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Residential Development: 43-45 Beane Street, North Gosford

Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence

Prepared for Tony Owen Partners

April 2026

Central Coast Local Government Area



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Executive summary

Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) has been engaged by Tony Owen Partners (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (Due Diligence) for the proposed development at 43-45 Beane Street, Gosford NSW (the Project Area). The development has been designated as State Significant Development and Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requires (SEARs) have been issued for this Project (SSD-83538214). The Project will therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act).

The residential development that is currently proposed will consist of two buildings. Building A will be a residential tower rising twenty-six stories above ground, and Building B will be four stories. The development will also contain landscaped and open areas, commercial and retail spaces within the ground floors, National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) affordable housing units, and three levels of basement car parks (in both buildings). The following sections provide the results of the Due Diligence Code of Practice.

Step		Yes/No	Comments
Step 1.	Will the activity disturb the ground surface?	Yes	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface.
Step 2.	a) relevant confirmed site records on AHIMS, other sources of information or b	No	There are no AHIMS Sites associated with or within the Project Area.
	b) landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?	No	There are no landscape features that are present within the Project Area that would indicate the presence of Aboriginal Objects.
Step 3	Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?	No	The proposed works will disturb both surface and sub-surface soils.
Step 4	Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are likely?	No	The desktop assessment confirms that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present within the Project Area. This was confirmed by the visual inspection.
Step 5	Further investigations and impact assessment	No	Further investigation of the Project Area is <u>not</u> required.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The following recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the NPW Act and Heritage Act
- Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a)
- The results of the Due Diligence

It was found that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present within the Project Area. The works may proceed with caution.

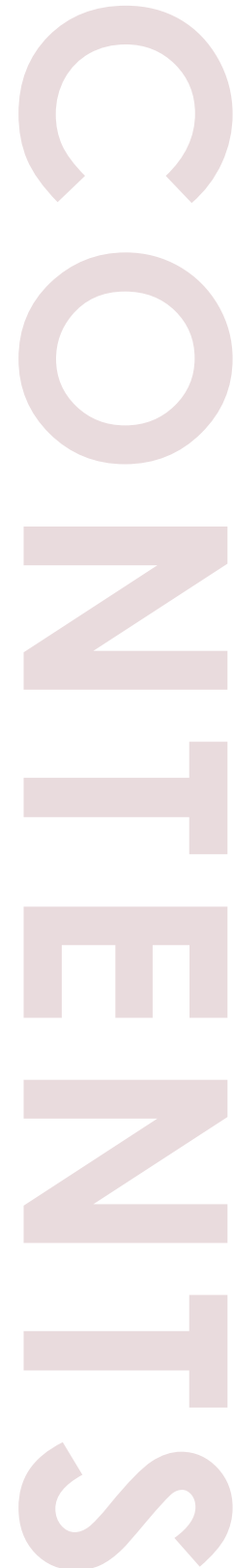
Unexpected Aboriginal objects remain protected by the NPW Act. If any such objects, or potential objects, are uncovered in the course of the activity, work in the vicinity must cease, and Heritage NSW, and Darkinjung LALC be contacted for advice. Unexpected objects in the project area would likely be limited to stone artefacts in disturbed contexts and/or shell deposit.

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 on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any details of the remains and their location

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Glossary

Term	Definition
ACHR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ALR Act	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)</i>
Commonwealth Act	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)</i>
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now Heritage NSW)
Due Diligence Code of Practice	Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Diversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
Everick Heritage	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
CCLEP	Central Coast Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment & Heritage (now Heritage NSW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Project Area	Area as shown in Figure

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) has been engaged by Tony Owen Partners (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (Due Diligence) for the proposed development at 43-45 Beane Street, Gosford NSW (the Project Area). The development has been designated as State Significant Development and Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requires (SEARs) have been issued for this Project (SSD-83538214). The Project will therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act).

This report has been prepared in order to satisfy Requirement 21 outlined in the SEARs issued for the Project. The requirement is as follows:

21. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Where there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site demonstrate that impacts have been adequately investigated and assessed by:

- *Identifying that an appropriate prior planning process has already considered these impacts, e.g. a rezoning or development application, or*
- *Providing an initial assessment of the potential impacts.*

If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which:

- *Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site.*
- *Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines.*

This report fulfills the base requirements of Condition 21 of the SEARs, in presenting and documenting the initial assessment of the potential impacts from the Project with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

1.2. Project Area

The Project Area is located within Lot 8//DP18726, Lot 9//DP18726 and Lot 14//DP18726 at 43-45 Beane Street, North Gosford NSW 2250. The Project Area is located in the Parish of Gosford County of Northumberland. The Project Area is located within the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) area.

1.3. Project Description

The residential development that is currently proposed will consist of two buildings. Building A will be a residential tower rising twenty-six stories above ground, and Building B will be four stories. The development will also contain:

- Landscaped and open areas,
- Commercial and retail spaces within the ground floors,
- National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) affordable housing units, and
- Three levels of basement car parks (in both buildings).

1.4. Authors and Contributors

Table 1-1: Authors and contributors

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification	Tasks
Jason Giang	Everick Heritage	Senior Archaeologist	BA (Hons) 7 years	Project management and technical review.
Samuel Plummer	Everick Heritage	Graduate Archaeologist	BArch 2 years	Background research and report preparation.
Maryam Hosseini	Everick Heritage	Senior GIS Analyst	PhD, Ms, Be	Mapping.

1.5. Methodology

The Due Diligence consider the following items, in line with Steps 1-5 of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence Code of Practice) (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010a):

- Step 1. Will the activity disturb the ground surface?
- Step 2a. Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware
- Step 2b. Activities in areas where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects
- Step 3. Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?
- Step 4. Desktop assessment and visual inspection
- Step 5. Further investigations and impact assessment

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Figure 1-1: Project Area

2. Legislative Context

2.1. Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1. 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) (Commonwealth 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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) and *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) will also be Aboriginal places subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth Act.

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

2.2. State Legislation

2.2.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

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. The development has been designed as a State Significant Development and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been issued for this Project (SSD-83538214). The

Project will therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act).

2.2.2. 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 Inventory established under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

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 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 preparation and submission of an Aboriginal Site Recording Form to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) (DECCW 2010b: 14).

As the Project has been designated as a State Significant Development, the Project will be assessed under the EP&A Act as opposed to the NPW Act. Therefore, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is not required where harm to Aboriginal objects is to occur. Any harm to Aboriginal objects or places will be managed through a Heritage Management Plan or equivalent.

2.2.3. National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NSW)

The Due Diligence Code of Practice was adopted by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (NPW Regulation) and introduced in October 2010 by Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now administered by Heritage NSW). The Regulations were revised in 2019. The aim of this guideline is to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out

activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP.

A due diligence assessment should take reasonable and practicable steps to ascertain whether there is a likelihood that Aboriginal objects will be disturbed or impacted during the proposed development. If it is assessed that sites exist or have a likelihood of existing within the development area and may be impacted by the proposed development, further archaeological investigations may be required along with an AHIP. If it is found to be unlikely that Aboriginal sites exist within the study area and the due diligence assessment has been conducted according to the Due Diligence Code of Practice, work may proceed without an AHIP.

This due diligence assessment seeks to comply with the NPW Act, by assisting the proponent in meeting their obligations under the NPW Act.

2.2.4. 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 9 April 2026, but no claims were noted.

2.2.5. Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983 (NSW)

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)* (ALR Act) was introduced to compensate Aboriginal people in NSW for dispossession of their land. The ALR Act also established Aboriginal Land Councils (at State and Local levels). These LALC 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 Darkinjung LALC. Preparation of this due diligence would fulfil Darkinjung LALC's obligations under the ALR Act.

3. Desktop Assessment

3.1. Environmental Context

3.1.1. Geomorphology and Topography

The Project Area is entirely situated within the Erina soil landscape as mapped in the Soil Landscapes of Gosford-Lake Macquarie 1:100,000 Sheet (Murphy, C. L., & Tille, P. J. 1993). These soil landscape maps provide an inventory and detailed description of landscape properties of the Project Area and identify major soil and landscape qualities and constraints. These descriptions can assist the archaeological assessment of an area by identifying the presence of archaeologically sensitive landscape features.

The Erina soil landscape is characterised by undulating to rolling rises and low hills within the Terrigal Formation. The Terrigal Formation is part of the Narrabeen Group and is situated on quartz sandstone and siltstone, sedimentary breccia, claystone and conglomerate. Some instances of sandstone within the Narrabeen Group can be weathered and friable. Local relief is generally less than 60 m with slopes being greater than 10%. Rounded narrow crests with moderately inclined slopes are common in this landscape. As a result, soils within the landform are defined by slope and landform and consist of deep podzolic soils, earths and loams. Yellow earths are on crests, rises and lower slopes, whilst Red and Yellow Podzolic Soils are located on slopes and terraces. Structured Loams are also located on flats below terraces and are also deep.

The Project Area is situated on the lower slope of a gradual easterly rise towards an elevated landform and has an average elevation of 20 m above sea level with an average slope percentage of 16%. The dominant soil materials present within this landform are a combination of structured loams, yellow earths and yellow podzolic soils. Soil horizons consist of 'weakly pedal brownish black fine sandy loam' (er1), 'hardsetting brown weakly pedal clay loam' (er2) and brown earthy sandy clay loam' (er6). The er1 horizon is roughly 40 cm and overlies 20-50 cm of er2 and 150 cm of brown sandy clay loam (er6). Total soil depth within the foot slopes measures to about 200 cm. Boundaries between horizons are gradual.

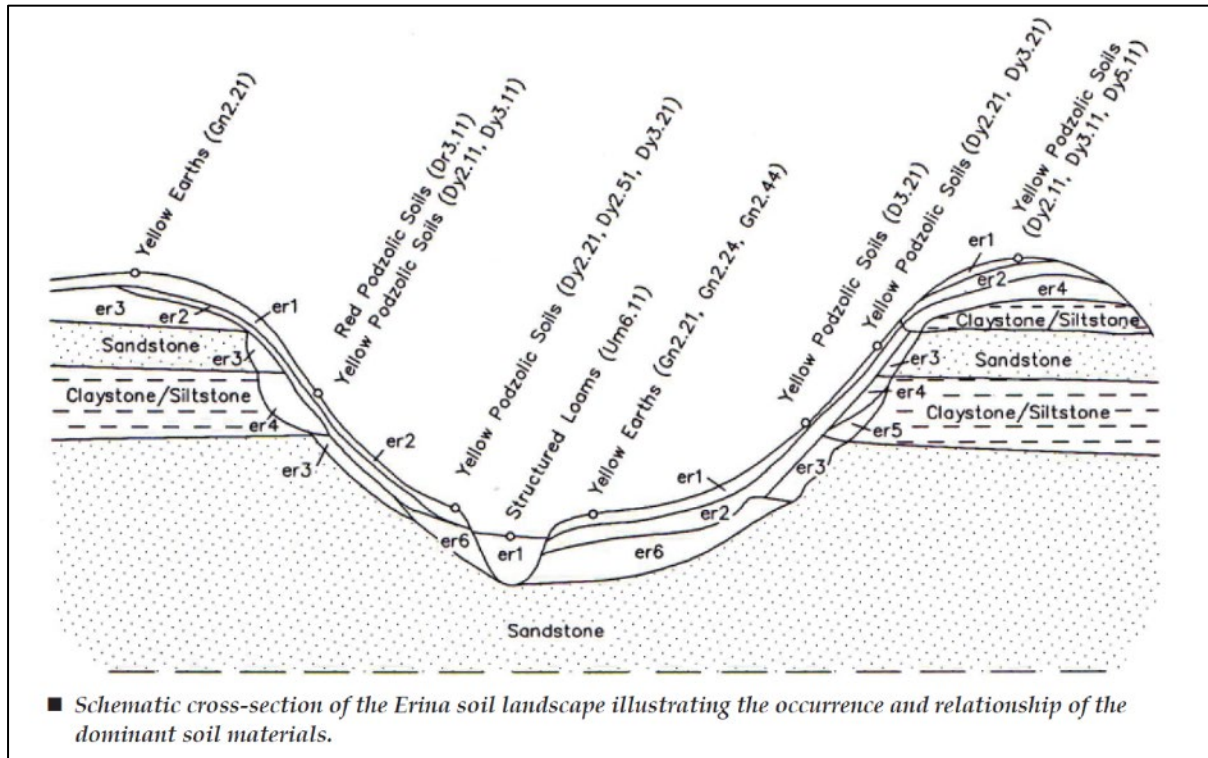


Figure 3-1: Schematic cross-section of the Erina soil landscape illustrating the occurrence and relationship of the dominant soil materials.

3.1.2. Hydrology

The Project Area is not located within the vicinity of perennial or non-perennial waterways, with the closest waterways being located 1 km north from Brisbane Waters and 1 km south from Brady's Gully.

The Brisbane Waters estuary would have been a significant resource for the local Aboriginal communities, providing not only a source of food but also playing a crucial role in cultural practices and traditions. Foreshores, waterways and creeks were a crucial resource and offering a large array of seafood such as fish, shellfish, and crustaceans (prawns, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and crayfish).

3.1.3. Flora and Fauna

The Project Area is situated within the Sydney Basin bioregion (Commonwealth of Australia and Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW] 2025). Flora is often associated with soil landscapes present, therefore, most of the information has been derived from Murphy and Tille (1993), Mitchell (2002) and NPWS (2003). As the land use is predominantly urban residential development, a significant portion of original vegetation has been extensively cleared. Instances of

remaining vegetation are mostly uncleared open forest include blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), spotted gum (*E. maculata*), smooth-barked apple (*Angophoracostata*), grey ironbark (*E. paniculata*) and sydney blue gum (*E. saligna*). Remaining examples of native vegetation can be found in the National Parks to the east and west of the Project Area.

Fauna present within the Sydney Basin varies between coastal and inland environments. The Project Area is close to open woodland and coastal environments. Access to inlets, estuaries and forested areas provided local Aboriginal groups access to an abundance of fish and shellfish, such as yellowfin bream (*Acanthopagrus australis*) and giant mud crab (*Scylla serrata*); whilst open woodlands present in the region would provide access to ranging species of mammals, such as possums and wallabies, which were suitable for hunting practices (ALA, 2026).

The area's flora would have provided a range of resources to Aboriginal people and would have supported a wide range of faunal species that would have supported traditional hunting and gathering activities. Various species of vegetation may also have supported Aboriginal cultural modification practices, including tree scarification.

3.1.4. Previous Ground Disturbance/Land Use

The Project Area has undergone varying degrees of surface impacts and disturbances. The earliest available historical aerial imagery shows the Project Area was part of a residential/urban area in North Gosford and contained several residential structures (Figure 3-2). Population numbers around Gosford evidently grew in the early 1970's as aerial imagery in 1976 shows that residential development around the Project Area had increased and lots that were vacant in the previous imagery, have been developed. The residential structures in the Project Area were demolished sometime in between 1965 and 1976, and the lot was turned into a carpark that supported a commercial or industrial warehouse or workshop (Figure 3-3). The Project Area has been continuously used as a carpark for the adjacent lot to the east. The Project Area has remained unchanged since 1976. These changes are shown through historical aeriels summarised in Table 3-1.

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Table 3-1: Summary of historical mapping and aerial photos

Year	Description	Historical Image
1965	Figure 3-2: early Historical imagery that shows the development and land disturbance in the Project Area in 1965. Source: Historical Imagery, 2026. Spatial Services – NSW Government.	 An aerial photograph from 1965 showing a residential area with a grid of streets. A red rectangle highlights a specific site in the center-right of the image. The area appears to be a mix of residential buildings and open land.
1976	Figure 3-3: Historical imagery that showing the demolition of the residential structures and usage as a carpark. Source: Historical Imagery, 2026. Spatial Services – NSW Government.	 An aerial photograph from 1976 showing the same residential area as Figure 3-2. The area appears to be in the process of being demolished, with many structures removed. A red rectangle highlights the same site as in Figure 3-2, showing the progress of the demolition.

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Figure 3-4: Soil Landscapes of the Project Area (Everick Heritage, 2026)

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Figure 3-5: Hydrology and topography of the Project Area (Everick Heritage, 2026)

3.2. Archaeological Context

3.2.1. Previous Archaeological Assessments

Numerous assessments have been conducted within the Gosford Region. Broadly speaking, these studies underline the archaeological sensitivity of the valley and elevated landforms that surround the Project Area. Recent archaeological investigations within Gosford are closely related to Precinct Planning for Gosford City Centre. As a result, reporting in the vicinity of the Project Area is in abundance and provide a range of investigations to formulate an archaeological context for the Project.

Foundational archaeological investigations of the wider Gosford/Wyong region were conducted by Vinnicombe (1980) and McDonald (1983). These early investigations provided a general conclusion that within the Gosford region, archaeological sites generally occur along coasts, estuaries and creeklines (in the case of shell midden sites) or on sandstone ridges, ridgetops and walls (in the case of grinding grooves, art engravings or rock shelter sites). It is noted in these early studies that other site types such as scarred trees are less common within the region and more broadly, more investigation was required to investigate the occupation within the hinterland areas. The following sections provide a summary of specific investigations conducted within the region.

McDonald (1983) conducted preliminary archaeological investigations west of the Gosford City Centre in the national parks at Debenham Road and Kowara Road near Mount Penang and identified several Art (engraving) and Grinding Groove sites, as well as one rock shelter. These sites are located on sandstone escarpments that overlook the Brisbane Waters Estuary and appear to be located within the vicinity of streams or sandstone pans containing water (McDonald. 1983. Appendix I). Clusters of archaeological sites were located on the edges of these sandstone escarpments, which McDonald concluded were archaeologically sensitive.

Hagland (1983) also conducted an archaeological investigation west of Gosford City Centre and identified three shell middens. These middens were found to be within disturbed contexts, however, each of the middens related to a specific strata layer within the soil profile. Shell identified at Midden 1 was observed to be within the top 20 – 25 cm of turf and topsoil that was described as being blackish, sandy and humus rich. Shell within Midden 2 was also found to be within blackish sands, however, preceeding layers of midden were found to be less dense and within a more brownish soil matrix. Midden 3 was found to have been disturbed, however, there was shell material noted to be eroding from the creek bank

in situ. This particular midden was identified to be in the vicinity of a sandstone spur that was appearing from under the alluvium present at the river bank.

More recent archaeological investigations conducted within Gosford City Centre observe that most of the soil profile within areas of intense urban development have been disturbed. Jordan conducted a baseline Due Diligence report into a development conducted to the east of the Project Area and found that sites in the region are located within undisturbed areas in close proximity to waters (AECOM, 2019). Jordan's subject site was suspected of containing a very low archaeological potential, and that if artefacts were identified it would be in disturbed contexts and not 'in situ' due to the amount of historical land disturbances that had taken place.

Within a similar reporting scope, Williams (2019) also concludes that gentle slopes and shallow soil profiles limit the potential for cultural material to be present within the subject site. Williams notes that archaeological investigation in the region identified that deep soils extend at least 600 m from the edge of the Brisbane Waters estuary. The upper soil profile within these deeper soils are more likely to retain archaeological material up to 1 m in depth. Development in the region would have impacted these deeper soils, lowering the archaeological potential of the subject site as the upper soil profile would have been disturbed and truncated. AMAC Group (2020) utilised the investigation conducted by Vinnicombe and determined that their study area, located on the northern shore of the Brisbane Waters estuary, contained the potential for archaeological material to be present. A test excavation methodology was executed which determined that natural soils were highly disturbed and significantly impacted by previous land usage and natural erosion. No cultural material was present and the soils were determined as sterile.

3.2.2. Database Searches

3.2.2.1. Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

Caution should be taken when using the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database to reach conclusions about site prevalence or distribution. For example, a lack of sites in each 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. A search of AHIMS was initially conducted on 8 April 2026 (Client Service ID: 1110038) with the following coordinates:

Lat, Long From: -33.4405, 151.3082

Lat, Long To: -33.4047, 151.37

Seventy-one (71) Aboriginal sites and zero Aboriginal Places were identified in the search. A map of the extensive search is provided in Figure 3-6. There are 20 standard site features that can be used to describe a site registration with AHIMS, and more than one feature can be used for each site. For the seventy-one sites within the search area, a total of six different site features are recorded. Details of the occurrence of site features is provided in Table 3-3.

3.2.2.2. AHIMS Search Results

The current distribution of AHIMS Sites within the search area are associated with landforms and proximity to freshwater resources as well as ridges at higher elevations above the Brisbane Waters estuary, such as landforms around Mount Penang, West Gosford, Waterview Park and Rumbalara Reserve. Within the valley of these elevated landforms, sites are associated with major creek lines, such as Narara Creek and the Brisbane Waters Estuary.

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The majority of sites identified are Art (Pigment or Engraving) sites which comprise 27% of the total sites within the search area. These Art sites likely consist of rock engraving sites and are also found in association with Grinding Grooves, Shell and Artefacts sites. Spatially, art sites are concentrated on elevated landforms to the west of the Project Area around Mount Penang within the Sydney Town and more generally within the Watagan Soil Landscape. This soil landscapes are known to contain large sandstone outcroppings, overhangs and caves.

Other common site types include Grinding Grooves, Shell and Artefact sites. Grinding Grooves are the second most common site found within the search area comprising 13% of all sites. Within the search area, Grinding Grooves are associated with lower-order streams that flow down the slopes of Mount Penang and surrounds to Narara Creek. Mount Penang is also known to be dominated by outcroppings and escarpments of Hawkesbury Sandstone. The combination of the Hawkesbury Sandstone and availability of water creates an environment ideal for Grinding Grooves as both are needed in tool sharpening practices. Grinding Grooves indicate returned or continuous occupation areas within a given area or landform, as the grooves are a product of continued manufacture. Grinding Grooves within the search area are often combined with Art, Artefact or Shell sites and indicate further that the region was intensively and routinely occupied.

Shell and Artefact site features comprise of 10% and 8%, respectively, of sites within the search area. Shell sites have been noted to be in association with other site features, such as Artefacts, Grinding Grooves and shelter/cave sites. Shell sites within the search area have been identified within the Erina and Sydney Town Soil Landscapes up to 1 km from Narara Creek Shell material. Listed Shell sites within the Wyong Soil Landscape are located within 200 m of the Brisbane Waters Estuary. Moreover, shell sites have also been identified within soils mapped as Disturbed Terrain on the eastern banks for the Narara River at the Gosford Racecourse (AHIP 5477) and further south at the Gosford Rotary Park.

The spatial distribution of Artefact sites appear to have no particular patterns present in the search area; however, Artefacts have been identified within areas/sites of which have been noted to have been areas of repeated occupation and use (i.e. Shell or Grinding Groove sites). It is generally accepted that artefacts can be identified in any landform even in disturbed conditions, as seen with the recorded AHIMS Sites to the immediate north of the Project Area (White and McDonald 2010). Therefore, wherever remnant soils are present artefacts may be identified in sub-surface conditions reflecting a general 'background scatter' effect of the general occupation of the region as opposed to any repeated occupation site.

Table 3-2: AHIMS Site Features, from OEH 2012

Site features	Description
Art (Pigment or Engraving)	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants.
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people.
Grinding Grooves	A groove in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, may also include rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains.
Modified tree*	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers.
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. Note: This is not Aboriginal object and therefore not included in the legislative process unless accompanied by an object.
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and components.

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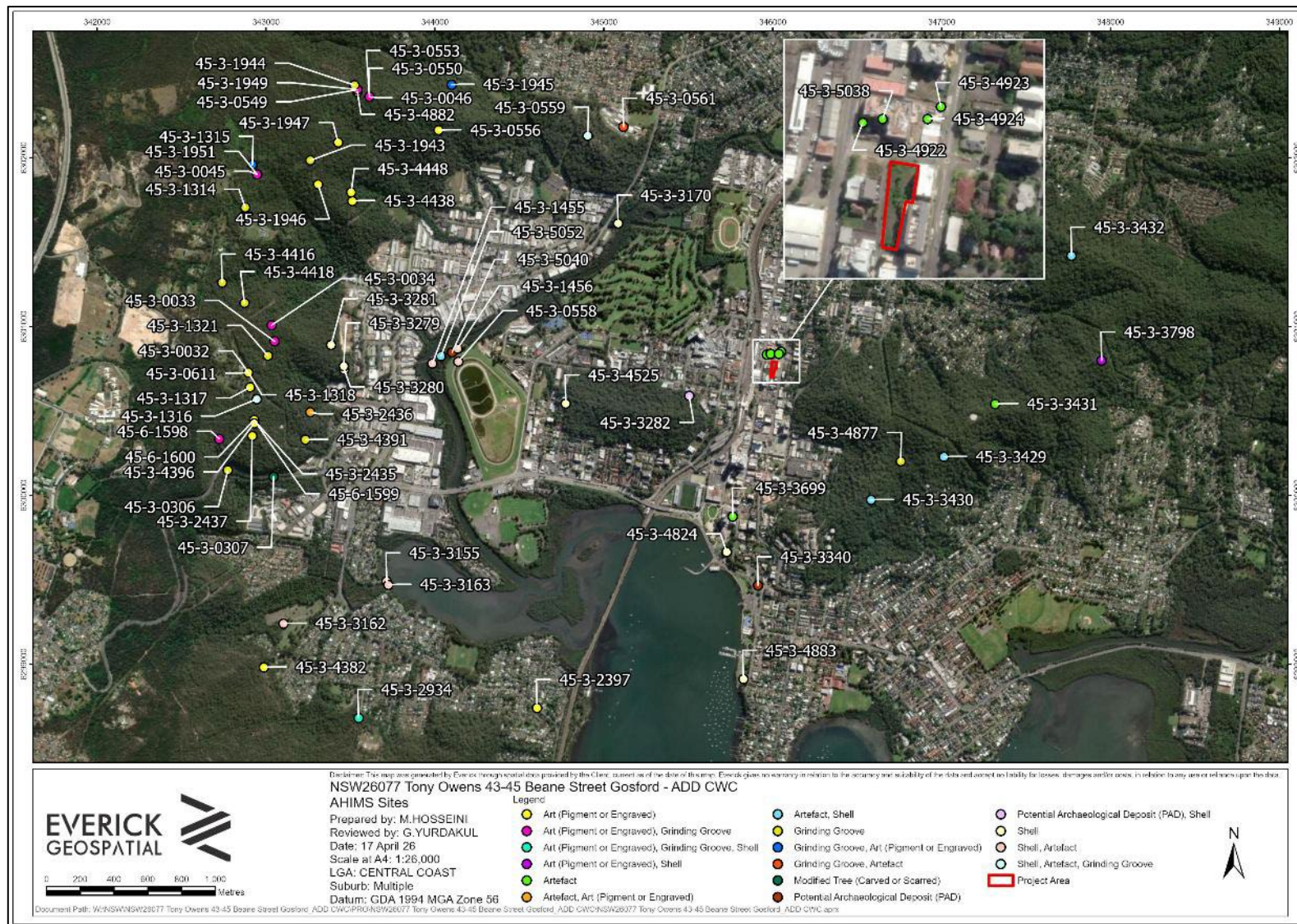


Figure 3-6: AHIMS search results in vicinity of the Project Area

Table 3-3: AHIMS features within vicinity of the Project Area

Site features	Number	Percentage (%)
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	19	27
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Grinding Groove	10	14
Artefact, Shell	10	14
Grinding Groove	9	13
Shell	7	10
Artefact	6	8
Artefact, Grinding Groove, Shell	2	3
Potential Archaeological Deposit	2	3
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Artefact	1	1
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Grinding Groove, Shell	1	1
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell	1	1
Artefact, Grinding Groove	1	1
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	1
Potential Archaeological Deposit, Shell	1	1
Total	71	100

3.2.2.3. Discussion of nearby registered AHIMS sites

AHIMS Sites have been identified within 500 m of the Project Area and are indicative of archaeological material that is found within the broader Gosford region. Development and construction that has occurred adjacent to the Project Area on Mann Street did identify a lithic assemblage in disturbed contexts that has resulted in a cluster of AHIMS Sites approximately 100 m north of the Project Area. A write-up of sites is listed below as well as in Table 3-4.

3.2.2.4. Gosford Artefact Reburial 1 (AHIMS ID 45-3-5038)

Gosford Artefact Reburial 1 (AHIMS ID: 45-3-5038) consists of an artefact reburial site after excavations and development had been completed within 100 m of the Project Area at 305 Mann Street North Gosford (University of Newcastle, Gosford Campus SSID-47749715). A total of five (5) artefacts were reburied with members of the Aboriginal community present:

Reburial took place on 29 August 2025 with members of local Aboriginal groups, including Wannangini and the Sales family. The artefacts were placed under the yarning circle planned for the courtyard of the university campus. ... Reburial includes AHIMS sites 45-3-4922, 45-3-4923, and 45-3-4924. 5 total artefacts, including 4 tan chert artefacts and 1 white/red quartzite piece. Printed catalogue and contact information are within the reburial box. (AHIMS Site Card: 45-3-4923).

3.2.2.5. Gosford Isolated Artefact 1 (AHIMS ID 45-3-4923)

Gosford Isolated Artefact 1 (AHIMS ID: 45-3-4923) consists of an isolated artefact that was identified within 100 m of the Project Area during mechanical excavations as part of the test excavation methodology for the development at 305 Mann Street North Gosford (University of Newcastle, Gosford Campus SSID-47749715). The site is listed to be within 100 m of the Project Area:

The test excavation programme was undertaken according to the prescribed methodology of Requirements 14 to 20 and 23 to 26 of the Code of Practice and the ARD developed for SSD-47749715. The test excavation utilising standard hand excavation of 1m x 1m test pits on a grid system in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice, once disturbed fill had been removed. The program was also designed to incorporate the salvage of cultural heritage material where necessary; this was not required (AHIMS Site Card: 45-3-4923)

The artefact was observed to a broken (proximal) red/white quartzite flake with a total length of 20 mm and a thickness of 15 mm. The platform was measured to be 5 mm. A dorsal edge was assessed as being absent. The artefact was subsequently reburied as part of AHIMS Site 45-3-5038.

3.2.2.6. Gosford Artefact Scatter 1 (AHIMS ID 45-3-4924)

Gosford Artefact Scatter 1 (AHIMS ID: 45-3-4922) consists of a low-density artefact scatter that was identified during mechanical excavations as part of the test excavation methodology for the development

at 305 Mann Street North Gosford (University of Newcastle, Gosford Campus SSID-47749715). The site is listed to be within 100 m of the Project Area:

The test excavation programme was undertaken according to the prescribed methodology of Requirements 14 to 20 and 23 to 26 of the Code of Practice and the ARD developed for SSD-47749715. The test excavation utilising standard hand excavation of 1m x 1m test pits on a grid system in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice, once disturbed fill had been removed. The program was also designed to incorporate the salvage of cultural heritage material where necessary; this was not required (AHIMS Site Card: 45-3-4923)

The artefact scatter comprised of three (3) chert artefacts that were assessed as being one scraper and two pieces of artefactual debitage. Artefact 1, the scraper, was measured to be 38 mm in length, 45 mm in width and 11 mm in thickness. Artefact 2 (debitage) was 41 mm in length, 16 mm in width and 11 mm in thickness. Artefact 3 (debitage) was 14 mm in length, 4.5 mm wide and 1.5 mm thick. The artefacts contained in the scatter were reburied as part of AHIMS Site 45-3-5038.

3.2.2.7. Gosford Isolated Artefact 2 (AHIMS ID 45-3-4922)

Gosford Isolated Artefact 2 (AHIMS ID: 45-3-4922) consists of an isolated artefact identified during mechanical excavations as part of the test excavation methodology for the development at 305 Mann Street North Gosford (University of Newcastle, Gosford Campus SSID-47749715). The site is located to be within 100 m of the Project Area:

The test excavation programme was undertaken according to the prescribed methodology of Requirements 14 to 20 and 23 to 26 of the Code of Practice and the ARD developed for SSD-47749715. The test excavation utilising standard hand excavation of 1m x 1m test pits on a grid system in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice, once disturbed fill had been removed. The program was also designed to incorporate the salvage of cultural heritage material where necessary; this was not required (AHIMS Site Card: 45-3-4923)

The artefact was observed to be a singular tan chert flake. The artefact was measured to be 25 mm in length, 50 mm wide, 15 mm thick. The platform identified was measured to be 5 mm wide. The isolated artefact was reburied as part of AHIMS Site 45-3-5038.

3.2.2.8. Shelter with Deposit (AHIMS ID 45-3-3282)

The site 'Shelter with Deposit' (AHIMS ID: 45-3-3282) consists of a rock shelter located beneath the President's Hill Trig Station which is approximately 500 m south west of the Project Area. The site contained at least three (3) species of marine molluscs (Sydney cockle, mud whelk and mussels), bones (mammalian and avian) and charcoal on the surface of the shelter.

Table 3-4: AHIMS Sites within 500 m of the Project Area

AHIMS ID	Site ID	Site Features	Distance	Site Status
45-3-5038	Gosford Artefact Reburial 1	Artefact	50 m	Valid
45-3-4923	Gosford Isolated Artefact 1	Artefact	70 m	Destroyed
45-6-4924	Gosford Artefact Scatter 1	Artefact	50 m	Destroyed
45-3-4922	Gosford Isolated Artefact 2	Artefact	50 m	Destroyed
45-3-3282	Shelter with deposit	PAD, Shell	495 m	Valid

3.2.2.9. Other Database Searches

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) Register was undertaken to ascertain if there are any active AHIPs which intersect with the Project Area. No active AHIPs were located. A search of the Native Title Vision, Native Title claim and determination web tool was undertaken, and no claims determined or otherwise are located within the Project Area.

The following heritage registers were accessed on the 16 April 2026:

- World Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council/ UNESCO)
- The National Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council)
- Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council)
- Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Council) (non-statutory)
- The State Heritage Register (Heritage NSW)
- Central Coast LEP (CCLEP) 2022

There are six listed Heritage Items within the CCLEP 2022 located within 200 m of the Project Area. Of these six, two (2) are located adjacent to the Project Area. These are 'Steps of former private hospital' (I320) and 'Mitre 10 store' (I43).

3.3. Predictive Model

For the purposes of this assessment, the archaeological sensitivity and potential of the Project Area have been defined as discrete terms. Archaeological sensitivity has been defined after Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code of Practice (2010a: 12); that is, the association of a site or area with particular landscape features considered to have been used in everyday activities of Aboriginal people, as well as traditional cultural activities. Archaeological sensitivity is provided as a graded assessment, from low to high, and accounts for the results of the desktop assessment.

Archaeological potential has been defined as the actual likelihood of archaeological sites to be identified, accounting for past and present disturbance to both the ground surface and subsurface soil deposits. Archaeological potential is also provided as a graded assessment, from low to high, and compares the results of the desktop assessment against those of the visual inspection, to evaluate if, and to what degree, sensitive landscape features have been subjected to ground disturbance and, therefore, if Aboriginal objects are likely to be present in a surface or subsurface context.

Art (Engraving) sites are present on ridges, exposed sandstone outcroppings and platforms near aquifers on valley heads, and high rock platforms with broad views of the region. Art sites were found to be directly correlated with rock shelter and caves which are commonly found to be located on exposed sandstone belts at higher elevations where Hawkesbury Sandstone is exposed the most. Shelters were also identified in areas where Hawkesbury and Narrabeen sandstones meet. Both of these instances occur generally 50 – 60 m above sea level.

Grinding Grooves were also identified to be present within similar areas, particularly near rock pools, aquifers and streams near Engravings. Middens occur on sands, alluvium or within Narrabeen Formations that are located within protected positions close to fresh water resources. Open camp sites were also found to be within protected positions that contained flat ground. Artefact scatters can occur be sub-surface as lithic material but are uncommon in the region. Middens are also present in relation to Grinding Grooves, Art sites and cave/shelter deposits.

Given the above, the Project Area has been assessed to be of low archaeological sensitivity. Based on previous investigations, sandstone outcrops/platforms and areas of low disturbance adjacent to waterways have been determined to be the key landforms inferring archaeological sensitivity. These landforms are not present within the Project Area. AHIMS Sites in close proximity to the Project Area have been recorded to contain Artefacts excavated within disturbed soils. As detailed in previous regional models, when not identified in association of an occupation site, stone artefacts sites can occur across all

landforms, reflecting a 'background scatter' of occupation within the region as opposed to a specific spatial distribution pattern. Therefore, the presence of nearby artefact sites does not inherently increase the sensitivity of the Project Area given the lack of archaeologically sensitive landforms.

It is anticipated that the overall archaeological potential of the Project Area will also be low due to previous land usage of residential occupation, demolition and construction resulting in significant disturbances. The exact nature of the disturbances will be determined through a visual inspection.

The following predictive statements can be made regarding the occurrence of Aboriginal objects within the Project Area:

- The most likely site types to occur within the Project Area are Midden or Artefact deposits, although both are considered generally unlikely to occur:
 - Midden deposits will most likely contain shellfish found within the Brisbane Waters estuary such as mussels, oysters and cockles.
 - Artefact deposits will most likely be sub-surface within the upper reaches of the clay loam beneath historical land disturbances and buildup and consist of either chert, quartz or quartzite materials.
 - If identified, shell deposits or artefacts will most likely reside within disturbed contexts.
- Other site types such as Art (Pigment or Engraved), Grinding Grooves or shelter/cave sites are found within the region but are considered highly unlikely to occur because the Project Area is not associated with sandstone outcroppings, nor an area that contains sandstone cliffs, caves or overhangs. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that Grinding Grooves and Art sites would be present within the Project Area.
- The archaeological potential of the Project Area will be limited by previous ground use impact which is anticipated to be high.

4. Visual Inspection

4.1. Aims

The primary aims of the visual inspection were to:

- Examine all landscape features within the Project Area that will potentially be impacted by the proposed works, identifying areas of archaeological potential in accordance with the predictive model.
- Identify and record any Aboriginal sites, objects and areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) within the Project Area.
- Verify if the Project Area contained areas of ground disturbance and map the extent and nature of that disturbance.
- Consult with the RAPs with regard to any management measures required for mitigation of impact to Aboriginal sites or objects.

4.2. Timing and Personnel

The archaeological survey of the Project Area was conducted on foot over a single day on 14 April 2026.

Table 4-1 provides details of the visual inspection participants:

Table 4-1: Visual inspection personnel

Name	Organisation	Role
Michael Armson	Everick Heritage	Archaeologist
Jacob Cain	Darkinjung LALC	Cultural Heritage Officer

4.3. Methodology

The strategy was to undertake a complete pedestrian survey of the Project Area, inspecting all mature native vegetation for cultural scarring and targeting ground surface exposures for evidence of Aboriginal sites or objects. All accessible areas of the Project Area were surveyed as one survey unit and inspected for Aboriginal objects and areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

A GPS (using GDA 94 datum) using an iPad Mini with cellular GPS capability was carried to record the location of any Aboriginal sites or objects, in accordance with the Code of Practice. A photographic record was kept of all survey units to record aspects such as surface exposures, vegetation, disturbance and areas of archaeological potential. Scales were used for photographs, where appropriate.

4.4. Results

No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the visual inspection. A scatter of fragmented shell consisting of fragments of oysters, scallops and whelks was identified in the western section (bordering Keevers Lane) of the Project Area (Figure 4-1). Shell fragments were visible both on the ground surface as well as mixed within a disturbed deposit visible in in section. This scatter of fragmented shell remains was determined to be unlikely cultural in origin to the low density of finds, the breadth of the species evident and the otherwise lack of evidence indicating cultural modification (Figure 4-2). These fragments likely represent natural shell beds which have been dredged to the surface as a result of more recent earthworks or has been incidentally imported in as a part of infill.

The soil profile was assessed to be a mixture of the er1, er2 and er6 soil layers identified in Section 3.1.1 (Figure 4-4). The soil profile also included modern inclusions, as rubble and road base were identified within surface soils elsewhere within exposures. The mixture of soil profiles was observed to be a result of previous land usages that the Project Area has been subjected to.

The Project Area was found to be heavily disturbed due to the construction and demolition of previous residential buildings (Figure 4-3). No natural soils were able to be identified within the course of the visual inspection. Weed overgrowth, gravel and road-base covered the ground surface extensively which showed further signs of land disturbance. Further evidence of disturbance was noted in the form of in several drainage pits and the accumulation of rubble within the soil profile (Figure 4-5). Other disturbances, including several capped pipes, active drainage systems and fencing were observed to have impacted the ground surface and set within subsurface soils. Given the visible surface and subsurface signs of disturbance, it is considered unlikely that any natural soil horizons remain intact within the Project Area outside of small undisturbed pockets.

It was also evident that the Project Area has been in a state of abandonment or disuse for some time as litter, displaced road base (from usage as a carpark) and unkept vegetation significantly impacted the Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) of the visual inspection (Figure 4-6, Figure 4-7 & Figure 4-8). The GSV was rated as being less than 10% as there were some exposures. Long grasses and overgrown vegetation covered most of the ground surface, whilst spaces that were not covered by vegetation were covered by

road base and gravel. The limited number of exposures that were found showed evidence of mixed soils present on the surface (Figure 4-11). These mixed soils contained clay, loam, stone rubble, road base and scatterings of loose sand. Exposures contained a GSV of approximately 75%.

The Project Area contained no areas of sensitivity or potential archaeological deposit (PAD) and showed evidence of being heavily disturbed. It was also determined that the lens of shell scattering was not of cultural origin. No Aboriginal objects were identified during the course of the visual inspection.

Table 4-2: Photographic evidence from visual inspection

Photograph	Description
	Figure 4-1: Photo describing lens of shell fragment present within the western side of the Project Area. Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.
	Figure 4-2: Photo describing more shell fragments from lens. Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.

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Photograph



Description

Figure 4-3: Photo viewing south-eastern side of Project Area.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.



Figure 4-4: photo of exposure noted within the Project Area.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.



Figure 4-5: Photo describing a type of service infrastructure found in the area.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.

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Photograph	Description
	Figure 4-6: Viewing the southern end of the Project Area. Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.
	Figure 4-7: View to the north of the Project Area. Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.
	Figure 4-8: Photo describing GSV and road-base (or bitumen) within Project Area. Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.

EVERICK HERITAGE

Photograph



Description

Figure 4-9: View of western side of the Project Area

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.



Figure 4-10: View to the north-east of the Project Area

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.



Figure 4-11: Photo of GSV in northern end of the Project Area.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.

EVERICK HERITAGE

Photograph



Description

Figure 4-12: View of the southern end of the Project Area facing north.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.



Figure 4-13: View of the western side of the Project Area.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.



Figure 4-14: View of the western side of the Project Area.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.

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Photograph



Description

Figure 4-15: View of development on the eastern side of the Project Area.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.



Figure 4-16: View of Keevers Lane.

Source: Everick Heritage, 2026.

5. Due Diligence

The purpose of this section is to document the due diligence process. The NPW Act allows that a person who exercises due diligence to determine that their proposed works will not harm Aboriginal object has a defence against prosecution if they later unknowingly harm an object (DECCW 2010). By following the due diligence process Everick Heritage will:

- identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area
- determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present)
- determine whether an AHIP application is required.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice lays out five steps for conducting Aboriginal Due Diligence, these are laid out in Table 5-1.

5.1. Sensitive Landscape Features

Landscape features may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, as a result of Aboriginal people's use of those features in their everyday lives and for traditional cultural activities. It is essential to determine whether the site contains landscape features that indicate the likely existence of Aboriginal objects. The Due Diligence Code of Practice (2010a: 12) defines these landscapes as:

- within 200 m of waters, or
- located within a sand dune system, or
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or
- located within 200 m below or above a cliff face, or
- within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

The Project Area is not located within or on any sensitive landscapes as noted by the Due Diligence Code of Practice, nor is it located within any sensitive landscapes noted by previous archaeological studies.

5.2. Previous Ground Disturbance

Part 8A, Clause 80B (4) of the NPW Regulation states that land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples of activities that may have caused disturbance are provided in the NPW Regulation as:

- (a) soil ploughing,
- (b) construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences),
- (c) construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks),
- (d) clearing of vegetation,
- (e) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures,
- (f) construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure),
- (g) substantial grazing involving the construction of rural infrastructure,
- (h) construction of earthworks associated with anything referred to in paragraphs (a)-(g).

The Project Area has evidently been cleared as no natural forest vegetation, as seen east of the Project Area, is present. Historical imagery also show that structures were previously located within the Project Area, particularly in the northern section. Other disturbances, such as drainage pits, subsurface pipes and other associated infrastructure, were observed during the site inspection. It is also assumed that there have been extensive amounts of earthworks conducted within the Project Area as the soil profile has been mixed. Therefore, the desktop and visual inspection has confirmed that the Project Area has been subject to activities associated with paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (h).

5.3. Conclusion

The following conclusions are based on:

- Statutory requirements under the NPW Act
- Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a)
- Results of desktop assessment and visual inspection

No previously recorded Aboriginal sites or Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are located within the Project Area. There is a high degree of surface disturbance within the Project Area due to past landscaping, construction, and maintenance activities. The Project Area is not within a sensitive landform and has low potential to retain any archaeological remains. The proposed works will occur in an area that has already been heavily modified, significantly minimising the likelihood of impacting undisturbed deposits.

Therefore, Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present. The works may proceed with caution. The Due Diligence will provide a legal defence against knowing harm under the NPW Act. See Table 5-1 for further details regarding the Due Diligence process:

Table 5-1: Due Diligence process

Step	Yes/No	Comments
Step 1. Will the activity disturb the ground surface?	Yes	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface.
Step 2. a) relevant confirmed site records on AHIMS, other sources of information or b	No	There are no AHIMS Sites associated with or within the Project Area.
b) landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?	No	There are no landscape features that are present within the Project Area that would indicate the presence of Aboriginal Objects.
Step 3 Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?	No	The proposed works will disturb both surface and sub-surface soils.
Step 4 Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are likely?	No	The desktop assessment confirms that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present within the Project Area. This was confirmed by the visual inspection.
Step 5 Further investigations and impact assessment	No	Further investigation of the Project Area is <u>not</u> required.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the NPW Act
- Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a)
- Results of desktop assessment and visual inspection.

The following recommendations are made:

- In accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, the proposed activity can proceed with caution, with no further Aboriginal archaeological investigation, assessment or mitigation measures required.
- Unexpected Aboriginal objects remain protected by the NPW Act. If any such objects, or potential objects, are uncovered in the course of the activity, work in the vicinity must cease, and Heritage NSW, and Darkinjung LALC be contacted for advice. Unexpected objects in the project area would likely be limited to stone artefacts in disturbed contexts and/or shell deposit.
- 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 on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any details of the remains and their location

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Appendix A - AHIMS Database Search Results

Site ID	Site name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Status	Site Types	Recorders
45-3-0550	Narara Creek; RAILWAY DAM ENGS	GDA	56	343612	6302361	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Art	H Malone,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3170	NC-M-1 (Gosford)	AGD	56	344980	6301420	Open site	Valid		Mrs.Robynne Mills
45-3-4525	Gosford CBD1	GDA	56	344775	6300544	Open site	Valid		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Doctor.Penny Mccardle
45-3-3432	Rumbalara 4	GDA	56	347769	6301420	Closed site	Valid		Mr.Anthony Dunk
45-3-3280	West Gosford 1	AGD	56	343359	6300555	Open site	Valid		Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
45-3-5040	West Gosford PAD01	GDA	56	344102	6300848	Open site	Not a Site		Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Mrs.Samantha Keats
45-3-1314	Mt Penang; AGGS AT DAM	GDA	56	342876	6301706	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove	Unknown Author,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-1315	Mt Penang; GRINDING GROOVE CLUSTER	GDA	56	342919	6301958	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	Unknown Author,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-0553	Narara; RIDGE ENGS	GDA	56	343612	6302361	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	Len Dyll,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-0559	Gosford ;	AGD	56	344800	6301940	Closed site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Midden	Len Dyll
45-6-1598	DEBENHAM RD KENDALL GLEN AGGS	GDA	56	342724	6300335	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	Jenny Hanrahan,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3430	Rumbalara 2	GDA	56	346582	6299973	Open site	Valid		Mr.Anthony Dunk
45-3-0307	KG 4 (Kariong)	AGD	56	342940	6299920	Open site	Valid	Scarred Tree	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Laura- Jane Smith

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Site ID	Site name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Status	Site Types	Recorders
45-3-1945	Strickland S.F. TWO HANDS AND CHARCOAL SWA	GDA	56	344098	6302433	Closed site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-4883	Gosford sailing club midden	GDA	56	345826	6298912	Open site	Valid		Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation,Mrs.Tracey Howie
45-3-2435	Kangoo Rd.; RESERVOIR TRAIL ENGs	GDA	56	342929	6300446	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	Brad Welsh,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-1317	Mt Penang; TWO FISH ENG	GDA	56	342905	6300640	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3282	Shelter with deposit	AGD	56	345400	6300400	Closed site	Valid		Environmental Assessment (Previously Enviromental Appraisal)
45-3-4382	FAGANS BAY NARI AVE SWA	GDA	56	342988	6298981	Closed site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3155	Fagan's Bay	AGD	56	343610	6299300	Open site	Valid	Midden	Warren Bluff
45-3-3162	PT.Clare Cemetery	AGD	56	343000	6299050	Open site	Valid	Midden	Warren Bluff
45-3-3163	Fagan's Bay	AGD	56	343620	6299280	Open site	Valid	Midden	Warren Bluff
45-3-2934	B.W.N.P.; SUNNYSIDE SWA	GDA	56	343548	6298681	Closed site	Valid	Shelter with Art	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-1951	Strickland State Forest; WHITE EMU SWA	GDA	56	342948	6301901	Closed site	Valid	Shelter with Art	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3798	Rumbalara 5	GDA	56	347947	6300799	Open site	Valid		Mr.Anthony Dunk
45-3-4923	Gosford Isolated Artefact 1	GDA	56	346049	6300851	Open site	Destroyed		Austral Archaeology,Austral Archaeology,Miss.Madelaine Firth,Miss.Zoe Bosevski
45-3-2436	Debenham Rd.; SWD	GDA	56	343263	6300492	Closed site	Valid	Shelter with Deposit	Brad Welsh,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-0611	Debenham Road South ENG	GDA	56	342895	6300729	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	McKenzie,Mr.Oliver Descoeudres
45-3-1455	Old Gosford Road Gosford Racecourse	AGD	56	343880	6300590	Open site	Valid	Midden	ASRSYS

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Site ID	Site name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Status	Site Types	Recorders
45-3-0556	Narara;	AGD	56	343916	6301973	Closed site	Valid	Shelter with Art	Unknown Author
45-3-0561	Gosford;	AGD	56	345012	6301994	Closed site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Deposit	Len Dyll
45-3-4416	KOWARA RD AGGS	GDA	56	342740	6301260	Open site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3340	Dane drive PAD	GDA	56	345913	6299467	Open site	Valid		Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pymont - Individual users,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Miss.Andie Coulson
45-3-4922	Gosford Isolated Artefact 2	GDA	56	345966	6300834	Open site	Destroyed		Austral Archaeology,Austral Archaeology, Miss.Madelaine Firth, Miss.Zoe Bosevski
45-3-0558	Gosford;Narara Ck;	AGD	56	344033	6300603	Open site	Valid	Midden	Ms.Casey Edwards
45-3-4438	NARARA CK POSSUM SWA	GDA	56	343511	6301744	Closed site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-4448	NARARA CK ROOST SWA	GDA	56	343504	6301795	Closed site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-1456	Old Gosford Road (Gosford Racecourse)	AGD	56	344030	6300680	Open site	Valid	Midden	ASRSYS
45-3-3429	Rumbalara 1	GDA	56	347014	6300228	Closed site	Valid		Mr.Anthony Dunk
45-3-0306	KG 3 (Kariong)	AGD	56	342670	6299960	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Laura-Jane Smith
45-3-1944	Strickland S.F.;	AGD	56	343420	6302240	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove	Warren Bluff
45-3-1947	Strickland State Forest; wallaby eng	GDA	56	343427	6302090	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3699	ATO Mann Street	GDA	56	345764	6299874	Open site	Valid		Mr.Benjamin Streat
45-3-4877	Rainforest Track	GDA	56	346757	6300203	Open site	Valid		Central Coast Council - Gosford Mann Street,Mrs.Mairin Ireland
45-3-2437	Kangoo Rd; FISH ENG	GDA	56	342918	6300351	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	Brad Welsh,Ms.Collette Douchkov

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Site ID	Site name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Status	Site Types	Recorders
45-3-2397	Brisbane Wter N.P.;	AGD	56	344500	6298550	Closed site	Valid	Shelter with Art	Warren Bluff
45-3-0549	Narara; RAILWAY DAM SWA	GDA	56	343542	6302404	Closed site	Valid	Rock Engraving,Shelter with Art	H Malone,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-6-1599	DEBENHAM RD SOUTH ENGS	GDA	56	342929	6300446	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	J.C Lough,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-4418	DEBENHAM RD SOUTH AGGS	GDA	56	342872	6301140	Open site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-4391	DEBENHAM RD AGGS	GDA	56	343233	6300329	Open site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-0046	Narara Ridge ENG	GDA	56	343612	6302361	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	I.M Sim,Environmental Assessment (Previously Enviromental Appraisal),Mr.Oliver Descoeudres
45-3-4824	Gosford War Memorial	GDA	56	345727	6299664	Open site	Valid		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Doctor.Penny Mccardle,Mr.Merril Jackson
45-3-4882	Somersby/fountain creek Shelter	GDA	56	343541	6302391	Open site	Valid		Darkinjung LALC - Watanobbi,Mr.Jacob Cain
45-3-1316	Mt Penang; SHELTER WITH SHELL	GDA	56	342945	6300570	Closed site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Midden	Unknown Author,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-1321	Mt Penang; GRINDING GROOVE PLATFORM	GDA	56	343011	6300828	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-6-1600	Un-named; DEBENHAM RD SOUTH ENGRAVINGS	GDA	56	342929	6300446	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	J.C Lough,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-0032	Old Gosford Road;Kendall's Rock; DEBENHAM RD ENGS	GDA	56	342895	6300729	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-1943	Strickland S.F. WET AGGS	GDA	56	343262	6301984	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov

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45-3-1949	Strickland State Forest; NARARA SWA	GDA	56	343542	6302404	Closed site	Valid	Shelter with Art	Warren Bluff,Environmental Assessment (Previously Enviromental Appraisal),Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3281	West Gosford 3	AGD	56	343280	6300700	Closed site	Valid		Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
45-3-5052	West Gosford Midden	GDA	56	344036	6300825	Open site	Valid		Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats
45-3-5038	Gosford Campus Artefact Reburial 1	GDA	56	345987	6300838	Open site	Valid		Austral Archaeology,Miss.Zoe Bosevski
45-3-1318	Mt Penang; DEBENHAM RD SOUTH ENGS	GDA	56	342895	6300729	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-4396	KENDALL GLEN PENANG WHALE ENG	GDA	56	342929	6300427	Open site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-4396	KENDALL GLEN PENANG WHALE ENG	GDA	56	342929	6300427	Open site	Valid		Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-3279	West Gosford 2	AGD	56	343355	6300575	Closed site	Valid		Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
45-3-3431	Rumbalara 3	GDA	56	347318	6300541	Open site	Valid		Mr.Anthony Dunk
45-3-0033	Old Gosford Road;Gosford 10;	GDA	56	343051	6300912	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	I.M Sim,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-0034	Piles Creek; SIM SITE 2/31 ENGS	GDA	56	343033	6301008	Open site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-0045	Old Gosford Road Piles Creek Strickland S.F. SIM SITE 2/48	GDA	56	342948	6301901	Closed site	Valid	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving,Shelter with Art	I.M Sim,Ms.Collette Douchkov
45-3-1946	Strickland S.F. BIRD FISH ENG	GDA	56	343309	6301842	Open site	Valid	Rock Engraving	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov

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45-3-4924	Gosford Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	346035	6300838	Open site	Destroyed		Austral Archaeology,Austral Archaeology, Miss.Madelaine Firth, Miss.Zoe Bosevski