



2025

91 Batson Parade Hindmarsh Island Section 21 and 23 Application

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Place: 91 Batson Parade, Hindmarsh Island South Australia

Report Description: Section 21 and 23 Application

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Client: Maxwell Nominees Pty Ltd, on behalf of the landowner

Disclaimer: This report expresses the professional opinion of the authors based on the information cited and presented at the time of this report.

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Front Cover: Aerial image of Batson Parade project area (Esri 2025).

Warning

This report may contain culturally sensitive information and names of Aboriginal people.



Acknowledgement of Country

Stenhouse Heritage acknowledge and respect the Traditional Custodians of the lands in which we work on. Further, we acknowledge the spiritual, social, cultural, and economic practices of Traditional Owners through their ongoing connections to their traditional lands and waters. We respect the Elders past, present, future, and emerging as custodians of the history, culture, and knowledge.

Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
AHA	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988
AGD-AAR	Attorney General's Department-Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation
Maxwell Nominees	Maxwell Nominees Pty Ltd
NAC	Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation
SH	Stenhouse Heritage Pty Ltd

Executive Summary

Maxwell Nominees Pty Ltd (Maxwell Nominees), on behalf of the landowner, is planning on constructing a split-level light weight timber framed dwelling with a low pitched roof, at 91 Batson Parade Hindmarsh Island (Batson Parade Project). Following the discovery of ancestral remains during embankment retaining works, work was halted pending a section 21 and 23 authorisation under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (AHA).

Stenhouse Heritage Pty Ltd (SH) was engaged by the landowner, following approval by Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation (NAC), to undertake a section 21 and 23 application under the AHA for the Batson Parade Project area.

This report summarises the project and documents the heritage management principles and archaeological methodology proposed for the Batson Parade Project Area. The approach is summarised below:

- There will be an offer to engage a minimum of two Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation monitors to guide, conduct, assist and observe any heritage salvage activities
- Any Aboriginal remains will be recovered by a qualified archaeologist and in consultation with Traditional Owners, and will be subject to detailed bio-anthropological study of the remains to determine age at death, height and sex etc., as well as evidence of potential disease and trauma.
- Any artefact/occupation sites will be subject to sample excavation squares by a qualified archaeologist.
- All procedures will comply with AGD-AAR's Aboriginal Heritage Discovery Protocols.
- Artefacts, objects and remains are to be stored securely on site, with further consultation to occur with Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation regarding their final repatriation or return to the Aboriginal Community.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Maxwell Nominees Pty Ltd (Maxwell Nominees), on behalf of the landowner, is planning on constructing a split-level light weight timber framed dwelling with a low pitched roof, at 91 Batson Parade Hindmarsh Island (Batson Parade Project). Following the discovery of ancestral remains during embankment retaining works, work was halted pending a section 21 and 23 authorisation under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (AHA).

Stenhouse Heritage Pty Ltd (SH) was engaged by the landowner, following approval by Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation (NAC), to undertake a section 21 and 23 application under the AHA for the Batson Parade Project area.

This report has been prepared with the project information available to date (September 2025) to ensure landowner meets the requirement to apply for a section 21 and 23 authorisation so they can be appropriately managed in consultation with NNAC.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this Section 21 and 23 report are as follows:

- Provide a project background including relevant excavations
- Identify the application area
- Summarise the heritage management principles
- Detail archaeological methodology
- AGD-AAR Site Discovery Procedure

1.2 Application Area

The following application area was proposed (Map 1).



Map 1. The proposed application area for the Batson Parade Project on Hindmarsh Island, South Australia

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 General Background

Maxwell Nominees Pty Ltd (Maxwell Nominees), on behalf of the landowner, is planning on constructing a split-level light weight timber framed dwelling with a low pitched roof, utilising the existing contours of the site (see Attachment 1 and Attachment 2).

2.2 Project Excavations

As the applicant is utilising the natural contours of the land, the actual footprint of the property on ground is 110m² (Attachment 3).

There are no piles planned for this project.

Ground disturbance will include in ground services tank, site clearance and footings, with minimal landscaping.

Footing depth is estimated to be 500mm. The deepest excavation is the two water tanks, at a depth of 2.5m (Attachment 4).

3 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

The Applicant has engaged heritage consultancy firm, Stenhouse Heritage to ensure appropriate management of Aboriginal heritage during the Project. Stenhouse Heritage has developed a series of measures for dealing with different kinds of discovered Aboriginal heritage discovery, where it cannot be avoided during Project works.

3.1 General Heritage Recovery Principles

A ‘heritage recovery methodology’ will be developed that is specific for the Project. This methodology, to be used where Aboriginal heritage will be relocated to facilitate the Project, will be:

- be based on current heritage industry practices
- be consistent with the Act
- comply with any provisions or conditions of any authorisations, if granted, by the Minister
- include an offer to engage Traditional Owners to guide, conduct, assist and observe any heritage salvage activities (that is, the excavation, removal, collection and relocation of heritage, as required) undertaken in connection with the Project
- comply with AGD-AAR’s Aboriginal Heritage Discovery Protocols, noting that these protocols may be amended periodically.
- be specific to the extent and nature of the heritage discovery

3.2 Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation Monitoring

There will be an offer to engage a minimum of two Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation monitors to guide, conduct, assist and observe any heritage salvage activities (that is, the excavation, removal, collection and relocation of heritage, as required) undertaken in connection with the Project.

3.3 Specific Methods for Recording, Excavating and Relocating Heritage

Beyond the general heritage ‘recovery’ principles above, the Applicant proposes to manage the following kinds of Aboriginal heritage as per the below:

3.3.1 Aboriginal remains

If Aboriginal remains are encountered and cannot be avoided by Project works, they will be recovered by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with Traditional Owners. This will be undertaken using standard archaeological burial excavation techniques, including the careful stratigraphic excavation of the remains and associated cultural material, and the collection of samples suitable for further non-destructive assessment (Appendix 1). This burial recovery process will be subject to detailed recording by Stenhouse Heritage.

Non-destructive assessment of recovered Aboriginal remains may include detailed bio-anthropological study of the remains to determine age at death, height and sex etc., as well as evidence of potential disease and trauma.

3.3.2 Artefact/occupation sites (campsites)

If artefacts/occupation sites with sub-surface deposits are encountered during Project works, a qualified archaeologist will carry out sample archaeological salvage excavations in areas proposed to be impacted by the Project (Appendix 1). This will entail the strategic placement of sample grids across the site and the capturing of information through archaeological stratigraphic excavation. This process will be recorded and any cultural materials salvaged recovered from the sample grids will be recovered and managed in consultation with Traditional Owners, consistent with any authorisations relevant to the Project.

The remainder of the artefact/occupation archaeological context site, outside of the sample squares, will then be subject to Project excavations as necessary. Heritage features will be hand excavated where possible. Project excavations within discovered artefact/occupation sites would also be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Any features uncovered will be hand excavated and sieved, with any cultural materials recovered, and soils sieved where practicable.

3.3.3 Surface archaeological sites

If open surface artefact sites are encountered during Project works, a qualified archaeologist will salvage the heritage in areas proposed to be impacted by the Project, utilising sample grids where appropriate (Appendix 1). The remainder of the archaeological context site will then be subject to Project excavations as necessary, to be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Any features uncovered will be hand excavated and sieved, with cultural materials recovered.

3.3.4 Individual surface discoveries

The location of any individual surface discoveries will be recorded using a handheld GPS unit (Appendix 1). If surface discoveries cannot be avoided by Project works, they will be salvaged. Cultural materials recovered from non-burial excavations, or collected from surface contexts, will be subject to basic cataloguing.

3.3.5 Storage and reburial of Aboriginal heritage

The storage of any salvaged (that is, removed) Aboriginal heritage will undertaken in consultation with Traditional Owners, and consistent with any authorisations granted under the Act for the Project.

Where possible, any salvaged materials would be securely stored for the duration of the construction phase of the Project within the Application Area, and this storage facility would be under the care and

control of Traditional Owners. Where that this is not possible, a suitable alternative location will be identified in consultation with Traditional Owners.

Should the Traditional Owners wish to rebury any Aboriginal heritage recovered during Project works, the Applicant will work closely with the Traditional Owners to determine if this is possible. Conversely, the heritage may be returned directly to the Aboriginal Community where possible, if that is consistent with Traditional Owner wishes.

3.3.6 Aboriginal engagement

The Applicant has engaged Stenhouse Heritage, which will consult and work with the Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation (NAC), as well as Traditional Owners and custodians who have an interest in the Application Area, in relation to the Project.

This consultation will include meetings, presentations to the NAC Board, Project briefings and progress updates.

4 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Maxwell Nominees, on behalf of the landowner, is planning on constructing a split-level light weight timber framed dwelling with a low pitched roof, at 91 Batson Parade Hindmarsh Island (Batson Parade Project). Following the discovery of ancestral remains during embankment retaining works, work was halted pending a section 21 and 23 authorisation under the AHA.

SH was engaged by the landowner, following approval by NAC, to undertake a section 21 and 23 application under the AHA for the Batson Parade Project area.

This report summarises the project and documents the heritage management principles and archaeological methodology proposed for the Batson Parade Project Area. The approach is summarised below:

- There will be an offer to engage a minimum of two Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation monitors to guide, conduct, assist and observe any heritage salvage activities
- Any Aboriginal remains will be recovered by a qualified archaeologist and in consultation with Traditional Owners, and will be subject to detailed bio-anthropological study of the remains to determine age at death, height and sex etc., as well as evidence of potential disease and trauma.
- Any artefact/occupation sites will be subject to sample excavation squares by a qualified archaeologist.
- All procedures will comply with AGD-AAR's Aboriginal Heritage Discovery Protocols.
- Artefacts, objects and remains are to be stored securely on site, with further consultation to occur with Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation regarding their final repatriation or return to the Aboriginal Community.

5 LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Site Plan

Attachment 2: Structural Drawings

Attachment 3: Cross Section Plan

Attachment 4: Water Lab Sewer Details Drawing

Attachment 5: Development Approval

Attachment 6: CV of Stenhouse Heritage

Attachment 7: Email confirming Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) is aware of the project

Appendix 1: Archaeological Methodology

All heritage works should be overseen by a Stenhouse Heritage qualified heritage professional approved by the Aboriginal Parties. Representatives of the Aboriginal Parties should always be notified of, and offered the opportunity to oversee, Heritage Impact Works.

It is recommended that, where appropriate and depending on the stipulations of the Section 21 and 23 Authorization, the following be undertaken:

- If artefacts/occupation sites with sub-surface deposits are encountered during Project works, a qualified archaeologist will carry out sample archaeological salvage excavations in areas proposed to be impacted by the Project.
- Any archaeological excavations should be conducted based on stratigraphic layers or arbitrary levels (spits) of no more than 10 cm in depth, unless specified otherwise in this document, until base sterile soil or bedrock is reached, and that these excavation:
 - should be conducted by hand, where practicable.
 - where hand excavation is not practicable, should be conducted using a shovel.
 - where hand or shovel excavation is not practicable, should be conducted using a small mechanical excavation.
 - should be documented using scale photographs showing, at minimum, each layer that is removed either by hand, shovel or via a small excavator.
- Where the nature of the heritage discovered warrants it, all soil material excavated during any Heritage Impact Works (either manually by hand, shovel or machinery) should be sieved using a mesh of no greater than 10 mm so that smaller remains and cultural material can be identified.
- All heritage removed during any Heritage Impact Works should be stored in a secure temporary storage location recommended by a Stenhouse Heritage, until such time as it is relocated and/or reburied.
- Record the nature, condition and extent of the Aboriginal heritage throughout the Heritage Impact Works (where relevant), including scale photographs that show or demonstrate:
 - the heritage prior to any Heritage Impact Works, in order to illustrate its location, context and condition at the time of discovery.
 - the progress of any Heritage Impact Works, including cross-section photography of the side walls of any excavation trenches and, where possible, drawings of stratigraphic profiles.
 - the physical removal of the heritage from its original location (where applicable).
 - that the heritage has been completely removed.
- Record adequate fieldnotes for reporting purposes.
- The precise location of all heritage subject to Heritage Impact Works should be recorded using a GPS unit with sub-20 cm accuracy prior to any Heritage Impact Works.

In the case of isolated Aboriginal objects:

- Record:
 - the nature of the object, its precise location, depth from ground surface or real level (where recorded and relevant), raw material type and typology

- any other information or archaeological observations relating to the object
- scale photographs showing the object in its original location prior to removal and at minimum two aspects (sides) of each object,

In the case of Aboriginal surface sites comprising Aboriginal objects (and other archaeological material):

- A Stenhouse Heritage qualified heritage professional(s) will:
 - first conduct a comprehensive pedestrian survey of the entirety of the area that will be subject to Heritage Impact Works, in collaboration with the Aboriginal Parties and other relevant Traditional Owners, where possible. This pedestrian survey will be undertaken at a scale of no greater than one person per 4 m-wide transect.
 - use pin flags (or equivalent) to flag the location of all objects, where the density of objects permits.
 - photographically record the distribution of the objects, using the pin flags for reference.
 - record the location of each object using a GPS unit with an accuracy of no less than 20 cm.
 - record the highest, lowest and mean density of objects that will be subject to Heritage Impact Works.
- For each Aboriginal object subject to Heritage Impact Works, record:
 - raw material, object type, manufacture technique (where known).
 - scale photographs showing at minimum two aspects (sides) of the object.
 - any relevant information about the context in which the object is located, any other archaeological observations relevant to the object, or to the site more broadly.
- Remove each Aboriginal object, and place each in appropriately labelled bags/containers.
- Create a register of all removed Aboriginal objects that include at a minimum: date removed, who removed it, artefact details, site ID, Artefact ID.

In the case of Aboriginal middens containing stratigraphic deposits:

- Prior to excavation, record:
 - the nature, extent, depth from ground surface or real level (where recorded and relevant), location and composition of the midden
 - any other information or archaeological observations relating to the midden, including observations on the range of shell material (to species level where possible) and other visible cultural material
 - multiple scale photographs taken from the edge of the midden facing in, and from the centre of the midden facing out
 - where possible, drawings of the midden's profile showing any changes in stratigraphy and the location of any hearths, pits, or other features present.
- A Stenhouse Heritage qualified heritage professional(s) should conduct a pedestrian survey of the entirety of the Heritage Impact Works area to identify locations suitable for potential archaeological excavations, taking into consideration the advice of any Aboriginal Party representatives present
- Excavate ideally no less than one trench - measuring 50 cm by 50 cm - for every 4 square metres of midden, with the trenches excavated in spits (layers) preferably no greater than 10 cm at a time, until the first culturally sterile layer (i.e. layer containing no cultural materials) is reached. Trenches should be excavated by hand or shovel or, where these are not practicable, via a small machine excavator

- For middens measuring less than 4 square metres in total area, excavate one trench - measuring 50 cm by 50 cm - in spits (layers) preferably no greater than 10 cm at a time, until the first culturally sterile layer (i.e. layer containing no cultural materials) is reached. The trench should be excavated by hand or shovel or, where these are not practicable, via a small machine excavator
- Make a photographic record of the entire excavation process, including at least one scale photograph at the conclusion of each 10 cm spit excavation and any Aboriginal objects exposed and subsequently removed during the excavation
- Record the precise location of each excavation trench using a GPS unit with sub-20 cm accuracy
- Sieve all excavated midden contents using a sieve with mesh of no greater than 10 mm
- Collect all objects and any other cultural materials identified during the sieving process and place them in appropriately labelled bags/containers
- Create an inventory of the materials recovered during the sieving process for each excavation trench that may include a brief identification of material types (i.e. shell, other faunal remains and charcoal), frequency/number/density of any artefacts, as well as their nature and dimensions.
- Record scale photographs showing each of the main material types recovered during the sieving process.

Note that in the case of middens, the remainder of the midden not subject to archaeological excavation should only be removed and relocated on advice from a Stenhouse Heritage qualified heritage professional, and in consultation with Traditional Owners where present. Note, if suspected ancestral remains are observed at any time, stop works and comply with the Aboriginal Heritage Stop Work Procedure.

In the case of Aboriginal hearths/ground ovens/campfire sites:

- Prior to excavation, record:
 - the nature, extent, depth from ground surface or real level (where recorded and relevant), location and composition of the hearth
 - any other information or archaeological observations relating to the hearth
 - scale photographs of the hearth.
- Excavate the entirety of the hearth, using hand tools or shovels where possible
- Make a photographic record of the excavation, including scale photographs of each excavated layer and any Aboriginal objects exposed during the excavation
- Sieve all hearth contents using a sieve with mesh of no greater than 10 mm
- Collect all Aboriginal objects and any other cultural materials identified during the sieving process, and place them in appropriately labelled bags/containers
- Create an inventory of the materials recovered during the sieving process, which at minimum should include an identification of the hearth's primary components, and details of any cultural material or other artefacts identified
- Take scale photographs showing each of the main material types recovered.

In the case of Aboriginal ancestral remains:

- Prior to excavation, record:
 - the nature, extent, depth from ground surface or real level (where recorded and

- relevant), location and layout of the Aboriginal ancestral remains
 - any other information or archaeological observations relating to the Aboriginal ancestral remains
 - scale photographs of the Aboriginal ancestral remains.
- Excavate the entirety of the Aboriginal ancestral remains, using hand tools or shovels where possible
- Make a photographic record of the excavation, including scale photographs of each excavated layer and any Aboriginal objects exposed during the excavation
- Once the Aboriginal ancestral remains are exposed, record:
 - the orientation, articulation, position and direction of the remains
 - the depth from ground surface, or real level (where recorded and relevant)
 - the extent of the remains present
 - the level of preservation
 - the size and extent of the original burial cut, where possible
 - any cultural materials identified during the excavation, uncovering and removal works, including but not limited to stone artefacts, ochre, faunal remains, charcoal or other organic materials
 - any other information or archaeological observations relating to the remains, or the circumstances of their original interment.
- Where relevant exemptions have been granted under the *Burials and Cremations Act 2013* (SA),
 - excavate the entirety of the remains, the surrounding burial cut/feature, as well as all associated cultural materials until a culturally sterile layer is reached
 - remove the remains as carefully as possible, along with any associated Aboriginal objects or other cultural materials, and place them in appropriately labelled environmentally appropriate storage containers
- Make a photographic record of the excavation, including scale photographs of each excavated layer and any Aboriginal remains/objects exposed and subsequently removed during the excavation.

In the case of any other Aboriginal site types:

- In the case of Aboriginal heritage sites (excluding middens, hearths/ground ovens/campfire sites, isolated Aboriginal objects, surface sites comprising Aboriginal objects and ancestral remains), the client should develop a bespoke methodology in consultation with the Aboriginal Parties (should they elect to participate) and a Stenhouse Heritage qualified heritage professionals.
- Prior to undertaking any other works, record:
 - the nature, extent, depth from ground surface or real level (where recorded and relevant), location and type of site
 - any other information or archaeological observations relating to the site.

Reporting and site card requirements:

- Stenhouse Heritage will provide AAR with a plain English report containing, at minimum:

- an executive summary
- introduction and background
- the specific location, nature and extent of the heritage
- details of the methodology used for the excavation, uncovering, removal, relocation and/or reburial of the heritage
- the results and outcomes of the works specified at point (d), including scale photographs
- the dates upon which any heritage excavation, uncovering, removal, relocation and/or reburial works took place, including a comprehensive list of individuals present during these works
- the results of any sieving of soil associated with the works specified at point (d)
- the precise location of the heritage, depicted on a colour map
- the results of any non-destructive analysis of the heritage, including:
 - an inventory and basic archaeological analysis of any heritage excavated, uncovered, removed, relocated and/or reburied, such as shell material from middens, hearth contents, stone artefacts and animal remains
 - in the case of ancestral remains, the sorting of any the remains into specific individuals
 - In the case of ancestral remains, an inventory of the remains excavated, uncovered, removed, relocated and/or reburied, and an assessment of same, which may include:
 - the individual's stature during life, sex, age at death and any other relevant observations such as tooth wear, bone condition and pathologies
 - the results of any destructive scientific analysis undertaken interstate, such as radiocarbon dating, where authorised under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (SA)
 - details concerning the temporary storage of any heritage, prior to its relocation and/or reburial
 - details regarding the relocation and/or reburial of any heritage, including photographs of this process where appropriate
 - any heritage recommendations stemming from these works.
- Where any discovered heritage is not avoided, Stenhouse Heritage will provide AAR with a site card in a format acceptable to AAR that:
 - where the discovered heritage is partially retained in-situ, details the nature and condition of the impacted heritage
 - where the discovered heritage has been completely relocated, details the state, condition and new location of the heritage.

At the conclusion of the excavation a report will be prepared that includes

- a) an executive summary
- b) introduction and background

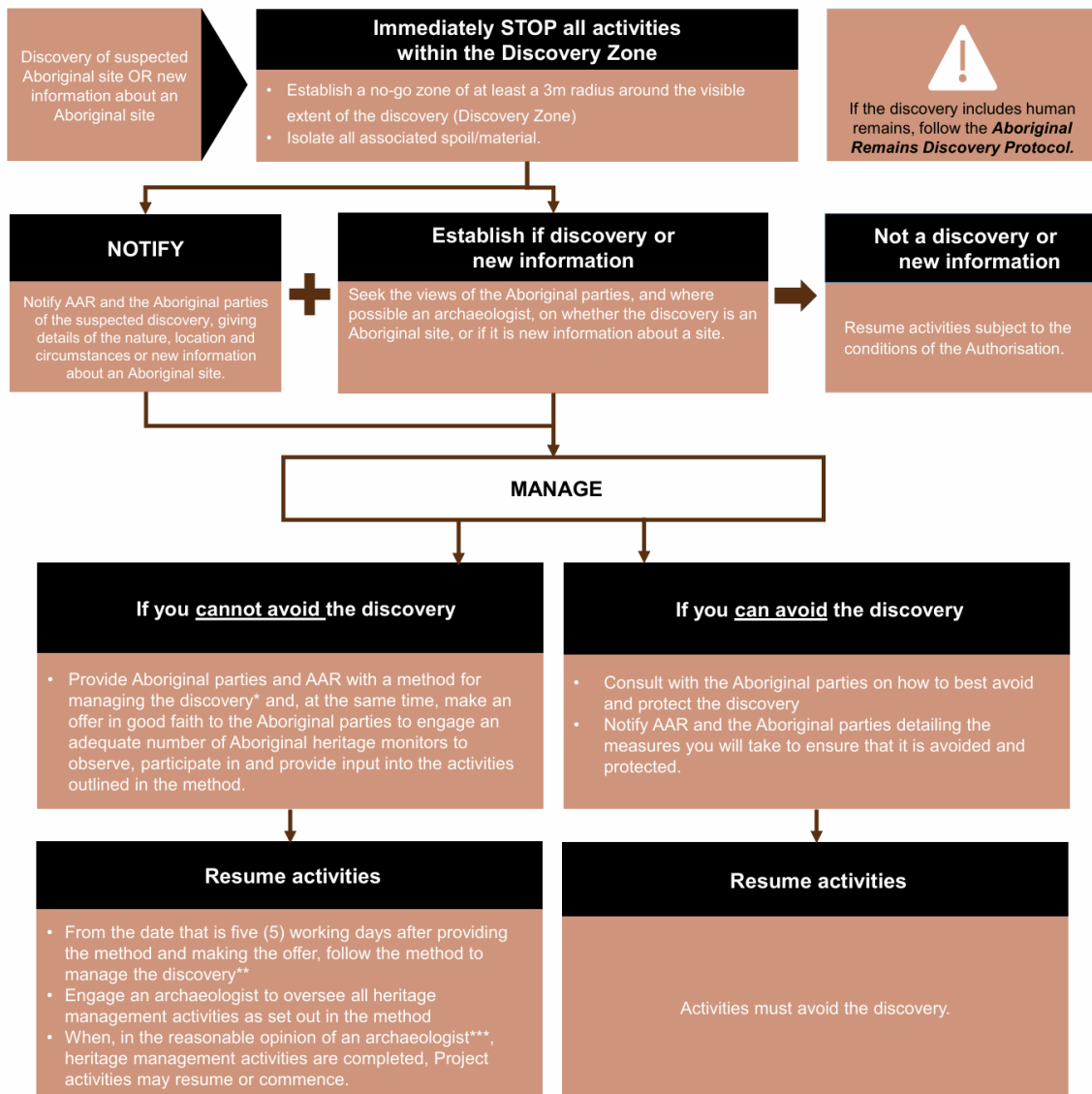
- c) details on the nature and extent of all heritage discovered within the Authorisation Area
- d) details of the methodology used for the excavation, uncovering, removal, relocation and/or reburial of the heritage, where the heritage cannot be left in-situ
- e) the results and outcomes of the works specified at point (f), including scale photographs
- f) the dates upon which any heritage excavation, uncovering, removal, relocation and/or reburial works took place, including a comprehensive list of individuals present during these works
- g) the results of any sieving of soil associated with the works specified at point (f)
- h) the precise location of all heritage discovered within the Authorisation Area, depicted on a colour map
- i) the results of any non-destructive analysis of the heritage, including:
 - o an inventory and basic archaeological analysis of any heritage excavated, uncovered, removed, relocated and/or reburied.
 - o in the case of ancestral remains, an inventory of the remains excavated, uncovered, removed, relocated and/or reburied, and any non-destructive assessments carried out them.
- j) details concerning the temporary storage of any heritage, prior to its relocation and/or reburial.

Appendix 2: AGD-AAR Site Discovery Procedure

Aboriginal Sites Discovery Protocol

Pursuant to sections 20A(1), 21(2) and 23(3) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)

- The purpose of this document is to provide a 'stop – notify – manage' process.
- Where impacts to Aboriginal sites are unavoidable, they should be mitigated to the extent possible.
- For discoveries of Aboriginal objects that do **not** form part of an Aboriginal site, refer to the Authorisation.
- Aboriginal parties are Traditional Owners and/or Aboriginal organisations specified by AAR for the purposes of the Authorisation.
- Defined terms in the Act and the Authorisation have the same meaning in this protocol.
- If there is any disagreement about the application or interpretation of this protocol, or any part of it, AAR will definitively decide the matter.



*This method should be prepared by an archaeologist in consultation with the Aboriginal parties. The method must comply with this protocol, the Authorisation and the Act. Guidance may be sought from AAR. AAR may provide feedback on any proposed method, which must be considered by the Authorised Parties.

**AAR may advise in writing that activities may commence earlier.

***Where there is a dispute about whether heritage management activities are completed, AAR will definitively decide the matter.

Contact AAR | AAR.CIR@sa.gov.au or (08) 7322 7057

30.05.2025



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Aboriginal Remains Discovery Protocol

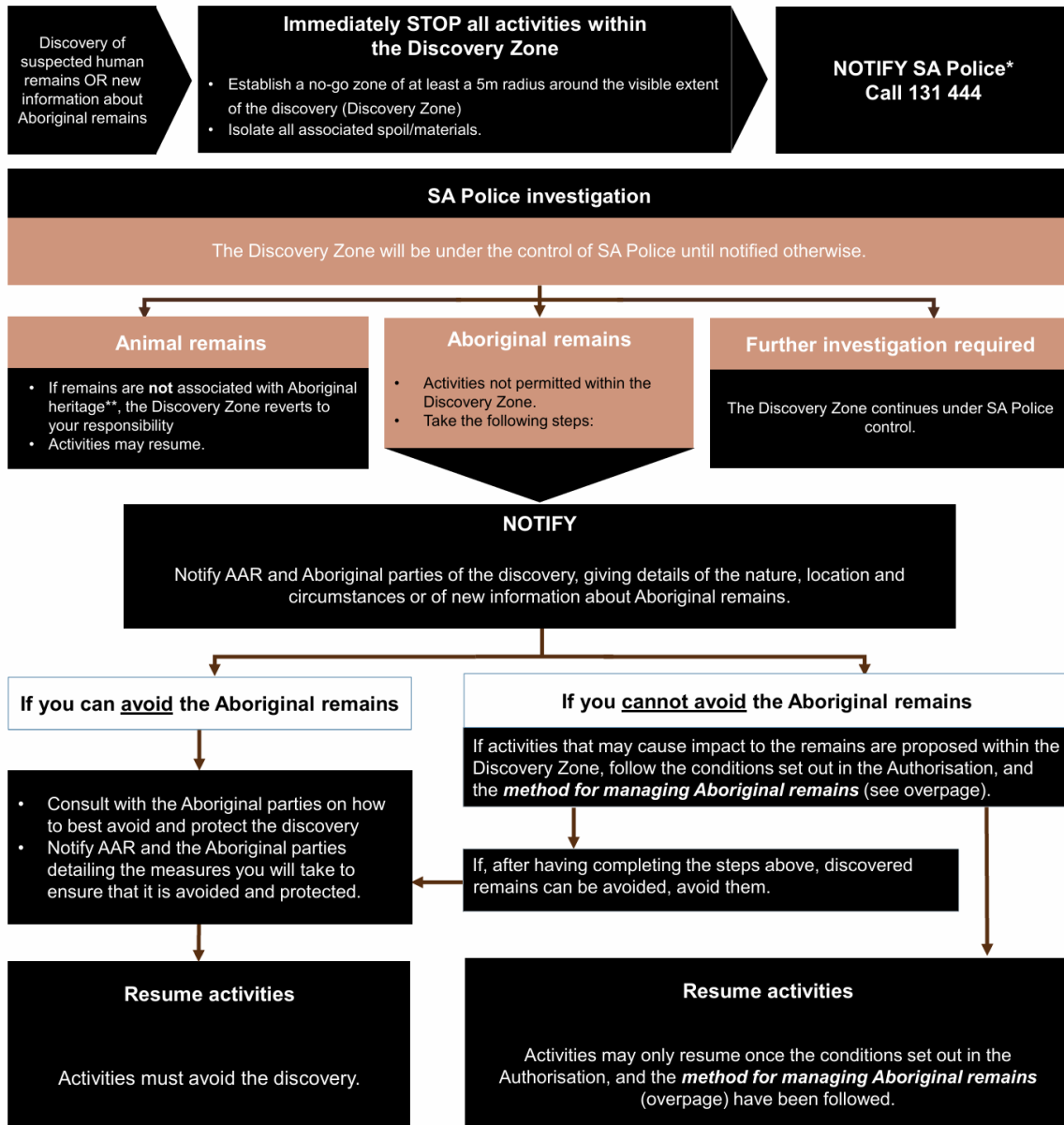
Pursuant to sections 20A(1), 21(2) and 23(3) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)

- The purpose of this document is to provide a 'stop – notify – manage' process.
- In all cases where human remains are discovered, this must be immediately reported to SA Police. Do not interfere with the remains.
- Human remains must be always treated with dignity and respect.
- Where impacts to remains are unavoidable, this should be mitigated to the extent possible.
- Aboriginal parties are Traditional Owners and/or Aboriginal organisations specified by AAR for the purposes of the Authorisation.
- Defined terms in the Act and the Authorisation have the same meaning in this protocol.
- If there is any disagreement about the application or interpretation of this protocol including the method overpage or any part of them, AAR will definitively decide the matter.

Responsible parties

You - Authorised party

SA Police



*If it is new information about previously-reported Aboriginal remains, notification to SA Police is not required

Animal remains, particularly those of native animals, found in association with Aboriginal objects (e.g. stone tools) and/or other cultural materials (e.g. charcoal, shell material, burnt stones) may indicate the presence of an Aboriginal site. If such a discovery is made, use the **Aboriginal Sites Discovery Protocol.

Contact AAR | AAR.CIR@sa.gov.au or (08) 7322 7057

30.05.2025



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Method for managing Aboriginal remains

Where discovered Aboriginal remains cannot be avoided, or where some impacts to remains will likely occur, an Authorised Party must:

1. Consult with the Aboriginal parties about the proposed management of the remains that may be impacted.
2. Advise AAR and the Aboriginal parties in writing:
 - that you have assessed that avoiding the remains is not reasonably possible
 - of the justification for your decision
 - of the outcomes of your consultation with the Aboriginal parties in deciding how the remains will be managed.
3. Provide Aboriginal parties and AAR with a method for managing the discovery and make an offer in good faith to the Aboriginal parties to engage an adequate number of heritage monitors to observe, participate in and provide input into the heritage management activities outlined in the method. The method should be prepared by an archaeologist in consultation with the Aboriginal parties. The method must comply with this protocol, the Authorisation and the Act and must include the following:
 - careful excavation and removal of soil in layers of no more than approximately 10 cm deep using hand trowel, shovel or small excavator within the Discovery Zone. This excavation must occur until – in the view of an archaeologist – culturally sterile layers or bedrock is reached.
 - provision for an archaeologist to be engaged to oversee all heritage management activities.
4. From the date that is not less than five (5) working days from the date of the provision of the method and making of the offer outlined in Step 3, follow the method to manage the discovery. AAR may advise in writing that heritage management activities may commence earlier.
5. When, in the reasonable opinion of an archaeologist, heritage management activities set out in the method are completed, Project activities may resume or commence.

Note:

- Guidance may be sought from AAR in preparing any proposed method. AAR may provide feedback on any proposed method, which must be considered by the Authorised Parties.
- In the event of a dispute between the parties in relation to whether the heritage management activities are completed AAR will conclusively decide the matter.



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