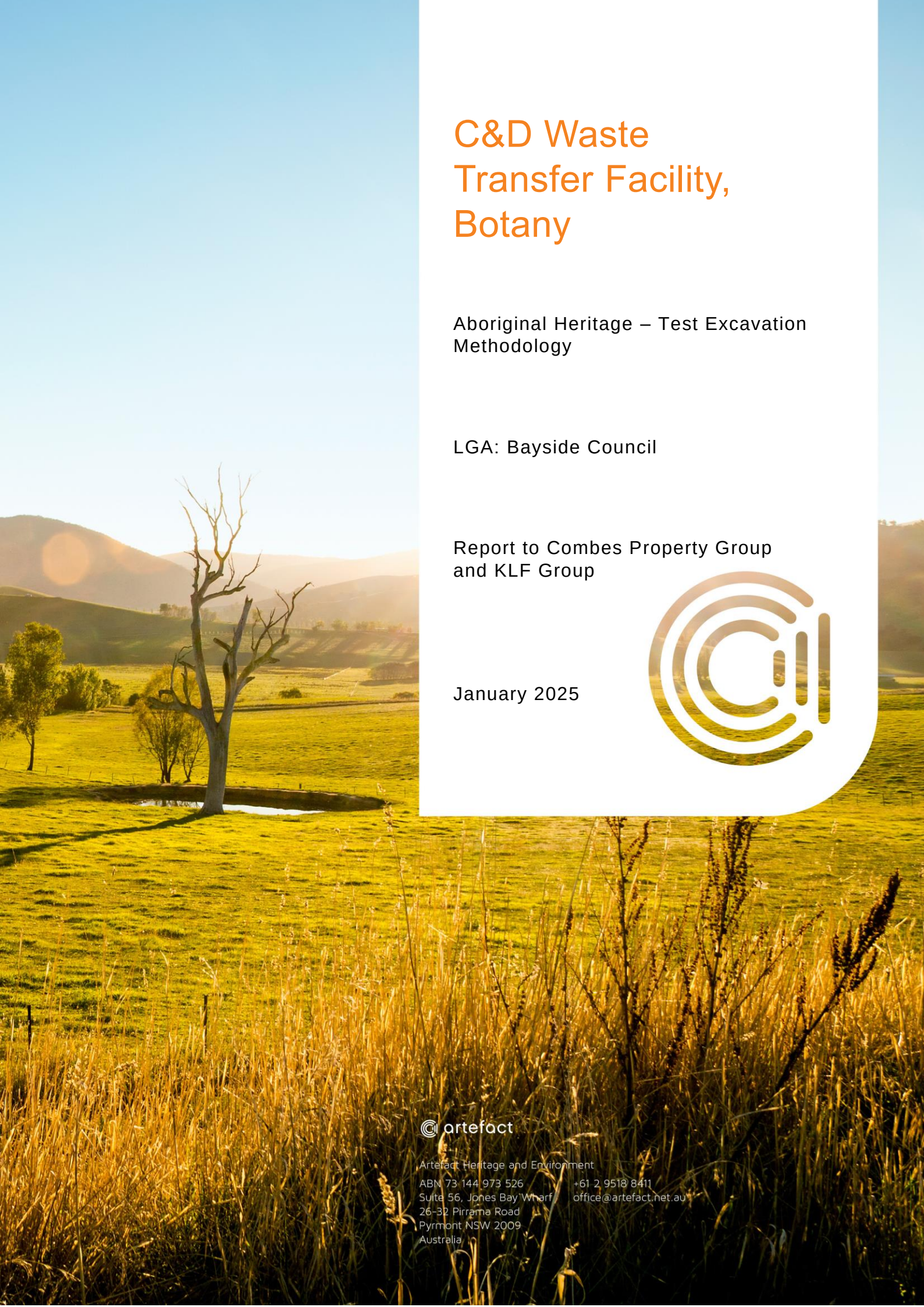
C&D Waste Transfer Facility, Botany

Aboriginal Heritage – Test Excavation Methodology

LGA: Bayside Council

Report to Combes Property Group and KLF Group

January 2025



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CONTENTS

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

Combes Property Group (CPG) and KLF Group (KLF) (the proponents) are proposing to develop a construction and demolition (C&D) waste transfer facility at 2-4 Hale Street, Botany (the study area). The project has been declared a State Significant Development (SSD) and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) (SSD-62855708) were issued on 25 October 2023. The SEARs outlined that an assessment of the project's impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage was necessary through the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and an accompanying Archaeological Technical Report (ATR). Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) were engaged by the proponents to prepare these documents.

The ATR (Artefact Heritage 2024) involved a combination of background assessment and archaeological survey to determine whether Aboriginal objects are present, or are likely to be present, within the study area. This assessment was supplemented by geotechnical data which identified remnant natural soil profiles beneath modern fill. The ATR identified that the entire study area has potential to contain Aboriginal objects and was registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), 2-4 Hale PAD01 (AHIMS ID 45-6-4111). It was assessed that Aboriginal objects are likely located within the natural sands which are covered by 0.2-0.3m of modern fill. As the proposed works would involve excavations to depths of between 0.5 and 0.6m and the removal of underground storage tanks, it was determined that Aboriginal objects potentially located in deposits within sand layers may be impacted through the proposed works. Consequently, the ATR recommended that further archaeological investigation in the form of archaeological monitoring and test excavation were necessary to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects in the PAD. However, as the site is covered by existing structures that require SSD consent to demolish, test excavation is not possible until development consent has been granted.

Heritage NSW have reviewed the ACHAR and accompanying ATR for the SSD submission and in acknowledgement of the site constraints has requested that an archaeological test excavation methodology (TEM) be prepared which includes plans of proposed excavation locations and triggers for when test excavations would occur. Heritage NSW have also specified that the methodology should include the criteria for assessing significance, to inform when conservation would be a necessary outcome.

1.2 Purpose of this document

This document presents the archaeological test excavation methodology for the investigation of Aboriginal objects for the C&D Waste Transfer Facility, Botany. It has been prepared to address the submission provided by Heritage NSW.

The result of the ATR identified that 2-4 Hale PAD01 (AHIMS ID 45-6-4111), a site of unknown archaeological value, will be harmed by the proposed works. Archaeological test excavations will be required to identify and adequately assess the significance of the sub-surface Aboriginal object to formulate adequate management recommendations. The purpose of this document, therefore, is to identify the triggers for archaeological monitoring and archaeological test excavation, outline a methodology for the test excavation program, and identify triggers for archaeological salvage excavation of the site based on the findings of the test excavation program.

The designation of the project as an SSD means that the requirement to utilise the test excavation methodology outlined in the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects*

in NSW (DECCW 2010b; hereafter the Code of Practice) as exemption from harm is not applicable. Test excavations are proposed to be completed under the authorisation of the SSD consent. However, where possible, this TEM will seek to adhere to the guidelines contained with the Code of Practice with regards to spit depth and recording.

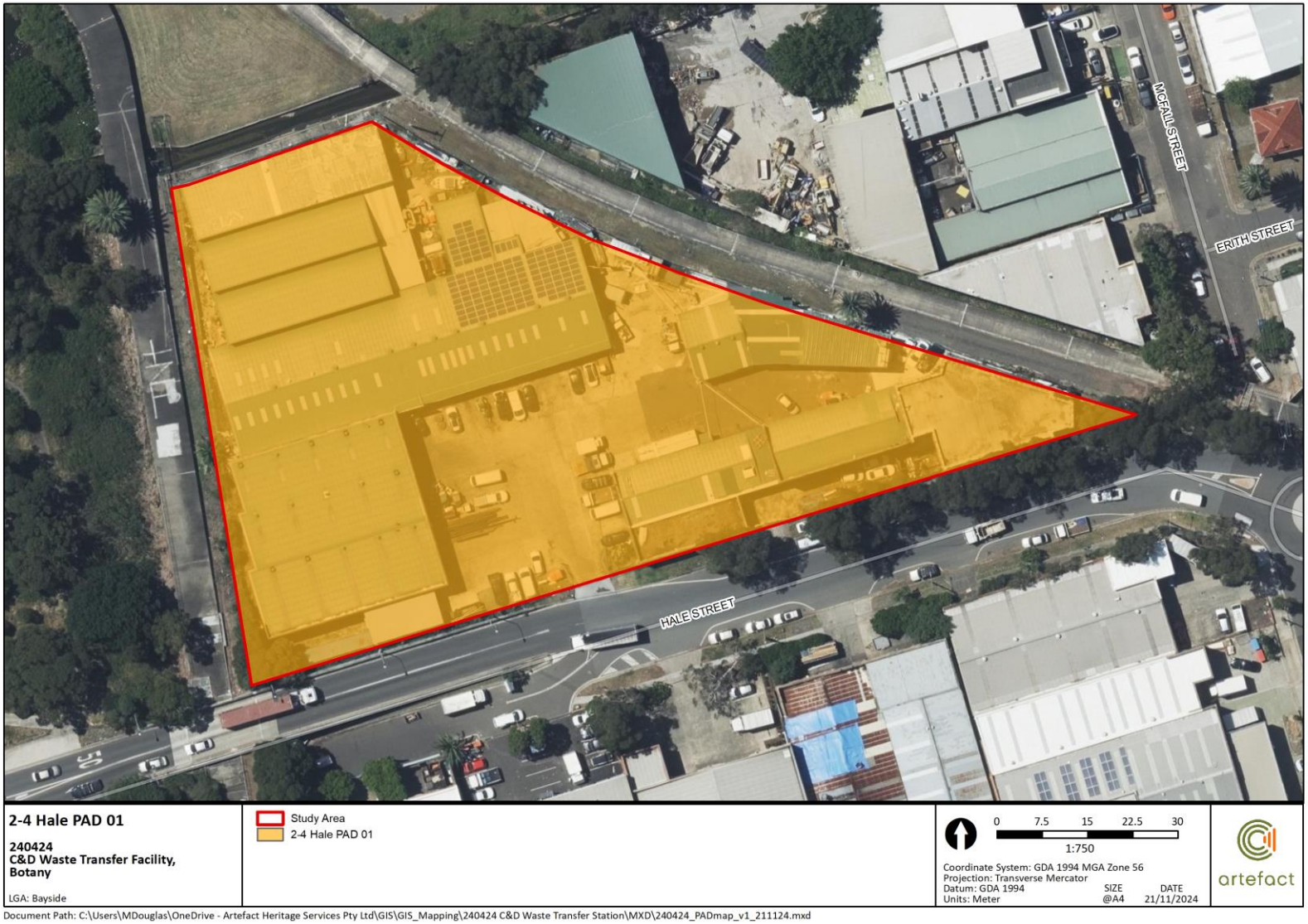
This document will provide the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) with detailed information about the proposed fieldwork, and the opportunity to review this information and provide feedback prior to its finalisation. This accords to the consultation process specified in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a; hereafter the Consultation Requirements) and Section 60 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2019*.

1.3 Description of the study area

The study area comprises an area of approximately 7,439m^2 located at 204 Hale Street (Lot 1 DP 562374), Botany. The study area is located within the Bayside Local Government Area (LGA), and within the boundaries of La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The study area is bounded to the north by the Mill Stream, to the east by industrial development, to the south by Hale Street and to the west by a natural reserve abutting the Mill Stream. 2-4 Hale PAD01 comprises the entirety of the study area (Figure 1).

The deposit sequences at the site are expected to be wind-blown or water-lain sands and/or other wetland deposits (Roy and Crawford 1981). The area is known to be part of an extensive Quaternary age inland dune and swamp system (Gale and Wales 2022).

Figure 1: Study area at 2-4 Hale PAD01 (AHIMS ID 45-6-4111)



2.0 PERSONNEL

2.1 Minimum qualifications required for compliance with the Code of Practice

Archaeologists undertaking archaeological investigations in NSW in accordance with the Code of practice must have the following qualifications and experience:

- A minimum of a bachelor's degree with honours in archaeology or relevant experience in the field of Aboriginal cultural heritage management;
- The equivalent of two years full-time experience in Aboriginal archaeological investigation, including involvement in a project of similar scope; and
- A demonstrated ability to conduct a project of the scope required through inclusion as an attributed author on a report of similar scope.

2.2 Assessment team for this project

The following assessment team members are proposed for this test excavation, subject to variations in scheduling and availability. It is proposed that three archaeologists and an excavation supervisor accompanied by three RAPs should be able to complete manual excavation, sieving, backfill and recording in a period of up to 15 days (including site set up and pack up) subject to unexpected soil depths and finds. The team members proposed for the project are listed below.

Anthony Barham – Geomorphologist

Principal, Artefact

Years of Experience

Tony has over 35 years professional experience in geomorphology, stratigraphy, archaeological science and consulting archaeology.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Arts (Hons)
- Master of Arts

Experience

Tony has taught and developed archaeological science programs at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL) and at the Australian National University (ANU). His career activities have included academic research, teaching, developing student placements and internships with industrial partners, partnerships with consulting archaeologists and archaeological units (e.g. Oxford Archaeology; Museum of London). He has over 30 years international excavation experience spanning urban sites in Europe, cave sites in Papua New Guinea, tell sites in Turkmenistan and complex deep alluvial and waterlogged sites. Throughout his career he has worked as a geoarchaeologist, bridging industry-heritage-research, collaborative community outreach and infrastructure projects.

Ryan Taddeucci – Project Director

Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader, Artefact

Years of experience

Ryan has over ten years' professional experience working in consulting archaeology and the project management sector.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Archaeology
- Master of Museum Studies
- Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology

Experience

Ryan has over 10 years of experience working in Aboriginal heritage, historic archaeology and cultural heritage management in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia. He has extensive experience preparing Aboriginal technical reports and cultural heritage assessment reports to support Environmental Impact Statements, Reviews of Environmental Factors and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits. Ryan also has maritime heritage experience, having worked on several maritime projects in South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. He has developed strong analytical and research skills and well as comprehensive knowledge of heritage legislation, compliance, and approval pathways.

Rebecca Bryant– Project Manager, Excavation Supervisor

Senior Aboriginal Heritage Consultant, Artefact

Years of experience

Rebecca has over 20 years professional experience working in archaeological consulting, research and within the Aboriginal community in NSW.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Science (Archaeology/Palaeoanthropology), University of new England, 2013.
- Master of Research (Aboriginal ground-edged artefacts) University of Sydney, 2022.

Experience

Rebecca has immense experience in working on Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments across numerous local government areas and local Aboriginal land council areas within NSW. Her experience ranges from individual residential blocks to large state significant infrastructure projects, as well as maintenance projects within national parks for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. She brings professional skills in archaeological research, stakeholder management, artefact analysis, Aboriginal community consultation and excavations. She was intimately involved in various prominent Sydney based research projects including Coast History and Heritage for Woollahra council and involved in multiple projects in collaboration with renowned archaeologists Dr Val Attenbrow and Professor Peter Hiscock.

Samuel Sammut– Archaeologist

Heritage Consultant, Artefact

Years of experience

Sammuel is an early career professional who has accumulated over four years worth of experience in professional archaeology.

Qualifications

- Doctor of Philosophy, The Australian National University, 2020-Present
- Master of Archaeological and Evolutionary Science with Commendations, The Australian National University, 2019
- Bachelor of Arts (Honours) – First Class, University of Sydney, 2012-2017

Experience

Sammuel has experience working on Aboriginal and historic sites across NSW and Queensland. His time in the field has provided him with practice in archaeological survey and site identification, excavation, site and artefact recording, and contributing to site reports. Sammuel also has well-developed research, analysis and writing skills, which have been formed through his extensive academic studies. His research focus is bioarchaeology, which examines human remains and their ability to inform us about past lives.

Jonathan Bennett– Archaeologist

Heritage Consultant, Artefact

Years of experience

Jonathan has over two year's professional experience in cultural heritage and consulting archaeology in NSW. Prior to working with cultural heritage, Jonathan's background included 10 years of diverse experience in IT Support, membership consultancy & customer care.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Archaeology, Major in Landscape Processes, Macquarie University, 2022
- Certificate IV Fitness, Australian Institute of Personal Trainers, 2017
- Certificate III Business, Success Strategies for Team Leaders and Supervisors, 2013.

Experience

Jonathan specialises in archaeological excavation, monitoring, research, and data collection across both Aboriginal and Historical projects in NSW. He has experience in project management including consultation with RAPs and stakeholders, database and register searches, heritage legislation, and report writing.

Lily Hackett– Archaeologist

Heritage Consultant, Artefact

Years of experience

Lily has over 1.5 year's professional experience in consulting archaeology in New South Wales and has also gained archaeological landscape survey and excavation experience in Victoria and overseas.

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology and Ancient History), University of Sydney, 2022.
- Master of Museum and Heritage Studies, University of Sydney, current.

Experience

Lily brings professional and research experience in the cultural heritage sector to her role, gained through involvement in archaeological projects in Australia and overseas. At Artefact, Lily has collaborated on a range of Aboriginal archaeology projects, from small community projects to large-scale, complex infrastructure projects. She is experienced in Aboriginal archaeological assessments and historical research, excavation, and archaeological illustration.

3.0 CONSULTATION

A copy of the proposed test excavation methodology was emailed to RAPs who had expressed interest in the project on 24 December 2024, with responses requested by 28 January 2025. A summary of these groups and their responses is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1: RAP responses to test excavation methodology

Name and organisation	Comment
Lilly Carrol, Didge Ngunawal Clan	Agreed with the methodology and would like to be involved in the project.
Carolyn Hickey, A1 Indigenous Services	Agreed with the methodology and would like to be involved in the project.
Amanda Hickey, Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Supports the methodology.

4.0 TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Objectives

Archaeological testing aims to assess the presence or absence of sub-surface Aboriginal objects, including their nature, depth and extent. From this, an indicative assessment of significance will be made. This will allow appropriate management and mitigation measures to be developed where objects will be harmed.

A number of research questions have been designed to guide the archaeological fieldwork for this project. The purpose of the research questions is to provide parameters to allow the fieldwork to be focussed and to provide useful data to guide future management of Aboriginal objects throughout the life of this project. They can also help determine significance of Aboriginal objects and to assess the risk of harm as a result of the proposed activity.

The key research questions underpinning the test excavation are as follows:

- Does 2-4 Hale PAD01 contain Aboriginal objects?
- What is the nature and extent of these archaeological deposits?
- What were the past depositional environments in which artefact discard occurred?
- What is the significance of these archaeological deposits?
- Is further archaeological investigation recommended?

4.2 Actions prior to the commencement of test excavation

Before sub-surface test excavation can commence, the following actions need to occur:

- Consultation with RAPs be completed to Section 60 (6) (b) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2019*;
- A test excavation strategy (this document) must be designed
- As a matter of best practice, notification of the intention to undertake test excavations should be submitted to Heritage NSW at least 14 days prior to the commencement of those excavations. The notification must contain the following information:
    - The location of the proposed test excavations and the subject area
    - The name and contact details of the legal entity with overall responsibility for the project
    - The name and contact details of the person who will be carrying out the test excavations
    - The proposed date of commencement and estimated date of completion of the test excavations.
    - The location for temporary storage for any Aboriginal objects uncovered during test excavation; and:
    - A copy of the test excavation strategy for the test excavation.

4.3 Archaeological monitoring

Once the project has obtained SSD approval, the extant structures within the study area will be demolished, including the removal of underground storage tanks across the site, and excavations for foundations. The demolition and removal of underground assets, and excavation for foundations will disturb ground surfaces within the site and, as such, archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during any parts of the works which will involve excavation or disturbance of ground surfaces.

The primary aim of archaeological monitoring is to identify contexts requiring archaeological test excavation. Previous geotechnical analysis of the site indicates that sections of the works footprint are within fill overlying natural sands.

The Lead Archaeologist will decide which earthworks require monitoring. Based on observations made in the field, background information, and a schedule of proposed earthworks provided by the proponent, the Lead Archaeologist will decide which earthworks require archaeological monitoring. The Lead Archaeologist will inform the proponent by email of archaeological monitoring requirements.

4.4 Archaeological test excavation triggers

Archaeological test excavation may be required to ascertain whether Aboriginal objects are present at the site and whether they may be impacted by the proposed works. Archaeological test excavation would be triggered by the identification of natural sand deposits through the monitoring program. Depending on findings and earthworks schedule, monitoring and archaeological test excavation may take place across the site contemporaneously. The Lead Archaeologist will inform the proponent of which areas are ‘no go zones’ for other works whilst archaeological test excavation is taking place.

4.5 Archaeological test excavation - sample strategy

If it has been assessed that test excavations will be required, the fundamental principle of cultural heritage management is that where possible, cultural heritage should be conserved and protected *in situ*. Archaeological test excavations will cease once sufficient data has been gathered to assess the significance of the site.

In locations where natural sand deposits are identified through monitoring, one or more test excavation units (measuring 1 metre x 1 metre) will be excavated. A smaller or irregular shaped test pit may be excavated where the remaining natural resource in a particular are measures less than 1 metre x 1 metre.

Maximum pit depth will be dependent upon impact footprint and occupational health and safety (OHS) considerations. Archaeological excavation will not proceed beneath 1 metre depth where:

- The construction footprint in that area does not necessitate archaeological excavation more than 1 metre depth. Archaeological excavation may cease at less than 1 metre, depending on construction footprint information

Archaeological excavation may only proceed beneath 1 metre depth where:

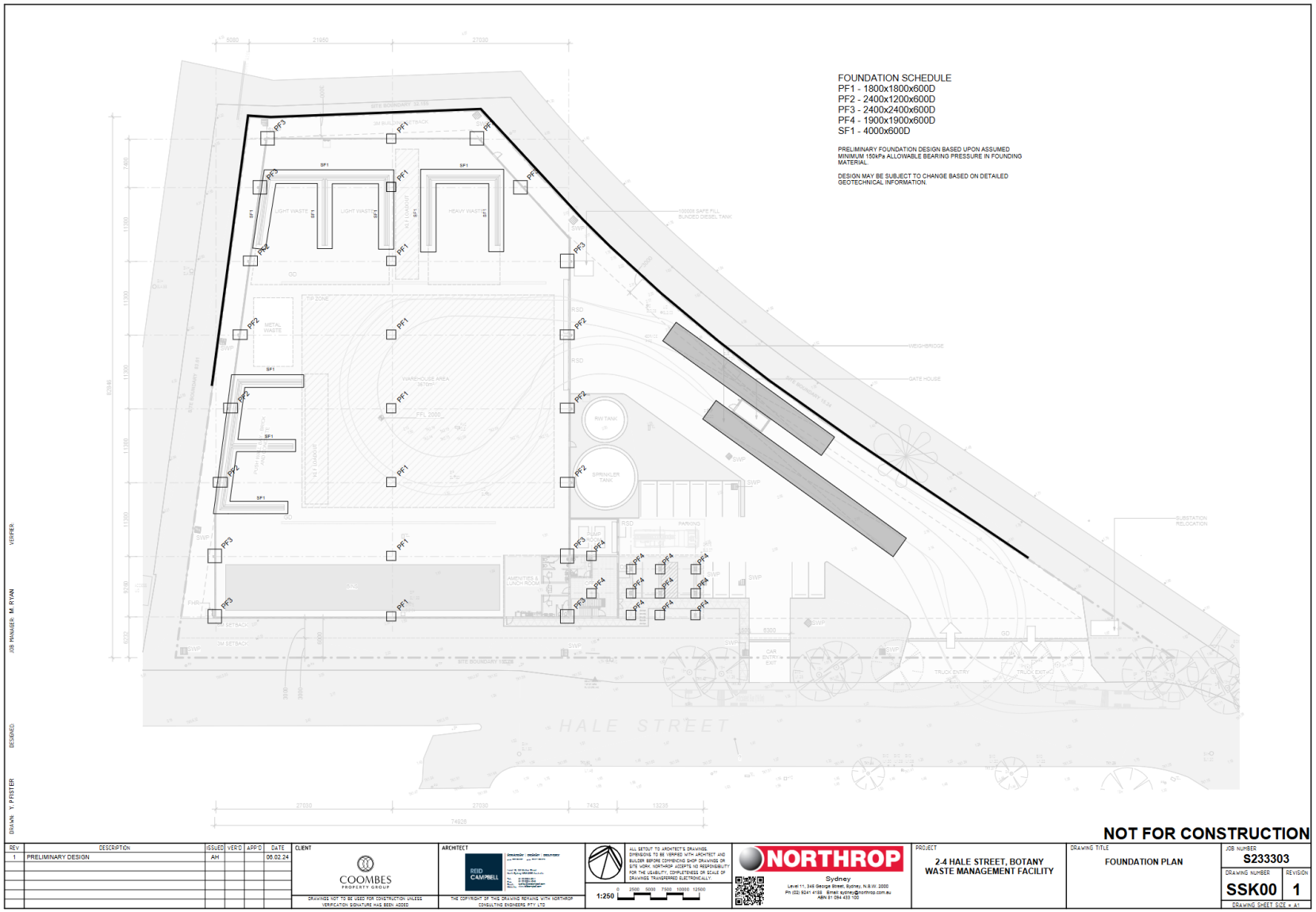
- There is shoring in place
- Test pits have been combined to form a suitably sized area within which the central pit(s) can be excavated to a greater depth (1m in all directions per vertical metre of excavation)

The Lead Archaeologist may employ a mechanical excavator to excavate where:

- The area for testing is unsafe for manual excavation
- Shoring or combining test pits to excavate deeper than 1 metre are not utilised
- At the discretion of the Lead Archaeologist where it is interpreted that hand excavation is not achievable / suitable

The location of archaeological test excavation units will largely coincide with the locations of the foundations of the proposed development, which have been provided by the proponent (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Foundation plan for proposed development



4.6 Archaeological test excavation procedure

Archaeological test excavation will be undertaken using the following procedures:

- Test pits will only be placed within the boundaries of the proposal area
- The proponent will be responsible for below ground service checks
- Taking into consideration of the works footprint and size of the natural contexts that are identified, the Lead Archaeologist will:
    - Set test pits on a grid
    - Determine test pit spacing
    - Attempt to maintain similar test pit spacing across the site, where possible
- Test pits will be excavated in arbitrary 10 cm spits
- All material excavated from the test pits will be sieved using a five-millimetre aperture wire-mesh sieve. Wet sieving is preferred. Where wet sieving is not possible, justification must be provided – such as to conserve artefact residues or avoid damage to organic material
- Overlying fill will not be sieved unless the Lead Archaeologist identifies a requirement to do so
- Photographic and to-scale, drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile, feature, and informative Aboriginal objects will be completed for each test pit. This includes recording of the stratigraphy of each distinct landform sampled, and of each test pit in which an archaeological feature and/or Aboriginal object were identified
- Soil colours will be recorded from each soil unit identified, using a Munsell colour chart to ensure consistency
- Organic material (e.g. peats or wood) will be sampled if they have potential to address research questions (e.g. past environments at the site)
- Geomorphological data will be gathered where possible, in order to allow a geomorphological assessment to be undertaken
- The location of each test pit will be recorded using a mobile GIS unit. This allows for the spatial datasets collected in the field to be post-processed to sub-metre level accuracy once the Global Positing System (GPS) co-ordinates have been differentially corrected;
- All artefacts retrieved during test excavations would be double-bagged and labelled with appropriate contextual information
- Initial artefact recording will occur in the field. Where appropriate and with the permission of the RAPs, detailed recording and analysis will be undertaken at a different location off-site. In this instance, a secure storage location will be identified for artefacts until such time as they can be returned to site or managed in any other way that has been determined by the RAPs; and
- The long-term management arrangements for any recovered artefacts will be determined in consultation and with the agreement of the RAPs as guided by Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice if appropriate.

4.6.1 Machine excavation

Where triggered, machine excavation will follow the following procedure:

- Excavation using a 1 – 1.5 metre wide smooth edged bucket
- Excavation in 20 cm spits. Due to the nature of machine excavation and depending on the material being excavated, spit depth and separation of material between spits will be undertaken as best as possible
- Machine excavated pits are unlikely to be safe to enter, meaning that all photographs and recording will be undertaken from outside the pit, and in consideration of OHS requirements
- All requirements for sieving and storage of artefacts will be as described in Section 3.6

4.6.2 Total number of archaeological test pits

The total number of pits excavated may vary depending on the number of artefacts obtained or identified sub surface archaeological integrity. The supervising archaeologist will determine the total number and location of pits to be excavated based on conditions encountered in the field.

4.7 Midden material

Where midden material is identified within a deposit that is predominantly comprised of soil, the deposit will be sieved, and shell material bagged separately to stone artefacts. If a high density midden is identified, (deposit primarily comprised of shell) the deposit will be excavated in arbitrary 50 mm spits and bulk sampled for off-site analysis. Shell analysis will involve washing and drying recovered shell then sorting and weighing by species and context

4.8 Radiometric dating

Samples of organic material suitable for radiometric dating (charcoal, bone, shell, wood etc.) will be collected, where possible, for the dating of archaeological deposits. The number of samples sent for dating will be determined on the suitability of the sample and the significance of the site. Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating will be the preferred radiocarbon dating method. This method facilitates dating small single pieces of organic material. Sample positions for all dating materials will be recorded on detailed stratigraphic section drawings, in sections which are levelled into Australian Height Datum (AHD) and where sediment profiles are also sampled. Samples will be collected as follows:

- Samples will be collected using clean, nitrile gloves and placed in clean, plastic, sample bags
- Charcoal samples will also be wrapped in aluminium foil, and then placed in plastic pots or tubs, to prevent crushing
- Samples will be removed to the relevant temporary keeping place and dried to avoid fungal growth during transport
- Samples will be packaged within hard plastic cases for transport to a radiocarbon dating laboratory

All dated samples will have age-estimates reported as calibrated radiocarbon ages. Sampling for Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating will be undertaken if significant artefact scatters or archaeological features (eg hearths) are encountered in deposits (particularly sands) where no

suitable materials are present for AMS radiocarbon dating, The default method will be sampling using light proof stainless steel push tubes, with a minimum of 3 sample tubes bracketing the target deposit depth, together with a large volume (1-2 litre) tub sample (for measuring water content and background dose).

4.9 Cessation of sub-surface test excavation

Test excavation at the area of sensitivity must cease when (DECCW 2010b: 28):

- Suspected human remains are encountered
- Enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects present with regard to their nature and significance.

“Enough information” is defined by the Heritage NSW (DECCW 2010b: 28) as “…the sample of excavated material clearly and self-evidently demonstrates the deposit’s nature and significance, and may include things like:

- Locally or regionally high object density
- Presence of rare or representative objects
- Presence of archaeological features or locally or regionally significant deposits, whether stratified or not.

Other reasons for the cessation of archaeological test excavation:

- Culturally sterile deposits are reached at depths of 1m below ground surfaces
- Natural clay or bedrock is encountered
- Water table is encountered
- Utilities, signs of potential contamination (including odour) or otherwise unsafe conditions are identified

4.10 Documentation

All site records, including site notebooks, register of Aboriginal objects and PADs identified, photographs, drawings and geospatial data will be kept in a legible form for at least 5 years.

4.11 Triggers for salvage excavation

Should the test excavation program identify contexts that require further archaeological investigation and excavation, archaeological salvage excavation will be triggered:

- Locally or regionally high object density
- Presence of rare or representative objects
- Presence of archaeological features or locally or regionally significant deposits, whether stratified or not

The aim of archaeological salvage excavation would be to mitigate impacts and gather more detailed archaeological information for context.

Archaeological salvage excavation would trigger a 'hold point':

- For preparation of an archaeological salvage excavation methodology
- For review of the methodology by registered Aboriginal parties
- For distribution of the salvage methodology to the Environmental Representative and to Heritage NSW

4.11.1 Considerations for the archaeological salvage excavation methodology

The archaeological salvage excavation should involve the expansion of artefact or feature bearing pits to allow for the full extent of those deposits or features to be determined and salvaged. The methodology may include continued expansion of 1 metre x 1 metre test pits to the full extent of the high density deposit or archaeological feature, or until a representative sample has been excavated.

4.12 Contamination

Archaeological monitoring, test excavation, and salvage excavation, will cease and/or not take place where there is a risk to human health from contamination. Depending on the nature of the contamination it may be suitable to proceed to the same or a lesser degree with a hygienist developed management plan and PPE in place.

4.13 Clearance to continue works

Works cannot continue on site until a clearance letter(s) has been issued by the Lead Archaeologist, and approved by the Environmental Representative.

5.0 POST-FIELDWORK TASKS

5.1 Data analysis

Once test excavations have been completed, data will be quantified, analysed and interpreted. If suitable samples for radiocarbon or OSL dating have been obtained, they will be sent for analysis and the results will be included in the post-fieldwork analysis.

The results of fieldwork must be interpreted using an archaeological framework that allows the story of Aboriginal occupation of the subject area to be told. This story must be placed in a local and regional archaeological context.

This information will inform the assessment of the scientific values and significance of the Aboriginal objects. The assessment must be clear and supportable, reflecting best practice assessment processes as set out in the Burra Charter. The potential impacts to Aboriginal objects will be evaluated and clearly presented.

Appropriate management and mitigation measures will be designed and justified. Clear recommendations for the conservation of archaeological values and mitigation of impacts to these values will be articulated.

5.1.1 Midden

Shell material would be sorted and dried where necessary, with records made of the range of shells present and recoding the rank and order of the species present. Sample recording will be undertaken. Records would be made of the density and species of any animal bone present in the assemblage.

5.1.2 Lithics

The lithic assemblage would be recorded and stored appropriately. This includes recording key attributes of raw material type, artefact type, platform type, and dimensions, as well as photographic record of representative artefacts. All recorded information would be entered into a Microsoft Excel table with detail linked to the provenance of each artefact.

5.2 Reporting

The fieldwork will be reported in an Archaeological Assessment Report. This will include a detailed description of what was found during the excavation. It will include:

- A quantification of the results
- Interpretation of what was found
- Analysis and discussion based on the quantification and interpretation
- An assessment of the past depositional environments and landscape context in which artefacts are located stratigraphically
- An assessment of the scientific, aesthetic, socio-cultural, and historic values of identified Aboriginal objects in consultation with the RAPs
- An impact assessment
- Determination of appropriate management measures, in consultation with the RAPs, including consideration of requirements for further assessment and archaeological salvage excavation

5.3 Management of recovered Aboriginal objects

Following transport from the excavation site to the Artefact office in Sydney, all artefacts will be securely stored in a locked cabinet. The location of the artefacts will be recorded on a database, to create an electronic record of the date they were deposited into this temporary storage location.

Artefacts will be stored in the double-bagged resealable bags they were placed in during the excavation program. Durable labels made from aluminium plate, Tyvek paper or similar material will be placed inside bags to provide a resilient label of the artefacts' provenance.

Shell material will be stored in larger resealable bags with appropriate labelling.

Artefacts will be kept in the same temporary storage location until a strategy for repatriation or permanent storage can be implemented. At this point the artefacts will be handed over to their permanent custodian(s). The date of the handover will be recorded on the Artefact internal database and reflected on the site card for AHIMS ID 45-6-4111. If artefacts are reburied, the burial location will be recorded on an Aboriginal Site Recording Form and lodged on the AHIMS database and the site card for AHIMS ID 45-6-4111 will also be updated to reflect their reburial.

5.4 Site Recording Forms

Following the completion of the test excavation program, artefact analysis and reporting, an update to the AHIMS database will be lodged where necessary.

6.0 REFERENCES

Artefact Heritage. 2024. 'Hale Street Waste Facility: Archaeological Technical Report'. Report prepared for Coombes Property Group and KLF Group.

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APPENDIX 1 – PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

Aboriginal burials which occur outside of designated cemeteries are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and should not be disturbed. If human remains, or suspected human remains, are discovered during project works, the following actions will be taken:

1. All ground-disturbing works in the area of the remains will cease immediately following the discovery. The discoverer of the remains will notify machinery operators in the area to ensure work is halted.
2. The remains will not be removed from the area or disturbed in any other way.
3. The area will be secured by use of protective barriers to ensure no harm can occur to the remains.
4. The site supervisor, the project manager, and the client will be immediately informed of the discovery.
5. The project archaeologist will be informed of the discovery. The project archaeologist will determine if further assessment of the suspected remains is required. A specialist in the identification of human remains will need to be engaged to undertake this assessment.
6. If it is determined that the suspected remains are not human, work can recommence.
7. If it is determined that the suspected remains are human, or are likely to be, the following steps must occur, in accordance with the relevant legislation (including the Coroners Act 2009, the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, and the Heritage Act 1977).
8. Notify the following organisations:
    a. NSW Police
    b. Heritage NSW – 1300 361 967
9. The NSW Police will determine if the suspected human remains are human and if they represent a crime scene. If the human remains are determined to represent a criminal act, the NSW Police will direct proceedings, including deciding when works may continue.
10. If NSW Police determine that the suspected human remains are human and are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, or non-Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, Heritage NSW will be responsible for determining the next course of action.
11. All activities will be directed by Heritage NSW.
12. Works cannot proceed on site until Heritage NSW determine that it is appropriate to do so.

artefact

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