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Bakali Road and The Entrance Road, Forresters Beach NSW

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Approval for issue

Name	Signature	Date
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Executive Summary

RPS has been engaged by Progressive Property Solutions on behalf of Terrigal Grosvenor Lodge Pty Ltd (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) in relation to the proposed rezoning of land at Bakali Road, Forresters Beach, NSW, in the Central Coast Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The proposed project is for the rezoning of the following 37 lots from 7(c2) Conservation and Scenic Protection – Rural Small Holdings to R2 Low Density Residential;

- Lot 522 DP 1077907
- Lot 1 DP 405510
- Lot 51 DP 1028301
- Lot 62 DP 838562
- Lots 155 & 156 DP 531710
- Lots 1-14, 18 & 19 DP 23283
- Lots 1-8 DP 24187
- Lots 1-3 DP 101649, Central Coast Highway, and
- Lots 1-4 DP 1000694, Bakali Road, Forresters Beach.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and a review of recent archaeological assessments revealed 22 Aboriginal objects registered on the AHIMS database in the local area, including isolated artefacts and shell middens.

The search of the AHIMS database revealed no registered Aboriginal objects within the Project Area.

RPS Senior Heritage Consultant, Georgia Wright and Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council Senior Heritage Officers, Amanda Shields and Tim Olliver conducted an archaeological survey of the Project Area on 15 June 2018.

No additional Aboriginal objects or places were identified during the archaeological survey of the Project Area.

The following Recommendations have been formulated;

Recommendation 1

If rezoned, it is recommended the contractor for the development of the land implement an induction outlining obligations for Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1979* prior to the commencement of work.

Recommendation 2

If an Aboriginal object is identified, work within the immediate area must cease and the area cordoned off. The OEH must be notified on Enviroline (131 555).

Recommendation 3

In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately within the immediate area and the area cordoned off. The proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, OEH must be contacted on Enviroline (131 555). An OEH officer will

determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with Aboriginal community before work recommences.

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1 Introduction

RPS has been engaged by Progressive Property Solutions on behalf of Terrigal Grosvenor Lodge Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for a proposed project at Forresters Beach, NSW.

This ACHAR has been prepared in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).

The aims of this report are:

- To identify any Aboriginal objects within the Project Area;
- To identify the risk of impact to Aboriginal objects; and
- To provide mitigation and management measures in relation to the proposed project.

1.1 The Project Area

The Project Area is located at the junction of Bakali Road and The Entrance Road, at Forresters Beach, NSW in the Central Coast Council Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 1).

1.2 The Proposed Project Activity

The proposed project is for the rezoning of the 37 lots from 7(c2) Conservation and Scenic Protection – Rural Small Holdings to R2 Low Density Residential;

- Lot 522 DP 1077907
- Lot 1 DP 405510
- Lot 51 DP 1028301
- Lot 62 DP 838562
- Lots 155 & 156 DP 531710
- Lots 1-14, 18 & 19 DP 23283
- Lots 1-8 DP 24187
- Lots 1-3 DP 101649, Central Coast Highway, and
- Lots 1-4 DP 1000694, Bakali Road, Forresters Beach.

1.3 Scope of Assessment

This report has been prepared to meet Council requirements for the proposed project. It draws on the environmental and archaeological context of the Project Area including known Aboriginal objects to provide an archaeological predictive model.

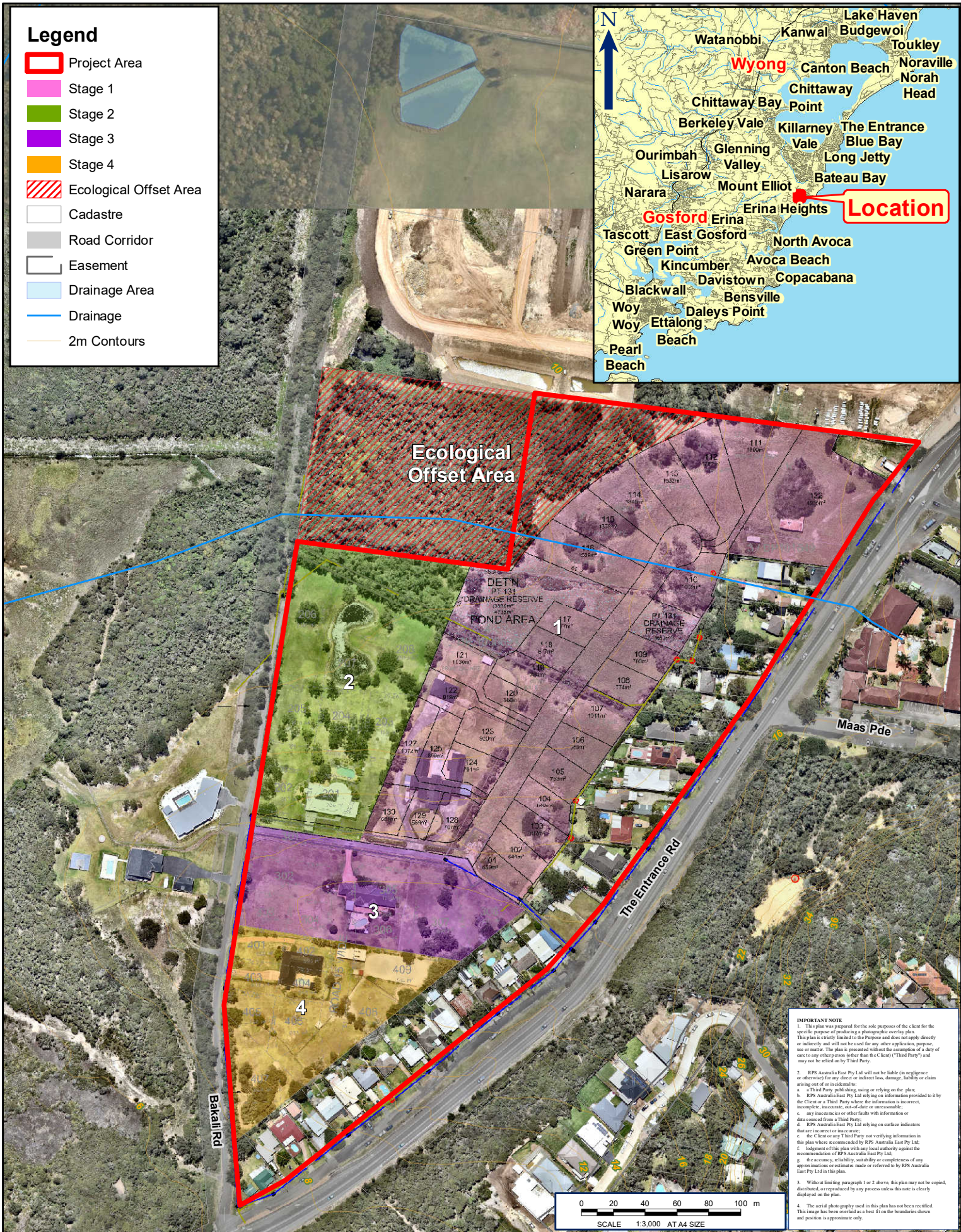
The proposed project activity is assessed with consideration of the results of the archaeological survey, the assessment of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity and the assessment of significance. This ACHAR includes:

- Liaison and partnership with the Aboriginal community through the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010);
- The statutory requirements with regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Review of data from the AHIMS to identify known Aboriginal objects;

- Review of environmental information and previous archaeological work to develop a predictive model for Aboriginal archaeological site patterning within the Project Area;
- An archaeological survey;
- An assessment of archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area; and
- Mitigation and management recommendations for any Aboriginal objects.

1.4 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by RPS Heritage Consultant, Jo Nelson and reviewed by RPS Senior Heritage Consultant, Georgia Wright. Technical assistance was provided by RPS Draftsperson, Natalie Wood.



2 Aboriginal Community Consultation

OEH acknowledges that Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the significance of their heritage and that Aboriginal people should be involved in the Aboriginal cultural heritage planning process. Aboriginal people are the primary source of information regarding the value of their heritage and how this is best protected and conserved and must be afforded control in the way cultural information (particularly sensitive information) is used. Aboriginal consultation is regarded as an integral part of the process of investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage (OEH 2011:2).

Aboriginal consultation is mandatory for the preparation of an AHIP application (clause 80C of the NP&W Regulation). The consultation process is stipulated in Clause 80C of the NPW Regulation and is further specified in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010). As a general principal, OEH encourages consultation with Aboriginal people whenever there is uncertainty that a proposed activity could potentially harm Aboriginal objects or places.

2.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents include a four stage Aboriginal consultation process that stipulates specific timeframes for components of each stage.

Stage 1 requires that Aboriginal people who hold cultural information are identified, notified and invited to register an expression of interest in the assessment. This identification process should draw on reasonable sources of information including: the Registrar (*Aboriginal Land Rights Act*, 1983), the relevant OEH Environment Protection Regulation Group (EPRG) Regional Office, the Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), the National Native Title Tribunal, the Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the relevant Catchment Management Authority and the relevant local council(s). The identification process should also include an advertisement placed in a local newspaper circulating in the general location of the Project Area. Aboriginal organisations and/or individuals identified should be notified of the project and invited to register an expression of interest (Eols) for Aboriginal consultation. Once a list of registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) has been compiled from the expression of interest process, they need to be consulted in accordance with Stages 2, 3 and 4.

Stage 2 requires that project information is provided to RAPs by the proponent. Relevant project information may include an outline of the project activities, proposed impact areas and environmental assessment process. The presentation of the project information should be documented and include any agreed outcomes with the RAPs. In some instances, depending on the nature, scale and complexity of the project, the proponent may create the opportunity for Aboriginal community to visit the project site and/or may conduct additional project information sessions.

Stage 3 is concerned with the gathering of information regarding cultural significance. The aim is to facilitate a process by which RAPs can have input into the heritage assessment methodology and management options and provide information on the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects or places. The proponent must provide a proposed methodology for the cultural heritage assessment and allow a minimum of 28 days to respond. If needed, protocols for the appropriate handling of culturally sensitive information may need to be developed with the RAPs. The proponent must also seek the views of the RAPs on potential management options for Aboriginal objects or places.

Stage 4 requires that the proponent prepare a draft cultural heritage assessment report and provide a copy to the RAPs for comment. A minimum of 28 days must be provided for the RAPs to comment on the draft report. To finalise the report the proponent must consider the submissions made by the registered Aboriginal parties and include the proponent's response to each submission. The finalised report must be provided to

the RAPs and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council. All consultation is documented in Appendix 1 of this report.

In accordance with Stage 1, letters were sent (16/03/2017) to the Hunter Central Coast Regional OEH office, the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council, the Registrar of Aboriginal Owners NSW, the Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the Central Coast Council and the Hunter Local Land Services requesting the identification of Aboriginal persons with cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of the Project Area. Letters were sent out to the identified Aboriginal persons, inviting registration of interest (04/04/2017). On completion of Stage 1, the following organisations have been identified as RAPs (DECCW 2010) (Table 1).

Table 1 Registered Aboriginal parties

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date Registered
Darkinjung LALC	Amanda Shields	03/04/2018
Widescope	Steven Hickey	12/04/2018
Name withheld	Name withheld	13/04/2018
A1 Indigenous and Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda and Carolyn Hickey	16/04/2018
Yinarr Culture Services	Kathie Stewart Kinchela	19/04/2018

Information regarding the proposed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment methodology, and strategy for collecting information on cultural heritage significance, was provided in writing to the RAPs (20/04/2017). Three Aboriginal stakeholders returned their comments on the methodology by the closing date (DECCW 2010) (Table 2).

Table 2 Responses to the methodology for the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date
Widescope	Steven Hickey	18/05/2018
Darkinjung LALC	Tim Olliver	21/05/2018
A1 Indigenous and Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda and Carolyn Hickey	24/05/2018

Two Sites Officers for Darkinjung LALC participated in the archaeological and cultural survey of the Project Area (Table 4).

Table 3 RAPs who participated in the archaeological survey

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Archaeological Survey
Darkinjung LALC	Amanda Shields and Tim Olliver	15/06/2018

The draft report was sent to the following RAPs, 30/07/2018 as per Stage 4 of the ACHCRs. This provides further opportunity for comment on the cultural value and significance of the Project Area.

Table 4 RAPs who received the draft ACHA Report

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date ACHAR sent
Darkinjung LALC	Amanda Shields	30/07/2018
Widescope	Steven Hickey	30/07/2018
A1 Indigenous and Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda and Carolyn Hickey	30/07/2018

One response was received from Registered Aboriginal Parties by the closing date (Table 5). No further comment on the cultural value or significance of the Project Area was provided.

Table 5 Responses to the draft ACHA Report

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date	Comments
Darkinjung LALC	Amanda Shields	16/08/2018	Endorsed the draft report

The final report was issued to the RAPs on Wednesday 17 October 2018.

3 Statutory Context

The statutory context is provided for the information purposes of the client; it should not be interpreted as legal advice. RPS will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of the summary below and recommends that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action as a result of the information provided.

In NSW, a number of Acts relate to the protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The applicable Acts include:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act); and
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act).

The NPW Act protects Aboriginal cultural heritage (objects and places) in NSW. The EP&A Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW and requires an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage as part of the planning and approvals process. Within the EPA Act, Parts 3, 4 and 5 relate to Aboriginal cultural heritage. This project is being assessed in accordance with the Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

3.1 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

The EP&A Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for New South Wales. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

3.1.1 **Gosford Local Environmental Plan 2014**

The Gosford Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014 requires development consent to demolish, disturb, excavate, or develop land on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance (Part 5; Clause 5.10(2)). Council must consider the effect of a proposal on the significance of an Aboriginal place and any Aboriginal object located at that place. In addition, Council must inform the local Aboriginal community about the application.

3.2 *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended)*

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) (NPW Act) protects Aboriginal objects and places within NSW. Protection of Aboriginal heritage is outlined in Section 86 of the NPW Act, as follows:

- “A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object” s86(1),
- “A person must not harm an Aboriginal object” s86(2),
- “A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place” s86(4).

Penalties apply for harming an Aboriginal object or place. The penalty for knowingly harming an Aboriginal object (s86[1]) and/or an Aboriginal place (s86[4]) is up to \$550,000 for an individual and/or imprisonment for 2 years; and in the case of a corporation the penalty is up to \$1.1 million. The penalty for a strict liability offence (s86[2]) is up to \$110,000 for an individual and \$220,000 for a corporation.

Harm under the NPW Act is defined as any act that; destroys defaces or damages the object, moves the object from the land on which it has been situated, causes or permits the object to be harmed. However, it is a defence from prosecution if the proponent can demonstrate 1) that harm was authorised under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (and the permit was properly followed), or 2) that the proponent exercised due diligence in respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The ‘due diligence’ defence (s87(2)), states that if a person or company has exercised due diligence to ascertain that no Aboriginal object was likely to be harmed as a result of the activities proposed for the

Project Area; then liability from prosecution under the NPW Act will be removed or mitigated if it later transpires that an Aboriginal object was harmed. If any Aboriginal objects are identified during the activity, then works should cease in that area and Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) notified (DECCW 2010:13). The due diligence defence does not authorise continuing harm.

Notification of Aboriginal Objects

Under section 89A of the NPW Act Aboriginal objects (and sites) must be reported to the Director-General of OEH within a reasonable time (unless it has previously been recorded and submitted to AHIMS). Penalties of \$11,000 for an individual and \$22,000 for a corporation may apply for each object not reported.

3.3 National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009

The *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NPW Regulation) provides a framework for undertaking activities and exercising due diligence in respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage. The NPW Regulation outlines the procedures for Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) applications and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010); amongst other regulatory processes.

3.4 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth Government enacted the *Native Title Act (1993)* to formally recognise and protect native title rights in Australia following the decision of the High Court of Australia in *Mabo & Ors v Queensland* (No. 2) (1992) 175 CLR 1 ("Mabo").

Although there is a presumption of native title in any area where an Aboriginal community or group can establish a traditional or customary connection with that area, there are several ways that native title is taken to have been extinguished. For example, land that was designated as having freehold title prior to 1 January 1994 extinguishes native title, as does any commercial, agricultural, pastoral or residential lease. Land that has been utilised for the construction or establishment of public works also extinguishes any native title rights and interests for as long as they are used for that purpose. Other land tenure, such as mining leases, may be subject to native title, depending on when the lease was granted.

3.5 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The purpose of this legislation is to provide land rights for Aboriginal people within NSW and to establish Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). The land able to be claimed by LALCs, on behalf of Aboriginal people, includes Crown Land that (s36):

- Is able to be lawfully sold, leased, reserved or dedicated;
- Is not lawfully used or occupied;
- Does not comprise lands which, in the opinion of the Crown Lands Minister, are needed or are likely to be needed for residential purposes;
- Are not needed, nor likely to be needed for an essential public purpose;
- Does not comprise land under determination by a claim for native title; and
- Is not the subject of an approved determination under Native Title. Claims for land are by application to the Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)*.

4 Landscape Context

4.1 Local Environment

An understanding of environmental context is important for the interpretation of Aboriginal objects and places. The local environment provided natural resources for Aboriginal people, such as stone (for manufacturing stone tools), plants and animals used for food, clothes and medicines; stone, wood and bark used to construct residential dwellings and; for the manufacture of implements such as shields, spears, canoes, bowls and shelters), as well as landforms suitable for occupation and cultural activities. The nature of Aboriginal occupation and resource procurement is inextricably linked to the local environment and needs to be considered as part of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process.

4.1.1 Geology

The Project Area predominantly extends across a region comprising of the Narrabeen Group; Clifton Subgroup and Patonga Claystone. A rock platform consisting of Narrabeen sandstones, shales and conglomerates protrudes from the sand at Pelican Point NPWS (2011). The dominant formation materials are red brown and light coloured claystone and siltstone with some sandstone. (NSW Land & Property Information 2016). Quaternary sediments of sand, silt, gravel and clay materials are present in the north and north-west of the Project Area.

4.1.2 Soils

The majority of the northern and north-western section of the Project Area is within the Wyong soil landscape (9131wy), the north-eastern and southern section is in the Woodburys Bridge soil landscape (9131wo) (Table 6) (Murphy 1993). Moderate sheet and rill erosion have occurred across the Woodbury Bridge soil landscape where ground cover has been cleared. The Wyong soil landscape experiences severe stream bank erosion along major channels, especially in areas of cleared vegetation and subsequent exposed ground surface (1993: 37; 88).

Ground disturbances and modifications associated with pastoral and urban activities can displace and sometimes remove the soil landscape. The north-eastern portion of the Project Area which has been exposed to lesser disturbance and modification contains remains of the Wyong soil landscape. The southern portion of the Project Area has intermittent areas of Woodburys Bridge soil landscape but has been removed through ground surface and subsurface disturbance and modifications associated with urban development.

Table 6 The two soil landscapes across the Project Area

Soil Landscape	Soil Material	Soil Description
Wyong (wy)	A ₁ horizon	Brownish black pedal loam (10YR 1.7/1). Brownish black loam to silty clay loam, (when organic matter is abundant, a greyish yellow brown (10YR4/2). Moderate sub-angular structure and a rough ped fabric.
	A ₂ horizon	A bleached greyish yellow brown to dull yellow orange (10YR 7/3) sandy clay loam occasionally occurs as an A ₂ horizon.
	B ₁ horizon	Mottled brownish grey plastic clay (10YR 4/1). Brownish (10YR 6/1) silty to heavy clay with massive structure

Soil Landscape	Soil Material	Soil Description
Woodburys Bridge (wo)		when wet and strong angular blocky structure when dry.
	A ₁ , A ₂ horizon	Dark brown (10YR 3/2; 10YR 3/3) pedal fine sandy loam. Dark brown fine sandy loam with weak to moderate sub-angular blocky structure and rough ped fabric.
	A ₁ horizon	Hardsetting dull yellowish brown (10YR 4/3; 10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam. Dull yellowish brown light (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam, sandy clay loam or fine sandy clay loam with massive structure and earthy fabric.
	B ₁ horizon	Reddish brown slaking pedal clay. Reddish brown light medium to medium clay with a strong angular blocky or prismatic structure and smooth ped fabric.
	B ₂ horizon	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) pedal sandy clay. Yellowish brown sandy clay loam to medium clay with moderate to strong angular blocky structure and rough ped fabric.

Source: Murphy (1993)

4.1.3 Topography and Hydrology

The landscape consists of gently undulating rises to rolling low hills to the west, and low-lying, very gently undulating plain toward the coastline. The Project Area is positioned between 10 metres and 20 metres AHD (Australian Height Datum) (Department of Lands 2006), with slope gradients of up to 20 percent (Murphy 1993:37, 87). The topography is predominantly low-lying coastal plain suitable for both seasonal transitory movement and sedentary occupation by past Aboriginal people.

The local environment would have provided abundant marine resources for the Aboriginal people occupying the area. The Project Area is located less than one kilometre from the northern reaches of the Woodberry Swamp, which would have provided a permanent source of fresh water for the local area and its inhabitants. Locally available ephemeral water sources would also have been available seasonally in the form of first and second order coastal tributaries of Tumby Creek to the north-west or Erina and Fires Creeks to the west.

4.1.4 Floral and Faunal Resources

Past Aboriginal communities would have likely encountered the vegetation of the Coastal Floodplain Wetlands in the Project Area. This community is characterised by open forest dominated by eucalypts which may exceed 40 metres in height, with denser areas dominated by casuarina and melaleuca of up to 20 metres in height (Keith 2006). The open understorey of this vegetation community includes shrubs such as swamp paperbark, grasses and flowering grasses such as couch, blady grass, sea rush, common reed and tussock sedge (2006).

This vegetation community provides habitat for a variety of animals and would have also provided potential food and raw material sources for Aboriginal people. Typical animals which may have been hunted by Aboriginal people include kangaroos, wallabies, sugar gliders, possums, echidnas, a variety of lizards and snakes, birds, as well as rats and mice. The bones of such animals have been recovered from Aboriginal archaeological excavations suggesting these were sources of food (Attenbrow 2003:70-76), although the

hides, bones and teeth of some of the larger mammals may have been used for Aboriginal clothing, ornamentation, or other implements.

4.1.5 Climate

Approximately 18,000 years ago climatic conditions began to change, affecting the movement and behaviour of past human populations in their environments. During this time, notably at the start of the Holocene (11,477 years ago), the melting of the ice sheets in the Northern Hemisphere and Antarctica caused sea levels to rise, with a corresponding increase in rainfall and temperature. The change in climatic conditions reached its peak about 6,000 years ago (Short 2000:19-21, Lambeck, Yokoyama et al. 2002). Up until 1,500 years ago, temperatures decreased slightly before stabilising, about 1,000 years ago, at a point similar to the temperature currently experienced. Consequently, the climate in the locality of the Project Area for the past 1,000 years would have been much the same as the present day, providing a year-round habitable environment.

4.1.6 Land Use

The dominant non-Aboriginal historical land use has been pastoral for livestock grazing, with several low to medium density developments in the area. Semi-rural properties occur to the west of the Project Area, with residential and commercial developments to the east.

4.1.7 Summary of Landscape Context

Overview of the environmental context indicates that there would have been an abundance of food resources and water in the broader region, however the Project Area is located some distance from coastal and estuarine resources. The geology of the Project Area would not have provided suitable raw material for the manufacture of artefacts and would have been sourced elsewhere.

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit is related to ground disturbance and the erosion of the soil landscape. The soil landscapes within the Project Area demonstrate moderate potential for subsurface archaeological deposit.

5 Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Context

The Aboriginal heritage assessment process requires review of previous archaeological and cultural heritage reports. It is also important that Aboriginal objects are contextualised within the local and regional landscape to inform the assessment of archaeological significance. The cultural and archaeological context is also needed to develop an understanding of the potential for Aboriginal objects in the Project Area.

5.1 Ethnohistorical context

5.1.1 The Darkinyung People

Occupation of the coastal area around the Project Area has been relatively consistent. Attenbrow's (2010) findings state that occupation of the area is evident in the Wyong region, dating to about 11,000 years.

The Darkinyung people occupied an area of coastal land between Gosford and Wyong. The slopes of the Watagans to the north-east was their border with the coastal Awabakal people (NPWS 2011). Further north their border with the Wonnarua people was approximately between the Hunter and the Hawkesbury Rivers at the Northern Watagans, the Hunter Range north of Wollombi, and the Howes Valley (Bennett 1981). The Wollemi National Park, the peaks of Mount Monundilla, Mount Coricudge and Tyan Peak (north of Lithgow) formed a natural border with the Wiradjuri People. This expanse of territory likely exposed Darkinyung people to many and varied resources and environments, providing for much opportunity for trade, ceremony and social networking. It has been recorded that the Darkinyung went into Kamilaroi land for social and trading reasons. These social and trade networks were reciprocated (Hesline 2010).

It has been estimated that the Darkinyung population was some 5,000 at the time of non-Aboriginal settlement (Bennett 1981). All the people mentioned spoke the Yuin-Kuric language which has become a mix of languages spoken by groups now given familiar local names such as Darkinyung, Darkinung, Darkinjung, Kamilaroi, Guringai, and Awabakal (1981).

The Wyrrabalong National Park is approximately 500 metres east of Forrester's Beach and is a significant portion of the Darkinjung LALC area. Wyrrabalong, meaning 'headland looking over the sea' is a word of the Darkinyung people, whose country included the narrow strip of coastline between Bateau Bay and Forrester's Beach (Bennett 1981). It was the name given to the most prominent headland on the coast between Newcastle and Sydney by Assistant Surveyor Felton Mathews in 1831 (NPWS 2011).

5.1.2 Social Systems

The Darkinjung system was matrilineal; kinship was passed on from the mother. Matrilineal kinships generally had more totems than patrilineal kinships (Hesline 2010). It is believed that the matrilineal kinship structure preceded the patrilineal. By birth the Darkinjung belonged to one of the two kinships; Dilbi and Kupathin which were divided in four classes; Bya, Kubi, Kumbo and Ipai.

5.1.3 Ceremony and Gatherings

Ceremonial sites have been found at Tuggerah where Wyong Creek flows into Lake Tuggerah. Bennett (Bennett 1981) discusses ceremonial gatherings which included much preparation of food and the construction of temporary shelters, and which culminated in ceremonies and dancing.

5.1.4 Food

When members of the First Fleet encountered the Aboriginal people on the coast of New South Wales, fish were noted to be their principal item of diet during the summer months. Vinnicombe (1980:48) lists thirty-nine species of fish (including eels, stingrays and sharks) identified from middens on the NSW South and Central Coast, these included marine as well as estuarine sites. Snapper and black bream were the most common

fish remains, followed by leatherjackets, wrasse, rock cod and groper. Vinnicombe points out that the species found in middens may not represent all the species eaten by Aborigines (1980:48)

5.2 Archaeological context

5.2.1 Aboriginal Heritage Management Information System

A search of the AHIMS database on 12 March 2018 revealed 22 Aboriginal objects within the search parameters:

Datum: GDA 56

Easting: 356086 - 358086

Northings: 6301577 - 6331577

Buffer: 0 metres

Number of Aboriginal objects: 22

Number of Aboriginal places: 0

Table 7 Summary of AHIMS within the search parameters

Site Type	Frequency	Percent
Artefact Scatter	1	4.55%
Artefact Site (Number Unspecified)	6	27.27%
Ceremonial, Bora Ground	2	9.09%
Grinding Grooves	2	9.09%
Isolated Find	3	13.64%
PAD	1	4.55%
Scarred Tree	3	13.64%
Grand Total	22	100%

Source: AHIMS 12 March 2018. ID: 329525

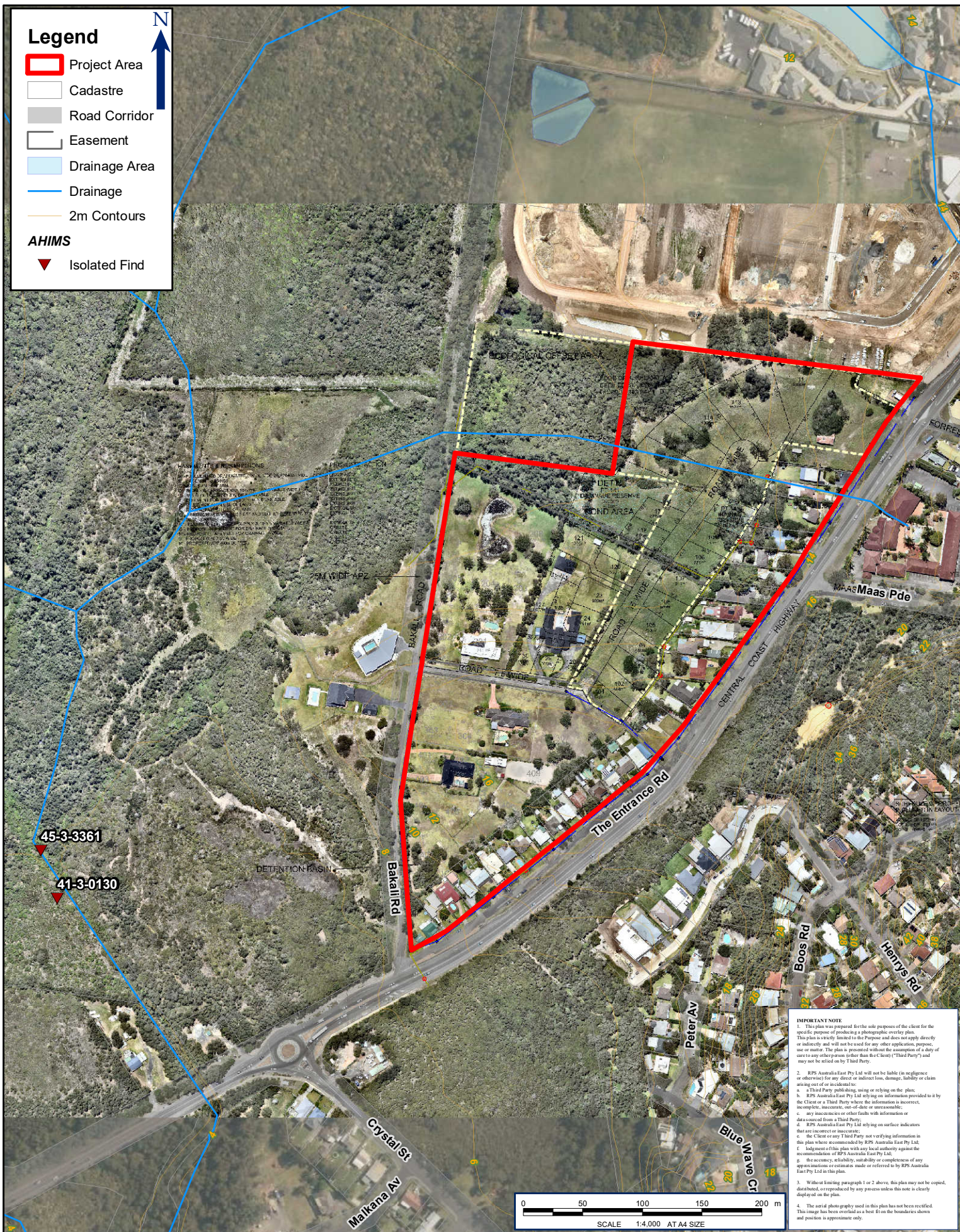


FIGURE 2: PROJECT AREA WITH AHIMS

LOCATION: BAKALI RD FORRESTER'S BEACH	DATUM: GDA94 PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
JOB NO.: PR 139461-1	Data Sources: RPS, Client Land and Property 2017
PURPOSE: HERITAGE	
Technician: Natalie Wood	Date: 14/03/2018

CLIENT: PROGRESSIVE PROPERTY SOLUTIONS

RPS AUSTRALIA EAST PTY LTD (ABN 44 140 292 762)
241 DENISON STREET BROADMEADOW PO BOX 428 HAMILTON NSW 2303
T: 02 4940 4200 F: 02 4961 6794 www.rpsgroup.com.au

RPS

5.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A number of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological assessments have been prepared for the locality of the Project Area.

Vinnicombe, P (1980) Predilection and Prediction: a study of Aboriginal sites in the Gosford-Wyong region, National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW

Vinnicombe was commissioned by NPWS to survey 1560 square kilometres between Gosford and Wyong. Vinnicombe undertook a series of investigation across the study area, based upon land systems. To gain an understanding of the archaeological patterning across the area, Vinnicombe chose three landform and ecological systems; open coastal and coastal estuary; riverine estuarine and inland sclerophyll forest.

Vinnicombe's results found that middens and open camp sites were predominantly located on foreshores of creeks, estuaries and the coast, with shelters containing archaeological evidence associated with exposed and elevated rock formations further inland. Vinnicombe also found a correlation between elevation and frequency of Aboriginal objects, with most located between 40 to 80 metres above sea level, with the higher elevations further west. Major creek lines also contained a high frequency of Aboriginal objects.

The sclerophyll forest that Vinnicombe surveyed is associated with the Upper Mangrove Creek catchment. Vinnicombe located 55 Aboriginal objects, predominantly associated with rock shelters and valley creek lines.

The report concluded that middens on the southern Central Coast were more likely to be associated with rock shelters than those in the north. The majority of the sites associated with the Narrabeen landform were located at the base of Hawkesbury sandstone. Vinnicombe found no sites located on the claystone and shale deposits closer to the coast, but he noted that there would have been temporary camp sites, but the evidence for them being no longer visible on the surface.

McCardle Cultural Heritage and Nexus Archaeology Heritage (2008) Archaeology of the proposed shared pathway: The Entrance North to Noraville, Prepared for Wyong Shire Council, NSW

An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment was undertaken between Terilbah Place and the Magenta Shores Golf and Country Club, Magenta, NSW. The study area is approximately 12 kilometres north of Forresters Beach and the geological and soil profile is consistent with the Project Area. The area consisted of mainly gentle slopes toward Lake Tuggerah and low-lying gentle slopes to the north and east and is across Quaternary alluvium, gravels sands and silty clays.

The survey identified that the study area was probably utilised for marine resources either seasonally or in transit, and not permanently occupied. Fresh water would be needed for more long term occupation, and this would have needed to be sourced further inland.

No Aboriginal objects or places were identified during the archaeological survey. The assessment concluded erosional disturbances and, the modifications occurring due to non-Aboriginal settlement, has reduced the archaeological potential to low.

NPWS (2011) Wyrabalong National Park Management Plan

The Wyrabalong National Park is in the traditional country of the Darkinyung and Awabakal people. The Park is in the administrative area of the Darkinjung LALC. The Wyrabalong National Management Plan highlights key Aboriginal values including acknowledging the cultural links between Darkinjung and Awabakal people in the region and the types of Aboriginal objects within the park including the shell midden at Pelican Point.

Five Aboriginal sites have been recorded in the park, the most significant being the shell midden at Pelican Point. The management plan noted that stabilisation and fencing works in conjunction with the Darkinjung

LALC have been undertaken to protect the shell midden from erosion. Middens, campsites and burials are known up and down the Central Coast and due to the proximity of the park to abundant resources of the lakes and ocean it is expected that other sites also exist, although sand mining may have destroyed sites in the area.

5.4 Predictive model

The landscape, archaeological and ethnohistorical context provide an understanding of the patterning of Aboriginal objects in the local landscape. Few Aboriginal objects are recorded within the immediate area on AHIMS with two isolated artefacts recorded within one kilometre of the Project Area. The assessment of the wider archaeological landscape demonstrated the potential for middens and denser concentrations of surface and subsurface artefacts associated with long term Aboriginal land use. Based on landscape, ethnohistorical and archaeological information, the potential for intensive land use across the Project Area by past Aboriginal people, other than transitory or seasonal, is considered low.

Based on the available landscape, archaeological and ethnographic information, it is predicted:

- Low densities of artefacts may occur within the Project Area. Based on the AHIMS results (5.2.1), artefact occur within 100 to 200 metres of permanent and ephemeral water courses; and
- Due to the distance from marine resource, it unlikely midden would be identified within the Project Area.

6 Archaeological Survey

The Project Area was surveyed in accordance with the requirements set out in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) and the *Guide for Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

The purpose of the survey was to record all (or a representative sample of all) evidence of Aboriginal land use visible on the ground surface, or exposed in sections, and to identify any areas of archaeological sensitivity within the Project Area. The survey included the following components:

- Documentation of survey coverage;
- Documentation of results; and
- Documentation of significance of the area and Aboriginal objects to the Aboriginal community.

6.1.1 Survey

The purpose of the archaeological survey (sometimes called a field survey) is to record all (or a representative sample of all) the material traces and evidence of Aboriginal land use that are:

- visible at or on the ground surface, or
- exposed in sections or visible as features (e.g. rock shelters, rock art, scar trees)

and to identify those areas where it can be inferred that, although not visible, material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use have a likelihood of being present under the ground surface (potential archaeological deposits) (DECCW 2010).

6.1.2 Sampling

Sampling must:

- include all landforms that will potentially be impacted. Where there is more than one instance of similar or the same landforms that have the potential to be impacted each individual landform must be sampled.
- place a proportional emphasis on those landforms deemed to have archaeological potential, clearly describing and justifying the reasons for their selection.

The Project Area formed part of an undulating landscape. The survey sampled the flat and slope, with emphasis placed on areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, including areas of low ground disturbance and areas within 200 metres of ephemeral water, in the absence of a permanent water source within the Project Area.

6.1.3 Recording methods

RPS and Darkinjung LALC completed the survey of the Project Area on 15 June 2018. The Project Area was divided into three survey units, Survey Unit 1, Survey Unit 2, and Survey Unit 3 based on landform boundaries, property boundaries and disturbances (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

RPS recorded exposure and ground surface visibility to ensure comparability of survey results between the different areas of the relevant landscape, as well as, to contextualise survey results. In general, areas with high visibility and exposure are associated with substantial land surface disturbance and erosion. These areas have the potential to expose archaeological material, particularly stone artefacts. Conversely, areas with low visibility and low exposure, particularly due to vegetation cover, are generally more intact (undisturbed) landscapes. Aboriginal objects are often not visible on the ground surface within these areas, and the potential for archaeological deposit is assessed.

RPS recorded the survey through photographs of landforms, survey units and disturbances. A GPS unit was used to record the location of any Aboriginal objects or areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. Notes included information relating to the nature and distribution of any Aboriginal objects and disturbances including erosion and land clearance.

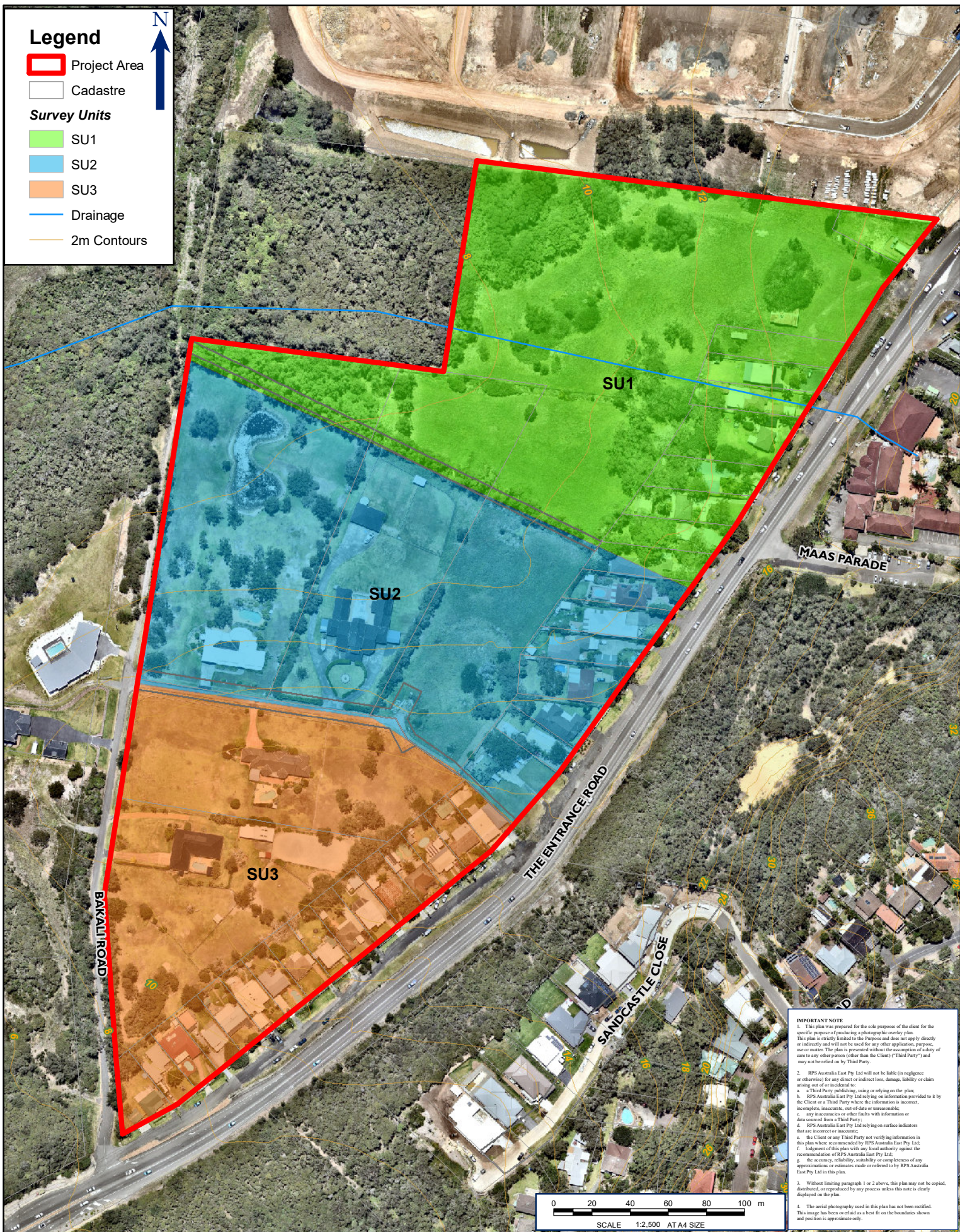


FIGURE 3: SURVEY UNITS

LOCATION: BAKALI RD FORRESTERS BEACH	DATUM: GDA94 PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
JOB NO.: PR 139461-1	Data Sources: RPS, Client
PURPOSE: HERITAGE	Land and Property 2017
Technician: Natalie Wood	Date: 24/07/2018

CLIENT: PROGRESSIVE PROPERTY SOLUTIONS

RPS AUSTRALIA EAST PTY LTD (ABN 44 140 292 762)
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RPS

6.1.4 Results

Survey Unit 1 was located within the northern portion of the Project Area with access from The Entrance Road (Plate 1). It consisted of a flat landform and demonstrated substantial ground disturbance associated with land clearing, the construction of a power easement and the construction of a dwelling. Ground surface visibility was low (20 per cent). Exposure was 10 per cent (Plate 2).

The portion of Survey Unit 1 to the west, consisting of a triangular section of land, formed part of a back swamp associated with an ephemeral stream to the north of the Project Area (Plate 3). The back swamp extended to the north of the Project Area.

Survey Unit 2 represented a transition from flat to slope within the Project Area with access continuing from Survey Unit A (Plate 4). It demonstrated a high degree of ground disturbance associated with land clearing and development. Ground surface visibility was moderate (50 per cent). Exposure was 20 per cent (Plate 5).

Survey Unit 3 encompassed the Project Area to the south with access from Bakali Road. It sloped south toward the unnamed water source to the south of the Project Area. It demonstrated a high degree of ground disturbance associated with land clearing and development, subdivided section of land fronting The Entrance Road and three additional properties with access from Bakali Road (Plate 6). Ground surface visibility was low (20 per cent). Exposure was 10 per cent (Plate 7).

6.1.5 Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity

The archaeological survey identified a high level of ground disturbance associated with the subdivision and development of the Project Area including land clearing, the construction of a power easement, access roads and services and landscaping. These disturbances have disturbed and removed sections of the A horizon, which is associated with the potential for Aboriginal objects. The north-eastern portion of the Project Area contains remnants of the expected loamy-silt and clayey loam Wyong soil. The southern portion of the Project Area has intermittent exposed areas of sandy and sandy-clayey Woodburys Bridge soil, but the majority has been displaced or removed through ground surface and subsurface disturbance and modifications associated with the subdivision and development of the Project Area.

A search was undertaken of the AHIMS database on 12 March 2018 which revealed 22 previously recorded Aboriginal objects within the searched coordinates, none of which are located within the Project Area.

Based on consideration of the landscape, archaeological and ethnohistorical context, and the level of ground disturbance, the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is assessed as low. Due to the level of ground disturbance, it is considered there is low potential for Aboriginal objects to be identified within the Project Area.

7 Significance Assessment

In order to develop appropriate mitigation and management outcomes, it is necessary for the significance of Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological sensitivity to be assessed. Aboriginal heritage sites can have a number of values that make them significant. Four values for identification and assessment of significance have been outlined in the Burra charter (2013) and have been used for this assessment according to the guidelines (OEH 2011). The four values outlined in the Burra charter are: scientific, social, historical and aesthetic.

7.1.1 Social or Cultural Value

The cultural value of the Project Area was discussed with representatives of RAPs who attended the archaeological survey, and RAPs have been invited to comment on the cultural significance of the Project Area throughout the consultation process for this ACHAR. No information relating to the social or cultural value of the Project Area was provided by RAPs, however it is acknowledged that all Aboriginal objects and the natural landscape itself hold cultural significance to Aboriginal people.

7.1.2 Historic Value

There is no known historic value associated with the Project Area, and no additional information relating to the historic value of the Project Area was provided by the RAPs.

7.1.3 Archaeological Value

The Project Area is assessed to be of low archaeological value. No additional information on archaeological value was provided by the RAPs.

7.1.4 Aesthetic Value

No aesthetic values were identified during the consultation process for this ACHAR.

8 Impact Assessment

This section provides an assessment of the proposed Project Area in relation to Aboriginal heritage and identified environmental context.

8.1 The Proposed Project Activity

The proposed project is for the rezoning of the 37 lots from 7(c2) Conservation and Scenic Protection – Rural Small Holdings to R2 Low Density Residential;

Lot 522 DP 1077907

Lot 1 DP 405510

Lot 51 DP 1028301

Lot 62 DP 838562

Lots 155 & 156 DP 531710

Lots 1-14, 18 & 19 DP 23283

Lots 1-8 DP 24187

Lots 1-3 DP 101649, Central Coast Highway, and

Lots 1-4 DP 1000694, Bakali Road, Forresters Beach.

8.2 Impact Assessment

The archaeological survey identified a high level of ground disturbance associated with the subdivision and development of the Project Area including land clearing, the construction of a power easement, access roads and services and landscaping. These disturbances have disturbed and removed sections of the A horizon, which is associated with the potential for Aboriginal objects. The north-eastern portion of the Project Area (Survey Unit 1) contains remnants of the expected loamy-silt and clayey loam Wyong soil. The southern portion of the Project Area (Survey Unit 3) has intermittent exposed areas of sandy and sandy-clayey Woodburys Bridge soil, but the majority has been displaced or removed through ground surface and subsurface disturbance and modifications associated with the subdivision and development of the Project Area.

The search of the AHIMS database identified no registered Aboriginal objects within the Project Area. The Project Area is assessed to be of low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

This report has considered the available environmental and archaeological information for the Project Area, the land condition and the nature of the proposed activities.

A search was undertaken of the AHIMS database on 12 March 2018 which revealed 22 previously recorded Aboriginal objects within the searched coordinates, none of which are located within the Project Area.

The following recommendations have been formulated;

Recommendation 1

If rezoned, it is recommended the contractor for the development of the land implement an induction outlining obligations for Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1979* prior to the commencement of work.

Recommendation 2

If an Aboriginal object is identified, work within the immediate area must cease and the area cordoned off. The OEH must be notified on Enviroline (131 555).

Recommendation 3

In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately within the immediate area and the area cordoned off. The proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, OEH must be notified on Enviroline (131 555). An OEH officer will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with Aboriginal community before work recommences.

10 References

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11 Plates



Plate 1 Survey Unit 1 was located within the northern portion of the Project Area with access from The Entrance Road. Image facing south.



Plate 2 Ground surface exposure in Survey Unit 1 was at 20% and ground surface exposure at 10%.



Plate 3 A back swamp in Survey Unit 1 extended to the north of the Project Area. Image facing east.



Plate 4 Survey Unit 2 represented a transition from flat to slope within the Project Area. Image facing north-east.



Plate 5 Ground surface exposure in Survey Unit 2 was at 50% and ground surface exposure at 20%. Image facing north.



Plate 6 Survey Unit 3 encompassed the Project Area to the south with access from Bakali Road. Image facing west.



Plate 7 **Ground surface exposure in Survey Unit 3 was at 20% and ground surface exposure at 10%. Image facing east.**

Appendix A

AHIMS Search Results, 12 March 2018

RPS Australia East Pty Ltd -Hamilton

Accounts Payable Fortitude Valley PO Box 237
BRISBANE Queensland 4001

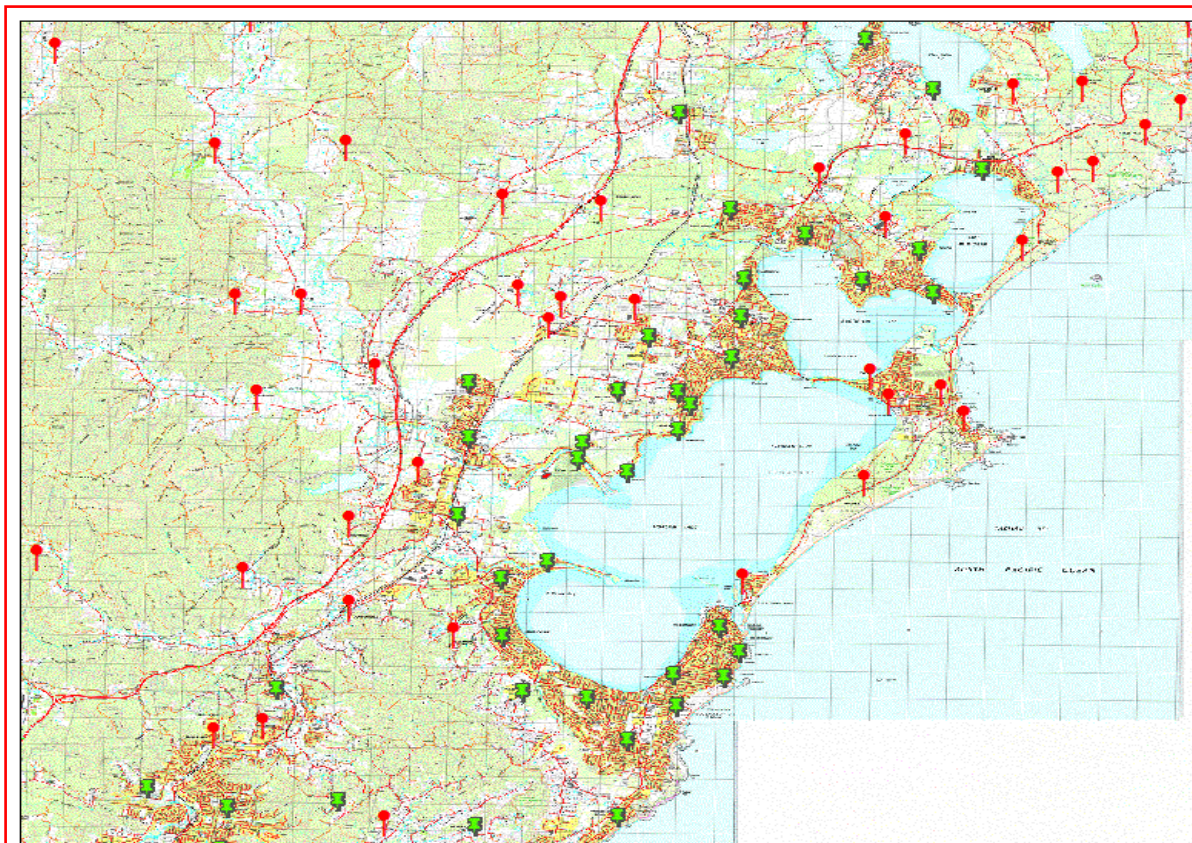
Attention: Jo Nelson

Email: jo.nelson@rpsgroup.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 356086 - 358086, Northings : 6301577 - 6331577 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Jo Nelson on 22 February 2018.

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:

22	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 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 : PR13964 JN

Client Service ID : 329525

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-3-3335	PAD 4 - Munmorah (not a PAD)	AGD	56	357900	6326000	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		100751,10094 4
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Heritage Concepts,Mr.Jakub Czastka					<u>Permits</u>	2780,2781	
45-3-3424	Mannering Creek 1	GDA	56	357799	6327519	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		101909
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Angela Besant					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3674	CASAR Park IF 1	GDA	56	357801	6325333	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd ,Mrs.Laressa Barry					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1309	Pourmalong Creek;	AGD	56	357361	6330396	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1310	Pourmalong Creek;	AGD	56	357823	6330130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1311	Pasadena;	AGD	56	356972	6326822	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100541,10086 3,101093
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
41-3-0130	IF NO 1	GDA	56	356541	6302275	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Daniel O'Brien					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3361	IF NO 2	GDA	56	356527	6302315	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Daniel O'Brien					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3369	Wadalba Hill Grooves 1	AGD	56	357107	6317252	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 50		101367,10264 7
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Roger Mehr					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3370	Wadalba Hill Grooves 2	AGD	56	357225	6317446	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 2		101367,10264 7
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Roger Mehr					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3371	Wadalba Hill Scar 1	AGD	56	357150	6317468	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		101367,10264 7
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Roger Mehr					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3584	Wallarah Creek Open Site 2	GDA	56	356256	6324218	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0902	Chittaway Point;	AGD	56	356900	6311200	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	98461
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	P.A Keane					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0903	Chittaway Point;	AGD	56	356910	6310990	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	98461
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1274	Rocky Point;Tacoma;	AGD	56	357580	6314740	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	98461

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 12/03/2018 for Jo Nelson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 356086 - 358086, Northings : 6301577 - 6331577 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : for report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 22

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.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : PR13964 JN

Client Service ID : 329525

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1275	Tacoma;	AGD	56	357200	6314340	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	98461
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1099	Chittaway Point;	AGD	56	356100	6311400	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	308,98461
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1100	Chittaway Point;	AGD	56	356540	6311177	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	98461
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3169	J 1	AGD	56	356049	6317397	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97583,100541, 100863,10109 3,102647
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Therin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3420	OWP ISO 17	GDA	56	356182	6320002	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101823
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.John Appleton					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3983	Restricted-Cultural Tree	GDA	56	357959	6323655	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context ,Ms.Jodi Cameron					<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3984	111 Scofield Wyee Scar Tree	GDA	56	356520	6330677	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.David Ahoy,lower hunter aboriginal incorporated					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 12/03/2018 for Jo Nelson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 356086 - 358086, Northings : 6301577 - 6331577 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : for report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 22

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.

Appendix B

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Date	Consulted Organisation	Received by	Method of Contact	Details	Name Withheld details - DO NOT PUBLISH
16/03/2018	Government organisation letters requesting Aboriginal interest groups (due 8 April 2018)	N/A	Post	Expect responses by 6 April 2018	
16/03/2018	NNTT Search enquiry sent				
16/03/2018	Job Advert Placed in Hunter Post	N/A	Central Coast Express	Expect responses by 4 April 2018	
23/03/2018	LLC notice received	RPS	Email	No Aboriginal groups received from LLC	
27/03/2018	NNTT notice received	RPS	Email	No Native Title on project area	
3/04/2018	Darkinjung LALC notice received	RPS	Email	Expression of interest received - Amanda Shields	
EOI Letters to RAPS. Due: 18 April 2018 (Stage 1)					
4/04/2018	Eol letter sent to RAPS	RAPS	Mail	Darkinjung LALC, Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, Kawul Pty Ltd, Kevin Duncan, Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service, Widescope Indigenous Group, Sharon Hodgetts, Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation, Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, Roger Matthews Consultancy, David Pross, Yinarr Cultural Services	
EOI Letters received from RAPS. Due: 18 April 2018					
13/04/2018					Name withheld from publishing
12/04/2018	Steven Hickey	RPS	Email	Expressed interest in the project	
16/04/2018	Amanda and Carolyn Hickey	RPS	Email	Expressed interest in the project	
19/04/2018	Kathie Stewart Kinchela	RPS	Email	Expressed interest in the project	
Advisement Letters to OEH and Darkinjung LALC (Stage 1)					
20/04/2018	OEH				
20/04/2018	Darkinjung LALC				
Methodology and Gathering Cultural Information Letter (Stages 2&3) Due: Mon 21 May					
20/04/2018	Darkinjung LALC: Widescope; A1 Indigenous; ; Amanda Hickey Cultural Services; Yinarr Cultural Services	RPS	Post	Darkinjung LALC; Steven, Amanda & Carolyn Hickey;	Name withheld from publishing
Responses to Methodology and Gathering Cultural Information Letter (Stages 2&3)					
18/05/2018	Widescope	Steven Hickey	Email	Widescope endorse the Methodology. No further comments received.	
21/05/2018	Darkinjung	Tim Olliver	Email	Sent pdf document with recommendations and comment	
24/05/2018	A1 Indigenous and Amanda Hickey CS	Carolyn Hickey	Email	A1 and AHCS support and endorse the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Methodology for Forrester's Beach	
Participation in field survey (Stage 4)					
31/05/2018	Darkinjung LALC	Georgia	Phone and email	Contacted DLALC to schedule survey for the project.	
15/06/2018	Darkinjung LALC	Georgia Wright		Field survey Georgia W with Darkinjung LALC Sites Officer	
ACHAR draft report sent to RAPS (Stage 4)					
30/07/2018			Email		Name withheld from publishing
30/07/2018	Widescope	Steven Hickey	Email		
30/07/2018	Amanda Hickey CS; A1 Indigenous	Amanda and Carolyn Hickey	Email		
30/07/2018	Yinarr CS	Kathie Stewart Kinchela	Email		
30/07/2018	Darkinjung LALC	Amanda Shields	Email		
RAPS who responded to draft report (Stage 4)					
16/08/2018	Darkinjung LALC	Amanda Shields	Email	Happy with draft report	