

URBIS

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN & EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The Timberyards by RTL Co.

Prepared for
**VARSITY ASSETS MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (DEVELOPER) ON
BEHALF OF RTL INVESTMENTS 2 PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR
RTL MARRICKVILLE PROPERTY TRUST (RTL CO.)**

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We acknowledge, in each of our offices, the Traditional Owners on whose land we stand.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Varsity Assets Management Pty Ltd (Developer) on behalf of RTL Investments 2 Pty Ltd as trustee for RTL Marrickville Property Trust (RTL Co.) ('the Proponent') has engaged Urbis to prepare a Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology ('HARDEM') for the Marrickville Timberyards. The study area comprises 39 allotments bounded by Farr Street to the west, Victoria Road to the east, Sydenham Road to the South and Mitchell Street to the north. The allotments of the site are listed in the table below:

Lot/DP	Property Address	Lot/DP	Property Address	Lot/DP	Property Address
1/724487	119A Sydenham Rd	1/572829	35 Farr St	3/252507	19 Farr St
1/972534	121 Sydenham Rd	12/4590	14 Mitchell St	4/252507	21 Farr St
B/439802	129 Sydenham Rd	13/4590	10 Mitchell St	5/252507	23 Farr St
A/439802	131 Sydenham Rd	14/4590	8 Mitchell St	6/252507	25 Farr St
D/377270	133 Sydenham Rd	15/4590	183 Victoria Rd	7/252507	27 Farr St
1/700223	135 Sydenham Rd	16/4590	4 Mitchell St	8/252507	29 Farr St
B/343286	7 Farr St	17/4590	2 Mitchell St	9/252507	31 Farr St
A/304426	9 Farr St	3/4590	165 Victoria Rd	1/583801	33 Farr St
A/304426	11 Farr St	2/4590	167 Victoria Rd	C/301985	175 Victoria Rd
1/78883	13 Farr St	1/4590	169 Victoria Rd	D/301985	183 Victoria Rd
1/252507	15 Farr St	A/301985	171 Victoria Rd	E/301985	175 Victoria Rd
2/252507	17 Farr St	B/301985	173 Victoria Rd	A/166330	183 Victoria Rd
345/587262	191 Victoria Rd	1/315293	183 Victoria Rd	20/667441	183 Victoria Rd

1.1. BACKGROUND

Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC) produced a Historical Archaeological Assessment in November 2024 (EIS Appendix DDD 'Historical Archaeological Assessment'). The report concluded that the site held low to moderate potential for locally significant relics which would be impacted by the proposed development. The report recommended the production of an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines prior to development to mitigate those impacts. This document forms that Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology and should be read in conjunction with the AMAC Historical Archaeological Assessment.

This HARDEM meets the requirements specified as Item 8, forming agency advice provided by Heritage NSW 'Advice on Environmental Impact Statement – State Significant Development', dated 19th March 2025.

It should be noted that Item 8 and Item 10 of this advice indicates that archaeological test excavation should be undertaken prior to approval in order to provide a hold point for the discovery of State significant relics. Following correspondence with Heritage NSW, it was confirmed that test excavation would not be possible prior to approval due to the current tenancy arrangements at the site, many of which remain in place until 2026, and thus testing would need to be undertaken post approval.¹ It should also be noted that the Historical Archaeological Assessment (EIS Appendix DDD 'Historical Archaeological Assessment') did not identify any potential State Significant relics² within the site and thus what is proposed here is a program of staged test excavation and salvage excavation for locally significant relics.

¹ Per comm Email (4/4/25) and Phone (7/4/25) with Sarah McGuinness of Heritage NSW.

² AMAC November 2024, p.88-90.

1.2. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This HARDEM is tailored to the scope of the proposed works within the subject area, the significance of the potential archaeological resource and the requirements of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).

This HARDEM accords with the following guidelines:

- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (Heritage Office of the Department of Planning 2006).
- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* (Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning 2009)
- *Criteria for assessing Excavation Directors* (Heritage Council of NSW 2019)



Figure 1 – Aerial photograph of the study site outlined in red

Source: SIX maps 2025.

1.3. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following is a summary of the archaeological potential from AMAC 2024.

The archaeological potential of the study site was separated into 3 zones:

- Zone 1: Nil Potential
- Zone 2: Low Potential
- Zone 3: Low-moderate Potential

Zone 1 includes areas of the site that have no evidence of development or that were only developed in the 20th century. Large sections of the site are currently occupied by 20th century warehouses. As no historic evidence has been found to suggest development in the majority of Zone 1 and due to considerable 20th century impacts in this area, it has nil potential to contain 19th century archaeological remains.

Zone 2 holds evidence of late 19th century development that has been demolished and then subsequently impacted on by 20th century development. Demolition and development would have impacted archaeological

remains therefore Zone 2 holds low archaeological potential for intact archaeological remains of late 19th century occupation.

Zone 3 contains areas of the site that were developed in the mid-late 19th century which is understood to have experienced minimal development impacts throughout the 20th century. In some cases the 19th century buildings still occupy the site. Zone 3 also contains an area of the site along Farr Street that has two phases of 19th century development. A plan from 1891-1893 also identifies 8 wells/tanks within Zone 3. Due to minimal 20th century impacts in Zone 3, these locations have been assessed as having low to moderate archaeological potential for intact archaeological remains of higher integrity.



Figure 2 Archaeological potential map of the subject site.

Source: AMAC 2024

1.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following is a summary of the significance assessment made in AMAC 2024:

Areas of the site represent over 100 years of domestic occupation, evidence of this occupation in Zone 2 and 3 has the potential to be locally significant. Historic plans of Marrickville are scant, archaeological evidence of 19th century development has the potential to supplement the historic record and is therefore of potential local significance.

Should archaeological remains be present in Zone 2 and 3 they have the potential to be of local significance.

1.5. STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT

The following summarises the Statement of Archaeological Heritage Impact from AMAC 2024:

The proposed development will require deep excavation for basements, lift pits and subterranean service rooms. Deep excavations like these will impact on potentially locally significant relics that have been identified within the study site. Further archaeological work was recommended.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1. NSW HISTORICAL THEMES

The Historical Archaeological Assessment (AMAC 2024) has identified the potential for archaeological relics demonstrating mid to late 19th century domestic and commercial development and of several different private historic allotments across the study area. As the proponent seeks to develop a site with potential for locally significant relics, and excavation activities for site redevelopment will likely expose and impact on those relics, the following Research Design has been prepared to consider historical themes where the archaeological remains are expected to convey information and interpretable data. The archaeological excavation methodology is guided by this Research Design. The Research Design is tailored to the nature, scale and significance of the site's assessed archaeological relics. The Research Design questions are limited by the scope of proposed works and the archaeological relics expected, however, should field results allow further study, the research design will be extended with appropriate questions.

Although the excavation methodology is divided into stages, initially commencing with a program of test excavation, the research design has been arranged to wholistically discuss responses to the historic themes of the site in its post excavation phase. Test excavation trench locations will still be subject to archaeological monitoring (Stage 2); therefore a separate test excavation phase research design is not considered necessary as Stage 2 field works will be guided under the singular HARDEM.

Additional research has been conducted into locating and collating nearby historical archaeological sites with a similar occupation type (domestic and commercial) for use as comparative data post excavation. Additional research questions can be included post excavation should expansion be required by archaeological finds on site.

The Heritage Council of NSW provides historical themes to consider the research values of heritage in New South Wales.³ Historical themes relevant for the study site are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Historical themes relevant for the study site

Australian Theme	NSW State Theme	Study Site
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Mid-late 19 th – 20 th century: Mitchell Street/ Victoria Road
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Mid-19 th Century occupation of Harris' Cottage Late 19 th Century houses (Farr Street, Blyton Terrace)

The following research questions allow archaeologists to evaluate the site in both a quantitative and qualitative sense.

³ *Assessing Historical Importance, a Guide to State Heritage Register Criterion A*, Heritage Office, Department of Planning, 2006

2.2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

2.2.1. Site Topography and Formation Processes

- What was identified at the site? What kinds of remains, features or deposits?
- What information can be sourced regarding the original topography of the area? To what extent has this been impacted on by post-European settlement?
- To what extent has site formation processes affected the historical archaeological record of the site?
- Were any unexpected/ undocumented relics uncovered during archaeological works? What development phase do they fit into? Does this change our understanding of the broader site formation processes?

2.2.2. NSW Theme: Domestic Life

Historic research indicates that following the issue of crown land grants, the study site was extensively developed for domestic occupation from the mid-19th century onwards. Several owners and lessees are listed in the brickmaking profession, consistent with the industrial trend of Marrickville during the 19th and early 20th century. Similar to the high occupancy rates of maritime workers across Millers Point and the Rocks region, these owners and occupants were most likely living in closer proximity to their employment opportunities.

- Were any occupation deposits (artefact scatters, yard deposits, rubbish pits) found that can be linked to the 19th century use of the site?
- Was any evidence found of the wells, tanks or cesspits indicated on the 1891-93 waterboard plan? Did they contain intact and datable deposits that could be linked with particular domestic occupants known from Sands Directory research?
- The study site has potential for multiple wells/ tanks and cesspits. These features tend to be deeper and more likely to contain intact/ undisturbed deposits. What can the contents of occupation deposits from wells/tanks or cesspits (if present) tell us about the daily lives and practices of 19th century community members? Can these deposits (if present) be compared to recorded assemblages from nearby sites with similar domestic occupation phasing (for example, the Waterloo Metro site archaeological excavation)?
- How does the archaeological evidence recorded on site supplement the 19th century historic plans obtained during research? Do any of the surviving structural remains contain evidence of internal layouts of buildings? Can information be drawn regarding room function or patterns in use of domestic space during the mid to late 19th century, and are there commonalities across the Sydney inner west region during this time?
- Is there any evidence of the domestic structures being altered or adapted over their more than 100-years period of occupation and use?
- Was any evidence found of Harris' 1850's cottage or the associated well on the Farr Street side of the site? To what extent was it impacted by the later 19th century development? Can deposition be linked directly to the Harris family?
- Was any evidence found of the late 19th century building on the corner of Farr Street and Sydenham Road, seen briefly on the 1889 crown plan. Can any archaeological evidence be drawn to provide addition information surrounding its function?

- Was any evidence found of the buildings on Sydenham or Victoria Roads specifically indicated on the 1866 crown plan? How does its level of disturbance compare to what was initially assessed by the Historical Archaeological Assessment?
- Is there structural evidence through building material types to suggest that these mid-19th century buildings first seen on the 1866 plan were being adapted or extended into the later building iterations seen on the 1891-93 waterboard plan for any of the properties along Sydenham or Victoria Roads?

2.2.3. NSW Theme: Commerce

Historical research suggests that there may have been some smaller commercial activities occurring on parts of the site at the turn of the 20th century, however exact operations are unclear. A sale notice from 1905 lists the buildings for sale at historic lots 18 and 21 (Mitchell Street and part of Victoria Road), one of them is noted as being a shop.

- Do the archaeological remains recorded across the site offer any indication as to what kinds of commercial activities were occurring at the site? Is there specific archaeological evidence to indicate a difference between commercial and domestic activities, for example notable differences in artefact deposits or rubbish pit assemblages? Do these assemblages offer comparable data towards trends in commercial operations or typical goods in Marrickville or the inner west?
- Francis Hunt is listed in the Sands Directory as a grocer, was any evidence found to suggest Hunt was utilising his property as a grocery shop for the local community?

3. EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

This section provides a site-specific methodology to gather information from archaeological investigations to respond to the Research Design and inform or guide the remainder of development works at the study site. The scope of the methodology is based on the range of proposed site development and excavation activities that may impact the locally significant relics identified on the study site within the Baseline Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by AMAC in November 2024.

3.1. APPROVAL PATHWAY

The proposed development qualifies as a State Significant Development under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) and is presently under assessment by the consent authority. Under the State Significant Development planning pathway, permit application approvals normally required to manage historical archaeology under *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW), such as Section 140 Excavation Permits or Section 60 Approvals are not active nor required for archaeological fieldwork. However, historical archaeological reports including Historical Archaeological Assessments (HAA) and Historical Archaeological Research Designs & Excavation Methodologies (HARDEM) still require review and endorsement by Heritage NSW as a delegated state government agency guiding heritage management under State Significant Development planning pathway.

This HARDEM will need to be submitted via the Major Projects website for review and endorsement by the consent authority. A response to the 2019 Excavation Director Criteria published by the Heritage Council of NSW will also be required to be prepared and submitted via Major projects as part of the historical archaeological requirements.

3.2. JUSTIFICATION OF STAGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

The following excavation methodology is proposed to occur in three phases:

- Stage 1: Test excavation
- Stage 2: Archaeological Monitoring and Salvage (Open Area) Excavation
- Stage 3: Call Out Procedure

Stage 1 of the historical archaeological program will take the form of test excavation. The entire study area comprises numerous allotments, the majority of which are presently tenanted and will remain tenanted until the early works demolition phase of the redevelopment program is ready to proceed. Agency advice received from Heritage NSW (dated 19/03/2025) following the review of the Historical Archaeological Assessment (AMAC 2024) noted the following regarding undertaking a program of test excavation:

10. Test excavation should be undertaken prior to project approval to inform the detailed design for the project. The results of the test excavations should be used to inform decision-making and identify appropriate conservation outcomes and mitigation measures commensurate with the assessed significance of the identified archaeological resource.

Due to current site factors, i.e. all allotments contain extant buildings, and properties are tenanted until 2026, undertaking test excavation prior to project approval is not possible. Extant buildings presently overlay a number of the mid-19th century occupation locations that would be ideal for testing (Figure 3), reducing the scope for test excavation to occur in less preferred locations for useful archaeological data should it have to occur pre-demolition phase. Some original allotments have since been reconfigured and now span across multiple allotments with different tenants. Further, the current buildings will remain tenanted until project approval is received for both financial considerations for the site owner, and retention of occupancies for current tenants as long as practicable.

Undertaking a program of test excavation as the first stage of the archaeological program will still allow for a hold point for revision or addendum of the Stage 2 monitoring and salvage (open area) excavation methodology proposed in Section 3.6 below (HNSW Advice Item 8f). The results of Stage 1 test excavation will inform any modifications required to the Stage 2 monitoring and salvage program detailed below. The monitoring and call out zoning map presented as Figure 4 will be revised following completion of Stage 1 test excavation. Revision may include a reduction of the monitoring and salvage excavation zones currently proposed (Figure 4) should testing indicate reduced survivability or increased disturbance of archaeological remains, or expansion of the monitoring zones into areas presently subject to a call out procedure based on new data obtained during testing.

As there is currently no finalised remediation plan for the site at the time of HARDEM production, the hold point in between Stage 1 and Stage 2 will further allow for review of the published remediation plan and revision of archaeological monitoring zones in relation to potential excavation areas specifically required for remediation works. The Stage 2 archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation program will occur post demolition phase, but prior to remediation excavation or bulk earthworks for the basement footprint. Some aspects of Stage 1 and Stage 2 works program may occur concurrently due to project timing or site activities. This would likely occur in areas of the site where the earliest dated archaeological remains expected relate to late 19th century domestic development and occupation.

Should the remediation plan identify hazardous materials that will challenge the safety of manual excavation for archaeologists (i.e. asbestos, heavy metals, hydrocarbons, chemicals etc), liaison with the sites EPA site auditor & environmental consultant may need to occur prior to Stage 1 test excavation to ensure the safety of team members.

Though not expected, should state significant archaeology be exposed at any point during the archaeological excavation program (Stage 1 or Stage 2), excavation works will cease in that location while the remains are investigated. State significant archaeology cannot be removed as part of this excavation methodology and mitigation measures such as in situ conservation or minor redesign to avoid impacts in that location are considerations that would be discussed with the client and Heritage NSW. Liaison with Heritage NSW would be undertaken regarding management of state significant archaeology.

3.3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM

As the site has expectations to expose and impact on archaeological relics of local significance, the excavation must be guided by a suitably qualified Excavation Director that meets the Heritage Council of NSW Criteria for Assessing Excavation Directors (HNSW Advice Item 9). The nominated archaeological team for Phase 1 (test excavation) and Phase 2 (monitoring and salvage) includes:

- Primary Excavation Director (Kelly Strickland)
- Secondary Excavation Director (Johnny Sokalik)
- Site Director (Prue Newton)
- Archaeologist/Photogrammetry Specialist (Emma Williams)
- Archaeologist/Photographer (Pedro Di Silva, Natalie Taylor, Juliet Schofield, Hayley Campbell)

3.4. HERITAGE INDUCTION

Prior to the commencement of any works, a heritage induction would be delivered by the nominated Excavation Director to all relevant construction personnel for the purpose of establishing:

- Heritage obligations of all project personnel.
- Why the subject site is archaeologically significant and how it is protected under legislation.
- What kind of relics may occur within the subject site and where.
- What to do in the event that archaeological remains are uncovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring (Call Out Procedure).
- How to work with monitoring archaeologists, including any stop works procedures for archaeological finds.

Heritage induction material should be provided to all site personnel as part of the induction. Induction materials can include copies of the archaeological reports, approvals, Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS), and digital materials such as PowerPoint slides for integration into other contractor's site induction. Supervising archaeologists should also provide an update on the results of monitoring as part of a pre-start meeting each morning.

3.5. STAGE 1: TEST EXCAVATION

Test excavation has been proposed to determine the extent to which locally significant relics survive on site. Up to ten (10) test trenches are proposed for Stage 1 works. Five test trenches (Trench 1 – Trench 5) have been placed within the area of the site presently expected to undergo the highest level of impacts from the proposed development. Trenches 1 – 5 are located within the footprint of the proposed basement which will require bulk excavation works (>2m depth). These test trenches have been proposed within the basement footprint to test for the mid to late 19th century archaeological remains that are expected to survive on site. Due to the location of the proposed basement, these trenches are largely located on the Farr Street side of the site.

Another five trenches (Trench 6 – Trench 10) have been placed outside of the basement footprint and form optional trenches on the basis of unknown final excavation depths required across the study site for remediation works. Each test trench has the option to be expanded in size should locally significant relics be partially exposed and require further investigation to understand condition or significance.

Archaeological test excavation of test trenches 1 – 5 can commence once demolition of extant buildings has been completed along Farr Street and Mitchell Street down to slab level, primarily within the basement footprint area to provide access to the testing areas. Demolition works across other parts of the study site down to slab level can occur concurrently with the test excavation program.

Figure 3 provides the proposed location of each test trench in relation to known historic structures overlaid using from late 19th century plans (1877 and 1890s). A mechanical excavator (5 – 10 tonne) with a flat mud bucket will be required to open all trenches and remove non-significant fills under guidance of the supervising archaeologist. Upon exposure of archaeologically sensitive material, mechanical excavation will cease, and manual investigation of each test trench will proceed. Manual investigation and archaeological recording of each test trench and exposed relics will be undertaken in accordance with the Standard Excavation Practices detailed in Section 3.8.

3.5.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 has been placed within the footprint of current 15 Farr Street. It measures 2x10m, oriented northwest-southeast. It has been placed in this location to test for Harris' Cottage that is visible on the 1877 subdivision plan. This building partially overlaps with buildings seen on later plans (that are still standing on the site). This trench has also been placed to capture a well documented on the 1890s waterboard plan.

3.5.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 has been placed within the footprint of current 19-21 Farr Street. It measures 3x10m, oriented northeast-southwest. It has been placed in this location to test for Harris' Cottage and well that appear on the 1877 subdivision plan. On overlays, the well on the 1877 plan lines up with a well on the 1890s plan suggesting long term ongoing utilisation.

3.5.3. Trench 3

Trench 3 has been placed in the current backyards of 21 and 23 Farr Street. It measures 2x10m, oriented northeast-southwest. Trench 3 has been placed in this location to test for the second building on the 1877 subdivision plan, perceived to form an outbuilding associated with Harris' cottage.

3.5.4. Trench 4

Trench 4 has been placed within the footprint of current 29 Farr Street. It measures 2x10, oriented northwest-southeast. Trench 4 has been placed in this location to test for a building and well that appears on the 1890s waterboard plan.

3.5.5. Trench 5

Trench 5 has been placed within the footprint of current 10-12 Mitchell Street. It measures 2x10m, oriented northwest-southeast. Trench 5 has been placed in this location to test for a building and well that appears on the 1890s waterboard plan.

3.5.6. Optional Trenches - Trenches 6 - 10

The following trenches are optional. They have been placed to obtain evidence for buildings seen on an 1866 and an 1889 crown plan. Trenches 6 -10 are located outside of the footprint of the basement (Figure 3), however, will be investigated as part of Stage 1 testing should review of the finalised remediation plan indicate that deep excavation works are required across other portions of the site and potentially wholesale remove archaeological resources in those locations.

3.5.6.1. Trench 6

Trench 6 has been placed within the footprint of current 183 Victoria Road. It measures 2x10m, oriented northwest-southeast. Trench 5 has been placed in this location to test for the building marked with George Eagle's name on the 1866 crown plan.

3.5.6.2. Trench 7

Trench 7 has been placed within the footprint of an extant warehouse standing at 186 Victoria Road. It measures 2x10m, oriented northeast-southwest. Trench 7 has been placed in this location to test for the building marked with George Cole's name on the 1866 crown plan.

3.5.6.3. Trench 8

Trench 8 has been placed within the footprint of current 191-197 Victoria Road. It measures 2x10m, oriented northwest-southeast. It has been placed in this location in order to test for a buildings on the 1866 crown plan.

3.5.6.4. Trench 9

Trench 9 has been placed within the footprint of current 121 Sydenham Road. It measures 2x10m, oriented northwest-southeast. It has been placed in this location to test for a building on the 1866 plan.

3.5.6.5. Trench 10

Trench 10 has been placed within the footprint of current 131-133 Sydenham Road. It measures 2x10m, oriented northwest-southeast. Trench 10 has been placed in this location to test for a building on the 1889 crown plan. This building overlays onto the corner of Sydenham Road and Farr Street though only appears on the 1889 plan.

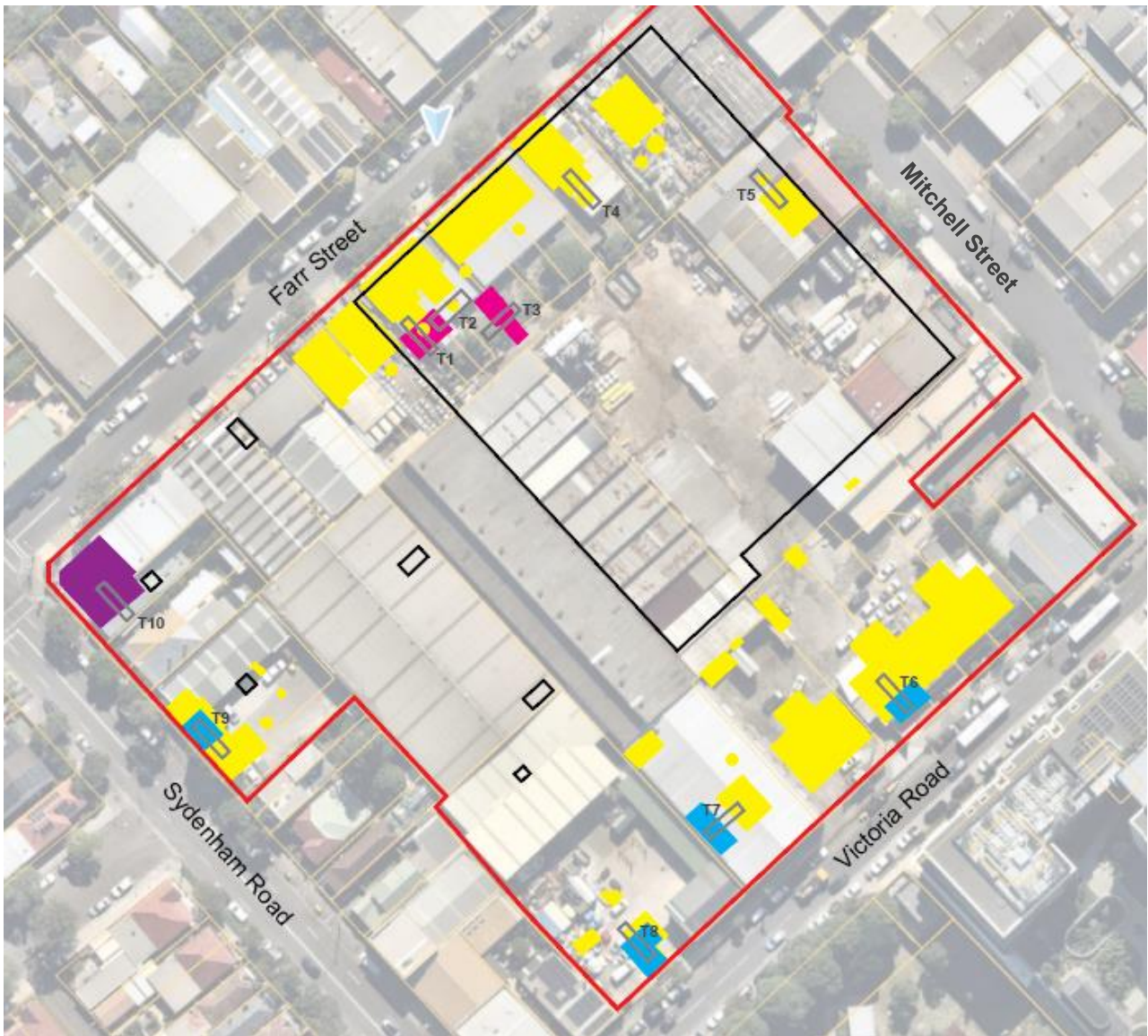


Figure 3 – Test Trench location map.

Yellow = 1890s waterboard plan

Pink = 1877 subdivision plan

Blue = 1866 crown plan

Purple = 1889 crown plan

Black = Basement footprint location/ lift pit locations

Red = site boundary

Urbis (2025) adapted from Maker Engineering

3.6. STAGE 2 - MONITORING AND SALVAGE (OPEN AREA) EXCAVATION

Stage 2 will comprise a program of targeted archaeological monitoring and salvage (open area) excavation. The current layout of the archaeological monitoring zones presented in Figure 4 mirror the areas of the study site assessed as Zone 3: low – moderate archaeological potential to contain intact or partly intact locally significant relics identified in the Historical Archaeological Assessment (AMAC 2024). However, as discussed, there is opportunity to review the location and size of proposed archaeological monitoring zones following both the results of Stage 1 test excavation, and upon review of the finalised remediation plan should excavation depths be increased significantly to warrant monitoring and salvage excavation within areas of the site currently zoned for works under Call Out Procedure (see Section 3.7 below).

Outside the basement footprint, general excavation activities associated with demolition, site preparation (cut and levelling), and construction works (foundations excavation, strip footings, piling, service trenches, lift pits) for the residential apartment site redevelopment ranges in excavation depths. Though basements are not present across the entire site area, broadly speaking, multi storey apartment blocks require substantial foundation excavation for building support. Current street levels are not believed to have altered substantially from the late 19th century based on extant late 19th and early 20th century buildings presently on, or adjacent to the study site. On that basis, excavation activities for foundation construction (broadly speaking, up to 110cm on the Sydenham Street frontage and up to 90cm on the Victoria Road frontage and 1.6m for the lift pits, based off current plans) will most likely expose archaeological remains which have been assessed as locally significant relics and therefore require salvage excavation and archaeological recording prior to being disturbed or removed for apartment construction. Results of the finalised remediation plan may require deeper excavation across wider portions of the site. If our review of final documents determines this to be the case, the size of the archaeological monitoring zone will likely be expanded to include Stage 3 areas containing known historical development areas.

Archaeological monitoring will occur from the point where demolition has reached slab level. All archaeological monitoring and recording of relics will be undertaken in accordance with the Standard Excavation Practices detailed in Section 3.8. This includes a methodology for field and post-excavation artefact discard policy (Section 3.8.6).

Historic research indicates the potential for several wells or tanks to survive across the study site, many of which are expected to hold a similar late 19th century construction date. Should they all survive, there is high potential for data duplication of multiple late 19th century domestic artefact assemblages to be recovered. For these reasons, the following sampling strategy will be in place regarding manual excavation of fills within wells or tanks.

- All exposed wells or tank structures will be archaeologically cleaned and fully recorded in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (context sheets, photographs, photogrammetry planning, AHD levels) at their exposed ground surface level.
- Priority will be placed on manually excavating the most intact wells or tank structures exposed across the study site that will be heavily impacted on by excavation works (e.g.- within basement footprint) in order to salvage any occupation deposits.
- Any wells which are able to be attributed to the mid-19th century domestic occupation phase will be given manual investigation priority for their ability to provide a differential data set compared to the greater corpus of late 19th century archaeological data expected at the site. Most of these locations form part of Stage 1 test excavation.
- Partly disturbed or truncated well shafts and tanks will be given reduced priority for manual excavation of fills as deposits will be less intact.
- Well or tank fills and deposits will only be manually excavated and recorded to the proposed impact depths for the development.
- Deeper portions of well shafts that will not be impacted on by the proposed development will remain unexcavated, be protected and preserved in situ (refer to Section 3.8.4).
- In the case of significantly large artefact assemblages recovered on site, duplicated artefact data sets (particularly 20th century material) will be subject to the Artefact Discard Policy (see Section 3.8.6).



Figure 4 –Archaeological Zoning Map for Stage 2 and Stage 3 works.

Orange: Archaeological Monitoring and salvage (open area zones)

Green: Call Out Procedure

Source: Urbis (2024) adapted from Maker Engineering.

3.7. STAGE 3 – CALL OUT PROCEDURE

Portions of the site zoned as Stage 3 - Call Out Procedures within Figure 4 form areas of the site assessed as having nil potential for known historically documented archaeological remains. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is considered unnecessary for these locations and a Call Out Procedure will be in place should undocumented archaeological remains be exposed by contractors during excavation works. Details of the Call Out Procedure and will be explained to contractors during the initial heritage induction (Section 3.4). The following call out procedure will remain in operation until all excavation works are completed on site.

Undocumented or 'unexpected' finds may require archaeological assessment to determine whether the find is a 'relic'. If found to be a 'relic', undocumented finds under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) should be managed according to their significance. A relic may be of local or State significance and an archaeologist or Excavation Director with the appropriate experience is qualified to make such an assessment. If substantially intact archaeological deposits and/or State significant relics, not identified in the archaeological assessments are discovered, work must cease in the affected areas and the NSW Heritage Council or Heritage NSW contacted. Additional archaeological assessment and liaison or approvals from the NSW Heritage Council or Heritage NSW contacted may be required to deal with such finds if they cannot be conserved in-situ.

As a minimum, any unexpected 'relic' must be recorded, and the NSW Heritage Council notified via Section 146 Notification of Discovery of Relics. Works can recommence in the affected area if the Excavation Director provides written confirmation or as advised by the NSW Heritage Council or its delegate.

What is an Undocumented or 'Unexpected Find'?

During all works, excavators should be alert to the following historical materials and types of artefacts and report them as potential archaeological remains:

- Drains or footings that use building materials such as: sandstone, red-clay sandstock bricks, ceramic, timber or slate.
- Remains of former infrastructure including footings, floors, or piers; wells, cisterns, ceramic, stone or brick lined drains, old stone kerbing or pavement, former stone or brick road surfaces, timber and stone culverts, bridge footings and retaining walls or crushed brick or stone historic road fills.
- Clusters of artefacts: broken or complete glass bottles, ceramic plates, animal bones with butcher marks, clay smoking pipes, clay marbles, slate roof tiles.
- Clusters of artefacts may be accompanied by concentrations of charcoal and ash.
- Modified stone objects or shell middens (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage).

3.7.1. Call Out Procedure

If site works discover possible archaeological remains and an archaeologist is not present, works must cease in the affected area and an archaeologist must be contacted and consulted. The management procedure outlined below must be followed.

Discovery

1. The site manager is to be notified, who will notify Urbis' approval Excavation Director.
2. All works must stop in the find area. The find is not to be moved or impacted in any way prior to the written approval of the overseeing archaeologist.
3. The find area along with a minimum 5m buffer is to be cordoned off with signage indicating the area as a no-go zone.
4. A representative from Urbis' Archaeology Team (Excavation Director or senior archaeologist) is to attend site to inspect the find and make an initial assessment of significance. If the find is confirmed to be an historic archaeological relic or Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will notify Heritage NSW through the submission of the relevant notification to the Heritage Management System.
5. If the find is identified as an Aboriginal object, this should be notified to the Enviroline. Subsequently, this should include registration of the site on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management

System. This should also include the provision of a written notification to all Registered Aboriginal Parties on the nature of the find and management procedures.

6. A reassessment of the archaeological potential of the site and significance of the identified find should be undertaken by the Excavation Director, and provided as supporting documentation for any notification to Heritage NSW.
7. Management procedures for the find will be formulated in consultation with Heritage NSW and the relevant stakeholders (including Registered Aboriginal Parties in the event of the identification of an Aboriginal object) and established in writing by the overseeing archaeologist.
8. Works may only proceed within the area of the find upon the receipt of written approval from Urbis, and subject to any conditions provided by Heritage NSW should further liaison be required.

The following procedure is also to be followed in the unlikely event that suspected human remains are identified, with the below amendments:

1. Upon inspection of the suspected human remains by the overseeing archaeologist, should they be confirmed as suspected human remains NSW Police should be contacted to attend the site and form an assessment.
2. Management recommendations will be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and the overseeing archaeologist.
3. No works can recommence within the vicinity of the find until appropriate management procedures are in place and written confirmation of approval to proceed is provided by Heritage NSW, the Police and any other relevant agencies.

3.8. STANDARD EXCAVATION PRACTICES

An introduction to standard practices for the excavation of historical archaeological sites in alignment with:

- *Archaeological Assessments Guidelines*, Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996.
- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*, Heritage Council of NSW, 2006.
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* Heritage Council of NSW, 2009

3.8.1. Demolition and Services

Consult with the archaeologist when deciding the methodology for demolition or planning temporary or permanent service connections. In general, structures may be demolished to slab level without supervision but an archaeologist must be present when slabs are lifted. Footings and services must be left in-ground until archaeologists confirm removal will not impact archaeology – this may be after the completion of archaeological fieldwork. Demolition plans that require in-ground impacts, such as temporary piling or shoring when buildings are partly retained or the construction of ramps and haul roads, must consult with the archaeologist during the planning stages as this may affect the archaeological methodology and approvals. In general, existing service routes may be re-used but if new excavation is required to extend, repair or replace services, or if there is a proposal to use non-destructive digging, consult the archaeologist in the planning stages as this may affect the archaeological methodology and approvals.

3.8.2. Archaeological Monitoring

Monitoring involves a suitably qualified archaeologists working alongside an experienced mechanical excavator driver and directing the location, depth and method of excavation. The machine must be of an appropriate size to the task, work backwards from hardstand or areas of no archaeological potential so as not to disturb any exposed archaeology, have rubber tracks, use a mud bucket, and remove one stratigraphic layer at a time as defined by the archaeologist.

3.8.3. Manual Investigation

As defined by the archaeologist monitoring mechanical excavation, machine excavation ceases at the point at which potential archaeological relics are exposed. This is typically after the removal of modern fills and surfaces and the appearance of historic soil profiles or structures. Manual investigation can involve a team of archaeologists using small hand tools to expose and clean in detail archaeological structures, features and deposits. Manual investigation proceeds by identifying individual units or 'contexts,' usually a stratigraphic layer, cut, fill, deposit or structure, and excavating those units in a controlled manner. This can take place during either testing, monitoring or salvage excavation scenarios. The scale of manual investigation is related to the Research Design, the nature, extent, complexity, significance and condition of the archaeological resource and its research potential.

Deposits

If discovered, deposits require spatially controlled manual investigation by first identifying the levels and full extent of the deposit and establishing a grid of that area suitable to the size of the deposit, typically 1m x 1m squares if the deposit is within a room or yard space. A grid will not be necessary for deposits within wells, cisterns or privies. With small hand tools archaeologists manually excavate deposits in stratigraphic order to retrieve the artefacts in a controlled manner. Deposits are sieved through a 3-5mm mesh to ensure a high percentage or all artefacts are retrieved. The sample size for artefact collection can range up to 100% of those identified in the deposit, depending on the significance, Research Design and parameters of the site-specific excavation methodology. During this process, the Excavation Director reviews the artefacts recovered along with the stratigraphy to confirm the dating and significance of the deposit is within the range anticipated by the Research Design and the approvals in place for excavation.

3.8.4. Conservation In-Situ

Conservation in-situ can be achieved by avoiding disturbing an archaeological site, exposure and reburial of a site or exposure and conservation for public display, these options depend on the most appropriate strategy for the archaeological resource, its significance and the site conditions. Reburial includes, at a minimum, physical separation with stable and permeable materials such as geofabric and then 100mm of clean sand to avoid contact with introduced materials and disperse loads. Conservation areas should be

avoided with deep plantings when areas are landscaped. Guides for conservation by display would be determined in a Heritage Interpretation Plan or Heritage Interpretation Strategy.

Assessing and planning for conservation is done with reference to *Archaeological Assessments Guidelines*, Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996. Those guidelines also reference the *Burra Charter*, Article 9 of which states that 'the physical location of a place is part of its cultural significance'. Archaeologists should always consider the in-situ retention of archaeological features for future generations, however, in many cases this is not possible. When conservation is not possible, the archaeological site should be comprehensively documented before its disturbance, including the details of its location and relationships (Article 27). In some cases, the removal and reconstruction of archaeological features at another place (for example, a museum) may be appropriate, especially where the original location is under threat of destruction.⁴

3.8.5. Archaeological Recording

Archaeological sites are recorded in several ways: Context Sheets, Harris Matrix, Photography, Diary, Scaled Site Drawings and Levels. Scaled Site Drawings are made to archaeological drawing conventions and are produced either by hand-drawing them on site or with data collected from photogrammetry. Scaled plans must be correlated with spatial survey information and the collection of Australian Height Datum (AHD) levels. Context Sheets are standardised forms that record descriptive and interpretive details for each individual unit that makes up the archaeological site (e.g. stratigraphic layers, structures, deposits). A Harris Matrix is used to define the relationships between those individual units. The site diary tracks daily progress and interpretations of stratigraphy, phasing, site taphonomy and identification of individual units. Photography includes the use of a labelled photo board, north arrow and scales, archival photos must shoot in a RAW format and comply with the *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film Or Digital Capture*. Records are accompanied by registers that track the creation of archaeological data. must fulfil the expectations of any approvals for excavation, best practice and government guidelines.

3.8.6. Artefact Analysis and Storage

Historical artefacts recovered during archaeological test excavation, salvage and monitoring would be catalogued and analysed for presentation and inclusion in an excavation report. All artefact bags would be processed as soon as possible after recovery.

Post-excavation analysis of materials recovered during excavation would be undertaken in a suitable secure location by the Urbis Archaeology Team under the supervision of the Excavation Director. Artefact processing would be undertaken off-site, as follows:

- Artefacts would be cleaned and dried
- Artefacts would then be divided into categories according to their type and fabric and, in the case of glass and ceramics, by colour
- Categorized artefacts would then be further divided into diagnostic and non-diagnostic artefacts (with further consideration given to the diagnostic artefacts)
- Bulk-find items (e.g. non-diagnostic glass, shells, wooden fragments, non-diagnostic metal, etc.) would be weighed and recorded and retained for future research purposes
- The remaining artefacts would be retained for further analysis and research
- Diagnostic artefacts suitable for display would be identified and labelled

Processing would involve cleaning and photographing each artefact and entering it into a database with all relevant information, as indicated on the bag, as well as additional interpretation, photograph numbers and potential relationships. Artefact bags should then be stored in archive boxes which are clearly labelled by context and returned to the Proponent for long-term storage and curation.

Following processing and stabilisation of artefacts, cataloguing of artefacts will be based on the following three-tier priority system.

⁴ Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice 2013 p 4

Priority 1 – Single event fills/deposits which have the potential to have direct links to occupants and may have the ability to respond to Research Design questions. Contexts may include occupation deposits and fills from cesspits and wells, underfloor deposits and intact rubbish pit fills.

Priority 2 – Deposits or fills important for dating purposes but unlikely to contribute to the responses to Research Design questions or form useful comparative analysis. These contexts may include demolition fills (including within cesspits and wells), postholes/postpipes, yard deposits and disturbed rubbish pit fills.

Priority 3 – Levelling fills and unstratified artefacts.

These three priorities will form the basis of the standard cataloguing that will be undertaken:

Table 2 Catalogue standard by priority

Priority	Standard Catalogue
1	Best practice for comparative assemblage analysis: all fields + MV counts + conjoin checks + additional research
2	Best practice for dating: all fields; undiagnostic sherds will be bulk bagged
3	Bulk processing: raw counts only + overall estimate of date range; some significant/ datable artefacts may be recorded independently as per Priority 2 if appropriate

Source: Adapted from Mountains Heritage and Dr Penny Crook (December 2024)

3.8.7. Artefact Discard Policy and Procedure

The following artefact discard policy and procedure has been developed specifically for the proposed works as part of the redevelopment of the Timberyards site. This discard policy is divided into two main stages, on site discard and post excavation processing.

3.8.7.1. On site discard policy

Non- Significant Fills

Artefacts from non-significant fills will be sampled on site. If present, a collection of 19th century artefacts will be sampled on site. Photographs will first be taken of all artefacts within their fill context, followed by selection of only diagnostically datable artefacts for retention and off-site cataloguing. Remaining artefacts from non-significant fills will be discarded on site. Soil samples are not required to be collected from non-significant fills.

Building Material Samples

A building material sample, such as bricks or mortar, may be taken from each structure recorded as a physical sample for reference during post-excavation analysis and production of the final excavation report. Bricks which contain frogs or makers marks are to be prioritised for sampling. Typically, only a single brick needs to be sampled from each structure.

Soil Samples

In a historical archaeological context, soil samples should only be collected from significant occupation deposits (fills from cesspits and wells, underfloor deposits and intact rubbish pit fills), postholes/postpipes or slot trenches, drain deposits, or evidence of early agricultural activities (hoe marks).

3.8.7.2. Post excavation artefact discard policy

While sampling strategies can be employed on site, it may also be necessary, in the case where excessive numbers of artefacts are collected from the site, to establish a retention policy for which artefacts warrant ongoing storage post-cataloguing and which can be discarded. While there are no specific guidelines available in NSW regarding artefact retention or discard, it is generally understood that the only artefacts that

retain cultural heritage significance or have the potential for future research and comparative analysis are essential to retain, in particular for large assemblages.⁵

More broadly, much of the discussion about discarding archaeological artefacts is led by museum curators and archivists responsible for managing them (e.g. Merriman 2011, among others). All agree that only artefacts of high cultural significance or potential for future research, should be retained for long-term preservation. Several factors need to be considered to determine the cultural significance and future research potential including stratigraphic context, diagnostic capacity and integrity.

As established in Section 3.8.6 above, stratigraphic context plays a major role in the significance of an individual artefact and thus for this site, a cataloguing priority system has been established to categorise the significance of these artefacts within their stratigraphic context. This process will establish the artefacts which are considered of high research value and significance which will be catalogued as Priority 1. These artefacts should all be retained for long-term storage.

Artefacts from Priority 2 and 3 should be largely considered for their diagnostic capacity as a tool for understanding the research potential for the object. Diagnostic capacity largely relates to the ability for an artefact to provide unique information which can complement or even change what is understood about the historical context for the archaeology of the site. More complex artefact classes, such as ceramics and miscellaneous, are more likely to yield unique research data compared to other material classes such as faunal, metal or glass which may be represented by larger quantities of undiagnostic fragments or repeat types. Artefacts of higher integrity (completeness) may also offer more research value and thus may also warrant retention.

Artefacts from Priority 2 contexts are mainly valued for dating purposes, as such, significant artefacts, or those with research potential and diagnostic capacity, from these contexts should be retained while artefacts with minimal research potential may be discarded along while those represented by repeat types may be sampled. As Priority 3 artefacts will largely be from non-significant stratigraphic contexts or are unstratified, only rare artefacts, or those of significant research potential, should be retained.

Table 3 Artefact discard matrix

<i>Diagnostic capacity</i>	<i>P1 Contexts</i>	<i>P2 Contexts</i>	<i>P3 Contexts</i>
High	Retain	Retain	Retain
Moderate	Retain	Sample	Discard
Low or Limited	Retain	Discard	Discard

Retain	Artefact will be retained in the nominated artefact repository
Sample	A representative example of the artefact will be retained and the remainder discarded
Discard	The artefact will be disposed of following recording appropriate to its type.

Source: *Mountains Heritage and Dr Penny Crook (December 2024)*

Based on these principles, the following process will be undertaken for the study site:

1. Artefacts with high research potential will be retained – this includes consideration of stratigraphic context, diagnostic capacity, significance and integrity.
2. Artefacts with no or limited research potential will be discarded, however, as a minimum all artefacts will be counted, weighed and photographed.
3. Prior to discard, an artefact specialist should physically inspect artefacts nominated for discard.
4. Any discarded artefacts should be considered for donation for educational purposes or safely disposed of.
5. Retained artefacts must be securely stored.

The following process will be undertaken:

1. Artefacts will be catalogued based on the stratigraphic priority system.

⁵ Heritage Victoria (2015), p.12; Merriman 2011; Swain 2007, p.139

2. All artefacts from Priority 1 contexts will be retained.
3. During cataloguing of Priority 2 and Priority 3 assemblages, an artefact specialist will identify those with limited or low potential nominated for discard.
4. During cataloguing, the research potential of contexts may be revised and any additional artefacts with low or limited research potential will be identified.
5. Artefacts to be discarded will be inspected by an artefact specialist.
6. A final list of artefacts to be discarded will be subject to approval by the artefact specialist and Primary Excavation Director.
7. Any artefacts, due to be discarded, will be offered for donation if suitable.
8. Discarded artefacts will be safely disposed of and will not be sold.

3.8.8. Final Archaeological Report

A Final Report must be prepared at the completion of archaeological fieldwork, the reporting must meet government guidelines and the conditions of the relevant excavation approval. Reporting is required under Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Reports are submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate and copies are lodged with local libraries or appropriate local repositories. Final Reports include at a minimum:

- Executive Summary
- On the title page, due credit to the client paying for the excavation
- Accurate site location and site plan with scale and north arrow and geo-reference data
- Historical research, references and bibliography
- Detailed information on the excavation including the aims, context for excavation, treatment of artefacts and analysis of information retrieved
- Nominated repository for artefacts
- Detailed response to research questions (at a minimum those stated in the Heritage Council approved Research Design).
- Conclusions from the archaeological programme including a re-assessment of the site's significance; how archaeological investigation have contributed to community understanding, comparison with other sites, recommendations for future management and how much of the site remains undisturbed.
- Details of how information about the excavation was made publicly available.

The scale and timing of the Final Report is based on the complexity and significance of the finds and can be determined at the completion of archaeological fieldwork.

3.8.9. Interpretation and Public Information

Archaeological sites may be subject to excavation permit conditions that require heritage interpretation strategies and plans that connect the redevelopment of a site with the information and significance gathered from archaeological excavation. Interpretation is a best practice method of connecting place, people, history and meaning. Interpretation strategies may recommend physical and/or digital means of public information such as signage, paving, displays, material selection, design details, landscaping and adapting design to allow for conservation in-situ.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

This Historical Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology (HARDEM) should be read with the AMAC (2024) Historical Archaeological Assessment.

This Historical Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology (HARDEM) needs to be submitted via Major Projects as supporting documentation (Item 8) to State Significant Development application SSD-76927247, for review and endorsement by Heritage NSW as agency advice for heritage management on behalf of the Minister for Planning.

A response to the Criteria for Assessing Excavation Directors (Heritage Council of NSW 2019) has been prepared by the nominated Primary Excavation Director, Kelly Strickland, and nominated Secondary Excavation Director, Johnny Sokalik. This response also needs to be submitted via Major Projects as supporting documentation (Item 9) to State Significant Development application SSD-76927247, for review and endorsement by Heritage NSW as agency advice for heritage management on behalf of the Minister for Planning.

Stage 1 - archaeological test excavation cannot commence on site until the HARDEM has been endorsed by Heritage NSW. Archaeological testing will commence with excavation of Test trenches 1 – 5 following completion of the demolition program down to slab level within the proposed basement footprint.

Undertaking a program of test excavation as the first stage of the archaeological program will establish a hold point for revision or addendum of the Stage 2 monitoring and salvage (open area) excavation methodology proposed in Section 3.6 (HNSW Advice Item 8f). The results of Stage 1 test excavation will inform any additional mitigative measures required to the Stage 2 monitoring and salvage program detailed in Section 3.6.

5. REFERENCES

AMAC (November 2024). Historical Archaeological Assessment: Marrickville Timberyards.

Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning (2009). *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.

Heritage NSW (2019). *Criteria for Assessing Excavation Directors*.

Heritage Office of the Department of Planning (2006), *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*.

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Heritage Victoria (2015). *Guidelines for investigating historical archaeological artefacts*.

Merriman, Nick (2011). 'Infinity on Trial: Sustainable management of archaeological archives' in *Caring for Our Collections: Papers from the symposium Developing Sustainable, Strategic Collection Management Approaches for Archaeological Assemblages*.

Swain, Hedley (2007). *An introduction to museum archaeology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

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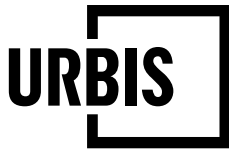
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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.





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21/05/2025

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Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
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**Re: Detailed Environmental Heritage Advice – Item 7
The Timberyards by RTL Co. SSD-76927247
Addendum to Appendix DDD: The Timberyards Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) –
prepared by AMAC, dated November 2024**

Dear Nicole,

The following addendum is provided as part of a response to your letter dated 19 March 2025, providing heritage advice for the Environmental Impact Statement as part of State Significant Development SSD-76927247 for the Timberyards site in Marrickville. Per Attachment A “Detailed Environmental Heritage Advice” Item 7 requests and addendum to the Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by AMAC, November 2024:

“Please provide further justification as to assessment of Nil archaeological potential in Zone 1. The historical research indicates a potential for unmapped 19th Century structures and/or brickmaking within these lots, with potential for archaeological resources to be retained below subsequent construction levels or hardstand”

This current addendum letter responds explicitly to the Item 7 request, addressing the areas specifically identified as having ‘Nil archaeological potential’. The remaining archaeological components of the Detailed Heritage Advice Letter, forming Items 8 – 10, have also been addressed and are presented to Heritage NSW in their relevant forms. A separate Archaeological Research Design has been prepared (Item 8) along with nomination documentation supplied for Excavation Directors (Item 9) to manage the proposed archaeological field program. The Archaeological Research Design also responds to the request for archaeological test excavation (Item 10).

Please note that separate documentation concerning the built heritage aspects of the Detailed Heritage Advice Letter has been prepared and supplied by Urbis regarding changes to the Heritage Impact Statement (Items 1-6).

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Strickland".

Kelly Strickland
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1. ADDENDUM TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

1.1. SUMMARY OF BRICKMAKING FROM HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Broadly the historical archaeological assessment identifies that brickmaking was a common industry in Marrickville, in particular during the late 19th century:

The brickmaking industry took off in Marrickville in the 1880s as the soil of the area was perfect for brickmaking. Marrickville became a semi-industrial area, home to the largest brickmaking business in Sydney. Several grand homes were demolished in order to make way for more brick pits. Larger estates were rapidly subdivided to provide housing for the people who were employed at the brick pits and potteries. Marrickville Council resumed the old brick pits for public parks in the 1920s and 1930s. Other industries that became prominent in Marrickville were wool mills, steel and metal works, automotive and various service industries (AMAC, November 2024, p.12).

The Baseline Archaeological Assessment (AMAC 2024) notes that several historic owners of portions of the study site were brickmakers and poses the possibility that the site was used for clay quarrying:

Three brickmakers have been identified in the title documents as owning various portions of Chalders subdivision. However, no evidence has been found to suggest that brickmaking activities were occurring within the study site. The portions of the study site that were owned by brickmakers may have been utilised for clay quarrying in the 19th century (AMAC, November 2024, p.16).

Another unknown element of the sites history is in its relationship to the brick making industry. Several of the historic owners of the site are listed in title documents as bricks makers however no evidence has been found to suggest that the study site was being used for this purpose. It is possible that the site was being mined for clay in the 19th century (AMAC, November 2024, p.84).

1.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL – NIL POTENTIAL (ZONE 1)

Based on available historic maps, sections of the site were assessed as being of nil archaeological potential. These areas were assessed this way due to their being no known historic development in these areas and they include land previously owned by brickmakers. Historic research has not provided reason to believe that the site was ever developed for the purpose of brickmaking. The following section reinforces this assessment of nil potential.

1.2.1. Archaeological potential for brickmaking

Historic title documents for the site indicate several brickmakers as owners of various portions of the site during the mid to late 19th century. These include George and Frederick Eagle, Francis Hunt, George Cole, William Harris (the younger), George Archibald Clissold and John Alexander Martin. Additional research has been carried out as part of this Addendum on each of these occupants including searches of the Sands directory and historic newspapers.

Francis Hunt owned historic Lot 18 and is listed consistently in the Sand's directory through the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s as a grocer.¹ He is only listed as a brickmaker in a title document from 1856.² Sale documents from the end of the Hunt family's ownership of Lot 18 lists a shop and six dwellings. Given the information we have about Francis Hunt it appears that his primary occupation during his ownership of the site was as a grocer and not as a brickmaker.

Of the other brickmakers, the Eagles appear to have occupied Lot 19 from 1861-1886. Both George and Frederick Eagle are noted as brickmakers throughout this occupation³ and appear to have lived on the site with a plan from 1866 noting Eagle as the occupant.⁴ A search of Sands and historic newspapers revealed no further information about George or Frederick Eagle and no brickworks have been attributed to them or are likely to have been owned by them, as such, it is likely that their occupation of Lot 19 was purely domestic. Lot 20 was owned by George Cole from 1856-1882.⁵ In 1882, the Sands' Directory notes Cole as a "carter"⁶ again suggesting that he may have only been an occupant of the site. As such, it is likely that these brickmakers association with the site was residential and they were likely employed by one of the many brickworks in the vicinity including Daley's Standsure, Johnston's Brickworks, Standard Brickworks.

On the Farr Street side of the site, William Harris (the younger) owned part of Lots 5 and 6 from 1894-1911⁷ which contained the Harris family home constructed by his father William Harris. By the late 19th century, this subdivision created small residential allotments along Farr Steet which were occupied by terraces, some of which are still standing, as such, it is highly unlikely that Harris would have used this land for quarrying. George Archibold Clissold owned Lot 9 of Harris' subdivision from 1878-1890.⁸ This was also a residential allotment and there is no evidence to suggest that Clissold lived on the site, however, it is possible that his brother Alfred occupied the site. Similarly, John Alexander Martin owned Allotment 10 of Harris' subdivision from 1880-1895.⁹ This again was a smaller residential allotment unlikely to have been useful for clay quarrying.

It is clear that by the late 19th century, the occupation of the site was largely domestic. The Marrickville Waterboard plan series dates to 1891-1893 and provides a great amount of detail of the buildings and landscape features from the time. This plan indicates a large number of domestic buildings within the boundary of the study site. This plan does not indicate the presence of any brick pits or kilns within the study site. This is worth noting as these features appear prominently in the same plan series in other areas of Marrickville. This includes an area to the west of the study site, also on Sydenham Road in what is now Henson Park. This was the site of Thomas Daley's Standsure Brickworks. An excerpt of this plan has been included below to demonstrate what these features look like in plan (Figure 1). It can be concluded that if such features existed on our study site, they would be visible. During the 1890s NSW experienced a depression and a significant number of brickworks were forced to close, in these cases the brick pits were filled in with either water or fill. In the plan below, several holes are marked as 'water holes' indicating previous brick pits now filled with water. Even if a brick pit had once existed within our site, it is likely that it would still be indicated on the 1890s plan as a water hole. The absence of such features (brick pits or kilns) within the site indicates that it is unlikely the site was not utilised for brickmaking activities during the mid to late 19th century.

¹ Sands Directory (1873, 1876, 1879, 1882, 1885, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1900).

² AMAC November 2024, 16.

³ AMAC November 2024, 24.

⁴ AMAC November 2024, Figure 2.6.

⁵ AMAC November 2024, p.29.

⁶ Sands Directory (1873, 1876, 1879, 1882, 1885, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1900).

⁷ AMAC November 2024, p.40.

⁸ AMAC November 2024, p.42.

⁹ AMAC November 2024, p.42.

The title documents list many brickmakers as occupants of the site. Extensive research has been done into these men with minimal results. Marrickville was a hotspot for brickmakers during the late 19th century and the abundance of brickmakers occupying our site is simply a result of wanting to live close to work. A similar occurrence is seen in the Millers Point area as most domestic occupants are employed in maritime services. Based on the historic research that has been undertaken it does not appear that any of the men listed in title documents owned their own brickmaking businesses and were likely employed by other business in the area, such as Thomas Daley's brickworks on Sydenham Road.



Figure 1 1891-1893 Waterboard plan showing Thomas Daley's brickworks.
Water holes/ brick holes indicated by blue arrows.
Brick kiln indicated by red arrow.

Source: Sheet 31, Sydney Water Archives accessed via Inner West Council Libraries.

1.2.2. Archaeological potential for other unmapped 19th Century structures

While the archaeological assessment broadly notes that historic plans for the 19th century of the site are scant, and determines that a

large amount of information regarding the historic development of the study site that is unknown. Due to the scant nature of historic plans, precise construction dates for many of the 19th century structures are unknown¹⁰

The report does however provide quite extensive information for the main occupation phase of the site from the 1850s through to the late 19th century. This includes several detailed plans such as the 1866 Crown plan, 1877 subdivision plan, 1889 Crown plan and 1891-1893 waterboard plan,¹¹ which broadly document the development of the site throughout the mid-late 19th century. While the precise date of some of the structures is unknown, the location of the main buildings fronting Victoria Road, Sydenham Road, Farr Street (Albert St) and Mitchell Street are broadly documented. While there is always some potential for unknown ancillary structures related to these buildings, broadly the main occupation phases are represented in the historic plans and there is no evidence to suggest that the areas of 'Nil' potential are likely to contain relics that can be predicted by the assessment.

1.3. CONCLUSION

Additional research regarding the occupants of the site who have been identified as brickmakers has found no evidence to suggest that clay quarrying or brickmaking activities were occurring on the site. The 19th century occupation of the site has been found to be largely residential, with limited commercial activity. These brickmakers were more likely residential occupants rather than carrying out their trade on site. None of the brickmakers are recorded as brickmasters or as owning their own brickworks so it is more likely that they were employed by one of the many neighbouring brickworks. In addition to this, several of the brickmakers were attributed to owning allotments in the late 19th century, a period that is well represented in the historic plans and thus should any clay pits or kilns have existed on the site, they would have been represented if they existed.

As such, it has been found that evidence of clay-quarrying or brickmaking is unlikely to exist on the site and these activities are unlikely to be represented in the areas of Nil Potential.

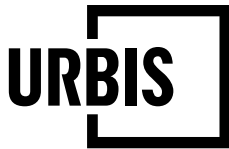
This addendum has found that the areas of 'Nil Potential' identified in the historical assessment can be supported based on the fact that these areas have either undergone no historical development prior to the current 20th century buildings or alternatively that the 20th century development has significantly impacted earlier remains and thus there is no expectation for archaeological relics in these locations.

It should also be noted that the significance assessment has found that the relics anticipated to survive at the site are of local significance only and no relics have been identified as potentially of State significance.¹²

¹⁰ AMAC November 2024, p,84

¹¹ AMAC November 2024, Figure 2.6-2.10

¹² AMAC November 2024, p.89-91



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

16 May 2025

Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy Street
Parramatta NSW 2150

Dear Heritage NSW,

PRIMARY EXCAVATION DIRECTOR CRITERIA RESPONSE – MARRICKVILLE TIMBERYARDS PROJECT – SSD-769272347

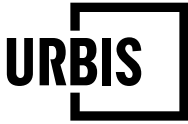
The following statement has been prepared to accompany my nomination as Primary Excavation Director as part of an SSD application for the project known as the Marrickville Timberyards, bounded by Sydenham Road, Victoria Road, Mitchell Street and Farr Street, Marrickville.

My most recent nomination for Primary Excavation Director is from December 2024 under my previous place of employment (AMAC Group) for 43 and 51 Queen St, 3-7 New St, Ashfield (s140 HMS8176) where field works are awaiting commencement later this year. Since this application, I have joined the team at Urbis as an Associate Director in their archaeology team.

The Historical Archaeological Assessment was prepared by AMAC Group (November 2024). The Archaeological Research Design for this work has been prepared by Urbis (May 2025) and forms the basis for the archaeological works program proposed for the site. Based on agency advice prepared by Heritage NSW (19/03/2025) as part of the response to submissions phase of SSD-76927247, the proposed archaeological program has been devised into stages starting with test excavation (Stage 1) and progressing to monitoring and salvage excavation (Stage 2) following a hold point review of the ARD and monitoring zones based on the results of Stage 1 testing.

For this application, John Sokalik from Urbis, who holds previous experience supervising historical archaeological excavations is nominated as Secondary Excavation Director. As a Primary Director, I have previously acted as mentor on site for Secondary Directors and can continue in this role for the current application.

The following has been prepared in response to Heritage Council of NSW's Criteria for assessing Excavation Directors (September 2019). As I have previously acted as Primary Excavation Director for sites containing locally significant relics (both for test excavation and open area salvage excavations), the response below has been prepared for Part A of the criteria. Accompanying this response is a copy of my full Curriculum Vitae.



PART A– ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS/EXPERIENCE

1. A tertiary honours (or Masters/PhD) degree or graduate diplomat in archaeology and three years relevant and cumulative professional experience in historical archaeology or a related archaeological field.

I completed a Bachelor of Ancient History (Honours) in 2011 at Macquarie University, Sydney. During my studies, I participated in an overseas excavation at Helwan, Egypt, as well as working part time for AMAC Group from 2009. On completion of my honours degree, I commenced working full time from November 2011. I have now been employed as a full-time consulting archaeologist for more than a decade. I have been involved in projects across several regions in New South Wales including sites in Sydney, Wollongong, Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, Central Coast, Port Macquarie, and the Hunter regions.

Additionally, I have undertaken projects in Tasmania and the ACT. In 2023 I assisted the University of Sydney in an overseas excavation in Al'Ula, Saudi Arabia, acting in the capacity of archaeological field supervisor and student mentor. More recently I have completed a Graduate Certificate in Development Planning to increase my understanding of the New South Wales planning system and further refine my skills in heritage management among a constantly evolving environment.

2. A demonstrated understanding of NSW heritage legislation assessing heritage significance criteria and relevant archaeological guidelines / best practice methods and standards including, but not limited to, relevant archaeology publications issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

During my time managing archaeological sites across NSW I have authored and co-authored more than 100 archaeological assessments, most submitted for applications to Heritage NSW. I have discussed and adequately assessed the heritage significance of archaeological sites, through understanding the criteria prepared in accordance with Heritage Council approved guidelines including 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics' (Heritage Branch, 2009). Having thorough knowledge of the criteria for assessing the heritage significance of sites has further assisted in my understanding and ability to write concise and relevant archaeological research designs and excavation methodologies relevant to the anticipated archaeological remains and their assessed level of significance.

My understanding and knowledge of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW), legislative guidelines and best practice methods is habitually employed in the field. In my past roles as Primary or Secondary Excavation Director, I am responsible for providing heritage inductions at sites, briefing all contractors about the approved archaeological program as well as protocols and stop works procedures for undocumented finds. An example of a 'stop works' procedure I carried out, resulting in the preparation of a s146 Notification of a Relic occurred at a site known as 5 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point, whereby an 1830s stone retaining wall was exposed by site contractors in the rear yard (March 2018).

3. Demonstrated experience in the investigation of comparable or relevant historical archaeological sites (especially Australian Historical Archaeology), projects management and preparing written archaeological assessments / site management recommendations

The site presently under consideration, the Marrickville Timberyards project, is expected to contain partly intact archaeological evidence from mid to late 19th century long term domestic occupation of Marrickville. The site's anticipated archaeological resource lies with a combination of structural remains from previously demolished domestic dwellings, detached outbuildings, wells and undocumented occupation deposits which may still survive within the disturbed footprints of those previously demolished structures, wells, tanks or cesspits. The site has potential to contain partly

intact occupation deposition which may form secure deposits specific to the latter 19th century at a time when urban sprawl was starting to become prevalent, with focus on increasing suburban development through subdivision of former large early 19th century family estates. Domestic sites outside of the Sydney CBD within inner-city locations are considered less represented among the archaeological record of metropolitan Sydney. Intact occupation deposits that may survive at the site once recorded have potential to provide a valuable comparative data set for mid to late 19th century domestic assemblages of inner Sydney trends and patterns of occupation and consumption in a domestic context. Locally significant relics are expected to survive within the study area to varying degrees of integrity.

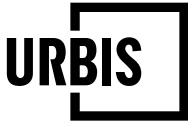
Based on the nature of identified major impacts and likely remediation works across the site, testing, archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation where relics are expected is vital to ensure that exposure of cultural material can be examined on site by myself and John to determine their type and nature, understand condition and significance to be able to pause excavation works where necessary and archaeologically record intact locally significant relics.

My past field practice and experience at similar site types will be vital to my successful management of the proposed works program, particularly my long term, ongoing management of domestic archaeological sites across inner Sydney including Ultimo, Surry Hills, Millers Point, Dawes Point and The Rocks region. Over the years I have prepared many detailed excavation methodologies for archaeological testing, inspections and monitoring for sites expecting 19th century locally significant relics to survive. A sample of similar site types where I have been involved in the field phase in a Primary Excavation Director, Secondary Excavation Director or site director capacity in the Sydney region include:

- 222-228 Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills – test excavation; salvage excavation
- 55-59 Wentworth Avenue, Surry Hills – test excavation; salvage excavation
- 66 Bay Street, Ultimo – archaeological monitoring and salvage
- 1, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17 & 19 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point – test excavation or archaeological monitoring
- 5-13 Dalgety Terrace & Rhodens Lane, Millers Point – archaeological monitoring
- 51 Kent Street, Millers Point – archaeological monitoring

I have independently identified and manually excavated locally significant intact underfloor deposits during a program of test excavation at 9 Lower Fort Street while under the mentorship of Dr Ivana Vetta. While the site at 9 Lower Fort Street is State Heritage listed, my field analysis of the deposit determined it was a later 19th century deposit unlinked to the early owner-occupant of the original dwelling, forming a locally significant domestic assemblage from the site's Milton Terrace tenancy phase. I have also undertaken test excavation in the rear yard of several terraces on Lower Fort Street (numbers 15-19) which contain the structural remains of c.1820s Durham cottage. In all cases, structural remains of the original cottage and later extensions were exposed, with a complete absence of occupation deposition linked to the domestic use of the cottage due to post demolition impacts.

Over the years I have prepared many detailed excavation methodologies for archaeological testing, monitoring or open area excavation that targets the required level of archaeological investigations or involvement in relation to the type of subsurface impacts that will occur from the proposed development. My acceptance as Primary Excavation Director over the past few years has ensured my continued education and growth in my ability to competently direct field operations to maximise data retrieval and engage best practice in all aspects of operation.



4. Ability to demonstrate that work under any approvals previously granted by the Heritage Council has been completed in accordance with the conditions of that approval and the final report has been submitted to the Heritage Council.

I have been responsible for the compilation of numerous final archaeological reports for sites where I acted as Primary or Secondary Excavation Director. These final reports were prepared in accordance with specific conditions outlined in the permit issued by the Heritage Council. In my capacity as Primary Excavation Director, I have recently completed the Final Archaeological Report for 66 Bay Street, Ultimo (S140 HMS ID1962). I have completed final archaeological reports, including writing the stratigraphic report and response to research design, for sites which have been excavated under all permit types requiring final excavation reports (s140, s60). More recently I have completed final reports for monitoring and salvage excavation works at 2 Caroline Street, Balmain (May 2023; S140/2020/007), the Former Newcastle Courthouse (September 2021; SSD), Roseneath Cottage, Parramatta (September 2021; S65a/2021/007), and 207 High Street, Maitland (July 2021, 2019/S140/005). Please refer to my attached Curriculum Vitae for a complete list of final archaeological reports authored or co-authored by myself. All final reports where I am approved Secondary Excavation Director have been completed and submitted to Heritage NSW.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "K. Strickland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "K" and a long, sweeping underline.

Kelly Strickland
Associate Director
+61 2 8424 5100
kstrickland@urbis.com.au



KELLY STRICKLAND

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

SERVICES

Heritage
Archaeology

SECTORS

Commercial
Government
Infrastructure
Industrial
Mixed Use
Residential

QUALIFICATIONS

Bachelor of Ancient History
(Honours)

Graduate Certificate in
Development Planning (with
Distinction)

AFFILIATIONS

Member - ICOMOS
Member – ASHA

CONTACT

T +61 2 8424 5100
E kstrickland@urbis.com.au

Kelly Strickland holds 14 years professional experience in heritage management, with a strong focus on historical and Aboriginal archaeology. Kelly has vast experience in managing heritage and archaeology projects of various scope including large scale private sector redevelopments (commercial and residential), government infrastructure projects and industrial development.

Kelly leads projects with an early and detailed understanding of a site's history and legislation, providing stability and predictability for an archaeological project throughout its life cycle, ultimately minimising risks to project timelines. Her qualifications in both history and development planning means that Kelly is well versed in balancing the importance of cultural heritage significance while navigating specific needs of each development.

Clients reach out to Kelly as she looks beyond mere compliance and seeks excellence in heritage outcomes for all projects. Her career has led her to work at many different sites across New South Wales and Tasmania, as well as excavations in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

PROJECTS

Cathedral Rest Park
Landscaping Upgrades

- City of Newcastle

Sydney Brick Kilns Precinct
Redevelopment

- City of Sydney

Infrastructure Upgrades at
Macquarie Point, Hobart

- Macquarie Point
Development
Corporation

Residential redevelopment - 66
Bay Street, Ultimo

- Colliers

Commercial redevelopment - 32
Smith Street, Parramatta

- GPT Group

Closebourne Estate Retirement
Village – Morpeth

- Lendlease

Former Newcastle Courthouse –
Nihon University Development

- Built

Moore Park Toll House – Moore
Park

- Centennial Park &
Moore Park Trust

Kelly Strickland – Curriculum Vitae

Tertiary Qualifications

Bachelor of Ancient History (Honours), Class II, Division 1, Macquarie University (2008-2011)

Graduate Certificate in Development Planning (with Distinction), Curtin University (2022-2024)

Relevant Employment

Associate Director (Archaeology)	Urbis Ltd: February 2025 – current
Associate Director (Historic Heritage & Archaeology)	Archaeological Management and Consulting (T/A AMAC Group): March 2024 – January 2025
Senior Archaeologist	Archaeological Management and Consulting (T/A AMAC Group): September 2017 – March 2024
Archaeologist	Archaeological Management and Consulting (T/A AMAC Group): August 2009 – September 2017

Industry Related Qualifications

- Heritage NSW endorsed Primary Excavation Director (s140, s60) to manage locally significant relics
- Heritage NSW endorsed Secondary Excavation Director (s60) to manage State significant relics
- Current OHS General Induction for Construction Work in NSW
- Current Rail Industry Worker (RIW) card
- Current Driver's License (Class C)
- Current First Aid Certificate

Experience

- Approved Primary Excavation Director (s140, S60) on five permits to date, to manage locally significant relics on all types of excavation (test excavation, monitoring, open area/salvage excavation).
- Approved Secondary Excavation Director (s60) on six permits to date, to assist with management of potential State significant relics.
- Recently endorsed to mentor Secondary Excavation Directors on s140 Excavation Permits.
- Archaeological field experience across more than 75 sites since 2011 (complete list provided on page 4 - 5).
- Author and co-author of over 60 Historical Archaeological Assessments (HAA), 40 Archaeological Research Designs (ARD), 7 Interim Test Excavation Reports, 40 Final Excavation Reports, and 16 Statement of Heritage Impacts (SOHI). Complete list provided on page 6 – 12.

Archaeological & Heritage Assessment Writing Skills

- Independently prepare Historical Archaeological Assessments (HAA).
- Independently prepare Archaeological Research Designs (ARD) for lodgement under s140 and s60 *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.
- Independently prepare Final Archaeological Reports in accordance with current Heritage NSW guidelines to meet permit conditions on endorsed approvals (s60, s140).
- Independently prepare Statement of Heritage Impacts (SOHI) for sites located adjacent to heritage listed items or within heritage conservations areas.
- Preparation of Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessments in accordance with DECCW (2010) guidelines.

- Knowledge of DECCW's (2010) guidelines for Aboriginal community consultation.
- Mentor and train junior staff in report writing, historical research, assessment of archaeological potential and significance assessments.
- Review historical archaeological reports prepared by junior staff prior to issue to clients.

Archaeological Field Management Skills

- Over 14 years field experience in archaeological excavation of Australian sites.
- Heritage NSW endorsed Primary Excavation Director (s60, s140) to manage locally significant relics across all excavation types (test, monitoring, open area/salvage).
- Heritage NSW endorsed Primary Excavation Director (s140) to direct large scale, open area excavation and mentor Secondary Excavation Director on single permit.
- Heritage NSW endorsed Secondary Excavation Director (s60) to manage State significant relics.
- Direct all types of historical fieldwork (historical and Aboriginal archaeology) including management of budgets, field team and records.
- Train and mentor junior archaeologists in field excavation skills.
- Artefact identification and general cataloguing (EAMC database).

Project Management & Administration Skills

- Advanced project management skills (fee proposal preparation, contract management, budgets, client liaison, meetings, report reviews, meeting deadlines) from small to large scale projects.
- Highly organised and able to meet deadlines of high needs clients from both public and private sectors.
- Excellent verbal and written communication.
- Directly liaise with clients, sub-consultants, and Heritage NSW.
- Management of tender lists and panels including compliance, and the preparation of complex tenders to assist in obtaining new contracts.
- Prepare and issue fee proposals, tenders and budgets for built heritage and all types of archaeological projects (historical and Aboriginal archaeology).
- Ongoing supervision and mentoring of junior staff members to ensure fluid progression of all daily work tasks and project based requirements.
- Regularly assists Principal Director with maintenance of project management tools and online platforms to maintain hybrid workplace connectivity (e.g.- Share Point, Microsoft Teams, Clockify).
- Proficiency in Microsoft 365 suite, Adobe Creative Cloud applications (Adobe Acrobat, Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Lightroom, Adobe Bridge).
- Experience using Agisoft for producing orthographic photographs.

Referees

Dr Ivana Vetta, Heritage Director (Urbis) – ivetta@archaeological.com.au; +61 2 8349 3859

Benjamin Streat, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Specialist (AMAC Group) - benjaminsreat@archaeological.com.au; 0405455869

Stephen Booker, Heritage Architect & Director (Carste Studio Pty Ltd), professional associate – stephen@carste.com.au; 0427432720

Dr Melissa Kennedy, co-director of PAKEP – Prehistoric AIUla and Khaybar Excavation Project, (University of Sydney) - melissa.kennedy@sydney.edu.au; 0417520230

Historical Archaeological Field Experience – NSW Sites

Role	Site
Primary Excavation Director (s140) mentoring Secondary Director	43-51 Queen Street & 3-7 New Street, Ashfield NSW
Primary Excavation Director (s140) mentoring Secondary Director	499 Kent Street, Sydney NSW
Primary Excavation Director (s60)	Middle Head Precinct, Mosman NSW (SHR00999)
Primary Excavation Director (s60)	Cobbitty View Mound, Cobbitty NSW (SHR01691)
Primary Excavation Director (s60)	51 Kent Street, Millers Point NSW (SHR00876)
Primary Excavation Director (s140)	66 Bay Street, Ultimo NSW
Secondary Excavation Director (s60)	'Bomera', 1 Wylde Street, Potts Point NSW (SHR01400)
Secondary Excavation Director (s60)	Garden Pavillion, Morpeth House, Closebourne Estate, Morpeth NSW (SHR00375)
Secondary Excavation Director (s60)	Tank Street Project, Closebourne Estate, Morpeth NSW (SHR00375)
Secondary Excavation Director (s60)	Oval Villas Project, Closebourne Estate, Morpeth NSW (SHR00375)
Secondary Excavation Director (s60)	15 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Secondary Excavation Director (s60)	19 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Secondary Excavation Director (s140)	2 Caroline Street, Balmain NSW
Secondary Excavation Director (s140)	Sydney Street, Muswellbrook NSW
Secondary Excavation Director (s140)	27 Brook Street, Muswellbrook NSW
Secondary Excavation Director (s140)	207 High Street, Maitland NSW
Secondary Excavation Director (s140)	23a and 23b Addison Street, Shellharbour NSW
Excavation Director (s139 Exception-arch. monitoring)	16 Carey Street, Randwick NSW
Excavation Director (S139 Exception-test excavation)	Sydney Park Brick Kilns, Sydney NSW
Site Director (test excavation)	Cathedral Rest Park, King Street Newcastle NSW (SHR01858)
Site Director (arch. monitoring)	Roseneath Cottage, Parramatta NSW (SHR00042)
Site Director (test excavation)	Closebourne House & surrounds, Morpeth NSW (SHR00375)
Site Director (test excavation)	17 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Site Director (test excavation)	Former Lennox carpark laneway works, Parramatta NSW
Site Director (arch. monitoring)	15 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Site Director (salvage excavation)	32 Smith St and 93-95 Phillip St, Parramatta NSW
Site Director (arch. monitoring)	5 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Site Director (test excavation & monitoring)	Morpeth House and surrounds, Morpeth NSW (SHR00375)
Site Director (test excavation)	7 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Site Director (test excavation)	132 St Johns Road, Glebe NSW
Site Director (arch. monitoring)	5- 13 Dalgety Terrace and 2 Rhodens Lane, Millers Point NSW (SHR00867; SHR01682)
Site Director (arch. monitoring)	1 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Site Director (arch. monitoring)	Moore Park Toll House, Moore Park NSW (SHR01384)
Site Director (salvage excavation)	Riverside Development, Church & Phillip Streets, Parramatta NSW
Site Director (salvage excavation)	ATO Development, 38 Mann Street, Gosford NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	Metro Minerva Theatre, Potts Point NSW (SHR02049)
Supervisor (test excavation & salvage excavation)	55 – 59 Wentworth Avenue, Surry Hills NSW
Supervisor (salvage excavation)	85-97 Macquarie St, Parramatta NSW
Supervisor (arch. monitoring & salvage excavation)	Former Newcastle Court House, 9 Church Street, Newcastle NSW (SHR00796)

Supervisor (test excavation)	19 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Supervisor (test excavation)	9 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW (SHR00885)
Supervisor (test excavation)	58 Bolton Street, Newcastle NSW (SHR00975)
Supervisor (arch. monitoring)	379-385 George and 38-48 York Streets, Sydney NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	15-19 Clarence Street, Port Macquarie NSW
Supervisor (salvage excavation)	'NeW Space', 409 Hunter Street, Newcastle NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	216-228a Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	UWS Parramatta Campus, New Science Building, Parramatta NSW (SHR00749)
Supervisor (test excavation)	11-15-Watt Street, Newcastle NSW
Supervisor (salvage excavation)	49-53 Dixon Street, Haymarket
Archaeologist (salvage excavation)	52 Argyle Place, Millers Point NSW (SHR00902)
Archaeologist (salvage excavation)	100 Elliot Street, Balmain NSW
Archaeologist (arch. monitoring)	Pilot Station, Newcastle NSW (SHR01674)
Archaeologist (arch. monitoring)	34-36 Wellington Street, Waterloo NSW
Archaeologist (salvage excavation)	131-149 Parramatta Road, Camperdown NSW
Archaeologist (test excavation)	4 Robertson Street, Wollongong NSW
Archaeologist (salvage excavation)	St Marys Commuter car park, St Marys NSW
Archaeologist (test excavation)	'The Hermitage', Denistone NSW (SHR00777)

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Field Experience – NSW Sites

Role	Site
Site Director (test excavation)	Dundas Public School, Dundas NSW
Site Director (site survey)	Hornby Lighthouse, Watsons Bay NSW
Site Director (test excavation)	271 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek NSW
Site Director (test excavation)	54 Riverview Road, Bolwarra Heights NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	Oakhampton Heights Flood Works, Oakhampton NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	Cathedral Rest Park, King Street Newcastle NSW (SHR01858)
Supervisor (test excavation)	85-97 Macquarie St, Parramatta NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	Green Square ICFS, Green Square NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	32 Smith St and 93-95 Phillip St, Parramatta NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	138 Burdekin Road, Schofields NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	Riverside Development, Church & Phillip Streets, Parramatta NSW
Supervisor (test excavation)	'NeW Space', 409 Hunter Street, Newcastle NSW
Archaeologist (test excavation)	UWS Parramatta Campus, New Science Building, Parramatta NSW (SHR00749)
Archaeologist (test excavation)	126 Cudgegong Road, Schofields NSW
Archaeologist (site survey)	Helensburgh NSW (commercial in confidence address)

Interstate & Overseas Field Experience

Role	Site
Site Director (salvage excavation)	Macquarie Point Development, Hobart TAS
Site Director (heritage & archaeological site survey)	St Johns Park Precinct, New Town TAS
Senior Archaeologist – student mentor & supervisor (May-June 2023)	Prehistoric AIUla and Khaybar excavation project, Saudi Arabia (assisting excavation directors on behalf of University of Sydney)
Student Archaeologist (Nov 2010-Jan 2011)	Helwan Excavation Project (Early Dynastic cemetery site), Cairo, Egypt (on behalf of Macquarie University)

List of Publications	
Historical Archaeological Assessments	
Permit Application s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977. Archaeological Assessment, Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement. 34-36 Wellington Street, Waterloo, NSW	January 2012
Baseline Archaeological Assessment 38-48 York St and 379-385 George St, Sydney NSW	March 2012
Exception Notification s139(4)- Heritage Act NSW 1977 Supporting Documentation, Jefferson Park, Newcastle, NSW	July 2012
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, NSW Nurses Association Building, 43-45 Australia Street, Camperdown NSW	June 2012
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 327 King Street, Newtown, NSW	July 2012
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 101 Corrimal Street, Wollongong, NSW	August 2012
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 97-101 Pyrmont Bridge Road, Pyrmont NSW	September 2012
Baseline Archaeological Assessment 'Edwin Davey Flour Mill' and 'Lautoka' 2A Allen St and 280 Jones Street Pyrmont NSW	October 2012
Exception Notification S139- Supporting Documentation 'Edwin Davey Flour Mill' and 'Lautoka' 2A Allen St and 280 Jones St Pyrmont NSW	November 2012
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 19 Clarence St Port Macquarie NSW	January 2013
Permit Application S140 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment 101 Corrimal Street, Wollongong, NSW	February 2013
Baseline Assessment, 91-97 Arthur Street, Rosehill NSW	March 2013
Exception Notification (s139)- Heritage Act NSW 1977 Supporting Documentation 23 Henry Street, Tighes Hill NSW	April 2013
Baseline Archaeological Assessment 20-24 Kendall Street, Harris Park NSW	August 2013
Exception Notification (s139) - Heritage Act NSW 1977, Supporting Documentation- St Agnes Parish and Presbytery, 43-49 Hay Street, Port Macquarie NSW	August 2013
Baseline Archaeological Assessment: 147-153 Bridge Street, Muswellbrook NSW	November 2013
Baseline Archaeological Assessment: 12-16 Hope Street, Rosehill NSW	November 2013
Permit Application S140 Heritage ACT NSW 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement: 'New Space' Development, corner of Hunter and Auckland Streets, Newcastle NSW	December 2013
Baseline Archaeological Assessment: 46 Hassall Street, Parramatta, NSW	January 2014
Archaeological Assessment and Exception Notification: Bathers Way, Dixon Park to Bar Beach, Merewether NSW	January 2014
Baseline Archaeological Assessment: 17-19 Clarence Street, Port Macquarie, NSW (Ivana Vetta and Kelly Strickland)	March 2014
Archaeological Assessment, Supporting Permit Application (S140) & Exemption Notification s57(2) NSW Heritage Act 1977, 333-337 Church Street & 12-14 Phillip Street, Parramatta NSW	July 2014
Baseline Archaeological Assessment; Bathers Way, Dixon Park to Bar Beach, Merewether NSW, Stage 2	August 2014
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 56-62 Macarthur Street and 11-13 Wandsworth Street, Parramatta NSW	August 2014
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 39 Tyrrell Street, The Hill, Newcastle NSW	October 2014
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 216-228A Elizabeth Street and former 1-5 Blackburn Street, Surry Hills NSW	October 2014
Exception Notification, s139(4) - Heritage ACT NSW 1977; Supporting Documentation. 216 - 228A Elizabeth Street and former 1-5 Blackburn Street, Surry Hills, NSW	November 2014
Exception Notification (S139) Heritage Act NSW 1977, Supporting Documentation, 97-101 Pyrmont Bridge Road, Pyrmont NSW	January 2015
Archaeological Assessment and Permit Application (S140 and S60 Heritage Act NSW 1977), Archaeological Assessment, Research Design and Excavation Methodology, 126-142 Bridge Street and 83-87 Hill Street, Muswellbrook, NSW	February 2015
Permit Application (S140 Heritage Act NSW 1977), Archaeological Assessment, Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement, 100-102 Elliot Street, Balmain NSW	March 2015

Exception Notification, Supporting Documentation, Retaining Wall Works, Cathedral Rest Park, 93 King Street, Newcastle, NSW	July 2015
Exception Notification, Supporting Documentation, 15-19 Clarence Street, Port Macquarie, NSW	July 2015
Baseline Archaeological Assessment- 10 Hayward Street and 150-152 Horton Street, Port Macquarie NSW	September 2015
Notification of a Relic, S146 NSW Heritage Act 1977: 10-12 Hemmings Streets, Penrith NSW	September 2015
Permit Application S140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977: Research Design, Excavation Methodology & Heritage Impact Statement: Corner Mann Street and Georgiana Terrace, Gosford NSW	February 2016
Notification of a Relic, S146 NSW Heritage Act 1977: Corner of Watt Street, Church Street and Shortland Esplanade, Newcastle NSW	February 2016
Exception Notification (s139) Heritage Act NSW 1977, Research Design and Methodology – 132 St Johns Road, Glebe	January 2017
Permit Application s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977. Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement – 32 Mann Street, Gosford NSW	May 2017
Permit Application s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977. Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement – 23a and 23b Addison Street, Shellharbour NSW	September 2017
Permit Application s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977. Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement – 32 Smith Street and 93-95 Phillip Street, Parramatta NSW	December 2017, revised February 2018; June 2018
Notification of Discovery of a Relic, S146 NSW Heritage Act 1977: 5 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	March 2018
Exception Notification (s139) Heritage Act NSW 1977, Supporting Documentation - 2 Caroline Street, Balmain NSW	June 2018
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 2-4 Trinity Avenue and 30-42 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point NSW	June 2018
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, St Luke's Anglican Church, 156 Northumberland Street, Liverpool NSW	October 2018
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, Newcastle Court House, 9 Church Street, Newcastle NSW	November 2018
Permit Application s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977. Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement – 207 High Street, Maitland NSW	February 2019
Variation Application S144 Heritage Act NSW 1977. Supplementary Documentation, Part Lot 1 DP791693, Parramatta NSW	April 2019
Permit Application s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977. Research Design, Excavation Methodology and Heritage Impact Statement – Yaralla Cottage, 156A-158B Concord Road, North Strathfield NSW	August 2019
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, Lyndhurst, Glebe	December 2019
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 21-35 Oxford Street, Surry Hills NSW	July 2020
Exception Notification (s139) Heritage Act NSW 1977, Supporting Documentation – Mrs York's Garden, Port Macquarie NSW	September 2020
Archaeological Impact Assessment, Management Strategy & Excavation Methodology, S140 & S60 Application– Cathedral Rest Park, 93 King Street, Newcastle NSW	November 2020
Exception Notification (s139) Heritage Act NSW 1977, Archaeological Work Method Statement – Steamer Street, Morpeth NSW	April 2021
Exception Notification (s139) Heritage Act NSW 1977, Archaeological Work Method Statement – Murray Avenue, Newcastle: Electrical Upgrade works	November 2021
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 18 Nickson Street, Surry Hills NSW	December 2021
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 20 Denison Street, Newcastle West NSW	February 2022
Archaeological Work Method Statement (S139 Exception 2e) – 20 Denison Street, Newcastle West NSW	February 2022
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 'Bidura House' 357 Glebe Point Road, Glebe NSW	July 2022
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 51 Kent Street, Millers Point NSW	July 2022
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, Sydney Park Brick Kilns Precinct, St Peters NSW	July 2022

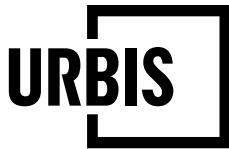
Archaeological Work Method Statement (S139 Exception 2d) - Sydney Park Brick Kilns Precinct, St Peters NSW	July 2022
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 182-188 Hunter Street, Newcastle NSW	October 2022
Preliminary Archaeological Potential, 104 Macarthur Street, North Parramatta NSW	November 2022
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, 18 Kent Street, Millers Point NSW	January 2024
Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment, Sue Savage Reserve, Toongabbie NSW	February 2024
Baseline Archaeological Assessment, Cobbitty View Mound, Cobbitty NSW	March 2024
Historical Archaeological Assessment – The Great Synagogue, 187 Elizabeth Street, Sydney NSW	April 2025
Historical Archaeological Assessment – 495-501 Hunter Street, Newcastle NSW	May 2025
Historical Archaeological Assessment – 46-48 Argyle Place, Millers Point NSW	May 2025
Archaeological Research Designs	
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology, Port Macquarie Historic Cemetery, Gordon Street Frontage Upgrade Port Macquarie NSW	December 2012
Archaeological Component Permit Application s60 Heritage Act NSW – 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design and Excavation Methodology - 1a Greenway Crescent, Windsor NSW	July 2013
Archaeological Test Excavation Application Under S60, NSW Heritage ACT 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design and Test Excavation Methodology: Proposed Science Building, University of Western Sydney, Parramatta Campus NSW	December 2013
Supplemental Documentation 2012/s60/60 in compliance with s96 modification NSW Heritage Act 1977- Archaeological Assessment 71 Kent St Millers Point NSW	February 2014
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW - 1977: Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology, 5, 7-9, 11-13 Dalgety Road and 2 Rhodens Lane, Millers Point NSW	June 2016
Archaeological Work Method Statement Accompanying a S60 Permit Application Heritage Act NSW 1977 – 1 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	August 2016
Archaeological Assessment; Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW - 1977; New Hub Nodes, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, NSW	December 2016
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – 9 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	January 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – 5 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	March 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – 7 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	May 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – Proposed Boundary Adjustment and erection of 54 seniors living villas and associated infrastructure, Stage 7, Closebourne Estate, Morpeth NSW	June 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – North-west stormwater basin ancillary approved aged care facility, Closebourne Estate, Morpeth NSW	June 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology- 75 Kent Street, Millers Point NSW	July 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – 36 Argyle Place, Millers Point NSW	August 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – 15 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	September 2017
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – 505 Pitt Street, Haymarket NSW	October 2017

Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – Stage 6 Development Works, Closebourne Estate, Morpeth NSW	August 2018
S57(2) Exemption Notification, Archaeological Work Method Statement - Reservoir Road, Prospect NSW	October 2018
Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Test Excavation Methodology accompanying Application under S57 NSW Heritage Act 1977 - 11 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	November 2018
Archaeological Component Permit Application S60 Heritage Act NSW- 1977, Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – SHR00158 Lyndhurst, 57-65 Darghan Street, Glebe NSW	August 2020
Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Test Excavation Methodology accompanying Application under S57 NSW Heritage Act 1977 – Closebourne House & Surrounds, Morpeth Road, Morpeth NSW	September 2020
Archaeological Impact Assessment, Management Strategy & Excavation Methodology, S140 & S60 Application– Cathedral Rest Park, 93 King Street, Newcastle NSW	November 2020
Archaeological Research Design s60 Application – 51 Kent Street, Millers Point NSW	July 2022
Archaeological Research Design s60 Application – 18 Kent Street, Millers Point NSW	February 2024
Archaeological Research Design s60 Application, Cobbitty View Mound, Cobbitty NSW	March 2024
Archaeological Research Design. Sydney Brick Kilns (S139 Exception 2e), St Peters NSW	September 2024
Historical Archaeological Research Design & Excavation Methodology – Marrickville Timberyards, Marrickville NSW	May 2025
Historical Archaeological Research Design & Excavation Methodology – The Great Synagogue, 187 Elizabeth Street, Sydney	May 2025
Interim Test Excavation & Final Archaeological Reports	
Final Archaeological Report, 20-24 Sorrell Street, Parramatta NSW	September 2012
Final Archaeological Report, St Scholastica's College, 4 Avenue Road, Glebe NSW	September 2012
Final Archaeological Report, 4 Robertson Street, Wollongong NSW	March 2013
Final Archaeological Report, 17a Castray Esplanade, Hobart TAS	March 2013
Final Archaeological Report Former Minchinbury Winery, Barossa Drive, Minchin Drive and Ann Minchin Way, Minchinbury, NSW	June 2013
Final Archaeological Report: Wansborough House, 226-230 Old Northern Road, Castle Hill NSW	June 2013
Final Archaeological Report: 34-36 Wellington Street, Waterloo NSW	August 2013
Final Archaeological Report: Shortland Esplanade, Newcastle, NSW, Cliff Stabilisation Works.	April 2014
Final Archaeological Report: Cathedral Rest Park, 73 King Street, Newcastle, NSW, Park Infrastructure and Landscaping works.	April 2014
Final Archaeological Report; 1A Greenway Crescent, Windsor NSW	May 2014
Final Archaeological Report; Jefferson Park. Phase 1 Works: John Parade and Surf Club, Newcastle NSW	May 2014
Final Archaeological Report, 20-24 Sorrell Street, Parramatta NSW	September 2012
Final Archaeological Report, St Scholastica's College, 4 Avenue Road, Glebe NSW	September 2012
Final Archaeological Report, 4 Robertson Street, Wollongong NSW	March 2013
Final Archaeological Report, 17a Castray Esplanade, Hobart TAS	March 2013
Final Archaeological Report Former Minchinbury Winery, Barossa Drive, Minchin Drive and Ann Minchin Way, Minchinbury, NSW	June 2013
Final Archaeological Report: Wansborough House, 226-230 Old Northern Road, Castle Hill NSW	June 2013
Final Archaeological Report: 34-36 Wellington Street, Waterloo NSW	August 2013
Final Archaeological Report: Shortland Esplanade, Newcastle, NSW, Cliff Stabilisation Works.	April 2014
Final Archaeological Report: Cathedral Rest Park, 73 King Street, Newcastle, NSW, Park Infrastructure and Landscaping works.	April 2014
Final Archaeological Report; 1A Greenway Crescent, Windsor NSW	May 2014
Final Archaeological Report; Jefferson Park. Phase 1 Works: John Parade and Surf Club, Newcastle NSW	May 2014

Interim Archaeological Test Excavation Report; Permit Application S140 Heritage Act NSW 1977, Research Design & Excavation Methodology, 11-15 Watt St, Newcastle NSW	June 2014
Final Archaeological Report, 23 Henry Street, Tighes Hill NSW	July 2014
Final Archaeological Report, 11-13 Hunter Street, Parramatta, NSW	October 2014
Final Archaeological Report; 49-53 Dixon Street, Haymarket, Sydney NSW	September 2015
Interim Archaeological Test Excavation Report; Permit Application S140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977, Research Design & Excavation Methodology, 15-19 Clarence Street, Port Macquarie NSW	November 2015
Interim Archaeological Test Excavation Report, For Purposes of IDA: Newcastle Annexe Former Newcastle East Public School, 58 Bolton Street, Newcastle NSW	February 2016
Final Archaeological Report, 126-142 Bridge Street and 83-87 Hill Street, Muswellbrook NSW	March 2016
Final Archaeological Report, Closebourne Estate, Stage 5 Works, Morpeth Road, Morpeth NSW	March 2016
Final Archaeological Report, 38-48 York Street and 379-385 George Street, Sydney NSW	March 2017
Final Archaeological Report, NeW Space Development, Corner of Hunter and Auckland Streets, Newcastle NSW	March 2018
Final Test Excavation Report, 7 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	April 2019
Final Archaeological Report, 216-228A Elizabeth Street and former 1-5 Blackburn Street, Surry Hills NSW	May 2019
Final Archaeological Report, 15 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point NSW	August 2019
Final Archaeological Report, Moore Park Toll House, Moore Park NSW	October 2019
Final Archaeological Report, 23a and 23b Addison Street, Shellharbour NSW	October 2019
Final Archaeological Report, 15 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	December 2019
Final Archaeological Report, ATO Development, 38 Mann Street, Gosford NSW	March 2020
Final Archaeological Report, Muswellbrook Noise Wall works, 27 Brooks St & Sydney St, Muswellbrook NSW	April 2020
Interim Archaeological Test Excavation Report and supporting documentation for S140 Permit Application: 2 Caroline Street, Balmain NSW	April 2020
Interim Archaeological Test Excavation Report and supporting documentation for S140 Permit Application: 17 Lower Fort Street, Dawes Point NSW	December 2020
Final Archaeological Report, 93-97 Phillip Street and 32 Smith Street, Parramatta NSW	June 2021
Interim Archaeological Test Excavation Report, 55-59 Wentworth Avenue, Sydney NSW	August 2021
Final Archaeological Report, 207 High Street Maitland NSW	September 2021
Final Archaeological Report, Former Newcastle Court House, Newcastle NSW	September 2021
Roseneath Cottage, 40-42 O'Connell Street, Parramatta NSW	September 2021
Final Archaeological Report, 333-337 Church Street and 12-14 Phillip Street, Parramatta NSW	In progress
Archaeological Test Excavation Report. Sydney Park Brick Kilns Precinct, St Peters NSW	February 2023
Final Archaeological Report, 2A and 2B Caroline Street, Balmain NSW	May 2023
Final Archaeological Report, 66 Bay Street, Ultimo NSW	April 2024
Final Archaeological Report, 51 Kent Street, Millers Point NSW	January 2025
Final Archaeological Report, Middle Head Precinct- Power Poles Upgrades, Mosman NSW	In progress
Final Archaeological Report, 55-59 Wentworth Avenue, Surry Hills NSW	In progress
Heritage Impact Assessments	
Statement of Heritage Impact, 912-914 Old Northern Road, Glenorie NSW	September 2022
Statement of Heritage Impact, Stormwater Culvert. Avondale & Lambton Roads, New Lambton NSW	November 2022
Desktop Heritage Assessment. Northwest Hospitals Masterplan Project, Tasmania	February 2023
Statement of Heritage Impact. Mandalong Bridge Replacement: Corkery Bridge, Mandalong NSW	April 2023
Statement of Heritage Impact, Pedestrian Improvement Works. Cleveland and Chalmers Streets, Surry Hills NSW	November 2023
Historic Heritage Assessment. 170 Willmington Road, Luddenham NSW	November 2023

Kelly Strickland
 E: kstrickland@urbis.com.au
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Desktop Heritage Assessment. St Johns Park Precinct, New Town, Tasmania	December 2023
Heritage Impact Assessment. 1276 Windsor Road, Grantham Farm NSW	April 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. Culvert Relining Works, Concord NSW	May 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. Governors Rd & Old Fort Road, Middle Head Precinct, Mosman NSW	June 2024
Heritage Impact Assessment, Bega Central Waste Facility. 253 Wanatta Lane, Wolumla NSW	June 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. 16 Carey Street, Randwick NSW	July 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. Power Pole Upgrades, Middle Head Precinct, Mosman NSW	July 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. 2-30 Tempus Street, Rouse Hill	October 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. DM01210, Colo Heights Road, Upper Colo NSW	October 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. Audley Road Culvert Works, Audley NSW	November 2024
Statement of Heritage Impact. Pitt & Park Street Intersection, Sydney NSW	In progress
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	
Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessments for Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW)- commercial in confidence locations (5 reports)	2023 - 2024
Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment, Dundas Public School, Dundas NSW	November 2023
Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report, Dundas Public School, Dundas NSW	September 2024
Former Mall car park, 92 King Street, Newcastle NSW	November 2024



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

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16 May 2025

Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy Street
Parramatta NSW 2150

Dear Heritage NSW,

JOHN SOKALIK - SECONDARY EXCAVATION DIRECTOR CRITERIA REFERENCE FOR SSD-76927247 – THE TIMBERYARDS MARRICKVILLE, SYDNEY

The following written statement has been prepared to support my nomination as Secondary Excavation Director for the proposed archaeological field work program at the Timberyards Marrickville site, bounded by Sydenham Road, Victoria Road, Mitchell Street and Farr Street, Marrickville.

The project forms a State Significant Development Application (SSD-76927247). As the nominated Secondary Excavation Director, I would be responsible for supporting Kelly Strickland, Primary Excavation Director in the two-stage archaeological test excavation, and monitoring and salvage excavation program, undertaking any activities as detailed in the Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology supporting the SSD application.

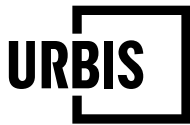
As outlined by the Heritage Council of NSW Criteria for assessing Excavation Directors adopted on 4 September 2019, a written statement must be submitted to the NSW Heritage Council with each application. As I have already been approved by Heritage NSW as Secondary Excavation Director at the site known as 41-45 Erskine Street, Sydney (s140 HMS ID6686), I provide the following response to Part A.

PART A- ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS/EXPERIENCE

I assert that I meet the requirements for qualifications and experience. My response to this requirement is included below.

1. A tertiary honours (or Masters/PhD) degree or graduate diplomat in archaeology and three years relevant and cumulative professional experience in historical archaeology or a related archaeological field.

I have a Bachelor of Arts with Honours (First Class) in Archaeology, obtained from the University of Sydney, Australia in 2016. I have been working in Australian historical archaeology from 2017 and



have 9 years' experience working as a casual field archaeologist through to Senior Archaeologist with a centred focus on Historical Archaeology.

2. A demonstrated understanding of NSW heritage legislation assessing heritage significance criteria and relevant archaeological guidelines / best practice methods and standards including, but not limited to, relevant archaeology publications issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

In my 9 years of professional experience working in historical archaeology, I have prepared numerous archaeological assessments including, baseline historical assessments, statements of heritage impact, historical archaeological impact assessments, research designs and work method statements, and provided advice for the management of relics of local and state significance.

This includes Redfern North Eveleigh Geotechnical investigations seeking consent for investigations within a state significant curtilage. For this project I managed a team of consultants to prepare a historical archaeological impact assessment and accompanying archaeological research design and excavation methodology in accordance with the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* published by the NSW Heritage Council in 1996. To prepare this assessment, I led and managed an assessment of heritage significance of potential relics in accordance with the *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2015) and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* guidelines (NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009). This assessment has resulted in the identification of potential relics of local significance and provided mitigation measures to minimise and avoid potential harm.

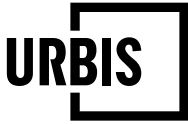
In 2023, I managed and assisted a team in preparing a archaeological statement of heritage impact for the Parramatta Park Underground Feeder Route. This assessment was prepared in accordance with the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* and included assessment of significance for potential relics in accordance with the *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2015) and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* guidelines (NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009).

In 2024, I prepared an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology report for proposed works at 41-45 Erskine Street Sydney in accordance with archaeological guidelines and best practice methods. My application for Secondary Excavation Director and the S140 application were approved by HNSW on 21/08/2024.

3. Demonstrated experience in the investigation of comparable or relevant historical archaeological sites (especially Australian Historical Archaeology), projects management and preparing written archaeological assessments / site management recommendations

I have been involved in numerous historical archaeological assessments within New South Wales including written assessments and associated fieldworks. The most relevant and complex project is the Parramatta Park Underground Feeder Route. I assisted a team to write the statement of heritage impact, as well as the archaeological research design and excavation methodology for the project.

I have also been a site director, assisting the Excavation Directors Dr Iain Stuart, Anita Yousif and Jenny Winnett in conducting a large-scale monitoring and open area excavation program for 90-102 Regent St, Redfern, MTMS 2 – Sydney Yard Access Bridge Signal Hut and Redfern North Eveleigh in accordance with the conditions set out in the Section 140 and Section 60 excavation permits and associated methodology outlined in the approved archaeological research design. This involved undertaking a complex multiple area / phase excavation of locally significant relics with a large team of



archaeologists over a 2-month period working closely with the client, site contractor, excavation directors and project manager.

My experience relevant to this application includes managing field programs, written assessments, excavations and monitoring at the following sites:

City of Sydney Light Rail project (2017).

- My involvement in this project was as a subconsultant field archaeologist. This is relevant to the current project as an example of my experience in the excavation of Locally significant relics and their identification and cataloguing, as well as my ability to undertake works on a busy construction site with multiple contractors.

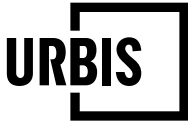
Central Station Main Works (2018 - 2020).

- My involvement in this project was as the lead subconsultant monitoring archaeologist across the whole of central station including Sydney Yard and team leader, assisting in supervising excavation in Salvage Areas 1-4. This included working with multiple excavator operators to identify grave cuts and burial features as well as open area excavation with excavation of human remains from the former Devonshire Cemetery and monitoring of bulk excavation works. In this role I developed field leadership skills and was mentored by the supervising archaeologists.
- The project also provided significant experience in identifying, recording and managing the excavation of varying archaeological features ranging from local-state significance such as human skeletal remains, grave cuts, multiple burial vaults, track slab, rail and cobble street remains associated with the Devonshire Street, the railway precinct entrance, the Devonshire Street Tunnel, and structural remains associated the gasworks gasometer, the Goods Shed, Repairing Shop, Western Carriage Shed and the remains associated with sandstone turntable in Sydney Yard.
- This is relevant to the current project as an example of my experience in the supervision of excavations, as well as single context recording of relics, features and stratigraphy, processing artefacts and assist in post excavation reporting.

Parramatta Light Rail (2020- 2021).

- My involvement in this project was as a monitoring archaeologist and site supervisor, assisting the Excavation Director, Abi Cryerhall, in conducting a large-scale monitoring and open area excavation throughout Parramatta. This involved undertaking a complex multiple area / phase excavation of locally significant relics with a large team of archaeologist over a 12-month period working closely with the client, site contractors, excavation director and project manager. Notable monitoring locations that I oversaw included, the whole of Church Street, Lennox Bridge, Macquarie Street, George Street, St Patrick Cemetery, Robin Thomas Reserve and Cumberland Hospital. Notable test and salvage excavations that I assisted or managed included, Queens Wharf Reserve, Cumberland Hospital and the Royal Oak Hotel.
- This is relevant to the current project as an example of my experience supervising a complex, multifaceted monitoring and open area excavation regime on an active construction site, that was undertaken with a large team of archaeologists. This also demonstrates my ability to monitor machine excavation carefully and safely and assist in post excavation reporting.

90–102 Regent Street, Redfern (2022)



- My involvement in this project was as a site director. I directed and managed a team to undertake the site archaeological works. This involved working closely with the Primary Excavation Director Jenny Winnett and with the client.
- This is relevant to the current project as an example of my experience as a site director, coordinating excavation and a team of archaeologist to monitor works and excavate locally significant remains.

Redfern North Eveleigh (2023).

- My involvement in this project was as a senior archaeologist and supervisor of works. For this project I undertook initial reporting and preparation of the statement of heritage impact and archaeological research design and excavation methodology as well as submission of the s60 excavation permit to Heritage NSW and the s65 modification letter. Since this time, I have been monitoring the works in coordination with the Proponent to identify and record the stratigraphy of the site including through preparation of a Harris Matrix, scaled drawings and photography and collect any identified artefacts.
- This is relevant to the current project as an example of my ability to coordinate archaeological monitoring including liaison with the consent authority, proponent and on-site archaeologists to achieve favourable outcomes and manage post excavation reporting.

Royal Far West Campus, Manly (2024)

- My involvement in this project was as a site director. I directed and managed a team to undertake the site archaeological works. This involved working closely with the Primary Excavation Director Sam Richards and with the client.
- This is relevant to the current project as an example of my experience as a site director, coordinating excavation and a team of archaeologist to monitor works and excavate locally significant remains.

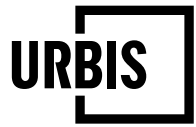
371-375 Pitt Street, Sydney (2024)

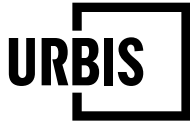
- My involvement in this project was as a site director. I directed and managed a team to undertake the site archaeological works. This involved working closely with the Primary Excavation Director, Fiona Leslie and with the client.
- This is relevant to the current project as an example of my experience as a site director, coordinating excavation and a team of archaeologist to monitor works and excavate locally significant remains.

Please refer to attached CV for further information.

4. Ability to demonstrate that work under any approvals previously granted by the Heritage Council has been completed in accordance with the conditions of that approval and the final report has been submitted to the Heritage Council.

I have been project manager on various archaeological projects and oversaw the delivery of test and salvage excavation permits in accordance with their conditions, SSDA approvals and delivery of interpretation and final reporting. Post-excavation reporting for Regent Street, and Redfern North Eveleigh and other projects are under way. All post excavation reports will be submitted to the Heritage Council on completion of the above projects.





SUMMARY

In summary I believe I meet the criteria for Secondary Excavation Director and hope the response herein demonstrates my understanding of relevant and similar archaeology, my commitment to historical archaeology and my passion and enthusiasm to continue to develop my skills and profile in this area. I believe I have demonstrated that, under the mentorship of Dr Iain Stuart, Anita Yousif, Fiona Leslie, Abi Cryerhall, Jenny Winnett, Sam Richards and now Kelly Strickland, I have the skills and ability to undertake the role of Secondary Excavation Director on this project.

I am happy to answer any questions and look forward to hearing from you further.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Sokalik". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

John Sokalik
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7684
jsokalik@urbis.com.au



JOHN SOKALIK

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST | ARCHAEOLOGY

SERVICES

Heritage
Archaeology

SECTORS

Government
Infrastructure
Industrial
Mixed Use
Residential

QUALIFICATIONS

Bachelor of Arts in
Archaeology, First Class
Honours, University of Sydney,
Australia

AFFILIATIONS

Member of Australasian Society
for Historical Archaeology
(ASHA)
Member of Australian
Archaeological Association Inc
(AAA)

CONTACT

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E jsokalik@urbis.com.au

John Sokalik is an experienced Senior Heritage Consultant and Archaeologist with experience in historical and Indigenous archaeology, with a skill in providing strategic advice across differing projects.

John has over 9 years' experience in archaeology and cultural heritage management. John has undertaken all aspects of project work including project management, archaeological assessments including register and database searches as well as site surveys, consultation with stakeholders, supervising archaeological excavations and report development. He is familiar with relevant heritage guidelines and legislation and their application.

John has supervised archaeological salvage excavations, test excavations and monitoring programs across Sydney and regional New South Wales. The projects he has conducted have been implemented using best practice statutory guidelines, leading to the successful completion of various complex development projects in both government and private sectors.

Managing and providing advice on heritage and archaeology is one of John's most proficient skills and he has an in-depth understanding of field archaeology.

PROJECTS

- 41-45 Erskine Street, ARD. Approved Secondary Excavation Director for Test Excavation Program.
- 371-375 Pitt Street Historical Archaeological Salvage. Site supervisor assisting Primary Excavation Director Fiona Leslie.
- Royal Far West Campus, Manly Historical Test Excavation Program. Site supervisor assisting Primary Excavation Director Sam Richards.
- 242 Cleveland Street, HARD and test excavation. Site supervisor and reporting.
- 90-102 Regent Street historical salvage excavation and reporting under an SSDA. Site supervisor assisting Primary Excavation Director Jenny Winnett.
- Redfern North Eveleigh geotechnical investigations under a s60. ARD, Project Manager, site supervisor and monitoring.
- Sydney Southwest Metro – Package 5 & 6 (Belmore Station). Site supervisor, monitoring and reporting.
- MTMS 2 – Sydney Yard Access Bridge Signal Hut. Historical test excavation. Site supervisor and reporting.

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

- Over 8 years of professional experience in archaeology and cultural heritage management
- Graduated with Honours First Class in Archaeology from the University of Sydney
- Good knowledge of photogrammetry, ArcGIS, QGIS, Google Earth Explorer, Lidar Landsat Imagery, quantitative statistical analysis, SPSS and Microsoft Suite
- Good communication skills developed through client liaising providing technical heritage advice and management solutions in an accessible format
- Engaged with government departments and community groups on multiple projects
- Good project management skills acquired through supervising large scale excavation projects, managing a range of complex projects from small scale to larger infrastructure work, delivering specialised project objectives within strict timeframes
- Languages: English (Native), Spanish (Proficient) and French (Beginner)
- Full Driver license

WORK EXPERIENCE

Senior Heritage Consultant

Jan 2022 - present

Artefact Heritage Services and Urbis, *Sydney NSW*

- Delivered consistent results as project manager by completing projects assigned from start to finish on time and within budget
- Undertaken all aspects of project work from project management to archaeological assessments
- Applied relevant heritage guidelines and legislation across a broad range of projects
- Provided culturally informed heritage advice to clients and consulted with community groups
- Consulted Aboriginal stakeholders on various projects in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements
- Engaged with communities including Aboriginal stakeholders and communicated with State government departments and owned corporations such as Heritage NSW, Sydney Water, Transport for NSW and the NSW Department of Justice
- Supervised Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal test excavations as well as salvage excavations in accordance with statutory guidelines across NSW
- Managed 4-5 projects simultaneously of varying scale such as small residential property upgrades, large utility upgrades and large infrastructure projects within State Significant and World Heritage listed curtilages
- Prepared and provided evidence-based reports in accordance with statutory guidelines for all stages of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological assessments in order to support project outcomes
- Recommended heritage interpretation strategies for projects as a tool to transmit and educate the public about cultural heritage values of a place or item
- Attended various heritage related conferences such as the Sydney Historical Archaeology Practitioners (SHAP) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) workshops

Heritage Consultant

Apr 2021 – Jan 2022

Artefact Heritage Services, *Sydney NSW*

- Completed data entry of artefacts in several databases to maintain complete records of findings
- Improved recording standards by adding further steps to the methodology to follow industry best practices
- Reviewed project methodology to ensure compliance with legislative and policy requirements and consulted NSW Heritage advisories to ensure currency with changing legislation
- Prepared maps across multiple programs including ArcGIS and QGIS
- Engaged Aboriginal stakeholders for a number of projects
- Supervised Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal test excavations in accordance with statutory guidelines
- Communicated with clients when variations to design and scope occurred throughout projects in order to achieve positive outcomes that were culturally sensitive

- Communicated effectively complex technical information in reports in plain English
- Drafted a variety of structured reports including Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal constraints assessments, due diligence assessments, Aboriginal survey reports, Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment reports, archaeological assessments, heritage impact assessments, statements of heritage impact, archaeological research designs, heritage management plans, conservation management plans, photographic archival reports and monitoring and excavation results reports

Supervisor & Team Leader

Ongoing from 2019 - 2021

Contracts with GML Heritage and Artefact Heritage Services, *Sydney NSW*

- Supervised and coordinated a team of 2-5 field archaeologists excavating and recording seven test trenches
- Worked collaboratively by providing advice and guidance to colleagues when excavating burial features for open area salvage excavations
- Communicated daily with the onsite developers to coordinate the use of machinery and demonstrated flexibility to complete work according to the established schedule

Monitoring Archaeologist

2019 - 2020

Contracts with GML Heritage and Artefact Heritage Services, *Sydney NSW*

- Worked on various projects across Sydney, including Sydney Light Rail, Central Station Main Works, Paramatta Light Rail and Cumberland Hospital
- Ensured adherence to the methodology outlined in the provided archaeological methodology statement, through clear communication and problem-solving skills with construction management and onsite developers throughout various projects
- Monitored independently, directed and safely worked with mechanical excavators in order to identify, hand excavate and record historical features, complex matrices as well as stratigraphy
- Demonstrated flexibility and good organisational skills by working with multiple teams and sites when encountering unexpected finds to assess the situation and timely resumption of work

Field Archaeologist – Historical Archaeology

2018 - 2020

Contracts with GML Heritage, Casey & Lowe, and Artefact Heritage Services, *NSW*

- Participated in multiple excavations, notable projects include: Queens Wharf Reserve, Cumberland Hospital, Sydney Light Rail and Central Station Main Works
- Excavated and recorded exhumed and un-exhumed burial graves (with intact skeletal remains) as well as burial vaults utilising standard context archaeological techniques and photogrammetry
- Supervised test excavations working with a team of archaeologists for both the Central Station Main Works and the Parramatta Light Rail often dealing with tight timeframes and communicating with onsite engineers and machine operators
- Identified and catalogued artefacts onsite to provide context to the findings and facilitate archival and further analysis

Field Archaeologist – Aboriginal Archaeology

2016 - 2020

Contracts with Comber Consultants, GML Heritage and Artefact Heritage Services, *NSW*

- Participated in multiple test excavations and salvages in NSW, notable projects include: Cumberland Hospital Salvage, Parramatta RSL Club and the Griffith Base Hospital
- Excavated pits and features such as hearths, cooking pits and shell middens effectively and accurately for tests and salvages
- Classified lithic materials as either debitage or specific stone tools and identified signs of retouch and heat treatment techniques used during the manufacturing process of the stone tools
- Analysed and recorded sections by completing drawings to scale, including interpretation of stratigraphy to document findings

Supervisor for the Aboriginal test and salvage excavations at 34 Hassall Street, Parramatta	2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully managed a team of archaeologists and collaborated with Aboriginal stakeholders to complete an Aboriginal test and salvage excavations on time for the proponent 	
Supervisor for the Historical archaeological salvage excavations at 371-375 Pitt Street, Sydney	2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully managed a team of archaeologists to complete an open area salvage excavation on time for the proponent 	
Supervisor for the Aboriginal and historical archaeological test excavations at Royal Far West, Manly	2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully managed a team of archaeologists and collaborated with Aboriginal stakeholders to complete an Aboriginal and historical test excavations on time for the proponent 	
Supervisor for the Aboriginal test excavations at Royal Far West, Manly	2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully managed a team of archaeologists and collaborated with Aboriginal stakeholders to complete an Aboriginal test and salvage excavations on time for the proponent 	
Supervisor for the Aboriginal salvage at 56 Gordon Road, Schofields	2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully managed a team of archaeologists and collaborated with Aboriginal stakeholders to complete an Aboriginal test and salvage excavations on time for the proponent 	
Project Manager for the proposed Parramatta Park Underground Feeder Route for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage assessment	2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertook all aspects of project management for the UNESCO world heritage significant site on behalf of Endeavour Energy 	
Supervisor & Project Manager for historical and Aboriginal Geotech test pit excavations at Redfern North Eveleigh Railway Workshops	2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided on-going heritage advice to Transport for NSW 	
Supervisor for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal test excavations at Fennell Bay, Toronto	2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervised a team of seven archaeologist and contributed to the archaeological results reports 	
Supervisor for the Aboriginal salvage at 1 Advance Street, Blacktown	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully managed a team of archaeologists and collaborated with Aboriginal stakeholders to complete an Aboriginal salvage on time for Blacktown City Council 	
Supervisor & Project Manager for the historical salvage excavation of 90-102 Regent St	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richard Crookes (the client) recognised Artefact’s excellent archaeological site investigation: “I was incredibly impressed with Artefact's archaeological site investigation work in Redfern. Their exceptional expertise, professionalism and dedication to preserving our heritage were exceptional” (Damion Washington, Senior Project Engineer at Richard Crookes). 	
Supervisor for the Aboriginal test excavation of Balund-a (Tabulam) Correctional Centre	2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged with local Aboriginal groups unfamiliar with the archaeological process through thorough consultations on behalf of the NSW Department of Justice 	
Supervisor & Project Manager for the Aboriginal test excavation of Holcim Salt Ash Sand quarry	2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating in a sand quarry required flexibility and adaptability to achieve positive outcomes for Aboriginal stakeholders and the client 	
Supervisor for the Aboriginal test excavation of Sydney Southwest Metro – Package 5 Punchbowl Station	2021

Bachelor of Arts Honours – Archaeology

2016

University of Sydney, Sydney NSW

- Thesis: The Baray and the Khmer Empire 7th-13th century
- Key findings:
 - Identified 35 features across South-East Asia that could be categorised as a Baray and assessed physical characteristics and construction methods in order to categorise and distinguish new typologies
- Participated in research and fieldwork at the Robert Christie Research Centre in Siem Reap, Cambodia
- Achieved First Class

Bachelor of Arts and Social Sciences

2014

University of Sydney, Sydney NSW

- Four years of study dedicated towards archaeological theory and practical techniques at the University of Sydney