



Excavation Directors Report
*Sydney Metro, City & Southwest
Crows Nest, Victoria Cross &
Marrickville*
1/06/2021

Document History

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Executive Summary

AMBS Ecology and Heritage (AMBS) has been commissioned by John Holland CPB Ghella Joint Venture to oversee, manage and advise on all heritage and archaeological matters for the Sydney Metro and City and Southwest project. The project was approved as a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) by the Minister for Planning on 9 January 2017 subject to a number of Conditions set out in Critical State Significant Infrastructure Sydney Metro & Southwest Chatswood to Sydenham Infrastructure Approval (Application no. SSI 15_7400) (Project Planning Approval). Minister's Conditions of Approval E18 refers to the requirement for the preparation of a final excavation report detailing the results of the archaeological investigations within the project footprint. This report fulfils the condition and details the results of the archaeological investigations at the new Crows Nest Station, the northern and southern entries to the new Victoria Cross Station in North Sydney and the Marrickville Dive site.

Documentation for the project includes a *Sydney Metro City & Southwest – Chatswood to Sydenham Non-Aboriginal Heritage – Heritage Impact Assessment* (EIS Technical Paper 4) and *Sydney Metro Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design Report* (AARD), both prepared by Artefact Heritage in 2016. AMBS prepared a *Sydney Metro, City & Southwest Archaeological Method Statement* (AMS) for each site in 2017. Crows Nest Station was predicted to have low to moderate archaeological potential *unlikely to reach threshold for local significance* in the AARD; however, the AMS revised the archaeological potential to include three early houses which would have *the potential to have local significance*. Only the southern site of Victoria Cross Station was assessed by Artefact as the location of the northern entry was not determined at the time of writing the report. Victoria Cross Station was assessed as having low archaeological potential dating to Phase 2 and low to moderate potential dating to Phase 3 in the AARD. However, the AMS identified the *potential for surviving archaeological remains with good integrity*. The AARD does not include an assessment for Marrickville Dive Site, the HIA assessed the area to have low to moderate archaeological potential which would have local significance. The AMS identified the site as having archaeological potential associated with early land management and later reclamation which would have local significance.

Crows Nest Station

Archaeological investigations at Crows Nest were undertaken by AMBS between 1 November 2017 and 13 December 2017, led by Jennie Lindbergh, Primary Excavation Director. Adam Pietrzak, former AMBS Senior Historical Archaeologist, managed the on-site excavation staff which included six archaeologists and Guy Hazell, Surveyor. The program included testing and monitoring slab and overburden removal to assess the underlying archaeology within two main areas – 14 Clarke Street and 495 Pacific Highway.

14 Clarke Street, located at the south-eastern area of the site, was heavily contaminated with asbestos material and full PPE was required during investigations. Archaeological excavations exposed foundations and services associated with the former Beaurepaires building which had damaged the foundations of the 1894 house. The foundations of the former building were exposed and were constructed of cream dry-pressed bricks, bonded with cement mortar. There were some minor indicative remnants of nineteenth century occupation of the site; however, no evidence of underfloor deposits or a cesspit were uncovered. The site was excavated to the natural B Horizon clay, no other features were exposed. No intact archaeological features or deposits were uncovered at 495 Pacific Highway. The area was heavily contaminated by asbestos and coal tar and had been disturbed by the 1950s construction.

The Crows Nest site had been subject to heavy disturbance by twentieth century development, the truncated remains of the 1894 house do not provide information which would inform our understanding of domestic life or early urban development in Crows Nest. As such, the archaeological remains identified at the Crows Nest site do not have heritage significance.

Victoria Cross Station

Archaeological investigations at Victoria Cross were undertaken in two areas and staggered between 22 November 2017 and 1 March 2018, monitoring was undertaken by Adam Pietrzak, former AMBS Senior Historic Archaeologist, and Ronan McEleney, Casey & Lowe Senior Archaeologist, Jennie Lindbergh, Primary Excavation Director undertook final inspection of the site.

The north site had been heavily disturbed by a range of contaminants and the demolition of the houses in the 1970s and demolition of the Georgian House Retirement Village in 2016. There were no archaeological remains identified except for a section of sandstone wall outside of the Sydney Metro site. The south site consisted of two smaller areas: 155-181 Miller Street and 187 Miller Street, both had been heavily disturbed. The basement of 155-181 Miller Street reached a depth of 8m, removing any archaeological potential. Within 187 Miller Street, the only archaeological evidence was the remains of a brick sump or water closet, remnant natural subsoils were present at the rear of the structure. As such, archaeological remains identified at the Victoria Cross North and Victoria Cross South sites do not have heritage significance.

Marrickville Dive Site

Archaeological monitoring at Marrickville were undertaken on 1 August 2017 and 19 October 2017, additional site inspections were completed on 16 and 19 January 2018. The excavation of boreholes and test pits were used to assess the potential for further archaeological remains to be present. The profiles across the site generally consisted of modern fills overlying C horizon clays, evidence of reclamation fills dating to the late nineteenth century with machine-made dry-pressed bricks in several test pits. The source of the fills could not be determined. Additional inspections were made following identification of rail tracks on site, identified as having been dumped, and within the concrete slab, which functioned as reinforcement. A soda siphon was discovered on site in a sump, there is no cultural or historic context for the siphon, as such it is not a relic and has no archaeological significance. The archaeological remains identified at the Marrickville Dive site do not have heritage significance.

Overall, the three sites exhibited evidence of twentieth century disturbance with a lack of any artefact bearing deposits, this led to a reassessment of significance of all sites. The archaeological resource at the Crows Nest Station, Victoria Cross Station, and Marrickville Dive sites is not considered to hold any heritage significance or research potential. It is recommended that a copy of this archaeological report is provided to the Heritage Council of NSW.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The Sydney Metro and City and Southwest project is a 30km-long section of new rail system from Chatswood to Bankstown and includes a new crossing beneath Sydney Harbour and new railway stations. The scope includes Tunnels and Station Excavation Works (TSE) and construction works associated with the following stations, dives and shafts (Figure 1.1):

- Chatswood
- Artarmon
- Crows Nest
- Victoria Cross (North Sydney)
- Blues Point
- Martin Place
- Barangaroo
- Pitt Street
- Waterloo
- Marrickville.

The Project was approved by the Minister for Planning on 9 January 2017 subject to a number of Conditions set out in Critical State Significant Infrastructure Sydney Metro and Southwest Chatswood to Sydneyham Infrastructure Approval (Application no. SSI 15_7400) (Project Planning Approval), of which Condition E18 states:

Before excavation of archaeological management sites, the Proponent must nominate a suitably qualified Excavation Director who complies with the Heritage Council of NSW's Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors (July 2011) to oversee and advise on matters associated with historic archaeology and advise the Department and OEH [Office of Environment and Heritage].

Where archaeological excavation is required, the Excavation Director must be present to oversee excavation and advise on archaeological issues. The Excavation Director must be given the authority to advise on the duration and extent of oversight required as informed by the provisions of the approved AARD [Archaeological Assessment Research Design] and Excavation Methodology.

A final archaeological report must be submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW within two (2) years of the completion of archaeological excavation on the project. The report must include information on the entire historical archaeological program relating to the CSSI [Critical State Significant Infrastructure].

John Holland CPB Ghella Joint Venture commissioned AMBS Ecology & Heritage (AMBS) to oversee, manage and advise on all heritage and archaeological matters for the project with Jennie Lindbergh, AMBS Director Historic Heritage, the Primary Excavation Director, in accordance with Condition E18. This final archaeological report has also been prepared in accordance with Condition E18.

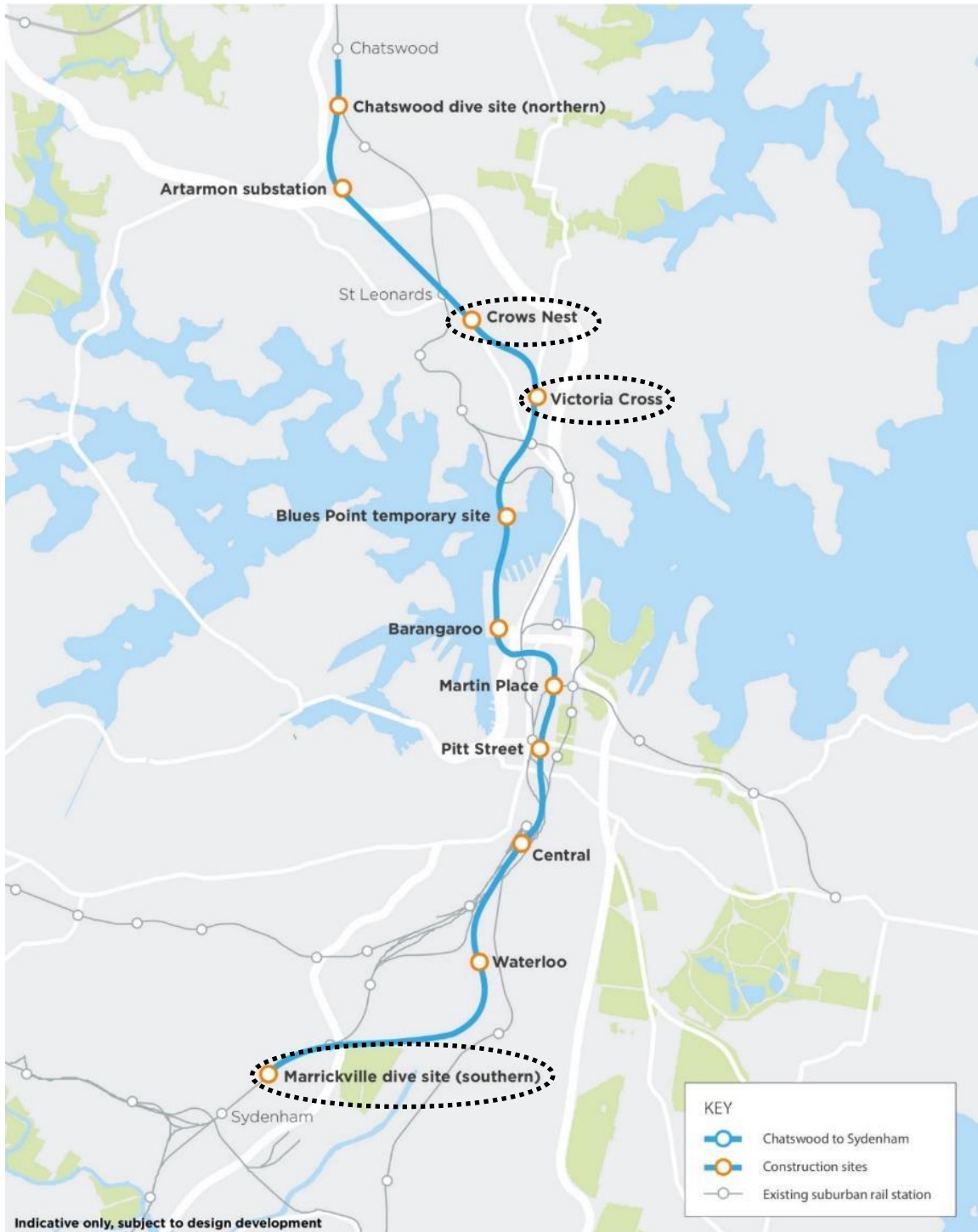


Figure 1.1 Project overview with Crows Nest, Marrickville and Victoria Cross, circled (Sydney Metro Transport for NSW).

1.2. Site Location

This report describes the results of the archaeological investigations at the new Crows Nest Station, the northern and southern entries to the new Victoria Cross Station in North Sydney and the Marrickville Dive site.

1.2.1. Crows Nest Station

The site for the new Crows Nest Station is located on the Pacific Highway, Crows Nest within the North Sydney Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 5km to the north of the Sydney CBD. The site is within an area bounded by the Pacific Highway, Clarke and Oxley Streets and Willoughby Road. Hume Street runs through the site (Figure 1.2).

There are no identified heritage items within the footprint of the station site and there are no identified archaeological sites recorded on the LEP within the project footprint, nor within its vicinity.



Figure 1.2 Footprint of the new Crows Nest Station.

1.2.2. Victoria Cross Station – North and South

The two sites that comprise the Victoria Cross Station are on Miller Street, North Sydney within the North Sydney Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 3.5km to the north of the Sydney CBD. Victoria Cross north is at the corner of McLaren Street and Victoria Cross south is at the corner of Berry Street (Figure 1.3).

The shop at 187 Miller Street is listed on the heritage schedule of the North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013, but it is not identified as an archaeological site. There are no identified archaeological sites recorded on the LEP within the project footprint, nor within its vicinity.



Figure 1.3 Footprint of the new Victoria Cross Station north and south sites.

1.2.3. Marrickville Dive

The Marrickville Dive site is located to the west of the Sydenham-Bankstown Line near to Sydenham Railway Station within the Inner West (formerly Marrickville) Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 5.5km to the south-east of the Sydney CBD. The site is within an area bounded by the railway, Sydney Steel Street and Edinburgh Road (Figure 1.4).

There are no identified archaeological sites recorded on the LEP within the project footprint, nor within its vicinity.



Figure 1.4 Footprint of the Marrickville Dive site (north is to the left).

1.2.4. Report Structure

This report comprises One Volume and includes:

- **Section 1: Introduction.** This section outlines the background to the project including statutory approvals.
- **Section 2: Previous desktop investigations.** A summary of previous investigations completed for Crows Nest Station, Victoria Cross Station, and the Marrickville Dive site.
- **Section 3: Crows Nest Station.** This section provides a summary of the history of the site, the archaeological investigation methodology, the results of the archaeological investigation, and a reassessment of significance for the Crows Nest site.
- **Section 4: Victoria Cross Station.** This section provides a summary of the history of the site, the archaeological investigation methodology, the results of the archaeological investigation, and a reassessment of significance for the Victoria Cross site.

- **Section 5: Marrickville Dive Site.** This section provides a summary of the history of the site, the archaeological investigation methodology, the results of the archaeological investigation, and a reassessment of significance for the Marrickville Dive site.
- **Section 6: Conclusion and recommendations.** A summary of the results of the assessment and recommendations for the project.

The report contains two appendices, including:

- **Appendix A: Context register.** A table listing all contexts identified on site.
- **Appendix B:** A stratigraphic matrix of contexts excavated at Crows Nest.
- **Appendix C: Photo register.** A listing of all photographs along with a contact sheet of all photographs.

1.3. Report Methodology

This report is consistent with the principles and guidelines of the *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*. It has been prepared in accordance with current best-practice guidelines as identified in the *NSW Heritage Manual (1996)*, published by the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet), and associated supplementary publications, in particular *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (2009) and the *Historical Archaeological Code of Practice (2006)*.

1.4. Authorship

This report has been prepared by James Cole, Historic Heritage Consultant, with assistance from Victoria Cottle, AMBS Heritage Consultant. Lian Ramage, Senior Historic Heritage Consultant was responsible for the initial review of the report. Jennie Lindbergh, AMBS Director Historic Heritage, and Primary Excavation Director, provided additional input and advice and reviewed the report for quality and consistency.

1.5. Abbreviations

The definitions of any abbreviations used in the body of this report are provided below in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 List of abbreviations.

Abbreviation	Meaning
AARD	Archaeological Assessment Research Design
AMBS	AMBS Ecology & Heritage
AMS	Archaeological Method Statement
CSSI	Critical State Significant Infrastructure
ED	Excavation Director
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NSHS	North Shore Historical Society
NSOOS	Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure

2. Previous Reports

An assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of each of the three sites was included in the *Sydney Metro Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design Report* (AARD) Technical Paper 4 of the EIS, prepared in 2016 by Artefact Heritage (Artefact), for Jacobs / Arcadis / RPS. In 2017, AMBS prepared a stand-alone Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) for each of the three sites in accordance with Minister's Condition E17.

E17. The Archaeological Assessment Research Design Report (AARD) in the PIR must be implemented. Final Archaeological Method Statements must be prepared in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW (or its delegate) before commencement of archaeological excavation works. The final methodology must:

- (a) provide for the detailed analysis of any heritage items discovered during the investigations;*
- (b) include detailed site-specific archaeological management and artefact management strategies;*
- (c) include cored soil samples for soil and pollen for the Pitt Street site within the Tank Stream Valley; and*
- (d) provide for a sieving strategy.*

The AMS was informed by the *Sydney Metro Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design Report* (AARD) prepared in 2016 by Artefact Heritage. The AMS and this report have been prepared in accordance with Condition E18.

E18. Before excavation of archaeological management sites, the Proponent must nominate a suitably qualified Excavation Director who complies with the Heritage Council of NSW's Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors (July 2011) to oversee and advise on matters associated with historic archaeology and advise the Department and OEH.

Where archaeological excavation is required, the Excavation Director must be present to oversee excavation and advise on archaeological issues. The Excavation Director must be given the authority to advise on the duration and extent of oversight required as informed by the provisions of the approved AARD and Excavation Methodology.

A final archaeological report must be submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW within two (2) years of the completion of archaeological excavation on the project. The report must include information on the entire historical archaeological program relating to the CSSI.

A summary of the results of the AARD and subsequent assessments formulated by AMBS for each of the sites are presented below.

2.1. Crows Nest Station

2.1.1. Sydney Metro Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design Report

Artefact identified this site as having the potential to contain insubstantial remains associated with early land grants and rural activities, and more substantial archaeological remains associated with residential and commercial development from c1890-early 1900s. Potential remains included footings, former path and yard surfaces, drainage and postholes/footings of former outbuildings (Table 2.1). The AARD predicted low archaeological potential within the entire station footprint,

stating that there was low – moderate ‘potential for late 19th to mid 20th century remains. Unlikely to reach threshold for local significance’ (Artefact 2016:iii).

Table 2.1 Archaeological potential at the Crows Nest Station site (Artefact 2016b:82, Table 3-3).

Site code	Phase	Potential	Archaeological resource	Significance
All	All	Nil - Moderate (varies through site)	Ephemeral remains associated with early land grants and rural activities. Archaeological remains associated with residential and commercial development from with c1890-early 1900. Potential for footings, former path and yard surfaces, drainage and postholes/footings of former outbuildings.	Unlikely to reach the threshold for local significance

The 2016 AARD prepared by Artefact identified the Archaeological Significance for the site as follows:

The study area has nil-low potential for archaeological remains associated with Wollstonecraft and Berry’s estate phase of activity (1788-1880). Any remains would be highly truncated and are unlikely to be legible or meet the significance threshold. Whilst there may be more potential to encounter archaeological remains associated with late 1880s to early 1900s development, such remains are unlikely to be associated with artefact bearing deposits, and would have little research value. Phase 2 and 3 remains are unlikely to reach the significance threshold (Artefact 2016: 82).

The recommended management was to implement the Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure (2016:85).

2.1.2. Sydney Metro, City & Southwest Archaeological Method Statement for Crows Nest Station

The 2017 AMS prepared by AMBS identified the site as having archaeological potential to contain:

Information concerning early settlement patterns, the survival mechanisms of isolated rural communities and the availability of goods beyond urban centres are major research questions relating to the history of the local and wider communities. Information gained from the archaeological resource of the three house sites has the potential to make a contribution to an understanding of early settlement patterns in the Crows Nest area. Personal items, trade goods and tools associated with rural living have the potential to contribute to an understanding of domestic practices of isolated rural communities, which could be evaluated and compared with artefact assemblages from similar early urban sites within the primary urban environments.

As such, if present, the archaeological resource would have moderate research potential (AMBS 2017a:24).

The revised Statement of Archaeological Significance for the Crows Nest station site is:

The archaeological resource associated with the three early houses within the footprint of the new Crows Nest Station site has the potential to demonstrate the past by making a contribution to an understanding of the mechanisms of daily life in a relatively isolated environment that is not available from any other source. The archaeological evidence would provide information regarding the provision of essential services; water and sewerage, and responses to the local environment prior to the provision of services. The archaeological resource would include the contents of cesspits and possibly wells/cisterns which could provide information regarding diet,

personal items, trade goods and tools associated with the everyday life of an early urban community. The archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the domestic practices of isolated rural/fringe communities, which could be evaluated and compared with artefact assemblages from similar early urban sites within the primary urban environments. Comparison between a number of house sites from the one locality may provide a good baseline for research into surrounding areas.

The archaeological resource associated with the early houses within the footprint of the new Crows Nest Station site has the potential to have local significance (AMBS 2017a:29).

The archaeological management strategy outlined for the site was:

The significance and research potential of the archaeological resource associated with the house at Lot 13 of Section 8; 14 Clarke Street, and two houses at Lot 24 of Section 3; 495 Pacific Highway and their location within the footprint of the excavated station box means that these buildings will be excavated using a mixture of mechanical and manual techniques (AMBS 2017a: 31).

2.2. Victoria Cross Station

The location of the northern entry to the new Victoria Cross Station was not determined until 2017, as such only the southern site was assessed by Artefact.

2.2.1. Sydney Metro Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design Report

The archaeological potential of the southern site was assessed as being low to moderate, the focus of archaeological investigation was to be the *Victorian Style shopfront known to be present by 1892. Building may contain underfloor deposits. Remains of a former yard surface, or more formal road surfaces, drainage and kerbing may be found outside of the building.* Areas assessed by Artefact as holding the potential to contain significant archaeological remains are outlined in Table 2.2. The management strategy was monitor/test/salvage the shop, and to implement the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

Table 2.2 Areas with the potential for significant archaeological potential at the Victoria Cross Station site (Artefact 2016b:102, Table 4-3).

Site code	Phase	Potential	Archaeological resource	Significance
VC2	3 (1880s – 1932)	Low	Truncated archaeological remains associated with later nineteenth century development.	Local
VC3	2 (1838 – 1880s)	Low	Possible underfloor deposits (if current building dates to this phase).	Local
	3 (1880s – 1932)	Low – moderate	Archaeological resources associated with the continuous occupation of the current building and its transition from residential to commercial use. Potential for underfloor deposits and cistern.	Local

The 2016 AARD prepared by Artefact identified the Archaeological Significance for the site as follows:

There is little potential for archaeological remains of the earliest phase of historical land use. Potential archaeological evidence dating to Phase 2 and the study area's mid-to-late twentieth-century suburban development could have research potential, depending on the nature and level of intactness of the surviving remains. There is nil-low potential for archaeological remains from

this phase to have survived within the study area, however, if substantial intact remains were identified they may be of local significance. Substantial archaeological remains may also be representative of the early development of St Leonards.

Potential archaeological evidence dating to Phase 3 would generally have low research potential as remains from this phase are not rare and not likely to contain artefacts. Evidence of substantial remains associated with the Victorian terraces may be of local significance, as they are representative of the residential and commercial development of area during this period.

Potential archaeological evidence dating to Phase 4 does not have research potential and will not reach the threshold of local significance (Artefact 2016b:101-102).

2.2.2. Sydney Metro, City & Southwest Archaeological Method Statement for Victoria Cross

The 2017 AMS prepared by AMBS identified the Victoria Cross North as having:

potential for surviving archaeological remains with good integrity to be present; however, the contribution that this resource might make to substantial questions regarding the early settlement patterns of North Sydney would be minor. Artefact notes against Significance Criterion E, that there have been few excavations of 1890s terraces of the North Shore; though there is no supporting discussion (Artefact 2016b: 100-101). Although this is true, it does not necessarily accord the usually limited archaeological resource associated with 1890s terraces with particular research potential (AMBS 2017b: 37).

On the Victoria Cross South site, it was noted that:

The lack of detailed information and plans, indicating the presence of outhouses, cesspits, wells/cisterns associated with Kedron means that, if present, such physical remains would contribute to an understanding of the layout and form of a mid-nineteenth century property that is not available from other sources. As such, the archaeological resource, if present with good integrity would contribute to substantive research questions regarding early settlement patterns and as such would have moderate research potential (AMBS 2017b: 39-40).

AMBS' Statement of Archaeological Significance for the Victoria Cross station site in the AMS has been reproduced below:

The archaeological resource associated with the Victoria Cross south site of 187 Miller Street, if present would have low research potential and would be unlikely to make a substantive contribution to important research questions.

The remains of wells/cisterns within the southern site have the potential to provide information regarding the later-twentieth century urban development and provision of services to the local area.

Physical evidence of outbuildings, cesspits, wells/cisterns associated with Kedron have the potential to make a contribution to an understanding of the development of a mid-nineteenth century villa in North Sydney. The archaeological remains may make a contribution to an understanding of distribution patterns and assemblages of artefacts which could provide information regarding diet and the artefacts of everyday life. Personal items associated with the early urban development of the North Sydney area have the potential to contribute to an

understanding of the domestic practices which could be evaluated and compared with artefact assemblages from similar early urban sites.

The potential archaeological resource associated with the Victoria Cross northern and southern sites would have local significance (AMBS 2017b: 43-44).

The archaeological management strategy outlined for the site was:

The significance and research potential of the archaeological resource associated with the Victoria Cross north site has been identified as having moderate research potential and local significance and will be excavated using a mixture of mechanical and manual techniques (AMBS 2017b: 46).

2.3. Marrickville Dive Site

2.3.1. Sydney Metro Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design Report

The AARD prepared by Artefact does not include an assessment of significance for the Marrickville Dive site. The HIA prepared by Artefact in 2016 included a summary assessment:

Overall, archaeological remains associated with pre-1850 development of the Marrickville/Sydenham area, if found to be intact, are likely to have significance at a local level, and may require mitigation. Archaeological remains of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century brickworks are unlikely to reach the local significance threshold (Artefact 2016a: 243).

The archaeological potential of the Marrickville Dive site is assessed in the Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by Artefact in 2016, which identifies the archaeological potential within the Dive site as:

The study area has low to moderate potential to contain an archaeological resource with the potential to reach the local significance threshold (2016a:243).

The recommended management is to implement the Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure (2016b:322).

2.3.2. Sydney Metro, City & Southwest Archaeological Method Statement for Marrickville Dive

AMBS identified the site as having archaeological potential to contain remains relating to pre-1850s use of the site which could further our understanding of the local area, specifically:

Recovery of industrial waste, including material derived from local brickworks and potteries, from the reclamation fills has the potential to add to our understanding of the workings of the local industries and would have low-moderate research potential.

An understanding of the pre-reclamation Gumbramorra Swamp landscape, the original vegetation and later landuse practices would contribute to an understanding of early land use management practices and would have moderate research potential. (AMBS 2017c:17).

AMBS' Statement of Archaeological Significance for the Marrickville Dive site in the AMS has been reproduced below:

The archaeological resource associated with early land use practices and later reclamation within the footprint of the Marrickville dive site has the potential to demonstrate the past by making a contribution to an understanding of the land use practices within the Gumbramorra Swamp. Industrial waste, from brick and pottery manufacturing, may be included in the reclamation fills and have potential to provide information regarding the local industrial development of the area that may not be available from other sources. Information recovered from the reclamation fills and management of the swamp environment could be evaluated and compared with physical evidence from similar industrial sites and swampy environments and would therefore be representative of this type of site.

The archaeological resource associated with early land management and later reclamation within the footprint of the Marrickville dive site, if present, would have local significance (AMBS 2017c: 20).

The archaeological management strategy outlined for the site was:

As identified in this report, the earliest housing constructed within the study area dates to the early twentieth century. As such any archaeological resource that is present will be associated with the 1890s reclamation of the swamp and the earlier land use practices within the swamp. As such, the site will be managed in accordance with the Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure and by monitoring and sampling significant deposits, when uncovered during works (AMBS 2017c: 22).

3. Crows Nest

3.1. Historical Background

The following background has been summarised from the AMS prepared for this project by AMBS (2017a).

3.1.1. Early Settlement of Crows Nest

An expedition to the North Shore was led in April 1788 by Lieutenant Henry Ball and two marines; Ball described the land as thickly wooded, and in 1792 William Dawes recorded the area as being *good looking land* (Artefact 2016b: 67). However, by 1820, the North Shore remained largely unsettled and thickly forested with vegetation; there is no evidence that the Crows Nest area was settled by Europeans at this time (Artefact 2016b:67).

In 1821, Edward Wollstonecraft, a merchant and landowner and nephew to Mary Shelley, was granted 2000 acres of Crown land by Governor Macquarie, of which 524 acres was located on the north shore of the harbour stretching from Balls Head Cove to the ridge line, encompassing what is now Wollstonecraft, St Leonards and Crows Nest. Wollstonecraft had arrived in Australia in 1819, at the same time that his friend Alexander Berry also arrived. The two had become friends, previously forming a business partnership. In 1827, Berry married Wollstonecraft's sister Elizabeth and following the death of Wollstonecraft, Berry inherited his properties (Perry 1966; Stephen 1967).

Following Elizabeth's death in 1845, Berry built a new residence, Crows Nest House, almost a kilometre to the south of the Cottage which was let to tenants (Artefact 2016b:68). Berry remained in residence at Crows Nest House until his death on 17 September 1873, at which time the property passed to his brother David (Perry 1966).

3.1.2. Berry's Estate Early Subdivision

The study area is within Block A of the Crow's Nest Estate, which Alexander Berry transferred to John Hay Esquire and Hon James Norton MLA, both of Sydney on August 16 1872 (LPI Vol 144 Fol 103). Following a series of property transfers, the first auction sale notice appears for a new subdivision of Berry's Estate on the east side of Lane Cove Road in 1892. Although the first sale was of Lots 5 & 6 (now 509 Pacific Highway), comprising 25 ½ perches, to Charles Albert Wilson, storekeeper of North Sydney, there is no evidence that Wilson constructed any buildings on the site (DP2872 LPI, Vol 5805 Fol 190). The land remained unoccupied until 1898 when Thomas J McFarlane is recorded as the owner/occupier of a single-storey wood house with four rooms and an iron roof.

By release of the third subdivision on the west side of Crows Nest Road in 1893, there was a sparse scatter of houses on the east side of the road comprising Sections 3 and 8, separated by Hume Street, within which is the study area. The first house to be recorded in the Rates Assessment Books within the study area is on Lot 24 of Section 3 in 1894 (now 495 Pacific Highway), (Figure 3.1). The house was a one-storey brick house with iron roof and five bedrooms, owned by Ernest Henstridge and occupied by Charles Gormley. The house immediately adjacent at Lot 23 is the same construction and size, also owned by Henstridge and occupied by Robert McDonald and is recorded as present in 1894. The houses appear to be a semi-detached pair and are present on the 1895 Sydney Water Plan and the 1896 North Sydney Block Plan together with a sparse scatter of additional houses (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3). The house on Lot 13 of Section 8, within the study area, is recorded in the Rate Assessments as a single storey brick house with three rooms owned and occupied by William Carter and present in

1894. Carter continued to own and occupy the house, unchanged, until at least 1902 (now 14 Clarke Street).



Figure 3.1 Hardy & Gorman Auction notice for *Berry's Estate, Crows Nest No. 3 Subdivision* of 1893. Note that there is a house on Lot 24 of Section 3 within the study area (outlined) (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230389134>).

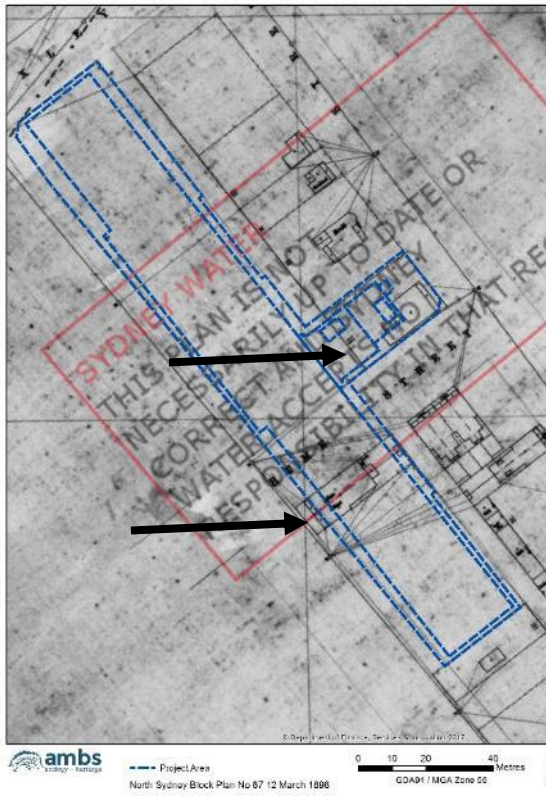


Figure 3.2 1895 North Sydney Detail Survey Plan, Sheet 87, houses within the study area are arrowed (Sydney Water archives PWDS1544-S1303).

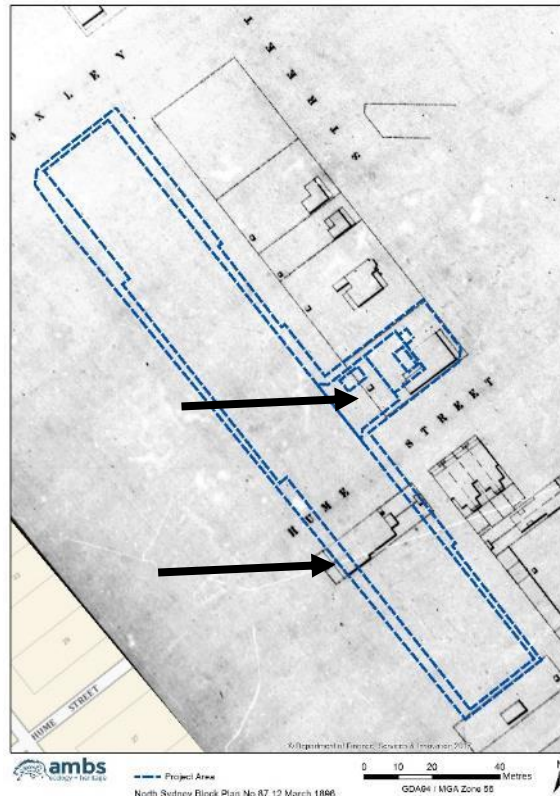


Figure 3.3 1896 North Sydney Block Plan Sheet No 87, houses within the study area are arrowed (North Sydney Council <http://www.photosau.com.au/StantonMaps/scripts/home.asp>).

3.1.3. Development into the Twentieth Century

John Hay transferred a parcel of land at Crows Nest to the Minister of Public Works for the railway in 1891; the North Shore Line from Hornsby to St Leonards opened in 1890, with the extension to Milson’s Point opening in 1893. Improvements in transportation put increased pressure on the provision of essential services. In 1901, the area south of Mowbray Road was connected to the sewerage system, (the South Willoughby Branch line), and following its completion, to the Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (NSOOS; 1916-1933) (Aird 1961:157d). Although houses shown on the Sydney Water and Block plans south of Hume Street are indicated as having reticulated water, the houses to the north of Hume Street remained unconnected (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3).

The Lots within Sections 3 and 8, and particularly within the study area were slow to be occupied, remaining vacant until the early twentieth-century (Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5). Until this time the only houses recorded within the footprint of the station are the house at 509 Pacific Highway, the semi-detached pair at 495 Pacific Highway (Lot 24, Section 3), and the house at 14 Clarke Street (Lot 13, Section 8).

Completion of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932 led to a general increase in development of the North Shore. Throughout the 1930s to 1940s, the suburb of Crows Nest was largely residential, with commercial development focussed around Falcon St, Willoughby Road and Crows Nest Road (by this time the Pacific Highway) (Artefact 2016b:73). The study area was however, only partially developed.

By 1943, the houses on Lot 24 of Section 3 had been demolished; however, the house at Lot 13, Section 8 was still standing (Figure 3.6).

In 1958, the electric tram line along the Pacific Highway was decommissioned in response to increased motor traffic. Development in the North Shore increased throughout the 1960s due to cheaper land values, encouraging many corporations to move their offices from the CBD (Artefact Heritage 2016b: 75). It was at this time that many of the late Victorian and Federation-era houses in Crows Nest, close to the Pacific Highway, were redeveloped for commercial use. At present, the Crows Nest station site is a combination of retail premises, car parks and office complexes; the majority of these date to the 1980s (Artefact Heritage 2016b: 73). There are a number, however, that are original 1930s and 1940s buildings which have been converted to modern use.

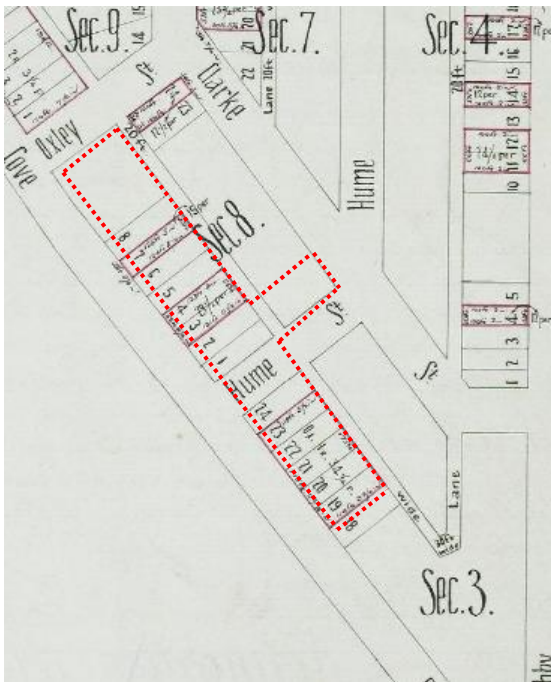


Figure 3.4 1904 plan showing Lots for sale unshaded (Ipi Vol 1544 Fol 23 p2 plan 28 July 1904)

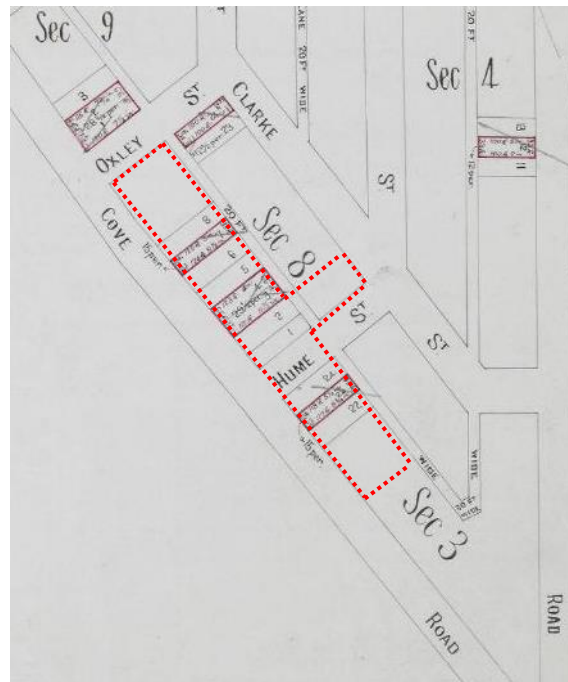


Figure 3.5 By 1910, there are fewer Lots for sale (outlined in red; Ipi 2047-42 p2 plan 29 March 1910)

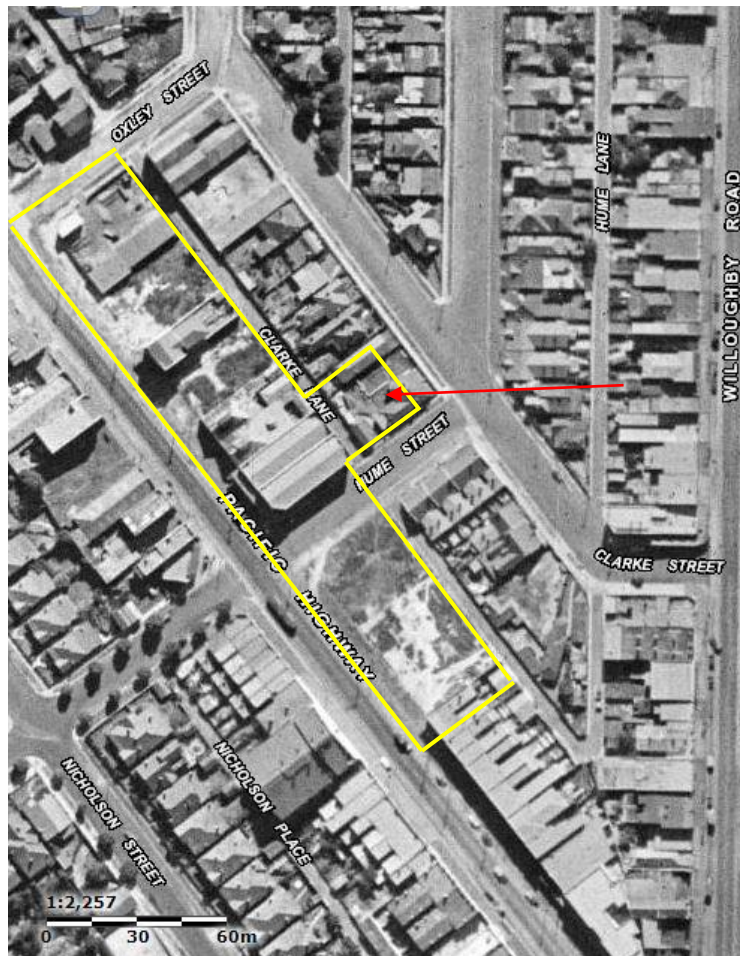


Figure 3.6 The 1943 aerial with the project footprint overlain. The cottage on Lot 13 may be the one shown on the 1895 and 1896 plans (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3) (<https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>).

3.2. Archaeological Investigation Methodology

3.2.1. Background

The following section outlines AMBS' methodology for the archaeological excavation. Works on site were carried out in accordance with the AMS formulated by AMBS (2017a) for the project, and as such this section has been largely reproduced using relevant information from Section 5 of the AMS.

3.2.2. Archaeological Program

As outlined in the AMS, the significance and research potential of the archaeological resource associated with the house at Lot 13 of Section 8; 14 Clarke Street, and two houses at Lot 24 of Section 3; 495 Pacific Highway and their location within the footprint of the excavated station box meant that these buildings were excavated using a mixture of mechanical and manual techniques. The archaeological investigations program comprised:

- Testing and monitoring slab and overburden removal to determine the extent, integrity and potential significance of the underlying archaeology.
- If archaeological remains are present with good integrity open area salvage excavation would proceed.

3.3. Results of the Archaeological Investigation

Archaeological investigations within the Crows Nest Station site were undertaken by AMBS Ecology & Heritage between 1 November 2017 and 13 December 2017, within two main areas formerly occupied by Beaurepaires at 14 Clarke Street and the Post Office at 495 Pacific Highway. The excavations were led by Jennie Lindbergh Primary Excavation Director, who attended the site on a regular basis to oversee the works. Adam Pietrzak, former AMBS Senior Historical Archaeologist, managed the on-site excavations staff:

- Guy Hazell – Surveyor
- Emma Church – Senior Archaeologist
- Erin Mein – Senior Archaeologist
- Cameron Mackay – Archaeologist
- Ellen Campbell – Archaeologist
- Jake Arnott – Archaeologist
- Therese McCormick – Archaeologist.

3.3.1. Summary of the Archaeological Results

14 Clarke Street

Archaeological monitoring of mechanical clearance of the overburden and investigations was undertaken for the installation of an electrical kiosk; this monitoring was undertaken in the south-eastern area of the site at the corner of Clarke and Hume Streets. The site was heavily contaminated with asbestos material and full PPE was required during the investigations (Figure 3.7).

Archaeological excavations exposed poured concrete foundations [0014, 0017] (approximately 1000mm wide), and services associated with the former Beaurepaires building. Some of these poured concrete foundations, with blue metal aggregate, were topped with red dry-pressed bricks [0008]. The site was covered with a twentieth century clay levelling fill [0005, 0009].

The twentieth century concrete foundations had damaged the brick wall foundations of the 1894 house that formerly occupied the site (Figure 3.8 to Figure 3.12). The foundations of this former building were exposed, defining the footprint [0007, 0012, 0014-16], internal layout [0013] and verandah supports [0011]. The foundations were constructed of cream dry-pressed bricks, bonded with cement mortar; the walls ranged from 1760mm to 7400mm in length, 230mm to 470mm in width, and 200mm to 610mm in depth. The internal structure of the nineteenth century foundations contained sandy demolition deposits [0006], approximately 60mm in depth; some minor indicative remnants of the nineteenth century occupation of the site were revealed in these deposits, including a characteristic late Victorian tiled fragment (likely verandah flooring), and slate step fragments (Figure 3.13 and Figure 3.14). However, there was no evidence of underfloor deposits, nor was there evidence of the cesspit at the rear of the property as indicated in historic plans; attempts to locate this cesspit revealed ceramic service pipes [0018, 0019] in the south-western area.

Following the recording of the 1890s foundations, they were removed and the site was excavated to the level of the natural B Horizon clay [0010] (Figure 3.15). No other features were exposed, and there were no cuts or features into the B Horizon; a Clearance Certificate was issued for 14 Clarke Street on 13 December 2017.

A full context register is available in Appendix B.



Figure 3.7 Machine and hand excavation of overburden in progress (7 December 2017).

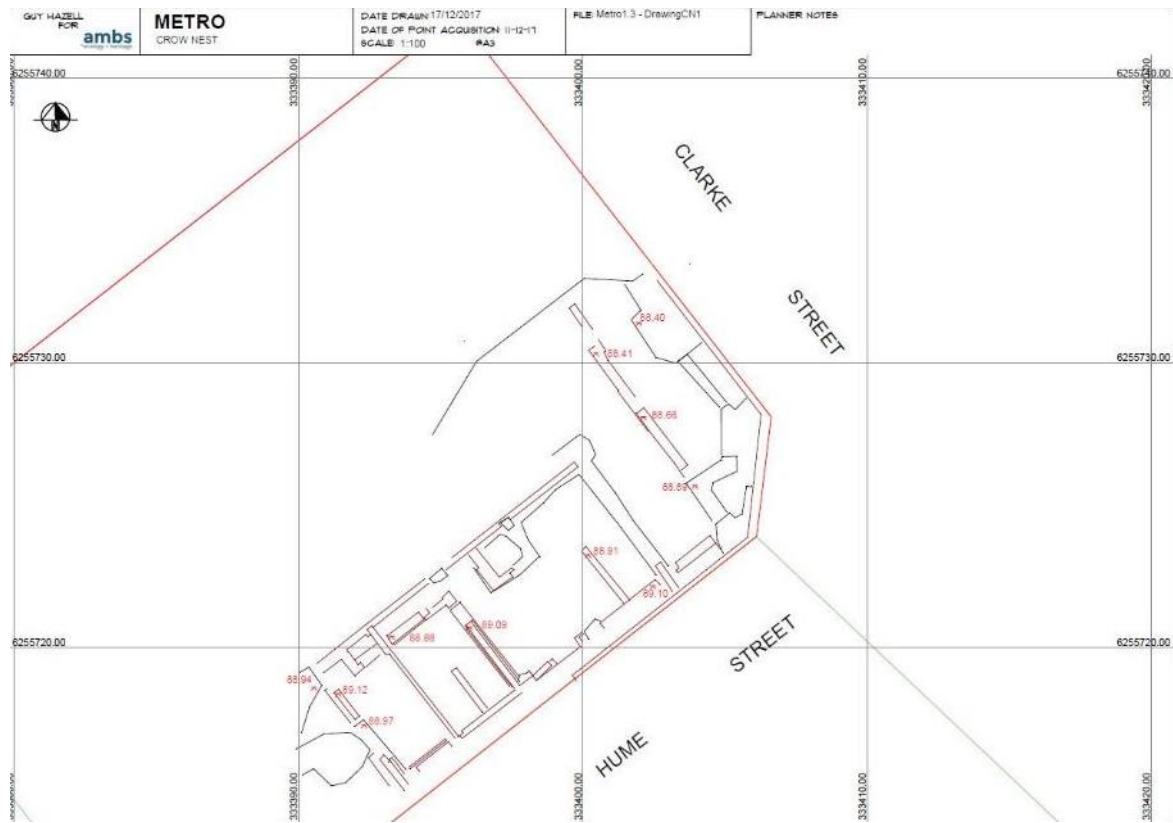


Figure 3.8 Survey plan of nineteenth and twentieth century walls at 14 Clarke Street.

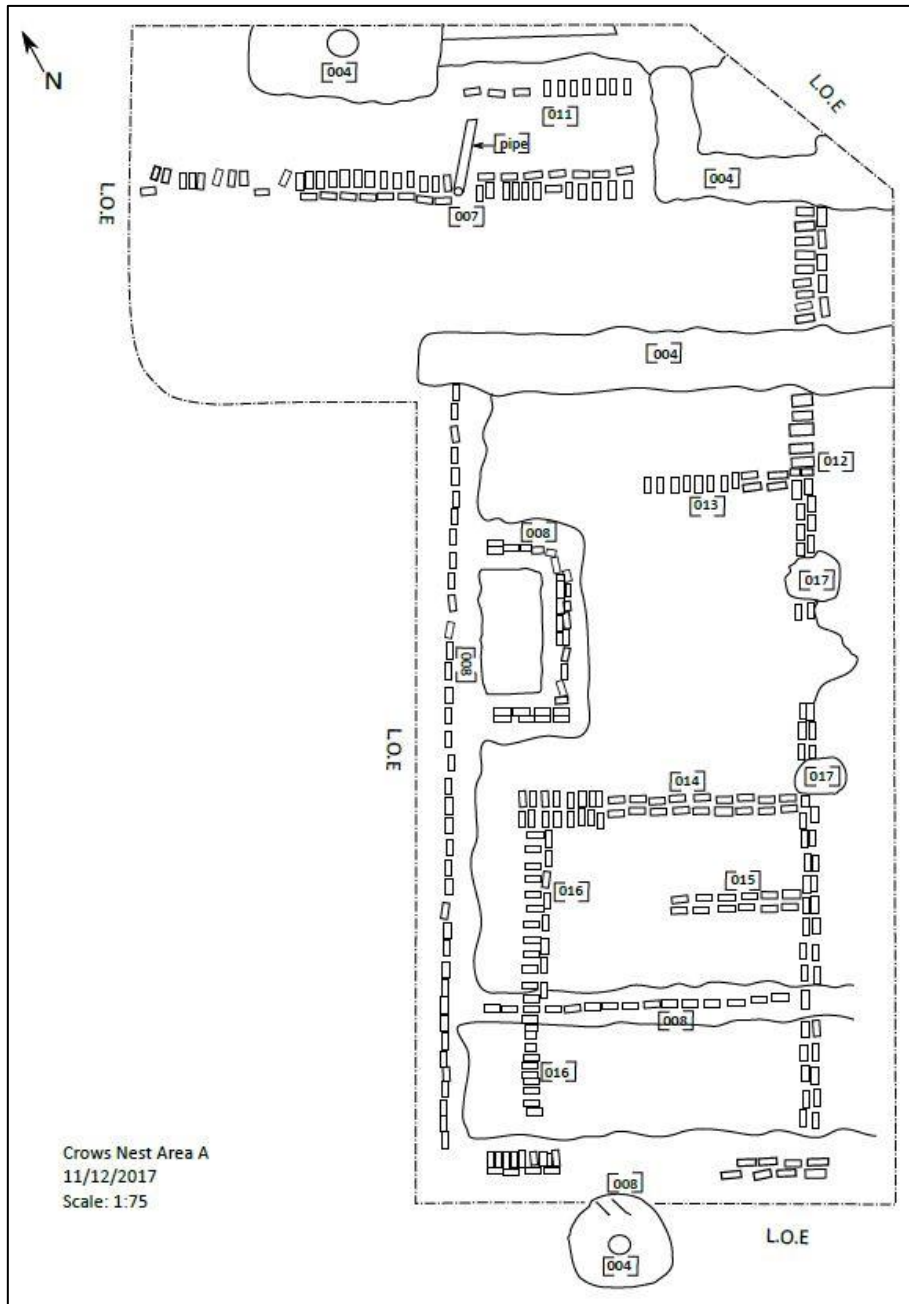


Figure 3.9 Archaeological Plan of Crows Nest at the completion of excavations.



Figure 3.10 View south of nineteenth century foundations, truncated by twentieth century foundations (11 December 2017).



Figure 3.11 View north of nineteenth century foundations, truncated by twentieth century foundations (11 December 2017).



Figure 3.12 Northern elevation of nineteenth century brick walls [0012] and [0014] truncated by concrete foundations [0017] (11 December 2017).



Figure 3.13 Fragment of late Victorian verandah tiling.



Figure 3.14 Slate step fragment.



Figure 3.15 View west, showing the twentieth century foundations retained in the B Horizon, post-removal of nineteenth century foundations (13 December 2017).

495 Pacific Highway

Archaeological investigations began at 495 Pacific Highway on 12 December 2017 and were completed on 13 December 2017. Prior to excavation, the site had a depth of overburden [1001] of approximately 1m above street level (Figure 3.16). Clearance of the overburden materials quickly exposed a quantity of asbestos contamination and a large deposit of coal tar contamination across the site (Figure 3.17 and Figure 3.18). Archaeological monitoring was halted for clearance of the contaminants and inspected following decontamination. The site proved to have been so grossly disturbed by the 1950s construction of the Post Office building [1002] and the underlying contaminants, that there were no surviving intact archaeological features or deposits associated with the c1894 pair of single-storey semi-detached houses that formerly occupied the site. As such, a Clearance Certificate was issued for the site on 21 December 2017.



Figure 3.16 View south from Hume Street of overburden deposits pre-excavation.



Figure 3.17 View south-east of machine excavation of contaminated deposits overlying B Horizon.



Figure 3.18 View south of contaminated coal tar deposit.

3.4. Response to Research Design

As a part of the AMS for this project, a series of research questions were formulated with the aim of addressing research themes through the archaeological investigations. Each of the research questions are addressed under their relevant themes below:

- *Landscape & Environmental Archaeology*
 - *Is there surviving evidence of the early local environment, such as early soils and fossil pollens? Is there surviving evidence of early land-use practices and what can this evidence tell us about the modification of the original landscape after European settlement?*

B horizon soil profiles were identified in within 14 Clarke Street, underlying the remains of the 1890s house; however, there was no associated evidence identified which would provide further information on early land use practices or landscape modification.

- *Residential Housing and Material Culture*
 - *What can the construction techniques, size and layout of the three early houses tell us regarding areas of activity and use? What insights are provided in the locations and associations of out-buildings, cesspits and other features?*

The remains associated with the 1894 Victorian house do not greatly expand our understanding of areas of activity and use. The remains provide the general dimensions and layout of the house, but are heavily truncated by later activity, and any associated remains such as outbuildings and cesspits which may have been present have been removed by twentieth century development. No outbuildings, cesspits, or other associated features were identified.

- *Are there intact domestic deposits and what can these tell us about early settlement patterns, the survival mechanisms of an early urban community and the availability of goods beyond the primary urban centres? What are the patterns of subsistence and self-reliance and how do they inform us about this environment and their adaptation to it?*

No intact domestic deposits were identified during excavations at Crows Nest, and as such the archaeological investigations do not further our understanding for the early urban community in this area, or patterns of subsistence and self-reliance locally.

- *What can the contents of wells, rubbish and/or cesspits tell us about the daily lives and domestic practices of this relatively isolated rural community, which could be evaluated and compared with artefact assemblages from similar sites within primary urban environments, that may not be available from other sources?*

No artefact-bearing deposits such as wells, rubbish pits or cesspits were identified during excavations at Crows Nest, and as such it is not possible to provide a comparison with other similar sites.

- *What can the artefacts tell us about the minutiae of everyday life for the people working and living within this relatively isolated early urban environment?*

No artefacts were identified during excavations at Crows Nest, and as such it is not possible to provide a meaningful response to this research question.

3.4.1. Archaeological Significance Reassessment

Following the archaeological excavations of the Crows Nest site a reassessment of the significance is pertinent to understand the archaeological resources revealed during the archaeological investigations and to inform interpretation of the site.

The following is the updated assessment of the significance of these potential remains against the SHR criteria.

Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);

Archaeological monitoring did not identify substantial remains which would provide information regarding the early urban development of the Crows Nest area, or shed light on early land use practices.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

There is no evidence to indicate that the archaeological resource within the footprint of the Crows Nest station site has an association with historically important individuals, events or groups.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

No archaeological remains identified demonstrated a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

While no consultation has been undertaken with the local community, it is assessed that the archaeological remains identified do not demonstrate a strong association with a particular community of social group.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

Archaeological remains identified during monitoring within the Crows Nest site did not provide information relating to domestic life or early urban development in Crows Nest in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area); and
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).

No highly rare or representative aspects of the history of the local area or of NSW were identified during archaeological monitoring and testing.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

3.4.2. Statement of Significance

Archaeological monitoring and testing of the Crows Nest site confirmed that it had been subject to heavy disturbance by twentieth century development, with truncated footings associated with an 1894 Victorian house being the only archaeological remains identified within the study area. These remains do not provide information which would inform our understanding of domestic life or early urban development in Crows Nest in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The archaeological remains identified at the Crows Nest site do not have heritage significance.

4. Victoria Cross

4.1. Historical Background

The following background has been summarised from the AMS prepared for this project by AMBS (2017b).

4.1.1. Settlement on the North Shore and Development of St Leonards

At the beginning of the nineteenth-century, large and numerous land grants were provided to convicts, free settlers, and soldiers in the areas surrounding the lower North Shore and in the vicinity of the Victoria Cross north and south sites (Artefact 2016a:66). In 1828, Government surveyor Sir Thomas Mitchell, identified land a few kilometres north of Milson's Point, which he deemed suitable for a potential township; the area had remained largely undeveloped and had not yet been included in any land grants (Masson 2010). Mitchell finalised a plan of the proposed township in the same year; although the plan was rejected, the area was resurveyed and the plan revised in 1836 as a response to increased demand for land in the area (Masson 2010). The township of St Leonards (later North Sydney) was named by Mitchell, and gazetted in 1838 (Masson 2010).

At this time three Sections comprising 48 half-acre Lots were offered for sale; however, sales were slow until the 1850s when the town was extended (Masson 2010). During the 1850s and 1860s the township of St Leonards underwent a period of expansion, allowing for the construction of terraces, cottages, villas and mansions (Masson 2010). The Borough of St Leonards was gazetted in 1869, and utilities were installed (Masson 2010). Over the next 30 years the township expanded with an influx of professionals and labourers (Masson 2010). A number of grand homes were built throughout the hills of North Sydney in and around the area of St Leonards Reserve. The 1840s–1850s saw the establishment of a number of educational institutions and churches in the area (Masson 2010). The name 'North Sydney' was proposed by Alderman Clark for the newly consolidated borough formed in 1890 by an amalgamation of the three local boroughs of East St Leonards, St Leonards and Victoria (Masson 2010).

4.1.2. Development of Section 3

The Victoria Cross south site is within Section 3, bounded to the west by Miller Street, the north by Berry Street and Mount Street to the south; the Victoria Cross north is in Section 10, on the corner of Miller and McLaren Streets. Initially the area was slow to develop; the allotments in the south-eastern portion were occupied by 1857, whereas the north-western portion, which includes the Victoria Cross south site, remained undeveloped.

In 1886, the NSW Tramways Board constructed the cable tramway along Miller Street to the Milsons Point ferry wharf, with a Terminus at the corner of Ridge Street (Masson 2010; Thorpe 1983:3, 123). The tramway facilitated travel, thus contributing opening up the area and the development of the town centre. The increased settlement of the area during this time saw construction of public buildings, banks and shops in the town centre, including the Post Office/Court House/Police Station complex, School of Arts, and the Masonic Hall (Masson 2010).

187 Miller Street

By the 1890s, Section 3 was becoming populated by rows of terrace housing, in groups of six, two and three, interspersed with the occasional vacant allotment. The southernmost house in the terrace row of six houses on the corner of Miller and Berry Streets is 187 Miller Street (Figure 4.1). The 1892 Block

Plan shows that Lots 14 and 15 are occupied, whereas the southern portion of Lot 13, which is within the study area, is entirely vacant. The 1892 Block Plan shows that buildings were connected to sewer and presumably water had been reticulated; however, there are three buildings with a well or cistern indicated (Figure 4.1). The Rates and Valuation Books for the Ward of Victoria and the Sands Directory record various changes in ownership of 187 Miller Street from the 1890s to the 1930s; the property maintained both a residential and commercial function throughout this time.

From 1939 to 1951, 187 Miller Street, was owned by the Citizens & Graziers Life Assurance Co Ltd, after which it changed ownership to Mr Alexander Drummond, jeweller. The building remained in the Drummond family ownership as a watchmaker and jewellery shop until 2017, when it was acquired for the Sydney Metro project. The shop at 187 was the last of the original Victorian terrace buildings to survive in Section 3.

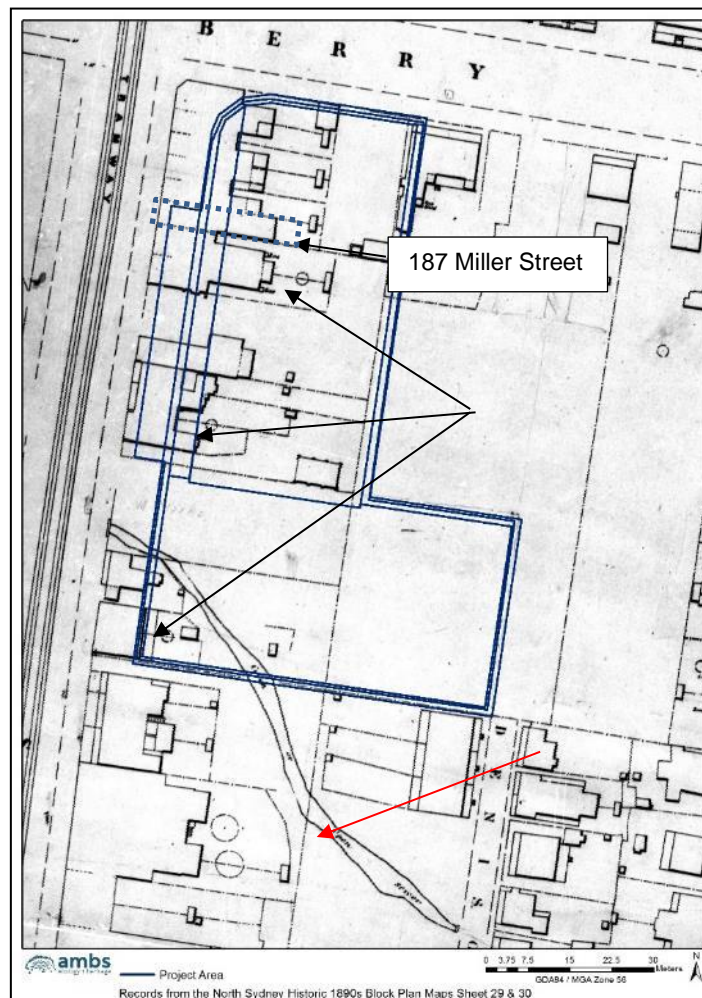


Figure 4.1 North Sydney Block Plan of 4 February 1892 (Sydney Water Board Maps Sheet 29). The wells/cisterns are arrowed and 187 Miller Street is identified. The creek is also arrowed red (Source: North Sydney Council Stanton Library, File: /000029).

4.1.3. Development of Section 10

In 1887, the south-west part of Section 10 was occupied by Charles W Roemer, on Lot 1 and 16, and DN Joubert on Lots 2–5, of which Lots 1–3 are within the Victoria Cross north site. Part of Lot 1 became 50 McLaren Street, and Lots 2–5 became number 52.

52 McLaren Street

Lots 2–5 of Section 10 comprised a two-acre Lot purchased by banker, Charles Mark Palmer, in 1868 from William Tucker, a wine merchant and mayor, who was the original grantee of the land (Brancker 1978:7). In 1869, Palmer built his house, 'Kedron', in the Victorian Rustic Gothic architectural style (c. 1840 to c. 1890) (North Shore Historical Society (NSHS) 1987:3; Broadbent and Hughes 1988:84, Apperly et.al. 1994: 90-93). The house was described as *a stone house of asymmetrical design with a steeply pitched shingled roof, carved barge boards and bracketed pairs of verandah supports*, supporting the dating of the building to the late 1860s (NSHS 1987:5). Palmer's land increased to three acres when he bought Didier Numa Joubert's land, which allowed for his properties to extend along McLaren Street to the boundary of Charles Roemer's land (NSHS1987:5).

The 1892 Block Plan shows Kedron set back from McLaren and Walker Streets, angled north-west and south-east to take advantage of views of the harbour from what would have been a high point (Figure 4.2). A tennis court is indicated (TC) to the south of the house, and what is likely the main entry to the property on McLaren Street. The Sands Directory identifies Charles Palmer and his family as occupying the house continuously until 1917 when records for this land disappear from the directory. Following the death of Charles Palmer in 1916, his wife, Wilhelma (or Wilhemina) and their daughter Laura lived at Kedron until Wilhelma's death in 1931 (NSHS 1987:5).

Kedron was sold sometime in the early 1930s by Laura Palmer to Dr Erasmus Bligh, who renamed it 'Cobham', after the Bligh family property in Kent, England (Brancker 1978:7). Following the death of Dr Bligh in 1955, the family continued to live at Cobham until 1970, when it was purchased for redevelopment by MLC Assurance Co Ltd (NSHS1987:5). Kedron and Clent at 50 McLaren Street, were demolished to make way for the construction of the Georgian House Retirement Village and the office to the Northside Gardens Motel (NSHS 1987:5). The Georgian House Retirement Centre continued to operate until early 2016, when both lots were vacated and buildings demolished and the site cleared.

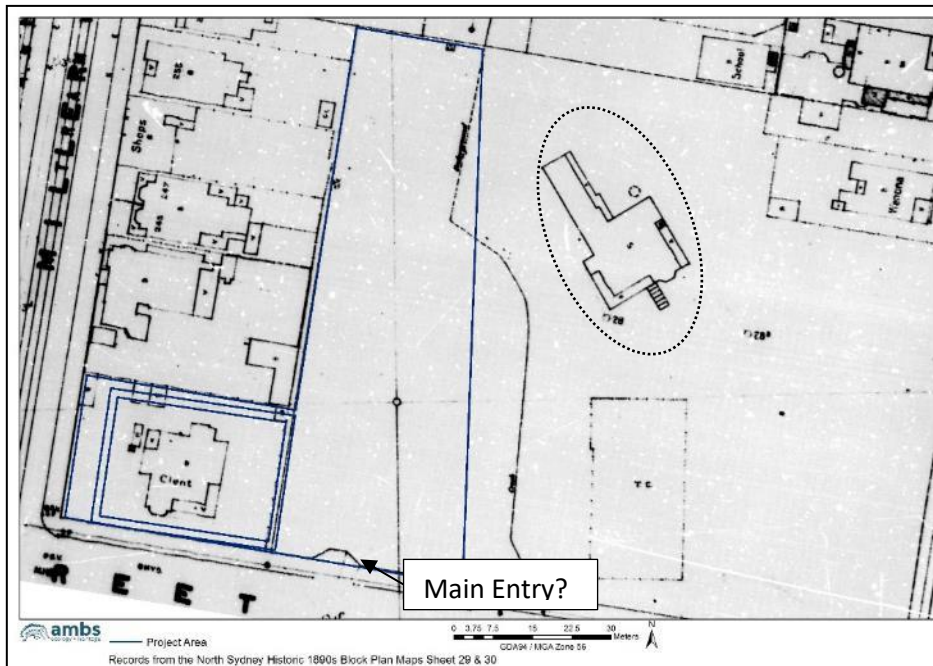


Figure 4.2 Detail from the 1892 Block Plan, North Shore Municipality of St. Leonards (Sydney Water Board Maps Sheet 30). Kedron is circled (Source: North Sydney Council Stanton Library, File: /000030).

50 McLaren Street

In 1840, Charles W Roemer had been granted two Lots of two roods each (Lots 1 & 16); however, it is unknown whether the land was developed (NSHS1987:3). In 1892, Roemer’s grant was purchased by John Charles Manchee (Brancker 1978:6). In 1895, Edward Albert Amphlett, purchased Lots 1 and 2 from Manchee, and built the two-storey brick and tile house named ‘Cient’ (NSHS 1987:4). Cient stands to the west of Kedron on the 1892 Block Plan (Figure 4.2).

Following the death of Edward Amphlett in 1896, his widow and her five sons and three daughters continued to live in the house, though by the 1920s only Mrs Amphlett and two of her daughters remained in the home (NSHS1987:4). At this time, the house was divided into two flats, with the upper storey of the building called ‘Worchester’; however, the footprint of the house appears to be largely unchanged. In 1932, Mrs Amphlett died, and the house continued to be occupied by her daughters Isa and Mergellina (known as Lina) until their deaths in 1948 and 1960 respectively (NSHS 1987:4). Following her death, Lina Amphlett’s executors sold Cient in 1963 to Inner City Motels Ltd, with the title transferred in 1968 to MLC Assurance Co Ltd, at which time Cient was demolished (NSHS 1987:4).

4.2. Archaeological Investigation Methodology

4.2.1. Background

The following section outlines AMBS’ methodology for the archaeological excavation. Works on site were carried out in accordance with the AMS formulated by AMBS (2017b) for the project, and as such this section has been largely reproduced using relevant information from Section 5 of the AMS.

4.2.2. Archaeological Program

As identified in the AMS, the archaeological resource associated with the Victoria Cross north site was been identified as having moderate research potential and local significance and was to be excavated

using a mixture of mechanical and manual techniques. This included archaeological monitoring, and where a significant archaeological resource with good integrity was exposed, particularly associated with Kedron, open area excavation would proceed following removal of the overburden and once the area has been made safe. Open area excavation was not necessary, and as such the methodology associated with it has not been included in this report.

4.2.3. Archaeological Excavation Methodology

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the northern and southern sites by the Secondary ED to verify the presence of archaeological remains with good integrity and significance. This was confined to the footprint of the shop at 187 Miller Street and all of the Victoria Cross north site during excavation for the shaft and any areas where there were ground-breaking activities.

Where there were no underlying archaeological relics, features or deposits in either of the two areas under investigation, the Primary ED attended the site to verify and a Clearance Certificate was prepared by the Primary ED to inform the project team and Proponent in writing.

4.3. Results of the Archaeological Investigation

4.3.1. Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring of test pits within the Victoria Cross north site was undertaken on 22 November 2017, with monitoring of earthworks within the north site occurring on 24 and 25 January 2018 by Adam Pietrzak, former AMBS Senior Historical Archaeologist, and 24-25 January 2018 by Ronan McEleney, Casey & Lowe Senior Archaeologist. Adam Pietrzak monitored removal of the overburden at 187 Miller Street, the south site on 17 January 2018. On 1 March 2018 Primary ED Jennie Lindbergh monitored and verified excavations of the northern site, and undertook a final inspection for the purpose of issuing a clearance certificate for the works.

The Clearance Certificate was issued 5 March 2018. A Final Clearance Certificate was issued for the southern part of the southern site on 21 August 2018 on confirmation that the wells shown on 1892 North Sydney Block plan were not present (Figure 4.1).

4.3.2. Summary of the Archaeological Results

Victoria Cross North

Based on the AMS completed by AMBS, it was assessed that there was potential for remains associated with two former residences, 'Kedron' and 'Clent' to be identified during archaeological monitoring. 'Kedron' was a Victorian Rustic Gothic Villa constructed in 1869, while 'Clent' was a two-storey brick house constructed in 1895, with both houses being demolished around 1970. 'Clent' was identified as having no archaeological potential. However, it was assessed that there was potential for archaeological resources associated with unmapped outbuildings and features associated with Kedron to be present within the Sydney Metro site.

Archaeological monitoring identified that the site had been heavily disturbed, with a range of contaminants present (Figure 4.3, Figure 4.4, and Figure 4.5). It was assessed that between the demolition of the houses in the 1970s and demolition of the Georgian House Retirement Village in 2016, the site had been significantly cut back and truncated, with no archaeological remains identified with the exception of a section of sandstone wall (Figure 4.6). The wall was identified adjacent to the

eastern boundary and outside the Sydney Metro site. The wall was likely built of re-used sandstone block, likely derived from a structure associated with Kedron.



Figure 4.3 View north along the eastern section of the site showing a concrete surface and introduced fills, perhaps dating to the 1970s. Note the depth below pre-existing ground level.



Figure 4.4 Second view north along the eastern section of the site showing a concrete surface and introduced fills, perhaps dating to the 1970s. Note the depth below pre-existing ground level.



Figure 4.5 The Victoria Cross north site from the haul road to McLaren Street which has removed a substantial depth of soil as a part of works undertaken prior to the Sydney Metro project.



Figure 4.6 Terrace wall of re-used sandstone blocks adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Victoria Cross site.

The below figures (Figure 4.7 to Figure 4.10) contain A series of four timelapse images of the northern site on McLaren Street prior to commencement of the Sydney Metro works program.



Figure 4.7 19 January 2016 and the Georgian House Retirement Village is extant.

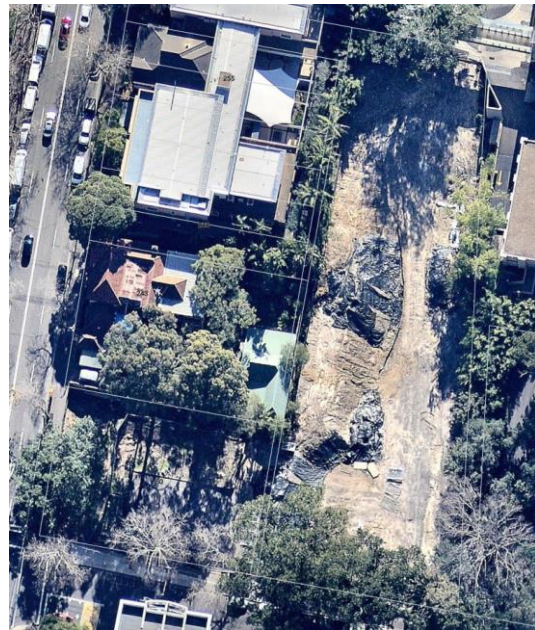


Figure 4.8 2 July 2016 the Georgian House Retirement Village has been demolished



Figure 4.9 4 November 2016. The site has been substantially truncated.



Figure 4.10 6 May 2017. The haul road was built for construction on the adjacent property.

Victoria Cross South

The Victoria Cross South Site consisted broadly of two smaller areas: 155-181 Miller Street, an area occupied by office buildings with basement levels, and 187 Miller Street, occupied by a single terrace, the remainder of six rows of shops. It was assessed that 155-181 Miller Street had the potential to hold remains associated with three wells or cisterns beneath its concrete slab, depending on the depth

of the basement within the site, while the rear of 187 Miller Street had the potential to hold a rear yard surface, and potentially the remains of a water closet.

Similarly to Victoria Cross North, the site was heavily disturbed. Within 155-181 Miller Street, the basement depth reached 8m, removing any archaeological potential associated with the site, including wells (Figure 4.11, Figure 4.12). Within 187 Miller Street, the only archaeological evidence identified was the remains of a brick sump or water closet (Figure 4.13). Within the footprint of the structure, it was correctly assessed that the presence of tongue-and-groove floorboards would remove any potential for underfloor deposits. The rear of the structure did form a small area of remnant natural subsoils which were removed across the remainder of the site by the modern basements (Figure 4.14, Figure 4.15).

A clearance certificate was issued for the Victoria Cross Northern Site and the area surrounding 187 Miller Street within the Victoria Cross South Site on 5 March 2018, and for the remainder of the Victoria Cross South Site on 21 August 2018.



Figure 4.11 View north-west to the corner of Miller and Berry Streets of the basement to the north of 187 Miller Street.



Figure 4.12 View south from 187 Miller Street. The depth of the basements descending to three levels and 8m below street level was such that no evidence of wells survived.



Figure 4.13 Remains of brick sump to the rear of 187 Miller Street.



Figure 4.14 Section through a trench to the rear of 187 Miller Street showing the underlying natural C Horizon clays beneath the dark humic topsoil of the back yard.



Figure 4.15 View west along the narrow 'land bridge' that was 187 Miller Street. Note that the 187 property is protected from collapse into the basements to each side by a supporting wall.

4.4. Response to the Research Design

As a part of the AMS for this project, a series of research questions were formulated with the aim of addressing research themes through the archaeological investigations. Each of the research questions are addressed under their relevant themes below:

- *Landscape & Environmental Archaeology*
 - *Is there surviving evidence of the early local environment, such as early soils and fossil pollens? Is there surviving evidence of early land-use practices and what can this evidence tell us the modification of the original landscape after European settlement?*

Some remnant natural soil profiles were identified to the rear of 187 Miller Street on the Victoria Cross South site; however, there was no evidence identified associated with them which would provide further information on early land use practices or landscape modification.

- *Residential Housing, Commercial Premises and Material Culture*
 - *What can the construction techniques, size and layout of structural remains tell us regarding areas of activity and use? What insights are provided in the locations and associations of out-buildings, cesspits and other features?*

The archaeological remains identified were extremely limited, being associated with the 1891 residence at 187 Miller Street, and a section of sandstone wall, likely associated with the 'Kedron' property. In isolation, these features do not have the potential to provide us with new information regarding areas of activity and use on site.

- *Are there intact domestic deposits and what can these tell us about settlement patterns, the survival mechanisms of a mid-nineteenth century urban community and the availability of goods beyond the urban centres? What are the patterns of subsistence and self-reliance and how do they inform us about this environment and their adaptation to it?*

No intact domestic deposits were identified during excavations at Victoria Cross, and as such it is not possible to assess the availability of goods beyond urban centres, or patterns of subsistence and self-reliance in the study area. All potential artefact bearing deposits had been removed by twentieth century development within the study area.

- *What can the contents of underfloors, wells, rubbish and/or cesspits tell us about the daily lives and domestic practices of this relatively isolated mid-nineteenth century community, which could be evaluated and compared with artefact assemblages from similar sites within primary urban environments, that may not be available from other sources?*

No underfloors, wells, rubbish pits, or cesspits were identified during excavations at Crows Nest, and as such it is not possible to provide a comparison with other sites in a similar context.

- *What can the artefacts tell us about the minutiae of everyday life for the people working and living within this early urban environment?*

No artefacts were identified during excavations at Crows Nest, and as such it is not possible to provide a meaningful response to this research question.

4.4.1. Archaeological Significance Reassessment

Following the archaeological excavations of the Victoria Cross site a reassessment of the significance is pertinent to understand the archaeological resources revealed during the archaeological investigations and to inform interpretation of the site.

The following is the updated assessment of the significance of these potential remains against the SHR criteria.

Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);

Archaeological monitoring did not identify remains which would provide information regarding the early urban development of the North Sydney area, or shed light on early land use practices.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

There is no evidence to indicate that the archaeological resource within the footprint of the Victoria Cross northern and southern sites has an association with historically important individuals, events or groups.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

Criterion (c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);

The archaeological remains identified do not demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

While no consultation has been undertaken with the local community, it is assessed that the archaeological remains identified do not demonstrate a strong association with a particular community of social group.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

Archaeological remains identified during monitoring within the Victoria Cross sites did not provide information relating to domestic life or early urban development in North Sydney in the nineteenth century.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area); and
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).

No highly rare or representative aspects of the history of the local area or of NSW were identified during archaeological monitoring.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

4.4.2. Statement of Significance

Archaeological monitoring of the Victoria Cross North and Victoria Cross South sites confirmed that they had both been subject to heavy disturbance through twentieth century development in the study area, and did not retain archaeological remains which would inform our understanding of urban life in North Sydney in the nineteenth century or how the area developed over time.

The archaeological remains identified at the Victoria Cross North and Victoria Cross South sites do not have heritage significance.

5. Marrickville

5.1. Historical Background

The following background has been summarised from the AMS prepared for this project by AMBS (2017c).

5.1.1. Early European Settlement

The first land grant in the Marrickville area was in 1789, when 1,000 acres were set aside for the church, school, and Crown reserves (Cashman & Meader, 1990). The major part of modern Sydenham stands within land granted in 1799 to Thomas Moore, who was granted 470 acres which he called Douglas Farm (Figure 5.1) (Meader 2008). Moore was a master shipwright and used the land for timber as well as grazing livestock and growing wheat and maize. Moore was granted a further 700 acres in 1803, and purchased adjoining land so that by 1807 he held 1,920 acres. In 1830 Moore sold his land to Dr Robert Wardell and the large estate was gradually subdivided and developed after 1834.



Figure 5.1 Undated parish map of Petersham, showing Thomas Moore's 470-acre grant and the Gumbramorra swamp (area shaded in grey). The approximate location of the study area is outlined in red (<http://images.mhttp://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#>) File name: 14062201.jp2).

5.1.2. The Gumbramorra Swamp

The Gumbramorra Swamp was a marshland emptying into Gumbramorra Creek and then into Cooks River. The size of the swamp fluctuated, expanding in the wet season and contracting in dry seasons (Meader 2008). It consisted of marshland at the foot of declining sandstone and shoal ridges, in a relatively narrow area surrounded by low hills. At the mouth of the Gumbramorra Creek were mudflats and mangroves (Meader 2008).

Early maps and plans showing the Gumbramorra swamp demonstrate the fluctuating boundaries of the swamp; the Surveyor General's plan shows the swamp covering an area of approximately 100

acres (40 ha), and is approximately 32 chains, or 650 metres, in length and width (Figure 5.2). The swamp is shown with well-defined boundaries aligned with adjacent land grants, indicating that it had possibly been fenced or managed at this stage. It is likely the shaded area indicates only the centre of the swamp in dry season, with the swamp expanding dramatically in wet weather. Sloping lines to the south of the swamp on the Parish map indicate a steep depression, with a water channel flowing toward the Cooks River (Figure 5.1). It is likely that the swamp drained toward the south into this channel. By 1831 Dr Wardell's property had encroached into the swamp, fencing off 24 acres (10 ha) (Figure 5.2). An 1843 plan shows fences and ditches erected around the edges of a swamp in Petersham, which encroaches into land grants, showing European attempts to manage, demarcate, and bound swamps in the area (Surveyor General, 1843).

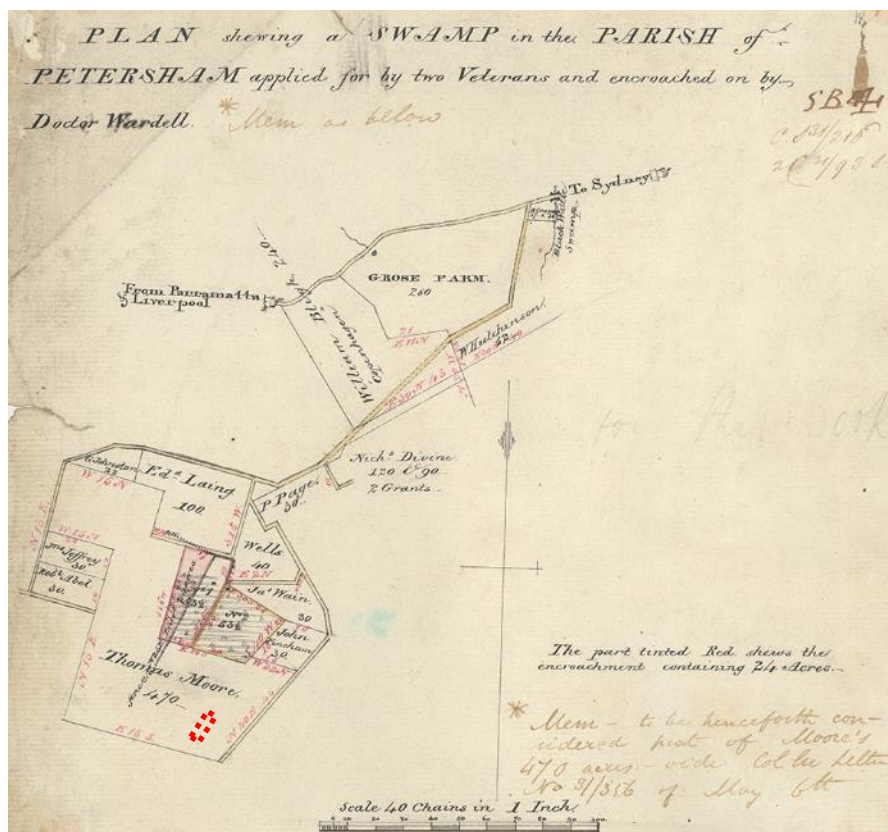


Figure 5.2 1831 plan showing Gumbramorra swamp (shaded grey). The approximate location of the study area is outlined in red From Surveyor General sketch book 1, folio 4 (https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/image/nrs13886%5Bx751%5D_a110_000018).

Subdivision and Development of Wardell's Estate

Following the death of Dr Robert Wardell in 1834, his great estate was divided among his sisters, Anne Fisher, Margaret Fraser and Jane Isabella Priddle; the three estates gradually opened to development and were further subdivided (Meader 2008). Marrickville became home to 'Gentleman's Estates or villas, such as Tempe House and Silverleigh. Two primary thoroughfares were established in the area: the Government Road (later Unwins Bridge Road) in 1834, and the Cooks River Road in 1810 (later King Street and from 1928, the Princes Highway) (Costin 2003:44).

In the 1850s there was an increase in subdivisions of land in the area, with market gardeners settling in the area, as well as stonemasons attracted by the sandstone cliffs along Cooks River and the ridge

lines of the Marrickville valley (Meader, 2008). In 1855, Thomas Chalder subdivided his large estate and laid down the village of Marrickville, which he named after his native Marrick, a small village in Swaledale, Yorkshire.

5.1.3. Developments in the Late Nineteenth Century

A rural village in the 1860s, Marrickville rapidly developed into an urbanised industrial area by the end of the nineteenth century. The tram arrived in 1881 and the railway in 1884. The station at Marrickville was renamed Sydenham in 1895. At the time, the area was occupied by market gardens, brickyards and dairies; by the 1880s, the largest brickmaking operations in Sydney were located in Marrickville and St Peters (Cashman & Meader, 1990).

Areas alongside the railway were quickly subdivided into small housing lots in the 1880s, but new home owners soon found out that the low-lying land was prone to flooding. In May 1889, large areas of Marrickville flooded following five days of heavy rain, including the 300-acre (120 ha) Tramvale estate (Cashman & Meader 1990: 57). The estate was located adjacent to Sydenham Road between the Illawarra Railway and Victoria Road (to the south-west of the study area) and named after its proximity to the tramway to its west. The reclamation of Gumbromara swamp was completed in 1897, when the land was drained following public outcry over the severe flooding of the Tramvale Estate.

5.1.4. Developments in the Twentieth Century

The trustees of Albert Murray Smidmore's Estate subdivided his lands for auction on 13 October 1906, encompassing the study area (Costin 2003: 60). The auction notice shows Lot divisions bounded by Smidmore, Cooper and Murray Streets, Railway Parade, and Edinburgh and Edgeware Roads, Marrickville. The earliest houses on Edinburgh Road and within the study area date to 1907-1908 on Lots 49-59, with a scatter of houses appearing over the following decade. It is not until 1908 that houses begin to appear on Cooper Street (renamed Murray in 1925), again as a scatter only into the 1920s, and no buildings were constructed along Railway Parade.

One of the significant industries to be established within the area was the Sydney Steel Company, founded in 1910, on a 9-hectare site off Edinburgh Road, within the study area (Meader 2008). By 1960, the site was dominated by a fabrication area and the company was one of the largest employers in Marrickville. Potteries were also established within the local area; among these was the Sydenham Pottery Company, established in 1908 immediately south-west of the Sydenham Pit; in 1921 it was named the Sydenham Pottery Co. The pottery closed in 1925 and was purchased and integrated with R Fowler Limited, next door (Ford 1995: 131).

In the 1920s, there was increasing industrialisation of the area, and in 1920-1922 a factory was constructed on Lot 35 Murray Street. In 1926 the factory expanded onto Lot 36 and is named in the rate book as Standardised Furniture. In addition, a workshop was constructed on Lot 40 on Murray Road. In 1937 a factory was constructed on Lot 26 off Cooper/ Murray Street.

In 1934-1941 a large stormwater basin was constructed to further alleviate flooding in the Marrickville Valley; the Sydenham Pit and Drainage Pumping Station No.001 is immediately south-west of the study area (Figure 5.3). The pit is 9m deep with battered sides of horizontally-laid sandstone blocks covering an area of 170m x 175m, with a capacity of 100ML. The pumping station was designed in the Inter-War Mediterranean domestic style, and is constructed of concrete with a series of fins that rise 12 metres from the base of the pit to support the pump house, the floor level of which stands 1.8 metres above Railway Parade (SHR Inventory).

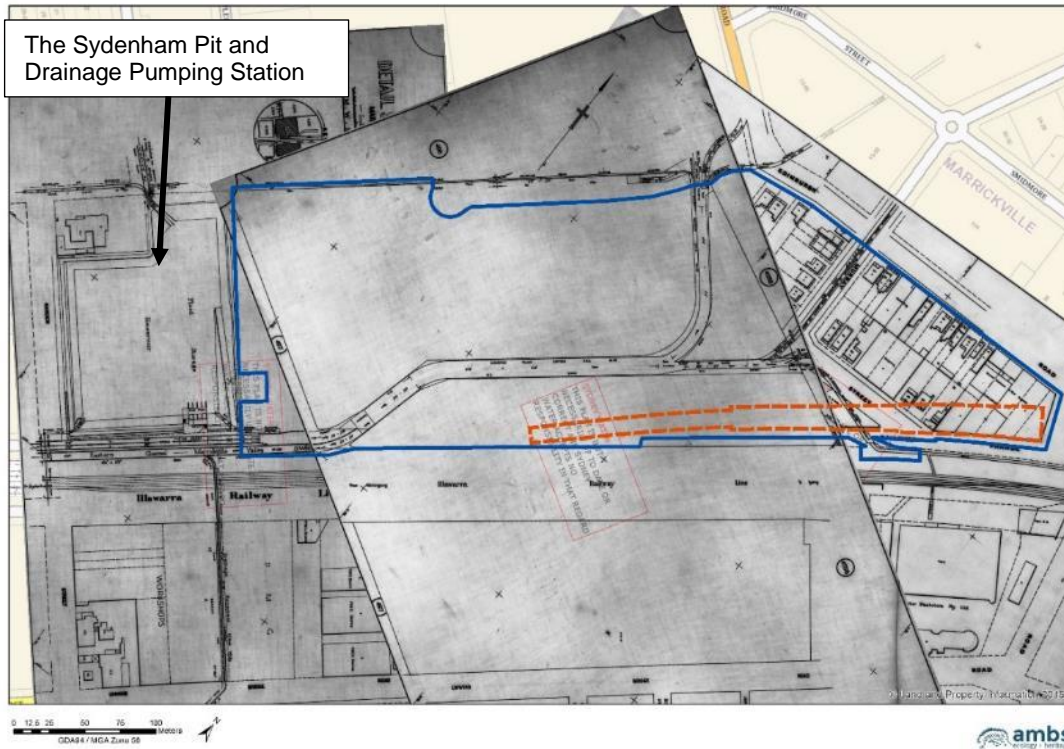


Figure 5.3 Composite of three Sydney Water plans dated 1950 and 1968 showing the drainage channels and residential area and the Dive outlined in orange. The Sydenham Pottery Company was to the left of the Sydenham Drainage Pit (Sydney Water Archives).

5.2. Archaeological Investigation Methodology

5.2.1. Background

The following section outlines AMBS' methodology for the archaeological excavation. Works on site were carried out in accordance with the AMS formulated by AMBS (2017c) for the project, and as such this section has been largely reproduced using relevant information from Section 5 of the AMS.

5.2.2. Archaeological Program

As identified in the AMS, the earliest known structures within the study area were houses dating to the early twentieth century. Archaeological features associated with these structures were not assessed as significant. However, it was considered that remains associated with the 1890s reclamation of the swamp and the earlier land use practices within the swamp may meet the threshold for local significance. As such, the site was managed in accordance with the Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure, and by monitoring and sampling significant deposits when uncovered during works.

5.2.3. Archaeological Excavation Methodology

Mechanical removal of the extant concrete slabs and other hardstand across the site, associated with ground-breaking for the Dive and associated structures and infrastructure, were jointly monitored by AMBS Director Aboriginal Heritage, Chris Langeluddecke and AMBS Senior Archaeologist, Adam Pietrzak on the 17 and 19 January 2018. Primary ED, Jennie Lindbergh was consulted when unexpected finds were exposed to provide advice, and issued the Clearance Certificate on 14 March 2018.

No intact or significant soil profiles were exposed, the fills comprised evidence of reclamation at the site areas would be sampled and recorded in section.

5.3. Results of the Archaeological Investigation

5.3.1. Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring at the Marrickville Dive site was undertaken on 1 August 2017 and 19 October 2017, for the monitoring of geotechnical boreholes and test pits respectively. Additional site inspections were completed on 16 and 19 January 2018 to assess finds made on site.

5.3.2. Summary of the Archaeological Results

Archaeological monitoring in August and October 2017 used the excavation of boreholes and test pits as an opportunity to assess the potential for further archaeological remains to be present across the site as a whole. Profiles across the site generally consisted of modern fills overlying C horizon clays, interpreted as being evidence of reclamation fill dating to the late nineteenth century (Figure 5.4 - Figure 5.9).

Within a number of the test pits, machine-made dry-pressed bricks were identified in the fill deposits, further supporting the assessment that the identified C horizon clays are demonstrative of post-1870s reclamation fill (Figure 5.10 and Figure 5.11).



Figure 5.4 View south-west of the sucker truck undertaking the 'non-destructive' borehole investigations.



Figure 5.5 Introduced clays present in excavated borehole.



Figure 5.6 View south-west and excavation of TP12.



Figure 5.7 Mix of introduced C Horizon greys, red and yellow clays in TP10.



Figure 5.8 Dense grey clay in TP13, below a crumbly grey fill that included some industrial materials.



Figure 5.9 Layering of different coloured introduced clays in TP14.



Figure 5.10 Modern machine-made dry-pressed bricks from TP14.



Figure 5.11 Tip lines visible in the section of TP19 as well as a buried electrical service.

Additional site inspections were made in January 2018 following the identification of rail tracks on site and within the concrete slab (Figure 5.12, Figure 5.13). The sections of track identified on the surface

were identified as having been dumped on site, while those within the concrete slab functioned as reinforcement. A soda siphon was also discovered on site in a sump (Figure 5.14, Figure 5.15)



Figure 5.12 Sections of track dumped on site.



Figure 5.13 Track exposed during excavations, functioning as reinforcement.



Figure 5.14 The soda siphon as discovered from the sump.



Figure 5.15 Nineteenth century French Seltzogene soda siphon.

Archaeological monitoring of the test pits and boreholes confirmed the assessment that the site would demonstrate the process of reclamation of the Gumbramorra swamp. There is no consistency in the fills used to reclaim the swamp, though these were generally C Horizon clays ranging from reds and yellows to a dense grey. In some instances, tip lines were discernible; however, the source of fills cannot be determined.

The nineteenth century French Seltzogene soda siphon recovered from a sump associated with a drain is likely to have been dumped or have been lost, either on or off-site. There was no cultural or historic context for the siphon. It is not known where it came from, who owned it or when or where it was lost or discarded. As such the siphon is not a relic and has no archaeological interest or significance.

A clearance certificate was issued for the site on 19 April 2018.

5.4. Response to the Research Design

As a part of the AMS for this project, a series of research questions were formulated with the aim of addressing research themes through the archaeological investigations. Each of the research questions are addressed under their relevant themes below:

- *Modification of the Landscape & Environment*
 - *Is there surviving evidence of the early local environment, and the Gumbramorra swamp? Is there evidence for early soils and plants? What can this evidence tell us about the character and extent of the swamp? Analysis of buried silts may inform us about environmental changes following the introduction of manufacturing within the locality and the extent and nature of pollution from these industries.*

The results of archaeological monitoring on site indicates that the general stratigraphy on site consists of natural soil profiles underlying introduced C horizon clays. No evidence of early plants was identified during monitoring. Given the level of disturbance identified, samples were not taken of silt profiles as it was not assessed that meaningful conclusions would be drawn from an analysis of these profiles.

- *Is there surviving evidence of early land-use practices such as land clearance or agriculture? What can this evidence tell us about use of the local landscape? What does it tell us about the modification of the landscape with European settlement?*

No evidence of early land clearance or agriculture was identified which would provide further information about use of the local landscape, or landscape modification associated with European settlement.

- *Is there surviving evidence for the demarcation and division of the Gumbramorra swamp? What does this tell us about how the swamp was understood, managed and used in the context of European settlement?*

No evidence was identified of early land use practices that would indicate the demarcation or division of Gumbramorra swamp, with the earliest evidence of landscape modification being the reclamation of land from the swamp post-1870s.

- *Remaking the Landscape – Reclamation of the Swamp*
Are reclamation fills present prior to the documented reclamation of the Gumbramorra swamp in the 1890s? What is the nature of the fills? What can these fills and their contents tell us about the nature and process the reclamation? What can the fills tell us about local brickmaking, pottery manufacturing and other industries in Marrickville at the time? How does the archaeological evidence of this reclamation add to current views on private vs public reclamation approaches and willingness to make expend money and labour on such activities? Such questions engage with views on capitalism evidence of its practices within a major clay extraction and manufacturing areas of suburban Sydney?

Given the lack of artefacts and structural features in context on site, it is not possible to date specific fill deposits to determine if filling was occurring prior to the documented reclamation of the swamp in the 1890s. The fill itself consisted mainly of C Horizon clays ranging from reds and yellows to a dense grey. In some instances, tip lines were discernible; however, the source of fills could not be determined. All bricks identified in the fill deposits were relatively modern machine-made, dry-pressed bricks.

Archaeological investigations at the Marrickville Dive site did not provide sufficient information to provide a meaningful response to each of the research questions. Archaeological monitoring of the

test pits confirmed the assessment that the site would demonstrate the process of reclamation of the Gumbramorra swamp. There is no consistency in the fills used to reclaim the swamp, though these were generally C Horizon clays. Based on the results of the archaeological monitoring of test pits, the potential of the site was reassessed as low, and further archaeological investigations were not considered necessary.

5.4.1. Archaeological Significance Reassessment

Following the archaeological excavations of the Marrickville Dive site a reassessment of the significance is pertinent to understand the archaeological resources revealed during the archaeological investigations and to inform interpretation of the site.

The following is the updated assessment of the significance of these potential remains against the SHR criteria.

Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);

Archaeological monitoring did not identify remains associated with early land use practices within Gumbramorra Swamp prior to its reclamation, nor any inclusions which provide insight into local industries.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

The archaeological remains within the reclamation fills and Gumbramorra Swamp do not have a demonstrable association with the life or works of important persons or group.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

Criterion (c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);

The archaeological remains identified do not demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

While no consultation has been undertaken with the local community, it is assessed that the archaeological remains identified do not demonstrate a strong association with a particular community of social group.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

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);

Archaeological remains identified during monitoring within the Marrickville Dive site confirmed historical sources with recorded reclamation in the late-nineteenth century, but did not shed light on land use practices prior to this, nor were there inclusions in the reclamation fill which could provide evidence relating to local industries.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area); and
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).

No highly rare or representative aspects of the history of the local area or of NSW were identified during archaeological monitoring.

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met.

5.4.2. Statement of Significance

Archaeological monitoring of the test pits confirmed the assessment that the site would demonstrate the process of reclamation of the Gumbramorra swamp in the late-nineteenth century. There was no consistency in the fills used to reclaim the swamp, though these were generally C horizon clays with machine-made dry-pressed brick inclusions.

The archaeological remains identified at the Marrickville Dive site do not have heritage significance.

6. Conclusion

The three sites exhibited evidence of twentieth century disturbance which had heavily truncated or entirely removed the potential archaeological research. Combined with the lack of any artefact bearing deposits, this led to a reassessment of significance for all sites. The archaeological resource at the Crows Nest Station, Victoria Cross Station, and Marrickville Dive sites is not considered to hold any heritage significance or research potential.

Two areas were excavated at the Crows Nest Station site at 14 Clarke Street, and 495 Pacific Highway. Within 14 Clarke Street, the remains of an 1890s Victorian house were identified, however these were partially truncated by concrete footings associated with twentieth century development within the study area. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in associated with the structural remains. Within 495 Pacific Highway, the existing ground surface gave way to contaminated fill, with no archaeological remains being identified.

At the Victoria Cross Station site, two areas were subject to archaeological monitoring, identified as Victoria Cross North and Victoria Cross South. No archaeological remains were identified within Victoria Cross North except for a small, truncated section of a sandstone wall adjacent to the western property boundary. In the Victoria Cross South site, it was anticipated that the remains of cesspits and cisterns may be present if the basements of the modern structures were not sufficiently deep to remove them. Once the extant structures were removed, it was apparent that all archaeological remains present within the footprint of the basements were removed during their construction, with the only remaining natural soil profiles on site being associated with the rear yard of 187 Miller Street, which had been occupied by a small shop. This yard area contained a brick sump; however no other archaeological remains were identified.

At the Marrickville Dive site, the excavation of a number of boreholes and test pits were monitored to establish the stratigraphy of the site. The identified profiles were relatively uniform across the monitored pits, with modern fill overlying reclamation fill, often containing dry pressed bricks, consistent with historical records of reclamation works occurring in the 1890s. Below this were C horizon soils, consisting mainly of clays. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for the site.

The completion of this report fulfils Condition E18 of the SSI approval relating to the Crows Nest Station, Victoria Cross Station, and Marrickville Dive sites. It is recommended that, once finalised, a copy of this archaeological report is provided to the Heritage Council of NSW. No further action is required in relation to archaeology on these sites, unless unexpected finds are made during construction.

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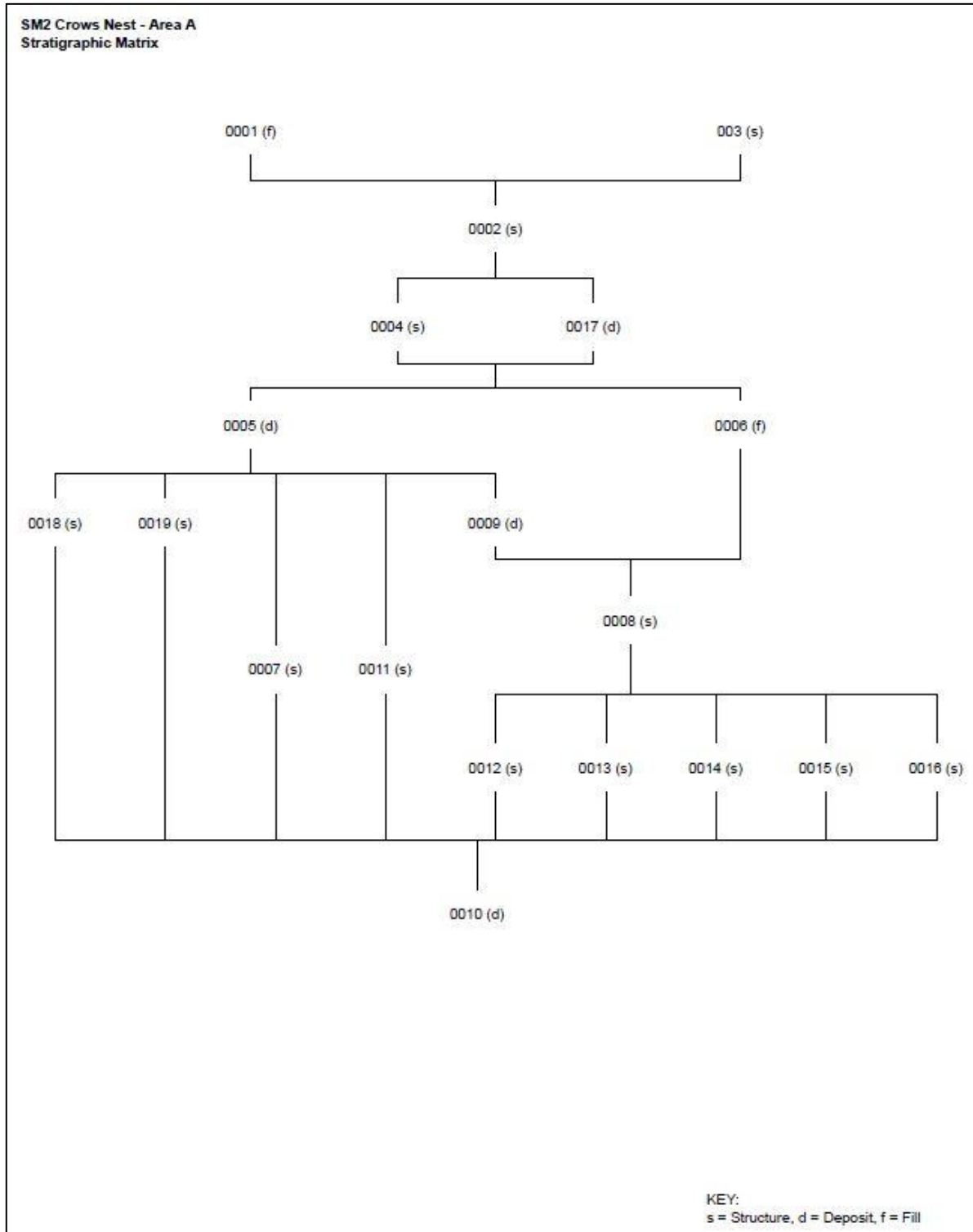
8. Appendices

Appendix A: Context register

Date	Context	Area	Description	Above	Below
20.11.17	0001	A	Contaminated garden bed	-	0002
20.11.17	0002	A	Concrete block walling	0001	0004
20.11.17	0003	A	Reinforced concrete slab	-	0002
22.11.17	0004	A	Concrete piles/column bases	0002	0005
22.11.17	0005	A	Clay levelling fill with demo	0004	0009
22.11.17	0006	A	Sandy demolition fill in building 1	0004	0008
08.12.17	0007	A	Dry-pressed 1890s walls in building 1	0008	0010
08.12.17	0008	A	Dry-pressed red brick twentieth century walls in building 1	0006	0007
08.12.17	0009	A	Yellow clay, exterior of building 1	0005	0008
08.12.17	0010	A	Natural clay	0007	-
11.12.17	0011	A	Brick verandah footing	0008	0010
11.12.17	0012	A	Southern external wall of 1890s house	0008	0010
11.12.17	0013	A	Internal 1890s brick wall	0008	0010
11.12.17	0014	A	External/load bearing wall, 1890s	0008	0010
11.12.17	0015	A	External addition wall, 1890s	0008	0010
11.12.17	0016	A	Northern wall, 1890s	0008	0010
11.12.17	0017	A	Concrete piles cutting [0012]	0002	0005
11.12.17	0018	A	Ceramic pipe, mid red, glazed	0005	0010
11.12.17	0019	A	Ceramic pipe, yellow, glazed	0005	0010
12.12.17	1001	B	Overburden	-	1002
12.12.17	1002	B	Concrete foundation	1002	1003
12.12.17	1003	B	Natural clays	1003	-

Appendix B: Crows Nest Stratigraphic Matrix






Stratigraphic matrix for Crows Nest Area A








Appendix C: Photo register






Photo Register: Crow's Nest Station enviro test pits (Sydney metro)







Photographer: Adam Pietrzak







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
26.10.17	PB010079	W	TP2	
26.10.17	PB010080	W	TP2	
26.10.17	PB010081	SWW	TP2	
26.10.17	PB010082	W	TP2	
26.10.17	PB010083	W	TP2	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
26.10.17	PB010084		TP2	
26.10.17	PB010085		TP2	
26.10.17	PB010086	N	TP1	
26.10.17	PB010087	N	TP1	
26.10.17	PB010088	N	TP1	
26.10.17	PB010089		TP1	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
26.10.17	PB010090	NE	TP3	
26.10.17	PB010091	N	TP3	
26.10.17	PB010092		TP3	
26.10.17	PB010093	N	TP3	
16/11/17	PB160020			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
16/11/17	PB160021			
16/11/17	PB160022			
16/11/17	PB160023			
16/11/17	PB160024			
16/11/17	PB160025			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
16/11/17	PB160026			
16/11/17	PB160027			
16/11/17	PB160028			
16/11/17	PB160029			
16/11/17	PB160001			
16/11/17	PB160002			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
16/11/17	PB160003			
16/11/17	PB160004			
16/11/17	PB160005			
16/11/17	PB160006			
16/11/17	PB160007			
16/11/17	PB160008			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
16/11/17	PB160009			
16/11/17	PB160010			
16/11/17	PB160011			
16/11/17	PB160012			
16/11/17	PB160013			
16/11/17	PB160014			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
16/11/17	PB160015			
16/11/17	PB160016			
16/11/17	PB160017			
16/11/17	PB160018			
16/11/17	PB160019			
21/11/17	PB210030			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
21/11/17	PB210031			
21/11/17	PB210032			
21/11/17	PB210033			
21/11/17	PB210034			
21/11/17	PB210035			
21/11/17	PB210036			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
21/11/17	PB210037			
21/11/17	PB210038			
21/11/17	PB210040			
21/11/17	PB210041			
21/11/17	PB210042			
21/11/17	PB210043			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
21/11/17	PB210044			
21/11/17	PB210045			
21/11/17	PB210046			
21/11/17	PB210047			
21/11/17	PB210048			
21/11/17	PB210049			


Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
21/11/17	PB210050			
21/11/17	PB210051			
21/11/17	PB210052			
23/11/17	PB230001			
23/11/17	PB230002			
23/11/17	PB230003			


Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
23/11/17	PB230004			
23/11/17	PB230005			
23/11/17	PB230006			
23/11/17	PB230007			
23/11/17	PB230008			
23/11/17	PB230009			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
23/11/17	PB230010			
07/12/2017	PC070001	-	Machining	
07/12/2017	PC070002	-	Machining	
07/12/2017	PC070003	N	Intact garden bed (0001)	
07/12/2017	PC070004	S	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070005	S	Concrete block walling (0002)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070006	S	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070007	E	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070008	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070009	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070010	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070011	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	






Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070012	NE	Concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070013	NE	Concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070014	NE	Concrete column base (0004) and wall (0007)	
07/12/2017	PC070015	NE	Concrete column base (0004) and walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070016	SE	Concrete column base (0004) and wall (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070017	E	Wall (0008) and deposit (0005)	





Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070018	E	Wall (0008) and deposit (0005)	
07/12/2017	PC070019	E	Wall (0008) and deposit (0005)	
07/12/2017	PC070020	E	Wall (0008) and deposit (0005), with ash lens	
07/12/2017	PC070021	SE	Wall (0008) and deposit (0005), with ash lens	
07/12/2017	PC070022	SE	Wall (0008) and deposit (0005), with ash lens	
07/12/2017	PC070023	SE	Wall (0008)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070024	SW	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070025	SW	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070026	N	Wall (0008)	
07/12/2017	PC070027	S	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070028	N	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070029	NW	Sandy demo. (0006)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070030	NW	<i>Sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070031	NW	<i>Sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070032	NW	<i>Sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070033	SW	<i>Sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070034	E	<i>Sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070035	E	<i>Walls (0007) and (0011)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070036	N	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070037	N	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070038	N	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070039	N	Wall (0007)	
07/12/2017	PC070040	SW	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070041	SW	Walls (0007) and (0011)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070042	SW	<i>Sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070043	SW	<i>Sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070044	SW	<i>Working shot</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070045	-	<i>Machining (0006)</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070046	-	<i>Machining (0006)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
08/12/2017	PC070047	-	<i>Breaking (0004)</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070048	-	<i>Floor frag. From (0006)</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070049	-	<i>Floor frag. From (0006)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070050	W	<i>General shot of 1890s walls after removal of sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070051	W	<i>General shot of 1890s walls after removal of sandy demo. (0006)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070052	NW	Walls (0008), (0015), (0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070053	NW	Walls (0008), (0015), (0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070054	NW	Walls (0008)- to south	
11/12/2017	PC070055	NW	Walls (0008)- to south	
11/12/2017	PC070056	E	(0008), (0015), (0014), (0015)	
11/12/2017	PC070057	E	(0008), (0015), (0014), (0015)	






Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070058	SE	<i>(0014), (0015), (0016), (0008)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070059	SE	<i>(0014), (0015), (0016), (0008)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070060	SE	<i>(0008)- southernmost wall to right</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070061	SE	<i>(0008)- southernmost wall to right</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070062	NE	<i>(0015) and (0014)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070063	NE	<i>(0015) and (0014)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070064	SE	<i>(0015)- Elevation of north face</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070065	SE	<i>(0015)- Elevation of north face</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070066	NE	<i>(0014)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070067	NE	<i>(0014)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070068	NE	<i>(0014)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070069	NE	<i>(0014)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070070	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070071	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070072	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070073	N	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070074	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070075	NE	(0014)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070076	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070077	E	(0014) w/ (0012)	
11/12/2017	PC070078	E	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070079	E	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070080	E	(0012) truncated by (0004)	
11/12/2017	PC070081	E	(0012) truncated by (0004)	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070082	S	(0012) meet w/ (0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070083	NE	(0013)	
11/12/2017	PC070084	NE	(0013)	
11/12/2017	PC070085	NE	(0013)	
11/12/2017	PC070086	NE	(0007)	
11/12/2017	PC070087	NE	(0007)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070088	NE	<i>(0007) and (0011)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070089	SW	<i>(0007) and (0011)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070090	SW	<i>(0007) and (0011)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070091	W	<i>(0012) and concrete truncation (0004)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070092	W	<i>General shot</i>	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070093	W	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070094	S	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070095	S	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070096	E	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070097	SE	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070098	SE	General shot	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070099	E	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070100	E	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070101	NE	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070102	N	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070103	N	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070104	N	<i>Earthenware pipe (0018)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070105	N	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070106	N	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070107	S	<i>Earthenware pipe (0019)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070108	S	<i>Earthenware pipe (0019)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070109	S	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070110	S	<i>Service box</i>	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070111	NE	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070112	NE	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070113	NE	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070114	NW	<i>Area B pre-ex shot</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070115	SW	<i>Area B pre-ex shot</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070116	NE	<i>Area B pre-ex shot</i>	





Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070117	SE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070119	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070120	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070121	SW	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070122	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070123	SE	Area B pre-ex shot	


Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070124	SE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070125	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070126	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070127	SW	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070128	NW	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070129	NE	Area B working shot	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070130	SE	Area B working shot	
12/12/2017	PC070131	NE	Area B working shot	
12/12/2017	PC070132	SW	Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes	
12/12/2017	PC070133	SW	Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes	
12/12/2017	PC070134	S	Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes	
12/12/2017	PC070135	SW	Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070136	SE	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070137	SW	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070138	E	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070139	E	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070140	SE	<i>Area B working shot</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070141	S	<i>Area B coal tar exposed</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
13/12/2017	PC070142	S	Area B coal tar exposed	
13/12/2017	PC070143	NW	Area A- removal of walls	
13/12/2017	PC070144	NW	Area A- removal of walls	
13/12/2017	PC070145	NW	Area A- removal of walls	
13/12/2017	PC070146	-	Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070147	-	Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)	



Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
13/12/2017	PC070148	-	<i>Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070149	-	<i>Area A- fragmented slate step from (0006)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070150	-	<i>Area A- fragmented slate step from (0006)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070151	-	<i>Area A- fragmented slate step from (0006)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070152	-	<i>Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070153	-	<i>Area A- moulded ceramic piece from (0006)</i>	




Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
13/12/2017	PC070154	-	<i>Area A- moulded ceramic piece from (0006)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070155	-	<i>Area A- moulded ceramic piece from (0006)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070156	SW	<i>Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070157	SW	<i>Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070158	NW	<i>Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070161	SE	<i>Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays</i>	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
13/12/2017	PC070162	NE	Area A- (0004) cutting (0008)	
13/12/2017	PC070163	NE	Area A- (0004) cutting (0008)	
13/12/2017	PC070164	NE	Area A- (0004) cutting (0008)	
18/12/2017	PC180990			
18/12/2017	PC180991			
18/12/2017	PC180992			







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
18/12/2017	PC180993			
18/12/2017	PC180994			
18/12/2017	PC180995			
07/12/2017	PC070001	-	<i>Machining</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070002	-	<i>Machining</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070003	N	<i>Intact garden bed (0001)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070004	S	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070005	S	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070006	S	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070007	E	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070008	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070009	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	



Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070010	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070011	NE	Concrete block walling (0002)	
07/12/2017	PC070012	NE	Concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070013	NE	Concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070014	NE	Concrete column base (0004) and wall (0007)	
07/12/2017	PC070015	NE	Concrete column base (0004) and walls (0007) and (0011)	






Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070016	SE	<i>Concrete column base (0004) and wall (0011)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070017	E	<i>Wall (0008) and deposit (0005)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070018	E	<i>Wall (0008) and deposit (0005)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070019	E	<i>Wall (0008) and deposit (0005)</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070020	E	<i>Wall (0008) and deposit (0005), with ash lens</i>	
07/12/2017	PC070021	SE	<i>Wall (0008) and deposit (0005), with ash lens</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070022	SE	Wall (0008) and deposit (0005), with ash lens	
07/12/2017	PC070023	SE	Wall (0008)	
07/12/2017	PC070024	SW	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070025	SW	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070026	N	Wall (0008)	
07/12/2017	PC070027	S	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070028	N	Wall (0008) with concrete column base (0004)	
07/12/2017	PC070029	NW	Sandy demo. (0006)	
07/12/2017	PC070030	NW	Sandy demo. (0006)	
07/12/2017	PC070031	NW	Sandy demo. (0006)	
07/12/2017	PC070032	NW	Sandy demo. (0006)	
07/12/2017	PC070033	SW	Sandy demo. (0006)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070034	E	Sandy demo. (0006)	
07/12/2017	PC070035	E	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070036	N	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070037	N	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070038	N	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070039	N	Wall (0007)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
07/12/2017	PC070040	SW	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070041	SW	Walls (0007) and (0011)	
07/12/2017	PC070042	SW	Sandy demo. (0006)	
07/12/2017	PC070043	SW	Sandy demo. (0006)	
08/12/2017	PC070044	SW	Working shot	
08/12/2017	PC070045	-	Machining (0006)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
08/12/2017	PC070046	-	<i>Machining (0006)</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070047	-	<i>Breaking (0004)</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070048	-	<i>Floor frag. From (0006)</i>	
08/12/2017	PC070049	-	<i>Floor frag. From (0006)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070050	W	<i>General shot of 1890s walls after removal of sandy demo. (0006)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070051	W	<i>General shot of 1890s walls after removal of sandy demo. (0006)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070052	NW	<i>Walls (0008), (0015), (0014)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070053	NW	<i>Walls (0008), (0015), (0014)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070054	NW	<i>Walls (0008)- to south</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070055	NW	<i>Walls (0008)- to south</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070056	E	<i>(0008), (0015), (0014), (0015)</i>	






Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070057	E	<i>(0008), (0015), (0014), (0015)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070058	SE	<i>(0014), (0015), (0016), (0008)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070059	SE	<i>(0014), (0015), (0016), (0008)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070060	SE	<i>(0008)- southernmost wall to right</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070061	SE	<i>(0008)- southernmost wall to right</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070062	NE	<i>(0015) and (0014)</i>	






Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070063	NE	(0015) and (0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070064	SE	(0015)- Elevation of north face	
11/12/2017	PC070065	SE	(0015)- Elevation of north face	
11/12/2017	PC070066	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070067	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070068	NE	(0014)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070069	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070070	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070071	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070072	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070073	N	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070074	NE	(0014)	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070075	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070076	NE	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070077	E	(0014) w/ (0012)	
11/12/2017	PC070078	E	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070079	E	(0014)	
11/12/2017	PC070080	E	(0012) truncated by (0004)	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070081	E	<i>(0012) truncated by (0004)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070082	S	<i>(0012) meet w/ (0014)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070083	NE	<i>(0013)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070084	NE	<i>(0013)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070085	NE	<i>(0013)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070086	NE	<i>(0007)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070087	NE	<i>(0007)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070088	NE	<i>(0007) and (0011)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070089	SW	<i>(0007) and (0011)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070090	SW	<i>(0007) and (0011)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070091	W	<i>(0012) and concrete truncation (0004)</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070092	W	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070093	W	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070094	S	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070095	S	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070096	E	<i>General shot</i>	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070097	SE	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070098	SE	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070099	E	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070100	E	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070101	NE	General shot	
11/12/2017	PC070102	N	General shot	







Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070103	N	<i>General shot</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070104	N	<i>Earthenware pipe (0018)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070105	N	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070106	N	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070107	S	<i>Earthenware pipe (0019)</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070108	S	<i>Earthenware pipe (0019)</i>	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
11/12/2017	PC070109	S	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070110	S	<i>Service box</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070111	NE	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070112	NE	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
11/12/2017	PC070113	NE	<i>Exploratory trench to search for cesspit</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070114	NW	<i>Area B pre-ex shot</i>	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070115	SW	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070116	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070117	SE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070119	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070120	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070121	SW	Area B pre-ex shot	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070122	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070123	SE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070124	SE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070125	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070126	NE	Area B pre-ex shot	
12/12/2017	PC070127	SW	Area B pre-ex shot	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070128	NW	<i>Area B pre-ex shot</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070129	NE	<i>Area B working shot</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070130	SE	<i>Area B working shot</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070131	NE	<i>Area B working shot</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070132	SW	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070133	SW	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070134	S	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070135	SW	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070136	SE	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070137	SW	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070138	E	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	
12/12/2017	PC070139	E	<i>Area B disturbance of wall by Delta postholes</i>	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
12/12/2017	PC070140	SE	Area B working shot	
13/12/2017	PC070141	S	Area B coal tar exposed	
13/12/2017	PC070142	S	Area B coal tar exposed	
13/12/2017	PC070143	NW	Area A- removal of walls	
13/12/2017	PC070144	NW	Area A- removal of walls	
13/12/2017	PC070145	NW	Area A- removal of walls	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
13/12/2017	PC070146	-	Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070147	-	Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070148	-	Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070149	-	Area A- fragmented slate step from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070150	-	Area A- fragmented slate step from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070151	-	Area A- fragmented slate step from (0006)	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
13/12/2017	PC070152	-	Area A- 2 moulded ceramic pieces from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070153	-	Area A- moulded ceramic piece from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070154	-	Area A- moulded ceramic piece from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070155	-	Area A- moulded ceramic piece from (0006)	
13/12/2017	PC070156	SW	Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays	
13/12/2017	PC070157	SW	Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays	

Date	Frame#	Direction	Description	Thumbnail
13/12/2017	PC070158	NW	<i>Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070161	SE	<i>Area A- post-removal of archaeology onto natural clays</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070162	NE	<i>Area A- (0004) cutting (0008)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070163	NE	<i>Area A- (0004) cutting (0008)</i>	
13/12/2017	PC070164	NE	<i>Area A- (0004) cutting (0008)</i>	