



View north along Brookvale Creek adjacent to the study area.

ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

WARRINGAH GOLF CLUB

WARRINGAH, SYDNEY

AUGUST 2023

Report prepared by
OzArk Environment & Heritage
for Warringah Golf Club



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Enquiries should be addressed to OzArk Environment & Heritage.		

Acknowledgement

OzArk acknowledge the traditional custodians of the area on which this assessment took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage, and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the Elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Warringah Golf Club (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for the proposed construction of the Warringah Golf & Community Clubhouse (the proposal). The proposal is in the Northern Beaches Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The study area is located at Lot 2742 DP752038 on Kentwell Road in North Manly and encompasses approximately 1.1 hectares (ha) of land, of which most has been developed for existing tennis courts, buildings, and car parking.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) shows there are no previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the study area, however, landform modelling shows there are landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity (landforms within 200 metres [m] of 'water'). As such, the assessment progressed to a visual inspection.

The visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 11 August 2023 by OzArk Archaeologist, Harrison Rochford, and Josh Muir, representing Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. No Aboriginal sites or areas with potential to contain subsurface deposits were identified.

The undertaking of the due diligence process resulted in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed by the proposal. This moves the proposal to the following outcome:

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.

The proposed work may proceed without further archaeological investigation under the following conditions:

- 1) All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area, as this will eliminate the risk of harm to Aboriginal objects that may be in adjacent landforms. Should the parameters of the proposal extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
- 2) This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.

- 3) Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.
- 4) The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Warringah Golf Club (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for the proposed construction of the new Warringah Golf & Community Club Clubhouse (the proposal). The proposal is in the Northern Beaches Council Local Government Area (LGA).

Warringah Golf Club propose to construct a new club house, to be located on the existing footprint of the current tennis courts at Lot 2742 DP752038 on Kentwell Road in North Manly (**Figure 1-1**).

Figure 1-1: Club House and Tennis Courts location.



1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area is located at Lot 2742 DP752038 on Kentwell Road in North Manly which encompasses approximately 1.1 hectares (ha) of land, most of which has been developed for tennis courts, buildings, and car parking.

The study area consists of a flat landform with a small drainage channel running along the north-eastern corner and Brookvale Creek along its western boundary. Brookvale Creek joins Manly Creek and drains into the ocean at the northern end of Manly Beach, approximately two

kilometres (km) to the east. The study area is extensively developed in the centre with native vegetation remaining along the northern and western boundaries (**Figure 1-2**).

Figure 1-2: Aerial view of study area.



1.3 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Aboriginal cultural heritage

The desktop and visual inspection component for the study area follows the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (due diligence; DECCW 2010). The field inspection followed the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011).

2 ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 57 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NPW Regulation) made under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) advocates a due diligence process to determining likely impacts on Aboriginal objects. Carrying out due diligence provides a defence to the offence of harming Aboriginal objects and is an important step in satisfying Aboriginal heritage obligations in NSW.

2.2 DEFENCES UNDER THE NPW REGULATION

2.2.1 Low impact activities

The first step before application of the due diligence process itself is to determine whether the proposed activity is a “low impact activity” for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation. The exemptions are listed in Section 58 of the NPW Regulation (DECCW 2010: 6).

The proposal is not considered to be a ‘low impact activity’ and the due diligence process must be applied.

2.2.2 Disturbed lands

Relevant to this process is the assessed levels of previous land-use disturbance.

The NPW Regulation Section 58 (DECCW 2010: 18) define disturbed land as follows:

Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.

Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.

The proposal is largely located in areas where the land’s surface has been changed in a clear and observable manner for the construction of the tennis courts, car parking, and existing structures. However, study area may contain landforms that do not meet the criteria of ‘disturbed land’ at the northern and eastern boundaries. As such, the due diligence process must be applied.

In summary, it is determined that the proposal must be assessed under the Due Diligence Code of Practice. The reasoning for this determination is set out in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Determination of whether Due Diligence Code of Practice applies.

Item	Reasoning	Answer
Is the activity to be assessed under Division 4.7 (state significant development) or Division 5.2 (state significant infrastructure) of the EP&A Act?	The proposal will be assessed under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.	No
Is the activity exempt from the NPW Act or NPW Regulation?	The proposal is not exempt under this Act or Regulation.	No
Do either or both apply: Is the activity in an Aboriginal place? Have previous investigations that meet the requirements of this Code identified Aboriginal objects?	The activity will not occur in an Aboriginal place. No previous investigations have been undertaken for this proposal.	No
Is the activity a low impact one for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation?	The proposal is not a low impact activity for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation.	No
Is the activity occurring entirely within areas that are assessed as 'disturbed lands'?	The proposal is not entirely within areas of high modification.	No
Due Diligence Code of Practice assessment is required		

2.3 APPLICATION OF THE DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE TO THE PROPOSAL

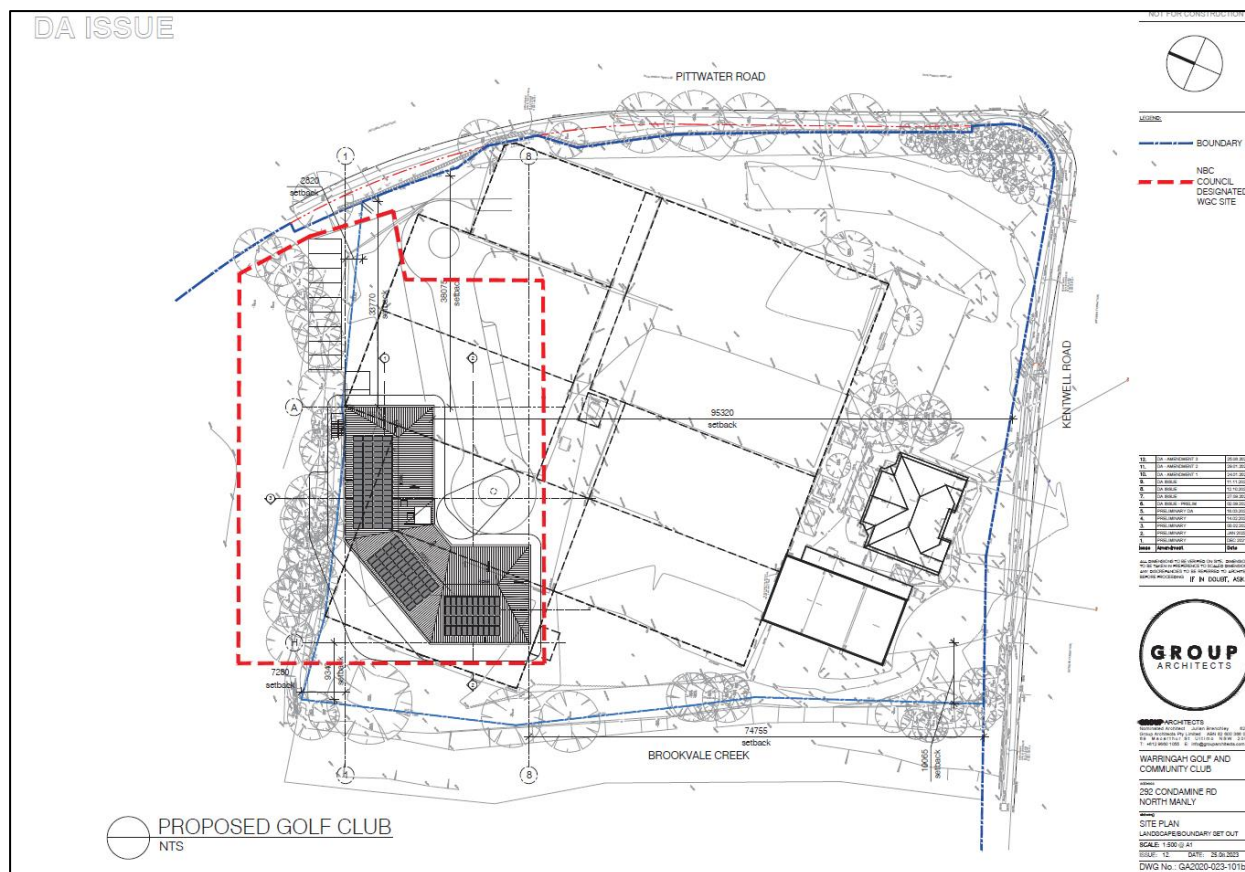
To follow the generic due diligence process, a series of steps in a question/answer flowchart format (DECCW 2010:10) are applied to the proposed impacts and the study area, and the responses documented.

2.3.1 Step 1

Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

Yes, the proposal will impact the ground surface and may impact culturally modified trees.

The proposed works will impact ground surface associated with the demolition of existing structures and the excavation of foundation pylons for the new club house to a depth of approximately two metres (m). The proposal will include the removal of mature, possibly native vegetation and this activity could harm culturally modified trees if they are present (**Figure 2-1**).

Figure 2-1: New club house plans.

2.3.2 Step 2a

Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?

No, there are no previously recorded sites within the study area.

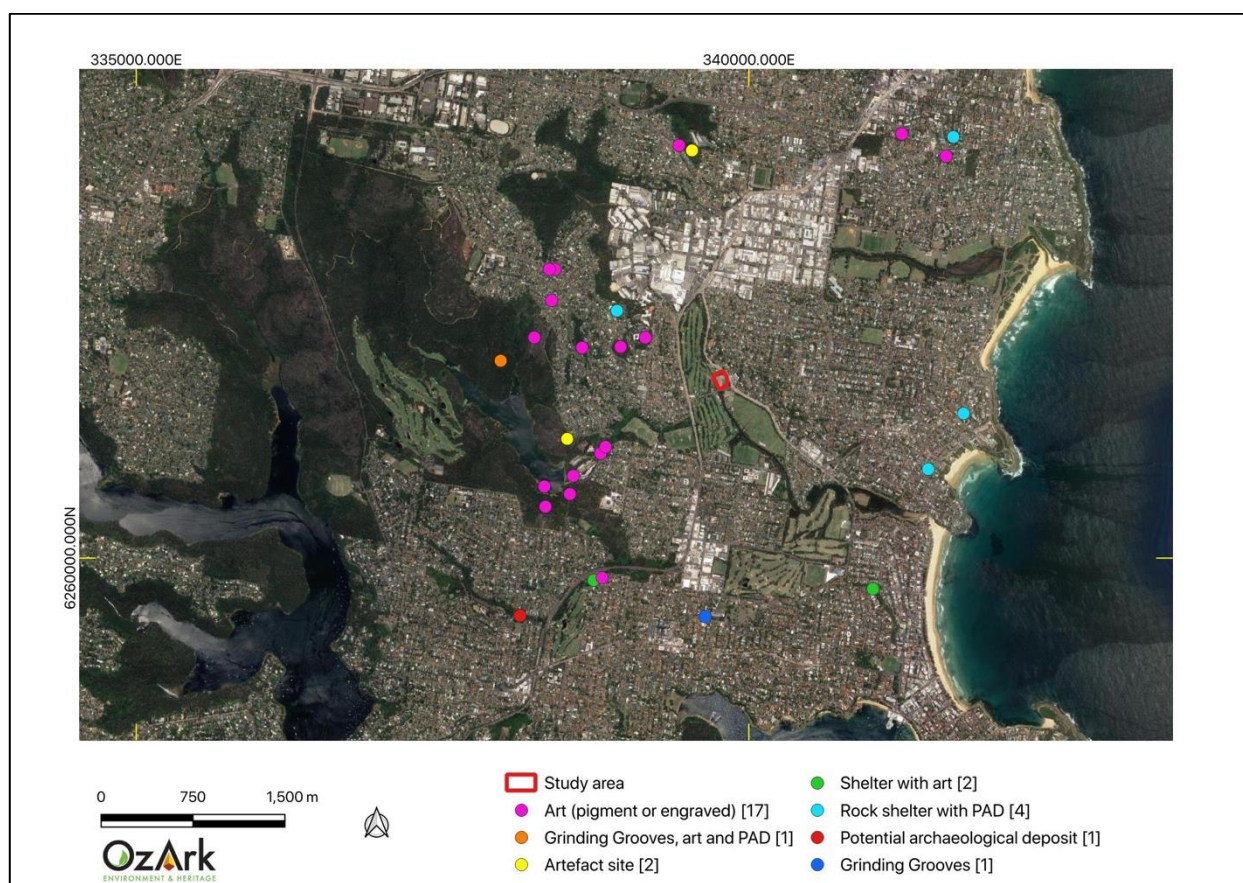
A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on 8 August 2023 was undertaken over a 10 x 10 km area centred on the study area. The search returned 29 previously registered Aboriginal sites. None of the previously recorded sites are in the study area, with the closest recorded site, AHIMS site 45-6-2177, located 600 m to the northwest of the north-western corner of the study area.

Figure 2-2 shows all previously recorded sites in relation to the study area and **Table 2-2** shows the types of sites that are close to the study area.

The most frequently recorded sites in the search are art sites (pigment or engraved), and rock shelters with potential archaeological deposits. Grinding grooves and artefact sites are also identified. The art sites have been recorded in areas with limited disturbance and rocky outcrops. The grinding grooves have been located in undisturbed areas surrounding the waterways of Manly Dam (approximately 1.5 km west of the study area).

Table 2-2: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area.

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Art (pigment or engraved)	17	58.62
Rock shelter with potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	4	13.79
Artefact site	2	6.89
Rock shelter with art	2	6.89
Rock shelter with PAD	1	3.44
Grinding grooves	1	3.44
Grinding grooves, art and PAD	1	3.44
Potential archaeological deposit	1	3.44
Total	29	100

Figure 2-2: Previously recorded sites in relation to the study area.

2.3.3 Step 2b

Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?

No, there are no other sources of information that would indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects in the study area.

2.3.3.1 *Ethnohistoric context*

The proposal sits on the traditional land of the Garigal or Caregal people (formerly known as Guringai). The Garigal lived in family groups and moved around the area. The coast provided an abundant food supply. Fish was the staple diet, including shellfish such as oysters, whelks, and mussels. Other food sources were birds, reptiles, marsupials, as well as roots, fruits, berries, and nuts (AHO 2015). Numerous open and rock shelter sites associated with shell middens and remains of fish and mammals dating to the past 4500 years are known around Sydney Harbour (Attenbrow 2010). Igneous stone suitable for hatchet heads and stone for flaking, cutting, and scraping were not naturally available in the area and could be traded from long distances. Applied art in rock shelters and engravings on sandstone platforms were common in this part of Sydney, although their fragility means that many have been lost in the past two centuries.

2.3.3.2 *Regional archaeological context*

Gunn 1992

In 1992 R.G. Gunn conducted an archaeological survey of the Garigal National Park for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) (approximately 9 km from study area). To date this survey is still the most comprehensive study of Aboriginal archaeological sites within the local area. Based on the results of the survey and on other relevant studies, Gunn developed a model for Aboriginal land use in the area, which is summarised below:

- The coastal headland sand of Narrabeen Lake would have been an inhabitation focal point for a band or clan consisting of potentially 6–8 groupings
- Subsistence activities during the summer months by the coastline may have been focussed on the ocean coastline where food and water were plentiful, only occasionally venturing west into the creek lines and hills
- During the spring, the valleys of Deep and Middle Creeks in the Garigal National Park would have been utilised for the vast variety of fruit and other plant foods
- During the winter months, when food resources were less abundant, the family groups that had come together during the warmer months would have dispersed and moved across the local region, inhabiting various smaller short duration camps.

Gunn (1992) further asserts that engravings of sandstone away from the Narrabeen Lakes were part of formal events undertaken during the summer months by certain individuals and not

undertaken on mass. Gunn suggests occupation of the inland areas would only have been inhabited during the winter months by small family groups or clans.

Navin Officer 1995

Survey was carried out in 1995 for a proposed gas pipeline route along Mona Vale Road between Forest Way, Terrey Hills and Beaconsfield Street, Newport (approximately 10 km from study area). Seven engraving sites and one midden site had previously been recorded within the study corridor; however, the survey was unable to locate three of these due to incorrect coordinates registered on AHIMS. Two previously unrecorded sites, both rock engravings, were identified during the field survey.

Oakley 1998

A section of Mona Vale Road was investigated ahead of a proposed upgrade by Oakley in 1998 (approximately 10 km from study area). Archaeological field survey confirmed the presence of a previously recorded rock engraving site 45-6-0071. Recorded by Sim in 1964, the motifs are two echidnas, three ovals, and one possible snake patterned with traverse lines. The ovals and a further unidentified figure recorded by Koettig in 1981 were not visible at the time. The engravings described by Koettig (1981) as 'Area B' of existing site 45-6-0071, were identified and found to be within an area to be impacted by the proposed works. Redesign of the road project avoided impact to the site.

AMBS 2012

An archaeological survey and Aboriginal heritage assessment for the Northern Beaches Hospital site was prepared by AMBS in 2012 (approximately 4 km from study area). AMBS concluded that overall, the Northern Beaches Hospital site demonstrated high levels of surface disturbance from residential development and other historical activities. As such 'the apparent lack of substantial intact topsoil, indicates that there is unlikely to be any archaeological potential for intact or substantial Aboriginal stone artefact deposits within the study area' (AMBS 2012:31).

KNC 2014

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (KNC) prepared an archaeological survey report for road works near the Northern Beaches Hospital, along Warringah Road and Frenchs Forest Road West. With regard to the archaeological record of the area, KNC (2014:36) noted that '*The principal remaining physical evidence of Aboriginal landscape use around the study area consists of shelters with art and archaeological deposit, and rock engravings located on outcropping sandstone slabs and benches*'.

KNC identified two shelter sites within Trefoil Creek (approximately 4.5 km from study area). Hand stencils were identified at one of these and a potential archaeological deposit was identified at the second shelter site.

Conclusion

The previous archaeological investigations undertaken near the study area indicate that the study area has a low potential to record sites because specific topographic features, such as rock platforms/shelters, are absent. While the now-modified land within the study area may have had potential for artefact or midden sites in the past, much of this potential has been lost due to the long-term disturbances from post-1788 land use.

2.3.4 Step 2c

Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?

Yes, portions of the study area contain landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity.

The study area includes environments that could be considered once suitable for occupation by pre-1788 Aboriginal communities. The due diligence guidelines outline a series of landscape features which are known to be archaeologically sensitive and therefore are likely to contain Aboriginal objects. Included in this list is any land within 200 m of 'waters' (DECCW 2010). Due to this classification, the western portion of the study area, which is bounded by Brookvale Creek, is regarded as archaeologically sensitive. Brookvale Creek drains into Manly Creek and exits at the northern end of Manly Beach, approximately 2 km to the east.

The study area is predominantly level and is underlain by Quaternary Period alluvium. This formation is described as 'silty to peaty quartz sand, silt, and clay. Ferruginous and humic cementation in places, commonly shell layers'. The site is also located near Hawkesbury sandstone of Wianamatta Group from the east, which is described as medium to coarse-grained quartz sandstone, very minor shale, and laminate lenses'.

The land is extensively cleared with some native shrubs and trees, including swamp oaks (*Casuarina glauca*), remaining along the boundaries.

Based on previous investigations, the most likely site types to be recorded in the region of the study area are art sites (pigment or engraved), which make up 58% of all sites in the area. These site types may occur where the underlying sandstone geology rises above the ground surface. As the valley floor location of the study area is unlikely to have exposed rock, these site types are unlikely. Artefact sites are also considered to have a low probability of being present in the study area given the long-term nature of the post-1788 land use that would have removed or scattered any archaeological deposits had they been present.

2.3.5 Step 3

Can harm to Aboriginal objects or disturbance of archaeologically sensitive landscape features be avoided?

No. Landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity may be impacted by the proposal.

Aboriginal sites identified through the AHIMS search do not occur within the study area, thus there is no risk of harm to previously recorded sites. However, the study area is within 200 m of Brookvale Creek and a visual inspection of the study area is required to assess whether Aboriginal objects exist within the landforms of the study area and to determine whether any harm will occur.

2.3.6 Step 4

Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?

No, the visual inspection confirmed there are no Aboriginal objects within the study area.

The visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 11 August 2023 by OzArk Archaeologist, Harrison Rochford, and Josh Muir, representing Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. The inspection focused on the named waterway, Brookvale Creek, which borders the study area on the western side and the drainage channel and wetlands on the north-eastern boundary. Josh Muir noted that the casuarinas provide good habitat for cockatoos and was satisfied that the cleared trees will be replaced on site with the same species for a continuation of habitat.

The study area was inspected on foot to ground-truth levels of disturbance unable to be distinguished at a desktop level and assess areas with increased archaeological potential. The inspection was recorded by photograph and GPS (**Figure 2-3**). **Plates 1 to 6** show representative examples of the environment.

It is concluded that there are no areas of subsurface archaeological potential within the study area. While the study area is adjacent to Brookvale Creek, the inspection confirmed that it has been highly modified with landscaped edges and boulders placed along the banks to prevent erosion. The landforms of the study area have low elevation above the creek and do not have the characteristics of desirable locations for repeated habitation in the past. Inspection of the native vegetation confirmed that there were casuarinas and a large fig tree, however, no culturally modified trees were identified. No areas of exposed rock that may have included engravings were recorded.

Figure 2-3: Survey coverage within the study area.

Discussion

The predictive model discussed in **Section 2.3.4** indicated that engraved rock art sites, grinding grooves, and rock shelters were the most likely sites to be present within the study area and these sites were most likely to be identified within 200 m of Brookvale Creek. No Aboriginal sites were identified within those landforms. The absence of artefact sites may be attributed to the level of modification that the creek has undergone and the generally low-lying landscape that would have not been a favourable camping location.

The native trees within these landforms show no evidence of being culturally modified.

2.4 CONCLUSION

The due diligence process has resulted in the outcome that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required. The reasoning behind this determination is set out in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Due Diligence Code of Practice application.

Step	Reasoning	Answer
Step 1 Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface through the sinking of foundational pylons to 2 m and may impact culturally modified trees if present.	Yes
If the answer to Step 1 is 'yes', proceed to Step 2		

Step	Reasoning	Answer
Step 2a Are there any relevant records of Aboriginal heritage on AHIMS to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	AHIMS indicated that there are no Aboriginal sites within the study area.	No
Step 2b Are there other sources of information to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	There are no other sources of information to indicate that Aboriginal objects are likely in the study area, although it is noted that there is a general likelihood for landforms in the region to contain Aboriginal objects.	No
Step 2c Will the activity impact landforms with archaeological sensitivity as defined by the Due Diligence Code?	Landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity are present in the study area.	Yes
If the answer to any stage of Step 2 is 'yes', proceed to Step 3		
Step 3 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?	The proposal will impact landforms with archaeological sensitivity as identified in the Due Diligence Code: landforms within 200 m of 'waters'.	No
If the answer to Step 3 is 'no', a visual inspection is required. Proceed to Step 4.		
Step 4 Does the visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?	The visual inspection recorded no Aboriginal objects in the study area. Landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity that were identified at a desk-top level were found during the inspection to have low archaeological potential.	No
Conclusion		
AHIP not necessary. Proceed with caution.		

3 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The undertaking of the due diligence process resulted in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed by the proposal. This moves the proposal to the following outcome:

AHIP application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.

The proposed work may proceed without further archaeological investigation under the following conditions:

- 1) All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area, as this will eliminate the risk of harm to Aboriginal objects that may be in adjacent landforms. Should the parameters of the proposal extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
- 2) This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.
- 3) Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.
- 4) The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

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PLATES



Plate 1: View north along Brookvale Creek.



Plate 2: View west along a minor drainage and wetlands in the northeast of the study area.



Plate 3: Casuarinas that are proposed to be removed.



Plate 4: View north along Brookvale Creek showing the modified banks and imported boulders for erosion control.



Plate 5: Sandy soil was evident where exposures were present.



Plate 6: View north along Brookvale Creek in the southwest of the study area.

APPENDIX 1: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WGC

Client Service ID : 807708


SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0689	Frenchs Forest; Allambie Road;	AGD	56	338536	6261528	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
45-6-0699	Frenchs Forest; Flat Rocks;	AGD	56	338850	6261534	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lisa Campbell							
45-6-0700	Beacon Hill; Frenchs Forest;	AGD	56	339327	6263177	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lisa Campbell							
45-6-1255	Allambie Heights;	AGD	56	338287	6261912	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
45-6-1233	Manly Dam; Manly Vale	GDA	56	338540	6260523	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS, Sydney Water - Parramatta, Sydney Water - Parramatta, Ms.Yvonne Kaiser, J							
45-6-2085	Hydro Cave	GDA	56	338568	6260671	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider, Sydney Water - Parramatta, Sydney Water - Parramatta, Ms.Yvonne							
45-6-2177	Malinya Rd;	AGD	56	339052	6261610	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
45-6-0721	Manly!	GDA	56	341014	6259750	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author							
45-6-0727	Dee Why;	AGD	56	341507	6263089	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
45-6-0881	Allambie Heights;	AGD	56	338315	6262166	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Charles.D Power							
45-6-0964	Balgowlah	GDA	56	338804	6259840	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.R Taplin							
45-6-0965	Balgowlah; 200 FT Cave;	GDA	56	338734	6259820	Closed site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.R Taplin							
45-6-0904	Allambie Heights;	AGD	56	338268	6262167	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/08/2023 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 337737.0 - 341775.0, Northings : 6259444.0 - 6263461.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 29

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WGC

Client Service ID : 807708

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2958	Undercliff Road RS and Midden	GDA	56	341465	6260726	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-, Shell :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams							
45-6-2975	CS1 (Brookvale)	GDA	56	339537	6263325	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney, Ms.Samantha Higgs							
45-6-3080	WGC 1 WARR214	GDA	56	337975	6261610	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Grinding Groove : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3048	Ronald Reserve Shelter WARR 194	GDA	56	341754	6261180	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3127	Manly Dam Art Shelter Art 1	GDA	56	338340	6260420	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Gareth Birch							
45-6-3147	Mermaid Pool (South)	GDA	56	338790	6260855	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Water Hole :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Sydney Water - Parramatta, Ms.Yvonne Kaiser							
45-6-3139	Monsera Engraving WARR350	GDA	56	338250	6261800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt							
45-6-3140	Delmar Parade Engraving WARR191	GDA	56	341250	6263460	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt							
45-6-3148	Manly Dam 1	GDA	56	338518	6260973	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Sydney Water - Parramatta, Ms.Yvonne Kaiser							
45-6-3149	Mermaid Pool (North)	GDA	56	338831	6260908	Closed site	Valid	Water Hole :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Sydney Water - Parramatta, Ms.Yvonne Kaiser							
45-6-3167	MANLY WEST PUBLIC 1, MAN120	GDA	56	339645	6259523	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt							

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WGC
Client Service ID : 807708

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3192	30 Lyly Rd Rockshelter	GDA	56	338924	6262018	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley O'Sullivan							
45-6-3229	Derribong Shelter 1 WARR188	GDA	56	341670	6263435	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3497	Manly Dam Contact Art	GDA	56	338332	6260585	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 5		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lorien Perchard							
45-6-3498	Manly Dam 9 Grinding Grooves	GDA	56	338484	6260611	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 9		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lorien Perchard							
45-6-3363	BURNT BRIDGE CREEK PAD	GDA	56	338134	6259532	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Andrew Costello,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney							

** Site Status

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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APPENDIX 2: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

An Aboriginal artefact is anything which is the result of past Aboriginal activity. This includes stone (artefacts, rock engravings etc.), plant (culturally scarred trees) and animal (if showing signs of modification; i.e. smoothing, use). Human bone (skeletal) remains may also be uncovered while onsite.

Cultural heritage significance is assessed by the Aboriginal community and is typically based on traditional and contemporary lore, spiritual values, and oral history, and may also consider scientific and educational value.

Protocol to be followed if previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object(s) are encountered:

1. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in, or under the land, while undertaking the proposed development activities, the proponent must:
 - a. Not further harm the object
 - b. Immediately cease all work at the particular location
 - c. Secure the area to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object
 - d. Notify Heritage NSW as soon as practical on (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au), providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location; and
 - e. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
2. If Aboriginal burials are unexpectedly encountered during the activity, work must stop immediately, the area secured to prevent unauthorised access and NSW Police and Heritage NSW contacted.
3. Cooperate with the appropriate authorities and relevant Aboriginal community representatives to facilitate:
 - a. The recording and assessment of the find(s)
 - b. The fulfilment of any legal constraints arising from the find(s), including complying with Heritage NSW directions
 - c. The development and implementation of appropriate management strategies, including consultation with stakeholders and the assessment of the significance of the find(s).
4. Where the find(s) are determined to be Aboriginal object(s), recommencement of work in the area of the find(s) can only occur in accordance with any consequential legal requirements and after gaining written approval from Heritage NSW (normally an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit).

APPENDIX 3: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: ARTEFACT IDENTIFICATION

	
A retouched silcrete flake	A quartz flake
	
Microliths (scale = 1 cm)	Volcanic flakes
	
Flake characteristics (scale = 1 cm)	A mudstone/tuff core from which flakes have been removed