COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Project name	NSW10247 SINSW_Randwick HS
Report title	Everick Heritage 2025. Randwick Boys and Girls High School, Randwick, New South Wales. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report unpublished report prepared for Schools Infrastructure NSW.
File name	SW10247_Randwick HS_ACHAR_2025 08 28 FINAL
School name	Randwick Boys High School and Randwick Girls High School
School ID	8161, 8220
School address	Lot 1 DP 121453, Avoca Street Randwick NSW 2031
School region	Central & Northern Sydney
Consultancy name	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd
Report status	Final
Report date	August 2025
Contract number	DDWO06687/24

EVERICK HERITAGE

Randwick High School

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Written for Schools Infrastructure

August 2025

Randwick City Council LGA

Report Reference:

Everick Heritage 2025. Randwick High School: *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*. Everick Heritage Pty Ltd unpublished report prepared for Schools Infrastructure NSW.

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2	15.05.2025	Gareth Holes	Josh Madden	Kylie Christian
3	28.05.2025	Matthew Hedges	Josh Madden	Kylie Christian
4	28.08.2025	Gareth Holes	Josh Madden	Kylie Christian

Cover Image: Everick Heritage 2025

Executive summary

Following a 2023 Election Commitment to provide a coeducational facility for years 7-12 and to provide for future growth through upgraded and new facilities, The Department of Education and Schools Infrastructure (SI) undertook community consultation for Randwick High School (HS). As a result of the community consultation a desire for the coeducational option to be implemented at the Randwick Boys HS and Randwick Girls HS was highlighted. As a result, the two schools are being amalgamated into one school, Randwick HS. SI undertook an analysis of options to meet the Department's Educational Facilities Standards Guidelines (EFSG).

In 2022, SI engaged Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) to provide a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment (PIHAI) report for upgrades at Randwick HS. The PIHAI determined that an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit was present across the Project Area and that test excavation was required (Everick Heritage 2024). Consequently, Everick Heritage was engaged to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and conduct Test Excavation to support an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Test Excavation was conducted over 10 days in April 2025.

Consultation

Everick Heritage has conducted the community consultation process in accordance with the Consultation Requirements, the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010 (Code of Practice) (DECCW 2010a) and the Burra Charter 2013 (Australia ICOMOS 2013). Details of the completion of Stage 1 to 4 of the Consultation Requirements for this Project is provided in Section 3.

The registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) for the Project are as follows:

- Ngambaa Cultural Connections
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Long Gully Cultural Services
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
- Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology
- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council

In accordance with Requirement 15c of the Code of Practice of the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010), notification to undertake test excavation was provided to Heritage NSW. Additional Stage 3 consultation was undertaken during the test excavations.

A draft copy of the ACHAR was provided to the Registered Aboriginal Parties on the **29 May 2025.** One RAP responded, supporting the conclusions of the ACHAR. The RAP further recommended that all Aboriginal objects be 3d scanned prior to reburial and that those scans are made available for educational purposes.

Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage

Test excavations in accordance with the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010) was undertaken over 10 days in April 2025 to further investigate these potential archaeological deposits. A total of 5 subsurface artefacts divided between a low-density artefact scatter to the north of the project area, Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), and two isolated artefacts to the south, Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157). All three sites were assessed as being of low scientific significance.

Impact assessment

The proposed works are anticipated to impact Randwick HS AS 1, Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157). The impacts are expected to be largely constrained, with the majority resulting from the construction of the new administrative and lecture building, along with additional impacts from landscaping throughout the Project Area. While movement of vehicles and creation of laydown areas are likely to impact surface deposits, geotechnical investigations have demonstrated the presence of a layer of fill across portions of the Project Area. In addition, the background research and survey identified clear indications of landscaping across the entire Project Area. It is therefore unlikely that surface disturbance from these activities will impact Aboriginal objects, and that impacts will be limited to excavation. It was determined Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) would be subject to direct partial harm and partial loss of value, Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) will subject to direct total harm and total loss of value

Recommendations

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that Aboriginal sites should be conserved where possible. If conservation is not practicable, measures should be taken to mitigate impacts to Aboriginal sites.

Therefore, the following recommendations have been made:

Aboriginal Management Measure (AMM) 1: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

An AHIP will be required to impact the following sites:

- Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)
- Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)
- Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)

It is recommended that a site based AHIP be applied for with a 2 m buffer around each site. The AHIP must include the following requirements:

- Requirement 1: Ongoing Aboriginal Consultation
    - In order to fulfill the requirements of the AHIP Aboriginal Community Consultation must be maintained.
- Requirement 2: Aboriginal Finds Procedure
    - If Aboriginal objects are identified during the works, they must be reported and recorded in accordance with an Aboriginal Finds Procedure.
- Requirement 3: Long Term Management and Reburial
    - Following completion of ground disturbing works all finds must be reburied in a location identified in consultation with the RAPs.
- Requirement 4: 3d Modelling of Aboriginal Objects
    - In accordance with the recommendations made during the consultation all Aboriginal objects must be 3d scanned prior to reburial.

The AHIP will apply to all works inside the buffer zone surrounding Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157). Works outside of the buffer zone may proceed under the Unexpected Finds Procedure (AMM 6).

AMM 2: Exclusion fencing

Prior to granting of the AHIP exclusion fencing must be established around the AHIP boundary and no ground disturbing works may take place within this vicinity until the AHIP is granted.

AMM 3: Aboriginal Heritage Induction

All staff undertaking ground disturbing works must be provided with an Aboriginal Heritage Induction outlining the Legislative Context Aboriginal background and management measures of the project.

Further the Aboriginal Heritage Induction must provide guidance on the identification of Aboriginal objects to support the Aboriginal Finds Procedure.

AMM 4: Landscaping

Native indigenous plants should be used for landscaping to respect the Aboriginal Cultural values of the area.

AMM 5: Unexpected Finds Procedure

If unexpected Aboriginal objects are identified, further investigation may be required. All works within the vicinity of the find must be halted and the finds should be reported to a suitably qualified Archaeologist who will assess the finds and develop a management plan in consultation with the RAPs where appropriate. If it is determined that the find is Aboriginal in origin, a variation to the AHIP will be sought.

If suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed in, on or under the land within the Project Area, the following actions must be undertaken:

- The remains must not be harmed/further harmed
- Immediately cease all works at that particular location
- Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains
- Notify the NSW Police and the Environment Line (EPA) on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any details of the remains and their location

Do not recommence any work at that particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

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Definitions and abbreviations

ACHAR	means Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHC	means Australian Heritage Council
AHIMS	means Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	means Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ALR Act	means *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW)
ASR	means Aboriginal Archaeological Survey Report
ASRF	means Aboriginal Site Recording Form
ATSIHP Act	means *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth)

Australian Heritage Council Act means *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (Cth)

BP	means Before Present (that is 1950)
CHL	means Commonwealth Heritage List

Code of Practice means Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales

Consultation Requirements means Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010

DCCEEW	means Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DCP	means Development Control Plan
DECCW	means Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now DCCEEW)
EP&A Act	means Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)
EPBC Act	means *Environment Protection and Diversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
ESD	means Ecologically Sustainable Development

Everick Heritage means Everick Heritage Pty Ltd

the Guide means Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW

GPS	means Global Positioning System
GSV	means Ground Surface Visibility
ha	means hectares
ILUA	means Indigenous Land Use Agreement
km	means kilometres
LALC	means Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	means Local Environmental Plan
LGA	means Local Government Area
m	means metres
mm	means millimetres
NHL	means National Heritage List
NPW Act	means *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW)
OEH	means (former) New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	means Potential Archaeological Deposit
Project Area	Comprises Lot 1 DP 121453
RAP	means Registered Aboriginal Party
RNE	means Register of the National Estate
RNTBC	means Registered Native Title Body Corporate
s	means section
TP	means test pit

1. Introduction

Following a 2023 Election Commitment to provide a coeducational facility for years 7-12 and to provide for future growth through upgraded and new facilities, The Department of Education and Schools Infrastructure (SI) undertook community consultation for Randwick High School (HS). As a result of the community consultation a desire for the coeducational option to be implemented at the Randwick Boys HS and Randwick Girls HS was highlighted. As a result, the two schools are being amalgamated into one school, Randwick HS. SI undertook an analysis of options to meet the Department's Educational Facilities Standards Guidelines (EFSG).

Kayandel undertook an initial assessment (Kayendel 2024), which identified that the Project Area was sensitive for the presence of Aboriginal objects. Subsequently Everick Heritage provided a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHAI) and determined that an area of Potential Aboriginal Deposit (PAD) was present across the Project Area and that test excavation was required (Everick Heritage 2024) and were engaged to provide Test Excavation and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to support and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Test Excavation was conducted over 10 days in April 2025.

1.1. Project Area

The Project Area is located at Randwick Girls HS, Barker Street, Randwick NSW 2031 and Randwick Boys HS, Corner of Rainbow and Avoca Streets, Randwick NSW 2031, within Lot 1 DP 121453 (Figure 1-1). It lies in the Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland, and falls under the jurisdiction of the Fairfield City Council Local Government Area (LGA). The area is also within the boundaries of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

1.2. Project description

SI are proposing major refurbishments of Building I, General Learning Space (GLS) and Staff Study/Lounge, as well as multiple refurbishments throughout the schools. In addition, SI are proposing to construct a new administration/ staff building, GLS, and lecture theatre on the existing car park and associated services including Information and Communications Technology (ICT), (Figure 1-2 to Figure 1-4).

1.3. Study objectives

The objectives of this ACHAR are to determine what, if any, impacts the proposed development may have upon Aboriginal archaeological and cultural values, and to identify the appropriate cultural heritage mitigation measures in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

This ACHAR has been undertaken in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010* (Code of Practice) (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water [DECCW] 2010a).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Guide) (Office of Environment & Heritage [OEH] 2011).
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Consultation Requirements) (DECCW 2010b).
- The Burra Charter 2013 (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

1.4. Authors and contributors

This investigation was managed by Gareth Holes (MA, BA Hons), Senior Archaeologist (Everick Heritage) who has 18 years of experience as an archaeologist and heritage consultant.

In addition, the individuals listed in attended and/ or supported the survey and assessment in various capacities

Table 1-1: Authors and contributors to the investigation

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification
Josh Madden	Everick Heritage	Principal	Master of Environmental Management and Sustainability Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management and Sustainability BA (Archaeology) (Hons)

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification
			15+ years
Gareth Holes	Everick Heritage	Senior Archaeologist, test excavation	MA BA (Hons) 18+ years
Jason Giang	Everick Heritage	Senior Archaeologist, test excavation director	BA (Hons) 6+ years
Caitlin Cole	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	BA (Hons) 10+ years
Nestor Nicola	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation, report preparation	BArch (Hons) 6+ years
Michael Armson	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	BA (Hons) BSc 4+ years
Tess Dowell	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	MA BA 3+ years
Aedan Weston	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	BA (Hons), (PGDip) 2+ years
Matthew Hedges	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation, report preparation, artefact analysis	MA BArchPrac BClassSt 1+ years
Samuel Plummer	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation, report preparation	BArch 1+ years
Daniel Longbottom	La Perouse LALC	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
Ethan Trewlyn	LGCS	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification
Kurt Brenner	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
Lee Carroll	DNC	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
Paul Boyd	DNC	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
Storm McEwen	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	

1.5. Constraints

Background research for this report was constrained by the availability of information, privately held and confidential are not always available. While appropriate efforts were made to retrieve copies of reports, not all were successful. Site recording was limited by the Project Area being used as an active school, in particular photography was limited as it was not permitted to include the students in photographs. Test excavation was also constrained by the presence of services.

1.6. Report structure

The purpose of this report is to document the results of an investigation of Aboriginal heritage at the Project Area. As such, the structure of this report includes:

Table 1-2: Report structure

Section	Description
Section 1 – Introduction	Introduction providing information on the project background and legislative framework.
Section 2 – Legislative context	Outline of statutory requirements and relevant legislation for this assessment.
Section 3 – Consultation	Information on the Aboriginal consultation process.

Section	Description
Section 4 – Ethnohistoric context	Overview of the environmental conditions to provide context for the predictive model
Section 5 – Environmental context	Presents the results of the background ethnohistoric and literature research.
Section 6 – Archaeological context	Presents the results of previous archaeological research, summary of relevant previous assessments, and database searches. This section also presents a predictive model as background to the survey sampling strategy. A summary of the Aboriginal objects located within the Project Area
Section 8 – Cultural values assessment	Presents the results of the cultural heritage assessment identifying Aboriginal cultural values and landscapes.
Section 9 – Significance assessment	Provides a scientific significance assessment and a cultural significance assessment for the Project Area.
Section 10 – Impact assessment	Assesses potential impacts to Aboriginal objects and places as well discussion of ecologically sustainable principles.
Section 11 – Recommendations	Recommendations, including Management and mitigation measures prepared to mitigate harm to Aboriginal objects within the Project Area
Section 12 – References	References used in the report
Appendix A – Consultation log	Log of consultation
Appendix B – Newspaper notice	Copy of advert for consultation
Appendix C – Consultation documentation	Documentation of consultation
Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical R	Copy of the Aboriginal Test Excavation Report (ATER)

Figure 1-1: Project Area

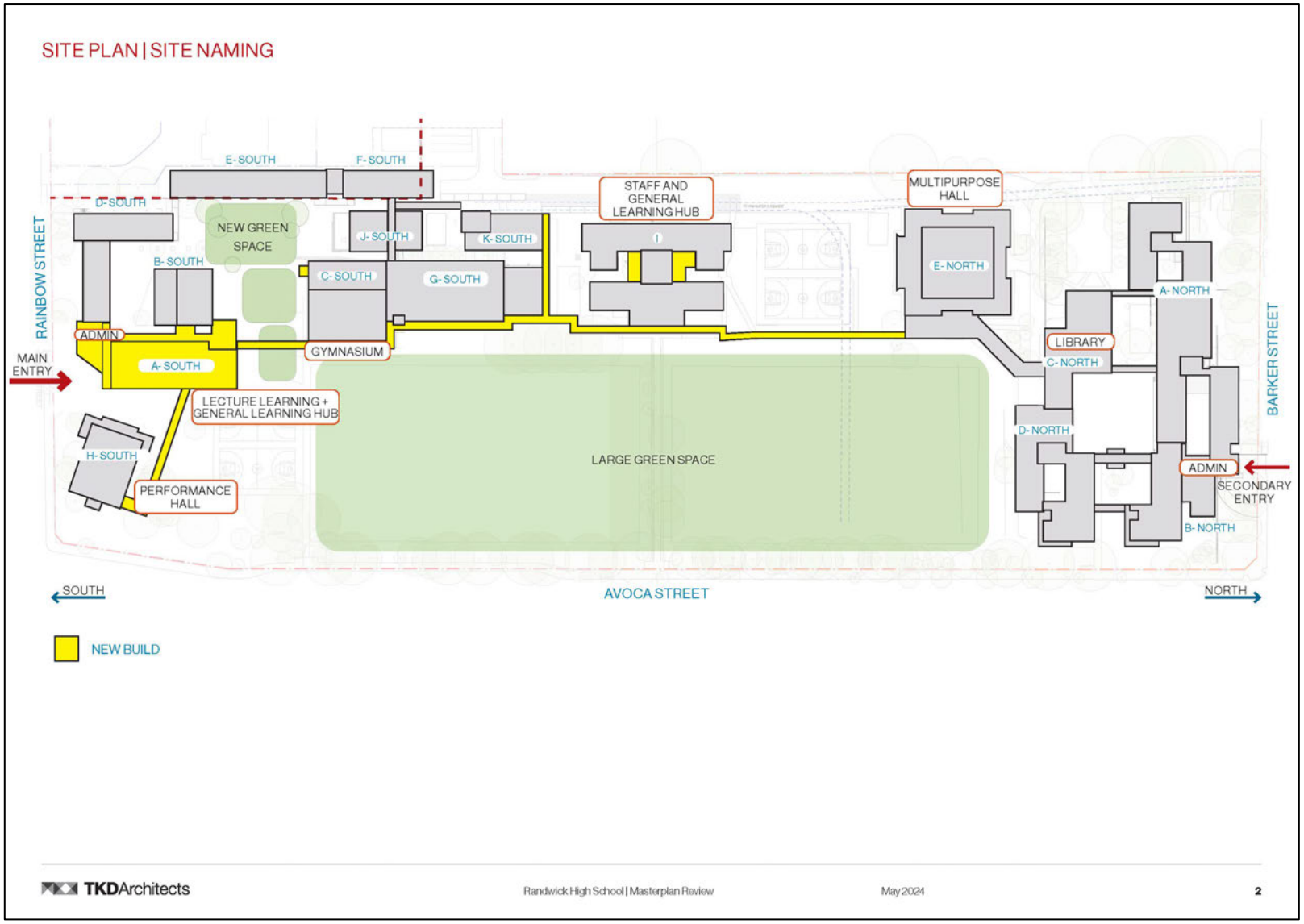

Figure 1-2: Proposed construction works, (provided by SI, November 2024)

Block 4 new Sewer line

Sewer connection required for Block 4 new female student bathroom. Sewer pit located at the eastern end of block 4. Trenching is required within a metre of the building structure as per diagram below.

Trenching estimated to be 500mm wide and up to 1 metre deep at eastern end (sewer pit location)

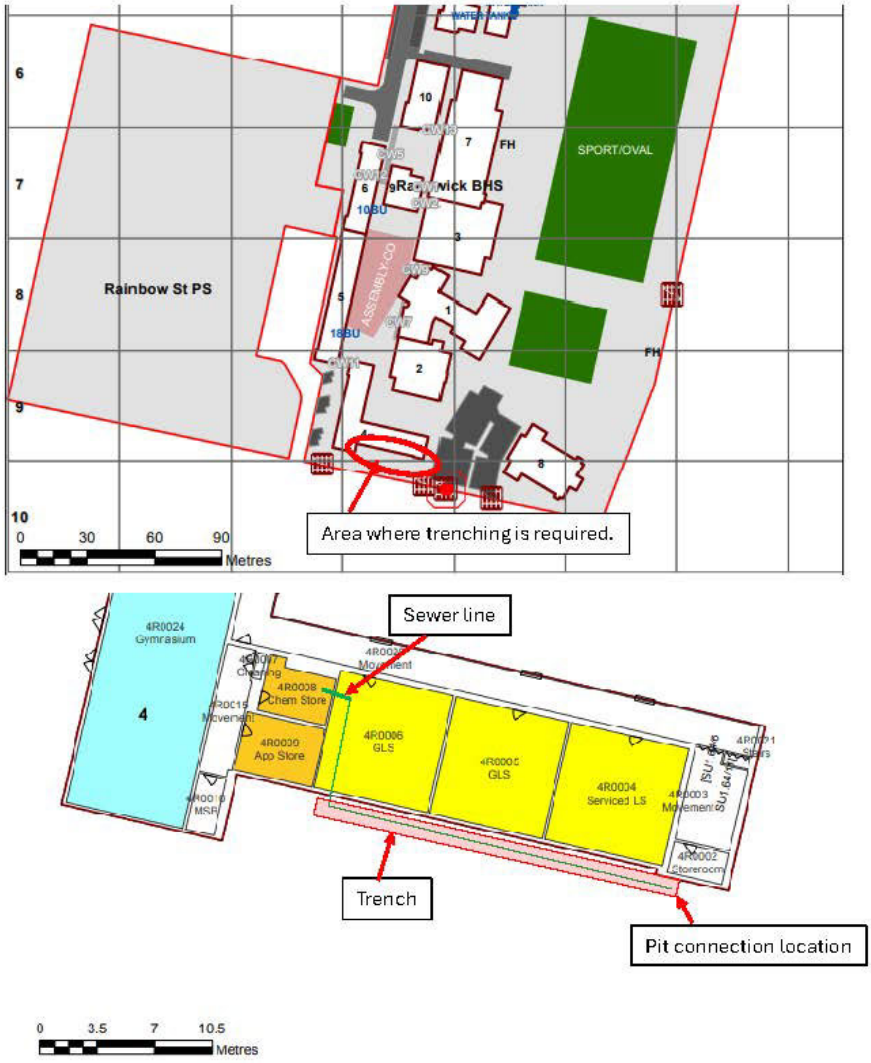

Figure 1-3: New sewer line, provided by SI (January 2025)

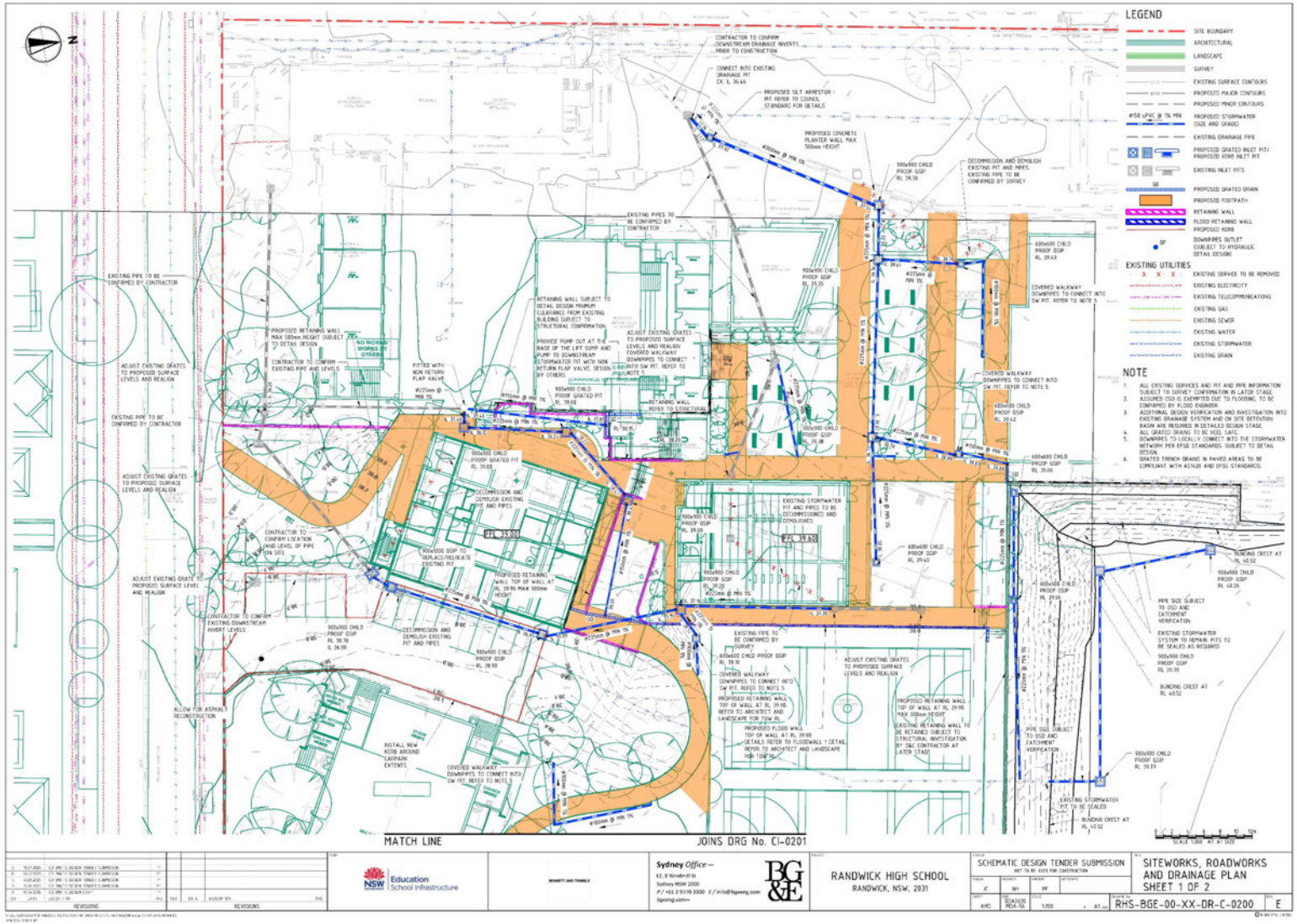

Figure 1-4: New build, provided by SI (July 2025)

2. Legislative context

2.1. Commonwealth legislation

2.1.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

The *Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No.1) 2003* (Cth) amended the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) to include 'national heritage' as a matter of National Environmental Significance and fully protects listed places under the Constitution. It also established the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (Cth) (AHC Act) established the Australian Heritage Council (AHC), an advisory body to the Minister for the Environment and Heritage and retains the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

The *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003* (Cth) (Australian Heritage Council Act) repeals the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cth), amends various Acts as a consequence of this repeal and allowed the transition to the current heritage system.

Together the above three Acts provide protection for Australia's natural, Indigenous and non- Indigenous heritage. Features include:

- The NHL of places of national heritage significance.
- The CHL of heritage places owned or managed by the Commonwealth.
- The creation of the AHC, an independent expert body to advise the Minster on the listing and protection of heritage places.
- Continued management of the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

2.1.1.1. National Heritage List

The NHL is a list of places with outstanding heritage value to our nation, including places overseas. So important are the heritage values of these places that they are protected under the EPBC Act. This means that a person cannot take an action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the

national heritage values of a national heritage place without the approval of the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Heritage. It is a criminal offence not to comply with this law and there are significant penalties.

2.1.1.2. Commonwealth Heritage List

The CHL is a list of places managed or owned by the Australian Government and not of relevance to this project.

2.1.1.3. Register of the National Estate

The RNE is an evolving record of Australia's natural, cultural and Aboriginal heritage places that are worth keeping for the future. The AHC compiles and maintains the RNE under the Australian Heritage Council Act. Places on the RNE that are in Commonwealth areas, or subject to actions by the Australian Government, are protected under the EPBC Act by the same provisions that protect Commonwealth heritage places (see above).

Following amendments to the Australian Heritage Council Act, the RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, meaning no new places can be added, or removed. From 2012, all references to the RNE were removed from the EPBC Act and the AHC Act. The RNE is now maintained on a non- statutory basis as a publicly available archive.

2.1.2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)

Most State Aboriginal heritage databases provide protection for those sites with physical evidence. The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) (ATSIHP Act) deals with Aboriginal cultural property in a wider sense. Such cultural property includes any places, objects and folklore that are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. In most cases, archaeological sites and objects registered under the State Act will also be Aboriginal places subject to the provisions of the ATSIHP Act.

There is no cut-off date and the ATSIHP Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites. The ATSIHP Act takes precedence over State cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the ATSIHP Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of heritage places.

The Australian Government Gazette hold a record of all applications for the protection of specific areas under the ATSIHP Act. A search of the Government Gazette has confirmed that there is not a specific area protected by the provisions of the ATSIHP Act.

2.2. State legislation

2.2.1. National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal places and objects. An Aboriginal object is 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.

An Aboriginal Place is declared by the Minister under section (s) 86 of the NPW Act. Aboriginal Places are recognised for their special significance to Aboriginal culture. Aboriginal Places gazetted under the NPW Act are listed on the State Heritage Register established under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places by establishing offences of harm. Harm is defined to mean:

> *destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an object from the land.*

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies regardless of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. Aboriginal objects and places are afforded statutory protection in that it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly desecrate and Aboriginal object or place under section (s) 86 of the NPW Act.

In accordance with s 89A any person who is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object must notify the Chief executive in the prescribed manner within a reasonable time of becoming aware of that object. The prescribed manner is through preparation and submission of an Aboriginal Site Recording Form (ASRF) to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) (DECCW 2010a: 14).

In order to undertake a proposed activity which is likely to involve harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place it is necessary to apply to Heritage NSW (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]) for an AHIP. AHIPs are issued by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulation

Team (Heritage NSW) under section 90 of the NPW Act and permit harm to certain Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal Places.

2.2.2. Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act, is administered by the DCCEEW, protects the natural and cultural heritage of New South Wales. Although Aboriginal cultural heritage is primarily protected by the NPW Act, provisions relating to the Heritage Act may apply if the item is listed on the State Heritage Register or is subject to an interim heritage order. An item or places' Aboriginal heritage values may contribute to the overall heritage significance of the place.

The Heritage Act is established by the NSW Heritage Council which provides the Minister for Heritage with recommendations for the listing of items on the State Heritage Register. The Minister approved the listing of items and places on the State Heritage Register and can prevent the destruction or alteration of items or places with potential State heritage values with the implementation of an interim heritage order until the significance of the item has been assessed.

2.2.3. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) is administered by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure which provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessments in the development approval process. The main parts of the EP&A Act which relate to the development assessment and approval are Part 4 (Development assessment) and Part 5 (Environmental assessment) which both require Aboriginal cultural heritage values be assessed prior to approval.

2.2.4. Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983 (NSW)

Aboriginal Land Councils (at the State and local level were established by the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) (ALR Act). Aboriginal Land Councils have a statutory obligation under the ALR Act to:

a) take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law, and

b) promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

The Project Area is within the boundary of the La Perouse LALC.

2.2.5. Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)

The Native Title Act 1994 (NSW) was introduced to work in conjunction with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the *Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)*. A search was conducted of the Native Title register on 31 July 2024, but no claims were noted.

3. Consultation

The Aboriginal community are the primary determinants of the significance of their cultural heritage. Members of the Aboriginal community have been consulted, and will continue to be consulted, with regard to their concerns not only about known archaeological sites in the region, but also about cultural values such as areas with historic and spiritual significance, and other values relating to flora and fauna of the area.

3.1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010b) (NSW) (the Consultation Requirements) sets out a guide for conducting the Aboriginal community consultation process. It requires that Proponents must notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal Objects and Places in the area of the proposed Project. Aboriginal Parties who register to participate in the cultural heritage assessment process were provided with further information about the proposed Project. In accordance with the minimum consultation standards provided by the Consultation Requirements, a methodology must be prepared for conducting the Cultural Heritage Assessment. This methodology outlines the basic steps that need to be undertaken to determine the nature of the cultural heritage of the site, and the approaches required to manage that heritage.

3.1.1. Stage 1 Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

In accordance with Step 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements the following organisations were contacted to request names of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the Project Area or nearby:

- La Perouse LALC
- The Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW)
- National Native Title Tribunal
- NTSCORP
- Randwick City Council

- Greater Sydney Local Land Services
- Heritage NSW, DCCEEW

In accordance with Step 4.1.3 of the Consultation Requirements, an advertisement was placed in the on 14 November 2024 seeking to consult with Aboriginal persons regarding the project and who hold cultural knowledge of the region to register their interest by 29 November 2024 (Appendix B). As no free local newspaper was available the advert was placed on BuySearchSell.com.au.

In accordance with Step 4.1.3 of the Consultation Requirements, letters and emails were sent to all Aboriginal people and organisations identified through the response by the agencies contacted as part of Step 4.1.2, primarily Heritage NSW. These letters and emails provided details about the location and nature of the of the project and invited those with an interest to register.

Table 3-1 provides a list of those Aboriginal parties who registered. In accordance with Step 4.1.6 of the Consultation Requirements a list of the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) and a copy of the advertisement (Step 4.1.3) were forwarded to Heritage NSW and La Perouse LALC.

Table 3-1: Registered Aboriginal parties

Organisation	Name
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	[redacted]
Didge Ngunawal Clan	
Long Gully Cultural Services	
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	
Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	

3.1.2. Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project

In accordance with Step 4.3 of the Consultation Requirements a copy of the ACHAR methodology which included more detailed information regarding the Project, potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage and proposed test excavation methodology were sent to the RAPs by email on 12 December

2024 requesting a response by 23 January 2025. Two RAPs responded in support of the methodology. No further comment was provided by the remaining RAPs. The archaeological test excavation was conducted in accordance with the approved methodology in April 2025, the results of this test excavation are provided in Section 7.3 and Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report.

Table 3-2: Registered Aboriginal parties present at the archaeological survey/ test excavation

Organisation	Name	Days present
DNC	[redacted]	2, 4, 7, 9-11 and 14 April 2025
		8 April 2025
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group		2-4, 7 and 11 April 2025
		9-10 and 14 April 2025
Long Gully Cultural Services		3-4, 7, 10-11 and 14 Apil 2025
[redacted]		14 April 2025

3.1.3. Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance

No specific information on cultural significance was provided as a response to the additional information. Paul Boyd noted during the test excavation that fig trees were traditionally markers for birthing and women's sites however no such cultural trees were identified within the project area.

3.1.4. Stage 4: Review of draft report

The draft ACHAR was sent for RAP review on the 29 May 2025. One response was received, in support of the recommendations. The response also recommended 3d imaging of the artefacts for use in education of students prior to reburial (Appendix A – Consultation log).

Table 3-3: Comments received to the draft ACHAR

Organisation	Name	Comment	Everick Heritage reply
KYWC	[redacted]	• Support the recommendations	• Noted • 3d imaging of all Aboriginal objects

Organisation	Name	Comment	Everick Heritage reply
		• Suggest 3d imaging of artefacts for use in education of students.	added to AHIP recomendation.

4. Ethnohistoric context

Clans were the basic units of pre-colonisation Aboriginal society and comprised patrilineal or matrilineal descent groups with territories defined by ritual and economic responsibilities. Clusters of neighbouring clans, which shared a common dialect and political and economic interest distinguished themselves from other clusters by the use of a language name (Tindale 1974).

The Randwick area was populated by Bidjigal (also spelt Bediagal, Bejigal and Bedegal) people at the time of European contact. The Bidjigal, and other nearby clan groups of the Dharawal and Dharug people, would have been among the first Aboriginal people to experience the effects of physical and social dislocation as a result of the arrival and settlement of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove (Jacobs, 2022).

Accounts of early European writers recall the location of a language group boundary at Botany Bay and the Georges River – with Darug to north and Dharawal to south – is also supported by an observable change in rock art styles from the areas north of the bay compared with those in the south. Differences in the cultural practices of Aboriginal groups were also observed along the Botany Bay and Georges River boundary (Conroy, 2017).

Shortly after European arrival, a deadly smallpox epidemic swept around the harbour from the colony in Sydney Cove claiming countless lives and perhaps wiping out some whole families. The survivors regrouped along old lines, perhaps drawing in more distant family connections to reconstitute their groups. It is these people that we see in the records of nineteenth century Sydney, relabelled as the 'Sydney Tribe', the 'Botany Tribe' and so on. They still had links to the lands in which they lived, but some probably drew on less direct connections through grandparents or marriage. Some of these people came to reside in the La Perouse/ Randwick Aboriginal community where their descendants still live (Coast History & Heritage, 2021).

An expanded ethnohistory can be found in the ATR (Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report).

5. Environmental context

The Project Area is located within the Botany dune system, at the base of a ridgeline and on the edge of a system of wetlands feeding into Botany Bay. The dunes, comprise a moderately deep A1 topsoil (tg1, 300mm) overlying a deep A2 deposit (tg2, up to 2m). The land use history indicates that the area was used for agricultural purposes, primarily associated with the Asylum for Destitute Children. The Randwick Boys HS has gone through two phases of construction; this has likely resulted in disturbance to the upper soil layers. Construction of the Randwick Girls HS is visible on the 1964 aerial photograph and significance disturbance is visible. Geotechnical investigations have taken place in the Project Area (Douglass Partners 2023), which while demonstrating disturbance had taken place and the natural soil profile was truncated across at least part of the Project Area, also indicated that the tg2 sands remained and indications of the transition tg1 was seen. Additionally, organic silt layers were seen within the sands potentially indicated former ground surfaces. Additional information on the environmental context can be found in Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report.

6. Archaeological context

6.1. Database searches

6.1.1. Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

Caution should be taken when using the AHIMS database to reach conclusions about site prevalence or distribution. For example, a lack of sites in a given area should not be seen as evidence that the area was not occupied by Aboriginal people. It may simply be an indication that it has not been surveyed for cultural heritage, or that the surveys were undertaken in areas of poor surface visibility. Further to this, care needs to be taken when looking at the classification of sites. For example, the decision to classify a site an artefact scatter containing shell, rather than a midden can be a highly subjective exercise, the threshold for which may vary between archaeologists. It is also important to note that the nature and location of Aboriginal sites can be culturally sensitive information and should only be made publicly available with the consent of the Aboriginal community.

An extensive search of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database was conducted on 25 October 2024 for the Project Area and its surrounds (Client Search ID 943762). A total of 111 sites were found within the search area. The results from the AHIMS extensive search can be seen in Figure 6-1. One restricted site was identified (45-6-2665), Everick Heritage contacted Heritage NSW for further information, and it was confirmed that 45-6-2665 would not be impacted by the proposed works.

Of the 111 Aboriginal sites within the search area (Figure 6-1), two are located in proximity to the Project Area. Of these sites, the closest are 45-6-2495 (Artefact), located 150 m northwest of the Project Area and 45-6-3342 (PAD), located 120 m west of the Project Area (Figure 6-2).

Of the sites registered in the search area the most common was PAD sites (Table 6-1), appearing at 41 of the 111 sites; this was followed by Artefacts (n=22) and Artefact and Shell (n=11).

Table 6-1: Extensive AHIMS search results

Site Feature	Number of Features	Percentage	Not a Site	Destroyed
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	0.9	0	0
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming, Artefact, Shell	1	0.9	0	0

Site Feature	Number of Features	Percentage	Not a Site	Destroyed
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering, Artefact, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	0.9	0	1
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering, Shell	1	0.9	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	22	19.82	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Grinding Groove	1	0.9	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.9	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact	17	15.32	0	2
Artefact, Burial	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact, Burial, Shell	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact, Hearth	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	3	2.70	0	0
Artefact, Shell	11	99.91	2	0
Grinding Groove	2	1.8	0	0
Habitation Structure, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.9	0	0
Ochre Quarry	1	0.9	0	0
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	41	36.94	4	2
Restricted	1	0.9	0	1
Shell, Burial	1	0.9	1	0
Total	**111**	**100%**	**7**	**6**

6.1.1.1. AHIMS Site: 45-6-3342

AHIMS Site 45-6-3342 was identified as an area of potential within the [redacted] Potential was identified within remnant, partially truncated TG2 soils. The site was named as not a site however the site card notes that Aboriginal artefacts and soil samples associated with the site were handed to the custody of La Perouse LALC, following the passing of the archaeological consultant. An AHIP (C003141) is also present across the site, however this expired in 2019. A second AHIP covering the northwestern portion of the site is currently active (5662). It is unclear at this time therefore whether Aboriginal objects were present, as Everick Heritage has not been able to source a copy of the Test Excavation Results Report.

6.1.1.2. AHIMS Site: 45-6-2495

AHIMS Site 45-6-2495 comprises a significant open campsite, containing a series of hearths and stone artefacts on an Aeolian sand ridgeline on the western boundary of the [redacted] (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2018, Kayandel 2024).

The [redacted] was excavated by Austral Archaeology and Godden Mackay (2017, Kayandel 2024) who identified Aboriginal hearths within the tg2 soils, comprising small sandstone cobbles, it was assessed that these cobbles were transported to the site for the express purpose of creating fireplaces.

Carbon from one of the hearths was dated to 7,820 ± 50 (AMS date: Beta 87211), the site was subsequently subject to complete salvage (Austral Archaeology & Godden Mackay 1997, Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2018, Kayandel 2024).

The relatively small number of stone artefacts was assessed as indicating a reliance on wooden implements, that did not survive. It was also noted that while it is known that Aboriginal people used the dunes for burials, the impact of the highly acidic sands on the burials in the Randwick Destitute Asylum Children's Asylum Cemetery, suggests that human remains, and other bone is unlikely to survive beyond 300 years. However, it was also noted that where shell middens are present, the Alkaline shell material can neutralise the acidic sands and result in increased bone survival (Austral Archaeology & Godden Mackay 1997, Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2018, Kayandel 2024).

6.1.2. Other database searches

6.1.2.1. AHIP Register

The AHIP Register was searched to ascertain if any active AHIPs intersect with the Project Area. One active AHIP and one surrendered AHIP were identified within 100m, both located to the west of the Project Area (Figure 6-3). A request for further information was made to Heritage NSW with additional detail provided below.

AHIP C0003141

An AHIP for test excavation was issued in November 2017 and was valid for two years. The results of the Test Excavation are not currently available, further discussion is available in Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report.

AHIP 5262

An AHIP for salvage excavation of 45-6-3342 on 20 May 2024, valid for 5 years. An ACHAR supporting the AHIP was prepared by Godden Mackay Logan (GML), in 2024 and supported Mary Dallas's conclusion that there was potential for Aboriginal objects to be present. The ACHAR recommended an AHIP for harm through archaeological monitoring, excavation and paleoenvironmental investigations.

6.1.2.2. Other Registers

A search of other registers of Heritage Items was made, and identified one S.170 item, six LEP items and one State Heritage Register (SHR) Item within 100m of the Project Area (Table 6-2, Figure 6-4). The historical potential of these items has been assessed in a separate report (Jacobs 2023). The Statements of Significance on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) were reviewed however no Aboriginal significance was identified as being associated with these items (Heritage NSW 2024).

A search of the Native Title Vision, Native Title claim and determination web tool was undertaken on 30 October 2024, and no claims determined or otherwise are located within the Project Area.

. Table 6-2: Heritage listings in close proximity to Project Area

Listing	Name
Sydney Water S.170	• Birds Gully Stormwater Channel No. 10 (s170 ID 4574209)

Listing	Name
	• Coogee - Randwick Outfall (S.170 ID 4570801)
Randwick LEP	• Rainbow Street Public School I437 • Big Stable Newmarket I458 • Newmarket Sale Ring I292 • Newmarket house I466 • Late Edwardian house I290 • 'Canberra', Edwardian house I291
State Heritage Register	• Big Stable Newmarket 00388

Figure 6-1: AHIMS search results

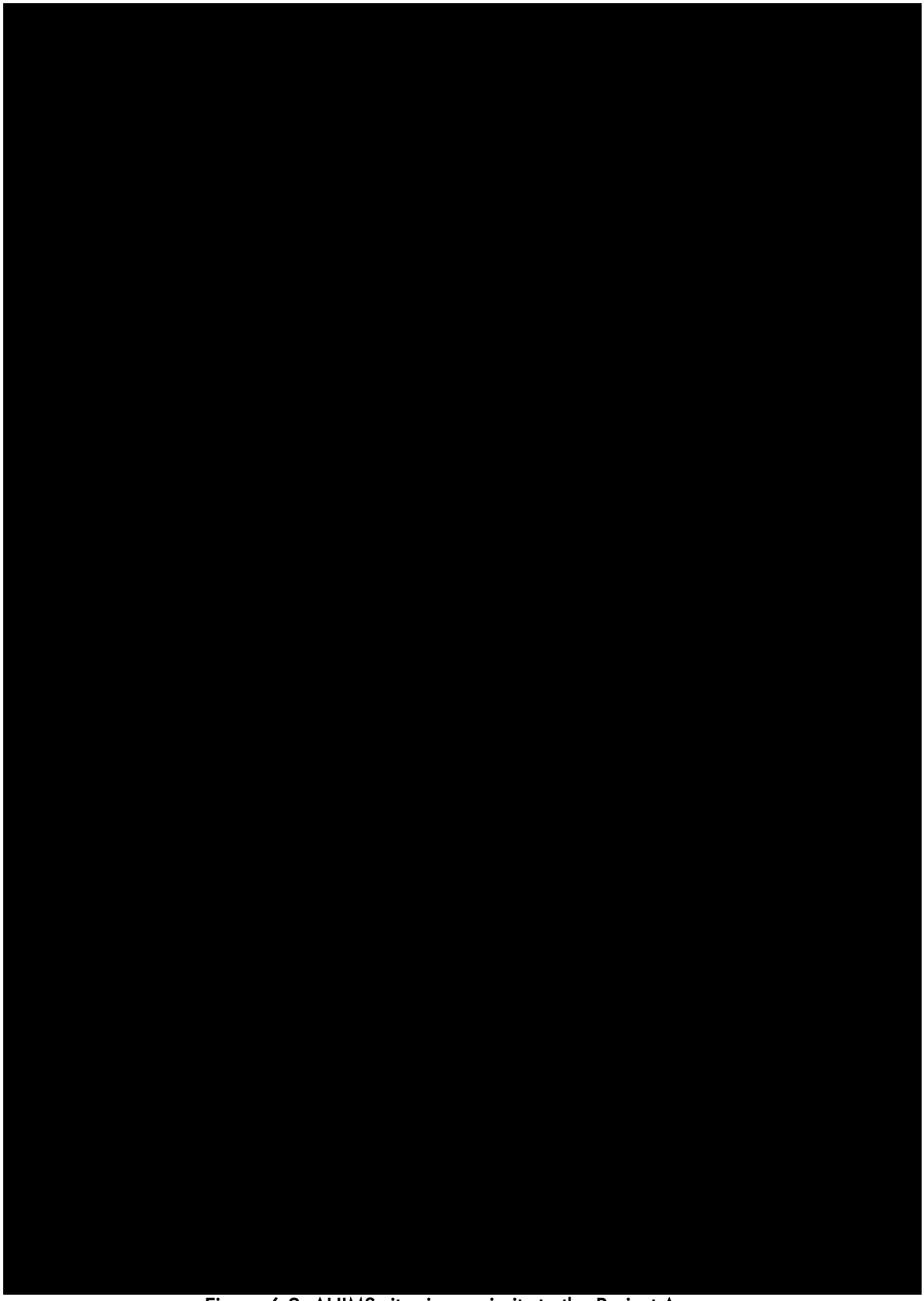

Figure 6-2: AHIMS sites in proximity to the Project Area

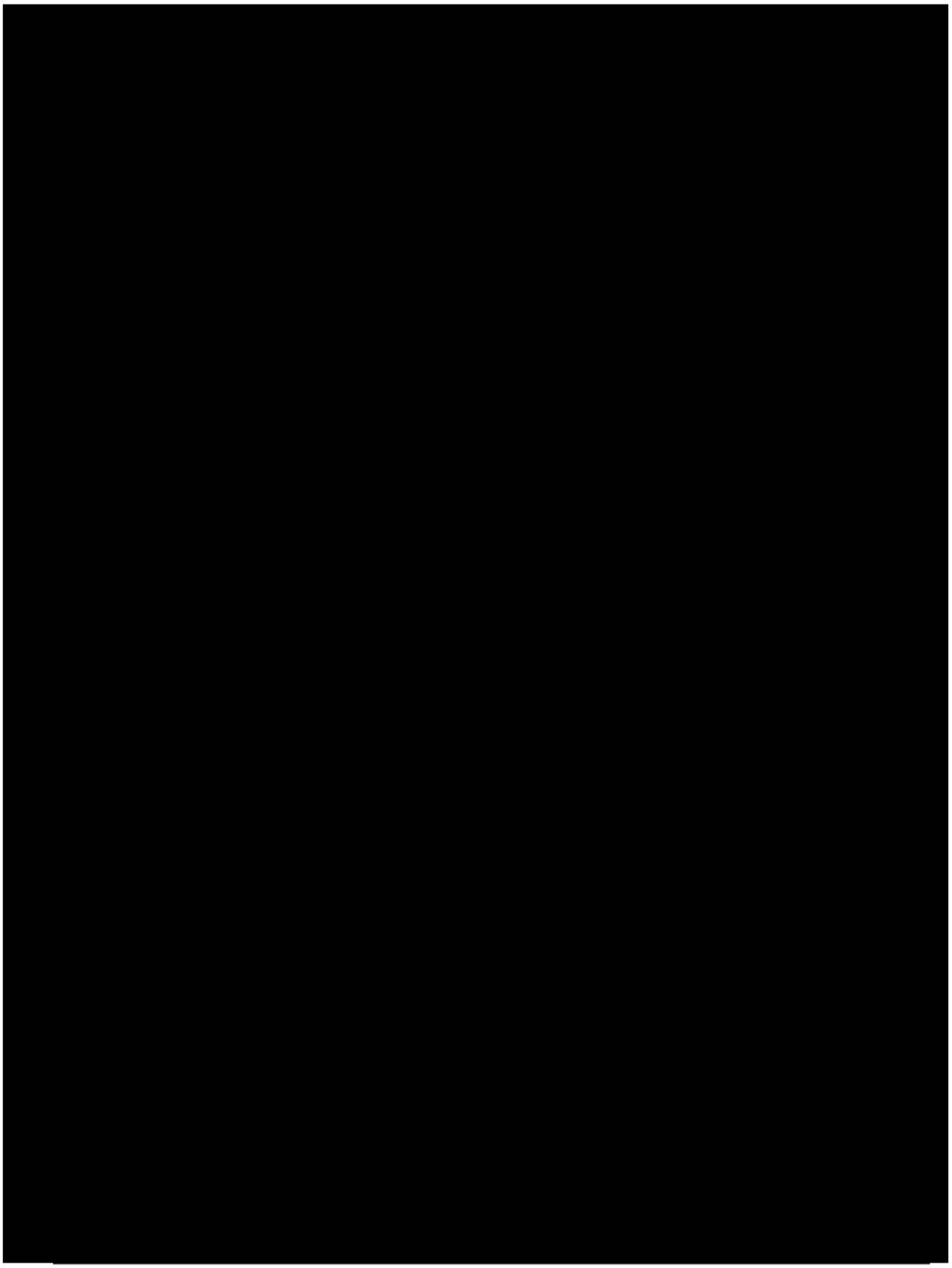

Figure 6-3: Nearby AHIPs

Figure 6-4: Registered heritage Items

6.2. Previous investigations

Previous investigations for this project have reviewed relevant archaeological investigations from the local area (Kayandel 2024, Everick Heritage 2024, 2025). A summary of these reports based is provided in Table 6-3. Further information can be found in Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report.

The landforms that form the Botany Sand Dunes system have significant potential for Aboriginal objects. However, while the Botany Sand Dunes can be deep, Aboriginal potential is largely limited to the upper deposits. In particular the upper tg1 soils are highly sensitive for the presence of Aboriginal Objects. The tg2 soils vary in potential, while the upper portions of the tg2 have demonstrated the presence of highly significant sites, such as the Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal Hearth, this potential has been found to diminish with depth.

Table 6-3: Previous investigations

Report	Summary	Discussion
Austral Archaeology, & Godden Mackay. 1997 Archaeological Investigations Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery	• Archaeological Investigation undertaken at the Randwick Children's Asylum Cemetery (45-6-2495), • Identified an Aboriginal hearth, artefacts and disbursed heat retainer. • Thermoluminescence dating of the hearth provide dates of 8,000BP. • Analysis of fats from the heath show it was used for cooking freshwater protein.	Demonstrates the potential for highly significant Aboriginal sites within the Botany Sand dunes. The thermoluminescence dates from the hearth also demonstrates ongoing occupation of the Randwick area throughout the Holocene, while analysis of the fats demonstrates the use of local resources.
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (Mary Dallas, 2008) Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute Project. Proposed Neuroscience Research Precinct	• Redevelopment of The Prince of Wales Medical Research institute (POWMRI). • Identified Aboriginal potential based on the geotechnical investigations demonstrating evidence for the surviving soil profile. • Test excavation recommended	From this discussion it is not clear if test excavation took place or what the conclusions were. Everick was not able to source the Test Excavation report.
Mary Dallas (2011) Inglis Newmarket Site	• Preliminary archaeological assessment for Newmarket thoroughbred auction complex.	Highlights the importance of the A horizon for Aboriginal archaeological potential.

Report	Summary	Discussion
	• Aboriginal potential is likely limited to artefacts and hearths and restricted to the A horizon.	
Mary Dallas (2012) Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick	• Preliminary archaeological assessment in north-eastern portion of the Prince of Wales Hospital. • Identified Aboriginal potential most likely within upper topsoil (A1 soil). • No evidence of survival of A1 was seen.	Highlights the importance of the A horizon for Aboriginal archaeological potential.
GML (2015, 2016) CBD and South East Light Rail	• Investigation for CBD and South East Light Rail Early Works at Randwick Stabling Yard. • A large number of artefacts (21,841), were recovered from below at least 300mm of fill, where the original dune surface was found to be intact.	Demonstrates potential for Aboriginal objects below modern or historic fill where the intact dune surface is preserved.
MDCA (2017) ACHAR – Newmarket Stables Complex Young Street	• Identified potential for archaeological deposits within the dune system. • Test excavation was undertaken, however no written report is available. • Verbal communication between Mary Dallas and GML, in 2024, note that 50 quartz objects were recovered. However they were determined not to be Aboriginal.	Desk based assessment identified potential for Aboriginal objects. Subsequent test excavation recovered non-Aboriginal quartz and a fragment of Ochre. However, as no results report is available details and context surrounding these objects is unavailable limiting the wider applicability.

Report	Summary	Discussion
	• A single fragment of Ochre was also recovered.	
Mary Dallas (2018) NewAcute Services Building for the Prince of Wales Hospital	• ACHAR Prince of Wales Hospital • Archaeological evidence in the area is associated with specific environmental features. • Dunes and swamp margins are significant. • Noted potential for Aboriginal objects within A2 Horizon.	Potential for Aboriginal objects within the A2 horizon is based on 1995-1997 excavation at Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery by GML.
Coast History & Heritage (2019a, 2019b) University of New South Wales, Buildings B22 and D14	• ACHAR for University of NSW's Kensington Campus. • Identified Aboriginal campsite in upper layers of remnant sand dunes.	Supports sensitivity of upper portions of sand dunes.
Urbis (2019) Royal Randwick Racecourse, Leger Lawn	• ACHAR on Leger Lawn, in northwest of Randwick Racecourse. • Study Area covered with 1-1.5m of imported fill. • Potential was identified for Aboriginal material to be preserved below fill.	Aboriginal material may be preserved below imported fill where intact sand dunes are preserved.
John Holland (2021) Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2	• Construction of the new football stadium identified Aboriginal potential within the Botany Sands.	Identified Aboriginal potential within the tg1 soils.

Report	Summary	Discussion
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan	• Potential was identified as being limited to the tg1 sands.	
Jacobs (2022) Randwick Barracks	• Archaeological management plan for Randwick Barracks. • Identified elevated landforms, as having potential for Aboriginal objects. • Disturbance can be found throughout the study area and has impacted Aboriginal potential.	Aboriginal potential is impacted by both levels of disturbance and landforms. Elevated landforms have increased potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.
Kayandel 2024 Proposed Upgrades at Randwick Boys and Girls High School, Randwick City Council, NSW, Draft PIHAI	• Kayandal prepared and initial assessment for the Randwick High School. • Identified potential for Aboriginal objects across the Project Area.	The Kayandel report triggered further assessment ultimately resulting in this ACHAR.
GML 2024 Newmarket, Randwick Stage 3	• GML prepared an ACHAR for Newmarket Stage 3 located to the west of the Project Area, • Verbal communication with Mary Dallas indicated that the Stage 1 and Stage 2 investigation had identified 51 quartz fragments however subsequent scientific assessment found they were not Aboriginal in origin. • A single fragment of Ochre was also identified and dated to 19,000 BP through Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) • The reliability of the dating was uncertain.	Identified potential for Aboriginal objects within the Botany Sands.

6.3. Summary and predictive model

Aboriginal sites within the Botany sands are highly variable and extensive, including burials, hearths artefacts, art sites and middens. The sand dunes were used as campsites and burial locations by Aboriginal people as evidenced by previous archaeological assessments such as investigations at the Royal Golf Course and at the Destitute Children's Asylum. The dune system and associated wetlands also provided a wide range of resources. Aboriginal sites are predominantly located in the upper tg1 horizon, although some sites have been found in the upper portions of the tg2 horizon. The acidic sands have a significant impact on the survival of bone and other organic materials, which rarely survive except where the acidic nature of the soils has been neutralised e.g. by alkaline shell deposits.

Previous archaeological assessments have allowed for broad statements to be made regarding the distribution of sites across the Botany Sands. In almost all cases, the determining factor in the density and concentration of sites identified is the proximity to the nearest watercourse. Additional factors impacting the location and relative preservation of Aboriginal cultural material are post-depositional influences, such as erosion, scalding and water movement.

The predictive model for the Project Area is based on:

- Known site distribution in comparison to the landscape descriptions of the Project Area.
- Consideration of site type, raw material type and site densities which may be present within the Project Area.
- Potential natural resources which are present or were likely to have been present in the past which could be utilised by Aboriginal people.
- Consideration of temporal and spatial arrangements of sites within the Project Area and the wider region.

The following predictive statements can be made:

- As past land use disturbance increases in intensity, the ability for Aboriginal objects to provide spatial and chronological information about past Aboriginal land use will decrease.
- Aboriginal objects may be present despite significance disturbance due to the depth of sensitive deposits.
- There is potential for Aboriginal sites to be present in the tg2 horizon of sand dune, even if they are highly disturbed.

- Isolated finds may occur anywhere across the landscape and represent the random loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of artefacts, or the remains of dispersed artefact scatters.
- Middens are predominantly located close to the shoreline below 20m, on sand dunes, or on low rises.
- Hearths may be found across the landscape, in particular on low rises.
- Rock shelters that have been occupied may be present in areas where rock overhangs exist in escarpments of outcropping sandstone and sandstone overhangs. No known rock escarpments or rock overhangs are present within the Project Area.
- Rock engravings are not anticipated to be present in the Subject Area due to the lack of natural sandstone outcrops.
- Burials may be present within midden deposits, if present; and,
- The potential for scarred trees is low due to vegetation clearance, however if any mature trees of sufficient age are present within the Subject Area, they should be inspected.

As relates to the Project Area the following specific statements may be made:

- Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present on the surface due to historic land use and disturbance.
- The surface conditions are not reflective of subsurface conditions and potential for Aboriginal objects is present despite moderate disturbance.
- Scar trees are unlikely to be present, due to lack of surviving native vegetation; and
- No natural rock shelters or exposures are present therefore no Aboriginal art or grinding grooves will be found.

7. Results of field investigation

7.1. Archaeological Survey, Kayandel, October 2023

Kayandel undertook an archaeological survey of the Project Area on 3 October 2023. The survey was undertaken in good conditions, with access to all exterior portions of the Project Area. Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was poor across the majority of the Project area, with small areas of exposure present in areas of disturbance, garden beds and at the base of trees. No Aboriginal objects were seen, but due to

the anticipated depth of the sensitive sands an area of sensitivity was identified across the whole of the site.

All mature trees were inspected however no evidence of cultural scarring was seen. A number of non-diagnostic shell fragments were seen on the eastern edge of the sports field. Kayandel did not indicate if the shell was likely to be Aboriginal in origin and review of the photographs by Everick Heritage indicates that the shell is likely to be modern and is located within a disturbed deposit. Therefor the shell does not indicate the presence of midden deposits.

7.2. Archaeological Survey, Everick Heritage, October 2024

An Archaeological survey was completed on the 30 October 2024. The ATR (Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report), provides details of the methodology, participants, results and conclusions of the survey. In summary, ground surface visibility was poor across the Project Area. Substantial landscaping has been undertaken, both around buildings and in levelling the playing fields. Small exposures were seen around the boundaries of the Project Area, within nature strips, garden beds, and within areas where maintenance was ongoing. No Aboriginal objects were identified. Services including stormwater drains were seen predominantly located in close proximity to buildings. Where exposures were observed, the soil was grey to greyish yellow coarse sands consistent with the A1 horizon, alongside imported gravels and garden soils. A number of old growth trees were identified and were inspected but no cultural scarring was seen. The observations of this survey are consistent with those made during the Kayandal survey, however the shell fragments noted by Kayandel were not observed.

A single area of PAD was identified extending across the Project Area Figure 7-1.

Figure 7-1: Location of area of potential Randwick HS PAD1.

7.3. Test Excavation, April 2025

Test Excavation was undertaken between 3 April 2025 and 14 April 2025 and a total of 5 Aboriginal objects were identified. Further information on the results of the test excavation can be found in Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report.

Five Aboriginal objects were identified during the test excavation. These objects were found across four test pits. The assemblage was predominantly comprised of silcrete (n=4, 80%) with a single quartz fragment (n=1, 20%). The assemblage comprised four flake fragments (80%), and a single core (20%). The artefacts were predominantly found within a disturbed context, with two objects (30%), found in the upper disturbed deposits and two within the imported fill. One object was identified during cleanup of Test Pit 16. The remaining two objects were located in the undisturbed disturbed Tg2. Two shell fragments were also recovered; however, it was determined that this was from a disturbed deposit and did not comprise the midden deposit.

The low artefact count and association with disturbed deposits mean this assemblage has limited scientific value. The patchy distribution, coupled with the lack of spatial clustering or associated features (e.g., hearths and charcoal lenses), makes it impossible to reconstruct a knapping floor or delineate a campsite layout. As such, the assemblage offers only limited insight into reduction sequences, site function, or temporal occupation and cannot meaningfully inform broader models of landscape use in the Botany Sands.

7.3.1. Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)

Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) comprises a low-density artefact scatter towards the north of the Project Area, comprising the area in the vicinity of test pit 14 and test pit 16. A total of three artefacts were recovered from these pits during the test excavation, one surface object and two from deeper deposits (at 300-350mm and 500-600mm depth). Based on this it was determined that a low-density artefact scatter was present in this area, as no artefacts were recovered from test pit 13, it was determined that the scatter was likely constrained to the area around test pits 14 and 16.

All three objects were identified as silcrete, test pit 16 contained with a single grey silcrete core found on the surface and one grey silcrete flake identified at a depth of 5-600mm. test pit 14 contained a single white silcrete flake fragment at a depth of 350mm.

7.3.2. Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)

Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) comprises a single quartz fragment recovered at a depth of 3-400mm, from test pit 2. The fragment was recovered from a disturbed deposit comprising modern fill and is unlikely to indicate the presence of additional objects.

The object comprises a small indeterminate edge fragment, with no indication of retouch.

7.3.3. Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)

Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) comprises a single red silcrete flake recovered from a depth of 0-100mm within the topsoil of test pit 3. The object is from the active topsoil and is associated with modern disturbance. Therefore, is unlikely to indicate the presence of additional objects.

The object comprises a small distal fragment, with no indication of retouch.

7.4. Interpretation of past Aboriginal land use within the Project Area

The Project area is located within the sensitive Botany Sand Dune system. However, construction of the high school has resulted in substantial disturbance, with no evidence of intact sensitive sand deposits identified during the test excavation. This is evidenced by the consistent identification of 200 to 600 mm of demolition fill across the site as well as the lack of sites identified where levels of disturbance was low. The three sites identified during the assessment indicate ephemeral activity and are likely the result of Aboriginal groups moving through the area. Therefore, it is considered that additional Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be identified during the proposed works.

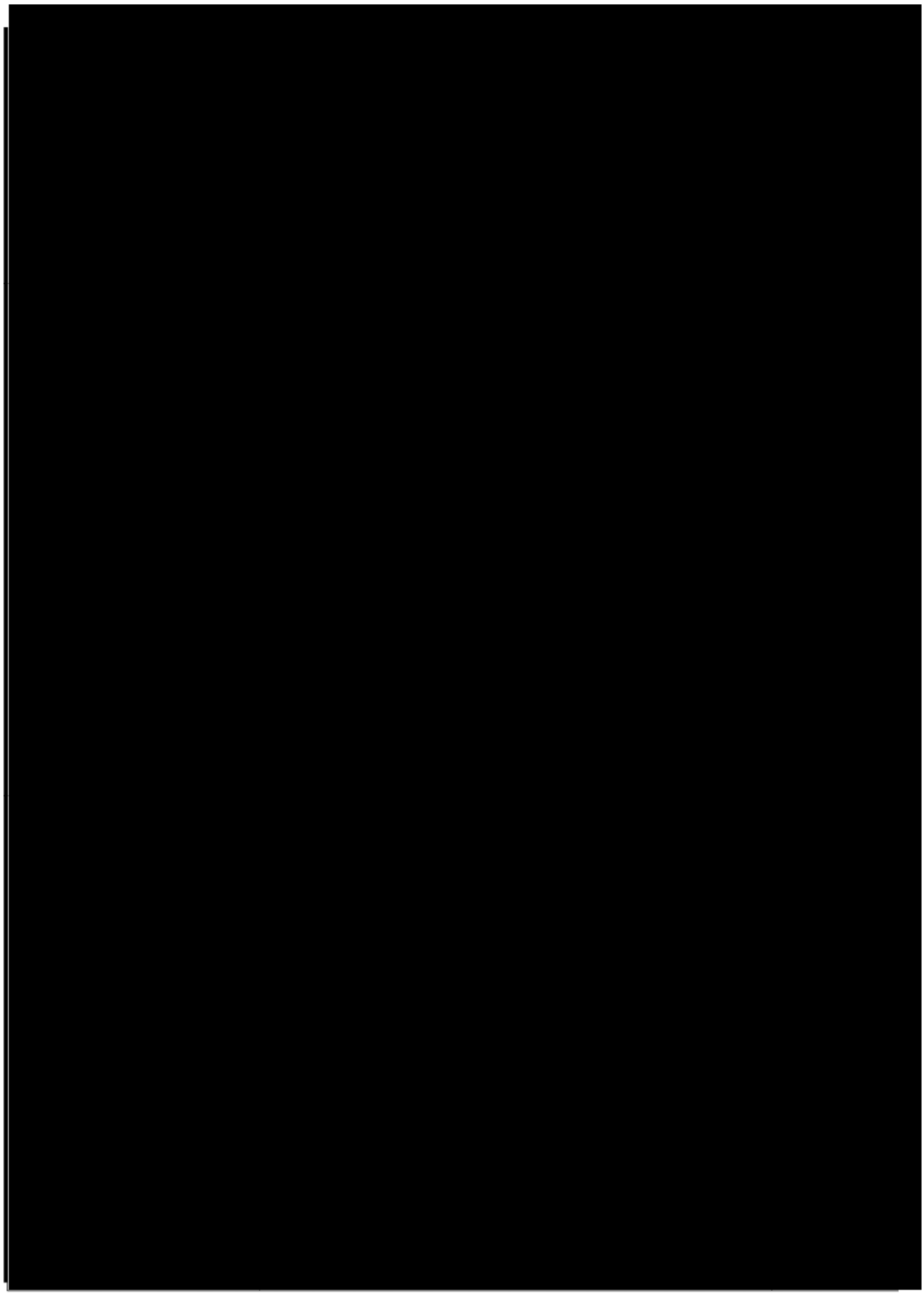

Figure 7-2: Newly identified Aboriginal sites

8. Cultural values assessment

8.1. Cultural landscapes

Cultural landscapes are defined as:

> *A place or area valued by an Aboriginal group (or groups) because of their long and complex relationship with that land. It expresses their unity with the natural and spiritual environment. It embodies their traditional knowledge of spirits, places, land uses, and ecology. (US/ICOMOS 1996 in Andrews et al 2006).*

Andrews et al (2006) suggest the following guiding principles for evaluating Aboriginal cultural landscapes.

- The long associated Aboriginal group or groups have participated in the identification of the place and its significance, through the consultation process. This principle ensures that Aboriginal peoples will be consulted, involved and participate in the identification of frameworks and sites.
- Spiritual, cultural, economic, social and environmental aspects of the group's long attachment with the identified place, including continuity of use and traditions, social and kinship relationships, intimate knowledge of the area, and spiritual affiliations illustrate its cultural value.
- The interrelated cultural and natural attributes of the identified place make it a valued cultural landscape. Recognising the integrated nature of Aboriginal relationship to place, including the inseparability of cultural and natural values. Tangible evidence may be largely absent, with the attributes primarily in oral and spiritual traditions and in activities related to the place. However, there could be tangible attributes which include natural resources, archaeological sites, burials/graves, material culture, and written or oral records.
- This guiding principle also recognises natural components such as ecosystem, climate, geology, topography, water, soils, views, and dominant and culturally significant fauna and flora in the context of the associated Aboriginal people's relationship to the place.
- The cultural and natural attributes that embody the significance of the place are identified through traditional knowledge of the associated Aboriginal group(s) including traditional environmental knowledge, narratives, place names, language, traditional uses, rituals, and behaviour related to the identified place. It recognises that some knowledge cannot be shared, but available knowledge must be sufficient to demonstrate the significance of the place in the culture of the associated group.

- The cultural and natural attributes that embody the significance of the place may be additionally understood through academic studies such as histories, including oral history and ethno-history, archaeology, anthropology, and environmental sciences.

Aboriginal cultural knowledge was traditionally bequeathed through oral traditions from generation to generation. Within all Aboriginal communities there was a time of dislocation and upheaval associated with the arrival of colonial settlers. This widespread disruption resulted in much of the detailed knowledge and understanding of many of the elements of the cultural landscape being lost from the Aboriginal community, nonetheless many Aboriginal people maintain a strong connection to the land of their ancestors and collectively possess a wealth of knowledge passed down through the generations.

It is acknowledged that Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage. In addition to the outlined heritage values above, it is important to consider all cultural heritage within a cultural landscape that moves away from a site based approach which manages cultural sites in a spatially separate way which need to be managed separately, rather than an interconnected network between nature and people, the past and the present and places and their value (DECCW 2010c).

8.2. Methodology

The cultural assessment in this report includes information collected through academic research, and consultation during the survey and through the consultation period for the RAP review. This information was collected by Gareth Holes (Senior Archaeologist, Everick Heritage) and was reviewed by Josh Madden (Principal Archaeologist, Everick Heritage).

8.3. Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values

During the course of consultation for the Project, no specific cultural values were identified within the Project Area by the RAPs. The Botany Sands on which the Project Area sits contain a wide range of Archaeological sites including camp sites and burials, the depth of the sands results in improved survivability of these sites when compared to shallower soils found outside of the Botany sands. The sands themselves do not hold cultural value, except as a place of high archaeological potential. The local area has evidence of occupation for at least 8,000 years and likely much longer. The Botany sand dunes were also used for burials by Aboriginal people, which are of high cultural significance. Due to the nature of the disturbance identified within the Project Area it is not considered likely that burials would be present

and the low scientific significance of the Project Area may lower the cultural value of the landform. Further input from the Aboriginal community about the cultural value of the Botany sands is welcomed for inclusion in this assessment.

9. Significance assessment

9.1. Significance assessment criteria

An assessment of the cultural heritage significance of an item or place is required in order to form the basis of its management. The Guide (OEH 2011: 10) provides guidelines for identification and assessment of cultural significance assessment with reference to the *Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013) (the Burra Charter) and the NSW Heritage Office guidelines (2001):

- Social values – does the area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Historic values – is the area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state.
- Scientific values - does the area have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural and natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state. Information about scientific values will be gathered through archaeological investigation, such as the ATR undertaken for this assessment.
- Aesthetic values – is the area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local and/or region and/or state.

9.2. Scientific significance assessment

Scientific values should be further considered in light of the following criteria (OEH 2011: 10) and rated low, moderate or high:

- Research potential - does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness - how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity - is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?

- Education potential - does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

The following section includes a summary of the findings from the ATR (Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report). Each of the identified sites within the Project Area has been assessed for its overall scientific significance.

Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) comprises a low-density artefact scatter within a disturbed context, with no intact stratigraphic deposits identified. Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) comprise single isolated artefacts from disturbed contexts. Given the lack of stratigraphic integrity and a low number of artefacts, the site is assessed as having low research potential. This is reflected in its low educational, representative, and rarity values, with no evidence of a distinctive or rare practice being demonstrated. Overall, Randwick HS is assessed as having low scientific significance.

Table 9-1: Summary of scientific significance

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Research value	Education potential	Representative value	Rarity	Overall scientific significance
Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Overall	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

9.3. Social significance assessment

Social or cultural values relates to the cultural values assessment outlined in Section 8. All assessments of heritage values will have a social or historic context. Therefore, all potential heritage values will have a social component.

No specific values relating to the social significance of the Project Area were identified during consultation with the RAPs. However, the area surrounding the Project Area, particularly the Botany Sands landscape feature, is identified to be of high social significance to Aboriginal communities.

The Botany Sands contain a wide range of archaeological sites, notably burial sites and extensive camp sites. These sites are identified as being of high social significance to Aboriginal communities as a demonstration of past lifeways and of their enduring connection with Country. Ancestral remains have been identified in close proximity to the Project Area and are of particular social significance to the Aboriginal community. Where found, burial sites are treated with a high degree of cultural sensitivity.

Test excavation within the Project Area identified only a limited, low-density scatter of artefacts and confirmed that the construction of the high school has resulted in substantial disturbance to the Botany Sands landscape feature, with no evidence of intact sensitive sand deposits identified during the test excavation. On this basis, the social significance of the Project Area was considered to be lower than other, less disturbed areas in the immediate vicinity in which more significant Aboriginal cultural materials have been identified.

Nonetheless, the fact that significant Aboriginal archaeological material was not identified within the Project Area does not meaningfully detract from its location within a cultural landscape that is of high significance to Aboriginal communities.

9.4. Historic significance assessment

No specific historic values associated with people or events were identified for the Project Area. No evidence in the historic record suggests that the Project Area was used as a historic / fringe camp.

While the ethno-history identified that the Randwick area was home to a Aboriginal community reconstituted from the survivors following European colonization, no specific connection with Randwick HS was identified. Further information on the historic significance of the Project Area from RAPs would be welcomed.

9.5. Aesthetic significance assessment

Aesthetic significance refers to the landscape value of the site or other aesthetic value of the Project Area. Scarred trees or rock shelters/ rock engraving sites may have aesthetic value as visible expressions of the archaeology, though these were not identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area. The

local area has been heavily disturbed with no indications of the pre-contact landscape present. Therefore, no aesthetic significance has been identified.

9.6. Summary statement of significance

The Project Area is located within the Botany Sands landscape feature, which has been identified as having a high degree of scientific, social and historic significance associated with the wide range of Aboriginal sites present, particularly burial sites and extensive camp sites. These sites are identified as being of high significance to Aboriginal communities as a demonstration of past lifeways and of their enduring connection with Country. Burial sites have been identified in close proximity to the Project Area, though not within the site itself. The Randwick area continues to be home to Aboriginal communities and retains a high degree of social significance due to their implicit and expressed enduring connection with Country.

Archaeological investigations in the local area, such as the Prince of Wales Hospital, have identified highly significant sites indicating the significance of the wider landform where intact sand is present. However, limited Aboriginal objects were found within the Project Area and it does not contain intact sand formations related to the Botany Sands landscape feature.

Overall, the Project Area itself was found to hold limited significance to Aboriginal people, with no specific values identified. No significant intact Archaeological deposits were identified, and no historic or social significance was provided by the community during the consultation process for this ACHA.

10. Impact assessment

10.1. Proposed works

SI are proposing major refurbishments of Building I, General Learning Space (GLS) and Staff Study/Lounge, as well as multiple refurbishments throughout the schools. In addition, SI are proposing to construct a new administration/ staff building, GLS, and lecture theatre on the existing car park.

The proposed works will include demolition, excavation for a new building and services, landscaping, renovations to existing buildings, new carparking and trenching for Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Security and Telstra. Various options have been considered to upgrade the school facilities to the required level, and it was determined that that impacts cannot be avoided.

The proposed works are being undertaken in a split scope with the main works being undertaken through and REF process and the ICT works being undertaken as exempt development under the EP&A Act. While the ICT works do not require development consent, they are still subject to management under the NPW Act and an AHIP will be required to impact an Aboriginal site.

10.2. Likely impacts

The proposed works are anticipated to impact Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) (Figure 10-1). Impacts to Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) will be under the main works (Figure 10-2), impacts to Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) will be under the ICT works scope (Figure 10-3). The impacts will be largely constrained, with the majority of the impacts associated with construction of the new administrative and lecture building, as well as additional impacts from landscaping throughout the Project Area. While movement of vehicles and creation of laydown areas is likely to impact surface deposits, geotechnical investigations have demonstrated the presence of a layer of fill across portions of the Project Area. In addition, the background research and survey identified clear indications of landscaping across the entire Project Area. It is therefore unlikely that surface disturbance from these activities will impact Aboriginal objects and that impacts will be limited to excavation.

Table 10-1: Summary impact assessment

Site number	Type of Harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value
Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value

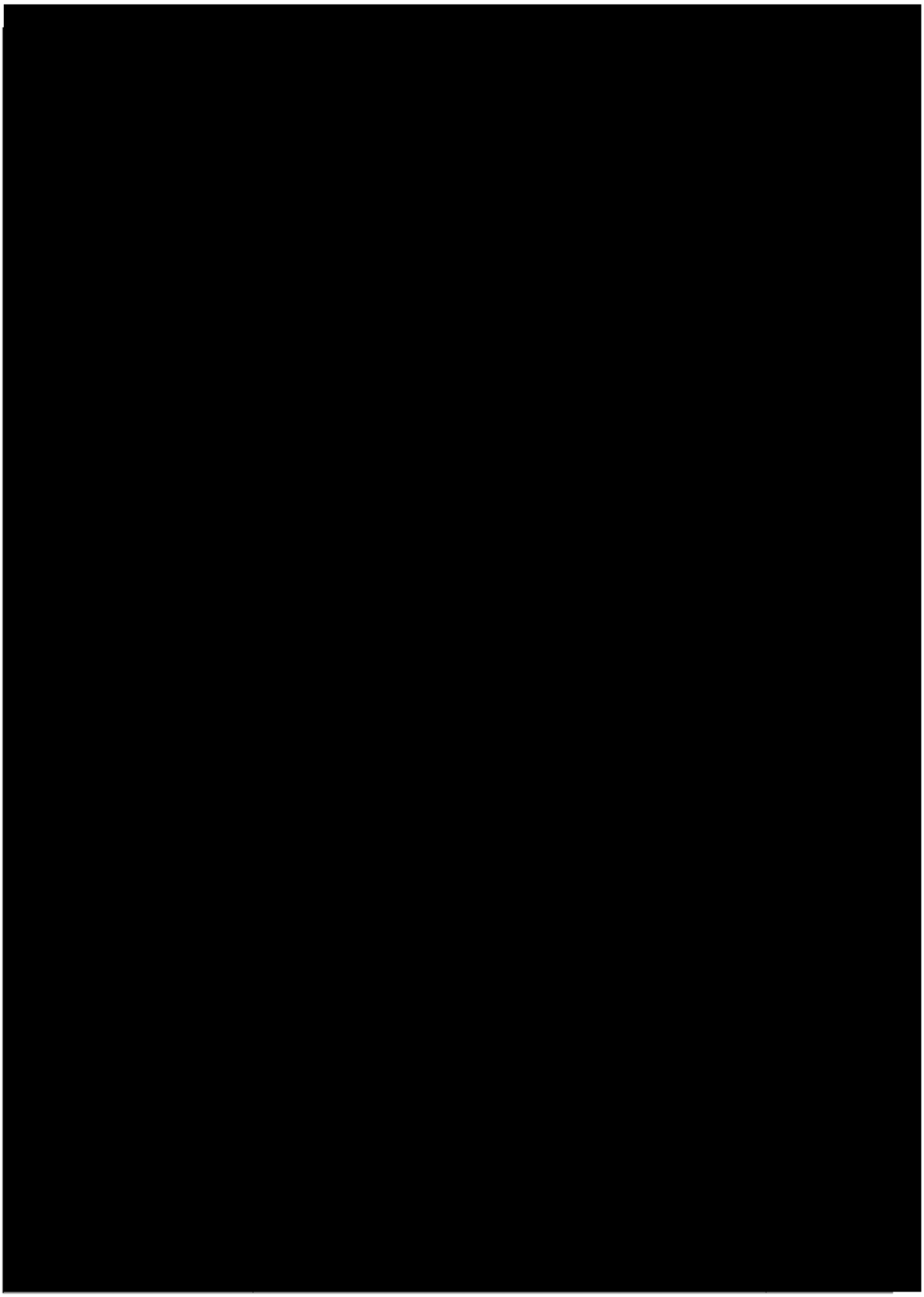

Figure 10-1: Impacts to Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157). (works plan provided by SI, October 2024)

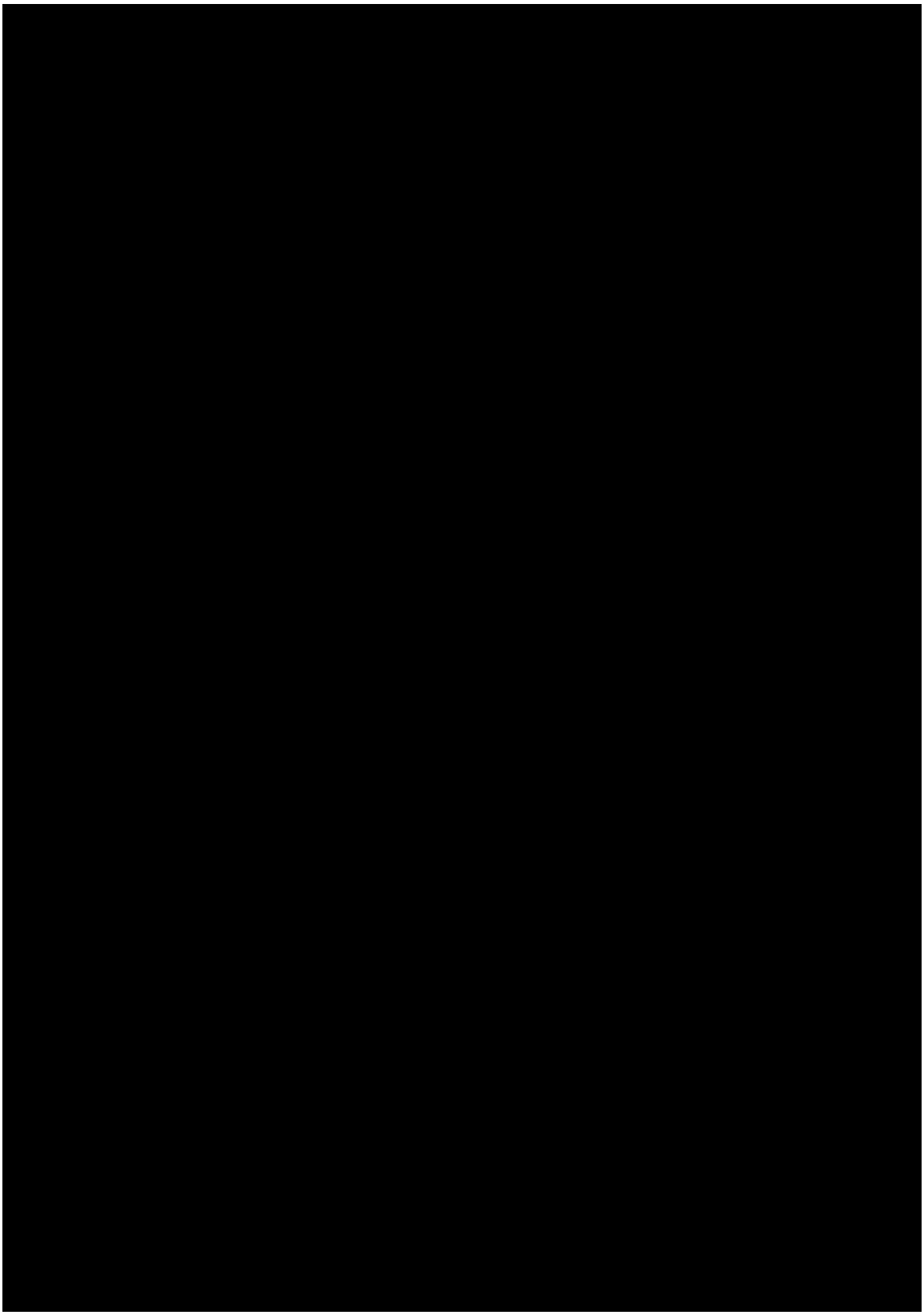

Figure 10-2: New build proposed Impacts (works plan provided by SI, July 2025)

Figure 10-3: ICT Works proposed impacts (works plan provided by SI, November 2024)

10.3. Cumulative impact

A cumulative impact is the combined effects of environmental or social impacts that occur because of a range of activities or developments within a particular local area or region that impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. Ideally cumulative impacts should be assessed from a baseline of data relating to the incremental impact of the actions of a development when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future impacts.

A total of 11 of the 111 AHIMS sites identified during the AHIMS search are recorded as destroyed or partially destroyed. The small proportion of destroyed sites combined with the depth of sensitive deposits allow for preservation of sites despite surface disturbance and indicates that minor cumulative impacts have taken place. While Aboriginal sites were identified within the Project Area they were not determined to be unusual or distinctive, therefore similar sites are likely to be common in the area, they were also assessed as being located within disturbed or redeposited contexts. The results of the test excavation have confirmed that the entirety of the areas tested are subject to some degree of disturbance. The Project works will be located entirely within areas of previous disturbance and development. Therefore, the Proposed works will have a minor cumulative impact of the Aboriginal archaeological resource of the local area.

10.4. Ecologically sustainable development principles

The Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011) specifies that Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles must be considered when assessing harm and recommending mitigation measures in relation to Aboriginal objects.

The following relevant ESD principles are outlined in Section 3A of the *EPBC Act:*

- Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations (the 'integration principle').
- If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (the Precautionary Principle).
- The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations (the Principle of Intergenerational Equity).

- The conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision making (Conservation of Biodiversity).
- Improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms should be promoted (Improved Valuation, Pricing and Incentive).

Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH 2011: 13) states that consideration of these principles should result in:

- An understanding of the cumulative impact of the proposal on Aboriginal objects or places in relation to other identified sites in the region.
- Ascertaining how wherever possible or practicable harm to significant Aboriginal objects or places can be avoided.
- Establishing and assessing the risks and consequences of various options.
- Assessing the costs and benefits of various options for future generations.
- Suggesting actions proposed to help promote intergenerational equality.

10.4.1. The Integration Principle

The principle of intergenerational equality states that the present generation should make every effort to ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment – including cultural heritage - is available for future generations.

The completion of the current assessment has resulted in a more detailed understanding of the Project Area. The proposed works will expand provision of education within the local community, contributing to the health, diversity and productivity of the future generation.

10.4.2. The Precautionary Principle

To address the precautionary principle with regard to uncertainty associated with areas of PAD, archaeological test excavations were conducted. The combination of background research and test excavation results have been used to assess the probable nature of the archaeological nature of the Project Area (Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report). This assessment found that the Project Area has been heavily disturbed and Aboriginal objects within the Project Area is likely limited to isolated artefacts within disturbed deposits.

10.4.3. The Principle of Intergenerational Equity

The Aboriginal heritage values of all sites within the Project Area have been fully considered in the ATR (Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report) and this ACHAR. These values have been considered with regard to the planning and approvals process for the Project Area and therefore, comply with the integration principle by considering long term and short term environmental and social effects.

The proposed works will have a positive impact, by providing improved access to education for the local community.

10.4.4. Conservation of Biodiversity

Cultural values associated with biodiversity are interwoven with the lives of Aboriginal people and their use of the landscape. The proposed works are being undertaken in consideration of impacts to the local environment.

The Project Area has been heavily disturbed and there is no evidence of native bushland surviving within the Project Area.

10.4.5. Improved Valuation, Pricing and Incentive

The Proponent is committed to cultural heritage protection as a key component of Project development. The costs and time required to ensure there are high standards of assessment and protection measures are maintained as a standard part of the development planning.

10.4.6. Summary statement of ecologically sustainable principles

Investigations undertaken for this assessment has demonstrated that the Project Area has been heavily disturbed, with potential for additional Aboriginal objects limited to disturbed or imported fill. The proposed works will have a positive effect on the local community by allowing for the expansion of educational facilities in the local area.

11. Recommendations

11.1. Guiding principles

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible, Aboriginal sites should be conserved. If conservation is not practicable, measures should be taken to mitigate impacts to Aboriginal sites. Conservation through avoidance of Aboriginal sites can be achieved through such measures as:

- Design change.
- Buffering and exclusion zones.
- Construction Environmental Management Plans which include Aboriginal heritage.
- Cultural heritage awareness training.

The Project Area was found to be heavily disturbed with potential for further Aboriginal objects limited to isolated artefacts within disturbed or imported fill. No evidence of potential for surface objects, was identified. Therefore, surface collection and archaeological salvage are not recommended. Recommended Aboriginal Mitigation Measures (AMM) are provided in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1: Recommended Aboriginal Mitigation Measures

Aboriginal Mitigation Measure (AMM)	Summary Description
AMM 1: AHIP	An AHIP will be required to impact the following sites: • Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) • Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) • Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) The AHIP will include the following requirements: • Requirement 1: Ongoing Aboriginal Consultation • Requirement 2: Aboriginal Finds Procedure • Requirement 3: Long Term Management and Reburial

Aboriginal Mitigation Measure (AMM)	Summary Description
AMM 2: Exclusion fencing	Prior to ground disturbing works with potential to impact AHIMS sites exclusion fencing must be established around the AHIP boundary.
AMM 3: Aboriginal Heritage Induction	All staff undertaking ground disturbing works must be provided with an Aboriginal Heritage Induction outlining the Legislative Context Aboriginal background and management measures of the project. Further the Aboriginal Heritage Induction must provide guidance on the identification of Aboriginal objects to support the Aboriginal Finds Procedure.
AMM 4: Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation Strategy	An Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation Strategy should be prepared for the project and form part of ongoing management.
AMM 5: Landscaping	Native indigenous plants should be used for landscaping to respect the Aboriginal Cultural values of the area.
AMM 6: Unexpected Finds Procedure	If unexpected Aboriginal finds are identified, such as shell middens or burials, an unexpected finds procedure must be followed.

11.2. AMM 1: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Where impact to registered Aboriginal sites cannot be avoided the proponent must apply to Heritage NSW for an AHIP. The AHIP application must be supported by an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR – this report) which will provide details of the desktop research, survey and results and include consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties of the Project Area.

This ACHAR report and the future REF approval would accompany the AHIP application in support of it. An AHIP will be required to impact the following sites:

- Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)
- Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)
- Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)

It is recommended that a site based AHIP be applied for covering these three sites with a 2m buffer (Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2), the AHIP should allow for impacts to these sites and consistent Aboriginal within the Project Area. The AHIP must include the following requirements to mitigate the proposed impacts:

- Requirement 1: Ongoing Aboriginal Consultation
- Requirement 2: Aboriginal Finds Procedure
- Requirement 3: Long Term Management and Reburial
- Requirement 4: 3d scanning of Aboriginal Objects

11.2.1. Requirement 1: Aboriginal Community Consultation

In accordance with the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010b), up-to-date consultation must be maintained by the Client or representing Archaeologist with the RAPs during the approvals process. Should six months lapse without contact with the RAPs, the consultation process will no longer be considered current by Heritage NSW and they may request that the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010b) process be restarted.

11.2.2. Requirement 2: Aboriginal Finds Procedure

If potential Aboriginal objects are identified they should be reported to a suitable qualified Archaeologist and all works should halt within the vicinity of the unexpected find. The archaeologist will assess the find and provide a memo report, which will be provided to RAPs and Heritage NSW. If the find is confirmed as consistent with those identified through the Test Excavation component of this assessment, the location will be recorded and the find included within the long term management plan for those artefacts collected during Test Excavation.

If the find is inconsistent with those artefacts identified in the Test Excavation component of this assessment, the archaeologist will need to develop a find-specific management plan in consultation with RAPs. This management plan will be used to support an AHIP variation and will provide updated management and mitigation measures as they are relevant to the find. Examples of inconsistent finds that would trigger a revised management plan include but are not limited to:

- Dense artefact scatters within undisturbed deposits
- Hearths

- Shell Middens
- Burials.

11.2.3. Requirement 3: Long term management of stone artefacts

The long-term management arrangements for the Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts) recovered during test excavation of the Project Area would comprise reburial within the Project Area at a location safe from future disturbance and with that reburial location recorded and submitted to AHIMS.

Where reburial is not possible following options may be considered, in accordance with Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice:

- Aboriginal objects to be provided to the Australian Museum
- Aboriginal objects to be curated by an Aboriginal community in conjunction with a Care and Control permit.

11.2.4. Requirement 4: 3d Scanning of Aboriginal Objects

In accordance with the recommendations of the consultation, all Aboriginal objects must be 3d scanned prior to reburial. The 3d model files must be included in the AHIP results report and made available for educational purposes.

11.2.5. AHIP reporting requirements

Upon completion of the ground disturbing works authorised by the AHIP, an AHIP results report must be prepared report must provide a review of all unexpected finds identified during the ground disturbing works, outline compliance with AHIP requirements and demonstrate completion of mitigation measures conditioned under the AHIP.

On completion of the works an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form must be prepared for all sites subject to harm authorised by the AHIP and submitted to AHIMS.

11.3. AMM 2: Exclusion fencing

Prior to ground disturbing works which may impact AHIMs sites exclusion fencing must be established around the AHIP boundary and no ground disturbing works may take place within this vicinity until the AHIP is granted.

11.4. AMM 3: Aboriginal Heritage Induction

An Aboriginal Heritage Induction must be prepared and provided to all staff undertaking ground disturbing works prior to commencement of those works. The Aboriginal Heritage Induction must include:

- Legislative Background
- Review of Aboriginal history and ethnography for the local area.
- Location of Aboriginal sites within the Project Area.
- Review of AMMs.
- Guidance on the identification of Aboriginal objects.

11.5. AMM 4: Landscaping

Native indigenous plants should be used for future landscaping of the Project Area under the subdivision in order to respect the cultural values of the place, that is the long occupation and traditions of the Bidjigal people.

11.6. AMM 5: Unexpected Finds Procedure

The Project Area outside of the AHIP boundary has been assessed as being unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects that will be impacted by the proposed works, however Unexpected Aboriginal objects remain protected by the NPW Act. Therefore, the proposed works outside of the AHIP boundary may proceed with caution under the unexpected finds procedure provided below.

11.6.1. Unexpected Aboriginal objects

If unexpected Aboriginal objects are identified, further investigation may be required. All works within the vicinity of the find must be halted and the finds should be reported to a suitably qualified Archaeologist who will assess the finds and develop a management plan in consultation with the RAPs where appropriate. If it is determined that the find is Aboriginal in origin, a variation to the AHIP will be sought.

11.6.2. Human Remains

If suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed in, on or under the land within the Project Area, the following actions must be undertaken:

- The remains must not be harmed/further harmed
- Immediately cease all works at that particular location
- Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains
- Notify the NSW Police and the Environment Line (EPA) on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any details of the remains and their location

Do not recommence any work at that particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

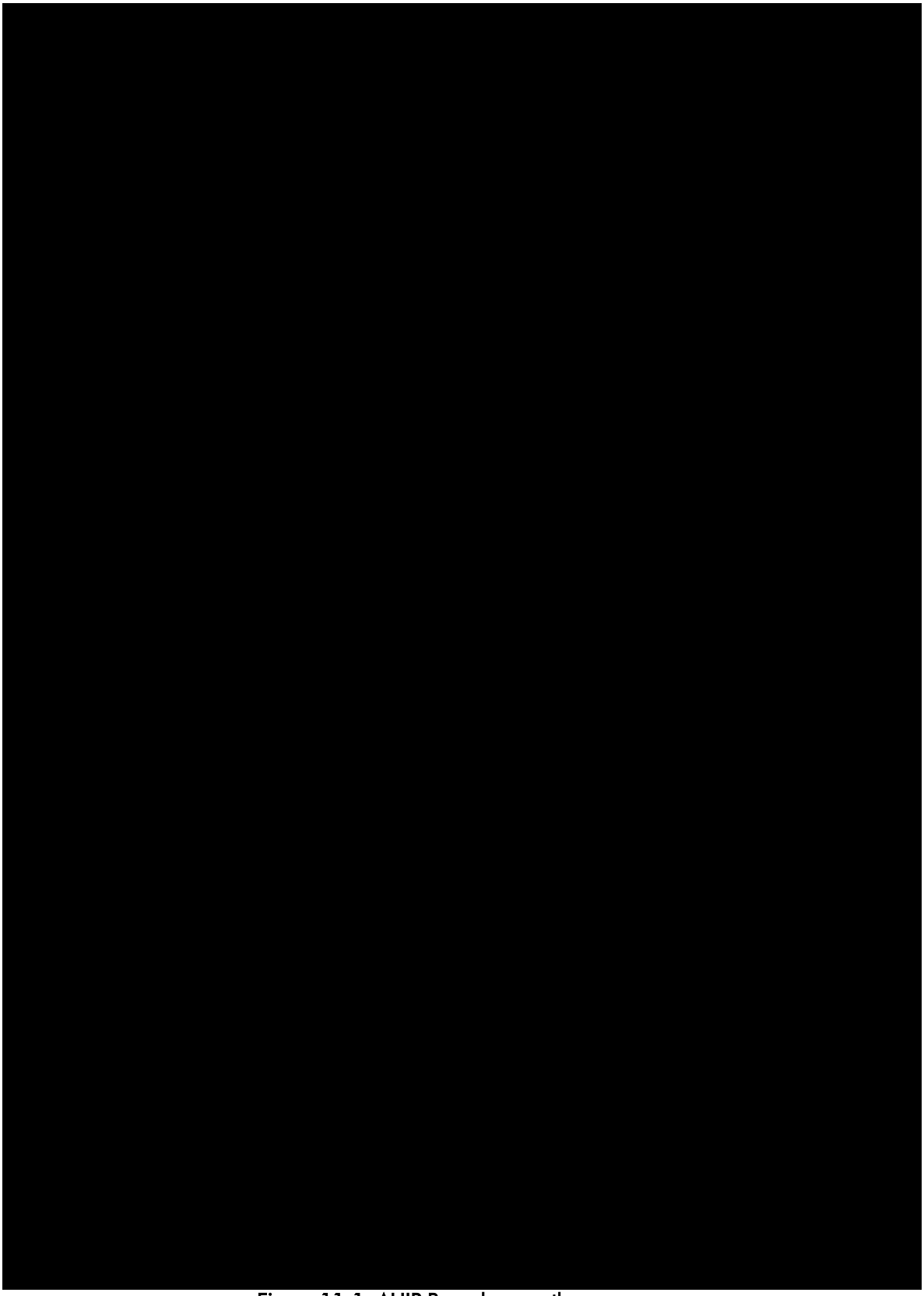

Figure 11-1: AHIP Boundary southern area

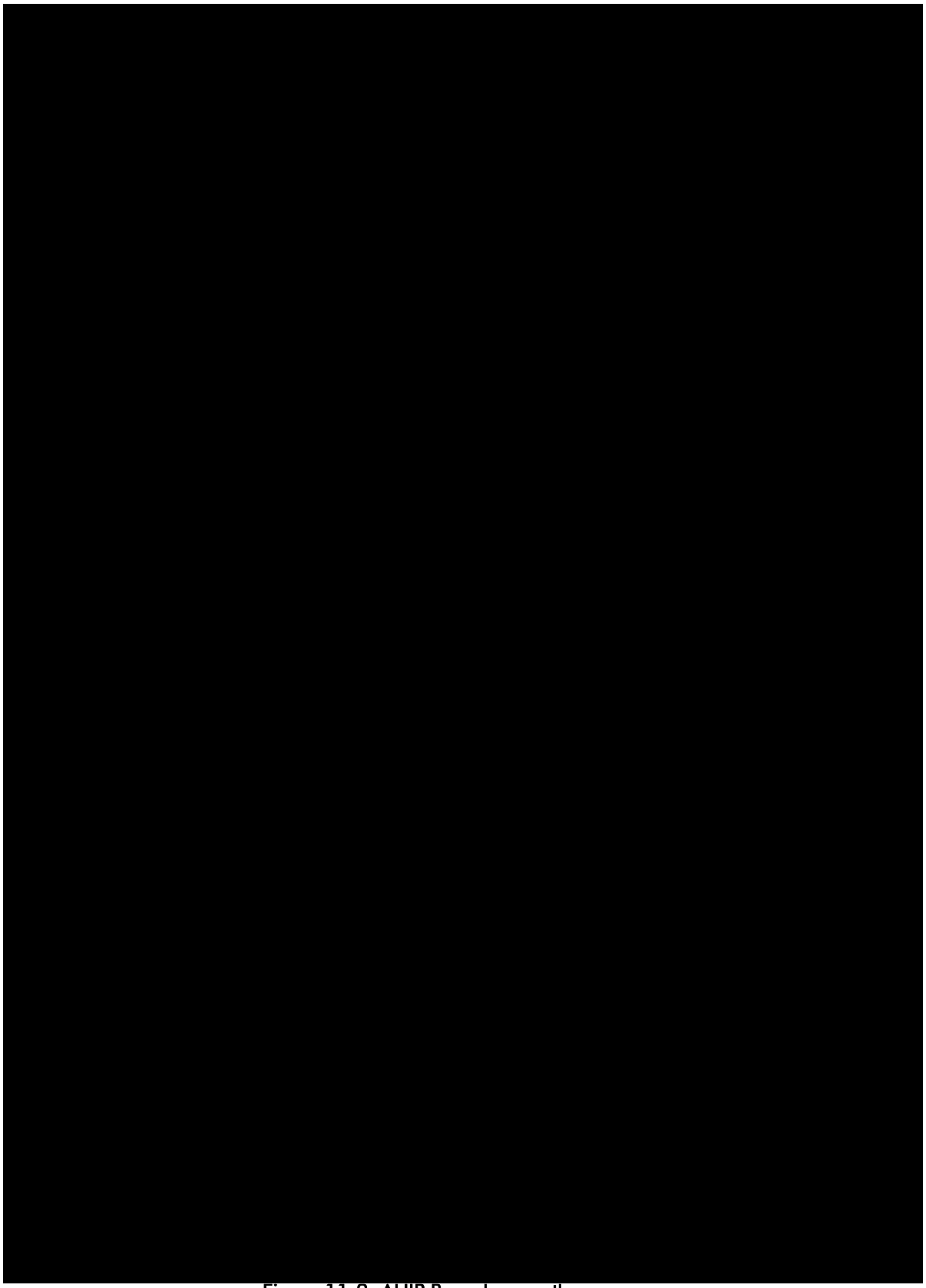

Figure 11-2: AHIP Boundary northern area

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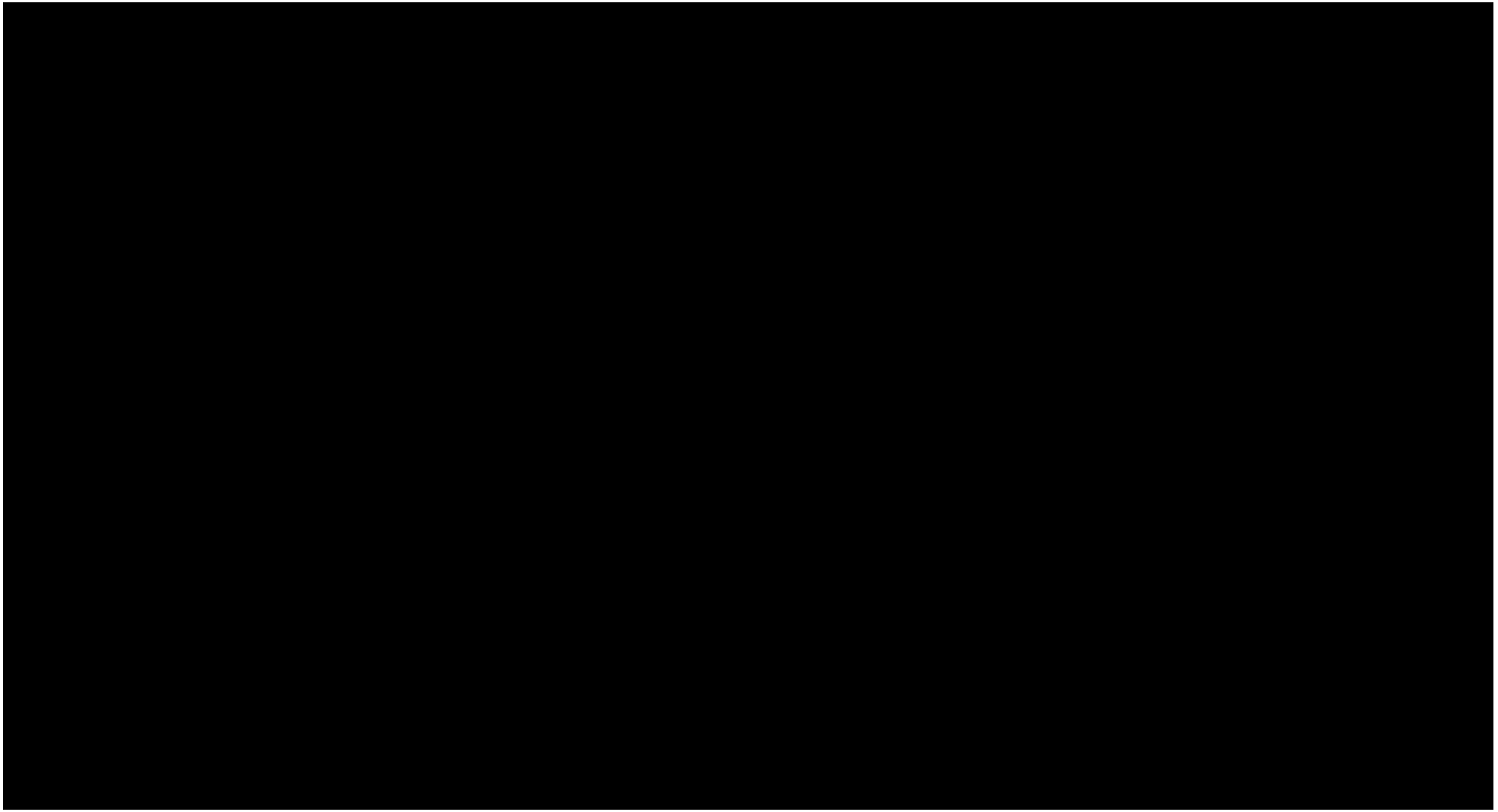
Appendix A – Consultation log



Appendix B – Newspaper notice

Appendix C – Consultation documentation

Appendix D – Aboriginal Technical Report

EVERICK HERITAGE

Randwick High School

Archaeological Technical Report

Written for Schools Infrastructure NSW

August 2025

Randwick City Council LGA

Report Reference:

Everick Heritage 2025. Randwick High School *Archaeological Technical Report*. Everick Heritage Pty Ltd unpublished report prepared for Schools Infrastructure NSW

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3	28.05.2025	Matthew Hedges	Josh Madden	Kylie Christian
4	27.06.2025	Gareth Holes	Josh Madden	Kylie Christian
5	28.08.2025	Gareth Holes	Josh Madden	Kylie Christian

Executive summary

Following a 2023 Election Commitment to provide coeducational facility for year 7-12 and to provide for future growth through upgraded and new facilities, The Department of Education and Schools Infrastructure (SI), undertook community consultation for Randwick High School (HS). As a result of the community consultation a desire for the coeducational option to be implemented at the Randwick Boys HS and Randwick Girls HS. As a result, the two schools are being amalgamated into one school, Randwick HS. The Department of Education and SI conducted an analysis of options to meet the Department's Educational Facilities Standards Guidelines (EFSG). Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) was engaged by SI to prepare a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHAI) report for upgrades at Randwick HS. This assessment identified an area of potential for Aboriginal objects and recommended that test excavation be conducted to identify whether Aboriginal sites are present and assess the scientific significance of the sites. The PIHAI identified an area of PAD across the whole Project Area, subsequently, Everick was engaged to complete a test excavation. This ATR presents the results of the test excavation and recommends future management.

Consultation was undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Consultation Requirements, DECCW 2010b). A total of seven Aboriginal parties registered, of which five expressed an interest in fieldwork, however one was unable to provide a site officer for test excavation. The test excavation methodology was provided to Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) on12 December 2024, with test excavation taking place between 2 and 14 April 2025. A total of 14 pits were fully or partially excavated. Ten, 1m by 1m test pits were fully excavated with a further four test pits halted during excavation due to the presence of services in each case this was due to the presence of services resulting in a high level of disturbance and constraining excavators' ability to safely excavate the pits. A further six pits were abandoned prior to excavation due to the presence of services.

A total of five Aboriginal objects were identified, divided between a low density artefact scatter to the north of the project area (Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)) and two isolated artefacts to the south (Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)). All three sites were assessed as being of low scientific significance.

It was assessed that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) would be required, for impacts to Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157). The AHIP Boundary should comprise a 2m buffer around each site. Works outside of the AHIP boundary may proceed with caution under an Unexpected Finds Procedure. Due to the low scientific significance

of the identified sites, it was determined that salvage excavation of the AHIP area would not be appropriate and that an Aboriginal finds procedure should be prepared. Following completion of the works all Aboriginal objects should be reburied in a location on-site identified in consultation with the RAPs.

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Definitions and abbreviations

ACHAR means Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

ACHCRP means Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010

AHC means Australian Heritage Council

Australian Heritage Council Act means *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (Cth)

AHIMS means Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

AHIP means Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

ALR Act means *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*

ASR means Aboriginal Archaeological Survey Report

ASRF means Aboriginal Site Recording Form

ATSIHP Act means *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth)

BP means Before Present (that is 1950)

CHL means Commonwealth Heritage List

Code of Practice means Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales

DCP means Development Control Plan

DECCW means Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now Heritage NSW)

EP&A Act means *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW)

EPBC Act means *Environment Protection and Diversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)

Everick Heritage means Everick Heritage Pty Ltd

the Guide means Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW

GPS	means Global Positioning System
ha	means hectares
HS	means High School
ISEPP	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (NSW)
km	means kilometres
LALC	means Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	means Local Environmental Plan
LGA	means Local Government Area
m	means metres
mm	means millimetres
NHL	means National Heritage List
NPW Act	means *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW)
OEH	means (former) New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	means Potential Archaeological Deposit
Project Area	Comprises Lot 1 DP 121453, see Figure 1-1
RAP	means Registered Aboriginal Party
RNE	means Register of the National Estate
s	means section
SEPP	means State Environmental Planning Policy
Site Officer	Individual nominated by RAPs for fieldwork
Tg	means Tuggerah soil landscape

1. Introduction

1.1. Project background

Following a 2023 Election Commitment to provide coeducational facility for year 7-12 and to provide for future growth through upgraded and new facilities, The Department of Education and Schools Infrastructure (SI), undertook community consultation for Randwick High School (HS). As a result of the community consultation a desire for the coeducational option to be implemented at the Randwick Boys HS and Randwick Girls HS. As a result, the two schools are being amalgamated into one school, Randwick HS. The Department of Education and SI conducted an analysis of options to meet the Department's Educational Facilities Standards Guidelines (EFSG). Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) was engaged by SI to prepare a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHAI) report for upgrades at Randwick HS. This assessment identified an area of potential for Aboriginal objects and recommended that test excavation be conducted to assess the scientific significance of the site. The PIHAI identified an area of PAD across the whole Project Area, subsequently, Everick was engaged to complete a test excavation. This Aboriginal Technical Report (ATR) presents the results of the test excavation and recommends future management.

1.2. Project Area

The Project Area is located at Randwick GHS, Barker St, Randwick NSW 2031 and Randwick BHS, Corner of Rainbow and Avoca St, Randwick NSW 2031, within Lot 1 DP 121453 (Figure 1-1). It lies in the Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland, and falls under the jurisdiction of the Randwick City Council Local Government Area (LGA). The area is also within the boundaries of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

1.3. Project description

SI are proposing major refurbishments of Building I, General Learning Space (GLS) and Staff Study/Lounge, as well as multiple refurbishments throughout the school. In addition to the construction of a new administration/ staff, GLS and lecture theatre on the existing car park.

1.4. Study aims and objectives

The aims of the test excavation were to:

- Determine the extent and distribution of subsurface Aboriginal objects within the Project Area.
- Characterise the scientific significance of Aboriginal sites within the Project Area.
- Recommend appropriate management and mitigation measure.

The objectives of this ATR are to document the methodology and results of test excavation of Randwick HS PAD1. This ATR will contribute to an ACHAR to support an application for works where required. This ATR been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in* NSW (the Guide, Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH] 2011).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010* (Code of Practice, Department of Environment Climate Change & Water [DECCW] 2010a).
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Consultation Requirements, DECCW 2010b).

1.5. Authors and contributors

Table 1-1: Authors and contributors

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification
Josh Madden	Everick Heritage	Principal	Master of Environmental Management and Sustainability Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management and Sustainability BA (Archaeology) (Hons) 15+ years
Gareth Holes	Everick Heritage	Senior Archaeologist, test excavation	MA BA (Hons) 18+ years

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification
Jason Giang	Everick Heritage	Senior Archaeologist, test excavation director	BA (Hons) 6+ years
Caitlin Cole	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	BA (Hons) 10+ years
Nestor Nicola	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation, report preparation	BArch (Hons) 6+ years
Michael Armson	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	BA (Hons) BSc 4+ years
Tess Dowell	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	MA BA 3+ years
Aedan Weston	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation	BA (Hons), (PGDip) 2+ years
Matthew Hedges	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation, report preparation, artefact analysis	MA BArchPrac BClassSt 1+ years
Samuel Plummer	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist, test excavation, report preparation	BArch 1+ years
[redacted]	La Perouse LALC	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
[redacted]	LGCS	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
[redacted]	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
[redacted]	DNC	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	
[redacted]	DNC	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification
[redacted]	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Field assistance, provision of cultural knowledge	

Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010b), commenced on 8 November 2024, a total of six Aborginal parties registered an interest in the project, subsequently four Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), took part in the Test Excavation. Full details of the consultation will be included in the ACHAR.

1.6. Report structure

The purpose of this report is to document the methodology and results of test excavation undertaken at Randwick High School. The report comprises the following sections:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Statutory requirements
- Section 3 – Aboriginal stakeholder consultation
- Section 4 – Environmental background: outlines to environmental background of the Project Area
- Section 5 – Archaeological background: outlines to archaeological background of the Project Area
- Section 6 – Summarises the archaeological survey undertaken of the Project Area
- Section 7 – Test excavation: provides information on the aims of the test excavation, timing and personnel, constraints and methodology.
- Section 8 – Results and discussion: presents information on soils and stratigraphy, contents, antiquity and extent of midden. Presents answers to the research framework questions raised in the Archaeological Methodology
- Section 9 – Significance assessment
- Section 10 – Impact assessment
- Section 11 – Recommendations

Figure 1-1: Project Area

2. Legislative context

2.1. National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal places and objects. An Aboriginal object is 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.*

An Aboriginal Place is declared by the Minister under section 86 of the NPW Act. Aboriginal Places are recognised for their special significance to Aboriginal culture. Aboriginal Places gazetted under the NPW Act are listed on the State Heritage Register established under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places by establishing offences of harm. Harm is defined to mean:

> *destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an object from the land.*

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies regardless of their significance level or land tenure issues. Aboriginal objects and places are afforded statutory protection in that it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly desecrate an Aboriginal object or place under section 86 of the NPW Act.

In accordance with section 89A, any person who is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object must notify the Chief Executive in the prescribed manner within a reasonable time of becoming aware of that object. The prescribed manner is through preparing and submitting an Aboriginal Site Recording Form to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS, DECCW 2010a: 14).

In order to undertake a proposed activity which is likely to involve harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place it is necessary to apply to Heritage NSW for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). AHIPs are issued by Heritage NSW under section 90 of the NPW Act and permit harm to certain Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal Places.

2.2. *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW)

The Code of Practice, (DECCW 2010a) was adopted was adopted by Clause 3 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (NPW Regulation) and introduced in October 2010 by Heritage NSW (previously DECCW then OEH).

The purpose of the Code of Practice is to:

- Establish the requirements for undertaking test excavation as a part of an archaeological investigation without an AHIP. If these requirements are complied with and harm is done to an Aboriginal object when undertaking test excavations, those actions will be excluded from the definition of harm and as such will not be considered as committing an offence of harm to an Aboriginal object.
- Establish the requirements that must be followed when carrying out archaeological investigation in NSW where an application for an AHIP is likely to be made.

The Code of Practice also explains what information is required in relation to an archaeological investigation and to support the process of investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage by specifying the minimum standards for archaeological investigation undertaken in NSW under the NPW Act. The Code of Practice also states that for test excavation Aboriginal consultation must be completed to the stage described in subclause 80C(5c) of the NPW Regulation.

The NPW Regulation states that the proposed applicant must carry out Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with Clause 80 C before applying for an AHIP. The consultation process is detailed in the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010b). Briefly, the process requires the registering of interested Aboriginal parties (RAPs), providing those registered Aboriginal parties with a proposed methodology to be used in the preparation of ACHA report to be submitted with the AHIP application and give those parties an opportunity to make submissions on the proposed methodology.

Part 6 of the NPW Act, states that anyone proposing to carry out an activity that may harm an Aboriginal object or a declared Aboriginal place must investigate, assess and report on the harm that may be caused by the activity they propose. An ACHAR is a written report detailing the results of the assessment and recommendations for actions to be taken before, during and after an activity to manage and protect Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places identified by the investigation and assessment. The ACHAR will support any application made to Heritage NSW for an AHIP where harm cannot be avoided.

2.3. Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)

The *Native Title Act 1994* (NSW) was introduced to work in conjunction with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. A search was conducted of the Native Title register on 31 October 2024, but no claims were identified.

2.4. Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983 (NSW)

Aboriginal Land Councils (at the State and local level were established by the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) (ALR Act). Aboriginal Land Councils have a statutory obligation under the ALR Act to:

- take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law, and
- promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

The Project Area is within the boundary of the La Perouse LALC, who have been registered as an Aboriginal party for this project and have been included in the consultation process.

3. Consultation

The Aboriginal community is the primary determinant of the significance of their cultural heritage. Members of the Aboriginal community have been consulted, and will continue to be consulted, with regard to their concerns not only about known archaeological sites in the region, but also about cultural values such as areas with historic and spiritual significance, and other values relating to flora and fauna of the area.

3.1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements

The Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010b) sets out a guide for conducting the Aboriginal community consultation process. It requires that Proponents must notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal Objects and Places in the area of the proposed Project. Aboriginal Parties who register to participate in the cultural heritage assessment process were provided with further information about the proposed Project. In accordance with the minimum consultation standards provided by the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010b), a methodology must be prepared for conducting the Cultural Heritage Assessment. This methodology outlines the basic steps that need to be undertaken to determine the nature of the cultural heritage of the site, and the approaches required to manage that heritage.

3.1.1. Stage 1 Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

In accordance with Step 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, the following organisations were contacted to request names of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the Project Area or nearby:

- La Perouse LALC
- The Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW)
- National Native Title Tribunal
- NTSCORP
- Randwick Council
- Greater Sydney Local Land Services

Heritage NSW, DCCEEW In accordance with Step 4.1.3 of the Consultation Requirements, an advertisement was placed in the Buy Search Sell on 14 November 2024 seeking to consult with Aboriginal persons regarding the project and who hold cultural knowledge of the region to register their interest by 29 November 2024 (Appendix B).

In accordance with Step 4.1.3 of the Consultation Requirements, letters and emails were sent to all Aboriginal people and organisations identified through the response by the agencies contacted as part of Step 4.1.2, primarily Heritage NSW. These letters and emails provided details about the location and nature of the project and invited those with an interest to register.'

Table 3-1 provides a list of those Aboriginal parties who registered. In accordance with Step 4.1.6 of the Consultation Requirements a list of the RAPs and a copy of the advertisement (Step 4.1.3) were forwarded to Heritage NSW and La Perouse LALC on 6 December 2024.

Table 3-1: Registered Aboriginal parties

Organisation	First name	Surname
Didge Ngunawal Clan	[redacted]	
Ngambaa Cultural Connections		
Long Gully Cultural Services		
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group		
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation		
Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology		
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council		

3.1.2. Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project

In accordance with Step 4.3 of the Consultation Requirements, a copy of the combined ACHAR and Test Excavation methodology, which included more detailed information regarding the Project and potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage, was sent to the RAPs by email on 12 December 2024, requesting a response by 23 January 2025. Five RAPs responded in support of the methodology and requested to take part in the test excavation. However, one group was not able to provide a Site Officer due to personal circumstances. A list of groups who took part is provided in Table 3-2. No further comment was provided by the remaining RAPs. Subsequently, Test Excavation commenced on 2 April 2025.

Table 3-2: Registered Aboriginal parties present at the archaeological survey/ test excavation

Organisation	Days present
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Eight
Long Gully Cultural Services	Seven
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Seven
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	One

3.1.3. Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance

During the review of the ACHAR and Test Excavation methodology, RAPs were asked to provide any information about the cultural significance of the Project Area that they were willing to share. In addition, Site Officers attending the Test Excavation were also asked for any cultural information they were willing to share. A summary of this information is provided in Table 3-3, a full review of the cultural significance of the Project Area is discussed in the ACHAR (Everick Heritage 2025 in preparation).

Table 3-3: Summary of cultural information shared during consultation

Name	Cultural significance
[redacted]	Fig trees were traditionally markers for birthing and women's sites; however, no such cultural trees were identified within the project area.

4. Environmental context

4.1. Soil landscapes

The Project Area is located on the Cumberland Plain and is entirely within the Tuggerah soil landscape, as mapped in the Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet (Chapman *et al*. 2009). This landscape is significant for its potential to inform the presence and preservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Project Area. The Tuggerah soil landscape comprises an extensive Holocene and Pleistocene dune system. The dune system comprises deep (>3m), fine to medium grained windblown sand with no shell fragments. Vegetation comprised dry sclerophyll eucalypt and apple woodland, though almost all of the original vegetation has been cleared for urbanisation. The Tuggerah soils are divided into six dominant soil types Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Dominant Tuggerah soils (Chapman *et al.* 2009).

Deposit	Description
Tg1	**Loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand,** generally appears as an A1 topsoil, 0.3m in depth.
Tg2	**Bleached loose sand,** occurring as an A2 horizon.
Tg3	**Grey mottled sand,** appearing as subsoil in areas of poor drainage.
Tg4	**Black soft sandy organic pan,** organic sained sand occurring as B horizon associated with tg5
Tg5	**Brown soft sandy iron pan,** occurs as B horizon, commonly known as coffee rock.
Tg6	**Yellow massive sand**, yellow-orange sand to clayey sand, occurring as B horizon.

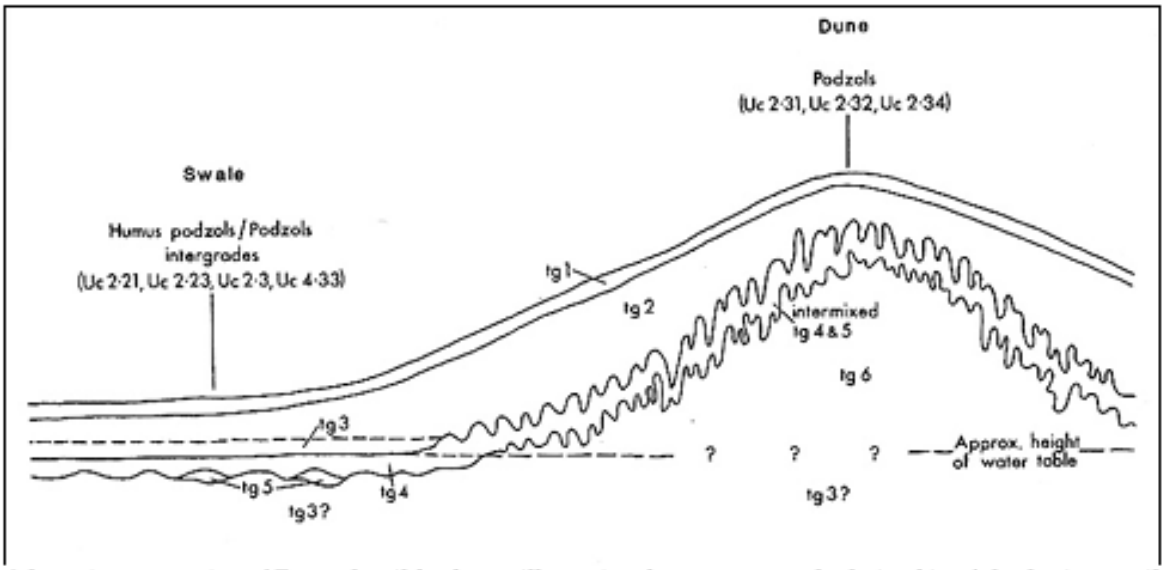


Figure 4-1: Distribution diagram of the Tuggerah soil landscape showing the occurrence and relationship of dominant soil materials.

4.2. Hydrology and topography

The Project Area is located at the base of a dune ridgeline formally extending to the north. In addition, the Project Area is located on the edge of an area of wetlands known as 'Birds Gully' that extends into the Lachlan Swamp and then into Botany Bay. The ridgelines and raised areas in close proximity to water sources are generally considered sensitive for the presence of Aboriginal objects as water is both significant to Aboriginal people and provide a range of resources.

4.3. Historic land use

Early surveys of the colony describe the area now known as Randwick as being barren sands (Figure 4-2). Mapping from the 1860s and 1870s shows the Project Area on the edge of the wetland adjacent to Birds Gully (Figure 4-3 & Figure 4-4). Mapping from the 1880s show the Project Area as part of a reserve for the Asylum for Destitute Children (Figure 4-5). While the core buildings of the Asylum were located to the north, where the Prince of Wales Hospital is now located, the Project Area was likely utilised for farming as part of an effort to be self-sufficient (Museums of History NSW 2024). Newspaper reports from 1874 record sewage flowing from the farm into Birds Gully (Norton 1874).

In 1888 The Government halted funding of the Asylum and during WW1 the under-utilised buildings were occupied by a hospital for returned servicemen. By 1915 the last of the children had left the Asylum (Museums of History NSW 2024).

Aerial photography of the Project Area captured in 1930 (Figure 4-6) shows the Project Area largely comprised of open agricultural land, some tracks and fencing are visible. Circular walking tracks are visible indicating regular animal movement, potentially associated with the nearby Randwick Racecourse. By 1941 the remaining fencing has been removed, and several areas of earthworks are visible on the northern side of the Project Area (Figure 4-7). Randwick Boys High School was erected in the 1950s (Sydney Morning Herald, 1954), with the first building constructed in the southern and eastern portion of the Project Area, over the subsequent decades additional buildings were constructed (Figure 4-8 & Figure 4-9). In 1967 the Randwick Girls High School accepted its first intake, aerial photographs from 1964 show the Girls school under construction in the northern portion of the Project Area (Figure 4-10). By 1990s the western portion of Randwick Boys School was demolished with new buildings constructed (Figure 4-11), by 1997 the eastern buildings had also been demolished (Figure 4-12).

4.4. Geotech

A geotechnical investigation was conducted in 2024 by Douglas Partners in two areas, Area A and Area B. Area A is located on the western side of the Project Area (Figure 4-13), Area B is located in the proposed location of the new build construction in the south of the Project Area.

4.4.1. Area A

Area A involved the drilling of seven boreholes, standard and dynamic penetration tests, and three cone penetration tests Figure 4-14.

The data received by the boreholes regarding stratigraphy is most relevant to this report. Across the site, the seven boreholes reported sediments at various depths through which it was possible to create a stratigraphic site map on two axis (Figure 4-15 & Figure 4-16). The Geotech investigations revealed that boreholes on the eastern side of the drilling area (BH05 and BH07, Douglas Partners, 2023) reported a shallower sandy horizon that the western side, which was assessed to contain a deeper layer of fill, indicating disturbance, removal and deposition of foreign materials. The eastern boreholes reported a pale grey sand layer beginning at a depth between 0.7 m and 0.6 m. This pale grey to grey-brown sand is consistent with a transitional layer of the tg1 and tg2 horizons that are components of the Tuggerah Soil landscape, on which the Project Area is situated. It appears likely that much of the tg1 horizon sands have been removed by earthworks and construction resulting from the current school buildings, but that

the transitional tg1/tg2 and significant intact deposits of the tg2 horizon remain. The geotechnical report produced by Douglas Partners therefore appears to suggest that the Project Area retains potential to contain some remnant tg1 transitional and tg2 soil layers.

4.4.2. Area B

Area B involved drilling of 10 boreholes (Figure 4-17), nine were machine drilled and a single hand augured borehole was also completed (BH109). Area B produced consistent results of poorly compacted fill mixed with sand to a depth of between 0.5-0.8m. These upper layers overly medium to dense sand varying in colour from yellow brown to pale grey, with depths exceeding that of the shallowest boreholes (3m), and extending to a depth of 4.2-5.1m in deeper boreholes. The results were broadly consistent with the Area A results, however in addition several boreholes showed organic silts within the sands, potentially indicating former ground surfaces.

4.5. Summary

The Project Area is located within the Botany dune system, at the base of a ridgeline and on the edge of a system of wetlands feeding into Botany Bay. The dunes, comprise a moderately deep A1 topsoil (tg1, 300mm) overlying a deep A2 deposit (tg2, up to 2m). The land use history indicates that the area was used for agricultural purposes, primarily associated with the Asylum for Destitute Children. The Randwick Boys High School has gone through two phases of construction; this has likely resulted in disturbance to the upper soil layers. Construction of the Randwick Girls School is visible on the 1964 aerial photograph and significance disturbance is visible. Geotechnical investigations have taken place in the Project Area (Douglass Partners 2023), which while demonstrating disturbance had taken place and the natural soil profile was truncated across at least part of the Project Area, also indicated that the tg2 sands remained and indications of the transition tg1 was seen. Additionally, organic silt layers were seen within the sands potentially indicated former ground surfaces.

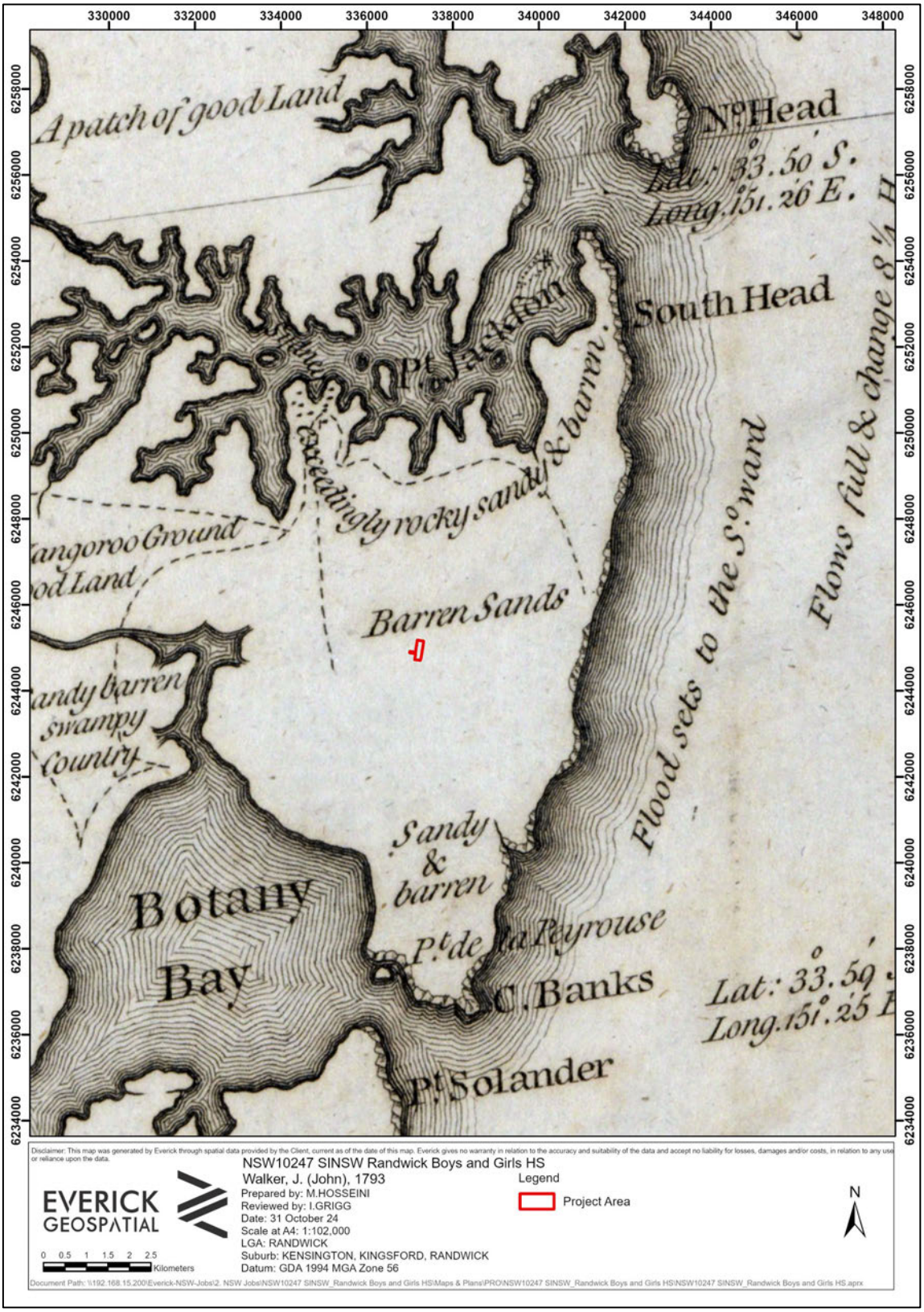


Figure 4-2: Detail of map of area around Port Jackson, J. Walker 1793

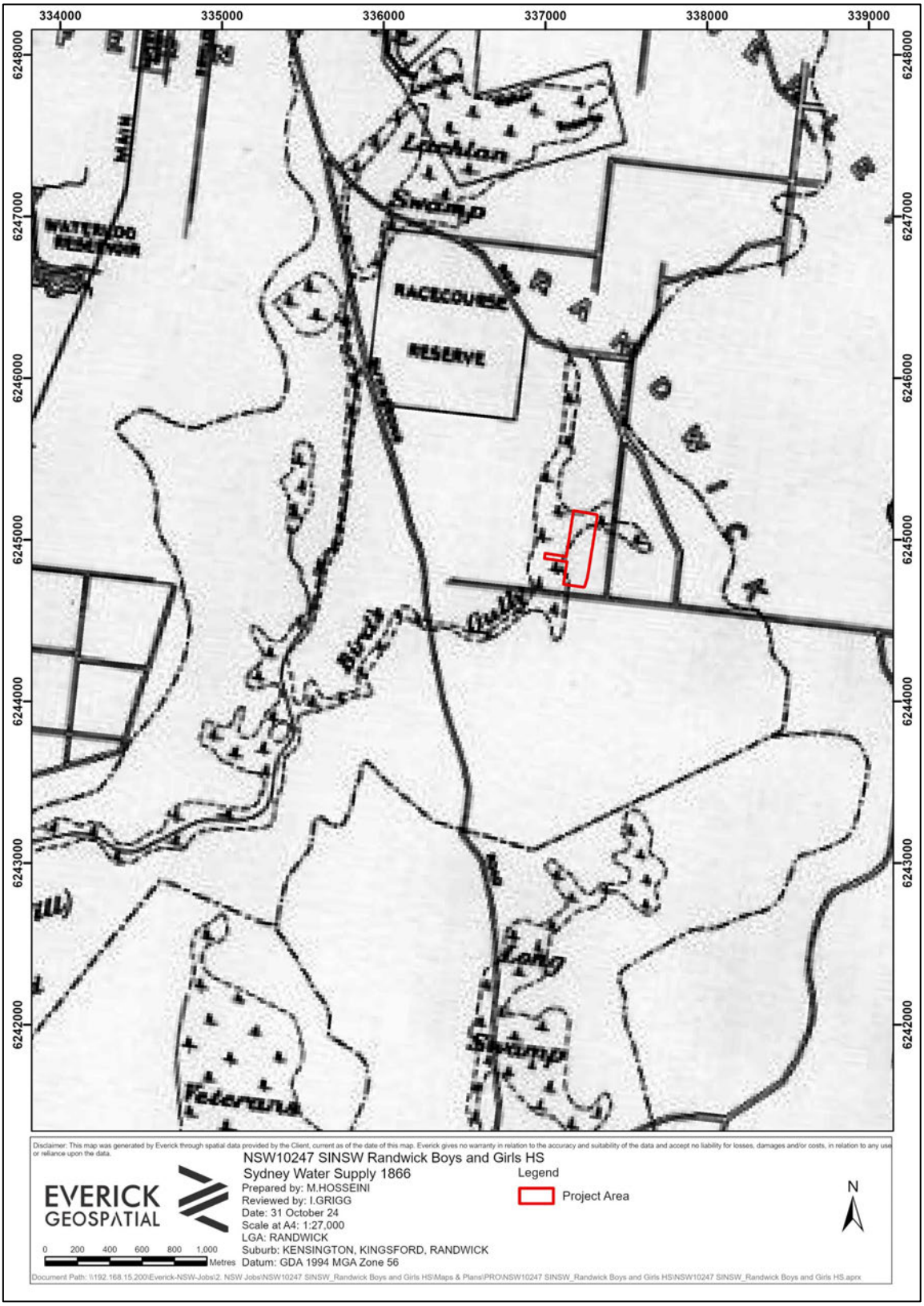


Figure 4-3: Detail of maps Sydney Water Supply, Botany and Lachlan Swamps System, Sydney Water1866

Figure 4-4: Detail of Six-mile Circuit Map of the City and Suburbs of Sydney, Sands 1876

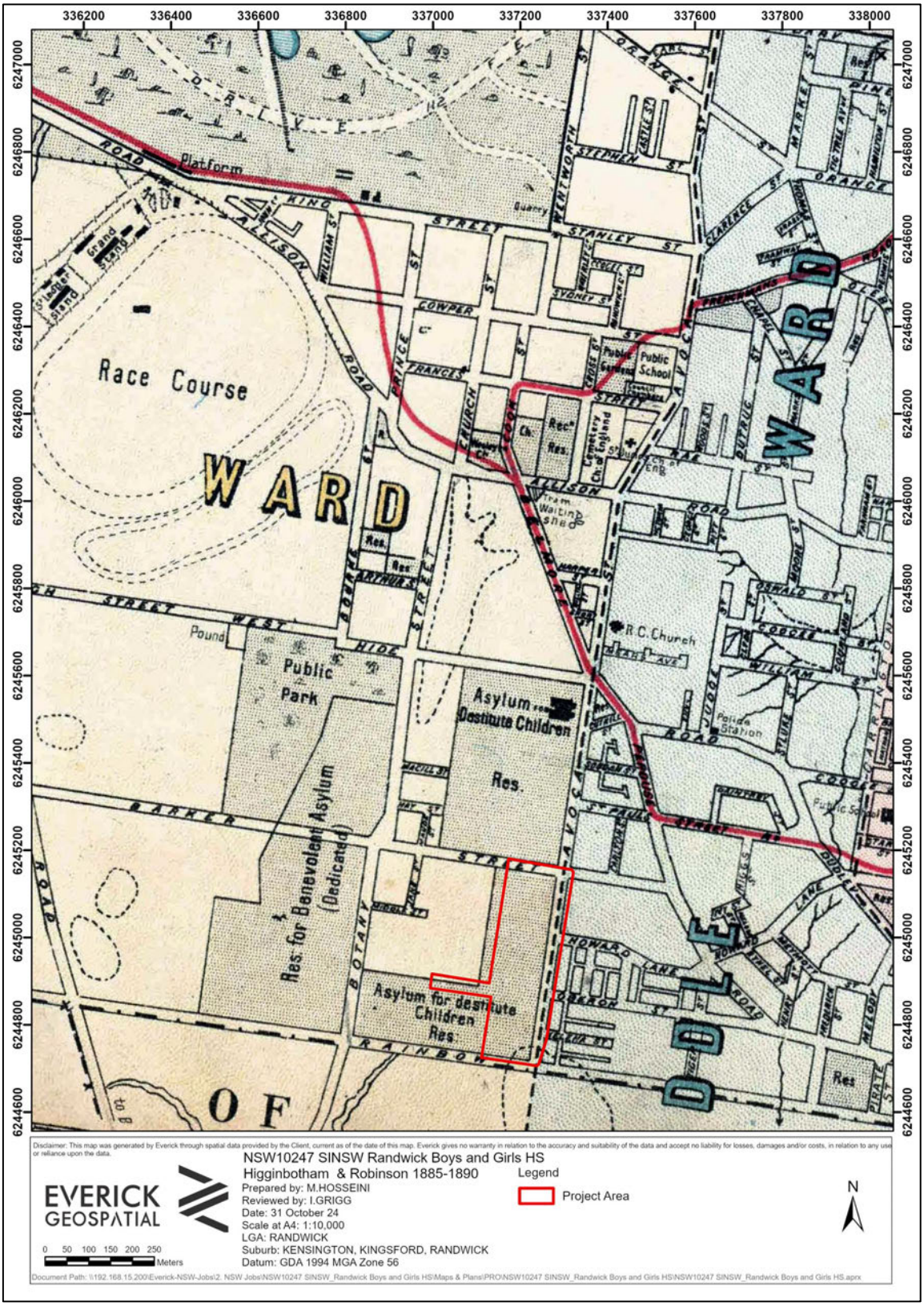


Figure 4-5: Map of Randwick, parishes of Alexandria and Botany, Higginbotham & Robinson 1885-1890

Figure 4-6: Aerial photograph c.1930 (Geoscience Australia, 2023)

Figure 4-7: Aerial photograph c.1941 (Spatial Services, 2024)

Figure 4-8: Aerial photograph c.1950 (Spatial Services, 2024)

Figure 4-9: Aerial photograph c.1960 (Spatial Services, 2024)

Figure 4-10: Aerial photograph c.1964 (Spatial Services, 2024)

Figure 4-11: Aerial photograph c.1991 (Spatial Services, 2024)

Figure 4-12: Aerial photograph c.1997 (Spatial Services, 2024)

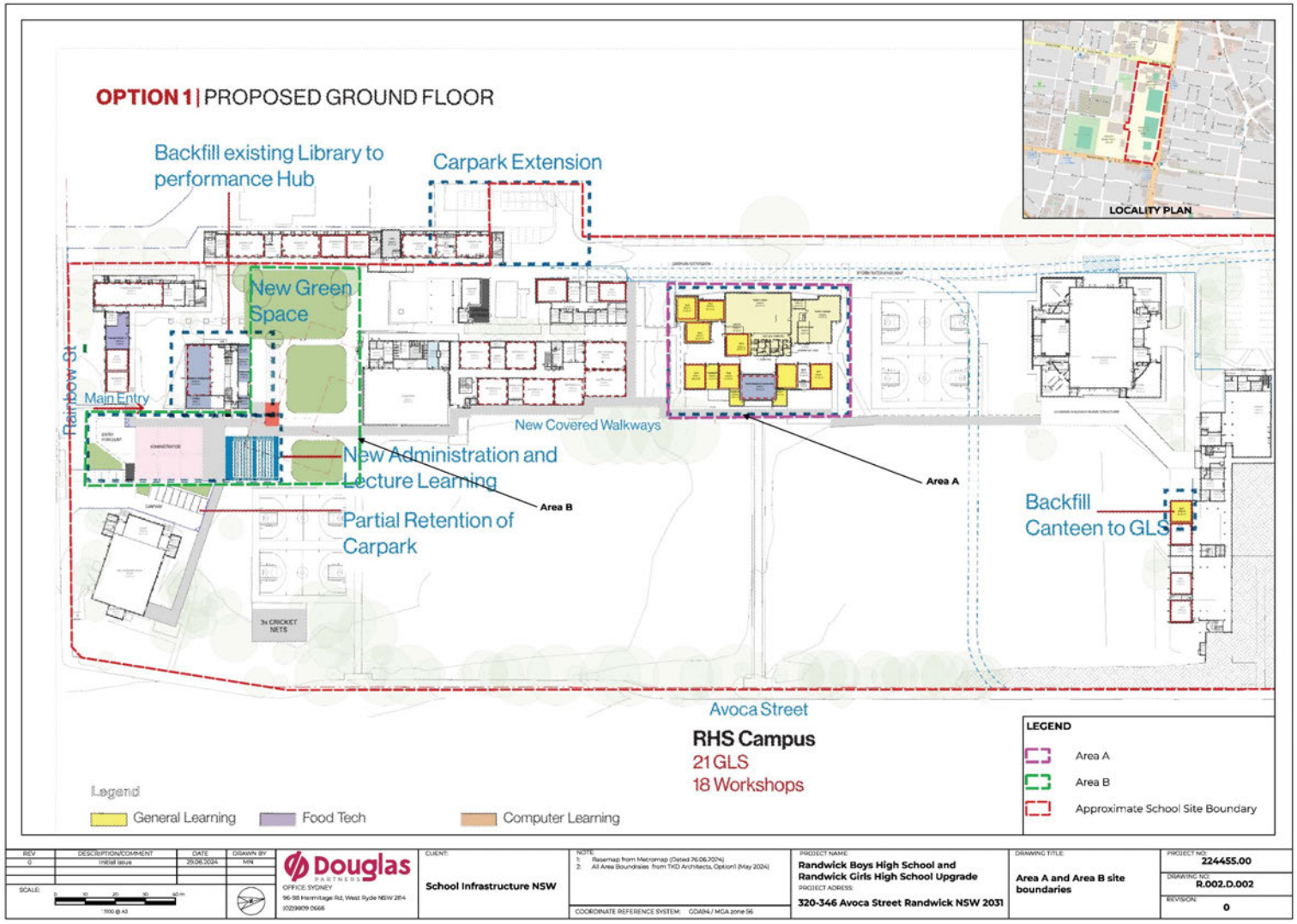


Figure 4-13: Borehole investigation areas, (Douglass Partners 2024)

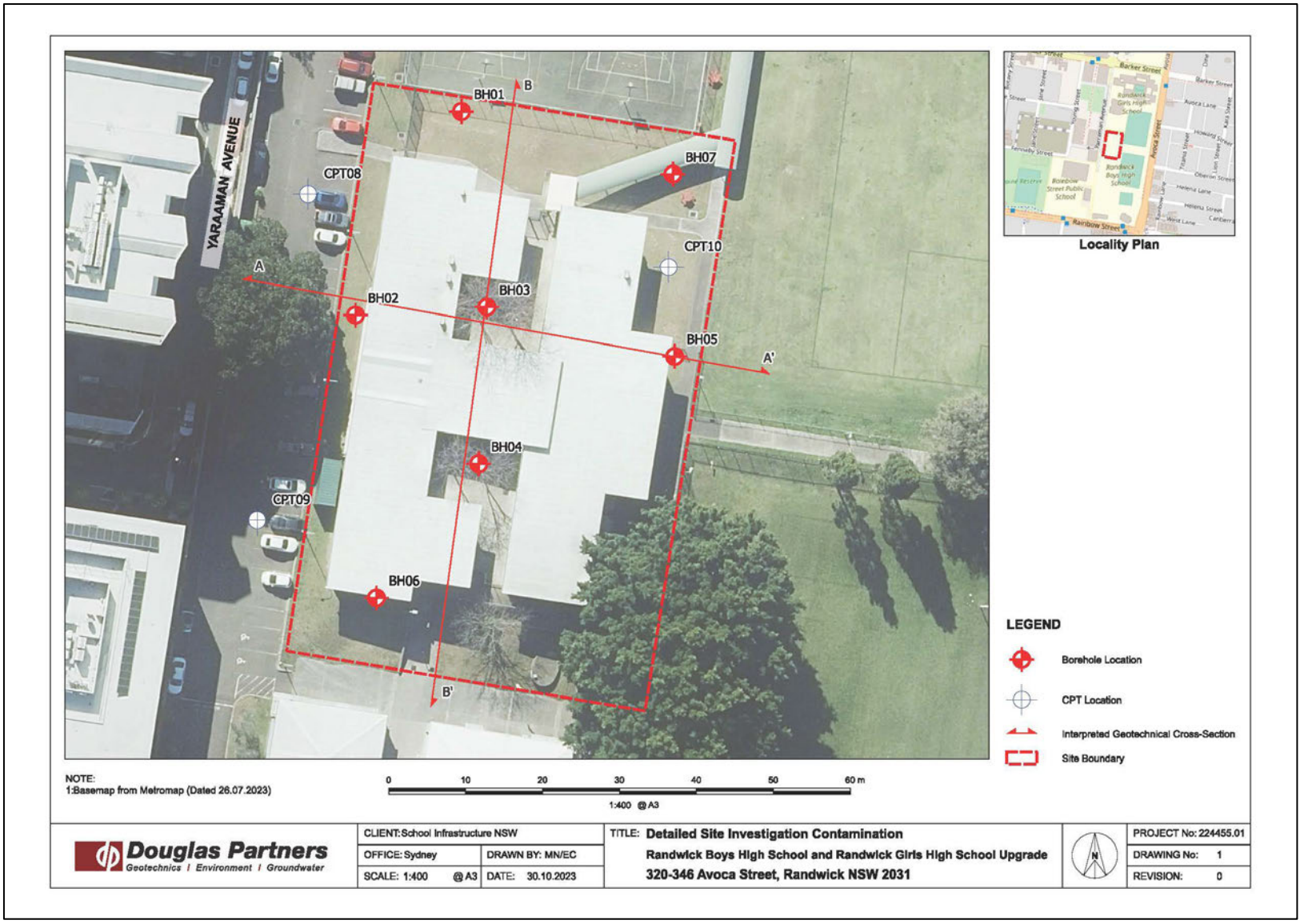


Figure 4-14: Geotech testing locations, Area A, (Douglass Partners 2023)

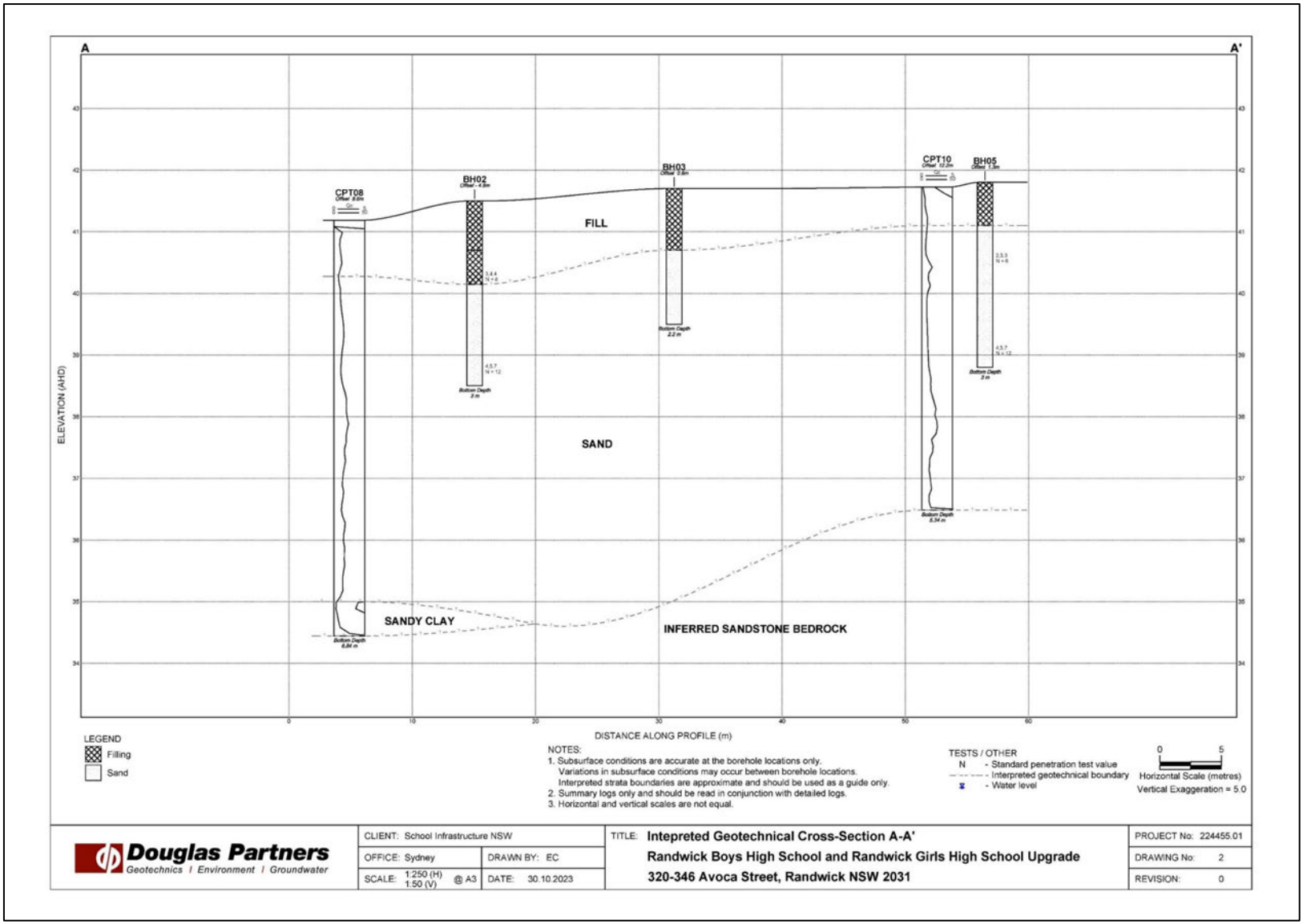


Figure 4-15: Geotech cross section E-W, (Douglass Partners 2023)

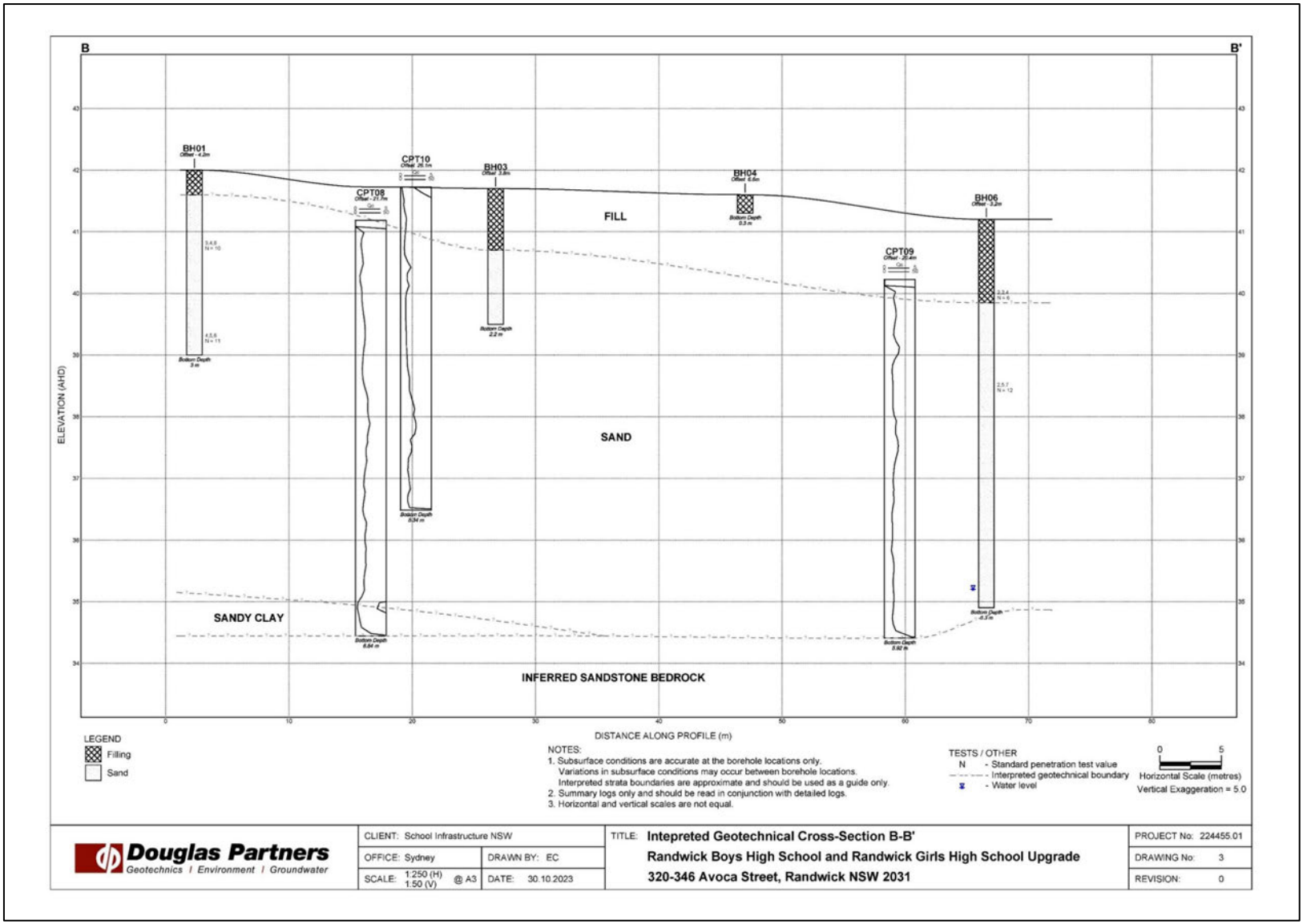


Figure 4-16: Geotech cross section N-S, (Douglass Partners 2023)

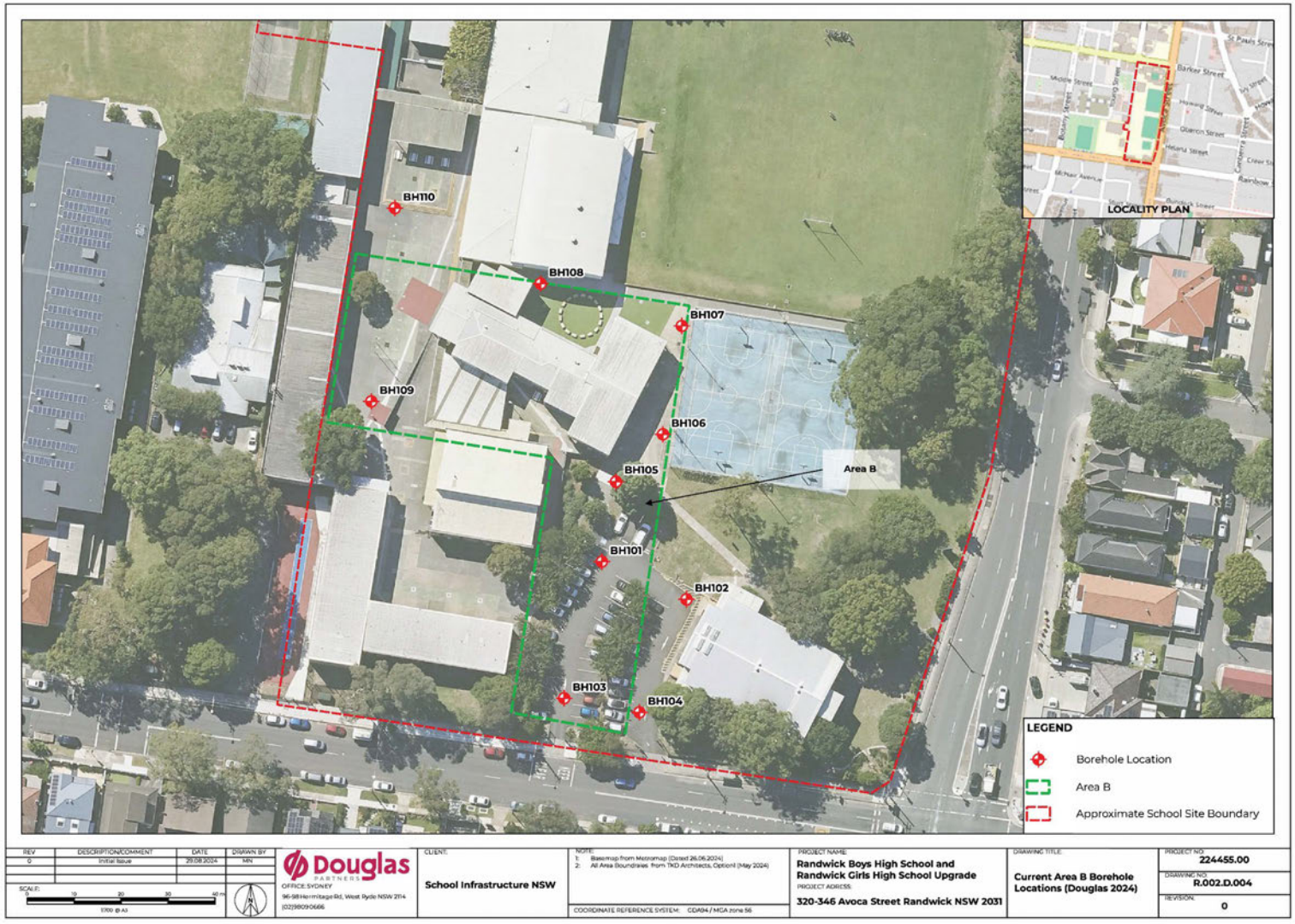


Figure 4-17: Borehole Locations Area B, (Douglass Partners 2024)

4.6. Archaeological context

4.6.1. Ethnohistory

Clans were the basic units of pre-colonisation Aboriginal society and comprised patrilineal or matrilineal descent groups with territories defined by ritual and economic responsibilities. Clusters of neighbouring clans, which shared a common dialect and political and economic interest distinguished themselves from other clusters by the use of a language name (Tindale 1974).

Although the first British colonists recorded differences in language or dialect of the Aboriginal people they encountered during early exploration of the countryside, this was neither systematic nor comprehensive (Attenbrow 2010: 8). It was not until the late 1800s that more rigorous and systematic attempts were made to record languages spoken in the Sydney Basin and surrounding regions. By this time Aboriginal society had already been disrupted and displaced through disease, warfare, and dispossession from traditional lands. Sydney Harbour was home to several Aboriginal clans numbering around 25 to 60 people, today ascribed to the Eora people.

The Eora clans were bound together through a complex web of spiritual and family connections. Socially, it was common practice for Eora women to marry between different clans. The result of this practice was that each Aboriginal family group within the Randwick area was comprised of a mixture of clans (Coast Heritage 2021: 50). Further to this, each individual possessed familial and spiritual connections through their predecessors and their place of birth to areas beyond that of their clan. Beyond spiritual and familial ties, the Eora people are also known to have had vast trade networks with the western Darug clans with one stone axe identified at Milk Beach (approximately one kilometre west of the Project Area) having been sourced from the Blue Mountains (Coast Heritage 2021: 50). However, the archaeological record indicates that from 1,500 thousand years ago the Eora people begun to favour local materials such as quartz and shells over traditional stone implements.

The Randwick area was populated by Bidjigal (also spelt Bediagal, Bejigal and Bedegal), people at the time of European contact. The Bidjigal and other nearby clan groups of the Dharawal and Dharug people would have been among the first Aboriginal people to experience the effects of physical and social dislocation as a result of the arrival and settlement of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove (Jacobs, 2022).

Accounts of early European writers recall the location of a language group boundary at Botany Bay and the Georges River – with Darug to the north and Dharawal to the south – is also supported by an

observable change in rock art styles from the areas north of the bay compared with those in the south. Differences in the cultural practices of Aboriginal groups were also observed along the Botany Bay and Georges River boundary (Conroy, 2017).

Shortly after European arrival, a deadly smallpox epidemic swept around the harbour from the colony in Sydney Cove claiming countless lives and perhaps wiping out some whole families. The survivors regrouped along old lines, perhaps drawing in more distant family connections to reconstitute their groups. It is these people that we see in the records of nineteenth century Sydney, relabelled as the 'Sydney Tribe', the 'Botany Tribe' and so on. They still had links to the lands in which they lived, but some probably drew on less direct connections through grandparents or marriage. Some of these people came to reside in the La Perouse/ Randwick Aboriginal community where their descendants still live (Coast History & Heritage, 2021).

4.6.2. Previous archaeological assessments

The Kayandel report (2024) undertaken for the Project reviewed nine previous Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project area (Table 4-2). This was supplemented in the Everick Heritage PIHAI by reviews of additional studies (Everick Heritage 2024). Summaries of these are provided below.

Table 4-2: Previous investigations

Report	Summary (based on Kayendel 2024)	Everick Comments
Mardy Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (Mary Dallas, 2008) Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute Project. Proposed Neuroscience Research Precinct	• Redevelopment of The Prince of Wales Medical Research institute (POWMRI). • Identified Aboriginal potential based on the geotechnical investigations demonstrating evidence for the surviving soil profile. • Test excavation recommended	From this discussion it is not clear if test excavation took place or what the conclusions were. Everick was not able to source the Test Excavation report.
Mary Dallas (2011) Inglis Newmarket Site	• Preliminary archaeological assessment for Newmarket thoroughbred auction complex. • Aboriginal potential is likely limited to artefacts and hearths, and restricted to the A horizon.	Highlights the importance of the A horizon for Aboriginal archaeological potential.
Mary Dallas (2012) Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick	• Preliminary archaeological assessment in north-eastern portion of the Prince of Wales Hospital. • Identified Aboriginal potential most likely within upper topsoil (A1 soil). • No evidence of survival of A1 was seen.	Highlights the importance of the A horizon for Aboriginal archaeological potential.
GML (2015, 2016) CBD and South East Light Rail	• Investigation for CBD and South East Light Rail Early Works at Randwick Stabling Yard.	Demonstrates potential for Aboriginal objects below modern or historic fill where the intact dune surface is preserved.

Report	Summary (based on Kayendel 2024)	Everick Comments
	• A large number of artefacts (21,841), were recovered from below at least 300mm of fill, where the original dune surface was found to be intact.	
Mary Dallas (2018) NewAcute Services Building for the Prince of Wales Hospital	• ACHAR Prince of Wales Hospital • Archaeological evidence in the area is associated with specific environmental features. • Dunes and swamp margins are significant. • Noted potential for Aboriginal objects within A2 Horizon.	Potential for Aboriginal objects within the A2 horizon is based on 1995-1997 excavation at Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery by GML.
Coast History & Heritage (2019a, 2019b) University of New South Wales, Buildings B22 and D14	• ACHAR for University of NSW's Kensington Campus. • Identified Aboriginal campsite in upper layers of remnant sand dunes.	Supports sensitivity of upper portions of sand dunes.
Urbis (2019) Royal Randwick Racecourse, Leger Lawn	• ACHAR on Leger Lawn, in north west of Randwick Racecourse. • Study Area covered with 1-1.5m of imported fill. • Potential was identified for Aboriginal material to be preserved below fill.	Aboriginal material may be preserved below imported fill where intact sand dunes are preserved.

Report	Summary (based on Kayendel 2024)	Everick Comments
Jacobs (2022) Randwick Barracks	• Archaeological management plan for Randwick Barracks. • Identified elevated landforms, as having potential for Aboriginal objects. • Disturbance can be found throughout the study area and has impacted Aboriginal potential.	Aboriginal potential is impacted by both levels of disturbance and landforms. Elevated landforms have increased potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.

4.6.2.1. Archaeological Investigations Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery (Austral Archaeology, & Godden Mackay. 1997)

Archaeological excavation was undertaken at the Randwick Children's Asylum Cemetery (45-6-2495), uncovering an Aboriginal hearth, radio-carbon dating of charcoal adhered to the stone and thermoluminescence dating from the stones themselves give a consistent date to 8,000 BP. Analysis of fats recovered from the hearth stones show the hearth was used for cooking of freshwater protein such as eel, fish or shellfish. A dispersed scatter of sandstone indicated further hearths may have been present. A scatter of flaked artefacts was also found in the aeolian white sands (tg2). Further discussion of this site can be found in Section 4.6.3.2.

4.6.2.2. ACHAR – Newmarket Stables Complex Young Street, (MDCA 2017)

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists ([MDCA] 2017) found that potential archaeological deposits could remain intact in lands that were disturbed due to dune systems present in the region. A preliminary assessment conducted in 2011 concluded that the Newmarket Stable Complex (the subject site) was developed in an area that contained a dune system that was comprised of Quarternary wind-blown sands, and the subject site was developed on a low-lying swampy area that was previously known as Birds Gully. The dune system that the complex is situated on expands north to Royal Prince Afred Hospital. This particular dune system has been cited to produce artefacts, and it was assessed that the least disturbed parts of the Project Area were areas of Archaeological Sensitivity. Even with ground disturbance, the sand dune system remained intact, with geotechnical testing confirming that whilst there may have been disturbances and development occurring on the A1 and A2 horizons, the B1 and B2 horizons remained intact, which shows that the area is likely to produce artefacts in sensitive locations.

The survey was unable to determine if any artefacts or sub-surface deposits were present in the project area, but it was determined that the sensitive landforms were identified as surviving the land disturbances (which was later confirmed by monitored geotechnical works). Test Excavation was recommended, and the site was recorded on AHIMS (Not a Site, 45-6-3342), this was done to allow for test excavation to be undertaken outside of the Code of Practice. Subsequently an AHIP was issued on 6 November 2017 and Test Excavation was conducted, however it is understood that no written report is available due to Mary Dallas's passing in 2023. Records of verbal communication with Mary Dallas in GML 2024, note that approximately 50 quartz objects were recovered however these were subsequently determined not to Aboriginal in origin. A single fragment of ochre was also recovered in sands dated to 19,000 BP, however the integrity of the stratigraphic relationship between the date and the Ochre fragment is uncertain.

4.6.2.3. Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, (John Holland 2021)

The Sydney Football Stadium in Moore Park is located within the Botany Sands. Construction of the new football stadium resulted in an investigation into the archaeological potential of the sands. Initial assessment by Curio Pty Ltd (Curio, 2019), demonstrated the presence of the Botany Sands within borehole logs and assessed potential for Aboriginal objects. Subsequent review by Artefact Heritage Pty Ltd (Artefact) for the Cultural Heritage Management Plan, identified that archaeological investigations within the botany sands have not demonstrated potential extending beyond the tg1 soils, with potential for Aboriginal material rapidly reducing with depth into the tg2 soils, on this basis Artefact concluded that Aboriginal potential within the botany sands is limited to the tg1 soils.

4.6.2.4. Proposed Upgrades at Randwick Boys and Girls High School, Randwick City Council, NSW, Draft PIHAI (Kayandel 2024)

Kayandel prepared a PIHAI for Randwick Boys and Girls High School. Kayandal conducted a desktop review to prepare a predictive model for the local area. The predictive model identified potential for Aboriginal objects to be present despite disturbance due to the deep sand deposits. Subsequent site survey identified and area or PAD extending across the Project Area.

4.6.2.5. Newmarket, Randwick Stage 3, ACHAR (GML 2024)

GML prepared an ACHAR for archaeological management of Stage 3 of the Newmarket, this would include impacts to 45-6-3342. The ACHAR reviewed the previous assessments associated with 45-6-3342. This included verbal communication from Mary Dallas that no Aboriginal objects were identified during Stage 1 and 2. Approximately 50 quartz fragments were identified however these were subsequently identified as not being Aboriginal in origin. A fragment of ochre was identified and dated to 19,000 BP through Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL), however the reliability of this date is uncertain. It was noted that no written reports on these results were available.

The ACHAR confirmed that there was potential for Aboriginal objects to be present, although no Aboriginal objects were identified, and no subsurface investigations took place. The ACHAR recommended that an AHIP for harm through archaeological monitoring, excavation and paleoenvironmental investigations.

4.6.2.6. Summary

The landforms that form the Botany Sand dune system have significant potential for Aboriginal objects and sites. However, while the Botany Sand dunes can be deep, Aboriginal potential is largely limited to the upper deposits, in particular, the upper Tg1 soils are highly sensitive to the presence of Aboriginal Objects. The Tg2 soils vary in potential, while the upper portions of the Tg2 have demonstrated the presence of highly significant sites, such as the Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal Hearth. Other studies have found that the majority of the Tg2 do not hold potential for Aboriginal objects.

4.6.3. Database searches

The nature and location of Aboriginal sites can be culturally sensitive information and should only be made publicly available with the consent of the Aboriginal community; all AHIMS information must be redacted prior to the release of this report to the public.

An extensive search (Client ID: 943762) of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database was conducted on 25 October 2024 for the Project Area and its surrounds with the same coordinates as used by Kayandel (2024):

GDA, Zone: 56,

Eastings: 331211.0 - 343211.0,

Northings: 6238947.0 - 6250947.0

A total of 111 sites were found within the search area (Table 4-3, Figure 4-18 and Figure 4-19). The results from the AHIMS extensive search can be seen in Figure 4-18. One restricted site was identified and information was requested from Heritage NSW, who confirmed the site would not be impacted by the proposed works.

The results show a wide range of Aboriginal sites are present in the local area, supporting the understanding of the Botany sands as having potential for Aboriginal archaeology. Sites are widely distributed with a consistent pattern of association with watercourses. Distribution of sites is also impacted by historical development, as most Aboriginal archaeological assessments are conducted through the development process, the distribution of sites is skewed towards locations where development has occurred and has triggered assessment.

Of the sites registered in the search area the most common was PAD sites (Table 4-3), appearing at 41 of the111 sites; this was followed by Artefacts (n=22) and Artefact and Shell (n=11).

Of the 111 sites identified during the search 7 were investigated and found not to be a site, these were four PADs, two artefact and shell and one burial and shell sites. The four PADs likely represent locations where a site was registered but test excavation did not find any objects. The remaining three sites highlight the difficulty of distinguishing midden sites from natural shell beds; middens are highly significant but require scientific investigation to distinguish between Aboriginal and natural assemblages.

Six sites have been subject to total destruction, with five more partially destroyed. While small compared to the total number of identified sites (<10%), the destruction of Aboriginal sites is a natural outcome of assessment being conducted through the development process. The comparatively small number of destroyed sites indicates that avoidance is the preferred management method.

4.6.3.1. 45-6-3342

45-6-3342 was identified as an area of potential within the [redacted] Potential was identified within remnant, partially truncated Tg2 soils. The site was subsequently updated not to be a site however the site card notes that Aboriginal artefacts and soil samples associated with the site were passed to La Perouse LALC following the passing of the archaeological consultant. One Active AHIP, 5262, and one expired AHIP, C003141, are also present across the site. It is understood that test excavation was undertaken and artefacts were recovered however no results report is available at this time.

4.6.3.2. 45-6-2495

45-6-2495 comprises a significant open campsite, containing a series of hearths and stone artefacts on an Aeolian sand ridgeline on the western boundary of the [redacted] (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2018, Kayandel 2024).

The Randwick Destitute Asylum Children's Asylum Cemetery was excavated by Austral Archaeology and Godden Mackay (2017, Kayandel 2024), who identified Aboriginal hearths within the Tg2 soils, comprising small sandstone cobbles. It was assessed that these cobbles were transported to the site for the express purpose of creating fireplaces.

Carbon from one of the hearths was dated to 7,820 ± 50 (AMS date: Beta 87211), the site was subsequently subject to complete salvage Austral Archaeology & Godden Mackay 1997, Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2018, Kayandel 2024).

The relatively small number of stone artefacts was assessed as indicating a reliance on wooden implements, which did not survive. It was also noted that while it is known that Aboriginal people used the dunes for burials, the impact of the highly acidic sands on the burials in the Randwick Destitute Asylum Children's Asylum Cemetery suggests that human remains and other bones are unlikely to survive beyond 300 years. However, it was also noted that where shell middens are present, the Alkaline shell material can neutralise the acidic sands and result in increased bone survival (Austral Archaeology & Godden Mackay 1997, Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2018, Kayandel 2024).

Table 4-3: AHIMS sites within search area

Site Feature	Number of Features	Percentage	Not a Site	Destroyed
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	0.9	0	0
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming, Artefact, Shell	1	0.9	0	0
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering, Artefact, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	0.9	0	1
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering, Shell	1	0.9	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	22	19.82	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Grinding Groove	1	0.9	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.9	0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact	17	15.32	0	2
Artefact, Burial	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact, Burial, Shell	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact, Hearth	1	0.9	0	0
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	3	2.70	0	0

Site Feature	Number of Features	Percentage	Not a Site	Destroyed
Artefact, Shell	11	99.91	2	0
Grinding Groove	2	1.8	0	0
Habitation Structure, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.9	0	0
Ochre Quarry	1	0.9	0	0
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	41	36.94	4	2
Restricted	1	0.9	0	1
Shell, Burial	1	0.9	1	0
Total	**111**	100.00%	**7**	**6**

Figure 4-18: AHIMS search results in the vicinity of the Project Area (outlined in red)

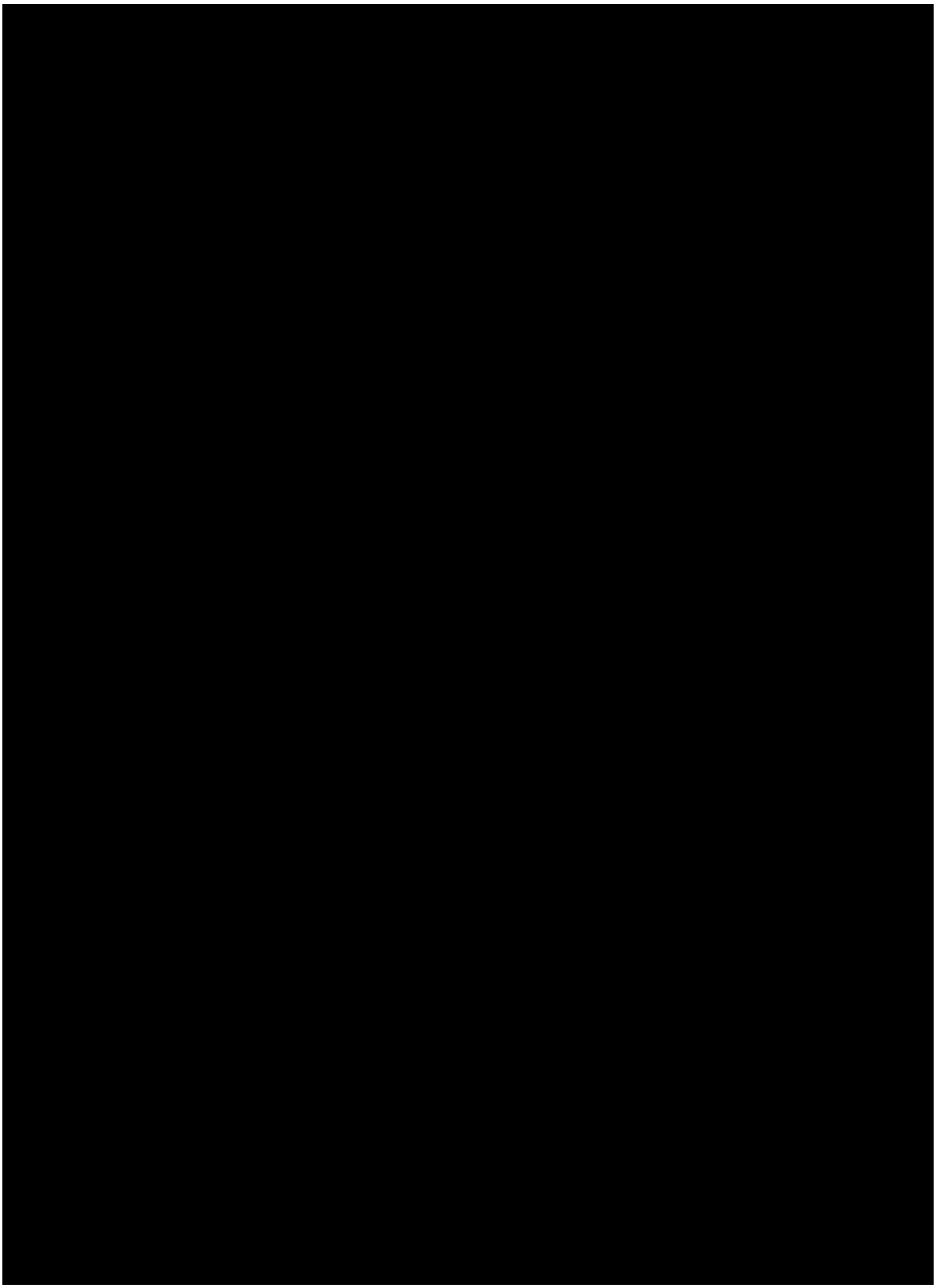


Figure 4-19: AHIMS sites in proximity to the Project Area

Aboriginal sites within the Botany Sands are highly variable and extensive, including burials, hearths artefacts, art sites and middens. The sand dunes were used as campsites and burial locations by Aboriginal people. The dune system and associated wetlands also provided a wide range of resources. Aboriginal sites are predominantly located in the upper Tg1 horizon, although some sites have been found in the upper portions of the Tg2 horizon. The acidic sands significantly impact bone and other organic materials, which rarely survive except when the acidic nature of the soils has been neutralised, e.g., by alkaline shell deposits.

The AHIP Register was searched to ascertain if any active AHIPs intersect with the Project Area. One active AHIP was identified 15m northwest of the Project Area, and a request for further information was made to Heritage NSW.

AHIP C0003141:

An AHIP for test excavation was issued in November 2017 and was valid for two years. The results of the Test Excavation are discussed in Section 6.

A search of the Native Title Vision, Native Title claim and determination web tool was undertaken on 30 October 2024, and no claims determined or otherwise are located within the Project Area

4.7. Regional context

Aboriginal people have lived in the wider Sydney area since the late Pleistocene. Excavations at Cranebrook Terrace in Penrith provided dates of 41,700 ±2-3000 years (Nanson, Young and Stockton, 1987), while excavations by Attenbrow (2010) in the Blue Mountains provided dates of 22,000 BP. The Botany Sands are highly significant and have been used by Aboriginal people for occupation and burials for thousands of years. The nearby Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery (Austral Archaeology and Godden Mackay 2017, Kayandel 2024) was dated to 7,820 ± 50 (AMS date: Beta 87211).

Aboriginal sites in the region are typically associated with watercourses, with raised areas adjacent to creeks highly predictive of Aboriginal potential.

4.8. Predictive model

Previous predictive models for local area were reviewed (Kayandel 2024 & Everick Heritage 2024), and the following predictions were made:

- As past land use disturbance increases in intensity, the ability of Aboriginal objects to provide spatial and chronological information about past Aboriginal land use will decrease.
- Aboriginal objects may be present despite significant disturbance due to the depth of sensitive deposits.
- There is potential for Aboriginal sites to be present in the Tg2 horizon of the sand dune, even if they are highly disturbed.
- Isolated finds may occur anywhere across the landscape and represent the random loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of artefacts, or the remains of dispersed artefact scatters.
- Middens are predominantly located close to the shoreline below 20m, on sand dunes, or low rises.
- Hearths may be found across the landscape, in particular on low rises.
- Rock shelters that have been occupied may be present in areas where rock overhangs exist in escarpments of outcropping sandstone and sandstone overhangs. No known rock escarpments or rock overhangs are present within the Project Area.
- Rock engravings are not anticipated to be present in the Subject Area due to the lack of natural sandstone outcrops.
- Burials may be present within midden deposits, if present; and,
- The potential for scarred trees is low due to vegetation clearance; however, if mature trees of sufficient age are present within the Subject Area, they should be inspected.

5. Archaeological survey

An archaeological survey was undertaken on 30 October 2024 by Gareth Holes (Everick Heritage). A summary of the survey results is provided here; a full description of the results is provided in the PIHAI (Everick Heritage 2024). Ground visibility was poor across the Project Area, substantial landscaping has been undertaken, both around buildings and in levelling the playing fields. Small exposures were seen around the boundaries of the Project Area, within nature strips, garden beds, and within areas where maintenance was ongoing. no Aboriginal objects were seen. Services, including stormwater drains, were seen predominantly located in close proximity to buildings. Where exposures were seen, the soil was gray to grayish yellow course sands consistent with the A1 horizon, alongside imported gravels and garden soils, a number of old growth trees were identified and inspected, but no cultural scarring was seen. The observations of this survey are consistent with those made during the Kayandal survey, however the shell fragments noted by Kayandel were not observed.

The survey identified an area of PAD across the whole of the Project Area associated with the deep sands. The PIHAI recommended further assessment of the PAD comprising, in the first instance, test excavation in accordance with the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a).

6. Test excavation

6.1. Aims and objectives

The test excavation aims to characterise the area of PAD where it will be impacted by the proposed work and provide sufficient information to guide the management and mitigation measures. To this end, the following objectives were established:

- Determine if Aboriginal objects are present within the area of impacts.
- Determine the depth and extent of the Aboriginal objects, if present.
- Establish the character of the Archaeological assemblage.
- Provide sufficient information to allow for an assessment of significance; and
- Provide sufficient information to guide the preparation of appropriate management and mitigation measures.

6.2. Timing and personnel

Test Excavation commenced on 1 April 2025 with site establishment undertaken by Gareth Holes (Senior Archaeologist, Everick Heritage) and Clyde Civil, with excavation commencing on 2 April 2025. The excavation took 10 days and was completed on 15 April 2025. Nestor Nicola (Archaeologist, Everick Heritage) attended the site on 22 April for site disestablishment. A full list of individuals taking part in the test excavation is provided in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Fieldwork timing and personnel

Name	Role (Organisation)	Dates Attending
Gareth Holes	Senior Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	2 April 2025
Jason Giang	Senior Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	3, 9-11, 15 April 2025
Nestor Nicola	Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	2-15. 22 April 2025

Name	Role (Organisation)	Dates Attending
Aedan Weston	Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	7-11 April 2025
Michael Armson	Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	2-4, 7, April 2025
Matthew Hedges	Graduate Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	2-4, 7, 14-15 April 2025
Sam Plummer	Graduate Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	2-4, 7, 9-11 April 2025
Tess Dowell	Graduate Archaeologist (Everick Heritage)	14 April 2025
[redacted]	Didge Ngunawal Clan	2-4, 7, 9-11 and 14 April 2025
[redacted]	Didge Ngunawal Clan	8 April 2025
[redacted]	Long Gully Cultural Services	3-4, 7-8, 10-11 and 14 April 2025
[redacted]	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	9-10, and 14 April 2025
[redacted]	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	2-4, 7, and 11 April 2025
[redacted]	La Perouse LALC	14 April 2025

6.3. Sampling strategy

The testing area was divided into two areas based on the proposed works (Figure 6-1). Testing Area 1 comprised the new administration building and lecture rooms, Testing Area 2 comprised the trenching

for new services. A total of 18 pits were proposed to provide coverage of the Project Area, seven pits within Testing Area 1 and 11 within Testing Area 2. Proposed locations for test pits in Testing Area 1 were placed on a 20m grid. Proposed locations for test pits within Testing Area 2 were placed at 30m intervals within the impact footprint (Figure 6-2).

6.4. Constraints

While the site's active use as a school required careful planning, potential constraints associated with the presence of students were effectively managed through fencing around all pits during excavation and by scheduling photography when students were in class. As such, issues related to student presence did not impede our documentation protocols.

The most significant constraints encountered were related to subsurface service lines, clearly visible on the project map. These service lines forced us to adjust our planned test pit locations. Specifically, test pits 4-9 were omitted prior to excavation, and test pits 3, 6, 10 and 17 were abandoned during excavation due to the risk of damaging these utilities. Test Pit 2, which was also disturbed with a service line, was abandoned during excavation when the pit walls, comprising loose Tg2 sands, became unstable and threatened collapse. In addition, two additional test pits (TPs 19-20) were excavated to ensure sufficient coverage of the target area while avoiding service line interference (Figure 6-3). Excavation in TP 20 ceased at a depth of 1m due to the collapse of the walls near the base of the eastern and southern sides of the pit. Post ex photographs of Test Pit 11 were corrupted and did not save.

6.5. Methodology

The test excavation was conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a). Each pit location was identified using GPS on a tablet, and a suitably qualified service locator located nearby services. Final pit locations were selected following discussions with Site Officers and recorded using a GPS.

Each pit comprised a 1m by 1m square excavated in quadrants measuring 0.5m by 0.5m. Test Pit 14 was excavated in 50mm spits, subsequent pits were excavated in 100mm spits.

Spoil was dry sieved next to each pit by spit, and any artefacts recovered were placed in bags marked with:

- Site name.

- Pit, quadrant and spit number.
- Depth of spit; and
- Date

In accordance with the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a). Following excavation recording photographs were taken and sections drawn at 1:10. Following completion of recording pits were backfilled using the sieved spoil.

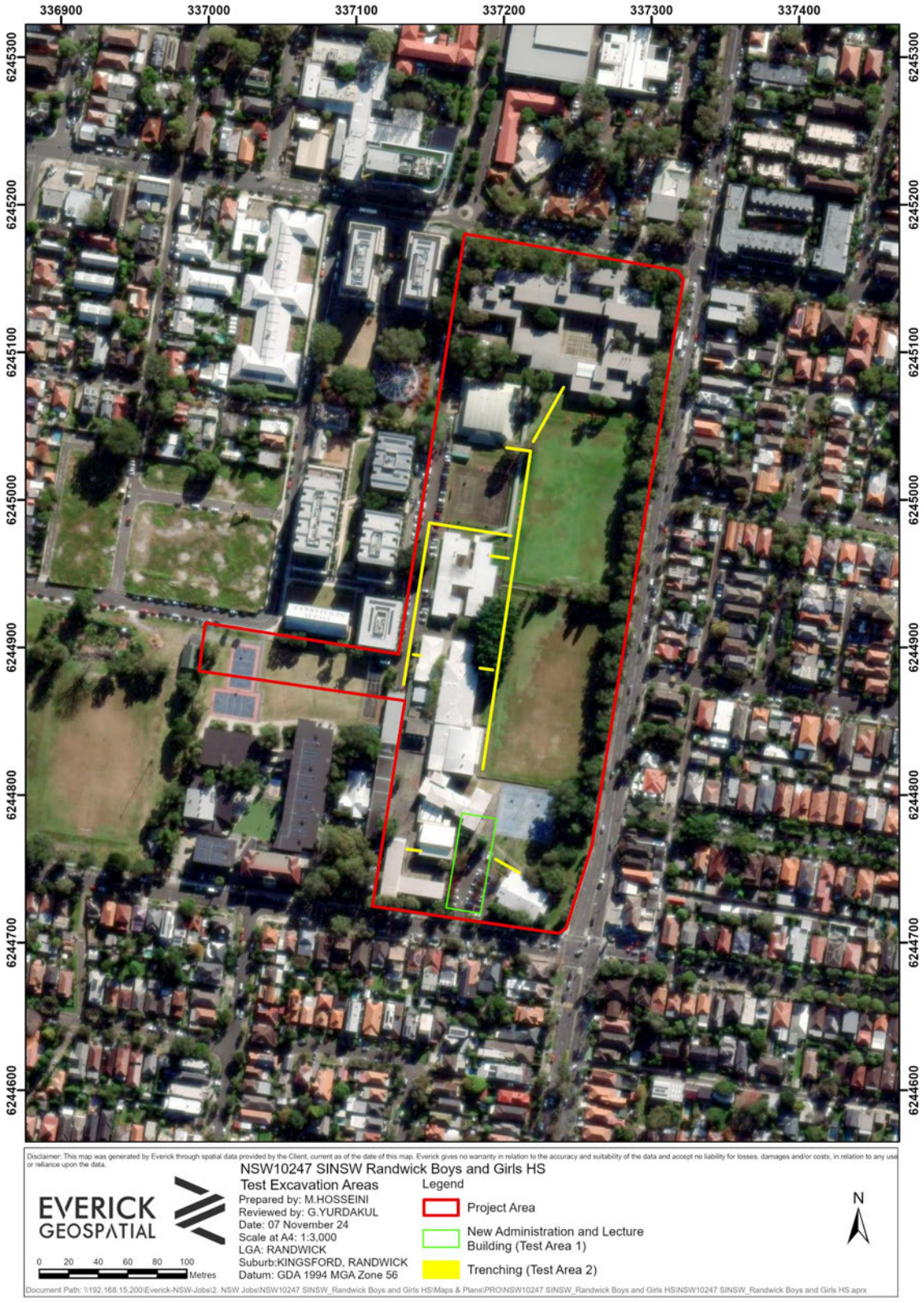


Figure 6-1: Testing Areas

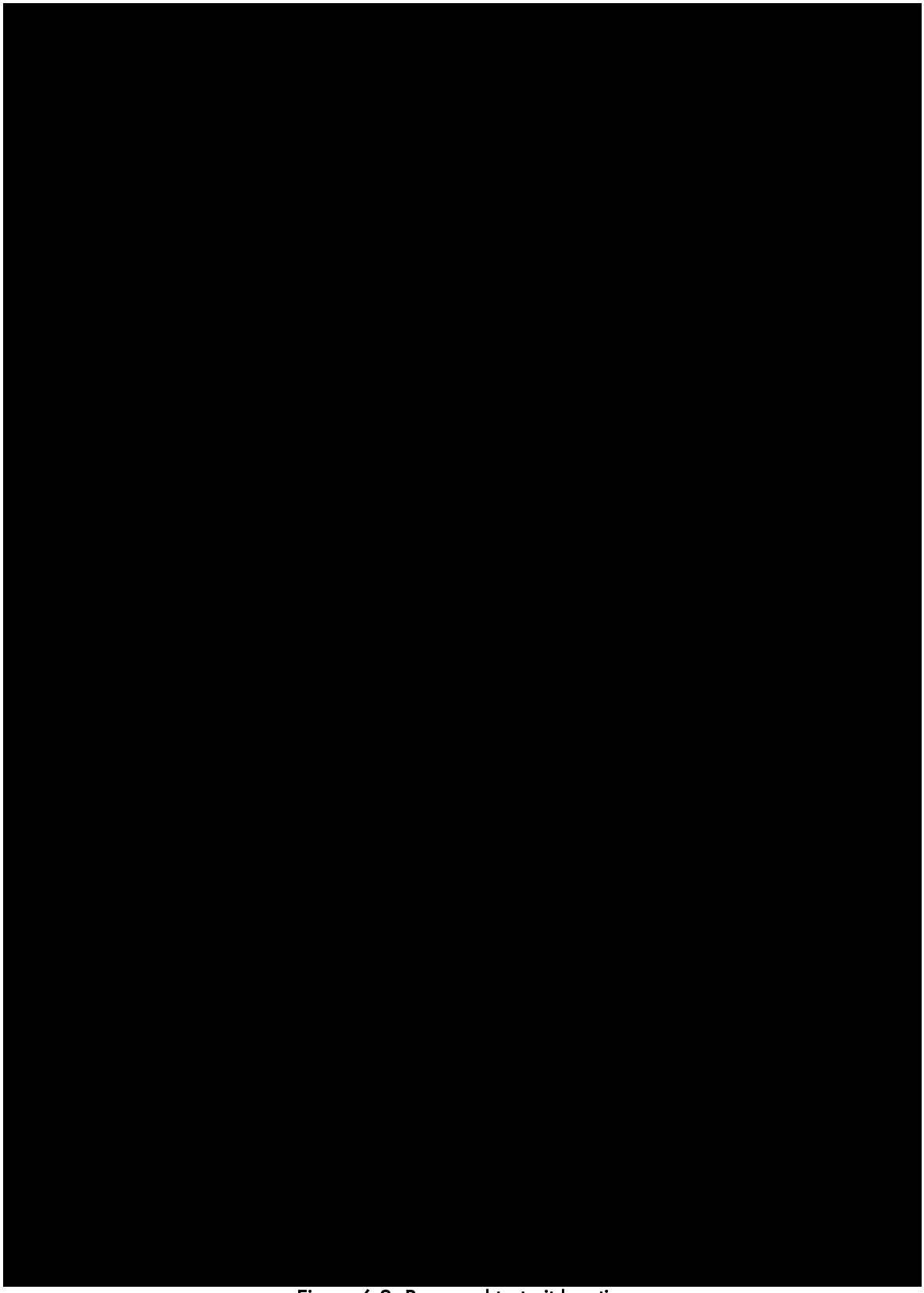


Figure 6-2: Proposed test pit locations

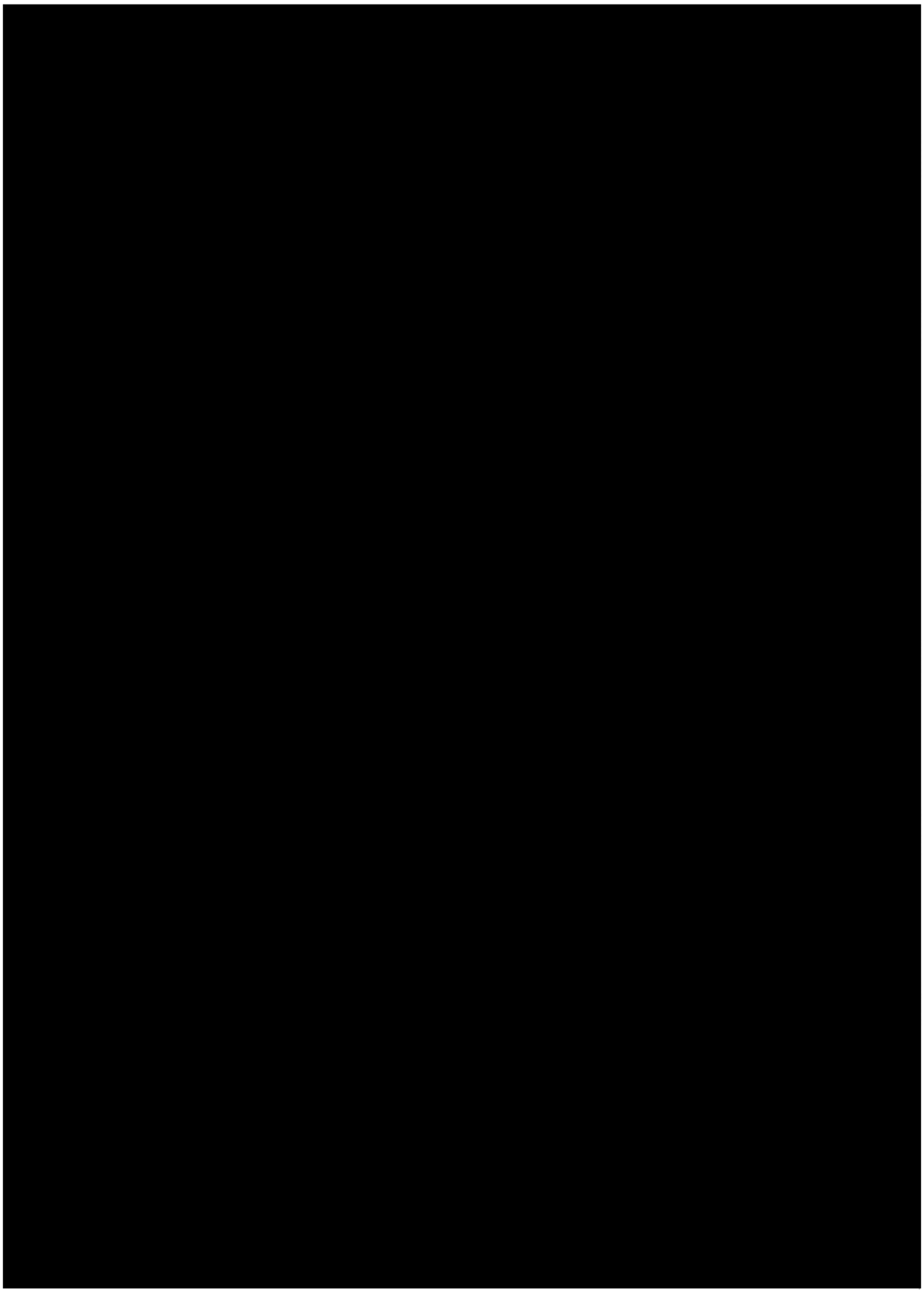


Figure 6-3: Excavation results

7. Results and discussion

7.1. Summary

Five Aboriginal objects were identified during the test excavation Table 7-1. These objects were found across four test pits. The assemblage was predominantly comprised of silcrete (n=4, 80 percent) with a single quartz fragment (n=1, 20 percent). The assemblage comprised four flake fragments (80 percent), and a single core (20 percent). The artefacts were predominantly found within a disturbed context, with three objects (60 percent) found on or near the surface and two within the imported fill. The remaining two objects were located in the undisturbed disturbed Tg2. Two shell fragments were also recovered; however, it was determined that this was from a disturbed deposit and did not comprise the midden deposit.

The low artefact count and association with disturbed deposits mean this assemblage has limited scientific value, disturbed deposits were a mix of redistributed material from elsewhere within the Project Area and imported material. The patchy distribution, coupled with the lack of spatial clustering or associated features (e.g., hearths and charcoal lenses), makes it impossible to reconstruct a knapping floor or delineate a campsite layout. As such, the assemblage offers limited insight into reduction sequences, site function, or temporal occupation and cannot meaningfully inform broader models of landscape use in the Botany Sands.

Table 7-1: Summary of test pits

PAD	TP	Landform	Depth (mm)	No. of Artefacts	Depth of Artefacts (mm)	Notes
1	T1 TP 1	Botany Sand Dune	950	-	-	-
1	T1 TP 2	Botany Sand Dune	800	1	300-400 Abandoned	One (1) artefact recovered; test pit abandoned due to presence of services.
1	T1 TP 3	Botany Sand Dune	300	1	0-100 Abandoned	One (1) artefact recovered; test pit abandoned due to presence of services.
1	T1 TP 4	Botany Sand Dune	Omitted			Test pit omitted due to presence of services.
1	TP 5	Botany Sand Dune	Omitted			Test pit omitted due to presence of services.
1	TP 6	Botany Sand Dune	Omitted			Test pit omitted due to presence of services.
1	TP 7	Botany Sand Dune	Omitted			Test pit omitted due to presence of services.
1	TP 8	Botany Sand Dune	Omitted			Test pit omitted due to presence of services.
1	TP 9	Botany Sand Dune	Omitted			Test pit omitted due to presence of services.
1	TP 10	Botany Sand Dune	600	Abandoned		Test pit abandoned due to presence of services.

PAD	TP	Landform	Depth (mm)	No. of Artefacts	Depth of Artefacts (mm)	Notes
1	TP 11	Botany Sand Dune	1000	-	-	-
1	TP 12	Botany Sand Dune	1200	-	-	-
1	TP 13	Botany Sand Dune	1100	-	-	-
1	TP 14	Botany Sand Dune	1200	1	300-350	One (1) artefact recovered.
1	TP 15	Botany Sand Dune	1060	-	-	-
1	TP 16	Botany Sand Dune	900	2	1 Surface post ex 500-600	Two (2) artefacts recovered.
1	TP 17	Botany Sand Dune	270	-	Abandoned	Test pit abandoned due to presence of services.
1	TP 18	Botany Sand Dune	1100	-	-	-
1	TP 19	Botany Sand Dune	930	-	-	-
1	TP 20	Botany Sand Dune	1000	-	-	-

7.2. Soils and stratigraphy

Across the ten pits fully excavated (TP 1-2, TP11–15, TP 18–20), a historic levelling fill layer consistently overlaid the natural soils. Field descriptions record this fill as a dark-brown, humic silty sand with fine sand granules, 5–10 per cent angular gravel, and occasional brick, mortar and road base fragments—all indicative of past landscaping and car-park construction. Thicknesses varied markedly: TP 12 contained the deepest fill (≈ 1 m), TP 14 and TP 18 both held around 0.7 m, while TP 16 had the shallowest at ≈ 450 mm—still a substantial depth, reflecting the extensive levelling undertaken along the playing-field edge.

Beneath this fill, the truncated Tg1 horizon—the original A_1 topsoil of the aeolian dune—was exposed at depths ranging from approximately 450 mm to 1000 mm below the modern surface (shallowest in TP 16 at ~450 mm; deepest in TP 12 at ~1000 mm; with most pits around 700 mm in TP 14 and TP 18). In its natural form, Tg1 is a loose to friable silty sand, mottled gray-brown (Munsell ~5YR 5/6), but here it was heavily intermixed with historic fill across all pits. Two of the five Aboriginal artefacts—a silcrete flake in TP 14 (at ~700 mm) and a quartz fragment in TP 2 (at the fill–Tg1 interface)—were recovered at or immediately below this disturbed horizon, confirming that cultural material can survive at the base of the reworked topsoil despite extensive landscaping.

At greater depth—typically 200–300mm—lay the intact Tg2 horizon, the bleached A_2 subsoil of the dune system. This clean, pale sand (Munsell ~5YR 7/4) extended to the maximum excavation depths of 900mm–1280mm. TP 11 and TP 15 notably preserved fine organic silt lenses (10–30 mm thick), marking former ground surfaces beneath the fill. A fourth artefact was recovered within Tg2 at 300–400 mm in TP 14, confirming that deeper sands can retain discrete cultural deposits. In a few pits (e.g. TP 12, TP 16), excavation halted at a cemented sand or concrete-bedding layer (~600 mm), indicating backfill from past service trenches rather than natural stratigraphy. Together, these three units—historic fill, truncated Tg1, intact Tg2—demonstrate that while the topsoil has been heavily reworked, the deeper dune sands retain pockets of archaeological potential.

Table 7-2: Stratigraphy of Test Pits

PAD 1 Test Pit 1

PAD ID: 1

Landform: Botany Sand Dune

Max Depth: 1280mm (900mm below the post removal of tarmac/concrete)

Spits: 9

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

Removed approximately 380mm of tarmac and concrete prior to hand-excavation. Hence 0-200 mm, pH 8.5, 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray. Loose 'very dark' gray sand of disturbed Tg1 containing angular pea-gravel (2-5 percent), fragments of modern brick, and disused service line.

Tg1 Horizon

200-300mm. Loose to friable silty gray sand (pH 7.5; Munsell 10YR 6/1) with occasional angular pea-gravel, a fragment of disused service pipe and modern brick. Sharp contact at approximately 200mm to a clean, dry fine-grained gray sand. Lenses of Tg2-style white sand intermittently grade into the Tg1 along the eastern edge of the north and east walls.

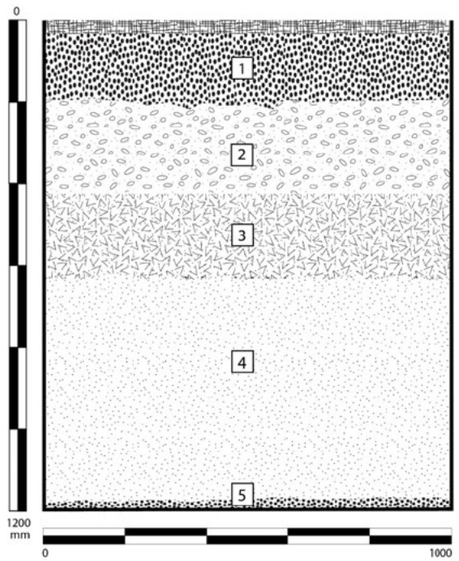
Tg2 Horizon

300-910mm, pH 7, 10YR 8/1 white. Sharp transition to clean white-fine sand (loose, dry), containing <1 percent angular inclusions. A gradual change to coffee-rock encountered at 900mm, with a firm coffee-rock base (Tg5) at 910mm.

Cultural Material:

None

Section Drawing



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Tarmac and concrete surface - 380mm depth
2	Loose, very dark gray sand of disturbed Tg1 containing angular pea-gravel (2-5%) - pH 8.5, 10YR 3/1.
3	Loose to friable silty gray sand with occasional angular pea-gravel - pH 7.5; Munsell 10YR 6/1.
4	Clean white fine sand (loose, dry) containing less than 1% angular inclusions - pH 7, 10YR 8/1.
5	Coffee rock base at 900mm.

Figure 7-1: PAD TP 1 facing north, termination at approximately 910 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 2	
PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 1100mm (800mm below the post removal of tarmac/concrete)	**Spits:** 8

Soil Profile:

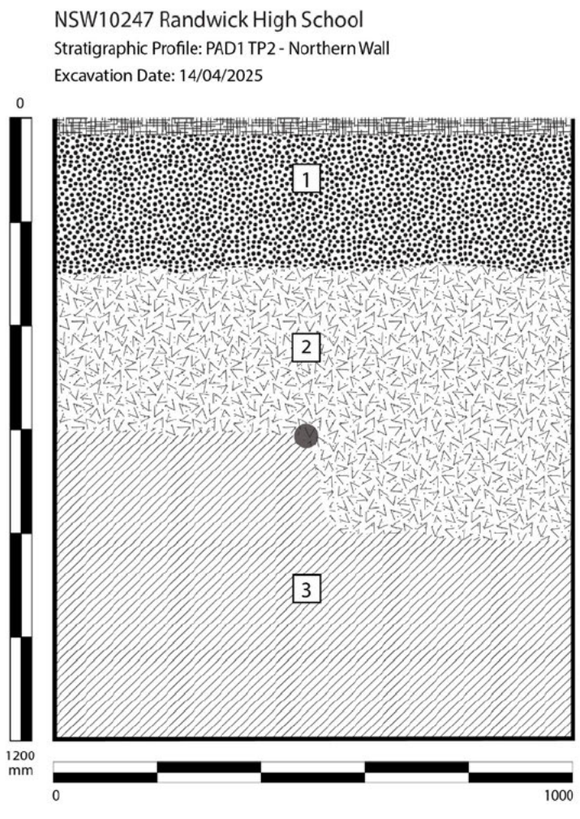
Historic Imported Fill

Approximately 300mm of tarmac and concrete was removed before hand-excavation. From 0-800mm the entire profile comprised heavily disturbed dune soils: a truncated Tg1 topsoil (dry, loose silty sand) shot through with occasional Tg2 lenses of clean white fine sand. A disused telecommunication line lay at approximately 300mm and an iron service pipe at approximately 450mm, both cutting and churning the deposit. Excavation was halted at 800mm on safety grounds, and no intact contacts with deeper Tg2 nor coffee-rock horizons were exposed.

Cultural Material:

1 Artefact at 300-400mm

Section Drawing



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Tarmac and concrete surface - approximately 300mm depth.
2	Heavily disturbed dune soils: truncated Tg1 topsoil (dry, loose silty sand) with occasional Tg2 lenses of white fine sand.
	Unexcavated
	Disused service line

Figure 7-2: PAD TP 2 facing north, termination at approximately 1000 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 3	
PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 300mm (abandoned on service line)	**Spits:** 3

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0-100mm: Turf & topsoil levelling layer: Approximately 30 percent sand: 70 percent silt; dark-brown, humic, friable. Modern gravel is occasionally retained.

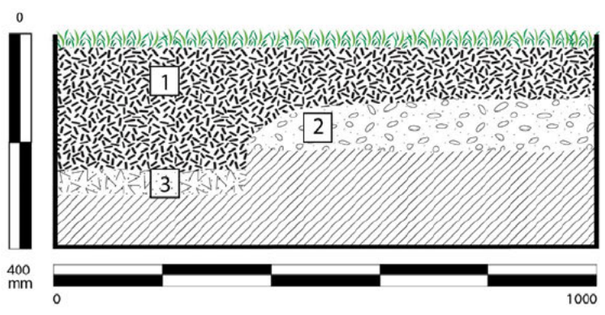
100-300mm: Loose light brown sand (service fill) in quads C and D. Overall, the pit/space is heavily disturbed - abandoned at 300mm on account of a disused service line running E–W.

Cultural Material:

1 Artefact at 0-100mm

Section Drawing

NSW10247 Randwick High School
Stratigraphic Profile: PAD1 TP3 - Northern Wall
Excavation Date: 08/04/2025



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Levelling layer: Approximately 30% sand, 70% silt; dark-brown and humic.
2	Loose light brown sand (service fill) in quads C and D.
3	Dark grey redeposit Tg1 - relating to active service line.
	Unexcavated

Figure 7-3: PAD TP 3 facing north, termination at approximately 200-300 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 10	
PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 550mm (abandoned on service line)	**Spits:** 6

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0-50mm: Turf and topsoil stripped and stockpiled prior to excavation. This layer was a dark-brown, humic, friable loam composed of roughly 30 percent sand and 70 percent silt, with occasional modern pea-gravel inclusions.

50-200mm: A redeposited, gray-mottled clayey fill underlay the topsoil. Danger tape (for service line), pieces of concrete, charcoal, plastic and glass fragments found at this depth.

200-400mm: The matrix grades into a brown, coarse-grained aeolian sand with scattered pebbles and ironstone nodules, showing increasing sand content with depth.

400-600mm: Below this, patches of gray fine sand with occasional coarse sand and gravel lenses give way to a uniform orange-brown, compacted rough sand toward the base of the pit. Excavation was halted at 600mm when the service line was struck.

Cultural Material:

None

Section Drawing

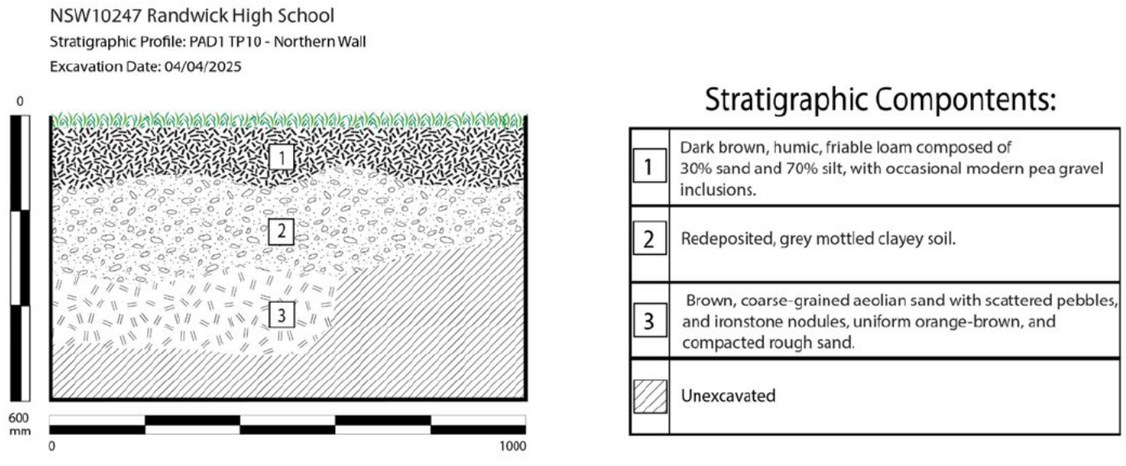


Figure 7-4: PAD TP 10 facing north, termination at approximately 550 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 11

PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 1000mm	**Spits:** 11

Soil Profile:

The uppermost 0–100mm consisted of mulch and topsoil, which was removed and stockpiled for later reinstatement.

100–420mm (Historic levelling fill): Deposit comprised a very dark-brown (pH 7, 10YR 2/2), friable silt with gray charcoal flecks and over 20% angular gravel; this layer contained a disused electrical line, a water pipe, modern snack-food packaging and even a small scientific instrument from the school's science department.

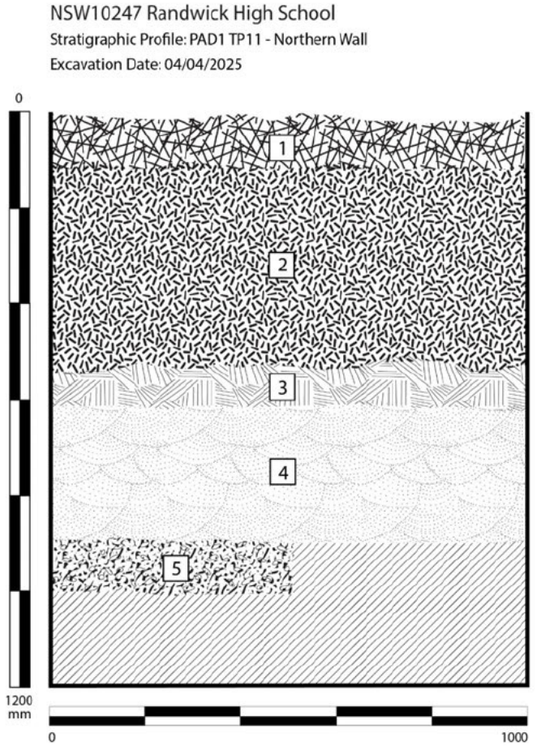
420–570mm: Continuous dark-black silty-organic band (pH 7, 10YR 2/1 black) wrapped around the pit, free of inclusions or historic material, and is interpreted as an earlier levelling horizon.

570–940mm: Fill is a brown, gravel-rich sand (pH 7, 10YR 4/3) with broken glass fragments, which at approximately 800mm began grading into a sand–clay mixture. Finally, the base (940–1000 mm) comprised a natural sandy clay (pH 7.5, 10YR 4/3 brown) with no trace of the Tg1 or Tg2 dune horizons seen elsewhere.

Cultural Material:

None

Section Drawing



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Mulch and topsoil surface (0–100mm)
2	Very dark-brown, friable silt with grey charcoal flecks and over 20% angular gravel - pH 7, 10YR 2/2.
3	Black silty-organic band wrapped around the pit, free of inclusions or historic material (earlier levelling horizon) - pH 7, 10YR 2/1.
4	Brown, gravel-rich sand with broken glass fragments, grading into a sand-clay mixture at approximately 800mm - pH 7.5, 10YR 4/3
5	Brown natural sandy clay - pH 7.5, 10YR 4/3.
	Unexcavated

Figure 7-5: PAD TP 11 facing north, termination at approximately 1000 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 12

PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 1200mm	**Spits:** 11

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

The top 100mm of turf and topsoil was removed for playground restoration. Approximately 500mm of very dark brown silty topsoil levelling fill with sandy granular inclusion (approximately 30 percent). Historic ceramic domestic wares (late 19th Century), and fragments of a disused service line we found. The Service line runs north-south at a depth of 450mm on the eastern side of the pit (quads B and D).

Tg1 Horizon

Disturbed Botany Sand changes at 600mm -700mm. This context comprises reworked Botany Sands that have been heavily disturbed by trenching and backfill. The sand is a pale gray to off-white (10 YR 5/1) with intermittent bands and pockets of yellow-brown sand which reflect the mixing of native sands with imported fill.

Tg2 Horizon

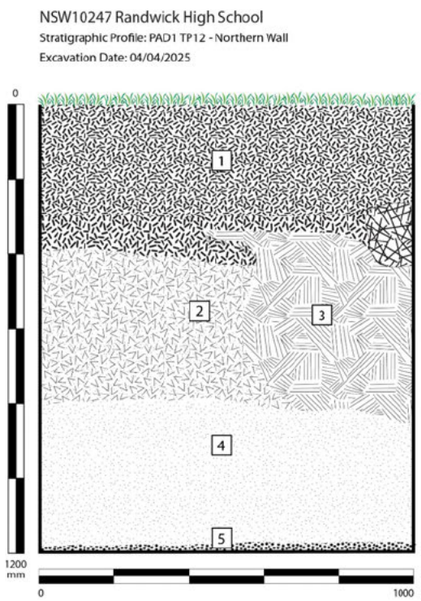
700-1000mm Loose, fine–medium-grained, pale gray wind-blown sand (10YR 7/1 light gray). The deposit is clean and dry, with very low organic content and no cultural inclusions—typical intact Botany Sand dune material.

At approximately 1130mm, a discrete lens of early coffee-rock was encountered. This zone is a firm, indurated sandy clay, very dark brown (Munsell 10YR 2/2 very dark brown), with irregular patches of lighter tan grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottling.

Cultural Material:

None

Section Drawing



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Very dark brown silty topsoil levelling fill with sandy granular inclusions. The disused service line runs north-south, eastern side of the pit.
2	Reworked pale grey to off-white Botany Sands (Tg1) - disturbed by trenching and backfill - with intermittent bands and pockets of yellow-brown sand - 10YR 5/1.
3	Imported yellow-brown sand (10YR 6/6), used as fill for the service line.
4	Loose, fine-medium grained, pale grey windblown sand (10YR 7/1 light grey), clean and dry, with very low organic content.
5	Coffee-rock; firm, indurated sandy clay, very dark brown (10YR 2/2), with irregular patches of lighter tan-brown (10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown) mottling.
	Dis-used service-line demolition fill.

Figure 7-6: PAD TP 12 facing north, termination at approximately 1200 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 13	
PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 1250mm	**Spits:** 24

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0–300mm: Dark brown humic topsoil with abundant grass rootlets and approximately 5–10 percent angular stone inclusions (pea-gravel), friable, consistent with past landscaping.

Tg1 Horizon

Disturbed Tg1 Subsoil (300–400 mm): Dark gray sandy silt (pH 4, 10YR 4/2) containing numerous silty clay lenses, and occasional brick fragments from landscaping and buried disused services.

Service-Line Horizon & Transition (400–500mm): One course of brick and mortar running north–south—likely the remnant of a disused service trench—set within a matrix of imported light yellowish-gray sand (10YR 6/6) with <5 percent small gravel inclusions.

Tg2 Horizon

Tg2 Aeolian Sand (600–1000mm): Clean, very firm fine light gray sand, (10YR 7/1), loose with minimal (<1 percent) angular inclusions—representing intact dune deposits.

Onset of Coffee-Rock Cementation (1100–1200mm): A gradual increase in ferruginous cement begins at approximately 1100mm, yielding a mottled tan-brown sandy clay; by approximately 1200mm the sand is fully indurated as coffee-rock duricrust—very dark brown (10YR 2/2 very dark brown), blocky, with fine root casts.

Cultural Material:

None

Section Drawing

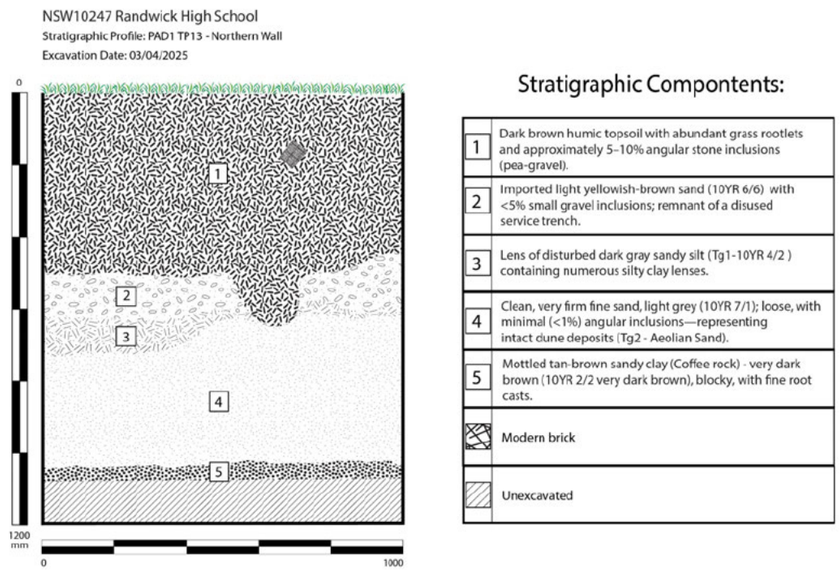


Figure 7-7: PAD TP 13 facing north, termination at approximately 1250 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 14

PAD ID: 1

Landform: Botany Sand Dune

Max Depth: 1200mm

Spits: 24

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

Test Pit 14 was hand-excavated in 50mm spits to a maximum depth of 1200mm.

0–500mm: Dark-brown, humic silty sand with fine sand granules, approximately 5–10 percent angular gravel, and occasional modern brick, cement, and plastic fragments. Brick and cement inclusions were particularly noticeable at 200–250mm.

A single silcrete flake was recovered from a dark-gray silty sand lens, from the disturbed lens of the Tg1 deposit (300-350mm).

350–700mm (Disturbed Tg1 lens): Grayish-brown silty sand containing small fragments of degraded glass and ceramic; inclusions reappear at 800–900mm.

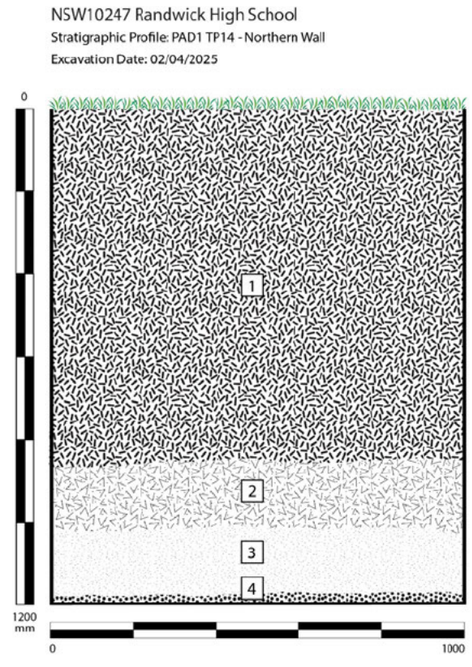
Tg2 Horizon

900–1000mm: fine lens of Tg1 before sharp transition to Tg2. Almost entirely homogenous fine white-gray sand (10YR 7/1), with virtually no inclusions, before a sharp transition at 1000–1200mm into a very dark brown, indurated coffee-rock layer which was fully exposed by 1200mm.

Cultural Material:

1 Artefact

Section Drawing



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Dark brown, humic silty sand with fine sand granules, approximately 5–10% angular gravel.
2	Disturbed Tg1 lens: greyish-brown silty sand containing small fragments of degraded glass and ceramic.
3	Tg2: almost entirely homogeneous fine white-grey sand (10YR 7/1), with virtually no inclusions.
4	Very dark brown, indurated coffee-rock layer.

Figure 7-8: PAD TP 14 facing north, termination at approximately 1200 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 15

PAD ID: 1

Landform: Botany Sand Dune

Max Depth: 1000mm

Spits: 10

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

Located just south of the tennis courts—on the slight mound formed during court construction.

0–300mm: A very dark gray (pH 7, 7.5YR 3/1), fine silty sand containing 5–10 percent angular pea-gravel. Brick rubble and glass shard inclusions were frequent throughout this context.

300-550mm (pH 7.5, 10YR 2/1 Black): Below the imported fill the sand grades into a heavily disturbed Botany dune topsoil: dark-brown silty sand with prominent orange-brown clay lenses (particularly on the southern side of the pit) and occasional (5–10 percent) of fine sand patches, but otherwise virtually inclusion-free.

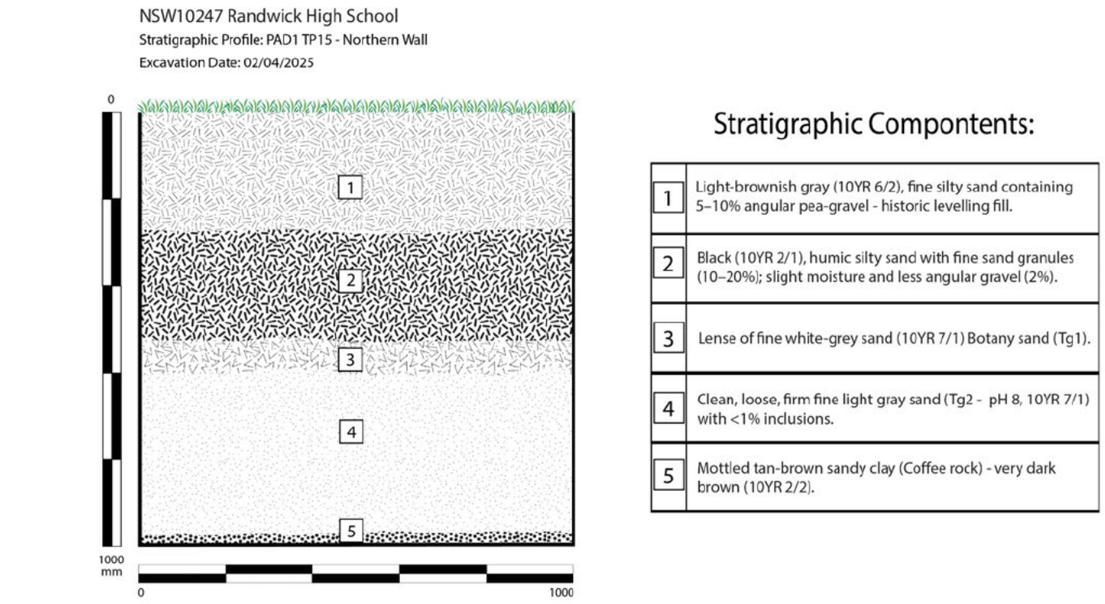
Tg2 Horizon

Tg2 aeolian sand and coffee-rock transition (550–1000mm). A sharp transition at approximately 550mm marks the onset of clean, loose firm fine light gray sand (pH 8, 10YR 7/1) with <1 percent inclusions). Between 700 and 800mm fragments of tubular fulguritic sand (i.e. lightning-struck casts) were recovered. The Tg2 sand continued to approximately 1000mm, below which a firm, indurated coffee-rock layer was encountered.

Cultural Material:

None

Section Drawing



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Light-brownish gray (10YR 6/2), fine silty sand containing 5–10% angular pea-gravel - historic levelling fill.
2	Black (10YR 2/1), humic silty sand with fine sand granules (10–20%); slight moisture and less angular gravel (2%).
3	Lense of fine white-grey sand (10YR 7/1) Botany sand (Tg1).
4	Clean, loose, firm fine light gray sand (Tg2 - pH 8, 10YR 7/1) with <1% inclusions.
5	Mottled tan-brown sandy clay (Coffee rock) - very dark brown (10YR 2/2).

Figure 7-9: PAD TP 15 facing north, termination at approximately 1000 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 16

PAD ID: 1

Landform: Botany Sand Dune

Max Depth: 900mm

Spits: 9

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0–80mm (Turf & Topsoil Removal): The uppermost turf and topsoil were stripped and stockpiled for reinstatement.

80–200mm: Very dark-brown (pH 6.5 10YR 2/2), humic silty sand with approximately 30 percent fine sand granules and approximately 10 precent angular stone and charcoal nodules. Occasional gravel, modern glass fragments, and late 19th-century ceramic sherds present, reflecting past landscaping and levelling for the oval.

Disturbed Tg1 Horizon

200–600mm: Gray-brown silty sand grades (200 – 300mm, pH 7 10YR 5/2) that transition at 300mm into a coarser lens containing pea-gravel, brick fragments, degraded sandstone shards, and occasional petrified-wood nodules—evidence of truncated dune topsoil mixed with fill.

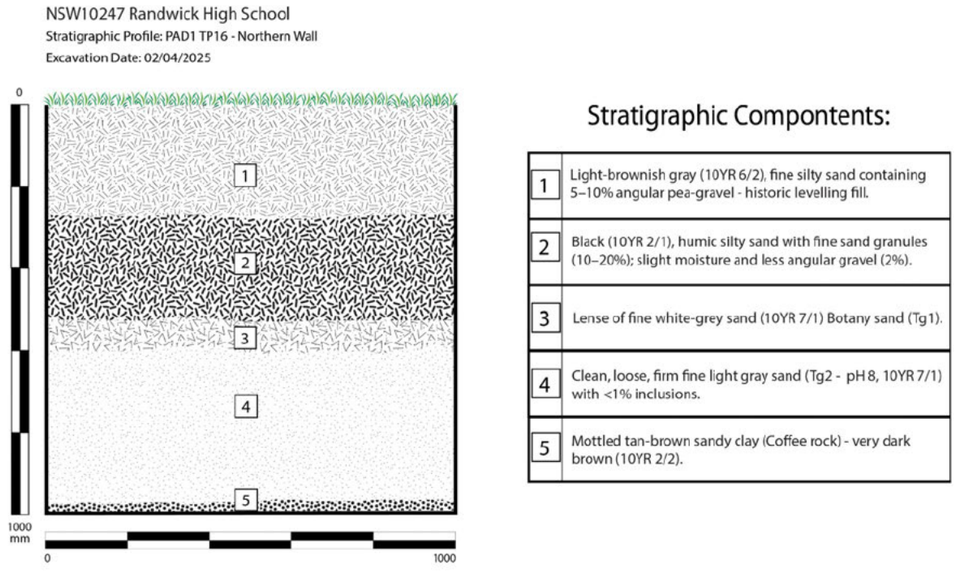
Tg2 Horizon

600–900mm (Tg2 Aeolian Sand): Clean, loose light-gray firm fine sand (10YR 7/1) with <1 percent inclusions; one artefact recovered at 600–700mm. Sharp transition into a very dark brown, strongly indurated coffee-rock layer, encountered at approximately 900mm depth.

Cultural Material:

2 Artefacts: 1 artefact at 600-700mm; 1 artefact located in spoil - post excavation.

Section Drawing



Stratigraphic Compontents:

1	Light-brownish gray (10YR 6/2), fine silty sand containing 5–10% angular pea-gravel - historic levelling fill.
2	Black (10YR 2/1), humic silty sand with fine sand granules (10–20%); slight moisture and less angular gravel (2%).
3	Lense of fine white-grey sand (10YR 7/1) Botany sand (Tg1).
4	Clean, loose, firm fine light gray sand (Tg2 - pH 8, 10YR 7/1) with <1% inclusions.
5	Mottled tan-brown sandy clay (Coffee rock) - very dark brown (10YR 2/2).

Figure 7-10: PAD TP 16 facing north, termination at approximately 900 mm

PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 270mm	**Spits: 3**

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0–270mm: Very dark brown silty sand (10YR 3/2, pH 7) with approximately 70 percent silt and 30 percent fine sand. Contains small fragments of broken glass and late-19th-century ceramic wares.

Excavation halted at 270mm due to PVC pipe service.

Cultural Material:

None.

Section Drawing

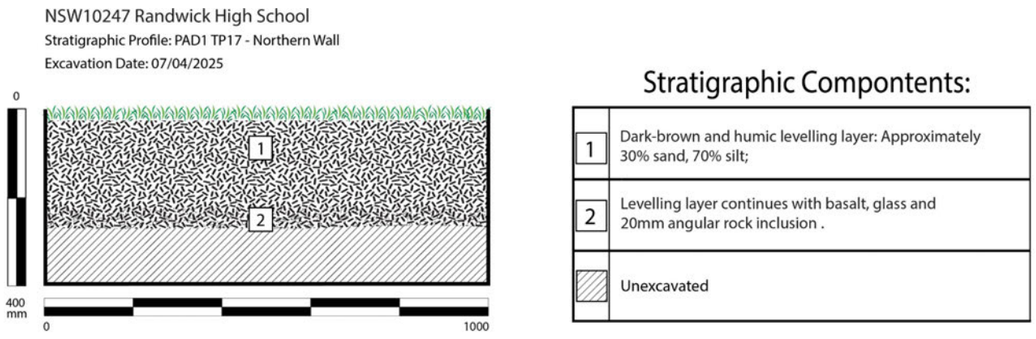


Figure 7-11: PAD TP 17 facing north, termination at approximately 270 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 18

PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 1100mm	**Spits:** 11

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0–200mm: Very dark brown silty sand (10YR 3/2, pH 7) with approximately 70 percent silt and 30 percent fine sand. Contains small fragments of broken glass and late-19th-century ceramic wares.

Tg1 Horizon

200–380mm, transition to Tg1: Firm, fine grayish-brown sand (10YR 4/2, pH 7) with no modern inclusions.

380–600mm - Tg1 horizon: Gradual transition to firm, firm fine gray sand (10YR 5/1, pH 7) with occasional charcoal flecks and some ironstone inclusions (380-500mm).

A tree root was encountered running north–south at approximately 500mm.

Tg2 Horizon

600–1050mm (Tg2 horizon): Uniform, firm, white-gray fine sand (10YR 7/1, pH 6.5), free of inclusions with a sharp transition into an undulating, very dark brown, indurated coffee-rock layer with mottled lighter patches.

Cultural Material:

None.

Section Drawing

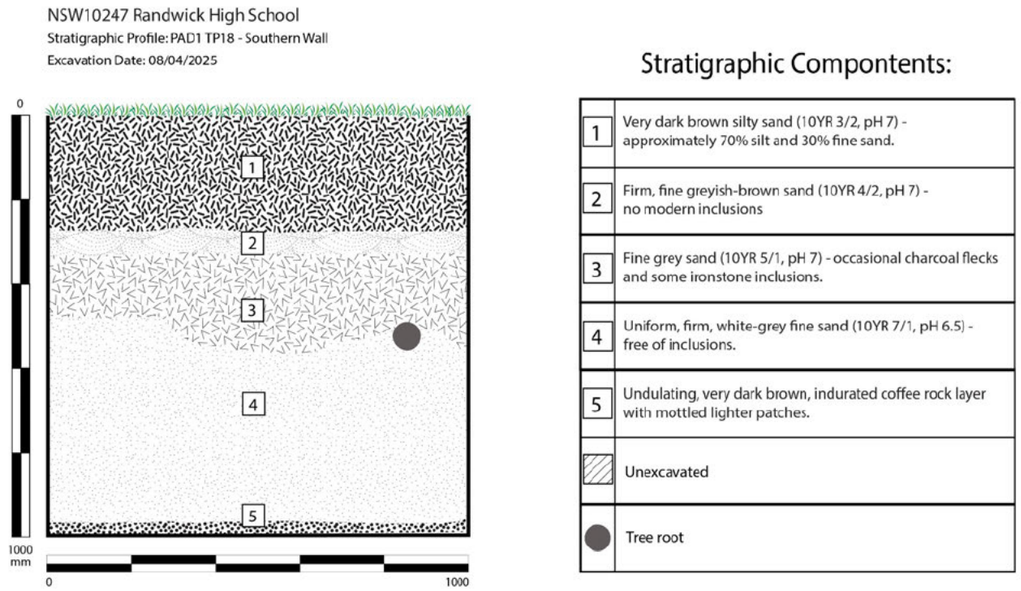


Figure 7-12: PAD TP 18 facing north, termination at approximately 1100 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 19

PAD ID: 1

Landform: Botany Sand Dune

Max Depth: 930mm (abandoned)

Spits: 10

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0-330mm: Very dark gray levelling fill (70 percent silt, 30 percent sand; pH 7,10YR 3/1), consistent with previous test pits (TP 16, 13, and 12). Contains broken glass, a ceramic piece, 1930s brick fragments, metal, and glass

330-560: Reduction in sand inclusions with a slight colour change to very dark brown (10YR 3/2). Inclusions continue including more glass and ceramic fragments.

Tg1 Disturbed Horizon

Disturbed Tg1, highly disturbed by demolition debris. Finds include brick fragments from the same period, roof tiles, and a fragment of animal bone.

Interpretation: The disturbed context is attributed to the remnants of a 1960s structure that once stood at this location. Pit was abandoned at 930mm due to the extent of disturbance from the demolition.

Cultural Material:

None.

Section Drawing

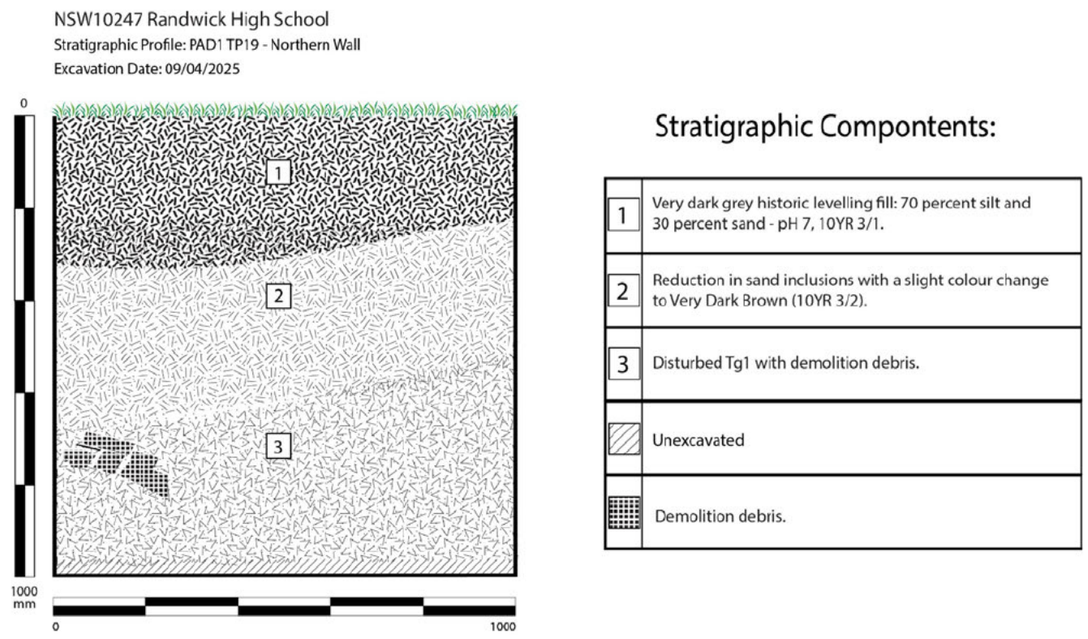


Figure 7-13: PAD TP 19 facing north, termination at approximately 930 mm

PAD 1 Test Pit 20

PAD ID: 1	**Landform:** Botany Sand Dune
Max Depth: 1100	**Spits:** 11

Soil Profile:

Historic Imported Fill

0-200mm: Very dark brown silty sand (70 percent silt, 30 percent sand, pH7, 10YR 2/1 black), consistent with TP 19. Contains similar inclusions, including broken glass and ceramics, suggesting levelling for the school site.

Tg1 Disturbed Horizon

200-300mm: Lens of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) before transitioning to disturbed Tg1. No historical inclusions found, though small smudges/lenses of yellow appear in the soil.

300–400mm: the context remains the same, with additional finds, including a fragment of porcelain.

400–700mm: gray Tg1 appears less disturbed; soil texture continues to 700mm where the is a gradual transition to Tg2. 2-5 percent specks of charcoal.

Tg2 Horizon

800–1100mm: Transition to firm, fine white-gray sand (Tg2) with 2-5 percent specks of charcoal. Excavation ceased due to instability of walls.

Cultural Material:

None.

Section Drawing

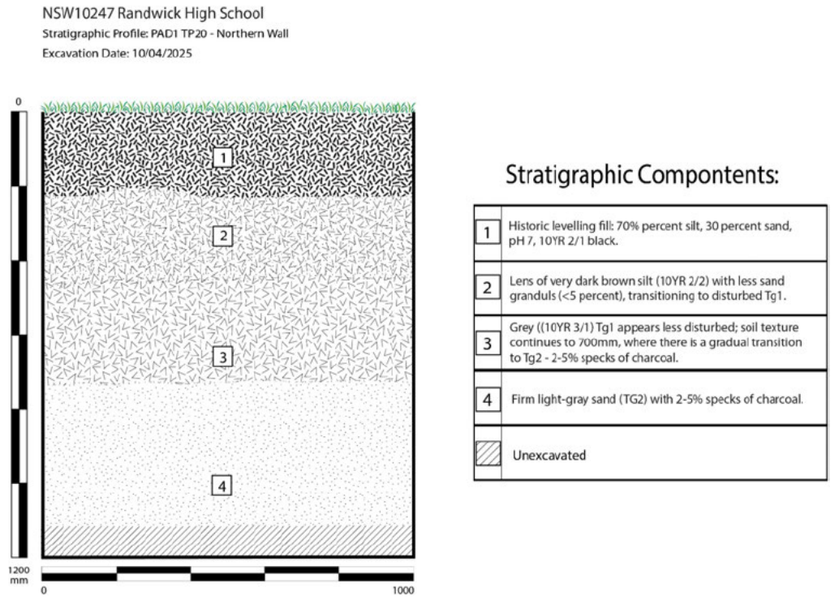


Figure 7-14: PAD TP 20 facing north, termination at approximately 1100mm

7.3. Artefact Analysis

A total of 5 Aboriginal objects were identified during the test excavation (Figure 7-15 - Figure 7-19), spread across four test pits, A summary of the artefact catalogue is provided in Table 7-3. The assemblage was predominantly comprised of silcrete (n=4, 80 percent) with a single quartz fragment (n=1, 20 percent). The assemblage comprised four flake fragments (80 percent), a single core (20 percent), and was predominantly found within a disturbed context, with two objects (40 percent) found on or near the surface and one within imported fill. The remaining two objects were located in less disturbed contexts, one within the upper Tg2 soils and one within a buried Tg1 topsoil.

The small number of objects and their origin predominantly within disturbed deposits limit the scientific value of the assemblage; no evidence of intact knapping floors or campsites was seen.

Two shell fragments were also recovered; however, it was determined that this was from a disturbed deposit and did not comprise the midden deposit.

Table 7-3: Artefact catalogue summary

Artefact No.	Description	Test Pit Number	Spit Number	Material	Max Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Mass (g)
1	Flake	14	7	White Silcrete	19.09	8.44	6.19	1.05
2	Flake	16	6	Grey Silcrete	10.21	7.34	2.51	0.2
3	Core	16	0	Grey Silcrete	27.56	20.36	12.48	7.62
4	Flake	2	4	Quartz	9.49	3.2	2.84	0.07
5	Flake	3	1	Red Silcrete	15.3	7.26	2.7	0.31

Figure 7-15: Artefact #1

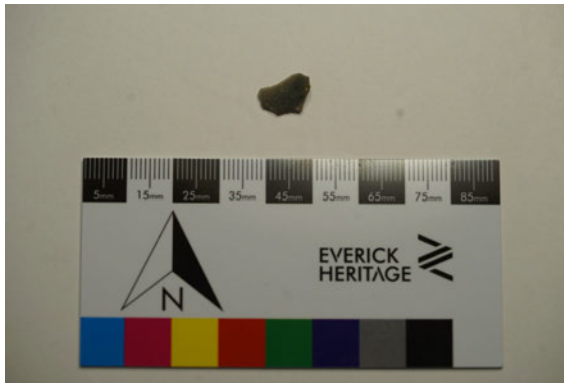


Figure 7-16: Artefact #2

Figure 7-17: Artefact #3

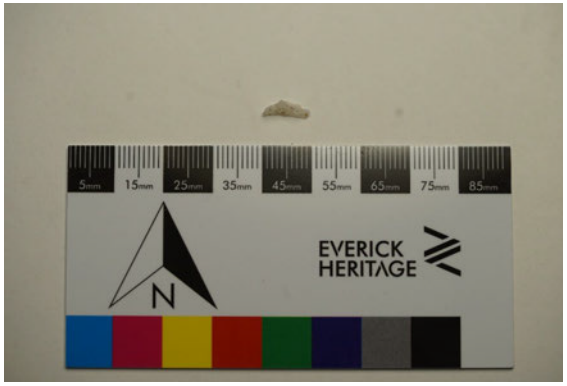


Figure 7-18: Artefact #4

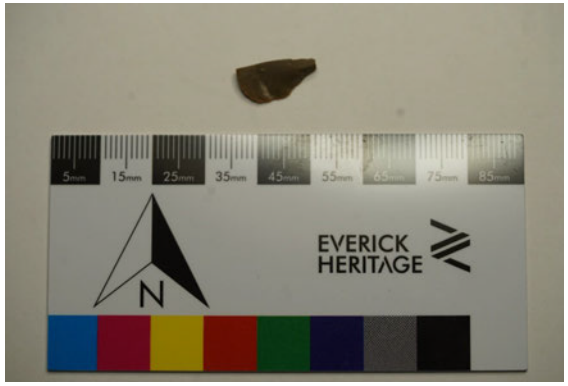


Figure 7-19: Artefact #5

7.4. Newly identified Aboriginal sites

A total of three new Aboriginal sites were identified during the test excavation Figure 7-20.

7.4.1.1. AHIMS ID 45-6-4159 (Randwick HS AS-1)

AHIMS ID		TBC
Name		Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)
Datum		GDA 94,
Easting		[redacted]
Northing		[redacted]
Map sheet		1:25,000 Botany Bay
Zone		56
Location Method		GIS
Primary Recorder		GJH
Dimensions	Length	50m
	Width	25m
Site Context		The site is located within Randwick High School, a disturbed urban area.
Open/Closed site		Open
Directions for relocation		The site is located within Randwick High School
Site location map		Figure 7-20
Site Features		Artefact

Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) comprises a low-density artefact scatter across part of Randwick High School. The site has been heavily disturbed through the construction of Randwick High School and associated levelling. Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) was identified based on three artefacts recovered from two test pits during test excavation at Randwick High School. Two artefacts were recovered from Tg1, with the final artefact recovered during cleanup.

7.4.1.2. AHIMS ID 45-6-4158 (Randwick HS IA-1)

AHIMS ID	TBC
Name	Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)

Datum		GDA 94,
Easting		[redacted]
Northing		[redacted]
Map sheet		1:25,000 Botany Bay
Zone		56
Location Method		GIS
Primary Recorder		GJH
Dimensions	Length	1m
	Width	1m
Site Context		The site is located within Randwick High School, a disturbed urban area.
Open/Closed site		Open
Directions for relocation		The site is located within Randwick High School
Site location map		Figure 7-20
Site Features		Artefact

Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) comprises a single quartz flake fragment found within a disturbed deposit, at a depth of 300-400mm within Tg2. Due to the recovery of the artefact from a disturbed deposit and its fragmentary nature, little scientific information can be retrieved. No intact deposits were seen, and there was no indication that additional objects were likely.

7.4.1.3. AHIMS ID 45-6-4157 (Randwick HS IA-2)

AHIMS ID		TBC
Name		Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)
Datum		GDA 94,
Easting		[redacted]
Northing		[redacted]
Map sheet		1:25,000 Botany Bay
Zone		56
Location Method		GIS
Primary Recorder		GJH
Dimensions	Length	1m
	Width	1m

Site Context	The site is located within Randwick High School, a disturbed urban area.
Open/Closed site	Open
Directions for relocation	The site is located within Randwick High School
Site location map	Figure 7-20
Site Features	Artefact

Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) comprises a single red silcrete flake fragment found within a disturbed topsoil deposit, at a depth of 0-100mm within Tg2. Due to the artefact's recovery from a disturbed deposit and its fragmentary nature, little scientific information can be retrieved. No intact deposits were seen, and there was no indication that additional objects were likely.

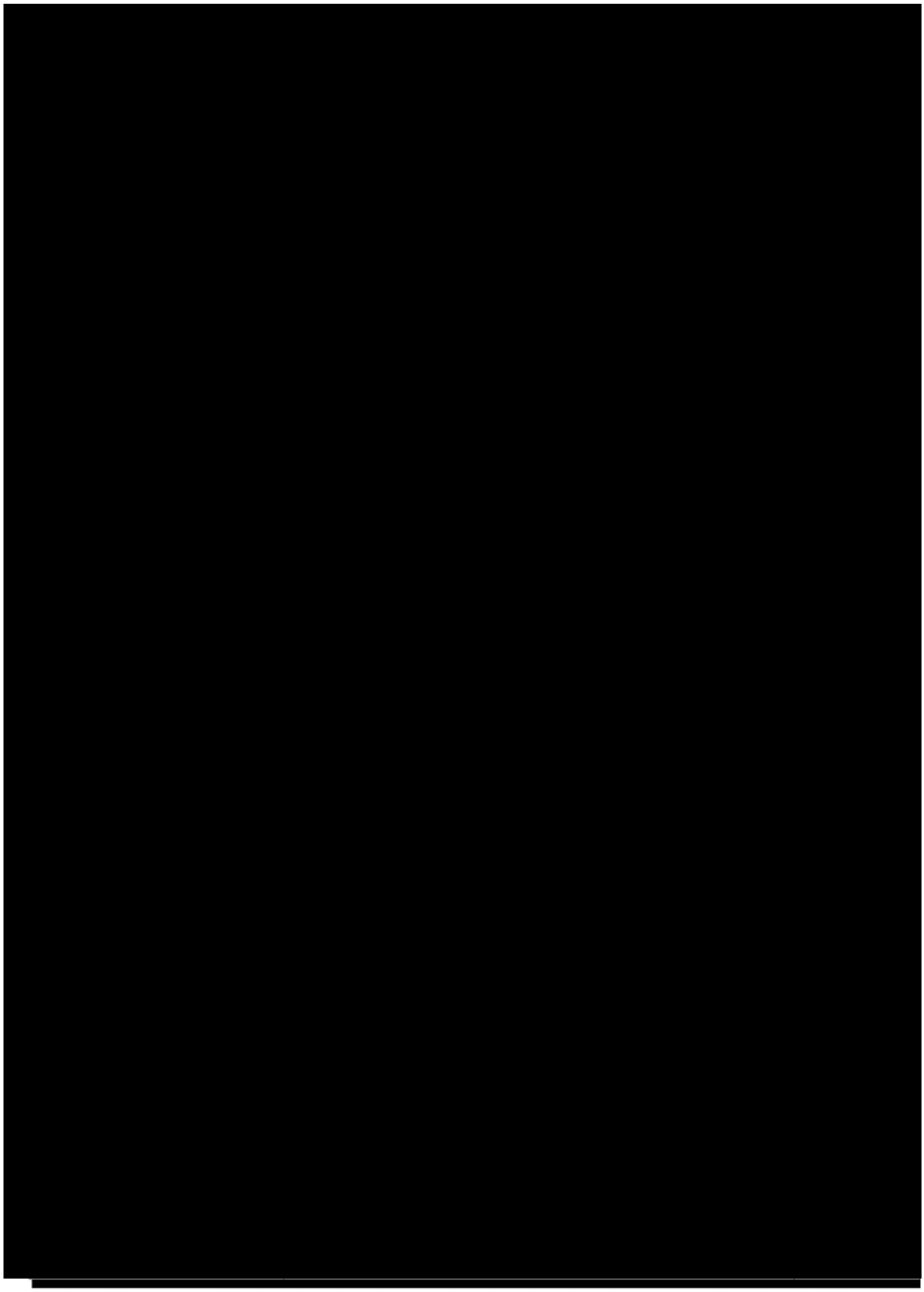


Figure 7-20: Newly identified Aboriginal sites

8. Significance assessment

8.1. Significance assessment criteria

An assessment of the cultural heritage significance of an item or place is required to form the basis of its management. The Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (the Guide) (OEH 2011: 10) provides guidelines, in accordance with the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) and the NSW Heritage Branch (Heritage Office 2001) for significance assessment with assessments being required to consider the following criteria:

- Social values – does the area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- Historic values – is the area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area, and/or region and/or state
- Scientific values - does the area have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural and natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state
- Aesthetic values – is an area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local and/or regional and/or state.

Scientific values should be considered in light of the following criteria:

- Research potential - does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to understanding the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness - how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity - is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
- Education potential - does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites with teaching potential?

It is important to note that heritage significance is dynamic and will be considered in the ACHAR. This ATR only presents the scientific or archaeological significance of (Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)). Ratings are low, moderate or high.

8.2. Scientific significance

Statement of significance for each identified site is provided below, and a summary of significance is provided in Table 8-1.

8.2.1.1. Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)

Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) comprises a low-density artefact assemblage primarily within a disturbed context. The disturbance is particularly evident in the historic levelling fill and, in some instances, a disturbed Tg1. However, in certain areas, undisturbed layers of Tg1 and Tg2 were identified beneath the levelling fill. Despite these undisturbed layers, the overall stratigraphy is disrupted, which limits the site's research potential. No intact stratigraphic deposits were identified, which reduces its research value. Given the low number of artefacts and the lack of intact stratigraphy, Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) is assessed as having low educational, representative, and rarity value. The site does not demonstrate any distinctive or rare cultural practices or features.

8.2.1.2. Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)

Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) comprises an isolated artefact within a disturbed context. The artefact was found within historic levelling fill, including disturbed Tg1, with no intact stratigraphic deposits identified. However, undisturbed layers of Tg1 and Tg2 were found beneath the levelling fill in some areas. This partial preservation of undisturbed layers does not significantly alter the assessment of the site's research potential, which remains low due to the lack of stratigraphic integrity and the low number of artefacts. The site is also assessed as having low educational, representative, and rarity value.

8.2.1.3. Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)

Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) comprises an isolated artefact within a disturbed context. The artefact was identified within disturbed topsoil and was associated with modern refuse. No intact stratigraphic deposits identified. However, undisturbed layers of Tg1 and Tg2 were found beneath the levelling fill in some areas. This partial preservation of undisturbed layers does not significantly alter the assessment of the site's research potential, which remains low due to the lack of stratigraphic integrity and the low number of artefacts. The site is also assessed as having low educational, representative, and rarity value.

8.2.1.4. Overall significance

Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) comprises a low-density artefact scatter within a disturbed context, with no intact stratigraphic deposits identified. Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) comprise single isolated artefacts from disturbed contexts. Given the lack of stratigraphic integrity and a low number of artefacts, the site is assessed as having low research potential. This is reflected in its low educational, representative, and rarity values, with no evidence of a distinctive or rare practice being demonstrated. Overall, Randwick HS is assessed as having low scientific significance.

Table 8-1: Summary of scientific significance

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Research value	Education potential	Representative value	Rarity	Overall scientific significance
Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Overall	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

9. Impact assessment

9.1. Proposed works

SI are proposing major refurbishments of Building I, General Learning Space (GLS) and Staff Study/Lounge, as well as multiple refurbishments throughout the school. In addition, SI proposes constructing a new administration/ staff building, GLS, and lecture theatre on the existing car park.

The proposed works will include demolition, excavation for a new building and services, landscaping, renovations to existing buildings, a new car park and trenching for Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Security and Telstra. Various options have been considered to upgrade the school facilities to the required level, and it was determined that impacts cannot be avoided.

The proposed works are being undertaken in a split scope with the main works being undertaken through and REF process and the ICT works being undertaken as exempt development under the EP&A Act. While the ICT works are do not require development consent, they are still subject to management under the NPW Act and an AHIP will be required to impact an Aboriginal site.

9.2. Likely impacts

The proposed works are anticipated to impact Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) (Figure 9-1). Impacts to Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157) will be under the main works (Figure 9-2), impacts to Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159) will be under the ICT works scope (Figure 9-3). The impacts are expected to be largely constrained, with the majority resulting from the construction of the new administrative and lecture building, along with additional impacts from landscaping throughout the Project Area. While movement of vehicles and creation of laydown areas are likely to impact surface deposits, geotechnical investigations have demonstrated the presence of a layer of fill across portions of the Project Area. In addition, the background research and survey identified clear indications of landscaping across the entire Project Area. It is therefore unlikely that surface disturbance from these activities will impact Aboriginal objects, and that impacts will be limited to excavation.

Table 9-1: Summary impact assessment

Site number	Type of Harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159)	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value
Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
Overall	Direct	Total	Total loss of value

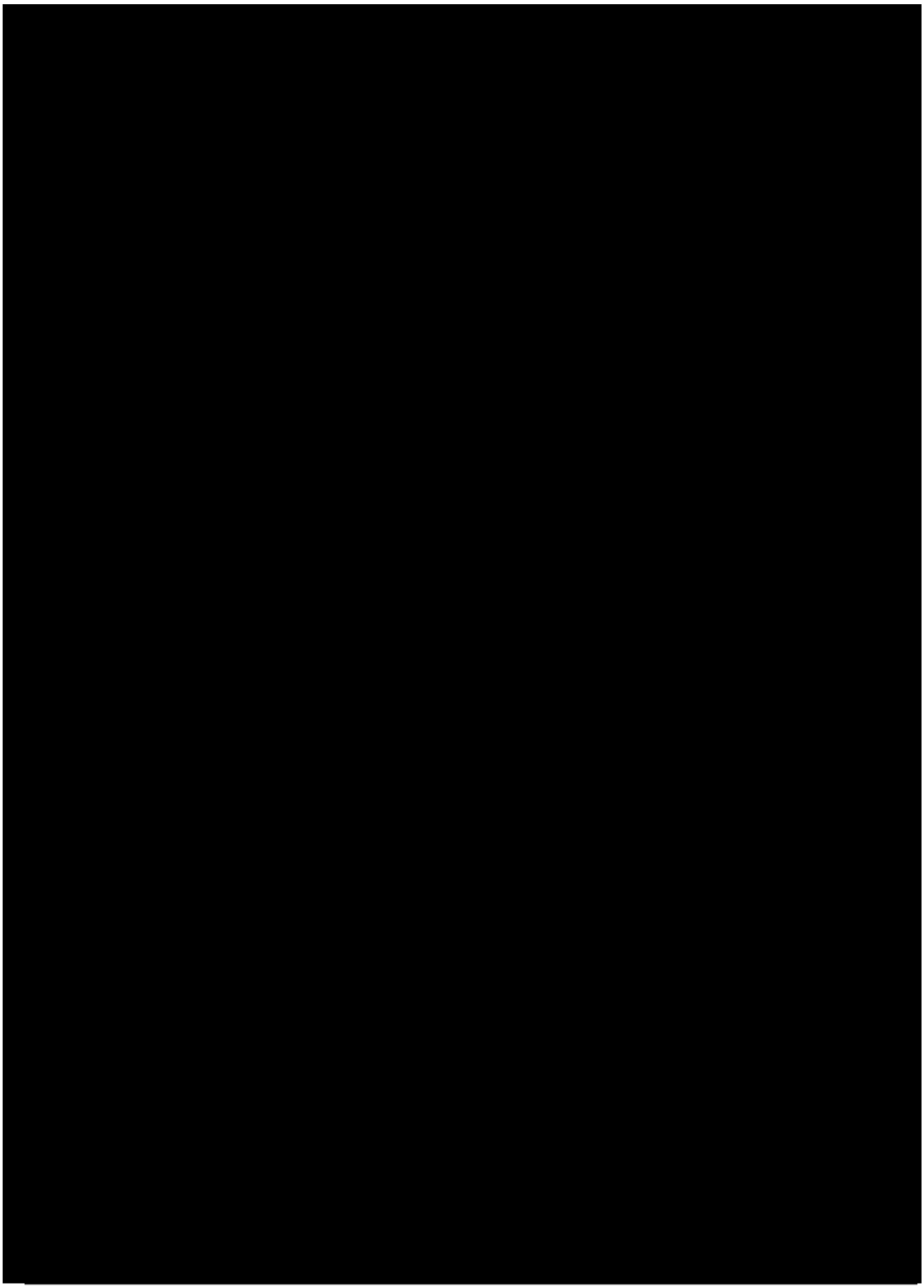


Figure 9-1: Impacts to Randwick HS (works plan provided by SI, October 2024)

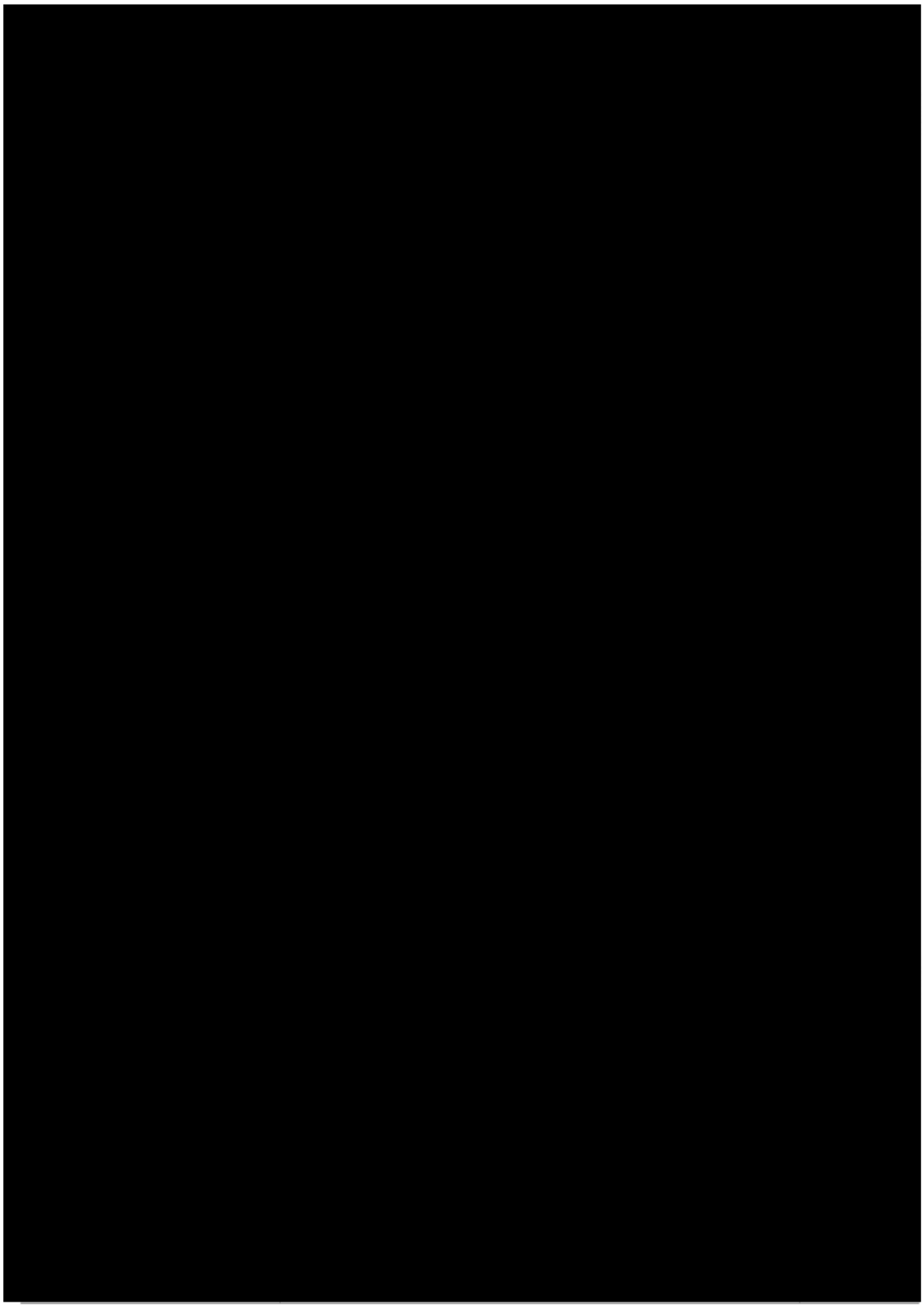


Figure 9-2: New build proposed impacts (works plan provided by SI, July 2025)

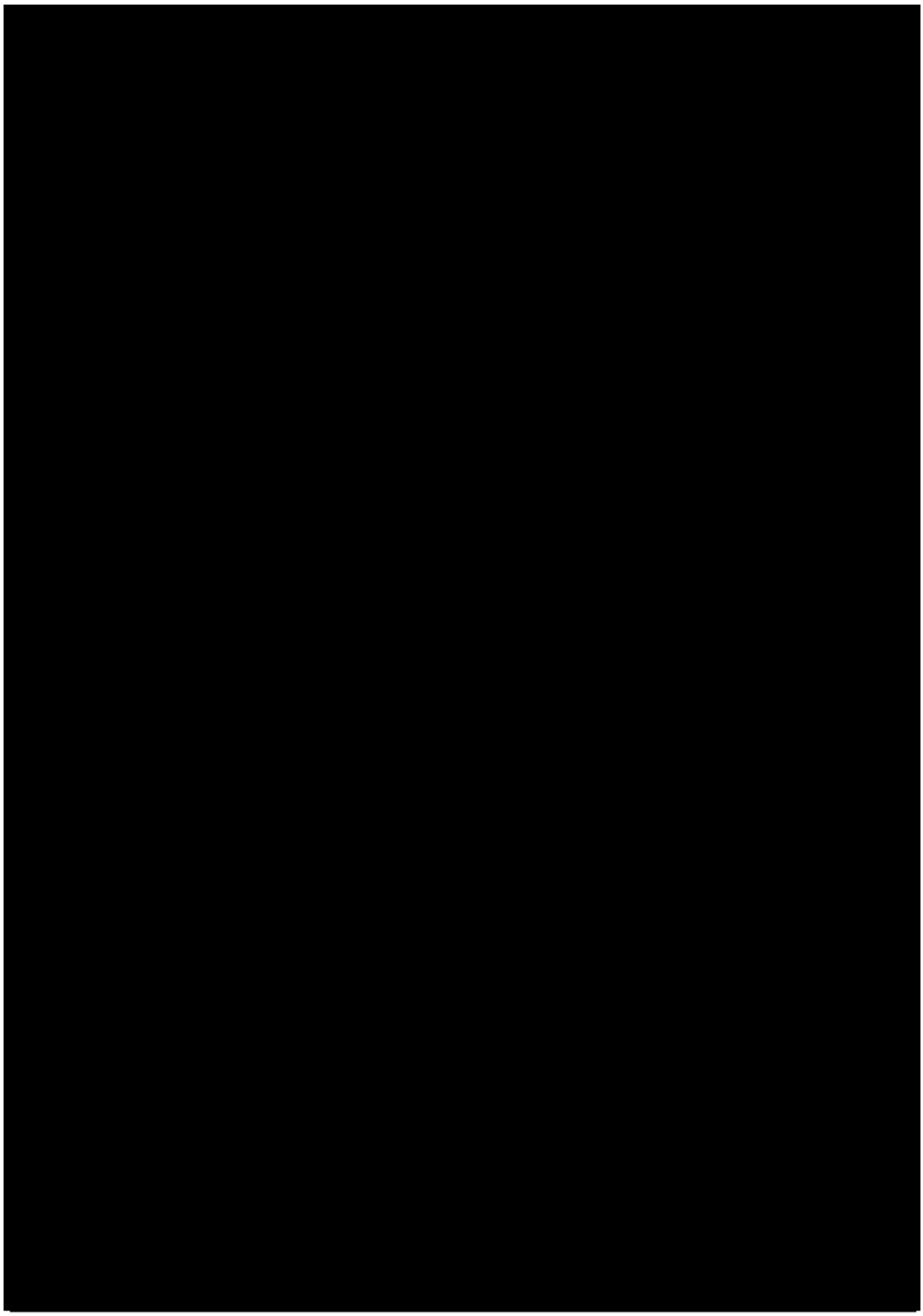


Figure 9-3: ICT Works proposed impacts (works plan provided by SI, November 2024)

10. Recommendations

10.1. Guiding principles

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that Aboriginal sites should be conserved where possible. If conservation is not practicable, measures should be taken to mitigate impacts to Aboriginal sites.

The nature of the recommendations is based on the assessed significance of Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158), and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157), and it acknowledges the existing and potential impacts to the sites.

10.2. Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

An AHIP will be required to impact Randwick HS AS-1 (45-6-4159), Randwick HS IA-1 (45-6-4158) and Randwick HS IA-2 (45-6-4157). Due to the extremely low number of objects identified during the test excavation and the disturbance to the stratigraphy, it is recommended that a site based AHIP is most appropriate and that works outside of the exclusion zones may proceed with caution subject to an unexpected finds procedure. It is recommended that heritage inductions be provided to all staff prior to commencing work within the project area. The proposed AHIP boundary is provided in Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-2.

Due to the low density of Aboriginal objects, salvage excavation is not recommended, and it is recommended that the AHIP authorise harm to Aboriginal objects consistent with those identified during the test excavation. It is further recommended that an Aboriginal finds procedure and unexpected finds procedure be prepared to provide management measures for any Aboriginal objects found during the works. Following completion of the works, all objects recovered during test excavation and the unexpected finds procedure must be reburied within the project area in a location identified in consultation with the RAPs, which anticipated works will not impact.

10.3. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) in accordance with the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (the Guide) (OEH 2011)

and the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010b) must be prepared for the Project Area to support the application to Heritage NSW for an AHIP for the works and to consult with the registered Aboriginal parties regarding management measures provide above.

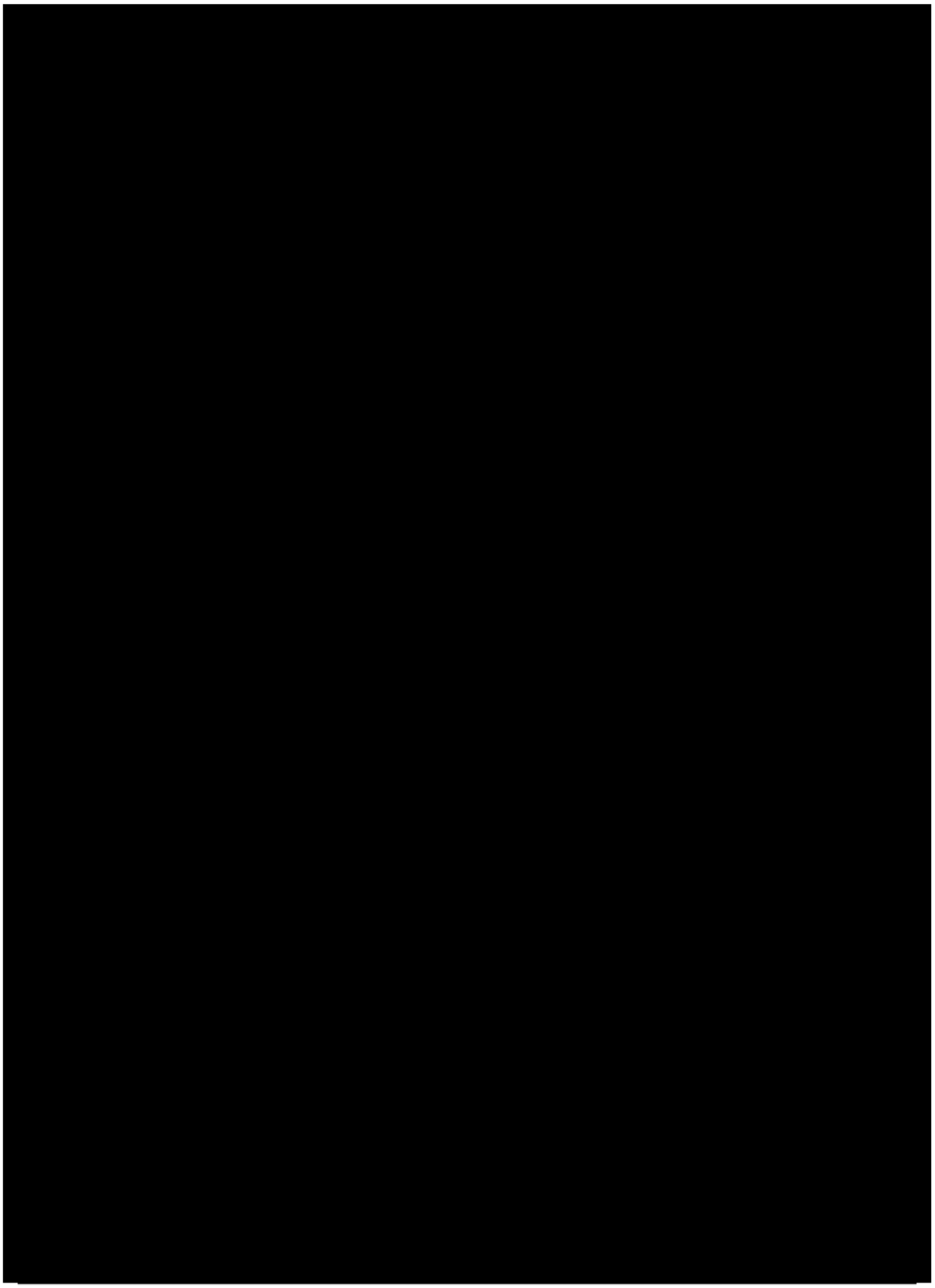


Figure 10-1: AHIP Boundary southern area

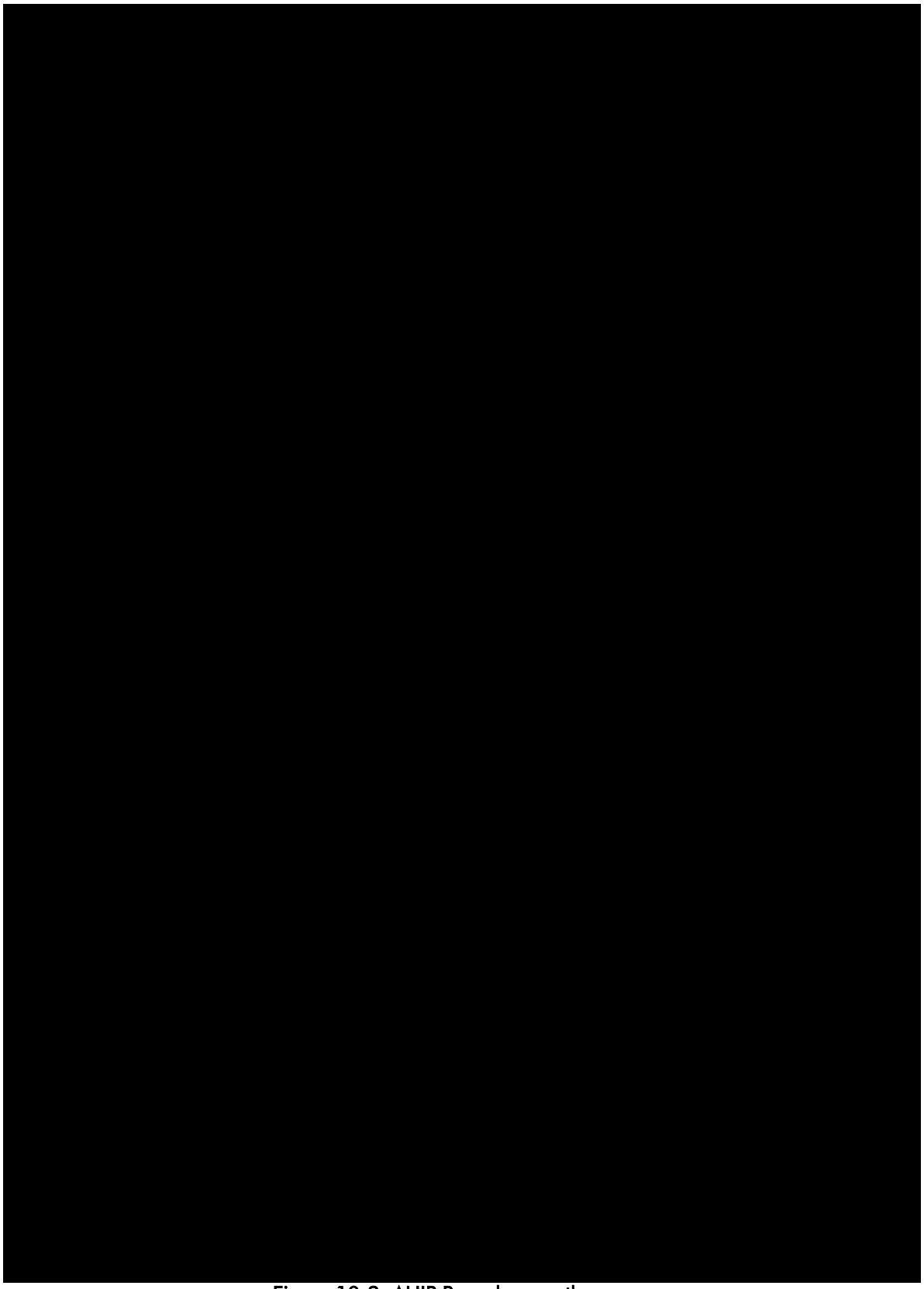


Figure 10-2: AHIP Boundary northern area

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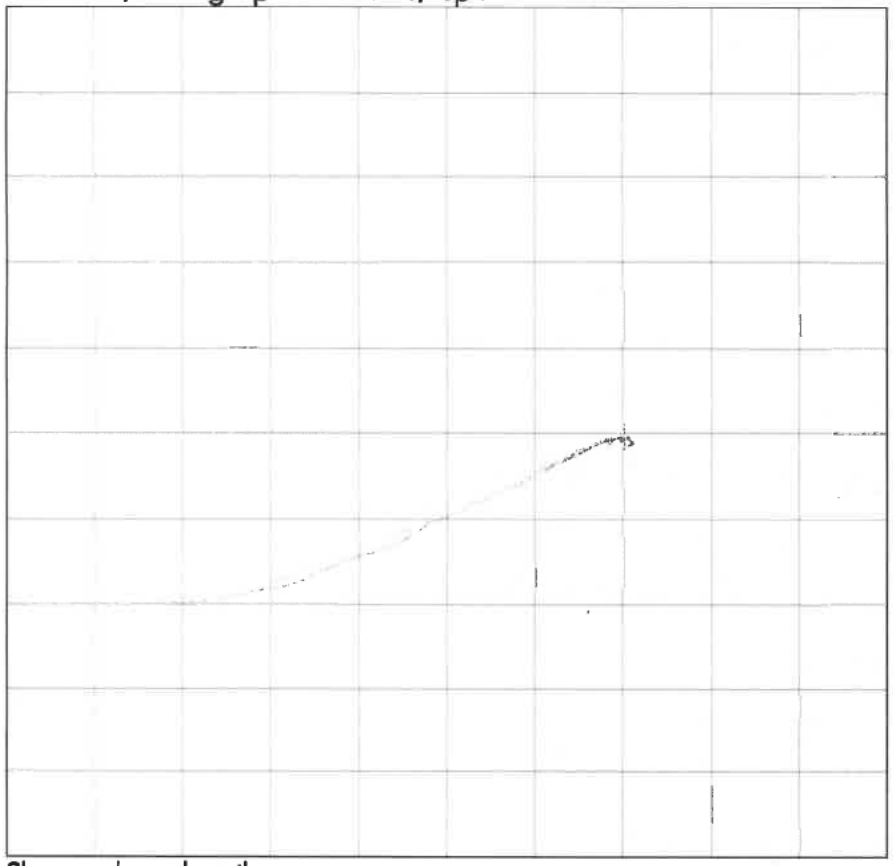
Appendix A – Test Excavation Records

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 10 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN	PAD ID 01 : TP 20	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm) 1 x 1m.	Crew Members: AW ; SP ; NN			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			
Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented			Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)			

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
			1	Dark brown topsoil remixed w/ turf - silty sand 70 - 30% Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0-100	—		10. 115cm NORTH -> 120cm SOUTH.
			2	slow transition w/ increase in sand granules., emergence of grey Tg1 sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100-200	— glazed piece of green ceramic		
			3.	grey sand, appears to be a disturbed Tg1 however no historical material Grey is smudged with a yellowy tinge Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200-300	—		
			4	As above Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300-400	1 frag of porcelain.		
			5.	Tg1; grey with lenses of darker grey sand grains Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400-500	—		
			6.	as 5. 6., less lense, more clear gray. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500-600	—		
			7.	Clear Tg1, slow transition to white gray, some speck of charcoal (2-5%)	600-700	—		
			8.	lighter grey sand -> Tg2, compact / loose.	700-800	—		
			9.	no above w/ spect. of charcoal approx 2-5%. otherwise; clear white grey sand.	800-900 900-1000	—		

920mm soil sample N-wall

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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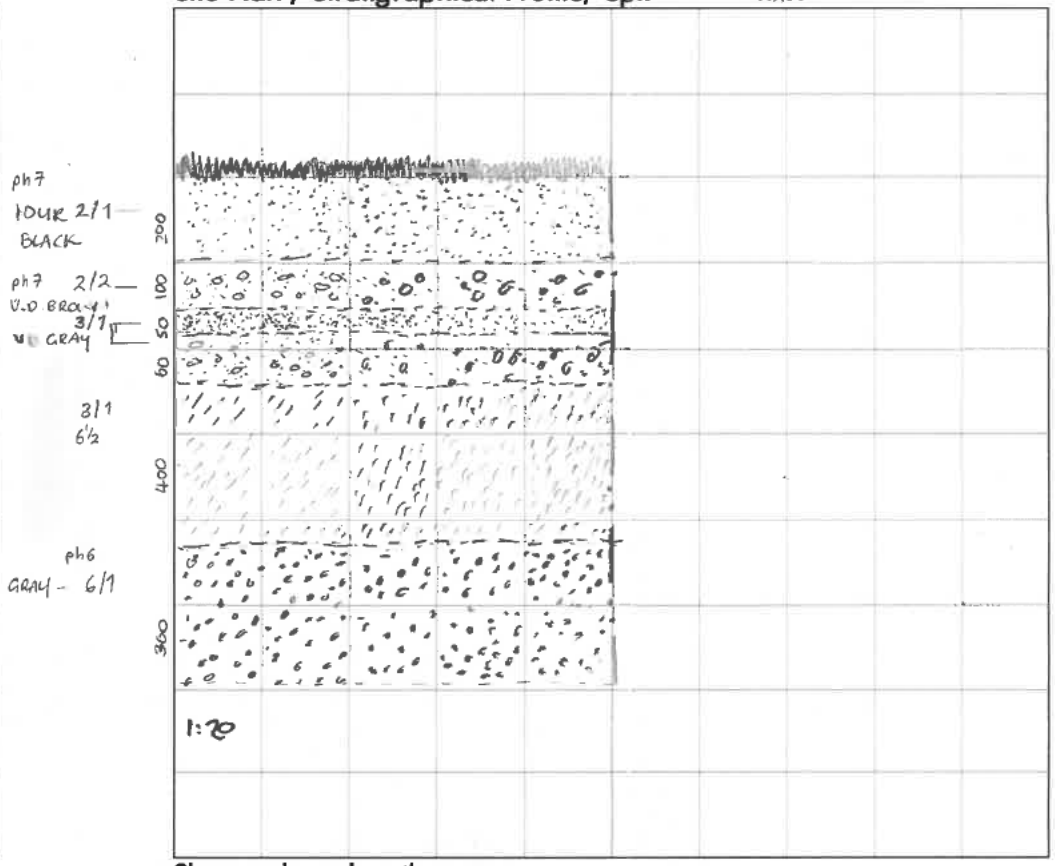
Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit NORTH WALL



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LEGEND

LEGEND

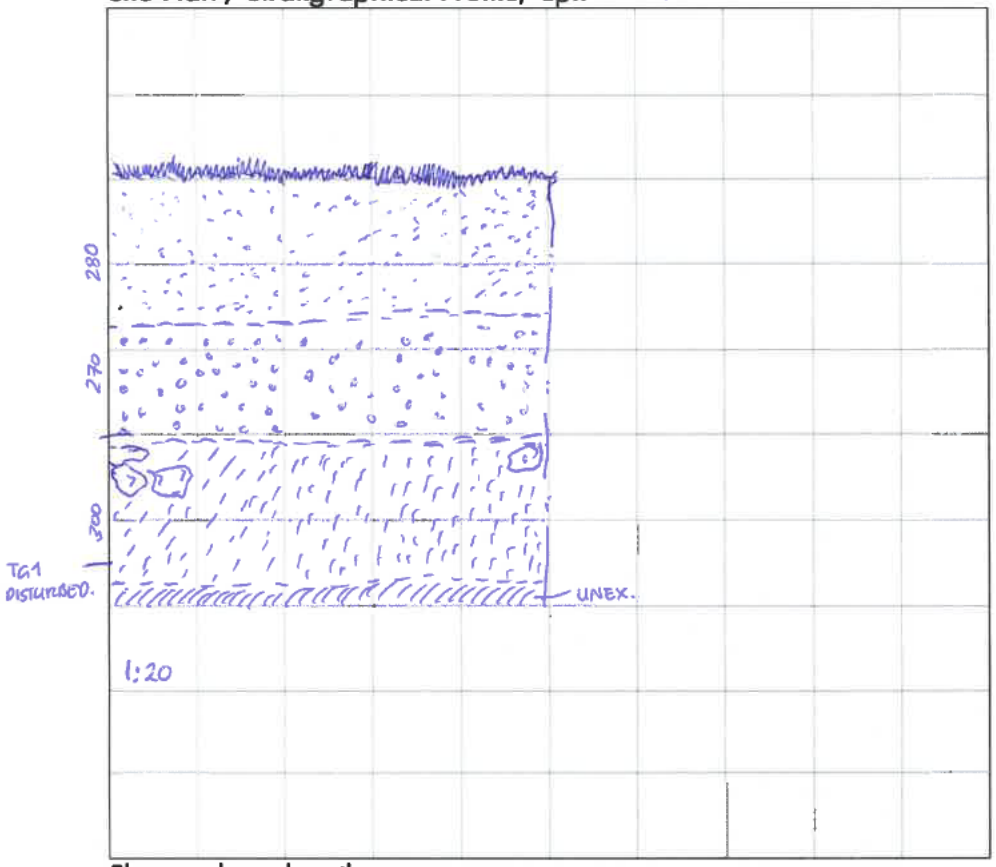
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 09 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN/SP	PAD ID 01: T19	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm) 1000x1000	Crew Members: JW; SP; NN.			
TP ID/Landform DUNE → Historic fill.			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☒ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☒ Loose ☐ Friable ☒ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
				70% silty 30% sandy w/ tree root inclusions. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0 – 280	broken glass, ceramic piece.		
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:	~~280~~			
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:	280 – 560	Complete brick fragment piece of tile @ 600mm. metal piece. wire, glass - frag.		grey/black silty soils w/ historical ~~inclusions~~ finds & bricks.
				grey soil. potentially TG1. sandstone & AB brick. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	560 – 930	o/d service ceramic frag roof tile frag.		historical glass is still found. animal bone found.
				Disturbed context w/ remnants of 1960s structure including tile, roof tile, glass building wire brick. Munsell Colour Name & No.:		PIT IS ABANDONED @ 930		
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit NORTH WALL



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Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

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LEGEND

10YR 3/1 V.D. GRAY ph. 7

10YR 3/2 V. D. G. BROWN. ph 7

10YR 5/1 GRAY - ph7.

LEGEND

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 08 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN	PAD ID 01 : 18	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm) 1 x 1m	Crew Members: AW; SP; NN			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
				dark brown/grey silty 70% w/ granules (sand) 30%. fill-levelly. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0-100mm	bits of broken glass		
				as above w/ trace of imported sand (brown) loose Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100-200mm	" " ceramic piece, (19th		
				transition to fine grey Munsell Colour Name & No.: (as above 200-300)	200-300mm	—		
				transition appears 380-400mm. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300-400	—		
				TG1. loose grey soil sand. compact but loose. angular micro gravels w/ specs of charcoal. Munsell Colour Name & No.: 7.5YR 5/1 GRAY - PH:7 (NEUT.)	400-500mm.	—		
				transition to white grey sand. north section the height varies w/ what appears to be a diff. soil type w/ iron stone inclusions. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500-600 600-700	— —		

tree branch running north south in @ A and D. approx 10cm width.

sand white grey.

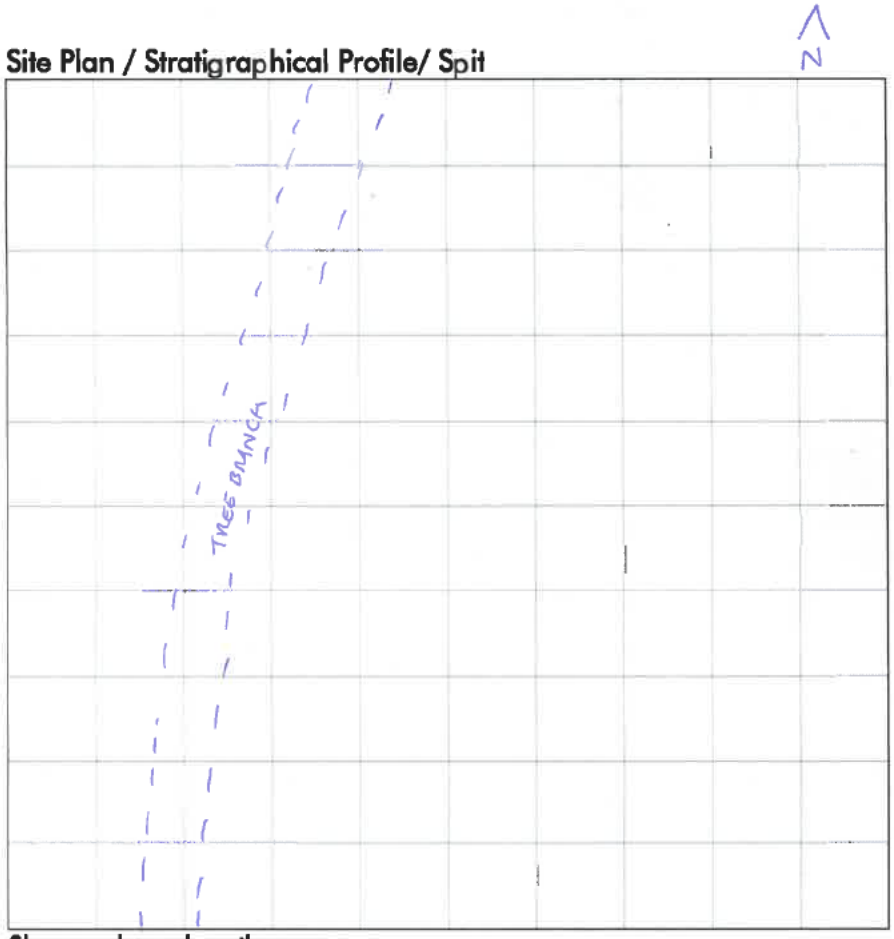
sharp transition to coffee rock @ 1050 - 1100 - undulation @ base.

7-800 Piece frgs of ceramic

8-900

900-1000

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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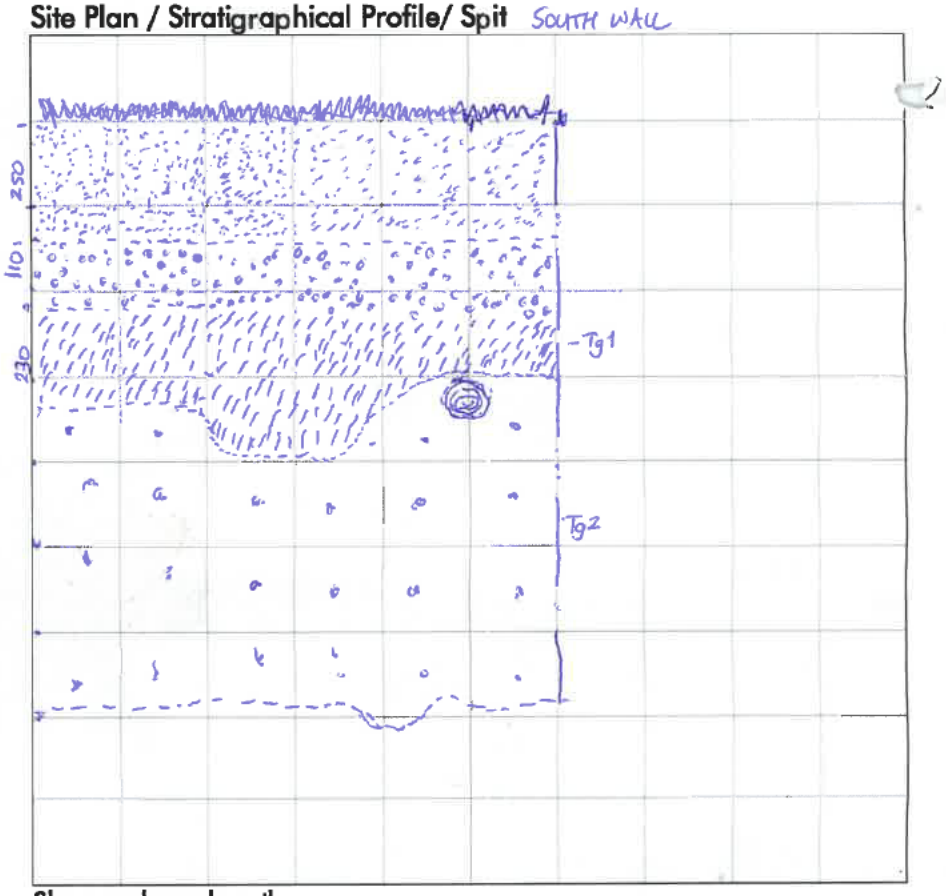
Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit SOUTH WALL



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LEGEND

LEGEND

10YR 3/2 V.d greyish brown ph:7

10YR 4/2 D. GREYISH BROWN. ph 7.

10YR 5/1 GREY. ph 7

10YR 7/1 Light Grey. ph: 6½.

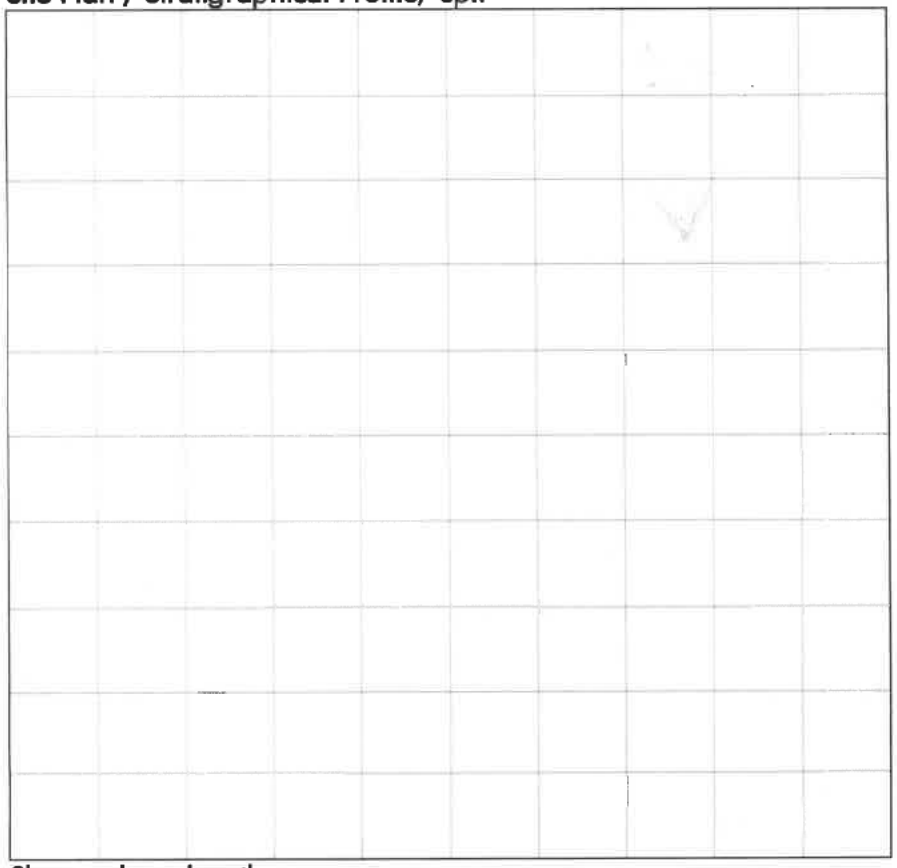
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 7/04/25	Recorder (s): A.	PAD ID	Area ID TP17	Associated site:	
E/N		1000mm x 1000mm TP Size (mm)	Crew Members: Ethan, Curtis			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1		Sandy black soil, bioturbation Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100			
		2		As above, basalt + glass inclusions Larger rocks 20mm thick Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200			Oyster shell fragment .. Q.D.
		3		11 Munsell Colour Name & No.:	270 mm			Stopped @ PVC pipe service
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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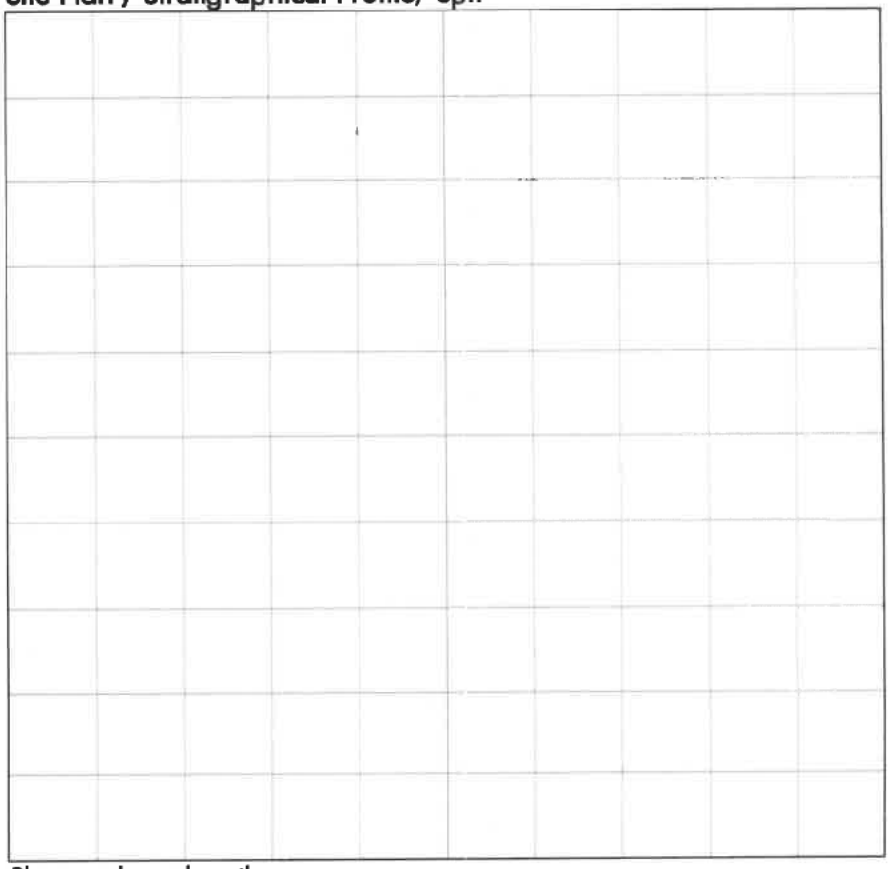
LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 02 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN	PAD ID 1 : TP16	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm) 100x100cm	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No

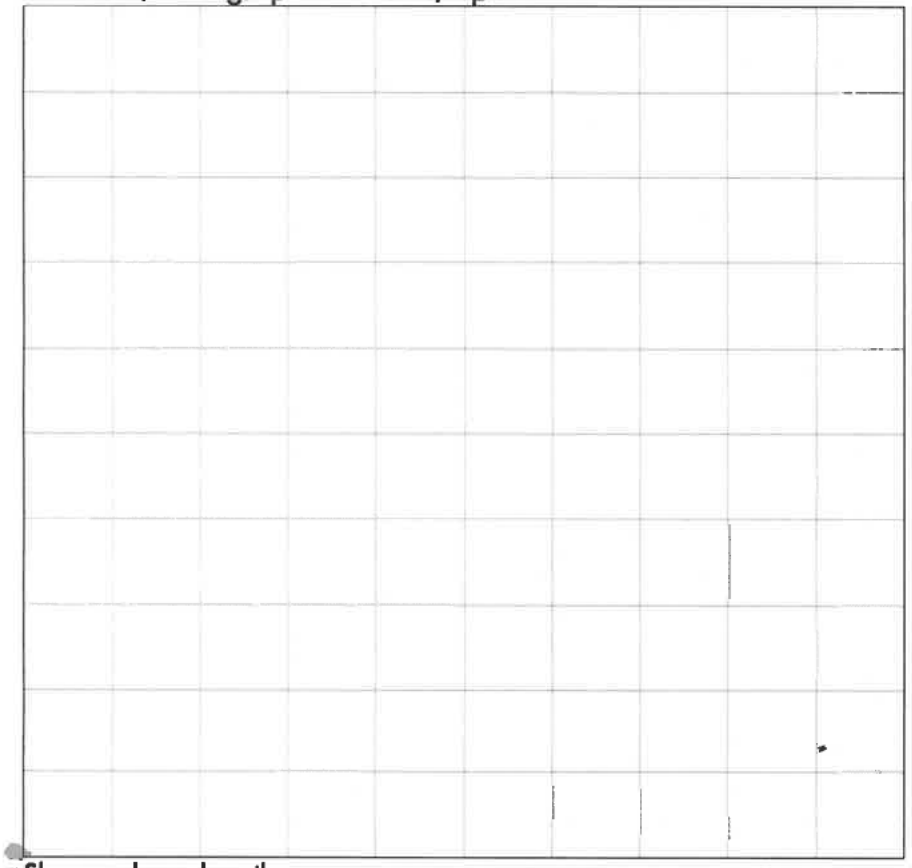
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet

Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		7		White sand - consistant w/ dune. some small pebbles & Munsell Colour Name & No.: some coffee rock.	700	—	—	sand dune. Some charcoal inclusions.
		8		" Munsell Colour Name & No.:	800	"	"	WHITE SAND.
		9		" Munsell Colour Name & No.:	900	"	"	10 YR 7/2 7 PH
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				

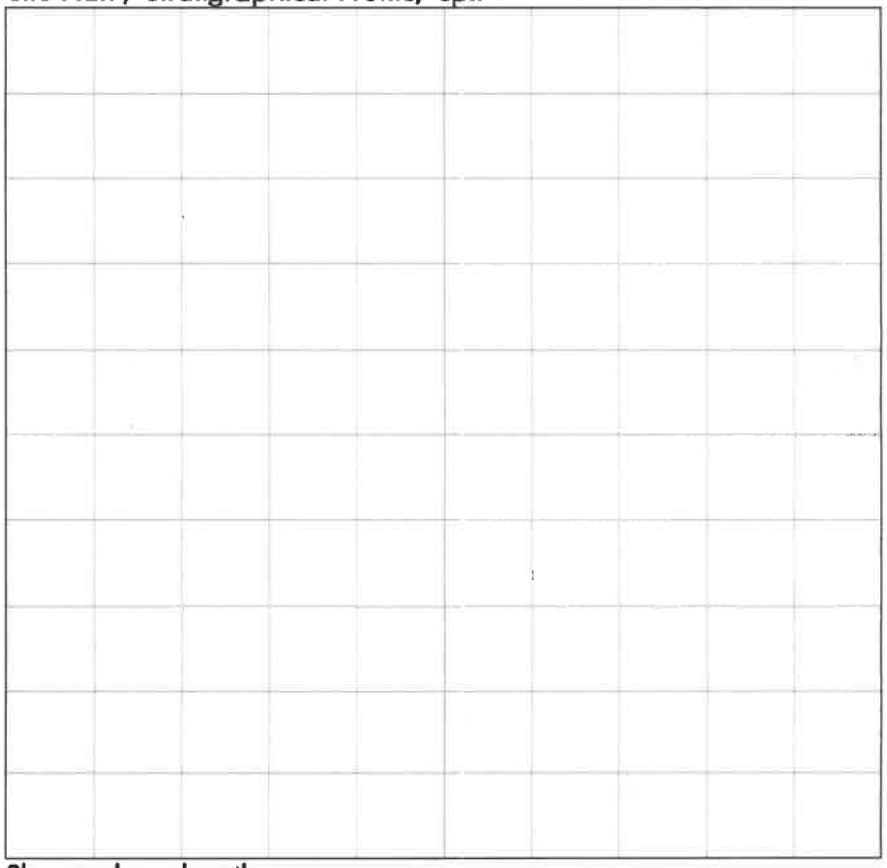
Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 02 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN + MH	PAD ID 01. TP 16	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (CM mm) 100 × 100	Crew Members: NN + MH			
TP ID/Landform SAND DUNE			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1		NOTE: REMOVED 1ST 80MM FOR TURF. Dark brown, humic, w/ sand grain, dark soil - silty. 10% angular stone w/ pot charcoal nodule 1% 'gravel inclusions'. Munsell Colour Name & No.: LOAMY w/ a shade of clay - NODULES OF SANDSTONE @ APPROX 50-100MM	100MM	Pieces of mod. glass frag. (beer bottle) one transparent (clear) code 19th C. beer frag. - plastic pieces frag.	-	6½ PH 10 YR 2/2
		2		SPECS OF MAROON @ SURFACE OF S1 2 (100MM), less inclusions <1% silty w/ less sand granuals, - pot of top soil level's for ground. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200MM	- Plastic thin (clear-small) brown glass frag.	-	
		3		Sharp transition from S1-S2 to sand > inclusion gravel and brick fragment <1%. - Sand (yellowish grey) Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300MM	Sandstock brick @ A west wall.	-	
		4		as above w/ lomps of deteriorated sandstone. pertrified wood found @ C quad. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400MM	Sandstock brick as above same item FNAC GLASS BLOWN Rusted wire, iron rod (rusted) nail, brick, ceramic piece.	C 1 D 2	3 BASALT POT. ARTEFACTS RECO. ANALYSIS. 7 PH 10 YR 3/5
		5		Contin. of sand dry in patches, light moist in others. Disturbed layer based on incl. inclusions Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500MM	Brick on surface between S5 and S6. Glass fragment in A and petrified wood.	A 3	Same as above for artefacts
		6		Sand continuity appears disturbed, removed 2 frag. brick pieces, spots of charred wood, small brick fragment >1% Munsell Colour Name & No.:	600MM	brick fragment incl 1/2 brick.	C: 1 charc D: Frag burnt	Transition. worked wood.

Sand is now clean and fine

Total depth: 900mm - TG2

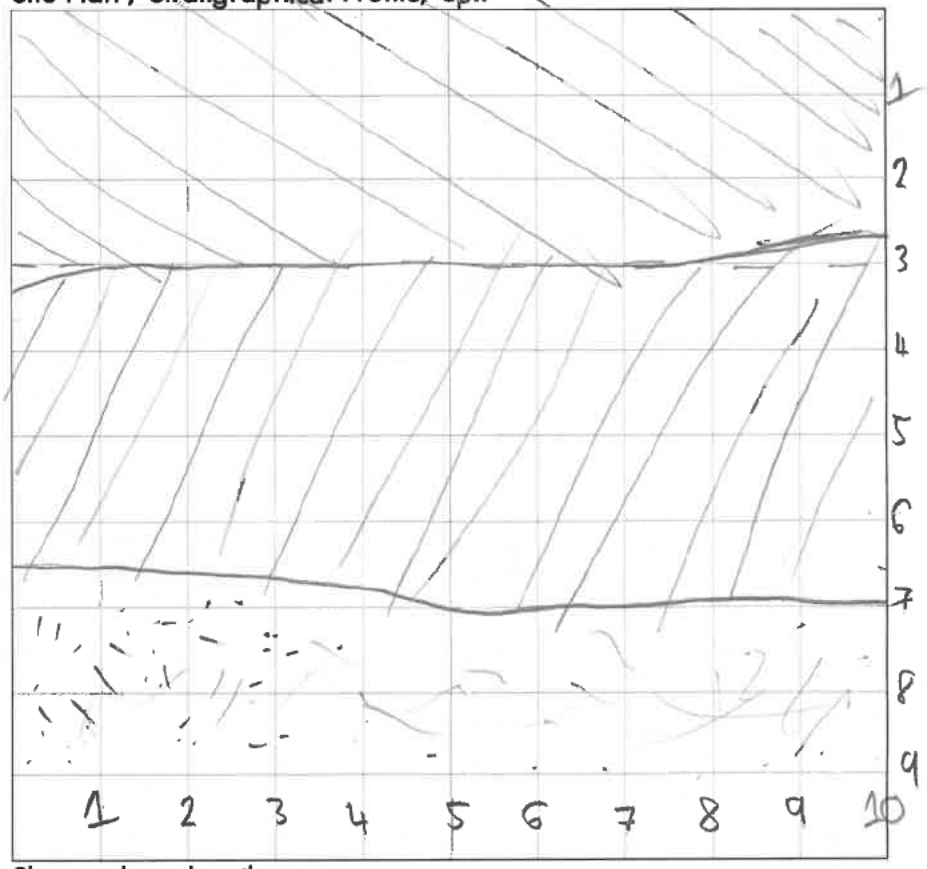
North facing wall. SP. TP16

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

A
N

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 07 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN	PAD ID 01 : TP15	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (~~mm~~) 1x1M.	Crew Members: JG; SP; PD.			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1		SOUTH ABUTTING TENNIS COURT, MOUNED W/ FILL, + DBROWN FINE BROWN SAND FILL. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0-100	Brokenglass, ceramic, beer, transparent-clear.		
		2		dark brown fine sand fill. variety size of angular gravel, up to palm sized. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100-200	brick/rubble fill.		
		3		Reduction in size of angular gravel, slightly increase of silt 20%. Slight darker and moist. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200 - 300	less mod inclusion or historic.		
		4		Silty dark brown, w/ clay orange small nodules, silty clay, more prominent in south section. 5-10% patch of sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300 - 400	no fragments.		
		5		as above w/ trace of sand, white, firm-really compact soft Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400 - 500			
		6		transitioning to sand @ appx 550. This is surprisingly @ a higher level than TP 16 Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500 - 600	QC - micro frag of shell 4		

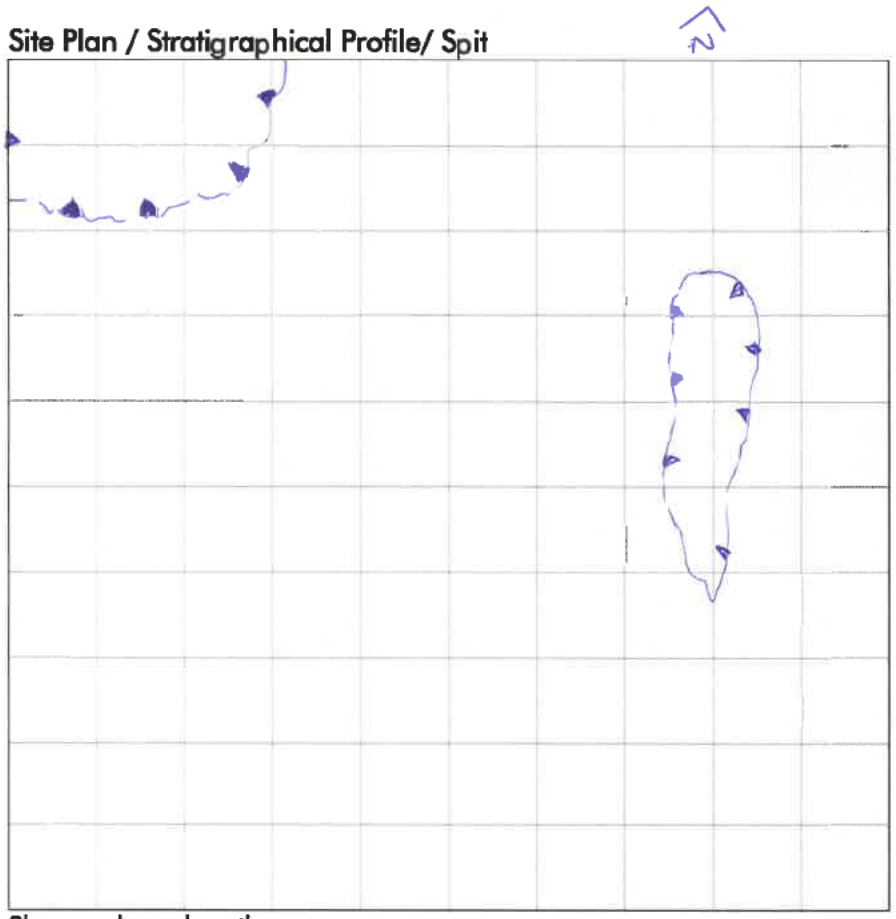
7 Light Yellowish grey ~~the~~ Sand - bleached 700 Fragments of shell very loose compaction.

8-9 as above.

9-10 transition - sharp to coffee rock 1.8m

Sample : taken north wall (west) @ 900mm . (photo taken) .

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

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LEGEND

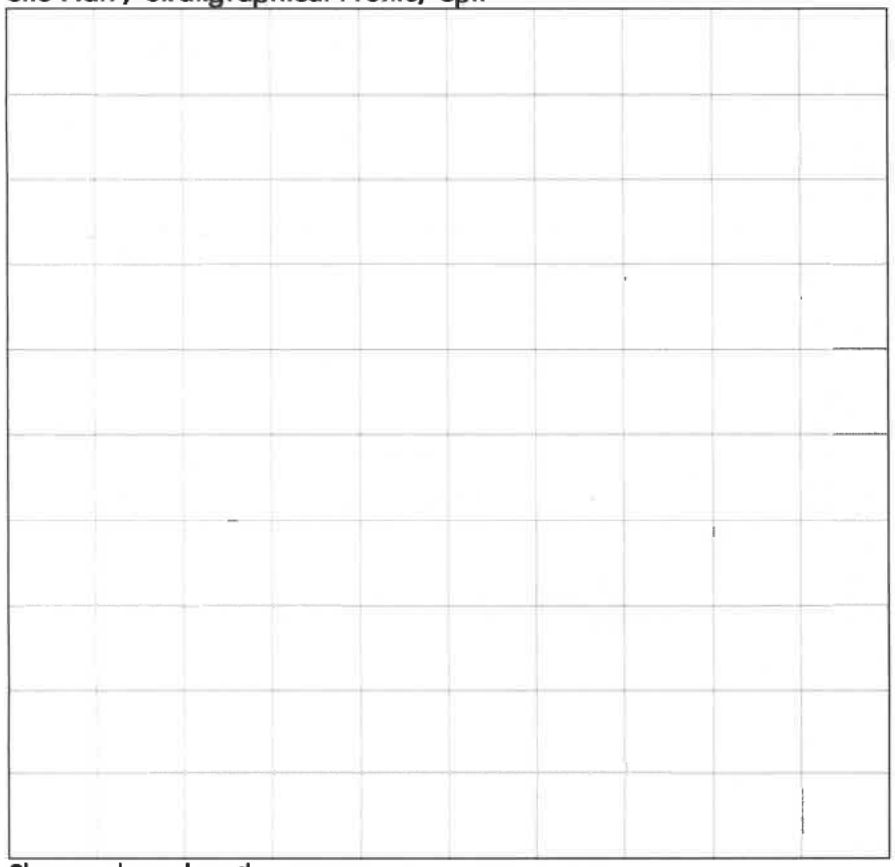
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 3/4/25	Recorder (s): Gad	PAD ID	Area ID PIT K4AD	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm)	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1/2	001	Dark grey silty Sand friable, topsoil. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	50gm. — 50-100	Plastic		
		3/4	002	Dark grey silty sand friable Subsoil Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100-150 — 150-200	"		
		5/6		as above Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200-250 250-300	Brick, Plastic.		
		7/8	003	Dark Grey sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300-350 350-400		1	one artefact in SPIT 7
		9/10		Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400-450 450-500			
		11/12		Reddish Sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500-550 550-600			

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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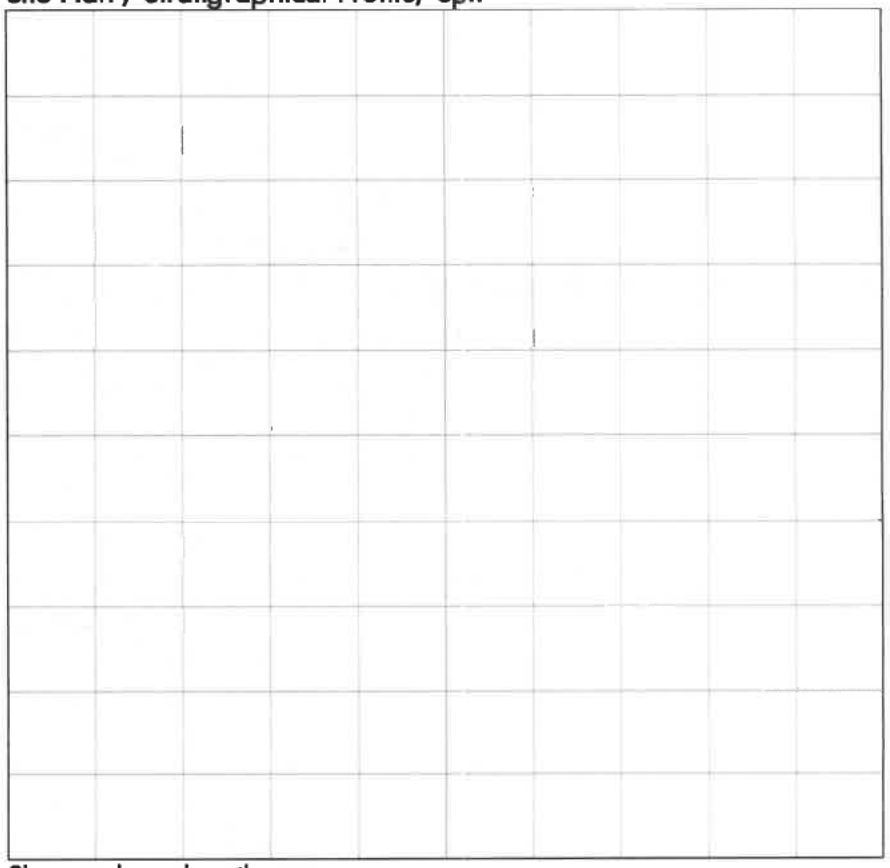
Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 2/4/25	Recorder (s): GJH	PAD ID	Area ID PIT 14C	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm)	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

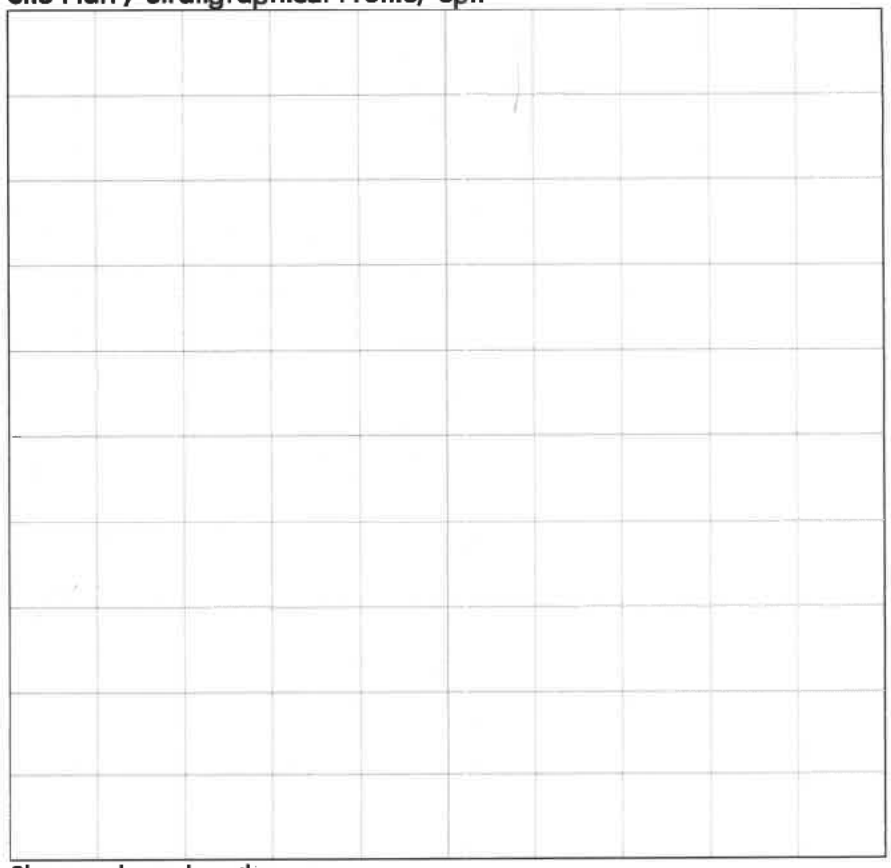
Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1/2	001	Dark Grey silty sand friable TOPSOIL grass roots Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0-50mm 50-100	PLASTIC ceramic		
		3/4	002	Dark Grey silty sand friable subsoil Munsell Colour Name & No.:	150-150 150-200	"		
		5/6		Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200-250 250-300	"		
		7/8	003	Dark grey silty sand friable Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300-350 350-400			
		9/16		Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400-450 450-500			
		11/12	004	Dark reddish sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500-550 550-600			

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 2/4/25	Recorder (s): GTH	PAD ID	Area ID P:C 14 B	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm)	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

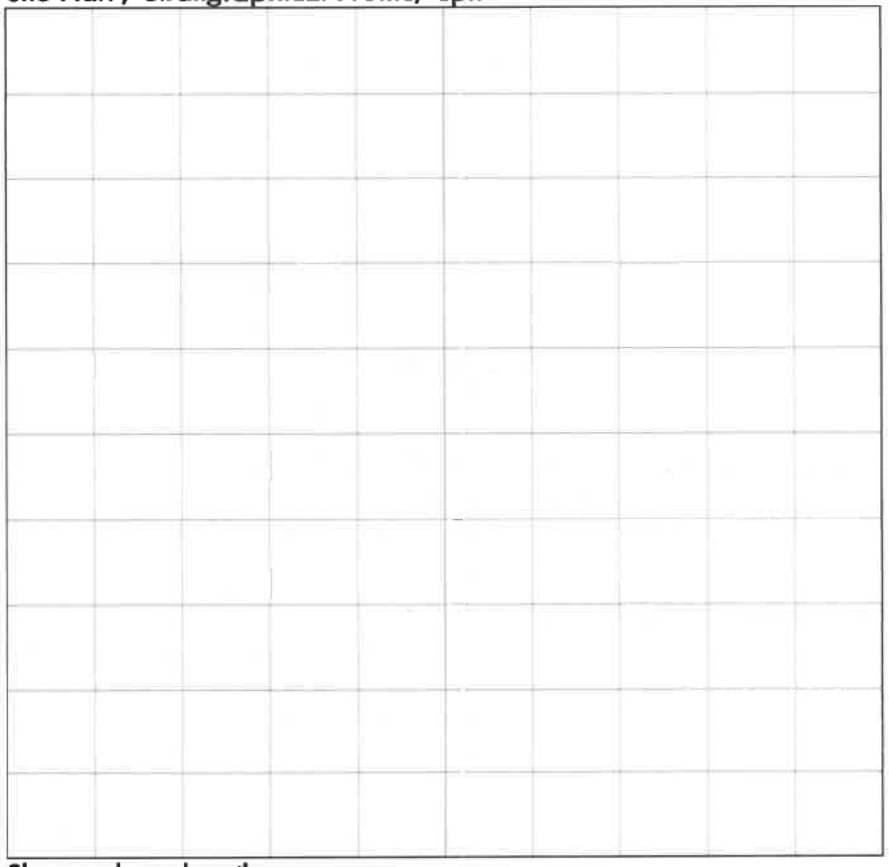
Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1/2	001	Humic, Dark Grey Silty Sand TOPSoil, friable. occ plastic. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0-50 50-100			Roots Reducing with depth
		3/4	002	Dark Grey Silty Sand TOPSoil, friable Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100-150 150-200			increasing grey sand inclusions with depth
		5/6	"	as above Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200-250 250-300			as above
		7/8	— 003	as above Dark GB, Silty Sand, common Grey Sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300-350 350-400			
		9/10		— Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400-450 450-500			
		11/12	004 "	Dark reddish sand occ Pale inc. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500-550 550-600			

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

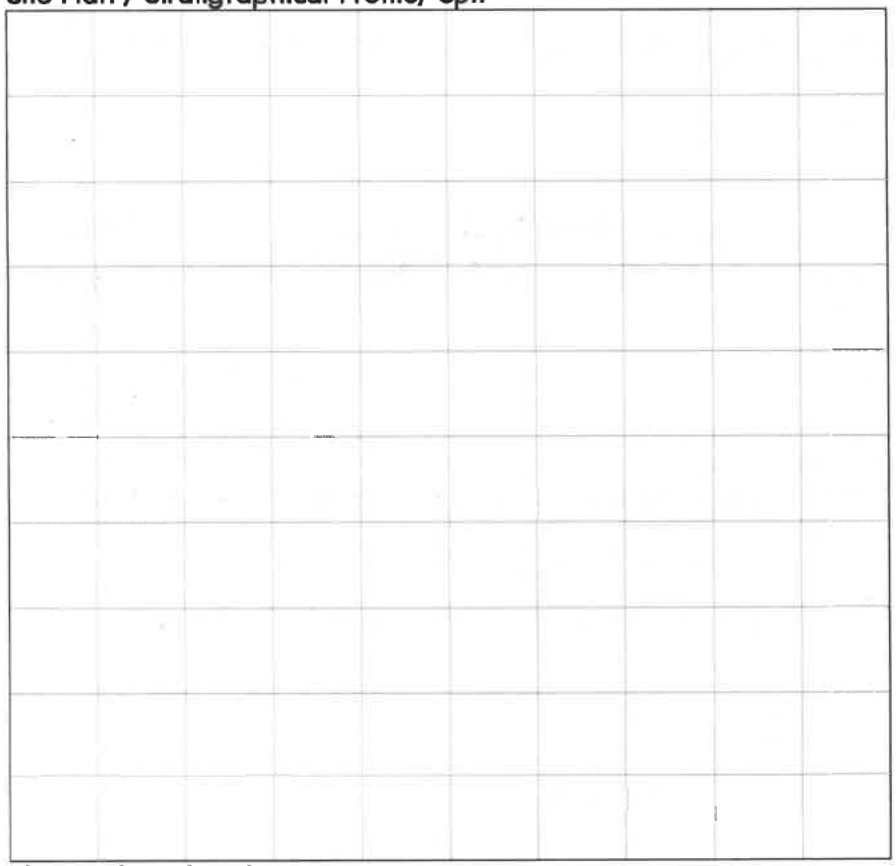
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 2/4/25	Recorder (s): GJH	PAD ID Randwick HS PAD01	Area ID PIT 14 A	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm)	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)
small-med sandstone frag throughout.

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1 / 2	001	Humic, Dark Grey Brown ~~Sand~~ Silty Sand TOPSOIL, Grass roots, friable Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0-50 50-100	v. occ plastic glass "	0	
		3 / 4	002	Dark Grey Brown Silty Sand Subsoil Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100-150 150-200	" "		increase sand (grey) inc. with depth
		5 / 6		as above Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200-250 250-300	" ~~Brick~~ plastic		as above
		7 / 8	a 003	as above ~~V. Dark~~ Brown Silty Sand occ common light grey inclusions Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300-350 350-400		0 0	as
		9 / 10		Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
		11 / 12	004	Dark Reddish Sand oc Pale inc. Munsell Colour Name & No.:				

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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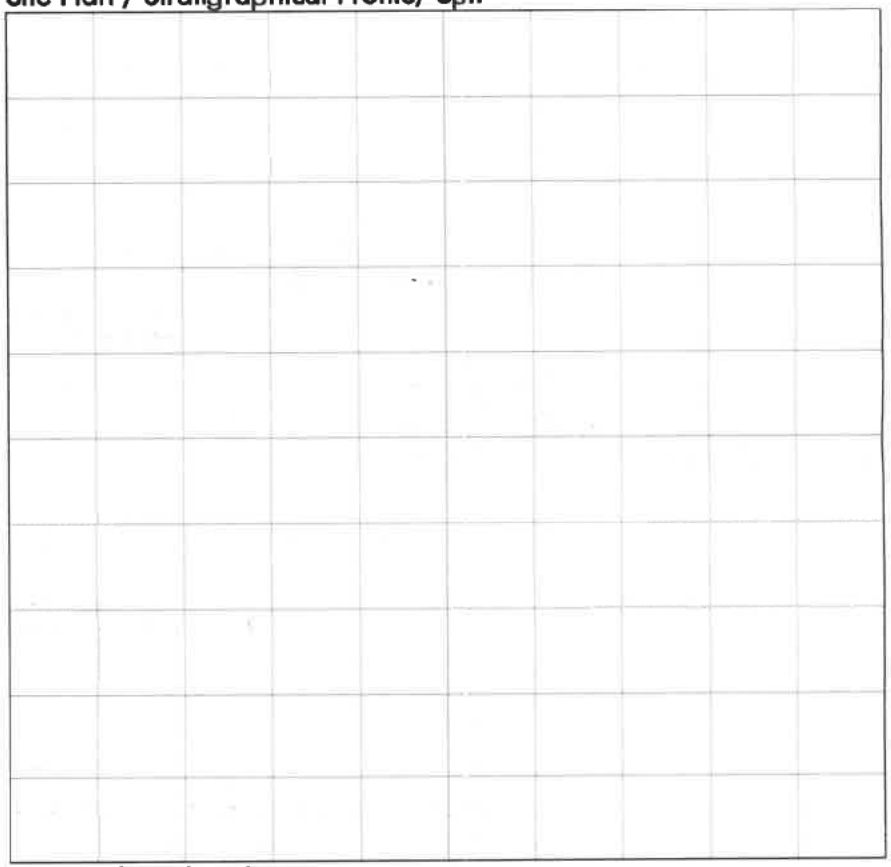
Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

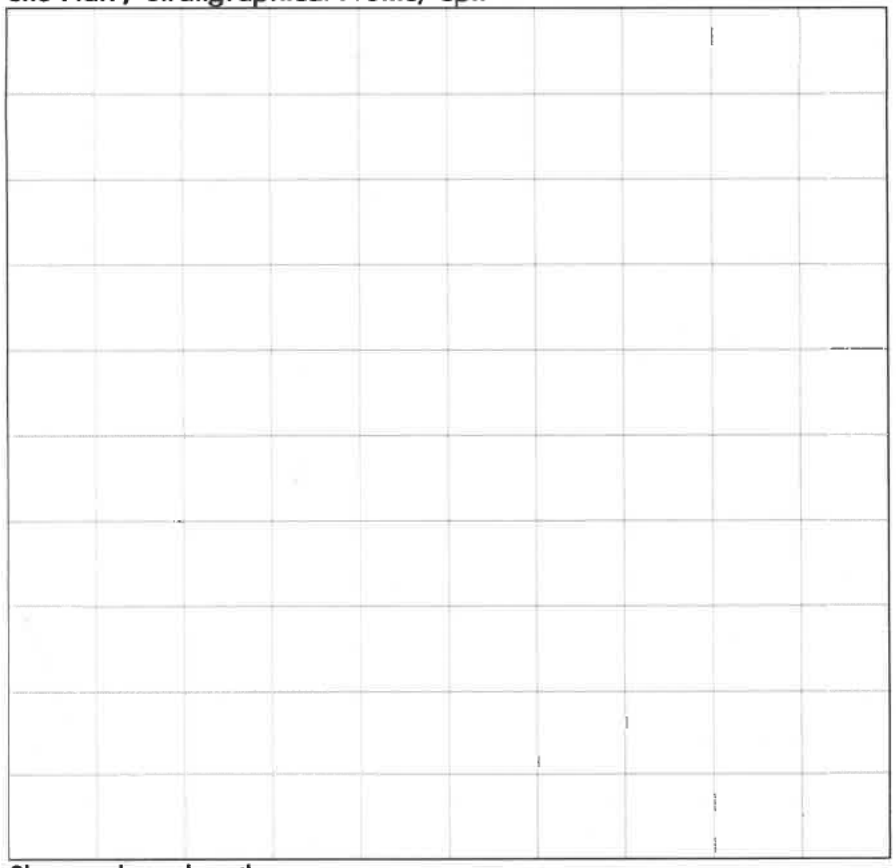
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 4/4/25	Recorder (s): SP + MH	PAD ID	Area ID TP 13	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm)	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		9		4 Munsell Colour Name & No.:	900 mm			11
		10		4 Munsell Colour Name & No.:	1000 mm			11
		11		Dark brown coffee rock @ base Munsell Colour Name & No.:	1100 mm			Little to no inclusions PH: 6
		12		coffee rock Munsell Colour Name & No.:	1100 +			" 10 YR 2/2 PH 7½
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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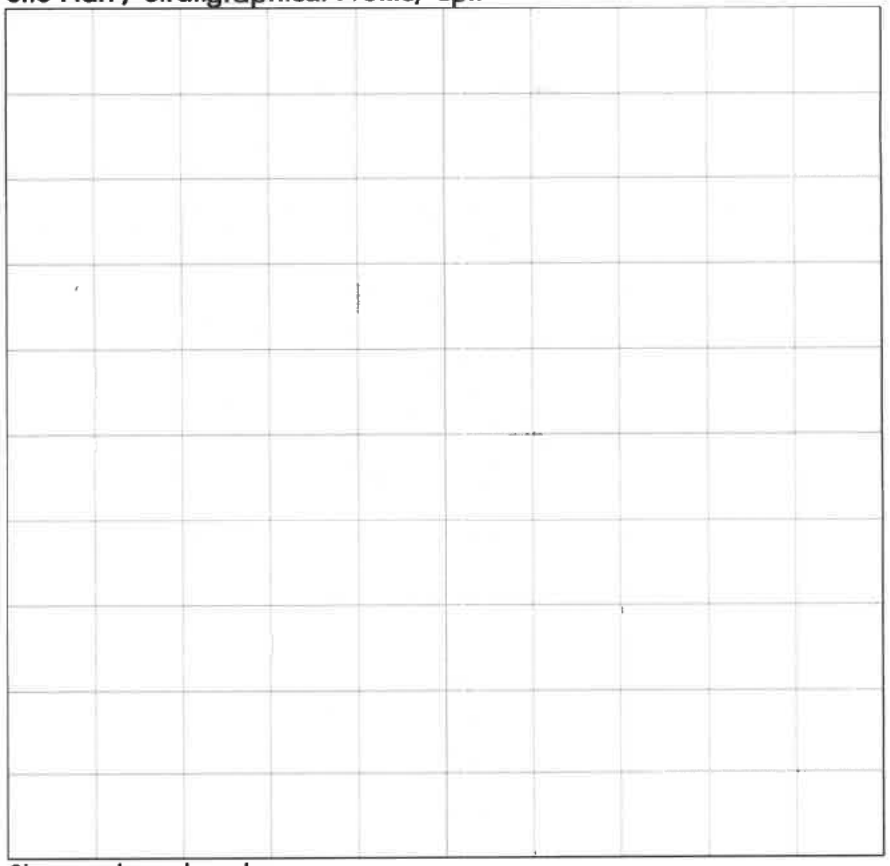
LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

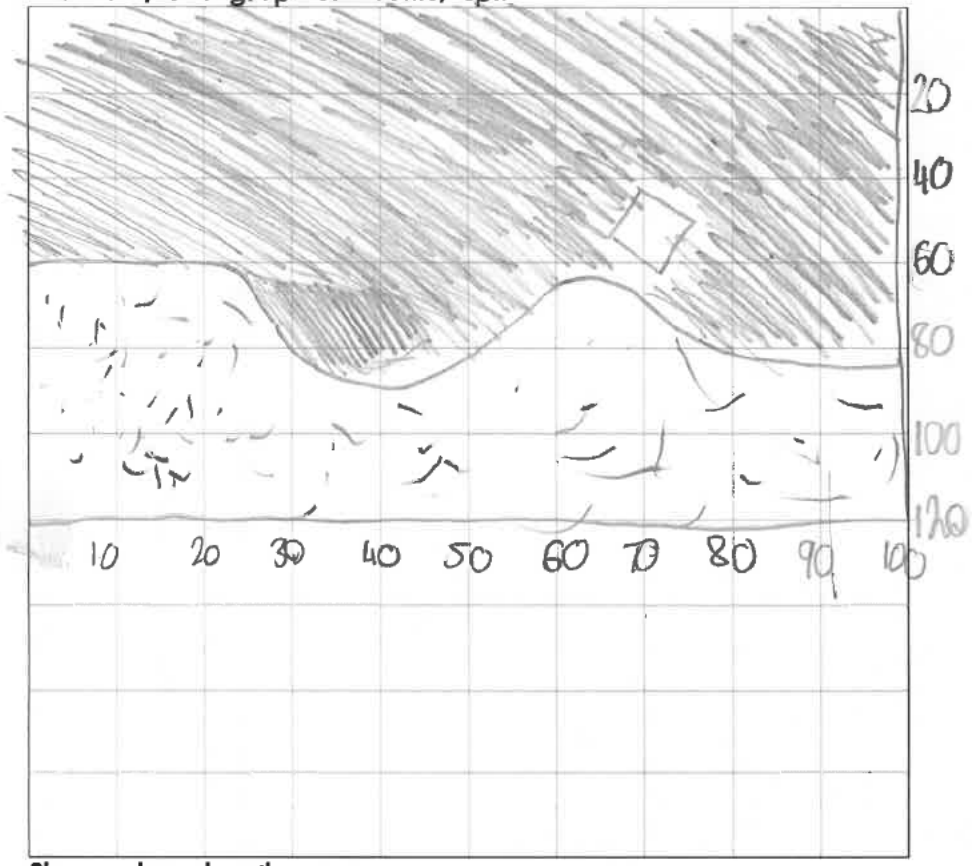
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 03/04/25	Recorder (s): SP + MH	PAD ID	Area ID ~~PB~~TP13	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm)	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1		Topsoil → dark soil w/ stone inclusions. Disturbed. grass inclusion Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100mm			grass w/ root inclusion ~~accounts~~ accounts for 80mm
		2		〃 Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200mm			More brick inclusions with depth.
		3		〃 Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300mm			PH 7 〃
		4		Dark sandy silt like SI-SB. Silty clay smears & Dark grey sand patch. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400mm			Brick linear structure exposed at base. Brick + mortar rubble inclusions. PH 7
		5		〃 transitioning to Light yellowish grey sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500 mm			Service trench cut with dark silt fill at base. Bricks
		6		Light yellowish grey sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	600mm			Some modern inclusions. trench running through middle.
		7		〃	700mm			Small gravel inclusions <5%
		8		〃	800mm			〃

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

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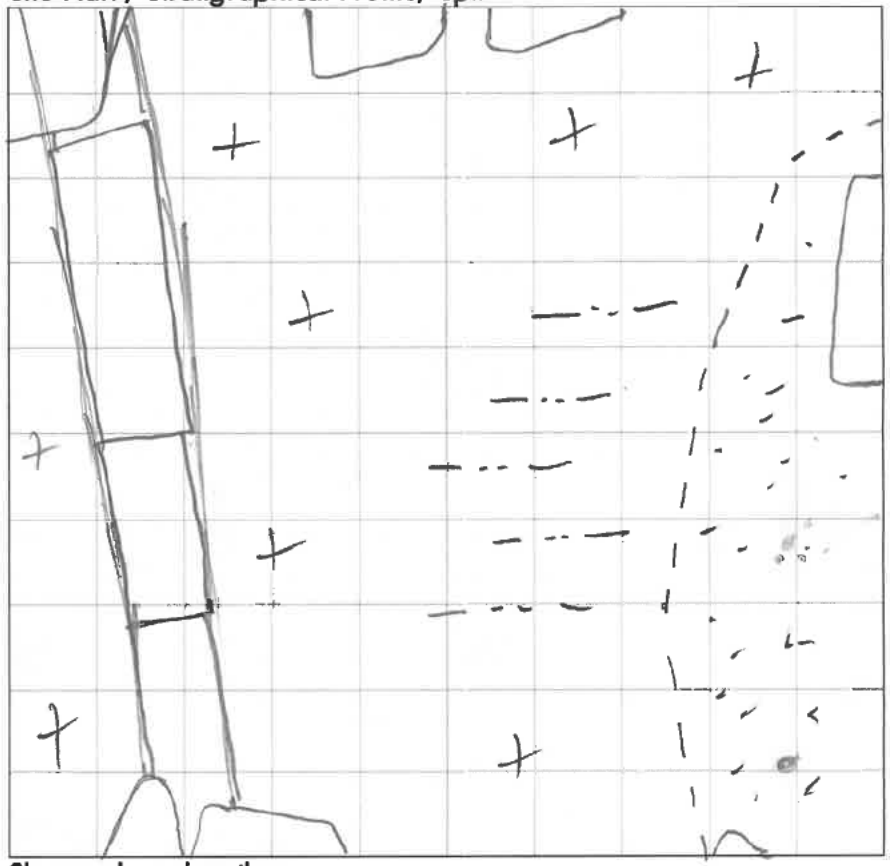

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1:10

LEGEND

= Sand

= Silty clay smears

= Context 1 (Body Silt)

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 4 / 9 / 25	Recorder (s): CC NN MA	PAD ID /	Area ID T12	Associated site: N/A
E/N		TP Size (mm) 1x1m	Crew Members: CC NN MA Paul Boyd.		
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances service trench		

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No

Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet

Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

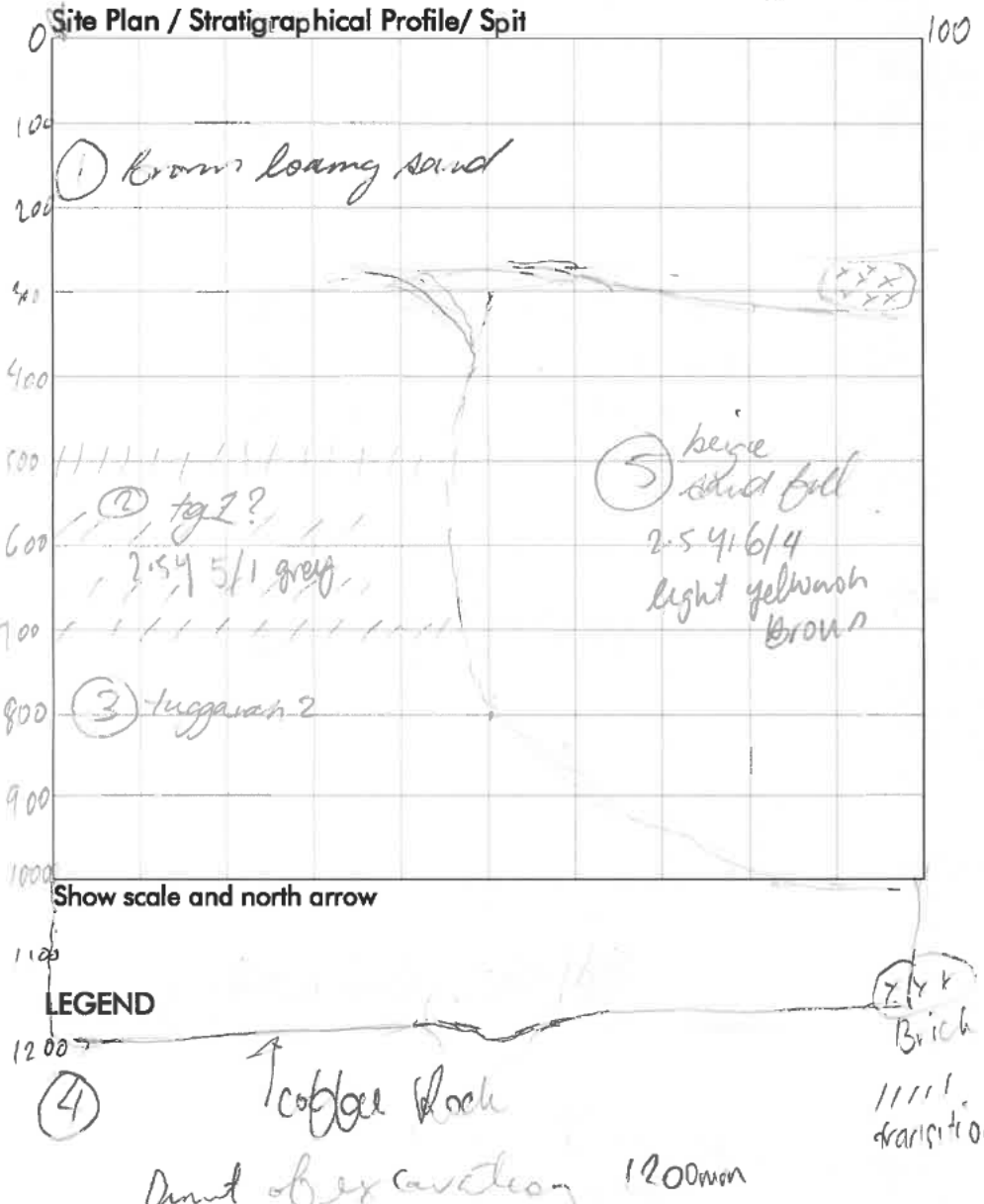
Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		7		Ap(B) brown loam change to botany Munsell Colour Name & No.:	700	modern fill		
		8		disturbed botany / service Munsell Colour Name & No.:	800	modern fill		
		9		disturbed botany / service which terminates at base of spit Munsell Colour Name & No.:	900	quartz piece non artefact		
		10		whole 4 Q to 2? sand turning from greyish to white - large grains Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100			
		11		cobble rock appears @113 Munsell Colour Name & No.:	~~113~~ 120			QA sondage excavated to 113mm to find cobble rock
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:	+ 145mm dip for the cobble rock.			

TP excavated in quadrants 1A 1B / 1C 1D → N

North section A N

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 3/4/25	Recorder (s): NN + MH	PAD ID 1 : T12	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm) 1000 × 1000	Crew Members: Matt Ethan + Kurtis.			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1	1	see comments Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100	Historic ceramic dorodic late 19th · disured broken ceramic service line.		Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt (90% Si, 30% Sa) Inclusions: roots, rubbish, glass, gravel
		2	1	We removed the top 100mm for the turf, hence comments relate to 100-200mm.. Appears to be old S-L IN @ B+D. (hence disuse brick + ceramic) Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200mm.	↓ Plus frags. of clear from bottle. no diagnostic 0 - 200mm.		
		3	1	Dark brown, silty w/ fine sand grain inclusions ALL LEVELLING FILL interface at base sand change? Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300mm	modern fill N/A		AB Brickworks Brick 1930-1945?
		4	1+2	change from brown in QB+D with into yellow sand Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400mm	modern fill in B+D		
		5	1+2	QA+C brown loam D+B yellow sand service fill Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500mm	modern fill		
		6		A+C brown loam change to disturbed botany sand (white) Munsell Colour Name & No.:	600	modern fill		

service pit steel present

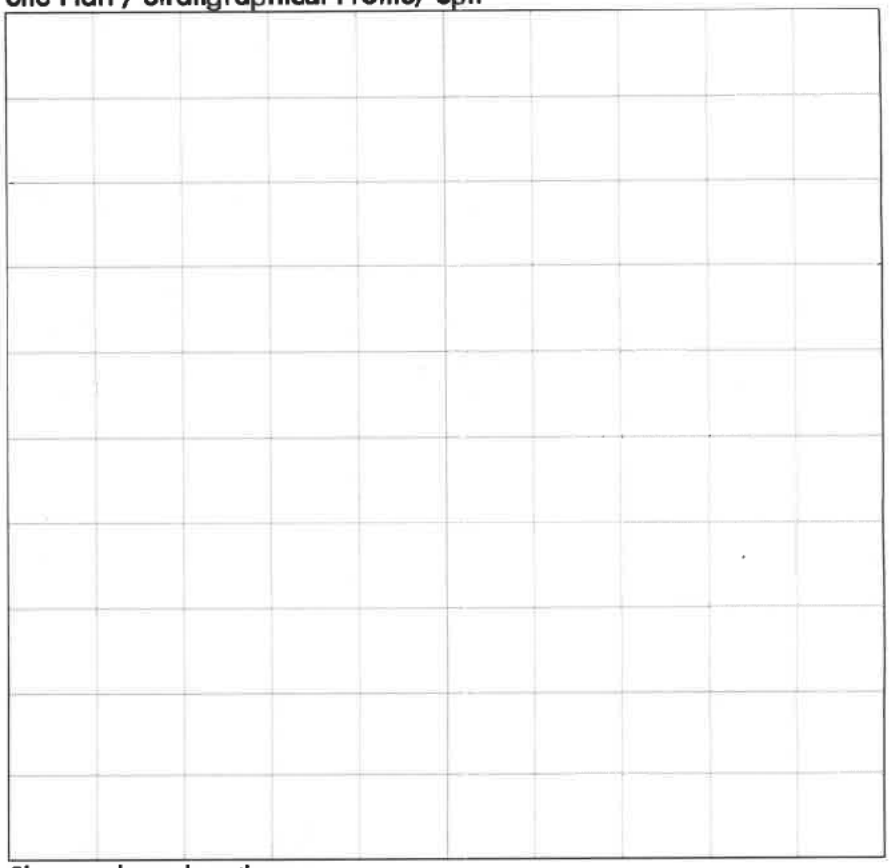
1350-
Total depth 1450mm - disturbed

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

Show scale and north arrow

LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 04 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN SP	PAD ID TP 11	Area ID	Associated site:	

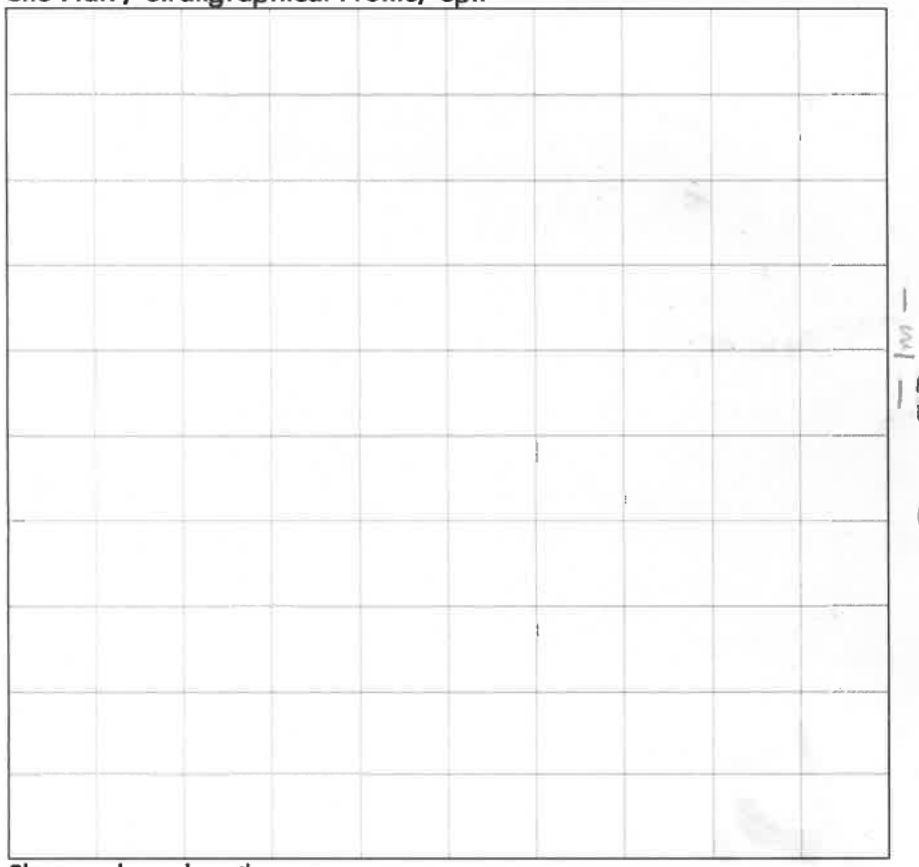
E/N			TP Size (~~mm~~ CM) 100× 100	Crew Members:
TP ID/Landform				Disturbances

					Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)
Humic	☐ Yes	☐ No			
Moisture	☐ Dry	☐ Damp	☐ Wet		
Consistency	☐ Loose	☐ Friable	☐ Compact	☐ Cemented	

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
			1	Removed 100MM of MULCH before commency excavation Dark brown with grey charcoal, with sand inclusion >20% Munsell Colour Name & No.: 10YR 2/2	0 – 100 100 – 200	disused electrical line. And disused water pipe (south section)		
			2	Historic levelly fill betwee 0-500mm – gravelly and angular stones @ 450mm same ~~sor~~ soil type. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200 – 300			
			3 4	as above Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300 – 400	mod. chip packet – remaining mod wrapper in east section		
			5 6	– Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400 – 500 500 – 600			
			7	dark yellow soil – colour due to fill Ditting above grainy, moist, gravel mod/sand (5%). Traces of dark red Munsell Colour Name & No.:	600 – 700	broken glass fragments		
			8	change to sandy increase Munsell Colour Name & No.:	700 – 800 – 940mm.			

clay change @ 940mm – no trace of sandy Tq 1 or 2 940 – 1000
Typical of the area

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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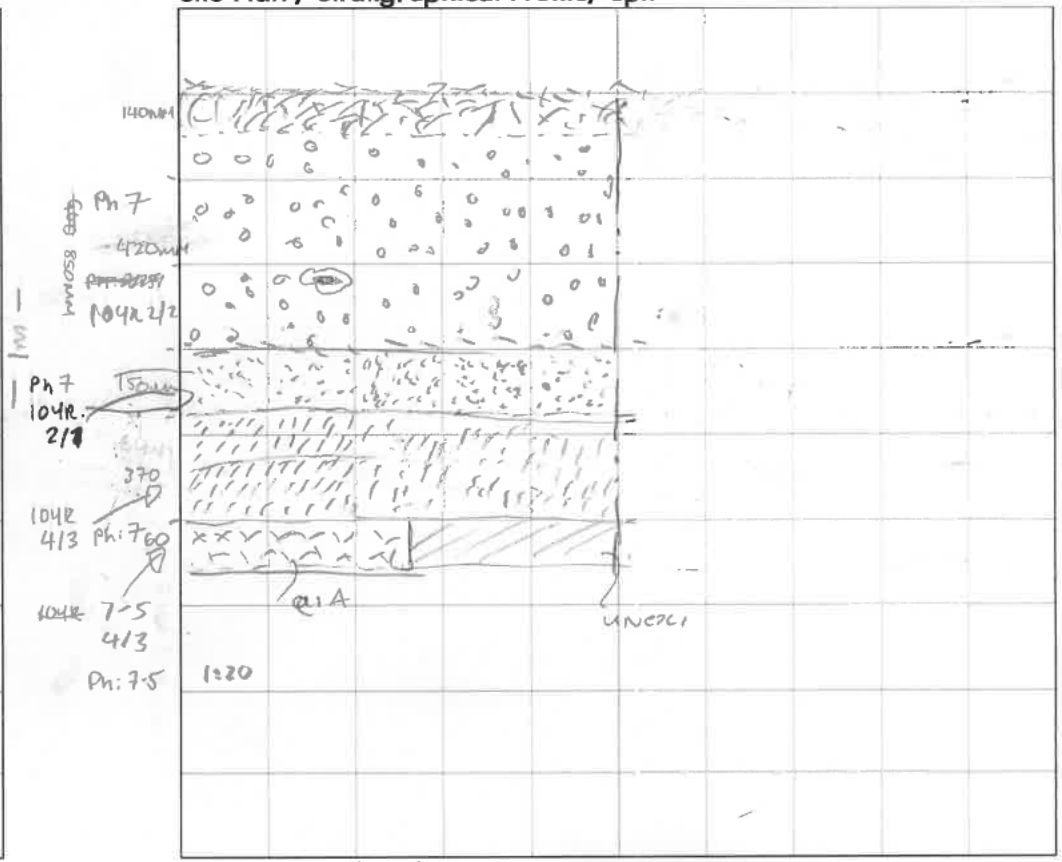
Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

LEGEND

- TREE ROOTS
- HISTORIC FILL SILTY/CL. SANDY MODULES
- HUMIC DARK BROWN SILTY 5% SANDY MODULES
- SANDY DARK COFFEE SILTY 90% SAND.
- SANDY CLAY.

Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 4/4/25	Recorder (s): CC MH MA	PAD ID 1	Area ID 10	Associated site: N/A	
E/N		1000x1000 TP Size (mm)	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform sand plain			Disturbances tree roots			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)
building clay redeposited over levelling fill - sandy

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
		1		top 80mm topsoil grass removed and set aside Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100		0	
		2		mixed redeposited clay (grey, maroon mottled) Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200		0	rock, concrete, brick danger tape charcoal plastic, glass
		3		as above, greater sand content Munsell Colour Name & No.:	300		0	danger tape (QB)
		4		Brown, coarse grained sand. rocky pebble & ironstone inclusions Munsell Colour Name & No.:	400		0	
		5		some patches of grey sand, very coarse sand & gravel Munsell Colour Name & No.:	500		0	
		6		Uniform, orange/brown coarse rough sand, compacted. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	600		0	abandoned due to service line.

A	B
D	C

N

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit

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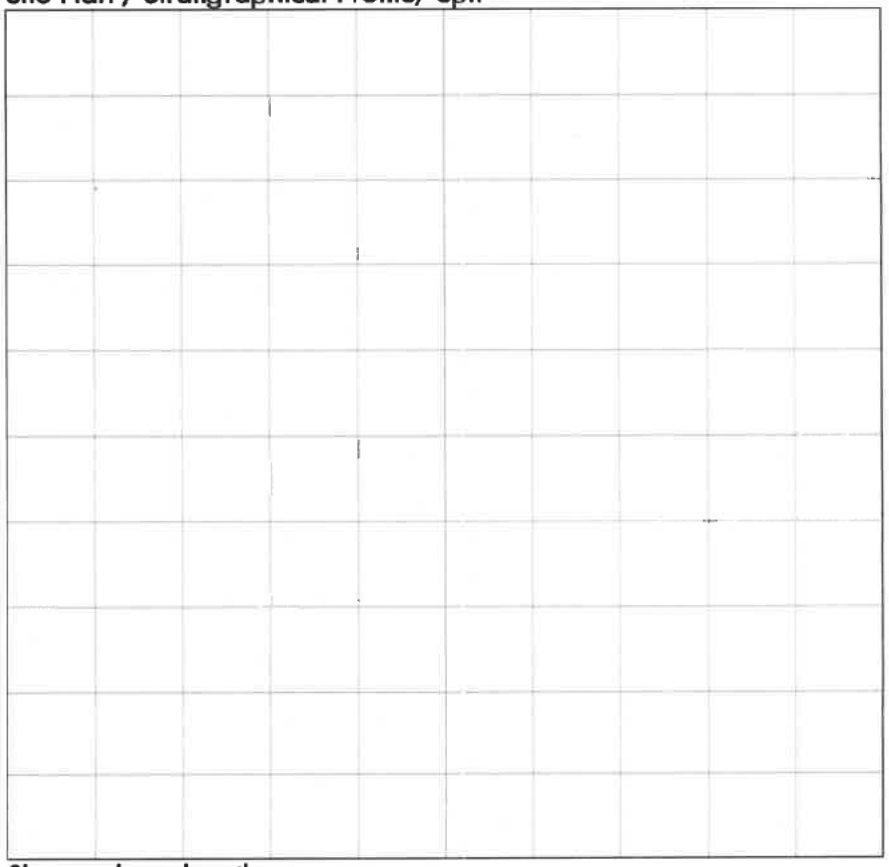
LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

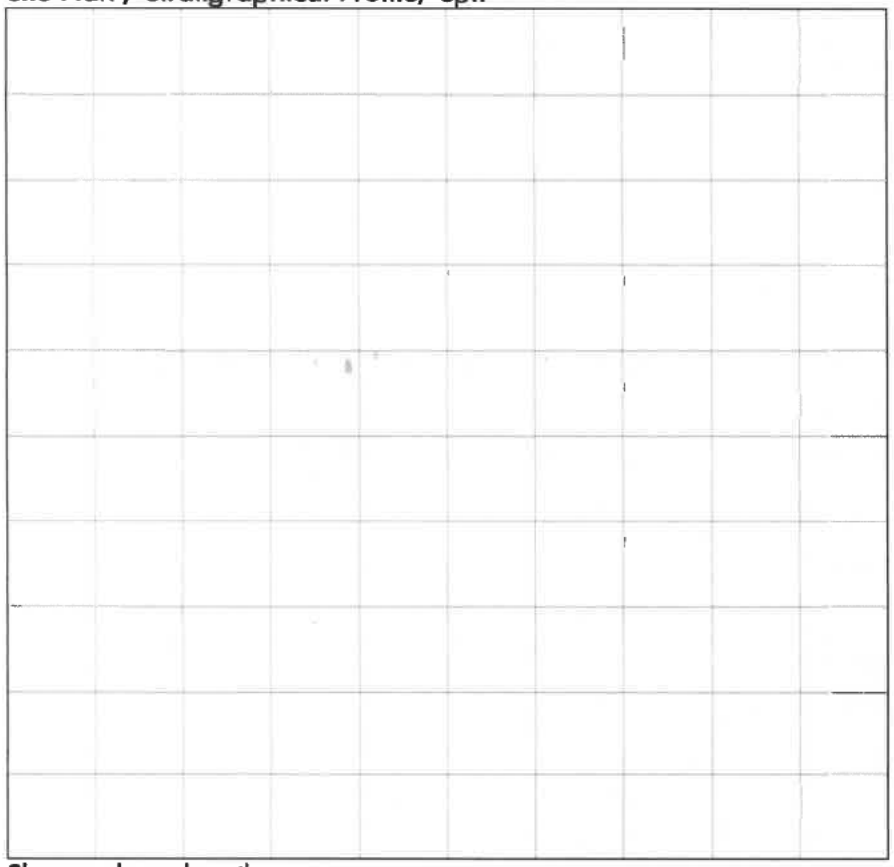
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 08 / 4 / 25	Recorder (s): NW	PAD ID 01: TP 3	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm) 1 x 1 M	Crew Members:			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
				Removed first 10cm of turf and top soil (levelling soil) imported fill 30% sand 70% silt. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	0 - 100		1	
				Loose dark grey sand w/ pockets of yellow sand - some modern gravel remaining Munsell Colour Name & No.:	100 - 200			Partially disturbed A2 horizon? - Not completely fill like elsewhere.
				Abandoned due to service line running east west. Munsell Colour Name & No.:	200 - 300.			
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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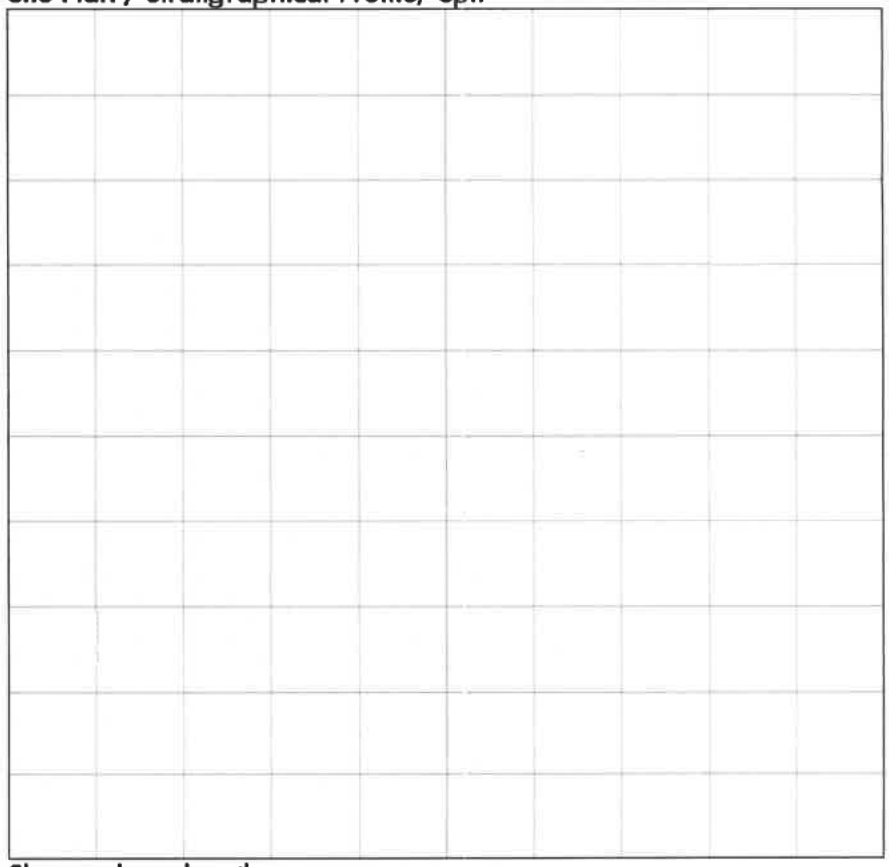
LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

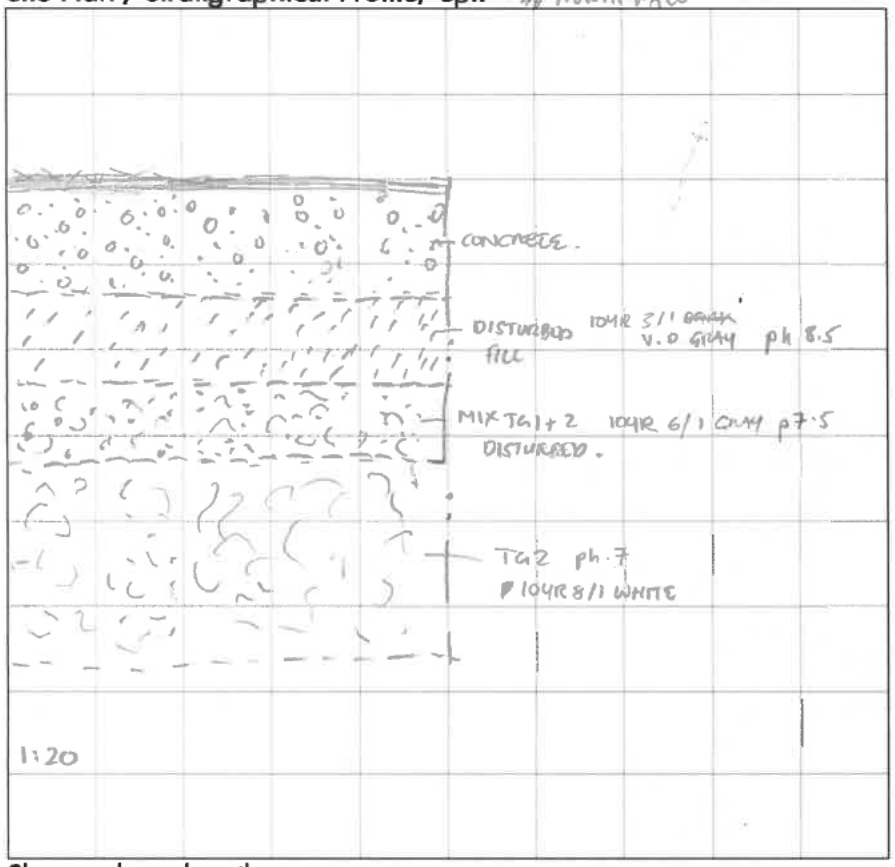
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys	Date: 14 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN	PAD ID 01 : TP 1	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		TP Size (mm) 1 x 1M	Crew Members: NN : JG : MH : TO			
TP ID/Landform			Disturbances			

Humic	☐ Yes	☐ No			Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)
Moisture	☐ Dry	☐ Damp	☐ Wet		
Consistency	☐ Loose	☐ Friable	☐ Compact	☐ Cemented	

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
			1	Removed 380mm before ex began. Removal of Tar Mac, concrete and levelling fill. SP: Soft loose sand, refill, colour same as Tg 1 (grey with) Tg 2 lense Munsell Colour Name & No.: (white grey).		Remnants of service (pipe fragments). Broken brick fragments		
			2	Service fill in * Quad. increased ~~of~~ white gray loose sand, dry loose - leaving w/ grey Munsell Colour Name & No.:		Mod. piece of brick glass and tile <1%.		
			3	as 2 Munsell Colour Name & No.:		Frag. of s-line (ceramic glazed).		
			4	Sharp transition to white gray sand - dry loose - @ 450mm. Munsell Colour Name & No.:		—		
			5-9	White grey sand, v. loose and fine, running straight through sieve. Some old inclusions <1%. Munsell Colour Name & No.:		—		
				change @ 400mm - early signs of coffee rock. @ 900mm Munsell Colour Name & No.:		—		

950mm from string line - white gray sand

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit NORTH WALL



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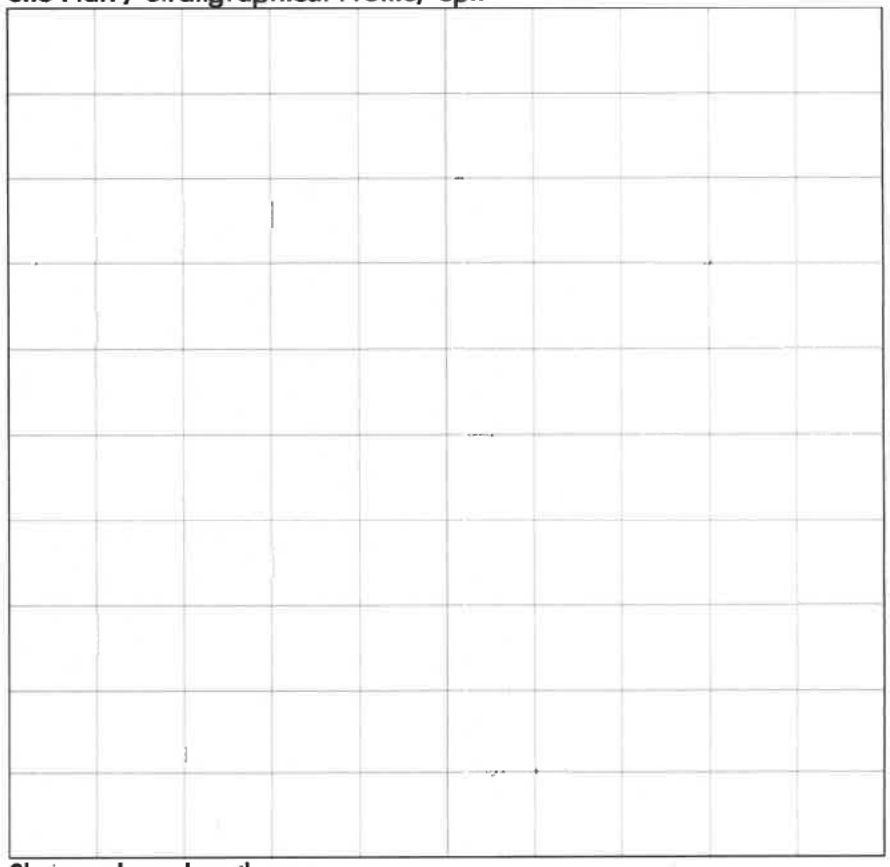
LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

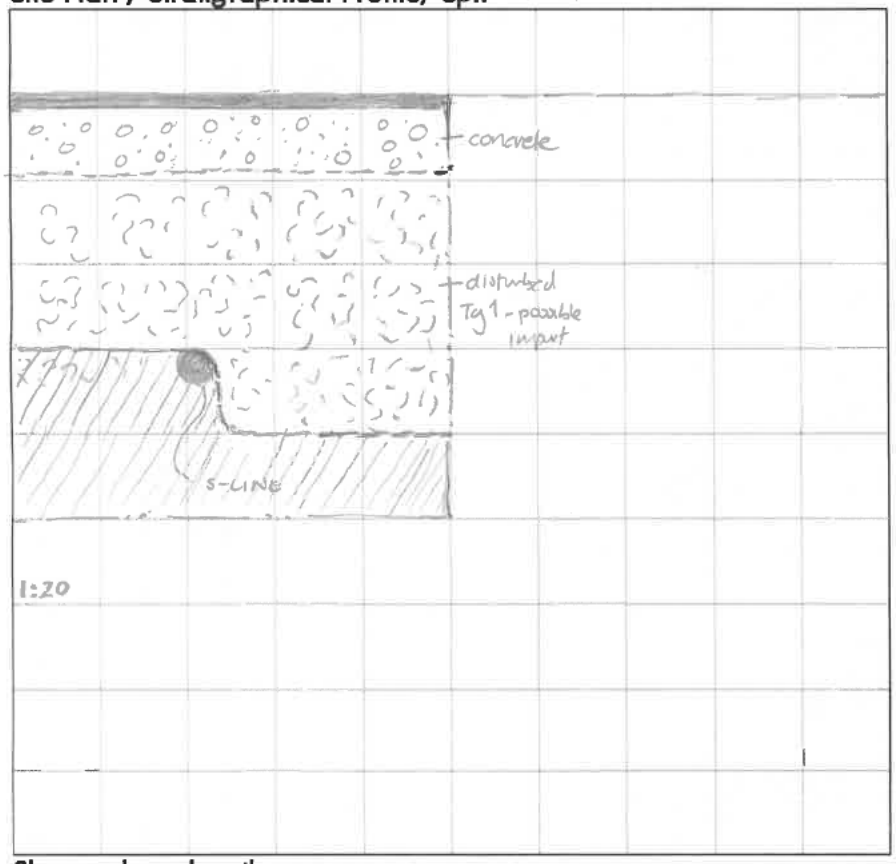
Project Name: NSW10247 Randwick Boys		Date: 11 / 04 / 25	Recorder (s): NN	PAD ID 01:TP2	Area ID	Associated site:	
E/N		14 / 05	25 TP Size (~~mm~~) 1 x 1m	Crew Members: NN ; AW ; MH TD 14-04-25			
TP ID/Landform				Disturbances			

Humic ☐ Yes ☐ No
Moisture ☐ Dry ☐ Damp ☐ Wet
Consistency ☐ Loose ☐ Friable ☐ Compact ☐ Cemented

Inclusions (describe material, size, abundance, colour, orientation, distribution)

Camera	Photo #	Spit#	Layer#	Soil Profile (50/100 mm spits and/or layer)/composition	Total Depth (mm)	Cultural material Type	Artefact count	Comments
				Removed ter/ashpalt and concrete 300mm before exc. Very dry fine tg 1, disturbed w/ angular inclusions Munsell Colour Name & No.: v. fine and soft.				
				" " Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Tg1 disturbed - disused line - telecommunication @ 300mm Munsell Colour Name & No.:		300 disused cable		
				Iron s-line / water running north south, through QA+B@ depth 450mm. Munsell Colour Name & No.:				
				Excavation continued in QS Band D, Disturbed with degraded tree roots from removed Trees. Dumped orange/red bricks (mortar) Munsell Colour Name & No.: dumped in D Q s-east corner		800mm - abandoned due to depth, structure of wall (loose) and disturbance		
				Munsell Colour Name & No.:				

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit NORTH WALL



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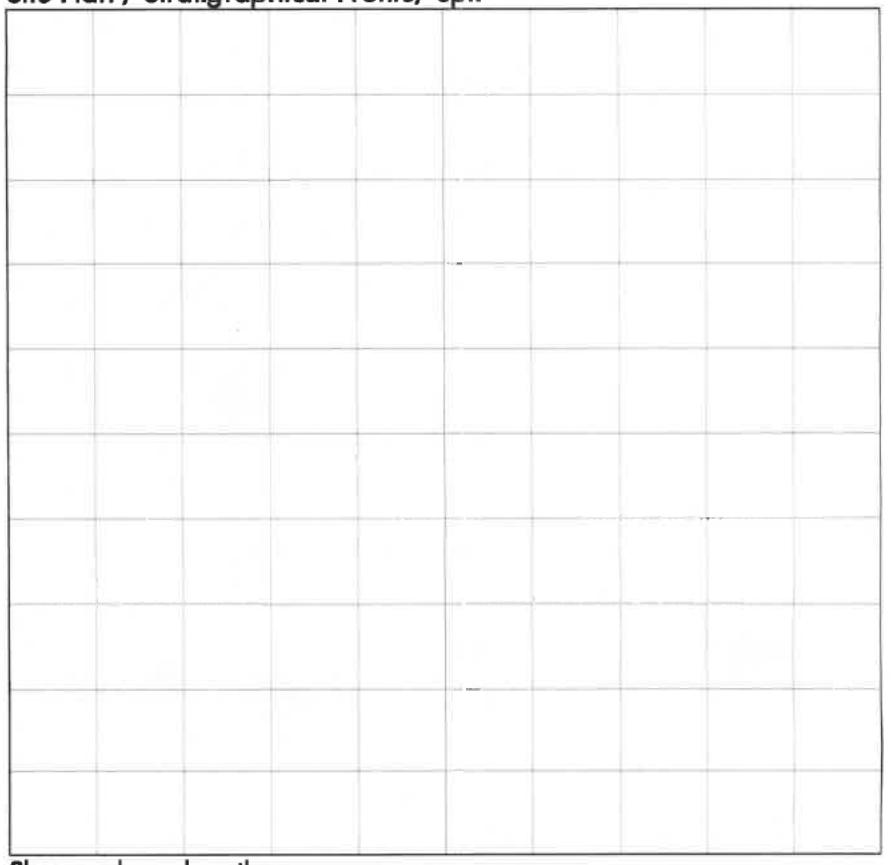
LEGEND

Site Plan / Stratigraphical Profile/ Spit



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LEGEND

Appendix B – Site Cards