Sydney Football Stadium

Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report

Report to John Holland
April 2022

artefact

Artefact Heritage
ABN 73 144 973 526
Suite 56, Jones Bay Wharf
26-32 Pirrama Road
Pyrmont NSW 2009
Australia

+61 2 9518 8411
office@artefact.net.au

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment is an Infrastructure NSW initiative to build a new rectangular stadium. The stadium redevelopment site is part of the Sydney Cricket Sports Ground Trust (SCSGT) Precinct, adjacent to the Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) and part of the wider Moore Park sports and entertainment precinct, a key economic and cultural contributor to the New South Wales (NSW) economy. The Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) and Stadium Fitness Facility (SFF) redevelopment was undertaken in two stages:

- Stage I works comprising the demolition of the former Sydney Football Stadium.
- Stage 2 is approval for the detailed design, construction and operation of the new stadium.

Development Consent for Stage 2 was issued under Section 4.38 of the EP&A Act 1979, for SSD-9835 (i.e. Stage 2) on 6th December 2019. The instrument of development consent laid out conditions relating to heritage and archaeology for the Stage 2 works.

This report responds to consent conditions

B43. Prior to the commencement of construction of the stadium structure or public domain works (i.e. during the bulk earthworks), historical archaeological investigation (supervision, monitoring and salvage (where needed)) is to be undertaken for all impacted areas of the site under the supervision of the nominated excavation director, in accordance with the recommendations of Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology prepared by Curio projects dated May 2019 and the CHMP required by condition B39.

B44. In the event that historical archaeological salvage is required, it must be undertaken under the supervision of the nominated excavation director, in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Heritage Division.

And is the report required in the following condition

C31. At the completion of the archaeological program (non-Aboriginal archaeology) or within 6 months of completion of the bulk earthworks within the site (whichever occurs earlier), a final post-excavation report (including all site records and detailed artefact analysis) must be prepared and submitted for information to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Division and the City of Sydney local studies library. The final excavation report must identify the location (conserved in perpetuity) of retained archaeological relics recovered from the archaeological program (if any).

Results

An archaeological program of monitoring and salvage was successfully implemented during the construction work for the SFS and SFF.

The work consisted mainly of archaeological monitoring and responses to unexpected finds.

The major archaeological find was two sandstone walls. Overall, these walls tell little about the activities occurring in the surrounding landscape. However, the walls are important though as they demonstrate the transformation of the natural sandhills and swamps of the Sydney Common into the highly developed landscape of the SFS. They mark the location of the road and the property boundaries of the adjacent land in the period 1890-1917 when recreational use of the part was

changing from the Rifle Range to other sports such as Cricket and Football which required a change in the infrastructure to accommodate the activity and spectators.

Historical research also located the map “Plan of the Rifle Range” 1862 (Crown Plan C767-690) which showed the rifle range in its full extent and allows and analysis of the nature of the facilities on the site as well as providing documentary evidence of what the landscape was in the general area of Sydney Common at that time.

The walls were assessed as being of local significance. As excavation did not completely remove the walls some archaeological remains from the walls remain “in situ”.

Archaeological Monitoring was successfully undertaken in the known location of Shafts 9 and 10 of Busbys Bore to ensure that any inadvertent impacts are avoided. All recommendations of the ‘Methodology Statement Working Near Busbys Bore’ were implemented.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 (SSD-9835)

Abbreviations

ARD	Archaeological Research Design
Artefact Heritage	Artefact Heritage Plc.
CBD	Central Business District
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CoA	Conditions of Approval
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
MP1	More Park Carpark
NRL	National Rugby League
NSW	New South Wales
FMM	Final Mitigation Measures
SCG	Sydney Cricket Ground
SCSGT	Sydney Cricket Sports Ground Trust
SFS	Sydney Football Stadium
SFF	Stadium Fitness Facility
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
SSD	State Significant Development
WHL	World Heritage List
UFP	Unexpected Finds Protocol
AHO	Aboriginal Heritage Office
NSW DPIE	NSW Government Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is a report on the non-Aboriginal archaeological program undertaken as part of the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) and Stadium Fitness Facility (SFF) development located at Moore Park, Sydney

1.1 Background

The SFS Redevelopment is an Infrastructure NSW initiative to build a new state-of-the-art stadium and entertainment precinct at Moore Park to ensure Sydney has a sporting and entertainment precinct of an international standard. The stadium redevelopment site is part of the Sydney Cricket Sports Ground Trust (SCSGT) Precinct, adjacent to the Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) and part of the wider Moore Park sports and entertainment precinct, a key economic and cultural contributor to the NSW economy.

The planning approval process has followed a staged State Significant Development (SSD) application approach. For each stage there was a separate State Significant Development (SSD) application and approval.

The SFS redevelopment was undertaken in several stages:

- Stage 1 works; comprising the demolition of the former SFS.
- Stage 2 works; the detailed design, construction, and operation of the new stadium.
- SFF; modifying the development consent to include comprising fitness facilities.
- Sydney Football Stadium Precinct Village and Car Park., modifying the development consent to include these features – as of March 2022 this modification is still under assessment.

This report relates to Stage 2 of the SFS redevelopment (Stage 2 application SSD - 9835) and work in the footprint of the SFF (Modification to SSD – 9835).

- Stage 2 of the SFS redevelopment (Stage 2 application SSD - 9835) sought approval for the detailed design, construction and operation of the new stadium comprising:
    - The detailed design, construction and operation of a new stadium with a capacity of 45,000 patrons (55,000 patrons in concert mode) and a basement level with 50 car parking spaces
    - Construction and establishment of the public domain areas within the site and signage zones
    - Reinstatement of the Moore Park Carpark 1 (MP1) with 540 at-grade car parking spaces and improvements to the layout/ vehicular access arrangements.
    - Operation and use of the stadium and the public domain areas for sporting and entertainment events

The concept development application (SSD-9249) for the redevelopment of the SFS was approved by the former Minister for Planning and Public Spaces on 6 December 2019. The project consent has been modified for the SFF and later the Sydney Football Stadium Precinct Village and Car Park (now under assessment). The project consent has been modified for the SFF and later the Sydney Roosters Centre of Excellence. The approval contained several consent conditions relating to

heritage and archaeology. These conditions apply to the SFs project as currently approved and are the subject of this report.

The NSW Government awarded a $735 million contract to John Holland for delivery of the new Sydney Football Stadium. This included the implementation of the Stage 2 heritage conditions of the development consent.

1.2 This Report

This document reports on the implementation of the Stage 2 consent conditions relating to non-Aboriginal or historical archaeology during the construction phase of the project. This report does not cover Aboriginal heritage which is reported on elsewhere. The study area is shown in Figure 1.

1.3 Site Location

The SFS site is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park within the SCG Precinct bounded by Moore Park Road to the north, Paddington Lane to the east, the existing SCG Stadium to the south, Driver Avenue to the west, and is located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA).

The site is legally described as Lot 11, Part Lot 10 and Part Lot 12 in DP 1255013 and is Crown Land, with the Venues NSW designated as the sole trustee under the Sporting Venues Authorities Act 2008.

The site is largely surrounded by Centennial and Moore Parks, the Fox Studios and Entertainment Quarter precincts and the residential suburb of Paddington.

The site is approximately 3km from the Sydney CBD and approximately 2km from Central Station, is connected to Sydney's transport network through existing bus routes and benefits from a dedicated stop on the Sydney CBD and South East Light Rail.

1.4 Heritage Significance

The heritage significance of the study area was outlined in the EIS for Stage 1 and the EIS for Stage 2. The former SFS had not been identified as a statutory heritage item listed at a State or Local level. However, the site is located within the Sydney Cricket Ground Conservation Area and the curtilage of Busbys Bore, a State Heritage Register (SHR) listed item which runs through the project site.

1.5 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report was authored by Gareth Holes (Heritage Consultant) and Jayden van Beek (Senior Heritage Consultant) with the support of Dr Iain Stuart (Excavation Director) and Michael Lever (Heritage Consultant). Project management input and review was provided by Dr Sandra Wallace (Managing Director).

The fieldwork program was undertaken by Gareth Holes with management input by Dr Iain Stuart and Jayden van Beek.

Artefact Heritage would like to acknowledge the assistance of John Holland, Curio Projects, Usher & Company and Infrastructure NSW.

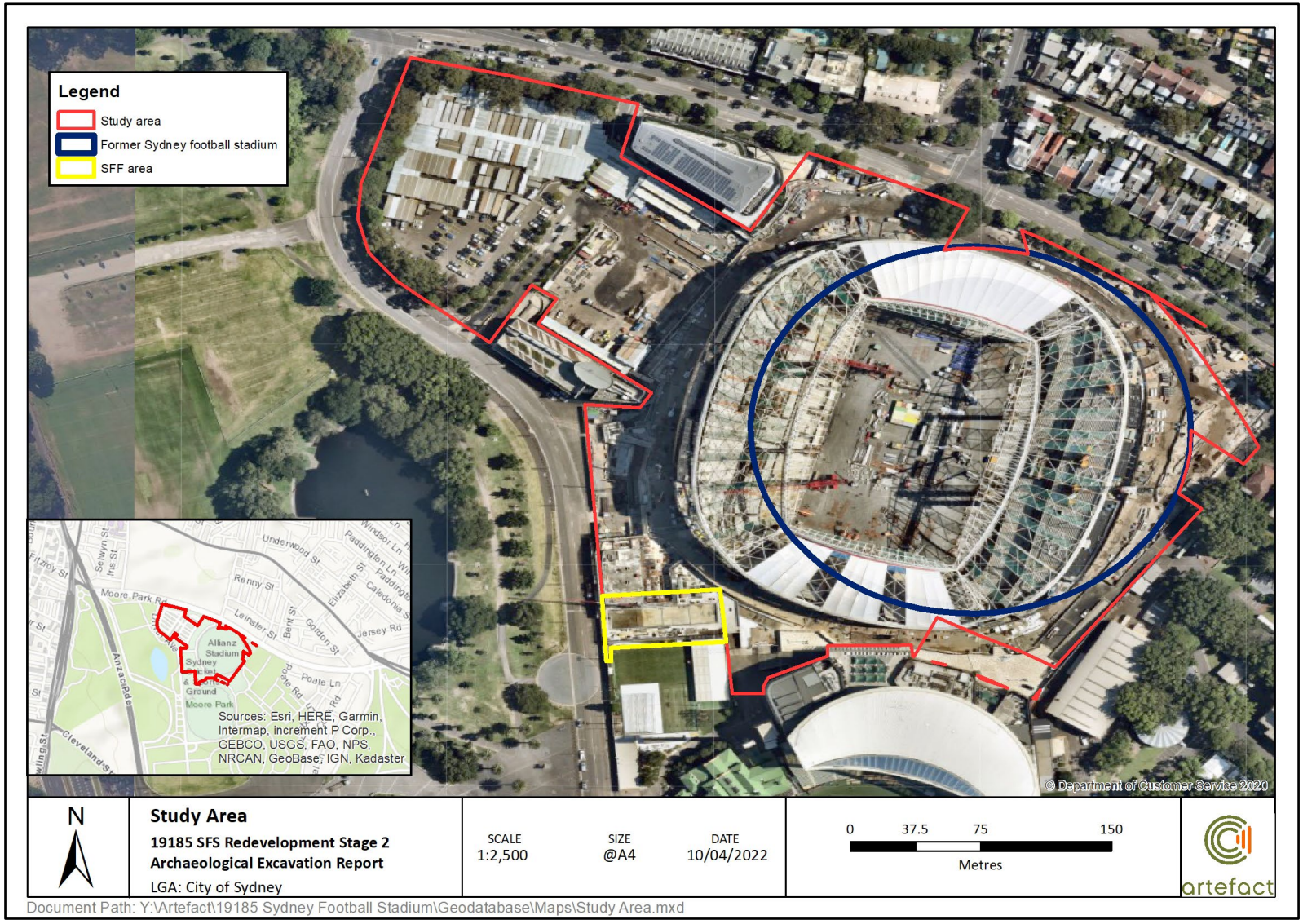

Figure 1. Sydney Football Stadium Study Area

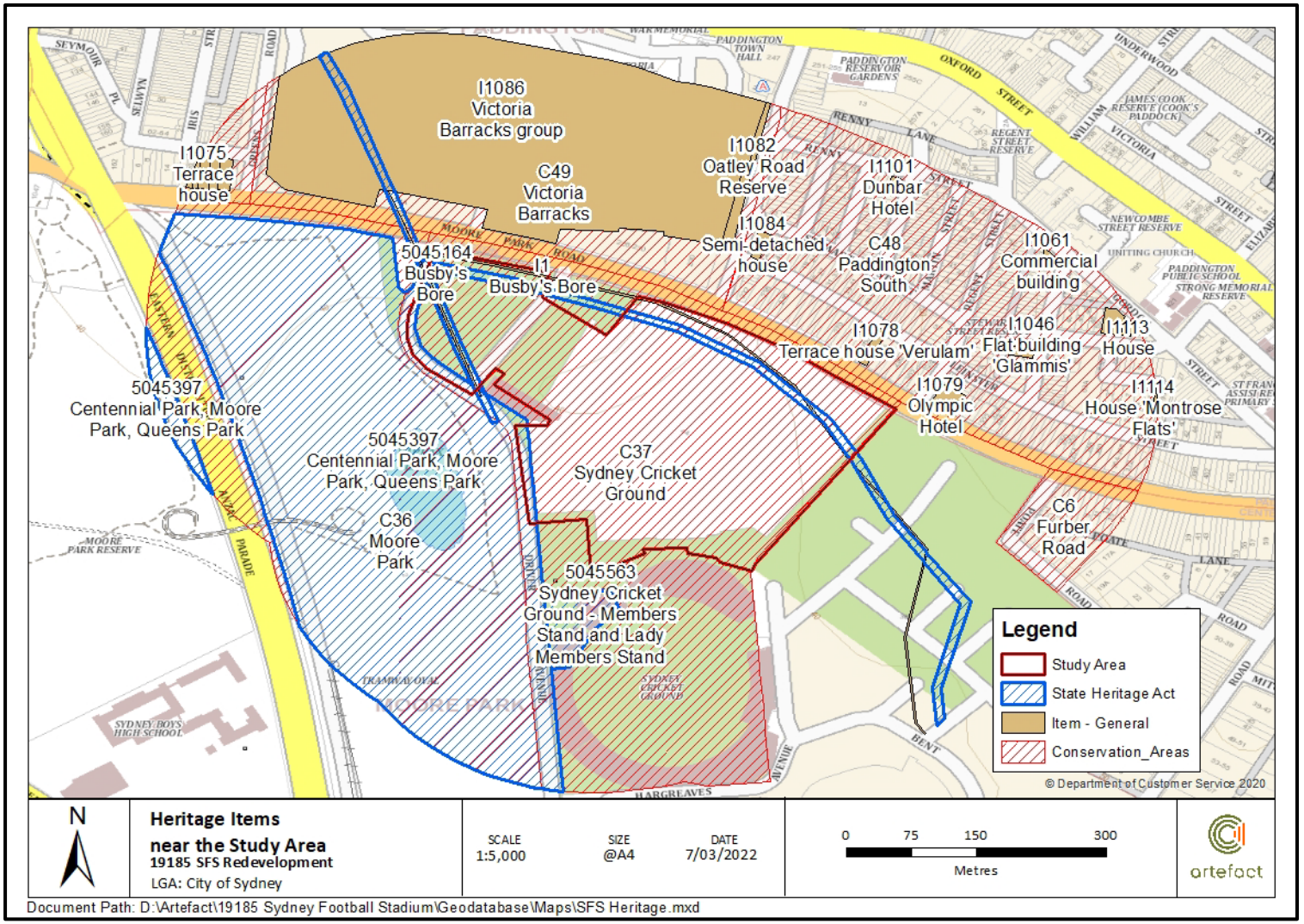

Figure 2. Listed Heritage items within 250m of the study area

2.0 PLANNING APPROVAL- ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE

This section discusses the Stage 2 planning approval for the SFS project in the context of the management of archaeology within or in the vicinity of the SFS. Both the planning approvals for Stage 1 and Stage 2 had conditions of consent relating to archaeology and heritage which needed to be implemented during construction. This document only reports on those conditions that relate to non-Aboriginal archaeology.

The heritage significance of the study area was outlined in the EIS for Stage 1[1] and the EIS for Stage 2.[2] The reporting in the EIS was based on Technical Reports by Heritage Consultants Curio Projects which provide a technical discussion of the heritage and archaeological issues.

The SFF was a modification of the existing consent for Stage 2 seeking consent for the detailed design, construction and operation of new fitness facilities as part of the SFS Redevelopment. The report on this application also included a Technical Report by Curio Projects.[3]

2.1 Development Consent Conditions

Development Consent for Stage 2 was issued under Section 4.38 of the EP&A Act 1979, for SSD-9835 (i.e. Stage 2) on 6th December 2019.[4] The instrument of development consent laid out conditions relating to heritage and archaeology for the Stage 2 works. Five of the consent conditions are relevant to the current report and are set out below (see Table 1).

[1] Ethos Urban. *Environmental Impact Statement: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment State Significant Development Application Concept Proposal and Stage 1 Demolition SSDA 9249*. Submitted to Department of Planning and Environment on behalf Infrastructure NSW by Ethos Urban, June 2018 (2018).
[2] Ethos Urban. *Environmental Impact Statement: Sydney Football Stadium: Stage 2 Construction and Operation. Submitted* to Department of Planning and Environment on behalf Infrastructure NSW by Ethos Urban, June 2019 (2019).
[3] Ethos Urban. *Section 4.55(2) Modification Application SSSD 9835 Sydney Fitness Facilities Sydney Football Stadium at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park*. Prepared on behalf of Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust by Ethos Urban Pty Ltd. (2020).
[4] Minister for Planning and Public Spaces. *Development Consent, Section 4.38 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979: SSD-9385 Sydney Football Stadium Stage 2 (Design, Construction and Operation)*. Issued by the Minister for Planning Services, 6th December 2019 (2019).

Table 1. Stage 2 consent conditions relevant to archaeology and heritage management

Consent ID	Description
B39	Prior to the commencement of construction, a Construction Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) must be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant and address, but not limited to, the following: (a) details of the excavation director nominated to direct the historic archaeological program for the development. The excavation director must have appropriate qualification in accordance with 'Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors' published by the Heritage Division of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (former Heritage Council) at a State level of monitoring and testing to identify and protect Busbys Bore; (b) details of areas of low, moderate and high archaeological potential; (c) details of management (for supervision and unexpected finds) measures identified in the 'Heritage Impact Statement' and Section 7.2 of the 'Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology' prepared by Curio projects dated May 2019'; (d) detailed methods of protection of Busbys Bore including (but not limited to) vibration monitoring techniques in accordance with the recommendations of the "Methodology Statement – Working near Busbys Bore" prepared by Curio Projects dated 2018 as updated by condition B22; (e) all additional measures (supervision and monitoring) required for below ground works in the near vicinity of Shafts 9, 10 and the Bore itself; (f) the unexpected finds protocol for heritage (including unexpected human skeletal remains) in accordance with the recommendations of the Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology prepared by Curio projects dated May 2019; (g) details of the monitoring regime including a Program of visits from archaeologists; and (h) details of a stop-work procedure in case archaeological relics are uncovered during the work (including contacting NSW Heritage Division and recommencing works once the approval from NSW Heritage Division is obtained).
B40	The CHMP must be made publicly available on the Applicant's website prior to the commencement of construction.
B43	Prior to the commencement of construction of the stadium structure or public domain works (i.e. during the bulk earthworks), historical archaeological investigation (supervision, monitoring and salvage (where needed)) is to be undertaken for all impacted areas of the site under the supervision of the nominated excavation director, in accordance with the recommendations of Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology prepared by Curio projects dated May 2019 and the CHMP required by condition B39.
B44	In the event that historical archaeological salvage is required, it must be undertaken under the supervision of the nominated excavation director, in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Heritage Division.

Consent ID	Description
B46	Prior to the commencement of the public domain works, the Applicant must submit a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the heritage of the site to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This Plan must be a comprehensive document that proposes specific methods to interpret and present the significance of the site and the surrounding heritage items. The plan must: (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the NSW Heritage Division, Council, SCSGT, the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and other project RAPs as recommended by the ACHAR; (b) include the results of investigation into Busbys Bore and its shafts within the site; (c) include the results of the historical and Aboriginal archaeological investigations undertaken in relation to the project; (d) incorporate all recommendations within the Heritage Interpretation Strategy prepared by Curio Projects dated May 2019 including (but not limited to) section 8 - Interpretative products; (e) demonstrate that the plan will facilitate long term conservation outcome for Aboriginal cultural heritage values (tangible and intangible) within the proposed development; (f) include Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation initiatives, to acknowledge, maintain, and celebrate and communicate the significance of the site and landscape to the Gadigal (Darug) people, and local Aboriginal community; and (g) include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of the Busbys Bore or the previous indigenous / Aboriginal uses and in line with the existing naming of facilities policies.
C22	Ongoing vibration monitoring must be conducted during the excavation works in the vicinity of Shafts 9 and 10 of the Busbys Bore.
C31	At the completion of the archaeological program (non-Aboriginal archaeology) or within 6 months of completion of the bulk earthworks within the site (whichever occurs earlier), a final post-excavation report (including all site records and detailed artefact analysis) must be prepared and submitted for information to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Division and the City of Sydney local studies library. The final excavation report must identify the location (conserved in perpetuity
E29	The Applicant must implement the most recent version of the Heritage Interpretation Plan approved under condition B46.

These conditions remained the same for subsequent application for the SFF.

2.2 Construction Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)

The CHMP described how non-Aboriginal heritage was to be protected and managed during the Project in accordance with the Conditions of Consent and Mitigation Measures.[5] The CHMP was for Stage 2 works for the SFS. Later the CHMP was simply extended to cover the SFF footprint as there was no change in the predicted archaeological remains or consent conditions.

2.2.1 Archaeological potential as assessed in the Heritage Impact Statement

The Heritage Impact Statement by Curio[6] divided archaeological remains into phases and assessed the potential for archaeological evidence of each phase to be present with the Project site and the potential heritage significance of the remains if located. These values are included in the table below. Note that survivability of archaeological remain is dependent on localised impacts, for example in the north western portion of the site where deep excavation has been undertaken the potential for remains to have been preserved is less that in the north eastern portion where there has been less impact.

It is noted that there was some discrepancy in the archaeological potential values between Table 4.1, Table 6.1 and Figure 6.9 in the Heritage Impact Statement. The values in the table below were used in the CHMP and in line with the management measures recommended.

Table 2. Archaeological potential (data from Table 4.1 and Table 6.1 from Curio)

Historical phase	Activity/ development	Potential archaeological evidence	Archaeological potential/ likelihood of survival within subject site	Significance
Phase 1 – Sydney Common and Busbys Bore	Early Grazing and passive recreational use of Sydney Common	Likely to be highly disturbed, fragmentary and ephemeral, if exists at all.	Nil- Low	Local
	Busbys Bore	Tunnel, shafts, associated archaeological deposits	Extremely high. Known to be present.	State
Phase 2 – Rifle Range	Professional and Volunteer Rifle Ranges	Possible Fragmentary Remains of munitions	Nil- Low	Local
Phase 3 – Engineers Depot	Early site use, pre-WW1	Early structural remains, possible deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns etc., and associated deposits fronting Moore Park Road	Low – Moderate	Local

[5] John Holland. *Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 (Ssd-9835) Construction Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).* Report prepared by Artefact Heritage for John Holland (2020).
[6] Curio Projects. *Heritage Impact Statement + Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 SSDA.* Report to Infrastructure NSW, by Curio Projects, May 2019 (2019).

Historical phase	Activity/ development	Potential archaeological evidence	Archaeological potential/ likelihood of survival within subject site	Significance
	Interwar site use	Structural remains	Interwar site use	Local
Phase 4 – Sydney Sports Ground	Early Sports Ground	Evidence of form and ground works undertaken to cut and fill site to development track	Low	Nil
	Speedway	1930s modifications to the Sydney Sports Ground for the installation of the Sydney Speedway Race Track	Low - Moderate	Nil

2.2.2 Revised impact assessment

Since the preparation of the Heritage Impact Statement in 2019, the Stage 2 design had developed, and the cut and fill locations had been revised. Some sections of the areas designated in the Curio Heritage Impact Statement as requiring archaeological management due to subsurface impacts ultimately were within areas that will be filled, therefore preserving any preserved archaeological remains in-situ.

The revised impact assessment in the CHMP was based on the revised location of cut and fill, with any areas to be cut to less than 2m depth, or to be filled, assessed as not having impact to potential non-Aboriginal archaeology, and therefore not requiring archaeological management. The map of revised excavation and fill is shown as Figure 3.

The CHMP and the previous HIS's by Curio had assessed the SFS and SFF footprint as having low to very low potential for non-Aboriginal archaeology. The CHMP divided the site into two archaeological management areas:

Supervision – Areas assessed as having low to moderate potential for archaeological remains. These areas required caution to be applied during development works in case archaeological remains were present during construction. This includes areas of subsurface excavation where Busbys Bore is likely to be located.

UFP – Areas assessed as having nil to very low potential for intact archaeological remains to be present and were managed using the Unexpected Finds Procedure outlined in the CHMP.

Details of the archaeological management program are discussed in Section 4.2 and the results of the archaeological program in Section 5.0.

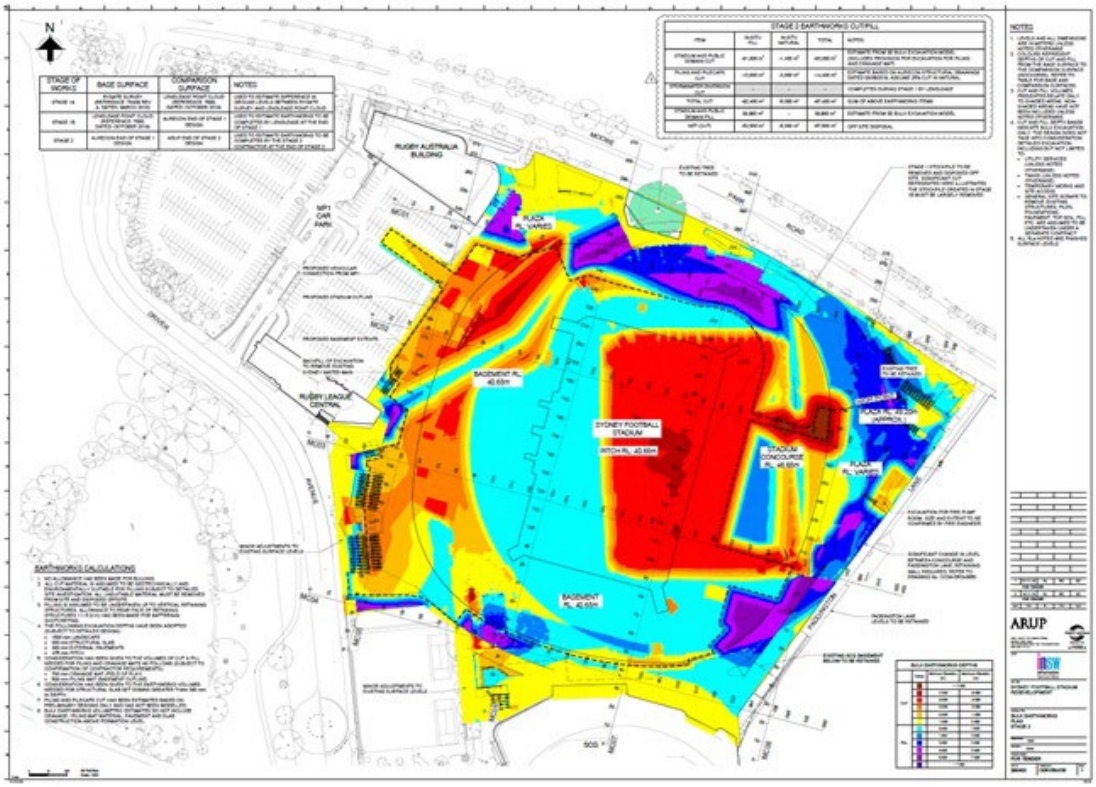

Figure 3. Cut and Fill Heat Map, January 2020, source John Holland

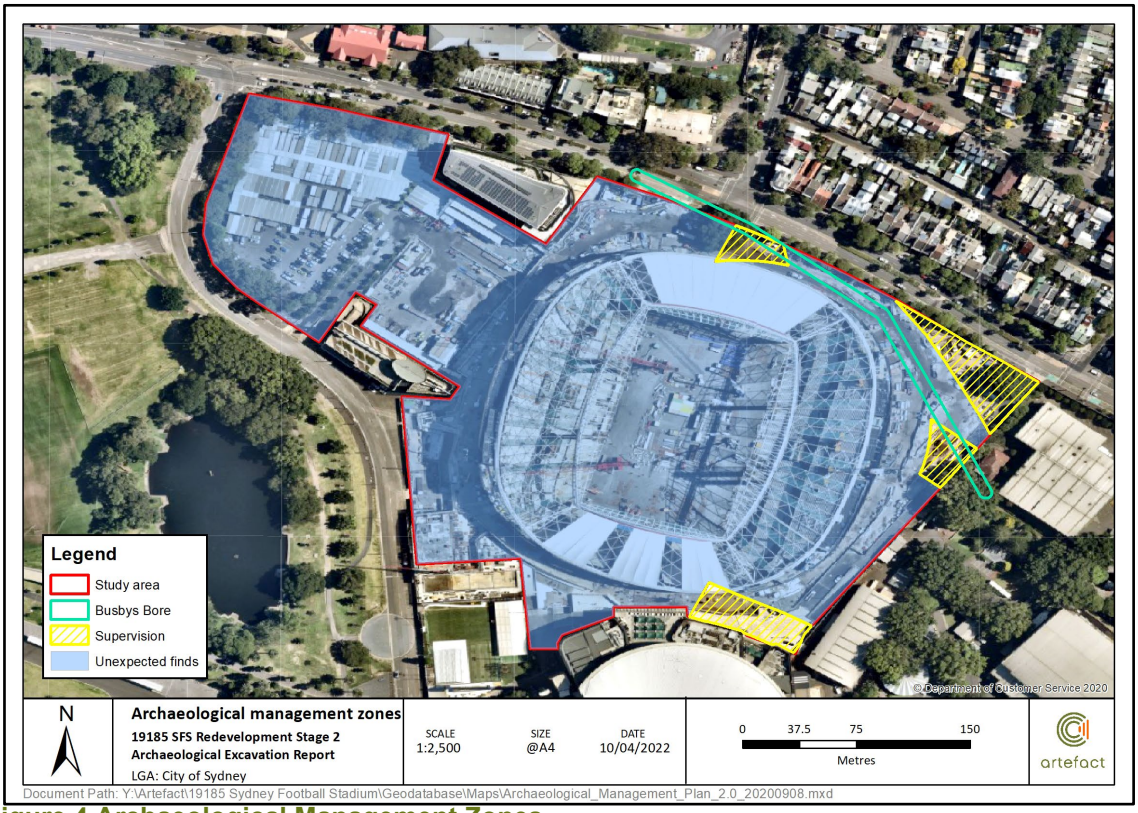

Figure 4 Archaeological Management Zones

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section provides a brief historical overview of the study area to provide context for the interpretation of the archaeological evidence discussed later. This historical background has been extracted from previous reports on the SFS site by Curio and the Non-Aboriginal CHMP for the SFS redevelopment Stage 2 prepared by Artefact Heritage as well as some limited historical research. These previous reports were relied on to establish the predictions for archaeological potential but, as is normally the case in large scale historical projects, the interaction between the historical record and the archaeological record has enriched our understanding of both sources of information about the study area.

3.1 Aboriginal occupation

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in 1788 and the subsequent appropriation of their land, Aboriginal people lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with particular territories or places with areas of land, known as “estates” or “country”. On a daily basis Aboriginal people lived in groups known as bands which were made up of male members of a clan, their wives and children along with unmarried clan members.[7]

The Aboriginal population of the Sydney area had access to and utilised a wide range of natural resources including both terrestrial and marine flora and fauna. While Tench indicated that fishing was the ‘’chief part of a subsistence’’[8] terrestrial animals such as kangaroos, possums and various birds were hunted on a regular basis. Aboriginal people within the Sydney area also manipulated the landscape through periodic burning of the undergrowth, this encouraged terrestrial animals to graze and facilitate hunting.[9]

Accounts of Governor Phillip and Phillip Gidley King identified the Gadigal people as the inhabitants of the area between South Head and Darling Harbour, with the Wangal people as the inhabitants of the area from Darling Harbour west to Rose Hill (Parramatta).[10] The Moore Park area is within the land of the Gadigal.[11]

The Gadigal people and other nearby tribes would have been amongst the first to experience the impacts of the arrival of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove, with the physical and social dislocation emergent from the European settlement. Smallpox epidemics also had a large impact on the local tribes with Bennelong estimating in 1790 that more than half of the Aboriginal population of Sydney had died during one outbreak in 1789.[12] European colonisation also had other impacts of the local Aboriginal populations with the loss of access to traditional lands and resources, an increase in intertribal conflict and the breakdown of traditional cultural practices, along with an increase in starvation and disease.

Aboriginal occupation of course did not cease with the arrival of the First Fleet and Aboriginal communities still occupied land around the fringes of the British settlement.[13] The Lachlan Swamps area was identified as one such location of post-contact Aboriginal camps. During the Central Sydney and Eastern Suburbs Light Rail project site RSY1 was located. The site was situated on the western periphery of the Lachlan swamp landscape unfortunately also in the Light Rail’s Randwick Stabling

[7] Irish, Paul, *Hidden in Plain View: The Aboriginal People of Coastal Sydney* (Sydney: New South Publishing, 2017).
[8] Tench, Watkin, *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay* (eBooks@Adelaide, 1788).
[9] GML Heritage *CBD and South East Light Rail, Environmental Impact Statement* (2013).
[10] Attenbrow Val, *Sydney’s Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records* (Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Ltd, 2010).
[11] GML Heritage, “CSELR, EIS.” 2013
[12] Attenbrow 2010
[13] Irish 2017

Yard. Archaeological investigation revealed an Aboriginal site where flint, imported as ballast in British ships, was taken and worked using late-Holocene traditional stone reduction techniques. The archaeologists concluded that "the evidence at this stone reduction site suggests some of the worked flint artefacts and tools were likely moved away from Randwick after manufacture and used and discarded elsewhere".[14]

Aboriginal community involvement with the study area continues to the present day.

3.2 European/Historical Background

After the settlement was established at Sydney Cove in 1788, the general area of Moore Park was not settled rather it was simply left unoccupied as the major settlement axis was along the Parramatta Road, at the farms at Parramatta and later on farms located on the Hawkesbury. The land which was mostly sand dunes and swamps.

3.2.1 Sydney Common

In 1811, Governor Macquarie dedicated a 1000-acre parcel of land, containing the subject site, for public recreational use.[15] This area became known as the Sydney Common and was established in order to discourage people from grazing their animals in other public reserves such as Hyde Park (Figure 5).[16] The eastern portion of the Common was swampland which was declared as a freshwater reserve in the 1820s and now includes much of Centennial Park.

While the Common was established in the 1810s, transport and access to the Randwick area was minimal until Botany Road was laid out in the 1840s. In 1841 the Victoria Military Barracks were constructed in the northern part of the Common, located on modern Oxford Street. The Barracks were constructed with local Sydney sandstone and originally housed the British troops forming the garrison to protect NSW.[17]

Much of the Common has continued in its intended function as a public reserve, incorporating Centennial Park and the Moore Park area including the Sydney Cricket Ground and former Football Stadium.

[14] GML Heritage. Investigations of Aboriginal Site Rsy1 Randwick: Post Excavation Report. Report prepared for Acciona and Transport for NSW (2018) Tim Owen, Beth Hise, Sam Player, and Michael Ingrey. "The Procurement and Use of River Thames Flint by Sydney's Aboriginal People." *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 37 (2019): 5-17.
[15] 'GOVERNMENT PUBLIC NOTICE.' *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*. 5 October 1811, p1
[16] Curio Projects, "Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design." 2019.
[17] Curio Projects 2019 p37.

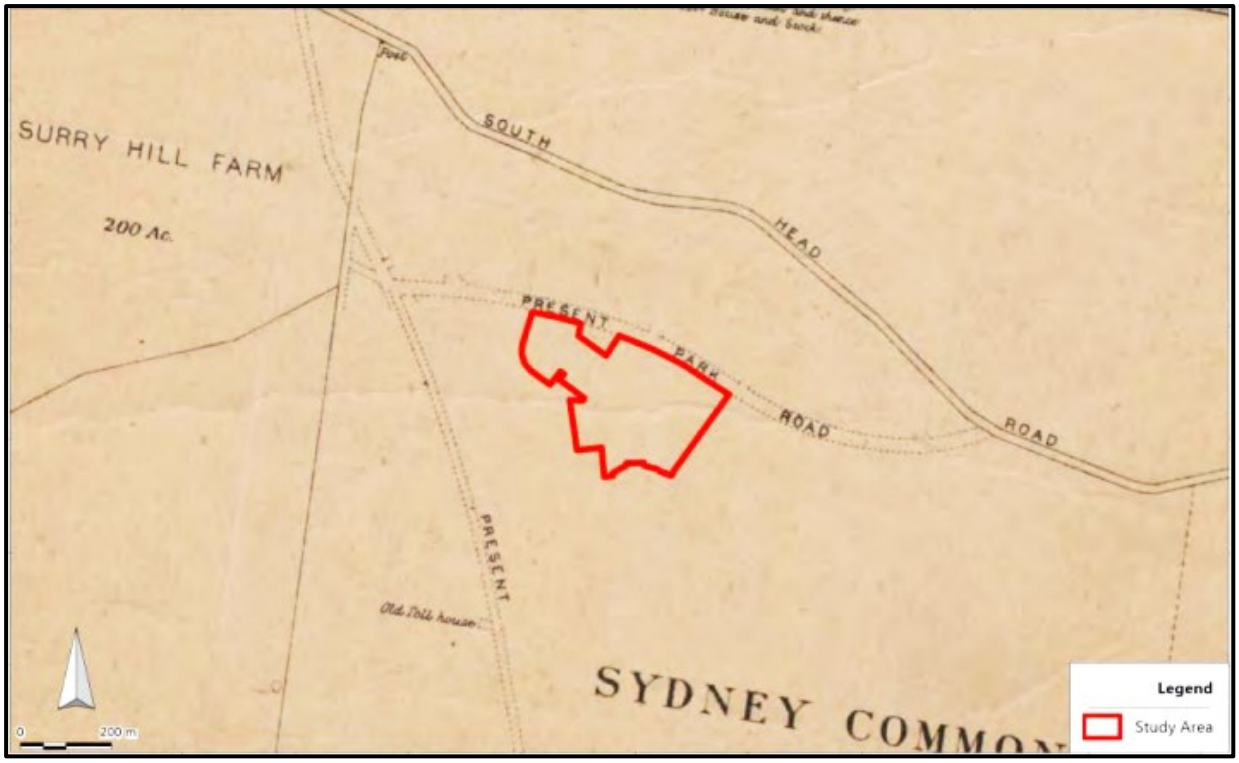

Figure 5. Plan of the town of Sydney New South Wales shewing Common, James Meehan 1811, (with study area in red). Source: State Library of NSW via Curio Projects.

3.2.2 Busbys Bore

Upon landing at Botany Bay in 1788 Captain Arthur Phillip proclaimed the area unsuitable for settlement on account of unreliable drinking water supply. Phillip quickly moved the colony to Sydney Cove, where the Tank Stream provided a reliable source of freshwater. After a few years however the Tank Stream quickly became polluted by the colonial activities, including tanning and disposal of rubbish. As Sydney expanded the sources of water to feed the Tank Stream were developed and the supply of water into the stream diminished. The lack of water was further compounded by periodic droughts.[18]

The Colonial government under Governor Brisbane considered the matter of water supply in 1826 when Mr John Busby an experienced mineral surveyor who was at that time Mineral Surveyor and Chief Engineer to the Government, was asked to report on the water supply problem. Busby initially considered a pipeline from the Waterloo Swamps using humans or a steam engine to pump water. This was rejected in favour of a tunnel from the swamps in the Sydney Common (aka Lachlan Swamps) to Hyde Park from where it would be distributed to residents.[19]

John Busby had proposed that the swampland should be converted into a series of dams for drinking water.[20] The new dams would be connected to Hyde Park – located 3.6 kilometres from Centennial Park - by a convict-built gravity tunnel. It was originally intended that a reservoir of 65 million litres would be constructed in Hyde Park, however this plan was abandoned in favour of a simple standpipe for water distribution.

[18] Henry, F.J.J. *The Water Supply and Sewerage of Sydney*. Sydney: Metropolitan Drainage Water and Sewerage Board, 1939, p43-45.
[19] Henry 1939 p45.
[20] Curio Projects, "Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design." p. 39.

Busby later testified that the route was surveyed by assistant surveyors Robert Hoddle and Heneage Finch in 1826 who provided the route and the critical levels to ensure the water flowed correctly. Busby claimed to have accompanied the surveyors and worked to their levels.[21]

Construction commenced in September 1827 under the supervision of John Busby, and the tunnel became known as Busbys Bore. The gravity fed tunnel was excavated through sandstone bedrock, with small sections laid with sandstone masonry. The tunnel was primarily 1.5 metres in height and 1.2 metres wide and had a maximum depth of 24 metres below the ground surface in some locations. The convict labourers excavated the tunnel with hand picks and shovels and worked in confined underground spaces which often filled with water and required draining. Gunpowder was utilised to detonate areas of particularly dense bedrock.[22]

Historical documentation suggests that Busby supervised from the ground surface and did not enter the tunnel, therefore remaining ignorant to the working conditions of the labourers and the durability of the bedrock. The question of supervision was important as Busby was refused an allowance to employ an assistant until the project was running late and Busby claimed that this was the cause of some errors in levels.

A plan dated 15 August 1833 shows the route of Busbys Bore at that time (construction continued for another four years).[23] The plan is unsigned; the surveyor is presumed to be Busby but it also could have been Assistant Surveyor Robert Hoddle who was preparing a similar plan for an extension to Busbys Bore at the same time. This is the earliest plan of the bore to date and when overlain on a modern cadastre is a moderately accurate fit (Figure 6).

The works were completed in June 1837 and the water was piped across Hyde Park to the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets with above-ground trestles (Figure 8). There, at the current location of Museum Station, the water was collected and transported throughout Sydney via horse and cart. Upon the establishment of Sydney's first water pipe system in the 1840s, the pipes were connected to the Bore system and the fresh drinking water was distributed throughout the city automatically.

[21] "Report of the Committee on the Tunnel for Supplying the Town of Sydney with Water ". In New South Wales Votes and Proceedings Legislative Council for the Year 1837, 678-91. Sydney: Government Printer, 1847, p685
[22] See Busby's evidence in Report of the Committee on the Tunnel for Supplying the Town of Sydney with Water p685-686.
[23] Plan showing the course of the tunnel for supplying water to Sydney, 1835, T.851 Item No [5780], State Records NSW.

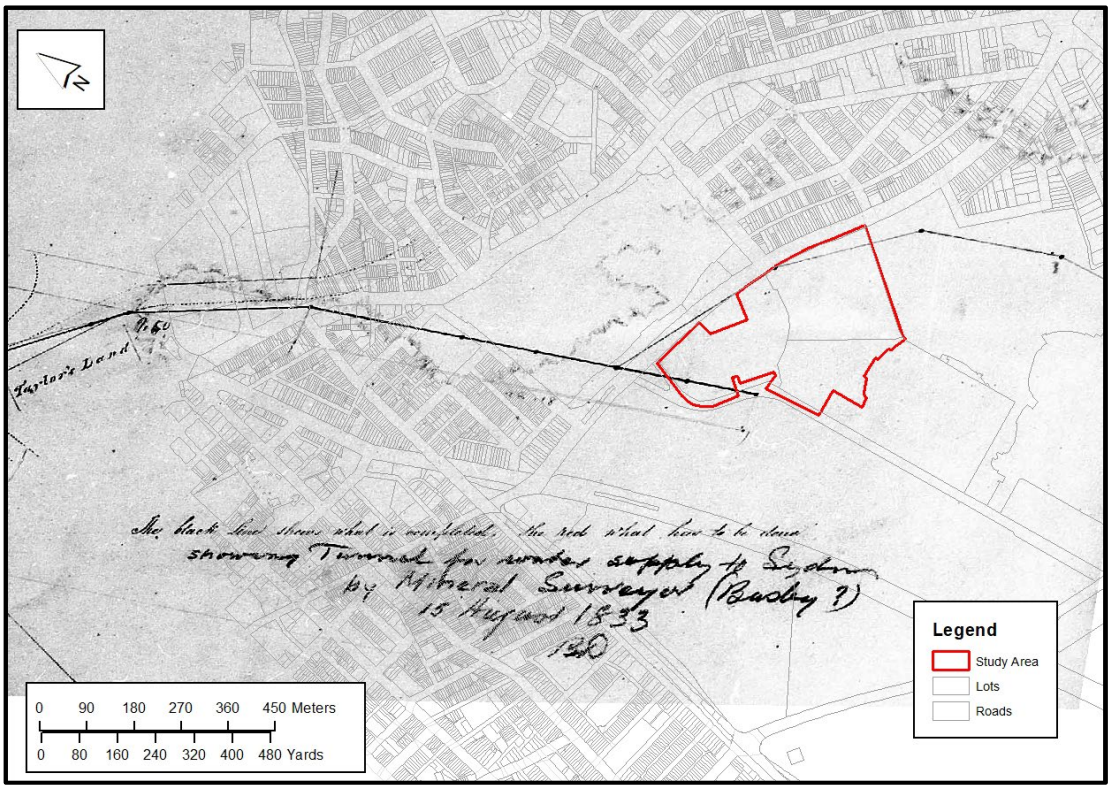

Figure 6. 1833 Plan of Busbys Bore overlain onto a modern cadastre and orientated so the annotation on the plan can be read (source T.851 Item No [5780], State Records NSW).

Inevitably there was an inquiry into the scheme which was established upon the completion of works in 1837. Evidence published from the enquiry provides considerable insight into the process of the tunnel's construction. The committee drawing upon the evidence of Major Barney RE, Colonial Engineer described the works as follows:

> *The whole is subterraneous-about four-fifths of the distance excavated through solid rock, and the residue in several places formed with chiselled masonry without cement, through and, and averaging four feet in width, and five-in height, throughout the line. Those parts which are formed by masonry, are backed or puddled with clay, in a manner represented to be sufficient to prevent the ingress of sand. The bottom or floor is unequal in several places; these inequalities have arisen from the line not having been correctly worked out. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty yards (2,950) of the bottom are irregular, being a mean ·average of a foot above the true level. The greatest height above the level at one spot, is about two feet, six hundred yards from the swamp end of the Tunnel. In two other places the inequality average one foot nine inches, above the level, It would be necessary to build up that end of the Tunnel to a height of three feet, to force the water to flow over these inequalities. There is now, indeed, a sluice at No. 2 Shaft, built up expressly for this purpose, in the present scarcity of water, to prevent the Tunnel water from flowing into the swamp, In the opinion of Major Barney, these inequalities are not of any material consequence.*
>
> *In making the tunnel, it was necessary to sink twenty-eight shafts or pits from twenty to eighty feet in depth. There are three off cuts, one of forty five length feet in length, another eighty and the 3rd two hundred and eighty all of the same depth and width as the main tunnel and the whole mass of excavation throughout the*

> *work announced 255930 cubic feet. It does not appear that the projector drew any plans or sections before he commenced work, but adopted the levels taken by Messrs Hoddle and Finch, the Government surveyors in 1826 and worked by them. Under the guidance of his own judgement. After various experiments in boring for a proper stratum of rock operations of commenced in September 1827 and the tunnel was completed in as above mentioned in June 1837. The original design was to carry the tunnel in a direct line from Sydney to the swamp in the expectation of finding rock the whole way; but at the eleventh pit from Sydney, the workmen having come up on a bed of quicksand, it was deemed expedient to deviate to the eastward out of the direct line in to order to secure a rock covering throughout the course. To effect this, it was found necessary for the projector to retrace the course about 200 yards before he could get into a fresh line of rock. This part of the labour, however, cannot be considered entirely lost, for the springs which occur therein serve as an additional supply to the common aqueduct. After pursuing the new general line, it became necessary for the like reason to deviate again in three other instances. Those deviations have increased the length of the tunnel and its consequent expense, about one-third more than first contemplated. A good deal of labour and time were expended in boring and making shaft ascertained in various places a rocky course for the new line.*[24]

Major Barney in evidence commented *I consider it a work of merit, and one which required professional knowledge. It is supposed to have cost £24,000, and I think it worth that expense*.[25] It seems that Barney and Busby were in general agreement on many matters and they both agreed that a cast iron pipe would have been a better solution than excavating the bore!

Along the route of the tunnel, 28 access shafts were excavated. The shafts would have allowed for an air supply and access to the tunnellers and later provided access to the tunnel for maintenance. Six of these shafts have been located in the Fox Studios site, identified as Shafts 16, 17 and 20, 21 & 22.[26] There are two shafts identified within the project study Shafts 9 and 10 and a further Shaft, No 8, was located near the corner of Driver Avenue and Moore Park Road during the course of this project. Shafts have also been identified in Fox Studios, Victoria Barracks and along Oxford Street.

As noted above three spurs were excavated due to unstable ground. This was a case of engineering geology by tunnelling as there were no geotechnical bores and geological maps in the 1820s and 1830s. On encountering poor ground, the tunnel was extended in the hope that rock would be found but if it wasn't then the work was reorientated and commenced in a different direction. The most notable example of this was the spur from Shaft 8 which is just over 200 yards in length and must be the deviation mentioned in the Committee on the Tunnel's report. This spur runs into the Village Car Park site.

While Busby was providing evidence to the enquiry, he commented on his envisaged future for the scheme. This included the requirement for an embankment across the swamps to ensure a reliable water supply by damming the swamp. However, this was never commenced.[27]

[24] "Report of the Committee on the Tunnel for Supplying the Town of Sydney with Water ". In New South Wales *Votes and Proceedings Legislative Council for the Year 1837*, 678-91. Sydney: Government Printer, 1847, p678-679.
[25] Report of the Committee, p690.
[26] Godden Mackay Logan. Busbys Bore - Moore Park Showground: Archaeological Excavation Report. Prepared for Fox Studios Australia, Bovis Land Lease, Centennial Park & Moore Park Trust and the NSW Heritage Office, by Godden Mackay Logan (Redfern, NSW 2001).
[27] The Sydney Monitor 25 September 2-3

In 1842, the responsibility for Sydney's water supply was transferred to the newly established Municipal Council of Sydney. Newspaper reports referred to various inspections and a "dam" at Lachlan Swamps, but with little specific detail.

In 1849, the Council directed the City Surveyor (Mr Francis Clark) to examine the existing source of water supply, with a view to seeing whether it could yield a greater volume of water. Clark inspected the tunnel, the Lachlan Swamps, and assessed rainfall data. He recommended that a dam be constructed across the lower part of the Lachlan Swamps to provide suction water for a steam pump to lift water into a reservoir adjacent to the tunnel, where it would then flow into the city via Busbys Bore. The estimated cost of the works was £17,200.[28]

In 1854-55 John Warner, Superintendent of Water Works for the City of Sydney was instructed to survey and report on the condition of Busbys Bore. Warner's weekly reports were collated by his supervisor George Wilson, Inspector of Water Works and tabled in 1855 but not published until 1868. These inspections seem to have been in connection with the Lachlan Swamps Scheme.

With respect to the spur off Busbys Bore at Shaft 8 Warner wrote:

> *proceeding on I met another Shaft, at the length of 4 links: here is the off-shoot shown on the chart. This Shaft is immediately under the quarry at the rear of the Military Barrack, diameter, 6 feet, a stream of water pouring down it of two inches diameter, quite clear of the walls. From this Shaft the turning to the off-shoot (south) or to the Barrack (north) is sharp, in fact at right angles. I followed the off-shoot, 3½ chains, the water gradually deepened from 3 feet 2 inches at the Shaft, to 5 foot, 2 inches at the end of the 3½ chains. To proceed further was dangerous, and as I could meet only a dead end, perhaps useless.*
>
> *In this off-shoot the height from floor to roof is seldom less than 10 feet, width at surface of water averages 4 feet.* [29]

Warner appears to have been surveying Busbys Bore as his reports record chainages and dimensions. A plan and section were published in the report. This 1855 plan serves as the basis for other survey plans showing the location of Busbys Bore (Figure 11).

During discussions about Sydney's water supply in May 1856, a brief description of the works was provided. This states that a small steam engine was used to pump water into the bore.

> *The elevation at which the water is drawn is about 100 feet above high- water mark. This mode is still continued as a temporary arrangement, with the addition of a steam engine of 20 horse-power placed at the southern end of the reserve, at a level of 20 feet below the mouth of the tunnel. This engine is used during dry weather to pump an additional quantity of water derived from the lower parts of the swamp to the tunnel. The erection of this engine and the formation of a small reserve were commenced by the late Corporation, but were finished and brought into operation by the City Commissioners.*[30]

[28] Sydney Morning Herald, 19 December 1849, p.3
[29] Report of a Survey (with Plan and Section) of the Water Tunnel (Known as Busbys Bore) between Lachlan Swamp and Sydney made by order of the City Commissioners, in December 1854 and January 1855'. Accessed 13 December 2021. https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-474739033. This is often called the Wilson report.
[30] "PUBLIC WORKS." The Sydney Morning Herald 20 May 1856: 5

The Botany Swamps Scheme was developed from the late 1850's to increase the supply of water to Sydney. The Botany Scheme utilised the swamps, wetlands and the aquifer that recharged them downstream from the Lachlan Swamps along Mill Pond Creek. The wetlands were dammed and the water directed downstream to a large dam and pumping station from which the water was pumped in iron pipes uphill to Sydney from where it would be reticulated from a reservoir in Crown Street.[31].

The Lachlan Swamps continued to supplement the Botany Swamps scheme, but it is not clear when the steam engine was removed. In 1860, it was reported that Busbys Bore had collapsed.[32] This seems a bit premature as in 1872 the City Engineer Edward Bell sent John Stacey to walk through Busbys Bore, from Hyde Park to the Lachlan Swamps. This led to further work to clear out the tunnel to make it work more efficiently.[33]

Busbys Bore seems largely to have been forgotten, at least the memory of the bore existed but there is little mention of the physical entity. Clearly the tunnel was not abandoned for when Oxford Street was widened in the access shafts were realigned to maintain access to the bore.

In 1934 the Water Board decided to fill in part of Busbys Bore as depression era relief works.[34] However it is not clear whether these works were successful as in 1840 the Tunnel was proposed for use to supply water to clean Sydney's streets. [35]

It is not completely accurate to consider Busbys Bore as abandoned after c1859. The tunnel and presumably the access shafts have seen occasional bouts of maintenance and possibly the water was/is used by the Botanic Gardens.

Figure 9 shows a section of the bore itself but well away from the study area in a section that was reconstructed so it may not be typical of the construction of the bore. Figure 10 shows the interior of Shaft 10 from the location of the vibration monitor looking up. The image shows that the lower level of the shaft is dressed stone on top of which are courses of sandstone masonry and then concrete construction supporting modern access caps. A similar form of construction is evidence in Shaft 9 and Shaft 8.

[31] Henry, F. J. J. The Water Supply and Sewerage of Sydney. Edited by Sewerage New South Wales. Metropolitan Water and Board Drainage. Sydney: Halstead Press, 1939, p47-50
[32] "THE LACHLAN SWAMP TUNNEL." Empire 11 September 1860:5
[33] City Water Supply" Evening News 17 June 1872, p 3).
[34] 'BUSBYS BORE.' Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954). 24 May 1934.
[35] 'NEW USE FOR OLD BORE'. Sun (Sydney, NSW : 1910 - 1954). 20 September 1940.

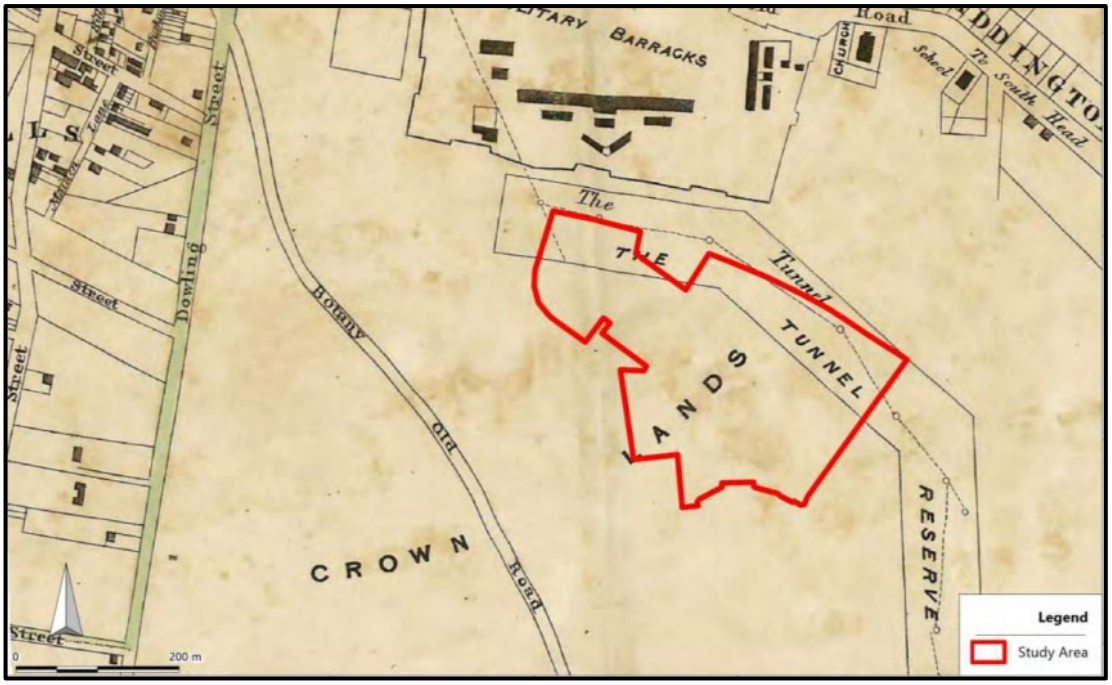

Figure 7. Busbys Bore (The Tunnel Reserve) in Woolcott & Clarke's, Map of the City of Sydney, 1854, [A-00880471]. City of Sydney Archives

Figure 8. Busbys Bore piping at Hyde Park (looking north with St James Church in the background) n.d. Source State Library NSW. [36]

[36] Possibly By C.H. Woolcott, Busbys Bore, n.d., http://digital.sl.nsw.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?embedded=true&toolbar=false&dps_pid=IE3258727&_ga=2.255801793.81948540.1598920112-1647028763.1582586191.

Figure 9. Busbys Bore at the intersection of College and Liverpool Streets, constructed with stone masonry lining. Source: Sydney Water Archives. (Based on historical information only a small portion of the tunnel was constructed in this way).

Figure 10. Busbys Bore Shaft 10 looking up showing dressed sandstone section of shaft (Source John Holland)

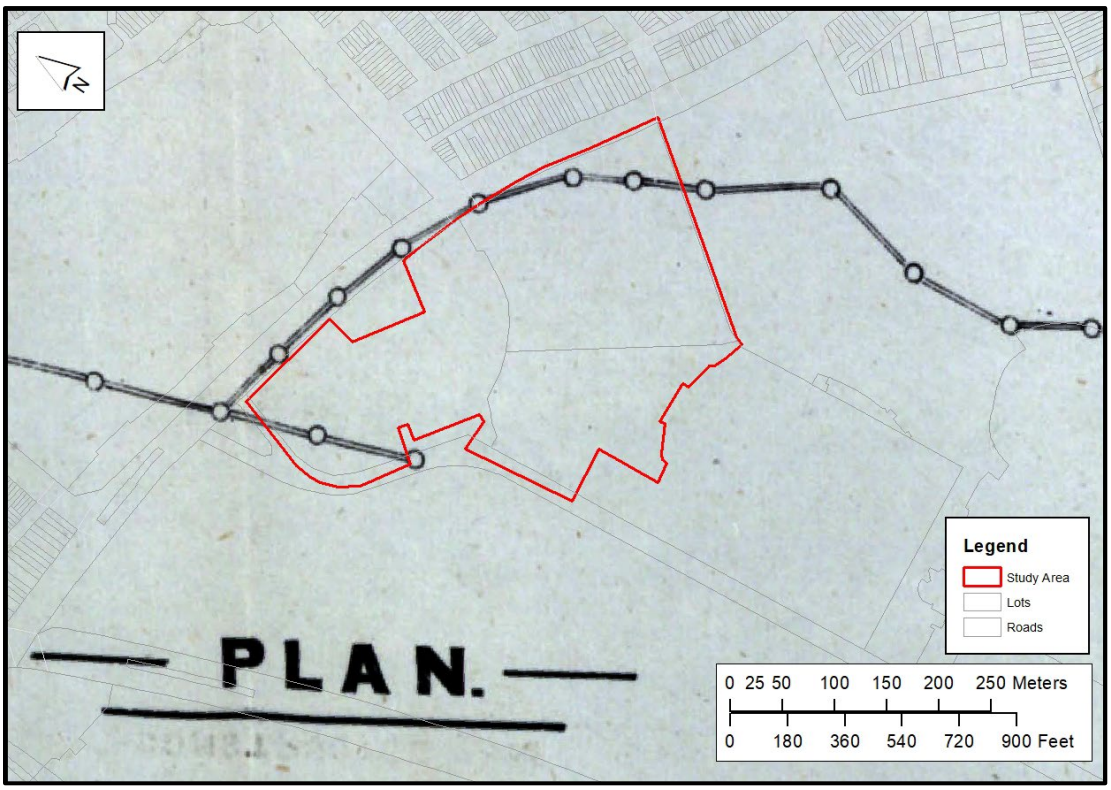

Figure 11. Survey of Busbys Bore c1856 overlain by modern cadastre (source The Wilson Report)

3.2.3 The Rifle Range

The Victoria Barracks, located at the northern end of the Sydney Common, opened in 1841 and housed British soldiers who were part of the NSW Garrison. Additional land for a rifle range and recreational grounds for the soldiers was required and in 1849 part of the Sydney Common was incorporated into the Barracks Grounds. The Sydney Rifle Club began holding competitions on an informal range next to the military garden from 1851.

In 1852, another 25 acres were resumed for a military garden and cricket ground.[37] Around that time a rifle range was constructed for musketry practice by the military (as opposed to the amateur shooters), adjacent to the Military Cricket Ground and garden. Shooters fired towards the eastern end where there were sandstone formations to place targets safely. The range was not fenced for some years, and passers-by sometimes took their chance to take a short cut across the firing area, timing their dash between tell-tale puffs of smoke from the shooting end.[38]

In 1862, an additional seven acres was reserved as a rifle range for volunteer forces, and this is likely to have amalgamated with the Military range. This area was surveyed by Licenced Surveyor Parkinson in January 1862 and he produced a plan which includes a longitudinal cross section, that documents the range (Figure 12).[39] The rifle range stretched across 1000 yards from the edge of Victoria Barracks to the south east with the firing positions at the Victoria Barracks end and the butts (targets and mount)1000 yards away.[40] There was a sandstone quarry between Park Road and the southern boundary of Victoria Barracks so presumably the firing positions were located on the south-eastern side of Park Road. At the butts there was a large sandstone hill, and the targets were located at the base of the hill so the hill absorbed the overs, and they became the rifle butts. The top of the sandhills provided a convenient location for a signal pole.

The butts were in the vicinity of the current residential buildings fronting Cooks Road. This is about 700m from the Stadium site. The sand hill was quarried for casting sand and seems to have disappeared after the range was closed.

Park Road later Moore Park Road is shown on maps from the 1860s but curiously not on the Sands plans from 1868 till1883. The road is shown on the 1862 with the sandstone quarry encroaching into the road alignment. The road is likely to have been surveyed but not constructed at that time. The road was surveyed in 1867 and notice given of the intention to open the road in 1868'. The alignment was approved in January 1869.

The rifle range served as the principal rifle range in the Sydney area and was referred to as the Paddington Rifle range. The range was closed in 1890 and the rifle range at Malabar (now the ANZAC Rifle Range gradually took over its role.

[37] Curio Projects, "Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design."
[38] Ross, John W. Gunsmoke in the Park – the Paddington Rifle Range. Private Report (2020).
[39] Crown Plan. "C767-690 Plan Ground Appropriated for Rifle Butts, Paddington (Plan2), L.S. Parkinson, 24th January 1862.", 1862.
[40] The length of the range reflects the increase in range of the rifles in use with the Army, earlier rifles had a range of c300-400 yards later ones introduced in the middle of the 19th Century had a range of closer to 900 yards. The types of firearms used are discussed in Ross, John W. Gunsmoke in the Park – the Paddington Rifle Range. Private Report (2020).

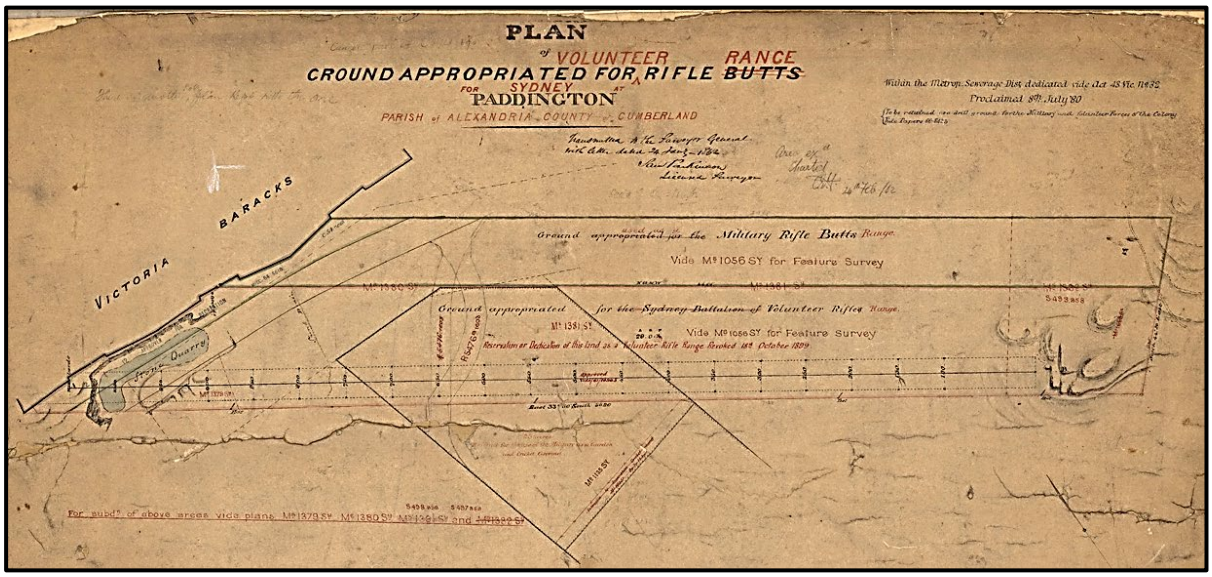

Figure 12. Plan of the Rifle Range 1862 (Crown Plan C767-690)

Over time, both the military and sporting activities competed for space in the area, as the rifle range operated at the same time as cricket and football matches. In 1875, a military spokesman complained that “we are driven from Moore Park by football players in winter and cricketers in summer”. For their

Figure 13. Paddington Rifle Range – Illustrated Sydney News, c1870

part, rugby players complained of having to play matches to the accompaniment of gunfire next door.[41]

There were concerns about range safety from 1870 due to the increasing range of rifles used by the military. In 1886, an order was issued from the Headquarters of the Military Forces that the Paddington Rifle Range be closed, subsequently a deputation gained permission for shooting on Saturday afternoons only, and alteration to the stop-butts enabled shooting to continue there until 1890. In March 1890, a quarryman in Centennial Park was wounded by a stray bullet from the rifle range[42], and the range was summarily closed by the Military authorities.[43]

The area of the rifle range was surveyed in 1895 and the resultant plan shows the location of the Engineering Corps buildings as well as new land uses (see Figure 14).[44]

The southern boundary of the rifle range is mapped as having a paling fence while the northern boundary along Park Road is shown as having ornamental trees behind a fence. A paling fence also enclosed part of the Military Garden and there was a residence for the Engineering Corps (presumably the Commandant or some senior officer) nearby as well as an entrance into the reserved area from Sydney Common.

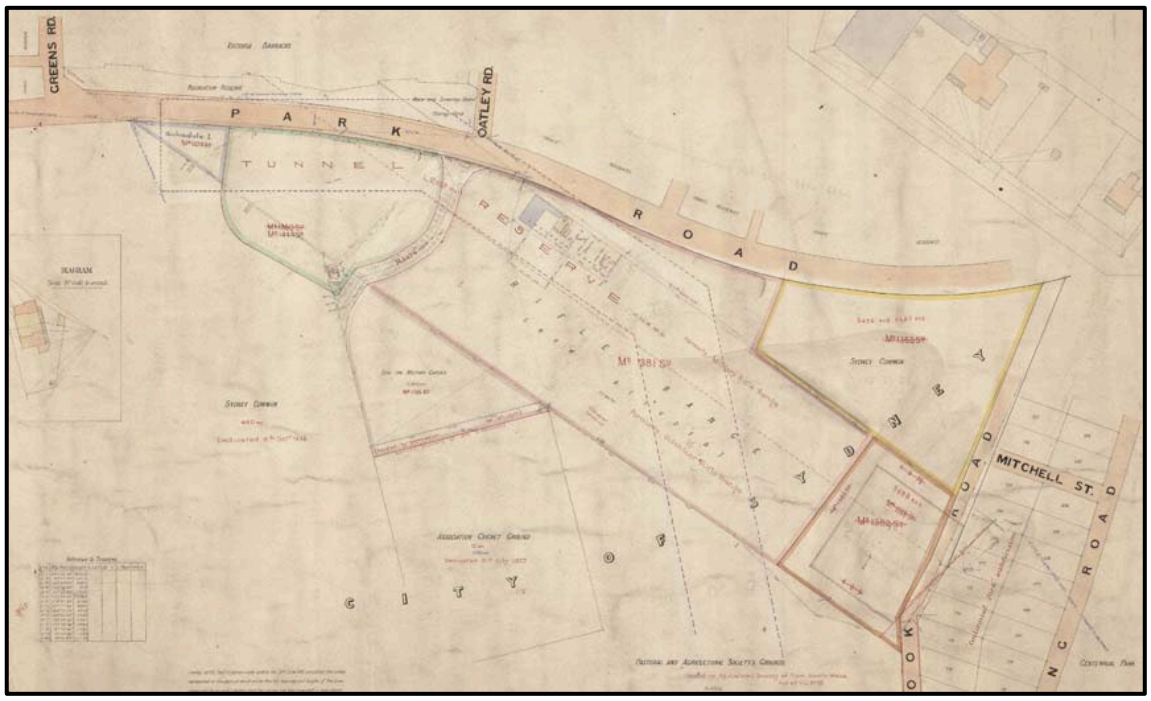

Figure 14. Plan of Feature Survey of the Late Rifle Range, 1895 (Ms 1056-3000)

[41] Ross Gunsmoke pp12.
[42] 'PADDINGTON RIFLE RANGE.' Daily Telegraph. 21 March 1890.
[43] 'The Paddington Rifle Range.' Evening News. 30 May 1890.
[44] Crown Plan. "Plan of Feature Survey of the Late Rifle Range, Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland." In Crown Plan Ms 1056-3000, 1895.

3.2.4 The Engineers and Military Depot

With the closure of the Rifle Range, the Colonial Military used some of the area as headquarters for the NSW Field Engineer Corps. This land was reserved for Military Purposes in 1899 with the remaining area reserved for Athletics.[45] The depot facilities were located along Moore Park Road and were originally used as training facilities for electrical and signal engineers (Figure 14). Additional facilities included harness rooms, garages, a drill hall and gymnasium as part of a remount depot for the Service Corps.[46]

After Federation, the Engineer Corps were integrated into the new Commonwealth Military Force as part of the Corps of Australian Engineers.[47] The land was occupied by the Engineers during World War I and in the Inter-War era the Barracks remained used by engineers.[48] In the 1920s, the Engineer depot was relocated to Casula in South-West Sydney, however the Victoria Barracks continued to be used as division headquarters for Field Squadrons, Cavalry Divisions and Engineer groups and the site at Moore Park remained as the remount depot.[49]

The 1930 aerial image (Figure 15) shows the occupation and buildings on the site as being similar to that in the various plans from the 1890s.

With the advent of World War II, the Moore Park area was occupied by various Defence Units- the Showgrounds were used for recruit induction and processing. The Golf Club was occupied, and the site used for an Anti-Aircraft Battery.

There was substantial redevelopment of the depot (Figure 16). The buildings fronting Moore Park Road visible in the 1930 aerial image had been demolished by 1942 as they are not visible on the aerial image flown in July 1942 and two substantial new halls have been erected in their place. These halls were constructed in brick and are labelled as “Recruiting Depot” and “Record Office” with brick garages erected around the permitter.

In a July 1943 aerial image these buildings remain the same with the addition of a number of air raid trenches. In c1945 the Allied Works Council undertook erection of a series of prefabricated huts on the former Engineering Depot site. These are described as “during the building of the Services Rehabilitation Centre”.[50] It seems that both the Army and the RAAF established demobilisation depots at Moore Park where servicemen would transit back to civilian life. Rehabilitation in this context meant “advising men on business and employment opportunities”.[51]

Being temporary war time construction, the huts lasted until the 1970s while the halls and brick garages survived until the construction of the SFS in 1986.

[45] ‘Government Gazette Notices’. New South Wales Government Gazette 22 March 1899, p2386
[46]Curio Projects, “Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design.”p44
[47] Often transfer of title took some time, and the odd legal battle, to accomplish.
[48] *Op. Cit.*
[49] *Op. Cit*
[50] SYDNEY, NSW. 1945-09-15. HUTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE ENGINEERS DRILL HALL, MOORE PARK, DURING THE BUILDING OF THE SERVICES REHABILITATION CENTRE... Accessed 10 May 2021. //www.awm.gov.au/collection/C220319.
[51] ‘One Big Dispersal Centre Planned’. Sun (Sydney, NSW : 1910 - 1954). 16 September 1945.

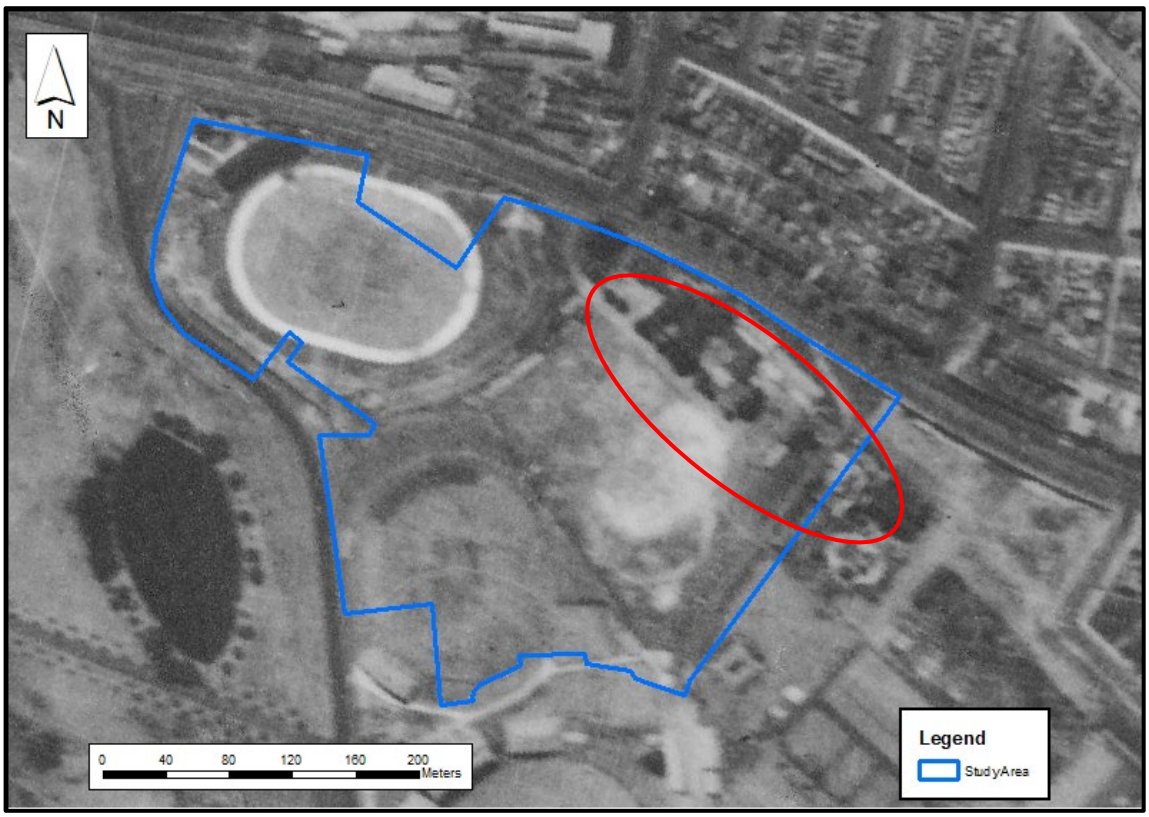

Figure 15. Aerial image March 1930 with the Engineering Depot highlighted in red

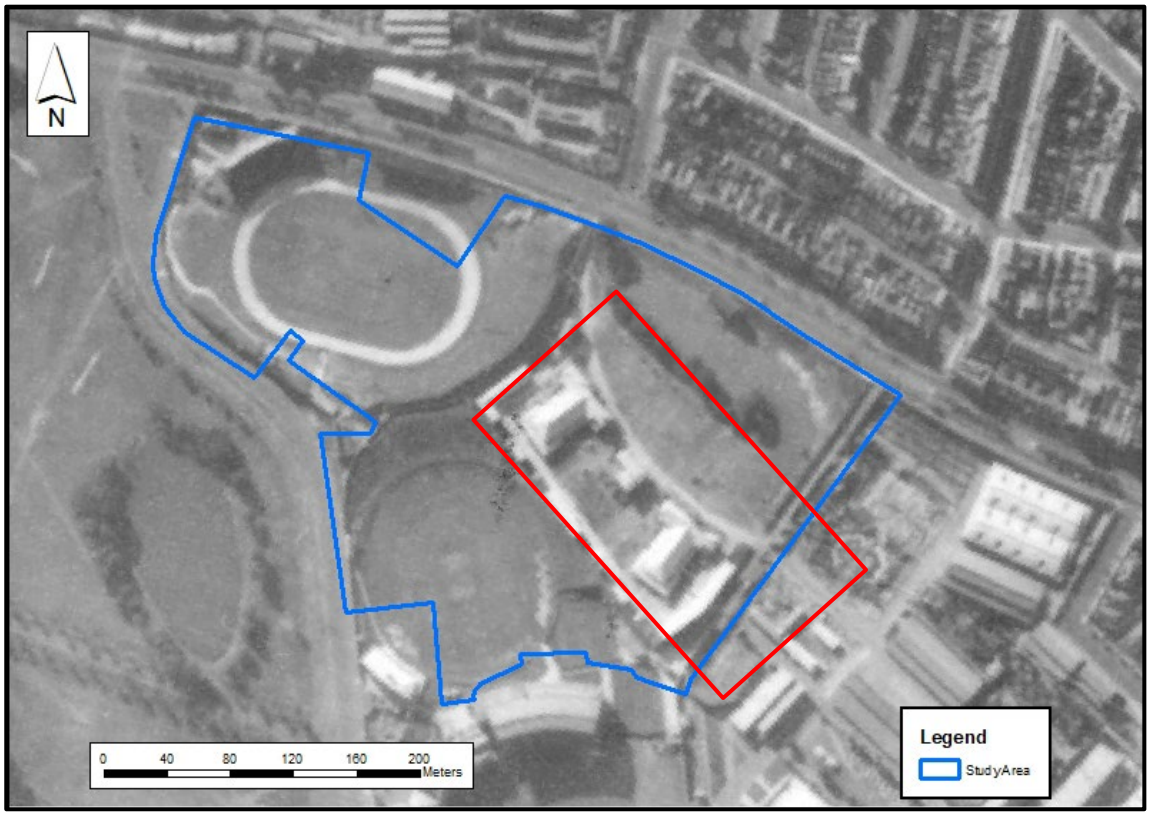

Figure 16. Aerial Image 1942 showing removal of earlier building and construction of new Halls and garages

3.2.5 Access Road

In 1896 it was proposed to expand entrance into the rifle range into a road linking that area of Sydney Common with Moore Park Road. The alignment of the road was surveyed in June 1896 and ran between the football ground and the Military Parade Ground. The earliest plan R5476B-1603 shows that the boundary fence was not 100% on the boundary as surveyed in 1896 but about 1.5m to the south west. The proposed road was more or less straight.[52]

Plan R5476A-1603 was a final design, revised in October 1898 from a version of the earlier plan. This shows the road as being curved. The boundary fence of the Rifle range is shown although not described (Figure 17).[53]

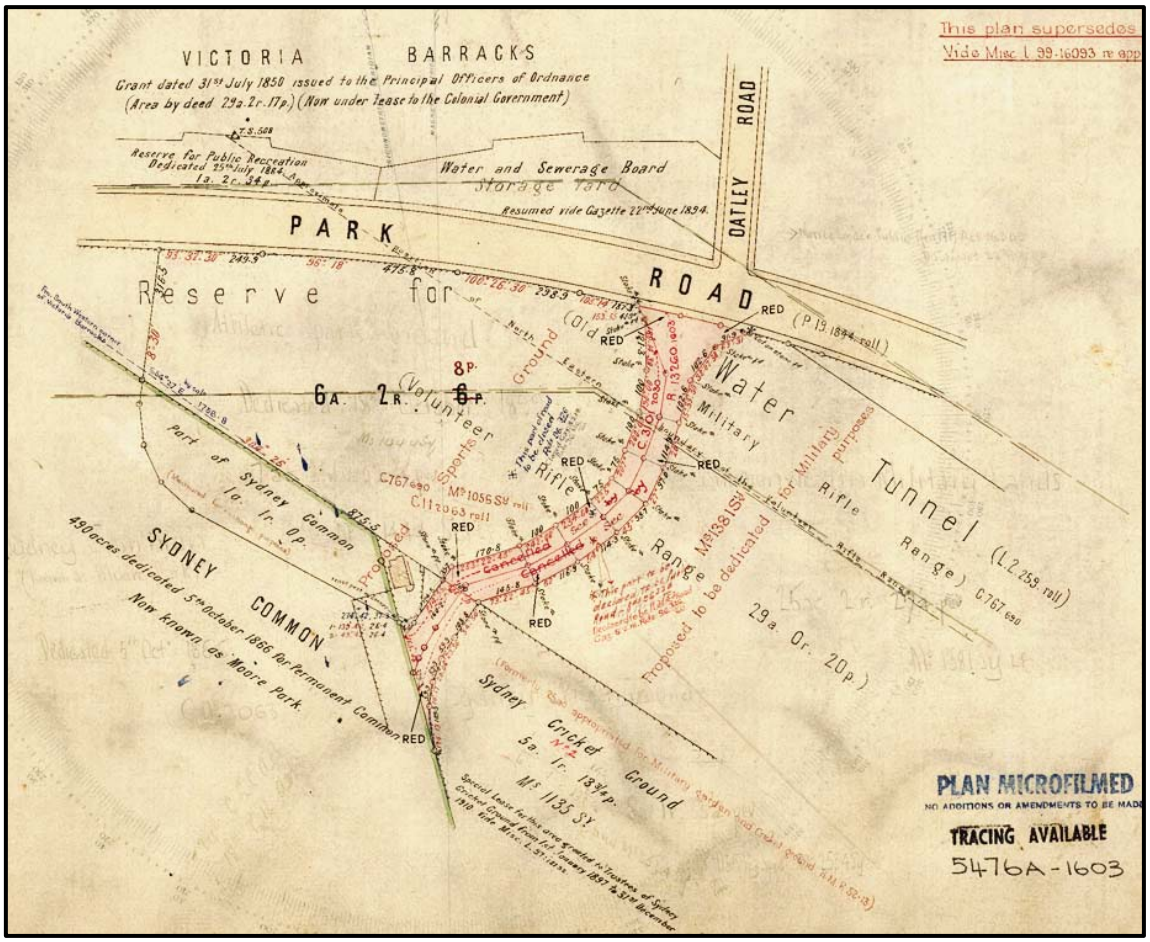

Figure 17. Plan of the access road (R5476A-1603), October 1898

The road was originally surveyed as 1 chain wide but by 1917 a decision had been made to narrow the road to “a vehicle width” (half a chain) and this new alignment was surveyed in September 1917 in plan R 13260-1603. The unwanted section of the road (the northern half) was added to the grant of Athletic Sports Ground (Figure 18).

[52] Surveyor Stephen E Perdriau. "Plan of Proposed Road Connecting Park Road with Moore Park: R5476b-1603." Surveyed 26th June 1896.
[53] Surveyor Stephen E Perdriau. "Plan of Road: R5476a-1603." Surveyed 25th October 1898, 1898.

Importantly the surveyor recorded a “wall” running along the boundary of the “land added to the Cricket Ground in 1909”. This land had previously been mapped as being fenced so the wall is likely to be an addition between 1898 and 1917. The paling fence is not shown and the land it formed the boundary of was added to the Cricket Ground in October 1909. Later the land became the site of the No 2 oval.

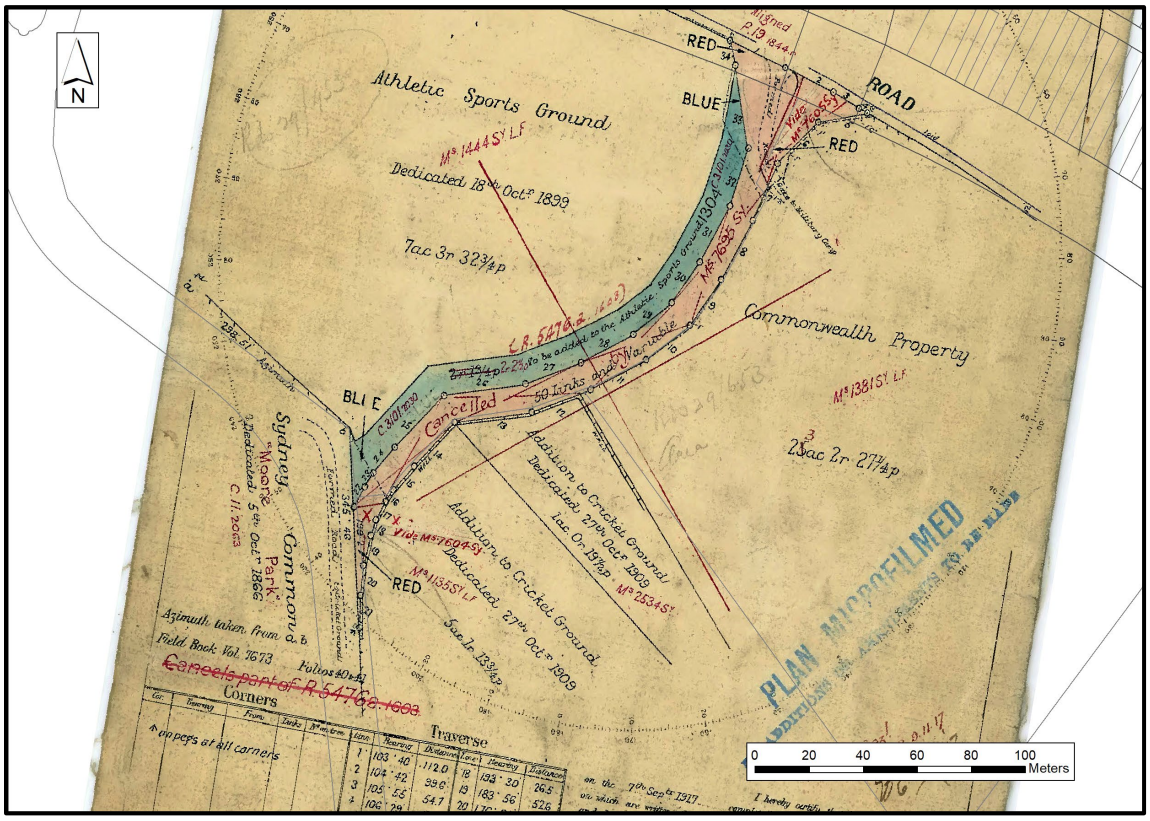

Figure 18. Plan R 13260-1603 (1917) showing the new alignment of the access road.

The July 1942 aerial image shows the wall as being the boundary between the Sydney Sports ground and the No 2 Oval. However, by 1942 the road is not visible, and it is assumed that it was under the Sydney Sports Ground. The aerial images in 1942 and 1943 show that there is a grassed bank running to the top of the wall. In the 1951 Aerial a similar grassy bank is seen running to the wall from the No 2 Oval. By this time the wall as a free-standing structure had disappeared (see Figure 55).

3.2.6 Development of Moore Park for recreation

The Sydney Common came under the jurisdiction of the Sydney Council in 1861 and Moore Park was established by 1866. This resulted in the dedication of 378 acres of the northwest portion of the Sydney Common as a recreational ground for the public.

The area incorporated the cricket ground and provided additional sporting facilities. The park was named Moore Park after the Mayor of Sydney at the time, Charles Moore who had championed development of the Sydney Common for recreation and as Sydney’s water supply. Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Moore Park area grew as a recreational precinct. It incorporated Centennial Park, the Sydney Cricket Ground upon its establishment in 1882, and it hosted the Royal Easter Show within the Royal Agricultural Society site from 1881 until the late-1900s.

3.2.7 The Sydney Sports Ground

By 1902 the Sydney Sports Ground had been developed. The sports ground was in the former rifle range land. With the closure of the rifle range in 1899, the land was originally dedicated as an athletic ground and is located in the area of the current Sydney Football Stadium carpark.[54] The development of the Sydney Sports Ground was to ensure that there were facilities for organised sports other than cricket.[55] Early development of the sports ground included the construction of fencing and the levelling of the site with introduced fill.[56] Landscaping for the new ground included the planting of six fig trees, fifty oak trees, fifty border plants and shrubs which were supplied by the Sydney Botanic Garden.[57] Two grandstands and amenities blocks were constructed (Figure 19). One of the grandstands was a timber structure originally constructed at Centennial Park and relocated to the Sports Ground.[58] The ground had facilities for a variety of sports such as cricket, rugby, cycling, and other recreational uses including scout rallies, brass band contests, dog shows and dirt track racing. Rugby union was the most successful sport at the ground and largely funded upgrades to the ground. Other sports, including cycling and dirt track riding were no longer held at the ground past the 1930s. The sports ground had a brief tenure as the main car racetrack or speedway in Australia, however this was closed in 1955 (Figure 20).[59]

In 1951 the Sydney Sports Ground Trust merged with the neighbouring Sydney Cricket Ground, resulting in the creation of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust. From the 1970s potential upgrades to the Sports Ground were discussed. The military depot was purchased by the Trust in 1986 and incorporated into the ground. It was determined that the sports ground would be demolished and replaced with a new football stadium in 1987.[60]

[54] Curio Projects, “Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design.”
[55] *Op. Cit.*
[56] *Op. Cit.*
[57] *Op. Cit.*
[58] *Op. Cit.*
[59] *Op. Cit.*
[60] *Op. Cit.*

Figure 19. The Sydney Sports Ground, 1919. Source: Sydney Cricket Museum[61]

Figure 20. Speedway at the Sydney Sports Ground, 1937. Source: State Library of NSW[62]

[61] Sydney Cricket Ground Museum, 1919. 'Black and White Photograph of Sydney Sports Ground.'
[62] State Library of New South Wales, 1937. 'New Speedway Track at Sydney Sports Ground.' Call No. Home and Away - 8735.

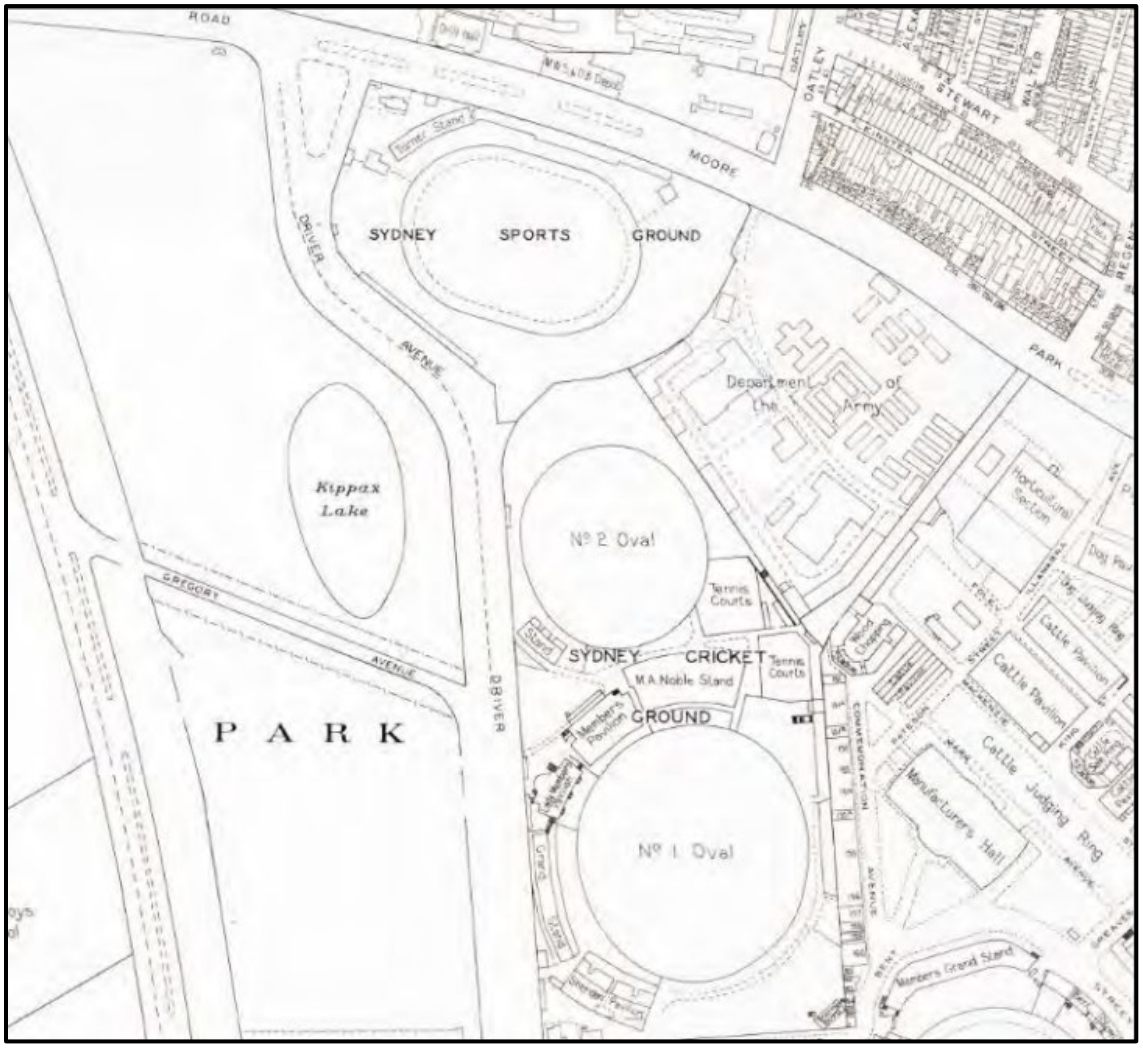

Figure 21. Plan of Moore Park, 1949-1972. Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney[63]

3.2.8 The Sydney Football Stadium

An architectural competition for the design of the SFS was announced, with the successful design by the architecture firm Phillip Cox Richardson Taylor, with Ove Arup & Partners as engineers. The construction of the stadium required the demolition of the Sydney Sports Ground, the military depot, and the levelling of Oval 2 of the SCG (Figure 22). The stadium was designed to minimise noise and light impacts to nearby residential areas and Cox's design featured a warped oval roof which prevented shading the playing field.[64] The stadium had a capacity of 40,000 people and was opened in January 1988 (Figure 23)

The SFS held most soccer matches during the 2000 Sydney Olympics and was the home ground of the Sydney Roosters Rugby League Club and Sydney Football Club. International and local rugby league, rugby union and soccer (football) matches were played at

[63] Historical Atlas of Sydney, 1949-1972. 'City of Sydney – Building Surveyor's Detail Sheets, 1949-1972: Sheet 16 – Moore Park.'
[64] Curio Projects, "Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design."

Figure 22. Construction of the Sydney Football Stadium, 1987. Source: Sydney Cricket Ground Museum[1]

Figure 23. Sydney Football (Allianz) Stadium, 2016. Source: Sydney FC

the venue in addition to events such as concerts and the Edinburgh Military Tattoo.[65] The site was most recently known as Allianz Stadium. In November 2017 it was announced by the NSW Premier that the SFS would be redeveloped. The demolition of the Stadium commenced in January 2019.[66]

3.3 Historically documented impacts to the ground surface

This section of the historical background discusses the nature of impacts to the original ground surface (c1788) with the aim of understanding how historical processes created or removed land surface and archaeological evidence within the study area. The study area and Moore Park in general have been subject to very significant levels of ground disturbance. Little historical mapping and very little topographic mapping of natural conditions in the study area is available. The following section therefore uses several 19th-century maps and images to inform an understanding of historical natural ground levels within the study area.

As the study area was on the margins of the developing town of Sydney it was not well mapped. It is assumed that the use of the land as a common did not involve any major impacts on the land surface as such developments were prevented by it being a common and then a water reserve. It is likely that use of the land would have involved impacts on the original vegetation such as grazing, cutting down trees and burning which may have destabilised the sand hills and resulted in erosion although this impact has not been documented.

Figure 24 shows the general topography of the study area and its undeveloped nature.[67] As the plan is dated to 1841 it also shows that the construction of Busbys Bore has minimal impact on the Study Area.

The rifle range constructed from 1852 would have required a clear line of sight for firing purposes as well as boundary markers and fences. There also would have been earthworks to create the butts and firing positions. Figure 12 shows the rifle range in plan and Figure 13 gives some idea of the nature of the clearing.

[65] Op. Cit.

[66] Curio Projects, “Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design.”

[67] Collection - State Library of NSW. ‘Plan of the Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland 1841 [Cartographic Material] / Peter Lewis Bemi.’ Accessed 12 January 2022. https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74VvRyEEyO8Z.

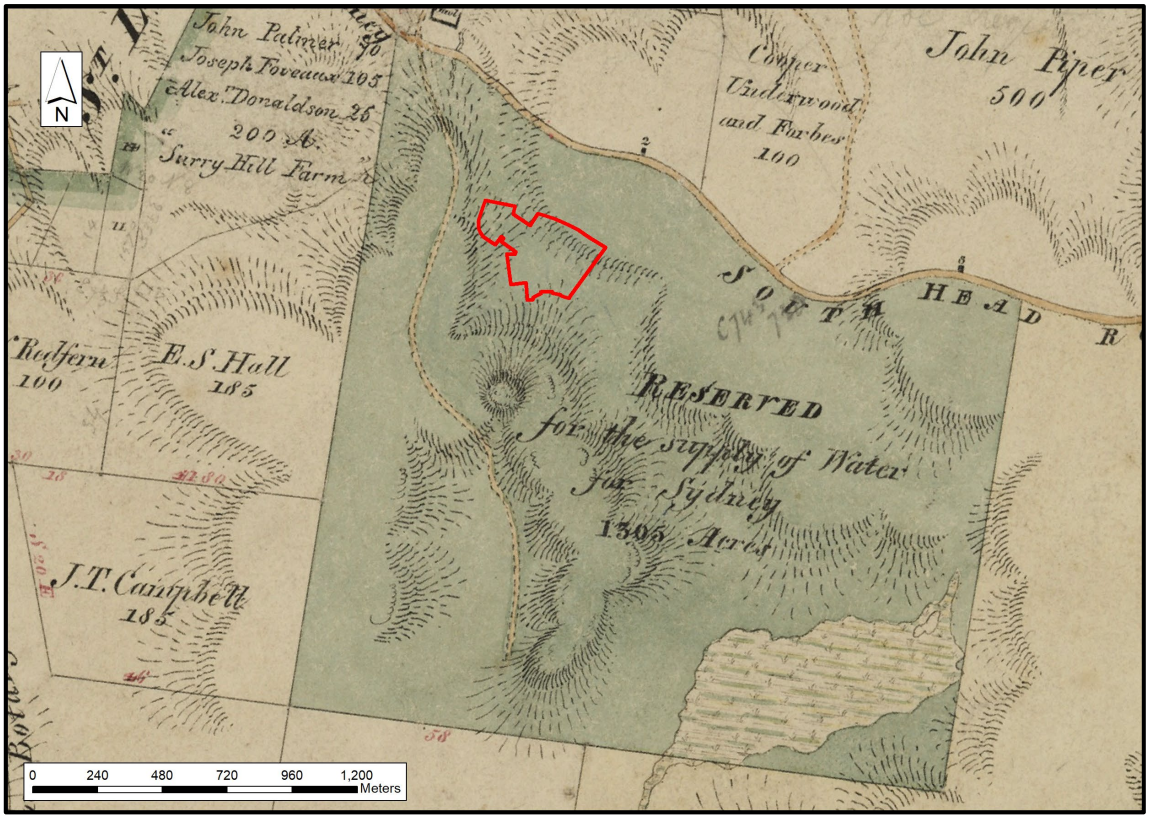

Figure 24. Detail from Parish of Alexandria 1841 showing the general topography of the Sydney Common (source State Library of NSW)

Mapping from 1875 (Figure 25) shows the future location of the former SFS and the Sydney Cricket Ground (circled in red) as relatively level land, flanked at a distance to the north, east and south by sand dune ridges, and to the west by Anzac Parade, then referred to as either Old Botany Road or Randwick Road. The Victoria Barracks is situated close to the north, located strategically on top of a sand ridge. While the map only portrays flat lands or ridges, it is fairly certain that land would have naturally trended upwards towards these ridges. The red arrow in the top left corner of the image indicates the direction and location from which the panorama shown in Figure 26 was taken.

Taken in 1875, Figure 26 illustrates the very large size of the sand dunes that have since been almost totally removed from Moore Park. The future location of the former SFS and Sydney Cricket Ground is only partially captured in the image and is indicated with a red arrow. It comprises land rising to the north and the sand dunes at the Victoria Barracks. To the right are visible ‘Mount Rennie’ and ‘Mount Steele’, both of which were removed through sand mining and for construction of the Moore Park Golf Club. The large dunes to the left of the image have been removed. They may not have been named but were nevertheless significant rises.

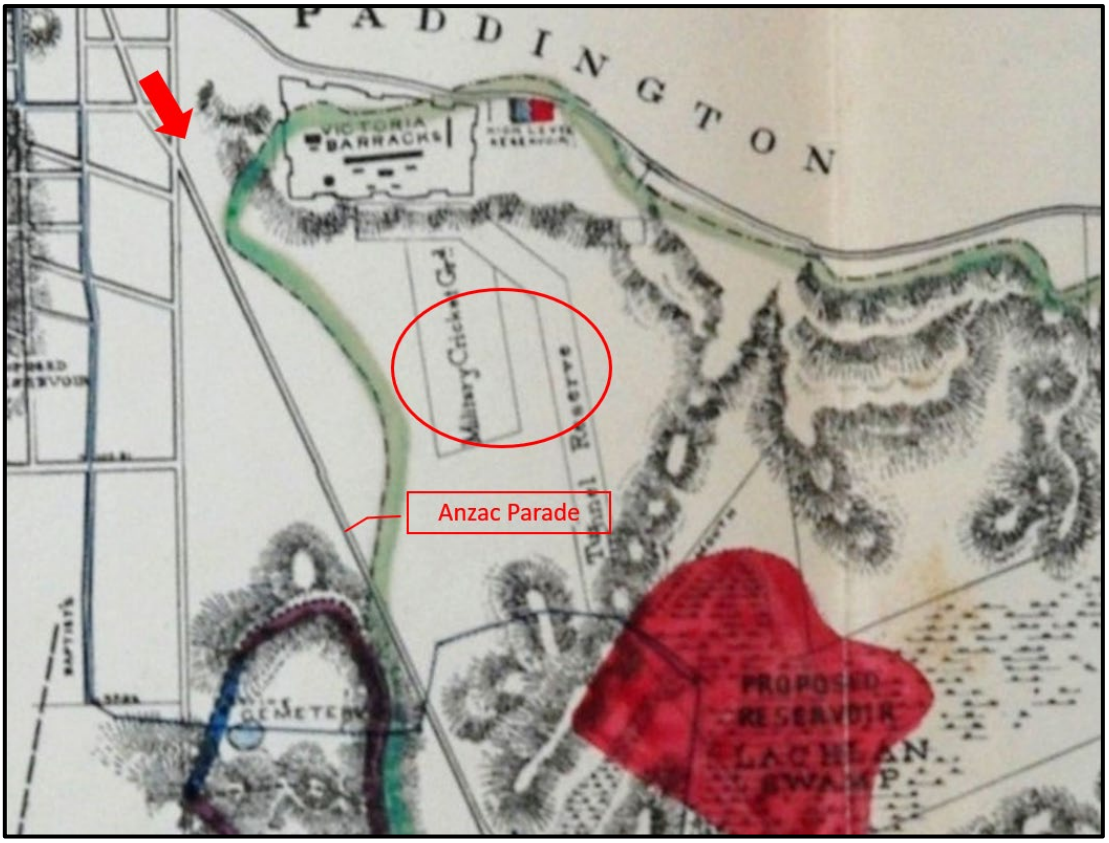

Figure 25. Sydney Water Commission Plan. F. Wells 1875 (TROVE NLA)

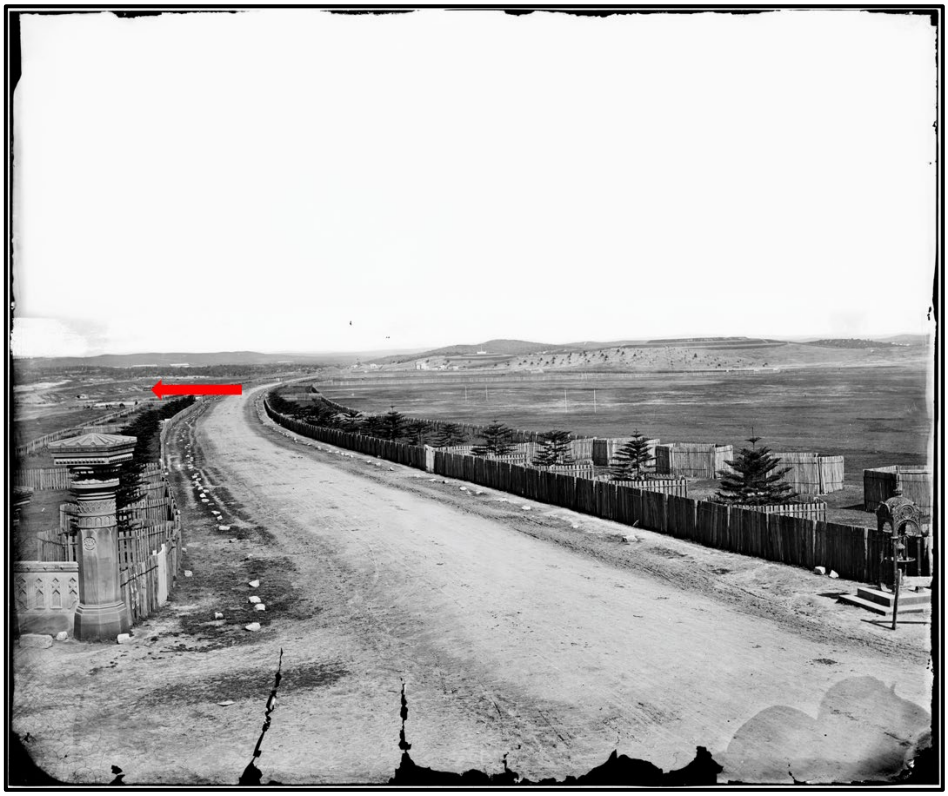

Figure 26. Moore Park from Anzac Parade entry in 1875. View south (SLNSW item 1243367)

In 1875 works commenced to form the Sydney Cricket Ground.[68] A photograph of a cricket test match played at the Sydney Cricket Ground in 1883 shows the future location of the former SFS in the background as a raised piece of land, rising upwards to the north west (Figure 28). Two historical photographs from the same day (27 January 1883) have been spliced to create Figure 27 below. The Sydney Cricket Ground Members stand, and the Victoria Barracks remain in situ today, allowing for a definite identification of the SFS future location from this photograph. The row of conifer trees in the background of Figure 27 is almost certainly the row of trees shown eight years earlier in Figure 26, as juvenile plantings along Anzac Parade.

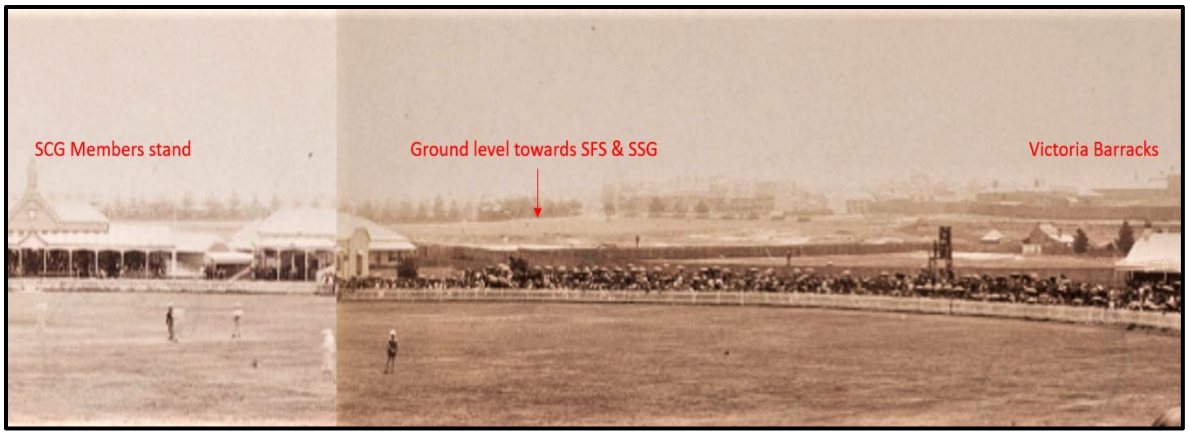

Figure 27. Cricket match at the SCG 27/1/2019. View north west (Trove NLA)

A photograph of another cricket match played nine years later in 1892 looks slightly more to the west (Figure 28) and is taken from a higher elevation. This image shows the raised ground of where the former SFS and Sydney Sports Ground would be located, and also illustrates that the Sydney Cricket Ground was likely cut significantly into local dunes to produce banked or bowl like sides as seating.

Figure 28. Cricket match at the SCG in 1892. View west north west. (Trove NLA)

This proven technique of excavating a flat playing surface into surrounding dunes appears almost certain to have been followed in construction of the Sydney Sports Ground located to the north east of the Sydney Cricket Ground and partly within the footprint of the SFS Redevelopment. Dedicated in 1899, the Sydney Sports Ground was opened in 1903. It had been excavated to depth below the surrounding landscape and was formed with high banked earthen sides to provide both informal

[68] "Sydney Cricket Ground," accessed September 2, 2020, https://www.scgt.nsw.gov.au/.

seating and a facility for motorcycle racing (Figure 29). [69] The depth of excavation carried out to create this sunken bowl is estimated as at least five to six metres, based on the likely height of the two-storey stadium grandstand visible in Figure 29 which does not appear significantly taller than the surrounding earthen stadium walls.

Subsequent aerial imaging dating from 1951 indicates that this level of excavation and battering had also been carried out on ancillary ovals located to the south west of the SFS Redevelopment and that the original ground surface would have been removed from these areas (Figure 30). Some added detail of this is visible in aerial imaging dating from 1978 (Figure 31).

Aerial imaging of works in 1986 for the former SFS show levelling and filling and in particular, reduction of the banked walls between the former SFS, the Sydney Sports Ground, and the oval to the south west of the former SFS (Figure 32).

Figure 29. Sydney Sports Ground in 1937. View north east (Trove NLA)

[69] *Sydney Mail and NSW Advertiser*, Wednesday 5 August 1903

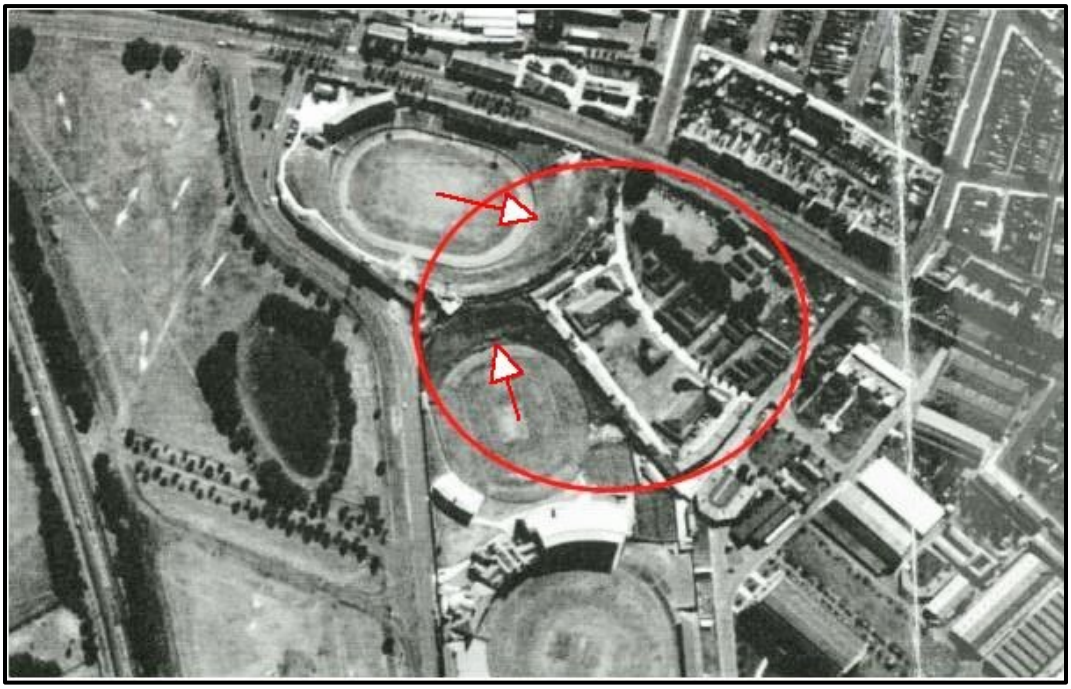

Figure 30. Project area in 1951, battering indicated with red arrows (Douglas Partners 2019)[70]

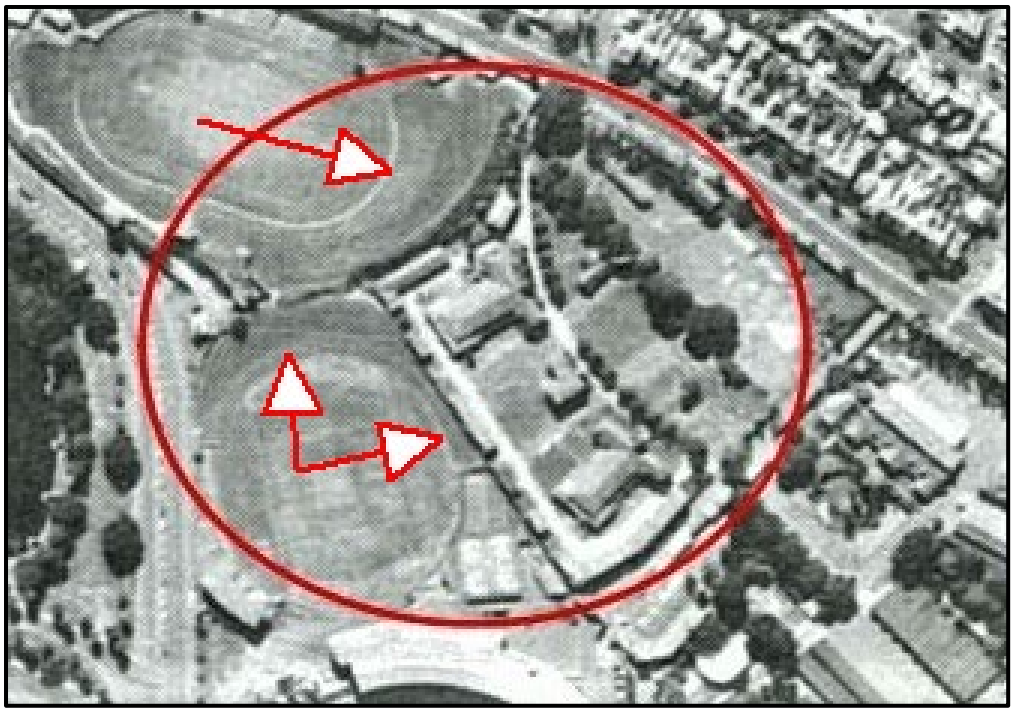

Figure 31. Added detail of excavation and battering visible in 1978 aerial (Douglas Partners 2019)

[70] Douglas Partners (May 2019) *Detailed Site Investigation (contamination). Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment* Report to Lend Lease

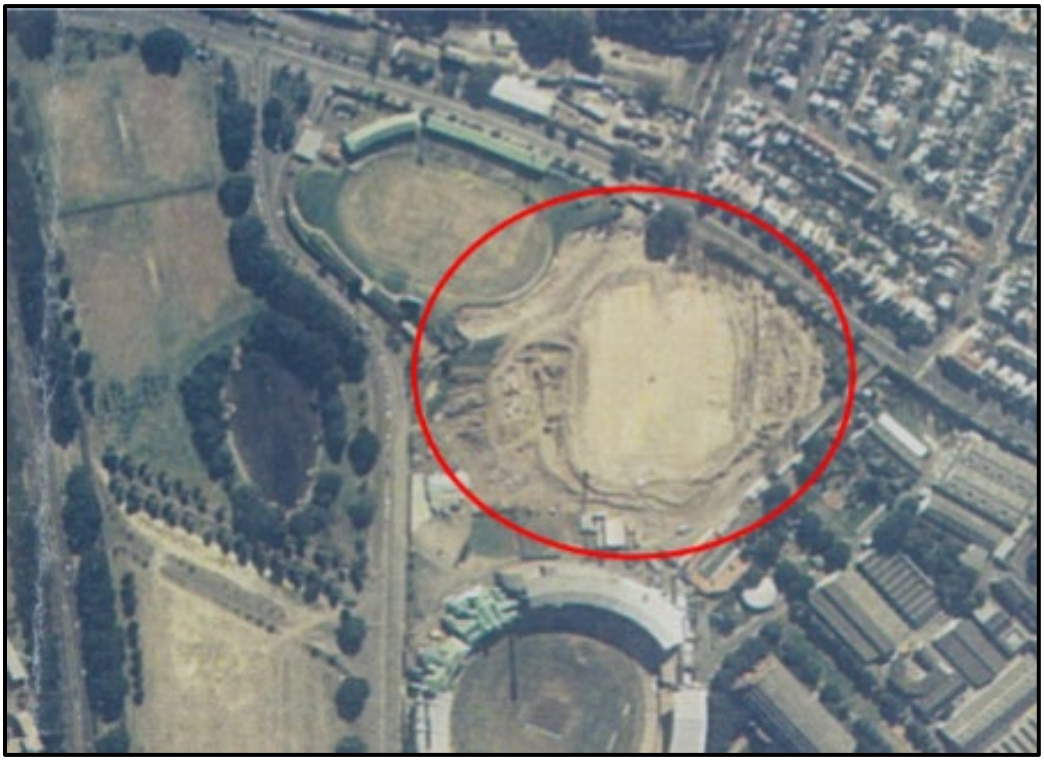

Figure 32. Project area in 1986 (Douglas Partners 2019)

Topographic mapping produced in 1950 shows the extent of excavation for the Sydney Sports Ground (Figure 33). It also shows the preserved natural contour lines of the surrounding area, including Anzac Parade. These strongly indicate that the location of the Sydney Sports Ground previously sloped gradually over approximately 400 metres from a low point of 130 metres elevation in the south to a high point of 145 metres elevation in the north west. This gentle rise (4% or 1 in 25) is consistent with the images and their interpretation given above.

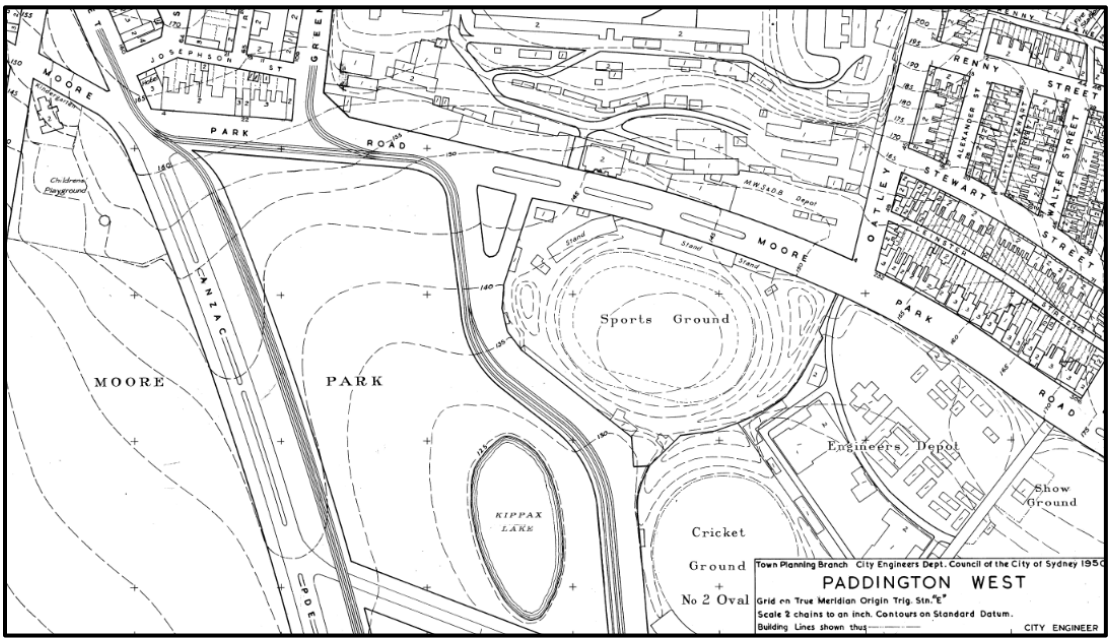

Figure 33. Excerpt from topographic map of Paddington West, 1950. (City of Sydney Archives)

The impact of the more recent construction works is likely to have excavated into and removed any evidence of previous land use and associated archaeological remains. This leads to the conclusions that the study area is unlikely to have substantial archaeological remains from previous periods of land use.

3.4 Historical Phases

Organisation of a site's history into historical phases is undertaken to help understand the sequence of deposition and removal of archaeological evidence. In their Archaeological Research Design, Curio identified six distinct phases of use of the SFS Redevelopment site and argued that these would leave different archaeological signatures.[71] After review, Artefact has adopted these phases.

These phases are as follows:

Phase 1 (1811-1849)—Recreational commons consisting of largely open space; Occupation deposits, cesspits and artefact scatters most likely present.

Phase 2 (1827-1859)—Fresh water bore implemented (Busbys Bore); land protected to keep tunnels untouched; Artefact scatters, occupation deposits from workers present.

Phase 3 (1849-1892)—Rifle range large open space; Bullets and other associated artefacts.

Phase 4 (1892-1986)—Engineers and Military Depot; Buildings constructed on subject site, other associated occupation deposits present.

Phase 5 (1899-1987)—Sports Grounds implemented; Buildings constructed and adapted seen in 1922 and 1949, would also see occupational deposits relating to military use and sporting use.

Phase 6 (1988-Present)—Establishment of current Stadium and associated buildings, carparks and services.

[71] Curio Projects. Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology, Sydney Football Stadium, Redevelopment Stage 2 SSDA. Prepared by Curio Projects for Infrastructure NSW (Curio Projects) p33.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGY METHODOLOGY

This section describes the methodology used during the project to manage the potential archaeology.

4.1 Archaeological Research Questions

An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) includes a set of archaeological research questions, which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. An ARD is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool which ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge of the past.[72]

The ARD for this project has developed a series of questions to provide a research framework for the proposed archaeological monitoring investigation.[73] These research questions were divided into general and specific questions which are listed below:

General questions

- It is predicted that the majority of the site has been subject to significant levelling for the modern stadium and associated works. To what extent is this assumption reflected in the archaeology revealed?
- What level of historical ground disturbance exists outside the footprint?
- What is the nature, extent, preservation and significance of the historical archaeological resource (features, deposits or other items), if any, that are exposed within the bulk excavation area?
- Does the archaeological resource verify the assessed potential and significance of the site?
- Do the deposits and features contribute new information about the occupation and development of the site?

Specific questions

- Is there any archaeological evidence of the Phase 1 (1811 – 1849) use of the subject site (i.e. The Sydney Commons), including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of this area of colonial Sydney and early occupation?
- Beyond the tunnel itself, is there any archaeological evidence that relates to Phase 2 (creation of Busbys Bore), including building material, rubbish dumps or associated fabric?

[72] See Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning. Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Management Plans. State of New South Wales through the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning (2009). p35
[73] Curio Projects. Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology, Sydney Football Stadium, Redevelopment Stage 2 SSDA. Prepared by Curio Projects for Infrastructure NSW (Curio Projects) p57-58.

- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of the construction of the bore?
- Is there any archaeological evidence of the Phase 3 and Phase 4 (1849–1986) use of the study area (i.e. military use of the site as a rifle range and as athletic grounds), including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding the way the site was used and the development through time?
- What does the material cultural assemblage (if present) from any of the historical phases of the site reveal about the daily lives and activities of the site occupants?

4.2 Archaeological Methodology

The ARD [74] developed by Curio, outlined the archaeological management requirements for the project site. This was incorporated into the non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) considering modifications to the potential impact of the stadium construction as a result of the development of the design (see Figure 3).

The CHMP divided the site into two management areas:

Supervision – Areas assessed as having low to moderate potential for archaeological remains. These areas required caution to be applied during development works in case archaeological remains were present during construction. This includes areas of subsurface excavation where Busbys Bore is likely to be located.

UFP – Areas assessed as having nil to very low potential for intact archaeological remains to be present and were managed using the Unexpected Finds Procedure outlined in the CHMP.

4.2.1 Archaeological supervision

Areas assessed in the ARD as of low to moderate archaeological potential were subject to archaeological supervision. [75]The non-Aboriginal CHMP revised these areas from the original Curio ARD based on updated cut and fill locations provided by John Holland. The revised impact assessments considered that area to be cut to less that 2m depth, or areas to be filled would not impact non-Aboriginal archaeology, and as such would be managed through the UFP. [76]

The methodology for archaeological supervision outlined in the ARD,[77] was adopted. The methodology determined that bulk excavation could commence, with a greater degree of care, without an archaeologist present.

The archaeological supervision process comprised periodic site visits by a suitably qualified and experienced historical archaeologist to verify that no historical archaeological material was encountered. Where suspected non-Aboriginal archaeological material was encountered works were

[74] Curio Projects, "Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design."
[75] *Op. Cit.*
[76] Artefact Heritage Services, "Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2," 2020. p36.
[77] Curio Projects, "Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 DA - Heritage Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design."

to cease in the vicinity of the find and an inspection carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced historical archaeologist.

Where significant archaeological remains were located a program of monitoring and recording was undertaken.

4.2.2 Unexpected finds

Areas assessed in the ARD as of nil to very low archaeological potential would be subject to a UFP. The methodology for the UFP was presented in Appendix A of the non-Aboriginal CHMP.[78]

The methodology for the UFP was divided into two management processes, the first, covered the UFP procedures for non-Aboriginal archaeological remains. The second management process covered the procedure for human skeletal remains.

Non-Aboriginal archaeological remains[79]

Following the discovery of new finds of non-Aboriginal archaeological remains – works were to cease in the immediate area and the area secured in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

Assessment of the site/object and subsequent management of the site was to be carried out by the Excavation Director.

Human skeletal remains[80]

If suspected human remains were located works would immediately cease in that area. The discoverer would immediately notify machinery operators so that no further disturbance of the remains will occur, as well as notify the foreman/site supervisor, principal contractor, project archaeologist. Once confirmation is received from the technical specialist that the remains are of human origin and not of forensic interest notification to the NSW Police will be undertaken. No works to recommence until clearance is provided by Heritage NSW and/or the NSW Police as per the protocol outlined in Unexpected Finds Procedure.

4.2.3 Archaeological team

The members of the archaeological team are listed in Table 3.

78 Artefact Heritage Services, “Non-Aboriginal CHMP SFS Redevelopment Stage 2.”
79 Artefact Heritage Services, “Non-Aboriginal CHMP SFS Redevelopment Stage 2.”
80 Artefact Heritage Services, “Non-Aboriginal CHMP SFS Redevelopment Stage 2.”

Table 3. Archaeological team

Name	Company	Role
Sandra Wallace	Artefact Heritage	Project Director
Iain Stuart	Artefact Heritage	Excavation Director
Jayden van Beek	Artefact Heritage	Project Manager/ Site Director
Michael Lever	Artefact Heritage	Technical advice
Gareth Holes	Artefact Heritage	Field archaeologist and report author

4.3 Recording methodology

This section details the archaeological methods used during the archaeological program.

4.3.1 General

Excavation programs utilised a combination of machine excavation and hand excavation. Bulk excavation in the vicinity of the unexpected finds was undertaken by machine under the supervision of the archaeological team, to expose items such as the sandstone walls. Excavation and cleaning of the sandstone walls was then completed by hand.

All exposed structural remains were cleaned and recorded in detail and allocated a unique sequential context number. All context numbers were entered in a running context register along with a brief description of the item, feature or deposit that each number represented. Contexts were delineated in the field and in this report utilising context type specific brackets as illustrated in Table 4

Table 4. Context type delineation

Context Type	Bracket Type
Structure	<Structure>
Cut	[Cut]
Fill	(Fill)
Natural	(Natural)

Phasing and interpretation of the archaeological features in relation to the entire site was also recorded on the context sheet. The phasing and relationship information has been summarised in a Harris matrix located in Appendix E.

The context register for the project is included in Appendix A. Significant items were described in additional detail on context sheet proformas. Daily progress and field notes were recorded in daily field diaries. Detail drawings and plans of structures and associated deposits were made.

4.3.2 Photography

A photographic record was maintained of all archaeological work including monitoring, unexpected finds call outs and salvage excavation. During monitoring and salvage excavation, photography of individual features was undertaken using an SLR camera. One and two metre photographic scales were utilised. Images were captured on a SanDisk memory card in both high-resolution JPEG and RAW format.

Images were recorded on a running photo register and given a sequential number which included the subject, direction, and feature description of each photograph. A digitised version of the photo register can be found in Appendix C, Photographic Register with the corresponding thumbnail images in Appendix D, Photographic thumbnails.

4.3.3 Drawings

Significant features were also recorded to scale by hand in plan and section drawings, where required. The scale drawings include the location of the archaeological feature within the overall site. Additional drawings were produced by Usher and Company using survey data. A drawing register and drawings are included in Appendix B, Drawing register & drawings.

4.3.4 Planning and Survey

Significant features were planned by Usher & Company using digital survey equipment, who then provided annotated plans to Artefact Heritage for inclusion in this report. All recorded points included information on easting, northing and elevation which were keyed to the Australian Height Datum (AHD) and local geospatial grid system.

4.3.5 Artefact analysis

No significant archaeological deposits were found therefore no archaeological artefacts were recovered. A selection of representative artefacts identified in demolition deposits were photographed on site, however they were assessed as not being significant, therefore no further analysis was undertaken.

5.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

This section discusses the results of the archaeological program implemented at the SFS and SFF sites. The location of three finds discussed in the report is shown in Figure 34.

5.1 Geotechnical Borehole monitoring

A program of geological testing utilising boreholes was undertaken as part of the Phase 2 works. Of the boreholes seven boreholes were identified as being located in archaeologically sensitive locations and a program of archaeological monitoring was undertaken with Artefact Heritage and La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council attending over nine days between 13 February 2020 and 22 February 2020. The monitoring covered both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology.

None of the boreholes monitored, produced any archaeological material.

5.2 Surface clearing and excavation

The majority of the excavation on site was undertaken following the Unexpected Finds Procedure. A sandstone wall was identified following this procedure and is discussed below (Section 5.3). No other archaeological material was reported during the main groundworks however there were two unexpected finds (see Sections 5.3.3 & 5.5) discovered during work on the perimeter of the stadium.

5.3 Excavation of boundary walls

At the time of transition between the Curio archaeological team and the Artefact archaeological team evidence of a sandstone wall was located by the Curio team but was not recorded in detail as the construction work was ceasing pending the novation of the project to John Holland.

The report of the finding of a length of sandstone wall was made in late February 2021 by Curio. Work ceased in that location. Artefact Heritage was informed and attended site on 6 March 2020. During the site inspection it was determined that further monitoring and excavation would be required. Between 20 March 2020 and 22 April 2020 Artefact Heritage attended on nine days to monitor the excavation and record the sandstone walls.

Excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator, to expose the sandstone walls followed by cleaning by hand.

Recording was undertaken utilising daily monitoring sheets and context recording forms. Each wall was planned using GPS survey, by Usher & Company, with additional detail scale plans and sections drawn by hand by Artefact Heritage.

5.3.1 Excavation details

Sandstone wall 1 <001>

The first wall identified, Context <001>, consisted of coursed ashlar masonry on a concrete slab footing. Between one and nine courses of sandstone blocks survived of the wall and a construction cut for the wall was identified cutting into the surrounding disturbed natural sands. The wall was 1.35m in width at the base, becoming narrower towards the top with a maximum height of approximately 2.8m. The highest surviving point of the wall was recorded at 42.31m above datum, with the base of the footings estimated to be at 39.45m. A total 45m of the wall was exposed during the investigations however it was clear that the wall continued towards the west. Weep holes were

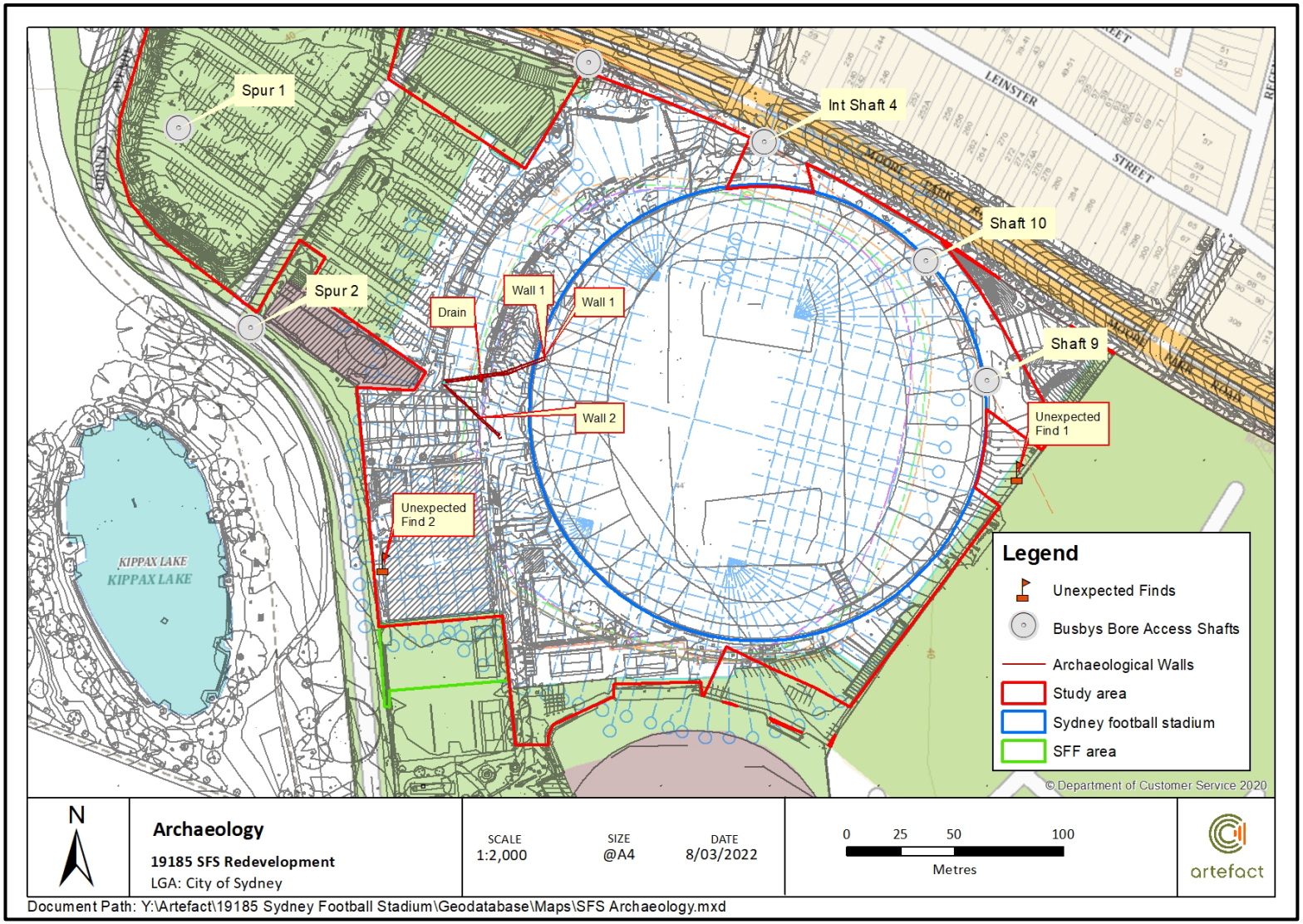

Figure 34 Location of Archaeological Finds

identified along the length of the wall at 2.4m intervals. Postholes were identified in the upper courses, running down the centre of the wall at 2.6m intervals.

The northern face of the wall consisted of flat well-dressed stone blocks with pale grey mortar, while the southern face of the wall featured irregular blocks with some decorative stone placed at irregular intervals. This along with the weep holes sloping to the north indicates that the southern side of the wall was likely concealed, suggesting its use as a retaining wall.

The remains of a disused storm drain sump was identified on the southern side of the wall. Comprised of machine stamped red brick, the drain consisted of a square structure measuring 1.4m^2 and had been decommissioned by being filled with concrete and iron sheet.

During the excavation of the southern side of <001> a second sandstone wall, Context <007>, was identified. Investigations revealed that the upper courses of <007> had been removed and <001> had been constructed in its place. The lower courses of <001> abutted the lower courses of <007>.

During demolition of the wall additional fragments of decorative stonework were identified inside the wall, including both carved stonework and painted stone.

During excavation south of the National Rugby League building an additional section of <001>, was identified extending to the south west. During the removal of this section of wall a third sandstone wall was identified, <013>, located within the larger structure of <001>.

Figure 35. General shot of <001>

Figure 36. Post holes in the top of <001>

Figure 37. Excavation of soil from the south side of <001>

Figure 38. Brick Structure <008>

Figure 39. Weep holes and decorated stonework within <001>

Figure 40. Weep holes and post holes within <001>

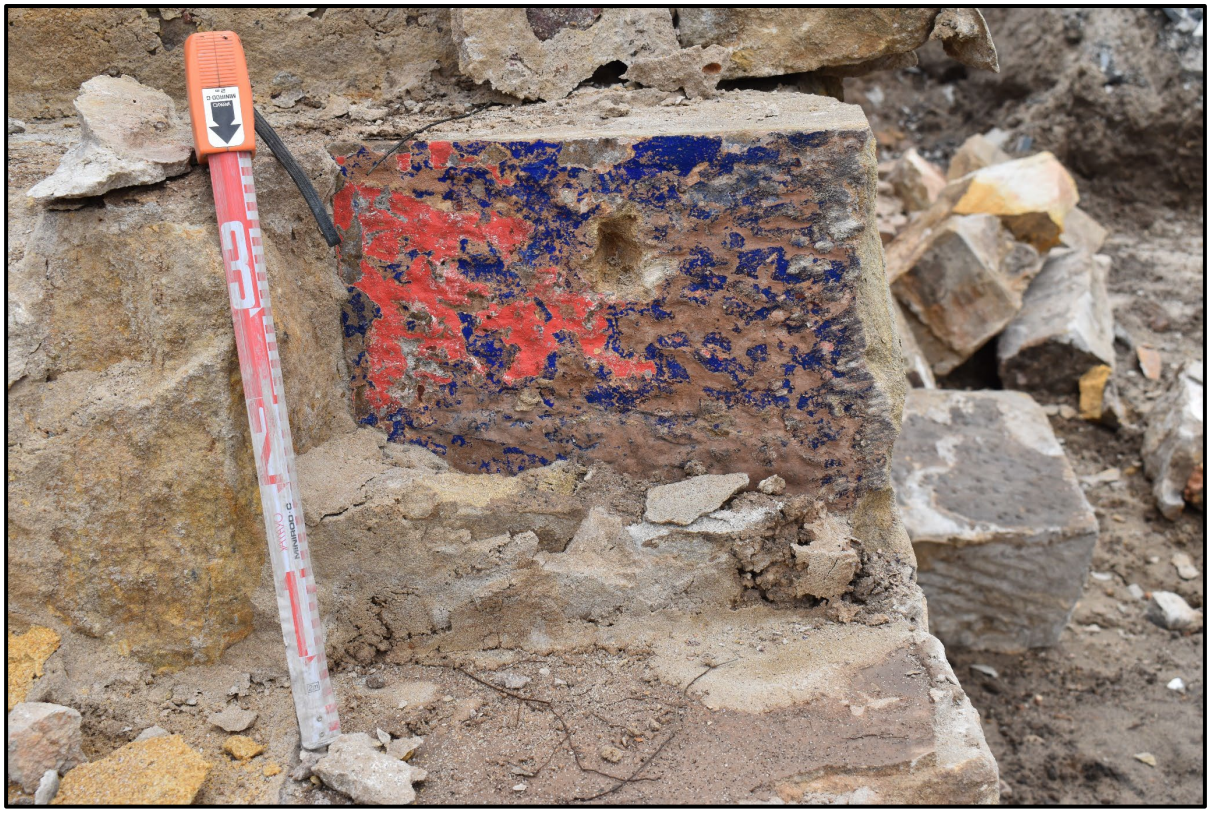

Figure 41. Painted stonework from within wall <001>

Figure 42. Decorated stonework from within <001>

Figure 43. View to the west showing the interaction between <001> and <007>

Figure 44. View to the north showing the interaction between <001> and <007>

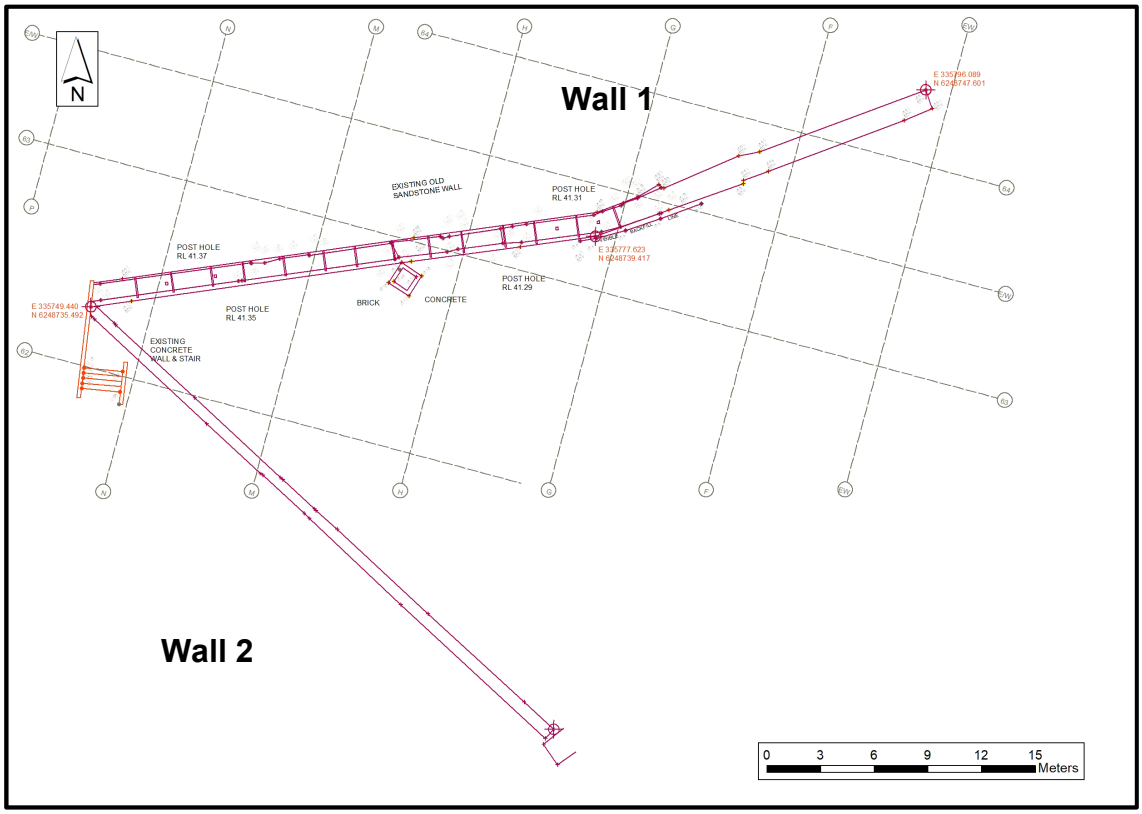

Figure 45. Survey Plan of Walls I and 2

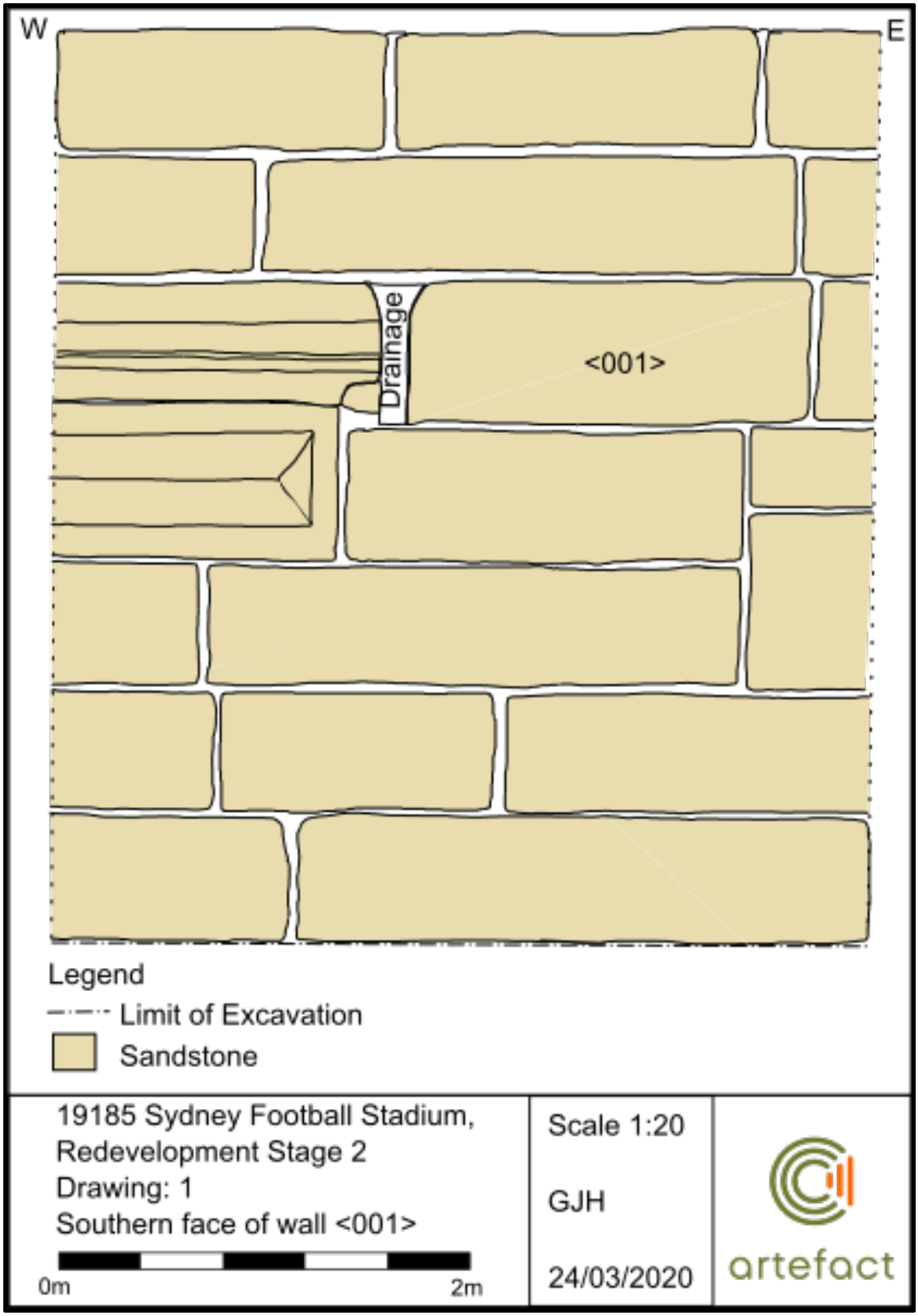

Figure 46. Southern face of wall <001>

Sandstone wall 2 <007>

During the excavation of material from the southern side of <001> a second wall, Context <007>, was identified. Extending in a south-easterly direction away from wall <001> <007> ran for more than 40m before existing the excavation area (Figure 47). The wall was truncated by <001> at its north-western end, however, due to the lack of excavation to the north it is not certain if further subsurface remains were left *in situ* north of wall <001>. Wall <007> was comprised of cut and faced sandstone blocks measuring up to 750mm x 300 mm x 300mm in size. It featured regular thin slits, potentially identified as weep holes, spaced at 2.4m intervals (Figure 48). Postholes were cut into the eastern side of the wall measuring 200mm x 100mm and were filled by 100mm x 100mm wooden posts, with the eastern half of the postholes backfilled with concrete (Figure 49). During the partial demolition of the wall partial bricks were identified within the wall. It was determined that the gaps in the wall construction were filled with reused brick, including both machine stamped and handmade sandstock bricks (Figure 50).

Figure 47. Wall <007> view to the south-east

Figure 48. Weep hole in wall <007>

Figure 49. Wooden post set into wall <007>

Figure 50. Brick fragments inside wall <007>

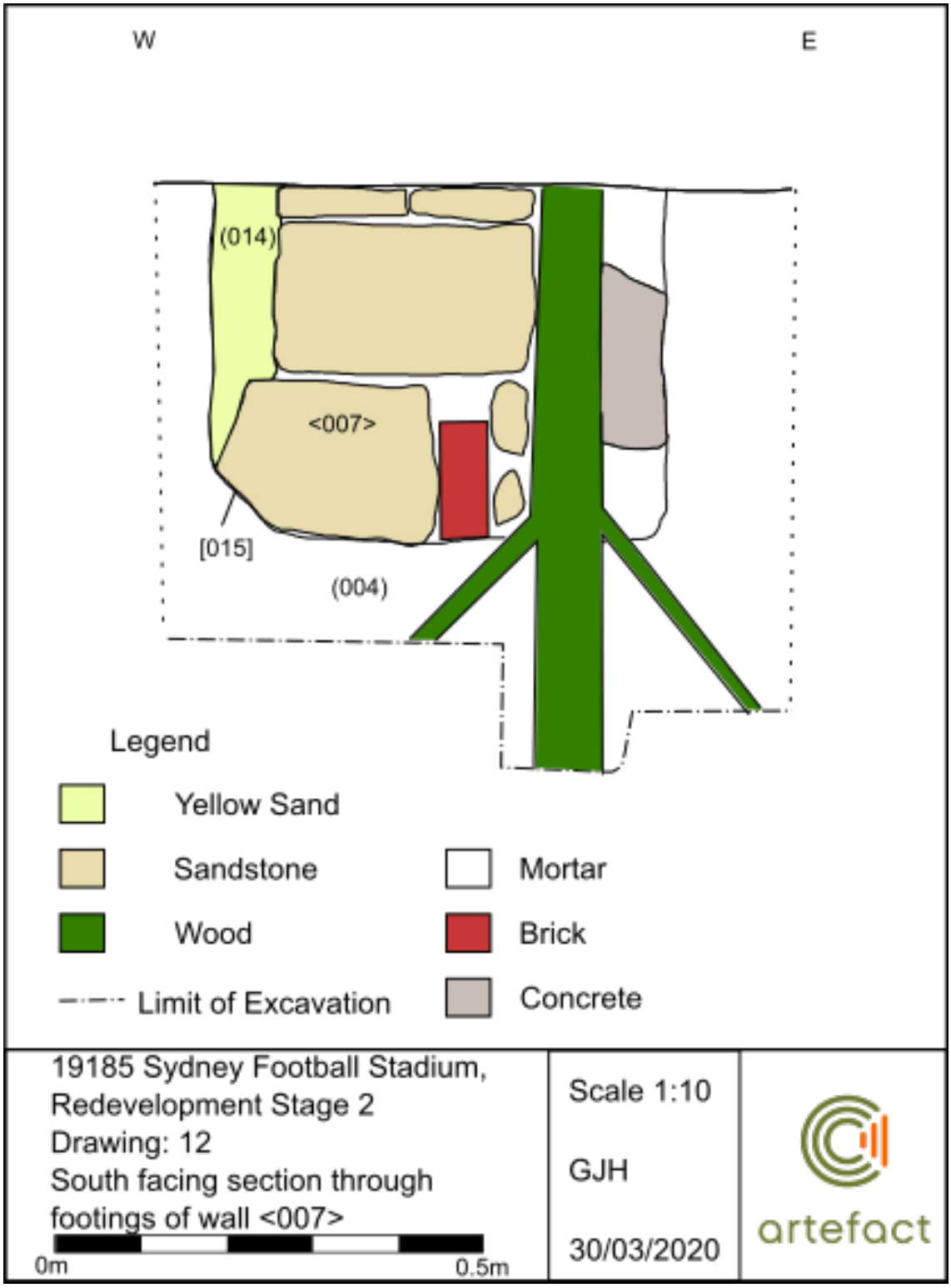

Figure 51. South facing section through <007>

Sandstone wall 3 <013>

A third section of sandstone wall, <013>, was identified during the demolition of <001> south of the NRL building. Located on the western side of <001>, <013> was only identified in section, similar to <007>, <013> consisted of unfinished sandstone blocks within a pale grey sandy mortar, a wooden post with concrete reinforcement was present on the western side, similar to that seen within <007>.

<013> was only seen in profile during demolition, measuring 600mm in width, and 1m in depth. It was determined that <013> extended at least 5.5m in length, it is uncertain how far the wall extends beyond the excavated section.

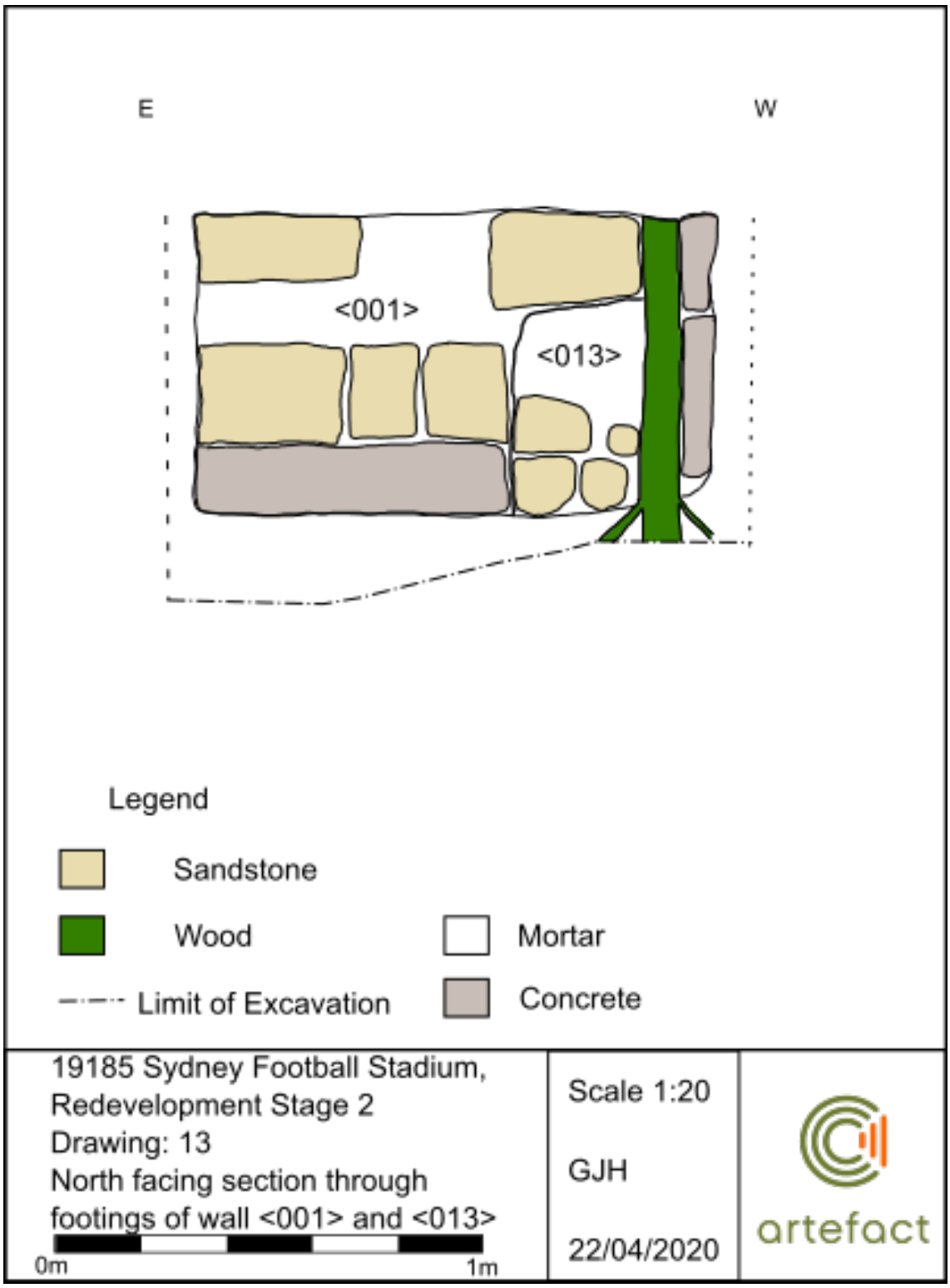

Figure 52. North facing section through footings of wall <001> and <013>

Brick Structure <008>

A square brick structure <008> was identified, adjacent to the southern side of <001>. Comprising machine stamped red brick 240mm x 120mm x 90mm, <008> was laid in stretcher bond, forming a square structure 1.35m x 1.35m. The brick structure had been backfilled with pale grey concrete and corrugated metal sheet (009) (Figure 38).

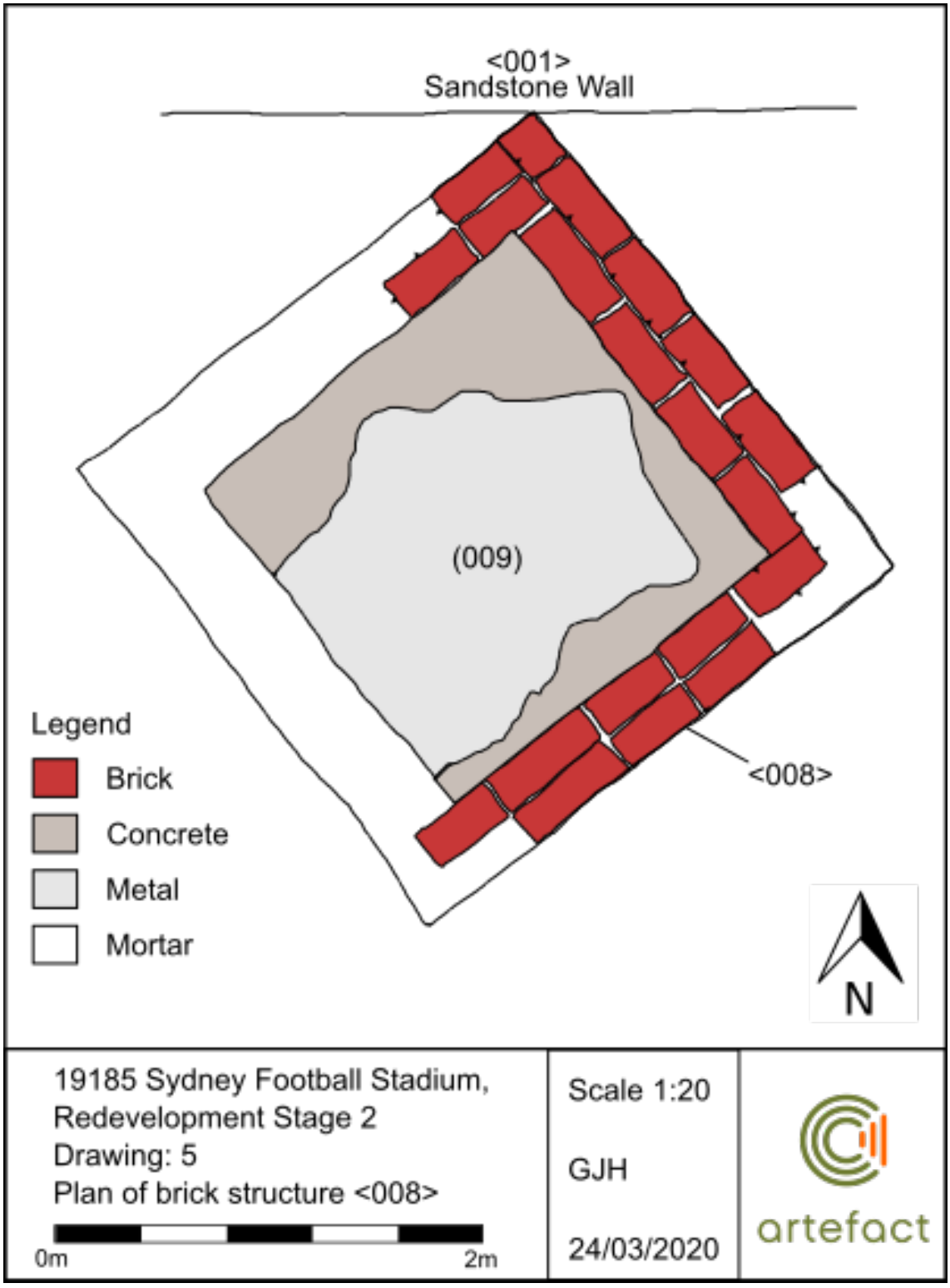

Figure 53. Plan of brick structure <008>

5.3.2 Interpretation of the archaeology

Utilising the survey data provided by John Holland, it has been identified that the sandstone walls found during the excavations match walls illustrated on the historic plans notably MS 1056-3000 (1895) and R13260-1603 (1917).

Wall 1 was aligned with the boundary of Park Road and is interpreted as being a retaining wall along the southern side of the road. The location of this section of wall is clearly shown in R13260-16013 (Figure 54). Presumably the wall was constructed between 1909 when the land was granted to the Cricket Ground and 1917 when it was surveyed.

Wall 1 is visible on the 1936 oblique aerial photographs (Figure 55), showing the postholes in the top of the wall supporting a paling fence. Wall 2 is not visible in this image. Wall 2 was cut by wall 1 and could not be seen extending further towards the north-west, historical mapping however showed wall 2 extending further. The limited excavation that occurred in this area however was not sufficient to demonstrate whether further footings of wall 2 remain to the north of wall 1.

Wall 2 aligns with the boundary of the military rifle range (Figure 56). The land for the rifle range in Moore Park was set aside in 1849 and extended 1000 yards from the edge of Victoria Barracks to the south-east. Historical descriptions of this boundary describe it as being a paling fence and this is consistent with the posts identified on the eastern side of Wall 2. It is uncertain whether the sandstone walls would have comprised an earlier boundary that was replaced with the paling fence or whether they were contemporary, with the sandstone forming the lower courses with the paling fence above.

Wall 3 is likely an earlier phase of wall 1 and contemporary with wall 2. The brick structure identified on the southern side of wall 1 is considered to be a disused stormwater sump.

Based on the evidence on the historical plans both walls 1 and 2 are likely to have originally extended further but have been truncated either by construction of the Sydney Sports Ground (Historical Phase 5) or most likely by construction of the SFS (Historical Phase 6).

Overall, these walls tell little about the activities occurring in the surrounding landscape. The walls are important though as they demonstrate the transformation of the natural sandhills and swamps of the Sydney Common into the highly developed landscape of the SFS. They mark the location of the road and the property boundaries of the adjacent land in the period 1890-1917 when recreational use of the part was changing from the Rifle Range to other sports such as Cricket and Football which required a change in the infrastructure to accommodate activities and spectators.

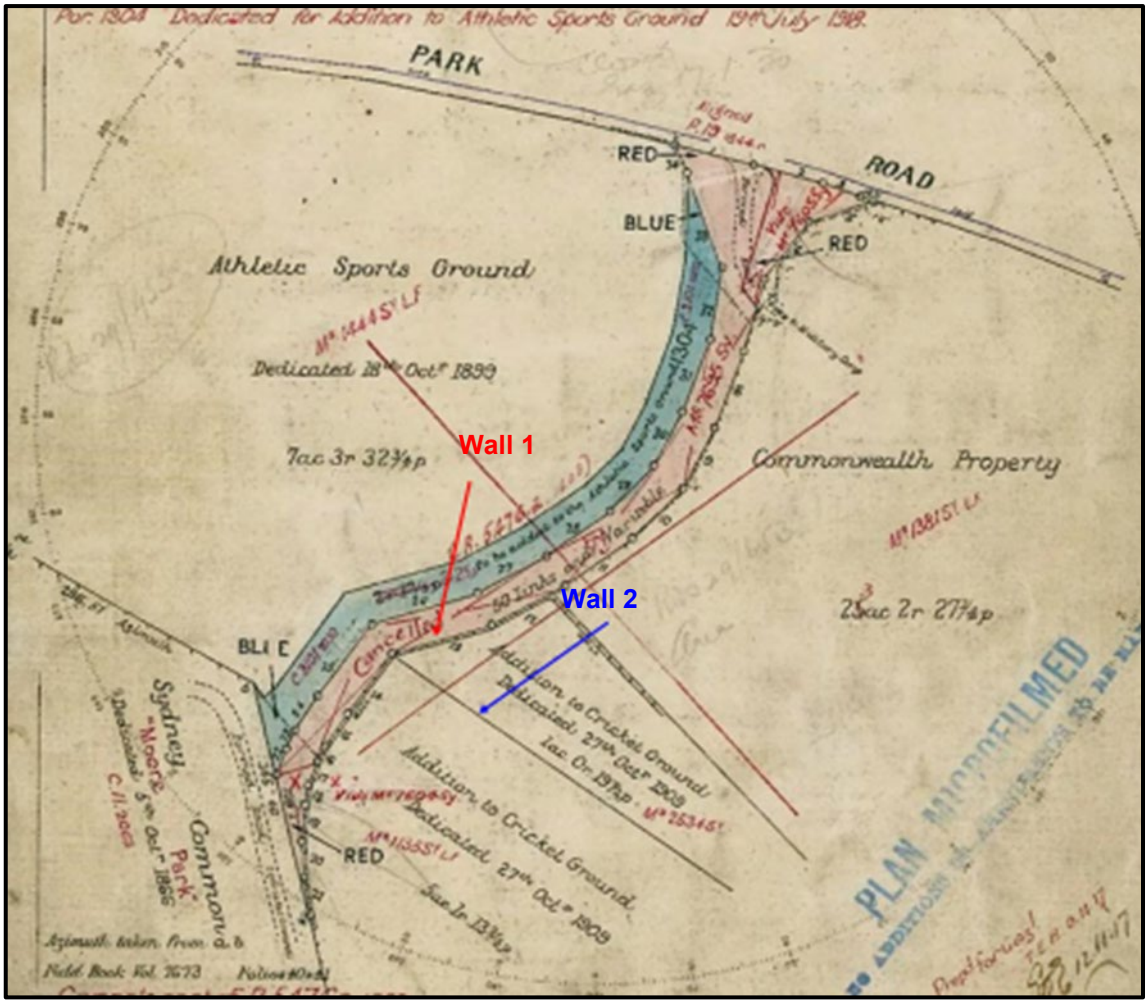

Figure 54 R 13260-1630 Plan of the Road (1917) showing the location of Wall 1 (indicated by the red arrow). Wall 2 is not depicted on the plan but the approximate location of it is marked by a black line travelling away from Wall 1 (indicated by the blue arrow)

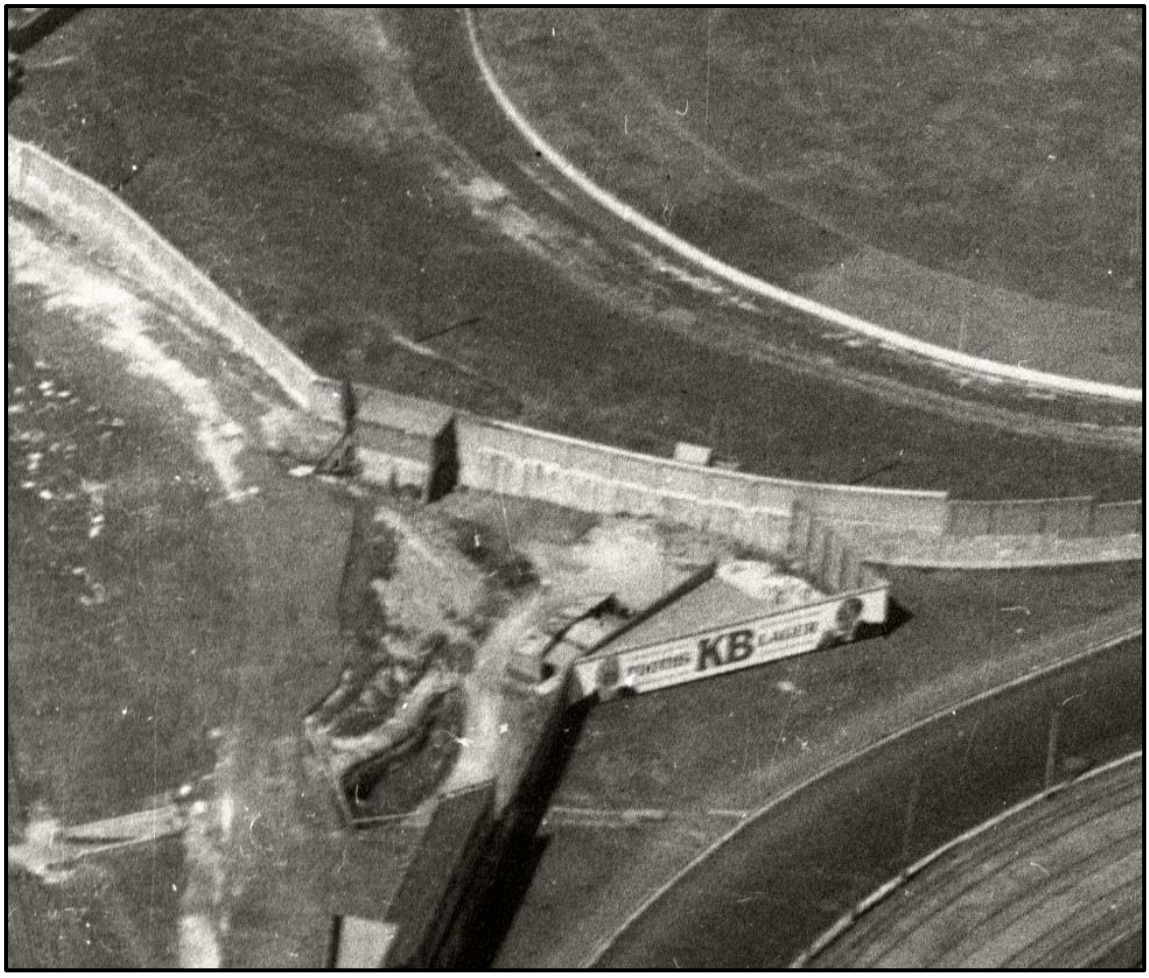

Figure 55. RAHS Adastra Aerial Photography Collection - part of Sydney Showground & Cricket Grounds, c1936, showing Wall 1

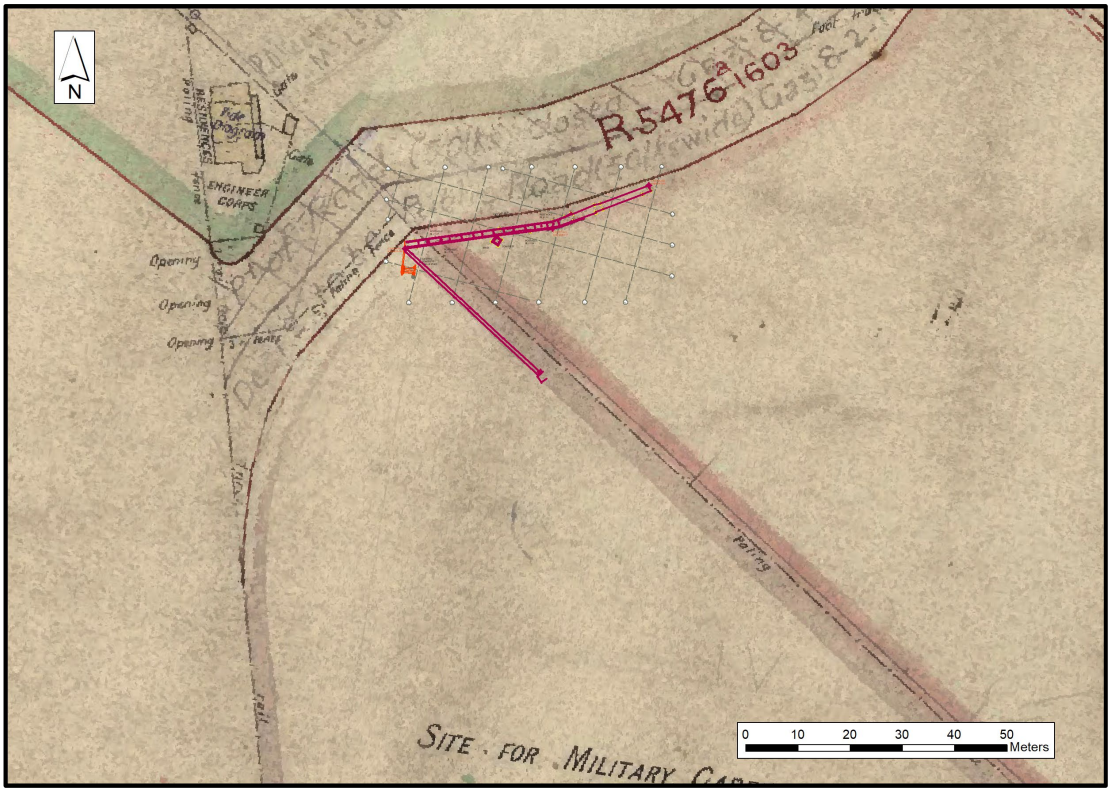

Figure 56. The location of Walls 1 and 2 in relation to the boundary of the Rifle Range shown on plan MS 1056-300. Note no walls are shown as boundary fences on this plan,

5.3.3 Significance Assessment

A preliminary significance assessment was prepared for the walls. This information informed the archaeological management of the wall.

Table 5. Archaeological significance assessment of sandstone walls

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.	The walls are important through their ability to demonstrate the transformation of the sandhills and swamps of the Sydney Common into the highly developed landscape of the SFS. They mark the location of the road and the property boundaries of the adjacent land. Therefore, the walls have importance the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history. The archaeological remains meet this criterion at a Local level.
B – Associative Significance An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, in the local area's cultural or natural history.	As no detailed historical research has been undertakenit is not clear whether the walls have strong or special association with a particular person of group or cultural group associated with the use of Moore Park but it seems unlikely that the walls had a specific association, they were probably just part of the landscape. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.

Criteria	Discussion
C – Aesthetic Significance An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.	The archaeological remains have little aesthetic significance and do not demonstrate technological creativity. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
D – Social Significance An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	As no detailed research has been undertake it is not clear whether the Walls have strong or special association with a particular person of group or cultural group associated with the use of Moore Park, but it seems unlikely given that their existence was forgotten. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
E – Research Potential An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.	It seems unlikely that the archaeological remains have the potential to yield further information than what has been obtained currently. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
F – Rarity An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.	Sandstone walls are very common in archaeological sites across Sydney. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
G – Representativeness An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	The importance of the remains of the walls in demonstrating the principal characteristics of walls is not established. They are a common item from archaeological sites and there is nothing outstanding about them that would their importance above other walls of a similar nature. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.

Overall, the analysis of heritage significance has indicated that the walls meet the NSW Heritage Criteria at a Local level and therefore could be considered to be of Local Significance.

5.3.4 Management

Significant sections of sandstone walls <001> and <007> were left in situ as the planned excavation did not require the removal of these items, Future work within this area is likely to impact the sandstone walls or associated structures.

5.4 Unexpected Find 21st September 2020

During excavation works on 21st September 2020 a dark brown deposit containing bottles was impacted. On closer examination some bones were located.

As required under the Unexpected Finds Protocol the bones were treated as potential human skeletal remains and work around them ceased while they were protected and investigated. NSW Police attended the site on the afternoon of the 21st September 2020.

Artefact was contacted at 12:30 on the 21st September 2020 by Holly Hofland, Sustainability and Environment Coordinator for the SFS redevelopment. Artefact was advised of the find but also that the Police had been called and were on site investigating.

As Artefact was scheduled to attend the site the following day and as access to the find site was not possible due to the Police presence, Dr Iain Stuart, Excavation Director attended on Tuesday 22nd September in the afternoon. By this time John Holland had been advised by the Police that the bones were sheep bones and that the Police had no further interest in the site. The Police have not provided a report on the matter.

5.4.1 Location of the find

The find location was surveyed and Artefact was advised that the coordinates for the location of the sheep bone were Lat. -33.889474, Long. 151.226574 and depth as RL 42.4m (see Figure 57).

The finds seem to have been located in a dark greyish brown sandy matrix which was overlain by sand. There was no evidence of a structure or indeed of an archaeological feature such as a pit. It is concluded that the brown sandy matrix was some sort of fill.

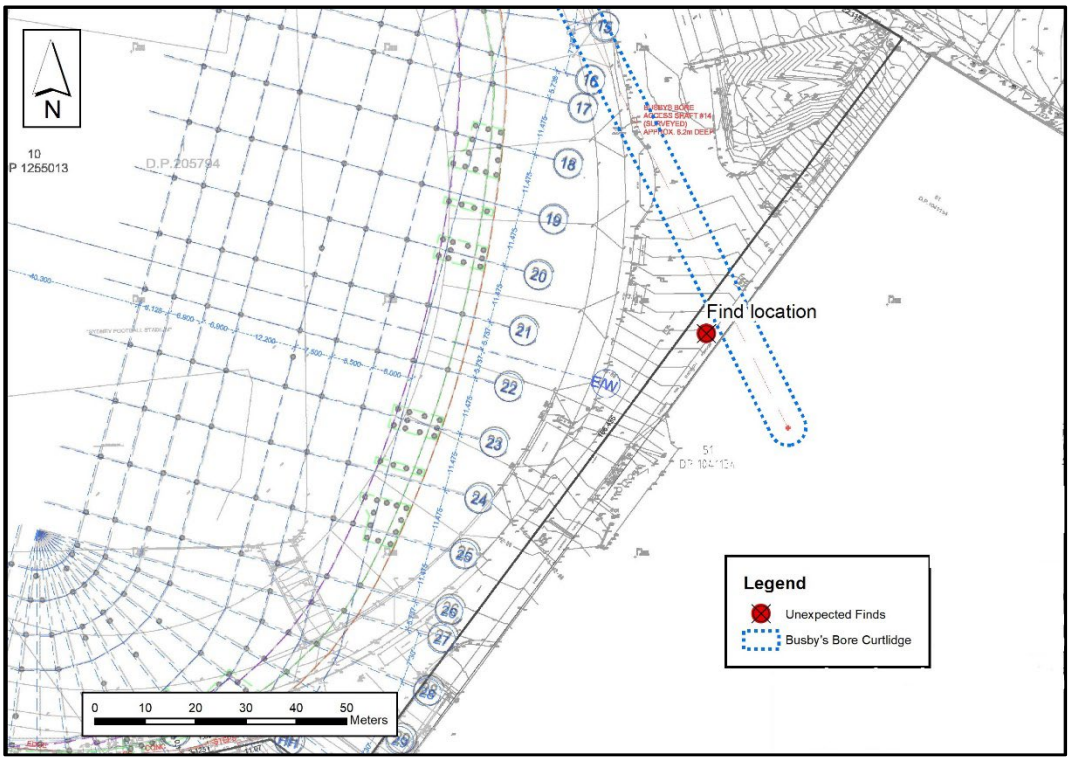

Figure 57. Location of the unexpected finds

Figure 58. Location of the unexpected find

5.4.2 Artefacts recovered

The following artefacts were discovered.

One black Champagne style bottle made from black glass in a turn and paste mould with a high push up, tapered neck and a champagne style finish. No markings. This is a very common bottle type.

One egg shaped “Torpedo bottle” with the finish and part of the neck removed. Made from clear class in a mould, no manufactures markings. The design of the bottle was to allow it to rest on its side so that the cork stopper always remains wet and thus the seal would remain tight. Typically, these bottles are found in the later 1800s and were replaced by the crown seal c1920s.

One circular bottle made from clear glass with a greenish tinge in a two-piece mould with an applied finish consisting of a cap seat finish. The neck of the bottle is short in comparison with the body of the bottle. No markings. Typically, these bottles might contain some form of beverage such as milk, but this example is a generic type.

Figure 59. Bottle 1

Figure 60. Bottle 2

Figure 61. Bottle

Overall, the assemblage would seem to date approximately c1870s to c1920. This is based on the relative quality and technology of the bottle manufacturer.[81]

The bones collected by the Police were not returned.

5.4.3 Brief Historical Context of the location of the artefacts

The location of the finds was part of the Rifle Range from 1849 until 1890 and it appears not to have been built on at this time. After the Rifle Range closed, the general area near the find was developed as the location of NSW Field Engineering Corps buildings. The area was surveyed in June 1895. From the plan the find location is about 21m from the front of a building marked “residence” (surrounded by a picket fence).[82]

[81] See Jones, Olive R., and Catherine Sullivan. *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. Revised Ed. Parks Canada, 1989.
[82] Crown Plan MS Sy 1056-3000 surveyed June 1895, LRS.

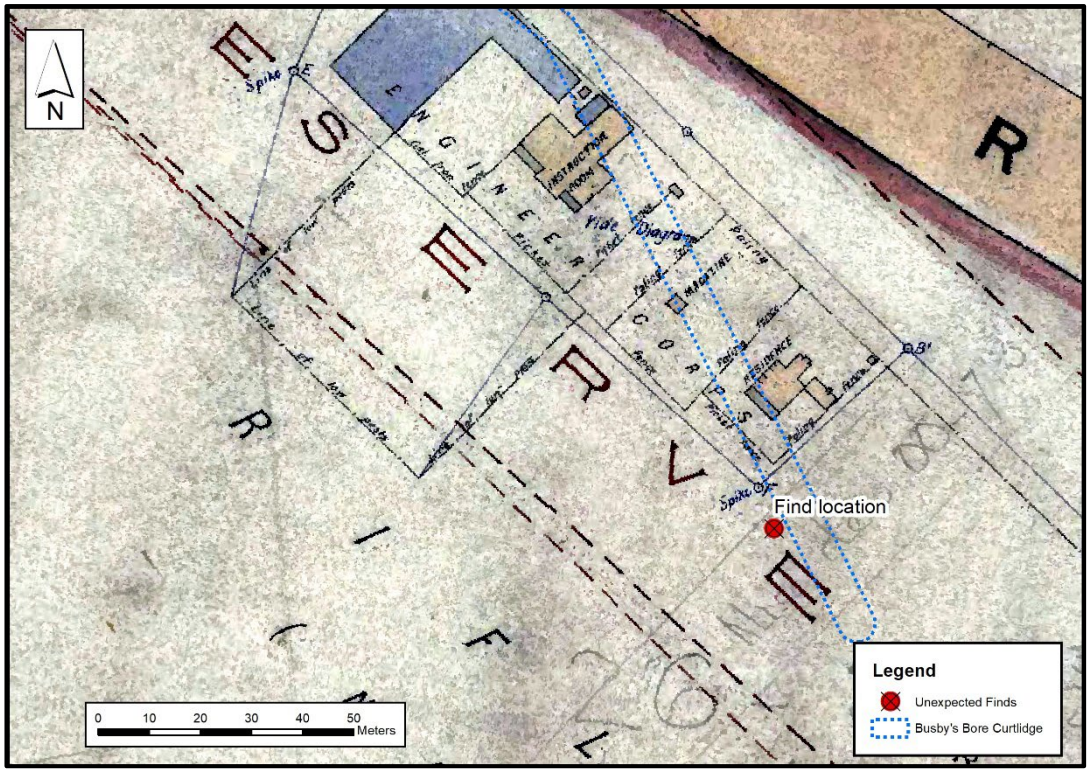

Figure 62 Location of the unexpected find overlain on the 1895 survey of the former, Rifle Range (MS Sy 1056-3000 LRS)

After Federation, the NSW Engineer Corps were integrated into the new Commonwealth Military Force as part of the Corps of Australian Engineers, and the depot land title was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia.[83]

Between just before the outbreak of WW1 until the 1920s, the depot was used as a training facility for electrical and signal engineers, as well as a remount depot. The focus for training however moved to the Casula area and while the depot remained in use several buildings seem to have been demolished and removed. The aerial image of the site dating to March 1930 shows a rearranged set of building in pace of those on the 1895 plan but by May 1942 those building have been removed and the area where the find was located appears to be in a road/pathway.[84]

Post war the site remained in Government ownership. The prefabricated huts were eventually removed in the 1970s and the military depot was finally transferred to the NSW Government in 1986, and all structures were demolished to make room for the construction of the SFS.[85]

5.4.4 Interpretation of the finds and their context.

Although there was considerable alteration to the site in the 1930s and 1940's the artefacts recovered do not show technical features common to artefacts from that time. Glass artefacts from that period would show evidence of machine manufacture in the form of clearer glass, crown seals and manufacturers marks.

[83] Curio Projects. Heritage Impact Statement + Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2. Report to Infrastructure NSW, by Curio Projects (2019).
[84] Curio 2019
[85] Curio 2019

If the bottles related to the earlier period of occupation – the Rifle Range, the presence of the "torpedo" would indicate that the deposit dated to c1870 to c1890 rather than the earlier period of use (post 1849).

As the deposit in which the bottles are located is a fill, it cannot be securely dated and cannot be tied into a specific known historical event on the site. However, it is not surprising that there would be random deposits of fill across the project area as filling would be used to create level surfaces for construction.

5.4.5 Significance Assessment

A preliminary significance assessment was prepared for the collection of artefacts. This information informed the archaeological management of the wall.

Table 6. Archaeological significance assessment of artefacts

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.	The bottles have no established importance in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion at a Local level.
B – Associative Significance An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, in the local area's cultural or natural history.	As no detailed historical research has been undertake it is not clear whether the bottles have strong or special association with a particular person of group or cultural group associated with the use of Moore Park but it seems unlikely that the bottles would have such strong associations with the life or work of a person or group of people important in the historical development of Moore Park as they are generic forms and are simply discarded items, The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
C – Aesthetic Significance An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.	The archaeological remains have little aesthetic significance and do not demonstrate technological creativity. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
D – Social Significance An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	As no detailed research has been undertake it is not clear whether the bottle have strong or special association with a particular person of group or cultural group associated with the use of Moore Park but it seems unlikely that the bottles would have such strong associations with a particular cultural group given that they are a generic set of items and are archaeologically not associated with a specific even or group of persons. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
E – Research Potential An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.	It seems unlikely that the archaeological remains have the potential to yield information as they are in a fill deposit and cannot be directly tied into a particular historical event of to a particular person.

Criteria	Discussion
	The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
F – Rarity An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.	These bottle types are very common in archaeological sites across Sydney. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.
G – Representativeness An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	The importance of the bottles in demonstrating the principal characteristics of glass bottles is not established. They are a common item from archaeological sites and there is nothing outstanding about them that would their importance above other bottles of a similar nature. The archaeological remains do not meet this criterion.

Overall, the analysis of heritage significance has indicated that the glass bottles do not meet the NSW Heritage Criteria and therefore are not of State or Local Significance.

5.4.6 Archaeological Management

Given that the unexpected finds were considered not to be significant and that there was no evidence further remains would be expected in the area, it was concluded that work could recommence. Work recommenced c3pm on the 22nd September 2020 and no further artefacts were found during subsequent works in this area.

5.5 Unexpected Find 4th May 2022

On 4 May 2021 two intact bottles were recovered from a mixed gravely sand fill during construction work.

5.5.1 Description of finds

On 4 May 2021 the unexpected find was inspected by Artefact Heritage. Two intact bottles had been recovered from a mixed gravely sand fill. The fill was determined to be a mixed gravelly sand deposit up to 1m thick overlying loose yellow sands. Modern plastics and geofabric material was observed within the fill deposit and it was determined that it was consistent with the mixed demolition fill previously seen to extend across the site (Figure 62).

The recovered bottles consisted of two ceramic objects, the first was a small 35mm tall 57mm diameter brown ink pot. The second object was a larger cream or off-white ceramic bottle 230mm tall and 80mm in diameter, Port Dundas Pottery Cpy Glasgow had been stamped into the side near the base of the bottle (Figure 63). These artefacts are consistent with those seen in other parts of the site.

No further archaeological material was identified during the site inspection.

Figure 63. South east facing context shot of finds location

Figure 64. Recovered artefacts

5.5.2 Interpretation of finds

Stoneware bottles are a common item across 19th and early 20th Century archaeological deposits. Identical bottles from the Port Douglas Pottery were located from the "Little Lon" excavations in Melbourne and from the *Loch Ard* shipwreck (1878).[86] Unfortunately the form of the bottle does not change over time so it is only manufacturing marks that can be used to date artefacts of this type.

Woods notes that "having reached a peak in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the production of stone bottles declined drastically as they were supplanted by alternative wares… By the late 1930s the manufacture has more or less ceased"[87] J. Miller and Co, Port Douglas Pottery were one of the larger manufacturers of stoneware bottles.

Similarly, the inkwell is a very common item on archaeological sites and lacking a manufacturers mark could have been manufactured at any time in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The finds were determined to be from a mixed demolition deposit previously identified and determined to extend across much of the site. In themselves the two artefacts are generic and common artefacts which are unable to be specifically tied into any of the historical phases of the site history.

5.5.3 Significance of finds

The archaeological finds were assessed as being unlikely to meet the threshold of State or Local significance.

[86] Museums Victoria Collections. 'Bottle - Porter Ale, Port Dundas Pottery, Stoneware, Glasgow,1866-1923'. Accessed 2 March 2022. https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/1615732.
Victorian Collections. 'Ceramic - Stoneware Bottle, Dundas Pottery, Late 1800s to Early 1900s'. Accessed 2 March 2022. https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/610b6871033242cb863febef.
[87] Wood, Frank L. The World of British Stoneware: It's History, Manufacture and Wares. Troubador Publishing Ltd, 2014. p104.

5.5.4 Archaeological management

As the demolition deposit was determined not to be of archaeological significance work was allowed to continue under the Unexpected Finds Program.

6.0 MANAGEMENT OF BUSBYS BORE

Busbys Bore is a water supply tunnel extending from Centennial Park to Hyde Park construction began in September 1827 and was completed in 1837. The bore was designed to carry water from the Lachlan Swamp, now Centennial and Queen's Parks. The bore is listed on the SHR (No 00568).

Busbys Bore consists of a tunnel through the underlying sandstone and several access shafts. Within the footprint of this development there are two access shafts No 9 and No 10 – the locations of which are visible on the surface. The access shafts seem to have been filled with construction debris from the previous stadium, otherwise the condition of the tunnel itself is unknown. The top of the tunnel is at least 12m below the current ground surface. The history of Busbys Bore is discussed in Section 3.2.2 of this report.

6.1 Project Impacts and Management

The Heritage Impact Statements prepared by Curio Projects (2018 and 2019) for the Stage 1 and Stage 2 EIS determined that there would be no direct impacts to the significant fabric of Busbys Bore as a result of the proposed developments.

It was identified, however that the heritage item could potentially be impacted by vibrations associated with nearby excavations, although they could not be accurately assessed at the time. To mitigate the risk of impacts to Busbys Bore and provide guidance for working near the alignment of the heritage item, Infrastructure NSW (INSW), Curio Projects and Aver prepared the 'Method Statement – Working Near Busbys Bore'.

The Stage 2 works would not have a direct impact to Busbys Bore. It was noted that tunnels are likely to be at least 12m below the surface which is below the required excavation depth for the project along its estimated route, therefore impacts to the structure, even without management in place are unlikely. However, Shafts 9 and 10 are within the construction area and needed to be managed.

Vibration monitoring was required to avoid any impact on Busbys Bore. This requirement is being implemented by John Holland through the Construction Heritage Management Plan and the overall Construction Environmental Management Plan. They do not form part of this report as they are not part of the archaeological program.

Archaeological Monitoring was undertaken in the known location of Shafts 9 and 10 to ensure that any inadvertent impacts are avoided.

All recommendations of the 'Methodology Statement Working Near Busbys Bore' were implemented.

6.2 Project impacts and management

In early 2020 due to the safety concerns regarding proximity of the construction area in relation to Shaft 9 and Shaft 10, John Holland proposed to modify these shafts to either raise the level of the shafts (Option 1) or to fill the shafts (Option 2). In May 2020, Artefact prepared a preliminary HIS to assess the potential impacts of the design options on Busbys Bore.[88] The HIS assessed that Option 1 would result in neutral direct and neutral visual impacts to Busbys Bore, while it was assessed that Option 2 would result in neutral direct and positive visual impacts if implementation of heritage interpretation as part of Option 2 would facilitate public engagement with the heritage item.

[88] Heritage, Artefact. Memo—Busbys Bore, Heritage Impact Statement. Report to John Holland Construction, May 2020 update September 2020 (2020).

It was assessed that neither option would result in archaeological impacts to Busbys Bore largely because both shafts had an extensive concrete upper sections which presumably were installed when the original stadium was constructed. Potential impacts would therefore be on the non-original fabric of the shaft.

In the event, after detailed consultation Option 1 was the preferred option. The proposal received consent from Sydney Water and a Section 60 exemption under the Heritage Act and proceeded.

There was no archaeological involvement in this part of the project.

6.3 Investigation of Busbys Bore

It was recommended by Curio Projects in the Stage 1 HIS that further archaeological investigations were to be undertaken prior to Stage 2 in order to confirm the alignment of the shafts and identify the location of any unknown shafts. This investigation was undertaken by Curio.

On 20 December 2018 NSW Heritage Division, now Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW, DPC), endorsed a Section 57(2) Exemption Notification (DOC18/826232) to allow for investigative works to be undertaken by Curio Projects.

Archaeological monitoring of the investigation was conducted in January-February 2019 by Curio Projects, who were working with the contractors for Stage 1, Lendlease. The investigation involved accessing shaft 10, removing larger rubble within the shaft by hand, and removing smaller rubble with a vacuum truck. The investigation ceased when water began filling the shaft base at a faster rate than the vacuum truck could remove. Due to the water level investigation was not able to confirm the alignment of Busbys Bore or to confirm the location of any unknown shafts. At the completion of the investigation a vibration monitor was installed in the shaft on the sandstone masonry.

No further investigations of these shafts were undertaken until November 2021 when investigations were undertaken by Usher and Co, the project surveyors, in order to determine the location of the spur from Busbys Bore as this might potentially be impacted by the construction of the Precinct Village and Car Park modification to the SFS development.

Initial work involved Usher georeferencing historical plans of Busbys Bore to the known location of access shafts. This identified the location of Shaft 8 in Driver Avenue. On the 9th November 2021 the lid of the shaft was removed revealing a rectangular concrete structure on top of a circular sandstone shaft. The depth from the top to the water level was 9.1m and to the base level was 11.5m. There was 2.4m depth of water.

The interior of the shaft was inspected by Draintech Solutions, who using a remote camera provided still photography and a video.[89] These media showed water entering the shaft through the wall at about 5.4m below. Possibly this is a joint between sandstone layers. Underwater there was evidence of the actual bore in the form of a possible lintel and possibly the tunnel heading in the direction of the spur. However detailed survey of the base of the Shaft was not able to be undertaken with the equipment on hand and a further survey has been planned as part of future investigations into the location of the spur.

[89] Draintech Solutions. *Shaft 8.* Report to Usher & Co (2021) PDF report plus Video footage

7.0 RESPONSE TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

7.1 Introduction

The Archaeological research design developed a series of questions to provide a research framework for the proposed archaeological monitoring investigation. The research questions were divided into general and specific questions. These questions are listed below:

General

- It is predicted that the majority of the site has been subject to significant levelling for the modern stadium and associated. To what extent is this assumption reflected in the archaeology revealed?
- What level of historical ground disturbance exists outside the footprint?
- What is the nature, extent, intactness and significance of the historical archaeological resource (features, deposits or other items), if any exposed within the bulk excavation area?
- Does the archaeological resource verify the assessed potential and significance of the site?
- Do the deposits and features contribute new information about the occupation and development of the site?

Specific

- Is there any archaeological evidence of the Phase 1 (1811 – 1849) use of the subject site (i.e. The Sydney Commons), including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of this area of colonial Sydney and early occupation?
- Beyond the tunnel itself, is there any archaeological evidence that relates to Phase 2 (creation of Busbys Bore), including building material, rubbish dumps or associated fabric?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of the construction of the bore?
- Is there any archaeological evidence of the Phase 3 and Phase 4 (1849–1986) use the subject site (i.e. military use of the site as a rifle range and as athletic grounds), including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding the way the site was used and the development through time?
- What does the material cultural assemblage (if present) from any of the historical phases of the site use reveal about the daily lives and activities of the site occupants?

7.2 Responses to research questions

It is predicted that the majority of the site has been subject to significant levelling for the modern stadium and associated. To what extent is this assumption reflected in the archaeology revealed?

The lack of substantial archaeological remains indicates that it is likely that construction activity in Phase 5 (1899-1987) and more particularly in Phase 6 (1988-Present) has removed a considerable amount of archaeological evidence leaving little if any remains.

What level of historical ground disturbance exists outside the footprint?

It is impossible to assess this as archaeological monitoring was only conducted within the project footprint.

What is the nature, extent, intactness and significance of the historical archaeological resource (features, deposits or other items), if any exposed within the bulk excavation area?

The key feature recovered was the sandstone walls which were substantially intact in part. However, their full extent (based on survey plans) was not preserved. The walls were assessed as being of local significance.

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

Yes, in both the Curio Archaeological Research Design and the Construction Heritage Management Plan it was predicted that little archaeological material would be found and that has proved to be the case.

Do the deposits and features contribute new information about the occupation and development of the site?

Very little new information was contributed by the archaeological monitoring although the location of the sandstone walls draws attention to the landscape transformation that occurred in the transition from use of the site as a rifle range to use by other sports.

Is there any archaeological evidence of the Phase 1 (1811 – 1849) use of the subject site (i.e. The Sydney Commons), including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?

There was no archaeological evidence is the Phase 1 use of the site.

If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of this area of colonial Sydney and early occupation?

There was no evidence found.

Beyond the tunnel itself, is there any archaeological evidence that relates to Phase 2 (1827-1859 creation of Busbys Bore), including building material, rubbish dumps or associated fabric?

Apart from the “in situ” evidence of Busbys Bore there is no archaeological evidence of Phase 2 occupation of the site.

Inspection of Shaft 8 verified its location.

If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of the construction of the bore?

There was no archaeological evidence found. It is expected that work in the future might document more of Busbys Bore but this is out of the scope of this report.

Is there any archaeological evidence of the Phase 3 and Phase 4 (1849–1986) use of the study area (i.e. military use of the site as a rifle range and as athletic grounds), including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?

The main archaeological evidence of this historical phase were the two sandstone walls. Overall, the walls tell little about the activities occurring in the surrounding landscape.

The walls are important though as they demonstrate the transformation of the natural sandhills and swamps of the Sydney Common into the highly developed landscape of the SFS. They mark the location of the road and the property boundaries of the adjacent land in the period 1890-1917 when recreational use of the part was changing from the Rifle Range to other sports such as Cricket and Football which required a change in the infrastructure to accommodate the activity and spectators.

Historical research also located the map “Plan of the Rifle Range” 1862 (Crown Plan C767-690) which showed the rifle range in its full extent and allows and analysis of the nature of the facilities on the site as well as providing documentary evidence of what the landscape was in the general area of Sydney Common at that time (see Figure 12).

If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding the way the site was used and the development through time?

As a whole, the archaeological program has identified new archaeological evidence as well as uncovered historical plans that can be used to document how the landscape was transformed from the Rifle Range – with its emphasis on a long linear area with activities at the rifle butts and firing positions and “no go areas” in between, into smaller rectangular activity areas associated with ball sports such as cricket and football.

This spatial reorganisation of space in the period 1895 and c1917 is an important part of the history of Moore Park as it sets a land use pattern that persists to the present day.

What does the material cultural assemblage (if present) from any of the historical phases of the site use reveal about the daily lives and activities of the site occupants?

Unfortunately, nothing was found that can address this question.

8.0 RE-ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Archaeological research design assessed the significance of the project area as follows:

> *Historical archaeological potential across the SFS Redevelopment site has been assessed as Low to Nil within the footprint of the former stadium and associated buildings (particularly in the location of the former field of play, which is at a lower level (RL) than most other areas of development). The eastern border of the subject site has Moderate to Low potential for historical archaeological resources, while all other areas of the site are considered to have Low to Very Low archaeological potential. Archaeological features that may be present within the zones of Low to Moderate potential would most likely be remnant military structures and occupational deposits.*
>
> *The State Heritage Registered listed Busbys Bore is known to be present within the subject site. Any features, or archaeological resource associated with the Bore (including the Bore itself, its shafts, or any associated construction deposit or fabric) would be of State significance.*[90]

As a result of the archaeological program described in this report there is no reason to alter this assessment of significance except for the remains of the sandstone wall discussed below (Section 8.1). The sandstone wall was assessed as meeting the criterion for local heritage significance (see Section5.3.3).

8.1 Remaining archaeological resources

Significant sections of sandstone walls 1 <001> and 2 <007> were left *in situ*. Future work within this area is likely to impact these sandstone walls or associated structures. No intact significant archaeological deposits were identified during the Phase 2 works, however the presence of remnant deposits beneath the impact level of the Phase 2 works cannot be ruled out. Busbys Bore remains *in situ* and is not considered to have been disturbed during the Phase 2 works, any future works in this area should refer to the Busbys Bore CMP and establish appropriate mitigation measures.

[90] Curio 2019 p9

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary of works and main findings

An archaeological program of monitoring and salvage was successfully implemented during the construction work for the SFS and SFF.

The work consisted mainly of archaeological monitoring and responses to unexpected finds.

The major archaeological find was two sandstone walls. Overall, these walls tell little about the activities occurring in the surrounding landscape. However, the walls are important though as they demonstrate the transformation of the natural sandhills and swamps of the Sydney Common into the highly developed landscape of the SFS. They mark the location of the road and the property boundaries of the adjacent land in the period 1890-1917 when recreational use of the part was changing from the Rifle Range to other sports such as Cricket and Football which required a change in the infrastructure to accommodate the activity and spectators.

Historical research also located the map “Plan of the Rifle Range” 1862 (Crown Plan C767-690) which showed the rifle range in its full extent and allows and analysis of the nature of the facilities on the site as well as providing documentary evidence of what the landscape was in the general area of Sydney Common at that time.

The walls were assessed as being of local significance. As excavation did not completely remove the walls some archaeological remains from the walls remain “in situ”.

Archaeological Monitoring was successfully undertaken in the known location of Shafts 9 and 10 of Busbys Bore to ensure that any inadvertent impacts are avoided. All recommendations of the ‘Methodology Statement Working Near Busbys Bore’ were implemented.

9.2 Response to the Conditions of approval

Table 7 summarises the response to the conditions of approval and the requirements of the CHMP.

Table 7. Response to the Conditions of approval relating to archaeology and based on the CHMP

ID	Management Action	Trigger/timing	Responsibility	Description of management action	Archaeological work
NAH1	Nominated Excavation Director	Prior to construction	Environmental Manager Excavation Director	Dr Iain Stuart has been nominated as Primary Excavation Director as he meets the criteria for management of State significant archaeology as required.	Dr Stuart remains nominated Excavation Director
NAH2	Unexpected Finds Protocol for significant archaeological remains.	Identification of potential significant archaeological remains.	Environmental Manager	Following the discovery of new finds of significant archaeological remains – works will cease in the immediate area and the area secured in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Protocol. Assessment of the remains and subsequent management of the site will be carried out.	See Sections 5.4, and 5.5 where the Unexpected Finds protocol was implemented

ID	Management Action	Trigger/timing	Responsibility	Description of management action	Archaeological work
NAH3	Unexpected Finds Protocol for human skeletal remains.	Identification of a potential burial or discovery of skeletal remains.	Environmental Manager	Works will immediately cease in that area. The discoverer will immediately notify machinery operators so that no further disturbance of the remains will occur, as well as notify the foreman/site supervisor, principal contractor, project archaeologist. Once confirmation is received from the technical specialist that the remains are of human origin and not of forensic interest notification to the NSW Police will be undertaken. No works to recommence until clearance is provided by Heritage NSW and/or the NSW Police as per the protocol outlined in Unexpected Finds Protocol	See Section 5.4 where this protocol was implemented.
NAH4	Where impacts are identified outside the project area	New impact areas not previously surveyed	Environmental Manager	Non-conformance procedures outlined in the CEMP. Where practicable avoid additional impacts or confirm appropriate mitigation measures in consultation with DPIE.	No impacts were identified as occurring outside the project area/
NAH5	Archaeological supervision	Bulk Excavation	Excavation Director/ Environmental Manager	Periodic site inspections would be undertaken when bulk excavation undertaken in areas marked for supervision in Figure 28.	Periodic site inspections were undertaken by archaeologists under the direction of Dr Stuart

ID	Management Action	Trigger/timing	Responsibility	Description of management action	Archaeological work
NAH6	Salvage excavation	Where significant archaeological remains are located during supervision	Excavation Director/ Environmental Manager	Conduct salvage excavation in accordance with section 6.1.1 of the ARD.	Salvage excavation and recording of the sandstone walls was undertaken.
NAH7	Busbys Bore supervision and exclusion zone	Where excavation work occurs within the area marked as Busbys Bore in Figure 28	Excavation Director/ Environmental Manager	As the exact location of Busbys Bore is not known, archaeological monitoring would be required during any subsurface works within the area designated in Figure 28 or where any information comes to light that may indicate the presence of the tunnel or shafts or associated infrastructure.	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken where works were likely to impact on the top of Shafts 9 and 10

10.0 REFERENCES

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11.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A, Context register & context sheets

artefact

Context Register

Project: 19185 Sydney Football Stadium

Sheet: _1_ of _1_

Context	Type	Description	Above	Below	Date	Initial
001	Structure	Sandstone wall	005	010	20/02/2020	GJH
002	Deposit	Demolition rubble	008, 012	n/a	24/03/2020	GJH
003	Deposit	Yellow sands	004	005	24/03/2020	GJH
004	Deposit	Grey sands	011	003, 013, 015	24/03/2020	GJH
005	Cut	Cut for <001>	003, 013, 015	001	24/03/2020	GJH
006	Fill	Backfill for [005],	010	008, 012	24/03/2020	GJH

Context	Type	Description	Above	Below	Date	Initial
007	Structure	Sandstone wall	015	014	30/03/2020	GJH
008	Structure	Brick structure	006	004	24/03/2020	GJH
009	Fill	Concrete and metal backfill of <008>	008	002	24/03/2020	GJH
010	Fill	Backfill for [005]	001	006	26/03/2020	GJH
011	Deposit	Natural sands	n/a	004	26/03/2020	GJH
012	Deposit	Buried surface	006	002	01/04/2020	GJH
013	Structure	Sandstone wall	004	005	22/04/2020	GJH
014	Fill	Backfill of [015]	007	014	24/03/2020	GJH
015	Cut	Cut for <007>	004	007	24/03/2020	GJH

Appendix B, Drawing register & drawings

Drawing Register

Project: 19185 Sydney Football stadium

Drawing #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
1	<001>	Southern face of sandstone wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
2	<001>	Cross section through wall <001> prior to demolition	W	24/03/2020	GJH
3	<001>	Northern elevation of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
4	<001>	East facing section through footings of sandstone wall <001>	W	24/03/2020	GJH
5	<008>	Plan of brick structure <008>	N/a	24/03/2020	GJH
6	<007>	Slot on Western side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
7	<007>	Eastern face of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH

Drawing #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
8	<007>	Representative plan of wall <007>	N/a	30/03/2020	GJH
9	<007>	Plan of wall <007>	N/a	30/03/2020	GJH
10	<001>, <007>	South face of wall <001> showing relationship with wall <007>	N	30/03/2020	GJH
11	<001>, <007>	East face of wall <007> showing relationship with wall <001>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
12	<007>	South facing section through footings of wall <007>	N	30/03/2020	GJH
13	<001>, <013>	North facing section through footings of wall <001> and wall <013>	S	22/04/2020	GJH
14	<001>	Plan of sandstone wall <001>, provided by Usher & Company	N/a	24/03/2020	Usher
15	<001>	Plan of sandstone walls <001> and <007>, provided by Usher & Company	N/a	30/03/2020	Usher

Appendix C, Photographic Register

artefact	Photo Register	
	Project: 19185 Sydney Football stadium	Camera: Nikon 5600, Cannon 800D, Samsung Galaxy S8, COOLPIX AW130

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0460	N/a	General shot of borehole monitoring	E	13/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0461	N/a	General shot of borehole monitoring	N	13/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0462	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 307	NE	13/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0463	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 307	SE	13/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0464	N/a	General shot of borehole monitoring	NE	14/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0465	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 305	SE	14/02/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0466	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 316	S	17/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0467	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 316	E	17/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0473	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 317	S	18/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0474	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 317	SE	18/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0475	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 306	W	19/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0476	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 306	SW	19/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0477	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 313	N	20/02/2020	GJH
DSC_0478	N/a	Monitoring shot of Borehole 312, 313	SE	20/02/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
20200306_083041	N/a	General shot of site, from access to Busbys Bore	W	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_083050	N/a	General shot of site, from access to Busbys Bore	W	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_083052	N/a	General shot of site, from access to Busbys Bore	NW	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_083055	N/a	General shot of eastern side of site	SE	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_083206	N/a	General shot of site, from access to Busbys Bore	S	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_083217	N/a	General shot of site, from access to Busbys Bore	W	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_084438	<001>	Northern side of sandstone wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_084441	<001>	Northern side of sandstone wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_084513	<001>	Northern side of Sandstone wall <001>	SE	06/03/2020	IS
20200306_085438	<001>	Northern side of Sandstone wall <001>	SE	06/03/2020	IS
DSCN9957	N/a	General shot of site, from access to Busbys Bore	S	06/03/2020	JVB

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSCN9958	N/a	General shot of site, from access to Busbys Bore	E	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9959	N/a	Access to Busbys Bore	E	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9960	N/a	Access to Busbys Bore	E	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9961	N/a	General shot of site	SE	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9962	N/a	General shot of site from access to Busbys Bore	SE	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9963	N/a	Access to Busbys Bore	SE	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9964	N/a	General shot of site	E	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9965	N/a	General shot of site	NE	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9966	<001>	Shot of sandstone wall <001>	SE	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9967	<001>	Shot of sandstone wall <001>	SE	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9968	<001>	Shot of sandstone wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	JVB

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSCN9969	<001>	Shot of sandstone wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9970	<001>	Drainage slot in wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9971	<001>	Drainage slot in wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9972	<001>	Drainage slot in wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9973	<001>	Close up shot of wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9974	<001>	Close up shot of wall <001>	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9975	<001>	General shot of wall <001>	SW	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9976	(002)	General shot of demolition rubble deposit (002)	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9977	(002)	General shot of demolition rubble deposit (002)	S	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9978	(002)	General shot of demolition rubble deposit (002)	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9979	(002)	General shot of demolition rubble deposit (002)	S	06/03/2020	JVB

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSCN9980	<001>	Close up shot of sandstone wall <001>	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9981	<001>	Close up shot of sandstone wall <001>	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9982	<001>	Close up shot of sandstone wall <001>	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9983	(002)	General shot of demolition rubble deposit (002)	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9984	<001>	Close up shot of sandstone wall <001>	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9985	<001>	Close up shot of sandstone wall <001>	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9986	<001>	Close up shot of sandstone wall <001>	W	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9987	<001>	Close up shot of sandstone wall <001>	SW	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9988	<001>	Sandstone blocks disturbed from <001>	N	06/03/2020	JVB
DSCN9989	(002)	Artefacts within demolition rubble (002)	N/a	06/03/2020	JVB

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0001	<001>	View to west along wall <001>, start of day	W	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0002	<001>	View to north along wall <001>, start of day	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0003	<001>	Close up of top of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0004	<001>	Close up of top of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0005	<001>	General shot of wall <001>, start of day	SE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0006	<001>	General shot of wall <001>, start of day	S	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0007	<001>	Excavation of wall <001>	E	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0008	<001>	Excavation of wall <001>	S	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0009	<001>	General shot of wall <001>	S	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0010	<007>	Shot of wall <007>	W	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0011	<001>	Shot of southern side of wall <001>	NW	20/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0012	N/a	General shot of site	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0013	N/a	General shot of site	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0014	<001>	Shot of southern side of wall <001>	W	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0015	<001>	Shot of southern side of wall <001>	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0016	<001>	Shot of southern side of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0017	<001>	Shot of southern side of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0018	<001>	Shot of southern side of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0019	<001>	Shot of southern side of wall <001>	NW	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0020	<001>	General shot of wall <001>	W	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0021	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0022	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0023	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0024	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0025	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0026	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	N	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0027	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0028		General shot of site	NE	20/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0029	N/a	Shot of northern area of Aboriginal sensitivity	NE	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0030	N/a	Disturbance in northern area of Aboriginal sensitivity	E	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0031	N/a	Disturbance in northern area of Aboriginal sensitivity	S	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0032	N/a	Shot of northern area of Aboriginal sensitivity	SE	23/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0033	N/a	Shot of northern area of Aboriginal sensitivity	S	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0034	N/a	Shot of northern area of Aboriginal sensitivity	SW	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0035	<001>	Carved stone on back of wall <001>	N	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0036	<001>	General shot of southern side of wall <001>	NE	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0037	<001>	General shot of southern side of wall <001>	NE	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0038	<001>	General shot of southern side of wall <001>	NE	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0039	<001>	General shot of southern side of wall <001>	SE	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0040	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	E	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0041	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	E	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0042	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	E	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0043	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	S	23/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0044	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	S	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0045	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	S	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0046	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	W	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0047	<001>	End of day shot, drainage slot through wall <001>	N	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0048	<001>	End of day shot, drainage slot through wall <001>	NW	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0049	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	E	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0050	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	NW	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0051	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	NW	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0052	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	NW	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0053	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	N	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0054	<001>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <001>	NE	23/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0055	<007>	End of day shot, general shot of wall <007>	S	23/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0056	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0057	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0058	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0059	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0060	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0061	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0062	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0063	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0064	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0065	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0066	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0067	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0068	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0069	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0070	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0071	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0072	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0073	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, north side of wall <001>, with tape	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0074	<001>	Northern side of wall <001>	SE	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0075	<001>	Northern side of wall <001>	SE	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0076	<001>	Exposed top of wall <001> below impact level	E	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0077	<001>	Exposed top of wall <001> below impact level	NW	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0078	<001>	Truncation at east end of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0079	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0080	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0081	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0082	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0083	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0084	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0085	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0086	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0087	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0088	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0089	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0090	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0091	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0092	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0093	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0094	<001>	Overlapping shots: east – west, of north side of wall <001>	S	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0095	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0096	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0097	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0098	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0099	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0100	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0101	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0102	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0103	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0104	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0105	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0106	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0107	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0108	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0109	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0110	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0111	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0112	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0113	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>, with tape	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0114	<001>	Exposed top of wall <001> below impact level	NE	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0115	<001>	Southern side of wall <001>	W	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0116	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0117	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0118	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0119	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0120	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0121	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0122	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0123	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0124	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0125	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0126	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0127	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0128	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0129	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0130	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0131	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0132	<001>	Overlapping shots: west – east, of south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0133	<008>	Stormwater pit <008>	E	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0134	<008>	Stormwater pit <008>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0135	<001>	Close up of carved stone within wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0136	<001>	Close up of carved stone within wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0137	<001>	Remnant mortar on south side of wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0138	<001>	Closeup of unfinished stone in wall <001>	W	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0139	<001>	Drainage slot through wall <001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0140	<001>	Drainage slot through wall <001>	W	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0141	<001>	Post holes in top of wall<001>	N	24/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0142	<008>	Brick from stormwater pit<008>	N/a	24/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0143	N/a	Sands with Aboriginal archaeological potential	SE	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0144	N/a	Sands with Aboriginal archaeological potential	E	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0145	N/a	Sands with Aboriginal archaeological potential	W	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0146	N/a	Modern disturbance mixed with sands	N	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0147	N/a	Concrete feature in southwest corner of site	S	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0148	<001>	North side of wall <001>	SE	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0149	<001>	South side of wall <001>	NE	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0150	N/a	General shot of site	NE	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0151	<001>	Excavation to expose base of footings	NE	26/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0152	<001>	Profile of base of footings south side of wall <001>	N	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0153	<001>	Construction cut [005], for wall <001>	W	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0154	<001>	Monitoring shot of demolition of wall <001>	NW	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0155	<001>	Monitoring shot of demolition of wall <001>	W	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0156	<001>	Monitoring shot of demolition of <001>	W	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0157	<001>	Posthole in demolished section of wall <001>	N/a	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0158	<001>	Base of footings, north side of wall <001>	SW	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0159	<001>	Base of footings, north side of wall <001>	S	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0160	<001>	Construction cut [005] north of wall <001>	S	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0161	<001>	Red and blue paint on internal face of sandstone from wall <001>	W	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0162	<001>	Red and blue paint on internal face of sandstone from wall <001>	W	26/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0163	<001>	Decorative sandstone from inside of wall <001>	N/a	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0164	<001>	Decorative sandstone from inside of wall <001>	N	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0165	<001>	Decorative sandstone from inside of wall <001>	E	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0166	<001>	Monitoring shot of demolition of wall <001>	E	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0167	<001>	Monitoring shot of demolition of wall <001>	W	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0168	<007>	Monitoring of excavation of wall <007>	S	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0169	<007>	Monitoring of excavation of wall <007>	S	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0170	<007>	Monitoring of excavation of wall <007>	S	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0171	<007>	Monitoring of excavation of wall <007>	S	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0172	<007>	North end of wall <007>	W	26/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0173	<007>	General shot of wall <007>	S	26/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0174	<007>	Shot of sandstone extending out of western side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0175	<007>	Shot of sandstone extending out of western side of wall <007>	NE	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0176	<007>	Shot of weep hole in wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0177	<007>	Shot of wooden post within wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0178	<007>	Shot of wooden post within wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0179	<007>	North end of wall <007>	NW	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0180	<007>	North end of wall <007>	N	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0181	<007>	South end of wall <007>	S	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0182	N/a	Modern concrete footing	SE	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0183	<007>	Start of tape for panorama	W	30/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0184	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0185	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0186	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0187	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0188	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0189	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0190	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0191	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0192	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0193	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0194	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	E	30/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0195	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0196	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0197	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0198	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0199	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0200	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0201	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0202	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0203	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>, with tape	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0204	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0205	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0206	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0207	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0208	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0209	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0210	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0211	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0212	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0213	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0214	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0215	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0216	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0217	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0218	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0219	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0220	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0221	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0222	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0223	<007>	Overlapping shots: north – south, of west side of wall <007>	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0224	<007>	Close up of metalwork on sandstone block	W	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0225	<007>	Location of impacted section through wall <007> for piling	E	30/03/2020	GJH
DSC_0226	<007>	Location of impacted section through wall <007> for piling	E	30/03/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0227	N/a	General shot of area excavated when not present	N	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0228	N/a	General shot of area excavated when not present	N	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0229	N/a	General shot of area excavated when not present	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0230	<007>	Close up of north end of wall <007>	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0231	<007>	Close up of north end of wall <007>	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0232	<007>	Close up of north end of wall <007>	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0233	<007>	Close up of north end of wall <007>	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0234	<007>	Close up of north end of wall <007>	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0235	<007>	Close up of north end of wall <007>	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0236	<007>	Close up of north end of wall <007>	W	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0237	<001>, <007>	Relationship between walls <001> and <007>	N	01/04/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0238	<001>, <007>	Relationship between walls <001> and <007>	NE	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0239	<001>, <007>	Relationship between walls <001> and <007>	E	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0240	<001>, <007>	Relationship between walls <001> and <007>	N	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0241	<001>, <007>	Relationship between walls <001> and <007>	N	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0242	<001>, <007>	Relationship between walls <001> and <007>	E	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0243	<007>	General shot of wall <007>	E	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0244	<001>	Shot of wall <001> exposed in access ramp	NW	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0245	<001>	Shot of wall <001> exposed in access ramp	NW	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0246	<001>	Shot of wall <001> exposed in access ramp	N	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0247	<007>	Removal of part of wall <007>	NE	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0248	<007>	Removal of part of wall <007>	N	01/04/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0249	<007>	Sandstock brick within wall <007>	N/a	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0250	N/a	Archaeological finds recovered form demolition rubble, (002)	N/a	01/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0251	N/a	General shot of site	SE	07/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0252	N/a	General shot of site	S	07/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0253	<001>	General shot of site, sandstone wall <001>	SW	07/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0254	N/a	General shot of site	S	07/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0255	N/a	General shot of site	S	07/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0256	<001>	General shot of site, sandstone wall <001>	N	07/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0257	N/a	General shot of site, south side	S	07/04/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
DSC_0258	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>	W	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0259	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>	NW	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0260	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>	W	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0261	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>	SW	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0262	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>, close up	W	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0263	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>, close up	S	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0264	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>	W	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0265	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>	SW	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0266	<007>	General shot of north end of wall <007>	W	08/04/2020	GJH
DSC_0267		General shot of access ramp south of NRL building	W	08/04/2020	GJH

Photo #	Context	Description	Facing	Date	Initial
8196	N/a	General shot of monitoring area	N	06/07/2020	GJH
8197	N/a	General shot of monitoring area	N	06/07/2020	GJH
8198	N/a	General shot of monitoring area	E	06/07/2020	GJH
8199	N/a	General shot of monitoring area	E	06/07/2020	GJH
8200	N/a	General shot of monitoring area	N	06/07/2020	GJH
8201	N/a	General shot of stockpile	E	06/07/2020	GJH
200306_083041.jpg	N/a	Sydney Football Stadium Busbys Bore Access Shaft 9.	Looking North West	6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_083050.jpg	N/a	Sydney Football Stadium Busbys Bore Access Shaft 9.	Looking North West	6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_083052.jpg	N/a	Sydney Football Stadium Looking North-West along Moore Park Road.	Looking Northwest	6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_083055.jpg	N/a	Sydney Football Stadium Looking south over the sites of Shaft 9 and 10.	South	6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_083206.jpg	N/a	Sydney Football Stadium BB Access Shaft 10		6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_083217.jpg	N/a	Sydney Football Stadium BB Access Shaft 10 looking south west.		6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_084438.jpg	N/a	Sydney Football Stadium Unexpected Stone wall, initial inspection.		6/03/2020	IMS

20200306_084441.jpg		Sydney Football Stadium Unexpected Stone wall, initial inspection.		6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_084513.jpg		Sydney Football Stadium Unexpected Stone wall, initial inspection.		6/03/2020	IMS
20200306_085438.jpg		Sydney Football Stadium Unexpected Stone wall, initial inspection.		6/03/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 001.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10.		30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 002.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10.		30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 003.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10.		30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 004.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft.		30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 005.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed.		30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 006.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed and Shaft 10 looking North-West.	North West	30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 007.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed and Shaft 10 looking North.	North	30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 008.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed and Shaft 10 looking North.	North	30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 009.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed and Shaft 10 looking North.	North	30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 010.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed and Shaft 10 looking North.	North	30/07/2020	IMS

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 011.jpg	N/a	SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed and Shaft 10 looking North.	North	30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 012.jpg		SFS monitoring work near Shaft 10. Removal of concrete footing near Shaft. Concrete footing exposed and Shaft 10 looking North.	North	30/07/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 013.jpg		Unexpected Find September. Overview of the area looking South East showing general stratigraphy	South East	22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 014.jpg		Unexpected Find September. Overview of the area looking South East showing general stratigraphy	South East	22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 015.jpg		Unexpected Find September. Overview of the area looking South East showing general stratigraphy	South East	22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 016.jpg		Unexpected Find September. Overview of the area looking South East showing general stratigraphy	South East	22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 017.jpg		Unexpected Find September. Overview of the area looking South East showing general stratigraphy	South East	22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 018.jpg		Unexpected Find September. Overview of the area looking South East showing general stratigraphy	South East	22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 019.jpg		SFS Shaft 9 monitoring		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 020.jpg		SFS Shaft 9 monitoring		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 021.jpg		SFS Shaft 10 monitoring		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 022.jpg		SFS Shaft 10 monitoring		22/09/2020	IMS

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 024.jpg		Unexpected Find September. Overview of the area looking South East showing general stratigraphy		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 026.jpg		"Torpedo bottle" recovered from Unexpected Find area.		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 027.jpg		"Torpedo bottle" recovered from Unexpected Find area.		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 028.jpg		"Champagne bottle" recovered from Unexpected Find area.		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 029.jpg		"Champagne bottle" recovered from Unexpected Find area.		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 030.JPG		Milk Bottle recovered from Unexpected Find area.		22/09/2020	IMS
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 031.JPG		Milk Bottle recovered from Unexpected Find area		22/09/2020	IMS

artefact	Context Sheet	Context No 001
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 20/3/20
	Worksite location SFS	Site code

Co-ordinates		Name
Context Type	☑ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Sandstone wall
approx 1m width

Sandstone Blocks Range from ~~8~~600 x 270 ~~10~~ 1100 x 30

Beam Slots present in top of wall
2600 apart 125 x 210 ~~See Stacks over~~

Drainage slots present ~~Beam Slots~~ ~~in~~ ~~N~~ 2400 apart.
320 x 60 Higher on N. Side.

Sandstone blocks are Cut and Shaped into regular rect. Blocks.

N Side is Regular and clean cut blocks
S side is irregular with one Random placed pieces of worked Stone.

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	Width 1.1	Depth / Height 2.5	Orientation E-W

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other________________________

Matrix

	010	
	001	
	005	

Sample Types and No.

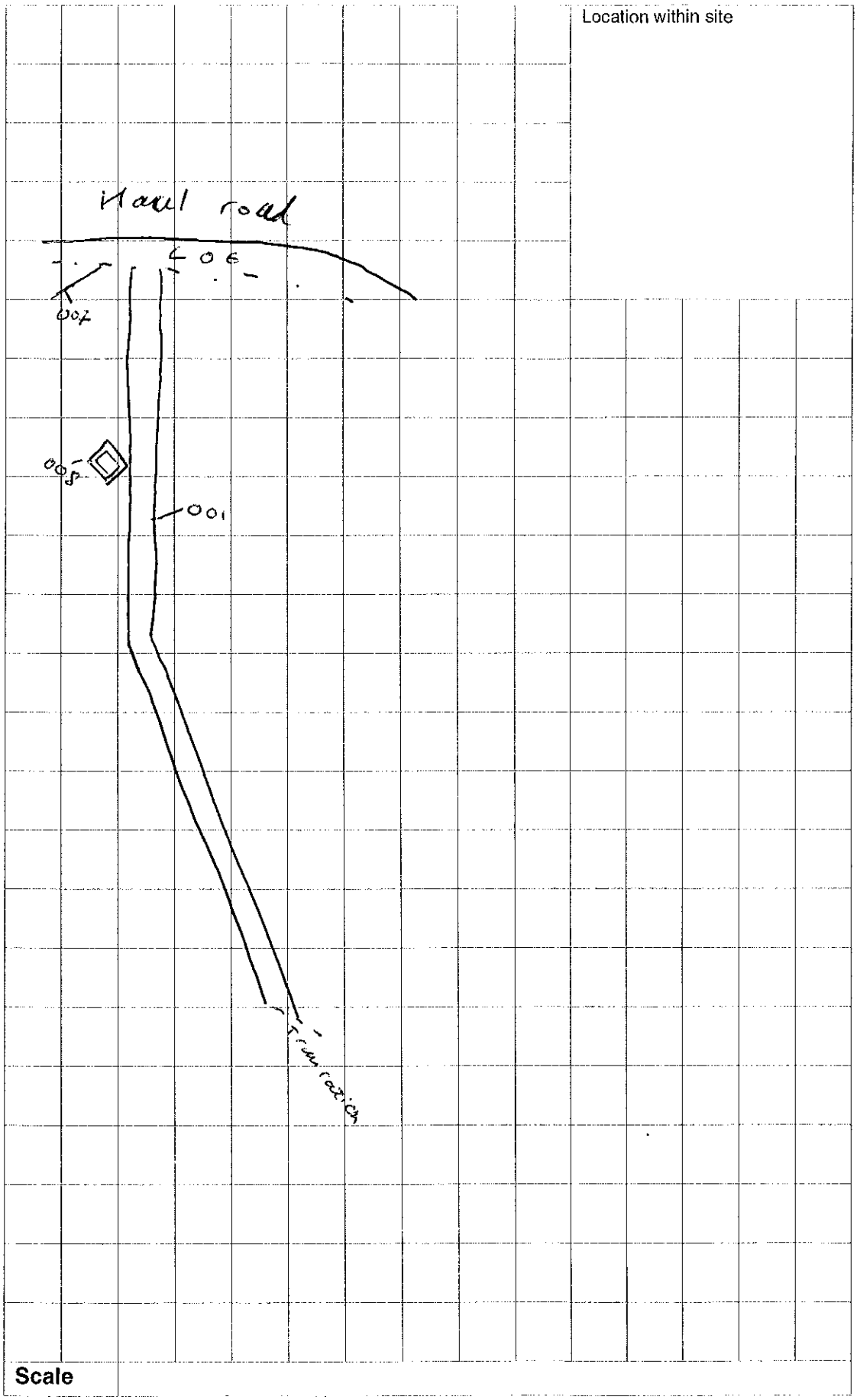
Brick________ Soil________ Other__________

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Sandstone wall

Sketch Plan / Section



artefact

Context Sheet

ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Context No 002
Worksite location SFS	Date 24/3/20
	Site code 19185

Co-ordinates		Name	Gareth H.
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☑ Deposit ☐ Natural		

Description

Mixed demo fill.
Highly mixed
Light grey Silty - Dark Brown Sandy.

ex tends across site

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	Width	Depth / Height	Orientation
/	/	2m	

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	/	
~~008~~	002	
~~005~~	012	009

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Modern demo fill

artefact	Context Sheet	Context No 003
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 24/3/20
	Worksite location SFS	Site code 19185

Co-ordinates		Name GH
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☑ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Yellow sandy friable
Contains demo fill
Extends across site.

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frag and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	Width	Depth / Height 0.5m	Orientation

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

005	~~003~~	~~005~~
	007	
	006	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Redep. sands

artefact

Context Sheet	Context No
	006
ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 24/3/20
Worksite location	Site code 19185

Co-ordinates		Name Everall
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☑ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Dark grey Sandy

Friable

Occ historical material

evenly across site

Modern material concentrated in top of deposit.

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	Width	Depth / Height ~300	Orientation

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

003	013	015
	006	
	011	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Disturbed mat Sandy

artefact	Context Sheet	Context No 005
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 24/3/20
	Worksite location SPS	Site code 19185

Co-ordinates		Name
Context Type	☐ Structure ☑ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Construction Cut for (001)

Cuts into Mat Sands (004)

initially seen to South of wall

Vertical sides and flat base.

Two fill (006) (010)

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	Width 1.9m	Depth / Height 0.35	Orientation E-W

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	001	
	005	
013	015	003

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

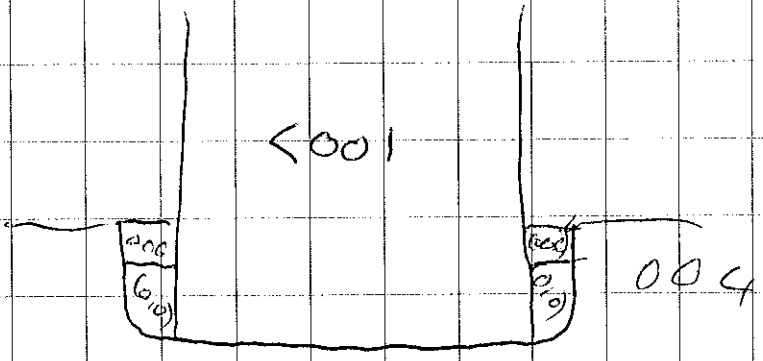
Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Cut for Sandstone wall

Sketch Plan / Section

Location within site



Scale

artefact

Context Sheet

ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring

Worksite location

Context No 006

Date 22/3/20

Site code 19185

Co-ordinates		**Name** cut
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☑ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Back fill of wall cut. mixed yellow brown/grey brown silty clay friable occ sandstone frag Redeposited sands and construction debris.

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	**Width** 0.2m	**Depth / Height** 100m	**Orientation** E-W

Artefact Types

☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix 002

	006	
	010	
	001	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Backfill of wall cut

artefact

Context Sheet

	Context Sheet	**Context No** 007
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	**Date** 30/3/20
	Worksite location Sydney Football Stadium	**Site code** 19185

Co-ordinates		**Name**
Context Type	☑ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Sandstone wall >40m long.
consists of large blocks of sandstone
up to 750×300×300.

regular slits every 2.4m approx 300×20mm
vertical.
above second slit from N. a sandstone
block 400×220 sticks out 0.15m above it.
signs of metalwork attached to this block
no others have this

17m was exposed

on the E side every 2.6m a 200×100mm hole
~~has been cut~~ is present the back 100m×100m
containing a wooden post and the front
concrete

cut by concrete beam to S. But continues

Structures / Surface
- footing, drain, wall
- orientation
- material – brick / sandstone
- sandstock / machine brick
- brick / stone size
- coursing / bond
- mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
- tooling and finishing of stone
- brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
- shape in plan
- shape in section
- dimensions and orientation
- fills and artefacts within
- what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
- colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
- compaction (friable, hard)
- inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
- artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	**Width**	**Depth / Height**	**Orientation**
>40m	600	>1.2m	N-S

Artefact Types

☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other__________

Matrix

	014	
	007	~~2013~~
	015	

Sample Types and No.

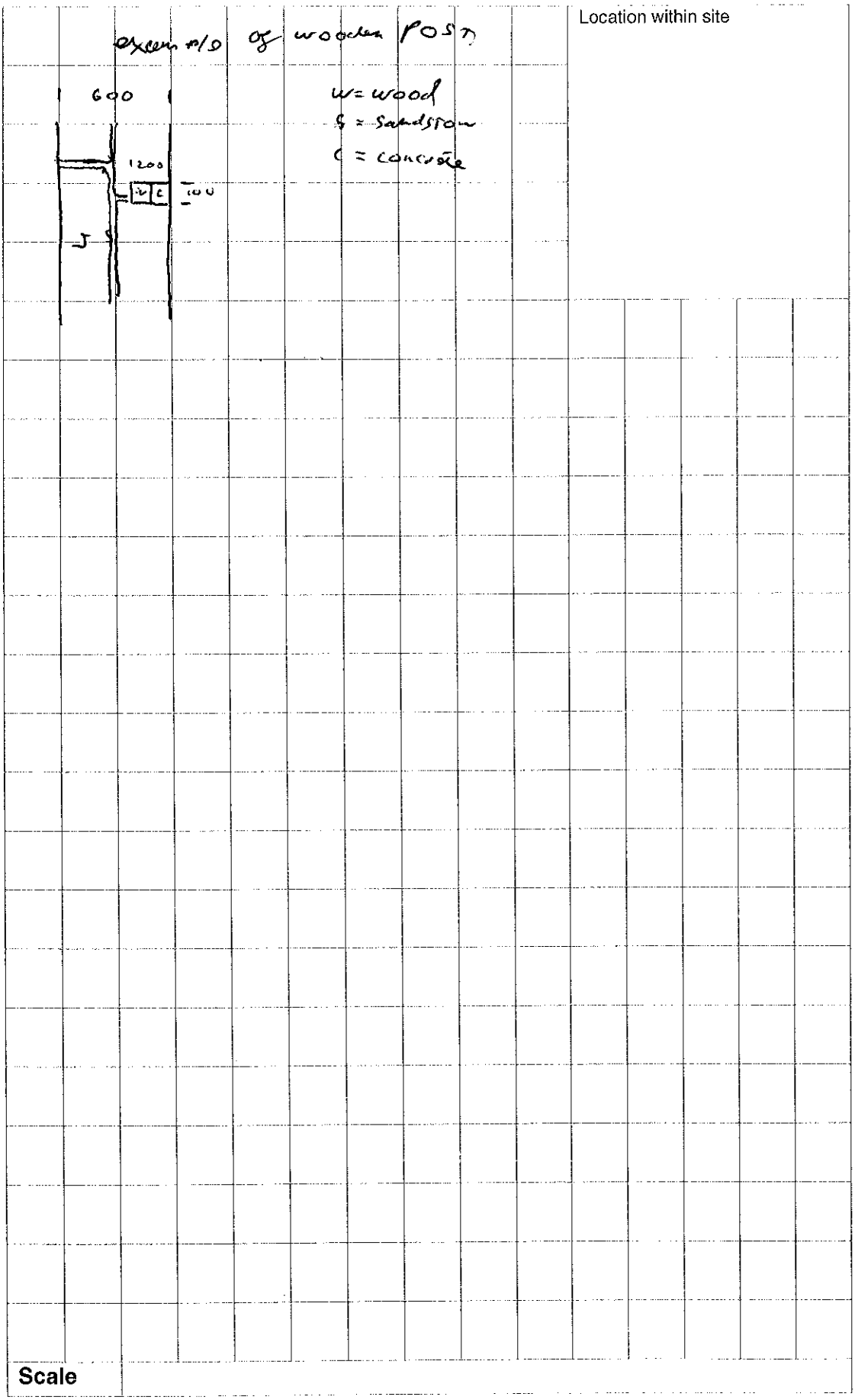
Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Sandstone wall

Sketch Plan / Section



artefact	**Additional Information Form**	
	ACTIVITY: Monitoring / Testing / Salvage	Date
	Worksite location	Site code 19185

Name 007	☐ Additional Monitoring Notes ☑ Additional Context Information	☐ Other – details:

Notes / Sketches

was determined to be truncated by 001.
Upper courses have been ~~[illegible]~~ removed and upper courses of <001> replaces them.
~~[illegible]~~ lower courses remain and lower courses of 001 abut them.
can not be seen continuing N of <001> at this stage
1/4
BLOCKS vary in size and at irregular intervals a block is place widthwise.
~~some Holes~~ in places reused Brick fill in internal gaps, both machine pressed and sandstock with High manganese content seen.
wooden posts on E side likely later addition and continue deep into ground
where pile would impact footings were excavated, wooden post could be seen continuing far deeper >1.2. (footings depth 0.6)
footings where impacted were shallower than seen elsewhere (N end) were truncated by (001))

artefact	Context Sheet	Context No 009
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 29/3/20
	Worksite location SFS	Site code 19185

Co-ordinates		Name
Context Type	☑ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Dark Blue grey concrete structure lining <008>.

lined with Iron sheets.

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length 900	Width 900	Depth / Height Unknown	Orientation Square

Artefact Types

☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	002	
	009	
	008	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Concrete + Iron used to Seal Stormwater.

artefact

Context Sheet

Context No	008 ~~24/3/20~~
ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	
Date	24/3/20
Worksite location	SFS
Site code	19185

Co-ordinates	
Name	GJd
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural

Description

Brick Structure
Red machine Stamped brick, ~~San~~ High
Visible sand content

2 Bricks thick Stretcher bond.
abuts (001)

~~at~~ no visible construction cut

above this feature a greater
Quantity of brick, ~~Fe~~ corrugated iron
Iron sheets were present

each Brick is 240×120×90

Structures / Surface
- -footing, drain, wall
- -orientation
- -material – brick / sandstone
- -sandstock / machine brick
- -brick / stone size
- -coursing / bond
- -mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
- -tooling and finishing of stone
- -brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
- -shape in plan
- -shape in section
- -dimensions and orientation
- -fills and artefacts within
- -what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
- -colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
- -compaction (friable, hard)
- -inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
- -artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	**Width**	**Depth / Height**	**Orientation**
1.35	1.35	>300mm	N/A

Artefact Types

☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other________________

Matrix

	004	
	008	
	006	

Sample Types and No.

Brick______ Soil______ Other______

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Access pit?
- sealed Storm Water - drain

artefact	Context Sheet	Context No (010)
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 26/3/20
	Worksite location SFS	Site code ~~18076~~ 19158

Co-ordinates		Name cut
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☑ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Backfill of construction cut.

Pale yellow Brown Sands, Loose.

Redeposited natural sands within cut [005]

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	Width 200	Depth / Height ~~0.~~ 200	Orientation ~~N-S~~ E-W

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	006	
	010	
	001	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Backfill of construction cut.

artefact	Context Sheet	Context No 011
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 26/3/20
	Worksite location	Site code ~~280~~ 19158

Co-ordinates		Name
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Bright yellow/orange. Sand.

Natural Sands B2

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	Width	Depth / Height >200.	Orientation

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	004	
	011	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Natural Sands.

artefact	Context Sheet	Context No 012
	ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Date 1/4/20
	Worksite location SFS	Site code 19 185

Co-ordinates		Name
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☒ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Dark Grey Brown
Silty clay
firm

Buried Topsoil
V. Humic.

Glass, metal + ceramic fragments

not excavated

Located at W of junction of <0017> and <007.

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length 1m	Width 2m	Depth / Height ?	Orientation

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	002	
	003	
	006	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Buried surface.

artefact

Context Sheet

ACTIVITY e.g Archaeological Monitoring	Context No 013
Worksite location SFS	Date 22/4/20
	Site code 19185

Co-ordinates		Name
Context Type	☒ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Sandstone wall with pale white grey sandy mortar concrete and wooden posts every 1.8m.
NE-SW
Only identified in section.

revised as footings for <001>

V. Similar to <007>

wooden post can be seen continuing below depth of wall

was only seen during excavation of footings for <001>

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length 5.5m	Width 0.6	Depth / Height 1m	Orientation E-W

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	005	
	013	
	004	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Sandstone wall Similar to <007>

artefact	**Context Sheet**	**Context No** 014
	Project: SFS	**Date** 24/3/2020

Co-ordinates		**Name**
Context Type	☐ Structure ☐ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☑ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

mid yellow sand

loose

Backfill of Construction Cut for <007>
Cut # [005]

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length	**Width** 100mm	**Depth / Height** 42cm	**Orientation**

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	005	
	014	
	007	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Backfill for Construction cut for <007>

artefact	**Context Sheet**	**Context No** 015
	Project: SFS	**Date** 24/3/2020

Co-ordinates		**Name** Lyn
Context Type	☐ Structure ☑ Cut ☐ Surface ☐ Posthole ☐ Fill ☐ Deposit ☐ Natural	

Description

Cut of Sandstone wall <007>

Vertical sides, flat base.

Cut into (006)

Structures / Surface
-footing, drain, wall
-orientation
-material – brick / sandstone
-sandstock / machine brick
-brick / stone size
-coursing / bond
-mortar (shell? sand? lime?)
-tooling and finishing of stone
-brick frog and size

Cuts / Postholes
-shape in plan
-shape in section
-dimensions and orientation
-fills and artefacts within
-what it cuts

Fills / Deposits
-colour and composition (silt, clay, sand)
-compaction (friable, hard)
-inclusions, frequency and particle size (charcoal, rubble, brick frags, grit, pebbles, angular stones, organic matter, modern material such as plastic)
-artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal, bone etc)

*Relationship to other features
*Depth from ground surface

Length 35.	**Width** 70 mm	**Depth / Height** ~~55~~ 56.	**Orientation** N-S

Artefact Types
☐ Ceramic ☐ Bottle Glass ☐ Window Glass
☐ Clay Pipe (stem / bowl) ☐ Sandstock brick
☐ Machine made brick ☐ Metal (Fe) ☐ Nails (Fe)
☐ Metal (other) ☐ Coins ☐ Buttons (metal or bone)
☐ Shell ☐ Timber (worked) ☐ Animal Bone
☐ Other_____

Matrix

	007	
	015	
	006	

Sample Types and No.

Brick_____ Soil_____ Other_____

Photo No. and Detail / Direction

Interpretation / Phasing / Comments

Construction
Cut of Wall

Appendix D, Photographic thumbnails

DSC_0460

DSC_0461

DSC_0462

DSC_0463

DSC_0644

DSC_0645

DSC_0646

DSC_0647

DSC_0648

DSC_0649

DSC_0650

DSC_0651

DSC_0651

DSC_0652

20200306_083041

20200306_083050

20200306_083052

20200306_083055

20200306_083206

20200306_08217

20200306_08438

20200306_084441

20200306_084513

20200306_084538

DSCN9957

DSCN9958

DSCN9959

DSCN9960

DSCN9961

DSCN9962

DSCN9963

DSCN9964

DSCN9965

DSCN9966

DSCN9967

DSCN9968

DSCN9969

DSCN9970

DSCN9971

DSCN9972

DSN9973

DSCN9974

DSCN9975

DSCN9976

DSCN9977

DSCN9978 DSCN9979 DSCN9980

DSCN9981 DSCN9982 DSCN9983

DSCN9984 DSCN9985 DSCN9986

DSCN9987

DSCN9988

DSCN9989

DSCN9990

DSC_0001

DSC_0002

DSC_0003

DSC_0004

DSC_0005

DSC_0006

DSC_0007

DSC_0008

DSC_0009

DSC_0010

DSC_0011

DSC_0012

DSC_0013

DSC_0014

DSC_0015

DSC_0016

DSC_0017

DSC_0018

DSC_0019

DSC_0020

DSC_0021

DSC_0022

DSC_0023

DSC_0024

DSC_0025

DSC_0026

DSC_0027

DSC_0028

DSC_0029

DSC_0030

DSC_0031

DSC_0032

DSC_0033

DSC_0034

DSC_0035

DSC_0036

DSC_0037

DSC_0038

DSC_0039

DSC_0040

DSC_0041

DSC_0042

DSC_0043

DSC_0044

DSC_0045

DSC_0046

DSC_0047

DSC_0048

DSC_0049

DSC_0050

DSC_0051

DSC_0052

DSC_0053

DSC_0054

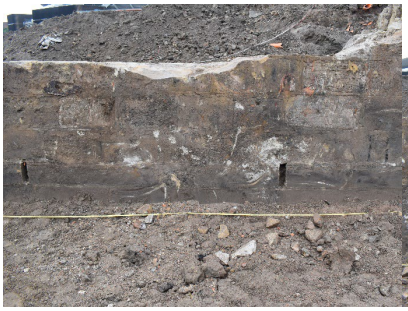
DSC_0055

DSC_0056

DSC_0057

DSC_0058

DSC_0059



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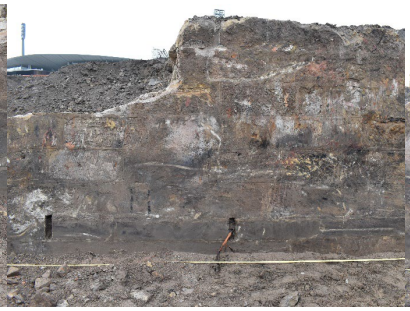

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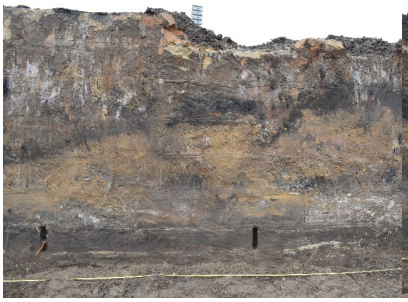
DSC_0062



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DSC_0065

DSC_0066

DSC_0067

DSC_0068

DSC_0069

DSC_0070

DSC_0071

DSC_0072

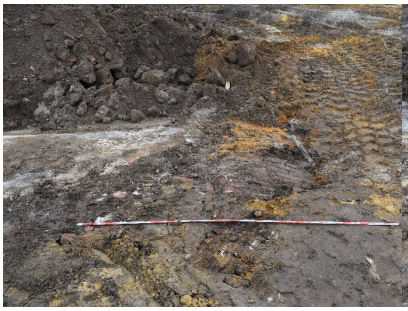
DSC_0073

DSC_0074

DSC_0075

DSC_0076

DSC_0077



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DSC_0080

DSC_0081

DSC_0082

DSC_0083

DSC_0084 DSC_0085 DSC_0086

DSC_0087 DSC_0088 DSC_0089

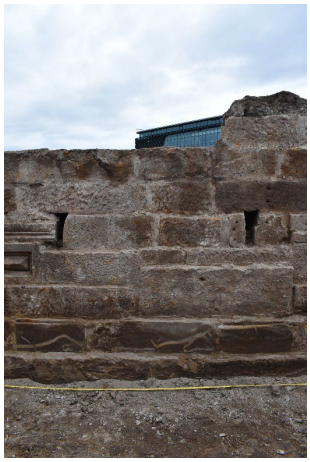
DSC_0090 DSC_0091 DSC_0092

DSC_0093 DSC_0094 DSC_0095

DSC_0096

DSC_0097

DSC_0098



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DSC_0101

DSC_0102

DSC_0103

DSC_0104

DSC_0105

DSC_0106

DSC_0107

DSC_0108

DSC_0109

DSC_0110

DSC_0111

DSC_0112

DSC_0113

DSC_0114

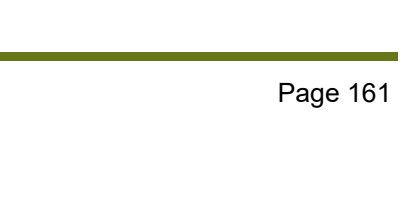
DSC_0115

DSC_0116

DSC_0117

DSC_0118

DSC_0119



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DSC_0126 DSC_0127 DSC_0128

DSC_0129 DSC_0130 DSC_0131

DSC_0132

DSC_0133

DSC_0134

DSC_0135

DSC_0136

DSC_0137

DSC_0138

DSC_0139

DSC_0140

DSC_0141

DSC_0143

DSC_0142

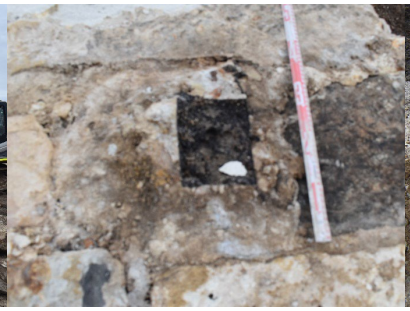
DSC_0144 DSC_0145 DSC_0146

DSC_0147 DSC_0148 DSC_0149

DSC_0150 DSC_0151 DSC_0152

DSC_0153 DSC_0154 DSC_0155

DSC_0156



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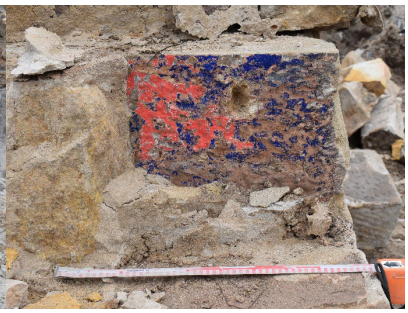
DSC_0158

DSC_0159

DSC_0160



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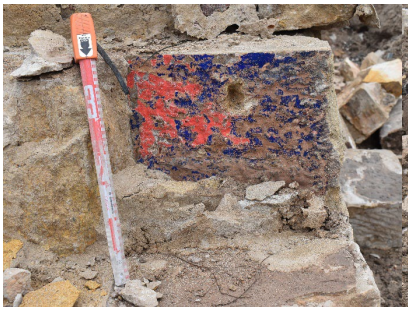

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DSC_0163

DSC_0164

DSC_0165

DSC_0166

DSC_0167

DSC_0168

DSC_0169

DSC_0170

DSC_0171

DSC_0172

DSC_173

DSC_0174

DSC_0175

DSC_0176

DSC_0177

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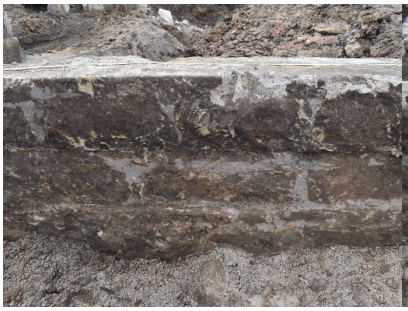
DSC_0185



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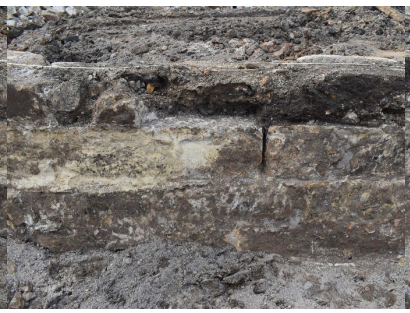
DSC_0187

DSC_0188

DSC_0189



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DSC_0191

DSC_0192 DSC_0193 DSC_0194

DSC_0195 DSC_0196 DSC_0197

DSC_0198 DSC_0199 DSC_0200

DSC_0201 DSC_0202 DSC_0203

DSC_0204 DSC_0205 DSC_0206

DSC_0207 DSC_0208 DSC_0209

DSC_0210 DSC_0211 DSC_0212

DSC_0213 DSC_0214 DSC_0215

DSC_0216

DSC_0217

DSC_0218

DSC_0219

DSC_0220

DSC_0221

DSC_0222

DSC_0223

DSC_0224

DSC_0225

DSC_0226

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DSC_0228

DSC_0229

DSC_0230

DSC_0231

DSC_0232

DSC_0233

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DSC_0235

DSC_0236

DSC_0237

DSC_0238

DSC_0239

DSC_0240 DSC_0241 DSC_0242

DSC_0243 DSC_0244 DSC_0245

DSC_0246 DSC_0247 DSC_0248

DSC_0249 DSC_0250 DSC_0251

DSC_0252 DSC_0253 DSC_0254

DSC_0255 DSC_0256 DSC_0357

DSC_0258 DSC_0259 DSC_0260

DSC_0261 DSC_0262 DSC _0263

DSC_0264

DSC_0265

DSC_0266

.

DSC_0267

IMG_8196

2

IMG_8197

IMG_8198

IMG8199

IMG_8200

IMG_8201

DSC_1603

DSC_1604

DSC_1605

DSC_1606

DSC_1607

DSC_1608

20200306_084438

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20200306_084513

20200306_085438

20200306_083206

20200306_083217.

20200306_084438

20200306_084441

20200306_084513

20200306_085438.

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 001

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 002

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 003

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 004

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 005

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 006

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 007

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 008

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 009

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 010

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 011

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 012

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 013

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 014

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 015

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 016

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 017

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 018

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 019

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 020

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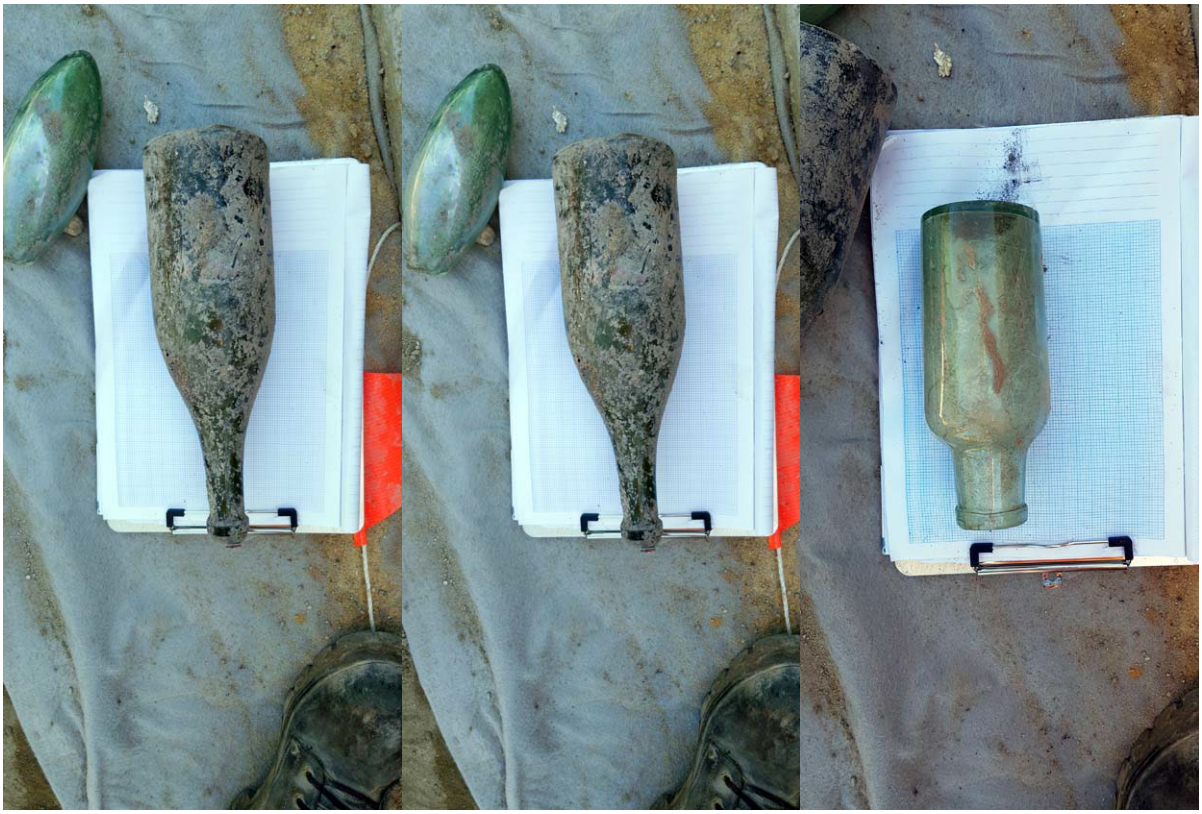
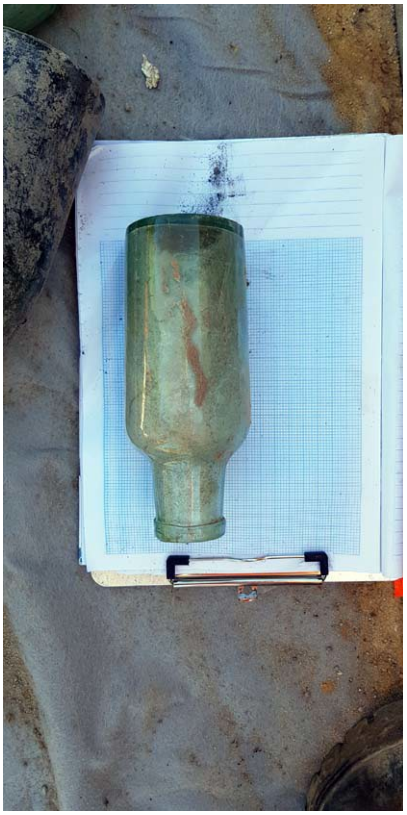
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 026

SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 027



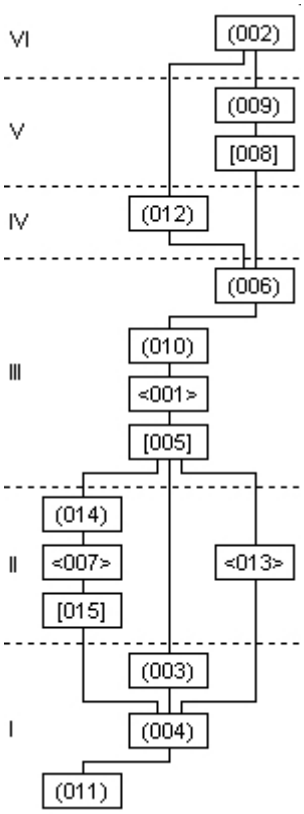
SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 028 SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 029 SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 030



SFS Busbys Bore monitoring 031

Appendix E, Harris matrix

Figure 65. Harris matrix



Appendix F, Monitoring sheets

artefact

Monitoring/Site Inspection/Test Trench Form

Project:	Date 13/2/20
Worksite/Trench location: Sydney Football Ground	

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
Gareth Helen	8:45	15:45	

Construction activities / Test trench details

Notes / Sketches

7:45 call from Michael to go to site
8:45 arrive on site, induction
9:15 start work
15:15 finish, – no stop for lunch.

Borhole 307, samples every 1.5m
0–900 – mid-light yellow sand with some rubble
900–1m concrete
1.5m mixed brown/yellow sand
3m dark brown sand
3.6 light yellow sand
8.5 pale grey/dark grey sand
10m pale yellow sand
12.5 yellow weathered sandstone

Adam Ram
finished at 4:30

Borehole 7am
finished 3:15.

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets: Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers: Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

artefact

Monitoring/Site Inspection/Test Trench Form

Project:	Date 14/2/10
Worksite/Trench location: Sydney Football Stadium	

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
Gareth Holer	7:00	17:00	

Construction activities / Test trench details

Boreholes

Notes / Sketches

Adam - Rap La Perouse - finished @ 13:15

arrived on site 6:45

started 7:00

continued borehole 307 from yesterday 23m

Worstold will start 305 Today in 2-3 hrs

will continue all day 307 max depth 33.87.

307 Hit real bedrock @ 24.5m

11:00 Second team begin BH 305

0-1m - made Ground mixed Dark brown sand with demo rubble

@2.5. white Grey clay with yellow mottles - fill capping clay!

4m Sample core

@5m switch to clean orange yellow sand. - Buried sand dune.

@ 20.5m clean Red Sand Clay

Reached 23.5 @ end of day

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets: Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers: Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

artefact

Monitoring/Site Inspection Form

ACTIVITY e.g. Archaeological Monitoring	Date 15/2/2020
Worksite location SFS	Site code 19158

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
Gareth Hales	8.00	12:15	

Construction activities

Borehole

Notes / Sketches

arrive 8:00.
~~Begin~~ coring 30s
clay cont. ↑ in sand content
rock (sandstone) @ 30.2.
Finished day at 35.75

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets: Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers: Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

artefact

Monitoring/Site Inspection Form

ACTIVITY e.g. Archaeological Monitoring	Date
	17/2/20
Worksite location	**Site code**
SFS	19158

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
Gareth	7:00	16:00	Liam

Construction activities

Borehole

Notes / Sketches

ADam · RAP · LPAC
7:00.

talked to ~~Hain~~ Liam
John Holland likely
needed on-site 2-11 mid
Next week, SAT TBD.

Continued Borehole 305.
max depth 37.35.
moving onto 316.
so
0-10a tarmac.
so - DARK GB Sandy clayey fill, Demo.
@ 2.5. Grey Sand inclusions
4 mid-light grey brown disturbed nat. Sands
5. light yellow grey nat sands
8.5 Pale Grey Sands.
11 mid yellow sands
14.5 Pale Grey Sandy clays, Red clay inclusions
end of day 14.5.

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets:	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers:
Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

artefact

Monitoring/Site Inspection Form

ACTIVITY e.g. Archaeological Monitoring	Date 18/2/20
Worksite location SF5	Site code 19158

Name Gareth Hoban	Time in 7:00	Time out 16'00	Site contact Liam

Construction activities

Notes / Sketches

Continued Borehole 316
@ 14.5 began to Reddish Sandy clay
@ 17.5 Light grey inclusions, as above.
@ 20.5 Pale yellow clay
@ 32.43 Sandstone.
@ end of day ≈36.5m

10.15. ~~Work~~ Second Rig arrived, began on 317
Dark grey/brown sandy demo fill, concrete chips.
↓
2.5m yellow sands, clean.
4m Pale yellow grey sands
@ end of day 13m Pale yellow sands

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets: Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers: Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

> F>

19/2/2020

Monitoring

Notes / Sketches

Borhole 316

~~ex~~ completed max depth 38.5

Borhole 317

Pale yellow grey ~~Grey~~ Sandy clay @ 15m

19m Mid Reddish Sandy clay

25m Pale Grey clay Sand

25.8 sandstone bedrock

Borhole 306

0-100 Tarmac

1m Dark GB silty clay made ground Domo fill

4m Yellow Sand.

8m Pale Grey ~~Sandy~~ clay Sand.

10m @ end of day

Photo list:	Context list:

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Monitoring/Site Inspection Form

ACTIVITY e.g. Archaeological Monitoring	Date 20/2/20
Worksite location SFS	Site code 19185

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
Gareth Hollas	7:00	16:00	Liam

Construction activities

Boreholes

Notes / Sketches

317 is complete at 25.8m

306 continued from 10m

Plans to run 3 rigs today

306

11.5m switch to Red yellow sandy clay.
14.5 Pale yellow grey sandy clay.
26.5 Pale grey clay. - end of day

312 start @ 9:50
~~0.2m~~ mid grey brown sand made ground, demo fill, yellow sand inclusions.
~~1.1m~~ 1.4m ... with pale gray sand.
2.5. yellow sand.
4m pale yellow sand.
7m pale grey sand
8.5 pale grey yellow clay sands.
10m Reddish sands, mottled, dark reddish sands
13 pale sandy clay
19m light Red yellow sandy clay - end of day

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets: Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers: Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

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Monitoring/Site Inspection Form

ACTIVITY e.g. Archaeological Monitoring	Date
	21/2/2020
Worksite location	Site code
SFS	19085 ~~11215~~

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
~~Gareth~~ Holen	7:00	16:00	Liam

Construction activities

Borehole

Notes / Sketches

Borehole 306
27.18 - Top of Rock
Max depth 32.3m

Borehole 312
22m Red Sandy clay occasional pale grey sand mottling
27.3m Top of rock
33.8 - max depth

Borehole 313
10m Pale yellow grey Sand
25 Reddish Clay Sand
28-7 end of day Reddish sandy clay.

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets:	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers:
Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

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Monitoring/Site Inspection Form

ACTIVITY e.g. Archaeological Monitoring	Date
	22/2/2020
Worksite location	**Site code**
SFS	19185

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
Gareth Hollis	8:00	11:30	Liam

Construction activities

Notes / Sketches

Borehole 313
Rock started @ 28.7.
Max depth 32m

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets:	Photo taken Y/N: Photo numbers:
Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

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Additional Information Form

ACTIVITY: Monitoring / Testing / Salvage	Date
Worksite location SFS	Site code

Name		
Gareth Hales	☐ Additional Monitoring Notes ☐ Additional Context Information	☐ Other – details:

Notes / Sketches

Day Notes 20/3

Arrived 7:00 -

induction to 8:30

Met with Cameron + Matt

Began work 9:00

Due to suits work will stop at 30°C

Worked through to Lunch, Stopped for heat 13:30.

~~23~~/3

Pre-start 6:45.

Continued exposing <001>, truncated to west

Upper layers truncated as move west.

stopped ~~work~~ when Highest surviving course was below limit of impact. aprox 40m long wall.

Began clearing N. Side.

- dark grey sands exposed with visible construction cut.

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Additional Information Form

ACTIVITY: Monitoring / Testing / Salvage	Date 24/3/20
Worksite location	Site code 19185

Name		
Gareth Hole	☐ Additional Monitoring Notes ☑ Additional Context Information	☐ Other – details: 001

Notes / Sketches

N. side comprises clean well pointed + faced stone.

S. side is highly irregular stones range from well finished to poorly finished, do not align. a number of carved blocks are present at irregular locations - Reuse of older stone.

- Possible retaining wall.

The cut is visible in small section to East.

Drainage channels contained dark grey clayey silts. not given seperate Number, Essence of coffee Bottle recovered from one channel.

- Top of wall was exposed to E to identify extent - Truncated by later service approx 4.5.
- Could not pick up on other side.

The lowest layer of footing comprises concrete with ~~High~~ abundant large gravels. Decorated stone frontages found on internal facings of stones. During demolition.

Post dated 007 - See 007 for details

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Monitoring recording form

Project: Sydney Football Stadium	**Initial:** CY
Monitoring location:	**Date:** 26/3/20
On-site supervisor: MATT	**Time in/time out:** 6:45

Location *Include a brief summary of the location of the monitoring job e.g. buildings near, nearest chainage and platform (specific Central Station)*	
Description of works being monitored	
Notes *Timeline of works, any issues/actions taken*	pre start - 6:45 - Raining - rain stopped 7:30 - Talked to surveyors got plan with ~~50~~ geolocated points - Today - inspect sands for aboriginal potential - Watch wall demo. - was asked to inspect area to SW of site. - Grey sands with occ modern disturbance. - Concrete slab to W 2.5m wide 7m long circular holes 0.04m in grid. I Beams to the Located on either side - modern services present Watched wall being demolished and excavated depth of footings -
Photos *Take RAW and JPEG photos and list details here (photo register numbers and direction facing)*	

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Monitoring recording form

Project: SFS 19185	**Initial:** Cm
Monitoring location:	**Date:** 30/3/20
On-site supervisor:	**Time in/time out:** 6:45 / 16:05

Location *Include a brief summary of the location of the monitoring job e.g. buildings near, nearest chainage and platform (specific Central Station)*	CLAUDIO
Description of works being monitored	
Notes *Timeline of works, any issues/actions taken*	completed Demo of <001> exposed 17m of <007> sac sheets - confirm undoing from impacts. - RTA work.
Photos *Take RAW and JPEG photos and list details here (photo register numbers and direction facing)*	

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Monitoring recording form

Project: SSI 9185	**Initial:** [illegible]
Monitoring location: SFS	**Date:** 1/4/2020
On-site supervisor:	**Time in/time out:** 6:45 / 16:00

Location *Include a brief summary of the location of the monitoring job e.g. buildings near, nearest chainage and platform (specific Central Station)*	
Description of works being monitored	/
Notes *Timeline of works, any issues/actions taken*	Arrived, Pre start 6:45. - on site 7:00 additional parts of <001> and <007> exposed and removed while not in attendence, Talked to Nick-forman. - Relationship between walls exposed appear to be keyed in. - further investigation revealed <001> POST dates <007> upper courses of 007 were removed Lower courses 001 abut 007. POS - ground level.
Photos *Take RAW and JPEG photos and list details here (photo register numbers and direction facing)*	

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Monitoring recording form

Project: SFS 19185	**Initial:**
Monitoring location:	**Date:** 8/4/20
On-site supervisor:	**Time in/time out:** 6:45 16:30

Location *Include a brief summary of the location of the monitoring job e.g. buildings near, nearest chainage and platform (specific Central Station)*	
Description of works being monitored	
Notes *Timeline of works, any issues/actions taken*	inspected works on E side of site. - No works in Supervision area. Stormwater Tank N of walls (1)(7) exposed 4m in Length >1. Wall (7) terminates at N side of wall (1), Mortar has been used to smooth face. 0.20m. V. little of this was exposed most is beyond impact of this point.
Photos *Take RAW and JPEG photos and list details here (photo register numbers and direction facing)*	

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Additional Information Form

ACTIVITY: Monitoring / Testing / Salvage	Date 21/4/20
Worksite location SFS.	Site code 19185

Name	☑ Additional Monitoring Notes ☐ Additional Context Information	☐ Other – details:

Notes / Sketches

an additional section of wall was located 2m SW of prev. discussed extending wall to 27m, can be seen continuing.

This section and area TO NE inc. the wall 1.6m wide will be impacted by light shaft and plan is to remove it.

John holand (chris) and Usher do NOT believe That The wall will otherwise impact Piling

Post holes were visible in NW side 240 x 100... to outer 120 filled with concrete similar TO seen in <0077>

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Monitoring recording form

Project: SFS 19185	**Initial:** CW
Monitoring location: W Side	**Date:** 21/4/20
On-site supervisor:	**Time in/time out:** 6:45.

Location *Include a brief summary of the location of the monitoring job e.g. buildings near, nearest chainage and platform (specific Central Station)*	
Description of works being monitored	
Notes *Timeline of works, any issues/actions taken*	6:45 arrived - on-site, Pre-scan. Sandstone wall 001 exposed on Southern side. Same as seen previously slightly cleaner. 23.5m west of (007) exposed 17-23.5 Truncated by works. - not seen. 23.5+ can be seen single course continuing to S. 10m - 13m - Truncated mod service box services truncate upper courses 7-8. This section somewhat cleaner than to Em. S. side of wall is more finished Discussed plans going forward. Next job will be piling.
Photos *Take RAW and JPEG photos and list details here (photo register numbers and direction facing)*	

Description of monitoring location	
Context Numbers assigned *(if applicable)*:	**Summary matrix**
Plan/Section Numbers assigned: *Cross-reference to scale plans/sections if drawn separately (by site planner/etc), and include register numbers*	
Surveyor: *Has the area been surveyed? By whom and date.*	

Plan

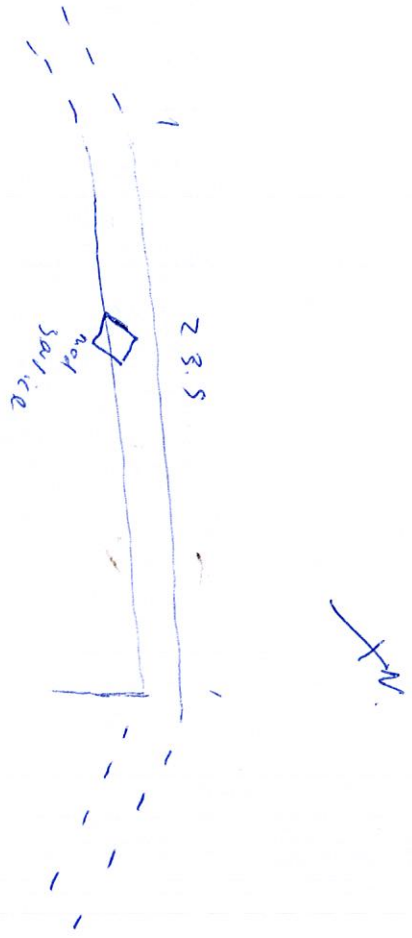
Include sketch showing final extent of excavation works - Annotate with context numbers (if applicable), north arrow, etc

Facing:	**Photos:**

Location sketch

Draw a quick sketch of your monitoring location in relation to the surrounding area. If there are permanent features nearby i.e. buildings, walls, fencelines show these on your sketch. Include measurements to these permanent features if possible. Indicate north.

North arrow



~~Additional~~ Information Form

Monitoring

ACTIVITY: Monitoring / Testing / Salvage	Date 22/4/20
Worksite location SFS	Site code 19185

Name		
Gareth Holes	☐ Additional Monitoring Notes ☐ Additional Context Information	☐ Other – details: 6:30 - ~~16:30~~ 12:15pm

Notes / Sketches

NE- Side of wall, covered in 30mm light grey plaster additional concrete pillars identified where plaster peels.

Section from 18.5 - 24m removed for piling.

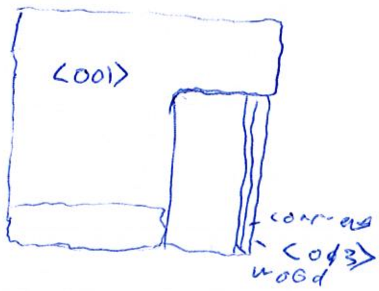
wood/
Concrete pillars were seen every 2.6m from 24m

- when section was removed footings were found to be 1m below height at S end.

The wall was found to be made of 2 components the Similar 1. ~~con~~ was constructed on concrete slab. with a much yellower mortar the W. 600mm composed of Sandstone throughout similar to <007>
in the N side the main wall <001> extended over the ~~top~~ W wall, <013>

RL at Base, 38.79m

Sketch



Monitoring recording form

Project: 19185	**Initial:** AA
Monitoring location:	**Date:** 6/7/20
On-site supervisor: Holly	**Time in/time out:** 8:50 7:30

Location *Include a brief summary of the location of the monitoring job e.g. buildings near, nearest chainage and platform (specific Central Station)*	
Description of works being monitored	
Notes *Timeline of works, any issues/actions taken*	Arrived onsite, met with Holly who Escorted me to the work area in the NE corner of site, exposed area had been largely covered with sandstone rubble stockpile. where exposed material was visible it consisted of Dark grey Brown silty ~~sand~~ Part Fill This ~~was~~ is consistant with the fill expected behind the retaining wall. Due to the stockpile little to no further detail could be ascertained. Further works will consist of raising the level to the desired height.
Photos *Take RAW and JPEG photos and list details here (photo register numbers and direction facing)*	

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Monitoring/Site Inspection Form

~~CYAB~~

Archaeological Monitoring	Date 4/5/21
Worksite location SFS	Site code ~~170216~~ 19185

Name	Time in	Time out	Site contact
Gareth Hollon	8:00	9:00	Holly

Construction activities

Notes / Sketches

inspected finds location SW corner of site

finds recovered from mixed fill, Gravelly Sand overlying yellow sands.

Modern Plastic / fabric visible - fill.

upto 1m thick.

objects

1 Brown Ceramic Ink pot 3.5cm Height 5.7cm Diam.

1 Cream/off white ceramic BOTTLE 23cm Height 8cm diam.

port Dundas Glasgow Pottery Co

Issues/actions taken

Archaeological recording undertaken Y/N Refer to context sheets: Please submit Context Sheets / Drawings with this form and provide context list overleaf.	Photo taken (Y)/N: Photo numbers: 1-6 Please submit JPEGS with this form and provide photo list overleaf.

Appendix G, Call-out register

Table 8: Call-out register

Date	Person	Reason for monitoring/call-out	Actions taken
13/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
14/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
15/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
17/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
18/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
19/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
20/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
21/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
22/02/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes	Monitoring boreholes	No archaeology exposed
06/03/2020	Iain Stuart Jayden van Beek	Site Inspection, unexpected find	Sandstone wall <001> identified, further recording and monitoring required
20/03/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone wall <001>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <001>
23/03/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone wall <001>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <001>

Date	Person	Reason for monitoring/call-out	Actions taken
24/03/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone wall <001>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <001>
26/03/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone wall <001>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <001>
30/03/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone wall <007>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <007>
01/04/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone wall <007>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <007>
07/04/2020	Adam Russell Gareth Holes Michael Lever	Site Inspection	Site inspection with Aboriginal RAP
08/04/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating relationship of sandstone walls <001> and <007>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <001> and <007>
21/04/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone wall <001>, located south of NRL building	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <001>
22/04/2020	Gareth Holes	Investigating sandstone walls <001> and <013>	Archaeological monitoring and recording of <001> and <013> complete
06/07/2020	Gareth Holes	Site Inspection and monitoring	Excavation undertaken prior to attendance

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Artefact Heritage

ABN 73 144 973 526
Suite 56, Jones Bay Wharf
26-32 Pirrama Road
Pyrmont NSW 2009 Australia

+61 2 9518 8411
office@artefact.net.au
www.artefact.net.au