2A Gregory Place Harris Park NSW

Archaeological Works Method Statement

Build to Rent Significant Development (SSD-31179510)

Report to

2A Gregory Place Pty Ltd

dominic steele consulting archaeology

February 2026

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Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the Country on which this project is located and we pay our respects to all elders past and present.

Document control

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Report for	2A Gregory Place Pty Ltd
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Report content

1.0 Background to this report

1.1 What this report presents

This Archaeological Works Method Statement (AWMS) has been prepared to inform and guide the proposed redevelopment of 2A Gregory Place in Harris Park as a Build to Rent State Significant Development. This AWMS outlines the archaeological approach and the methods that are proposed to be used to manage and mitigate future construction impacts to potential Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological resources.

The 2A Gregory Place site (Lot 2 in DP 807801) is about 19,480 sqm in size and is occupied by former (1950s) light industrial buildings that range from two to eight storeys (equivalent) in height

Potential archaeological resources at the site which are covered by this AWMS comprise non-Aboriginal historical relics and archaeological deposits as they are defined and protected by the Heritage Act 1977, Aboriginal objects and archaeological deposits as they are defined and protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, and (potential) human remains that may be protected by both Acts.[1]

This AWMS has been informed by the findings of these documents:

- DSCA. December 2025. Historical Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Amendment Report. 2A Gregory Place, Harris Park, NSW. Build to Rent Affordable housing State Significant Development (SSD-31179510)
- DSCA. December 2025.2A Gregory Place, Harris Park, NSW. Build to Rent State Significant Development (SSD-31179510). Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Amendment Report

This AWMS has been prepared with reference top these guidelines:

[1] If human bones are discovered, they must be correctly identified as either comprising a forensic case under Police jurisdiction or as an archaeological case, and whether the remains are of a person of Aboriginal ancestry (Coroners Act 2009).

- NSW Heritage Office. 1996. Archaeological Assessments. Department of Urban Affairs & Planning
- NSW Heritage Branch. 2009. Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'. NSW Department of Planning
- NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water. 2010. Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.

1.2 Development impact

The proposal will demolish all existing factory buildings on the site and will involve excavation for the new building constructions. The design level for the top of the excavation is 6.0m RL and the base level for excavation is -2.00m RL. Excavation for the development will remove all potential archaeological resources that may be present on the site.

1.3 Potential archaeological impact

1.3.1 Aboriginal archaeology

The site is located about 350m to the south of the Parramatta River and is positioned at the southern edge of the river floodplain. Most previously investigated Aboriginal archaeological sites on the Parramatta Sand Body (PSB) have likewise been located a similar distance away to the northwest of the study area and along the river bank. The nearest Aboriginal archaeological site on Clay Cliff, and within a comparable backplain context to Gregory Place, is located to the northwest at the James Ruse skate park (AHIMS ID 45-5-2738). This site had modified loam topsoil over clayey silt (0.2m – 0.5m) that transitioned into light brown clay to about 0.85m. plastic silty clay was below to a depth of 1.2m. The soil profiles were not the same as the PSB. Thirteen Aboriginal objects were recovered, and none were in situ and none were found lower than 0.85m below ground (the interface with impermeable plastic clays).

It was proposed the area may have been a swamp oak environment and perhaps not a highly favourable campsite for prolonged periods. It was concluded that unlike the PSB archaeological contexts on higher ground closer to the river, that attracted repeated Aboriginal visitation and use, this site was located on a creek at the back of the river and probably attracted less frequent and shorter stay visitations and use.[2]

The original chain of ponds watercourse crossing the site has been destroyed by historical land use that included in its final phase extensive cut and fill excavation for construction of the stormwater drain. Beneath the factory the former ground levels and subsoils have been excavated to a depth of about 1.5m and removed all soils that may have formerly contained Aboriginal objects.

[2] AHMS 2004: 29, 44.

1.3.2 Historical archaeology

A small brick and timber cottage was built on the site in 1854 which was demolished in the early twentieth century. Geotechnical bore-logs in the vicinity of the assumed former location of the cottage show the original ground level has been lowered (1.5m) by the 1950s factory construction and the potential for substantial and intact historical archaeological features to survive is low. The evidence suggests that potential historical remains that may be found to survive below the factory is unlikely to be intact, or to be substantial in nature and extent, or to have integrity and be of suitable condition for in situ conservation.

1.4 What this AWMS presents

It is desirable to identify early in the redevelopment whether archaeological remains of the cottage or any other relics are present on the site. This can be achieved through archaeological supervision and recording of machine removal of fills that underlie the factory and overlie natural deposits following demolition of the existing site buildings. This AWMS has been prepared to guide future archaeological monitoring at 2A Gregory Place and presents the following:

- Identification of potential archaeological resources on the site, historical and Aboriginal, and how these resources will be impacted by the proposed development
- Research questions to guide the historical archaeological and Aboriginal heritage monitoring
- Methodologies for the concurrent historical and Aboriginal archaeological monitoring on the site
- Unexpected Finds Procedure for suspected relics, Aboriginal objects, and human bone
- Inclusion for the provision of an Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology (ARDEM) that is to be developed in consultation with HNSW if historical archaeological testing or open area salvage is recommended as mitigation based on the results of the archaeological monitoring
- Inclusion for the provision of an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology (ARDEM) that is to be developed in consultation with the Project RAPs to guide Aboriginal archaeological testing and salvage (if required)
- Methodologies for historical archaeological and Aboriginal heritage post-excavation analyses and reporting and artefact management
- Final reporting for all historical and Aboriginal archaeological investigations undertaken at 2A Gregory Place.

2.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

2.1 Aboriginal heritage context

Harris Park is likely to have been a well-watered and lightly wooded grassland landscape featuring chain of ponds drainage and swampy meadows formation vegetation.

No early colonial images exist that show the original nature of the Country. The open and 'park like' appearance of the lightly wooded grassland seen by the British in 1788 is believed to have been shaped and maintained by Aboriginal people over millennia using fire management

Most previously investigated Aboriginal archaeological sites that have revealed substantive archaeological evidence for past Aboriginal occupation of Parramatta are located to the northwest of the study area and are clustered along the southern Parramatta River bank in a zone from around the eastern end of George Street to its western end at Parramatta Park. There are historical records for Aboriginal people continuing to camp on Clay Cliff Creek in the 1790s, repeatedly visiting the Macarthur's at Elizabeth Farm in the 1800s, and camping at the site of today's Camellia Station during the 1820s-1830s.

2.2 Non-Aboriginal heritage context

2.2.1 Land use and 'Neale's Cottage'

The site was likely used for agricultural purposes from the 1790s. No historical records exist that tell us precisely of that land use - but crop growing and sheep/cattle grazing are likely. The study area was not built-upon until 1854 when a small brick and timber cottage was constructed by Edward Macarthur between Hambledon Cottage and Clay Cliff Creek for an employee (George Neale).

2.2.2 Deterioration of the Clay Cliff Creek watercourse

This watercourse continued to retain recognisable ponding form in parts until 1850s. Urbanisation from late 1870s led to deterioration of the environment. Public complaints about flooding and unsanitary conditions led to progressive confinement from the 1890s of water into a stormwater channel.

2.2.3 Demolition of Neale's Cottage

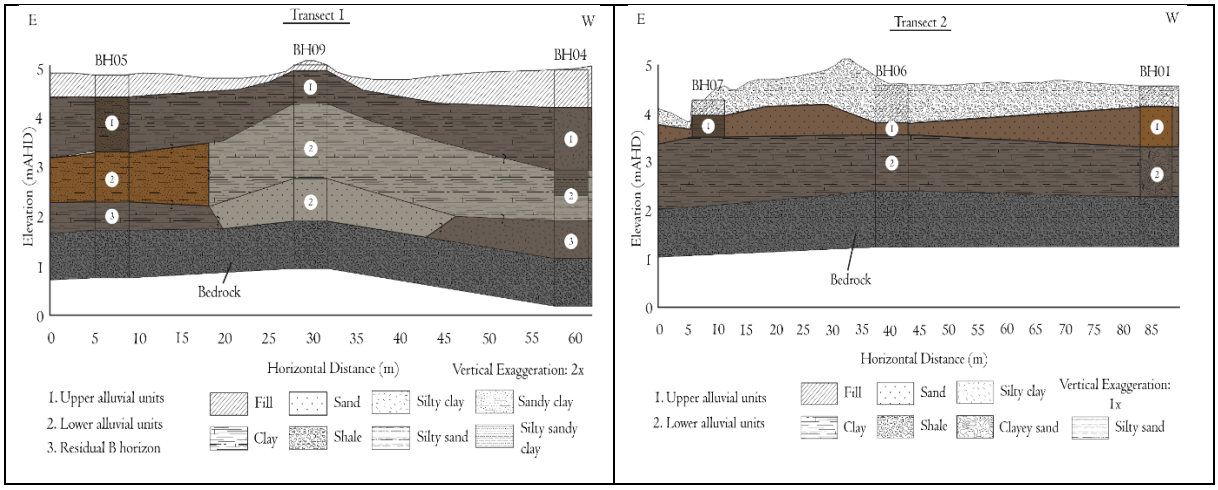
It is not known precisely when the cottage was demolished or the circumstances. The section of the Clay Cliff Creek concrete drain that crosses the site was built c.1917 and this construction may have triggered and/or necessitated the need for the demolition of the old farm house.

2.2.4 Archaeological impact of the 1950s factory construction (general)

Deep excavation and progressive building constructions for the factory from the 1950s and through the 1960s have resulted in the lowering of the ground levels by about 1.5m across the site with deeper excavations below the larger buildings. The construction of the stormwater channel (6m wide and 3m deep) has also had a deep impact.

2.2.5 Geotechnical data about the extent and depth of subsurface disturbance

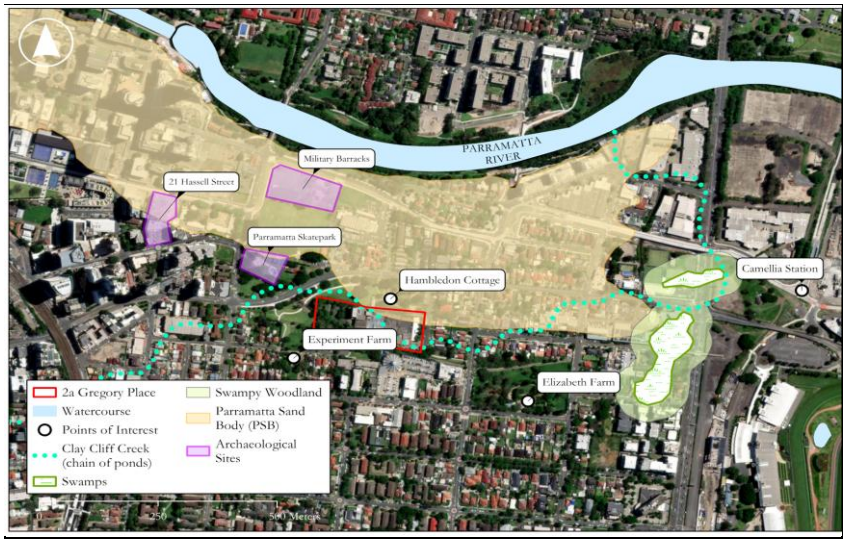
The 2A Gregory Place site has been cut down by around 1.5m from current ground levels and has deposits of unconsolidated fill over in situ alluvial deposits. In the east there is an upper and a lower alluvial unit that is over sandstone bedrock. In the west, this two-unit alluvial sequence is over residual B-horizon clay and then bedrock and in this area there is a sandy unit that appears to truncate these in situ alluvial deposits.



2.3 Predicted archaeological resources

2.3.1 Predicted Aboriginal archaeology

The site is located on backplain of the river and is situated away (to the east) from main concentration of PSB Aboriginal archaeological site locations. The study area is also highly distubed and has lost its original ground surfaces and subsoils down to depth of about 1.5m and deeper below the main building of the former factory. Allluvial sediments below the factory disturbance zone may contain Aboriginal objects but intact and significant deposits and large numbers of Aboriginal objects are not expected.



2.3.2 Predicted historical archaeology

Potential historical archaeological profiles beneath the factory have been cut down to a depth that is likely to have truncated and removed all colonial-period ground surface and subsurface soils, and potential archaeological evidence except, for deep-cut features (such as wells).

Archaeological evidence types related to mid-century brick dwellings recorded in other archaeological contexts in Parramatta include building footings (stone/brick), internal subfloor occupation deposits, well/privy, garden rubbish pits, post holes from fence lines, and drainage control features etc.

However, neither substantial nor intact archaeology is expected to survive below the depth of excavation and disturbance for the factory.

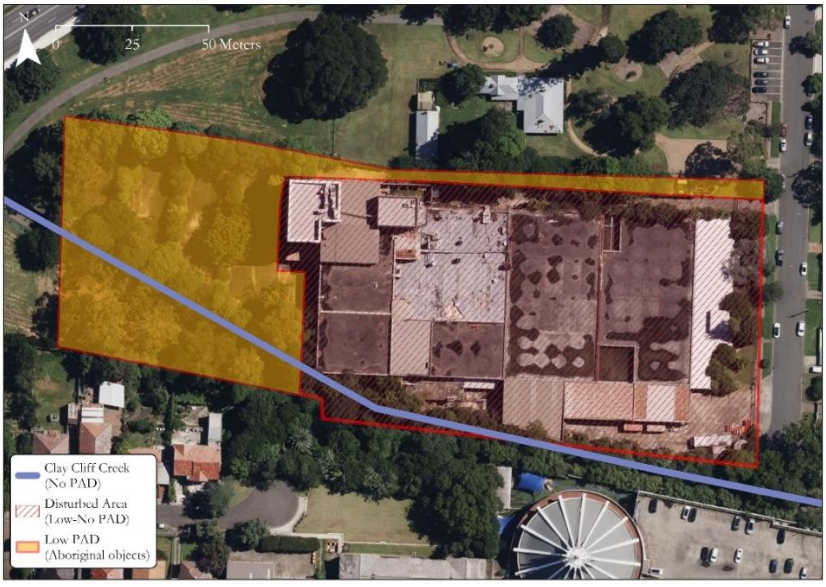
No State significant relics expected and limited archaeological evidence (if any) for the cottage is likely, and in particular no underfloor deposits and there is also low potential for survival of basal brick/stone footings. Substantial or intact archaeology related to the cottage is not likely to survive below the depth of excavation for the factory and adjacent stormwater drain footprints.

Predicted former location of 'Neale's cottage' within vicinity of the northern boundary of the site. The cottage may have been located within the site footprint and was demolished sometime before 1943 (and possibly around 1917) when the section of the Clay Cliff Creek stormwater drain that crosses the was constructed

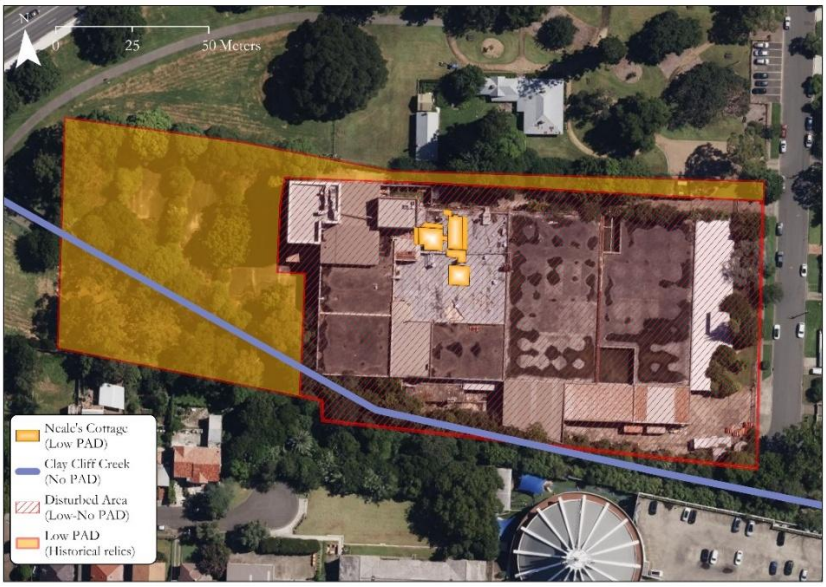
2.3.3 Disturbances and potential archaeological sensitivity maps

The maps below show where the site has been deeply impacted below the footprints of the larger buildings on the site and through the construction of the stormwater channel easement (6m wide and 3m deep) and where no (or extremely low) archaeological survival is expected. The remainder of the site has been cut down by about 1.5m and at this time is considered to have low potential to preserve intact and extensive Aboriginal objects, and low potential to preserve relics, that if present, will be of local heritage significance.

Aboriginal Archaeological Disturbance and Potential Archaeological Deposit Plan



Historical Archaeological Disturbance and Relic/PAD Plan



2.4 Significance

2.4.1 Aboriginal archaeology

The site is located on the backplain of the Parramatta River within a potentially sensitive archaeological landform context on Clay Cliff Creek. Sealed beneath the existing factory buildings there is an alluvial sedimentary profile that may contain Aboriginal objects with cultural and scientific significance. However, the site is uniformly truncated by 1.5m and construction the stormwater channel has also removed an approximately 6m wide x 3m deep strip through the middle of the site. It is unknown presently if the subsurface alluvial sediment sequence (as opposed to soil sequence) contains paleosols or buried paleo channels. The alluvial and colluvial site formation processes that are likely to have deposited these sediments suggest the potential for intact soils with extensive Aboriginal objects and deposits to be present and preserved below the factory is limited.

2.4.2 Historical archaeology

The land was likely used for agriculture/grazing during the early colonial period and was not built on until 1854. Potential archaeology of a brick and wood cottage may have survived construction of the stormwater channel (1917) but will have been further impacted and/or removed by the building of the factory (1950s). Construction of the factory likely removed/extensively disturbed potential archaeology. Intact or extensive archaeology is not expected to survive. It is predicted the potential archaeological resources will be limited in nature, extent, and integrity, have limited research potential, and will be of local significance.

3.0 Archaeological management methodology

3.1 Preamble

The former factory site has unresolved contamination issues that relate to the presence of soil and groundwater contamination. Additional environmental investigations are to be undertaken to identify the precise location, nature, and extent of contamination on the site. This detailed contaminated assessment information will direct future management of impacted fills that may require remediation prior to or during the site development.

The findings and recommendations of further contamination assessment will identify the risk of harm to human health and the safety parameters for the project. This AWMS may require amendment based on the findings of detailed environmental assessment and building demolition planning to include a methodology and procedures for how contaminated sediments of potential archaeological interest on the site are proposed to be managed.

3.2 Archaeological monitoring

3.2.1 Heritage inductions

Archaeological monitoring on the site will begin when the buildings are demolished down to ground slab level and the fills underneath them are exposed and available to be excavated. An archaeological heritage induction will be given to demolition contractors, machine operators, and managers before works begin. The induction would give understanding of the heritage significance of the place, responsibilities and legal obligations for all parties working on the site under the Heritage Act and the NPW Act, and the processes to follow if suspected relics, Aboriginal objects, or human bones are discovered. These procedures and protocols would apply to circumstances where finds are made both during works that are undertaken under archaeological supervision and discoveries that may occur as unexpected finds when the archaeologist is not present at the time of the find.

The archaeological heritage inductions would explain that if suspected heritage finds are made (suspected relics, Aboriginal objects, and human bones), then site works will temporarily cease at the find location. Time will be allowed for the find to be recorded, the significance of the find assessed, and decisions made as to the appropriate management actions before works recommence in the find location.

3.2.2 Machine clearance and identification of archaeological potential

Archaeological monitoring of machine excavation of non-significant fills below ground slabs will use an excavator (5 to 7 tonne) fitted with a 1.2 to 1.6 metre flat bucket. The site would be gridded into zones to enable recording.

Removal of overburden will reveal if historical archaeological deposits occur on or as part of the exposed natural sediments, or if historical archaeological features survive as deep-cut features (such as wells). The goal of monitoring is to establish if relics or Aboriginal objects are present at the site, and if they are, to establish the nature, extent, composition, integrity, condition, and significance of the potential archaeological resources.

If suspected relics or Aboriginal objects or human remains are identified during monitoring, the finds will be recorded and assessed in situ and without removal to determine management. Specific actions will be required for Aboriginal objects, suspected human bones (see below), and further investigation of historical finds such as test and/or open area salvage excavation of significant finds may be required as mitigation based on the results of monitoring. Localised stoppages in machine excavation will be required to facilitate this process. Works will not recommence until the nominated project Archaeological Director is satisfied that further investigation or management of the find is required before works can re-commence.

3.2.3 Research questions to guide archaeological monitoring

General research questions proposed to guide the site monitoring works are below. More detailed research frameworks can be formulated if relics are discovered and sufficient historical archaeological evidence survives that may warrant further investigation. The same applies to the discovery of Aboriginal objects and the identification of potential archaeological deposits they form part of (see below).

- What is the nature and integrity of the natural stratigraphic subsurface profile across the site, where is there evidence for subsurface disturbance and in what form is it evident, and where is there survival of intact soils with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects?
- What historical archaeological features or deposits are present, and what is their nature, extent, and condition?
- How does the occurrence of historical archaeological remains compare to historical information relating to the site?
- What is the archaeological significance of the ‘relics’?
- Does sufficient historical archaeological evidence survive that warrants in situ conservation
- Does the historical archaeological evidence warrant archaeological test or salvage excavation

3.2.4 Manual excavation, mapping, and assessment of archaeological potential

Once overlying fills are removed, any historical archaeological remains located will be cleaned by hand (without removal) and recorded to allow significance to be assessed. This will determine whether the find warrants test excavation if abundant evidence is located, or if salvage of the find before construction is warranted if the archaeology is significant.

Heritage NSW will be notified should the archaeological monitoring at the site locate substantially intact relics or potential relics.

Geomorphologist advice would be sought during monitoring and after the fills are removed and the natural sediments are exposed to understand the subsurface stratigraphic units on the site and to assist in the archaeological assessment of the potential for deposits to contain Aboriginal objects.

Any Aboriginal objects that are discovered in fills during archaeological monitoring will be recorded and managed according to the stop-work procedures below. An AHIMS site card will be prepared for these items, along with an updated assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the site that is based on post-monitoring mapping of (deep) subsurface disturbance and from geomorphological advice sought for the interpretation of the natural sediment deposits revealed by monitoring (see below).

3.2.5 Geomorphological advice

Machine removal of fills across the site will expose the surfaces of in situ alluvial deposits that represent the lower part of an original sediment profile that has been cut down in modern times by about 1.5m. The nature, composition, geomorphological origin and site formation processes involved in their creation and deposition of these deposits, and relative (or absolute) ages, are unknown.

Recording and geoarchaeological interpretation of the truncated alluvial sediment profile exposed below the factory will allow for accurate mapping of deep impacts where no potential archaeological sensitivity is expected and preliminary identification of location with sediments with potential to contain Aboriginal objects. Geotechnical data show that in the west of the site there is a two-unit alluvial sequence over residual B-horizon clay and then bedrock. In this area there is a sandy unit that also appears to truncate these in situ alluvial deposits.

3.2.6 Archaeological recording for monitoring

The recording methodology will include the following:

- An archaeological monitoring map (gridded and zoned) and site datum
- Soil and sediment descriptions and recording will the methods and terminology required by the Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (2009)
- Survey and scaled plans for machine clearance locations and any archaeological features uncovered and hand cleaned
- Photographic record of all phases of work on site with digital photography

- A standardised excavation context recording system where locations, stratigraphic context, dimensions and characteristics of archaeological features and deposits are recorded on sequentially numbered context sheets
- A Harris matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits will be prepared for all excavated features and deposits recorded
- All cultural materials from all manual excavations - including Aboriginal objects and non-Aboriginal historic artefacts – will be retained for analysis
- Aboriginal objects will be recorded in compliance with Requirement 26 'Stone artefact deposition and storage' of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010) (Records of the investigation will be submitted to AHIMS).

3.2.7 Archaeological monitoring reports

A report that details the results of historical archaeological monitoring of the site will be completed. This will recommend impact mitigation and management for any relics or potential relics identified. This may include test excavation or salvage excavation.

An Aboriginal heritage monitoring report and a supporting geomorphological statement will be completed. This report will provide details on any Aboriginal objects found and updated mapping of the archaeological potential of the site and provide technical support for the development of an Aboriginal archaeological test excavation approach to investigate areas of identified PAD.

3.2.8 Historical archaeological test excavation and open area salvage (if required)

Heritage NSW will be notified if substantially intact relics or potential relics are identified by monitoring and an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology (ARDEM) will be prepared in consultation with HNSW if the monitoring report recommends test or salvage excavation be undertaken as mitigation against the development impact on the archaeological resources.

3.2.9 Aboriginal archaeological text excavation

Aboriginal archaeological test excavation may be undertaken where Aboriginal objects are located during archaeological monitoring of fills (not expected, but possible) and where in situ profiles with potential to contain Aboriginal objects may be identified as a result of archaeological monitoring of the removal of fills.

If the archaeological monitoring report and supporting geomorphological statement identify the presence of Aboriginal PAD and recommends test excavation, this archaeological testing would be undertaken in two parts and the objectives and methodology would be outlined in an Aboriginal ARDEM that is developed with and endorsed by the Project RAPs.

The first testing component would comprise investigation of subsurface sediments through a series of hand auger probes that are located according to a sampling strategy that forms a part of a Geoarchaeological Research Design (GRD) that is developed for the site. The hand auger probes would extend down from the top of the exposed natural profile to the bottom of the sequence (B-horizon). The probes retrieve intact sediment (core) samples that enable mapping of depth and nature and composition of sediments across the site horizontally and vertically.

This subsurface sediment mapping and geoarchaeological interpretation will help identify sediments (or soils) with potential to contain Aboriginal objects for archaeological testing and also help establish specific (manual) excavation and deposit screening methods. This information would also be used to develop mitigation measures for areas with disturbance and assessed to have no/low archaeological potential.

3.2.10 Aboriginal archaeological salvage excavation (if required)

Archaeological testing at the site will be undertaken with the Project RAPs and the findings of the test investigation and the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects found will determine management. A test excavation report will be completed and will be reviewed by the project RAPS that will identify whether further archaeological investigation is required after testing or if no further investigation is warranted.

If no Aboriginal objects are found by the testing, or very few are found in dispersed contexts with no specific locations with high numbers of artefacts or buried alluvial soils (as opposed to sediments), no further detailed investigation of may be required following test excavation. If significant archaeology is found by testing, further investigation may be required (such as salvage excavation) before development.

If further investigation (salvage) at the site is warranted as mitigation on the basis of the findings of the test excavation, an ARDEM for this salvage program will be developed in consultation with the Project RAPs and Heritage NSW.

3.3 Post excavation analyses and reporting

3.3.1 Historical archaeology post excavation analyses and reporting

If salvage archaeological excavation is required an archaeological excavation report will be prepared following the completion of the program of historical archaeological works at the site. Following excavation, all collected artefactual material would be stored by DSCA to conduct post-excavation material analysis for the report. Artefacts would be catalogued, assessed and analysed by material specialists as required. The final excavation report would comprehensively describe and interpret the findings of the investigation within the context of the ARDEM and its research questions and include stratigraphic sections, photographs and plans of the site and contexts and illustrated finds catalogues.

A Final Excavation Report for the project will be prepared and provided to Heritage NSW within 12 months of the completion of the historical archaeological investigations for accession to the Heritage Library. Once test/salvage post-excavation analysis and reporting has been completed, ongoing curation and long-term care of any historical artefacts recovered would be at the discretion of Proponent.

3.3.2 Aboriginal archaeology post excavation analyses and reporting

A test excavation report, and a salvage excavation report if this is required, will be prepared at the completion of each investigation stage. These reports will be reviewed and endorsed by the Project RAPs and will inform the completion of a Final ACHAR for the project.

The final Aboriginal archaeological test/salvage excavation reporting for the project will detail and interpret the findings of the Aboriginal archaeological investigation within the context of the ARDEM and its research questions. It will document the investigation and outcomes with photographs and plans and Aboriginal object find catalogues.

Ongoing management of any Aboriginal objects recovered by archaeological investigation at the site will be determined through consultation with the Project RAPs. Objects would be temporarily stored at DSCA until a strategy for long-term management that could include a suitable location back on the site for object reburial has been determined in consultation with the community.

3.4 Unexpected finds procedures

3.4.1 What to do if you discover a potential heritage item or bone

These unexpected finds procedures for suspected relics, Aboriginal objects, and human bones will be used for the project for discoveries that are made during monitoring and for when finds may be made when the monitoring archaeologist is not present on the site.

3.4.2 Step 1: stop work immediately

- Stop working at the location and secure the area with a 'no-go zone' around the discovery and make it safe.
- NSW Police are to be informed immediately of human bone discovery and will advise if remains are of Aboriginal original and if modern. Modern human bones will remain a matter for the Police
- Aboriginal skeletal remains that are not modern and not the subject of a Police/forensic case will be managed according to the requirements of the NPW Act

Determination whether bones are human or animal will be determined by the Excavation Director
NSW Police are to be informed immediately of all human bones uncovered
Modern human remains and determination of descent remain a matter for the NSW Police until advised

- Take at least two photographs and a video showing the location and setting and the find
- Ensure the item is protected from harm until the Project Excavation Director is contacted

3.4.3 Step 2: Contact Excavation Director

- Contact the Project Excavation Director and advise them of the discovery of the item and provide the following information
  - A location map of the find
  - A description of the works carried out when the find was discovered
  - A description of the works to be completed in the location of the find

3.4.4 Step 3: Determination of find

The Excavation Director will advise if the find is an Aboriginal object or historical archaeological relic or human bone

If the find is determined not to be an Aboriginal object or a historical archaeological relic or human bone, work can resume

3.4.5 Step 4: Aboriginal objects and historical archaeological relics

If Aboriginal objects are discovered, then the movement and management of them requires approval via an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) issued under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The Project Excavation Director will manage the find following the procedures, protocols, and actions that are outlined in this document.

If historical archaeological relics are discovered management will be determined by the significance of the finds and this may entail salvage excavation of items before construction. The Project Excavation Director will manage the find following the procedures, protocols, and actions that are outlined in this document.

Attachment A: Definitions

Definitions for relics and Aboriginal objects and notes about potential human remains

Aboriginal objects *National Park and Wildlife Act 1974*	Historical archaeological relics *Heritage Act 1977*	Human skeletal remains *Reportable deaths, Aboriginal objects, relics*
Aboriginal objects are defined as: "*any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains*"	Relics are defined as: *"any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and is of State or local heritage significance"*	*Human skeletal remains can require management such as reportable deaths, relics, and/or Aboriginal objects* If less than 100 years has passed since death, human remains come under the authority of the State Coroner and the Coroners Act 2009 (NSW). Under s.35(2) of the Act a person must report the death to a police officer, a coroner, or an assistant coroner as soon as possible. Where remains are suspected of being more than 100 years old, they are considered either Aboriginal objects or non-Aboriginal relics depending on the ancestry of the individual Aboriginal human remains are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, while non-Aboriginal remains are protected under the Heritage Act 1977