

Attachment AQ

Artefact Management Strategy

Canberra Brickworks Precinct

Artefact Management Strategy

Prepared for
Doma Group
April 2022



Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the Ngunawal and Ngambri people of the lands and waterways on which we live and work, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with Ngunawal and Ngambri people to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social, cultural and political justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML’s Quality Management System.

Project	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
19-0443G	1	Draft Report	31 March 2022
19-0443G	2	Revised Draft Report	19 April 2022

Quality assurance

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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Cover image

Artefacts in catalogue entry CBW_222, excavated from context 222, Open Area 1, BRW 8. (Source: © GML Heritage 2021)

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1 Introduction

The Canberra Brickworks Precinct (the Precinct or the Brickworks) is a significant historic site with a distinctive industrial character. It has recognised heritage significance through its listing on the ACT Heritage Register as the ‘Yarralumla Brickworks’ and the associated ‘Yarralumla Brickworks Railway Remnants’.

Doma Group (Doma) engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to undertake historical archaeological test excavations at the Precinct across a number of identified areas of archaeological potential. The results of this investigation are detailed in the Archaeological Excavation Report and Statement of Heritage Effects (March 2022, draft).

The following report provides a long term management strategy for the artefacts recovered as part of the archaeological investigations.



Figure 1.1 Location of the Canberra Brickworks Precinct (inclusive of the ‘Yarralumla Brickworks’ and ‘Yarralumla Brickworks Railway Remnants’), in the broader context of Canberra. (Source: Google Earth with GML overlay, 2017)

1.1 Heritage management context

The *Heritage Act 2004* (ACT) (the Heritage Act) aims to represent and protect the rich natural and cultural heritage of the ACT. The legislation establishes a system for the recognition, registration and conservation of natural and cultural heritage places and objects, including Aboriginal places and objects.

As described previously, the 'Yarralumla Brickworks' and the 'Yarralumla Brickworks Railway Remnants' are included on the ACT Heritage Register. The Precinct is also recognised on the non-statutory Australian Institute of Architects (AIA) ACT Chapter Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture (RSTCA) (Item No R063) and National Trust of Australia heritage lists.

An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Excavation Permit application was submitted to the ACT Heritage Council under Section 61E of the Heritage Act in May 2020. Following amendments made in September 2020, this was approved under Section 61F of the Heritage Act and an Archaeological Excavation Permit (Yarralumla-S102-B1) was granted on 20 October 2020 with the following conditions:

- all excavation and related activities are to be undertaken in accordance with the September 2020 ARD;
- a long term artefact management strategy is to be submitted to the ACT Heritage Council.

1.2 Objectives

The purpose of this management strategy is to:

- identify what types of artefacts and other archaeological material comprise the recovered assemblage;
- identify which artefacts are not significant or are redundant to the research value of the assemblage and can be discarded;
- identify which artefacts are to be retained and provide recommendations for display and interpretation opportunities in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (September 2021) and Interpretation Strategy (December 2020, draft); and
- provide conservation recommendations including those regarding environmental conditions, storage and display, and object handling.

1.3 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Elise Jakeman (GML Consultant and Archaeologist) with input and review by Martin Rowney (GML Principal and Archaeologist).

2 Documentation of the assemblage

This section reviews the compositional nature of the artefactual assemblage, its contribution to the archaeological investigations, and how it has been processed and assessed.

2.1 Recovery and processing

During the archaeological investigations, artefacts were collected according to their context. This included contexts exposed in plan, sondages, and selected surface areas. Artefacts were placed in appropriately labelled bags or buckets and transported off site for temporary storage prior to processing.

The general procedure undertaken for the processing and cataloguing of artefacts was as follows:

- Artefacts recovered from each context were examined and separated according to fabric. They were then systematically catalogued using a Microsoft Excel-based database. This database recorded the following information:
 - the area of archaeological sensitivity, excavation unit, context, and date of excavation of the artefact;
 - the database identification number, and material and object type;
 - the weight, number of individual specimens (NISP), and minimum number of individuals (MNI) where applicable;
 - the description of the artefact, date of manufacture; and
 - interpretation and significance of the artefact or group of artefacts in relation to the archaeological context.
- Once catalogued, artefacts were separated into diagnostic and non-diagnostic items. Diagnostic items were preferentially cleaned over non-diagnostic items.
- Artefacts were then re-bagged with artefact cards identifying the area of archaeological potential, context, and database identification number.

The final artefact assemblage recovered during the archaeological investigations comprised 231 catalogue entries, which included both individual artefacts and typological groups recovered from the same archaeological context. The artefact inventory is provided as part of Appendix H to the archaeological investigation report.¹

2.2 Archaeological investigation results

The post-excavation assessment of the assemblage determined that the majority of the artefacts had been recovered from demolition or general rubbish deposits, characteristic of the widespread movement of debris around the site.

The catalogue entries were dominated by metal artefacts (29.9 per cent) and building materials (29.4 per cent), followed by glass (17.7 per cent). Smaller numbers of ceramic (7.4 per cent), plastic items (5.2 per cent), and faunal remains (5.2 per cent) and other organic materials (4.8 per cent) were also recorded. When assessed for their function, the catalogue entries predominantly related to subsistence (22.1 per cent) (eg beverage bottles and butchered faunal remains), industrial purposes (13 per cent) and building materials (11.7 per cent) (eg machinery parts, timber pieces, and nails). Few entries were associated with personal items (4.3 per cent).²

2.3 Review of significance

The assessment of significance for historical archaeological artefacts is undertaken within a specialised framework that considered their research potential, rarity or representativeness, aesthetic or technical characteristics, and historical association. Consideration must also be given to the significance of the archaeological context from which they originate. Generally, artefacts that contribute to archaeological research and interpretation will be of heritage significance.

The following table outlines the framework that was used to assess the significance of the assemblage.

Table 2.1 Framework for assessing artefact significance.

Significance	Rationale	Example artefact
High	<p>The artefact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contributes directly to the understanding of the Brickworks and the people who worked and lived at the site; is rare, either within the context of the Brickworks or the wider Canberra historical landscape; and/or can be attributed to a clearly identifiable event or theme. 	CBW_51
Moderate	<p>The artefact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contributes some information to the understanding of the Brickworks and the people who worked and lived at the site; 	CBW_95

Significance	Rationale	Example artefact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is uncommon within the context of the Brickworks; and/or can be attributed to a clearly identifiable event or theme. 	
Low	<p>The artefact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contributes little information to the understanding of the Brickworks or the people who worked and lived at the site; is common within the context of the Brickworks; and/or can be attributed to a clearly identifiable event or theme. 	CBW_56
Nil	<p>The artefact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contributes no information, either due to lack of diagnostic traits or recovery from an insecure context; is common within the context of the Brickworks; and/or cannot be attributed to a clearly identifiable event or theme. 	CBW_76

2.4 Endnotes

¹ GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Canberra Brickworks Precinct—Archaeological Excavation Report and Statement of Heritage Effects, prepared for Doma Group, March 2022, Appendix H.

² GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Canberra Brickworks Precinct—Archaeological Excavation Report and Statement of Heritage Effects, prepared for Doma Group, March 2022, p 166.

3 Artefact management

The following section outlines strategies for the long-term management of the archaeological assemblage. These strategies have been developed with regard to the recommendations outlined in Section 8 of the archaeological investigation report, and the assessed significance and research potential of the assemblage.

3.1 Retention

The following artefacts have been identified as suitable for retention (Table 3.1, photographs of the artefacts are included in Appendix 1). This has been determined based on their rarity, representativeness of the events or themes of the Brickworks, and/or potential to contribute to further research. A total of 51 artefacts (22 per cent) out of the full assemblage of 231 catalogue entries are recommended for retention. These artefacts comprise items of high and moderate significance.

Table 3.1 Artefacts identified for retention.

ID	Context	Material	Description	Significance
CBW_23	34	Brick	Type artefact for common 'CB' frogged brick	Moderate
CBW_25	76	Glass	Type artefacts for 1920s bottles	Moderate
CBW_29	76	Brick	'CANBERRA C'WEALTH' frogged squint brick	Moderate
CBW_30	76	Brick	'Simple' frogged single bullnose brick	High
CBW_31	Topsoil	Brick	Type artefact for common 'CANBERRA' frogged brick	Moderate
CBW_34	29	Paver	Type artefact for paver	Moderate
CBW_37	29	Glass	Type artefacts for 1930s bottles	Moderate
CBW_49	95	Glass	Type artefacts for 1960s bottles	Moderate
CBW_51	95	Metal	Addressograph plate	High
CBW_52	95	Metal	Addressograph plate	High
CBW_54	95	Brick	Type artefact for 'simple' frogged brick	High
CBW_63	Topsoil	Brick	Type artefact for common Type 1 'blank' frogged brick	Moderate
CBW_71	26	Metal	Shovel	High

ID	Context	Material	Description	Significance
CBW_75	25	Brick	Type artefact for ribbed face block	Moderate
CBW_82	7	Brick	Type artefact for common 'C'WEALTH CANBERRA' frogged brick	Moderate
CBW_86	117	Glass	Type artefacts for 1920s bottles	Moderate
CBW_95	49	Marble	Personal object of one of the early workers	Moderate
CBW_96	80	Ceramic	Type artefacts for 1920s ceramics	Moderate
CBW_97	80	Glass	Type artefacts for 1920s bottles	Moderate
CBW_98	80	Shell	Shell button	Moderate
CBW_100	80	Metal	Bed knob from 1920s married quarters	Moderate
CBW_131	28	Brick	Type artefact for concrete tile	Moderate
CBW_132	6	Brick	Type artefact for common unfrogged frogged brick	Moderate
CBW_133	6	Brick	Type artefact for 'air' brick	Moderate
CBW_137	17	Brick	'W' firebrick used in construction of a kiln	Moderate
CBW_143	Topsoil	Glass	Type artefacts for 1960s bottles	Moderate
CBW_148	3	Metal	Railway track portion	Moderate
CBW_155	Topsoil	Metal	Addressograph plate	High
CBW_156	106	Brick	Types artefacts for 'AUSTRALIA' and 'C'WEALTH' roof tiles	High
CBW_157	106	Brick	Type artefact for common 'CANBERRA C'WEALTH' frogged brick	High
CBW_172	Topsoil	Metal	Twenty-two railway joints from 1920s railway track	High
CBW_185	212	Leather	Shoe fragments	Moderate
CBW_186	212	Glass	Type artefacts for 1920s bottles	High
CBW_192	106	Brick	'CANBERRA C'WEALTH' frogged single bullnose brick	High
CBW_196	117	Glass	Type artefacts for 1920s bottles	Moderate
CBW_201	49	Ceramic	Teacup fragments	Moderate

ID	Context	Material	Description	Significance
CBW_202	49	Shell	290g of <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> (Sydney Rock Oyster) shell	Moderate
CBW_203	49	Faunal remains	Butchered faunal remains	Moderate
CBW_209	76	Brick	Type artefact for possible Canberra cream brick	Moderate
CBW_210	76	Brick	Type artefact for common Type 2 'blank' frogged brick	Moderate
CBW_213	222	Metal	Door lock from 1920s married quarters	Moderate
CBW_221	222	Glass	Type artefacts for 1930s bottles	Moderate
CBW_224	222	Metal	Fittings from 1920s married quarters	Moderate
CBW_227	222	Ceramic	Fittings from 1920s married quarters	Moderate
CBW_230	222	Glass	Type artefacts for 1930s bottles	Moderate
CBW_231	222	Ceramic	Teacup fragments	Moderate
CBW_233	172	Glass	Type artefacts for 1930s bottles	Moderate
CBW_236	172	Ceramic	Teacup fragments	Moderate
CBW_240	172	Metal	Fittings and personal objects from 1920s married quarters	Moderate

3.1.1 Storage conditions

Artefacts selected for retention should be stored appropriately according to material type. A list of general approaches to storage—along with specific requirements for specific materials—is provided below (table). This information is based on the *reCollections—Caring for Collections Across Australia* (1998) series developed for the Heritage Collections Council. If required, a professional conservator should be consulted for detailed advice.

Table 3.2 Guidelines for the storage and display of artefacts. (After *reCollections*, 1998)

Category	Guidelines
General	
Storage	<p>Items should not be stored in basements, sheds, or directly on the floor. The storage area should not contain any water, drain, or steam pipes, particularly at ceiling level. There should be reasonable ventilation.</p> <p>Transfer all retained artefacts into archive quality boxes which are properly labelled with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site name; • area/s of archaeological potential and excavation unit/s; • date; and • context and catalogue numbers. <p>Periodically check all boxes, bags, and labels for degradation. Where there is evidence for degradation, replace the affected item transferring all information across to the replacement to ensure that no information is lost.</p> <p>Maintain accession and location registers. Store the archive logically and keep materials together.</p>
Condition	<p>Periodically check all artefacts in storage for signs of degradation. This may include corrosion, mould, and insect infestations. If an affected item is identified, it (and any accompanying items within the same storage box) should be removed and a professional conservator consulted for advice.</p>
Display	<p>Display areas should be in a central area of a building, where they are buffered from the extremes of climatic fluctuations. The areas should not contain any water, drain, or steam pipes, particularly at ceiling level. There should be reasonable ventilation.</p> <p>Storage cupboards and furniture should be made of painted metal, as these provide a stable and neutral storage environment. If wooden storage or display furniture is used, these should be sealed and lined with impermeable coatings to reduce the risk of reactive chemicals from the wood affecting the enclosed artefacts.</p> <p>Clean and inspect display areas regularly to prevent deterioration caused by dust, mould, or insect activity.</p>
Inorganics—Glass, ceramic, brick	
Storage	<p>Pack in standard zip-lock bags and place in archive quality boxes. Spread the objects evenly in the box to distribute weight, keeping particularly fragile items at the top of the box. Do not over- or under-pack the boxes, add packing materials to fill out a box if necessary.</p> <p>When a large number of fragments are bagged together, a greater amount of damage such as breakage or abrasion is likely. To reduce such damage, consider refining the sorting process to smaller units of fragments.</p>
Display	<p>Artefacts should be displayed in a space that is maintained at a reasonably constant relative humidity of approximately 45 to 55 per cent and</p>

Category	Guidelines
	<p>temperature of 18 to 22 degrees Celsius. These objects are not overly sensitive to light conditions, however, should not be unnecessarily high lighting.</p>
Organics—Shell, bone, leather, wood	
Storage	<p>Pack in standard zip-lock bags that have been perforated. Ensure the perforations are smaller than the stored object so that the object cannot fall through the holes. Place in archive quality boxes. Spread the objects evenly in the box to distribute weight, keeping particularly fragile items at the top of the box. Do not over- or under-pack the boxes, add packing materials to fill out a box if necessary.</p> <p>When a large number of fragments are bagged together, a greater amount of damage such as breakage or abrasion is likely. To reduce such damage, consider refining the sorting process to smaller units of fragments.</p>
Display	<p>Artefacts should be displayed in a space that is maintained at a reasonably constant relative humidity of approximately 45 to 55 per cent and temperature of 18 to 22 degrees Celsius. Accompanying museum lighting should be no brighter than 150 lux.</p> <p>Leather objects on display should be fully supported in their desired shape, to prevent warping or hardening in an undesirable position. Other delicate items should be fully supported to prevent cracking.</p>
Metals	
Environmental conditions	<p>High relative humidity conditions can contribute to the degradation of metal objects. Such conditions can be counteracted by protecting metals by coating them with water repellents such as CRC, WD-40, or waxes. A conservator should be consulted to determine the suitability of the artefact and the appropriate coating material.</p> <p>If metal objects have been sorted in a temperate environment for a considerable period of time and demonstrate stability, the environment should not be altered to meet the recommended ideal conditions.</p>
Storage	<p>Interactions between different metal alloys can cause degradation and require different types of maintenance, so should be separated. Separate objects into the following three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iron alloys; • copper alloys; and • other metals. <p>Pack in standard zip-lock bags that have been perforated. Ensure the perforations are smaller than the stored object so that the object cannot fall through the holes. Pack small and large items, and composite objects in separate boxes. Spread the objects evenly in the box to distribute weight, keeping particularly fragile items at the top of the box. Do not over- or under-pack the boxes, add packing materials to fill out a box if necessary.</p>

Category	Guidelines
Display	<p>Artefacts should be displayed in a space that is maintained at a reasonably constant relative humidity of approximately 45 to 55 per cent and temperature of 18 to 22 degrees Celsius. Accompanying museum lighting should be no brighter than 300 lux.</p> <p>Artefacts on display should be fully supported, with particular care provided for hinged objects to ensure that the hinge is not carrying the weight of the object.</p>

3.1.2 Conservation

The artefacts identified for retention are presently in stable condition and do not require immediate conservation intervention. Ongoing condition review in accordance with

Table 3.2 will be sufficient for these artefacts.

A professional conservator should be consulted for detailed advice.

3.1.3 Interpretation and research opportunities

The artefacts identified for retention include objects that are representative of the events and activities that occurred at the Precinct over its operation. As such, a majority of these artefacts have significance as display items that can assist in the heritage interpretation of the site and its role in the development of Canberra. Example opportunities have been identified in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Display opportunities.

Opportunity	Description	Example artefacts
Timeline of production—Bricks	<p>A number of the different brick types and changes in brick-frog style for different bricks produced at the Brickworks between 1913–1976 were demonstrated through the range of bricks recovered.</p> <p>These could be used to develop an informative display about the different brick frog designs and when they were in circulation. This display could be supplemented with further examples of different brick types sourced from elsewhere.</p>	CBW_23, 29, 30, 31, 34, 54, 63, 75, 82, 131, 132, 133, 137, 156, 157, 192, 209, and 210
Administrative	<p>A number of addressograph plates were recovered (discussed in Section 4.2.3 of the archaeological investigation report). These plates display the names, addresses, and other personal details of a number of individuals.</p> <p>Further research could be undertaken to determine how these plates relate to the Precinct (ie whether these individuals were employees or other contractors). If they are determined to be directly related to the Brickworks, they may be used to develop a display documenting the workers of the facility. This display could be supplemented with historical photographs of the workers and personal accounts collected through community consultation.</p>	CBW_51, 52, and 155
Subsistence	<p>The workers and inhabitants of the Brickworks consumed a wide variety of products.</p>	CBW_25, 37, 49, 86, 97, 143, 186, 196, 202, 203, 221, and 233

Opportunity	Description	Example artefacts
	<p>Many of the bottles and jars that these products were packaged in were recovered during the excavation. These include drinks (eg beer, gin, cordial, and soft drink), preserves (eg jams, pasta sauces, and condiments), and oils.</p> <p>In addition to the manufactured goods, the remains of butchered meat cuts and oyster shells were also recovered.</p> <p>These items could be displayed to show the different products that were consumed by the workers over the operation of the Brickworks. This display would have additional value in providing insight into early twentieth century life in Canberra.</p>	
<p>Personal artefacts</p>	<p>In addition to the food products consumed, the workers and inhabitants of the Brickworks also left a number of personal objects.</p> <p>Such personal objects not only include possessions (eg shoes, buttons, and a marble), but also personal toiletries and grooming products (eg bottles for shaving cream, dietary supplements, and medicinal goods).</p> <p>These items could be used to supplement a display about the workers and inhabitants of the Brickworks.</p>	<p>CBW95, 98, 185, 221, 230, and 233</p>

Detailed interpretation opportunities should be incorporated into the Interpretation Strategy prepared for the site.

Given the insight the assemblage provides into a key location in the historical landscape of Canberra, the retained assemblage should be made available for researchers in the future. This research may include typological analysis of early- and mid-twentieth century material culture, comparison to assemblages obtained from other archaeological sites in Canberra and the surrounding region, or other topics of interest.

3.2 Discard

The following artefacts have been identified as suitable for discard (Table 3.4). This has been determined based on their commonness, non-diagnostic or fragmentary nature, unsecure archaeological association, or lack of potential to contribute to further research. These artefacts predominantly comprise items of low and nil significance.

Table 3.4 Artefacts identified for discard.

ID	Context	Material	ID	Context	Material
CBW_2	Topsoil	Brick	CBW_120	90	Metal
CBW_3	Topsoil	Other	CBW_121	17	Brick
CBW_4	Topsoil	Bone	CBW_122	29	Metal
CBW_5	Topsoil	Brick	CBW_123	29	Organic
CBW_7	Topsoil	Other	CBW_124	29	Brick
CBW_8	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_125	29	Brick
CBW_9	Topsoil	Other	CBW_126	99	Metal
CBW_10	Topsoil	Glass	CBW_127	6	Brick
CBW_11	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_128	6	Other
CBW_12	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_129	6	Ceramic
CBW_13	Topsoil	Ceramic	CBW_130	6	Metal
CBW_15	Topsoil	Glass	CBW_132	6	Brick
CBW_16	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_134	6	Brick
CBW_17	34	Metal	CBW_135	17	Brick
CBW_18	34	Glass	CBW_136	17	Metal
CBW_19	34	Metal	CBW_138	17	Brick
CBW_20	34	Ceramic	CBW_139	29	Brick
CBW_21	34	Brick	CBW_140	17	Brick
CBW_22	34	Brick	CBW_141	63	Metal
CBW_24	12	Organic	CBW_142	28	Metal
CBW_26	76	Metal	CBW_144	28	Glass
CBW_27	76	Metal	CBW_145	21	Metal
CBW_28	76	Tile	CBW_146	28	Metal
CBW_32	76	Bone	CBW_147	29	Metal
CBW_33	50	Brick	CBW_150	Topsoil	Metal
CBW_35	29	Brick	CBW_151	Topsoil	Brick
CBW_36	29	Brick	CBW_152	Topsoil	Brick
CBW_38	Topsoil	Brick	CBW_153	29	Brick

ID	Context	Material	ID	Context	Material
CBW_39	Topsoil	Brick	CBW_154	28	Brick
CBW_40	Topsoil	Glass	CBW_156	106	Brick
CBW_41	90	Glass	CBW_158	106	Brick
CBW_43	90	Metal	CBW_159	106	Brick
CBW_44	90	Other	CBW_160	123	Metal
CBW_45	90	Organic	CBW_162	109	Metal
CBW_46	25	Organic	CBW_163	Topsoil	Metal
CBW_47	95	Metal	CBW_164	Topsoil	Brick
CBW_48	95	Glass	CBW_165	90	Metal
CBW_50	95	Ceramic	CBW_166	90	Ceramic
CBW_53	95	Brick	CBW_168	90	Glass
CBW_55	95	Brick	CBW_169	90	Glass
CBW_56	Topsoil	Glass	CBW_170	90	Brick
CBW_58	Topsoil	Glass	CBW_171	91	Glass
CBW_59	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_173	Topsoil	Metal
CBW_60	Topsoil	Organic	CBW_174	129	Brick
CBW_61	Topsoil	Plastic	CBW_175	129	Glass
CBW_62	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_176	129	Metal
CBW_64	29	Brick	CBW_177	129	Glass
CBW_65	12	Brick	CBW_179	41	Glass
CBW_66	29	Brick	CBW_180	41	Metal
CBW_67	17	Brick	CBW_181	41	Ceramic
CBW_68	87	Brick	CBW_182	41	Ceramic
CBW_69	84	Brick	CBW_183	41	Bone
CBW_70	29	Brick	CBW_184	41	Metal
CBW_72	25	Other	CBW_190	214	Metal
CBW_73	25	Glass	CBW_191	212	Bone
CBW_74	25	Glass	CBW_193	220	Glass

ID	Context	Material	ID	Context	Material
CBW_76	25	Metal	CBW_194	220	Ceramic
CBW_77	34	Brick	CBW_195	220	Metal
CBW_78	34	Brick	CBW_196	117	Glass
CBW_79	34	Brick	CBW_197	117	Glass
CBW_80	34	Metal	CBW_198	149	Ceramic
CBW_81	34	Metal	CBW_199	149	Metal
CBW_83	21	Brick	CBW_205	49	Glass
CBW_84	13	Brick	CBW_206	49	Organic
CBW_85	7	Metal	CBW_207	49	Metal
CBW_87	117	Metal	CBW_208	49	Metal
CBW_88	Topsoil	Other	CBW_212	76	Metal
CBW_89	Topsoil	Glass	CBW_214	Topsoil	Metal
CBW_90	49	Bone	CBW_215	129	Glass
CBW_91	49	Metal	CBW_216	129	Glass
CBW_92	49	Metal	CBW_217	129	Other
CBW_94	49	Glass	CBW_218	129	Metal
CBW_99	80	Bone	CBW_219	129	Organic
CBW_100	80	Metal	CBW_220	129	Metal
CBW_101	80	Metal	CBW_223	222	Glass
CBW_102	80	Metal	CBW_225	222	Bone
CBW_103	80	Metal	CBW_226	222	Other
CBW_104	3	Brick	CBW_228	222	Ceramic
CBW_105	3	Brick	CBW_229	222	Ceramic
CBW_106	3	Organic	CBW_232	222	Metal
CBW_107	1	Brick	CBW_236	172	Ceramic
CBW_110	Topsoil	Brick	CBW_237	172	Bone
CBW_111	Topsoil	Glass	CBW_239	172	Metal
CBW_112	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_241	Topsoil	Glass

ID	Context	Material	ID	Context	Material
CBW_113	Topsoil	Ceramic	CBW_242	Topsoil	Metal
CBW_114	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_243	Topsoil	Brick
CBW_115	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_244	6	Brick
CBW_116	Topsoil	Other	CBW_245	Topsoil	Brick
CBW_117	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_246	Topsoil	Brick
CBW_118	Topsoil	Metal	CBW_247	3	Metal
CBW_119	Topsoil	Bone	CBW_248	3	Bone
			CBW_249	3	Ceramic

4 Recommendations

The majority of artefacts were identified as being unsuitable for retention, due to their commonness, non-diagnostic or fragmentary nature, unsecure archaeological association, or lack of potential to contribute to further research. A small subsection of artefacts have been recommended for retention. These artefacts provide insight into the manufacture of bricks and lives of the workers who occupied a key location in the historical landscape of Canberra.

In light of this, the following recommendations are made:

- **Interpretation Strategy**—The artefactual assemblage should be incorporated into the Interpretation Strategy for the Precinct, allowing for the communication of the results of the archaeological investigations to the current residents of Yarralumla and the future residents of the Brickworks development. The Interpretation Strategy should identify opportunities for the public display of select artefacts.
- **Artefact retention**—The artefacts identified as suitable for retention should be accessioned into the Brickworks moveable heritage collection, which has previously been documented in Appendix H of the 2021 CMP. This collection should be managed in accordance with this strategy. This collection should also be made available to researchers.
- **Artefact discard**—The artefacts identified as having no research potential and low interpretative value can be discarded appropriately.

Appendix 1

Photographs of artefacts identified for retention.

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_23	
CBW_25	
CBW_29	

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_30	
CBW_31	
CBW_34	

Catalogue number

Photographs

CBW_37



CBW_49






CBW_51



Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_52	
CBW_54	
CBW_63	

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_71	
CBW_75	
CBW_82	

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_86	
CBW_95	
CBW_96	

Catalogue number

Photographs




CBW_97



CBW_98






Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_100	
CBW_131	
CBW_132	

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_133	 A photograph of a rectangular, reddish-brown brick with three circular holes drilled through its center. A scale bar is placed below the brick for reference.
CBW_137	 A photograph of a rectangular, dark brown brick with a rough, textured surface. A scale bar is placed below the brick for reference.
CBW_143	 A photograph of a clear glass bottle with a label. The label features a logo and text, including 'Pilsener Beer'. A scale bar is placed below the bottle for reference.

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_148	
CBW_155	
CBW_156	

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_157	
CBW_172 (one of 22)	
CBW_185	

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_186	 A photograph showing several pieces of broken glass. On the left are two large, triangular green glass fragments. In the center is a clear glass bottle fragment with a neck. To the right are several smaller, irregular brown and orange glass fragments. At the bottom center is a small, circular dark brown fragment. A white scale bar with a 5 cm ruler and a color calibration strip is positioned at the bottom right of the glass pieces.
CBW_192	 A photograph of a single, reddish-brown rectangular object, likely a brick or tile. The object has a slightly raised, rectangular depression on its top surface. A white scale bar with a 5 cm ruler and a color calibration strip is placed below the object.
CBW_196	 A photograph showing three glass fragments. On the left are two small, triangular green glass fragments. On the right is a larger, circular brown glass fragment. A white scale bar with a 5 cm ruler and a color calibration strip is positioned below the fragments.

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_201	 A photograph of a white ceramic sherd, possibly a fragment of a vessel or figurine. The sherd is irregularly shaped with several holes or indentations. A small blue fragment is attached to the bottom edge. A 5 cm scale bar is placed below the sherd for reference.
CBW_202	 A photograph of four oyster shells arranged on a white surface. Two shells are shown in their natural, slightly open state, while the other two are broken into pieces. A 5 cm scale bar is positioned to the right of the shells.
CBW_203	 A photograph of several bone fragments, including what appear to be long bones, a rib, and a scapula. The bones are light brown and show signs of weathering. A 5 cm scale bar is placed at the bottom center of the arrangement.

Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_209	 A photograph of a rectangular, weathered brick with a central rectangular impression containing the letters 'LJ'. A color calibration chart and a scale bar are visible below the brick.
CBW_210	 A photograph of a rectangular, reddish-brown brick with a central rectangular impression. A color calibration chart and a scale bar are visible below the brick.
CBW_213	 A photograph of a rectangular, heavily rusted brick with several circular impressions and a central rectangular impression. A color calibration chart and a scale bar are visible below the brick.

Catalogue number

Photographs

CBW_221



CBW_224



Catalogue number

Photographs

CBW_230



Catalogue number	Photographs
CBW_231	 <p>A photograph showing several white ceramic fragments, including a large bowl-like piece and several smaller shards. A scale bar is visible at the bottom of the image, indicating a length of 8 cm.</p>
CBW_233	 <p>A photograph showing a collection of glass and ceramic fragments. There are several clear glass pieces, a small brown glass jar, and several blue-tinted glass fragments. A scale bar is visible at the bottom of the image, indicating a length of 8 cm.</p>
CBW_236	 <p>A photograph showing two white ceramic fragments, one of which is a large, curved piece. A scale bar is visible at the bottom of the image, indicating a length of 8 cm.</p>
CBW_240	

