Figure 57: CliffBrook Campus (northern boundary wall buttressing)

View E - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 58: CliffBrook (souther facade & car parking)

View N - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 59: CliffBrook (eastern facade with stone portico)

View WSW - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 60: CliffBrook (pathway between northern facade & CC2 brick building with CC3 garage at rear)

View W - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 61: CliffBrook (CC3 garage)

View SW - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 62: CliffBrook (CC3 garage & brick paved car parking in northwest corner of study area)

View NNW - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 63: CliffBrook (portico at left with building CC4 at rear)

View N - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 64: CliffBrook (building CC4 east wing & open lawn area)

View NE - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 65:10 Battery Street (Street frontage)

View S - Dan Tuck 2016

Figure 66:10 Battery Street (Street frontage)

View N - John Graham & Associates 2008

Figure 67: 10 UNSW Cliffbrook Campus Consolidated Services Plan (June 2014)

UNSW Faculties Management

Appraisal

History

- The study area is a remnant of the former Cliffbrook Estate - an amalgam of mid nineteenth century crown grants originally acquired by Gordon Lewis (surveyor) and John Thompson (one time Randwick mayor).
- Notable development within the estate included the establishment of the first Cliffbrook House (later Gordons Court) and its associated gatehouse lodge and stabling complex (1860s) as well as the construction of the extant Cliffbrook in the 1920s.
- Most of the other development on the site, including a suite of brick buildings, date from the c.1950s and are related to use of the place by the AAEC as its headquarters until the 1980s.
- Since the 1990s, the site has been utilised by UNSW as its Cliffbrook Campus.

Heritage

- The entirety of the eastern portion of the study area, accounting for the extant Cliffbrook and its immediate setting, is subject to SHR heritage listing and is also listed within the heritage schedule of the Randwick LEP.

Archaeology

- The site of the original Cliffbrook (Gordon Court) attributable to John Thompson is well beyond the study area (to the south). However, the outbuilding complex associated with it featured a stone lodge, large stone stables with four horse stalls as well as a coach house, harness room and man's quarters.
- Depicted in plans from the late 1890s, the outbuilding complex was sited in the northwest of the study area (in the vicinity of the extant Cliffbrook). It is understood to have been demolished to make way for the new Cliffbrook mansion in the 1920s.

Considerations

- The locality of the former outbuilding complex has historical archaeological significance, potential and sensitivity - though the nature, extent and integrity of the sub-surface archaeological resource cannot be adequately determined at this stage without investigation. At present the location is variously covered by extant structures, bitumen and brick pavement, and gardens.
- Testing will likely be necessary to further assess the historical archaeological sensitivity of this location and to inform detailed campus redevelopment planning (including the provision of inground services, hardscaping and landscaping).
- As per the requirements of the project SEARs, testing to better assess the historical archaeological resource and aid in the future, appropriate management of the resource and the creation of detailed design plans (notably basement footprint, engineering and services plans), is to be guided by a research design and excavation methodology.

Refer **figures 68** & **69** and the ensuing **Testing** section.

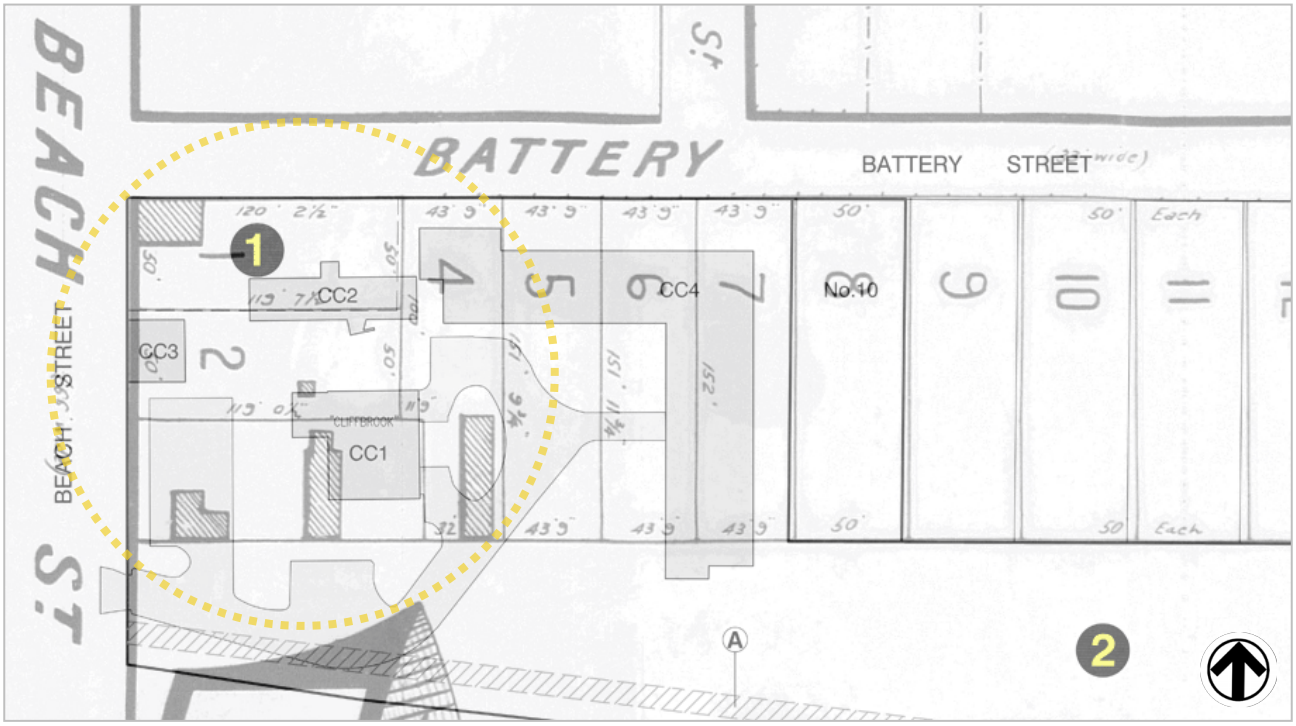

Figure 68: Auction Plan (1915) overlaid on a modern Campus Plan showing Gatehouse & Stable Complex

SLNSW ML *Coogee Subdivision Plan* & UNSW Layout Drawing

Figure 69: Archaeological Sensitivity Plan

The yellow shading indicates the assessed area of historical archaeological sensitivity (the location of the former outbuildings complex)

Google Earth Pro 2017

Testing

Targeted testing of the of the Cliffbrook outbuilding complex footprint was undertaken during the week commencing Monday 27 March 2017. Its purpose was to better assess the site's buried archaeological resource; aid in detailed redevelopment design; and inform the future management of the place. The ensuing table details the trenches that were targeted for excavation and the reason for each:

Cliffbrook Campus Historical Archaeological Testing Locations			
Trench	**Location (GPS)**	**Description**	**Reasoning**
TT 1	(56H) 339132E; 6246084N	Paved car parking area in extreme northwest corner of the campus	Rectangular stone outbuilding associated with original Cliffbrook (possibly the stables) shown here on historic plans
TT 2	(56H) 339128E; 6246039N	Bitumen paved driveway between western perimeter wall and Cliffbrook	Rectangular stone & WB outbuilding (likely the original Cliffbrook gatehouse) shown here on historic plans
TT 3	(56H) 339142E; 6246041N	Lawn area; immediately west of the southwestern corner of Cliffbrook	Rectangular/L-shaped stone & WB building shown here on historic plans (function uncertain)
TT 4	(56H) 339165E; 6246039N	Bitumen Driveway; east of Cliffbrook grand entrance; approaching CC4	Large rectangular stone building shown here on historic plans (function uncertain)

Refer **figures 70** & **71**.

Rationale

The main purpose of testing these locations was to:

- determine if relics existed in these locations
- record the nature, extent & integrity of any relics revealed
- appraise the significance of any relics revealed.

It was anticipated that information obtained from the trenches would allow for the formulation of strategies for managing any relics within the context of the pending development, such as:

- Avoidance of ground impacts in locations where relics of high significance are identified
- In situ conservation of significant relics by way of development footprint redesign
- Mitigative investigations (such as future monitoring or archaeological salvage) where relics exists in locations of critical path development works and such works cannot be relocated or modified.

The initial assessment determined that archaeology that may exist within the testing locations included footings, post holes, pits, living surfaces (including underfloor and floor deposits), yards and drainage features (MDCA 2017a: 54-56)

Figure 70: PWD Plan (1893) overlaid on a modern Satellite Image with Test Trench locations (anticipated)

LPI SIX Viewer (as amended)

Figure 71: Modern Satellite Image with Test Trench Locations (actual)

LPI SIX Viewer (as amended)

Methodology

Test excavation was conducted with reference to Australian historical archaeological best practice initiatives and guidelines including the *Historical Archaeology: Code of Practice* (NSW Heritage Council. 2006). The following provides summary methodological detail:

Excavation

- Trenches were between 2.1 - 6.5 metres long; 1.3 - 2 metres wide; up to 1.4 metres deep (maximum)
- They were machine excavated (using a 5-tonne excavator with both batter & toothed buckets) by an experienced operator under the direction of the project archaeologist
- Machining removed hard surfaces & any underlying, non-significant fill material & ceased where historic relics were present *or* natural, undisturbed, in situ soil profiles revealed
- Hand tools were used by the attending archaeologist to clean up sections; define archaeological features/ deposits; & allow for detailed recording.

Recording

Field recording involved:

- Preparation of a series of annotated sketch plans plotting the location of all trenches
- Use of a field notebook to create a running record of the testing program
- Recording of all notable archaeological features & deposits
- Photography of each trench using a high-end digital camera (& mini-rod to show scale)
- Completion of a daily photo catalogue providing details of all photographic imagery
- Preparation of archaeological trench plans showing features and deposits (at a scale of 1:50)
- Preparation of indicative section drawings showing features and deposits (at a scale of 1:20).

Notes:

- All trenches were plotted with reference to a recent site services diagram (UNSW 2017) & in relation to extant permanent features & structures (such as the perimeter wall and Cliffbrook House)
- Levels shown on site drawings were approximated to the Australian Height Datum (AHD) & based on an existing site survey (Beveridge Williams Consulting Surveyors 2008).

Completion

Relics relating to the stable complex were left in situ and once recording had been completed, all trenches were backfilled and made safe.

The ensuing section details the results of the test excavation program.

Results

Test Trench 1 (TT1)

Rectangular trench 5.5 x 1.3 metres long and oriented north-south, with a western extension at the southern end of 2.0 x 1.5 metres. Situated in the slightly elevated, paved carpark area in the extreme northwestern corner of the campus: the approximate former location of a Cliffbrook outbuildings complex structure (most likely the stables proper). Excavated to a depth of 500 mm below ground level (GL).

Process

The trench was marked out with pavement spray and the carpark surfacing removed by hand. Thereafter, underlying fill was removed by machine until archaeology and/or natural soils were encountered.

Stratigraphy

The modern surface paving bricks (230 x 110 x 50 mm; laid in a herringbone pattern) were set in 50 mm of yellow bedding sand above 50 mm of blue metal/road base. These were superimposed above a levelling fill of gritty, dark grey ashy/sandy loam (up to 200 mm thick). From a depth of around 400 mm, a disturbed, mottled, medium-grey sand with clayey lenses (probable modified A1/A2-horizon interface) was evident. This graded into cleaner, light grey sand at a depth of around 500 mm (probable A2-horizon). Flecks of charcoal and considerable bioturbation (cicada and worm burrowings) was evident within the natural soil profile.

Features

At the southern end of the trench a stainless steel **in-ground light fitting** and associated junction box and electrical cabling were encountered underneath the yellow paver bedding sand. These appeared to be relatively modern and the light was likely part of the carpark surface superseded by the existing.

Elsewhere in the trench was a discrete, cut **sandstone block** (650 x 550 x 200 mm) set above, and partially within, the natural soil profile at a depth of 250 mm below GL. This likely related to the former building in this locale and appears to have been a pier pad or similar, set within the local sandy soils. Extension of the excavation trench west of this feature revealed additional, **partial stonework**, as well as evidence of considerable prior ground disturbance (mottled, redeposited clays and decomposing clayey-sandstone).

Summary: Excavations revealed some in situ, albeit disturbed, stonework (likely associated with the former Cliffbrook stables) at 250 mm below GL. Natural sandy soils were evident from around 400 mm below GL.

Implications

Current redevelopment landscaping plans indicate that a VRF/VRV mechanical plant is to be constructed in this area. If excavations for footings and/or associated inground services are to extend more than 250 mm below GL, during-works historical archaeological monitoring of these specific excavations will be required to appropriately record any additional inground archaeological material.

Refer **figures 72 - 79** and the **recommendations** section (recommendation 2).

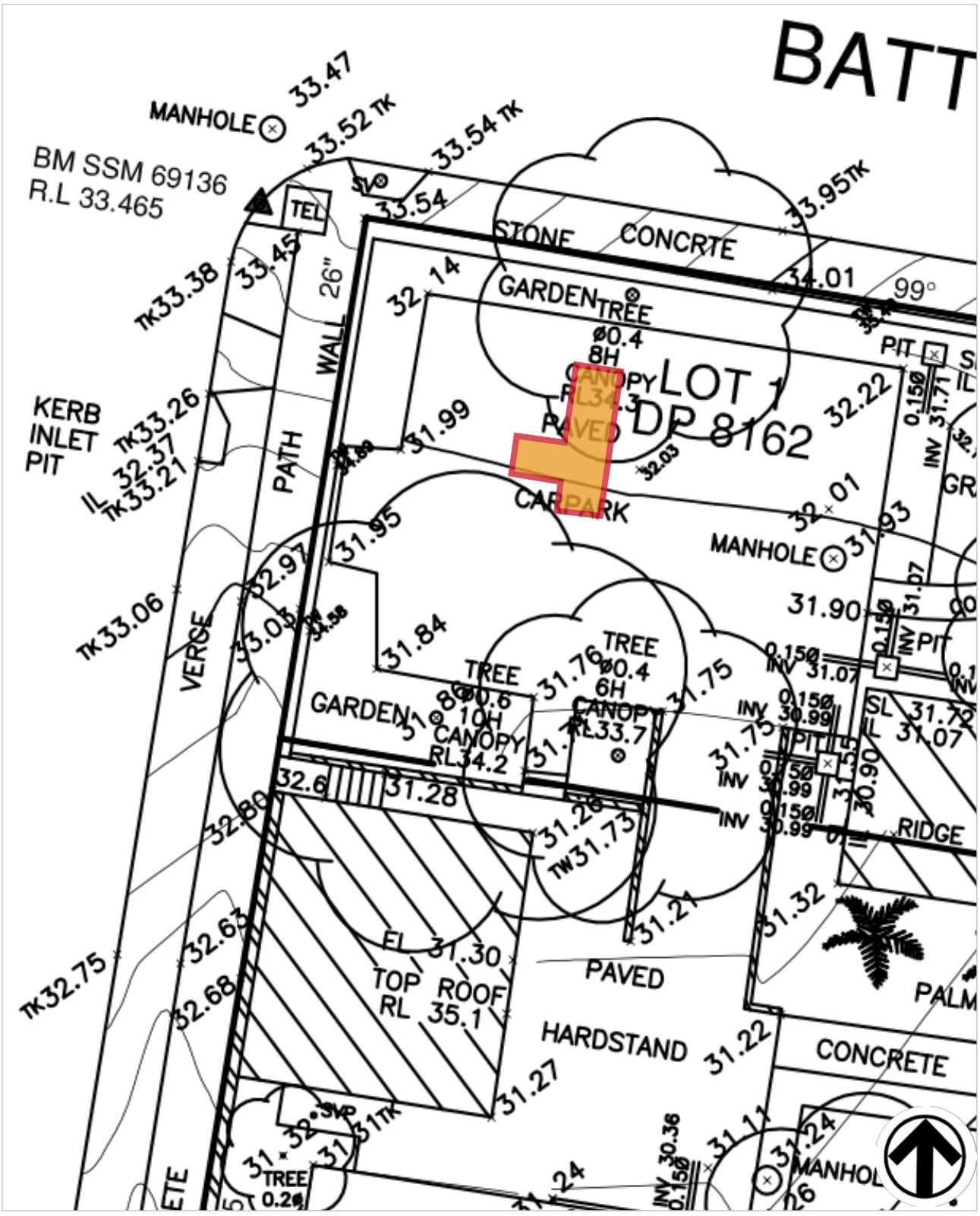

Figure 72: TT1 Location

Beveridge Williams Consulting Surveyors 2008 (as amended)

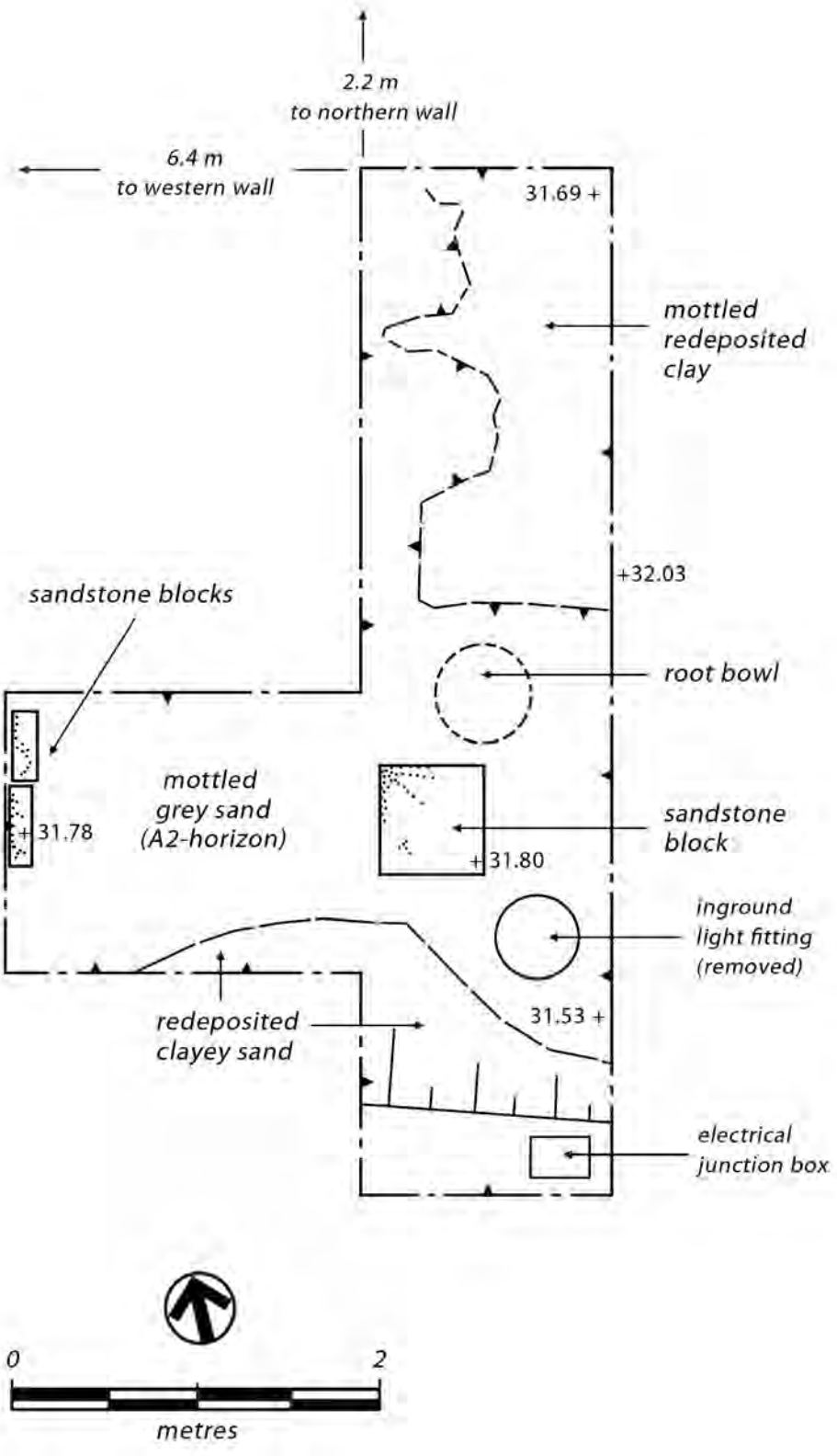

Figure 73: TT1 Plan

Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 74: TT1 - View of the paved parking area prior to excavation

View W - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 75: TT - Excavation in progress

View NE - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 76: TT - Excavation in progress

View NW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 77: TT1 - Excavation at completion

View NE - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 78: TT - East Section (with sandstone block in foreground)

View NE - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 79: TT - After backfilling

View N - Dan Tuck 2017

Test Trench 2 (TT2)

Rectangular trench 5.15 x 1.6 metres long and oriented north-south. Situated in the bitumen car parking area and thoroughfare between campus entrance and the sandstone garage (CC3): the approximate former location of an L-shaped Cliffbrook outbuildings complex structure (most likely the gatehouse proper) as well as a mid-twentieth century caretakers residence demolished in c.1993. Excavated to a maximum depth of 1400 mm below ground level (GL).

Process

The trench was marked out with pavement spray and the bitumen surfacing, road base and underlying fill units were machine excavated until sterile natural deposits encountered.

Stratigraphy

The location was found to have been significantly raised to acquire the current ground level via the introduction of various fill materials. The ubiquitous surface bitumen (50 mm thick) was set on set on hard blue metal/road base (up to 200 mm). This in turn overlaid crushed clayey-sandstone levelling fill (250 - 400 mm thick) over introduced sandy brown loam containing fragments of dry-pressed brick, asbestos, ceramic tile and tin (200 - 300 mm thick). Beneath this layer of imported material, at around 800 mm below ground level, was truncated, undulating black loamy-sand (remnant A1-horizon) over mottled, medium-grey sand (remnant A2-horizon). The latter graded into a lighter coloured, charcoal flecked sand interface with the massive, bleached local sand sheet immediately below. Excavation ceased where the sand was clearly natural, at around 900 mm below ground level, excepting where discussed below.

Features

The trench was unfortunately devoid of features of particular historic interest, but did contain a copper **gas pipe** set within a sand filled trench at depth below the above discussed levelling fills. The trench cut was oriented WSW to ENE at the northern end of the trench and was 500 mm wide. It was visible from about 800 mm below GL, with very fragmented yellow service warning tape evident in the trench fill from 1000 mm below GL. The pipe itself was 1” (30 mm) copper main pipe, which was encountered within the service trench at a depth of 1400 mm.

Summary: Excavations revealed multiple units of levelling fill overlaying natural sands at a depth of around 900 mm below GL. There was no evidence of prior structures in this location, which has clearly been heavily modified in the distant and more recent past by service installation and infilling.

Implications

Current architectural design drawings indicate that a new electrical substation, pathways and a ramp are to be constructed in this area. Excavations for footings and/or associated inground services that are greater than 900 mm below existing GL will warrant historical archaeological monitoring.

Refer **figures 80 - 88** and the **recommendations** section (recommendation 3).

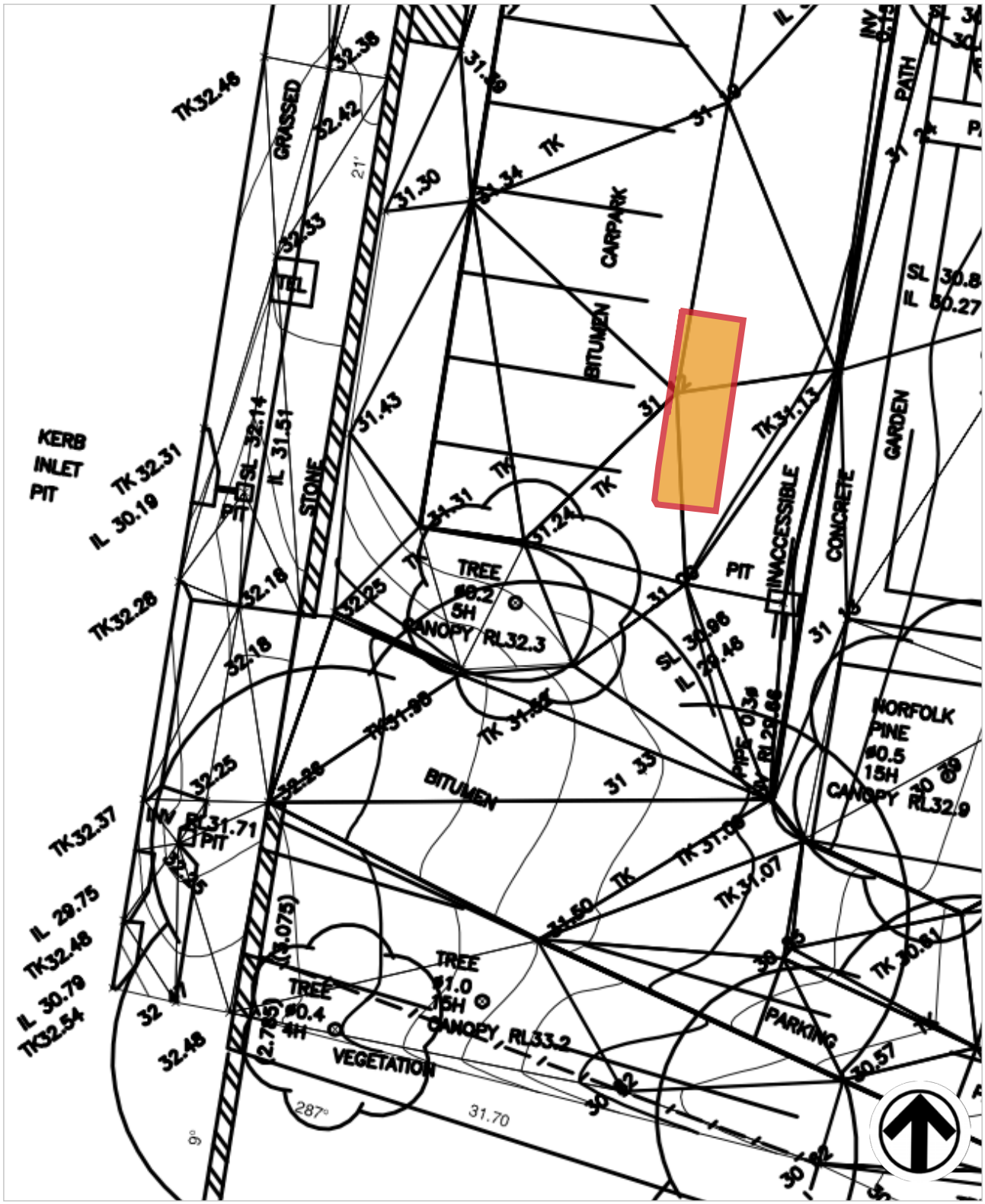

Figure 80: TT2 Location

Beveridge Williams Consulting Surveyors 2008 (as amended)

Figure 81: TT 2 - Prior to excavation

View N - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 82: TT2 - Bitumen removal

View NW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 83: TT2 - Road base removal

View NNW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 84: TT2 - Removal of compacted crushed sandstone fill

View NW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 85: TT2 - Excavation at completion

View NW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 86: TT2 - West section over gas pipe trench

View W - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 87: TT2 - West section

View SW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 88: TT2 - After backfilling

View SW - Dan Tuck 2017

Test Trench 3 (TT3)

Small rectangular trench 2.1 x 1.3 metres and oriented north-south, within the lawn area to the southwest of . Cliffbrook House: the approximate former location of a long, rectangular Cliffbrook outbuildings complex structure (of uncertain function; possibly accommodation quarters). Excavated to a maximum depth of 500 mm below ground level (GL).

The trench was initially intended to be larger and to the immediate west of Cliffbrook. The location proved to be unworkable due to a concentration of inground services; the likelihood of encountering the roots of a landmark Norfolk Pine, and difficulties in gaining machine access without damaging lawn and garden perimeter hedging.

Process

The trench was spray marked and machine excavated until sterile natural deposits were encountered.

Stratigraphy

Removal of the immediate grass cover (lawn) revealed 100 - 200 mm of black-brown, sandy loam (modern A-horizon topsoil). Below this, was a 150 - 200 mm layer of compacted, crushed clayey-sandstone. One fragment of dry-pressed liver brick - consistent with the brickwork evident in the external walls of the extant Cliffbrook - was observed within this unit. This perhaps suggests that the unit constitutes a construction deposit associated with the erection of the extant mansion in the 1920s. Natural sandy soils were evident thereafter from around 300 mm below GL and comprised dark grey, modified loamy sand (disturbed A1-horizon) over light grey sand (A2-horizon) at the base of excavation (500 mm below GL).

Features

No notable archaeological features or deposits associated with the gatehouse-stables complex were observed.

Summary: Excavations revealed some minor deposit of crushed sandstone that may be related to construction of Cliffbrook mansion. Natural sandy soils were evident from around 300 mm below GL.

Implications

Landscaping and tree management plans suggest that there is to be minor landscaping only in this general area. Future historical archaeological oversight unlikely to be required unless unexpected finds encountered.

Refer **figures 89 - 93** and the **recommendations** section (recommendation 4).

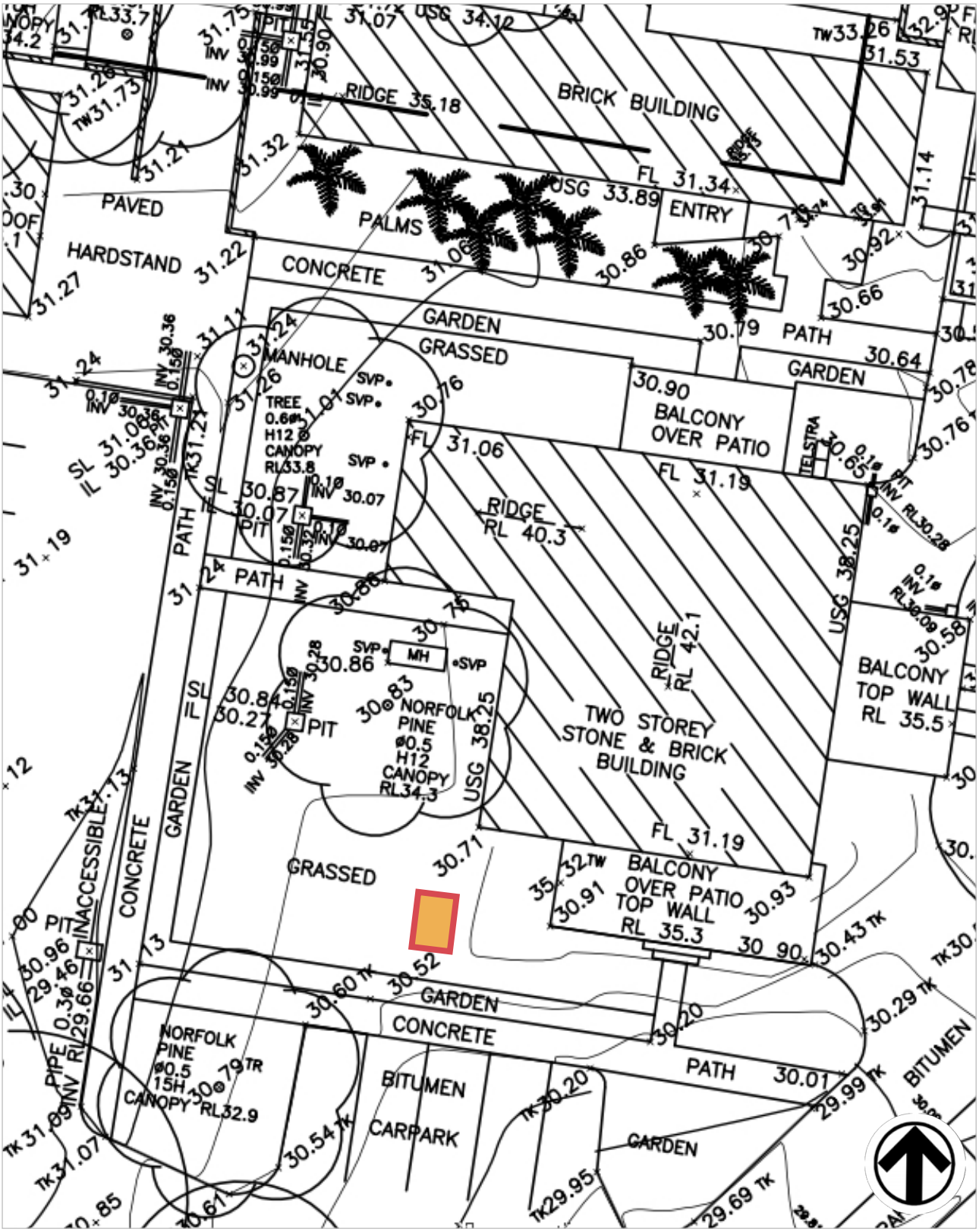

Figure 89: TT3 Location

Beveridge Williams Consulting Surveyors 2008 (as amended)

Figure 90: TT3 - Prior to excavation

View W - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 91: TT3 - Removal of modern topsoil

View SW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 92: TT3 - South section (with remnant A1-horizon sands exposed at base of trench)

View SSW - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 93: TT3 - After backfilling

View SW - Dan Tuck 2017

Test Trench 4 (TT4)

Rectangular trench measuring 6.5 x 2.2 metres; oriented broadly east-west and excavated to a depth of 800 mm below GL. Set to the east of Cliffbrook within the bitumen driveway, southeast of the main portico and east of the southern verandah. This site was chosen as it represents the approximate location of a long, rectangular Cliffbrook outbuildings complex structure (of uncertain function; possibly accommodation quarters).

Process

The trench was spray marked and the surface bitumen cut and removed. Machine excavation continued until substantial in situ sandstone foundations were encountered. Cleaning and recording occurred thereafter, with the trench backfilled and made safe on completion.

Stratigraphy

Removal of the bitumen road surface (50 mm thick) revealed a compacted layer of road base/blue metal (200-250 mm thick). Below this was a thick deposit of sandstone and concrete fragments, gritty sand and occasional pieces of broken brick (400 - 600 mm thick). This unit featured concrete, sandstone blocks/ fragments and pieces of dry-pressed in the upper part and sand, sandstone fragments and pieces of sandstock brick in the lower. In section, the deposit appeared to be a compressed admixture of two distinct sequential layers:

- an upper **construction deposit** associated with the construction of Cliffbrook (as denoted by fragments of roof tile and early twentieth century liver brick)
- a lower **demolition deposit** associated with deconstruction of the prior gatehouse-stables complex structure in the locality (as denoted by fragments of mid-late nineteenth century sandstock brick).

This combined deposit appears to have been compressed (and possibly rolled) to aid in the build up and creation of the existing roadway, with its natural fall to the south and east away from the Cliffbrook mansion. Below this demolition deposit, at a depth of 800 mm below GL, in situ footing material was encountered (see below).

Both the demolition-construction deposit and the stone footings below were cut at the western end but a near-modern pit, which contained sand, sandstone and fragments of dry-pressed brick (comparable with those used in the mid-late twentieth century CC4 building to the immediate east.

Features

Sandstone foundations were encountered at a depth of 800 mm below GL. These comprised an east-west alignment of well-cut and finished, unbonded sandstone blocks (450 mm wide) with associated stonework running north-south at the base of the western trench section. North of the former, and within the angle of the footings, was more demolition rubble, while to the south of the east-west footing a **hard floor surface** (likely smoothed cement) was observable at the base of the southern trench section. The depth of the latter, relative to current ground levels, suggest that it may be a cellar floor though this cannot be stated conclusively. The

eastern end of the trench had clearly been subject to considerable more recent disturbance and exhibited a deep rubble filled cut that had truncated the eastern end of the stone footing and associated demolition deposit.

Summary: TT4 provided clear evidence of the remnants of the former Cliffbrook outbuildings complex structure that formerly occupied the locale. This comprised in situ nineteenth century stonework (neatly worked sandstone footings) and an associated cement floor, at 800 mm below GL. Immediately above the footings, demolition material was observed, over which construction deposit (associated with the erection of the extant Cliffbrook mansion and more recent buildings) was superimposed.

TT4: Bricks and brick fragments from demolition & construction deposit (including liver, near modern dry-pressed & sandstock bricks)

Implications

Redevelopment design drawings indicate that this location is relatively close to the approach ramp for the proposed underground carpark. Earthworks in this general area that extend more than 650 mm below ground level will need to be subject to archaeological monitoring (with salvage if required).

Refer **figures 94 - 103** and the **recommendations** section (recommendation 1).

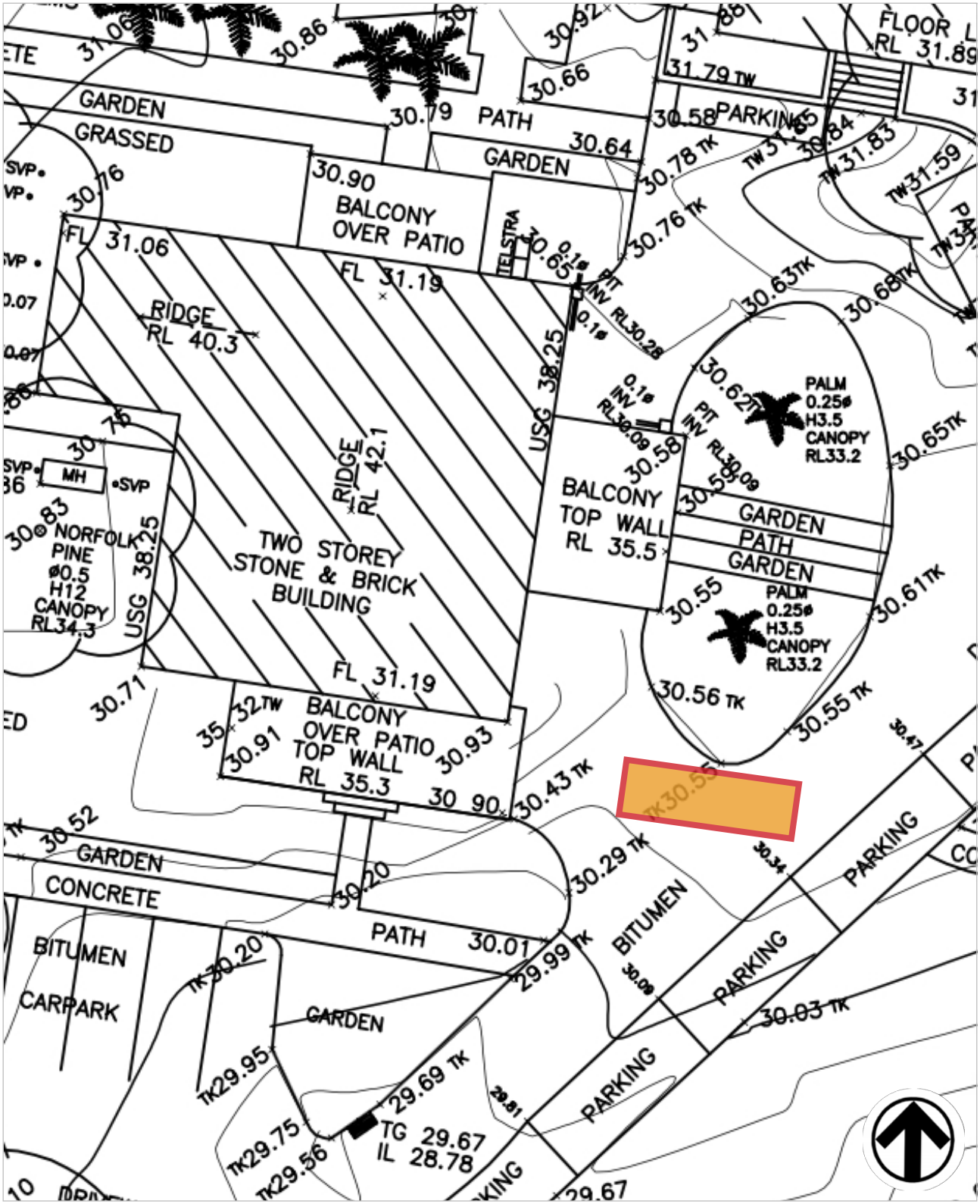

Figure 94: TT4 Location

Beveridge Williams Consulting Surveyors 2008 (as amended)

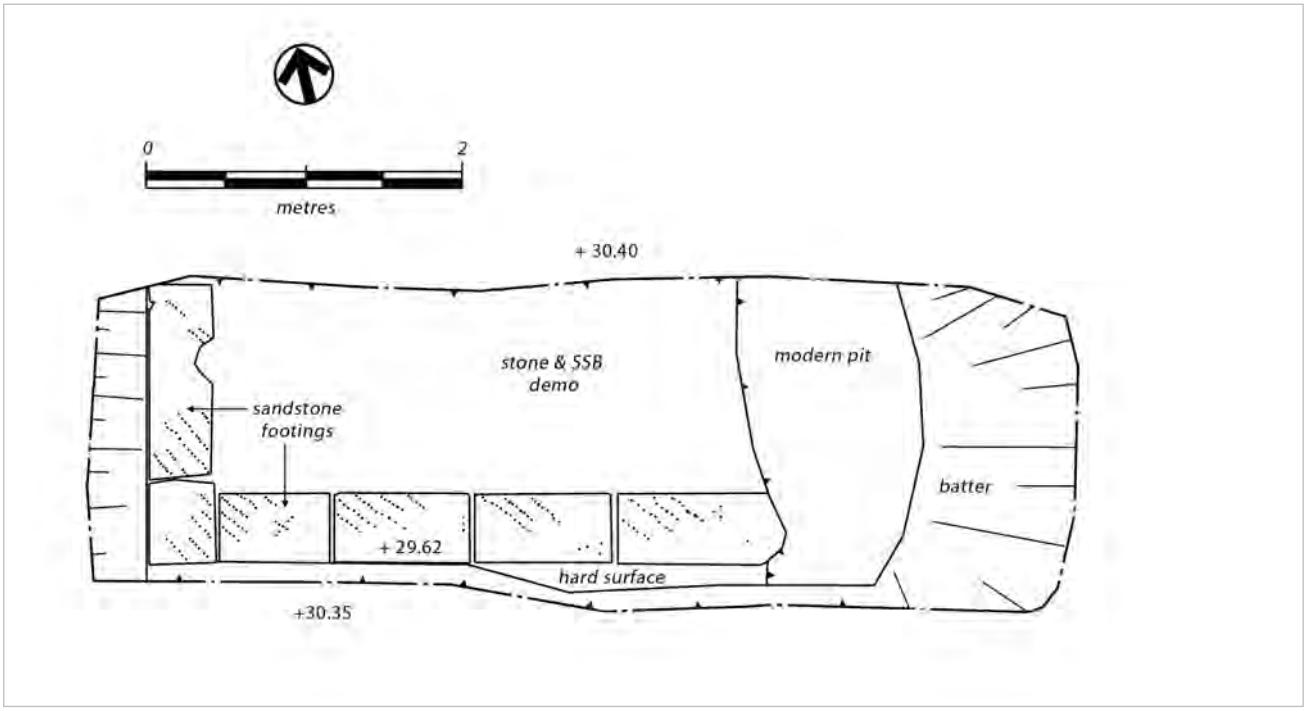

Figure 95: TT4 Plan

Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 96: TT4 - Prior to excavation

View ENE - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 97: TT4 - Cutting surface bitumen

View E - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 98: TT4 - Removal of bitumen & road base (with construction deposit exposed below)

View E - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 99: TT4 - Removal of construction & demolition deposit (with in situ footings exposed at base)

View ESE - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 100: TT4 - In situ sandstone footings at base of trench

View SE - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 101: TT4 - In situ sandstone footings at base of trench

View W - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 102: TT4 - Partial south section

View S - Dan Tuck 2017

Figure 103: TT4 - After backfilling

View E - Dan Tuck 2017

Research Design

The following research design questions were presented in the historical archaeological assessment (MDCA 2017a). They address current historical archaeological research themes and provided general and specific focus for the recent testing program:

- **What archaeological remains associated with the original Cliffbrook outbuildings complex exist within the study area? What is the nature of these remains and how extensive and intact are they?**

TT1 and TT4 provided some evidence of former Cliffbrook outbuildings in the northwestern corner of the study area and to the east of Cliffbrook mansion respectively. TT1 featured some disturbed stonework (including what appeared to be a pier pad) likely associated with the original nineteenth century stable; TT4 featured in situ stone footings and a probable cement basement floor associated with an as yet unidentified nineteenth century outbuilding. The trenches, although they are mere windows into the subterranean archaeology of the place, indicate that evidence of the original Cliffbrook/Gordon Court mansion's gatehouse-stables complex do indeed exist within the study area.

- **Do the relics encountered give an indication of the overall form, function and fabric of the targeted buildings? Is there any evidence of modification to structures or spaces (phasing), or changes in use, over that period of time?**

The limited remains evident in TT1 give little indication of the overall form and function of the former stables in that location, though they do suggest a building with sandstone substructural elements. The basal stone footings evident in TT4 do not provide specific detail of the absolute form and arrangement of the building that they represent, although the quality of the stonework suggests that the building was solid, well constructed and likely purpose-built.

There was not enough material evidence of the former structures exposed to make any meaningful assessment of changes or alterations to prior-buildings over time.

- **Does the archaeological data add to our understanding of the development of the northwestern corner of the campus and the broader history and heritage of the place?**

The test trenching program demonstrated that the site was significantly modified to accomodate the construction of the extant Cliffbrook mansion and its setting (as well as the AAEC buildings constructed later). East and west of Cliffbrook, TT's 2 and 4 demonstrate that post-demolition of the gatehouse-stables complex, the landscape was significantly built up to accomodate the roadworks and landscaping around the mansion. This appears to have involved the compaction of demolition and construction deposits and the introduction of fill units in some locations.

- **Is there any evidence of yards and/or gardens that may have fringed the outbuildings (such as surfaces, edging, garden soil and landscaping)?**

There was no definitive evidence of past/historic landscaping.

- **Is the natural soil profile evident within the trenches excavated and how has it been impacted by historic development (and more recent site use)?**

The remnant natural soil profile evident in TT's 1 to 3 was consistent with the dune system that dominates much of Eastern Sydney. This system, comprising Quaternary wind-blown sand dunes (up to 35,000 old) in a southeast-northwest alignment of up to 20-30 metres in height, underpins the district topography (MDCA 2017b). The vegetation present on these dunes in early historic times was a mixture of heath, scrub and low forest vegetation (including banksias and grass trees) known collectively as Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub.

Archaeological and geotechnical investigations across Eastern Sydney have shown that these dunes usually demonstrate a common stratigraphic sequence, though the thickness and specific composition of the horizons within the historic dune-scape vary from site to site. Described either as the *Newport* or *Tuggerah* Soil Landscape (depending on locality), a typical intact stratigraphic sequence features:

A1-horizon	Humic topsoil	Up to 400 mm thick
A2-horizon	Leached white Aeolian sands	Between 1 and 2 metres thick
B1-horizon	Indurated sands (precipitation zone) *Often referred to as Coffee or Waterloo rock*	Between 500 mm and 1.5 metres thick
B2-horizon	Unweathered, yellow sand	Variable thickness (massive)
C-horizon	Bedrock: Hawkesbury sandstone	At depth

Geotechnical investigations of the study area for the current redevelopment have shown that locally, these dune deposits extend to several in metres depth and overly sandstone bedrock across most of the site, excluding the eastern and southern margins (PSM 2016).

Although test trenching ceased where this dune system became clearly evident, it was clear that much of the A1-horizon was locally absent or obscured (presumably impacted by historic clearing and landuse) and that the 'natural ground' generally encountered first was the very base of the A1-horizon or the upper part of the A2 horizon sands.

- Are there any relics associated with incidental or undocumented use of the place before the establishment of the original Cliffbrook (i.e. pre-1860)?

No.

- What is the evidence for the domestic/residential occupation and use of the locale after the demolition of the outbuildings and the establishment of the extant Cliffbrook house in the 1920s?

No specific evidence recovered.

- Is there any physical evidence that adds to our understanding of the wartime occupation of the site (WWII) or latter modification and use of the site by the AAEC?

No.

Recommendations

The following recommendations acknowledge the history and heritage of the study area, NSW Heritage Council guidelines, State and local planning controls, and the project's SEARs requirements.

Recommendation 1:

Bulk excavation for the underground carpark approach ramp should be subject to historical archaeological monitoring, with recording of Cliffbrook outbuildings archaeology should it be exposed.

Recommendation 2:

Current redevelopment landscaping plans indicate that a VRF/VRV mechanical plant is to be constructed in the extreme northwest corner of the site (where TT1 was excavated). Future excavations for footings and/or associated inground services that *extend more than 250 mm below existing ground level*, should be subject to during-works historical archaeological monitoring as a precautionary measure.

Recommendation 3:

Current architectural design drawings indicate that a new electrical substation, pathways and a ramp are to be constructed in the location of the former gatehouse. Though no evidence of this building was unearthed during the excavation of TT2, all excavations for footings and/or associated inground services *that are greater than 900 mm below existing ground level* will require historical archaeological monitoring as a precautionary measure.

Recommendation 4:

If relics are inadvertently unearthed during redevelopment works that have not been described or envisaged herein, they should be treated as **unexpected finds**. Unexpected finds should be brought to the attention of the project archaeologist who will record them with due consideration prior to the continuation of the redevelopment works that exposed them.

Where required, the isolated finds recording process will accord with the methodology and research design presented in the archaeological assessment (MDCA 2017a) and detailed in this report.

Notes:

I. The reader is reminded that this report is a companion document to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (MDCAb) and that the recommendations presented above should be read in conjunction with the recommendations therein.