



artefact

10 October 2023

Jayson McDonald
Royal Motor Yacht Club Broken Bay
46 Prince Alfred Parade
Newport 2106

Dear Jayson

Re: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report – 46 Prince Alfred Parade, Newport.

Artefact Heritage Services Pty Ltd (Artefact Heritage) have been engaged by Planning Ingenuity to prepare an Aboriginal Due Diligence Report for the proposed works at the Royal Motor Yacht Club (RMYC) at 46 Prince Alfred Parade, Newport (North Sydney).

This report outlines the results of an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence which meets the requirements of the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence Code of Practice 2010) and includes recommendations as to whether further archaeological investigation may be required.

This report has been prepared by Lily Hackett (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) with management input and review provided by Nicola Jorgensen (Aboriginal Team Lead Assistant, Artefact Heritage) and Josh Symons (Technical Director, Artefact Heritage). All mapping was provided by Mike Douglas (GIS Specialist, Artefact Heritage).

If you have any queries regarding this due diligence, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely

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1.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE

1.1 Purpose

Due Diligence for this project has been undertaken accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water [DECCW] 2010; hereafter the Due Diligence Code of Practice). The Due Diligence Code of Practice sets out the matters which are to be addressed when assessing whether an activity will harm, or has a likelihood of harming, Aboriginal objects. Activities that would or are likely to harm Aboriginal objects require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which would need to be supported by additional Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment actions.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice sets out reasonable and practicable steps which must be followed in order to:

- Identify whether Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area
- Determine whether proposed activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects, if they are present
- Determine whether an AHIP must be in place prior to the commencement of activities.

Consultation with the Aboriginal community is not a formal requirement of the Due Diligence process, however, consideration of undertaking some form of consultation should occur, particularly if it will assist in informing any decision-making. If an AHIP will be required, consultation must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Section 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, as described in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010).

1.2 What is due diligence

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) establishes the strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects where they were not known to be present. The Due Diligence process was established to provide a defence to this offence. Therefore, Due Diligence is a legal defence against prosecution where Aboriginal objects are harmed when it was reasonably considered that they would not be present. In effect, following a due diligence process amounts to taking reasonable and practicable steps to protect Aboriginal objects.

The determination of whether Aboriginal objects are present or are likely to be present can be made by following the Due Diligence Code of Practice, in situations where it is appropriate and applicable to do so. Undertaking Due Diligence will allow the identification of where Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, whether the proposed activity is likely to harm those objects and determine whether an AHIP is required prior to the commencement of that activity.

Undertaking Due Diligence does not constitute consent to harm Aboriginal objects, nor are they a 'site clearance' mechanism to allow activities to occur in an area where Aboriginal objects are likely or known to be present. If it is known or considered likely that Aboriginal objects are present, a full assessment must be undertaken and an AHIP granted prior to the activity taking place.

1.3 Appropriate use of due diligence

It has been determined that it is appropriate to undertake a Due Diligence for these proposed works by following the flowchart on Page 1 of the Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010), as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Determination of the suitability of employing a Due Diligence process for this activity

| Question | Answer | Comment |
|----------|--|---------|
| 1. | Is the activity considered a Major Project under Part 4, Division 4.7 or Part 5, Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act? | No |
| 2. | Is the activity exempt from the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 or Regulation 2019? | No |
| 3. | Will the activity involve harm that is trivial or negligible | No |
| 4. | Is the activity in an Aboriginal Place or there are known Aboriginal objects in the project area | No |
| 5. | Is the activity a low impact activity in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019? | No |
| 6. | Do you want to follow an industry specific Code of Practice | No |
| 7. | Follow the Due Diligence Code of Practice | Yes |

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project background

Artefact Heritage has engaged by Planning Ingenuity to prepare a Due Diligence assessment for the RMYC at 46 Prince Alfred Parade, Newport (Figure 1). The proposed works include the demolition and construction of an extension to the existing building and infrastructure surrounding the existing pool (Figure 2). No previously registered Aboriginal sites are known within the study area, however registered sites are known within surrounding region, and in an email referral provided by the client from an Aboriginal Heritage Officer from the Aboriginal Heritage Office of Northern Beaches Council noted the following:

“The area of the proposed development is identified as having high potential for unrecorded Aboriginal sites.”

Therefore, a preliminary inspection in the form of a Due Diligence assessment was recommended to further understand potential Aboriginal Archaeological Heritage of the study area.

2.2 Description of the study area

The study area (Figure 1) is located at 46 Prince Alfred Parade, Newport, part of the Northern Beaches region of North Sydney. The study area is situated within the Northern Beaches LGA, Narrabeen Parish, Cumberland County within the boundary of the Metropolitan LALC (Local Aboriginal Land Council). It is located on the western side of the coastal headland on the lower slopes of a steep ridgeline within a portion of reclaimed (filled foreshore land). It is bounded on the west and south by the shores of Salt Pan Cove and Pittwater, southeast of Scotland Island. The study area consists of a commercial property with a main building and associated utilities that service the surrounding wharfs to the south and west connected to the Royal Motor Yacht Club. The north and eastern boundaries of the study area contain several car parks and moderately dense residential properties. The study area is located within the lot 329 DP 824292.

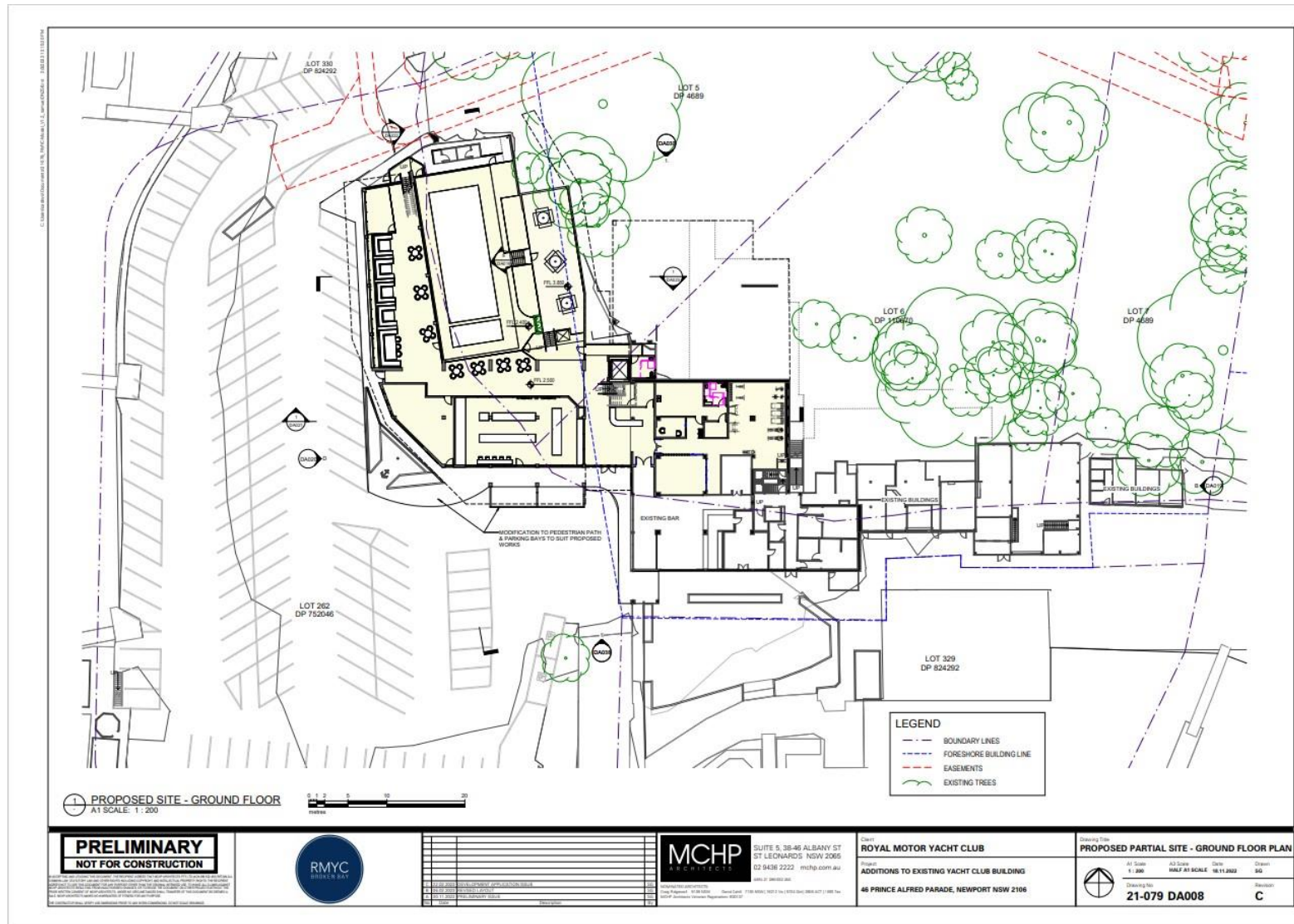
2.3 Proposed works

The proposed works (Figure 2) include the demolition of existing building structures and utilities surrounding the pool and main RMYC for the extension and construction for a new two storey building and associated infrastructure. The new building will include ground disturbing works for several foundation footings. This will also include a new internal lift access, new walkway and associated retaining wall adjacent to the existing slope.

Figure 1: Study Area



Figure 2: The proposed works overlaid onto the study area. (Source: Provided by RMYC).



3.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

3.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (the NPW Act) provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' and 'Aboriginal Places' in NSW. The NPW Act defines an Aboriginal 'object' as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal European extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.

An 'Aboriginal place' is a place gazetted by the Minister, under the Section 84 of the NPW Act:

The Minister may, by order published in the Gazette, declare any place specified or described in the order, being a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act.

Aboriginal objects and places are afforded statutory protection in NSW whereby it is an offence to damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal objects or places without the prior consent of the Director-General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (now Heritage NSW).

Section 87(1) of the NPW Act provides that it is a defence to these provisions if the harm is authorised by an AHIP.

Section 87(2) of the NPW Act provides that

It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 86 (2) if the defendant shows that the defendant exercised due diligence to determine whether the act or omission constituting the alleged offence would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed.

Due Diligence does not provide a defence to the offence of knowingly harming an Aboriginal object.

3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) regulates environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered as part of the environmental approval assessment for any development. This includes impacts or likely impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

There are several development approval mechanisms under the EP&A Act. Major Projects are those that are described as State Significant Development (SSD), considered under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act and State Significant Infrastructure (SSI), considered under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act. The Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) is the determining authority for these projects. Both SSD and SSI were created as a result of the repeal of Part 3A of the EP&A Act in September 2011, however, many of the same conditions apply to these types of projects as did to Part 3A. In

relation to the regulation of Aboriginal cultural heritage, for SSD and SSI projects, there is no requirement to obtain an AHIP for activities that will harm Aboriginal objects. The Due Diligence Code of Practice also specifies that it is not appropriate to undertake a Due Diligence process for Major Projects.

The other approval mechanisms are considered under Part 4, Division 4.3 and Part 5, Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act. Under these approval pathways, the local authority or a Joint Regional Planning Panel (JRPP) is the determining authority. In addition, certain NSW state agencies are self-determining authorities for their own projects. Under these approval mechanisms, the requirements of AHIP are applicable. It is appropriate to undertake a Due Diligence process for projects that are approved under these provisions.

3.2.1 Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Local Government Areas (LGA) are required to prepare Local Environment Plans (LEPs) in accordance with the EP&A Act.

LEPs are an environmental planning instrument which controls development and sets out how land is to be used in an LGA. They are a form of delegated legislation. They apply either to all or part of a local government area and guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this by allocating 'zones' to different parcels of land, such as rural, residential, industrial, public recreational, environmental conservation, and business zones. Each zone has a number of objectives, which indicate the principal purpose of the land, such as agriculture, residential or industry. Each zone also lists which developments are permitted with consent, permitted without consent, or prohibited. All land, whether privately owned, leased or publicly owned, is subject to the controls set out in the LEP. LEPs determine the form and location of new development and provide for the protection of open space and environmentally sensitive areas. LEPs typically have high level controls, like zoning, maximum height and floor space ratios.

The study area is within the Northern Beaches LGA. The LEP for the area is the Pittwater LEP 2014. In this LEP, Aboriginal heritage is protected under schedule 5.10 Heritage Conservation.

3.2.2 Development Control Plan (DCP)

A DCP is a document that provides detailed planning and design guidance to support the planning controls in an LEP. It is prepared by the relevant local authority and must be consistent with the provisions and objectives of an LEP.

The proposed project must comply with Pittwater 21 DCP. The relevant provisions of the DCP regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage are included in Section B, B1.4 Aboriginal Heritage Significance.

4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search

NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on the heritage map for the proposal be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (Client ID 823562) was completed on 26 September 2023 for a search area measuring approximately 4 km² surrounding the study area. The parameters of this search were:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| GDA 1994 MGA 56 | 341042 – 343609m E 6274157 – 6276142m N |
| Buffer | 0 m |
| Number of sites | 16 |
| Client Service ID | 823562 |

The search determined that there are 20 registered Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area. There are zero registered Aboriginal sites within the study area. The distribution of recorded sites within the AHIMS extensive search area is shown in Figure 3. The closest AHIMS site identified in the search is northwest of the study area (AHIMS 45-5 1457, discussed further in section 4.1.1.1 below). A summary of the AHIMS registered sites is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Frequency of site features in AHIMS search results

| Site Types | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Midden | 4 | 20 |
| Shell | 4 | 20 |
| Art (Pigmented or Engraved) with Shell and PAD | 2 | 10 |
| Shelter with Midden | 2 | 10 |
| Shelter with Midden and Burial | 1 | 5 |
| Shelter with Deposit | 1 | 5 |
| PAD | 1 | 5 |
| Axe Grinding Groove | 1 | 5 |
| Aboriginal Resource and Gathering | 1 | 5 |

| Site Types | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Rock engraving and Shelter with Deposit | 1 | 5 |
| Shelter with Art and Midden | 1 | 5 |
| Axe Grinding Groove and Shelter with Midden | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 20 | 100% |

The nature and location of the registered sites is a reflection of the past Aboriginal inhabitation from which they derive, but is also influenced by historical land-use, and the nature and extent of previous archaeological investigations. Certain site types, such as culturally modified trees, are particularly vulnerable to destruction through historical occupation, while others, such as stone artefacts, are more resilient. The most frequent site types to occur surrounding the study area are Middens (20%) and Shell (20%) sites, followed by Shelters with Middens (10%) and Art (Pigmented or Engraved) sites with Shell and PADs (10%). This is consistent with other coastal and estuarine areas of Northern Sydney where Middens are most frequently present along the banks and foreshores of permanent waterways. Broken Bay and its many coves including Pittwater and Salt Pan Cove would have provided an abundance of resources and food including seafood such as rock oysters, cockles, and mussels, evident within the archaeological record (Currie 2008: 15-16; Ku-Rin-Gai Council 2015: 4-5). The prevalence of shelters within the extensive AHIMS search is also consistent with Watgan soil landscape with which the study area is situated within. This soil landscape is characterised by very steep hills and ridges where sandstone boulders and benches are frequently encountered (eSPADE 2023). These sandstone overhangs may provide archaeological evidence of use by Aboriginal people for shelter, art, and grinding grooves. The closest Aboriginal site to the study area is discussed below.

4.1.1.1 AHIMS 45-6-1457

AHIMS ID 45-5-1457 is mapped approximately 730 m northeast of the study area. The site consists of a shell midden comprising of oyster, cockle and mussel shells with charcoal also noted on the floor of the midden. The midden is located near a small creek that flowed into the head of a cove (north east of the study area). The midden was thought to have had a much larger surface expression than what was exposed however due to the site being overgrown with lantana and dense vegetation its full extent could not be observed. The site was described as having been subject to significant impact from wave action that was “eating away” at the site. There are known limitations within the AHIMS database. AHIMS data has been recorded over many years in various geographic recording systems. Due to errors in reprojection of data, the registered location of some sites can be in error of up to 200 metres. The site was recorded in 1979 and geocoordinates are mapped approximately 290 m east of the shoreline. However, a drawing of the midden’s location included in the site card shows the midden is on the foreshore of Salt Pan Cove. Due to this drawing and description of its impacts by wave action, this site has likely been incorrectly mapped and is actually significantly closer to the study area of this report (within roughly 150-200 m).

Figure 3: AHIMS extensive search



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5.0 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

5.1 Douglas Partners Geotechnical Investigation Report (2022)

Douglas Partners conducted Geotechnical investigations in July 2023 on land directly west and south of the study area boundary in the western most carpark within the reclaimed foreshore land. Five boreholes were drilled to a depth range of 3 m to 6.94 m (Douglas Partners 2022: 1-2). The investigation resulted in the following ground deposits:

- Fill comprising of asphalt concrete over fine to medium angular gravel overlaying compacted sandy clay and clayey sand that contained sandstone cobbles and boulders, to depths between 0.77 m to 2.5 m
- Residual soils (clay) comprising sandy clay to depths of 2.6 m
- Bedrock (Laminite) comprising low to medium strength shale/siltstone laminate with interbedded sandstone layers at a depth between 3.3 m to 6.94 m.

6.0 VISUAL INSPECTION

The study area was inspected on 28 September 2023 by Lily Hackett (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) accompanied by Jayson McDonald (CEO, Royal Motor Yacht Club Broken Bay). The aim of the survey was to identify any Aboriginal objects or areas of potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the study area that may be impacted by the proposed works. A photographic record was taken, and a non-differential GPS was used to record the route walked.

The study area comprised a highly built-up area with several commercial utilities and infrastructure associated with the Yacht Club (Figure 4) including the existing building, ground pool (Figure 6), kids play area (Figure 5), heavily landscaped garden beds, several permanent cabanas (Figure 7), and a dining space for the adjacent café. All the native vegetation had been cleared within the study area.

Due to the built-up nature of the study area being entirely covered by brick pavers (Figure 6), artificial turf surrounding the pool and concrete (Figure 9), 0% ground surface was visible. This was reflected in the land that directly bordered the study area covered in bitumen for the several surrounding carparks that also offered 0% ground surface visibility (Figure 10). A small section of exposed clay could be seen in the very northeast of the study area underneath the main club building (Figure 11). This exposure contained no remaining soil deposits other than disturbed clay and bedrock that had been cut into to create the terrace and flat surface for the construction of the above building.

The various retaining walls and cuts into the natural gradient of the ridgeline slope present throughout the study area (Figure 8 and Figure 12) and surrounding carparks, particularly the three terraced car parks slightly north of the study area within the same Yacht Club property (Figure 13) demonstrates this entire portion for foreshore and ridgeline slope has been highly disturbed from levelling to allow for the construction of the RMYC buildings and associated structures. Another exposure was present in one of the carpark terrace cuts slightly north of the study area (Figure 14) that showed the natural soil deposits and any potential Aboriginal archaeological objects had been removed and only the exposed clay and bedrock remained, reflective of the previous exposure within the study area. This gives further evidence of the highly disturbed nature of the entire Yacht Club.

Figure 4: View above the study area and pool from the eastern terrace carpark.



Figure 5: View of the northern side of the study area, north of the pool showing 0 ground surface visibility.



Figure 6: View of the south side of the pool and retaining wall in the back that has cut into the natural gradient of the slope.



Figure 7: The retaining wall and terracing in the east of the study area in front of the main building.

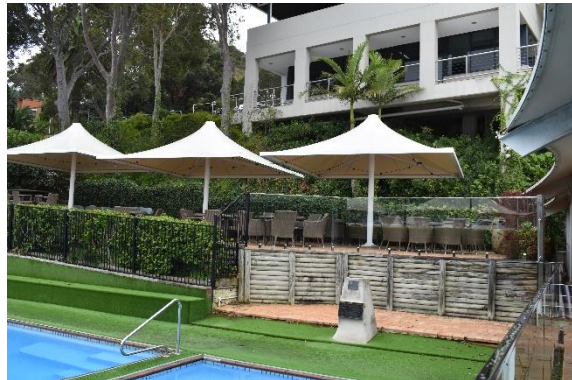


Figure 8: View east up the slope showing the cut into the natural gradient.



Figure 9: Bitumen and brick concrete pavement on the southern boundary of the study area. View north.



Figure 10: Western boundary of the study area where the previous geotechnical assessment took place. View south.



Figure 11: Exposed disturbed clay underneath the main building.



Figure 12: Large cut into the natural gradient of the slope north adjacent the study area.



Figure 13: Terrace and large cut into the natural slope for one of the northern carparks.



Figure 14: Exposed disturbed clay on the carpark terracing slightly north of the study area boundary.



7.0 ABORIGINAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA

Archaeological potential is closely related to levels of ground disturbance. However, other factors are also taken into account when assessing archaeological potential, such as whether the area is within a sensitive landform unit.

7.1 Archaeological sensitive landforms

Particular landforms in NSW are known to have been favoured locations for repeated or long-term occupation and, hence, more likely to retain archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use. The Due Diligence Code of Practice identifies five landscape features that indicate the likely existence of Aboriginal objects these include:

-
- *Within 200m of water, or*
 - *Located within a sand dune system, or*
 - *Located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland, or*
 - *Located within 200m below of a cliff face, or*
 - *Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth (Environment 2010)*
-

The Due Diligence Code recognises that areas around water and near and/or in rock shelters may contain Aboriginal objects as they were frequently utilised by Aboriginal people in the past. This Due Diligence assessment identified that the study area possesses two of the five landscape features known to have potential to contain Aboriginal objects, namely located within 200 m of water and located on a ridgetop, ridgeline or headland. The results of the AHIMS search and site inspection revealed no registered AHIMS sites are located within the boundary of the study area, although the study area has previously been preliminarily assessed (in the client provided email) as having high potential for unrecorded Aboriginal sites.

| Landscape Feature | Presence in study area |
|---|---|
| Within 200m of water | Yes. The study is located along the foreshore of Salt Pane Cove and Pittwater. |
| Located within a sand dune system | No. The study area is not within a sand dune system |
| Located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland | Yes. The study area is located on the lower slope of a steep ridge line and on a costal headland |

Landscape Feature

Presence in study area

Located within 200m below of a cliff face **No.** The study area is not located within 200m below of a cliff face

Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth (Environment 2010) **No.** The study area is not located within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth

7.2 Ground disturbance

Archaeological potential is closely related to levels of ground disturbance. However, other factors are also taken into account when assessing archaeological potential, such as whether artefacts were located on the surface, and whether the area is within a sensitive landform unit according to the predictive statements. The Due Diligence Code of Practice defines disturbed land:

Sec 7.5 (4) For the purposes of this clause, land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the lands surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.

This includes disturbed land via:

- (a) soil ploughing*
- (b) construction of rural infrastructure*
- (c) clearing of vegetation*
- (e) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures*
- (f) construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure)*

The study area has experienced high levels of ground disturbance from the clearance of vegetation, and the construction of the RMYC buildings, associated infrastructure, and carparks. Several cuts to create terraces and retaining walls into the natural gradient of the ridgeline slope observed from historical imagery from the 1970s (Figure 15 and Figure 16) were present within the study area that has significantly disturbed the natural soil deposits of the slope and has therefore resulted in the likely removal of potential Aboriginal objects.

Figure 15: Historical photographs from 1979 shows the reclaimed land within the study area and land to the north being levelled and highly disturbed. (Source: Provided by the RMYC).



Figure 16: Historical photographs from 1979 shows the natural gradient of the slope cut into. (Source: Provided by the RMYC).



8.0 THE DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

The Due Diligence Code of Practice provides a series of questions that must be answered to determine the outcome of the due diligence process. These questions are addressed in Table 3.

Table 3: Due Diligence questions and responses

| Question | Answer | Comment |
|--|--------|--|
| Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees | Yes | Several footings for the construction of the new proposed building will including ground disturbing works. Due to all native vegetation being cleared, no culturally modified trees were present within the study area. |
| Are there any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed AHIMS records • Other sources of information • Landscape features | Yes | The study area is located within two landforms of higher archaeological potential, although no AHIMS registered sites are located within the study area. |
| Can harm to Aboriginal objects be avoided | Yes | Due to disturbance, harm to potential Aboriginal objects within the study area is unlikely. |
| Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects, or that they are likely to be there | No | There are no Aboriginal objects or areas of potential within the study area, due to reclamation, heavily modified landforms and the modification during construction of the yacht club. |
| Is further assessment required | No | No Aboriginal objects or areas of potential were identified within the study area and therefore no further assessment is required. |

9.0 CONCLUSION

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

- Statutory requirements under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as amended
- DECCW Due Diligence Code of Practice
- The results of the AHIMS search and visual inspection
- The likely impacts of the proposed development

It was found that:

- The study area is located within two landforms that have higher archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal objects
- The study area contains high levels of ground disturbance, landform modification, and reclamation
- No registered AHIMS sites are present within the study area and no Aboriginal sites or areas of potential were identified during the visual inspection

The following recommendations are therefore made:

- The study area does not contain and is not likely to contain any Aboriginal objects. It is recommended that no further Aboriginal heritage assessment or investigation are required, and the proposed works can proceed with caution.
- This Due Diligence assessment does not constitute consent to harm Aboriginal objects, nor it is a 'site clearance' mechanism to allow activities to occur in an area where Aboriginal objects are likely or known to be present.
- If Aboriginal objects are discovered during the proposed works, works must stop immediately and an assessment must be undertaken in accordance with Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. If the activity cannot avoid harm to Aboriginal objects, works cannot proceed until an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit has been issued.

10.0 References

Currie, J., 2008, *Bo-ra-ne Ya-goo-na Par-ry-boo-go. Yesterday Today Tomorrow. An Aboriginal History of Willoughby* Willoughby City Council in association with the Aboriginal Heritage Office Northern Sydney Region, Sydney.

Douglas Partners, 2022, Proposed Development 46 Prince Alfred Parade, Newport, Geotechnical Investigation, Prepared for Adams Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd.

eSPADE, 2023, Watgan Soil Landscape, accessed 27/09/2023.

Ku-Ring-Gair Council, 2015, ABORIGINAL HERITAGE AND HISTORY WITHIN THE KU-RING-GAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, prepared for Council by the Aboriginal Heritage Office, accessed 27/09/2023 https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/hptrim/information-management-publications-public-website-ku-ring-gai-council-website-environment/aboriginal_heritage_and_history_within_the_ku-ring-gai_local_government_area_-_july_2018.pdf

APPENDIX A: AHIMS EXTENSIVE SEARCH



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Newport
Client Service ID : 823562

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|----------------|--|---|---------|
| 45-6-0932 | Church Point; | AGD | 56 | 341240 | 6274761 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : - | Burial/s,Shelter with Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-1566 | Bayview; | AGD | 56 | 342349 | 6274142 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Midden | 417 |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-2689 | 1927 Pittwater Rd Midden 2 | AGD | 56 | 342066 | 6274034 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Jim Wheeler | | | | | Permits | 1991 | |
| 45-6-2997 | Hanson's Wharf 3 - PITT 036 | GDA | 56 | 343004 | 6276040 | Closed site | Valid | Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Aboriginal Heritage Office | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-1458 | Salt Pan Cave; | AGD | 56 | 343050 | 6275710 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : -, Shell : - | Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-2603 | WE-S-1 | AGD | 56 | 342780 | 6275920 | Closed site | Valid | Artefact : - | Shelter with Deposit | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Unknown Author | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-0856 | Scotland Island;Refuge Bay; | AGD | 56 | 343325 | 6275716 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-2789 | 1927 Pittwater Rd - PAD | AGD | 56 | 342078 | 6273986 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | | |
| | Contact T Russell | Recorders | Jim Wheeler | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-1564 | Crystal Bay; | AGD | 56 | 343260 | 6274343 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Midden | 417 |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-0859 | Scotland Island;Salt Pan Cove; | AGD | 56 | 343332 | 6275350 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : - | Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-4030 | Pittwater Aboriginal Midden | GDA | 56 | 341778 | 6276119 | Open site | Valid | Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | J Webb | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-1438 | Bayview; | AGD | 56 | 342899 | 6274061 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-3025 | Minkara Shelter 2 PITT 079 | GDA | 56 | 341104 | 6274870 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Aboriginal Heritage Office | | | | | Permits | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 26/09/2023 for Lily (Artefact) Hackett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 341042.0 - 343609.0, Northings : 6274157.0 - 6276142.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 20

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

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Newport

Client Service ID : 823562

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|----------------|--|---|---------|
| 45-6-1371 | Church Point; | AGD | 56 | 341055 | 6274849 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - | Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-2688 | 1927 Pittwater Rd Midden 1 | AGD | 56 | 342118 | 6274082 | Open site | Destroyed | Shell : -, Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Jim Wheeler | | | | | Permits | 1991,2062,2371 | |
| 45-6-2996 | Hanson's Wharf 2 - PITT 024 | GDA | 56 | 343050 | 6276030 | Closed site | Valid | Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Aboriginal Heritage Office | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-1365 | Newport,Irrubel Road; | AGD | 56 | 343344 | 6274710 | Closed site | Valid | Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - | Rock Engraving,Shelter with Deposit | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-3026 | Minkara Shelter 3 - PITT 080 | GDA | 56 | 341124 | 6274820 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Aboriginal Heritage Office | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-0853 | Scotland Island;Salt Pan Cove; | AGD | 56 | 343326 | 6275624 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : - | Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |
| 45-6-1457 | Salt Pan Cove; | AGD | 56 | 343240 | 6275348 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Midden | |
| | Contact | Recorders | ASRSYS | | | | | Permits | | |

** 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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