposits were not excavated and it is not clear if they survive intact or if the unexcavated deposits are a result of the demolition process. Documentary evidence indicates that the cistern held clear water when it was reported in a 1937 newspaper article (refer to page 35, this report).

The inn footings made of sandstone blocks were built into the ground to a depth of approximately 80 cm (2.6 feet) and the evidence suggests that the floor was close to ground level. When the inn was demolished, destruction of the structure and voids above the ground was almost total; only the voids created by the cellar and the cistern appear to have intact deposit within. The nature of these deposits is not known and while they may be securely sealed capsules of the inn's operations, they are just as likely to be deposits from the last phase of demolition. It is likely that the deposits in the cellar, at least, are a mixture of both.

The test excavation was limited to the Project area where it was proposed to construct a skyrail pier and on Transport for NSW land. To the east, that is, behind the inn building, it is anticipated that there would have been a number of other buildings associated with the operation of an inn. Buildings such as a blacksmithy, killing sheds, smoke houses, stables, pens, storerooms and barns for produce are likely to have existed as part of the complex and a number of buildings are alluded to in Cox's will and two auction notices (refer to the historical analysis Appendix A). Other buildings leading toward the back of the inn property probably still exist as archaeological resources but they are not within land within the project area or on land that is owned by Transport for NSW.

## ii Site specific research questions

### *White Hart Inn*

- iv) *If physical evidence of the Inn structure or associated outbuildings survive, can the data assist with understanding the spatial organisation of the inn and its associated features? (those that occur within the study area)*

Refer to the site plan (Figure 4.1) for a pictorial description of the layout of the excavated inn site. Some information about the spatial organisation of the inn complex was ascertained from the test excavation. The inn was built close to the edge of road alignment, like many inns, for visibility and easy access. A detached kitchen, linked to the rear of the inn by a brick footpath, was built to the rear of the main inn building.

Refuse was discarded behind the kitchen and evidence of ephemeral buildings was found in the form of large postholes, indicated a lean-to structure; the footings were too close to the main building and kitchen to have been stables.

A cistern was uncovered behind the main inn building close enough to have been fed water from the roof of the inn.

- v) *Do any structural remains or deposits at the site provide information on the commercial use of the site as an inn building including goods and services offered and the social standing of the inn keepers and patrons? If so, can this information be tied to any particular period or publican?*

The level of excavation will not answer this question comprehensively, nor will the form of the demolition assist. The test excavation has provided information on the form of the building and supported the documentary information provided in newspaper articles. The inn was built to a standard form that is recognisable across the state: a long front elevation, facing the road; a wing room at either end; a large space in the centre, which has been interpreted in this report as a dining room (or bar). Accommodation may be represented by additions on the southern side of the main inn building and were more than likely on the second storey the material evidence of which survives is only in the size and depth of the sandstone footings.

Artefacts removed from the looser fill at the top of the cellar include degraded iron barrel hoops and fragments of a milk pail. Fragments of large serving platters and a large number of plate sherds were also recovered from the demolition layer. Most of the artefacts could be found on a residential site as a commercial site, which is not surprising as the inn catered to individuals who required the same things as one would expect in a residential home – food, drink and storage. The other two factors that should be taken into consideration are that the excavation was only partial and the demolition method removed a great deal of material from the site, without leaving much in the way of secure deposits with which to analyse dates and activities.

- vi) *Can the structural remains and spatial arrangement of the site provide an insight into the design of the building? If so, is it comparable to other archaeological sites, or existing structures on a local, state or national level?*

The structural remains of the complex provide insight into the arrangement of the inn complex and support the understanding that commercial establishments such as inns were set out to make their use practical and familiar.



Comparisons have been made with other inns in NSW, and predictions about where other buildings may survive as relics can be made. Information related to other inns, either standing but derelict, adaptively re-used or as archaeological sites has been reviewed with the aim of understanding how the White Hart Inn may have been arranged. It would be expected that most of the inn's associated buildings would be found to the rear of the main building and leading down to Caddies Creek. Fencing or stabling animals away from the main road would have provided some security from passers-by and proximity to water for stock away from human potable water would have also been a consideration in where to place buildings and other structures.

- vii) *Does the archaeological evidence show changes to the inn building over time including evidence of rebuilding or extensions or changes to the use of the site? If so does this use coincide with changes in occupancy as shown in the historic record?*

The architectural fabric clearly demonstrates two building phases for the main inn building as described in a newspaper advertisement in 1829 (*Sydney Gazette* 13 January 1829, p.4). The earliest part of the building is represented by the large sandstone block footings, which outline the plan of the main inn building. These footings have been built into the ground, within trenches, down to 80 cm deep and based on written descriptions of the building, would have supported two-storeys. The inn was described as a two-storey brick building on stone foundations (*Richmond and Hawkesbury Advertiser* 12 March 1881, p.4), which was borne out in the archaeological fabric. The only sandstone was in the footings and deeper deposits of the excavation, which brick was also used in footings and load bearing wall bases. The most prolific fabric on the site was whole and fragmented sandstock bricks, which also filled the void in the cellar opening.

At the southern end of the inn, at the front, brick footings had cut through what was clearly the original southern wing room, built on sandstone footings. The original layout of the inn presenting to the street was of a long veranda or hall with two rectangular rooms at either end. When the inn was expanded, another room built on brick footings was added to the southern end of the facade and the wall to the rear of the veranda was extended through the original southern wing room. It is possible that the original south wing room was converted into an extension of the veranda and the new room was added to retain the symmetry of the building to the facade as it was built to hide the newer spaced directly behind it. These spaces have been tentatively interpreted as accommodation when the building was "enlarged and fitted up in a near and commodious manner with Bedrooms etc.," (*Sydney Gazette* 13 January 1829, p.4).

It is considered that the detached kitchen at the rear of the main inn building is also part of the alterations and additions because of the footing type. Although constructed in sandstone, these footings are made of fragments of sandstone that have been fitted together rather than the larger sandstone blocks. The phasing of the kitchen suits the scenario that it was an addition to the original building as it is placed close to, but not abutting the extensions of the main inn building. The brick pathway from the kitchen also leads to the extension at the rear of the main inn building.

- viii) *What does the material cultural assemblage reveal about the publicans and patrons at the site when compared with the assemblages from other sites?*

While no specific information can be linked to the publicans and families who may have lived, worked and visited the inn, the artefacts can provide general information about the lives of people in this area during the nineteenth century. This assemblage is similar to those previously excavated in inn sites with a range of ceramics and glass the majority of which were used for making and serving meals and drinks. A detailed comparison of this site to other assemblages in NSW has not been completed. It is anticipated that further research can be undertaken as part of the public participation of the project. One comparison is the Red Cow Inn located in Penrith and excavated in 2005 (Casey and Lowe 2005) many similarities between glass type and style and ceramic patterns and style can be identified including the dominance of blue, black and green colours and the use of common patterns including Asiatic Pheasants. Artefacts associated with a working inn complex including axe fragments, horse and farm equipment were also present at the Red Cow Inn. The artefact assemblages of both inns represent the typical deposits associated with inns and inn buildings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

One of the main differences was the relatively small number of pipe fragments excavated across the site. Smoking was a common pastime in the nineteenth century and most archaeological sites contain large numbers of fragmented pipe stems and bowls. This site contained only 31 fragments (reproduced from the artefact report Appendix B).

- ix) *What do the outbuildings and associated outbuildings tell us about the wider use of the site as a thoroughfare and meeting place for the local community?*

The test excavation uncovered the central area of the White Hart Inn, that is, the main inn building, the kitchen and cistern but the extent of the Project area and therefore areas of impact was limited to the front only of the archaeological site. As a result, there was limited evidence of other buildings that would be expected of an inn. Test trench 4 had evidence of refuse from hearths and possible footings but structures in this area would have been ephemeral. Another area to the north of the main inn building suggested two phases of a smaller building; this archaeological information was retrieved as an unexpected find during construction for Pier 70 of the skyrail and is described in detail in a separate report. The results of that excavation have not changed the assessment of the finds in this report.

#### *Nineteenth century structures and orchards*

- x) *If physical evidence of the cottage structure or associated outbuildings survive, can the data assist with understanding the spatial organisation of the house and its associated features?*

Very little evidence not related to the operations of the landscaping business was recovered during archaeological testing for the Stranger cottage. A small area of 20<sup>th</sup> century paving was recorded but this was the extent of the find.

- xi) *Do any structural remains or material culture deposits at the site tell us about the social status and standard of living of those who occupied the site? If, so can this information be tied to a particular family, namely the Stranger Family?*

Not applicable. Mixed soil deposits were removed with a smooth-edged mud bucket to the natural clay layer. Other than a small area of paving, no archaeological resources were encountered.

- xii) *Do the structural remains indicate a specific design or style of vernacular architecture? If so, are they comparable to other archaeological sites, or existing structures on a local, state or national level?*

Not applicable as structures were not found.

- xiii) *Do the structural remains indicate additions or alterations over time, and does this coincide with changes in occupancy as shown in the historic record?*

Not applicable as very little architectural fabric was found. The small area of paving that was recorded may not belong to the subject cottage.

- xiv) *Is there evidence of domestic occupation at the site? If so, does the material culture assemblage change through time and with phases of occupation? Is there any historical evidence linking these changes to certain people, occupational phases, or other events?*

Not applicable as artefacts were not recovered from the test excavation.

- xv) *Is there any evidence of agricultural produce at the site, especially fruit growing? If so what form does it take and how does the information contribute to our knowledge of the agricultural practices in the area?*

Evidence relating to agricultural activities and produce was not recovered in the area of test excavation. Archaeological resources further to the east, that is, closer to Caddies Creek, may exist although this is doubtful given the earth moving activities of the landscape business in this location. Test excavation of the area to the east was not undertaken as it is outside the Project boundary.

- xvi) *Does any domestic material deposit provide a link to the local orcharding industry? If so, what can it tell us about people's domestic lives in relation to their work?*

This question cannot be answered due to the lack of archaeological resources recovered from this area of test excavation.

- xvii) *What does the material cultural assemblage reveal about the owners and occupants of the house, when compared with assemblages from other sites?*

This question cannot be answered due to the lack of archaeological resource.

## 9 Re-evaluation of significance

### 9.1 Overview

The results of the test excavation have provided the opportunity to re-assess the significance of the archaeological resource (refer to EMM 2013). Table 9.1 firstly presents the significance of the potential archaeological remains as predicted in the archaeological assessment and then presents the revised significance based the results of the archaeological investigation.

The assessment and statement of significance is based on the guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2009). The concept of cultural significance is defined as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations” (*Burra Charter* 1999: Article 1.2). It identifies that conservation of an item of cultural significance should be guided by the item’s level of significance.

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### 9.2 Revised Statement of Significance

#### 9.2.1 The White Hart Inn

The archaeological resources that have been partially excavated have been shown to be those of the former White Hart Inn. The site has the ability to demonstrate the historical development of the growing colony and the direct connection of Windsor to Parramatta and Sydney. It contains research potential which will provide data for analysis from a number of perspectives including physical, social and economic values. The surviving archaeological resource is significant for their associative values to a class of people, being specifically innkeepers, who at the time belonged to a sub-culture of the travelling and semi-itinerant classes.

The archaeological resource is representative of a class of structures that survives in some areas of the state as renovated public and private buildings. It is rare as an archaeological site to the state of NSW; its conservation and interpretation, *in situ*, would also be rare at a State level.

The White Hart Inn is of State significance.

#### 9.2.2 The Strangers’ cottage

The potential archaeological resource related to the Strangers’ cottage was not realised. It is likely that relics associated with the cottage were destroyed with the construction of the tile and landscaping business that occupy the site currently.

The site does not possess heritage significance.



**Table 9.1 Assessment of significance**

NSW Heritage criteria (NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> )	Significance assessment of the potential archaeological resource (prior to the archaeological investigation)	Revised significance assessment based on the results of the archaeological investigation
<p>Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the local area);</p>	<p>The potential archaeological resource is historically associated with inns and inn keeping during the early nineteenth century. Inns were an important element of travel and expansion of the colony, serving as rest stops for travellers and their animals and forming a central part of community life. It represents the historical period of coaching and is an early licensed premise in the colony dating to 1830. Information about the inn is well documented and the site has a long occupation history with multiple publicans. The presence of a woman publican at the White Hart Inn can contribute to the understanding of women’s experience as publicans during the eighteenth century.</p> <p>Additionally, the inn is located on the original alignment of one of the oldest roads in the colony and may be able to provide historical information regarding life in along the road. Information from the White Hart Inn can contribute to the knowledge of this important transport link and, in general, the expanding colony and growing settlement. The development of the site as an inn from the 1830s to the 1850s represents the changing nature of inns in response to changes in modes of travel and transport in the nineteenth century.</p> <p><b>Archaeological evidence of the 1830s inn demonstrating the historical development of the growth of the colony would be of <i>state</i> significance.</b></p>	<p>The survival of the White Hart Inn in archaeological form has provided information that contributes to understanding the development of colony in that it was one of a group of establishments that would be built as the colony expanded and roads were built to new settlements. Of particular importance is that the White Hart Inn was one of a chain of inns along the relatively new road to Windsor, and a reflection of the importance of Windsor as the growing food bowl to the colony.</p> <p>The surviving fabric predominantly in the form of footings demonstrates the typical vernacular inn style in two stories. Documentary sources that describe the inn are reflected in the surviving architectural fabric and clearly show that the inn was enlarged soon after it was built.</p> <p>The pre-excavation assessment of significance for the site has been confirmed. The inn was well known during its life and was once one of the many places that provided a service to the European population travelling through the colony.</p> <p><b>The archaeological site of the former White Hart Inn is of <i>State</i> significance.</b></p>

**Table 9.1 Assessment of significance**

NSW Heritage criteria (NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> )	Significance assessment of the potential archaeological resource (prior to the archaeological investigation)	Revised significance assessment based on the results of the archaeological investigation
<p>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 local area);</p>	<p>The White Hart Inn is linked to key people of interest in the local community including the Cox family, Sarah Tighe, and Hugh Kelly. The Cox family were magistrates and farmers respected in the local community, Sarah Tighe was a publican in her own right as well as being married to John Booth, the publican at the Royal Oak Inn (now Mean Fiddler) in the local area. Hugh Kelly owned his own inn on Windsor Road as well as being a farmer and large landholder in the Kellyville area. It is believed that Kellyville was named after Hugh Kelly.</p> <p>The archaeological remains of the area are unlikely to add to our knowledge of Hugh Kelly who only briefly owned the site in the 1820s.</p> <p>Archaeological evidence associated with the Cox family and Sarah Tighe, would provide further information of their lives and contribute to an understanding of this locally significant people.</p> <p><b>Evidence that demonstrates the lives of the publicans who ran the inn is of <i>local associative</i> significance.</b></p>	<p>The inn is associated with the builder, James Gough, who as convict in the service of William Cox (explorer and road builder). While James Gough is not a well-known historical figure, he represents the many convicts who went on to achieve redemption for his crimes. Gough arrived in the colony as a convict and was pardoned after eight years, after being promoted to Overseer of Government Carpenters in 1819. James Gough was one of a small group of men employed to build and repair government buildings in the Hawkesbury.</p> <p>The licensees at the White Hart Inn were known in the region therefore are significant at a local level. They are also representative of a class of people who led semi-nomadic lives moving from inn to inn. They were a small sub-culture who interacted with each other and in many ways were defined through their profession.</p> <p>Records have identified at least two female publicans, Sarah Tighe and Ann Hollis, who are of interest for the fact that inn keeping would have been an unusual occupation for women in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>Descendents of two publicans, James Gough and John Allen (who also owned the inn for a time) are known and have shown that they have a high level of interest in the site because of its association with their ancestors.</p> <p><b>The publicans who served at the White Hart Inn are of <i>local</i> significance.</b></p>

**Table 9.1 Assessment of significance**

NSW Heritage criteria (NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> )	Significance assessment of the potential archaeological resource (prior to the archaeological investigation)	Revised significance assessment based on the results of the archaeological investigation
<p>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);</p>	<p>The survival of elements of the inn complex as an archaeological resource provides a high level of possibility for <i>in situ</i> conservation, the aim of which would be to demonstrate early building materials and a standard inn design. The retention of the surviving architecture has the potential to contribute aesthetically to the final viaduct design by providing a point of interest to passing traffic, particularly if the main part of the inn is visible from the train and can be accessed by pedestrians.</p> <p>The level of archaeological preservation on the site is high for architectural features from the lower levels of the buildings. Potential exists for illustration or 3D modelling to hypothetically recreate the historic-period buildings.</p> <p>Retained <i>in situ</i>, this site is likely to be one of a small number of interpreted and conserved inns in New South Wales; it therefore has the ability to be significant to the state as an excellent visual example of its type.</p> <p><b>The surviving architecture of the inn complex has significance in its ability to physically demonstrate the historical use of the complex as well as the future interpretive capabilities of the site. It is of local significance.</b></p>	<p>The test excavation was conducted to determine the retention level of relics in the Project area. The results show that the level of retention is moderate in that the plan of the structures is visible but secure deposits were not encountered. It has been surmised that secure deposits containing artefacts are rare on this site because of the way the inn was demolished.</p> <p>The White Hart Inn archaeological site was excavated to the extent that its function and level of preservation could be determined but <i>in situ</i> architectural fabric and potential artefact-bearing deposits have been retained <i>in situ</i> and the site conserved. The possibility that secure artefact-bearing deposits survive in the area that has been identified as a cellar and also in the cistern is considered to be moderate. Further structures and deposits are likely to survive to the east of the Project area as a successful inn would require numerous outbuildings to provide for the travelling public and local community.</p> <p><b>The White Hart Inn archaeological site is of State significance for its ability to demonstrate the aesthetic characteristics of particular type of service industry that emerged as the colony grew.</b></p>
<p>Criterion (d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the local area);</p>	<p>The surviving archaeological resource has the potential to have special associations with members of the community who regard a tangible connection to the past and evidence of the historical development of an area as an important element of the modern landscape. With further education, the site has the potential to be considered significant to the local population who live in an important historic region of the former colony.</p> <p><b>The archaeological resource of the White Hart Inn complex is of local significance to a component of the community for cultural reasons.</b></p>	<p>The White Hart Inn archaeological site has special associations with the local community in North West Sydney as well as two known descendents of two of the publicans. A high degree of interest was demonstrated by attendance to the public open days held in April 2014. The attending public expressed views that support the importance of understanding Australia’s colonial beginnings and showed pride in the site and the interest of the State government and the archaeological consultants.</p> <p><b>The archaeological resource of the White Hart Inn complex is of local significance to a component of the community for cultural reasons.</b></p>

**Table 9.1 Assessment of significance**

NSW Heritage criteria (NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> )	Significance assessment of the potential archaeological resource (prior to the archaeological investigation)	Revised significance assessment based on the results of the archaeological investigation
<p>Criterion (e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the local area);</p>	<p>The archaeological resource uncovered to date, is of an inn built in the 1830s and in use until the 1880s as both an inn and possibly a family home. The archaeological resource is able to contribute to an understanding of the materials and techniques used to build this particular structure and allows for comparisons across the state. In addition, the data obtained from the excavation has shed light on the development of inn designs from the early colonial period and how they changed through time.</p> <p>Spatial analysis of an archaeologically intact inn complex is possible, which will shed light on how the complex was used, as well as the provide information on the clientele. This valuable information is not readily available from other sources as inns of a similar period have been subject to modern redevelopments or have been demolished without investigation. This is one of the few inns of its date and type that retains a high degree of archaeological integrity.</p> <p>Information gained from the archaeological excavation of the inn complex (to the extent of the study area) contributes to our understanding of the service that it provided to travellers along the road out of a newly established town in the colony (Sydney) and into the other important settlement at Windsor and the important food producing areas of Windsor and Pitt Town. This transport route was a valuable contribution to the development of the early colony and the state and inns and their location signified this advancing development.</p> <p>The information from the artefacts recovered from the excavation assists in our understanding of the social landscape between Sydney and Windsor and further to the Blue Mountains as well as providing information on the habits of the patrons and publicans at the site including the roles of women publicans and the changes to public houses during the eighteenth century.</p>	<p>Additional documentary research was undertaken after the test excavation to supplement the existing history, correct inconsistencies and to provide a clearer analysis that could be linked to, or refuted by, the archaeological information.</p> <p>This research indicates that the inn was probably built by James Gough in around 1826 or 1827. No definitive evidence of the builder and the date of the inn was located but the strong association between William Cox (owner, magistrate and explorer) and James Gough and Gough’s recorded residence on Windsor Road lends itself to the conclusions drawn in this report.</p> <p>The archaeological resources of the site have yielded information about the site and the preservation, <i>in situ</i>, of the majority of the site retains the potential to answer questions related to the inn complex as well as larger questions about the growth of the colony, transportation and possibly trade within the colony and internationally.</p> <p>Questions that have arisen out of the research and the test excavation can be answered by researchers, school students and the public alike, as the interest that has been generated by the project has been far reaching.</p> <p><b>The research potential of relics associated with the inn complex is of State significance.</b></p>



**Table 9.1 Assessment of significance**

NSW Heritage criteria (NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> )	Significance assessment of the potential archaeological resource (prior to the archaeological investigation)	Revised significance assessment based on the results of the archaeological investigation
	<p>Evidence from this excavation provides a detailed comparison to similar archaeological sites in the local area as well as the inn complexes that remain standing both on Old Windsor and Windsor Roads and in the wider state of NSW.</p> <p><b>The research potential of relics associated with the inn complex is of <i>State</i> significance.</b></p>	
<p>Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the local area); and</p>	<p>Inn sites have not been extensively studied from an archaeological perspective and little is known about colonial inns along the Windsor Road. Analysis of some comparable examples are provided in Section 3.1.11.ii of this report (EMM design 2013) but archaeological sites along the alignment of one of the oldest roads in the colony are becoming rarer with the growth in housing and transport needs. While the colony would have been serviced by many inns, those established around the nascent town of Sydney, would have been established early and demolished quickly to make way for the growing city. This is particularly salient on the Old Windsor Road, which connected three of the earliest towns in the colony – Sydney, Parramatta and Windsor. Some inns remain standing but have been subject to continual redevelopment which is likely to have removed archaeological evidence of their early uses. The White Hart Inn has high potential to be an intact archaeological site which has remained undeveloped since the nineteenth century and is rare within NSW. Additionally the potential archaeological remains of may provide rare information on domestic and commercial activity on the site.</p> <p><b>Archaeological resources associated with the White Hart Inn are rare at a <i>state</i> level.</b></p>	<p>As per the assessment of the potential relics (above) with the addition that archaeological sites of this nature are extremely rare in NSW. Archaeological sites in NSW are endangered as development spreads from Sydney, which is also the earliest settlement in NSW and therefore has the potential to contain early and undocumented sites. The rate of residential, commercial and public infrastructure development around Sydney is rapidly responding to the region’s growth with the result being a high level of heritage impact. The most common impact mitigation measures are the collection of data prior to destruction, which results in a declining rate in the tangible heritage of NSW. Thus while the excavated resources are rare in a state context, so too are the conserved surviving structural elements of the site.</p> <p><b>Archaeological resources associated with the White Hart Inn are rare at a <i>State</i> level. <i>In situ</i> conservation would also be rare at a <i>State</i> level.</b></p>

**Table 9.1 Assessment of significance**

NSW Heritage criteria (NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> )	Significance assessment of the potential archaeological resource (prior to the archaeological investigation)	Revised significance assessment based on the results of the archaeological investigation
<p>Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments (or the local area).</p>	<p>The potential archaeological remains of the site are likely to be a good representation of the techniques used to construct inn buildings in the 1830s as well as provide information on how these buildings may have changed throughout their use life.</p> <p>The White Hart Inn would also have been a representative example of rest stops along major arterial roads in the colonial period.</p> <p><b>Archaeological resources associated with the White Hart Inn are likely to be representative of early inns in the colony of NSW at a level <i>State</i> significance.</b></p>	<p>The archaeological resource provides an excellent example of building fabric and construction methods, which have yet to be fully analysed. Additional information that has been extracted from the investigation is changes through time to the complex, although a clear division between the site as a commercial establishment and a residential home was not found.</p> <p>The archaeological remains also provide a strong and substantial comparison to the nearby Mean Fiddler Inn (also a site of State Heritage Significance) as well as other establishments within NSW.</p> <p>The White Hart Inn is a representative example of rest stops along major arterial roads in the colonial period.</p> <p><b>Archaeological resources associated with the White Hart Inn are likely to be representative of early inns in the colony of NSW at a <i>state</i> significance.</b></p>



## 10 Conclusion and recommendations

### 10.1 Ecologically sustainable development

The principle of intergenerational equity intends to ensure that present generations consider future generations when making management decisions that apply to development and change. This principle is possibly the most relevant part of the notion of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) when considering heritage management.

The retention of most of the site within the Project area conforms to the principle of ESD and the recommendations have been made with this principle in mind.

### 10.2 Cumulative impact within the region

It is acknowledged that the Project has impacted on elements of the site, but the discovery of its existence and intactness led to the decision to retain most of the site within the Project area.

The design of the skyrail in the location of the relics was modified to remove a planned pier from the middle of the main inn building to another location to the north of the building. While some relics were removed to accommodate the pier (Pier 70), these relics were found to have been disturbed more than those belonging to the main inn building and they were fully recorded before removal. The information obtained from this additional area of excavation and from the pier footing location (Pier 69) to the south of the main inn building are the subjects of a report currently in draft. These additional relics do not change the conclusions drawn from the initial excavation or the recommendations in this report.

Further, as North West Sydney grows, the level of development that the area has been undergoing will become even more rapid than it has been in the last twenty years. The current construction of the Sydney Metro Northwest, the implementation of the North West Transitway and improvements to Old Windsor and Windsor roads is clear evidence that the region is growing. Research for this report, which includes earlier consultant reports, indicates a high probability that other archaeological sites survive in undeveloped locations along the alignments; standing, but derelict, structures also exist along the alignment. It is anticipated, simply through the growth of Sydney, that heritage sites will be lost if they are not managed suitably. The conservation of the White Hart Inn archaeological site, almost in its totality within the Project area, will counter the effects of urban expansion.

### 10.3 Interpretation

Public interpretation of the archaeological site has been an important consideration during the course of the project. One of the major interpretive devices employed so far on the project was the community open day held at the White Hart Inn archaeological site on 4, 5 and 6 April 2014. The site was opened up to public tours and the information was translated by way of tour guides who had worked on the archaeological excavation, story boards and artefact displays. The open days were also an opportunity for visitors, many of whom were from the local area, to be updated on the project. It may be possible on particular days or weeks throughout the year (such as National Archaeology Week or History Week) to offer tours of the archaeological sites or the surrounding area.

The joint EMM and TfNSW open day effort was awarded the *Martin Davies Award for Best Public Archaeology Initiative* 2015 by the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA).

A recommendation for future interpretation is included in 10.5.3 below.



## 10.4 White Hart Inn

### 10.4.1 Summary

Test excavations at the site of the former White Hart Inn revealed that a substantial amount of the inn survived as relics of State significance. After detailed historical research before and after the excavation, it is clear that the site was a well known and significant place in NSW's past. The White Hart Inn archaeological site also holds an important place in the history of the State as it represents the vernacular form of its type and the growth of the colony through its placement on a main road to an important place in early NSW.

This type of archaeological site is rare, as are most archaeological sites that relate to the history of the colony. Rapid expansion and development combined with heritage legislation that has not been in force for much of the State's existence has resulted in a high level of impact on standing structures and archaeological sites before important information could be retrieved. Conservation of the White Hart Inn represents leading practice in the treatment of the State's shared heritage in creating the opportunity to retain, perhaps for future investigation, material evidence of a diminishing educational resource. Conservation of the sites also contributes to the ideal of intergenerational equity where embedded significant information has been retained for future generations.

### 10.4.2 Stanger's cottage and orchards

Evidence of the nineteenth century cottage and orchards originally belonging to the Stranger family did not survive development in the Project area.

## 10.5 Recommendations

These recommendations apply to the conserved relics of the White Hart Inn archaeological site and have been prepared within the context of conservation, intergenerational equity and in compliance with the Minister's conditions of consent E10 (SSI-5100) and C31 (SSI-5414).

### 10.5.1 Site conservation

- Ensure that the archaeological site remains secure under the current circumstances. At the completion of the public open days in April 2014, the surviving archaeological fabric and deposits were covered with a non-woven geotextile to separate relics from redeposited fill and allow filtration in both directions. None of the site is visible above ground as its security from intentional destruction, inadvertent destruction from surrounding construction and environmental impacts could not be guaranteed. At present, the site has been returned almost to its original archaeological form.
- If the opportunity arises, the site has been preserved for further investigation or open interpretation. Until a clear decision with suitable safeguards is made, the archaeological resources of the site should remain conserved in situ.
- Ensure that the haul road at the White Hart Inn archaeological site is removed carefully under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.

### 10.5.2 Artefact conservation

A large collection of artefacts was retrieved from the test excavation and is currently securely stored. Future management of the collection includes the final repository, which will be made in consultation with the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

The recommendations are:

- the artefacts are curated in a permanent location either under the care of TfNSW or a designated body with suitable facilities;
- the artefacts are made available to researchers with appropriate management measures created by the curator;
- artefacts are made available to Transport for NSW as part of their education program; and
- TfNSW notifies the Heritage Division of OEH of the final artefact repository.

### 10.5.3 Interpretation

In accordance with requirement EH18 (Submission report p.7-13, July 2012), interpretation of the White Hart Inn archaeological site should be consistent with interpretation across the European heritage sites in the Project area. In order to achieve this, an interpretation strategy that addresses all sites should be prepared; these sites are:

- the White Hart Inn archaeological site;
- the house and wells at Kellyville Station;
- Castle Hill Station;
- Showground Station; and
- Cherrybrook Station.

Condition C44 (SSI-5414) is for the preparation of an Urban Design and Corridor Landscaping Plan that will provide:

...design initiatives to integrate rail infrastructure, station and facilities into their existing and proposed settings, and landscaping measures to minimise, mitigate or/offset the impacts of the SSI...on property and other land uses (such as open space), visual amenity and local vistas and heritage values.

The condition for an Urban Design and Corridor Landscaping Plan (Condition 6 (f)) the details of which are specified in Condition 44 requires that heritage (indigenous and non-indigenous) interpretation installations are included in the Plan (Condition C44(g)). The interpretation strategy should be used to inform the final design for heritage interpretation in the Urban Design and Corridor Landscaping Plan.

#### 10.5.4 Education

One of the main purposes of conducting research and archaeological excavation is to collect data about the past that would otherwise be lost through deterioration or development. The data that is collected ideally provides a platform from which to learn more about the past and supplement or challenge conventional history.

The information obtained from the research and test excavation should be used to enhance the public's understanding and enjoyment of the past. Some of the ways in which this can be done are listed below:

- use the test excavation results of the White Hart Inn as a case study in the NSW public school curriculum;
- provide access to the artefact assemblages for researchers and students (refer to recommendation 10.5.2); the assemblages that lend themselves best to further research are those from the White Hart Inn and the house and wells site at Kellyville Station;
- where the opportunity arises, encourage additional research on the sites investigated for the Project; questions could include those related to:
  - the preservation of sites marked on surveyor notebooks;
  - spatial arrangements of rural properties used for residential and commercial purposes, such as the house and wells at Kellyville Station; and
  - spatial arrangements of inns and how they responded to environmental factors.

#### 10.5.5 State Heritage Register

The White Hart Inn archaeological site has been conserved *in situ* with little impact to the layout of the complex as a result of the activities undertaken for completion of the Project. The assessment of significance ascertained that as relics, the White Hart Inn archaeological site is of State significance. This recommendation is to prepare a State Heritage Register nomination for the site within 12 months of completion of this report.

#### 10.5.6 Unexpected finds

This recommendation applies to all relics. In the event that unexpected relics are uncovered during Project-related activities, work within 5 m must stop immediately and an archaeologist consulted to make a determination of the find. If the find constitute relics, further investigation may required. Refer to the Project specific construction management plan.

## Abbreviations

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<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Term</b>
£	Pounds
\$	dollars
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal heritage information management system
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BH	borehole
c	circa
cm	centimetres
DP	Deposited Plan
DP&E	Department of Planning and Environment (formerly DP&I)
DP&I	Department of Planning and Infrastructure (now DP&E)
EMM	EMM Consulting Pty Limited Pty Limited
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
GML	Gooden Mackay Logan
km	kilometres
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
m <sup>2</sup>	metres squared
MCoA	Ministers Conditions of Approval
mm	millimetres
NSW	New South Wales
NWRL	North West Rail Link
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit
RMS	Roads and Maritime Services
SHR	State Heritage Register
t	Tonne
TfNSW	Transport for NSW
TP	Test pit





## Glossary of Terms

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Many of these definitions use throughout this report have been taken from the *Archaeological Assessments Guidelines* (Heritage Branch 1996).

**Archaeological Potential:** a sites potential to contain archaeological relics as defined in the Heritage Act 1977. The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research. It refers to the surviving condition of archaeological sites). Common terms for describing archaeological potential are:

- known archaeological features/sites (high archaeological potential);
- potential archaeological features/sites (medium archaeological potential); and
- no archaeological features/sites (low archaeological potential).

**Archaeological Site:** a place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground archaeological sites may include building foundations, occupation deposits, features, artefacts and relics. Above ground archaeological sites may include buildings, works, or industrial structures that are intact or ruined.

**Archaeology:** the study of the human past using material evidence.

**Archaeological investigation or excavation:** the manual excavation of an archaeological site.

**Artefact:** an object produced by human activity. In historical archaeology the term usually refers to small objects contained within occupation deposits. The term may also encompass food or plant remains and ecological features (for example, pollen).

**Conservation:** all of the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

**Building:** a part of a building, structure or part of a structure.

**Heritage:** encompasses both Aboriginal and historic heritage including sites that predate European settlement and a shared history since European settlement such as the shared associations in pastoral landscapes as well as associated link with the mission period.

**Heritage Item:** an item defined under the *Heritage Act 1977* and assessed as being of local, State and/or National heritage significance.

**Heritage Significance:** a term used to encompass all aspects of significance (see Cultural Significance). Defined in the *Heritage Act 1977* (Section 4A) as being of State or Local significance in relation to historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

**Historical Archaeology:** in NSW historical archaeology is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documentation, since European occupation of NSW in 1788.

**Item:** a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct.

**Listing:** an item is placed on a statutory heritage list.

**Local Significance:** in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

**Place:** site, area, land, landscape, building or other work group of buildings or other works and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

**Potential Archaeological Site:** a place which may contain physical evidence of past human activity (see Archaeological Site).

**Relic:** any deposit object or material evidence that (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and (b) is of State or local heritage significance.

**Research Design:** a set of questions, which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool which ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

**Research Potential:** the ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to research questions.

**State Significance:** in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item. An item can be both of State heritage significance and local heritage significance. An item that is of local heritage significance may or may not be of State heritage significance.

## Appendix A

### History of the study area

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## White Hart Inn Kellyville

Historical analysis to support the test excavation report

Prepared for Transport for NSW | 27 January 2016

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## White Hart Inn Kellyville

Final

Report J14017RP2 | Prepared for Transport for NSW | 27 January 2016

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Prepared by **Pamela Kottaras**

Approved by

Position Heritage Services Manager

Position

Signature



Signature

Date 27 January 2016

Date 27 January 2016

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## Executive Summary

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The project area was originally alienated in 1809 and 30 acres were formally granted to John Moss in 1810. Immediately to the north, William Mason was granted 50 acres and then another 40 acres to the north of that. Mary Sargent was granted 60 acres in 1818 directly to the south of John Moss' land and on the boundary of the new alignment of Windsor Road.

Moss' lot, on which the White Hart Inn was to be built, was transferred to Edmund Wright in 1821, then to Hugh Kelly within the same year. William Cox Esq, magistrate and explorer bought the land from Kelly in 1823. Cox went on to acquire some land to the north from Jonas Bradley, who had purchased it from William Mason. It was during Cox' ownership that the inn was erected.

The White Hart was well known in the colony, as were many others. It is understandable that areas were known by the name of the inn that they serviced as, in many cases in the early years at least, they may have been the most obvious landmark.

The history of the White Hart Inn has begins around 1825-26 when a former convict and associate of Cox was found to be residing on the Windsor Road as a publican. Gough was a skilled carpenter and had been employed to repair and build a number of government buildings, and when he is mentioned as a proprietor of the "half-way house between Parramatta and Windsor". While the White Hart Inn was not the only half-way house between Parramatta and Windsor, the connection between Gough and Cox makes this explanation more plausible than any other.

Soon after William Cox's death in 1836 the property was purchased by John Allen (in 1838) and continued operating as an inn. During its time as an inn, or half-way house, the White Hart was managed by ten publicans at least; not an unusual occurrence as publicans moved from hotel to hotel, often on an annual basis. In at least two cases, the publicans' licenses were made to women; Sarah Tighe and Ann Hollis.

Research indicates that inn had been "lately built" in 1828 and then enlarged in 1829. Like many other inns along main roads to the satellite towns springing up around Sydney, it would have enjoyed the patronage of travellers and local residents alike. And much like other inns, it would have enjoyed a degree of self-sufficiency, important to its survival in providing food to travellers as well as services such as blacksmithing and animal stabling.

The last confirmed records that have been found for the White Hart Inn date to 1885 with its inclusion as a polling place reported in the *Evening News* in October 1885. After that date, references to the inn reappear in the early twentieth century with the writings of E G Maundrell (1936) who describes his successful quest to find the old "Swan Inn". The following year, another article appeared in the *Sydney Mail*, about two people finding the White Hart Inn site, just after the junction of the roads. By this time the inn appears to have been demolished many years ago.

The archaeological test excavation report makes use of the historical record to interpret the results of the field work and is able to add to the narrative in a small way. For now, the archaeological site remains *in situ*, possibly with a substantial amount of data preserved under the ground.





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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this report

The archaeological site of the White Hart Inn is located in the suburb of Beaumont Hills in Northwest Sydney, adjacent to Kellyville. In 2013 the site was subject to a test excavation to determine the existence of relics and their level of archaeological preservation and integrity. This report has been prepared as an appendix to the archaeological test excavation report (EMM 2015) to provide a framework on which to interpret the results of the excavation. An historical analysis was prepared in 2013 to support the assessment of significance and the archaeological excavation method. Completion of the archaeological excavation program was the trigger to investigate the historical development of the site and the surrounding region in more detail.

## 1.2 Authorship

This historical analysis builds on the historical analysis that was prepared by the archaeological assessment and research design prepared in 2013 to guide decisions for the potential archaeological site. The presentation of this historical analysis is the responsibility of Pamela Kottaras; research was conducted by Rebecca Newell, Ryan Desic, Wendy Thorp, Ryan Desic, Louise Doherty and Pamela Kottaras. Thanks to Marion Starr for assisting with questions related to James Gough and the inn.

## 1.3 Historic themes

The historic themes relevant to the archaeological investigation of the study area were taken from the NSW Heritage Branch website ([www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/index.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/index.htm)). These have been used as a source and starting point in the formulation of research questions for the proposed archaeological monitoring program.

The national historic themes relating to the study area are:

- working;
- developing Australia's cultural life; and
- developing local, regional and national economies.

The NSW historic state themes relating to the study area are:

- accommodation;
- commerce;
- leisure;
- transport;
- domestic life;
- land tenure;
- environment – cultural landscape;



- persons; and
- agriculture.

## 1.4 The Aboriginal north west of Sydney

The majority of information about the social and cultural structure of Aboriginal society before contact with new settlers comes from accounts made by Europeans. These accounts and observations were made through European eyes and were often contradictory and misleading, therefore historical accounts may not be a clear interpretation of Aboriginal pre-contact or early post-contact life. Many accounts are after massive social disruption due to disease and displacement. As a result, this information is often contentious, particularly in relation to language area boundaries.

At the time of contact, the dominant Aboriginal language group for the study area was the Darug (or Dharruk) (KNC 2014 p.8; Attenbrow 2010 p.34). It is likely that the people who inhabited the Kellyville area were the Darug-speaking hinterland Bediagal (or Bidjigal). Bediagal territory is recorded as being north-west of Parramatta. Their territory extended from the mouth of the Hawkesbury River inland to Mount Victoria, Campbelltown and Liverpool (Tindale 1974). Their non-Darug-speaking neighbours were Gundangara to the west, Tharawal to the south, Ku-ring-gai to the east and Darkinjung to the north (KNC 2014 p.8, 9).

The surrounding landscape, including the Hawkesbury River and nearby Caddies Creek, would have yielded fresh water and fresh water fish, crustaceans and shellfish exploited by the Bediagal. Men and women fished, women hunted small animals such as lizards and snakes while men hunted the larger animals such as kangaroos (GML 2012c, Hornsby Shire Council 2013). This diet was supplemented by edible flowers and plant roots, honey, berries and fruits. Suitable stone for manufacture of stone tools occurs across the Cumberland Plain. The closest raw material would have been the silcrete of the St Mary's formation at Plumpton Ridge, Eastern Creek and Marsden Park (GML 2012c, p. 13).

Records of Aboriginal interacting with the new settlers were not located during the research phase of this project. No clear evidence of interaction was discovered through the archaeological excavation but evidence that the European life overlay directly on the Aboriginal life was. Stone artefacts were recovered from relict topsoil that survived beneath the front room of the inn. These items point to the similarities between Aboriginal and European choices in locations for camping and settling.

The Aboriginal past of the project area has been investigated by KNC, who have undertaken desktop research and an archaeological excavation program and analysis to understand the Aboriginal use of the place before changes brought about by the establishment of the British colony were made. The report by KNC (2015) should be read with this report for more comprehensive understanding of the past in the region.

## 1.5 New settlement in the region

North-west Sydney was first set aside as the 34,539 acre Castle Hill Government Farm (Figure 1.1). The farm was established in 1801 and was for the exclusive use of the Crown and managed by convict labourers and was one of the earliest and most important agricultural areas in the early colony, vital to the survival of the colony in its early years. Buildings belonging to the government farm included stone barracks for the convicts and huts for the superintendent and overseers. Gardens and paddocks were defined by split rail; the methods employed for building and farming are representative of all early settlement in the district. The Castle Hill Government Farm was to the south west of the White Hart Inn, the government buildings approximately 2 km away.

The district's wheat crops were stricken with rust and blight, resulting in a reduction of the land under cultivation in 1808 and by 1811 the farm had become too costly to run and Governor Macquarie closed it down (Thorp 1990 p. 11; Galea 1983 p.57) so that farming could focus on the flatter land around Rose Hill and Parramatta (Galea 1983 p.16).

For many years Kellyville remained a place to pass through on a journey to somewhere else such as Windsor or the Hawkesbury and was not considered a place to settle (Galea 1983, p.18). The land was granted to free settlers in the early 1800s and the area became the site of private farming enterprises. Early land holders included John Tibbett, John Hillas, George Acres, Hugh Kelly and Michael Hancey. It is possible that Kellyville was named after former convict Hugh Kelly, who on his death was a respected member of the community (Galea 1983, p.57). The early settlers ventured to the Kellyville area in search of farming land, however it was considered hilly and difficult to clear (Galea 1983, p.16).

Houses were scattered along the main roads, such as Windsor and Old Windsor Roads, but there were no distinct towns or villages between Castle Hill and Windsor. Kellyville was often referred to as 'there or nowhere' or 'nowhere here' or 'there and nowhere else' (Galea 1983, p.30). It is believed bushrangers roamed the area during its time as a government farm (Galea 1983, p.57). The Kellyville Estate subdivision in 1889 resulted in the pattern of many major roads today.

Kellyville was a rural area with production centred on wheat crops, fruit growing and cattle. Early crops also included grapes but they were wiped out with an outbreak of phylloxera (Kellyville Public School P&C 1973, p.8). As a result the vineyards were removed and the focus of production shifted to citrus crops that would dominate the Hills District well into the twentieth century. Oranges were by far the most popular to grow though lemons and other citrus varieties also thrived.

The largest orchard in the district was that of the Acres family at the site of the Castle Hill Country Club (Kellyville Public School P&C 1973, p.8). It is possible the oranges were called 'Parramatta' which went on to become the basis of all sweet orange stock in the colony. Many dairy farms also existed and by 1935 the area along with Camden produced all of Sydney's milk (Kellyville Public School P&C 1973, p.8).

During World War II Kellyville was considered a primary produce area classified as essential industries. Local Kellyville farmers were refused permission to join the armed forces and produce was required to be delivered to Richmond Air Base for the use of American troops (Ardley 1993, p.45).

Kellyville was provided with a mail service in 1889 first serviced by Miss Pryce as postmistress (Kellyville Public School P&C 1973, p.8). Transport was scarce, but a coach service operated from Castle Hill throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, to be replaced by a bus in the 1950s which ran every two hours. The first church in the area was the St Stephens Church of England in 1890 on land given by the Acres family. In 1893, a Seventh-day Adventist church was built in Kellyville.

Most early houses were built along main roads such as Windsor and Old Windsor Roads. Early house construction included wooden slabs with bark roofs and dirt floors (Dallas *et al* 1989, p.53). Inns operated along the coaching routes at various points and the Project area was also investigated for the possibility that the "Swan Inn" was located on this section of land. Research has identified the names "White Hart Inn" and "the Green Gate" but no "Swan Inn" was registered on the property.

Sewer, water and electricity services were a long time in coming to Kellyville. In the 1950s there was a limited area of Kellyville served by sanitary collections. Town water was not available on Windsor Road until the 1940s and later for other streets (Ardley 1993, p.171). Sydney Water records noted that water mains were not extended to this area until the late 1970s.

Development increased steadily in the twentieth century until the 1990s when the Kellyville area was subject to subdivision and the release of many new areas of land for houses. The population increased rapidly and today Kellyville is a large suburb with continuing housing development.

## 1.6 Development of the study area

### 1.6.1 The road to Hawkesbury

Before the road to Windsor was made, access to the far-flung settlement of Green Hills was by boat along the Hawkesbury River. As it became clear that Green Hills, renamed Windsor by Governor Macquarie, was to become permanent, the colonial government determined to build a road from Parramatta to Green Hills. The newly surveyed road probably followed an existing track made by people travelling the route to the river for hundreds of years.

Lieutenant Governor Grose had a track cut to the Hawkesbury River soon after giving twenty two grants to settlers on the Hawkesbury River in 1794. This track, shows the “road to Hawkesbury”, now the Old Hawkesbury Road, led from the Government Domain at Parramatta and approached the Government Farm at Toongabbie and then led to a punt crossing at South Creek. A section of the Old Hawkesbury Road survives from Vineyard to McGraths Hill as a sealed road in some sections, unsealed in others (CLS&P 2005, p.8; RMS S170 Item 4301011). In 1797 Governor Hunter ordered landholders to undertake improvements along the road widening it to twenty feet. In 1802 when a new bridge was built across South Creek to replace the punt, the original alignment was moved to access the bridge.

In 1805 James Meehan surveyed an alignment between Parramatta and Kellyville. The new alignment avoided a particularly hilly section on the old road and was a more direct route from Sydney to the Hawkesbury. A committee was formed to collect funds to create the new road and a contractor, James Harrex, was engaged to build a new turnpike road between Parramatta and Kellyville following Meehan’s alignment via Castle Hill. Harrex failed to complete the new road and John Howe took over and completed the work in 1812-1813 including the construction of seventy bridges. Still, in 1812 Governor Macquarie described the road, known now as Old Windsor Road, as “scarcely passable” (RMS S170 Item 4301011). The new road was thirty-two feet wide with ditches either side and was marked by timber posts. There were tollgates at Parramatta and Rouse Hill. A third was erected in the 1830s at Windsor.

A regular coach service was established between Parramatta and Windsor in 1824 but the poor condition of the road led to the cessation of the service in the later 1820s. Despite ongoing complaints about this road and the alarming incidences of bush rangers holding up traffic, passenger and mail services were established along it in the 1830s.

An accident is reported in (*The SMH* 1842, p.2) as occurring on the Parramatta side of the White Hart Inn on Windsor Road in which a coach was upset and the bad state of the Windsor Road was deplored by the newspaper. In 1846, Surveyor Labatt recorded milestones (Survey of New Milestones, Sydney to Windsor” SRO 2/8067.4).

Corresponding with its proclamation as a Main Road in 1833, repair of Windsor Road was to be at the public’s expense. Old Windsor Road became a Parish Road and fell into greater disrepair. From then to the 1840s, the No. 12 convict road gang was assigned to Windsor Road, but lack of men and poor supervision caused many complaints. In 1849 the Windsor Road Trust was formed to oversee the maintenance of the road from Vinegar Hill to Windsor and the Parramatta Road Trust maintained it from Parramatta to Vinegar Hill.

Surveyor Roderick Baylis-Mackenzie re-surveyed the two roads in 1885 and installed the sandstone boundary and alignment stones that survive in places today. In a memorandum to the surveyor general (Philip Francis Adams), Mackenzie writes that he “paid cash” for the stones - to hurry on the work...” and requests that the account is “dealt with by the Department to which [he believes] they belong” (20 August 1885). The boundary stones were set at bends in the road to demarcate public from private property. It was from these boundary stones that Mackenzie took many of his survey measurements from (State Records NSW, Lands Department, Road Branch Correspondence Files: File No. 84/106 from location 10/15181 – The Old Windsor Road) (Plate 1.4).

Road maintenance was undertaken by the Department of Public Works in the twentieth century. Even as late as 1909 private land was encroaching on the road discovered when Mr R Webb applied to have his land converted to the Real Property Act (*WRG*, Sat 6 November, 1909, p.8). Another major program of works was undertaken on the road near Rouse Hill in 1924.

In the 1940s there are reports that cutting and filling was undertaken along parts of the Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road by the United States Military to prepare evacuation routes in the event of a Japanese invasion of Sydney. The shoulders of the road were widened to 22 feet in 1948 in anticipation of increased traffic. The last unsurfaced sections of the road were made over in the early 1980s by Blacktown and Baulkham Hills Councils (SHR Item 4301011 Old Windsor Road and Windsor Road Heritage Precincts).

From the earliest period of its existence, the roads increased the importance of land beside it for commercial, residential and farming properties. The break-up of the reserved lands in the government farms and stockyards made available hundreds of acres for subdivision and grants in the early years of the nineteenth century.

As Windsor Road became more frequently travelled, inns were established at various points along it to provide breaks for the horses and services for the passengers. It would be worthwhile to investigate the establishment of inns along the Old Windsor Road alignment in the early period of the colony.

## 1.6.2 Alienation and subdivision

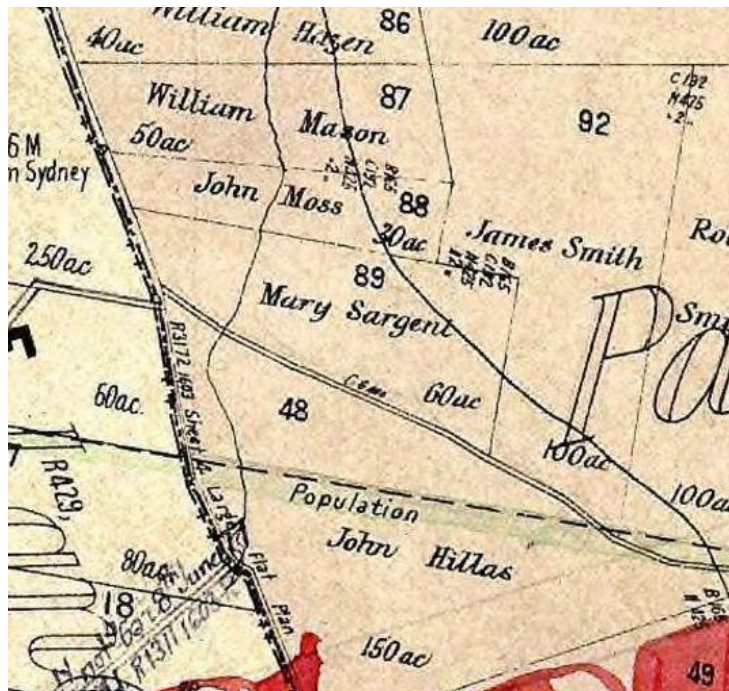
### i The result of a passable road

Subdivision of land not encompassed in Crown reserves or government establishments began to occur from the early 1790s around Toongabbie Creek and in 1802 around Rouse Hill. The creation and improvement of the road to the Hawkesbury increased the desirability of this place for commercial and residential grants. The land within the project area was alienated in 1809, the grant confirmed in 1810.

### ii William Mason grant

Portions 86 and 87 of the District of Nelson, situated to the north and east of the project area, were granted to William Mason; Portion 86 encompassed forty acres and portion 87 fifty acres. These grants were made in 1809 and confirmed at the same time as the land granted to Moss and which would later house the White Hart Inn (LPI, Serial 6 p21; Serial 5 pp.190, 202).





**Plate 1.1** Detail of the 1897 parish map of Castle Hill showing the junction of the Old Windsor and Windsor roads. The lots belonging to William Mason, John Moss, Mary Sargent and John Hillas are also shown (Source: LPI HLRVC online <https://six.nsw.gov.au/wps/portal/>). Although this map has William Hazen as the grantee for Potion 86, the owner was William Mason.

### iii Mary Sargent grant

The land around the project area and at times partially associated with the White Hart Inn was also subdivided at this time. The land immediately to the south of the project area was a grant made to Mary Sargent in 1818 and leased to Hugh Kelly in 1819. Kelly obtained title over the land in the 1820s. The first association between these surrounding grants and that of the White Hart Inn began in 1818 when Mason's land was sold at auction. In 1821 the same land was sold to Jonas Bradley and he sold some of this land to William Cox in 1828. Cox used it to enlarge the property around the inn (LPI, Primary Application 52656).

### iv Moss land grant

John Moss was granted thirty acres in 1810 by Governor Macquarie. It was originally alienated in 1809 and confirmed in December 1810 (LPI, Serial 5 No 190).

There are several men named John Moss in the colony at this time, including more than one ex-convict. The details between these men have become confused making the identification of the landholder on the road to Hawkesbury difficult, particularly as the records of the early years of the man most likely to be the grantee are contradictory.

The landholder of the property next to the Windsor Road was certainly an ex-convict but the details of his early life are unclear. In most convict records John Moss is described as arriving in 1793; in his own 1810 memorial Moss stated that he had been in the colony for seventeen years (Colonial Secretary Papers 1788-1856: Memorials to the Governors 1810-1826, No 26). A memorial is a statement of facts especially for a petition. There is no record of a John Moss arriving in 1793. A John Moss did arrive in February 1792 aboard the *Pitt* (Australian Settler and Convict Lists 1787-1834 Ancestry.com); he can be ruled out because he did not acquire land after he arrived and he was in constant trouble with the law. There are others of the same name who arrived later than the issue of the grant.

The Convict Index has a reference to the arrival of John Moss on the *Royal Sovereign* (undated), the recommendation for a conditional pardon (SRO NSW, Convict Index 4/4430 Reel 774, p.108) and a certificate of emancipation (SRO NSW, Convict Index 4/4430 Reel 774, p.108). The *Royal Sovereign* made two passages to Australia in the 1830s and, thus, this cannot be the correct man associated with this grant. The ships arriving in Sydney in 1793 were the *Bellona*, which carried only female convicts, and the *Boddington* and the *Sugar Cane*. His name does not appear on any of the ship manifests. That he was a convict is attested to in his own memorial. Because of this "invisibility" in the records it is almost impossible to trace his life as a convict. Moss's memorial states that he was freed by servitude, meaning that he served his complete sentence. The earliest certain record that can be found of him is from 1809; it means he may have been transported for seven years, fourteen or life. If he was indeed "free by servitude", Moss would have been handed a sentence of seven or fourteen years.

By 1809 John Moss was in the Hawkesbury district. On 20 May 1809 he had become a district constable and received rations from the Hawkesbury Stores (SRO, Colonial Secretary Letters Special Bundles 1794-1825 9/2673 Reel 6040, p.45). In November of that year he was discharged from the Hawkesbury Stores because he was going to Parramatta (SRO, Colonial Secretary Letters Special Bundles 1794-1825 9/2673 Reel 6040, p.117). On 13 January 1810 he was sworn in as a "bush constable" for the Parramatta district (SRO, Colonial Secretary Letters Received Main Series 1788-1826 4/1723 Reel 6040 p.117). It was when he was sworn in to this office the records stated that he had arrived in the colony in 1793 (SRO, Colonial Secretary Letters Received Main Series 1788-1826 4/1723 Reel 6040 p.117). The office of bush constable had many duties; in his own memorial he stated that he was involved with "making peace with the natives", stopping them from committing further depredations and bringing in those with illegal stills amongst other duties (Colonial Secretary Papers 1788 – 1856: Memorials to the Governors 1810-1826: no 232).

Between his appointment as constable in 1810 and 1820 nothing can be found of John Moss, his work or his family.

On 8 April 1820 it was reported that John Moss was to be a road constable between Sydney and Parramatta and his station was to be at or near to the junction of the turnpike roads leading from Sydney to Liverpool and to Parramatta (Sydney Gazette 8 April 1820, p.1). On 19 October 1820 John Moss was suspended from his position as constable on account of what was described as irregular conduct (SRO, Colonial Secretary Letters Main Series 1788 – 1826, pp.206-207).

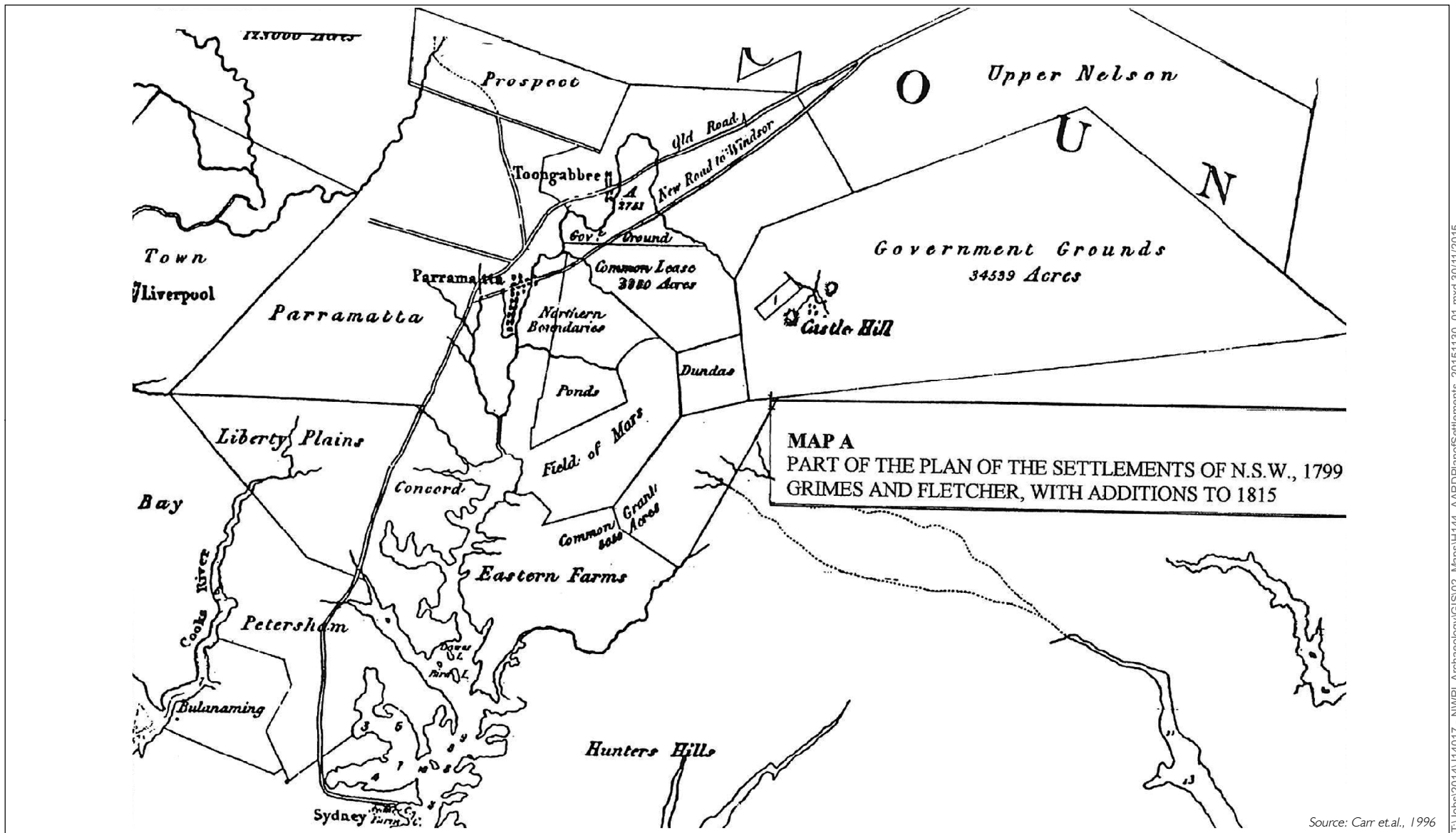
By May 1821 Moss, if it is the same man, was in residence at Punchbowl and he was appointed by John Redman, a large local landholder, to act as his overseer on a number of properties in the area (Sydney Gazette 26 May 1821, p.4).

It appears that Moss was able to regain his position in the constabulary after his unidentified misdemeanours. On 24 May 1822 John Moss was appointed as district constable to Botany (SGNSWA 24 May 1822, p.1; Colonial Secretary Letters 4/424 Reel 6039 p 60). In 1824 he is listed as a constable at Punchbowl (SGNSWA 15 July 1824, p.1). In the following year he was again posted at Botany as a district constable (SRO, Return of Constables 4/7419.1 Fiche 3302 p.14). By the end of 1825 he was in trouble again. Moss was found to have connived with a convict to illegally impound eleven head of cattle (SGNSWA 15 December 1825, p.3) and resigned in 1826 (SGNSWA 29 July 1826, p.1). The 1828 census records him living again at Botany at the age of forty-six. It has not been possible to determine the date of his death; there are records for the death of two men named John Moss in the New South Wales in 1851 and 1854 and then a third in 1869 (Australian Death Index 1787-1985).

When Moss received his grant of land he was residing at Parramatta. The thirty acres next to the Windsor Road was one of three properties he owned, all acquired by 1 November 1809 when they are listed on the register of grants and town allotments at the Colonial Secretary's office. The future inn site was part of thirty acres that he owned at the district of Upper Nelson (Register of Town Allotments and Grants SRO Fiche 3268 9/2731 p.230). There is no record of how much earlier he may have acquired this land. In January 1810 he prepared a Memorial for the Governor to renew his grants and lease (SRO Fiche 3007 4/1822 No 32).

In his memorial Moss stated that he was a bush constable residing at Parramatta. He had been seventeen years in the colony and was free by servitude. He further stated that he had been "very serviceable" to the government in his post and had "behaved in a becoming manner". In respect of his duties he had been compensated by the previous Governor with two thirty-acre grants of land for cultivation and an allotment of ground in Parramatta on which he intended to build a house for himself, his wife and child. The purpose of the memorial was to request a renewal of his lands. This was granted and Moss's grant next to the Windsor Road was recorded on 11 January 1810 as being Portion 88 of the District of Upper Nelson (LPI, Grant Register Serial 4, p.143). The grant conditions were that he could not sell the land for five years and he had to cultivate ten acres. In the index to the register of land grants his property was described as a farm named "Oliver Mount", (NRS 13836 7/447 Register 2, p.21 reel 2561).

By the time Moss transferred the land to Edmund Wright in 1821 it had been in his ownership for eleven years and it is reasonable to expect that he had made some improvement. In the same year Edmund Wright transferred the land to Hugh Kelly. Then in 1823 the land was subject to an assignment between Hugh Kelly and William Cox Esq. William Cox Esq leased the land from a number of people including Jonas Bradley in 1828 and John Allan in 1838.



Part of the plan of settlement of NSW 1799 with additions to 1815, Grimes and Fletcher



Hugh Kelly was convicted of larceny and transported to Australia in 1803 on a ship called the *Rolla*. He began work for a former Royal Marine turned farmer, Humphrey Evans who had a 130 acre grant in Parramatta. Kelly also received a 60 acre grant for himself adjacent to Evan's property. Evans died in 1805 and by 1810 Kelly had married Evan's widow Mary and obtained title over Evan's property as well. He was recorded in the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (1815-1820) as a supplier of meat to the Government.

Like the transfer to Wright the only evidence for this change of ownership is reference from the later primary application schedule and transactions. The original records of these transactions cannot be found in the Land and Property Information archive particularly as the dealing references are not recorded anywhere. The schedule attached to the Primary Application states the transfer from Wright to Kelly was made on the same day, 1 December 1821, as the purchase by Wright of this land (Primary Application 52656 Schedule). Kelly retained the property until 1823.

Hugh Kelly was convicted of larceny and transported for seven years to Australia in 1803 on the *Rolla* NSW (Convict Ships Muster Rolls 1790-1849). He was assigned to a former Royal Marine turned farmer, Humphrey Evans, who had a 130 acre grant at Parramatta. Kelly received his certificate of freedom in April 1809 (Returns of Pardons and Certificates of Freedom NRS 1167).

Kelly also received a 60 acre grant for himself adjacent to Evan's property. Evans died in 1805 and by 1810 Evans had married his widow Mary Evans. The combined property was used as a farm that supplied meat to the Government Stores.

In 1818 Kelly applied for a grant of sixty acres of land on the Windsor Road; he was recommended in the application by William Cox. It was noted that Kelly had a large family (Returns of Free Settlers to Receive land Grants: NSW Land Grants on line database (Ancestry.com)). He was successful in the application (Register of Land Grants Volume 3 13836, 7/448 Reel 2561, p.55). In 1849 a report of a court case in dispute of Kelly's will claimed that the grant had been expanded up to 1600 acres (*SMH* 24 November 1849, p.2). The large amount of land was certainly associated with his business of supplying meat to the Government Commissary. In 1824 Kelly stated that he had upwards of two hundred head of cattle and that in about 1822 he had to remove a large part of the flock to a station he established on the Goulburn Plains; which in 1824 he was trying to claim title (Memorial of Hugh Kelly. Colonial Secretary Correspondence).

This was not the only land that Kelly acquired here; in 1819 Kelly purchased the property immediately to the south of the John Moss grant. This was the sixty acres originally granted to Mary Sargent (LPI, Schedule attached to Primary Application 10062). This meant that with the purchase of the Moss/Wright property he had created an estate of ninety acres, separate but close to his other land holding. He sold the Sargent grant a few days after the purchase of the smaller property sold by Wright (LPI, Schedule attached to Primary Application 10062). In light of his correspondence concerning the problems of agisting his increasingly large herd it is possible that Sargent's and Wright's properties were purchased as a temporary solution to this problem until he took the herd south to Goulburn. There is no evidence to indicate that Kelly made any improvements to the lands.

Kelly became a wealthy and well known settler and was the owner of an inn called the *Bird in Hand*. It was located along Windsor Road near the current Wrights Road, outside of the present study area. While he owned land within the study area it does not appear that he owned another inn in this location. He is listed as publican of the *Bird in Hand* from 1830 to 1835.

Kelly also operated a coaching service in 1830. After Mary's death Kelly was married another two times, to Ester Harley who died in a house fire and to another Mary in 1828 when he moved to Goulburn. It is also commonly believed that the area of Kellyville is named after Hugh Kelly (Geographical Names Board of New South Wales 2013 reference 26371).

Hugh Kelly passed the land within the study area, but to the south of the inn, onto Robert Smith in approximately 1821, who then passed it on to William Smith sometime before 1835. The land was then obtained by Elihu Stranger snr in 1835. Stranger snr made an application for the property in 1896 and was listed as the owner on land title records in 1897.

#### vi The Strangers

The Strangers owned the land directly to the south of John Moss, which had been consolidated with the surrounding earlier grants. The study area included the house of the Stranger family during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There is little indication of which structural type this building belonged to but it is reasonable to assume that it would have been a vernacular structure made of either timber or brick or a combination. As such, previous investigations of vernacular residences in the region may provide insights into the structure within the study area.

Elihu Stranger snr was a keen plough man, entering the Champion Ploughing Match in 1874 (*The Australian; WRHG 1874*). In May 1900 Elihu broke up his large holding of 160 acres amongst his family. Portions of the land were transferred to Emma Jane Black (his daughter), George Charles, Elihu Stranger jr, John Stranger, Jemima Stranger, Elizabeth Mary Stranger, Marion Stranger, Dinah Stranger and Margaret Ann Rumery (née Stranger, daughter of Elihu and Elisabeth). The Stranger family were orange orchardists (*The CAFA 1896*) and on the death of Elihu Stranger his family was noted as a household name in connection with the orange growing industry (*The CAFA 1903*). He died at his residence on Windsor Road in 1903.

His son, John Stranger, is noted as making alterations to his house in preparation for his impending marriage (*CAFA 1893*). By 1894 John Stranger had sheds and stables added to the homestead (*CAFA 1894*). George Stranger provided a review of the terrible conditions for the agricultural industry in Kellyville during the year 1906, when the trees were beset by frost eight inches thick on some dams, cold dry winds, drought and dry soil (*The CAFA 1906*). George is also featured in an article in 1907 detailing his success with catching fruit flies with kerosene (*The CAFA 1907*).

Elihu Stranger jr obtained the land at the junction of Windsor and Old Windsor roads by transfer from his sister Margaret Ann Rumery in 1920.

#### vii William Cox

In 1823 the primary application records a transaction between Hugh Kelly and William Cox (LPI, Primary Application 52656 Schedule). Like the preceding dealings the title to this transaction can no longer be found although it is confirmed by later transactions. In the schedule the dealing between Kelly and Cox was on 12 April 1823 and it was described as an "assignment". An assignment usually means the transfer of a property right or title to a particular person under an agreement, usually in writing. Unless an assignment is qualified in some way it is generally considered to be the transfer of the entire interest in the estate; this does not necessarily mean the interest in the property but could be contractual rights such as collection of mortgage payments. To understand the scope of an assignment it is necessary to read the contract and, in this case, that documentation can no longer be found so the nature of the dealing between the parties is unknown.

It should be noted that William Cox was the man who recommended Kelly for his initial grant in 1818 and this transaction may have been in the nature of a gesture of good will. Whatever the specifics of the transaction the end result appears to be that the land came into the possession of William Cox.

William Cox was born in Dorset, England. He joined the army in 1797 and was commissioned as a lieutenant in the NSW Corps. In 1798 he was appointed paymaster. With his wife and family he sailed on the *Minerva* in 1799 to the colony. After his arrival in 1800 he acquired *Brush Farm* at Dundas and several adjoining farms and stock. He was suspended from his office in 1803 due to his poor financial management and sent to England in 1807 to answer charges against him. He resigned his commission in 1809. Cox then returned to NSW in 1810 and Governor Macquarie made him magistrate at the Hawkesbury.

After the successful attempt to find a way over the Blue Mountains in 1813 Cox was commissioned to make the road in 1814, which became one of the most outstanding landmarks of this administration. Cox received more land west of the mountains and in other areas of the colony but his principal residence was at Clarendon at Windsor.

Cox acquired the land from Hugh Kelly in 1823 but records of any building or improvements on the land occurring before 1826-27 have not been found. It is reasonable to assume that the inn was built on this property by 1827 as it is this year that James Gough (refer below) is recorded as publican on Windsor Road.

As part of Cox's plans for the inn he expanded the land surrounding it. In 1821 the land to the north of the inn site, a total of forty acres, was sold by William Mason, the original grantee, to Jonas Bradley (Society of Australian Genealogists Index of Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland to 1850). In 1828 Bradley sold this property to William Cox (Society of Australian Genealogists Index of Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland to 1850). This expanded the property associated with the inn to seventy acres.

Cox died in 1837 (Australian Dictionary of Biography; William Cox). In his last will and testament, dated 21<sup>st</sup> December 1836, he divides his properties up amongst his sons; the White Hart Inn is bequeathed to his son William:

All those my one hundred and twenty acres of freehold land (little more or less) situate and lying on the east side of the road leading from Parramatta to Windsor in the colony of New South Wales with the messuage tenement & dwelling house called the White Hart Inn and the stabling and other outbuildings thereon erected and built together with the with the hereditament and appurtenances to the same belonging.

SR Probate packets 13660/359, Series 1-815

The description given by Cox in his last will and testament is of a property with a house and a tenement (the inn perhaps) and all the outbuildings and land assigned to its use.

viii [John Allen \(Allan\)](#)

The property was purchased by John Allen for £1100 in January 1838 (LPI PA 52656 and Book M No 495). John Allen had purchased the property by means of taking out a mortgage with William Cox (the younger) for £400 (LPI, Book M No 495). He paid back the mortgage in full less than six months later in May 1838 (LPI, Book N No 07). In 1866 the land was transferred from Henry Moses, a trustee, to Rebecca Twiner (or Turner). In 1881 the land was conveyed from William Turner to R.I Brien a farmer.

John Allen was also the publican for a time for 1846 and 1848.

Rebecca Turner purchased the land in 1866 (section vi) and the inn continued to operate into the 1870s (refer to section 1.6.8). The family relationships between the Turner and Allen family are hinted at a funeral notice placed in 1890. In August 1890 a Mrs Allen was buried at St Matthews Church at Windsor. She was described as the *granddaughter of old Jock Allen who at one time owned considerable property around Windsor. He was for many years the owner of the old White Hart on the Windsor Road (WRG 23 August 1890, p.7)*. It was noted that the inn was sold out of the family at the death of Mrs Allen's mother who had been Mrs Turner. This Mrs Turner was Rebecca Turner.

### 1.6.3 An inn halfway to Hawkesbury

#### i The White Hart Inn

Moss sold his property in 1821; this was very shortly after he had been dismissed as a constable and was employed as an overseer at Punchbowl.

Cox acquired the inn site in 1823 but there is no reference to it being used as an inn until 1826. It is likely that the White Hart Inn was built in the project area on behalf of Cox by James Gough (Starr 2013, p.80) and gave his address as Windsor Road in 1826 (*SGNSWA 17 June 1826, p.4*). A talented carpenter, Cox rose from convict to free man and Overseer of Government Carpenters. The two men were close associates and Gough described himself as tending to the affairs of William Cox Esq. Cox was charged with building and repairing a number of government buildings including the Windsor Courthouse and Gough was employed as a carpenter on those projects.

In 1827 James Gough was identified as being the proprietor of "the half-way house between Parramatta and Windsor" (Starr 2013, p.82) (*SGNSWA 22 November 1827, p.7*). It is likely that this half-way house was the White Hart Inn (refer to Section 1.4.4.i).

William Cox Esq owned the White Hart Inn until his death in 1836, when the ownership of the White Hart Inn was passed to his son, William Cox jr (Warren *et al* 2006 p.51). The will of William Cox Esq mentions the White Hart Inn, stabling and outbuildings. The inn has been noted as opposite the current Merriville Road on Windsor Road, on land originally granted to John Moss and leased from a number of people (Warren *et al* 2006, p.51).

The White Hart Inn is shown on three surveys during the nineteenth century. It is mentioned in Larmer's field book from 1833 (Plate 1.2). His sketch of Windsor Road shows the location of a White Hart Inn between two creeks.

In 1846 Labatt surveyed the Windsor and Old Windsor Roads listing the White Hart Pub with J Allan listed as the publican (Labatt 1846) (Plate 1.3). In Labatt's survey the White Hart Inn is located between 25 and 26 miles from Sydney. John Allan (or Allen) held a publican's license for the White Hart in 1848 only two years after this survey was completed.

Mackenzie captures a building in this location in his field book and plan of Windsor Road. The building is only partially reproduced because of poor copying of the original field book but it can be determined that it was a brick building, denoted by the "B" in the sketch, and was surrounded by verandas on at least three sides (Plate 1.4).

In July 1849 a report was made of a coach that was robbed "near the White Hart" (SMH 3 July 1849, p.3). However, in August 1849 another report about an accident on the Parramatta to Windsor Road described it as "near to the Green Gate or halfway public house" (*GHCAA 25 August 1849, p.3*).



The stone mounting steps for the White Hart Inn were found by the owners of the property in the 1960s and taken to their house (Warren *et al* 2006, p.51).

#### 1.6.4 Publicans

##### i James Gough

James Gough, a builder and building supervisor in the colony is described in *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, as “an innkeeper, on the Windsor-road” (SGNSWA 13 August 1827, p.3). The location of the inn is given as “ten miles from where the witness [Gough] resides” (SGNSWA 13 August 1827, p.3), which puts Gough in the location of the White Hart Inn if the trip is measured along Windsor Road.

Gough appeared as a witness in the court case for the incident described above. *The Monitor* reported on the case of the stolen filly and mare and recounted events that included a stop at a “half-way house, between Parramatta and Windsor, kept by Gough...” (*The Monitor* 22 November 1827, p.7). The half-way house is likely to be the White Hart Inn, which evidence suggests was built by Gough (refer to section 1.3.5i).

James Gough was a convict transported to the colony aboard the *Earl Spencer* in 1813. Skilled in the trade of carpentry and building, Gough moved away from his criminal beginnings, in England and the colony, to become an experienced and respected builder. He was conditionally pardoned in 1821 by Governor Macquarie.

Gough was assigned to the Parramatta Lumberyard in 1815, where he would remain for over five years (Starr 2013, p. 21), and be promoted to Overseer of Government Carpenters in 1819 (Starr 2013, p.6; SGNSWA 22 January 1814, p.1). He would go on the work on Government House, the Old Supreme Courthouse in Sydney and church schools in the Hawkesbury.

Governor Macquarie granted Gough a conditional pardon in January 1821 after which Gough enjoyed the patronage of William Cox (Starr 2013, pp.26-27). At another trial where Gough was a witness, he described himself as supervising the private concerns of William Cox Esq. (Starr 2013, p.45). The connection between Gough and the building of the White Hart Inn is made in the knowledge that Gough was a builder and carpenter of standing and was a close associate of Cox's.

##### ii Ann Hollis: 1828-1829

In October 1828 a notice appeared in the newspaper:

New Inns: A fine and noble looking inn has lately been built on the road from Parramatta to Windsor by the veteran Justice of the Peace. Wm. Cox Esq. It is said to be elegantly furnished, and well supplied with all the substantial and luxuries which “travellers at the inn” generally require. Mr Cox is also the owner of another very good inn on the Richmond Road kept by Mr Dargon as well as another inn in the town of Windsor which is kept by another Mr Dargon. That on the Windsor Road is licensed in the name of Ann Hollis or Ann Richards – we know not which. It looks well when our great men, and especially Magistrates, lay out their money in the erection of stately edifices. – it is said that Mr. Cox is the fortunate proprietor of two outhouse inns in the town of Windsor.”

*Sydney Gazette* 24 October 1828, p.2

Ann Hollis was a young widow, born in the colony. She had three sons. Her husband had died at Windsor in 1826. Her new partner was John Richards, a carpenter assigned to William Cox and an associate of James Gough (Starr 2013, p.83). They were married in 1838 (Australian Marriage Index 1788-1950 Volume V). The 1828 Census records that in addition to the inn she leased an adjoining 160 acres and there were five horses and twelve head of cattle at the property. There were six assigned convicts.

Ann Hollis only remained at the White Hart inn for less than a year. In 1829 a notice appeared:

“To be let from the 14th day of February Next all that Capital and well-established INN called the WHITE HART, situate on the Windsor Road; well known as the Half-Way House between Parramatta and Windsor and kept by Mrs Ann Hollis whose tenancy expires on the day previous to the above. The house has lately been enlarged and fitted up in a near and commodious manner with Bedrooms etc. and complete and is well adapted for the Convenience of Travellers. Also to be let with the above about One Hundred Acres of Land, well-watered and divided into paddocks...January 5th 1829”

*Sydney Gazette* 13 January 1829, p.4

After she left the White Hart Inn Hollis appears to have gone to Sydney. She issued a notice from there in 1831 regarding a caveat on a sale of property in Windsor (SGNSWA 9 August 1831, p.3). It infers that she was a woman of considerable means. In 1839 there is a reference to her purchase of a property in Bathurst (*The Australian* 26 September 1839, p.3).

### iii William Cross: 1829-1831

The inn was leased by April 1829 to William Cross who also had the licence for it in 1831 (SRO, NRS 14401 4/62 Reel 5049). The license for 1830 was, like that of 1828, issued to William Cox (Society of Australian Genealogists Index of Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland to 1850). There is no explanation for why the license was issued in this year to Cox unless Cross did leave for a year.

William Cross, like his predecessor was born in the colony in 1797 at Parramatta (Australian Birth Index 1788-1922 Volume 1/ 797679 1A) (on-line database). He was on the list of people eligible to receive grants of land in the colony in January 1816 (Colonial Secretary Correspondence Special Bundles 179401825, p.23). Certainly by the mid-1820s he was resident at Windsor. In 1824 and 1825 he is listed as a person who could serve on a jury at the court there (Colonial Secretary Letters Received 1788-1826; 188). In April 1829 Cross published a notice to inform his clientele that he had taken over the lease of the inn.

#### White Hart Inn Windsor Road

The undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of the colony and particularly his friends residing at the Hawkesbury of his having taken the above Inn where he hopes to merit their support; assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part or those belonging to his establishment to make their stay at his house both comfortable and reasonable to charge. Good beds, wines, spirits, wholesale and retail together with every description of malt liquors. Comfortable stabling and grazing paddocks.

*Sydney Monitor* 4 April 1829, p.7

There are no notices for Cross in 1830 although his advertisement placed soon afterwards infers that he was resident in 1830s. In February 1831 he advertised the inn to let:

White Hart Inn Windsor Road To Be Let, that Well-established Inn, now in full trade and in the occupation of Mr William Cross who is about to retire on account of the illness of his family. Also one hundred and thirty acres of Land (more or less) thereto belonging. The Premises are too well known to need further description. For terms of letting and other information apply to Mr Cross of the premises or at the Office of Mr Bedder, Solicitor Windsor.

SGNSWA 5 February 1831, p.1

In 1832 Cross left the White Hart Inn for The Windsor Hotel (*Sydney Monitor* 11 July 1832, p.3).

#### iv Sarah Tighe: 1832-1833

Publican's licences were issued for the White Hart Inn in 1832 and 1833 to Sarah Tighe (Society of Australian Genealogists Index of Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland to 1850). Tighe arrived in the colony aboard the ship *Wanstead* in 1814 as Sarah McDonald. She became the wife of John Tighe of Windsor in 1815 (Colonial Secretary Correspondence index). In 1817 she petitioned for the mitigation of her sentence (Colonial Secretary Correspondence index Fiche 3181 4/1853 p.337). By 1824 she had been assigned a convict at Windsor (Colonial Secretary Correspondence index Fiche 3291 4/4570D p.108). Apart from references to the coach stopping at the inn there is no information about her management of the hotel. In 1836 she was married for a second time to John Booth, the publican of the Royal Oak a few miles up the Windsor Road while she was at the White Hart; by that time she was the proprietor of the Emu Inn (*Sydney Monitor* 12 October 1836, p.3). It is from this period that we have the first reliable association with the building on this site and its identification as the White Hart Inn. This is a surveyor's drawing of the road in 1833 that shows the hotel and names it.

#### v Daniel Caulton: 1834-1839

One of the longest running publicans of the White Hart Inn was the next person to obtain a license; his tenure was reported in *The Sydney Herald* (23 November 1837, p.1-30). This was Daniel Caulton (or Coulton or Colson) and he managed the hotel from 1834 to 1839 (Society of Australian Genealogists Index of Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland to 1850 and Certificates for Publicans Licences 1839 (SRO 14401 Item 4/70-71). Caulton arrived in the colony in 1825 aboard the "Minstrel"; he was given a ticket of leave in 1829 (Australian Tickets of Leave 1824-1867 SRO, NRS 12202 Item 4/4073).

In 1837 two notices appeared in *The Sydney Herald* advertising a lost horse being kept at the White Hart Inn by Daniel Caulton until it could be identified and returned to its owner (23 November 1837, p.1; 30 November 1837, p.1).

Caulton's end at the White Hart came about because of his inability to renew his license. He was refused because he had carried on an illicit trade in spirits (*Sydney Monitor* 30 November 1840, p.2).

It was during this period that William Cox Senior died, in 1837. In his will he described the property as 190 acres of freehold land on the east side of the road from Parramatta to Windsor with the tenement or dwelling house called the White Hart Inn. There was stabling and other outbuildings erected on it. His son William was the principal legatee. The inn was offered for sale in 1837:

“To Be Sold At Private Contract All that well-established Inn Called the White Hart situate on the Windsor Road, now in full business and in the occupation of Mr D. Coulson as tenant thereof. The Buildings are extensive and in good order and are situate on the market road half-way between Windsor and Parramatta. There is a good garden well stocked with fruit trees and one hundred and ten acres of Land well fenced in and partly in cultivation. These premises are well suited for the occupation of newly arrived Emigrants who are desirous at once of acquiring land on this busy Road. The terms of sale are £1500, a portion of which may remain on security of the premises for three years at 10 per cent”

*Sydney Herald* 26 October 1837, p.1

vi [John Allen and Simon Hill: 1848 -1849](#)

John Allen arrived in New South Wales in 1811 on the *Admiral Gambier and Friends*. He had been sentenced to life by the York Assizes but was given a conditional pardon in Sydney in 1815 (SRO 4/4430 Reel 774, p 87). He applied to marry Mary Kelly in 1835 (Registers of Convicts Application to Marry 1836 SR 12212 Item 4/4509).

John Allen was awarded the publican’s licence for the White Hart Inn during 1848 (SRO, Index of Publicans Licenses NRS 14401 (4/83) Reel 5062). In 1849 Allen was issued a summons to appear at court. He was described as the “licensed publican keeping the White Hart on the Windsor Road” (*SMH* 26 September 1849, p.3). He was charged with allowing an unlicensed individual, Simon Hill, to serve alcohol on his premises.

This case against Allen was brought to trial in October 1849. Simon Hill gave evidence:

the White Hart public house is the property of John Allen; I have been residing at the said house since last August twelve months selling spirituous and fermented liquors upon the authority of Allen’s license and ‘for my own use and benefit. I sold rum and syrup to a person named Longfield on the 29th June last. Neither Mr Allen nor any member of his family had been at the house for three months before; I was not servant, agent nor in any way under the control of Mr Allen but sold with his license for my own use and benefit. I had the house and license for the first year for nothing; I was to pay rent the next year; I became Allen’s tenant on the 1st July last, he distrained [sic] on my goods for rent and I informed since then”

*SMH* 2 October 1849, p.3

Allen was found guilty and fined £50 (*SMH* 2 October 1849, p.3).



John Allen died on 9 December 1860. In his will, apart from some bequests, his property was left to be managed by Trustees and was to be put up for sale or auction. In September 1865 an auction was held at Windsor to sell John Allen's extensive property portfolio. The White Hart Inn was included in the sale. It was Lot 9 of the sale and encompassed 110 acres with the White Hart Hotel (Sydney Mail 13 May 1865, p.12). The notice of the sale described it:

#### Extensive Sale

The largest land and house sale which has occurred in Windsor for some years took place on Tuesday last by Mr Laverack. The property belonged to the estate of the late John Allen. There were seventeen lots... (including) the White Hart Hotel on the Windsor Road brought £550"

SMH 18 September 1865, p.8.

The new owner of the land was Rebecca Twiner (described as such on the transaction but probably named Turner), a widow (LPI, Book 98 No 65). The formal conveyance was made in 1866. From later evidence it seems likely that Rebecca Turner was a direct relative of Allen (Section 1.6.2ix).

#### vii [Hugh McRoberts 1841-1843](#)

There is no record of a publican's license for the hotel in 1840 but Hugh McRoberts is listed as the publican of the White Hart Inn between 1841 and 1843 (Society of Australian Genealogists Index of Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland to 1850). The *Sydney Morning Herald* also describes McRoberts as "publican of the White Hart on Windsor Road" (SMH 10 May 1841, p.2). Before he came to the inn McRoberts appears to have been a gaoler at Parramatta from 1838-1840 (Returns of the Colony 1838-1840). When he left the White Hart Inn during 1844 McRoberts went to manage the inn of the same name in Parramatta (SRO, Publicans Licences NRS 14401 (4/76), Reel 5059). He married Mary Prendergast in 1845 in Parramatta (Australian Marriage Index 1788- 1850 (Ancestry.com on-line index)).

Apart from the lists of publican's licenses in the years 1841 to 1843 the White Hart Inn does not appear in public records.

#### viii [John Hannabus and the Green Gate: 1844-1845](#)

When McRoberts left, the license for the inn was taken over by John Hannabus in 1844 (*The Australian* 3 July 1844, p.4). His license was issued: "(the old White Hart) for the Green Gate, Windsor-road".

There are no other licenses issued for the Green Gate on this road (like the White Hart there were several hotels of this name) but it was certainly familiar enough for John Allen, the owner, to refer to it as such in 1846. In that year John Allen issued a report in the newspaper

...whereas my wife Mary Allen has absconded from my house, The Green Gate, Parramatta Road without any provocation from me I hereby caution the public not to give her credit on my account as I will pay no debts she may contract from this date.

It was signed as "John Allen at the Green Gate" (*HCGA* 7 May 1846, p.2).

The name of the White Hart Inn continued in common use, but with John Hannabus listed as the publican. In September 1844 Mr Hannabus was the contact for anyone wishing to view a property that was situated close to his at the White Hart Inn on the Windsor Road (*HCGA* 5 September 1844, p.1). Earlier that year a reference to another property in the district described it not far from the White Hart Inn at the junction of the old and new roads (*SMH* 17 June 1844, p. 4). The inn was still described at the White Hart in 1845 when it was mentioned in reference to a bad coaching accident that had occurred nearby (*HCGA* 27 March 1845, p.3). That was the year that Hannabus left the White Hart. By 1846 John Hannabus was listed as the landlord of the Royal Oak Inn at Windsor (*HCGA* 22 January 1846, p.2); State Records list him as the publican for the Royal Oak for the years 1847, 1848, 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856.

#### ix [Mr Ashley: 1846-1847](#)

The history of the inn in 1847 is obscure but it is possible that John Allen tried to sell it. There is the notice of a sale of the Green Gate in January of that year. As noted there are several hotels of that name but this notice does appear to refer to the hotel also known as the White Hart.

There was a report of “the country sale” of the Green Gate (*SMH* 2 January 1847, p.2) and in more detail a description of the property:

All that piece and parcel of land situate and being at the Broken Back Bridge with the dwelling house thereon and known as the Green Gate late in the occupation of Mr T. Ashley deceased. ...it is a brick house. This lot is well known as a place of business in good condition with various out-buildings and is adapted to carry on a first rate trade.

*The Australian* 28 January 1847, p.2.

If this was the Green Gate/White Hart Inn it appears to fill in the period between the publican’s licences of John Hannabus (to 1845) and John Allen (1848). It would seem that Mr T. Ashley was managing the premises but nothing can be found of this man.

That the inn was still in existence at this time can be shown by a report in October 1847 concerning road works on Windsor Road “at a spot near the White Hart Inn where an old bridge has been burnt down” (*SMH* 29 October 1847, p.3).

There was a bridge across the Windsor Road just to the north of the inn and the reference to the Green Gate being at the Broken Back Bridge does make the association of the advertised property of the Green Gate with the White Hart Inn more likely. If it was the case, Allen did not manage to sell the property.

#### x [William Anderson: 1853 - 1854](#)

There are a few gaps in the records but this doesn’t mean that the inn wasn’t operating. There is a single reference to John Hannabus, the publican of the inn from 1844-1845, having a publican’s license for an unspecified inn on the Windsor Road in 1851 (*SMH* 12 April 1851, p.3) but given that Hannabus is recorded as public at the Royal Oak from 1847 to 1856 with some missing years, it is possible that he stayed there. Records of publicans for the year 1851 were not found at State Records (NSW).

Whether it was closed, or intermittently open, in 1850-1852 there was a license taken for the inn for 1853. This license was granted to William Anderson who held it in the following year, 1854 (SRO, Index to Publicans Licences NRS 14403 4/88, 4/84).

In the final five years of John Allen's ownership there was a single publican, William Brown. He was granted licenses for each year from and including 1855 to 1860 (SRO, Index to Publicans Licenses NRS 14403 7/1503 for 1855, 14403 7/1507 for 1856 14403 7/1505 for 1857; 14403 7/1511 for 1858 14403 7/1513 for 1860 and *SMH* 21 April 1859, p.5). There are few references to the hotel in this long period; in 1857 Brown advertised a lost horse stabled at the inn (*SMH* 28 November 1857, p.2) and in the same year offering to hold mail (*SMH* 8 January 1857, p.1). In 1860 an advertisement offered oats and seed oats for sale at the White Hart Inn Windsor Road (*SMH* 1 June 1860, p.8).

Although there are no formal licenses for Brown that can be found after 1860 there is a reference to W. Brown at the White Hart Inn in 1861 (*SMH* 22 April 1861, p.5).

Other references can be found in the following years to indicate that the inn was still present and still in operation and that Brown continued as the publican. In 1862 an advertisement was issued for brick-makers who were required to make a large supply of bricks "near the White Hart public house on the Windsor Road" (*SMH* 29 March 1862, p.8).

In 1863 a report appeared concerning an inquest held on the body of a man who was employed by a Mr Elliot, a coach proprietor. He was stationed at the White Hart Inn, Windsor Road to attend to the coach horses. The man was epileptic and when he entered the kitchen at the inn he fell into the fire. The landlord and others in the house ran to him and extinguished the flames. "Mr Brown the landlord of the White Hart Inn" sent him for medical treatment but he could not be saved" (*SMH* 10 June 1863, p.2).

In 1864 Mr Brown left the hotel; the announcement was made in August of that year:

"The only licenced halfway house, the White Hart Hotel on the Windsor Road is about to change hands, the present proprietor Mr Brown who has long resided in it having leased the extensive farm and residence of J. McDonald Esq at Pitt Town. Both Mr and Mrs Brown's retirement from the hotel life will be regretted by the whole neighbourhood and especially by the travelling public for whom the White Hart has been a retired and pleasing rendezvous"

*The Empire* 16 August 1864, p.8.

As a consequence the hotel was put up for lease in the same month:

To Let the White Hart (only licensed Halfway House on the Windsor Road) with 80 acres of land and plenty of wood and water. Rent £1 per week. Crops, license and good will and part of the furniture may be had for a bargain and most satisfactory reasons assigned for the offer. Apply on the premises when the coach changes horses

*SMH* 24 August 1864, p.8

Other advertisements for the lease of the hotel mentioned that there were forty acres under cultivation (*SMH* 13 August 1864, p.10).

From 1865 to 1874 the publican of the White Hart was John Seath who previously had kept an inn at the Haymarket and one at Richmond (*The Empire* 19 December 1867, p 6; and SRP, Index of Publicans Licenses NRS 14403 (4/88, 86), 14401 (4/75)). This was during Rebecca Turner's (or Twiner's) ownership. There are virtually no notices of the hotel in this long period. There are a few reports of reported theft; for example in 1872 a report was filed of several items stolen from the premises of John Seath, publican of Rouse Hill. The items were three white blankets one marked with a broad arrow. Suspicion rested on a man who subsequently went on to Sydney without arrest (*NSW Police Gazettes* 31 July 1872, p.206). John Seath appears to have died in 1876 of "accidental injuries" (Registers of Coroners Inquests and Magistrates Inquiries 1834-1942 (on-line database Ancestry.com)).

Table 1.1 is a compilation of publicans of the inn. Note the inclusion of the name "Green Gate" and that the name Swan Inn does not appear at all.

**Table 1.1 Publicans' Licenses 1830 - 1860**

Name	Date	Record
James Gough	1827	<i>The Monitor</i> 22 November 1827
	1828 – 1829	No record; possibly James Gough
William Cross	1830	State Records
William Cross	1831	State Records
Sarah Tighe	1832	State Records
Sarah Tighe	1833	State Records
Daniel Caulton	1834	State Records
Daniel Coulton [sic]	1835	State Records
Daniel Caulton	1836	State Records
Daniel Colson [sic]	1837	State Records
Daniel Coulton [sic]	1838	State Records
Daniel Coulton [sic]	1839	State Records
	1840	No records found
Hugh McRoberts	1841	State Records
Hugh McRoberts	1842	State Records
Hugh McRoberts	1843	State Records
<i>John Hannabus</i>	<i>1844</i>	<i>State Records ("The Green Gate")</i>
<i>John Hannabus</i>	<i>1845</i>	<i>State Records ("The Green Gate") also SMH 17 April 1845 p 3</i>
John Allen	1846	Recorded on Labbat's field book as the publican of the "White Hart pub J Allan"
John Allen	1848	State Records (Owner) (spelled "Allan" in other sources.
	1849-1852	No records found
William Anderson	1853	State Records
William Anderson	1854	State Records
William Brown	1855	State Records
William Brown	1856	State Records (two records shown)
	1857	No records found (possibly William Brown)
William Brown	1858	State Records
	1859	No records found (possibly William Brown)



**Table 1.1**      **Publicans' Licenses 1830 - 1860**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Record</b>
William Brown	1860	State Records
William Brown	1861	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> (22 April, p.8)
William Brown	1863	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> (10 June 1863, p.2)
William Brown	1864	<i>The Empire</i> (16 August 1864, p.8)
John Seath	1865	State Records
John Seath	1866	State Records
John Seath	1867	State Records
John Seath	1868	State Records
John Seath	1869	State Records
John Seath	1870	State Records
John Seath	1871	State Records
John Seath	1872	State Records
John Seath	1874	State Records

### 1.6.5      The White Hart Picnic Grounds and Roadhouse

By the 1920s the recreation grounds in the area were known as the White Hart Picnic grounds. These were described as eight miles out of Windsor and twenty five miles from Sydney bordered by a pretty lagoon (*Windsor and Richmond Gazette* 15 January 1926, p 3). The picnic grounds were a popular venue and appear frequently as the scene of many outings in the 1920s and 1930; for example in 1935 a church group reported its visit to the grounds (*Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 29 August 1935, p 2). In the 1940s there was a request for improved bus services including one a day to the White Hart Picnic Grounds (*Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1 August 1945, p.2).

In January 26 plans were announced for the construction of a road house and tea room to be built at the corner of the White Hart picnic grounds. The building was to be colonial style and the plans included a dance floor. The land and the timber for the buildings premises were donated and all profits from the roadhouse would go the hospital (*The Farmer and Settler* 15 January 1926, p 9). The article states that encouraged by the results of Burdekin house tea-rooms, Mrs. Charles Walker, the organising secretary of the hospital auxiliary, "is planning a roadhouse to be built near Windsor, on the main northern road...the site is the White Hart picnic grounds, eight miles outside of the township of Windsor and twenty-five from Sydney". The site is thirteen miles from Windsor. If this is the same picnic ground, the building was probably the same building occupied by a restaurant for many years called the White Hart that closed in 2012. It was the scene of wartime dances and celebrations in the 1940s ("Welcome home party" *CAFA* 19 September 1945, p. 2; 13 August 1941, p.8).

### 1.6.6 Consolidation

The land was transferred to the Bryan family in 1881 and remained in their ownership into the twentieth century. The land was transferred from Blanche Bertha Whatmore to JN Brimbecom Pty Limited in 1940. The Bryan family owned considerable holdings in the area and they appear to have begun subdividing the site. There was a lease between members of the family apparently to this end in 1883 (LPI, Book 262 No 668). The old inn was still on the site and partly in use in the mid-1880s. In 1885 it was again used as a local polling place which described it as “Bryan’s late the White Hart Inn” on Windsor Road (*Evening News* 21 October 1885, p.7), the “late” suggesting that it no longer operated as a public house. Mackenzie’s survey shows a building on this location (Plate 1.4); denoted as a brick building, surrounded by verandas on the three visible sides, this is the last known plan showing the inn and its mention in the *Evening News* make 1885 the last known date that the inn was being used as a functional building.

Throughout the later part of the nineteenth century much of the land surrounding the inn site that had been first alienated in the Sargent and Mason grants of 1809 had been subdivided and sold and consolidated in various ways to suit the needs of the new owners. By this time much of this region was devoted to orchards and small dairy farms.

The certificate of title for Margaret Ann Rumery in 1900 shows that she obtained the portion of land at the junction of Windsor and Old Windsor Roads (Mary Sargent’s grant). The Rumerys had another orchard adjoining the Box Hill estate to the south-east. Margaret Rumery transferred the land to Elihu Stranger jr in 1920. Stranger jr transferred the land to David MacCormick of Cremorne, a landholder in 1925.

After transfer from Stranger to MacCormick, a large portion of land along Windsor and Old Windsor Roads including the study area was consolidated and subdivided for sale. The study area was divided into Lots 32–38. They were obtained by Lavinia Wilson (Lot 32 in 1926), George Arthur Beeby (Lot 31 in 1928), Olive May Williams (Lot 33, 34, 35 and 36 in 1932). It appears Lots 37 and 38 were unsold on the death of David MacCormick in 1947 and were transferred to the assignee of the estate Alexander Evan Campbell.

By 1948 Lots 37 and 38 were in the possession of Edith Lucy Hammond of Concord. Christopher John Bourke and Eileen Gerrard Sheehan obtained the land as joint tenants in 1953. It appears the pair married soon after and transferred the land as Eileen and Christopher Bourke to Lawrence Alexander Sheehan in 1955. The Sheehan family owned the land until 1965 when it was obtained by Leslie James Muir. It was around this time that the land around the site of the former White Hart Inn began to be subdivided and developed with housing. This is evident from aerial images that also show a small road had been built into the site from the Windsor Road just to the south of the former inn site as well as marks in the area of the former inn that might indicate that some of the foundations viewed in the 1930s were still intact in the mid-1940s (Figure 1.2).

The Sheehan family owned the land until 1965 when it was obtained by Leslie James Muir. Aerial views of the site in 1961 show a house to have been built to the east of the inn site and the latter has been encompassed within a garden area with planting around the edges. The stone mounting steps for the White Hart Inn were said to have been found by the owners of the property and relocated to their house. The garden and house are still visible in 1965 (Figure 1.5). It was then transferred to JL and MM Muir Properties Pty Limited in 1972.

By 1970 this same garden and house area was intact but the aerial image of this year shows what appears to have been some substantial clearing or levelling. This was even more pronounced in the 1978 view of the site (Figure 1.8). The same arrangement of the site is visible up to the early years of 2002 in aerial images (Figure 1.11).

In 1972 the Muirs transferred the property to J.L and M.M. Muir Properties Pty Ltd. This company went into liquidation in 2010. The property was then acquired by Sydney Water. Between then and 2013 the house and its garden had been removed leaving an open grassed site in the area of the inn. The site is now owned by Transport NSW and is within the corridor of the Sydney Metro Northwest.

JN Brimbecom Pty Limited transferred the land to Robert Evans in 1952. In 1953 the land was obtained Lawrence Alexander Sheehan along with the adjacent land as discussed above. The land was then obtained by Leslie J Muir in 1965 and transferred to JL and MM Muir Properties Pty Limited in 1972. JL and MM Muir Properties Pty Limited went into liquidation in 2010.

#### 1.6.7 Present date

The portion of the land that is subject to this assessment is now owned by TfNSW with a portion to the east and north owned by Sydney Water. An aerial photograph from 2013 shows the study area as containing commercial industry to the north along with two scattered houses (refer to Figure 1.2 Excavation report).

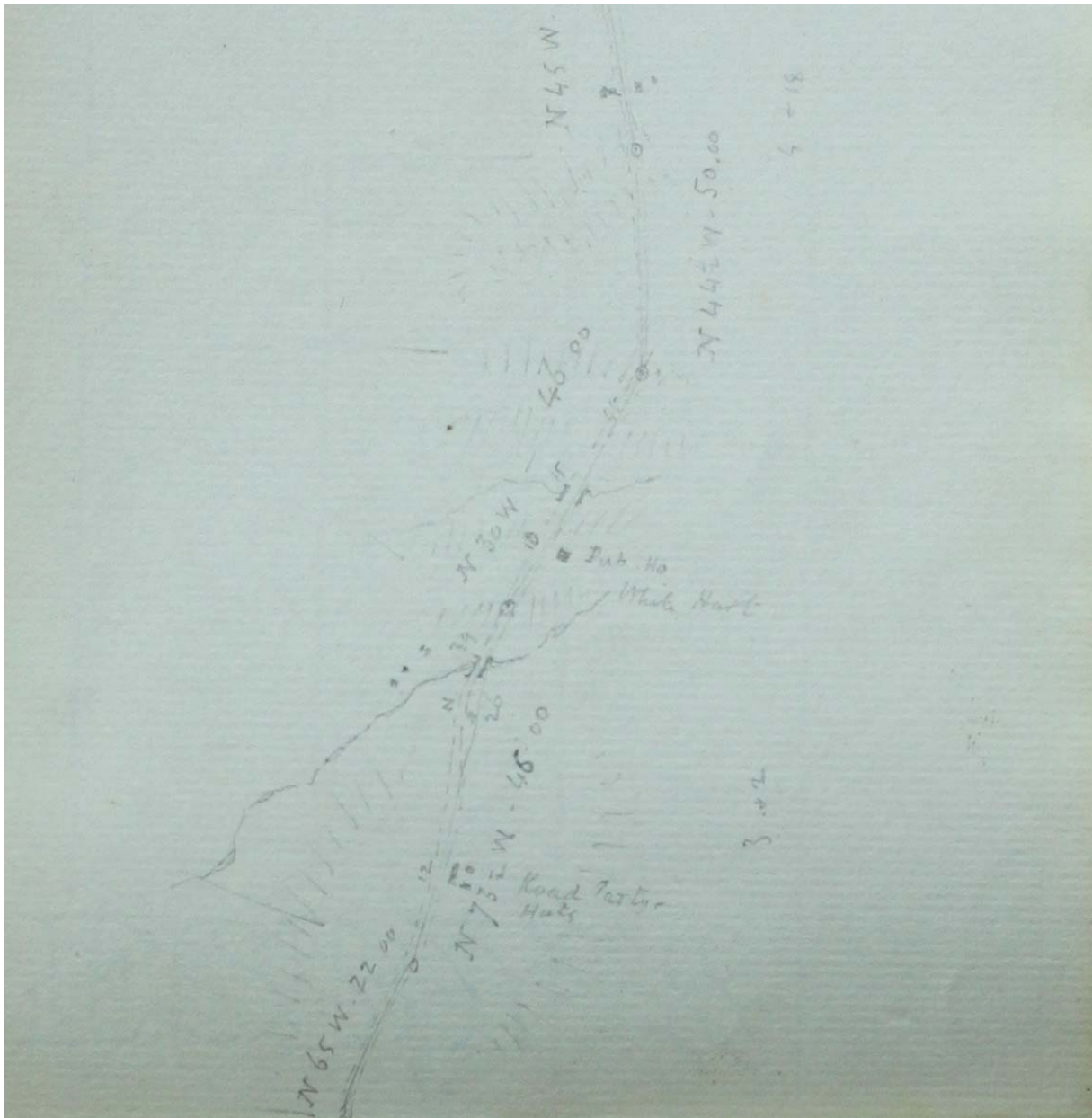


Plate 1.2

Detail from Larmer's 1833 survey note book with his sketch of the study area. The White Hart Inn is indicated by a red arrow. Note the water courses crossing the road on either side of the inn. (Source: Larmer Survey of Windsor Road 403 (2-5029))

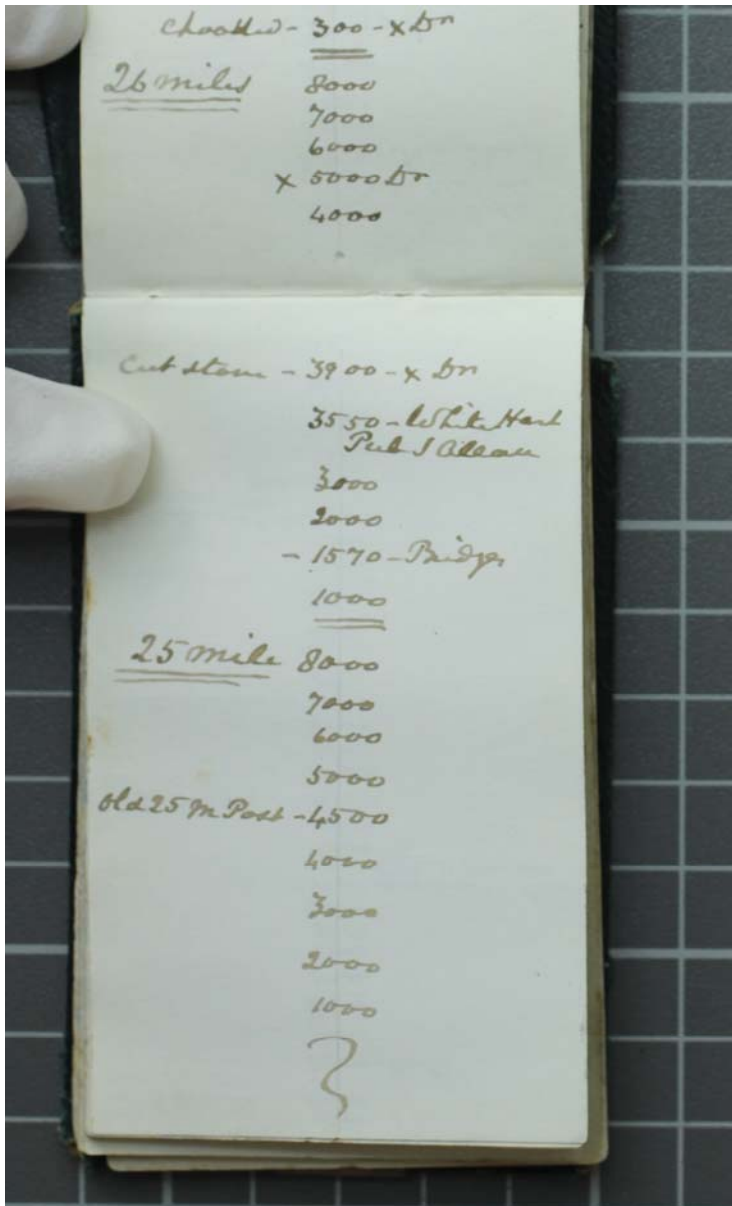


Plate 1.3 Labatt's survey notebook (1846) showing the "White Hart Pub J Allan" between the 25 and 26 mile marks from Sydney to Windsor (SRO 2/8067.4).



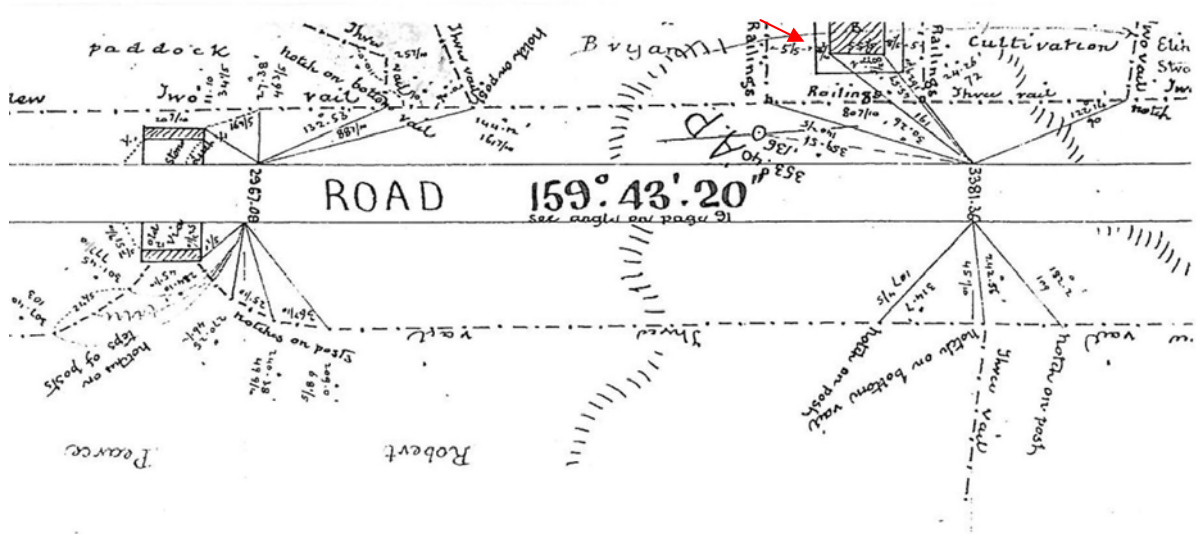


Plate 1.4 Excerpt from Mackenzie's 1885 field book. North is to the left and the building that can be seen to the right (indicated by the red arrow) was assumed to be the White Hart Inn although Mackenzie doesn't name it, but further research indicates that it was Elihu Stranger's cottage (refer Plate 1.3). It is in the correct location to be the inn if compared with Larmer's survey sketch (Plate 1.3).

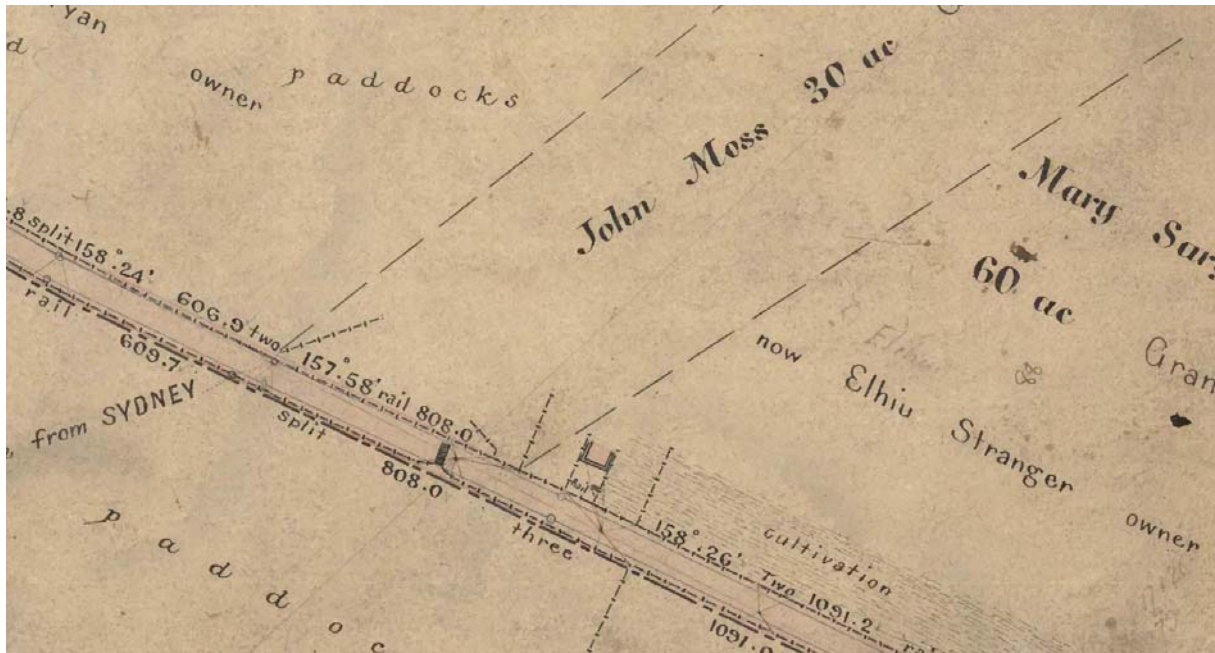


Plate 1.5 Mackenzie's 1885 plan in final form (Sheet 4 of 8) shows that the building is on Elihu (or Elihu Stranger's) land, which was original in Mary Sargent's grant. The absence of the inn means that Mackenzie didn't use it to measure off, not that it wasn't there (LPI Crown Plan 3172-1603).

### 1.6.8 The Final Years

The old buildings remained in use as an inn or hotel during the time that Mrs Turner owned the property. The few references for the place in this period suggest that it might no longer have enjoyed the custom it once had and Mrs Turner seems to have used it periodically as her home. Rebecca Turner died aged seventy-four in 1877; she was described as “of the White Hart, Parramatta Road” (*SMH* 11 May 1877, p.1). Probate was granted in 1878.

The inn almost certainly ceased to trade as an inn either when Seath left in 1874 or at the death of Mrs Turner. It is possible that after it ceased trading it became her private home. From small references at the beginning of the twentieth century it seems likely that the old inn did become a private home for members of the Turner family for a short time. There are few glimpses of the building available from public records from the later nineteenth century. It certainly served as a community venue in 1880 when it was one of several places registered for voting at local elections; it was described as “Turners Old White Hart Windsor Road” (LPI, Book 98 No 65).

The owner of the property was William Turner, probably Rebecca’s son. It was offered for sale in 1881 as a “valuable country property”.

The Old White Hart Hotel, About 9 miles from Parramatta, The Old White Hart Hotel, Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> March

John Taylor has been instructed to sell by public auction at his sale rooms, Church-street, Parramatta, on Tuesday, 22nd March at 11 o’clock, all that valuable property so well and favourably known as the White Hart Hotel, situate on the Windsor Road adjoining the properties and orchards of Messrs Pearce, Strange and others.

110 acres of good land, comprising orchard, garden grounds and cultivated and grazing paddocks.

The buildings are two-storey, brick, on stone foundations and very commodious.

The land possesses a never-failing and extensive supply of excellent water.

Title good.

*RHA* 12 March 1881, p.4

In 1881 the land was conveyed from William Turner to R. I. Brien a farmer (LPI, Book 219 No 136).

There is no reference to the buildings in use or present after 1885, which suggests the possibility of demolition in the later 1880s or possibly early 1890s, during the ownership of the Brien family. There is a possibility that it could have survived into the first decade of the twentieth century but the few references then seem to be an association rather than a specific place.

In 1941 the White Hart Roadhouse was the host of a number of dances to raise money for the Lord Mayor’s Comforts Fund (*CAFA* 1941, p.4). The Roadhouse was a different building.

The old inn may have finally gone at the end of the nineteenth century but it remained long in the memories of local people. In 1903 when Mabel Turner was married she was described as the daughter of the late Frederick Turner “formerly of the White Hart Inn Windsor Road Windsor” (*WRG* 25 July 1903; p.7). A cursory search of the Registry of Births Deaths & Marriages online shows that a Frederick William Turner, son of Rebecca Turner, died in the District of Windsor (Registration No. 10961/1880).

The inn had given its name as a reference for the local area, for example, in 1910 a report on storm damage referred to “damage on the Windsor road near the White Hart” (CAFA 3 August 1910; p 2). In 1917 a reference was made to repairs to the bridge at White Hart (CAFA 4 July 1917, p.1)

In 1914 it was reported with enthusiasm if not accuracy that:

The old White Hart Hotel at Seven Hills has long since disappeared but in the days of its pride it was a place of some note. When age began to creep over it developed a ghost. This wraith appeared in the form of an old lady who used to gaze mournfully through the glazed windows of the deserted rooms. A Mrs Hillis (Hillas?) was nearly scared out of her life by this apparition some sixty years ago and never properly recovered from the shock.

*Sunday Times* 5 April 1914, p.2

This colourful report is a good indication that the hotel had been demolished for some considerable period by 1914 making the later 1880s-1890s date suggested in the previous section more likely.

E G Maundrell (1936) wrote that he had rediscovered the site based on the description from the “NSW Calender and Directory”. On his visit to the area he found visible foundations of the walls, the cement floor of the veranda and a mounting stone still in position near the end of the veranda. He notes that John Cross may have been listed as the proprietor of the Swan Inn in the Post Office Directories between 1832 and 1838 (*SMH* 30 May 1936, p.13; *WRG* 26 June 1936, p.1).

In 1937 a local article described two people finding the White Hart Inn site, “on the right just after the junction of the old Windsor Road” (*Sydney Mail* 24 February 1937, p.43). Their finds amounted to a few scattered “convict made bricks”, “a fine old mounting block”, some “ruins” and “an ancient well in perfect preservation with clear water in it. So clear was the water I photographed my own reflection twelve feet below” (*Sydney Mail* 24 February 1937, p.42). There is no guarantee that this was the site of the inn; it could have been the remnants of another house on the land immediately to the south of the inn there was a substantial house and improvements made to Sargent’s grant south of the inn. It is a valuable report for its indication of the state of the grounds next to the road at that time but given the discovery made by Maundrell the year before, it is likely to be the remnants of the inn that they saw.

### 1.6.9 Historical aerial photographs of Moss and Sargent land grants

The 1943 (Figure 1.2) and 1947 (Figure 1.3) aerial photographs show a structure approximately 100 m from the junction of Windsor and Old Windsor Roads. The surrounding area is cleared bare paddocks. By 1956 (Figure 1.4) many structures have been added and the land has been subject to disturbance through the creation of driveways and paths through. It is similar in 1961 (Figure 1.5) and 1965 (Figure 1.6) with many buildings still present.

In the 1970 (Figure 1.7) and 1978 (Figure 1.8) aerial photographs the general area remains cleared grassy paddocks with structures located throughout the study area. The section of land at the junction of Windsor and Old Windsor Roads is heavily populated with structures and large areas of cleared and developed land. By 1982 (Figure 1.9) the area in the south of the aerial photograph remains heavily populated, however in the north, a structure visible in the 1956 aerial photograph, appears to be abandoned; in the 1994 aerial photograph (Figure 1.10) this structure is removed. The 2002 aerial photograph (Figure 1.11) shows the increasing housing development surrounding the study area which remains bare in the north and industrialised in the south.

## 1.7 The Swan Inn

In the 1835 “NSW Calender and Directory” a description of the road from Parramatta to Windsor listed The Swan Inn kept by John Cross. It was considered the halfway point between Windsor and Parramatta and was located 25 miles from Sydney. Rouse Hill House was the next landmark at approximately 27 miles from Sydney.

In 1837 a map of NSW by Robert Dixon (Figure 2.7) shows a building called the Swan Inn just past the junction of Windsor and Old Windsor Roads.

A list of publicans in 1837 is published in *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette* of 1928. The list is based on historical information of persons with publican’s licenses for 1873 (WRG 1928). No Swan Inn is mentioned and of the inns listed as present in the area only the Bird in Hand, proprietor Hugh Kelly, is located near the current study area but distant enough not to be confused with the White Hart or the Swan inn.

A search of publicans’ licenses 1830-61 shows a number of establishments called “Swan Inn” but none were near the study area.



Plate 1.6 The Swan Inn marked on Robert Dixon’s “Squatter’s map 1837. This reproduction is a detail from a larger map of the colony of NSW made to illustrate the total land that was granted or sold up to June 1836 (SL online).



## 1.8 An inn in 1809

The fact that the property was named and the conditions of the lease suggest that it is possible Moss had put at least some of his land here into cultivation by that date. It is impossible to determine whether it would have been developed with farm buildings or a house in this period. He owned the property for at least eleven years so it is likely that some improvements were made but no archival evidence of work of this kind has been found to date.

In 1809 a publican's license was granted to an unknown person for an inn called the *Half-Way House* on the Windsor Road (Society of Australian Genealogists Index of Pubs and Publicans in the County of Cumberland to 1850). There is no indication as to the location of this inn and consideration was given to this inn being on the site of, or being, the White Hart Inn. In June 1809 a report appeared in the *Sydney Gazette* about an armed robbery; "three men armed with a blunderbuss and pistol having their faces blackened rushed into the house of Thomas Hailey a settler near the Half Way House between Parramatta and Hawkesbury" (SGNSWA 25 June 1809, p.2). The latter indicates that the inn was likely to be on the old line of the Windsor Road.

In November of 1809 there is another reference to this hotel providing the first glimpse into the location of the early inn:

On the premises of John Hillus at the Half-Way House on the Hawkesbury Road at twelve noon the Provost Marshall will proceed to sell by public auction a capital farm, two steel mills, a quantity of pigs and sundry other effects and property of the said John Hillus.

SGNSWA 5 November 1809, p.1

The name "Hillus" has also been written "Hillas" in other sources. The notice infers that the "capital farm" was associated with the inn and the mills suggest that he was grinding his own wheat. The inn was still present in 1810 when Governor Macquarie determined to limit the number of licensed premises and listed those that would survive his purge; it included "one at the Half Way House between Sydney and the Hawkesbury" (SGNSWA 17 February 1810, p.1).

Hillas is recorded, in 1812, of selling fifty bushels of wheat which, it is presumed would have been grown on his property (SGNSWA 18 January 1812, p.4). The Half-Way House was still in use in 1817. In that year in a lengthy letter to the newspaper a correspondent discussed the public works of the colony including road works. He described the following:

The high road between Parramatta and the Hawkesbury a distance of two or three and twenty miles is wholly new, the former being rejected on account of its incommodious and dangerous traverse particularly from Toongabbee to Hillus's half-way house and from the Ponds over what is called the Race-Course.

SGNSWA 27 September 1817, p.3

Some means of narrowing the location of this inn can be made from an advertisement that appeared in September 1817:

To be sold at public auction...all the farm containing 80 acres of Forest Land, situate near to the Half-way house between Parramatta and Windsor and lately purchased...from William Mason..."

SGNSWA, 27 September 1817, p.4.



Mason's property was the two land grants immediately north and east of Moss's and approximately 440 m (0.27 miles) from Hillas' property on the southern side of the Old Windsor and New Windsor Road junction.

There was an inn called the *Half-Way House* on the Windsor Road but it was not established until 1820 by Hugh Kelly and was south of the junction of the two road. That John Hillas did manage an inn is confirmed by his granting of a wine and spirits license in 1810 (SGNSWA 17 February 1810, p.2) but this would have been for his inn on Stanhope Farm.

## 1.9 Brief history of inns and inn keeping

Inns and inn keeping have a long history in Australia and quickly followed farmers and explorers in opening up the colony (Dawson *et al* 1990, p.8). Along major roads such as Windsor and Old Windsor Roads, inns provided important and well known rest stops, food and accommodation on long journeys around the colony.

Governor Macquarie encouraged the establishment of many inns, known as wayside inns, along roads and travel routes, by granting land with the stipulation that a wayside inn be built on the property. The term "half-way house" is also used regularly as a proper noun and as a classification. Very early inns were designed as single storey dwellings one room deep. In many cases, rooms were entered from the veranda and there may have been additional facilities for special guests (Freeland 1977, p.96). In addition to the inn building there would have been stable and shed buildings, more than likely of timber slab construction.

Inns functioned under their own liquor licenses, at locations along popular routes and provided food, accommodation, storage, and stabling for travellers. It appears that inns peaked in popularity between 1820 and 1850, with only the more established inns continuing into the late nineteenth century.

The main users of the inn were coach runs operating between large settlements and the local community. Coach routes ran along Windsor and Old Windsor Roads, which would have stopped at various inns along the way. The Royal Oak Inn (now the Mean Fiddler) was constructed in the 1830s specifically as a Cobb and Co coach inn, which ran a route from Parramatta to Windsor. By the 1840s the amount of wayside inns had increased considerably and competition between the various inns was high. As the colony became more established, the design of inns changed to two-storey buildings constructed of brick or stone (Freeland 1977, pp.101-103). Many inns had developed to include coffee rooms, parlours, full stables and undercover coach parking (Freeland 1977 pp.101-103).

In addition to providing a place of rest for travellers and their animals, inns were also a strong part of the community, acting as courthouses, the venue for coronial enquiries, business transactions and other local administrative tasks and social functions (Kirkby 1997, p.30).

By the 1860s the introduction of railway travel was having an impact on coaching routes. The railway line from Sydney to Richmond was operating by 1864 with a stop to Windsor established soon after. Many inns in the rest of the colony were closed as a result of the growing railway network and the subsequent reduction in demand for coaching. Inns located on the edges of towns such as Windsor would have been able to adapt to service tourists to the area but many smaller inns would not have survived, particularly those that were placed between settlements. However, the railway did not come into Rogans Hill to the south until the 1930s and both Windsor and Old Windsor Roads would have remained major travel routes through the nineteenth century. As such the inns along these roads may have lasted until the advent of the car and the faster travel times that would have resulted. Generally however, there is a notable decline in the popularity of inns as the result of train travel.

## 1.10 Questions raised by the documentary research

The investigation of the project area and the discovery that the foundations of the White Hart Inn survived has answered many questions but it has raised a number more. Some of these questions cannot be addressed without further archaeological excavation, which for the time being is not going to occur. Preservation of the site will hopefully raise the profile of colonial sites in Western Sydney and its importance in the growth of the early colony and will invite research from various angles for researchers in all guises.

The most obvious questions involve the growth of the colony and what the patterns of road and inns can reveal about that growth. Under what circumstances was a decision made to build an inn somewhere? Were they built only on main roads going to settlements or were they established knowingly temporarily to service mining and timber getting? Can the growth of the colony be mapped using the locations of inns? Is the spatial patterning and date of inns to reflect condition of the Old Windsor Road and the (new) Windsor Road?

Is there a general spatial plan that all inns were built to or where the necessary outbuildings situated based on the landform? How does this compare to homesteads that were self-sufficient? What was the preferred architectural form and can factors identifying the different styles be identified? What kind of buildings could be expected to be built as part of an inn complex?



Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1947

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure I.3





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Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1956

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure I.4







Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1961

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure 1.5





Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1965

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure I.6





Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1970

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure 1.7





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Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1978

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure 1.8





Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1982

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure 1.9





Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 1994

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure 1.10





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Aerial photograph Windsor and Old Windsor Roads 2002

White Hart Inn  
Excavation Report

Figure 1.11

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## Appendix B

### Artefact report

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## White Hart Inn artefact analysis

Prepared for Transport for NSW | 30 November 2015

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## White Hart Inn artefact analysis

Draft Report

Report J14017RP4 | Prepared for Transport for NSW | 30 November 2015

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Prepared by	<b>Rebecca Newell</b>	Approved by	<b>Pamela Kottaras</b>
Position	Senior Archaeologist	Position	Heritage Services Manager
Signature		Signature	
Date	30 November 2015	Date	30 November 2015

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### Document Control

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# 1 Artefact analysis

## 1.1 Overview

This section presents an analysis of the artefacts uncovered during the archaeological excavation. The artefact analysis has been designed to address the research questions related specifically to artefacts and to contribute to the wider research questions asked about the site. It is acknowledged that many more questions may be posed but have not been considered in this report, as the results from test excavation are limited. Moreover, the results of the excavation, the artefact assemblage and the approach of the investigation lends itself to providing a platform for research and interrogation by external researchers. These questions have guided the method and results of the artefact analysis and are examined in greater detail in Section 1.4.

## 1.2 Analysis method

All artefacts were catalogued into a basic excel-based catalogue system. The system is based on that devised for Heritage Victoria a broad system which ensures that the catalogue information is able to be compared with other data sets. Particularly important were the “assignment of a functional category” to each item which has been identified as an essential category in the analysis of artefacts and their contribution to the analysis of excavated site (Casey 2004, Crook, Lawrence and Gibbs 2002). Minimal modifications were made to the broad system, primarily the addition of a category to separate body and decoration colour. Details on the definitions of each functional category as well as definitions for each of the catalogue sections are contained in Appendix A.

## 1.3 Results

### 1.3.1 Whole site

A total of 1338 MNI and 4330 fragments were found during the archaeological excavations (Table 1.1). The majority of artefacts were recovered from contexts [001] and [002] both associated with the later demolition of the site. As shown in Table 1.1 most artefacts were ceramic and bone and came from the functional categories of kitchen and diet. The following results section is divided based on the areas excavated including the main excavation area and three test trenches (TT2, TT3 and TT4).

### 1.3.2 Main excavation area

#### i Overview

Of the total artefacts identified 1041 were uncovered in the main excavation area. These artefacts accounted for 78% of the total artefact assemblage. This high number is to be expected considering this area was the location of the inn building and associated buildings and spaces. The distribution of artefacts based on function and material in the main excavation area is presented in Table 1.2.

Figure 1.1 provides information on the distribution of the artefact across the excavated areas of the site. The highest concentrations of artefacts were recorded in the northern sections of the site. This area was the cellar and contained some of the large sandstone blocks. A cavity such as a cellar was a priority for filling during demolition so it is common for these spaces to contain the highest numbers of artefacts. Overall, the figure may also show the pattern of demolition for the site with a generally higher concentration of artefacts in squares towards the north, suggesting that the demolition of the site moved in a northern direction.

**Table 1.1 All artefacts in excavation**

Function	Material						Total
	Ceramic	Glass	Inorganic	Metal	Organic	Unidentified	
Architectural	14	21	19	181	3		<b>238</b>
Economy			1	3			<b>4</b>
Unidentified	284	35	4	27	1	1	<b>352</b>
Kitchen	109	211		8	2		<b>330</b>
Recreation	9		6		1		<b>16</b>
Wildlife				2			<b>2</b>
Kitchen	12	10		4			<b>26</b>
Personal	36	9		10	5		<b>60</b>
Hardware				2			<b>2</b>
Drawing and writing	2		4				<b>6</b>
Agriculture and horticulture		1		9			<b>10</b>
Furniture and furnishings				3			<b>3</b>
Diet				1	288		<b>289</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1338</b>

Figure 1.2 presents the distribution of the artefacts at the White Hart Inn based on their functional categories. This figure more clearly shows the concentrations of artefacts in the northern section of the site. Distributional analysis based on function however does not offer much additional information. The demolition of the site appears to have been comprehensive enough to remove information about the possible uses of the site from the upper layers. Areas of the site not excavated may be able to provide this information in the future. As a result of the demolition patterns on the site, very little information about the functions of the various areas of the inn could be ascertained from the artefacts. Information regarding the use of the inn and its associated structures thus comes from the excavation information only.

Figure 1.3 provides a comparative timeline for the known dates of artefacts in the assemblage. The timeline presents an interesting comparison to the known history of the inn. The inn is considered to be an early structure and has evidence of the presence of publicans from the early 1830s however the majority of artefacts fall within a date range of the 1890s to the 1930s. This could suggest that the earlier artefacts remain buried with the inn structure or that they were removed prior to the inn's demolition. The date range also accords with one of the possible periods of demolition for the inn; the 1900s, further providing weight to the idea that the most comprehensive demolition occurred during this time.





Location of artefacts is randomised within the relevant grid square and not their exact location

**Artefact distribution in main excavation area**

White Hart Inn Artefact Analysis  
 Sydney Metro North-West Project

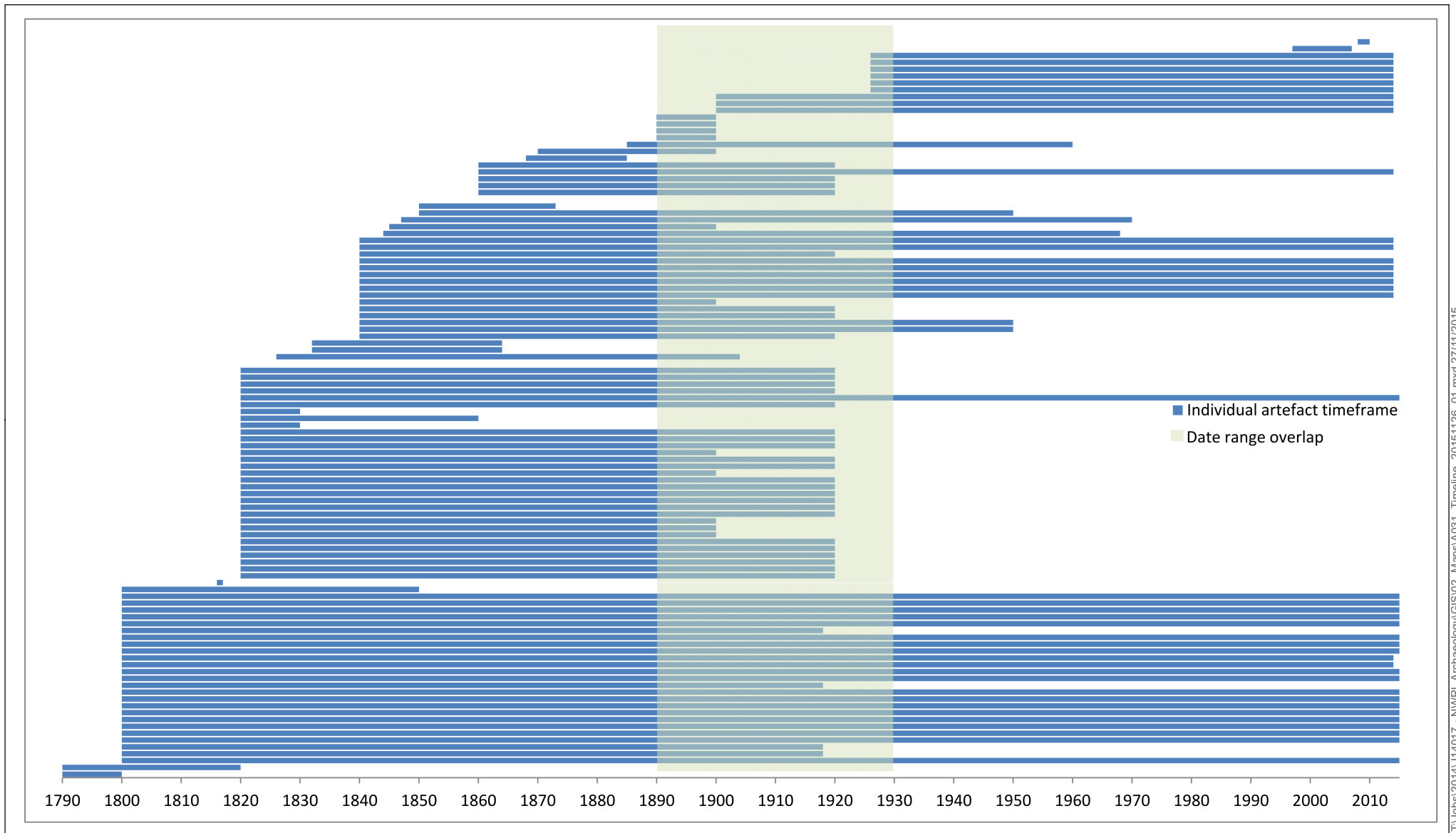
Figure 1.1



Artefact distribution in main excavation area based on function

White Hart Inn Artefact Analysis  
Sydney Metro North-West Project

Figure 1.2



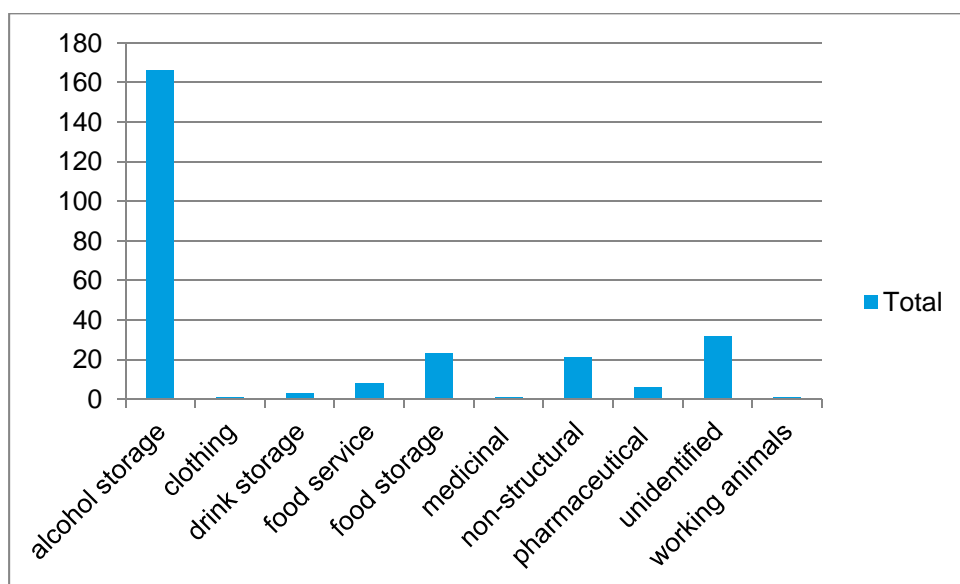
T:\Jobs\2014\J14017 - NWRL Archaeology\GIS\02\_Maps\A031\_Timeline\_2015\126\_01.mxd 27/11/2015

**Table 1.2 All artefacts in main excavation area**

Function	Material						Total
	Ceramic	Glass	Inorganic	Metal	Organic	Unidentified	
Architectural	8	21	19	178	3		<b>229</b>
Economy			1	3			<b>4</b>
Unidentified	251	32	4	26	1	1	<b>315</b>
Kitchen	96	200		12	2		<b>310</b>
Recreation	8		6		1		<b>15</b>
Wildlife				2			<b>2</b>
Personal	26	8		10	5		<b>49</b>
Hardware				2			<b>2</b>
Drawing and writing	2		4				<b>6</b>
Agriculture and horticulture		1		7			<b>8</b>
Furniture and furnishings				3			<b>3</b>
Diet				1	97		<b>98</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1041</b>

ii Glass

A total of 262 MNI of glass artefacts were uncovered. As shown in Plate 1.1 the majority of glass was used for alcohol storage, befitting the use of the site as an inn. Of the glass that could be further identified it was generally dark green wine and champagne bottles (Plate 1.2).



**Plate 1.1 Glass distribution in main excavation area based on functional categories.**





**Plate 1.2** Glass bottle finishes from context [074].

A bottle from the early twenty first century was identified. Its partial label identified it as a beer made by Lion Nathan between 2008 and 2010 with a brand name of 'Barefoot Radler'. This beer was the subject of a patent dispute and the name changed after 2010 to 'Bare Cove Radler'.

There were a number of glass artefacts likely used for pharmaceutical purposes. These included blue bottles with prescription style lips and a castor oil bottle. Castor oil was frequently combined with alcohol and used as a 'cure all' medicine in the nineteenth century. Another example of this type of medicine was found on the site in the form of an aromatic schnapps bottle. The bottle was branded "Wolfe's", a popular medicated gin brand produced from the late 1840s until well into the twentieth century.

The pharmaceutical category also contained a perfume bottle imported from France and inscribed with Breveté S.G.D.G (Breveté sans garantie du gouvernement – patented without guarantee of the government). The date range for this bottle was between 1844 and 1968 (Plate 1.3).

Condiment bottles were identified in the assemblage. The use of condiments to flavour meat may point to the use of cheaper cuts of meat in dishes and the need to increase the flavour. These types of bottles can also point to the provision of food services at the inn, with patrons offered soups and stews with condiments alongside (Plate 1.4).

Animals were an essential part of the workings of the colony and the White Hart Inn and care for working animals extended their working lives. Evidence of animal husbandry was identified in the form of a bottle of Rows 'Farmers Friend'. The 'Farmers Friend' was an embrocation which was a liniment intended for horses and livestock (Plate 1.5).

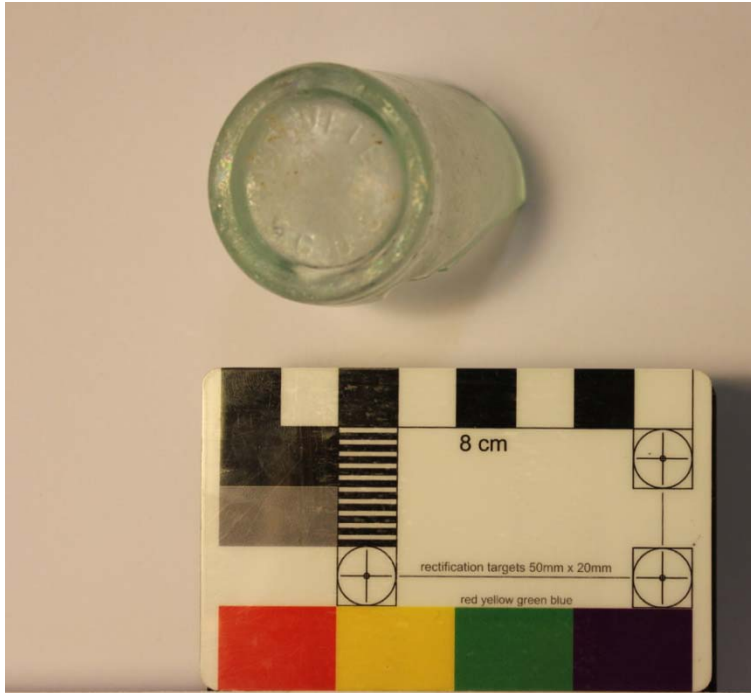


Plate 1.3 Perfume bottle.



Plate 1.4 Condiment bottles.



Plate 1.5 Row's 'Farmer's Friend' liniment bottle.

iii Ceramic

A total of 391 ceramic artefacts were identified in the assemblage for the main excavation area. Due to the demolition processes present at the site the majority of ceramic vessels were unidentifiable and this makes up the largest category of ceramics. The second largest was food service, again typical of an inn used to serve the public. Plate 1.6 shows the distribution of ceramics based on their functional categories.

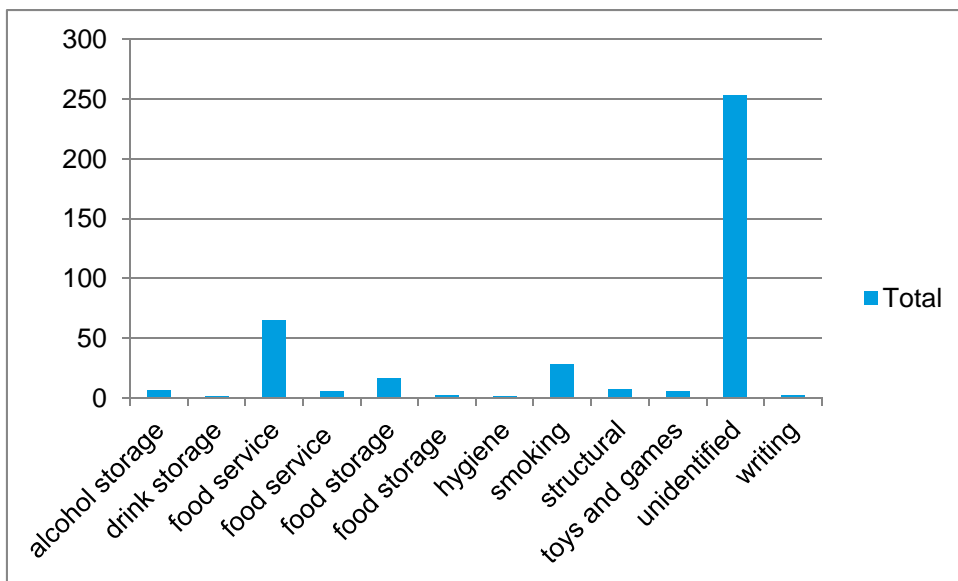


Plate 1.6 Ceramics based on function.

While the vessels themselves were not identified, some information can be gained from the identification of the decoration types and colours. The majority of the assemblage was transfer printed with many popular patterns features such as Willow, Asiatic Pheasant, Fibre and Albion (Plate 1.7, Plate 1.8 and Plate 1.9) The graph in Plate 1.10 identifies that the majority of the ceramics features a blue pattern, or were white and did not feature a pattern. The dominance of the blue colour, which did not seem to correlate to a particular pattern may suggest that the innkeepers bought sets of ceramics which were generally matching in colour, but that had differing patterns depending on cost or access. Additionally, it is also evidence of the common trends in nineteenth century transfer printed earthenware including colours such as blue, purple, green and red and patterns such as Willow.



**Plate 1.7** 'Albion' serving plate (#0371)

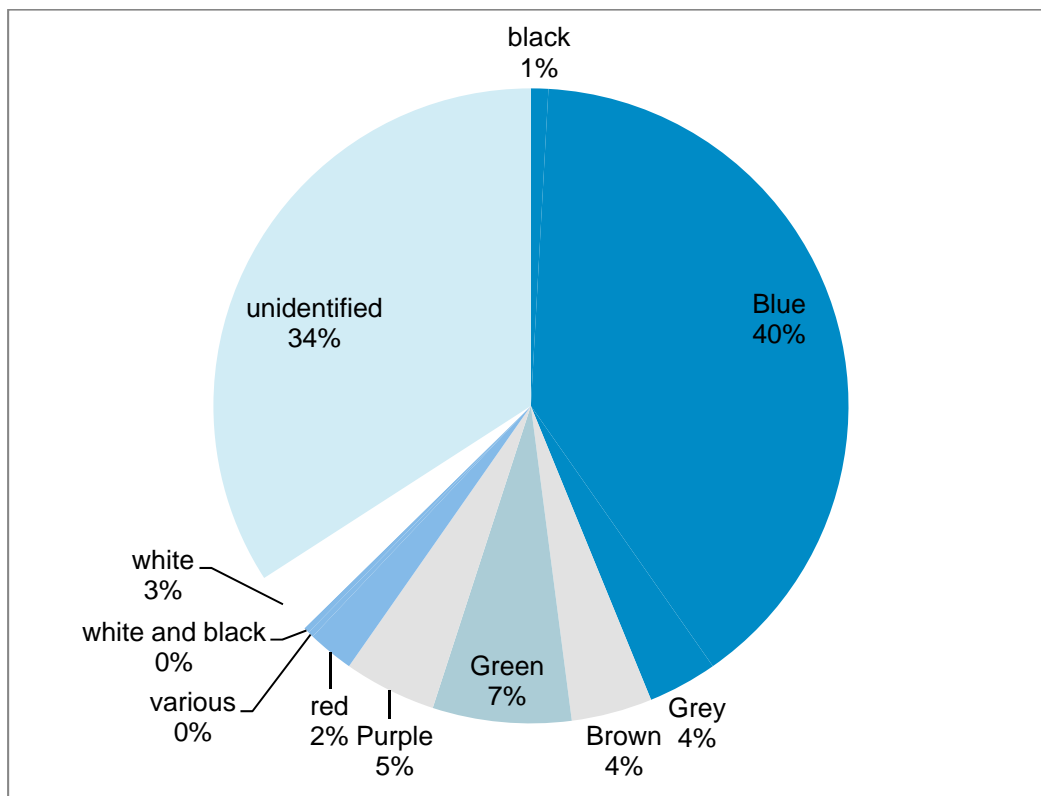




Plate 1.8 Ceramic patterns from context [074] including transfer prints in blue, red, green and brown and a sponge printed cup fragment.



Plate 1.9 Flow blue ceramics.



**Plate 1.10 Ceramic colours – general**

Only a small amount of ceramic pipes were uncovered in the assemblage (31 fragments), particularly for the time period. During the nineteenth century smoking was a common pastime and many assemblages in Sydney contain thousands of fragments of clay pipes, including decorative bulbs and makers' marks. Three of the pipes in the assemblage had identifiable makers marks 'Whytes', 'T White', A Coghil all of which were manufactured in the nineteenth century. Generally the bulbs were undecorated; however one was decorated with figures and another with leaf and grape motifs.

A child's cup bearing the letter P was uncovered in the cellar. Specific children have not been linked to the inn or its use as a house though its presence does point to the presence of children on the site (Plate 1.11). A pudding doll leg and a porcelain doll body were also uncovered.

A large table salt jar inscribed 'Weston and Westalis Superior British Table Salt' was recovered from the cellar. Salt was another common and widely used condiment and preserver and would have been essential in the food service of an inn as well as a residence (Plate 1.12).

Personal grooming items, including fragments of perfume bottles and a toothpaste jar, were uncovered. The toothpaste jar (Plate 1.13) was inscribed 'Cherry toothpaste patronised by the queen for beautifying and preserving teeth and gums prepared by John Gosnell and Co London'. This type of jar was popular in the mid to late-nineteenth century.



Plate 1.11 Child's cup.



Plate 1.12 Weston and Westalis salt jar.



Plate 1.13 Toothpaste jar.

iv Metal

A total of 244 MNI metal items were identified the majority of which were architectural items such as nails and fastenings (Plate 1.14). Identifiable metal included a number of hand cut and machine made nails and building materials.

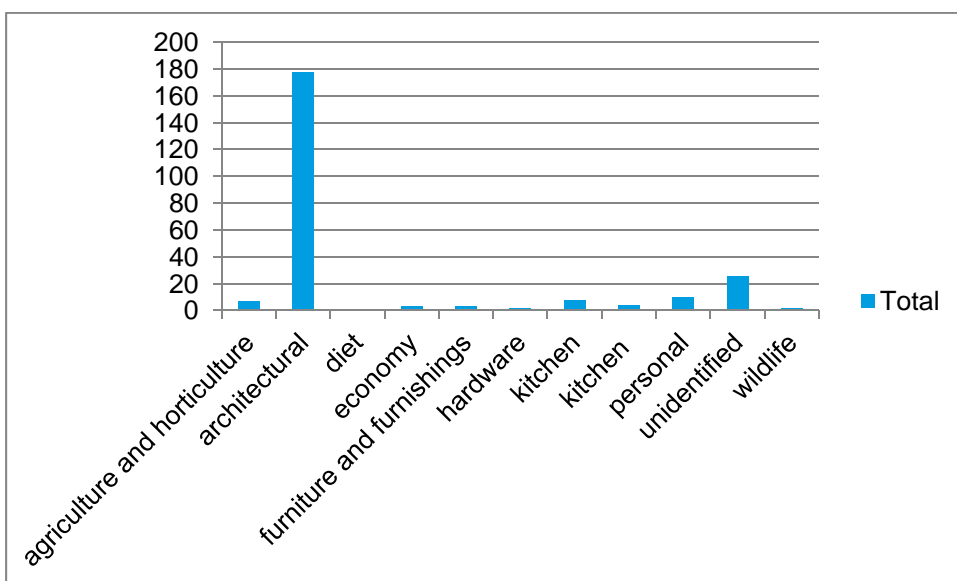


Plate 1.14 Metal artefacts in main excavation area.



A number of items recovered from the cellar area were well preserved and offer an insight into the operation of an inn. A cow bell and milk pail neck and lid provided evidence of dairy supply, be it for milk, cheese or yoghurt. A large number of barrel hoops were recovered from what has been identified as the opening to the cellar (most of which remains unexcavated). No timber was recovered from this area suggesting that the timber has decomposed. The barrel hoops are an expected item on an archaeological site related to an inn.

One of the most interesting metal objects uncovered was a door key plate, possibly for an entry door in the inn building. A lock plate and a local mechanism and a key were also recovered (Plate 1.15).

A total of nine coins were found. The earliest was an 1816 Georgian shilling. Also identifiable was a shilling from 1826, a penny from 1853 and a third farthing from between 1868 and 1885 based on research of the form of the third farthing as the date was not visible. The design of the third farthing has been identified as only being minted in Malta, suggesting that the coin, and perhaps its owner, travelled a considerable distance to the White Hart Inn. Coins from different parts of the world were regularly brought into the colony by ship in the first few years (Butlin S J 1968, p.11-12). All other coins were corroded, making identification difficult.

The remains of travelling were also identified including saddle buckles, straps and horse shoes.

A small copper winding key, possibly for a clock was also identified (Plate 1.16).



**Plate 1.15** Lock plates and a key.



**Plate 1.16** Winding key.

The inclusion of a plough part suggests agriculture, which is supported by descriptions of the property, citing orchards and cultivated and grazing paddocks (*Richmond and Hawkesbury Advertiser* 12 March 1881, p.10-25; refer also to the historical analysis Appendix X). This could have contributed to the food needs of the inn or could be linked to the Stranger family who operated an orchard on the property and the adjacent lands after the inn ceased operation.

#### v Bone and shell

A total of 109 organic items were identified in the assemblage (Plate 1.17). The majority of this group consisted of bones. The bones that were identified highlighted the range of animals present at an inn site. Animals consumed at the site included chicken, cow, duck (mallard), goose, pig and sheep or goat and many of the bones had evidence of butchering marks. The bones of a cat and possum were also found, pointing to both the native and introduced species which would have existed as a part of the inn environment.

The shell fragments which were identified were predominantly oyster and likely eaten as part of the food served at the inn.

A complete cowry shell was found in the cellar. This is an unusual item, even more so to have survived intact. Items such as cowry shells were part of Victorian era cabinets of curiosities, which were popular with amateur and professional scientists who displayed their collections for visitors. It is conceivable that the inn may have had a small glass cabinet to display interesting items from the local and wider area including a cowry shell. Just as plausible is that the shell belonged to an individual who stayed in the building. A bone handle for cutlery was identified (Plate 1.18).

All the shell buttons of the four-hole style and likely to be from underclothing, shirts, pillow cases and children's clothing. All the shell buttons were plain in appearance with no visible markings.

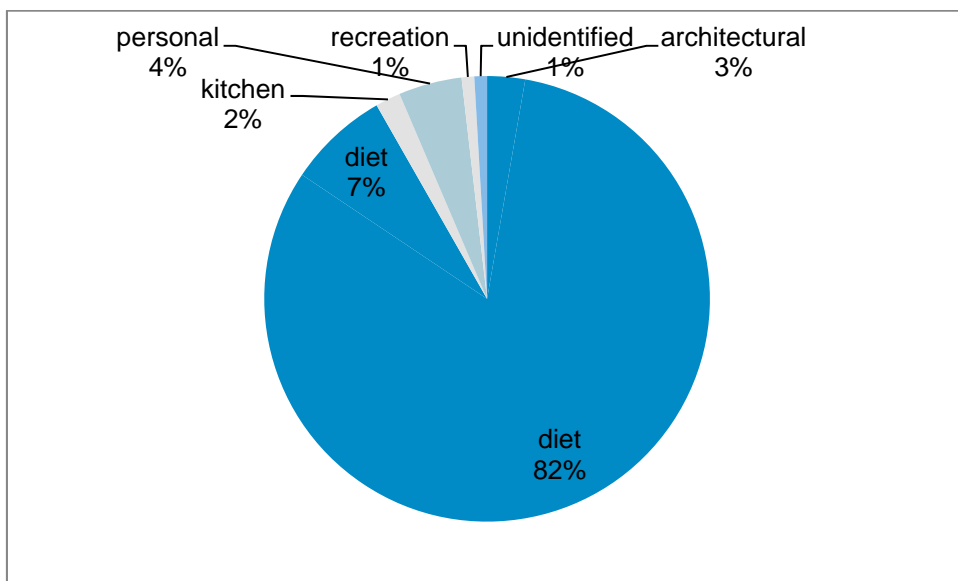
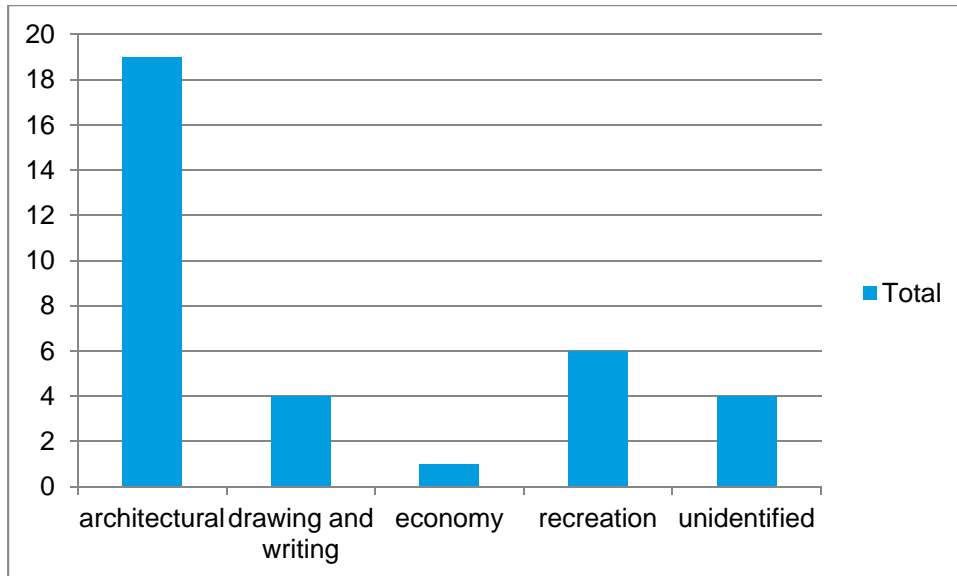


Plate 1.17 Organic artefacts in main excavation area



Plate 1.18 Bone cutlery handle.

A total of 34 inorganic items were recovered from the main excavation area including architectural and writing equipment. Plate 1.19 identifies the assemblage based on their function.



**Plate 1.19** Inorganic artefacts in main excavation area

Slate pencils were identified in the assemblage. These can be an indicator of the possible literary and numerical abilities of the inhabitants. A publican is likely to have required a moderate amount of literacy and numeracy skills to manage the transactions of the inn and to keep a ledger for business.

The architectural and building materials included plaster fragments contained evidence of blue, white and ochre paint colours.

Sandstock brick samples were also taken. It is unclear what the source for the bricks was. Local clay was available so it is possible the bricks were made on site. One timber beam was also recorded in plan however it decayed soon after exposure.

### 1.3.3 Test trench 2

A total of 7 MNI and 29 fragments were uncovered from test trench 2 (TT2). They represented a scatter of ceramics, glass and unidentifiable metal and as such did not provide any additional information about the site.

### 1.3.4 Test trench 3

Test trench 3 (TT3) contained a total of 230 MNI and 355 artefact fragments from a variety of categories (Table 1.3). TT3 was located approximately 10 m behind the main buildings of the inn including the kitchen and the artefactual evidence suggests this area was used as a rubbish dump.



**Table 1.3 All artefacts TT3**

Function	Material				Total
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Organic	
Agriculture and horticulture			1		1
Architectural	1		1		2
Diet				177	177
Kitchen	17	7			24
Personal	4	1			5
Recreation	1				1
Unidentified	18	2			20
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>230</b>

As shown in Table 1.3 the majority of artefacts from TT3 were bones, they represented a cross section of the likely diet of those at the inn including; sheep, pig, duck (mallard), chicken, goat and cow with butchered and un-butchered elements present. Also present was an oyster shell fragment as well as a possum bone.

The glass present was typical of the assemblage at the main excavation area and included dark green bottle glass and fragments of plate glass. There were also two sherry wine glass stems, highlighting that inns served more than beer to its patrons.

Ceramics included eating and serving vessels in a variety of common styles such as Asiatic Pheasant, Rhine and Fibre. The assemblage was predominantly blue coloured but also contained quantities of green, red and brown coloured ceramics.

### 1.3.5 Test trench 4

A total of 51 artefacts were found in TT4, the majority of which were small fragments of ceramics with some glass and bones. It is likely that this was another rubbish dumping area for the inn, which may be linked to the rubbish dump uncovered in TT3. Table 1.4 provides a breakdown of the artefacts and their functional and material categories.

**Table 1.4 All artefacts test trench 4**

Function	Material				Total
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Organic	
Agriculture and horticulture			1		1
Architectural			1		1
Diet				14	14
Kitchen	7	12			19
Personal	6				6
Unidentified	8	1	1		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51</b>

## 1.4 Response to research questions

### 1. *How many artefacts were recovered and what are their ranges and types?*

The ranges and type of artefacts have been discussed in the proceeding sections including a summary. These artefacts are indicative of assemblages in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with links to the use of the site as an inn.

### 2. *How were these items distributed spatially within the areas of the site and are there particular concentrations of artefacts within these areas? What were the different types of activities undertaken in different areas of the inn and its environment?*

Spatial analysis of the artefacts to provide any meaningful analysis was not possible. The archaeological test excavation results indicate that the inn may have lain in a decrepit state for a number of years before being razed to the ground and spread across the site, possibly in the 1990s. This is likely to have resulted in mixing of deposits making it difficult to separate the site into different use or activity areas.

However, some generalised comments can be made on the artefacts at the site. Cooking most likely occurred in the building to the rear of the inn, separated from the main building due to the fire risk. This area contained high concentrations of cooking equipment, bones and crockery indicative of the areas use as a kitchen.

The artefacts located in the cellar area represent many different types of uses and highlights the common practice of filling cavities during demolition with rubbish.

### 3. *What does the material cultural assemblage reveal about the publicans and patrons at the site when compared with the assemblages from other sites?*

While no specific information can be linked to the publicans and families who may have lived, worked and visited the inn, the artefacts can provide general information about the lives of people in this area during the nineteenth century. This assemblage is similar to those previously excavated in inn sites with a range of ceramics and glass the majority of which were used for making and serving meals and drinks. A detailed comparison of this site to other assemblages in NSW has not been completed. It is anticipated that further research can be undertaken as part of the public participation of the project. One comparison is the Red Cow Inn located in Penrith and excavated in 2005 (Casey and Lowe 2005) many similarities between glass type and style and ceramic patterns and style can be identified including the dominance of blue, black and green colours and the use of common patterns including Asiatic Pheasants. Artefacts associated with a working inn complex including axe fragments, horse and farm equipment were also present at the Red Cow Inn. The artefact assemblages of both inns represent the typical deposits associated with inns and inn buildings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

One of the main differences was the relatively small number of pipe fragments excavated across the site. Smoking was a common pastime in the nineteenth century and most archaeological sites contain large numbers of fragmented pipe stems and bowls. This site contained only 31 fragments.

### 4. *Do any structural remains or material culture deposits at the site tell us about the social status and standard of living of those who occupied the site? If, so can this information be tied to a particular family, namely the Stranger Family?*

Testing was completed to ascertain if the Stranger family's house was located in a different area of the site to the inn. No evidence of this structure was identified during testing.

5. *Is there evidence of domestic occupation at the site? If so, does the material culture assemblage change through time and with phases of occupation? Is there any historical evidence linking these changes to certain people, occupational phases, or other events?*

There is clear artefactual evidence for the presence of children and families on the site. Toys and sewing equipment particularly highlight the presence of children and women at the site. It is possible that the children's toys in the artefact assemblage were lost from children travelling with their families or who lived at the site with their publican parents, but there is also a possibility that the inn was turned into a home in the late nineteenth century and the toys were from this stage of the building's life. It is unclear which of these phases the domestic items are from. It was not possible to identify specific phase or group of people through the artefacts retrieved from the site.

It is clear that inns in the colony played an important role both for travellers and the local community. For travellers, inns were a welcome relief from the rigours of the poor roads in the colony.

6. *Is there evidence that can be specifically tied to the people who stayed and worked at the inn? What do the artefacts reveal about the daily lives of the families living at the house specifically relating to:*

- *diet (include reference to faunal and botanical material);*
- *hygiene, sanitation and rubbish disposal;*
- *consumerism, status, respectability, ethnicity, household structure, standard of living;*
- *religion; and*
- *work practices?*

Each of these questions has been addressed separately.

#### *Diet*

Both cut and non-cut bones from sheep, pig, goats, cows and fowl were identified in the assemblage. The diet of those at the site was typical of the day and age. Meals at the inn most likely would have been stews and soups with mixed cuts of meat.

#### *Hygiene*

As noted earlier, the cellar was filled with discarded items to fill the hole. This process likely occurred during demolition. It was common practice to fill holes in buildings with discarded items and building rubble to save the cost and time of getting the rubbish removed. The toothpaste jar provides evidence that the community living and travelling through the site had basic interest in hygiene and personal grooming.

#### *Consumerism, religion and work practices*

The demolition of the site was comprehensive and artefacts were found from the early nineteenth to the late twentieth century making the linking of any artefacts to consumer practices, religion or work practices limited. No religious artefacts were uncovered at the site. There was limited information on the work practices that would have been required to keep the inn functioning. Evidence for the work practices of the inn included farming and milking equipment suggesting that the inn retained its own cows

and did some small to medium scale farming at the site perhaps to supplement the produce required from the market. The majority of ceramics consisted of earthenware in popular patterns and styles suggesting that the people at the site were in touch with the wider patterns and fashions of the colony.

## 1.5 Assemblage statement of significance

The artefact assemblage of the White Hart Inn is of local significance. While the site itself is of State significance, the artefacts are not located in secure enough contexts to be contribute to a clear, supporting narrative of the development of the place. They contribute to a general understanding of the Inn and the people who moved through the place in its 100 year history.

## 1.6 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for the artefact assemblage and are in accordance with project approval:

- the artefacts are curated in a permanent location either under the care of TfNSW or a designated body with suitable facilities;
- the artefacts are made available to researches with appropriate management measures created by the curator;
- artefacts are made available to Transport for NSW as part of their education program; and
- TfNSW notifies the Heritage Division of OEH of the artefact repository.



## 2 Artefact glossary

### Artefact glossary

The following fields and meanings will be used in the catalogue:

7. Artefact ID number – a unique number allocated to the object.
8. Project/site Code – a unique code allocated to each excavation.
9. Area – the area of the excavation where the artefact was found.
10. Square – square designation.
11. Context/Feature – context or feature designation.
12. Number of parts – how many fragments included in the record.
13. Material – primary field used to describe the broad category the material belongs to eg ceramic.
14. Sub material – field used to describe more specific material the object is made of eg porcelain.
15. Material 2 – field used to describe a secondary material the object may be made of.
16. Manufacturer - name of company or individual that manufactured the original object.
17. Place of manufacture – Indicates country of origin.
18. Date created – used for objects with definite manufacturing date, such as coins, newspaper fragments.
19. Earliest – used to indicate earliest possible date an object could have been manufactured.
20. Latest – use to indicate latest possible date an object could have been manufactured.
21. Function – use to indicate broad category of function of object at point of manufacture. If unknown or indeterminate, use Unknown.
22. Sub function – use to indicate more specific function of object at point of manufacture.
23. Decoration – used to describe the patterns, colours and inscriptions on the item.
24. Portion – used to indicate which portion of object represented.
25. % complete – used to indicate how much of original object is present.
26. Length – in mm.
27. Width – in mm.
28. Height – in mm.

29. Depth - in mm.
30. Diameter – in mm.
31. Weight – in grams.
32. MNV – Minimum Number of Vessels accounted for in this record.
33. Comments – a field to add any additional comments about the artefact.
34. Storage box location – the location of the item when put away for storage.

The following table provides definitions for functional categories and key words.

**Table 2.1**      **Function fields**

<b>Function</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Agriculture and horticultural</b>	
Agricultural tool	Plough components,
Animal equipment	Stirrups, tonics for animals,
Fishing and trapping	Fish hooks, fishing weight,
Gardening	Forks, spades, shoves
<b>Architectural</b>	
Non-structural	Window glass, decorative elements
Structural	Nails, beams, floor boards, bricks, roof tiles
Fencing	Fence posts, fence nails
Energy and lighting	Light globes, light glass, lamps, electrical equipment and switches.
Plumbing	Pipes, taps, sinks
Fastening	Window fasteners, door handles,
<b>Diet</b>	
Drinking	Bottles, glasses, cups, saucers
Food	Animal bones, plant remains
<b>Drawing and writing</b>	
Writing	Pencils, writing slate, ink bottles,
Printing	Printing press,
Art	Paints, inks
Clerical	ink bottles,
<b>Economy</b>	
Currency	Coins
Barter/token	Tokens, ledgers,
<b>Furniture and furnishings</b>	
Fixtures and fittings	Lights, plaster boards
Furnishings	Wallpaper, curtains, window glass, linen
Furniture	Chairs, tables, beds,
<b>Hardware</b>	
Machinery	Engines, ploughs
Tools	Hammers, axes

**Table 2.1**      **Function fields**

<b>Function</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Mining Equipment	Conveyors,
Metalworking equipment	Hammers, anvils
<b>Hygiene and cleaning</b>	
Pharmaceutical	Medicine bottles, needles, tonic bottles, cosmetic jar, perfume bottles
Grooming and personal hygiene	Hair comb, toothbrush, hair brush, eye glasses chamber pots
Cleaning (non personal)	Buckets, mops
<b>Kitchen</b>	
Food storage	Bottles, glasses, jars,
Food service	Cups, plates, saucers, tureens
Food preparation	Cooking implements, pots, pans
Alcohol storage	Bottles, jars
<b>Personal</b>	
Luggage	Leather, tags, carry cases
Ornaments	Statues, paintings, vases
Clothing	Buttons, leather, shoes, cloth
Jewellery	Necklaces, rings, bracelets
Time measuring	Watch, hourglass, clock
Religion	Cross, necklaces, rosary beads
<b>Recreation</b>	
Music	Piano keys, gramophone,
Smoking	Pipe stems and bowls
Toys and games	Marbles, dolls, dice
Sports	Rackets, cricket bats
<b>Sewing and handicrafts</b>	
Sewing	Thimbles, needles, spindles, spools
Lacemaking	Needles
<b>Transport</b>	
Containers and packaging	Bottles, jars, wooden boxes
<b>Unidentified</b>	All
<b>Weapons and ammunition</b>	
Ammunition	Bullets
Weaponry	Guns, arrows, knives
<b>Wildlife</b>	
Scavengers	Fox, rats, mice,
Indigenous animals	Possums, kangaroo
Pets	Cat, dog
Plants	Wheat
Working animals	Horses, bullock, sheep

## Appendix C

### Photo register

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PHOTO CATALOGUE: Sydney Metro Northwest White Hart Inn EMM 2013

#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_0044	12/12/2013	WHI	Site covered before open day	
IMG_0045	12/12/2013	WHI	Site covered before open day	
IMG_0046	12/12/2013	WHI	Site covered before open day	
IMG_0047	12/12/2013	WHI	Site covered before open day	
IMG_0048	12/12/2013	WHI	Site covered before open day	
IMG_5166	27/09/2013	WHI	129E 015N Partly exc square on demo rubble (?) and artefacts found during Aboriginal excavation	N
IMG_5167	27/09/2013	WHI	129E 015N now across Windsor Road	W
IMG_5168	27/09/2013	WHI	0308144E 6269010N context. Archaeologists on Aboriginal excavation.	E
IMG_5169	27/09/2013	WHI	0308144E 6269010N detail	E
IMG_5170	27/09/2013	WHI	129E 015N artefacts	-
IMG_5171	27/09/2013	WHI	129E 015N artefacts	-
IMG_5545	16/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation	N
IMG_5546	16/10/13	WHI	Windsor road and NWTW to Merriville Road	NW
IMG_5547	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology	SE
IMG_5548	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology	NE
IMG_5549	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology	NE
IMG_5550	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5551	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5552	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5553	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5554	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5555	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5556	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5557	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5558	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5559	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5560	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5561	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5562	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5563	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5564	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5565	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5566	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5567	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5568	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5569	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5570	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5571	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5572	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5573	16/10/13	WHI	Deleted	
IMG_5574	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5575	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5576	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5577	16/10/13	WHI	Aboriginal archaeology test trench	
IMG_5578			Deleted	

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5579			Deleted	
IMG_5580	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	NE
IMG_5581	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	S
IMG_5582	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	SE
IMG_5583	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	N
IMG_5584	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	NE
IMG_5585	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	S
IMG_5586	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	SW
IMG_5587	21/10/13	WHI	Pre-excavation location shot	SE
IMG_5588	21/10/13	WHI	Excavation vehicles at start	NE
IMG_5589	21/10/13	A10;A11	General shot, A10-A11 – Topsoil removed	N
IMG_5590	21/10/13	A10;A11	General shot, A10-A11 – Topsoil removed	N
IMG_5591	21/10/13	A10;A11	General shot, A10-A11 – Topsoil removed	N
IMG_5592	21/10/13		Deleted	
IMG_5593	21/10/13	A10;A11	Excavation	N
IMG_5594	21/10/13	A10;A11	Excavation	N
IMG_5595	21/10/13	A10;A11	Excavation	S
IMG_5596	21/10/13	A10	Soil character	
IMG_5597	21/10/13	A10	Soil character zoomed	
IMG_5598	21/10/13	A10	Soil character zoomed	
IMG_5599	21/10/13		General works	S
IMG_5600	21/10/13		General works	S
IMG_5601	21/10/13		General works	S
IMG_5602	21/10/13	A10	[003] exposed	E
IMG_5603	21/10/13	A10	[003] exposed	E
IMG_5604	21/10/13	A10	Archaeologists clearing [003]	SE
IMG_5605	21/10/13	A10	Archaeologists clearing [003]	E
IMG_5606	21/10/13	A10	Archaeologists clearing [003]	N
IMG_5607	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] cleaned	E
IMG_5608	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] cleaned	E
IMG_5609	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] cleaned	E
IMG_5610	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] cleaned	W
IMG_5611	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] cleaned	W
IMG_5612	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] cleaned	W
IMG_5615	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] west end	Plan
IMG_5616	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] cleaned	E
IMG_5617	21/10/13	A10	Sandstone footings [003] east end	Plan
IMG_5618	21/10/13	A6	Removal of topsoil from southern end of grid	N
IMG_5619	21/10/13	A6	Removal of topsoil from southern end of grid	N
IMG_5620	21/10/13	A10	Archaeologists exposing sandstone footings [003]	S
IMG_5621	21/10/13	A10	[003] & [008] exposed	N
IMG_5622	21/10/13	A10	[003] & [008] exposed	N
IMG_5623	21/10/13	A10	[003] & [008] exposed	E
IMG_5624	21/10/13	A10	[003] & [008] exposed	S
IMG_5625	21/10/13	A10	[003] & [008] exposed	S
IMG_5627	22/10/13	A8;A9	Excavation with northern sandstone footings [003] in background	N

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5628	22/10/13		Archaeologists working along the length of the inn site	N
IMG_5629	22/10/13	A9;A10	Excavation to [002] with [003] and [008] in the background	N
IMG_5630	22/10/13	A9	Rubble in demo deposit [002]	Plan
IMG_5631	22/10/13		General works – Glenn Suey and machine operator	N
IMG_5632	22/10/13		General works – Glenn Suey thumbs up	
IMG_5633	22/10/13		General works – machine operator	
IMG_5634	23/10/13	A7-A11	General site view front	N
IMG_5635	23/10/13	A7	South wing room original and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room	N
IMG_5636	23/10/13	A7	Deposit (detail) with shale in 2 <sup>nd</sup> wing room	Plan
IMG_5637	23/10/13	A7	South wing room original and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room emerging	W
IMG_5638	23/10/13	A7	South wing room original with brick cutting through	W
IMG_5639	23/10/13	A7	South wing room original with sandstone footings [079] and brick footings [028] cutting. Veranda space to the north of the original south wing room.	W
IMG_5640	23/10/13	A7	Brick footings along rear of veranda adjacent to original south wing room.	W
IMG_5641	23/10/13	A9	Sandstone footings [009] rear veranda wall close to north wing room.	W
IMG_5642	23/10/13	A10	North wing room footings [006], [003], [008]	W
IMG_5643	23/10/13	A10	Shale deposit [010] to the north of the north wing room. Possibly building refuse.	W
IMG_5644	23/10/13	A11	Mixed deposit of demo [002] and natural clay	W
IMG_5645	23/10/13		Planning the southern end of inn front. Irek Golka	SW
IMG_5646	23/10/13	A10	Shale deposit [010] to the north of the north wing room. Possibly building refuse.	S
IMG_5647	23/10/13	A10	Shale deposit [010] to the north of the north wing room. Possibly building refuse. North wing room in image.	S
IMG_5648	23/10/13	A10	Shale deposit [010] to the north of the north wing room. Possibly building refuse. North wing room in image.	S
IMG_5649	23/10/13	A10	North wing room (2) with [008], [003], [006] and [009]. Brick footings [028] in background.	S
IMG_5650	23/10/13	A10-A7	Planning the southern end of inn front. Irek Golka	S
IMG_5651	24/10/13		General works at front of inn	N
IMG_5652	24/10/13		General works at front of inn	N
IMG_5653	24/10/13		General works at front of inn	N
IMG_5654	24/10/13	A6	Demo [002] at southern end above the 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room.	N
IMG_5655	24/10/13	A6	Demo [002] at southern end above the 2 <sup>nd</sup>	N



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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
			south wing room.	
IMG_5657	24/10/13	A11	Plastic intrusion in demo/topsoil interface	Plan
IMG_5659	24/10/13	A11	Plastic intrusion in demo/topsoil interface	Plan
IMG_5662	24/10/13	A11	Plastic intrusion in demo/topsoil interface	S
IMG_5663	24/10/13	A11	Plastic intrusion in demo/topsoil interface	S
IMG_5665	24/10/13	A11	Bottle in shale seam at north end	S
IMG_5666	24/10/13	A11	Bottle in shale seam at north end	S
IMG_5667	24/10/13	A11	Bottle in shale seam at north end	W
IMG_5668	24/10/13	A11	Bottle in shale seam at north end	Plan
IMG_5669	24/10/13	A11	Bottle in shale seam at north end	W
IMG_5670	25/10/13	A11	Clay deposit [037] at north end	N
IMG_5671	25/10/13	A11	Clay deposit [037] at north end	N
IMG_5672	25/10/13	A11	Shale seam & bottle hole at north end	E
IMG_5673	25/10/13	A11	Shale seam & bottle hole at north end	E
IMG_5674	25/10/13	A11	Shale seam & bottle hole at north end	E
IMG_5675	25/10/13	A11	Shale seam at north end	Plan
IMG_5676	25/10/13	A11	Shale seam	Plan
IMG_5677	25/10/13	A9	Sandstone footings [038] and mortar on western side of veranda	E
IMG_5678	25/10/13	A9	Sandstone footings [038] and mortar on western side of veranda	E
IMG_5679	25/10/13	A9	Sandstone footings [038] exposed	N
IMG_5680	25/10/13	A10	Planning, north wing room	N
IMG_5681	25/10/13	A9-A6	Southern end of inn showing veranda, original south wing room, and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room.	S
IMG_5682	25/10/13	A9-A7	Southern end of inn showing veranda, original south wing room, and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room.	S
IMG_5683	25/10/13	A9-A11	[002] pre excavation with shale demo [010]	N
IMG_5684	25/10/13	A9-A11	[002] pre excavation with shale demo [010] and rubble packing [116] against sandstone footings [003]	N
IMG_5685	25/10/13	A10	[002] pre excavation with shale demo [010] and rubble packing [116] against sandstone footings [003]	S
IMG_5686	25/10/13	A10	[002] pre excavation with shale demo [010] and rubble packing [116] against sandstone footings [003]	S
IMG_5687	25/10/13	A10	Shale rubble [010] north end of site.	SE
IMG_5688	25/10/13	A10	Shale rubble [010] north end of site.	S
IMG_5689	25/10/13	A10	Shale rubble [010] north end of site with north wing room in view.	S
IMG_5690	25/10/13	A10	North wing room pre excavation of demo [002]	W
IMG_5691	25/10/13	A10	North wing room pre excavation of demo [002]	E
IMG_5692	25/10/13	A10	North wing room pre excavation of demo [002]	E
IMG_5693	25/10/13		Planning the front of the inn	SW
IMG_5694	25/10/13		Planning the front of the inn	SW
IMG_5695	25/10/13	A11	Clay shale deposit [037]	N
IMG_5696	25/10/13	A10	North wing room pre exc of demo [002]	N

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5697	25/10/13	A10	North wing room pre exc of demo [002]	N
IMG_5698	25/10/13	A10	North wing room pre exc of demo [002]	N
IMG_5700	25/10/13	A10	Pale buff deposit [005] mortar? In south east corner of room. Perhaps threshold? Detail.	N
IMG_5701	25/10/13	A10	Pale buff deposit [005] mortar? In south east corner of room. Perhaps threshold?	N
IMG_5702	25/10/13	A10	Door jamb? Sandstone with circular wear on south side of sandstone footings [007].	N
IMG_5703	28/10/13	A10	Post [020], north wing room.	E
IMG_5704	28/10/13	A10	Post [020], north wing room with sandstone footings [008] at top and [003] to left.	E
IMG_5705	28/10/13	A10	Rubble in [019], beneath the level of shale deposit [010]. Appears to be a brick pier on the outside of the building.	S
IMG_5706	28/10/13	A10	Rubble in 019, under 010	S
IMG_5707	28/10/13		Archaeologists talking at northern end of inn.	S
IMG_5708	28/10/13	A10	[017], [018] in northern wing room. Showing timber posts [023] on left, timber post on right [020] both in sandstock brick rubble and demo [002].	N
IMG_5709	28/10/13	A10	[017], [018] in northern wing room. Showing timber posts [023] on left, timber post on right [020] both in sandstock brick rubble and demo [002].	N
IMG_5710	28/10/13	A10	Rubble? Brick pier on outside north of north wing room.	N
IMG_5711	28/10/13	A10	Cut [022] and timber post [023] on west side of northern wing room.	N
IMG_5712	28/10/13	A10	Cut [022], fill [021] and timber post [023] on west side of northern wing room.	E
IMG_5713	28/10/13	A10	Cut [022], fill [021] and timber post [023] on west side of north wing room.	E
IMG_5714	28/10/13	A10	Cut [022], fill [022] and timber post [020] on east side of north wing room.	W
IMG_5715	28/10/13	A10	Cut [022], fill [022] and timber post [020] on east side of north wing room.	W
IMG_5716	28/10/13	A10	Rubble? Brick pier on outside north of north wing room.	S
IMG_5717	28/10/13	A10	Rubble? Brick pier on outside north of north wing room.	S
IMG_5718	28/10/13	A10	Rubble? Brick pier on outside north of north wing room.	S
IMG_5719	28/10/13	A10	Rubble? Brick pier on outside north of north wing room.	S
IMG_5720	28/10/13		Archaeologist working on north side of north wing room. Glenn Suey.	W
IMG_5721	28/10/13	A7	Shale floor [029] between sandstone footing [030], and brick footings [027] and [028], 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room. The smaller blocks were	N

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
			collapse from the sandstone footings.	
IMG_5722	28/10/13	A7	Shale floor [029] between sandstone footing [030], and brick footings [027] and [028], 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room. The smaller blocks were packing against the footings. Refer to IMG_5762.	N
IMG_5723	28/10/13	A7	Shale floor [029] against brick footings [027] in 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room.	N
IMG_5724	28/10/13	A10	Cut [022], fill [022] and timber post [020] on east side of north wing room.	W
IMG_5725	28/10/13	A10	Shale [010] north of north wing room removed	W
IMG_5726	28/10/13	A10	Cut associated w/ footing [003], north wing room.	W
IMG_5727	28/10/13	A10	Cut associated w/ footing [003], north wing room.	S
IMG_5733	30/10/13	SC	Stranger cottage site	S
IMG_5734	30/10/13	SC	Stranger cottage site	W
IMG_5735	30/10/13	SC	Stranger cottage site	N
IMG_5736	30/10/13	SC	Stranger cottage site	N
IMG_5737	30/10/13	SC	Stranger cottage site	N
IMG_5738	30/10/13	SC	Stranger cottage site	S
IMG_5739	30/10/13	SC	Stranger cottage site	
IMG_5740	30/10/13	A9	Long room showing rubble of clay and slate [035], btw footings [009] & [038]. Showing excavation along [009] to find depth.	N
IMG_5741	30/10/13	A9;A10	Long room showing rubble of clay and slate [035].	N
IMG_5742	30/10/13	A9;A10	Long room showing rubble of clay and slate [035]	N
IMG_5743	30/10/13	A9;A10	Long room showing rubble of clay and shale [035]	N
IMG_5744	30/10/13	A9	Archaeological cut along [009], ie cut through clay and shale [035].	W
IMG_5745	30/10/13	A9	Archaeological cut along [009], ie cut through clay and shale [035].	SW
IMG_5746	30/10/13	SC	Cottage site, Trench 1	W
IMG_5747	30/10/13	SC	Cottage site, Trench 1	W
IMG_5748	30/10/13	B6	Brick footings [056] next to robbed return [041] at south end of inn.	E
IMG_5749	31/10/13	B6	Brick footings [056] & mortar from robbed footings [041] pre excavation.	E
IMG_5750	31/10/13	B6	Brick footings [056] & mortar from robbed footings [041] pre excavation.	E
IMG_5751	31/10/13	B6	Brick footings [056] & mortar from robbed footings [041] pre excavation. Also in picture brick footings [046] and carbon deposit [048].	E
IMG_5752	31/10/13	B6	Rear rooms denoted by brick footings [046], [057] & [058].	W
IMG_5753	31/10/13	B6	Rear rooms denoted by brick footings [046],	W

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
			[057] & [058]. Longer shot includes 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room in background.	
IMG_5754	31/10/13	A6	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room partially excavated to show demo [002] over shale [029].	N
IMG_5755	31/10/13	A6	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room partially excavated to show demo [002] over shale [029].	N
IMG_5756	31/10/13	B6	Mortar [041] left from robbed wall pre excavation of surrounding deposit.	E
IMG_5757	31/10/13	A6	Mortar [041] left from robbed wall pre excavation of surrounding deposit.	E
IMG_5758	31/10/13	A6	Mortar [041] left from robbed wall pre excavation of surrounding deposit.	E
IMG_5759	31/10/13	A6	Mortar [041] left from robbed wall pre excavation of surrounding deposit. Overexposed.	E/Section
IMG_5760	31/10/13	A6	Mortar [041] left from robbed wall pre excavation of surrounding deposit.	E/Section
IMG_5761	31/10/13	A6	Brick footings [056] at southern end of inn. Overexposed.	E/Section
IMG_5762	31/10/13	A10	Removal of cut fill associated w/[003] & timber post [023].	W
IMG_5763	31/10/13	A10	Removal of cut fill associated w/[003] & timber post [023].	W
IMG_5764	31/10/13	A10	Removal of cut fill associated w/[003] & timber post [023].	E
IMG_5765	31/10/13	A10	Removal of cut fill associated w/[003] & timber post [023].	N
IMG_5766	31/10/13	A10	Removal of cut fill associated w/[003] & timber post [023].	N
IMG_5767	31/10/13	A9	Removing topsoil fill with clay and shale [035] from veranda.	S
IMG_5768	31/10/13	A9	Removing topsoil fill with clay and shale [035] from veranda.	S
IMG_5769	31/10/13	A9	Removing topsoil fill with clay and shale [035] from veranda. Glenn Suey.	S
IMG_5770	31/10/13	A9	General works/ removing [035]. Glenn Suey, Caitlin Dirks, Mike Spate.	SE
IMG_5771	31/10/13	A9	Surface [043] beneath fill of topsoil, clay and shale [035].	S
IMG_5772	31/10/13	A9	Surface [043] beneath fill of topsoil, clay and shale [035].	E
IMG_5773	31/10/13	A9	Archaeological cut – clay/shale deposit [035], (and brick pier), surface [043] and topsoil [036] in profile.	E
IMG_5774	31/10/13	A9	Archaeological cut – clay/shale deposit [035], (and brick pier), surface [043] and topsoil [036] in profile.	E
IMG_5775	4/11/13	A9	Brick pier [077]	N
IMG_5776	4/11/13	A9	Brick pier [077]	N



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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5777	4/11/13	A9	Brick pier [077]	N
IMG_5778	4/11/13	A8-A10	Brick pier [077] context shot	N
IMG_5779	4/11/13	A8	Brick pier [076]. Middle of veranda.	N
IMG_5780	4/11/13	A8	Brick pier [076]. Middle of veranda.	N
IMG_5781	4/11/13	A8	Brick pier [076]. Middle of veranda.	N
IMG_5782	4/11/13	A8	Brick pier [054]. 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room.	N
IMG_5783	4/11/13	B6	Burnt deposit [048]. Southern end of inn.	N
IMG_5784	4/11/13	B6	Burnt deposit [048]. Southern end of inn.	N
IMG_5785	4/11/13	B6	Burnt deposit [048]. Southern end of inn.	N
IMG_5786	4/11/13	B6	Burnt deposit [048]	W
IMG_5787	4/11/13	TT3	Soil profile	N
IMG_5788	4/11/13	TT3	Soil profile	NE
IMG_5789	4/11/13	TT3	Soil profile	S
IMG_5790	4/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room showing brick footings and topsoil deposit [036].	E
IMG_5791	4/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room showing brick footings and topsoil deposit [036]. Also showing rear rooms.	E
IMG_5792	4/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room showing brick footings and topsoil deposit [036]. Also showing brick pier [054].	S
IMG_5793	4/11/13	A7	South wing room brick – deposit detail	N
IMG_5794	4/11/13	A7	South wing room brick – deposit detail	N
IMG_5795	4/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room showing brick footings and topsoil deposit [036]. Also showing brick pier [054]. Shale external right may indicate location of door to room (but probably not).	N
IMG_5796	4/11/13	A7	Length of front of inn.	N
IMG_5797	4/11/13		Archaeologists working at southern end of buildings. Note the brick bearers laid directly on deposit.	E
IMG_5798	4/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room	N
IMG_5799	4/11/13	B6	[048] south partial excavation	W
IMG_5800	4/11/13	B6	[048] north partial excavation. Abutting brick footings [046].	W
IMG_5801	4/11/13	B6	[048] partial excavation	Plan
IMG_5802	4/11/13	B6	048 partial excavation	Plan
IMG_5803	4/11/13	A6	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room brick – detail in south west corner showing cut into topsoil [036].	W
IMG_5804	4/11/13	A6	S2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room brick – detail in south west corner showing cut into topsoil [036].	W
IMG_5805	5/11/13	A6; B6	Rear of southern end of in showing brick footings [046], bearer [055], fireplace base [057], brick footings [058]; mortar from robbed wall [041] pre excavation.	N
IMG_5806	5/11/13		General of site	N
IMG_5807	5/11/13	A6;B6	Southern end of inn; brick footings [046], [056] and mortar from robbed wall [041].	N
IMG_5808	5/11/13	A6;B6	Southern end of inn; brick footings [046], [056] and mortar from robbed wall [041].	N

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5809	5/11/13	A6;B6	Southern end of inn; brick footings [046], [056] and mortar from robbed wall [041].	E
IMG_5810	5/11/13	B6	Southern end of inn; brick footings [046], [056] and mortar from robbed wall [041].	E
IMG_5811	5/11/13	A6;B6	Southern end of inn; brick footings [046], [056] and mortar from robbed wall [041].	E
IMG_5812	5/11/13		General working shot to back of inn	
IMG_5813	5/11/13	A6;B6	Inside bedroom extensions defined by brick footings [046], [056], [057] and bearer [058].	S
IMG_5814	5/11/13	A6;B6	Inside bedroom extensions defined by brick footings [046], [056], [057] and bearer [058].	S
IMG_5815	5/11/13	B6	Brick footings [057] of fireplace base (?) and [058] for wall (?).	S
IMG_5816	5/11/13	A6;B6	South west corner of site. No archaeology beyond this point.	SE
IMG_5817	5/11/13	B8;B9	Shale deposit [062] in dining room. Note large fragments and tile in lower left corner. Refer to IMG_5820.	N
IMG_5818	5/11/13	B8;B9	Shale deposit [062] in dining room. Note large fragments and tile in lower left corner.	N
IMG_5819	5/11/13	B8;B9	Shale deposit [062] detail.	N
IMG_5820	5/11/13	B8;B9	Large fragments and tile in dining room [062].	N
IMG_5821	5/11/13	B8;B9	Large fragments and tile in dining room [062].	W
IMG_5822	5/11/13	B9	Removal of shale [062] in dining room.	W
IMG_5823	5/11/13	B6	Brick pier removed south of brick footings [046].	N
IMG_5824	5/11/13	B6	Brick pier removed south of brick footings [046].	W
IMG_5825	5/11/13	B6	Brick pier removed south of [046]	NE
IMG_5826	5/11/13	B10	View of cellar rubble [074] unexcavated. Dining room in the background.	S
IMG_5827	5/11/13	B10	Shale deposit [073] in space between north wing room and cellar. This is believed to be an external space.	S
IMG_5828	5/11/13	B10	Shale deposit [073] in space between north wing room and cellar. This is believed to be an external space.	S
IMG_5829	5/11/13	B10	Cellar with [074], unexcavated	W
IMG_5830	5/11/13	B10	Sandstone block abutting brick footings [068]; northern perimeter of cellar.	N
IMG_5831	5/11/13	B10	Isolated brick pier to the north of cellar	N
IMG_5832	5/11/13	A7	Isolated brick pier [054] in 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room.	N
IMG_5833	6/11/13	B10;C10	Brick footings [068] & brick rubble deposit [086]	N
IMG_5834	6/11/13	B10;C10	Brick footings [067] & brick rubble deposit [086]	N
IMG_5835	6/11/13	B10;C10	Brick footings [068] & brick rubble deposit [086]	N
IMG_5836	6/11/13		General works at southern end of site	SW

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5837	6/11/13	B10	Progress shot, prior to removal of [074] in cellar	NW
IMG_5838	6/11/13	A7	Original and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing rooms	S
IMG_5839	6/11/13	A7	Original south wing room detail	S
IMG_5840	6/11/13	A7	Original and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing rooms	S
IMG_5841	6/11/13	A7	Original and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing rooms	S
IMG_5842	6/11/13	A7	Original and 2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing rooms	N
IMG_5843	6/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room with surrounding footings [027], [028], [030] & [049].	N
IMG_5844	6/11/13	A6	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room with surrounding footings [027], [028] & [049].	N
IMG_5845	6/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room with surrounding footings [027]	N
IMG_5846	6/11/13	A7	2 <sup>nd</sup> south wing room with surrounding footings [027]	N
IMG_5847	6/11/13	A6-A10	General site shot	N
IMG_5848	6/11/13	A7	Wall [030]	W
IMG_5849	7/11/13	B10	Rat hole SE corner of cellar	S
IMG_5850	7/11/13	B10	Rat hole SE corner of cellar	S
IMG_5851	7/11/13	B10	Rat hole SE corner of cellar	S
IMG_5852	7/11/13	B10	Rat hole SE corner of cellar	S
IMG_5856	7/11/13	B10	Wall 069, 074 removed from cellar	W
IMG_5857	7/11/13	B10	Wall 069, 074 removed from cellar	W
IMG_5858	7/11/13	B10	Wall 069, 074 removed from cellar	W
IMG_5861	7/11/13	B10	Cellar 065, 068, 069; 074 partially removed	Plan
IMG_5862	7/11/13	B10	Cellar 065, 068, 069; 074 partially removed	Plan
IMG_5863	7/11/13	B10	Wall 069	W
IMG_5864	7/11/13	B10	Wall 069	W
IMG_5867	7/11/13	B10	Wall 069, continuing into deposit	W
IMG_5868	7/11/13	B10	Wall 069, continuing into deposit	W
IMG_5869	7/11/13	B10	Wall 068	N
IMG_5870	7/11/13	B10	Wall 068	N
IMG_5871	7/11/13		Metal strips from 074	
IMG_5872	7/11/13		Metal strips from 074	
IMG_5873	8/11/13	B10	Wall 070 & remaining 074 deposit	E
IMG_5874	8/11/13	B10	Wall 070 & remaining 074 deposit	E
IMG_5875	8/11/13	B10	Wall 070 & remaining 074 deposit	E
IMG_5876	8/11/13	B10	Wall 070 & remaining 074 deposit	E
IMG_5877	8/11/13	B10	Wall 065	S
IMG_5878	8/11/13	B10	Wall 065	S
IMG_5879	8/11/13	B10	Wall 065	S
IMG_5885	8/11/13	B10	Remaining 074 deposit	NE
IMG_5886	8/11/13	B10	Remaining 074 deposit	NE
IMG_5887	8/11/13	TT2	Stone in trench	S
IMG_5888	8/11/13	TT2	Stone in trench	S
IMG_5889	8/11/13	TT2	Stone in trench	W
IMG_5890	8/11/13	TT2	Stone in trench	W
IMG_5891	8/11/13	TT2	Stone in trench	W
IMG_5892	8/11/13	TT2	Stone in trench	N

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5893	8/11/13	TT2	Stone in trench	N
IMG_5894	8/11/13	D9	Linear brick feature	SW
IMG_5895	8/11/13	D9	Linear brick feature	SW
#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5896	8/11/13	D9	Linear brick feature	W
IMG_5897	8/11/13	D9	Linear brick feature	W
IMG_5898	8/11/13	TT3	Burnt area	W
IMG_5899	8/11/13	TT3	Burnt area	W
IMG_5900	8/11/13	TT3	Burnt area	N
IMG_5904	8/11/13	TT3	Post hole?	N
IMG_5905	8/11/13	TT3	Post hole?	N
IMG_5906	8/11/13	TT3	Feature?	W
IMG_5907	8/11/13	TT3	Feature?	W
IMG_5908	8/11/13	TT3	Feature?	N
IMG_5909	8/11/13	TT3	Feature?	N
IMG_5910	8/11/13	A10	Post hole 020 excavated	Plan
IMG_5911	8/11/13	A10	Post hole 020 excavated	E
IMG_5912	8/11/13	A10	Post hole 020 excavated	E
IMG_5913	8/11/13	A10	Post hole 202 excavated	N
IMG_5914	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot - kitchen	N
IMG_5915	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen	E
IMG_5916	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen	E
IMG_5917	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen, NE corner	E
IMG_5918	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen	S
IMG_5919	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen	S
IMG_5920	8/11/13	D10	Demo fill/A2 deposits? – kitchen	
IMG_5922	8/11/13	D10	Fireplace? – kitchen	W
IMG_5923	8/11/13	D10	Fireplace? – kitchen	W
IMG_5924	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen	W
IMG_5925	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen	W
IMG_5926	8/11/13	D10	Progress shot – kitchen	W
IMG_5927	8/11/13	B9	“Hallway”	N
IMG_5928	8/11/13	B9	“Hallway”	N
IMG_5929	8/11/13	B9	“Hallway”	E
IMG_5930	8/11/13	B9	“Hallway”	E
IMG_5931	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5932	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5933	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5934	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5935	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5936	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5937	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5938	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5939	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5940	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5941	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5942	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5943	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	



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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5944	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5945	12/11/13		Site check in – rain day	
IMG_5946	13/11/13	B6	Rubble wall footing 046	N
IMG_5947	13/11/13	B6, C6	Brick footings	W
IMG_5948	13/11/13	B6, C6	Brick footings	E
#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5949	13/11/13	B6, C6	Brick footings	E
IMG_5950	13/11/13	B7	Brick footings	S
IMG_5951	13/11/13	A7;A6	Wall 030 & Room 2	S
IMG_5952	13/11/13	C8	“Hallway”	W
IMG_5953	13/11/13	C8	Hallway in section	E
IMG_5954	13/11/13	C9	Brickwork 063	W
IMG_5955	13/11/13	C9	Brickwork 063	W
IMG_5956	13/11/13	D9;D10	Fireplace, kitchen	W
IMG_5957	13/11/13	D9;D10	Fireplace, kitchen	W
IMG_5958	13/11/13	TT4	Posthole? TT4	W
IMG_5959	13/11/13	TT4	Section	E
IMG_5960	13/11/13	TT4	Section and posthole?	W
IMG_5961	13/11/13	TT4	Section and posthole?	E
IMG_5962	13/11/13	TT4	Section TT4, Middle	E
IMG_5963	13/11/13	TT4	Section TT4, South	E
IMG_5964	13/11/13	B10	Wall 068	N
IMG_5965	13/11/13	B10	Wall 069	W
IMG_5966	13/11/13	B10	Wall 069	W
IMG_5967	13/11/13	B10;A10	Cellar & Room 1	E
IMG_5968	13/11/13	A11	Natural profile NW of inn	W
IMG_5969	13/11/13	A11	Natural surface NW of inn	N
IMG_5970	13/11/13	A11	Soil profile NW of inn	W
IMG_5971	13/11/13	A11	Soil profile NW of inn	W
IMG_5972	13/11/13	B6	Wall 055	E
IMG_5973	13/11/13	B6	Wall 055	E
IMG_5974	13/11/13	A6	Deposit 046, Glenn’s room	S
IMG_5975	13/11/13	A7	Room 2 to north	N
IMG_5976	15/11/13	A8;B8	Robbed wall cut 083 – west end	N
IMG_5977	15/11/13	A8;B8	Robbed wall cut 083 – west end	E
IMG_5978	15/11/13	A8;B8	Robbed wall cut 083 – west end	E
IMG_5979	15/11/13	A8;B8	Robbed wall cut 083 – west end	SE
IMG_5980	15/11/13	A8;B8	Robbed wall cut 083 – east end	W
IMG_5981	15/11/13	A8;B8	Robbed wall cut 083 – east end	W
IMG_5983	15/11/13	B10	Cellar wall 070	E
IMG_5984	15/11/13	B10	Cellar wall intersection 070, 068	NE
IMG_5985	15/11/13	B10	Cellar wall intersection 070, 068	NE
IMG_5991	15/11/13	B10	Cellar walls 068, 070	N
IMG_5992	15/11/13	B10	Cellar walls 068, 070	N
IMG_5993	15/11/13	B10	Plan view walls 070, 097	Plan
IMG_5994	15/11/13	B10	Plan view walls 070, 097	Plan
IMG_5995	15/11/13	C6;C7	Wall 059	N
IMG_5996	15/11/13	C6;C7	Wall 059	N

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#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_5997	15/11/13	C6;C7	Wall 059	N
IMG_5998	15/11/13	C6;C7	Wall 059 – detail	N
IMG_5999	15/11/13	C6;C7	Wall 059 – detail	N
IMG_6000	15/11/13	C6;C7	Wall 059	S
IMG_6001	15/11/13	C7;A7	Walls 084-083, progress	W
IMG_6002	15/11/13	C10	Between kitchen wall 087 & wall 063	N
IMG_6003	15/11/13	C10	Between kitchen wall 087 & wall 063	N
#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_6004	15/11/13	D10;C10	Kitchen progress shot	W
IMG_6005	15/11/13	D10;C10	Kitchen progress shot	W
IMG_6006	15/11/13	D10;C10	Kitchen progress shot	W
IMG_6007	15/11/13	B10	Cellar	E
IMG_6008	15/11/13	B10	Cellar	E
IMG_6009	25/11/13	WHI	Site after heavy rain	N
IMG_6010	25/11/13	WHI	Site after heavy rain	N
IMG_6011	25/11/13	WHI	Site after heavy rain – south west corner	W
IMG_6012	25/11/13	WHI	Site after heavy rain - southern end	W
IMG_6013	25/11/13	WHI	Site after heavy rain - southern end	W
IMG_6014	25/11/13	WHI	Site after heavy rain - middle	W
IMG_6015	25/11/13	C/D/E10	Site after heavy rain - kitchen	W
IMG_6016	25/11/13	A10	Test area north of north wing room	W
IMG_6017	25/11/13	B10	Cellar	W
IMG_6018	25/11/13	A10	North wing room and test area	W
IMG_6019	25/11/13	10	Site after heavy rain – front of inn with surface [036]	W
IMG_6020			Deleted	
IMG_6021			Deleted	
IMG_6022			Deleted	
IMG_6023			Deleted	
IMG_6024	25/11/2013		Plant and workers	SE
IMG_6025	25/11/2013	TT4	Start of test trench showing demo	SE
IMG_6026	25/11/2013	TT4	Start of test trench showing demo	N
IMG_6027	25/11/2013	E9	Clearing adjacent to kitchen area. Caddies Creek in background.	N
IMG_6028	25/11/2013	E9	Detail of demolition in square	NW
IMG_6029	25/11/2013	E9	Detail of demolition in square	NW
IMG_6030	25/11/2013	E9	Detail of demolition in square	NW
IMG_6031			Deleted	
IMG_6032			Deleted	
IMG_6033			Deleted	
IMG_6034			Deleted	
IMG_6035			Deleted	
IMG_6036	26/11/13	A9	Archaeological cut [009] coursing	E
IMG_6037	26/11/13	A9	Archaeological cut [009] coursing	E
IMG_6038	26/11/13	A9	Archaeological cut [009] coursing	E
IMG_6039	26/11/13	A9	Archaeological cut [009] coursing	E
IMG_6040	26/11/13	A9	Archaeological cut [009] coursing	E
IMG_6041	26/11/13	A9/B9	Archaeological cut [009] coursing	E

PHOTO CATALOGUE: Sydney Metro Northwest White Hart Inn EMM 2013

#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_6042	26/11/13	A9	Archaeological cut [009] coursing	E
IMG_6043	27/11/13	D8	Large piece of shale [063]	N
IMG_6044	27/11/13	D8	General shot of disturbed deposit	N
IMG_6045	27/11/13	D8	Context for [063]	NW
IMG_6046	27/11/13	C8	Shale surface showing cut for brick	N
IMG_6047	27/11/13	C8	[026] shale surface showing cut for bricks [063]	N
IMG_6048	27/11/13	C8	Shale surface showing cut for brick and "hallway"	N
IMG_6049	27/11/13	C8	Shale surface showing cut for brick and "hallway"	N
IMG_6050	27/11/13	C8	Shale surface showing cut for brick and "hallway" and wider site perspective	N
IMG_6051	27/11/13	C8	Shale surface showing cut for brick and "hallway" and wider site perspective	N
IMG_6052	27/11/13	C8	Shale surface showing cut for brick and "hallway" and wider site perspective	N
IMG_6053	27/11/13	C8	Shale surface showing cut for brick and "hallway" and wider site perspective	N
IMG_6054	27/11/13	C8	Southern brick extensions	S
IMG_6055			DELETED	
IMG_6056	27/11/13	C8	Southern brick extensions – Rooms 5 and 6	S
IMG_6057	27/11/13	C8	Southern brick extensions – Rooms 2, 4, and 5	S
IMG_6058	27/11/13	C8	Southern brick extensions – Rooms 2, 4, and 5	S
IMG_6059	27/11/13	C8	Southern brick extensions – Rooms 2, 4, and 5	S
IMG_6060	28/11/13	E10	Kitchen	W
IMG_6061	28/11/13	E10	Paving detail (outside and kitchen)	W
IMG_6062	28/11/13	E10	Paving detail (outside and kitchen)	W
IMG_6063	28/11/13	E10	Bone to the east of flagging	N
IMG_6064	28/11/13	E10	Bottle bases in fill, possibly mixed with external area	N
IMG_6065	28/11/13	E10	Brick return [094] at east end of kitchen – Detail	N
IMG_6066	28/11/13	E10	Brick return [094] at east end of kitchen – Context shot	N
IMG_6067	28/11/13	E10	Rubble deposit between [092] and [094]	E
IMG_6068	28/11/13	E10	Rubble deposit between [092] and [094]	E
IMG_6069	28/11/13	E10	Rubble deposit between [092] and [094]	E
IMG_6070			Deleted	
IMG_6071			Deleted	
IMG_6072			Deleted	
IMG_6073			Deleted	
IMG_6074				
IMG_6075	28/11/2013	B8	Detail of demo [002] in dining area; another footing a possibility	W
IMG_6076	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale.	N
IMG_6077	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale.	N

PHOTO CATALOGUE: Sydney Metro Northwest White Hart Inn EMM 2013

#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_6078	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale.	N
IMG_6079	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale. Damp deposit showing up buried footings.	N
IMG_6080	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale. Damp deposit showing up buried footings.	E
IMG_6081	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale. Damp deposit showing up buried footings.	N
IMG_6082	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale. Cistern in background. Damp deposit showing up buried footings.	E
IMG_6083	28/11/2013	B/C10	Test exc in demo [002] in dining area showing relationship of rubble, footings, demo, & shale. Cistern in background. Damp deposit showing up buried footings. Wider shot	E
IMG_6084	28/11/2013	B/C10	Detail of shale beside footing [063]	W
IMG_6085	28/11/2013	A8	Cistern post clarification	NE
IMG_6086	28/11/2013	A8	Cistern post clarification	NE
IMG_6087	28/11/2013	A8	Cistern post clarification – detail of structure, cut and supporting fill	W
IMG_6088	28/11/2013	A8	Cistern post clarification – detail of structure, cut and supporting fill.	NW
IMG_6089	28/11/2013	A8	Cistern post clarification – detail of structure, cut and supporting fill.	NW
IMG_6090	28/11/2013	A8	Cistern post clarification – detail of structure, cut and supporting fill. Southern side.	N
IMG_6091	28/11/2013	A8	Cistern post clarification – detail of structure, cut and supporting fill. Southern side.	N
IMG_6092	28/11/2013	A8	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn	S
IMG_6093	28/11/2013	A8	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn - detail	S
IMG_6094	28/11/2013		Detail	
IMG_6095	28/11/2013	A8	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn with cistern in shot	S
IMG_6096	28/11/2013		Detail	
IMG_6097	28/11/2013	E8/9	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn. Pathway and kitchen at edges	E
IMG_6098	28/11/2013	E8/9	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn. Pathway and kitchen at edges	E
IMG_6099	28/11/2013	E8/9	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn. Most of site visible.	W
IMG_6100	28/11/2013	E7/8/9	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn. Most of site visible.	W
IMG_6101	28/11/2013	E7/8/9	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn. Most of site visible.	NW



PHOTO CATALOGUE: Sydney Metro Northwest White Hart Inn EMM 2013

#	Date	Location	Description	Aspect
IMG_6102	28/11/2013	E7/8/9	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn. Most of site visible.	W
IMG_6103	28/11/2013	E7	Deposit at the eastern (creek side) of inn. Most of site visible. Detail	W
IMG_6104	28/11/2013	WHI	View diagonally across site	NW
IMG_6105	28/11/2013		Deleted	
IMG_6106	28/11/2013		Closing the site at the end of the day	
IMG_6107			Deleted	
IMG_6108	3/12/2013	WHI	Example of fungal growth on bird poo after a few days under a tarp	W
IMG_6109	3/12/2013	WHI	Example of lichen/fungal growth after a few days under a tarp	W
IMG_6110	3/12/2013	WHI	Example of veg growth after a few days under a tarp	
IMG_6111	3/12/2013	A9	Mike Spate drawing a section. See IMG_6116.	SE
IMG_6112	3/12/2013	D6	Irek Golka surveying	SE
IMG_6113	3/12/2013	B10	View into cellar after rain	
IMG_6114	3/12/2013	A9	Test exc against footings [009] in veranda after rain	S
IMG_6115	3/12/2013	A10	Aboriginal test pit into clay	NW
IMG_6116	3/12/2013	WHI	View of site toward end of dig	SE
IMG_6117			Deleted	
IMG_6118			Deleted	
IMG_6219	12/12/2013	D/C8/9	Brick path from main in building to kitchen	E
IMG_6220	12/12/2013	D/C8/9	Brick path from main in building to kitchen. Kitchen in background. Also in RAW.	N
IMG_6221	12/12/2013	D/C8/9	Brick path from main in building to kitchen. View of most of site. Also in RAW.	W
IMG_6222	12/12/2013	D9-1	Brick path from main in building to kitchen. View of most of back of the site. Also in RAW.	S
IMG_6223	12/12/2013	D9	Detail of brick path. Also in RAW.	E
IMG_6224	12/12/2013	E8	Detail of deposit at back of site. Unexcavated. Also in RAW.	SE
IMG_6225	12/12/2013	E8	Detail of deposit at back of site. Earthen wear vessel and sea shells. Unexcavated. Also in RAW.	W
IMG_6226	12/12/2013	E8	Detail of deposit at back of site. Unexcavated. Also in RAW.	NE
IMG_6227	12/12/2013	E8	Detail of deposit at back of site. Charcoal. Unexcavated. Also in RAW.	SE
IMG_6228	12/12/2013	E8	Detail of deposit at back of site. Unexcavated. Also in RAW.	W
IMG_6229	12/12/2013	E8	Detail of deposit at back of site. Unexcavated. Also in RAW.	W



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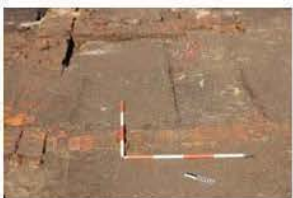
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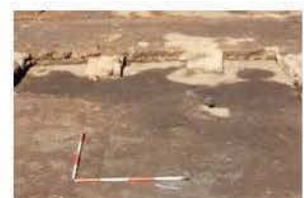
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## Appendix D

### Context register

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## CONTEXT REGISTER

<b>Sydney Metro Northwest</b>					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Room</b>	<b>Equals</b>
[001]	Grass topsoil: Mid-brown loam	Deposit	across the entire site		
[002]	Rubble from demolition: flecked with brick and sandstone	Deposit	Last phase of demo. Across site		
[003]	Sandstone block row in A10 (east-west)	Structure			
[004]	Dark red ferric clay in A10 inside walls under [002]	Deposit	Redeposit after site preparation and build.		
[005]	Pale buff deposit within walls in A10	Deposit	Mortar or sandstone or bedding wash	north wing room	
[006]	Sandstone block return for [003] western end of A10	Structure			
[007]	Sandstone footings parallel to [003]	Structure	sandstone with circular wear mark found adjacent		
[008]	Sandstone footings parallel to [006]	Structure	West wall		
[009]	Sandstone footings running N-S and starting A10	Structure			
[010]	White shaley deposit, broken, no shape in A10	Deposit	Refuse from build/ May be poorly preserved floor. Outside inn.	external	
[011]	Grey and mottled white sandy mortar deposit in NW corner of A8 below [012]	Deposit	Outside; mortar	external	
[012]	Brick rubble brown sandy silt demolition deposit with white mortar flecks and artefacts A8	Deposit	Outside; demo	external	
[013]	Light brown clayey silt demo below [002] bound by walls within A8	Deposit	Demo	north wing room	
[014]	Red/brown clayey deposit mixed with brick and sandstone inclusions below [013]	Deposit	demo in clay	north wing room	
[015]	Pale buff deposit below blue/grey shale/slate layer in A8	Deposit	bedding, mortar, etc, equal to [005]	south wing	[005]

## CONTEXT REGISTER

Sydney Metro Northwest					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
				room original	
[016]	Pale buff and demo mix in A10 in room	Deposit	bedding, mortar etc	north wing room	
[017]	Clay in shale deposit in room in A10	Deposit	deposit in north wing room	north wing room	
[018]	Rubble deposit in room in A10. Compact clay around 010 (equal to [017])	Deposit	deposit in north wing room	north wing room	
[019]	Compact clay around [010], equal to [017]	Deposit	redeposited clay	north wing room	
[020]	Post - timber east (A10 Room)	Structure	Possibly an example of what all brick piers were.	north wing room	
[021]	Post - timber east fill (A10 Room)	Deposit		north wing room	
[022]	Post - cut for timber (A10 Room)	Cut		north wing room	
[023]	Post - timber west (A10 Room)	Structure		north wing room	
[024]	Post - timber west fill (A10 Room)	Deposit		north wing room	
[025]	Post - cut timber west fill (A10 Room)	Deposit		north wing room	
[026]	Shale straddling A9 and A8 - large pieces in A9, B8, includes the shale in the "hallway" which is defined by the footings [081], [083] and [081].	Deposit	Disturbed floor?	dining room	[062]

## CONTEXT REGISTER

Sydney Metro Northwest					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
[027]	Brick row - revealed in A7 n-s, west side of trench A7	Structure	Addition to original building	south wing room 4	
[028]	Brick row - revealed in A7 n-s, east side of trench A8	Structure	Addition to original building	south wing room 4	
[029]	Crushed shale between [027] [028], [045] and [030] A7 in south wing room 2	Deposit	flooring/drainage		
[030]	Sandstone blocks between [027] and [028]	Structure	Originally base of wall, levelled to extend verandah		
[031]	shale and mortar beneath part of wall [028]	Deposit	Where rubble wall was.		
[032]	cut along [007] inside 'room' A10 continues to step	Cut	No context sheet		
[033]	Fill between [032] and [007] continues to step	Deposit	Fill for cut (no context sheet)		
[034]	cut left behind after [010] removed	Cut	Outside		
[035]	A5 [017] in A10 abutting [009]	Deposit	Rubble with shale and clay		
[036]	A2 horizon buried on west side of [009] divided by fill and cut. Topsoil.	Deposit	Topsoil, redeposited? Also in 2nd south wing room and veranda.		[093], [114], [049]
[037]	B1 horizon on west side of [009] divided by the fill and cut	Deposit	Clay - natural		
[038]	Sandstone wall on west side of trench context sheet see 035 for drawing	Structure	Continues [006], [095] and [027]		
[039]	cut for [009] on westerns side cuts [036] and [037]	Cut			
[040]	as [017] and [035] next to wall in B6	Deposit	Rubble		
[041]	B6 fill in robbed brick wall	Deposit	Rubble		
[042]	shale surface in A10 bounded by three sandstone walls	Deposit	North wing room		



## CONTEXT REGISTER

Sydney Metro Northwest					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
[043]	Surface between [035] and [036] (found in veranda adjacent to north wing room.	Deposit			
[044]	silty deposit within robbed wall continuing from [009]	Deposit			
[045]	Brick wall footings in A6 running e-w	Structure	Part of new wing room		
[046]	Brick structure on east west axis in A6 B6 C6	Structure			
[047]	Cut for robbed wall in B6	Cut			
[048]	Fire deposit in B6	Deposit			
[049]	Fill within small room in A6 in room 2 (topsoil)	Deposit		2nd south wing room 4	[036], [093], [114]
[050]	Brick pier	Structure	In north east corner of original south wing room		
[051]	Deleted				
[052]	Brick footing (west) against north wall of dining room abutting [065] Paired with [113].	Structure	west pier	dining room 5	
[053]	Cut for brick footings [038] ]	Cut	visible cut for veranda wall on west side	veranda	
[054]	brick pier in original wing room	Structure			
[055]	short brick wall perpendicular to [046] going north	Structure			
[056]	short brick wall perpendicular to [046] going south	Structure			
[057]	brick wall e-w off [059] and [058]	Structure			
[058]	brick wall n-s between [046] and [057]	Structure			
[059]	brick wall n-s from [046]	Structure			
[060]	B6 light brown very compact beneath [002] adjacent to n south of [041]	Deposit			

## CONTEXT REGISTER

Sydney Metro Northwest					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
[061]	East of room 8 (accommodation)	Deposit	probably same event and purpose as shale in other areas	bedrooms 8	
[062]	shale deposit east side of wall [009]	Deposit			[026]
[063]	brick wall n-s in C8 and C9	Structure		back veranda 10	[075]
[064]	sandstone wall remnant n-s C9	Structure			
[065]	sandstone wall e-w going east from threshold in room 1	Structure			
[066]	sandstone and brick wall partially robbed out B9 opp [009]	Structure			
[067]	brick east extension for [066] most B9 but extending into [009]	Structure	Opposite brick footings [068]		
[068]	sandstone and brick wall e-we B10/C10	Structure	Extend from cellar to east.		
[069]	sandstone walls joining [068] and [065] cellar west wall	Structure			
[070]	brick wall ns of space created by [067], [068], [069] - in Cellar	Structure			
[071]	clay deposit in large space in B9 and B10 dining	Deposit	beneath shale [062] and [026]	dining room	
[072]	surface directly beneath [071]	Deposit		dining room	[062], [061]
[073]	shale space between room 1 and wall [008] and wall [069]	Deposit	Shale	external	
[074]	rubble between walls [068] [069] [070] [065]	Deposit	Rubble in cellar; probably deposited during demolition.	cellar	
[075]	brick wall base n-s C9-C10	Structure		rear wall of main inn building	[063]
[076]	brick pier in A8	Structure			

## CONTEXT REGISTER

Sydney Metro Northwest					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
[077]	brick pier in A9	Structure			
[078]	brick pier in A10 room 1	Structure			
[079]	sandstone e-w room 2 A7	Structure			
[080]	sandstone n-s room 2 A7 of wing room	Structure	original wall		
[081]	C 8 wall n-s rear wall of small room at rear of main building	Structure			
[082]	Very compact light brown beneath [002]	Deposit	Not on plan. Beneath [060]		
[083]	cut for robbed wall at end of [097]	Cut	From [039] to sandstone wall		
[084]	wall sandstone - southern hallway e-w	Structure			
[085]	Cistern deposit	Deposit	unexcavated	cistern	
[086]	brick rubble east of cellar	Deposit		store	[002]
[087]	sandstone wall? West wall location C10	Structure	Kitchen		
[088]	northern hallway wall e-w	Structure	Main building		
[089]	C10 north wall of kitchen sandstone/brick rubble	Structure	Kitchen		
[090]	C10 south wall of kitchen	Structure	Kitchen		
[091]	northern wall of small back room e-w sandstone	Structure	Rear veranda		
[092]	C10 clay shale fill kitchen	Deposit	Kitchen	kitchen	
[093]	C10 A2 topsoil kitchen	Deposit	Kitchen	kitchen	[036], [114], [049]
[094]	B10 west wall of cellar - large sandstone blocks	Structure	Abutting [069]		
[095]	A7 sandstone wall front of building continuation of [006] and [037]	Structure			[038], [006]
[096]	southern wall of small back room e-w sandstone	Structure			

## CONTEXT REGISTER

Sydney Metro Northwest					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
[097]	sandstock brick wall east side against [070]	Structure			
[098]	south fireplace footing bricks on sandstone	Structure	kitchen		
[099]	rubble layer between [103] and [105]	Deposit	Needs to be put on plan	kitchen	
[100]	D8 brick cistern feature outside main building	Structure			
[101]	D8 cut for brick cistern	Cut	cut to install bricks	cistern	
[102]	blue shale packing within cut [101]	Structure			
[103]	sandstone wall rubbly rear (southern) wall of kitchen	Structure			
[104]	sandstone flagstone rear of kitchen - Kitchen fireplace base	Structure	Kitchen		
[105]	brick plinth (northern end of fireplace) kitchen	Structure			
[106]	brick rubble against [103] rear of kitchen	Deposit		kitchen	
[107]	yard deposit behind flagging (large fireplace base of kitchen).	Deposit	Outside, unexcavated.	external	
[108]	north fireplace footing sandstone 2 blocks	Structure	Kitchen		
[109]	N-S cut for extending from [064]	Cut	Rubble filled		
[110]	C9 brick paving in C9	Structure		brick path	
[111]	Brick footings	Structure	Fire place footings?		
[112]	Brick footings	Structure	Fire place footings?	dining room	
[113]	Brick footings in dining room abutting [065] (paired with [052])	structure	Fire place footing?	dining room	
[114]	Topsoil beneath clay beneath shale in hallway	Deposit	redeposited topsoil/in situ topsoil	dining room/hallway	[049], [093], [036]



## CONTEXT REGISTER

Sydney Metro Northwest					
White Hart Inn					
Context register					
[115]	Ashy sand in test trench 3 below demo [002] above clay [037]	Deposit	Yard/spread out refuse/fireplace deposit	external	
[116]	Sandstone rubble packing against north face of footings [003]	Structure	packing	external	
[117]	Fill against sandstone footings [009] of veranda rear wall and cut [039]	Deposit	Stabilising fill for footings; probably continues along the length of the footings.	veranda	
[118]	Red clay beneath shale and above relict topsoil in hallway and across site	Structure	Levelling clay occurring in some areas of the site	many	
[119]	Cut for brick footings [028]	Cut	Visible cut for additional room on west of wall	South wing room 4	
[120]	Fill against brick footings [028] of additional room and cut [119]	Deposit	Stabilising fill for footings; probably continues along the length of the footings.	South wing room 4	
[121]	Cut for brick footings [089]	Cut	Visible cut for kitchen on south of wall	Kitchen	
[122]	Fill against brick footings [089] of kitchen and cut [089]	Deposit	Stabilising fill for footings; probably continues along the length of the footings.	Kitchen	