Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

SFS-JHG-00-PLN-PM060007

SSD-9835

1. Revisions and distribution

1.1. Revisions

Draft issues of this document are identified as Revision 1, 2, 3, etc. Upon initial issue (generally Contract Award), this will be changed to an alphabetical revision. Revisions will continue at Revision A, B, C etc.

Rev	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved By	Remarks
1	19/12/19	Sandra Wallace	Mark Turner/Milan Males		First draft
2	16/01/20	Sandra Wallace	Mark Turner/Milan Males		Second draft
3	22/01/20	Sandra Wallace	Steve Maclaren Stephanie Ballango		Final Review
A	21/02/20	Sandra Wallace	Steve Maclaren	Steve Maclaren	Issued for Construction (Old Doc No.: SFS-JHG-PLN-CEMP-007)
B	18/01/21	Gareth Holes	Sandra Wallace		Amendments to scope
C	19/01/21	Gareth Holes	Sandra Wallace	Matt Chapple	Incorporate Stadium Fitness Facilities (SSD 9835 Modification No.2)
D	02/11/2021	Holly Hofland			Incorporate Roosters Centre of Excellence (SSD 9853 Modification No.6)

1.2. Distribution list

Client's Representative	Electronic copy via Aconex
Project Director	Access to electronic copy in Aconex
Project Manager (Construction)	Access to electronic copy in Aconex
Environmental/Sustainability Manager	Access to electronic copy in Aconex
Project Planning Representative	Access to electronic copy in Aconex
Project Personnel	Access to electronic copy in Aconex

The controlled master copy of this document is maintained on Aconex and available for distribution as required. All hard copies of this document are deemed to be uncontrolled.

Table of Contents

2. Compliance matrix

The following compliance matrix demonstrates the alignment of this management plan with full understanding of requirements under the Ministers Conditions of Approval and Final Mitigation Measures as outlined in the Submissions Report. The Project was approved as a State Significant Development (SSD) pursuant to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) on 6 December 2019 (SSD- 9835). In December 2020 the consent was modified to integrate the Stadium Fitness Facilities (SFF), no additional conditions were noted associated with the modification to the consent.

Table 1: Compliance Matrix: Consent Conditions SSD 9835

	Ministers Conditions of Approval	Section reference
B41	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert and address, but not be limited to, the following:	This Plan Section 4.14
a	Details of the nominated Excavation Director as recommended in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared by Curio Projects dated August 2019 (ACHAR)	Section 4.1.4
b	Details of the site identified for monitoring/testing having regard to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Section 8.1
c	Details of the archaeological investigation, monitoring and test excavation methodology in accordance with section 6.1 of the ACHAR	Section 8
d	Details consultation procedures with the RAPs identified in the ACHAR during Aboriginal archaeological monitoring	Section 6.2
e	Details of allowance for contamination consideration and Workplace Health and Safety Requirements and procedures to be followed n site (including consultation with RAPs) if any variation to the soil monitoring methodology is required	Section 8.8
f	An Unexpected Finds Protocol for Aboriginal heritage (including unexpected skeletal remains) and associated communications procedure in accordance with the recommendations of the ACHAR	Appendix A
g	Details of a stop -work procedure in case archaeological relics are uncovered during the work (including contacting the EES group of the Department and recommencing works once the approval from the EES Group is obtained); and	Detailed in the Unexpected Finds Procedure Appendix A
h	A contingency plan and reporting procedure (that is consistent with obligations under conditions of this consent) if: (i) Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places outside the approved disturbance area are damaged; or (ii) Previously unidentified Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places are found or suspected to be found on site.	(i) Section 8.12 (ii) Detailed in the Unexpected Find Procedure Appendix A
B42	The CHMP must be made publicly available on the Applicants website prior to the commencement of construction.	Section 4.1.1
B45	Prior to the commencement of construction of the stadium structure or public domain works (i.e. during the bulk earth works), the monitoring of Aboriginal archaeological test excavation, recording and salvage (if any) must be undertaken under the supervision of the nominated excavation director, for all impacted areas of the site in accordance with the recommendations of the ACHMP and the ACHAR, and in consultation with the RAPs that have been identified for this project.	Methodology outlined in Section 8

Table 2: Compliance Matrix: Final Mitigation Measures

	Final Mitigation Measures	Section reference
CM-HER1	An archaeological induction is to be prepared for all on site contractors, particularly those involved in the bulk excavation works, to familiarise workers with the recommendations and practices outlined in the Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology prepared by Curio Projects (May 2019), and the process should they encounter an unexpected archaeological resource.	Section 9.2 Note that the Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology prepared by Curio Projects (May 2019) is related to non-Aboriginal heritage
CM-HER2	The detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan is to include details of periodic site visits by the project archaeologist during site works, to verify the nature of any subsurface deposit and assess the potential for any potential archaeological resource to exist and be impacted. In zones of moderate archaeological potential, a program of archaeological supervision is to be implemented. A program of archaeological salvage or monitoring is to be implemented if any significant archaeological resource is encountered during the development that alters the level of supervision required, as confirmed by the archaeologist.	This Plan would be a sub-plan to the CEMP Section 8.2 Section 8.3 Section 8.4
CM-HER3	Prepare and educate all on site contractors on the Unexpected Heritage Finds Protocol and Unexpected Aboriginal Finds Policy. Should any suspected archaeological resource/relic be encountered, a stop works would be required in the area of the find, and the project archaeologist contacted.	Section 9.2 and Appendix A

3. References, definitions and abbreviations

3.1. Definitions and abbreviations

Definitions and abbreviations to be applied to this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan are listed in the following table.

Table 3: Definitions and Abbreviations

Term/abbreviation	Definition
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
Client	Infrastructure NSW
CoA	Conditions of Approval
CoE	Roosters Centre of Excellence
DPIE	Department of Planning Industry and Environment
ECP	Environmental Control Plan – defines management measures for a specific environmental aspect
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
The Project	Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SCG	Sydney Cricket Ground
SFS	Sydney Football Stadium
SFF	Sydney Fitness Facility
SSG	Sydney Sports Ground

4. Purpose and application

This section describes the purpose, objectives and targets of this Plan.

4.1. Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to describe how Aboriginal heritage will be protected and managed during the Project in accordance with the CoA and Mitigation Measures. This Plan is for Stage 2 works for the Sydney Football Stadium. Stage 1 works were undertaken under a separate management plan by another contractor.

This Plan would be made publicly available on the Applicants website prior to the commencement of construction in accordance with condition B42.

4.2. Objectives

The key objective of the Plan is to ensure all CoA, Mitigation Measures and licence/permit requirements relevant to Aboriginal heritage are described, scheduled and assigned responsibility as outlined in:

- The EIS prepared for Sydney Football Stadium Stage 2.
- The ACHAR prepared for Sydney Football Stadium Stage 2
- The Response to Submissions Report prepared for Sydney Football Stadium Stage 2 SSD
- CoA granted to the project on 6 December 2019

Compliance with the SSD approval is also an objective of the Plan.

4.3. Targets

The following targets have been established for the management of Aboriginal heritage impacts during the Project:

- Comply with the relevant legislative requirements, CoA and Mitigation Measures
- Follow procedure and ensure notification of any heritage objects/places uncovered during construction in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure included in Appendix A
- Provide heritage awareness training to all personnel including sub-contractors as part of the induction training before they start work onsite and in toolbox talks throughout construction
- Ensure Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Awareness Training is provided to all personnel in the form of inductions before they begin work on-site

4.4. Personnel

This Plan has been prepared by Dr Sandra Wallace. Sandra is a suitably qualified and experienced expert in accordance with MCoA B41 (a). Sandra has a PhD in archaeology from the University of Sydney and is Director at Artefact Heritage.

The nominated Excavation Director for Aboriginal archaeology would be Sandra Wallace. Sandra has extensive experience in Aboriginal archaeological management and has worked in the Greater Sydney area for over 15 years.

5. Context of the Project

5.1. Project scope

The Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 (the Project) is an Infrastructure NSW initiative to build a new rectangular stadium. The Project is part of the SCGT Precinct, adjacent to the Sydney Cricket Ground and part of the wider Moore Park sports and entertainment precinct, a key economic and cultural contributor to the NSW economy. Works will entail:

The Stage 2 of the Sydney Football Stadium 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 Sydney Football Stadium was approved by the former Minister of Planning on 6 December 2018 and primarily comprised:

- The Concept Proposal for maximum building envelope, design and operational parameters for a new rectangular stadium with up to 45,000 seats for patrons (55,000 patrons in concert mode).
- Concurrent Stage l works comprising the demolition of the former Sydney Football Stadium and associated buildings.

To date, SSD 9835 has been modified on six previous occasions as summarised in **Table 4**.

Table 4 Modifications to SSD 9835

Modification	Approved	Description
Modification 1	3 April 2020	Amend Conditions B14 and B15 to enable the condition to be satisfied in accordance with the principles and framework prescribed by the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997.*
Modification 2	14 December 2020	Reinstate fitness facilities that were previously available within the former SFS.
Modification 3	7 December 2020	Alter the approved mezzanine slabs at the eastern and western stands and relocate the approved administration facilities. design amendments to the south western glazed façade. inclusion of an additional stadium signage condition.
Modification 4	22 April 2021	Relocate the photovoltaic (PV) cells from the stadium's roof to Level 5 (above the eastern and western plant rooms) and a reduction in the amount of kilowatts peak (kWp) generated.
Modification 5	8 June 2021	Minor modification to correct plan revisions and dates.
Modification 6	29 September 2021	Fit-out, use and operation of the eastern mezzanine of the stadium for the purpose of a dedicated training and administration facility for the Sydney Roosters NRL football club, known as the Sydney Roosters Centre of Excellence.

The Sydney Roosters Centre of Excellence is a modification to the fit-out, use and operation of the eastern mezzanine of the SFS, as such is included in the staging for SFS and does not need to be staged separately. The Sydney Roosters Centre of Excellence will be delivered as part of CC5.

The SFF is owned and operated by Venues NSW and provides fitness amenities for members of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground.

SFF is integrated into the SFS redevelopment and will reinstate the facilities that operated in conjunction with the former, demolished stadium on the site. The proposed Stadium Fitness Facilities comprise:

A low level pavilion building located behind the southern entry abutment wall and a basement level structure, which is largely integrated into the under-croft space beneath the approved SFS entry stairs to accommodate

1. Gymnasium, training area and three group fitness areas.
2. Two squash courts, sauna, spa and steam room as well as wet and dry change rooms.
3. Day spa and treatment rooms
4. Café with indoor and outdoor seating
5. 25 metre (m) and a 50m open-air swimming pool.
6. Function spaces on the rooftop, poolside and at the café for members and their guests.
7. Basement level plant and equipment, landscaping and associated services.

The Stadium Fitness Facilities will largely occupy the vacant under-croft space below the SFS entry stairs, being largely imperceptible and occupying land that already forms part of the approved SFS redevelopment footprint. A modest pavilion building, swimming pools, and minor outdoor structures will also occupy land that was formerly used for the Indoor Cricket Centre, part of the Sydney Cricket Ground's (SCG) practice area, part of a tennis court, and part of the wall extending from the Moore Park Terraces to the south along Driver Avenue. This small area of additional land is controlled by Venues NSW and has been integrated into the site as part of the Stage 1 SSD DA (9249).

5.2. The site

The site is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park within the Sydney Cricket Ground (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 and is described as as "*40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park (Part Lot 1528 and Part Lot 1530 DP 752011 and Lot 1 DP 205794).* (**Figure 1**)

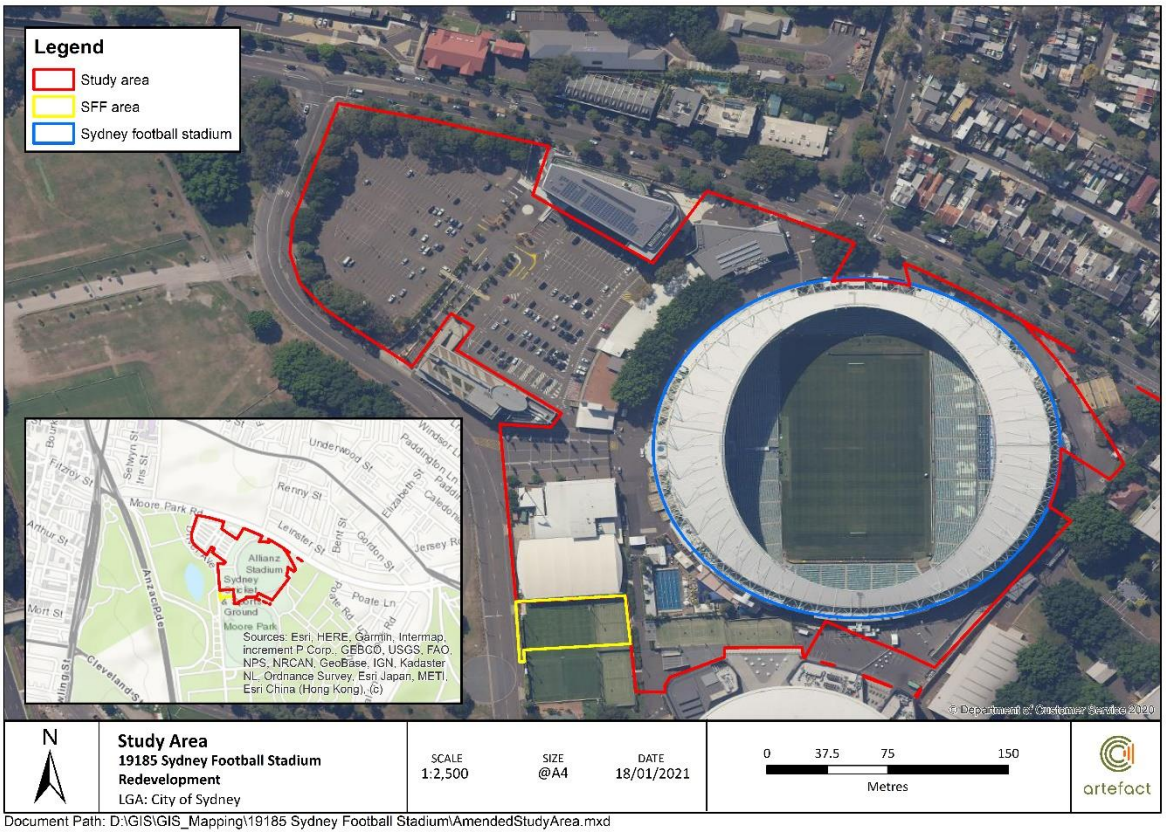
The site is legally described as Part Lots 1528 and 1530 in Deposited Plan 752011 and Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 205794 and is Crown Land, with the SCSGT designated as the sole trustee under the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978.

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

Figure 2).

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 will benefit from a dedicated stop on the Sydney CBD and South East Light Rail.

Figure 1 : Study area



Document Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19185 Sydney Football Stadium\AmendedStudyArea.mxd

Figure 2: Site boundaries and structures: 1. Allianz stadium 2. Sheridan Centre 3. Sydney Roosters 4. Cricket NSW 5. MP1 Carpark 5. Fox Studios 7. Extension of boundary for the Stadium Fitness Facility

5.3. Statutory context

The Project was approved as a SSD pursuant to Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) on 6 December 2019 (SSD- 9835). The redevelopment is being conducted in stages comprising the following planning applications:

Stage 1—Concept Proposal for the stadium envelope and supporting retail and functional uses as well as development consent for the carrying out of early works, including demolition of the existing facility and associated structures.

Stage 2—Detailed design, construction and operation of the stadium and supporting business, retail and functional uses.

This Plan relates to the Stage 2 approval and modification to for the SFF.

Under the SSD a number of Acts are also relevant to the Project in regard to Aboriginal heritage as outlined in Table 4.

Table 5: Legislation and Planning Instruments

	Ministers Conditions of Approval	Section reference
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	This Act establishes a system of environmental planning and assessment of development proposals for the State.	The approval conditions and obligations are incorporated into this CHMP.
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)	The main purpose of this Act is to provide for the protection of the environment especially those aspects that are of national environmental importance and to promote ecological sustainable development. Heritage places are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) for their 'outstanding heritage value to the nation' and are owned by a variety of constituents, including government agencies, organisations or individuals. Only items owned or controlled by the Commonwealth that meet the threshold for national heritage listing under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) are listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) and/or the World Heritage List (WHL) and afforded protection under the EPBC Act.	Not relevant as no NHL, CHL or WHL items
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	The relevance of this Act is firstly in respect to the protection and preservation of aboriginal artefacts. Discovery of material on site suspected as being of aboriginal origin must be reported and protected pending assessment and direction by the Client's Representative.	An Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 is not required for this project as it has been approved as State Significant Development under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cwth)	This Act provides for the preservation and protection from injury or desecration to areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginals. Areas and objects can be protected by Ministerial Declaration and it is then an offence to contravene such a declaration.	No areas or objects within the Project have been identified as being subject to such a declaration and this Act is of little relevance to the project.
Coroners Act	This Act enables coroners to investigate certain kinds of deaths or suspected deaths in order to determine the identities of the deceased persons, the times and dates of their deaths and the manner and cause of their deaths.	This Act is relevant if Human Skeletal Remains are located within the project area.

5.4. Guidelines

Additional guidelines and standards relating to the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage include:

- Code of Practice for the archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW (OEH 2010)
- Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (OEH 2010)
- Due Diligence Code of practice for protection of Aboriginal objects in NSW (OEH 2010)
- Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2010)
- Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001)
- Levels of Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2008)
- NSW Government's Aboriginal Participation in Construction Guidelines (2007).
- Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains under the Heritage Act 1977

6. Consultation

This section describes consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) that has been undertaken in preparation of this Plan.

6.1. Consultation undertaken to date

Consultation and collaboration with RAPs has been integral to the assessment and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage for the project.

The following RAPs have registered for the project

- Biamanga;
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation;
- Cullendulla;
- Darug Land Observations;
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments;
- Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation;
- Didge Ngunawal Clan;
- Goobah;
- Gulaga;
- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Murramarang;
- Thoorga Nura;
- Tocomwall; and
- Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group.

Consultation with the RAPs throughout the EIS assessment process is outlined in the ACHAR in Chapter 2.

Consultation records are detailed in Appendix B.

6.2. Consultation requirements during construction

Consultation with the RAPs would be ongoing throughout the construction phase. RAPs would be involved in archaeological supervision and archaeological test and salvage excavation (if required). RAPs would also be notified if an Aboriginal object was unexpectedly identified during construction in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure (Appendix A).

RAPs would be involved in archaeological supervision of bulk excavation in areas where natural sands may be present, which would generally entail periodic site inspections. RAPs who have a cultural connection to the local area (as specified in the ACHAR) would be given the opportunity to attend site on a roster basis, the timing of which would be dependent on construction program. Where test or salvage excavation is required all RAPs would be given the opportunity to participate. A representative from the La Perouse LALC would be on site during all test and salvage excavation.

7. Existing Environment

7.1. 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', in the Sydney Region these groups were associated with named clans[1]. 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[2].

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''[3] 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.[4]

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).[5] The Moore Park area is within the land of the Gadigal. [6]

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.[7] 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.

7.2. Geomorphology

The Project area is within the Botany Sands. The Botany Sands are an aeolian (wind-blown) deposit that has formed to considerable depth over the past 12,000 years as sea levels fell and the shoreline retreated in stages to its current location. Behind these stranded shorelines a coastal hinterland formed including large sand sheets, dunes, waterbodies and swamps representing a richly resourced environment for Aboriginal habitation.

The archaeologically sensitive layer of the Botany Sands is primarily those grey sands which once comprised ground surface during Aboriginal habitation of the area. These grey sands are the top unit of the Tuggerah Soil Landscape. This topsoil unit (tg1) is described as a surface of approximately 300mm of organically grey-stained unconsolidated sand, sitting above bleached sands (tg2) of one to two metres in depth. The grey stained colour of tg1 derives from breakdown of surface vegetation. Traces of more recently deposited degrading vegetation may be preserved as an overlying thin darker grey layer above the grey archaeologically sensitive tg1 sands.

The underlying units of Tuggerah soils can continue to tens of metres in depth. They vary in colour and composition largely according to local hydrology and position on landform. Most commonly in the surrounds of the Project they include combinations of stained brown sand (tg3), yellow massive sand often to considerable depths (tg4), and lenses of iron-indurated sand pan (coffee rock) (tg5). These sand units rest on Sydney Basin sedimentaries, primarily sandstone which can degrade to blend into overlying sands.

---

[1] *Aboriginal Heritage Office [AHO] 2015: 37; Attenbrow 2010: 22-30; Irish 2017: 17*
[2] *Irish, Paul 2017, Hidden in plain view: The Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney, New South, p17*
[3] *Tench, Watkin, 1788, A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay, eBooks@Adelaide, p53*

[4] *CSELR, EIS, 2013, p118*
[5] *Attenbrow, Val, 2002 Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records, UNSW Press, Sydney, p24*
[6] *CSELR, EIS, 2013, p137*
[7] *Attenbrow, Val, 2002 Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records, UNSW Press, Sydney, p21*

It is thought that these local dunes and their surrounds remained relatively stable, consolidated by coastal grasses and sclerophyllic scrub until destabilised by devegetation following British invasion. Remnants of the tg1 grey sand topsoils that were the surface inhabited by Aboriginal people in the past may occur buried beneath sands mobilised after colonisation and under historical fill. However, historical processes of excavation or erosion would be expected to have impacted the fragile tg1 grey sand topsoils.

7.3. Historically documented impacts

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 in which the study area is captured, to inform an understanding of historical natural ground levels within it.

Mapping from 1875 (**Figure 3**) shows the future location of the Sydney Football Stadium 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 4** was taken.

Taken in 1875 (the same year as the Sydney Water Plan above), Figure 3 illustrates the very large size of the sand dunes that have since been almost totally removed from Moore Park. The future location of the Sydney Football Stadium and Sydney Cricket Ground is only partially captured 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 3: Sydney Water Commission Plan. F. Wells 1875 (TROVE NLA)

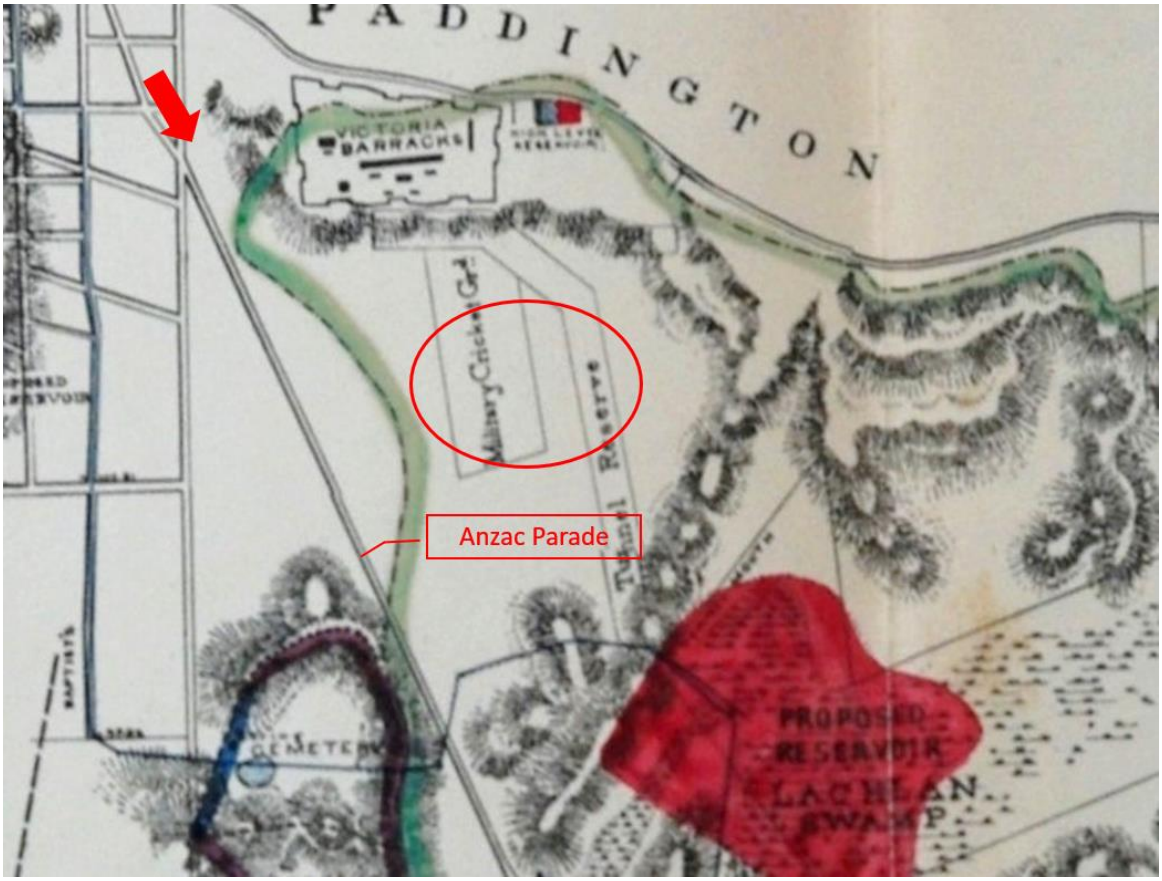
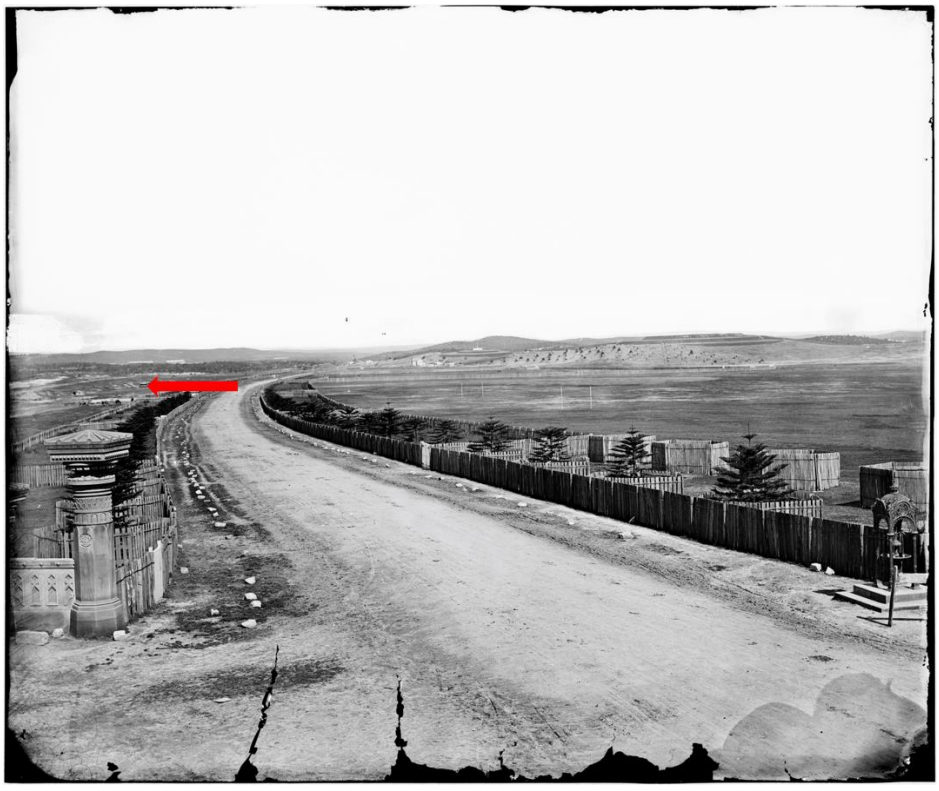
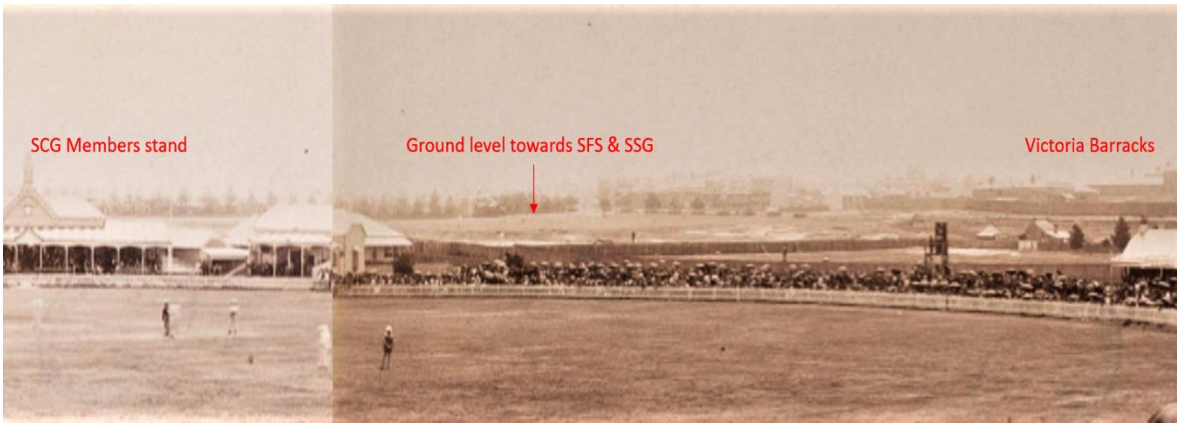


Figure 4: Moore Park from Anzac Parade entry in 1875. View south (SLNSW item 1243367)



In 1875 works commenced to form the Sydney Cricket Ground.[8] A photograph of a cricket test match played at the S Cricket Ground in 1883 shows the future location of the SFS in the background as a raised piece of land, rising upwards to the north west (**Figure 6**). Two historical photographs from the same day (27 January 1883) have been spliced to create **Figure 5**below. The Sydney Cricket Ground Members stand, and the Victoria Barracks remain in situ today, allowing for a definite identification of the Sydney Football Stadium future location from this photograph. The row of conifer trees in the background of **Figure 5**is almost certainly the row of trees shown eight years earlier in **Figure 4**as juvenile plantings along Anzac Parade.

Figure 5: 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 6**) and is taken from a higher elevation. This image shows the raised ground of the future Sydney Football Stadium and Sydney Sports Ground, 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 6: 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 Sydney Football Stadium. 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 seating and a facility for motorcycle racing (**Figure 7**)[9] 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 7**which does not appear significantly

[8] Sydney Cricket Ground Trust (scgt.nsw.gov.au – accessed 16 December 2019)
[9] *Sydney Mail and NSW Advertiser*, Wednesday 5 August 1903

taller than the surrounding earthen stadium walls. It is quite certain that construction of the Sydney Sports Ground would have removed all of the archaeologically sensitive grey tg1 soils that would once have formed the upper soil surface here.

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 proposed Sydney Football Stadium and that archaeologically sensitive tg1 grey soils will have been removed from these locations too (**Figure 8**). Some added detail of this is visible in aerial imaging dating from 1978 (**Figure 9**).

Aerial imaging of works in 1986 for the Sydney Football Stadium show levelling and filling across the SFS and in particular, reduction of the banked walls between the Sydney Football Stadium, the Sydney Sports Ground, and the oval to the south west of the Sydney Football Stadium (

Figure 10).

Figure 7: Sydney Sports Ground in 1937. View north east (Trove NLA)

Figure 8: Project area in 1951, battering indicated with red arrows (Douglas Partners 2019)10

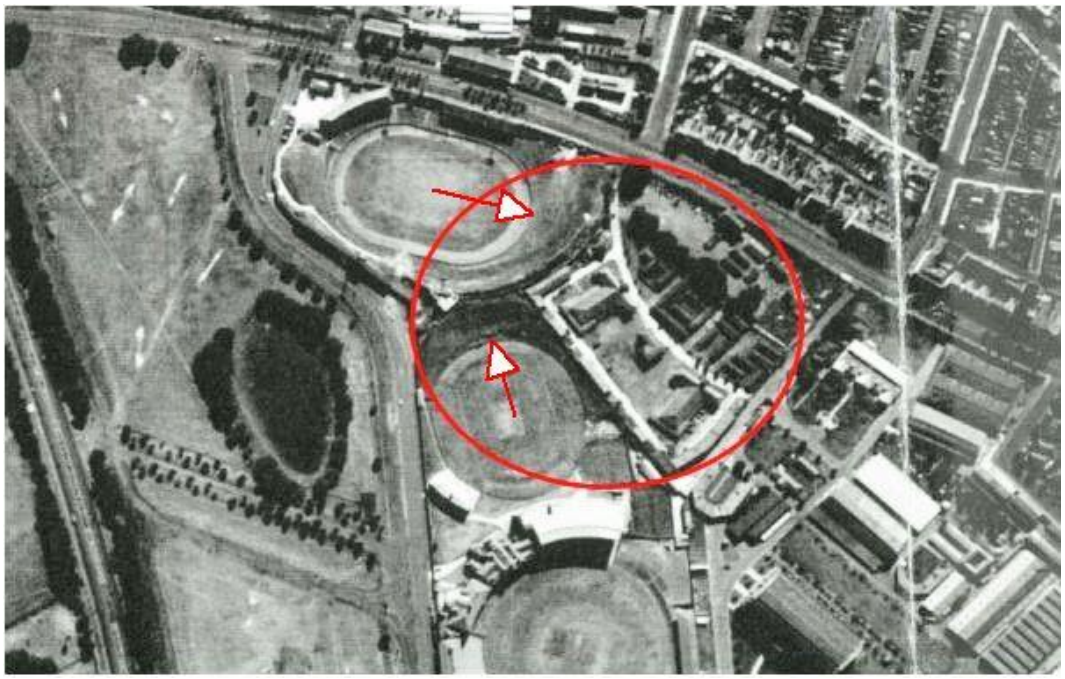
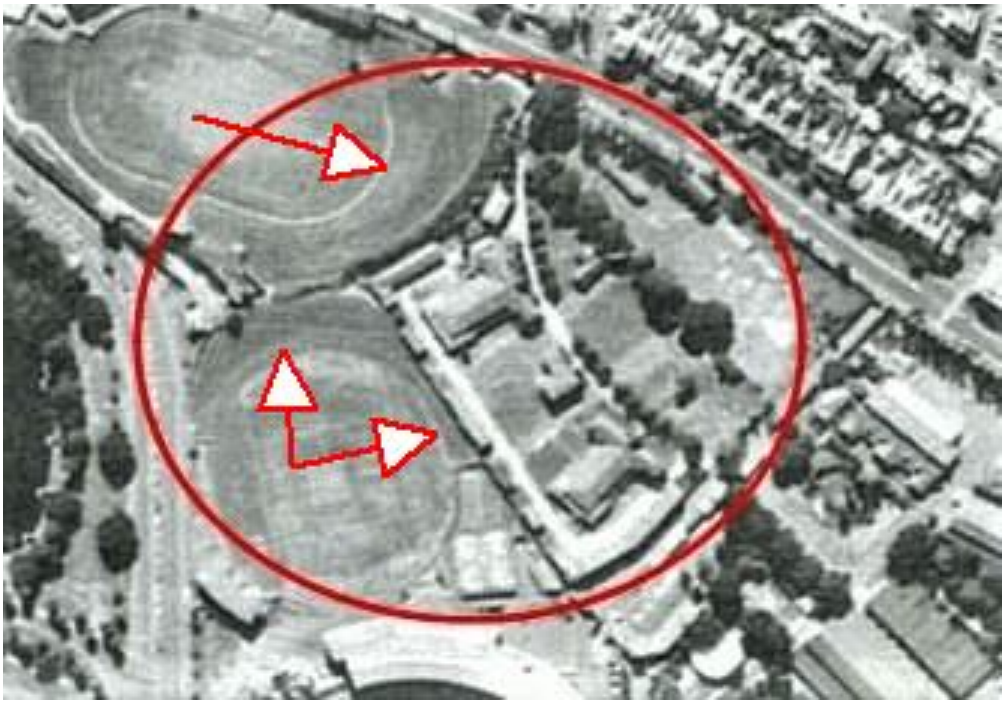
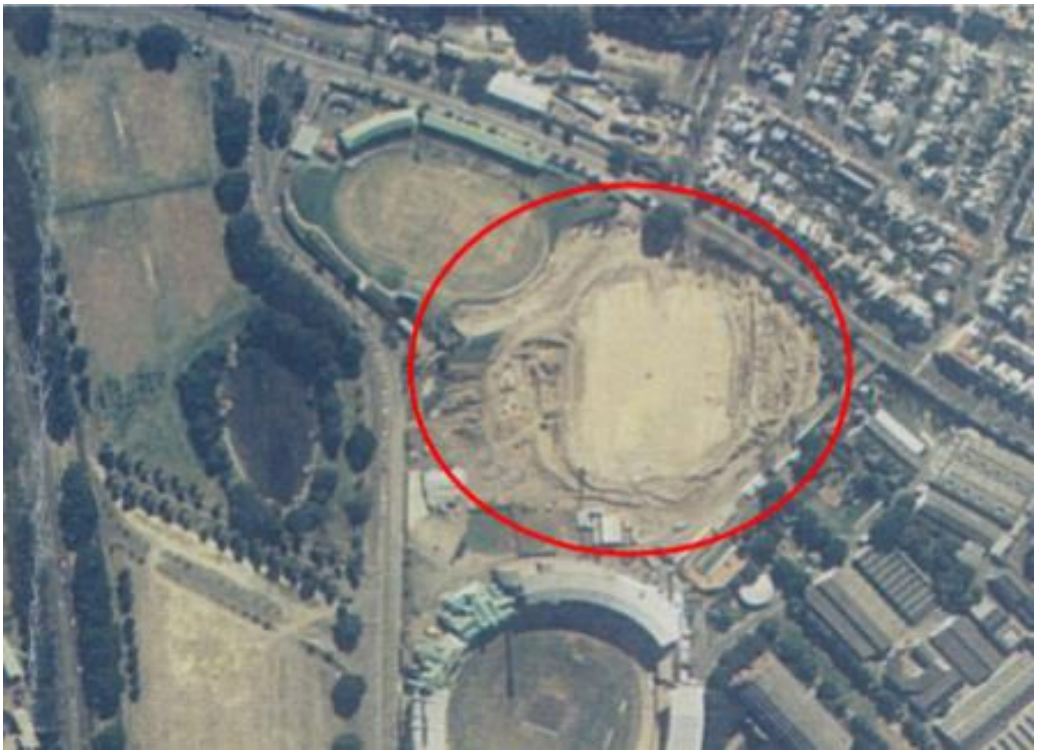


Figure 9: Added detail of excavation and battering visible in 1978 aerial (Douglas Partners 2019)



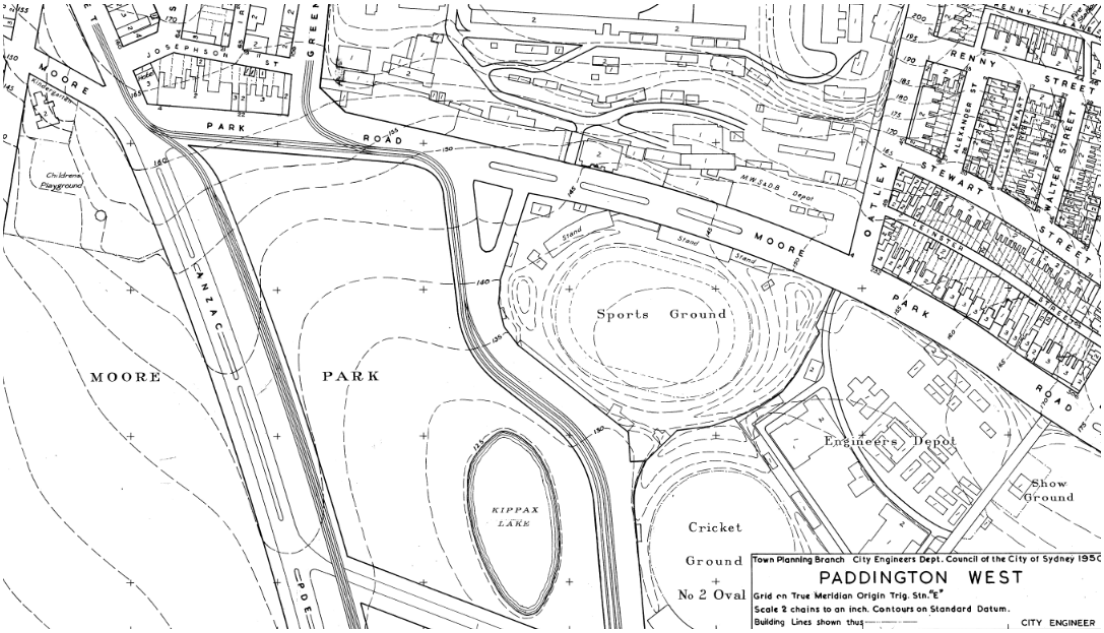
[10] Douglas Partners (May 2019) *Detailed Site Investigation (contamination). Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment* Report to Lend Lease

Figure 10: Project area in 1986 (Douglas Partners 2019)



Topographic mapping produced in 1950 shows the extent of excavation for the Sydney Sports Ground (**Figure 11**). 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 11: Excerpt from topographic map of Paddington West, 1950. (Trove NLA)



7.4. Geotechnical results

A total of 83 geotechnical borehole results were examined[11]. Preservation of natural soils in the project area would result in cores containing a 300mm-deep mid grey sand (tg1) layer, above a one to two metre deep bleached grey sand (tg2) strata. This is turn would overlie yellow and / brown stained sands to depth, above degrading sandstone which may present as firm and often clayey bleached grey coarse sand.

Colour descriptions used by geotechnical staff may vary from those used in archaeological reporting. Further, the tg1 layer that is of heightened archaeological potential is not deep (~300mm) and may be missed in borehole descriptions. Attention has therefore been paid to the presence or absence of the much larger and more readily detectable tg2 unit in natural sequence (above yellow / orange and / brown sands).

None of the 83 borehole logs examined for this study display a stratigraphy that positively indicates a preserved in-situ tg1 or tg2 layer. The results of BH107 in the south-eastern corner is inconclusive. Boreholes in the vicinity of the proposed archaeological monitoring and testing zones (BH101, 101A, 101D, 102) contain fill material of between five and seven metres depth, consistent with the backfill of the Sydney Sports Ground in this location. The identification of material as 'fill' in geotechnical reporting is taken here to denote introduced material, not natural to the location. A closer examination of borehole results indicates that much of the project area is filled with large quantities of redeposited natural soil that may be local, but which has lost its archaeological potential through redeposition. An example of this is borehole C5 which is the most westerly of the boreholes for which results were available to this study. Borehole C5 is situated well within what would once have been the void of the Sydney Sports Ground. The contents of borehole C5 comprise 1.68 metres of foreign material (fill), above 3.32 metres of brown sand, overlying 10.7 metres of mixed colour sands and sandy clays above sandstone. This likely constitutes redeposited local soils.

7.5. SFS PAD (AHIMS #45-6-3645)

The Project site was registered as an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). SFS PAD (AHIMS #45-6-3645) was registered in response to Botany Sands that have been identified in bore logs. The archaeological potential of the PAD is listed as low-moderate.

7.6. Archaeological potential as assessed in the ACHAR

The ACHAR equates the existence of Botany Sands in the bore logs with archaeological potential, assuming that any sand deposit, no matter how deep it was within the dune may contain Aboriginal objects. The ACHAR therefore assessed areas where sand is identified as having a low moderate archaeological potential. The bore logs, while showing the presence of Botany Sand, do not indicate that the former dune surface (tg1 and tg2) have been preserved. Based on the additional information provided by Artefact the archaeological potential of the Botany Sands at the Project site has been updated.

7.7. Revised assessment of archaeological potential based on additional information

Based on the results of additional research the majority of the Project area is of nil to low potential for in-situ Aboriginal objects. A small area in the south-eastern section of the site has a low-moderate potential for tg1 and tg2 deposit to remain. Borehole log results suggest they may be present, but this cannot be confirmed by the geotechnical results.

The Botany Sands were inhabited by Aboriginal people over many millennia. Archaeological investigation of the Botany Sands is limited. From the archaeological reporting available it is evident that Aboriginal objects are found in the upper metre of the sands which represent the original land surface. The uppermost unit of the Botany Sands is grey-stained as a result of degradation of surface vegetation and corresponds to tg1 - the top 300mm of the Tuggerah soil landscape. Where preserved, this grey tg1 sand has elevated archaeological potential. This archaeological potential reduces significantly with depth into the underlying bleached sand (tg2) unit.

[11] *Douglas Partners 2019*

Historical aerial and land photography of the project area demonstrates that the archaeological test and monitoring zones proposed in the ACHAR have been subject to significant excavation. This is estimated to have extended to five to six meters below historical ground surfaces in areas of the two excavated ovals shown in aerial imaging. *Other excavation has been associated with remediation and infill of these ovals, as well as construction and demolition of substantial historical structures. This excavation will almost certainly have removed any grey tg1 sands, and in the case of excavation for ovals, also the underlying tg2 bleached sand unit. This evidence is supported by geotechnical bore logs which list up to seven metres of fill above brown tg3 or yellow tg6 sands in parts of the archaeological test and monitoring zones*. Shallower fill deposits are present over sandstone bedrock in other parts of the archaeological test and monitoring zones. No available archaeological excavation in Botany Sands have recorded finds of in-situ Aboriginal artefacts in undisturbed deeper units (more than 1 metre below tg1) of Botany Sands such as the brown sands (tg3) or yellow sands (tg6) that have been identified in geotechnical boreholes for the project.

The majority of the Project site therefore has nil-low Aboriginal archaeological potential due to significant historical disturbance and the removal of the original dune surface. A small area in the south-eastern portion of the Project site has a low-moderate potential for natural ground surface (tg1 and tg2) to be present, which may contain buried Aboriginal objects. As there is a possibility that natural sand profiles are present it is recommended that archaeological testing is undertaken in this area.

7.8. Revised impact assessment

Since preparation of the ACHAR development design has progressed and cut and fill locations have been revised. Some sections of the areas designated in the ACHAR as requiring management due to subsurface impacts are now within areas that will be filled, therefore preserving any Botany Sands and impacts would be avoided (Figure 11).

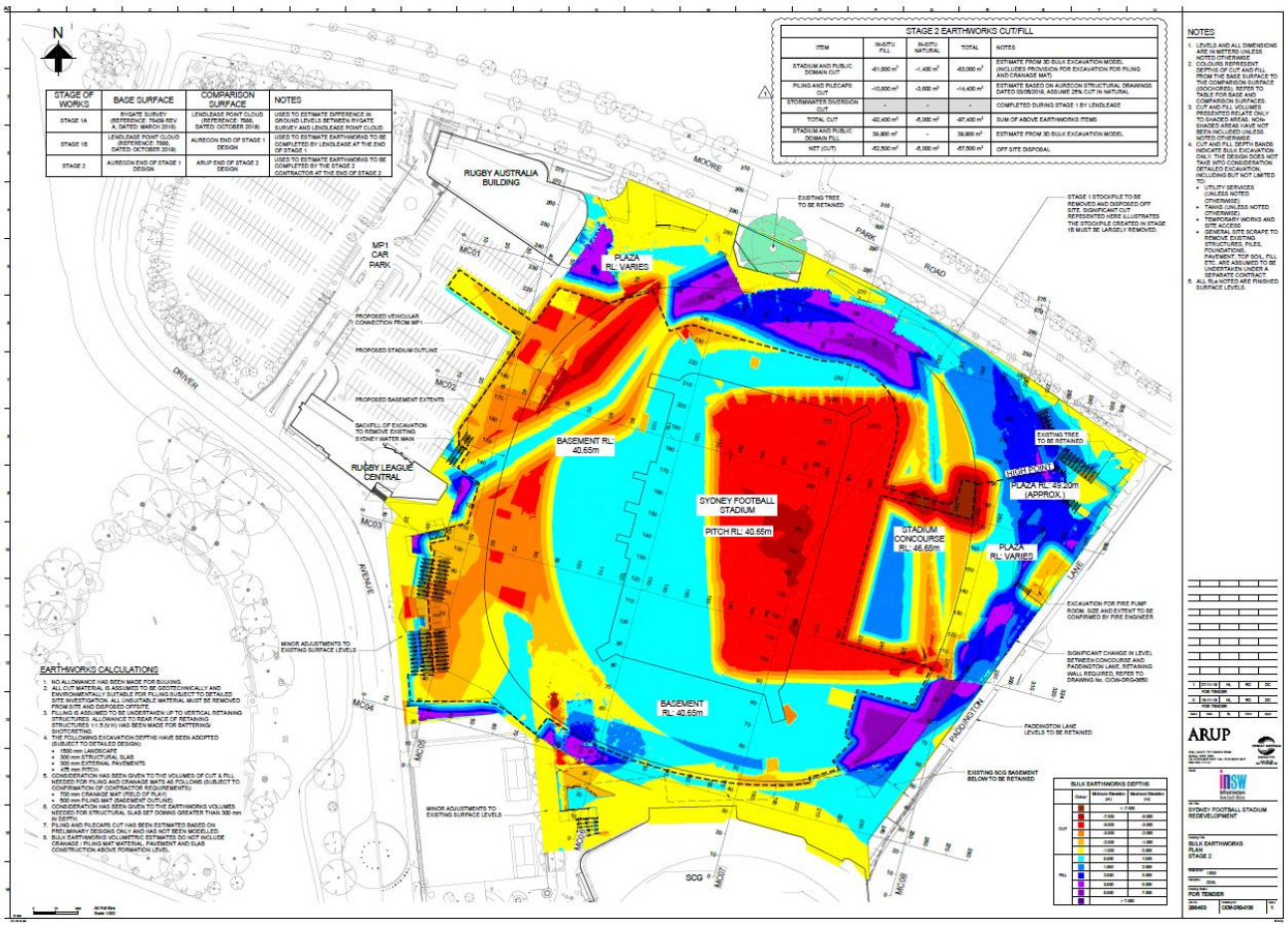
The revised impact assessment is based on the location of cut and fill, with any areas to be cut to less than 2m depth, or to be filled, assessed as not having impact to potential Aboriginal archaeology, and therefore not requiring archaeological management. A conservative approach was taken, to be consistent with the ACHAR, that where any natural sand was identified in the geotech investigations, even if it is not the tg1 or tg2 deposit that would have elevated archaeological potential, supervision (periodic inspection) is recommended to allow the character of the sand body to be determined. This approach to the impact assessment is consistent with that outlined in the ACHAR (Section 5.3).

The revised impact assessment then feeds into the recommended archaeological management as areas that would be cut by more than 2m and have been shown to contain natural sand at depth (within the impact depth) would be management through supervision and testing if required (**Figure 13**).

It is noted that a small area in the southern-eastern section of the Project site has been assessed as having the potential to be have impacts to natural sand layers where geotechnical results are inconclusive and tg1 and tg2 deposits have potential to remain. Archaeological testing has been recommended in this area.

This impact assessment would be revised if cut and fill locations were to substantially change (AH13). Where additional impacts, for example associated with drainage would occur greater than 2m depth in areas that may contain natural sand periodic inspection would be required.

Figure 12: Cut and fill heat map (January 2020)



7.9. SFF impact assessment

An Addendum Historic Impact Statement (HIS) was prepared by Curio in July 2020 to assess the SSF works, as part of an application to integrate the SFF works into the SFS Redevelopment project. The Addendum HIS assessed the SFF footprint as having low potential for Aboriginal archaeology and recommended the works would be managed under the Unexpected Find Policy.

8. Archaeological management

8.1. Archaeological methodology

Section 6.1 of the ACHAR states that the proposed archaeological program in relation to the Stage 2 below ground works for the SFS Redevelopment project will consist of three main methods of archaeological investigation:

- Targeted archaeological monitoring of bulk excavation works in areas that have moderate potential to encounter natural soil profiles (with potential to trigger test excavation if natural soils are encountered)
- Targeted test excavation where geotechnical reports combined with excavation plans indicate that natural soil profiles have high potential to be encountered/impacts by the development works; and
- Salvage excavation of any identified Aboriginal archaeological deposit, in order to understand the full extent, and nature of the identified resource, to the extent of development impacts.

The ACHAR methodology allows a flexible response based on impacts to natural sand profiles. The additional information provided by Artefact narrows down the stratigraphic unit of the Botany Sands that has Aboriginal archaeological potential to the tg1 and tg2 layers. The tg1 and tg2 former upper dune layers would have potential to contain Aboriginal objects, while the lower dune core and deeper sand layers would not as they generally pre-date Aboriginal occupation of Sydney. The ACHAR methodology would therefore apply to natural sands that had potential to contain Aboriginal objects as outlined above. The archaeological methodology outlined in this Plan is therefore consistent with the ACHAR methodology.

The ACHAR states that archaeological management should be undertaken in the areas of natural sand profile identified as having high or moderate potential to be impacted by the construction works.

Since preparation of the ACHAR development design has progressed and cut and fill locations have been revised. Some section of the areas designated in the ACHAR as requiring management due to subsurface impacts are now within areas that will be filled, therefore preserving any Botany Sands. The ACHAR Management Plan has been revised in this document in order to reflect the new information available on the nature of the Botany Sands an updated subsurface impacts shown in amended cut and fill ‘heat map’

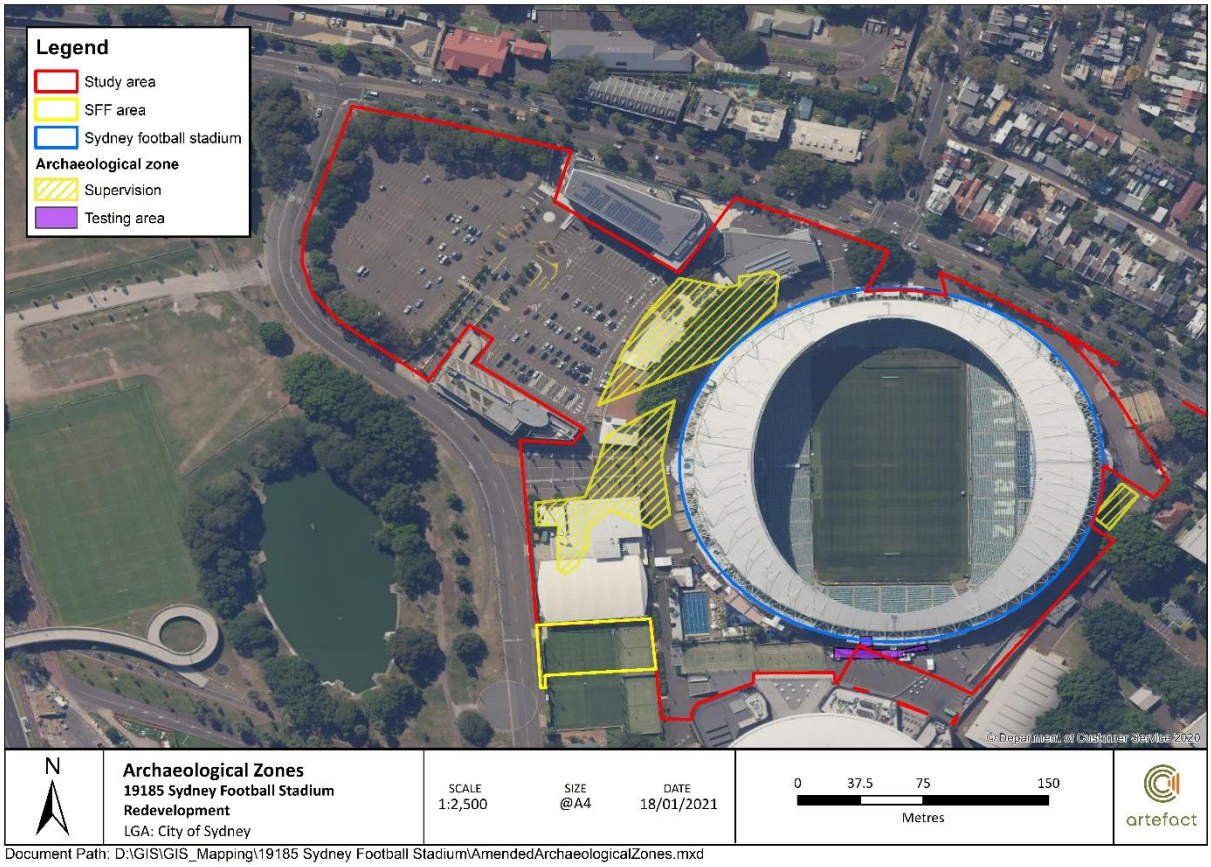
.

Although the location of the management zones have been amended (Figure 13) to consider the updated cut and fill locations, the construction archaeological methodology outlined in this Plan is consistent with Section 6.1 of the ACHAR in that archaeological supervision would be required with test excavation commencing if intact natural sand with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects were located (tg1 and tg2 layers).

Archaeological management of the Project site would be undertaken as per (**Figure 13**) which would include test excavation of the south-eastern portion of the Project site and supervision of areas shaded in yellow.

The purple area designated for testing would be subject to minor cut whereas the majority of the eastern portion of the project area would be filled, protecting any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit. The purple area designated for testing is within the area of cut and within an area that geotech results suggest may contain tg1 or tg2 sand profiles. The methodology for selection of a testing area is therefore consistent with the ACHAR.

Figure 13: Updated archaeological management zones



Document Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19185 Sydney Football Stadium\AmendedArchaeologicalZones.mxd

8.2. Archaeological supervision

The ACHAR recommended archaeological supervision of portions of the site assessed as having low – moderate potential for natural sands in the ACHAR. These areas have since been assessed as having nil- low archaeological potential due to extensive historical ground disturbance which would have removed the former dune surface which may have contained Aboriginal objects. It is therefore suggested that archaeological supervision which would entail periodic site inspections of the area designated for monitoring in the ACHAR would be undertaken. In accordance with the recommendations of the ACHAR, RAPs would be engaged to attend the periodic inspections as needed. The timing of inspections would be dependent on excavation program and would focus on area where natural sands may be present (that is, not within layers of known fill).

8.3. Archaeological test excavation

Archaeological test excavation would be undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 6.14 of the ACHAR.

Test excavation would be required if intact natural sand with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects were located during archaeological supervision (ACHAR page 72) and in the area designated as having archaeological potential in the south-eastern portion of the site (**Figure 13**).

The methodology for test excavation in areas of natural sand located during archaeological supervision would be undertaken as follows:

Testing would occur in areas of natural sand profile identified during archaeological supervision if:

- The sand deposit was confirmed as being natural and undisturbed
- The sand deposit was confirmed by a geomorphologist as being tg1 or tg2 Botany Sand layers which have been demonstrated to have potential to contain Aboriginal objects.
- The area can be safely accessed and is not contaminated or would pose any risk being in unstable or deep deposits; and

- RAPs have been consulted and agree that archaeological testing should be undertaken

The testing methodology as outlined in Section 6.1 of the ACHAR would be followed. Hand excavation would be undertaken where safe and possible. If hand excavation cannot be undertaken machine excavation or a combination of hand and machine excavation would be undertaken in accordance with Section 6.1.4 of the ACHAR[12].

All deposits would be sieved, the pits recorded, and any artefacts bagged and catalogued.

If no significant Aboriginal archaeological deposits were found during testing the area would be cleared by the Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Director and managed under the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

Test excavation for the area identified as having archaeological potential in the southeast corner of the study area (shaded purple in (**Figure 13**) would be undertaken if subsurface impacts where proposed. The methodology for testing in this area would be as above, but would initially apply to a grid of test trenches across the area of impact. The test trenches would be placed at 10m intervals (or similar depending on ground conditions) in a grid pattern. Fill would be removed by machine. Hand excavation into the natural sand profile would be undertaken to a safe working depth (1.5m) or to sterile deposits. If the trigger for salvage excavation (more than 2 artefacts per m^2) was reached salvage excavation would commence. If no significant Aboriginal archaeological deposits were found during testing in this area it would be cleared by the Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Director and managed under the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

8.4. Archaeological salvage excavation

Salvage excavation would be undertaken in accordance with section 6.1.5 of the ACHAR if the triggers outlined in Section 6.1.4 of the ACHAR were met during test excavation. Salvage excavation would commence if more than two Aboriginal artefacts were located in a $1m^2$ test pit (or equivalent).

The ACHAR states that OEH (now DPIE ESS) must be notified of the commencement of any salvage excavations.

Salvage excavation would be completed to the extent of the development footprint (including where indirect impacts are likely) and to the depth of sterile deposits. Excavation outside the SSD footprint may present issues with compliance under the planning approval and confirmation would be sought from INSW in consultation with Department of Planning, Industry and Environment whether this is permissible. It is unlikely that excavation would be required outside the SSD footprint as generally management is only required where Aboriginal objects would be impacted.

Once salvage has been completed the area would be cleared by the Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Director and the RAPs and managed under the Unexpected Finds Procedure. RAPs would need to respond to a request for agreement for clearance within 24 hours.

8.5. Historical archaeology

If Aboriginal objects are identified within historical archaeological deposits, the Aboriginal archaeology Excavation Director, and project RAPs would be informed. As the objects would be out of context they would be recorded, but would not trigger the need for test excavation. Aboriginal objects within historical contexts would be recorded in their location, and removed, to be catalogued and analysed in accordance with the methodology outlined above.

8.6. Unexpected finds

If Aboriginal objects are unexpectedly identified during construction works, the Unexpected Finds Procedure as appended to this plan would be enacted (Appendix A).

Any confirmed Aboriginal objects would be registered on the AHIMS database in accordance with the notification requirements of the *National Parks and wildlife Act 1979* which are not 'switched off' by the SSD approval.

[12] *all machine excavation works have been considered and are in line with the CNVMP*

8.7. Skeletal remains

Discovery of suspected human remains would be managed under the Unexpected Finds Procedure. All suspected bone must be treated as potential human skeletal remains and work around them must stop while they are protected and investigated.

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, INSW, DPIE and the project archaeologist. This requirement will form part of the site induction.

If the bones are confirmed to be human, the NSW Police would be notified, and the find referred to the coroner. If the bones are found to be Aboriginal ancestral remains, the RAPs and DPIE ESS would be notified.

8.8. Contamination

Due to the potential for contaminants across the project area, the controlled archaeological excavation would also be undertaken in accordance with the specified work health and safety protocols established for the site, prior to the commencement of works on site. Should the discovery of contaminants on site likely result in the potential harm to archaeological staff working on site, there may be a requirement to deviate from the proposed archaeological methodology, in order to ensure the health and safety of onsite staff. This may include the use of protective clothing, face masks, and specified gloves, additional washing protocols, through to the need to cease hand excavation on site.

Should the requirement to employ mechanical excavation rather than hand excavation arise, archival recording of archaeological material would need to be taken in the form of photographic, recording, from a safe distance (as specified in the work health and safety requirements of the remediation specialists).

8.9. Excavation reporting

An Excavation Report outlining the results of the archaeological supervision and any archaeological testing or salvage undertaken would be prepared in accordance with the ACHAR. The report would include the following:

- Documentation of the Stage 2 development works, their location and extent
- The basis on which natural soil profiles were identified in these areas
- Basis on which testing was or was not undertaken in each location
- Results of any archaeological works undertaken as part of the Stage 2 development works.

The report would address the research questions as outlined in the ACHAR.

The Excavation Report would be submitted to DPIE EES and the RAPs.

8.10. Management of Aboriginal objects

Consultation with the RAPs undertaken during preparation of the ACHAR found that the preferred option for long term management of Aboriginal objects if any are located would be to rebury them on site. This would need to be confirmed with the RAPs once the results of the archaeological program are known.

The ACHAR noted that the preferred temporary storage location would be at the La Perouse LALC office although this was not confirmed. It is assumed that the artefacts would be analysed at the Artefact Heritage offices prior to transporting to the LALC office (if this is confirmed during RAP consultation).

8.11. Aboriginal site impact recording form or site card update

Following the completion of all Aboriginal archaeological works, an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for the ‘SFS PAD 1’site. If additional Aboriginal objects are located during works this information would be added to the site card.

8.12. Management measures summary

ID	Management Action	Trigger/timing	Responsibility	Description of management action
AH1	RAP consultation	Pre-construction and construction	Environmental Manager	Contact RAPs in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure in the case of unexpected finds of an Aboriginal object or potential Aboriginal human skeletal remains and/or Aboriginal burials. RAPs should be consulted prior to periodic inspection, test or salvage excavation commencing in accordance with the project ACHAR and should be given the opportunity to participate in any excavation works in accordance with the ACHAR.
AH2	Unexpected finds procedures for Aboriginal objects.	Identification of potential Aboriginal heritage artefacts or other sensitive cultural values.	Environmental Manager	Following the discovery of new finds of Aboriginal objects – works will 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 will be carried out.
AH3	Unexpected finds procedures 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 EES and/or the NSW Police as per the protocol outlined in Unexpected Finds Procedure.
AH4	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.
AH5	Archaeological supervision	Bulk Excavation	Excavation Director/ Environmental Manager	Periodic site inspections would undertaken when bulk excavation is likely to impact natural soil profiles within the area shaded in yellow in Figure 12.
AH6	Test excavation	Location of natural sand profile (tg1 and tg2) with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects or	Excavation Director/ Environmental Manager	Conduct test excavation in accordance with section 6.1.4 of the ACHAR.

ID	Management Action	Trigger/timing	Responsibility	Description of management action
		subsurface works within the area shown in purple in Figure 12.		
AH7	Salvage excavation	Where triggers for salvage excavation outlined in the ACHAR are met during test excavation. Where more than two Aboriginal artefacts per 1m^2 are identified.	Excavation Director/ Environmental Manager	Conduct salvage excavation in accordance with section 6.1.5 of the ACHAR.
AH8	Notification to EES of the commencement of salvage excavation	Commencement of salvage excavation	Excavation Director/ Environmental Manager	EES would be notified by email of the commencement of salvage excavations.
AH9	Site card update	Conclusion of archaeological works	Excavation Director	A site card update form for SFS PAD (AHIMS #45-6-3645) would be provided to AHIMS to outline the impacts to the PAD and record any Aboriginal objects that were identified during the archaeological program.
AH10	Excavation reporting	Conclusion of archaeological works	Excavation Director	An Excavation report would be prepared in accordance with section 6.19 of the ACHAR.
AH11	Management of Aboriginal objects	Conclusion of archaeological works if Aboriginal objects were located	Excavation Director	RAPs would be consulted as to the preferred long term management of any artefacts located.
AH12	Training and induction	Prior to construction and during regular induction and toolbox talks	Environmental Manager	Information on the sensitive sand in the Botany Sands sheet and identifying Aboriginal objects would be provided in site inductions and regular toolbox talks.
AH13	Update of management locations	During design development	Environment manager, Excavation Director	Where the location and depth of subsurface impacts is revised during design development the location of archaeological management zones should be updated where required.

9. Compliance management

This section describes how compliance will be achieved and the responsible parties for all requirements.

9.1. Roles and responsibilities

The Contractor's organisational structure and overall roles and responsibilities are outlined in the CEMP.

Artefact Heritage and the appointed Excavation Director is the engaged advisor to oversee matters related to preparation and compliance with the ACHAR.

9.2. Training

All personnel including sub-contractors working on site will undergo induction training relating to heritage management issues before starting work. The induction training under the JHG on boarding process will address elements related to heritage management including:

- Existence and requirements of this Plan
- Relevant legislation
- Roles and responsibilities for heritage management
- Location of identified heritage sites and no-go areas
- Proposed heritage management and protection measures
- Procedure to follow in the event of an unexpected heritage find or discovery of human remains

Appendix A – Unexpected finds Protocol

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 (the Project) is an Infrastructure NSW initiative to build a new rectangular stadium. The Project is part of the Sydney Cricket Ground Trust (SCGT) 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 Project site was registered as an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). Sydney Football Stadium PAD 1 (AHIMS #45-6-3645). It was registered in response to Botany Sands that have been identified in bore logs. The archaeological potential of the PAD is listed as low-moderate.

The Project was approved as a State Significant Development (SSD) pursuant to Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

Artefact Heritage has prepared this Unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) to satisfy condition of approval B41and mitigation measures AH2 and AH3, which state that:

Table 6: Table of mitigation measures and CoA [13]

ID	Management Action	Trigger/timing	Responsibility	Description of management action
B41 (f) (g)	Unexpected finds procedures for Aboriginal objects.	Identification of potential Aboriginal heritage artefacts or other sensitive cultural values.	Environmental Manager	This procedure meets the requirements of B41 (f) and (g) as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AH2	Unexpected finds procedures for Aboriginal objects.	Identification of potential Aboriginal heritage artefacts or other sensitive cultural values.	Environmental Manager	Following the discovery of new finds of Aboriginal objects – works will 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 will be carried out.
AH3	Unexpected finds procedures 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 EES and/or the NSW Police as per the protocol outlined in Unexpected Finds Procedure.

This UFP should be implemented if any potential Aboriginal object or potential human skeletal remains are identified during proposed groundworks.

[13] *Artefact Heritage. 'Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan SFS redevelopment Stage 2', 2019*

UNEXPECTED FINDS PROTOCOL

If unanticipated suspected Aboriginal heritage items or skeletal remains are uncovered at any time throughout the life of the project the actions in the following flow chart must be undertaken:

EXAMPLES OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

The images below are examples of Aboriginal objects the likes of which may be encountered on this project.

ARTEFACT ARCHAEOLOGIST CONTACT

If Aboriginal objects or skeletal remains are encountered during groundworks a project archaeologist can be contacted via:

Artefact Heritage, Pyrmont Office **02 9518 8411,** office@artefact.net.au

Appendix B - Consultation (B45)

CONSULTATION MEETING WITH LA PEROUSE

Attendance Record

JOHN HOLLAND

It is the responsibility of the LMS user on each project to ensure that training data is entered into Chris21. If assistance from Learning & Development is required to enter data, scan and email this document to learning@jhg.com.au Please refer to the Learning Investment Model for information on the nominal charge for this service.

Program		Date(s)	29/1/20.
Module Name		Start Time	10:30. Finish time:
Chris 21 Session Code		Facilitator's/Trainer's Name	Sandra Wallace.
State	NSW.	Facilitator's/Trainer's Signature	
Department/Project	SFS.	Co-facilitator's/Co-Trainer's Name	Mark Turner.
Venue	Parramatta ~~Region~~.	Co-facilitator's/Co-Trainer's Signature	

No	Participant's Name	Employee Number (If unknown, DOB)	Position	Unit / Project	Company Name	Signature
	Sandra Wallace.				Artefact.	
	Rod DAVID INGREY				LLALC	
	MICHAEL LEVER				ARTEFACT	
	MICHAEL INGREY				LALALC	
	Steve Madan				JHG	
	Matt Stephenson				JHG	
	mark TURNER				JHG	

Revision No:5 Document Number:JH-FRM-PPL-020-02

CONSULTATION MEETING WITH OTHER RAPS

Sydney Football Stadium

04 /02 /2020

Agenda: Discuss Stage 2 ACHMP (Artefact), ongoing engagement & JH approach

name	Signature	Representing / RAP
RICHARD DUTTON	Richard M Dutton	BIAMANGA
MARK DUTTON		CULLENDULLA
BASIL SMITH	EGOBAH	EGOBAH
JAY BEADLE		MURRAMARANG
Danny Franks		TOCOMWALL
Paul Boyd		Didge Ngunawal
PHIL BOWEN		WAILWAN ABORIGINAL GROUP
Brayden McDougall	BM McDougall	Wailwan Aboriginal Group
Lowanna Gibson		Butucarbin
Matt Stephenson		John Holland
Sandra Wallace		Artefact.