

14 June 2019

Lederer Group
201 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Attention: Patrick Hall (Portfolio and Development Manager)

Gosford “Kibbleplex” CBD redevelopment – Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment [DRAFT]

Dear Patrick,

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by Lederer Group to undertake an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for the proposed redevelopment of 136-146 and 148 Donnison Street, Gosford NSW 2250 (Lot 6 DP 598833 and Lot 1 DP 540292) (hereafter the ‘study area’).

This document presents an application of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) *Due Diligence Code of Practise for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects* to the proposed activity. This includes a detailed review of the existing environmental and archaeological context of the study area, against which we compare the proposed activity impacts. We then consider the risk of harm to Aboriginal objects and provide recommendations to either allow the works to proceed or outline future assessment and approval steps that would be required for them to occur.

Should you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact Cameron Neal or myself on (02) 9555 4000, or at cneal@extent.com.au or AWilliams@extent.com.au.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Alan Williams FSA MAACAI
Senior Associate | Extent Heritage

Built & Urban Heritage | Aboriginal Heritage | Archaeology | Interpretation | Intangible Cultural Heritage | World Heritage

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Background and purpose of document

In NSW, Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or as yet undiscovered, are afforded statutory protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Under Section 86 of the Act it is an offence to disturb, destroy or deface Aboriginal objects without the approval of the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). A breach of Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* could result in prosecution and fines in excess of \$1 million. The OEH provides a series of guidelines as a framework for identifying and managing Aboriginal heritage and the cultural heritage interests of Aboriginal parties within development planning contexts. The Due Diligence process is the first step, outlined in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010); and is intended to identify whether or not a proposed activity is likely to harm Aboriginal objects. Where such harm is considered likely, further assessment in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010) is required to determine and characterise the extent of any impacts, and to provide the necessary documentation for obtaining an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit from OEH to allow it to occur.

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by Lederer Group to undertake an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment of the proposed urban redevelopment of the study area (see Figure 1). Extent Heritage understands that Lederer Group intends to redevelop the study area by demolishing the site's existing shopping centre and associated carpark to make way for a five-tower commercial and residential hub. Large-scale cutting, trenching and piling activities as well as heavy machinery access to the study area would be involved in the above demolition and construction activities.

Please note that this report is an initial investigation of constraints and opportunities pertaining to identified Aboriginal heritage sites and places on and/or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. It is not an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). As such, it would not be sufficient to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, in accordance with s90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Similarly, the report does not consider historical heritage, and would not be sufficient to support an application for a permit under s60 or s140 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Existing environment

The study area is located in the Wyong sub-bioregion of the Sydney Basin bioregion. Bioregions are large areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that capture geophysical patterns at an ecosystem scale. Sub-regions delineate

significant geomorphic patterns within a bioregion, and are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and biophysical attributes (Murphy 1993). The Wyong sub-region is characterised by the undulating sandstone-based landscape of the Central Coast region of NSW, comprising rolling hills and sandstone plateau outliers with beach, dune and lagoons of coastal barriers interspersed with coastal cliffs and rock platforms. The study area is largely located within the Erina Soil Landscape (see Figure 3). Typically, Erina soils are highly erosional, comprising yellow kandosols and kurosols (yellow podzolic soils, yellow earth) and tenosols (structured loams). The landscape of this soil landscape is typically described as rises and low hills on Narrabeen Group Terrigal Formation (sandstone-lithic, sandstone-quartz and siltstone/mudstone), rounded narrow crests with moderately inclined slopes and some occurrences of broad crests (>300m). Local relief is generally 20-60m with slopes <25% (OEH, 2016).

This type of landscape restricts a number of archaeological site types common in the region, such as rockshelters, rock engravings and grinding grooves, which require sharp exposed sandstone relief not common in the study area. Instead, the Erina soil landscape in the study area itself would be more likely to contain surface artefact scatters and buried cultural material where remnant topsoil remains. However, archaeological deposits within such shallow soils are particularly susceptible to disturbance and/or removal as a result of natural process, such as erosion and/or historical land uses.

Much of the western and central parts of the study area lie on Disturbed Terrain (see Figure 3). Disturbed Terrain soils are highly variable as a result of extensive anthropogenic disturbance. Modern fill and waste materials, including landfill, redeposited clay, brick and demolition rubble typically comprise Disturbed Terrain soils. Disturbed Terrain soils are often artificially covered with bitumen or topsoil. Local relief is also highly variable (OEH, 2016). While archaeological sites and materials can be found within these landscapes, they are commonly disparate and localised, and very much dependent on their survival from these later impacts.

Native vegetation generally consists of extensively cleared tall open-forest with open-heath in exposed coastal locations. Common species of the open-forest include *Eucalyptus pilularis* (blackbutt), *Allocasuarina torulosa* (forest oak), *Sncarpia glomulifera* (turpentine), *Corymbia maculata* (spotted gum), *Angophora costata* (smooth-barked apple), *E. paniculata* (grey ironbark) and *E. saligna* (Sydney blue gum). Land use throughout this soil profile is continuing to change from the historic pastoral use to urban residential use (OEH, 2016).

Particular landforms are known to have been favoured locations for repeated or long-term occupation, and are therefore more likely to retain archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use. OEH specifies five landscape features which are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects: i) within 200m of waterways; ii) within a sand dune system; iii) on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; iv) within 200m below or above a cliff face; and v) within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth. The study area does not fulfil any of these criterion, although

the study area is very close to the Rambulara Reserve, within which Aboriginal art sites have been identified.

The study area was originally subdivided in 1902 CE, with historical aerial photographs indicating that structures have been present at the site since at least 1966 CE (and Figure 4), with impacts associated with construction and development continuing into subsequent decades (Figure 5). Of note is the presence of structures in the southeastern corner of the study area, despite the appearance of undeveloped ground currently. The construction of a carpark and shopping centre, which currently takes up the majority of the study area, is considered to have significantly impacted the site and forms the main source of disturbance (see Plate 1 – Plate 9). Further impacts have arisen from the installation of a communications unit and trench in the south eastern corner of the site. These impacts are considered to have significantly impacted the relatively shallow soil profile of the study area, likely resulting in the destruction, removal and/or truncation of any cultural deposits if present

Archaeological context

The study area is located within the Gosford-Wyong region, on the northern rim of the Sydney Basin. Aboriginal occupation in the region dates back into the Pleistocene period with an earliest radiocarbon date of ~13,015 years BP (before present) taken from Loggers Shelter in Mangrove Creek (Attenbrow, 1987). However, the antiquity of Aboriginal occupation is likely to extend back to ~36,000 years ago based on archaeological data from further south in Sydney (Williams et al. 2014). The lake systems themselves (including Lake Macquarie, Brisbane Water and Tuggerah Lakes) are drowned river valleys that were submerged during the rising sea levels that occurred after the Last Glacial Maximum (~24-18,000 years ago). The Quaternary deposits on the eastern side of the lake system comprise a series of relict sand dunes of late Pleistocene age, whilst deposits to the north – e.g. the Moffats Swamp site - dates to ~17,000 years ago (Bessant 2002). Other sites in the vicinity of the study area, specifically shell middens, have dated back to ~8-7,000 years ago (Brayshaw 1989).

The archaeology of the Gosford-Wyong region has been documented through a number of academic and impact assessment investigations over the past 30 years. The majority of these investigations have been archaeological surveys; only a small number of archaeological excavations have been undertaken, particularly within the coastal zone. Regional studies and models by Sullivan (1982) and Haglund (1986) reveal that the Central Coast coastline was heavily utilised for highly selective shellfish exploitation, generally resulting in small midden sites containing shallow deposits with limited diversity. Generally, sites with this type of shell assemblage are interpreted to have been used seasonally or occasionally (Dallas et al. 1993), however the archaeological evidence is still inconclusive in this region. Most of the sites distributed around the lakes are located on the eastern side, allowing the exploitation of both the lake and ocean. For this reason, the western shores, including that of Lake Munmorah,

Tuggerah Lakes and Lake Macquarie, generally reveal relatively little archaeology. Sites that have been recorded are almost exclusively on the coast and are predominantly shell middens.

Another important regional study was prepared for the National Parks and Wildlife Service by Vinnicombe in 1980 for both the Gosford and Wyong LGA areas. She noted a higher density of sites in coastal areas (11.5 sites per km²) compared to the hinterland (5.6 sites per km²). This was explained by presumed higher population density and the abundance and diversity of marine and estuarine resources. Vinnicombe emphasised the seasonal nature of site usage throughout the various environments in the region and presented a model for Aboriginal movement between the coast and hinterland. The Aboriginal site usage was directly linked to available resources in each environment. Coastal shellfish and fish species were heavily utilised during summer, lake and estuary usage would have primarily coincided with spring-summer nesting of water birds and summer-autumn migratory fish, while marginally estuarine waters and swamps would have experienced year-round flora and fauna exploitation. Terrestrial fauna could have been exploited all year, while plant varieties that experienced seasonal change would have likely seen lower usage during winter due to nutrition value. It is unlikely that these patterns of land use would have required large scale population movements, but rather during winter periods smaller groups would disperse to reduce stress on resources.

The NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) published the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Data Audit as part of the 2005 Department of Planning Comprehensive Coastal Assessment. This collated and presented a review and summary of available data and information on Aboriginal cultural heritage items and values for the NSW coastal region. The DEC study considered a total of 384 listed sites in the Lake Macquarie LGA (DEC 2005: Appendix 1). For the 384 sites, 509 site features were recorded, and demonstrate that artefact scatters, shell middens and grinding grooves are the most prevalent in the LGA. With regard to the coastal zone specifically, Aboriginal sites were generally dominated by:

- Shell middens - associated with foreshores, near to abundant shellfish resources and frequently in association with freshwater sources entering the sea. These middens commonly include bone and flaked stone artefacts as well as shell and may also contain human remains.
- Engraved rock art sites - on large exposed flat bedded sandstone panels.
- Occupation evidence in rockshelters with floor deposits - especially those in proximity to a fresh water source and/or food resources such as shellfish areas. Cultural material may include shell, bone, flaked stone artefacts and occasionally human remains. Rockshelters may also contain rock art.

There have been few local studies in the region that can allow further characterisation of the study area. A primarily desktop study of the broader Gosford CBD was undertaken by Dallas and Bell (1989), and which showed the study area to be situated in two broad landforms types:

- *Lakes and lagoons.* Open middens, campsites and burials can be expected on undisturbed Quaternary deposits adjacent to the lagoons fronting the ocean. Open middens, campsites and burials can also be expected on Quaternary deposits adjacent to Brisbane Water, particularly along the margins of Cockle Creek, Cockle Bay, Cockle Channel and the Woy Woy Peninsula. Where these lakes and lagoons abut Triassic outcrops rock shelters containing occupation deposit and art can also be expected.
- *Coastal hills.* The Mount Elliot, Mount Avoca and Kilcare Heights ridgelines are capped by sandstone and these areas are likely to contain examples of rock engravings particularly on ridge tops and saddles or on exposed rock platforms near water sources; axe grinding grooves particularly on rock platforms adjacent to rock pools or watercourses; and rock shelters containing art and/or occupation deposit usually associated with sandstone outcrops along ridgelines.

In 2007, Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (now Extent Heritage) undertook an archaeological survey of proposed upgrades to nearby Dane Drive. These investigations identified a potential archaeological deposit in the vicinity of the road, due to it reflecting the former Brisbane Waters foreshore prior to reclamation. As such, it was considered that the potential for buried material was high.

More recently, references in several AHIMS site cards suggest that Streat Archaeological Services has undertaken archaeological test excavations in advance of modifications to the ATO offices at 32 Mann Street, not far from AHMS (2007) investigation. At this stage, the report does not appear to have been lodged with OEH, and as such specific details are sparse. However, the site card indicates that they recovered of very low numbers of artefacts (n=2) from a moderately disturbed subsoil beneath fill units.

There have been two other studies, east of the study area in the suburb of Erina (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2000; Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions, 2016). These have both been largely desktop, with minimal on-site investigation, and in both cases conform with the broader patterning of cultural heritage outlined above.

AHIMS database

The Office of Environment and Heritage maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database, which is a record of all registered Aboriginal sites in New South Wales. An extensive search of the AHIMS database was undertaken on 30 May 2019 (Client Service ID: 424060), covering an area of 3.5km², centred on the study area. A total of 5 Aboriginal sites are present within this buffer area, with no sites recorded in the study area (see Figure 6).

Five sites are located within close proximity to the study area. There are two sites present within the upper slopes of Rumbalara Reserve (AHIMS #45-3-3429 and #45-3-3430) - both are

rockshelters with charcoal art and a small shell surface scatter. To the southeast of the study area, one Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and one minor artefact scatter (#45-3-3340 and #45-3-3699), comprised of two stone artefacts, has been documented as part of road upgrades and commercial re-development, respectively (AHMS, 2007; Streat Archaeological Services, unpublished). In both instances, these sites appear to be situated within or beneath the reclamation areas immediately adjacent Brisbane Waters, and considered to reflect a different landform to that of the study area. Finally, a rockshelter with a PAD (#45-3-3282) is located to the northeast of the study area.

Table 1. Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the study area, summarised by site type.

SITE FEATURE	SITE COUNT	%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	20
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Shell	1	20
Artefact	1	20
Artefact, Shell	2	40
Total	5	100

Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken on 6 June 2019 by Sophie Bretell (Extent Heritage).

The subject area is bounded by Henry Parry Drive, William Street, Albany Street North, and Donnison Street. (For the purposes of this report, William Street will be considered to reflect 'north'). The north eastern corner of the city block on which the subject site is located is not part of the study area and is occupied by a variety of small separate office buildings. The subject site itself is dominated by a derelict two storey shopping centre with a rooftop carpark that fronts Henry Parry Drive and Kibble Park opposite. The shopping centre has been closed for a number of years, but the rooftop carpark remains in use as an important parking space for the Gosford CBD.

The entire subject area has been impacted to varying degrees by the construction of the shopping centre. The most severe truncation of natural topography was visible in the northeast corner of the subject area, fronting Albany Street N, where the site has been excavated extensively to provide ingress into the lower level carpark. The southeast corner of the subject area, immediately adjacent to the carpark access ramp (on the corner of Donnison St and Albany Street N) has been left undeveloped (see Plate 5 and Plate 6). As such it does not appear to have been as heavily truncated or affected by earthworks, although it is considered

likely to have been affected by the construction of the shopping centre across the rest of the site. Further, the surface of this area does appear to be extensively disturbed, either during the construction phase of the shopping centre or during its years of operation since. The uneven nature of this portion of the site suggests possible introduction of fill and/or other disturbance events.

The corner of Henry Parry Drive and Donnison Street has also impacted the natural topography with the ground level of the shopping centre sitting about a metre below the level of the Donnison Street footpath. It was impossible to determine the exact scale or extent of excavation along the Donnison Street façade, however it is considered likely that the construction of the shopping centre has impacted the natural topography to varying depths across the entire site.

No Aboriginal objects were identified during the site inspection. No remnant vegetation or trees with potential for cultural modification were observed during the site inspection.

Conclusions and recommendations

The environmental and archaeological background of the region indicates that a wide range of Aboriginal site types and deposits are known to occur in the region. In the case of the study area, its location on gentle slopes encompassed by a shallow soil landscape limits the likely cultural material to surface and/or buried stone artefacts of varying densities. Based on archaeological excavations, areas closer to Brisbane Waters also indicate the potential for deeply buried cultural material associated with this large water body. Although, it is considered unlikely that such deep soil profiles would extend into the study area, some 600m from the current lake edge.

While the regional data indicates the potential for cultural material to be present in the vicinity of the study area, the recent development impacts of the site have likely severely impacts and/or removed them if present. Both aerial photography and a site inspection indicates that, with the exception of the southeast corner of the study area, the establishment of a multi-storey carpark and shopping centre has resulted in the truncation of the upper soil profile (within which cultural materials would be expected if present) by at ~1m. In the case of the southeast corner, this area is undeveloped currently, but its close proximity to the multi-storey structures would make it highly likely that it, too, was affected by these works. Earlier aerial photographs also show various low density residential structures across this corner of the site, while the site inspection indicates an undulating surface indicative of disturbance.

Based on above, it is considered that the potential for Aboriginal objects within the study area is low. If ever present, the development of the site over the last ~50 years, and especially the establishment of multi-storey structures, has likely resulted in the truncation and removal of the

soil profile within which cultural material would be expected. As such, works may proceed with caution, and in accordance with the following recommendations:

- In the event of unexpected Aboriginal objects, sites or places (or potential Aboriginal objects, site or places) are discovered during construction, all works in the vicinity should cease and the proponent should determine the subsequent course of action in consultation with a heritage professional and/or the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) as appropriate. A process of consultation with Aboriginal community representatives would also be required.
- This document may be summarised within and/or appended to a Development Application, Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) or Review of Environment Factors (REF), but should not be considered an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) as defined in OEH's guidelines.
- If human remains are discovered, the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be contacted. Traditional or contemporary (post-contact) Aboriginal burials which occur outside of designated cemeteries are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and should not be disturbed. Interpreting the age and nature of skeletal remains is a specialist field and an appropriately skilled archaeologist or physical anthropologist should therefore be contacted to inspect the find and recommend an appropriate course of action. Should the remains prove to be Aboriginal in origin, notification of OEH and the Local Aboriginal Land Council will be required. Notification should also be made to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, under the provisions of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

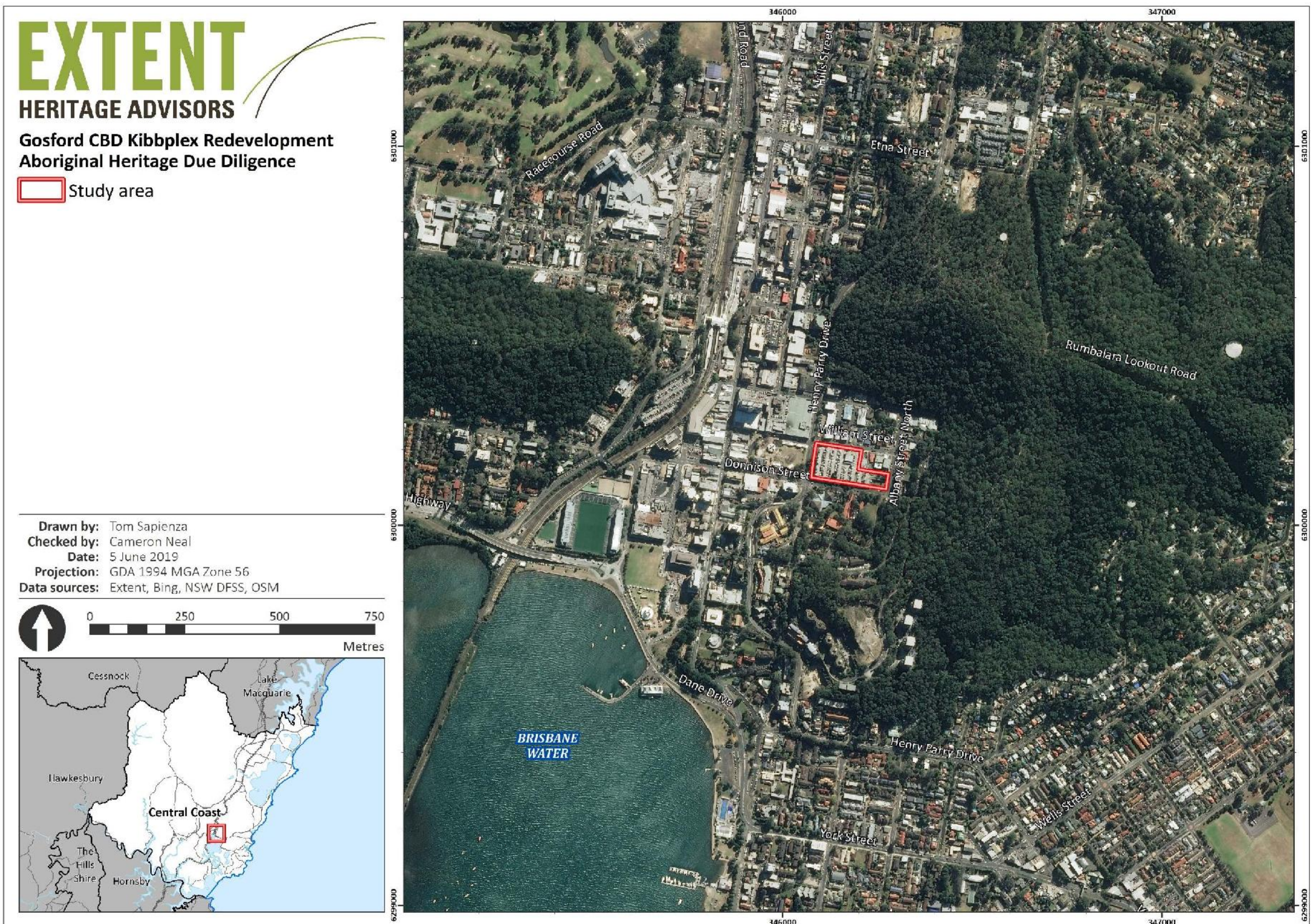


Figure 1. The study area.

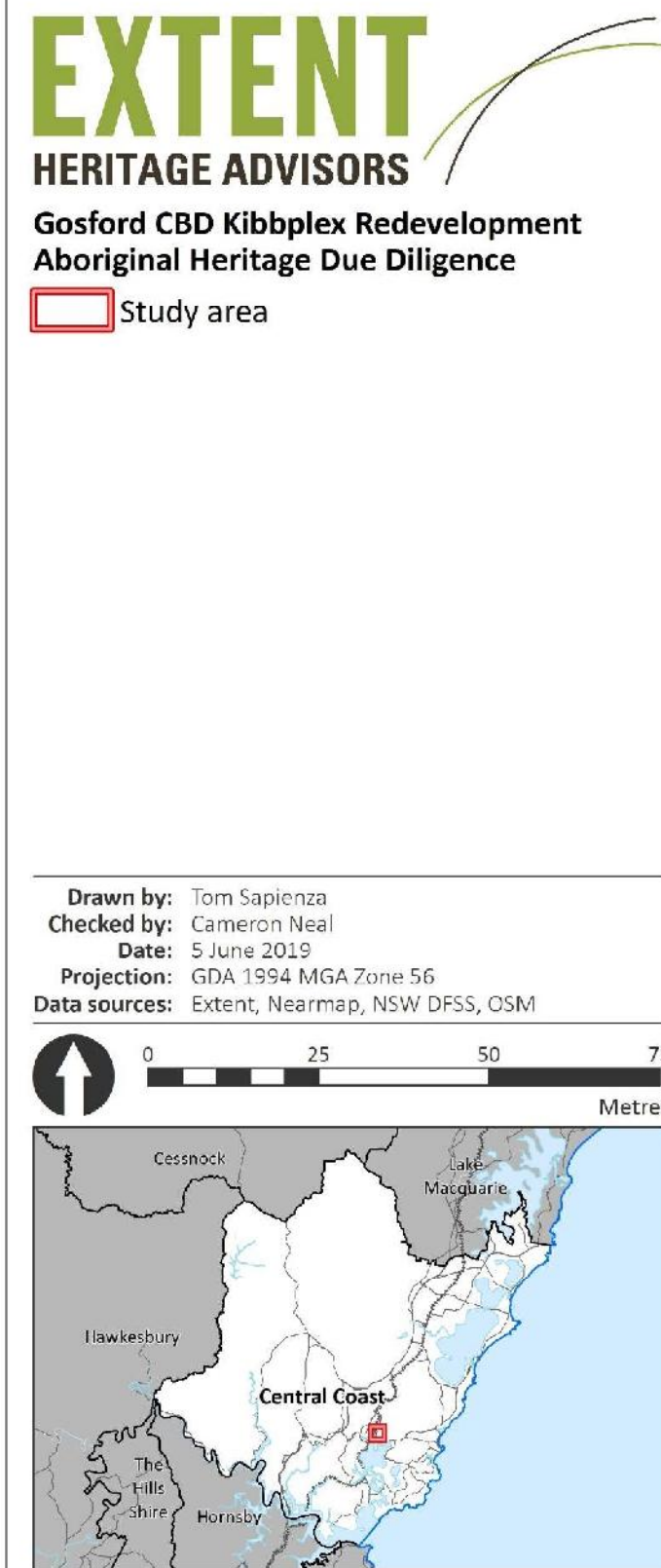


Figure 2. Detailed view of the study area

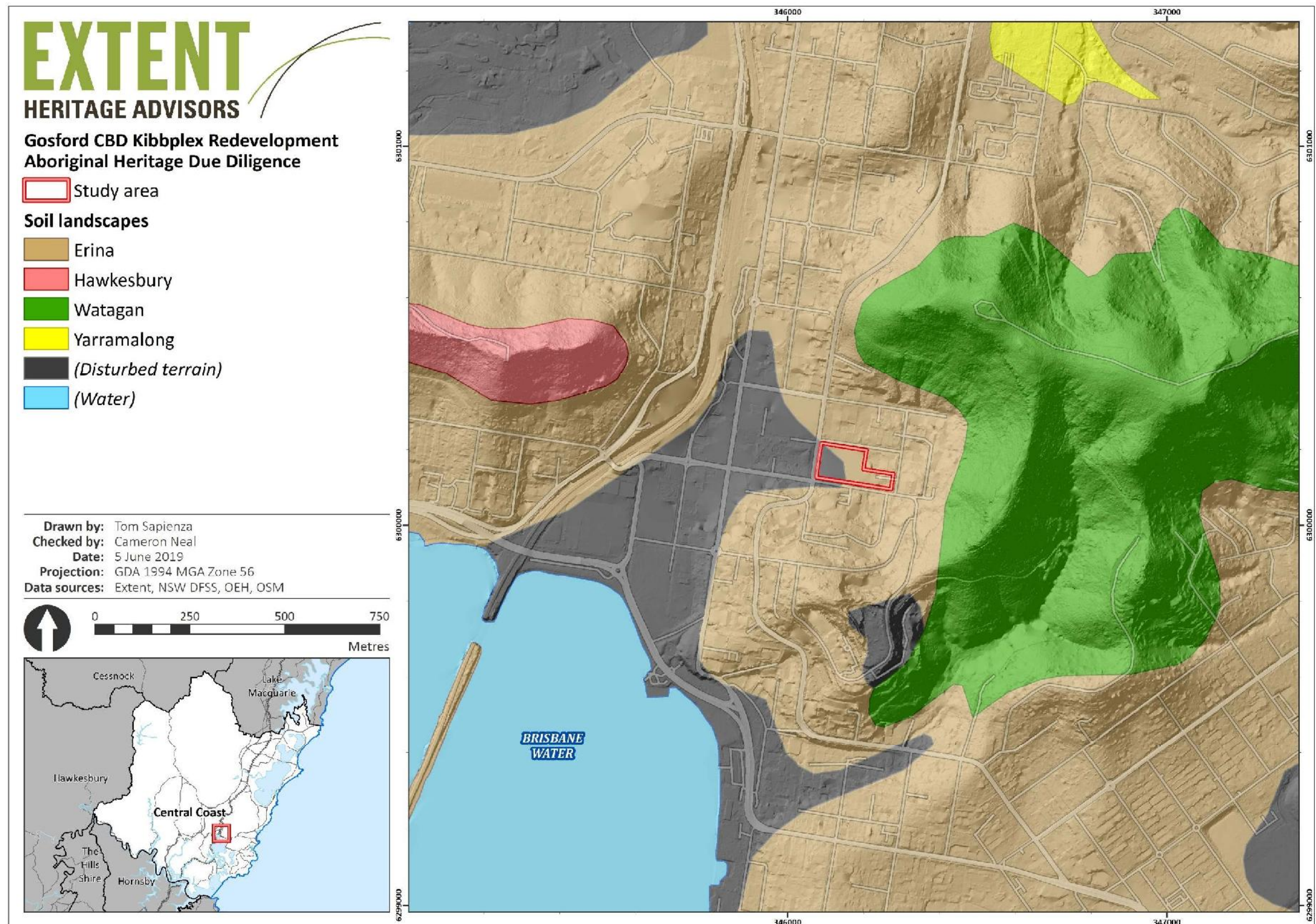


Figure 3. Soil landscapes present within the study area.

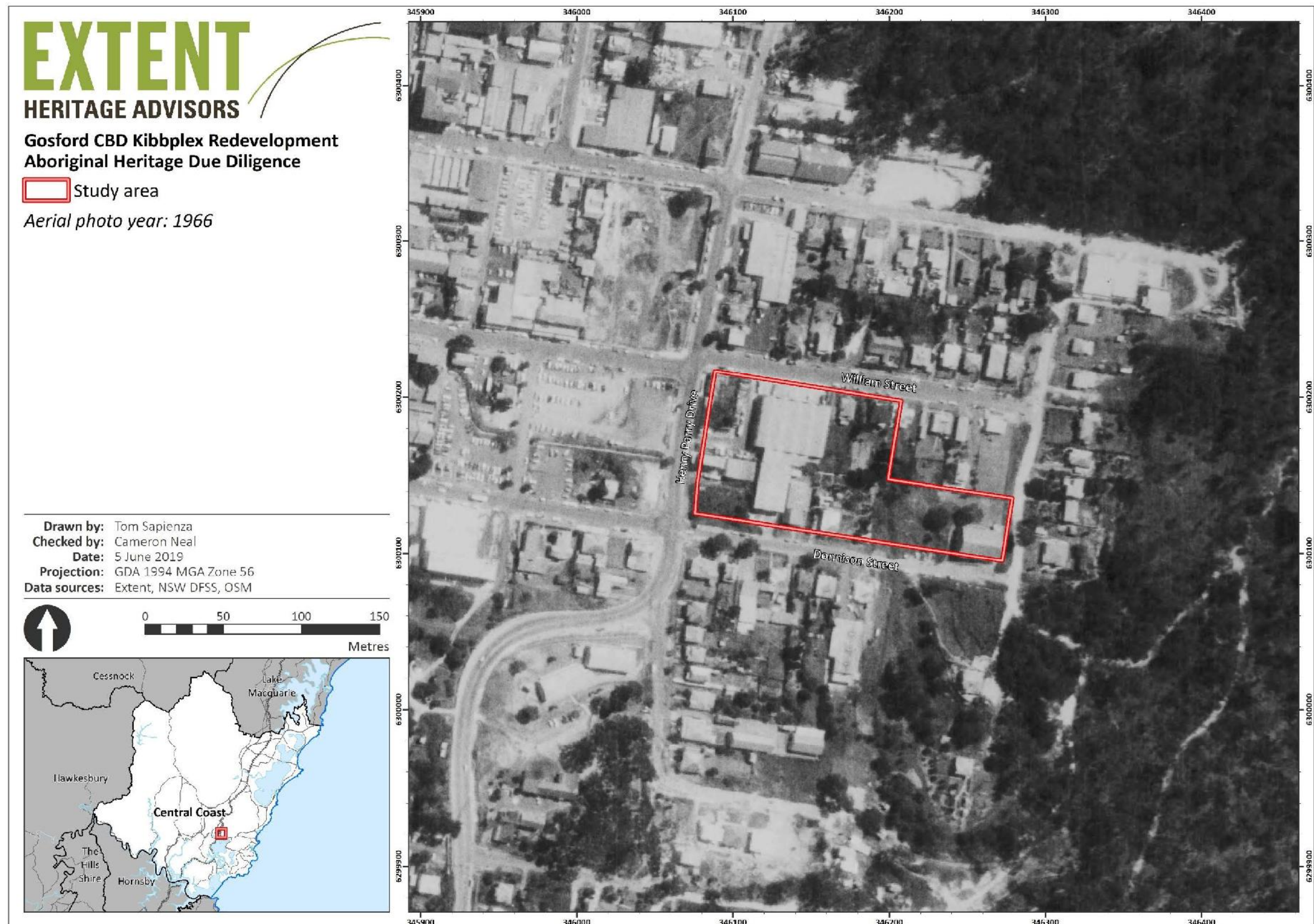


Figure 4. Historical 1966 aerial photograph of the study area showing previous landuse.

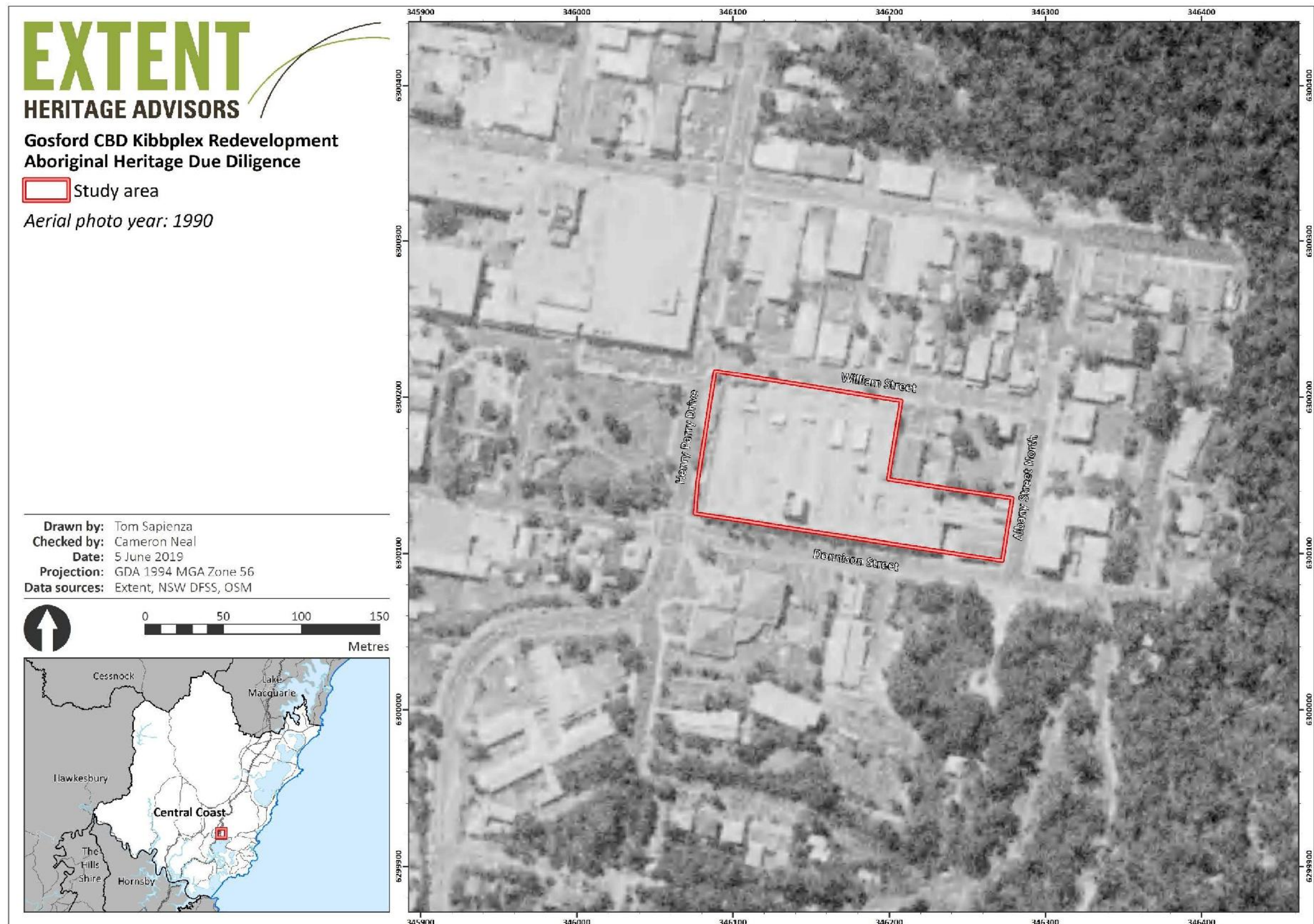


Figure 5. Historical 1990 aerial photograph of the study area showing previous landuse.

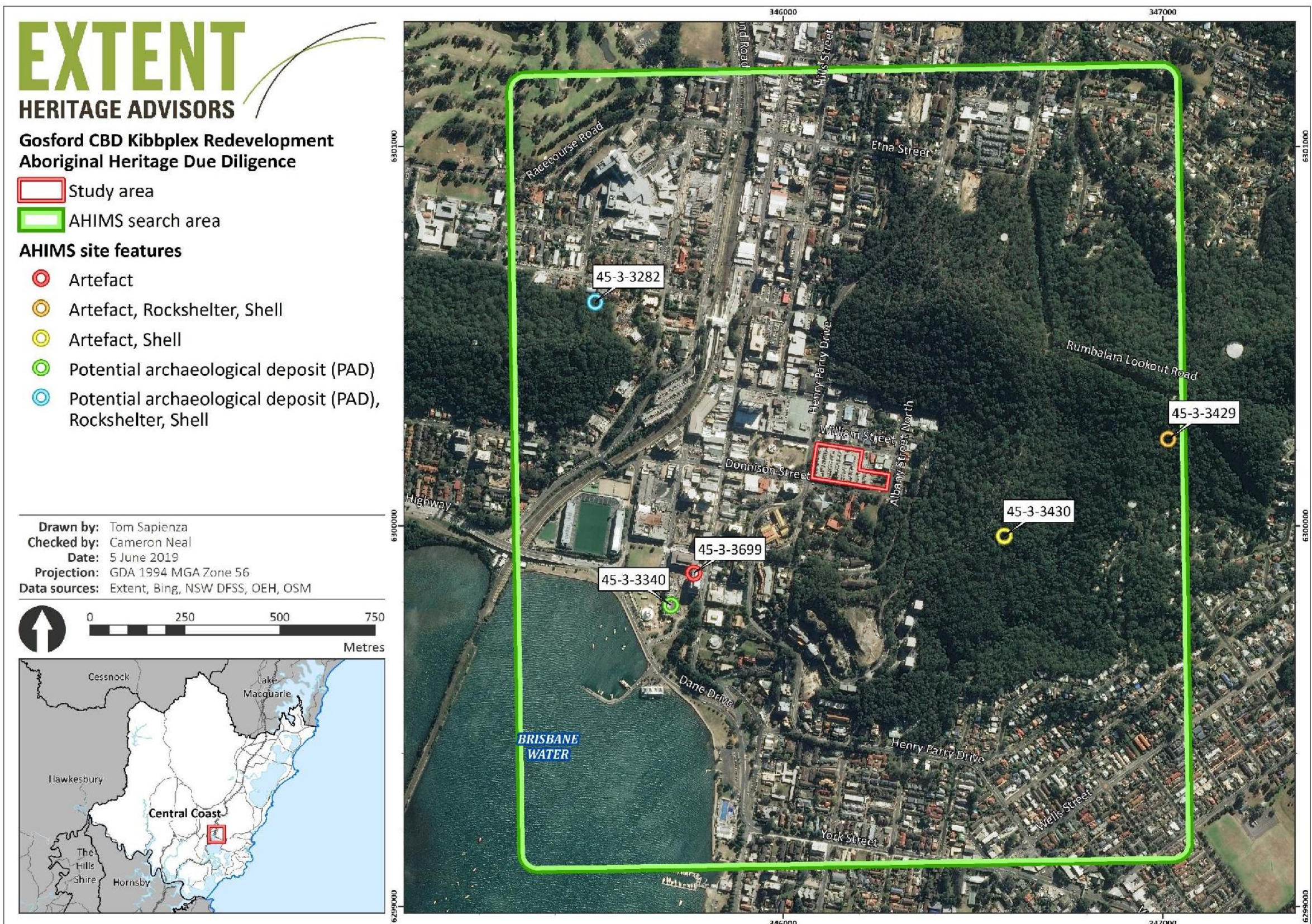


Figure 6. Registered AHIMS sites in the vicinity of the study area.

Table 2. Site specific responses to OEH due diligence questions.

1	<p>Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?</p> <p>Yes, the proposed activity consists of residential development within the subject area, and will result in ground disturbance and clearing. No culturally modified trees will be disturbed.</p>	Proceed to question 2.
2a	<p>Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?</p> <p>Yes. The AHIMS register has recorded sites to the east on the same landform, within the Rumbalara Reserve.</p>	Proceed to question 2b.
2b	<p>Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?</p> <p>No. The research undertaken for the present assessment did not identify any other relevant sources of information indicating the presence of known sites within the subject area.</p>	Proceed to question 2c.
2c	<p>Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?</p> <p>Yes. The subject area is located on the lower slopes of a crest, a landform of interest. It is also in close proximity to the Rumbalara Reserve.</p>	Proceed to question 3.
3	<p>Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?</p> <p>No. The proposed development area, while within 200m of known sites, is located in an area that demonstrates previous disturbance and contains no evidence of past Aboriginal occupation. The development will alter the landscape features as both clearing and surface impacts will be required.</p>	Proceed to question 5.
4	<p>Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?</p> <p>Assessment and inspection indicates that the study area has been disturbed by previous construction and development within the study area, including the construction of a shopping centre. These activities are likely to have substantially impacted any archaeological remains of past Aboriginal occupation of the area, and to have reduced the likelihood of the presence of Aboriginal objects.</p>	Further assessment not required, works may proceed with caution.



Plate 1. View east showing Henry Parry Drive street frontage and depth of cutting into natural topography.



Plate 2. View east showing Henry Parry Drive street frontage and height of natural topography.



Plate 3. View south showing William Street frontage.



Plate 4. View south showing corner of William Street and Henry Parry Drive



Plate 5. View northwest showing SE corner of the study area, bordered by the existing carpark complex. Note the undulating ground surface, indicative of disturbance.



Plate 6. View northwest showing corner of Albany Street North and Donnison Street. Note slope downwards to the west.



Plate 7. View north showing Donnison Street frontage.



Plate 8. View west showing Donnison Street frontage. As in other areas, building footprint extends to boundaries of the study area.



Plate 9. View north showing western end of Donnison Street frontage.

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Appendix A. Information on legislation

A.1. Commonwealth Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 was enacted at a Federal level to preserve and protect areas (particularly sacred sites) and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal Australians from damage or desecration. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10). This can include the preclusion of development.

As well as providing protection to areas, it can also protect objects by Declaration, in particular Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). Although this is a Federal Act, it can be invoked on a State level if the State is unwilling or unable to provide protection for such sites or objects.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 provides for the protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes (amongst other things) a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Places on the NHL are of natural or cultural significance at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned or occupied by the Commonwealth which are of heritage significance for certain specified reasons.

Places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if State or local various heritage lists do not specifically include them.

The heritage values of places on the NHL or the CHL are protected under the terms of the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the EPBC Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values of a listed place. The approval (or rejection) follows the referral of the matter by the relevant agency's Minister.

Native Title Act 1993

The Native Title Act 1993 provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act established the National Native Title Tribunal to administer native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. The Tribunal also administers the future act processes that attract the right to negotiate under the Native Title Act 1993.

The Act also provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA). An ILUA is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the Native Title Act in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible, pragmatic agreements to suit their particular circumstances.

An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a native title determination, or settled separately from a native title claim.

An ILUA can be negotiated and registered whether there is a native title claim over the area or not.

A.2. NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals. The relevant sections of the EP&A Act are:

Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.

Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Where Project Approval is to be determined under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Act, further approvals under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, are not required. In those instances, management of Aboriginal heritage follows the applicable Aboriginal assessment guidelines (the Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation, July 2005) and any relevant statement of commitments included in the Development Approval.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) provides blanket protection for Aboriginal objects (material evidence of Indigenous occupation) and Aboriginal places (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) across NSW. 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 any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without a permit authorised by the Director-General of the Office of Environment and Heritage. In addition, anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to OEH.

The operation of the NPW Act is administered by OEH. With regard to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage, OEH has endorsed the following guidelines:

Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010).

Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (OEH 2010).

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010).

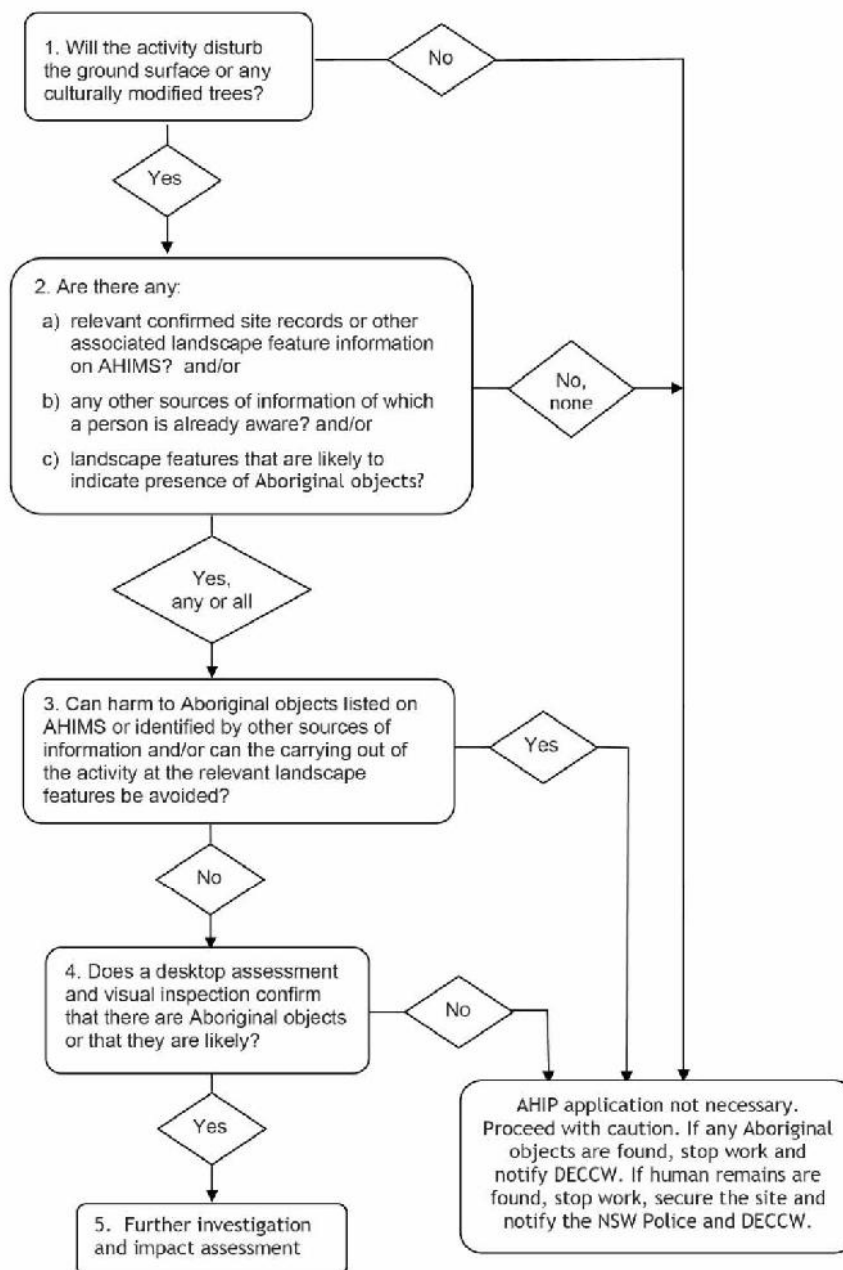
Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (2011).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 allows for the transfer of ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council of vacant Crown land not required for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Appendix B. Due diligence flow chart

8 The generic due diligence process



Appendix C. AHIMS search

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont

Date: 30 May 2019

3/73 Union Street

Pyrmont New South Wales 2009

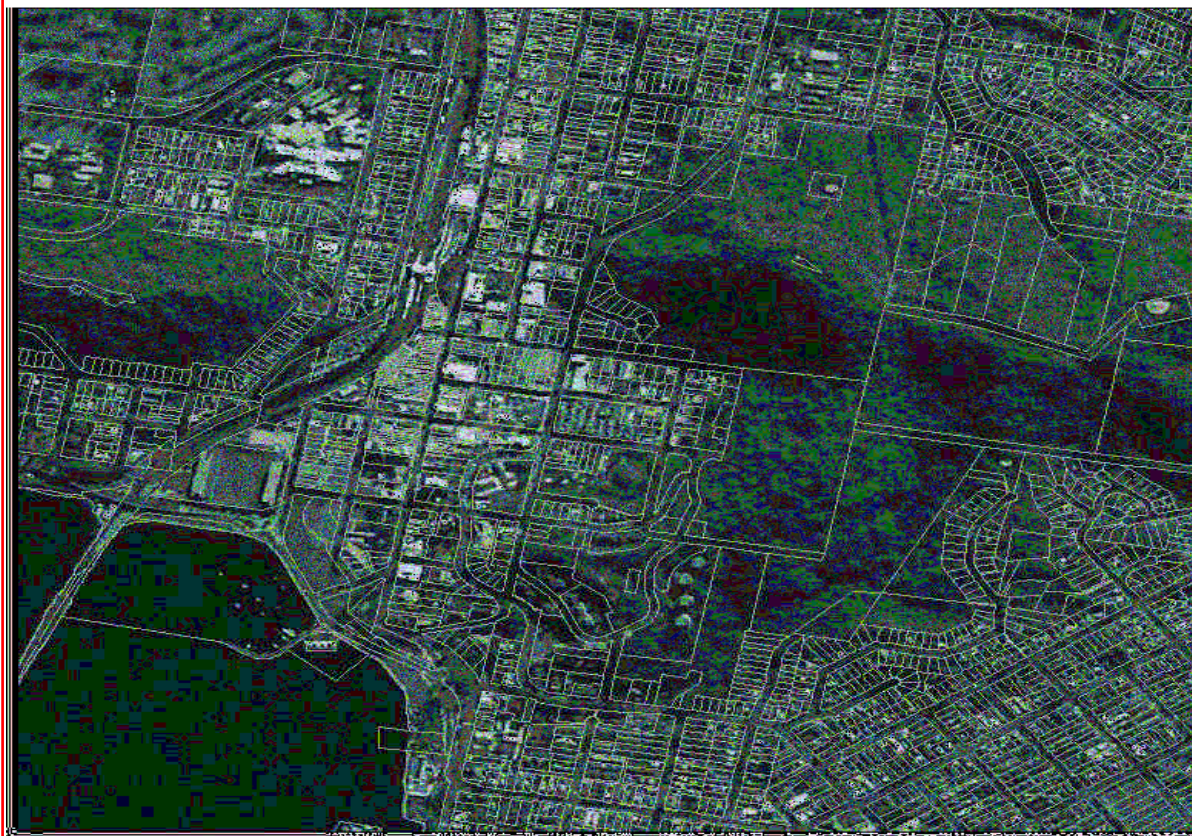
Attention: Cameron Neal

Email: cneal@extent.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.436, 151.3364 - Lat, Long To : -33.4179, 151.3544 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Cameron Neal on 30 May 2019.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

5	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD19069 Kibbleplex

Client Service ID : 424060

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-3-3282	Shelter with deposit	AGD	56	345400	6300400	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Environmental Assessment (Previously Enviromental Appraisal)							<u>Permits</u>
45-3-3340	Dane drive PAD	AGD	56	345600	6299600	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		100693
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont							<u>Permits</u> 4020
45-3-3429	Rumbalara 1	GDA	56	347014	6300228	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : 6		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Anthony Dunk							<u>Permits</u>
45-3-3430	Rumbalara 2	GDA	56	346582	6299973	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Anthony Dunk							<u>Permits</u>
45-3-3699	ATO Mann Street	GDA	56	345764	6299874	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Benjamin Streat							<u>Permits</u>

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 30/05/2019 for Cameron Neal for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.436, 151.3364 - Lat, Long To : -33.4179, 151.3544 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 5

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.



National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 3/88



45-3-3282

☒ New recording

☐ Additional Info

1:250,000 map sheet: _____

NPWS Code

AMG Grid reference

Full reference - please include leading digits

250K 349400 mE 250K 6240400 mN
25K 56 25K

Scale of map used for grid reference

Please use largest scale available

☐ 25K, 50K (preferred) ☐ 100K ☐ 250K

1:25K, 50K, 100K map name:

Gosford

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-3-3282

Site types

Accessioned by: _____ Date: _____

Data entered by: CT Date: 18-1-06

Owner/Manager, Gosford City Council
Address

Site name: Shelter with Deposit Locality/property name: Presidents

NPWS District: Central Coast Region: Central Hill Public Reserve, Gosford

Reason for investigation: Personal interest and research into conservation of sites in the Gosford LGA.

Portion no:

Parish:

GA: 454/004

Photos taken? No

How many attached? N/A

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff)
(Draw diagram on separate sheet)

Drive to Presidents Hill Lookout near Gosford CBD. Walk along the track to the north for about 200m until you reach the Trig station. The site is located below the cliff at the Trig facing east.

Other sites in locality? Unknown

Site Types include:

Are sites in NPWS Register?

Have artefacts been removed from site? No

When?

N/A

By whom? N/A

Deposited where?

Is site important to local Aborigines?

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)

Unknown at this stage, but is likely to be of interest

Contacted for this recording?

(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report)

N/A

NPWS Report Catalogue #

Checklist
surface visibility,
damage/disturbance/
threat to site

Condition of site

Good condition, but litter is abundant.

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary)

No draconian measures are required, only to make any conspicuous tracks to the site, inconspicuous.

Site recorded by: Deanne O'Brien &

Date: 3/7/05

Address/institution: Glenn Ellis

Environmental Appraisal & Planning N/L

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT

OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no:

1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc:

b. site aspect: East c. slope:

d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:

e. Describe briefly: Located within a rock shelter below the Presidents Hill Trig station. See Geoford 1:25k Topo map



f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury ss

g. Land use/effect: Public Reserve - COSS

2. Distance from drinking water: N/A

Source: Pre-existing drainage lines - now suburban

3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): Open forest but close proximity to estuary in the Brisbane Water & Warrigal Cr.

4. Vegetation: Open forest - Dominated by Eucalyptus pilularis

5. Edible plants noted: Dianella caerulea, Persoonia levis, Persoonia linearis

6. Faunal resources (include shellfish): et al Site contains a surface deposit of Mud Whelks

7. Other exportable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc): Anadara trapezia & mussels. Obviously important to the shelter by Aborigines

Site type:

Shelter with Deposit.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS.

Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.

Site contains at least 3 species of marine molluscs on the surface of the deposit.

VIZ. Sydney Cockle, Anadara trapezia, Pyrazus ebeninus

Mud Whelks & mussels. All of the marine molluscs are present within the nearby

Brisbane Water & associated estuarine environment. Some charcoal & animal

mammalian & avian bone is also present on the surface of the site. Please do not

hesitate to contact the consultant for any further details on this site on

02/43248666. The Mud Whelk is Pyrazus ebeninus

The approximate grid reference to the site is GR 454004.

CHECKLIST TO HELP:

length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.

DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.

ART area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, pagination.

BURIALS: number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.

TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth

QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.

OTHER SITES EG. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, msa mss), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate

Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale.

Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.



Aboriginal Site Recording Form

AHIMS Registrar
PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220



Office Use Only

Site Number

Date received

Date entered into system

Date catalogued

Entered by (I.D.)

Information Access

☐ Gender/male ☐ Gender/female ☐ Location restriction ☐ General restriction ☐ No access

For Further Information Contact:

☐ Nominated Trustee

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

☐ Knowledge Holder

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Aboriginal Heritage Unit or Cultural Heritage Division Contacts

Geographic Location

Site Name

Easting

Northing

AGD/GDA

Mapsheet

Zone

Location Method

Other Registration

Primary Recorder

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Date recorded

Office Use Only

Client on system

☐

Client on system

☐

Client on system

☐

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A blank 10x10 grid map. The grid is composed of 10 columns and 10 rows of squares. The cardinal directions are labeled at the corners: 'N' (North) at the top center, 'S' (South) at the bottom center, 'E' (East) at the right center, and 'W' (West) at the left center. A compass rose is located on the right side of the grid, consisting of a vertical line with a horizontal tick at the center, and a small 'N' above it and an 'E' to its right.

General Site Information

Closed Site

Shelter/Cave Formation

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Wind erosion
☐ Water erosion
☐ Rock collapse

Rock Surface Condition

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Sandstone platform
☐ Silica gloss
☐ Tessellated
☐ Weathered
☐ Other platform

Condition of Ceiling

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Sandstone platform
☐ Silica gloss
☐ Tessellated
☐ Weathered
☐ Other platform

Shelter Aspect

- ☐ North
☐ North East
☐ East
☐ South East
☐ South
☐ South West
☐ West
☐ North West

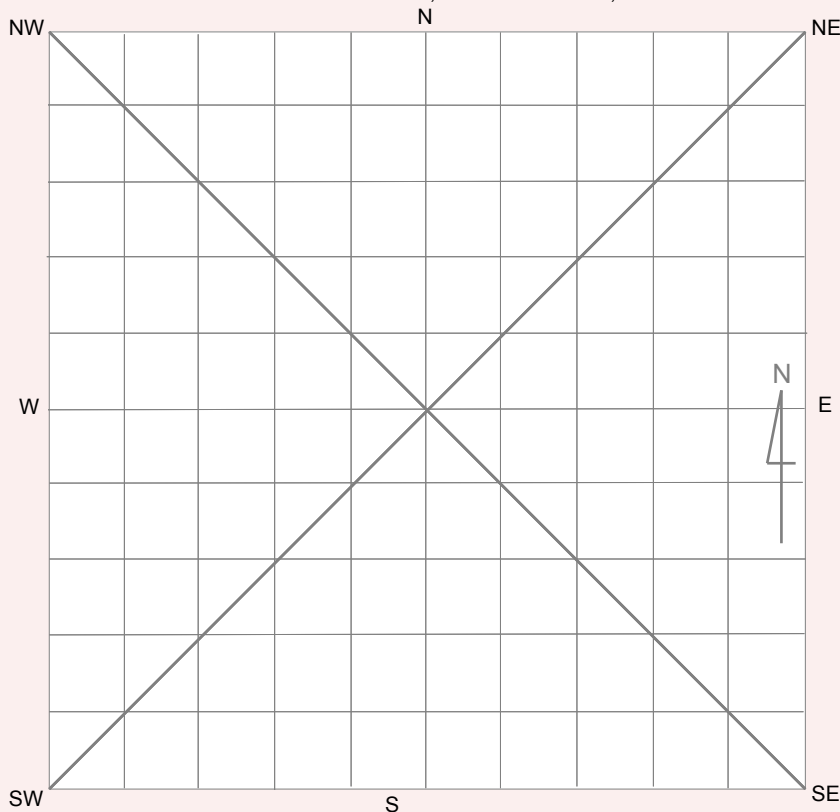
Open Site

Site Orientation

- ☐ N-S
☐ NE-SW
☐ E-W
☐ SE-NW
☐ N/A

Features

- ☐ 1. Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming
☐ 2. Aboriginal Resource & Gathering
☐ 3. Art
☐ 4. Artefact
☐ 5. Burial
☐ 6. Ceremonial Ring
☐ 7. Conflict
☐ 8. Earth Mound
☐ 9. Fish Trap
☐ 10. Grinding Groove
☐ 11. Habitation Structure
☐ 12. Hearth
☐ 13. Non Human Bone & Organic Material
☐ 14. Ochre quarry
☐ 15. Potential Archaeological Deposit
☐ 16. Stone Quarry
☐ 17. Shell
☐ 18. Stone Arrangement
☐ 19. Modified Tree
☐ 20. Water Hole

Site Plan Indicate scale, boundaries of site, features

Site Dimensions

Closed Site Dimensions (m)

- Internal length
 Internal width
 Shelter height
 Shelter floor area

Open Site Dimensions (m)

- Total length of visible site
 Average width of visible site
 Estimated area of visible site
 Length of assessed site area

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Site Cultural & Scientific Analysis and Preliminary Management Recommendations

Endorsed by: ☐ Knowledge Holder ☐ Nominated Trustee ☐ Native Title Holder ☐ Community Consensus

Initials

--	--	--

[illegible][illegible]

--	--

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Comments

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A4 location map |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B/W photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Colour photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Slides |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aerial photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Site plans, drawings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recording tables |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Feature inserts-No. |

[illegible]

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date Importance No. of instances Recorded by

Yes No

Stone artefacts only Artefacts collected Permit issued

Percentage of Non-stone Artefacts to Percentage of Stone Artefacts

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-100%

Feature Context & Condition

Scatter No. Easting Northing

Density

Dimensions

Yes No

(Artefact count per square metre)

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

In situ

Stratified

Feature Condition

General Condition

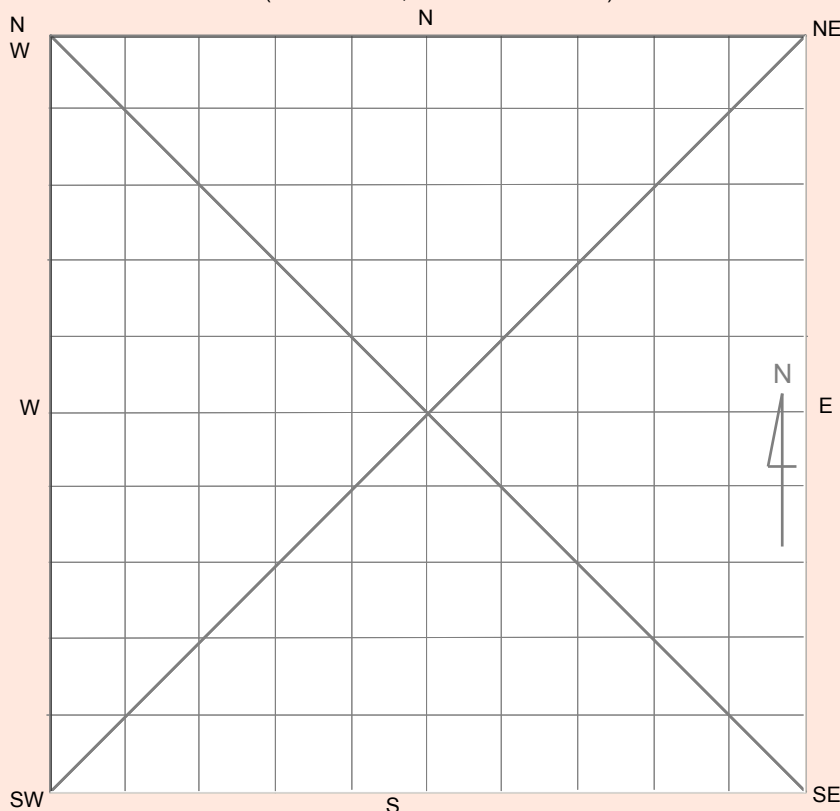
Recommended Action

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage
- ☐ Exposed archaeological material

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Fire hazard reduction
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Soil erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan (Indicate scale, location of instances)



Feature Environment

(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ARTEFACT

page 2

Stone Artefact

[illegible]

Other Artefact Type

[illegible]

Material

Basalt	Clear glass
Chert	Ceramic
Fine grained siliceous	Porcelain
Granite	Tin can
Quartz	Wire
Quartzite	Nail
Sandstone	Button
Silcrete	Shell
Green glass	Bone
Amber glass	Wood
Amethyst glass	Resin

Artefact Description

Adze	Flake tool
Anvil	Flaked piece
Axe	Hammerstone
Backed blade	Manuport
Blade	Milling slab
Core	Mortar
Core tool	Muller
Cyclon	Nuclear tool
Distal fragment	Pirri
Eloura	Proximal fragment
Flake	Tula
	Other diagnostic type
	Modified
	Unworked

Platform Surface

- Cortex
- Flake scar
- More than one flake scar
- Faceted
- Ground
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Platform Type

- W
- Focal
- Shattered
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Termination

- Feather
- Hinge
- Step
- Outrepasse
- Bipolar

Cross Section

High/strong
High/weak
Low/weak
Irregular

Comments:

[illegible]

Site I.D.

Site Name

First recorded date

Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances

Recorded by

Feature description

No. of scars

No. of carved panels

Feature Condition

☐ Very good

☐ Good

☐ Poor

Condition

☐ Weathered

☐ Ringbarked

☐ Fire damage

☐ Vehicle damage

☐ Insects/termites

☐ Rot

☐ Limb fall

☐ Stock damage

Easting

Northing

Recommended Action

☐ Fencing

☐ Closure to public

☐ Continued inspection

☐ Expert assessment

☐ Fire hazard reduction

☐ Insect removal

☐ Meeting with land manager

☐ Rubbish removal

☐ Signage

☐ Tree health assessment

☐ Track closure/re-routing

☐ Additional recording

Feature environment (Complete when feature environment differs to site environment, use attributes from cover card, page 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source

metres

Distance to temporary water source

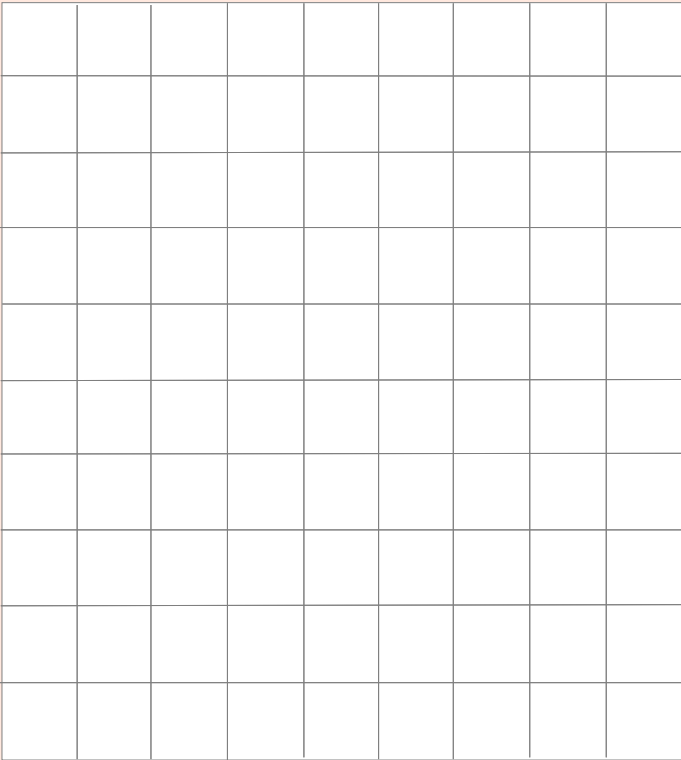
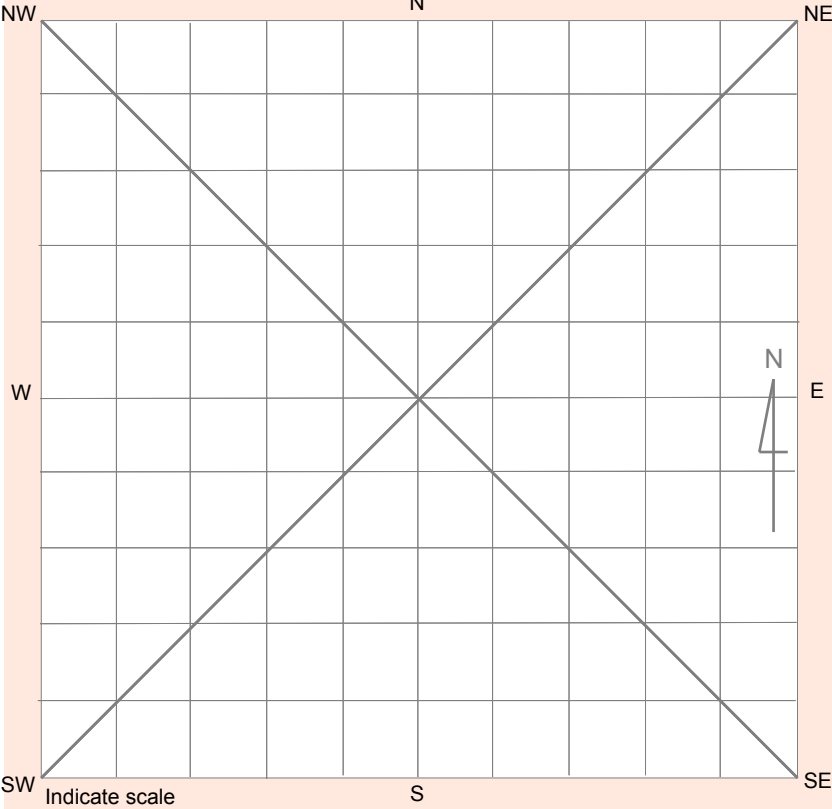
metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Location Plan

Scar/Carved Panel Drawing



Attach additional drawings

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - MODIFIED TREE

page 2

[illegible]

Type of Tree	Tree Species	Living Status	Tree Status	Regrowth	Scar Shape	Carving Type	Axe Marks	Orientation
Carved Tree	Eucalypt	Dead	Standing	Yes	Oval	Linear	Metal	North East
Scarred Tree	Red Gum	Alive	Lying down	No	Rectangular	Geometric	Stone	East
Carved/Scarred Tree	Angotha	Dying	Partially felled		Square	Pictorial	Indeterminate	South East
			Subject to salinity		Round			South
			Not <i>in situ</i>		Other			South West

Comments:

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Description****Type of Grinding Feature**

- ☐ Broad
- ☐ Narrow/point
- ☐ Hollow

Profile Shape

- ☐ 'U' shaped
- ☐ 'V' shaped
- ☐ Flat

Seed Species PresentRecording date / / **Groove Function****Dimensions****Smallest****Largest**Length (mm) Length (mm) Groove count Width (mm) Width (mm) Cluster count Depth (mm) Depth (mm) **Feature Context & Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature** Length (m) Width (m)**Feature Condition**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised

General Condition ctd

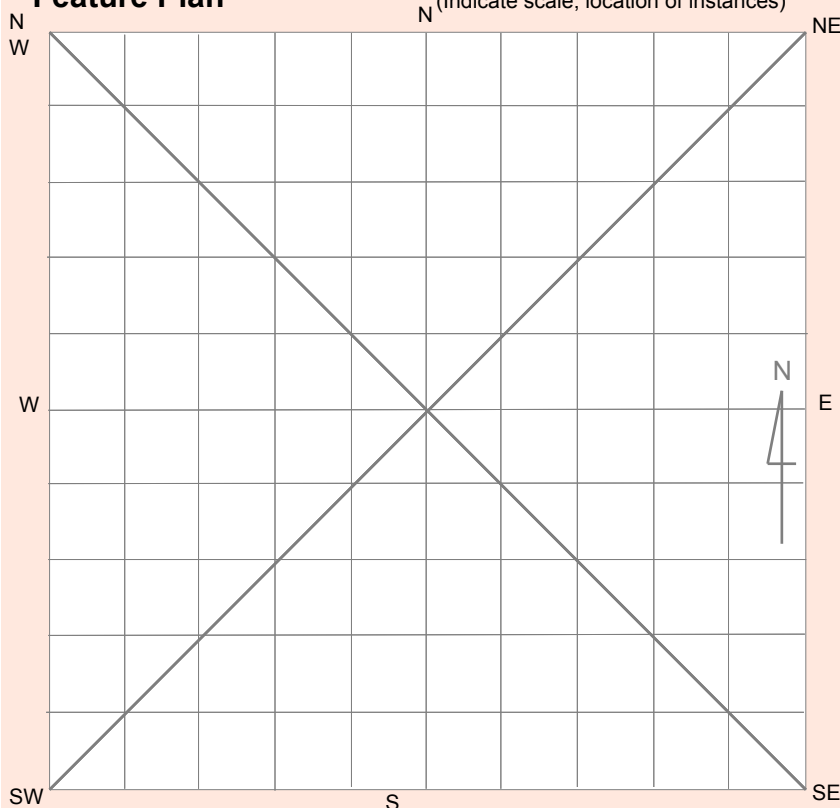
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Cage/barrier/fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Graffiti removal
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Context & Condition

<input type="checkbox"/>	Boardwalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rubbish removal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cage/barrier/fencing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signage
<input type="checkbox"/>	Closure to public	<input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion control
<input type="checkbox"/>	Continued inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	Track closure/re-routing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dripline	<input type="checkbox"/>	Additional recording
<input type="checkbox"/>	Expert assessment		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire hazard removal		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Graffiti removal		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insect/bird nest removal		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Meeting with land manager		

(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Distance to permanent water source	<input type="text"/>	metres
Distance to temporary water source	<input type="text"/>	metres
Name of nearest permanent water source	<input type="text"/>	
Name of nearest temporary water	<input type="text"/>	

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

[illegible]

Motif			Application Technique	Main Colour	Art Location	Condition
Anthropomorphic	Female	Marine-Other	Abraded	Black	All over shelter surfaces	Faded
Bird	Fish	Other	Drawn	Mauve *	ceiling	Stained
Bird Track	Foot	Pattern	Other	N/A	Floor	Mineralisation Evident
Canoe	Hand	Quadruped	Painted	Orange *	Mostly near largest sheltered space	V brant Colours
Circle	Jellyfish	Reptile	Pekked	Other	Mostly on out of the way surfaces	Unweathered
Contact material culture	Kangaroo	Rifle	Pigment & Engraved	Red *	Other	Weathered
Duck	Line	Shield	Stencilled	White *	Wall	
Eel	Lizard	Ship	Form	Yellow *		
Emu	Macropod	Snake	Fill			
Emu track	Macropod Track	Spear	Line			
European figure	Male	Wallaby	Line+ Fill			
			Other			
			Pattern			

[illegible]

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance Aboriginal Information
Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context
& Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature**

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

Shell Distribution☐

Surface scatter

Distance to high water mark (m)

☐

Stratified deposit

☐

Mounded

Feature Condition☐

Very good

☐

Good

☐

Poor

General Condition☐

Weathered

☐

Vandalised

☐

Surface water wash

☐

Mineralisation

☐

Graffiti

General Condition ctd☐

Fire damage

☐

Vehicle damage

☐

Insects/termites

☐

Erosion

☐

Stock damage

☐

Unstable structure

☐

Exposed bone material

☐

Exposed archaeological material

Recommended Action☐

Boardwalk

☐

Cage/barrier/fencing

☐

Closure to public

☐

Continued inspection

☐

Expert assessment

☐

Fire hazard removal

☐

Graffiti removal

☐

Meeting with land manager

☐

Insect/bird nest removal

☐

Revegetation

☐

Rubbish removal

☐

Signage

☐

Erosion control

☐

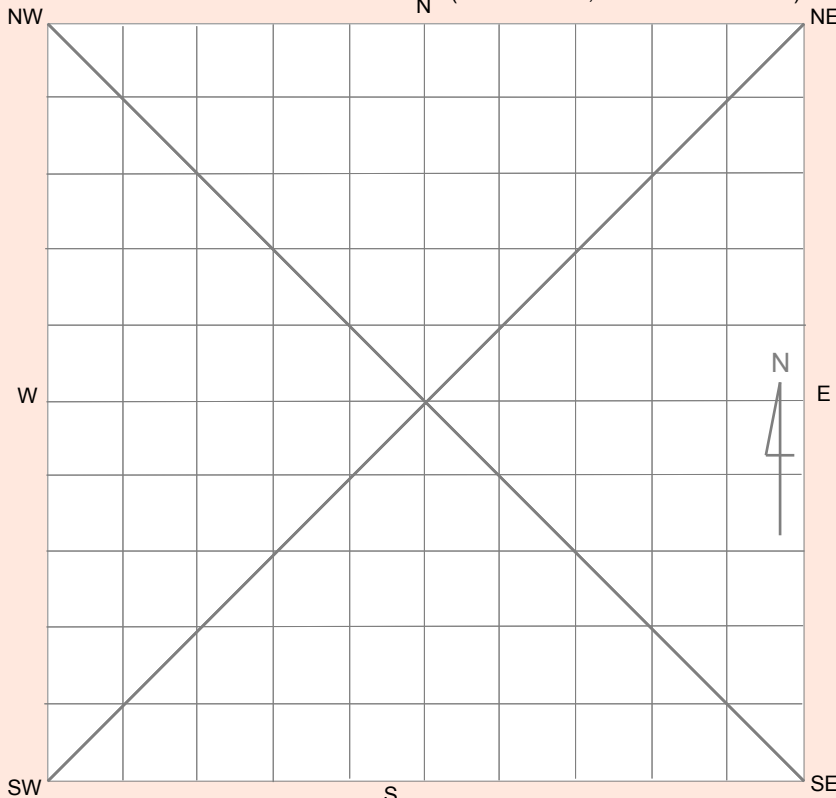
Track closure/re-routing

☐

Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Instance No.	Recording Date	Shell Species	Species shell to % total of other shell
--------------	----------------	---------------	---

Species		Percentage of this Species Shell to Percentage Total of other Shell
Anadara	Nerita	0 – 9%
Bimbala	Ocean Snail	10 – 19%
Chiton	Periwinkle	20 – 29%
Cowrie	P	30 – 39%
Dog Cockle	Ribbed Cockle	40 – 49%
Duck Bill	Rock Oyster	50 – 59%
Limpit	Phiad	60 – 69%
Mud oyster	Triton	70 – 79%
Mutton Fish	Turban (large)	80 – 89%
		90 – 100%

Comments:



Aboriginal Sites Register of NSW

NPWS, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

Standard Site Recording Form

New Recording ☒ Additional

information ☐

SITE IDENTIFICATION					
Site name	Dane Drive PAD			NPWS Site Number	45-3-3340
Owner/manager	c/- Roads & Traffic Authority - Central Coast Region				
Owner Address	PO Box 766 Woy Woy 2256				
LOCATION					
Location	Area of PAD is located on the north east and western sides of the Dane Drive & Masons Parade intersection, Gosford (refer to report for exact location)				
How to get to the site	Site is located adjacent to Dane Drive and Masons parade, Gosford.				
1:250,000 map name	3/			NPWS map code	62/
AMG Zone	56	AMG Easting	456	AMG Northing	996
Method for grid reference	Topographic map	Map scale (if method = map)	1:25,000	Map name	Gosford 91312S
NPWS District				NPWS Zone	
Portion no.				Parish	
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Site type(s)	PAD			Site type code (NPWS use only)	
Description of site and contents CHECKLIST: eg. length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. ART: area of decorated surface, motifs, colours, wet/dry pigment, engraving technique, no. of figures, sizes, patination. BURIALS: number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried	Area recorded as PAD during an archaeological survey (report reference below). Area represents portions of original shoreline prior to land reclamation along Brisbane Water. Area has potential to contain Aboriginal sites and/or objects relating to use of the Brisbane Water foreshore.				



Aboriginal Sites Register of NSW

NPWS, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

Standard Site Recording Form

	<p>Attach photographs and sketches, eg. plan & section of shelter. Do NOT dig, disturb or damage site or contents.</p>
--	---





Aboriginal Sites Register of NSW

NPWS, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

Standard Site Recording Form

SITE ENVIRONMENT					
Land form	Estuarine flat	Aspect	south	Slope	nil
Mark position of the site					
Local rock type		Land use/effect	original shoreline has been built up with fill during land reclamation activity in the 1940s		
Distance from drinking water	500 metres	Source	ephemeral drainage line from Mount Mouat		
Resource zone (eg. estuarine, river, forest)	estuarine	Vegetation	currently cleared		
Edible plants		Faunal resources (include shellfish)	shellfish, fish, terrestrial mammals		
Other exploitable resources (eg. ochre)					
Are there other sites in the locality	Yes	Are they in the Sites Register	Yes	Other site types include	ope camps, middens, artefact scatters
SITE MANAGEMENT					
Site condition	Unknown				
Management recommendations	Refer to report				
Have artefacts been removed from site	No		When		
By whom			Deposited at		
Consent applied for	<input type="checkbox"/>		Consent issued	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Date of issue			Consent number		
SITE INSPECTION AND RECORDING					
Reason for investigation	Archaeological assessment prior to proposed road upgrade works by RTA.				
Were local Aborigines contacted or present for the recording	<input type="checkbox"/> Not contacted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contacted and present <input type="checkbox"/> Contacted but not present	Names and addresses	Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council Sharon Hodgets PO Box 401 Wyong 2259		
Is the site important to local Aborigines	refer to report				
Verbal/written reference sources	Campbell, L & Wheeler, J. (2007) Dane Drive & Masons Parade Intersection Upgrade. Archaeological Assessment. Report prepared for the Kellog Brown and Root.		ASR report number(s)	C- C-	



Aboriginal Sites Register of NSW

NPWS, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

Standard Site Recording Form

Photographs taken		No of Photos attached	
Site recorded by	Lisa Campbell	Date of recording	1 July, 2007
Address/institution	Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd. 349 Annandale Street Annandale 2038.		



Aboriginal Site Recording Form

AHIMS Registrar
PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220



Office Use Only

Site Number

Date received

Date entered into system

Date catalogued

Entered by (I.D.)

Information Access

☐ Gender/male ☐ Gender/female ☐ Location restriction ☐ General restriction ☐ No access

For Further Information Contact:

☐ Nominated Trustee

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

☐ Knowledge Holder

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Aboriginal Heritage Unit or Cultural Heritage Division Contacts

Geographic Location

Site Name

Easting

Northing

AGD/GDA

Mapsheet

Zone

Location Method

Other Registration

Primary Recorder

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Date recorded

Office Use Only

Client on system

Client on system

Client on system

2

General Site Information

Closed Site

Shelter/Cave Formation

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Wind erosion
☐ Water erosion
☐ Rock collapse

Rock Surface Condition

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Sandstone platform
☐ Silica gloss
☐ Tessellated
☐ Weathered
☐ Other platform

Condition of Ceiling

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Sandstone platform
☐ Silica gloss
☐ Tessellated
☐ Weathered
☐ Other platform

Shelter Aspect

- ☐ North
☐ North East
☐ East
☐ South East
☐ South
☐ South West
☐ West
☐ North West

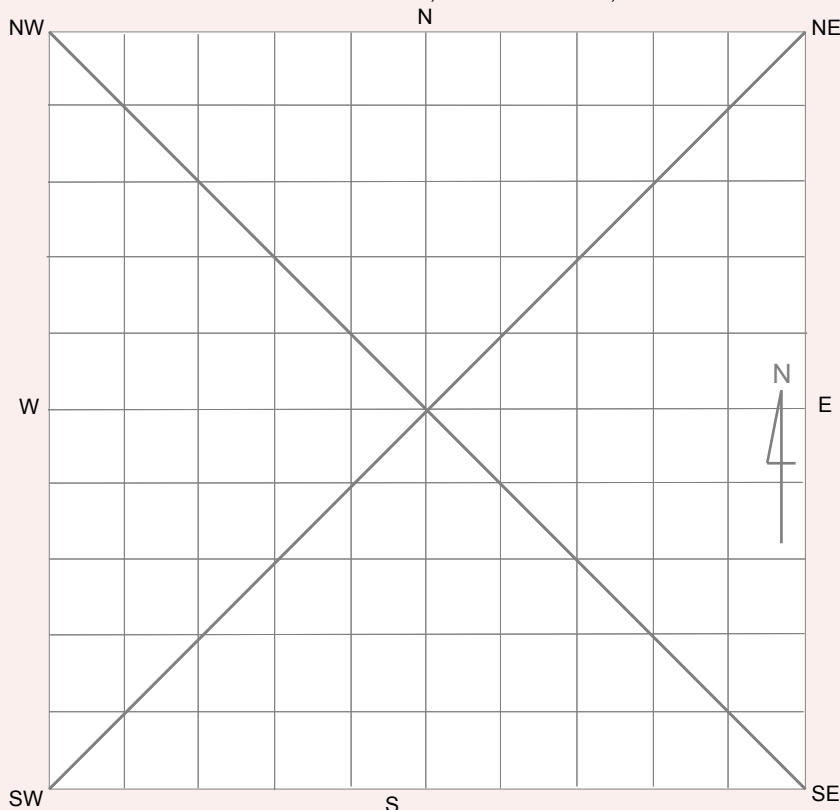
Open Site

Site Orientation

- ☐ N-S
☐ NE-SW
☐ E-W
☐ SE-NW
☐ N/A

Features

- ☐ 1. Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming
☐ 2. Aboriginal Resource & Gathering
☐ 3. Art
☐ 4. Artefact
☐ 5. Burial
☐ 6. Ceremonial Ring
☐ 7. Conflict
☐ 8. Earth Mound
☐ 9. Fish Trap
☐ 10. Grinding Groove
☐ 11. Habitation Structure
☐ 12. Hearth
☐ 13. Non Human Bone & Organic Material
☐ 14. Ochre quarry
☐ 15. Potential Archaeological Deposit
☐ 16. Stone Quarry
☐ 17. Shell
☐ 18. Stone Arrangement
☐ 19. Modified Tree
☐ 20. Water Hole

Site Plan Indicate scale, boundaries of site, features

Site Dimensions

Closed Site Dimensions (m)

- Internal length
 Internal width
 Shelter height
 Shelter floor area

Open Site Dimensions (m)

- Total length of visible site
 Average width of visible site
 Estimated area of visible site
 Length of assessed site area

[illegible]

Site Cultural & Scientific Analysis and Preliminary Management Recommendations

Endorsed by: ☐ Knowledge Holder ☐ Nominated Trustee ☐ Native Title Holder ☐ Community Consensus

Initials

--	--	--

[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Comments

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A4 location map |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B/W photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Colour photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Slides |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aerial photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Site plans, drawings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recording tables |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Feature inserts-No. |

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date Importance No. of instances Recorded by

Yes No

Stone artefacts only Artefacts collected Permit issued

Percentage of Non-stone Artefacts to Percentage of Stone Artefacts

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-100%

Feature Context & Condition

Scatter No. Easting Northing

Density

Dimensions

Yes No

(Artefact count per square metre)

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

In situ

Stratified

Feature Condition

General Condition

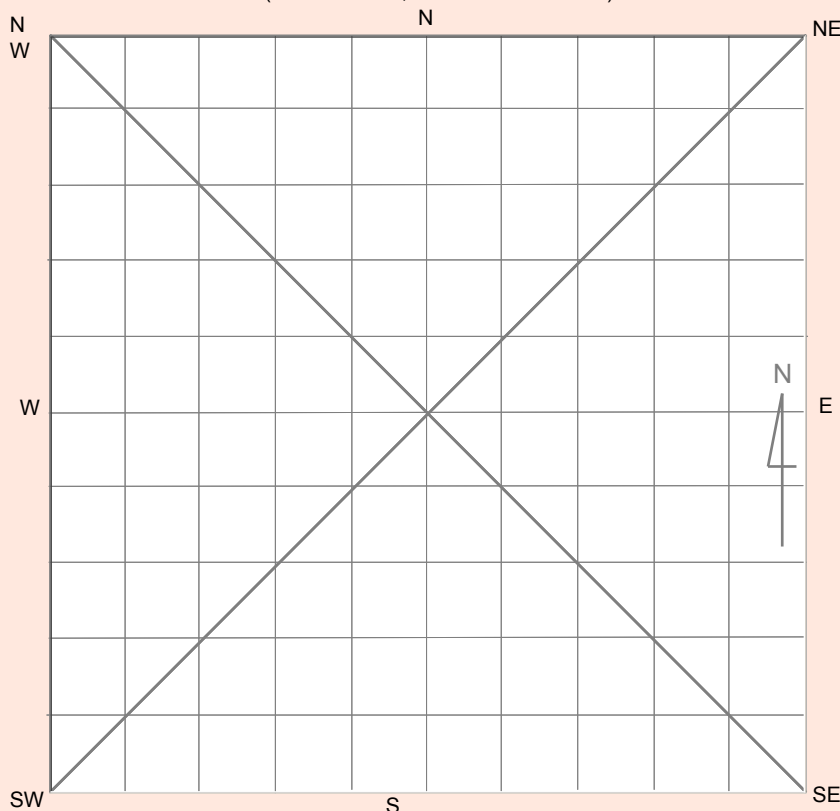
Recommended Action

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage
- ☐ Exposed archaeological material

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Fire hazard reduction
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Soil erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan (Indicate scale, location of instances)



Feature Environment

(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ARTEFACT

page 2

Stone Artefact

[illegible]

Other Artefact Type

[illegible]

Material		Artefact Description		Platform Surface	Termination
Basalt	Clear glass	Adze	Flake tool	Cortex	Feather
Chert	Ceramic	Anvil	Flaked piece	Flake scar	Hinge
Fine grained siliceous	Porcelain	Axe	Hammerstone	More than one flake scar	Step
Granite	Tin can	Backed blade	Manuport	Faceted	Outrepassé
Quartz	Wire	Blade	Milling slab	Ground	Bipolar
Quartzite	Nail	Core	Mortar	Indeterminate	
Sandstone	Button	Core tool	Muller	Bipolar	
Silcrete	Shell	Cyclon	Nuclear tool		
Green glass	Bone	Distal fragment	Pirri		
Amber glass	Wood	Eloura	Proximal fragment	Platform Type	Cross Section
Amethyst glass	Resin	Flake	Tula	W	High/strong
			Other diagnostic type	Focal	High/weak
			Modified	Shattered	Low/weak
			Unworked	Indeterminate	Irregular
				Bipolar	

Comments:

Site I.D.

Site Name

First recorded date

Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances

Recorded by

Feature description

No. of scars

No. of carved panels

Feature Condition

☐ Very good

☐ Good

☐ Poor

Condition

☐ Weathered

☐ Ringbarked

☐ Fire damage

☐ Vehicle damage

☐ Insects/termites

☐ Rot

☐ Limb fall

☐ Stock damage

Easting

Northing

Recommended Action

☐ Fencing

☐ Closure to public

☐ Continued inspection

☐ Expert assessment

☐ Fire hazard reduction

☐ Insect removal

☐ Meeting with land manager

☐ Rubbish removal

☐ Signage

☐ Tree health assessment

☐ Track closure/re-routing

☐ Additional recording

Feature environment (Complete when feature environment differs to site environment, use attributes from cover card, page 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source

metres

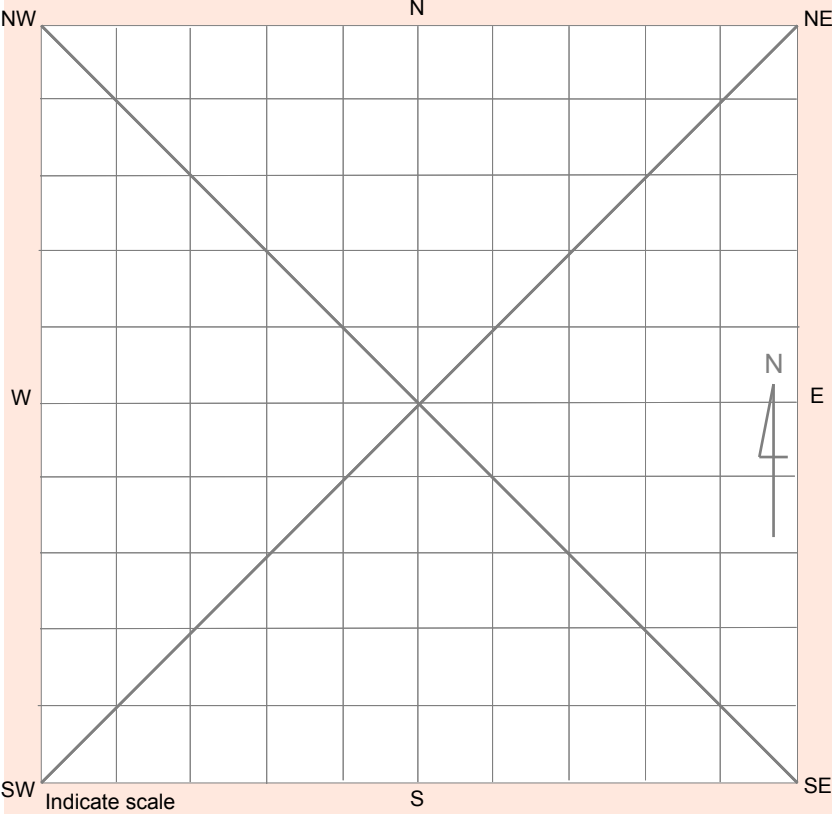
Distance to temporary water source

metres

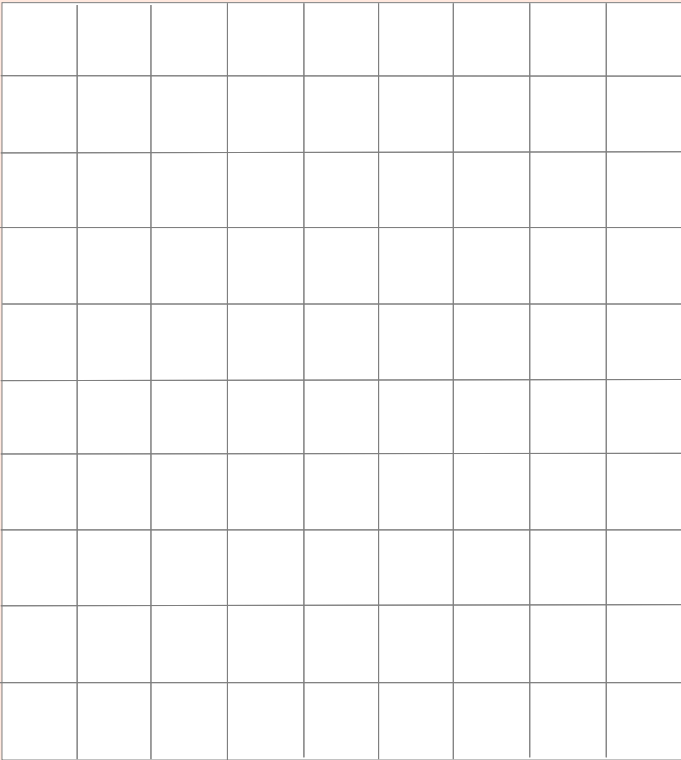
Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Location Plan



Scar/Carved Panel Drawing



Attach additional drawings

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - MODIFIED TREE

page 2

[illegible]

Type of Tree	Tree Species	L iving Status	Tree Status	Regrowth	Scar Shape	Carving Type	Axe Marks	Orientation
Carved Tree	Eucalypt	Dead	Standing	Yes	Oval	Linear	Metal	North East
Scarred Tree	Red Gum	Alive	Lying down	No	Rectangular	Geometric	Stone	East
Carved/Scarred Tree	Angotha	Dying	Partially felled		Square	Pictorial	Indeterminate	South East
			Subject to salinity		Round			South
			Not <i>in situ</i>		Other			South West

Comments:

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Description****Type of Grinding Feature**

- ☐ Broad
- ☐ Narrow/point
- ☐ Hollow

Profile Shape

- ☐ 'U' shaped
- ☐ 'V' shaped
- ☐ Flat

Seed Species PresentRecording date / / **Groove Function****Dimensions****Smallest****Largest**Length (mm) Length (mm) Groove count Width (mm) Width (mm) Cluster count Depth (mm) Depth (mm) **Feature Context & Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature** Length (m) Width (m)**Feature Condition**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised

General Condition ctd

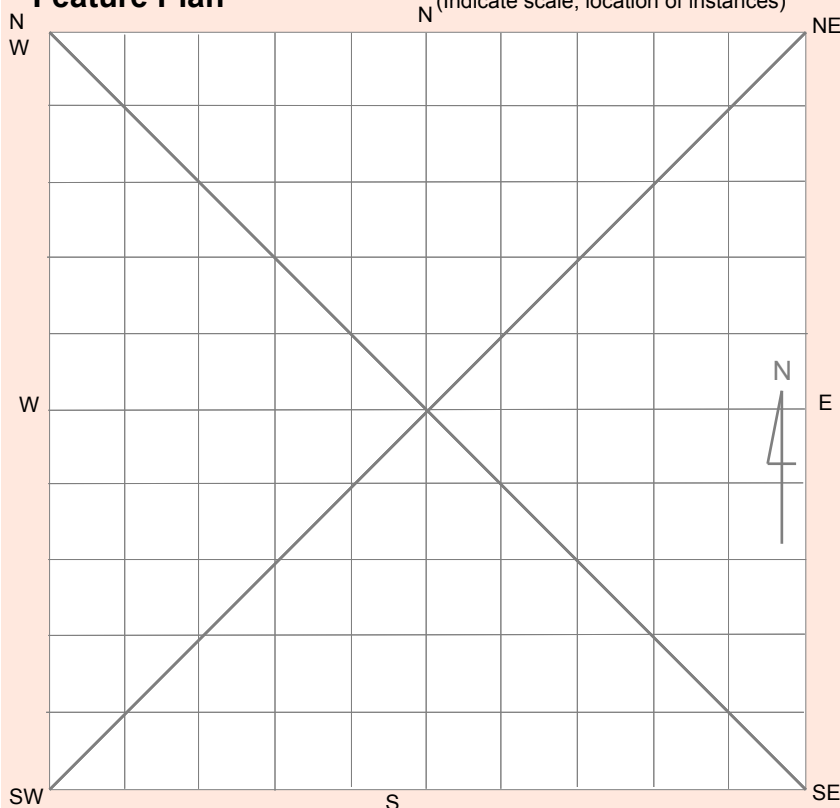
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Cage/barrier/fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Graffiti removal
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Context & Condition

- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Distance to permanent water source	<input type="text"/>	metres
Distance to temporary water source	<input type="text"/>	metres
Name of nearest permanent water source	<input type="text"/>	
Name of nearest temporary water	<input type="text"/>	

A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small squares formed by thin gray lines. There are 20 columns and 20 rows of squares. A vertical margin line is located one column from the right edge, creating a narrow right margin. A horizontal margin line is located one row from the bottom edge, creating a narrow bottom margin. The intersection of these two lines forms a small square in the bottom-right corner.

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ART MOTIF

page 2

[illegible]

Motif			Application Technique	Main Colour	Art Location	Condition
Anthropomorphic	Female	Marine-Other	Abraded	Black	All over shelter surfaces	Faded
Bird	Fish	Other	Drawn	Mauve *	ceiling	Stained
Bird Track	Foot	Pattern	Other	N/A	Floor	Mineralisation Evident
Canoe	Hand	Quadruped	Painted	Orange *	Mostly near largest sheltered space	V brant Colours
Circle	Jellyfish	Reptile	Pekked	Other	Mostly on out of the way surfaces	Unweathered
Contact material culture	Kangaroo	Rifle	Pigment & Engraved	Red *	Other	Weathered
Duck	Line	Shield	Stencilled	White *	Wall	
Eel	Lizard	Ship	Form	Yellow *		
Emu	Macropod	Snake	Fill			
Emu track	Macropod Track	Spear	Line			
European figure	Male	Wallaby	Line+ Fill			
			Other			
			Pattern			

[illegible]

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance Aboriginal Information
Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context
& Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature**

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

Shell Distribution☐

Surface scatter

Distance to high water mark (m)

☐

Stratified deposit

☐

Mounded

Feature Condition☐

Very good

☐

Good

☐

Poor

General Condition☐

Weathered

☐

Vandalised

☐

Surface water wash

☐

Mineralisation

☐

Graffiti

General Condition ctd☐

Fire damage

☐

Vehicle damage

☐

Insects/termites

☐

Erosion

☐

Stock damage

☐

Unstable structure

☐

Exposed bone material

☐

Exposed archaeological material

Recommended Action☐

Boardwalk

☐

Cage/barrier/fencing

☐

Closure to public

☐

Continued inspection

☐

Expert assessment

☐

Fire hazard removal

☐

Graffiti removal

☐

Meeting with land manager

☐

Insect/bird nest removal

☐

Revegetation

☐

Rubbish removal

☐

Signage

☐

Erosion control

☐

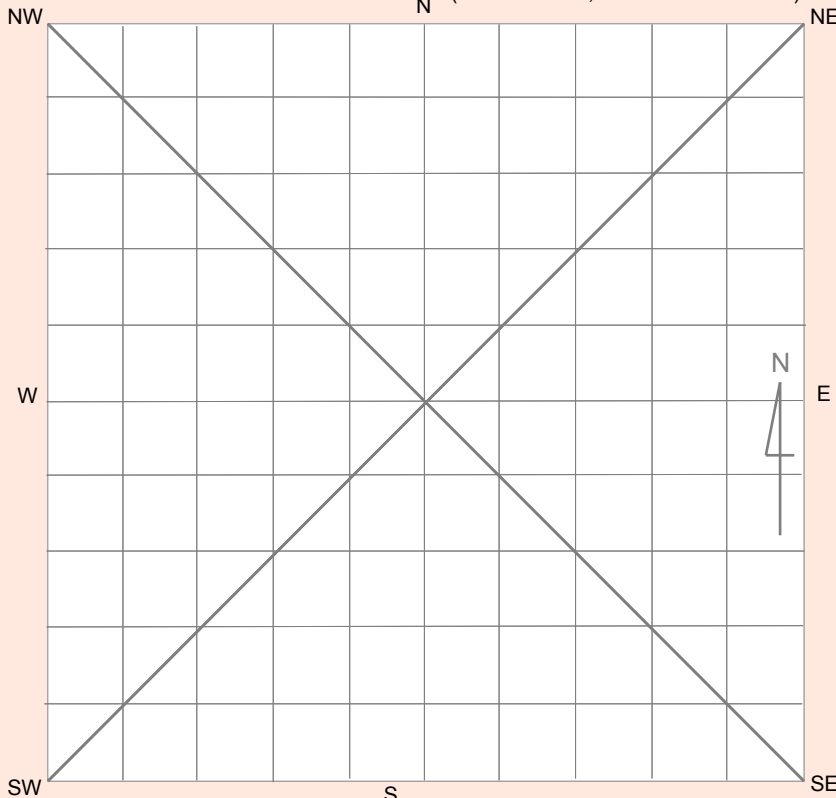
Track closure/re-routing

☐

Additional recording

Feature Plan

N (Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Instance No.	Recording Date	Shell Species	Species shell to % total of other shell
--------------	----------------	---------------	---

Species		Percentage of this Species Shell to Percentage Total of other Shell
Anadara	Nerita	0 – 9%
Bimbala	Ocean Snail	10 – 19%
Chiton	Periwinkle	20 – 29%
Cowrie	P	30 – 39%
Dog Cockle	Ribbed Cockle	40 – 49%
Duck Bill	Rock Oyster	50 – 59%
Limpit	Phiad	60 – 69%
Mud oyster	Triton	70 – 79%
Mutton Fish	Turban (large)	80 – 89%
		90 – 100%

Comments:

page 2

Closed Site

SE 1

General Site Information

Closed Site

Shelter/Cave Formation

- ☐ Boulder
- ☒ Wind erosion
- ☐ Water erosion
- ☐ Rock collapse

Rock Surface Condition

- ☐ Boulder
- ☐ Sandstone platform
- ☐ Silica gloss
- ☐ Tessellated
- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Other platform

Open Site

Site Orientation

- ☐ N-S
- ☐ NE-SW
- ☐ E-W
- ☐ SE-NW
- ☐ N/A

Condition of Ceiling

- ☐ Boulder
- ☐ Sandstone platform
- ☐ Silica gloss
- ☐ Tessellated
- ☒ Weathered
- ☐ Other platform

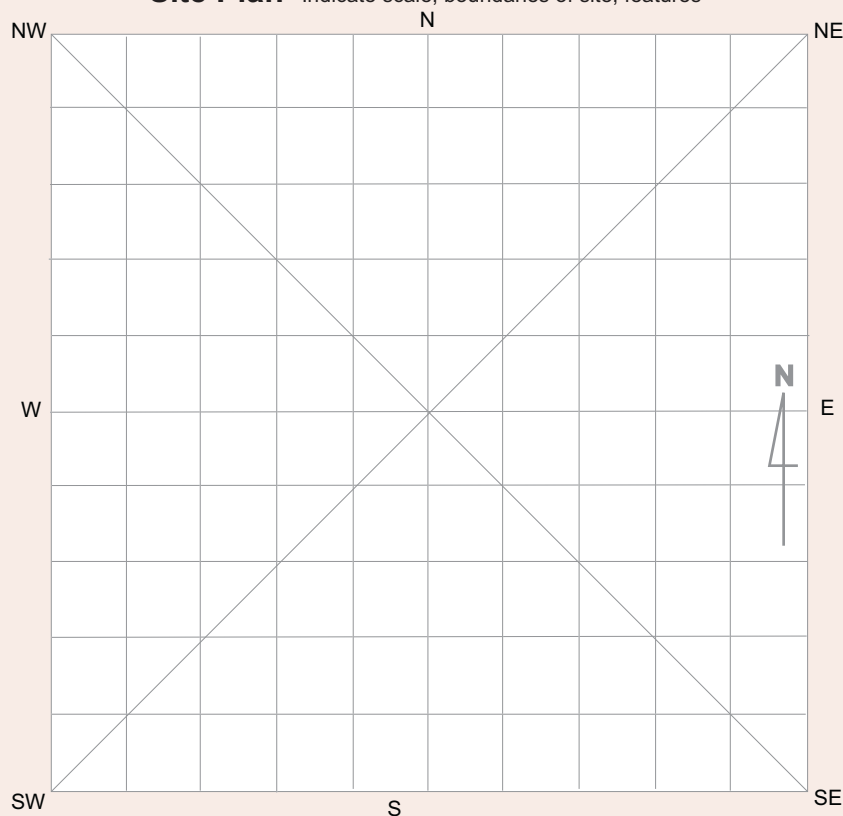
Shelter Aspect

- ☐ North
- ☐ North East
- ☐ East
- ☒ South East
- ☐ South
- ☐ South West
- ☐ West
- ☐ North West

Features

- ☐ 1. Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming
- ☐ 2. Aboriginal Resource & Gathering
- ☒ 3. Art
- ☐ 4. Artefact
- ☐ 5. Burial
- ☐ 6. Ceremonial Ring
- ☐ 7. Conflict
- ☐ 8. Earth Mound
- ☐ 9. Fish Trap
- ☐ 10. Grinding Groove
- ☐ 11. Habitation Structure
- ☐ 12. Hearth
- ☐ 13. Non Human Bone & Organic Material
- ☐ 14. Ochre quarry
- ☐ 15. Potential Archaeological Deposit
- ☐ 16. Stone Quarry
- ☒ 17. Shell
- ☐ 18. Stone Arrangement
- ☐ 19. Modified Tree
- ☐ 20. Water Hole

Site Plan Indicate scale, boundaries of site, features



Site Dimensions

Closed Site Dimensions (m)

- Internal length
- Internal width
- Shelter height
- Shelter floor area

Open Site Dimensions (m)

- Total length of visible site
- Average width of visible site
- Estimated area of visible site
- Length of assessed site area

[illegible]

Site Cultural & Scientific Analysis and Preliminary Management Recommendations

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is a vertical red margin line on the left side, creating a narrow left margin. The top of the page has a light blue header area. The overall appearance is that of a standard notebook or composition paper.[illegible]

Good cave facing south-east with some charcoal art low down in rock alcove at north-east corner. Drawings of snake or birds, wallaby and some other indistinct drawings.

Approx 6 shells seen on floor, plus some smaller fragments.

Site I.D.

Site Name

First recorded date

Importance

No. of instances

Recorded by

Yes No

Stone artefacts only

Artefacts collected

Permit issued

Percentage of Non-stone Artefacts to Percentage of Stone Artefacts

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-100%

Feature Context & Condition

Scatter No.

Easting

Northing

Density

Dimensions

Yes No

(Artefact count per square metre)

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

In situ

Stratified

Feature Condition

General Condition

Recommended Action

☐

Very good

☐

Weathered

☐

Boardwalk

☐

Revegetation

☐

Good

☐

Vehicle damage

☐

Fencing

☐

Signage

☐

Poor

☐

Surface water wash

☐

Closure to public

☐

Soil erosion control

☐

Fire damage

☐

Continued inspection

☐

Track closure/re-routing

☐

Erosion

☐

Fire hazard reduction

☐

Additional recording

☐

Stock damage

☐

Expert assessment

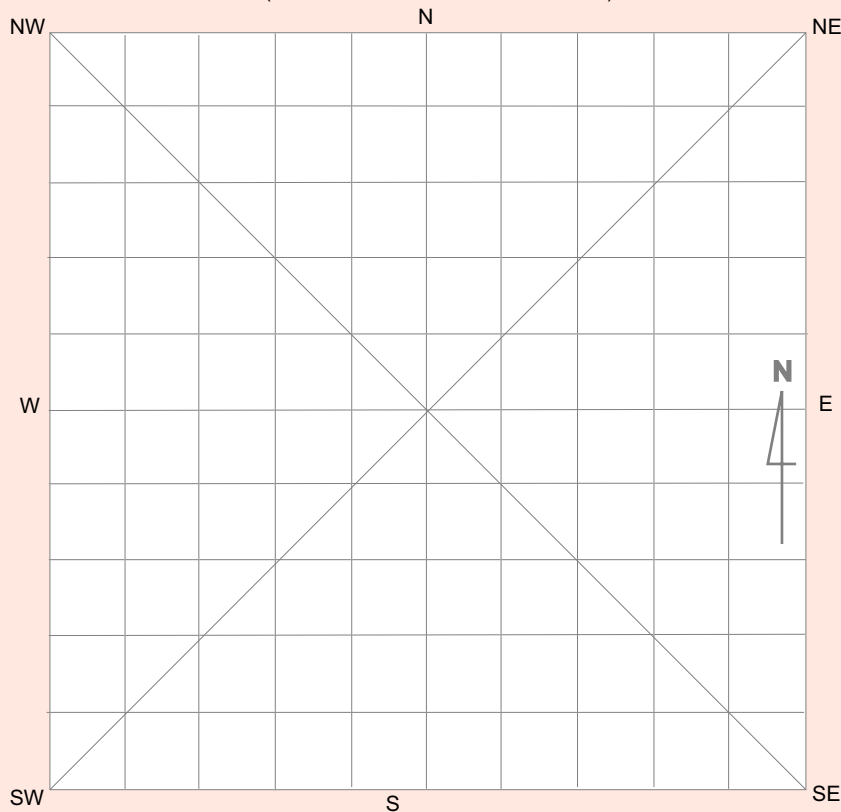
☐

Exposed archaeological material

☐

Meeting with land manager

Feature Plan (Indicate scale, location of instances)



Feature Environment

(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source

metres

Distance to temporary water source

metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ARTEFACT

page 2

Stone Artefact

[illegible]

Other Artefact Type

[illegible]

Material

Basalt	Clear glass
Chert	Ceramic
Fine grained siliceous	Porcelain
Granite	Tin can
Quartz	Wire
Quartzite	Nail
Sandstone	Button
Silcrete	Shell
Green glass	Bone
Amber glass	Wood
Amethyst glass	Resin

Artefact Description

Adze	Flake tool
Anvil	Flaked piece
Axe	Hammerstone
Backed blade	Manuport
Blade	Milling slab
Core	Mortar
Core tool	Muller
Cyclon	Nuclear tool
Distal fragment	Pirri
Eloura	Proximal fragment
Flake	Tula
	Other diagnostic type
	Modified
	Unworked

Platform Surface

- Cortex
- Flake scar
- More than one flake scar
- Faceted
- Ground
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Platform Type

- Wide
- Focal
- Shattered
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Termination

- Feather
- Hinge
- Step
- Outrepasse
- Bipolar

Cross Section

High/strong
High/weak
Low/weak
Irregular

Comments:

Site I.D.

First recorded date

No. of instances

Recorded by

Site Name

Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

Feature description

No. of scars

No. of carved panels

Feature Condition

☐ Very good

☐ Good

☐ Poor

Easting

Condition

☐ Weathered

☐ Ringbarked

☐ Fire damage

☐ Vehicle damage

☐ Insects/termites

☐ Rot

☐ Limb fall

☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

☐ Fencing

☐ Closure to public

☐ Continued inspection

☐ Expert assessment

☐ Fire hazard reduction

☐ Insect removal

☐ Meeting with land manager

☐ Rubbish removal

☐ Signage

☐ Tree health assessment

☐ Track closure/re-routing

☐ Additional recording

Northing

Feature environment (Complete when feature environment differs to site environment, use attributes from cover card, page 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source metres

Distance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Location Plan

Scar/Carved Panel Drawing

NW

N

NE

W

E

SW

S

SE

Indicate scale

Attach additional drawings

page 2

[illegible]

Type of Tree	Tree Species	Living Status	Tree Status	Regrowth	Scar Shape	Carving Type	Axe Marks	Orientation
Carved Tree	Eucalypt	Dead	Standing	Yes	Oval	Linear	Metal	North East
Scarred Tree	Red Gum	Alive	Lying down	No	Rectangular	Geometric	Stone	East
Carved/Scarred Tree	Angotha	Dying	Partially felled		Square	Pictorial	Indeterminate	South East
			Subject to salinity		Round			South
			Not <i>in situ</i>		Other			South West
<div>Comments:</div>								

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Description****Type of Grinding Feature**

- ☐ Broad
- ☐ Narrow/point
- ☐ Hollow
- ☐ Flat

Profile Shape

- ☐ 'U' shaped
- ☐ 'V' shaped
- ☐ Flat

Seed Species PresentRecording date / / **Groove Function****Dimensions****Smallest**Length (mm) Width (mm) Depth (mm) **Largest**Length (mm) Width (mm) Depth (mm) Groove count Cluster count **Feature Context & Condition**Easting Northing Dimensions of Whole Feature Length (m) Width (m)**Feature Condition**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised

General Condition ctd

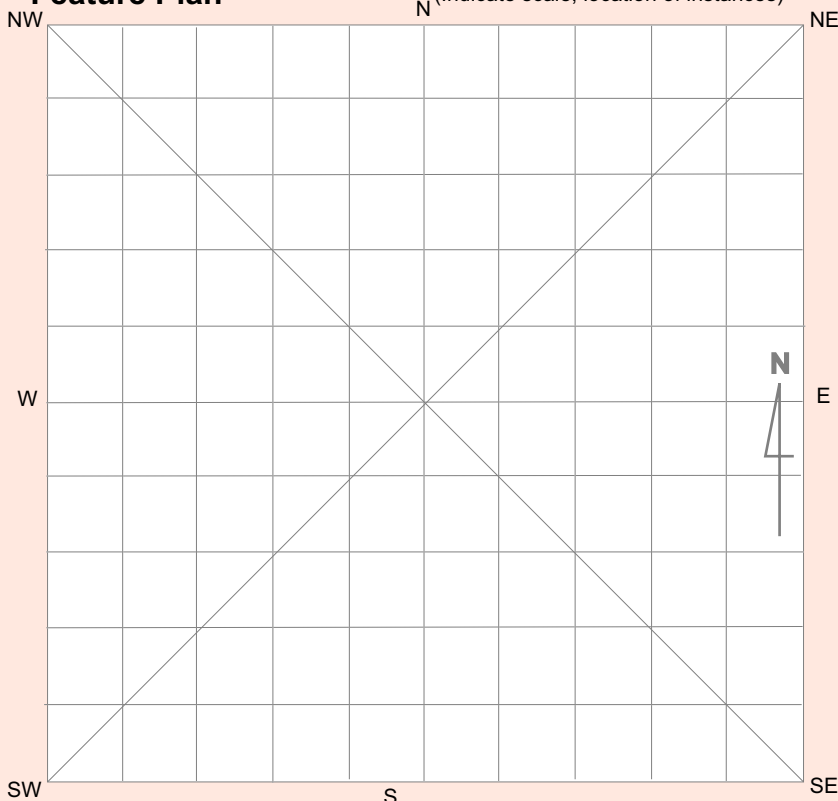
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Cage/barrier/fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Graffiti removal
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance Aboriginal Information Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context & Condition**Easting Northing Pigment ☐ Engraved ☐ Super-impositioning ☐**Artwork Condition**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

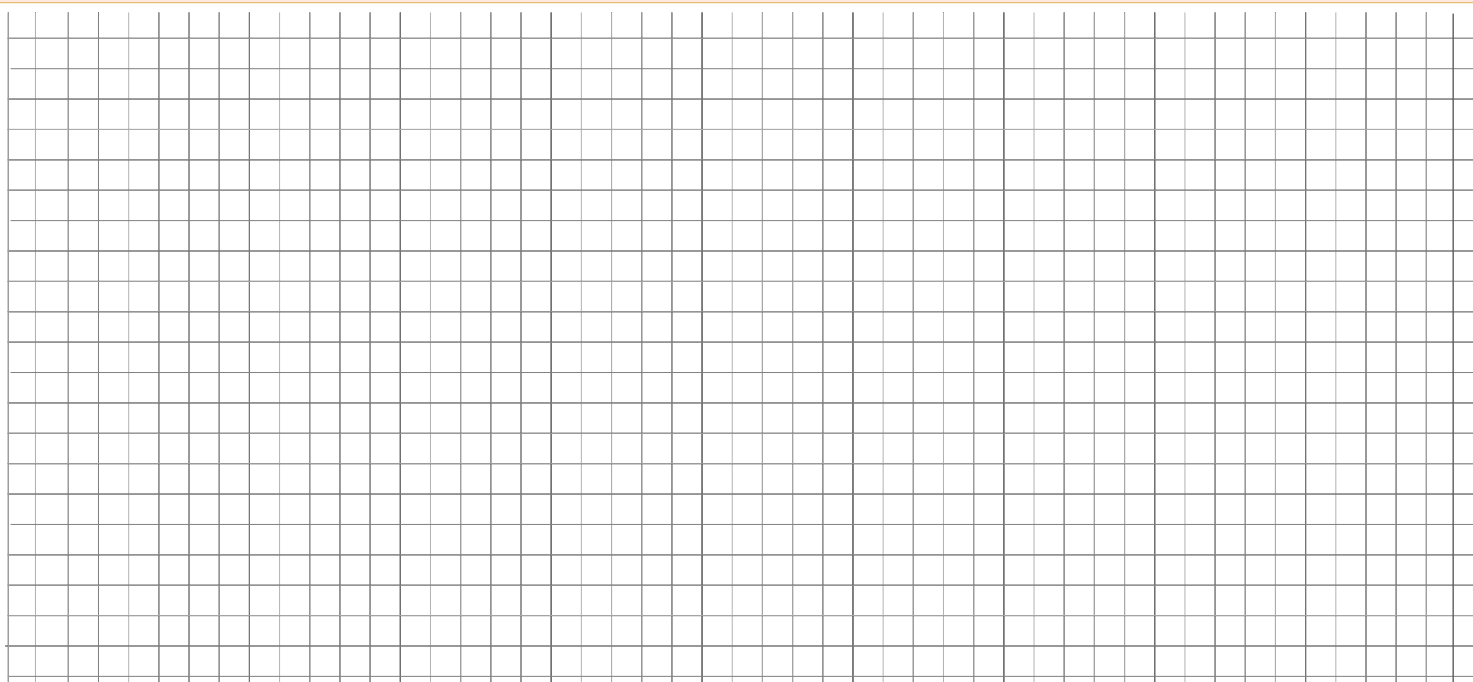
- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Mineralisation
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Insects/termites
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock
- ☐ Unstable structure

Recommended Action

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Cage/barrier/fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Dripline
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Fire hazard removal
- ☐ Graffiti removal
- ☐ Insect/bird nest removal
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Environment(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2) Land form Land form unit Slope Vegetation Land use**Water**Distance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metresName of nearest permanent water source Name of nearest temporary water **Art Sketch Plan**

Sketch and number motif groups



NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ART MOTIF

page 2

[illegible]

Motif			Application Technique	Main Colour	Art Location	Condition
Anthropomorphic	Female	Marine-Other	Abraded	Black	All over shelter surfaces	Faded
Bird	Fish	Other	Drawn	Mauve *	ceiling	Stained
Bird Track	Foot	Pattern	Other	N/A	Floor	Mineralisation Evident
Canoe	Hand	Quadruped	Painted	Orange *	Mostly near largest sheltered space	V brant Colours
Circle	Jellyfish	Reptile	Pecked	Other	Mostly on out of the way surfaces	Unweathered
Contact material culture	Kangaroo	Rifle	Pigment & Engraved	Red *	Other	Weathered
Duck	Line	Shield	Stencilled	White *	Wall	
Eel	Lizard	Ship	Form	Yellow *		
Emu	Macropod	SNAKE	Fill			
Emu track	Macropod Track	Spear	Line			
European figure	Male	Wallaby	Line+ Fill			
			Other			
			Pattern			

Comments:

[illegible]

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date Importance

Aboriginal Information

Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context
& Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature** Length (m) Width (m) Depth (m)**Shell Distribution**

- ☐ Surface scatter
- ☐ Stratified deposit
- ☐ Mounded

 Distance to high water mark (m)**Feature Condition**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Mineralisation
- ☐ Graffiti

General Condition ctd

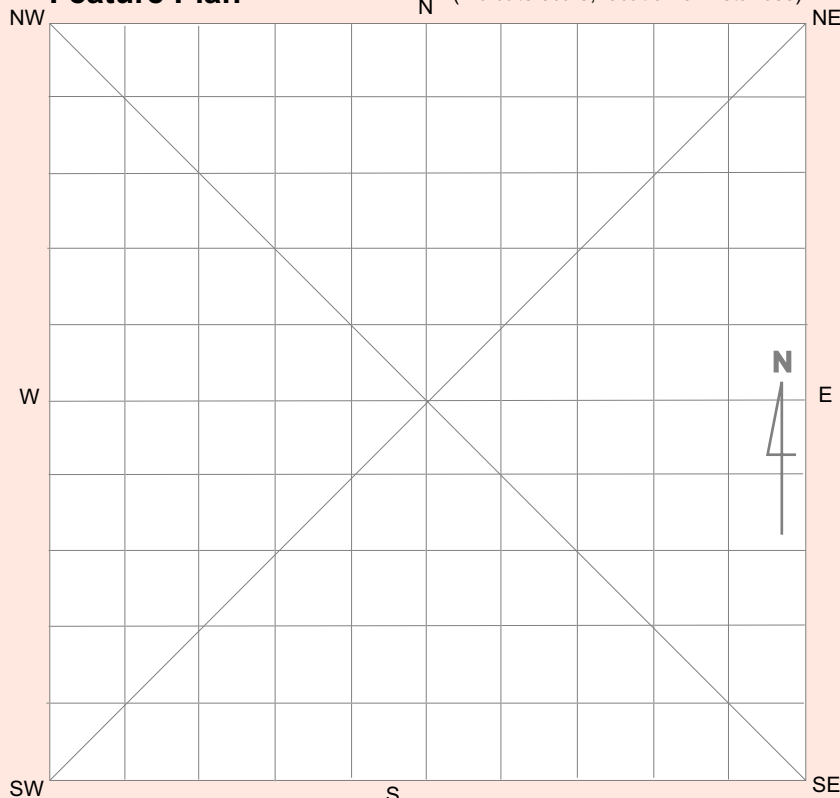
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Insects/termites
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage
- ☐ Unstable structure
- ☐ Exposed bone material
- ☐ Exposed archaeological material

Recommended Action

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Cage/barrier/fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Fire hazard removal
- ☐ Graffiti removal
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Insect/bird nest removal
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

- Land form
- Land form unit
- Slope
- Vegetation
- Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

% of this
species shell to
% total of other
shell

Species		Percentage of this Species Shell to Percentage Total of other Shell
Anadara	Nerita	0 – 9%
Bimbala	Ocean Snail	10 – 19%
Chiton	Periwinkle	20 – 29%
Cowrie	Pippi	30 – 39%
Dog Cockle	Ribbed Cockle	40 – 49%
Duck Bill	Rock Oyster	50 – 59%
Limpit	Thiad	60 – 69%
Mud oyster	Triton	70 – 79%
Mutton Fish	Turban (large)	80 – 89%
		90 – 100%

[illegible]



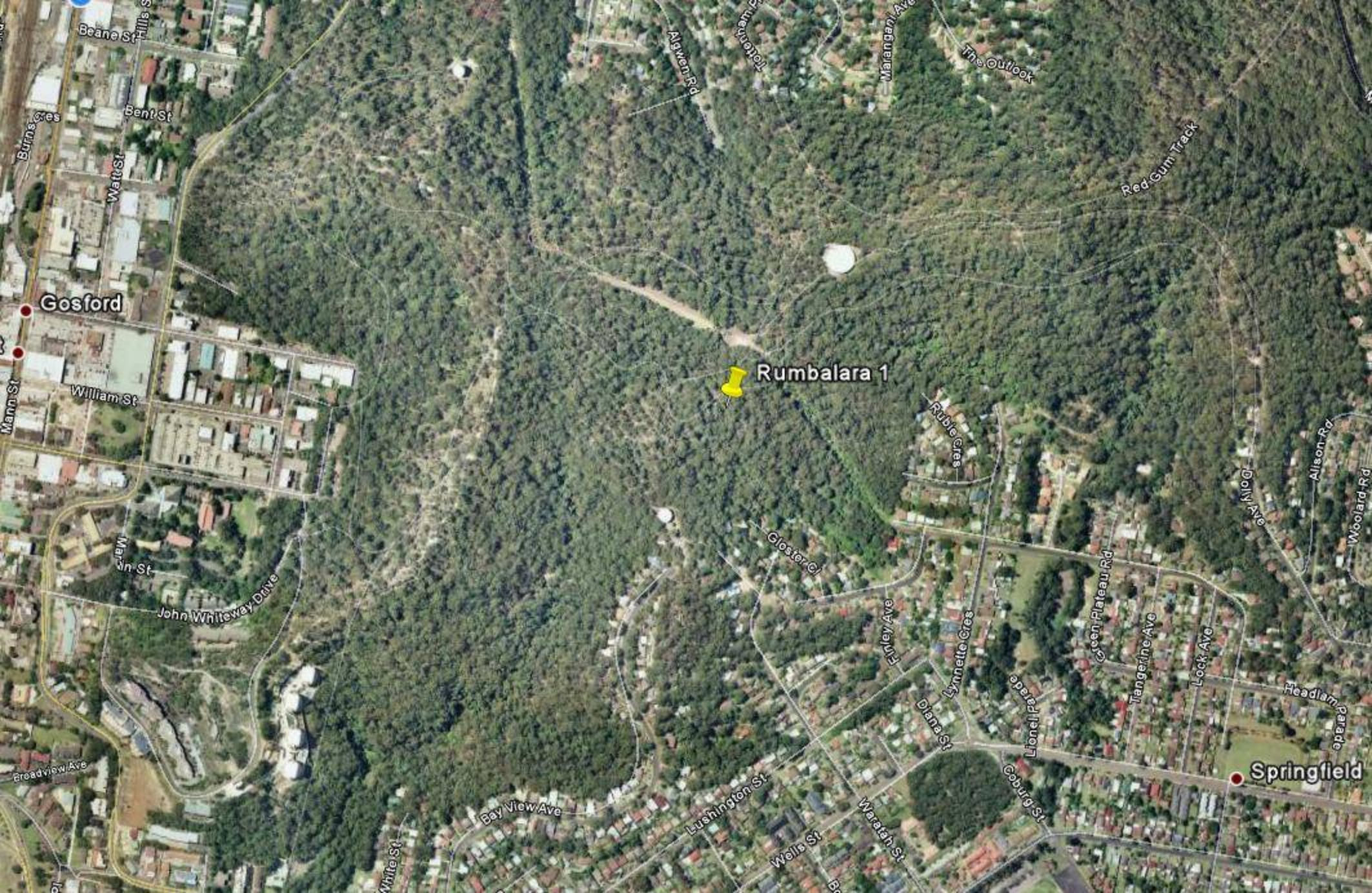












Gosford

Rumbalara 1

Springfield

Beane St

Bent St

Watt St

William St

Mann St

John Whiteway Drive

Broadview Ave

White St

Bay View Ave

Lushington St

Wells St

Warrah St

Diana St

Lynette Cres

Goburg St

Liberal Cres

Green Plateau Rd

Tangerine Ave

Lock Ave

Headlam Parade

Woolard Rd

Alison Rd

Alton Ave

Rubie Cres

Gloster Cres

Finley Ave

The Outlook

Red Gum Track

Mariangal Ave

Alwyn Rd

Hampton Rd

Closed Site

A blank 10x10 grid map. The grid is composed of 10 columns and 10 rows of squares. The cardinal directions are labeled at the corners: 'N' (North) at the top center, 'S' (South) at the bottom center, 'E' (East) on the right side, and 'W' (West) on the left side. A compass rose is located on the right side of the grid, consisting of a vertical line with a horizontal crossbar and an arrowhead pointing upwards, labeled 'N'.

General Site Information

Closed Site

Shelter/Cave Formation

- ☐ Boulder
- ☒ Wind erosion
- ☐ Water erosion
- ☐ Rock collapse

Condition of Ceiling

- ☐ Boulder
- ☐ Sandstone platform
- ☐ Silica gloss
- ☐ Tessellated
- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Other platform

Rock Surface Condition

- ☐ Boulder
- ☐ Sandstone platform
- ☐ Silica gloss
- ☐ Tessellated
- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Other platform

Shelter Aspect

- ☐ North
- ☐ North East
- ☐ East
- ☒ South East
- ☐ South
- ☐ South West
- ☐ West
- ☐ North West

Open Site

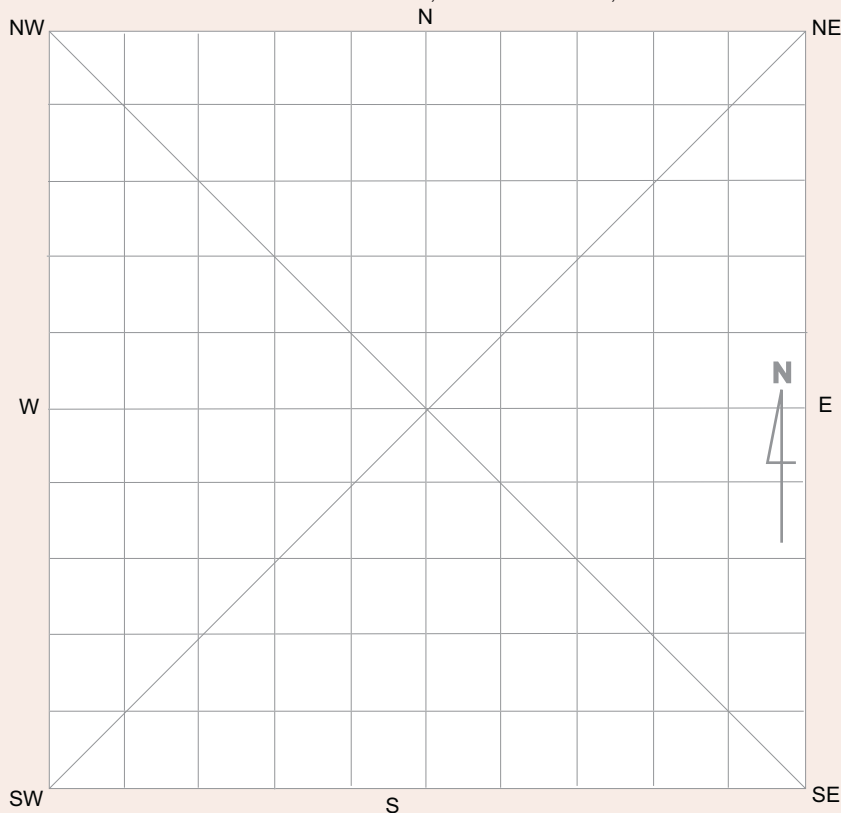
Site Orientation

- ☐ N-S
- ☐ NE-SW
- ☐ E-W
- ☐ SE-NW
- ☐ N/A

Features

- ☐ 1. Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming
- ☐ 2. Aboriginal Resource & Gathering
- ☒ 3. Art
- ☐ 4. Artefact
- ☐ 5. Burial
- ☐ 6. Ceremonial Ring
- ☐ 7. Conflict
- ☐ 8. Earth Mound
- ☐ 9. Fish Trap
- ☐ 10. Grinding Groove
- ☐ 11. Habitation Structure
- ☐ 12. Hearth
- ☐ 13. Non Human Bone & Organic Material
- ☐ 14. Ochre quarry
- ☐ 15. Potential Archaeological Deposit
- ☐ 16. Stone Quarry
- ☒ 17. Shell
- ☐ 18. Stone Arrangement
- ☐ 19. Modified Tree
- ☐ 20. Water Hole

Site Plan Indicate scale, boundaries of site, features



Site Dimensions

Closed Site Dimensions (m)

- Internal length
- Internal width
- Shelter height
- Shelter floor area

Open Site Dimensions (m)

- Total length of visible site
- Average width of visible site
- Estimated area of visible site
- Length of assessed site area

[illegible]

Site Cultural & Scientific Analysis and Preliminary Management Recommendations

[illegible]

Endorsed by: ☐ Knowledge Holder ☐ Nominated Trustee ☐ Native Title Holder ☐ Community Consensus

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[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

☐ A4 location map

☐ B/W photographs

☒ Colour photographs

☐ Slides

☐ Aerial photographs

☐ Site plans, drawings

☐ Recording tables

☐ Other

☐ Feature inserts-No.

Good cave facing south-east. Flat stone ledge for floor. About 6 charcoal drawings. Subject unknown but possibly flying foxes and birds. Two whelk shells found in a low cave 10m to north-east.

Site I.D.

Site Name

First recorded date

Importance

No. of instances

Recorded by

Yes No

Stone artefacts only

Artefacts collected

Permit issued

Percentage of Non-stone Artefacts to Percentage of Stone Artefacts

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-100%

Feature Context & Condition

Scatter No.

Easting

Northing

Density

Dimensions

Yes No

(Artefact count per square metre)

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

In situ

Stratified

Feature Condition

General Condition

Recommended Action

☐

Very good

☐

Weathered

☐

Boardwalk

☐

Revegetation

☐

Good

☐

Vehicle damage

☐

Fencing

☐

Signage

☐

Poor

☐

Surface water wash

☐

Closure to public

☐

Soil erosion control

☐

Fire damage

☐

Continued inspection

☐

Track closure/re-routing

☐

Erosion

☐

Fire hazard reduction

☐

Additional recording

☐

Stock damage

☐

Expert assessment

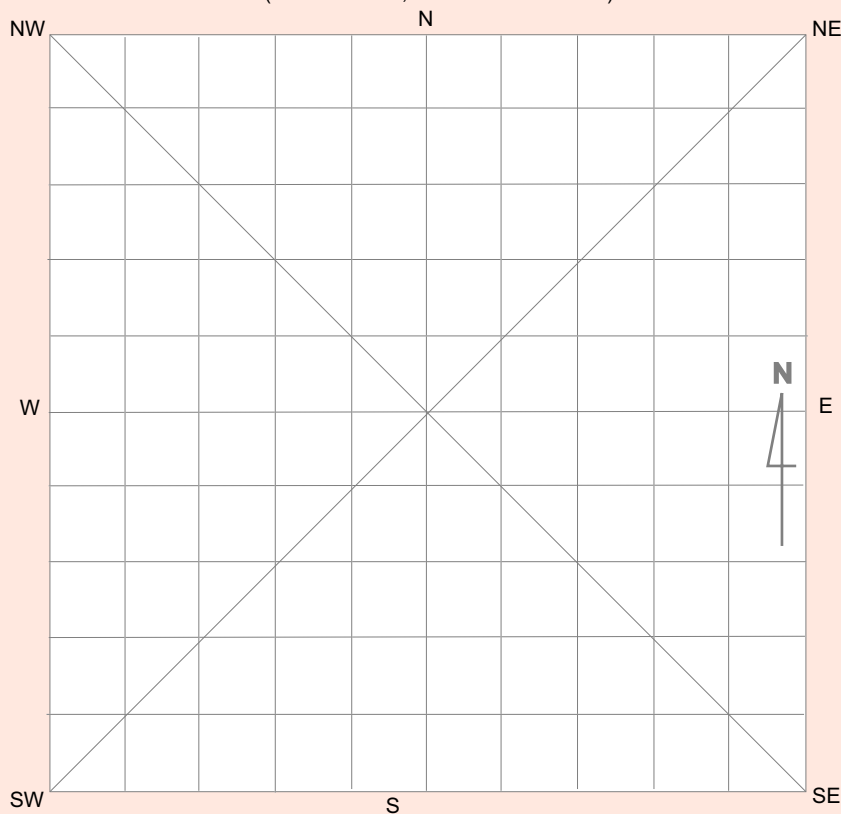
☐

Exposed archaeological material

☐

Meeting with land manager

Feature Plan (Indicate scale, location of instances)



Feature Environment

(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source

metres

Distance to temporary water source

metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ARTEFACT

page 2

Stone Artefact

[illegible]

Other Artefact Type

[illegible]

Material

Basalt	Clear glass
Chert	Ceramic
Fine grained siliceous	Porcelain
Granite	Tin can
Quartz	Wire
Quartzite	Nail
Sandstone	Button
Silcrete	Shell
Green glass	Bone
Amber glass	Wood
Amethyst glass	Resin

Artefact Description

Adze	Flake tool
Anvil	Flaked piece
Axe	Hammerstone
Backed blade	Manuport
Blade	Milling slab
Core	Mortar
Core tool	Muller
Cyclon	Nuclear tool
Distal fragment	Pirri
Eloura	Proximal fragment
Flake	Tula
	Other diagnostic type
	Modified
	Unworked

Platform Surface

- Cortex
- Flake scar
- More than one flake scar
- Faceted
- Ground
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Platform Type

Wide
Focal
Shattered
Indeterminate
Bipolar

Termination

- Feather
- Hinge
- Step
- Outrepasse
- Bipolar

Cross Section

High/strong
High/weak
Low/weak
Irregular

Comments:

Site I.D.

Site Name

First recorded date

Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances

Recorded by

Feature description

No. of scars

No. of carved panels

Feature Condition

☐ Very good

☐ Good

☐ Poor

Condition

☐ Weathered

☐ Ringbarked

☐ Fire damage

☐ Vehicle damage

☐ Insects/termites

☐ Rot

☐ Limb fall

☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

☐ Fencing

☐ Closure to public

☐ Continued inspection

☐ Expert assessment

☐ Fire hazard reduction

☐ Insect removal

☐ Meeting with land manager

☐ Rubbish removal

☐ Signage

☐ Tree health assessment

☐ Track closure/re-routing

☐ Additional recording

Easting

Northing

Feature environment (Complete when feature environment differs to site environment, use attributes from cover card, page 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source metres

Distance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Location Plan

NW

N

NE

W

E

SW

S

SE

Indicate scale

Attach additional drawings

Scar/Carved Panel Drawing

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Description****Type of Grinding Feature**

- ☐ Broad
- ☐ Narrow/point
- ☐ Hollow
- ☐ Flat

Profile Shape

- ☐ 'U' shaped
- ☐ 'V' shaped
- ☐ Flat

Seed Species PresentRecording date **Groove Function****Dimensions****Smallest**Length (mm) Width (mm) Depth (mm) **Largest**Length (mm) Width (mm) Depth (mm) Groove count Cluster count **Feature Context & Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature** Length (m) Width (m)**Feature Condition**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised

General Condition ctd

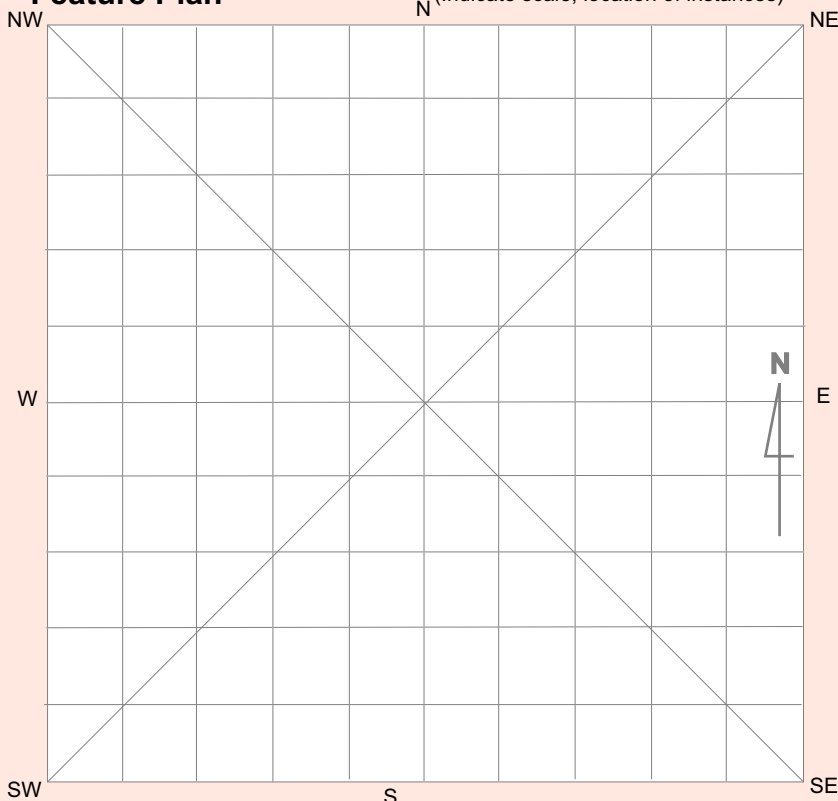
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Cage/barrier/fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Graffiti removal
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Context & Condition

- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Distance to permanent water source	<input type="text"/>	metres
Distance to temporary water source	<input type="text"/>	metres
Name of nearest permanent water source	<input type="text"/>	
Name of nearest temporary water	<input type="text"/>	

Sketch and number motif groups

A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ART MOTIF

page 2

[illegible]

Motif			Application	Main		
			Technique	Colour	Art Location	Condition
Anthropomorphic	Female	Marine-Other	Abraded	Black	All over shelter surfaces	Faded
Bird	Fish	Other	Drawn	Mauve *	ceiling	Stained
Bird Track	Foot	Pattern	Other	N/A	Floor	Mineralisation Evident
Canoe	Hand	Quadruped	Painted	Orange *	Mostly near largest sheltered space	V brant Colours
Circle	Jellyfish	Reptile	Pecked	Other	Mostly on out of the way surfaces	Unweathered
Contact material culture	Kangaroo	Rifle	Pigment & Engraved	Red *	Other	Weathered
Duck	Line	Shield	Stencilled	White *	Wall	
Eel	Lizard	Ship	Form	Yellow *		
Emu	Macropod	Snake	Fill			
Emu track	Macropod Track	Spear	Line			
European figure	Male	Wallaby	Line+ Fill			
			Other			
			Pattern			

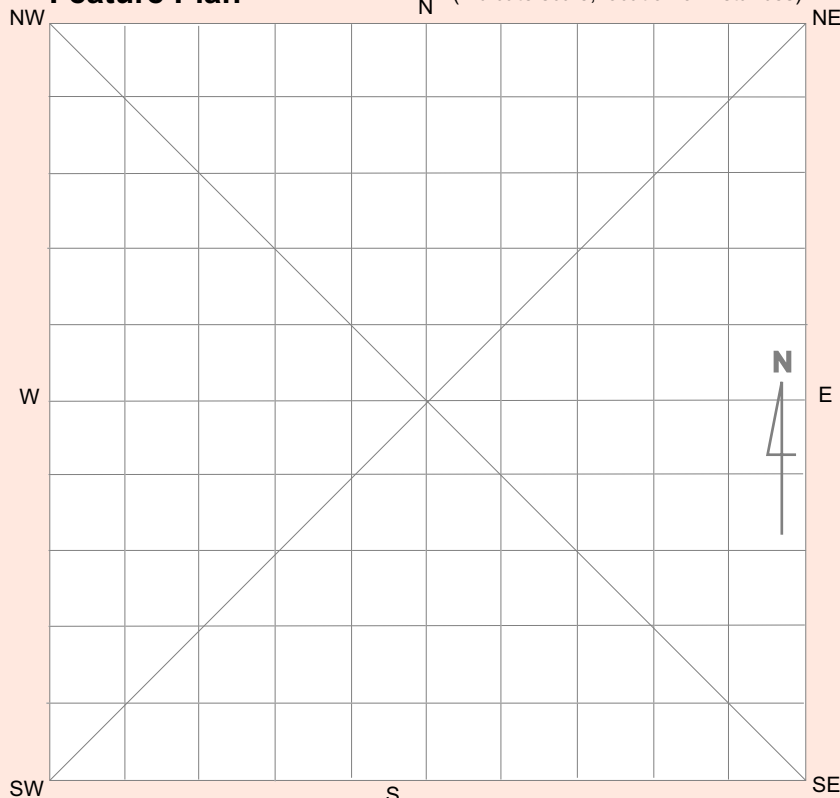
Comments:

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance

Aboriginal Information

Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context
& Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature** Length (m) Width (m) Depth (m)**Shell Distribution**☐ Surface scatter☐ Stratified deposit☐ Mounded Distance to high water mark (m)**Feature Condition**☐ Very good☐ Good☐ Poor**General Condition**☐ Weathered☐ Vandalised☐ Surface water wash☐ Mineralisation☐ Graffiti**General Condition ctd**☐ Fire damage☐ Vehicle damage☐ Insects/termites☐ Erosion☐ Stock damage☐ Unstable structure☐ Exposed bone material☐ Exposed archaeological material**Recommended Action**☐ Boardwalk☐ Cage/barrier/fencing☐ Closure to public☐ Continued inspection☐ Expert assessment☐ Fire hazard removal☐ Graffiti removal☐ Meeting with land manager☐ Insect/bird nest removal☐ Revegetation☐ Rubbish removal☐ Signage☐ Erosion control☐ Track closure/re-routing☐ Additional recording**Feature Plan**

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2) Land form Land form unit Slope Vegetation Land use**Water**Distance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

% of this
species shell to
% total of other
shell

Anadara	Nerita	0 – 9%
Bimbala	Ocean Snail	10 – 19%
Chiton	Periwinkle	20 – 29%
Cowrie	Pippi	30 – 39%
Dog Cockle	Ribbed Cockle	40 – 49%
Duck Bill	Rock Oyster	50 – 59%
Limpit	Thiad	60 – 69%
Mud oyster	Triton	70 – 79%
Mutton Fish	Turban (large)	80 – 89%
		90 – 100%

[illegible]





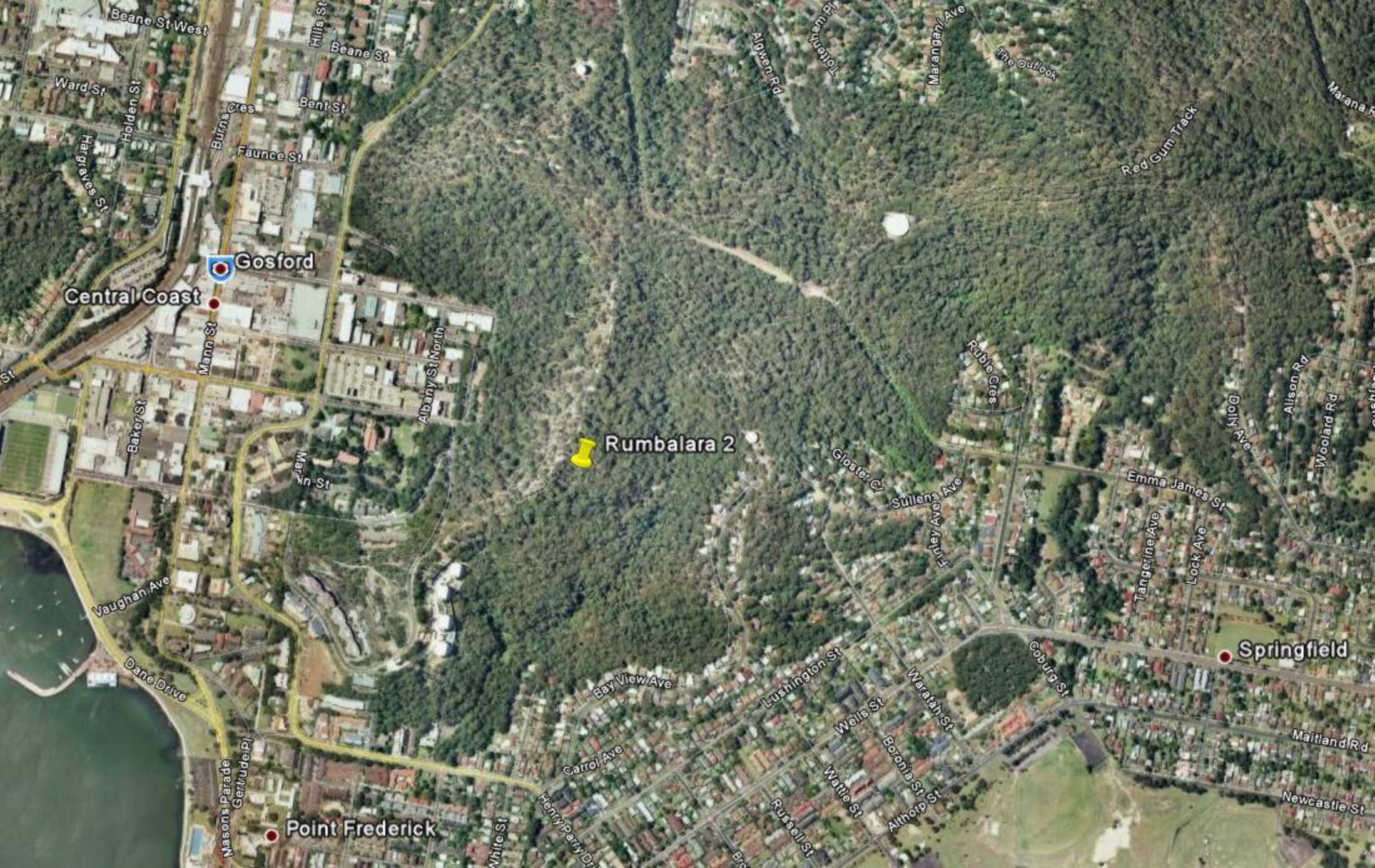












Gosford

Central Coast

Rumbalara 2

Springfield

Point Frederick