

Triabunna Barracks 2019
3 Charles Street, Triabunna, Tasmania
INTERIM REPORT No. 5 on T5000, T6000 AND T7000 FIELDWORK
Tasmanian Heritage Register (Ref 1575)



PREPARED FOR
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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
Act, the	Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995
AHC	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
ANU	Australian National University
CHA	Cultural Heritage Advisor
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
HHA	Historical Heritage Assessment
NES	National Environmental Significance
THC	Tasmanian Heritage Council
THR	Tasmanian Heritage Register
USYD	University of Sydney

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SUMMARY

Introduction

ANU/USYD were invited by John & Kim Samin to carry out archaeological fieldwork at their property: 3 Charles Street, Triabunna, Tasmania. The site, known as “The Barracks” is known to have been the location of a 19th-century inn with possible stabling and army barracks buildings. The site is included on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (Ref 1575 – ‘former barracks and stables’).

Development Application & Heritage Consent

THC issued Certificate of Exemption 772 on 20 November 2015 and THC Work Ref 5169 on 16 December 2016 in response to Development Application 2016-00184. This report presents the results of limited archaeological excavations during 2016 in accordance with the conditions of the Certificate and further archaeological excavations in 2017 in accordance with the conditions of THC Work Ref 5169.

Historical Context

The land comprising 3 Charles Street, Triabunna was first alienated from the Crown by purchase by Thomas Wall Saunders in 1844. He immediately sold the 1-acre block to Joseph Ibbotson, who then mortgaged the land to George Rudd. The land included three weather-boarded messuages. One of these buildings was an inn, the Freemasons Arms. It is generally assumed that the two extant structures on site were built as barracks for a detachment of British Army troops. Another large stone building was constructed towards the rear (west) of the site.

Intervention Analysis

Artefact Analysis



Historical Heritage Significance

T5000, T6000, T7000 provided no evidence of 19th century archaeological deposits. They display a Low Archaeological Potential for future research into the local development of Triabunna in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and are not considered of Historical Heritage Significance under the THR definition.

Management Recommendations

No further archaeological monitoring of the area designated as T7000 is deemed necessary in order to comply with Tasmanian Heritage Council *Guidelines for Historic Heritage Places* 2014 and *Practice Note 2 – Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works* 2014.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Works

1.1.1 Background

ANU/USYD archaeologists were invited by the owners of a heritage-listed property at 3 Charles Street, Triabunna, Tasmania to conduct an investigation of the area. An archaeological field school was proposed at “the Barracks”, a site which includes two standing 19th-century buildings and subsurface remains relating to Tasmania’s military and convict past. After initial correspondence and meetings, it has been determined that this site has excellent potential for field training schools spanning 3-5 years.

The site is significant as its history covers the period of penal settlement, subsequent periods of penal review and reform, and finally curtailment in favour of a free agricultural economy. The colonial enterprise in Tasmania has usually been investigated during the years of its earliest establishment and growth but few sites provide the opportunity to examine its decline and eventual abandonment. Triabunna Barracks formed an integral part of agricultural society and the interaction between free, unfree and military settlers is of major interest to historical archaeologists. This is an important site both for a regional understanding of Tasmania’s military history but also for better understanding specifics about the long-term European story of Triabunna from convict to agricultural societies. ANU is particularly interested in collating historical and archaeological information from all buildings at this site to look at each stage of Triabunna’s development.

The first season of archaeological investigations in January 2016 consisted of surface level surveys, limited trial excavations and non-invasive electrical resistivity survey to establish the locations of subterranean features. Students carried out onsite investigation and post-excavation processing as part of their training. As part of a broader scheme of public archaeology, local schools, museums and the wider community were encouraged to contribute to the project. The second and third seasons of archaeological investigations in January 2017 and 2018 continued excavations, surface level surveys and post-excavation processing.

The site is included on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (Ref 1575 – ‘former barracks and stables’) and located at 3 Charles Street, Triabunna (Map 1). The site is not listed on S2.5 (Heritage) of the Glamorgan Spring Bay Planning Scheme 1994. Accordingly, any development of the site (other than exempt development, as per Heritage Tasmania’s Draft Works Guidelines 1) is subject to the provisions of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.

On 7 November 2015, John Samin submitted an Exemption Certificate Application for exploratory excavations designed to answer Tier 1 Research Questions and inform a programme of future works. THC subsequently issued Certificate of Exemption 772 on 20 November 2015. This Interim Report fulfils the requirements of that Certificate of Exemption. On 16 November 2016, John Samin submitted Development application 2016-00184 for further excavations to answer Tier 1 and Tier 2 Research Questions. THC Work Ref 5169 was issued on 16 December 2016 in response. This report fulfils the requirements of THC Work Ref 5169.

1.1.2 Scope of Works

In order to fulfil the requirements of Certificate of Exemption 772 and THC Work Ref 5169, the project brief agreed upon by ANU and John & Kim Samin is as follows:

- Prepare and submit a Research Plan and Archaeological Excavation Strategy to THC;
- Liaise with any key stakeholders (e.g. local government and Heritage Tasmania); and
- Conduct archaeological excavations of the site in accordance with THC Work Ref 5169;
- Produce an Interim Report of the findings of the 2018 season of works.

1.2 DA 2016-00184 & THC Work Ref 5169

DA 2016-00184 for excavations was designed to answer Tier 1 and Tier 2 Research Questions and. This was in conjunction with the Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (Jan 2015) and draft Research Plan and Archaeological Excavation Strategy (Sep 2015).

Tier 1 Descriptive Research Questions were as follows:

- Were the (no longer extant) building layouts as per the early plan (Figure 1.1)?
- Can building/feature locations which are not depicted in the historical record be ascertained?
- What construction methods were used in the buildings?
- How deep are any remains?
- How much disturbance has occurred?
- Are there any distinct use/development phases of the buildings that can be correlated to historical evolution of the buildings or the wider township?
- Can the layout and function of any rooms be ascertained, and does this correlate with room uses depicted on early plans?
- How thoroughly were the buildings demolished or adapted?

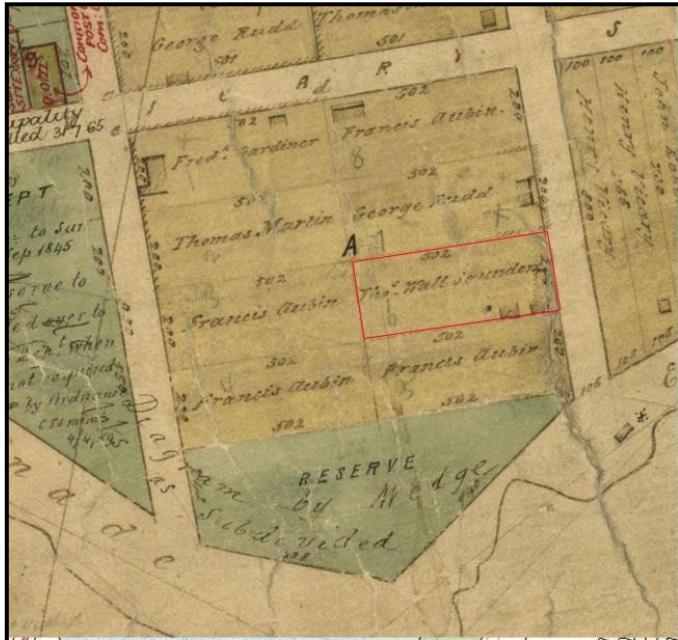


Figure 1.1: An excerpt from James Calder's 1856 survey of Spring Bay (Triabunna) with the subject site outlined in red. This shows the buildings visible from the street but does not necessarily show all the buildings on the site (DPIPWE T11) (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9).

Tier 2 Analytic Research Questions were as follows:

- Can the layout and function of any rooms be ascertained, and does this correlate with room uses depicted on early plans?

Tier 3 Interpretive Research Questions were as follows:

- Are there any distinct use/development phases of the buildings that can be correlated to historical evolution of the buildings or the wider township?

1.3 Report Review and Distribution

Copies of Interim Reports to be lodged with the following:

- John & Kim Samin;
- Glamorgan Spring Bay Council;
- Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania;
- East Coast Heritage Museum;
- Heritage Tasmania.

1.4 Heritage Legislation

The exploratory excavations and this report were subject to the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, Tasmanian Heritage Council *Guidelines for Historical Archaeological Research on Registered Places* and Heritage Tasmania Practice Note 2 - *Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Application Process*.



2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Historical Sources Consulted

2.1.1 Primary sources

The primary sources consulted include:

- Historic maps, photographs (NS and PH series) - Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office.
- Department of Primary Industry, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) aerial photo collection (Service Tasmania).
- DPIPWE – Land Data Branch, historic map collection (basement) and aerial photograph collection.
- DPIPWE – Land Data Branch, titles.
- Historic newspapers, via the National Library of Australia’s Newspapers Online portal.
- Valuation rolls, as published in the Hobart Town Gazette.

2.1.2 Secondary sources

No secondary sources were identified which provided any substantial information on the site which might contribute to an understanding of its archaeological potential – therefore as per the site development history below, primary source material was relied upon.

2.2 Historical Development of the Subject Site

The following is a brief overview of the historical development of the site based on primary source documents.

2.2.1 First European Settlement (C.1844)

The land comprising 3 Charles Street Triabunna was first alienated from the Crown by purchase by Thomas Wall Saunders in 1844 (Williams & Townsend 2015: 8). However Saunders only held the land very briefly; by September 1844 he had sold the 1-acre block to Joseph Ibbotson for £12/10 shillings; Ibbotson then mortgaged the land to George Rudd (also of Triabunna, and owner of neighbouring lots) for £80. At this time the land included three weather-boarded messuages (homesteads) thereon erected and built. The purchase price of the land and subsequent mortgage suggest that Ibbotson borrowed money from Rudd to build or improve the three weather-boarded houses. One of these houses appears to have been the inn known as the Freemasons Arms, for which Ibbotson is recorded as the licensee from October 1844 to November 1852. From the records of various mortgages it would appear that Ibbotson struggled financially (Williams & Townsend 2015: 8).

It is generally assumed that the two extant structures on site were built as hired barracks for a detachment of British Army troops stationed at Spring Bay. As early as 1830, arrangements were made for a small detachment to be stationed here, with directions that barracks accommodation ‘of the most temporary kind’ be erected (Williams & Townsend 2015: 8). No maps or plans have been found to identify the site of these barracks, however the most likely scenario is that they were built on the ground which would later be granted to the Ordnance Department (recorded on map TAHO LSD1/1/20 p.586). This plan, drawn in 1845, shows a cluster of buildings on the block bounded by Melbourne Street, Vicary Street and the Esplanade (TAHO n.d.). Another large stone building is likely to have been constructed towards the rear of the site, which is probably the building depicted in Figure 1.2, noting

that the roofline and footprint of that building appears to be the same as that in the 1946 aerial image (Figure 1.3). The purpose of this building is unknown – it appears to be a double cottage and it may have been contemporary with the 1840s buildings still extant on the site (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9).



Figure 1.2: Building at the Triabunna Barracks taken in 1926 likely to be the structure at the rear (west). University of Tasmania Library, Special and Rare Collections, from the George Musgrave Parker Papers P1/35 (73) (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9).



Figure 1.3: An excerpt from the 1946 aerial photograph run of Triabunna showing the existing ‘barracks’ buildings as well as the larger building facing Charles Street as well as another large building at the rear of the site, the roofline of which matches the building shown in Figure 1.2 (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9).

2.2.2 Hired Barracks at Spring Bay

In December 1843 Lieutenant Governor Eardley Wilmot requested that all military forces stationed at Maria Island and Waterloo Point (Swansea) be withdrawn “as soon as convenient and that a force of not less than thirty rank and file with a commissioned officer be located at Spring Bay”. Wilmot noted that there was a “building adjacent to the present barracks..., which may be hired for this additional force.” However, it was soon reported that no accommodation was available for this number of troops, but that George Rudd, who was already renting his house ‘Woodstock’ to the officer in charge of the detachment (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9 citing TAHO CSO22/136/1541), would be willing to “erect

sufficient buildings for their use either attached to or adjoining the house” on condition of their being rented by the government. Wilmot approved of these terms and directed that “such arrangements for the immediate providing of these barracks as conveniently can be done”. However by late 1844 there were only 18 soldiers stationed at Spring Bay, presumably in the ‘old barracks’ (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9).

Despite these arrangements with George Rudd to build barracks to be hired by the government, new orders came through in July 1845 for “temporary or permanent barracks accommodation” for 100 men at Spring Bay as part of a major program of building substantial barracks at a number of stations including Port Arthur and Oatlands. Major Victor of the Royal Engineers was instructed that the new barracks at Spring Bay should be erected first (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9 citing TAHO CSO22/142/3005). Victor applied for land to be granted to the Ordnance Department in September 1845 “for the purpose of erecting a barrack for the troops”. The block bounded by Vicary Street, Melbourne Street and the Esplanade was granted for this purpose to the Ordnance Department in September 1845. However it appears that construction of these barracks on the ordnance block was never started. A similar curtailment occurred to the proposed Oatlands barracks once stone had been quarried and foundations dug (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9).

With no progress on construction of new barracks at Spring Bay, Major Victor reported in November 1845 that hired buildings were “ready for the reception of one officer and 50 men in addition to the detachment already there.” The returns for 1845 show 62 soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates) stationed at Spring Bay in the hired buildings (Williams & Townsend 2015: 10 citing Anon. 1845). Whilst no documentary evidence has been found in the course of this research to prove definitively that the extant structures at 3 Charles Street were hired barracks (no documents refer by name to the landlord of the hired barracks), several circumstances point to this conclusion:

- The memorials of conveyance show that between September 1844 and May 1851 two structures were added to 3 Charles Street under a mortgage of £350 and, as previously stated, the ‘hired barracks’ were ready for occupation in 1845 (Williams & Townsend 2015: 10). Furthermore, it was noted at the time by Francis Cotton of Waterloo Point (Swansea) that Spring Bay only had 3 or 4 houses, which must have included the two new structures (Williams & Townsend 2015: 10).
- A pre-1856 survey by James Calder (see Figure 1.1) shows the buildings standing at that time (see DPIPWE n.d.). Notwithstanding that Calder’s survey apparently only depicted buildings visible from the street, the building at rear (see Figure 1.2) is omitted, as well as the rear portion of what was probably the hotel and one of the currently extant ‘barracks’ buildings (Williams & Townsend 2015: 10).
- The arrangement for hired barracks originally made in late 1843 was with George Rudd, owner of the neighbouring block. However, Rudd became the block’s owner in 1844 when he mortgaged the land from Ibbotson (Williams & Townsend 2015: 10).

The hired barracks continued to house the Spring Bay detachment between 1845 and 1850. During this time, the detachment’s main duty was to be “a depot to afford a force to stretch out towards Buckland and Rocky Hills to intercept escaped convicts” (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12 citing TAHO/45/2025). As the convict system wound down in the late 1840s, questions arose as to the necessity of keeping a military detachment at Spring Bay. In September 1849, it was decided to keep the troops at Spring Bay as long as Maria Island continued as a convict station on the grounds “there are only five convict constables employed on Maria Island a force by no means sufficient to restrain the convict gang in the event of any outbreak amongst them” (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12 citing TAHO CSO24/3692). But by August 1849, the hired buildings – with a capacity for two officers and 85 men – housed just one officer and 25 men, at an annual rental of £150. The decision to vacate the hired barracks was finally made in March 1850 with the closure of Maria Island (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12).



2.2.3 Post Convict Usage

Despite the removal of troops from the hired barracks, Ibbotson's inn continued in business under several names and a variety of licensees. Sometime between 1851 and 1856, Ibbotson sold the 1 acre block to James Claridge, who in 1856 sold to Charles Alexander Glover (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12 citing DPIPWE DO Mem8/2689).

Glover and his wife Elizabeth Ann retained the property until 1889, although they do not appear to have been the licensees of the hotel. In July 1889, Elizabeth Ann Glover sold the property to James Ford, a blacksmith from Triabunna (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12 citing DPIPWE DO Mem8/2689 & 11/5177). Ford however died the following year, leaving the property to his four children. Ford's children retained the property until December 1906, when they (or their heirs) sold the land to Alexander Hunt Thompson, a hotel keeper, for £450. At this time the memorial of sale included 'the Retreat Inn' and reserved 'full and free right to the vendors to enter upon the said land during daylight for the purpose of using the weighbridge erected upon said land' (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12 citing DPIPWE DO Mem11/5177). This weighbridge had been installed in front of the inn (then known as the 'Retreat Inn') in 1889 (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12 citing Anon. 1889). Thompson eventually defaulted on a mortgage to the vendors who, in 1936, sold the property for £200 to Francis Joshua Barry of Triabunna, a baker (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12 citing DPIPWE Mem19/9024), who may have installed a bread oven at this time. The Barry family retained the property until 1974 (Williams & Townsend 2015: 12).

3.0 LIMITED INVESTIGATIONS (THC Work Ref 5169)

3.1 Preliminary Surface Investigation

Preliminary surface investigation identified several features of the site. These included:

- Two extant structures in the southern half of the site (see Figure 3.1);
- Large concentrations of demolition rubble to the east of the extant buildings;
- Presumed remains of the ruined building shown in Figure 3.2 at the western extremity of the site.



Figure 3.1: Two extant structures in the southern half of the site and large concentrations of demolition rubble in the foreground (east) of the extant buildings (photograph by authors).

Figure 3.2: Presumed remains of the ruined building (foreground) shown in Figure 1.2 at the western extremity of the site (Williams & Townsend 2015: 24 Fig. 3.5.2).



3.2 Archaeological Intervention

Archaeological intervention under THC Work Ref 5169 involved these stages:

- Stage 1: Manual removal of vegetation and debris from the location of trenches T5000, T6000 and T7000;
- Stage 2: Field walking survey to recover surface artefacts;
- Stage 3: Manual removal of top soil;
- Stage 4: Manual excavation of trenches T5000, T6000 and T7000.

3.2.1 Methodology

3.2.1.1 Stage 1: Vegetation and Debris Removal

Stage 1 involved the removal of vegetation and debris from the proposed trenches (see [Figure 3.3](#)). The removal of the debris and vegetation was carried out manually by archaeology students, and was supervised by the professional archaeology team, Dr. Ash Lenton, Dr. Catherine Frieman, Dr. James Flexner and Ms. Emma Biggs.

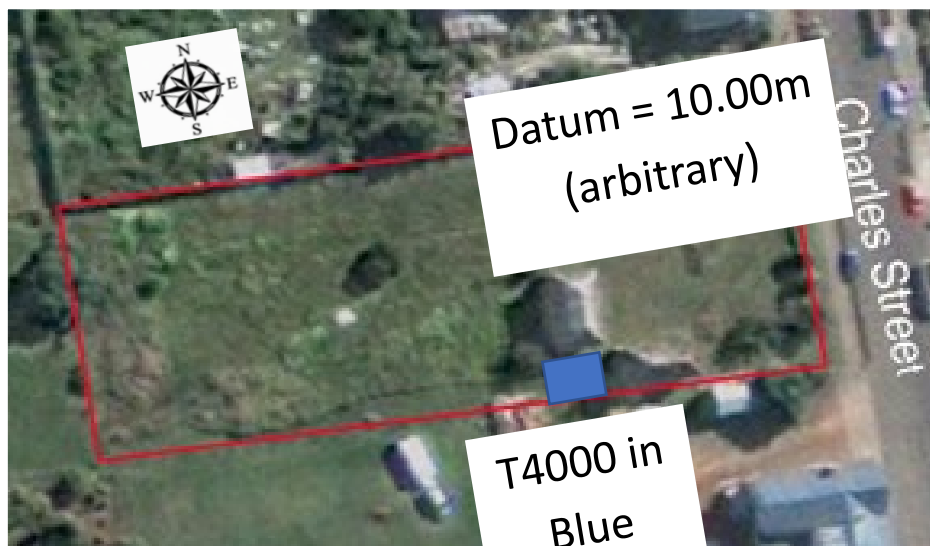


Figure 3.3: Location of Trenches T5000, T6000 and T7000 at 3 Charles St, Triabunna.

3.2.1.2 Stage 2: Field Walking Survey

Stage 2 involved the systematic walking survey of the area of the proposed T5000, T6000 and T7000 (see [Figure 3.3](#)) to recover surface artefacts. All artefacts (100% sample) identified to be of historical date (older than 50 years) were recovered and retained (designated Context 101 “unstratified” in the sequence). The survey was carried out by archaeology students and was supervised by the professional archaeology team.

3.2.1.3 Stage 3: Topsoil Removal

Stage 3 involved the removal of topsoil (designated Context 101 “unstratified” in the sequence) from area T5000, T6000 and T7000 (see [Figure 3.4](#)). The topsoil was sieved using hand sieves with 3mm mesh. As the amount of sediment and material was immense, 25% of the volume of the topsoil was sieved. All artefacts (100% sample) identified to be of historical date (older than 50 years) were recovered and retained (designated Context 101 “unstratified” in the sequence). Contemporary rubbish dating to the last 50 years was noted and disposed of. The removal was carried out manually by archaeology students, and was supervised by the professional archaeology team.

3.2.1.4 Stage 4: Trench Excavation (January 2018)

Stage 4 involved the manual excavation of trenches T5000, T6000 and T7000.

In advance of development in the grassy field to the west of the standing historic buildings, three evaluation trenches were excavated manually within Grid Squares -, - and -. All three trenches were sited in consultation with the landowners on land demarcated for future development.

Trench numbers were assigned as T5000, T6000 and T7000 (see [Figure](#)). Each trench was excavated by stratigraphic context. Contexts were recorded in a single running sequence for the entire site as summarised in Appendix A. Wherever possible, after identifying a new context, these were sampled or half sectioned along their apparent long axis. Post-holes were half-sectioned where appropriate and possible. Only a small proportion of contexts were 100% excavated. Fifty per cent of excavated topsoil and 100% of underlying layers and deposits were sieved through 5 and 6mm sieves to ensure the highest possible rate of artefact recovery. A sample of “special plotted artefacts” (significant artefacts, such as coins and glass beads) had their position recorded in 3-dimensional space. All other minor artefact finds (glass shards, pottery sherds, animal bones, nails) were bulk bagged according to type within each feature and context.

Trench excavations were recorded in detail, including location, depth, soil type and artefact content. A site datum was established between the barracks and stable buildings near Trench 4000 (see [Figure](#)), and levels were taken at each context.

In accordance with the conditions of Certificate of Exemption 772, if any significant archaeological deposits (stone walls, stone floors, dirt floors, organic deposits) should have been encountered they would not have been removed but retained *in situ*. No significant archaeological deposits were identified in Trenches 5000, 6000 or 7000.

3.2.2 Results

3.2.2.1 Topsoil Removal

Trench T5000, T6000 and T7000 were set out to the south of the Stables building and to the west of the Barracks building ([Figure 3.4](#)). It measured 7.32m (N-S) x 7.20m (E-W). The eastern and northern extents of the trench abutted the foundations of the Barracks and Stables buildings.

[Figure 3.4: Trench T4000 \(with north to the left\).](#)

3.2.2.2 Excavation - Trench T5000

Trench T5000 was set out on an area of level ground in the XX corner of Grid Square XX (Figure). It measured 10m north-south by 5m east-west. It was laid out over an open area of grass which had previously been explored through geophysical survey (resistivity) which gave ambiguous results (See Preliminary Report 1). The trench location was chosen to cover a representative sample of the area expected to underlie house foundations.

Removal of topsoil [Context 101] to a depth of approximately XXcm uncovered no visible archaeological features or structural remains.

The underlying context [XXXX] was a poorly sorted dark brown compacted clayey silt deposit with considerable inclusions, including clay lumps, pebbles and building rubble, such as fragmented bricks and worked stone. This layer included

3.2.2.2 Excavation - Trench T6000

Trench T6000 was set out in the XX corner of Grid Square XX (Figure). It measured 12m north-south by 1m east-west. It was laid out over a large, east-west oriented ridge of earth and stones in order to investigate whether this ridge represented structural remains. The trench location was chosen to cover a representative sample of the area expected to underlie future construction activities.

Removal of topsoil [Context 101] to a depth of approximately XXcm uncovered no visible archaeological features or structural remains. Two features, both likely related to drainage, were identified below the topsoil.

The most recent feature within the trench was a late 20th century drainpipe located in the northernmost end of the trench and set within a deep, steep-sided cut [1212], which was not fully excavated. This cut likely represents a linear ditch extending from the eastern (front) part of the 3 Charles Street property diagonally to an area of marshy ground at the southwest of the property. Three fills were identified within the cut. The drainpipe was surrounded by a fine-grained, light bluish grey sand [1211] (not fully excavated). No finds were recovered from this layer, and the sand was returned to the cut prior to backfilling to protect the drainpipe. This was overlain by a fine-grained, dark grey clayey silt layer [1209] which was poorly sorted, comprising about 50% clay lump inclusions. Finds from this layer were sparse, but included faunal bone, as well as glass and ceramic fragments. The uppermost fill in the drainpipe ditch was a thick, compact dark olive-brown clayey loam [1213]. This was likely a capping fill of the ditch comprising redeposited natural clay. No finds were recovered in this context.

The drainpipe was cut into a compacted dark greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [1141] which extended over the northern 2/3 of the trench below the topsoil. This layer was quite thin, only 2-4 cm thick across its breadth and probably represents a thin layer accumulated by natural weathering of the underlying context.

This subsoil overlay a thick tenacious layer of pale brown sandy loam with a high proportions of yellow clay inclusions [1161]. The finds from this layer were characterised by considerable building material, including stones, bricks and other building material, as well as a variety of twentieth century dated objects, including plastic and other mass-produced goods. This layer is interpreted as a mixed demolition layer, probably dating to the mid to late 20th century and possibly relating to mechanical levelling of the garden (now camper van park) behind the neighbouring Spring Bay Hotel.

This layer of demolition overlay and sealed a loosely compacted dark greyish brown humic soil about 12cm thick [1170]. Finds from this context included pipe stems, two pieces of wood, and other metal, ceramic and glass artefacts dating roughly to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This layer is interpreted as a buried A horizon sealed beneath the thick, clayey demolition layer. It overlay a very dark grey silty clay subsoil with considerable clay inclusions [1185].

Around the mid-point of the trench, 1185 overlay a discrete area of light grey silty sediment [1197] about 83cm long and 80cm wide. This layer extended into the eastern edge of the trench. It overlay the natural clay and contained no finds, so it is interpreted as an interface between the cultural and natural layers in the trench.

At the southern end of the trench, 1185 overlay a very dark brown, fine grained deposit [1142] about 6.5cm thick. At the trench's southernmost edge, this context lay directly below the topsoil, 7cm below the ground surface. Finds included faunal material and some small metal objects. This context is interpreted as a subsoil and may be equivalent to XX excavated at the southern end of Trench 5000.

Subsoil 1142 overlay a second linear feature. This consisted of a shallow, flat-bottomed linear cut running east-west [1208]. This appeared to be cut into the natural yellow clay subsoil. It was filled by a dark brown clayey silt very similar in appearance and composition to 1142. Finds included some glass and shell fragments. This feature is tentatively interpreted as a drainage ditch, and appears to have been truncated, since considerable building and demolition activities in the 20th century have obviously altered this landscape considerably in recent decades.

A fine and intermittent layer of grey silty sediment [1201] lay at the interface of the cultural deposits and the natural yellow clay. Similar deposits have been found across the 3 Charles street site, and are interpreted as largely natural contexts, perhaps resulting in part from windblown sand deposits mixing with sediment weathering off the underlying clay. In Trench 5000, similar grey silts were recorded as contexts XX and XX; and in Trench 7000 a similar deposit was recorded as context 1202. As is found elsewhere on the site, a very few finds were recovered from the grey silt layer—in this case a few small sherds of ceramic and glass. These are believed to have become part of the context through natural taphonomic processes, such as bioturbation.

3.2.2.3 Excavation - Trench T7000

Trench 7000 was set out in Grid Square **XX** in the southwestern area of the property. This trench measured 4m north-south by 1m east-west, and its southwest corner was located on the site grid at 1002N/942E. Similar to Trench 6000, 7000 was placed on the large, east-west oriented ridge of earth and stones with the same purpose in mind, that is to investigate whether the ridge represented structural remains. Trench 7000 was placed to the west of 6000, to investigate further towards the end of the ridge in an area of proposed development.

Removal of topsoil [Context 101] to a depth of approximately 5cm at its thinnest and 21cm at its thickest uncovered no visible archaeological features or structural remains. A small patch of darker, softer soil was uncovered in the southern end of the trench, but half-sectioning revealed that it was fairly shallow and surrounded by clay. Consequently, this was determined to be an area of high bioturbation, rather than a feature.

The topsoil overlaid a deposit of very dark greyish brown sandy clay [1179], between 15cm 40cm thick. This context contained large, difficult-to-excavate clay lumps and numerous large rocks, which were interpreted as rubble. The finds from this layer represented a mixed 20th century context and included ceramics, animal bone, metal, such as nails and wire, glass and plastic. The yellowish clay deposits throughout the context, particularly towards the southern end of the trench, as well as the presence of the large stones resulted in this context being interpreted as a rubble deposit, possibly from the destruction of a garden which was

formerly located where the caravan parking area behind the Spring Bay Hotel now sits. This likely represents a continuation of Context 1161, a mixed demolition layer in Trench 6000.

Context 1179 overlaid a very dark grey, sandy silt, between 3cm and 20cm thick, which was very fine and humic, containing many small roots similar to those found in the topsoil [1195]. Finds from the top part of this context included ceramics, glass, nails and other metals, plastic, and shell. Finds towards the bottom of the context were limited to mostly shell and glass, suggesting that the context below [1198] was less disturbed. A twentieth-century metal pipe, possibly to an adjacent late 20th century drainage ditch, protruded from the western profile of the trench in this context. This context was interpreted as a buried A horizon sealed beneath a clayey demolition context and is likely a continuation of context 1170 in Trench 6000.

As noted above, [1195] overlaid [1198], a very fine-grained, soft, black sandy silt between 8cm and 27cm thick. Finds from this context included mostly shell, some glass and nails, as well as a clay pipe bowl (Special Find 041) found in the southern half of the trench (8.23m asl, 942.26E, 1002.33N on the site grid). This layer is possibly a continuation of [1185] from Trench 6000, as it had a very similar appearance and texture.

The dark, soft silty layer [1198] overlaid two different contexts [1202] and [1203] which both occurred at a similar depth and overlaid the natural clay layer at the bottom of the trench. Context 1202 was a very fine-grained, light grey silt, with the only finds in this context consisting of a small amount of shell. This context is of varying thickness throughout (between 0.01m and 0.05m), and has been interpreted as a mixture of windblown sand and sediment weathered off the underlying clay, similar to others which have been found across the site, such as [1197] in Trench 6000. Context 1202 extends out from the northern profile of the trench to approximately 75 cm from the southern profile, where it stops and [1203] starts. Context 1203 was a fine-grained, yellowish brown silty clay with 25% charcoal inclusions, which directly overlaid the natural clay. This context abuts [1202] 75cm from the southern edge of T7000, which is [1203]'s greatest extent northwards. Finds consisted mostly of shell, with small amounts of ceramic, bone, metal and glass also having been recovered. This context was of varying thickness and was not able to be recorded on the section drawing of the western profile or any of the photographs taken of the four profiles. Context 1203 has been interpreted as a possible part of the drainage channel cut into the soil near the southern edge of the site (Contexts 1207 and 1208 in Trench 6000), although no definitive cut was able to be discerned in this case.

4.0 PRELIMINARY ARTEFACT ANALYSIS

4.1 Methods and Limitations



Methods for artefact analysis follow the protocols outlined in the field school guide (Frieman et al. 2018), and explained in some detail in *Interim Report No. 1* (Lenton et al. 2016). Artefacts were analysed by material type: ceramic, glass, metal, and a catch-all category of ‘small finds’ that includes things like coins, tobacco pipes, and buttons. Artefact data was entered into a Microsoft Access relational database.

5.0 INTERPRETATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Tier 1 Descriptive Questions

- Were the (no longer extant) building layouts as per the early plan (shown in Figure 1.1)?
The 1856 survey map of Spring Bay (DPIPWE T11) (Williams & Townsend 2015: 9) shows a rectilinear building with its long elevations facing east and west along the eastern boundary of the plot. T5000, T6000, T7000 provided no evidence of this layout.
- What construction methods were used in the buildings?
T5000, T6000, T7000 provided no evidence of buildings.
- How deep are any remains?
T5000, T6000, T7000 provided no evidence of 19th century archaeological deposits.
- How much disturbance has occurred? How thoroughly were the buildings demolished or adapted?
T5000, T6000, T7000 provided no evidence of 19th century archaeological deposits.

5.2 Tier 2 Analytical Questions

- Can the layout and function of any rooms be ascertained, and does this correlate with room uses depicted on early plans?
T5000, T6000, T7000 provided no evidence of 19th century archaeological deposits.

5.3 Tier 3 Interpretive Questions

- Are there any distinct use/development phases of the buildings that can be correlated to historical evolution of the buildings or the wider township?
T5000, T6000, T7000 provided no evidence of 19th century archaeological deposits.

5.4 Conclusions

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the nature of proposed redevelopment works, small elements of the Triabunna Barracks site may be subject to removal in the future. As part of any future development, the following is recommended:

6.1 Historical & Heritage Significance

6.2 Monitoring, Removal & Reporting

No further archaeological monitoring of the area designated as T4000 is deemed necessary in order to comply with Tasmanian Heritage Council *Guidelines for Historic Heritage Places 2014* and *Practice Note 2 – Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works 2014*.



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Appendix A

Trench T5000 Context List

Context No.	Type	Description
(101)	<i>Deposit</i>	Current topsoil layer that overlies all contexts. 25% sieving
(1135iii)	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark reddish grey compact clay loam under (101) south end of trench T5000
(1136iii)	<i>Deposit</i>	Loose cobble sized stones rubble under (101) south end of T5000
(1136iv)	<i>Deposit</i>	Loose cobble sized stones rubble under (101) south end of T5000
(1137iv)	<i>Deposit</i>	VOID
(1138i)	<i>Deposit</i>	Compact cobble stones rubble under (101) north end of T5000
(1138ii)	<i>Deposit</i>	Compact cobble stones rubble under (101) north end of T5000
(1144i)	<i>Deposit</i>	Yellow clay deposited natural
(1145i)	<i>Deposit</i>	Yellow clay deposited natural. Likely same as (1144)
(1150)	<i>Deposit</i>	Yellow clay under (1138i) probably equals (1144)
(1163)	<i>Deposit</i>	Black sandy silt deposit. Northern edge of trench
(1169ii)	<i>Deposit</i>	Black silty loam deposit. Middle of trench
(1172)	<i>Deposit</i>	Light grey soil deposit. Northern area of trench
(1173ii)	<i>Deposit</i>	Light grey silty sand deposit. Middle section of trench
(1176ii)	<i>Deposit</i>	Yellowish brown clay deposit. Middle section of trench
(1177iii)	<i>Deposit</i>	Light grey silty deposit
End		



Appendix B

Trench T6000 Context List

Context No.	Type	Description
(101)	<i>Deposit</i>	Current topsoil Layer that overlies all contexts. 25% sieving
(1141)	<i>Deposit</i>	Compact stone rubble under (101) north end of T6000
(1142)	<i>Deposit</i>	Compact stone rubble under (101) south end of T6000. Same as (1135) in T5000
(1161)	<i>Deposit</i>	Very pale brown, fine sandy loam deposit below (1141)
(1170)	<i>Deposit</i>	Very dark greyish brown silt deposit. North end of trench T6000. No rubble
(1185)	<i>Deposit</i>	Compacted greyish silt with clay inclusions. Mid north area.
(1197)	<i>Deposit</i>	Yellowish brown clay
(1201)	<i>Deposit</i>	Light grey silt layer
(1207)	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark brown silt. Darker spoil in middle of (1201). South section of trench
[1208]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut filled by (1207)
(1209)	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark brown fine grained clay and silt. Northern edge of trench
(1211)	<i>Deposit</i>	Light grey sand under (1209)
[1212]	<i>Cut</i>	20 th century cess pit cut
(1213)	<i>Deposit</i>	Clay capping in [1212]. 20 th century
End		

Appendix c

Trench T7000 Context List

Context No.	Type	Description
(101)	<i>Deposit</i>	Current topsoil Layer that overlies all contexts. 25% sieving
(1179)	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark brown silt deposit with clay inclusions
(1195)	<i>Deposit</i>	Very dark grey clay layer beneath rubble layer
(1198)	<i>Deposit</i>	Very fine black silt
(1202)	<i>Deposit</i>	Light grey silt
(1203)	<i>Deposit</i>	Yellowish brown charred silty clay deposit. South end of trench
End		