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ABORIGINAL OBJECTS DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

Royal Far West, 14-22
Wentworth St and 19-21 South
Steyne, Manly NSW,
Gameraigal Land

Prepared for
ROYAL FAR WEST
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GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal object	As defined in the NPW Act, any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
Aboriginal place	As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System: a register of previously reported Aboriginal objects and places managed by the DPC
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the <i>NPW Act</i> .
Archaeology	The scientific study of human history, particularly the relics and cultural remains of the distant past.
Art	Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay.
Artefact	An object made by human agency (e.g. stone artefacts).
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW, 2010).
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
EP&A Act	<i>NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .
Grinding Grooves	The physical evidence of tool making, or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone.
Harm	As defined in the NPW Act, to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or destroy, deface or damage a declared Aboriginal place. Harm may be direct or indirect (e.g. through increased visitation or erosion). Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.

Term	Definition
Isolated find	A single artefact found in an isolated context.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council: corporate body constituted under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> , having a defined boundary within which it operates.
LEP	Local Environment Plan.
Midden	Midden sites are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens may or may not contain other archaeological materials including stone tools.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit. A location considered to have a potential for subsurface archaeological material.
Scarred / Modified Trees	Trees which display signs of human modification in the form of scars left from intentional bark removal for the creation of tools, or which are carved for ceremonial purposes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by Royal Far West ('the proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) at the Royal Far West Manly property. The ADD was undertaken in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code'), and included the following:

- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Site inspection of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

The assessment concluded that:

- No Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- One previous Aboriginal archaeological investigation has been identified that directly addresses the subject area. The Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2011) report concluded:
 - that there is moderate to high cultural significance for the subject area.
 - There is moderate potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the subject.
- The subject area is located in the Narrabeen and Woy Woy soil landscapes and within 100m to a water source. These are archaeologically sensitive landscape features. Geotechnical investigation confirms that natural sands extend to depths greater than 8m across the subject area.
- Historical activities, including construction of buildings including basement levels and historical utilisation of the subject area are determined to have caused low-moderate ground disturbance across the subject area.
- As there could be the potential for Aboriginal sites in the subject area, it is recommended further works should be undertaken.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.
- Further archaeological assessment and investigation of the subject area in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment is required in accordance with the Due Diligence Code. This should be undertaken in accordance with the relevant requirements:
 - *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010) (The Code).
 - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (The Consultation Guidelines).
 - *Guide to Investigating Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
 - The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter).

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Royal Far West ('the proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) for proposed alterations and additions to the Royal Far West Manly property, at the corner of Wentworth Street and South Steyne at Manly, NSW, on the traditional lands of the Gameraigal people (the subject area). This land is legally referred to as Lot 101 DP 1247422 and Lot 100 DP 1276056. The current works are proposed to be undertaken under a Local Development Application (DA).

The ADD was undertaken to investigate whether development of the subject area will harm Aboriginal objects or places and determine whether the subject area presents any Aboriginal archaeological and heritage constraints. The current report presents the results of the ADD.

The ADD followed the generic steps of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code') shown in Figure 4 below. The ADD included the following:

- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Site inspection of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is bound by Wentworth Street to the north and South Steyne to the east. The site is located within the Manly Town Centre and is approximately 50m away from Manly Beach. See Figure 5 and Figure 6 for regional location and subject area.

The subject area is approximately 6000m² and consists of 2 lots, Lot 101 DP 1247422 and Lot 100 DP 1276056. The lots include Drummond House (22 Wentworth Street, Manly), the CCK building, a playground, Royal Far West School, George Moncrieff Barron Wing and the Norman Drummond Building (14-18 Wentworth St, Manly).

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

The project sees the implementation of Stages 3 and 4 of the Concept Approval (Application # MP10_0159) and involves the retention of the previously constructed Stages 1 and 2 (hospital facility "Centre for Excellence" now known as the "CCK" building) as well as alterations and additions to Drummond House and the construction of mixed-use buildings which incorporate tourist and visitor accommodation, residential apartments and retail/ commercial uses with basement parking and landscaping.

In summary the works include:

- Demolition of the rear wings of Drummond House.
- Excavation of the site for the provision of car parking.
- Adaptive reuse and internal reconfiguration of the remaining portions of Drummond House.
- Construction of new rear additions to Drummond House.
- Relocation of children's play area to an internal courtyard area for security and safety.
- Construction of a retail and commercial use space to Wentworth Street with accommodation above.
- Construction of a new consistent building along South Steyne providing further accommodation.
- Two levels of basement to depths of approximately 6.18m.

community consultation was not undertaken as part of the ADD, nor was any assessment of significance of the subject area undertaken.

The ADD was limited to Aboriginal archaeological resources and does not consider historical archaeological remains or built heritage items.

Not all AHIMS site cards were ordered and cross checked due to varied constraints. For future assessments all site cards should be cross checked to identify inconsistencies in the data.

Urbis understand excavations have been carried out for the CCK building to the south-west of the subject area by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist. This report has not been sourced and should be reviewed for the ACHA.

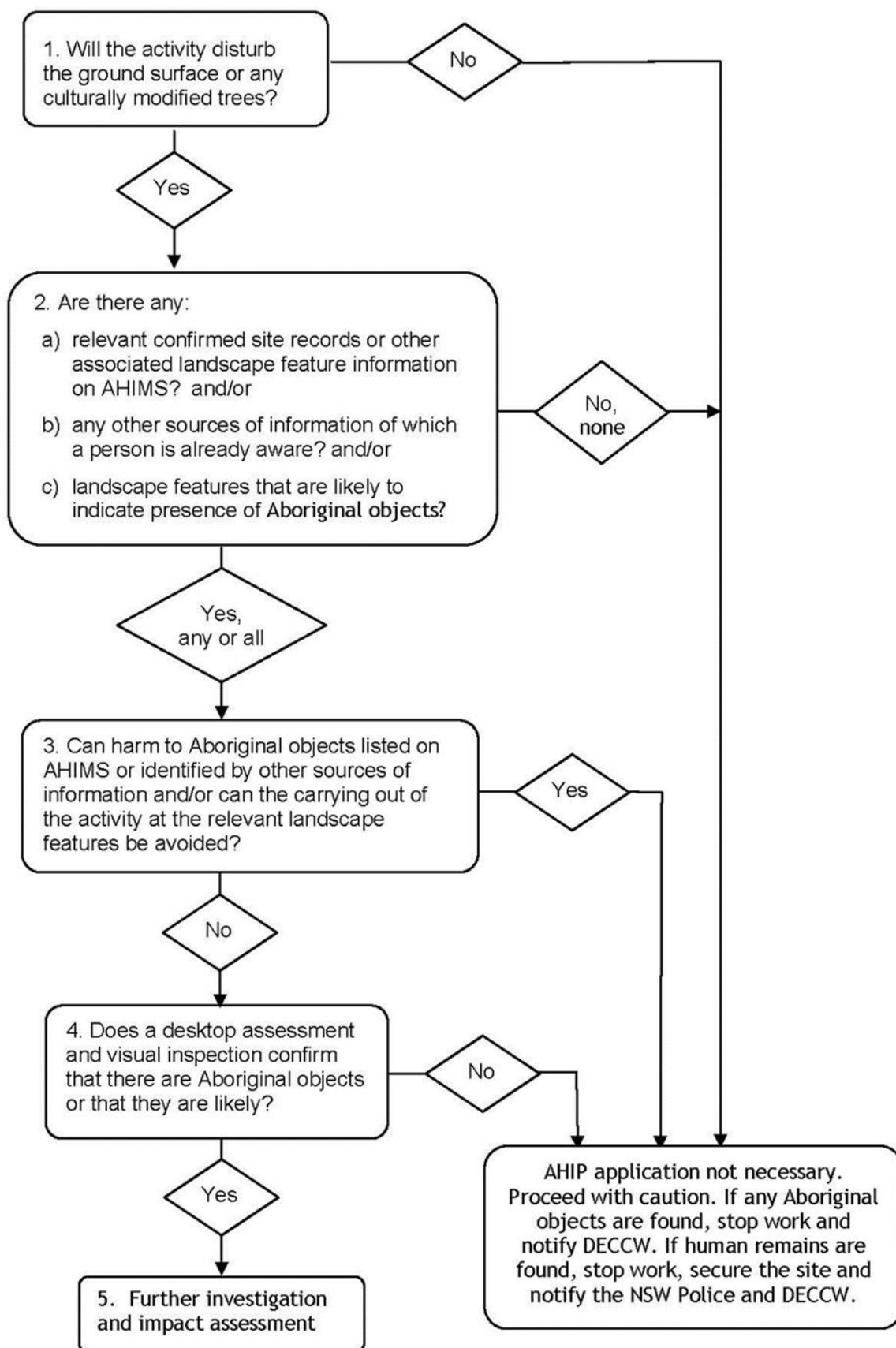


Figure 4– Generic due diligence assessment
Source: DECCW, 2010

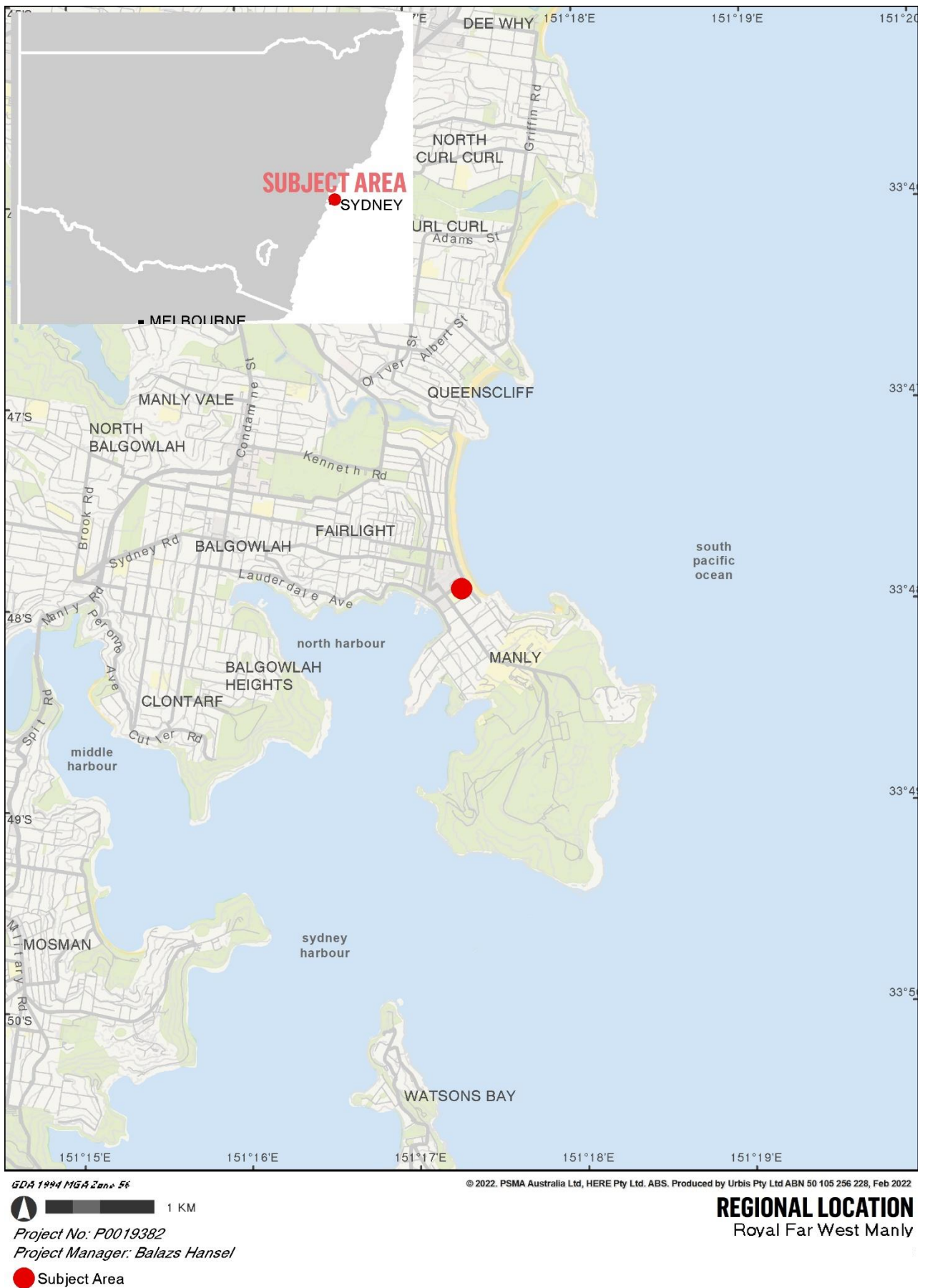
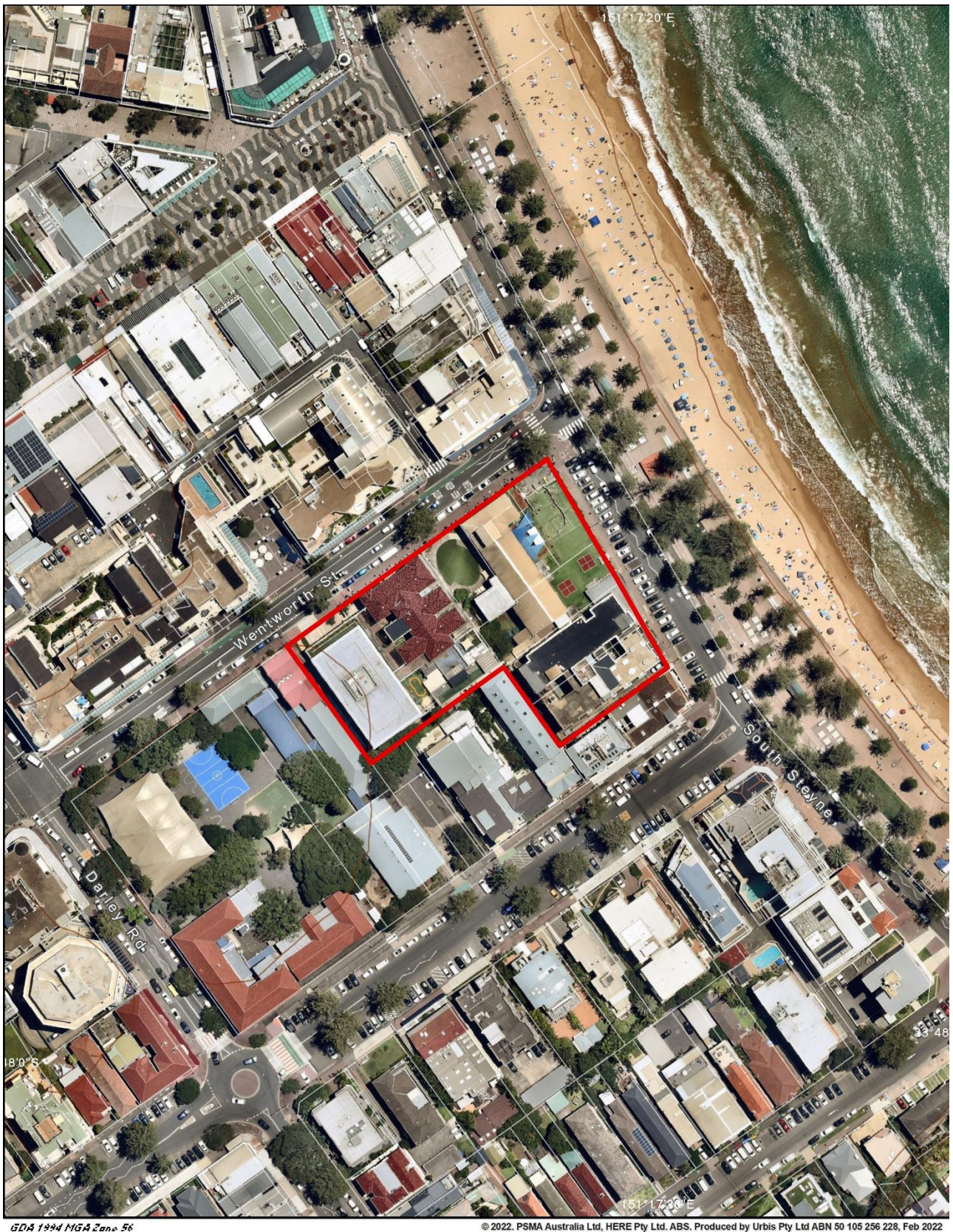


Figure 5- Regional location



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

40 M

Project No: P0019382

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area — Contours

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Location of the Subject Area

Royal Far West Manly

Figure 6- Location of the subject area

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. HERITAGE CONTROLS

The protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage items, places and archaeological sites within New South Wales is governed by the relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislation. These are discussed below in relation to the present subject area.

2.1.1. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Management of Aboriginal objects and places in NSW falls under the statutory control of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). Application of the NPW Act is in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Reg).

Section 5 of the NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places as follows:

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

Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act.

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects, defining two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences - that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating an Aboriginal place - against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (the NPW Regulation).

Section 86 of the NPW Act identifies rules and penalties surrounding harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. These are identified as follows:

- (1) *A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.*

- (2) *A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—2,000 penalty units.*

- (4) *A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.*

- (5) *The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.*

- (6) *Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.*
- (7) *A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.*
- (8) *If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused did not know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).*

Section 87 (1), (2) and (4) of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under s.86. The defences are as follows:

- The harm was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (s.87(1)).
- Due diligence was exercised to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87(2)).

Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the NPW Regulation or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87(3)).

The present ADD follows the Due Diligence Code and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal objects would be harmed by the proposed redevelopment of the subject area, consistent with s.87(2) of the NPW Act.

2.1.2. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

In 2004, a new Commonwealth heritage management system was introduced under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act protects any items listed in the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The National Heritage List (NHL) is a list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. It was established to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation.

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL.

2.1.3. Manly Local Environment Plan 2013

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires each LGA to produce a Local Environment Plan (LEP). The LEP identifies items and areas of local heritage significance and outlines development consent requirements.

The subject area falls within the Northern Beaches and is subject to the Manly Local Environmental Plan 2012 Under Section 5.10(2) of the LEP, development consent is required for:

- (a) *demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—*
 - (i) *a heritage item,*
 - (ii) *an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) *a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) *altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(e) erecting a building on land—

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land—

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

The ADD was undertaken to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological resources are present within the subject area.

2.1.4. Manly Development Control Plan 2013

The EP&A Act requires each LGA to produce a Development Control Plan (DCP).

The subject area is subject to the Manly Development Control Plan 2013. Section 3.2 Heritage Considerations states:

3.2.1.1 Development in the vicinity of heritage items, or conservation areas

a) In addition to LEP listings of Environmental Heritage (LEP Schedule 5), this DCP requires consideration of the effect on heritage significance for any other development in the vicinity of a heritage item or conservation area.

b) Proposed development in the vicinity of a heritage item or conservation area must ensure that:

i) it does not detract or significantly alter the heritage significance of any heritage items,

conservation area or place;

ii) the heritage values or character of the locality are retained or enhanced; and

iii) any contemporary response may not necessarily seek to replicate heritage details or character of heritage buildings in the vicinity, but must preserve heritage significance and integrity with complementary and respectful building form, proportions, scale, style, materials, colours and finishes and building/street alignments.

c) The impact on the setting of a heritage item or conservation area is to be minimised by:

i) providing an adequate area around the building to allow interpretation of the heritage item;

ii) retaining original or significant landscaping (including plantings with direct links or association with the heritage item);

iii) protecting (where possible) and allowing the interpretation of any archaeological features; and

iv) retaining and respecting significant views to and from the heritage item.

The ADD was undertaken to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal heritage significance are present within the subject area.

2.2. HERITAGE LISTS & REGISTERS

A review of relevant heritage lists and registers was undertaken to determine whether any Aboriginal cultural heritage items are located within the curtilage of, or in proximity to, the subject area.

2.2.1. Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database is a database of heritage items included in the World Heritage List, the National Heritage List (NHL), the Commonwealth Heritage list (CHL) and places in the Register of the National Estate. The list also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken on 8th February 2022. No items of Aboriginal Heritage within or in proximity to the subject area were identified.

2.2.2. NSW State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a database of heritage items in NSW which includes declared Aboriginal Places, items listed on the SHR, listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed of local heritage significance on a local council's LEP.

A search of the SHR was completed on 8th February 2022. The search showed no Aboriginal heritage listings.

2.3. SUMMARY

The statutory context of the subject area is summarised as follows:

- Searches of the Australian Heritage Database and State Heritage Inventory did not identify any Aboriginal heritage items within the curtilage of the subject area.
- The present ADD follows the Due Diligence Code and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal objects would be harmed by the proposed development of the subject area, thus addressing s.87(2) of the NPW Act, Section 5.10 (2) of the Manly LEP 2013 and Section 3 of the Manly DCP 2013.

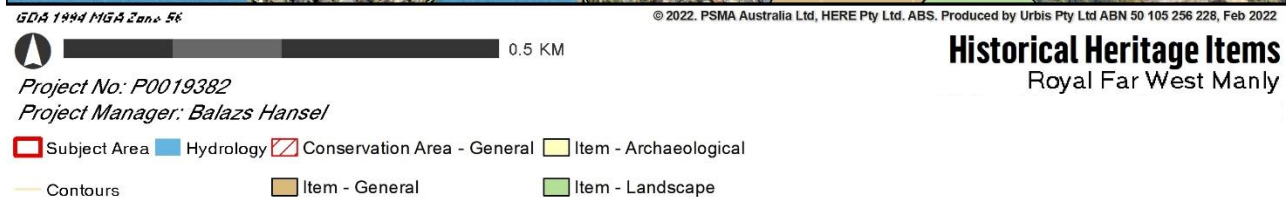


Figure 7- Heritage items in proximity to subject area

3. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

An assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage within a particular subject area requires an understanding of the archaeological and environmental contexts in which the area is situated. The following is a review and analysis of those contexts for the present subject area.

3.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A summary of background research for Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within and around the subject area is provided below, including search results from the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and consideration of previous archaeological investigations pertinent to the subject area.

3.1.1. Past Aboriginal Land Use

Previous archaeological assessments across the Cumberland Plain provide important data on Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology. An understanding of the archaeological landscape within the subject area can be developed through this analysis.

Aboriginal occupation in the Sydney region encompasses at least 20,000 years with dates of 13,000 before present (BP) at Shaws Creek in the Blue Mountain foothills; 11,000 BP for Mangrove Creek and Loggers Shelter and c. 20,000 BP at Burrill Lake on the NSW South Coast (Attenbrow 2002).

The majority of sites in the Sydney region have been dated to within the last 3,000 to 5,000 years, with many researchers proposing that occupation intensity increased during this period. This apparent intensity of occupation may have been influenced by rising sea levels. By about 6,500 BP, seas had risen to their present levels.

Radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from sand sheet contexts in proximity to the Cooks River have indicated occupation to the late Pleistocene (McDonald 2005). Older occupation sites along the now submerged coastline would have been flooded, with subsequent occupation concentrating and utilising resources along the current coastlines and changing ecological systems in the hinterland and the Cumberland Plain (Attenbrow 2002).

The Manly area is the traditional country of the Gameraigal, with the Gayamaygal people being the group most frequently attributed to living in this area, also referred to as the Kai'ymaygal, Gayamaygal, Gamaragal or Cameragal (Karskens 2015). The life of the Aboriginal people in the area is described by Paul Irish:

'Aboriginal people lived on a daily basis in groups known as bands, which were made up of the male members of a clan, their wives (married in from other clans) and children, and unmarried female clan members. As such, they were multilingual groups comprising members of different clans, given them connections and rights to much broader areas than single-clan estates' (Irish 2017).

The Gayamaygal people were based on the coast and utilised the sea and Sydney Harbour for resources including their diet, which primarily included fish, shellfish and seabirds (Karskens 2015). The harbour was also culturally significant for canoeing and fishing.

Following colonisation, Manly's Aboriginal people were well-known amongst the Europeans for their strength and their karajdi (doctors) (Karskens 2015). Governor Phillip first explored the Port Jackson area by boat, reaching Manly Cove. According to his journals, the Aboriginal men were curious and waded out to meet the Europeans, challenging them (Karskens 2015). The area was given the name 'Manly' by Phillip after the impressive display of the Aboriginal people's strength here. The area was also referred to as "down the harbour" or "North Arm" before "Manly" became popular.

Within colonial history, Manly is infamous as the site from which the Aboriginal men Arabanoo, Colebee and Bennelong were abducted in Governor Phillips desperate attempt to force interactions between the European and Aboriginal communities in Sydney.

3.1.2. Previous Archaeological Reports

Previous archaeological investigations may provide invaluable information on the spatial distribution, nature and extent of archaeological resources in a given area. A summary of the most pertinent reports to the subject area are provided below.

3.1.2.1. Reports in Subject Area

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2011. Royal Far West, Manly Beach NSW. Cultural Heritage Assessment and Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

The document produced by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA 2011) provides an overview of Aboriginal archaeological sites and Aboriginal historical association with the Manly area in general and the Royal Far West Health Scheme (at the time) to aid in an assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Royal Far West (RFW) health facilities at Manly. It determined that the presence of a sand body indicates moderate potential for Aboriginal objects to be retained in sub-surface deposits.

A burial site was recorded in the East Esplanade Reserve at the end of Ashburners Street. The records for this site are limited to a Sydney Morning Herald article for 28th January 1938 which indicated it was unearthed by Council workers in the Reserve. It is not known whether the remains were forwarded to the Australian Museum, although this is likely to have occurred.

On the basis of the topography and the underlying Quaternary sands of the Manly isthmus and where relatively undisturbed sands might be expected, the types of Aboriginal sites that are likely to have been located here include burials and open occupation sites containing shell midden, stone artefacts and/or hearths.

The study by MDCA (2011) identified three areas which appear to have sustained fewer disturbances from construction and related activities (Figure 8).

However, MDCA stated there could be no definitive determination at that stage (2011) that the subject land does not contain any Aboriginal archaeological remains. The areas defined as sensitive (Figure 8) may or may not contain Aboriginal objects and they may or may not contain Potential Archaeological Deposit [PAD].

In 2011 MDCA did not know the structure or condition of the sand deposits underlying the site. There remained a possibility for Aboriginal burials (either in situ or human remains disturbed by previous land use activities) and similarly a possibility for isolated remnants of former (now buried) land surfaces to be present in less disturbed areas of the site within which Aboriginal archaeological remains may also survive. In 2011 there was little information on the sand body across the isthmus which could have guided an archaeological examination of the sand body. MDCA stated that it is possible the sand deposits are greatly truncated and there remains little of the upper units which might contain artefact bearing deposit.

MDCA (2011) determined that an archaeologist and a representative of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council should conduct test excavation in the sensitive areas immediately following demolition in these areas and prior to demolition in neighbouring areas. The archaeological investigation would aim to identify presence or absence of Aboriginal archaeological remains as may be resident on or within former land surfaces. The timing of the investigations is logistically tied to the demolition phase of the project as access to the subsurface deposits is currently limited by buildings and concrete surfaces. The recommended test excavation and monitoring of initial post-demolition excavation works were intended to clarify/refine the overall archaeological sensitivity of the subject land and potentially preclude the need for further test excavation or monitoring work. MDCA recommended that Aboriginal archaeological test excavation and monitoring should be conducted in tandem with historical archaeological investigations as may be recommended.

MDCA (2011) recommended that: 1. While the work of the Royal Far West scheme is celebrated for its vision and humanitarianism, it can be especially celebrated that the scheme was non-discriminatory. Consideration should be given to commemorating the work with Aboriginal communities, mothers, and children throughout its history.

2. At the commencement of any earthworks or remediation works on site the excavation workers be provided Cultural Heritage Awareness Induction by a qualified archaeologist and a representative of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. The induction should ensure that workers can identify cultural remains so that they can be managed appropriately.

3. An Aboriginal archaeological test excavation be conducted within the areas identified as archaeologically sensitive immediately following demolition of the court surfaces of the Far West School and the concrete slab surface of the rear car park of the Elsie Hill building and across the footprint of the Terrace should it not be retained. These areas should be investigated before neighbouring demolition to avoid contamination of sediments. The test excavations should be co-ordinated with any historical archaeological investigations as may be recommended.

Based on the findings of this study, the subject area is determined to have moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential at the subject area for Aboriginal objects due to the sand body present within the subject area.

Additionally, historical records indicate Aboriginal campsites in the vicinity of the subject area following colonisation, suggesting that there exists potential for contact archaeological deposits associated with this period of use.



Figure 8- 2011 Royal Far West Scheme subject area is noted in red. The current subject area is noted in green. Areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity is in blue.

Source: MDCA 2011

3.1.2.2. Regional Assessments in General Area

Table 1- Regional Archaeological Context

Consultant- Year- Place	Summary of Assessment	Relevance to subject area
McCardle Cultural Heritage, 2008, Proposed Redevelopment at the Australian Institute of Police Management at North Head, Manly.	This report is an indigenous archaeological assessment for the proposed redevelopment at the Australian Institute of Police Management at North Head, Manly. It aimed to identify areas of indigenous cultural heritage value and to develop management recommendations. The report looked at previous studies in the area and made a predictive model to anticipate sites. The research found that midden sites, open camps and isolated finds were the most likely site types in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Similar coastal environment and soil landscape. ▪ Close proximity to subject area. ▪ Suggests that due to past land use and absence of natural resources, the potential for evidence of past occupation depends upon the level of disturbance in the subject area.
Godden Mackay, 1991, North Head Archaeological Site Survey.	Archaeological survey of the North Head site, the intention of which was to determine the nature, distribution, and significance of Aboriginal and Historic sites within the study area. The study identified shelters with art, middens and deposits, rock engravings, middens and campsites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Showed the range of site types in the general area and how disturbed they would be due to public access. ▪ Concludes that sites were more likely to be found in proximity to fresh water and in undisturbed areas.
Attenbrow and Conyers, 1983, Quarantine Station.	This report details a survey for National Park and Wildlife Service to add the Quarantine Station to Sydney Harbour National Park. Many sites were identified including engraving sites, open middens, burials, shelters with middens and potential archaeological deposits. The Quarantine area had been cleared of vegetation, had patches of erosion, grassed areas, buildings and exposed sandstone outcrops. The recommendations of the study were that the sites should be preserved, and that action should be taken to prevent damage or destruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shows precedence for site types in regional area. ▪ Sites were identified in a mostly undisturbed context, which contrasts to the subject area that is more disturbed.

3.1.3. AHIMS Database

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the NPW Act. 'Aboriginal objects' is the official term used in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. The terms 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' and 'sites' are used herein to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 8th February 2022 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 657385) for an area of approximately 3 km x 3 km. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area is provided in Table 2 and Figure 9 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 10 and Figure 11. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. The results of the search are discussed below.

Table 2– Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 657385)

Site Type	Context	Total	Percentage
Rock Engraving	Open	24	23%
Midden	Open	23	22%
Shelter with Midden	Closed	16	16%
Shelter with Art	Closed	9	9%
Isolated Find	Open	7	7%
Shelter with Artefact	Closed	6	6%
Burial	Open	3	3%
Grinding Grooves	Open	3	3%
PAD	Closed	3	3%
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	Open	2	2%
Quarry	Open	2	2%
Burial with Midden	Open	1	1%
PAD with Midden	Open	1	1%
Shelter	Closed	1	1%
Shelter with Art and Midden	Closed	1	1%
Stone Arrangement	Open	1	1%
Total		103	100%

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or sites in a specified area as it lists recorded sites only identified during previous archaeological survey effort. The wider surroundings of the subject area and the region in general have been the subject of various levels and intensity of archaeological investigations during the last few decades. Most registered sites have been identified through targeted, pre-development surveys for infrastructure and maintenance works, with the restrictions on extent and scope of those developments.

In the broader search area, a total of 112 Aboriginal objects and 2 Aboriginal places are registered (see Table 2). Three were recorded as not being a site, four were recorded as destroyed/ partially destroyed and two sites were restricted information and so were excluded from analysis.

The majority of the sites identified within the search area, 65% (n=67) were open sites with 35% (n=36) being closed sites. The most common type of site identified within the search area were Rock Engravings which comprised of 23% (n=24) of the total site types.

Middens, Shelters with Middens and Shelters with Art comprised 47% (n=48) of identified site types within the search area. 19% (n=19) of identified sites included Middens which shows the prevalence of the site in the area due to its coastal location.

Generally, disturbance across the Manly area has impacted the type of sites encountered and registered with AHIMS, with much of the development in the region occurring prior to the 1970s, when the AHIMS database commenced.

The two Aboriginal Places are Reef Beach Aboriginal Resting Place (ID No. 79) and Quarantine Station Resting Place (ID No. 80). As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.

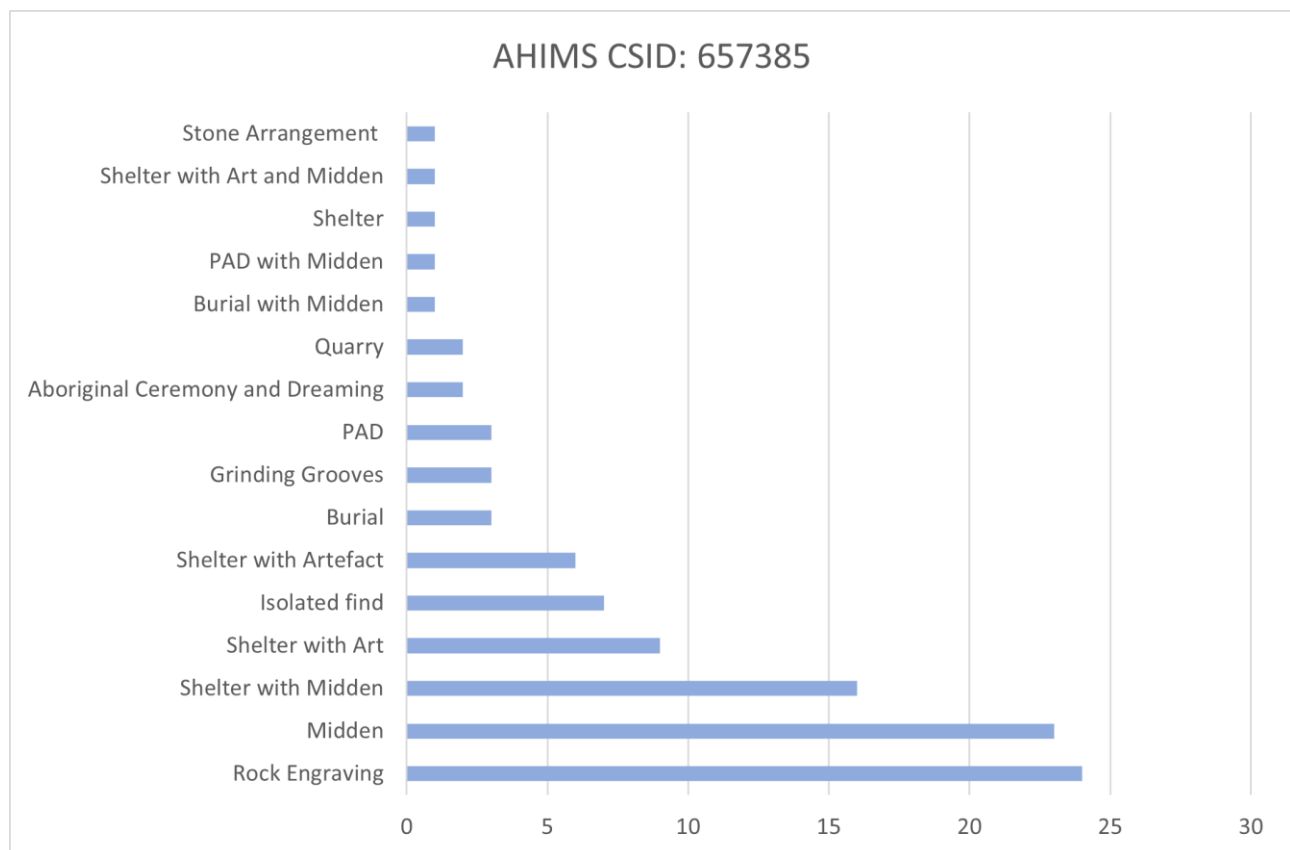
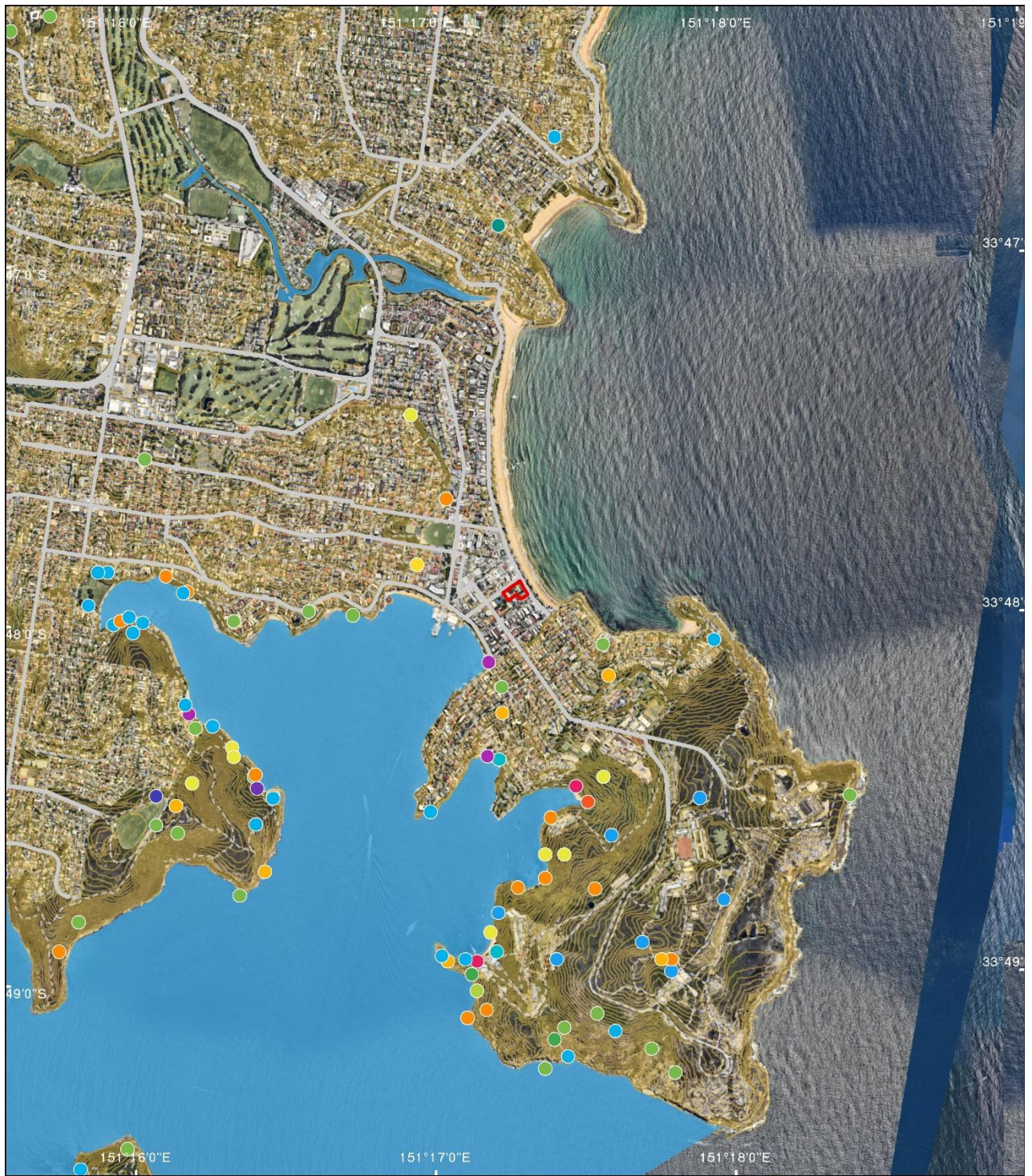


Figure 9- Site types within the extensive search area



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1 KM

Project No: P0019382

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

AHIMS Sites in Extensive Search area Royal Far West Manly

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Subject Area | ● Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming | ● Midden | ● Shelter with Art |
| — Contours | ● Burial | ● PAD | ● Shelter with Art and Midden |
| — Hydrology | ● Burial with Midden | ● PAD with Midden | ● Shelter with Artefact |
| ● Grinding Grooves | ● Quarry | ● Rock Engraving | ● Stone Arrangement |
| ● Grinding Grooves | ● Shelter | | |
| ● Isolated find | | | |

Figure 10- Map of AHIMS sites in extensive search area



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AHIMS Sites in Extensive Search area Royal Far West Manly

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Subject Area | ● Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming | ● Midden | ● Shelter with Art |
| — Contours | ● Burial | ● PAD | ● Shelter with Art and Midden |
| — Hydrology | ● Burial with Midden | ● PAD with Midden | ● Shelter with Artefact |
| | ● Grinding Grooves | ● Quarry | ● Shelter with Midden |
| | ● Grinding Grooves | ● Rock Engraving | ● Stone Arrangement |
| | ● Isolated find | ● Shelter | |

Figure 11- Map of AHIMS sites in proximity to subject area

3.1.4. Conclusions Drawn from Archaeological Context

The following conclusions are drawn from the archaeological background information, including AHIMS results and pertinent regional archaeological investigations:

- The Manly area was rich in natural resources and was occupied by the Gayamaygal people.
- Based on the previous study by Mary Dallas (2011), the subject area has moderate potential for subsurface Aboriginal objects due to the soil landscape containing sand dunes, a notably archaeologically sensitive landscape feature.
- Previous archaeological reports in the area show that there are many site types in the area such as midden sites, open camps and isolated finds. They were found to more likely occur in undisturbed contexts within the North Head National Parks.
- The AHIMS Extensive search found 112 Aboriginal sites were present within a 3km search radius, with the most frequent site type being Rock Engravings and Middens. Additionally, two Aboriginal Places were registered on the AHIMS Search as being within the broader vicinity, which are Reef Beach Resting Place (ID No. 79) and the Quarantine Station Resting Place (ID No. 80). Neither Place is located within the subject area.
- No Aboriginal sites from the AHIMS Extensive Search were located within the subject area. However, AHIMS site #45-6-2090 'East Esplanade Reserve' is recorded as a burial site and is within 1km of the subject area.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of a subject area is relevant to its potential for Aboriginal objects and places. Aboriginal objects may be associated with certain landscape features that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. Landscape features that are considered indicative of archaeological potential include rock shelters, sand dunes, waterways, waterholes and wetlands. Conversely, disturbance to the landscape after Aboriginal use may reduce the potential for Aboriginal objects and places. An analysis of the landscape within and near to the subject area is provided below.

4.1. TOPOGRAPHY

The present subject area is located at the isthmus leading into the Manly Peninsula. An isthmus is a narrow strip of land that connects two larger landmasses and separates two bodies of water. This landform would have been of strategic importance and utilised heavily by Aboriginal people transiting between the headland and mainland. As such this landform is associated with moderate to high Aboriginal archaeological potential.

4.2. SOIL LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

The subject area is located within the Sydney Basin bioregion and primarily within the Narrabeen Soil Landscape (9130na), although the western portion of the subject area is at the margins of the Woy Woy Soil Landscape (9130ww).

The Narrabeen Soil Landscape is described as residing on beaches and coastal foredunes on marine sands. Soils are described as deep (>200 cm) Calcareous Sands (Uc1.11, Uc1.12) on beaches, with Siliceous Sands (Uc1.21, Uc1.22) and occasional calcareous compressed sands on foredunes. Dominant soil materials include loose orange shelly beach sand and loose yellowish-brown quartz sand.

The Woy Woy Soil Landscape is described as residing on level to gently undulating non-tidal beach ridges on marine sands. Soils are described as deep (>200 cm) Siliceous Sands (Uc1.22, Uc5.11) and occasional Podzols (Uc2.3) on sandy rises, Humus Podzols (Uc4.2) in poorly drained areas and Calcareous Sands (Uc1.11, Uc1.13) near beaches. Dominant soil materials include dark brown loose loamy sand, grey loose sand and brown loose sand.

Predictive modelling based on previous archaeological studies identifies sand dune systems, such as the Narrabeen and Woy Woy Soil Landscapes, as generally having high potential for Aboriginal objects.

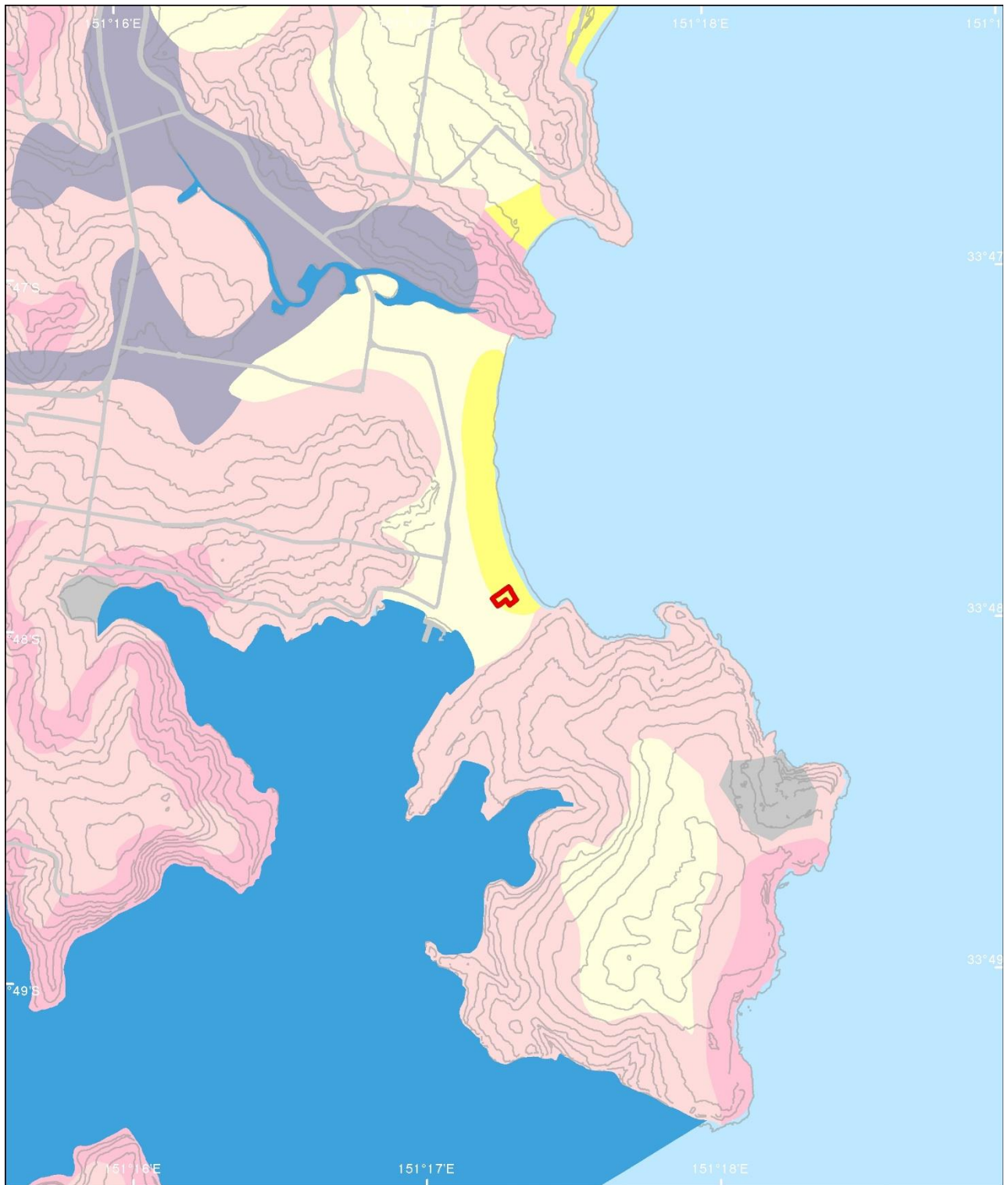
The depth of natural soils is relevant to the potential for archaeological materials to be present, especially in areas where disturbance is high. In general, as disturbance level increases, the integrity of any potential archaeological resource decreases. However, disturbance might not remove the archaeological potential even if it decreases integrity of the resources substantially. The deep soils of the Narrabeen Soil Landscape in which the subject area is located may mitigate the effects of ground disturbance on archaeological potential, with natural soils likely to occur where disturbance does not exceed or reach 2m in depth.

4.3. HYDROLOGY

The subject area is located on an isthmus, with the Pacific Ocean approximately 100 to the east and North Harbour approximately 250m to the south-west. Predictive modelling based on previous archaeological studies indicates that sites can be anticipated to be higher in frequency and density within approximately 200m of water, including coastlines. This prediction is reinforced by the analysis of the AHIMS presented in Section 3.1.3 above. The proximity of the subject area to the coastline suggests a high potential for the deposition and subsequent identification of Aboriginal objects in the subject area.

4.4. VEGETATION

There is no remnant vegetation currently present within the subject area due to historical land clearance. At the time of European settlement, the subject area would likely have been covered by spinifex grassland/herbland and closed-scrub, consistent with the foredunes of the Narrabeen Soil Landscape. The western portion of the subject area may have merged with the closed-scrub and low eucalypt woodland of the Woy Woy landscape. Resources would include a variety of floral and faunal species that may have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.



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1 KM

Project No: P0019382

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Subject Area | Aeolian (AEnh) | Beach (BEna) | Disturbed Terrain (DTxx) | Swamp (SWwa) |
| Hydrology | Aeolian (AEnp) | Colluvial (COha) | Erosional (ERgy) | Water |
| Hydrology 200m Buffer | Aeolian (AEww) | Colluvial (COwn) | Erosional (ERla) | |
| Contours | | | | |

Figure 12- Soil Landscapes and Hydrology

4.5. HISTORICAL GROUND DISTURBANCE

Historical ground disturbance, either through human activity (e.g. soil ploughing, construction of buildings and clearing of vegetation) or natural processes (e.g. erosion), can reduce the archaeological potential of a site. Ground disturbance may reduce the spatial and vertical integrity of archaeological resources and expose sub-surface deposits.

4.5.1. Historical Overview

Refer to Historical Archaeological Assessment (Urbis, 2022, under different cover) for detailed historical overview. Generally, the subject area was granted following settlement in the early 19th century and has been subject to development since c.1870s. Development across the subject area has intensified from this time to present day, where much of the subject area is developed with only minimal areas of lower disturbance. However, as identified above, soils which naturally occur within the subject area are anticipated to include deep sands, which are therefore likely to have been retained despite disturbance.

4.5.2. Analysis of Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs from 1943, 1951, 1978, 2022 (See Figure 13) were analysed to develop an understanding of ground disturbance within the subject area. Observations from analysis of the aerial photographs are provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Analysis of historic aerial imagery

Year	Observation
1943	<p>In this aerial, the subject area and the majority of the surrounding landscape show evidence of dense urban development which has inevitably caused various levels of disturbance. The buildings associated with the earlier 19th century have since been demolished.</p> <p>In the north-eastern of the subject area, Luna Park is operational, as seen by the circular carousels or merry-go-rounds. There are additional structures in proximity to Luna Park (to the west and south). These structures are likely associated with Luna Park as they disappear roughly at the same time, see 1978 aerial. There is a section of vacant land along South Steyne, near the central boundary of the subject area. This is the only visible section of land within the subject area that has not been subject to development.</p>
1951	<p>This aerial shows that Drummond House underwent renovation works including construction of additional level as compared to the 1943 aerial (modifications to the roof). Most of the subject area remains largely unchanged with the exception of some building modifications to the rear of Drummond House.</p> <p>The vacant land previously identified in the 1943 aerial has slightly reduced by the addition of another structure.</p>
1978	<p>In the 1978 aerial, there has been further changes in the subject area. Residential structures to the west of Drummond House have been demolished and replaced with structures associated with the Far West Children's Home and Scheme.</p> <p>Luna Park has since ceased operations and has been replaced with the Far West School Building. The eastern section of the former Luna Park boundary has been converted into a children's playground.</p> <p>The vacant land mentioned above remains largely unchanged.</p>
2022	<p>The rear of Drummond House has been extended to accommodate extra facilities.</p> <p>The buildings along the western side of Drummond House (as seen in 1978 aerial) have since been demolished and replaced with the current CCK Building and associated basement. The excavations associated with the two-levelled basement may have resulted in the removal of natural soils and subsequent archaeological deposits in this area.</p>

Year	Observation
	Additionally, the vacant land remains open space and has been incorporated into the children's playground.

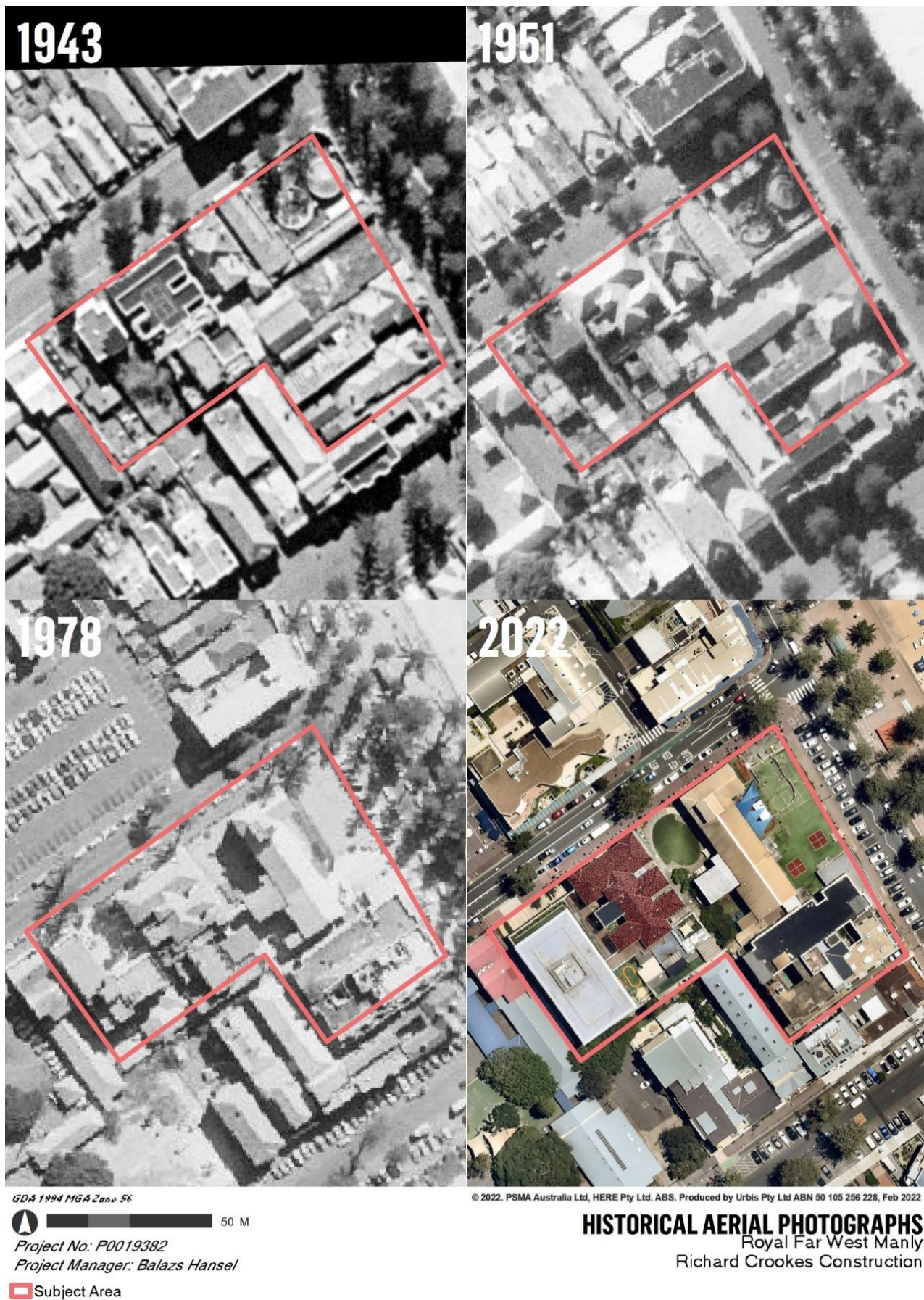


Figure 13- Historical aerals from 1943-2022

4.5.3. Conclusions Drawn from Environmental Context

The following conclusions are drawn from the above assessment of the environmental context of the subject area:

- The landscape features within the subject area are all consistent with landscape features identified in the Due Diligence Code of Practice as containing high Aboriginal archaeological potential.
- Topographically, the subject area is on an isthmus, which is a sensitive landform and would have been utilised as a land passage between North Head (a significant site to Aboriginal people) and the mainland. This landform is associated with moderate to high Aboriginal archaeological potential.
- The soil landscapes are the Narrabeen and Woy Woy Soil Landscapes, which contain sand dune complexes, with sand depths extending beyond 2m. Sand dunes generally have high potential for Aboriginal objects, and this potential is retained despite subsequent disturbance in areas where disturbance does not extend greater than 2m.
- The subject area is within 100m of a water source to the east and to the west being situated on the northern end of the Manly peninsula. Proximity to water is a known factor in the decision of campsite selection and is generally regarded as an important factor when determining Aboriginal archaeological potential. The proximity of the Ocean to the east and North Harbour to the west of the subject area suggests high potential for Aboriginal objects in the area.
- No original vegetation remains due to historical land clearance, reducing the potential for modified trees to be retained to nil.
- The historical aerial analysis concluded that that the area has been subject to historical ground disturbance through the construction of buildings and earthworks, however generally it is unlikely that this disturbance would have completely removed or disturbed Aboriginal archaeological deposits due to the depth of natural soils.

5. TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The following investigations of the subject area were undertaken to test the validity of the desktop assessment findings. These investigations were undertaken by appropriately qualified personnel.

5.1. SITE INSPECTION

An inspection of the subject area was undertaken on 23rd February 2022 by Urbis Senior Archaeologist Meggan Walker, with Urbis Consultant Sarah Hawkins in attendance.

The site inspection included a walk over of all areas easily accessible (due to the sensitivities of the site) including garden and playground areas (see Figure 14-Figure 15). Ground surface visibility (GSV) was approximately 0%, with the only areas of exposure associated with ongoing geotechnical works. No Aboriginal objects were identified during the inspection. Areas of GSV were seen to contain mixed sandy soil, with geotechnical holes containing a portion of mixed sandy soil and natural sand (see Figure 16-Figure 17 and Section 5.2). Areas with underground services were also inspected, with service lines marked near geotechnical investigation areas (see Figure 18). The site inspection also identified a height difference between the school playground to the north-east and the footpath of South Steyne (see Figure 19), suggesting fill may have been imported to level the playground area.

The site inspection confirmed the presence of basement levels below the CCK building and partially below Drummond House and the Far West School building. The basement below CCK was viewed from the exterior and extends across the building footprint. The basement below Drummond House is small and is only located in a portion of the eastern central wing (Figure 20). Urbis note a second basement is known to occur, however this was not inspected during the site inspection. The basement below the Far West School building is similarly small and only encompasses a small portion of the south of the building (Figure 21).

No Aboriginal objects were identified during the site inspection.

The site inspection identified that soils are likely to be intact in portions of the subject area, and that basement levels are not extensive across the site. Generally, disturbance is therefore unlikely to have removed archaeological potential.



Figure 14 – View north-east, playground area to east of Far West School building



Figure 15 – view south, playground area and garden, to west of Far West School building.



Figure 16 – Geotechnical investigation area, note mixed sandy fill removed from corehole (hand-augered), west of George Moncrieff Baron Wing.



Figure 17 – area of exposure associated with previous geotechnical work, north-east playground.

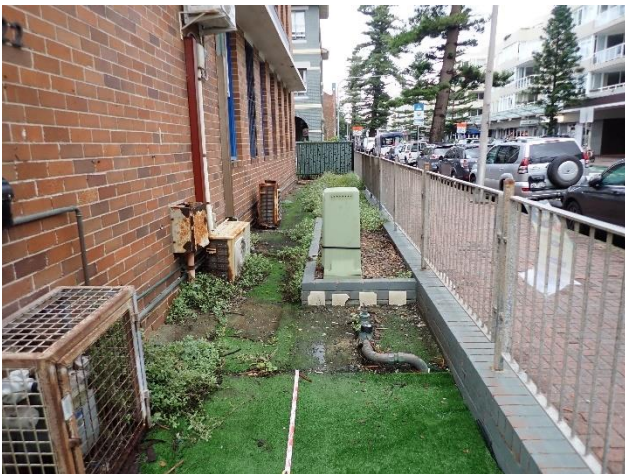


Figure 18 – View west, of services to the north of Far West School building.



Figure 19 – view west, slope between playground area and footpath level.



Figure 20 – basement level, Drummond House.

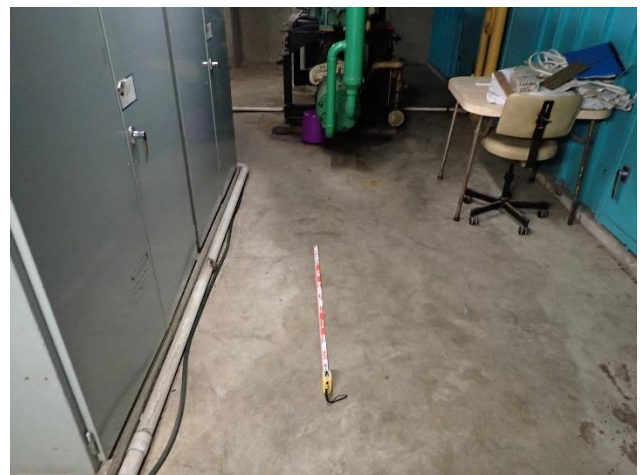


Figure 21 – basement level, Far West School Building.

5.2. GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

Geotechnical investigations were undertaken at the subject site in early 2022. This geotech included six ground monitoring wells across the north and south-eastern portions of the site, two of which refused (location not indicated) (refer Figure 22). The results of the geotechnical investigations are discussed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Borehole logs

MW #	Depth	Description
MW201	0.0-0.15m	Concrete
	0.15-0.75m	Fill/sand – fine to medium, dark grey and red-brown with sub-rounded igneous gravels, trace silt, moist.
	0.75-8m	Sand – varied colours/densities, natural sand. Borehole discontinued at 8m. Natural basal clay not reached.
MW202	0.0-0.15m	Concrete
	0.15-0.6m	Fill/sand – fine to medium, grey and brown with sub-rounded igneous gravels, trace silt, moist
	0.6-1.5m	Fill/sand – fine to medium, orange-brown, slightly cemented, moist.
	1.5-8m	Sand- varied densities, natural sand. Borehole discontinued at 8m. Natural basal clay not reached.
MW203	0.0-0.1m	Concrete
	0.1-0.7m	Bore discontinued – auger refusal on possible brick footing or concrete slab*
MW203b	0.0-0.13m	Concrete
	0.13-2.0	Fill/sand – fine to medium, dark grey and dark brown, with gravel sized brick and concrete fragments, moist. Possible brick footing between 1.1-1.5m*
	2.0-8.0m	Sand -varied densities, natural sand. Borehole discontinued at 8m. Natural basal clay not reached.
MW204	0.0-0.15m	Concrete
	0.15-1.0m	Fill/sand, fine to medium, dark brown, trace brick fragments, moist. Orange-brown and red-brown below 0.9m
	1.0	Borehole discontinued, auger refusal on possible concrete slab*
MW204b	0.0-0.13m	Concrete
	0.13-2.2m	Fill/sand – fine to medium, grey and brown, with sub-rounded igneous gravels, trace silt moist

MW #	Depth	Description
	2.2-8.0m	Sand, varied densities, natural sand. Borehole discontinued at 8m. Natural basal clay not reached.

The geotechnical results confirm the presence of natural sand to great depths across the subject area, generally >8m. The borehole refusal at MW203 and 204, and location of structural materials in MW203b confirms the presence of potential historical archaeological deposit in this area, discussed in the HAIA (Urbis, 2022). The depth of natural soils increases archaeological potential across the site and in areas of disturbance, where natural sand could persist below basement levels with depths <8m.

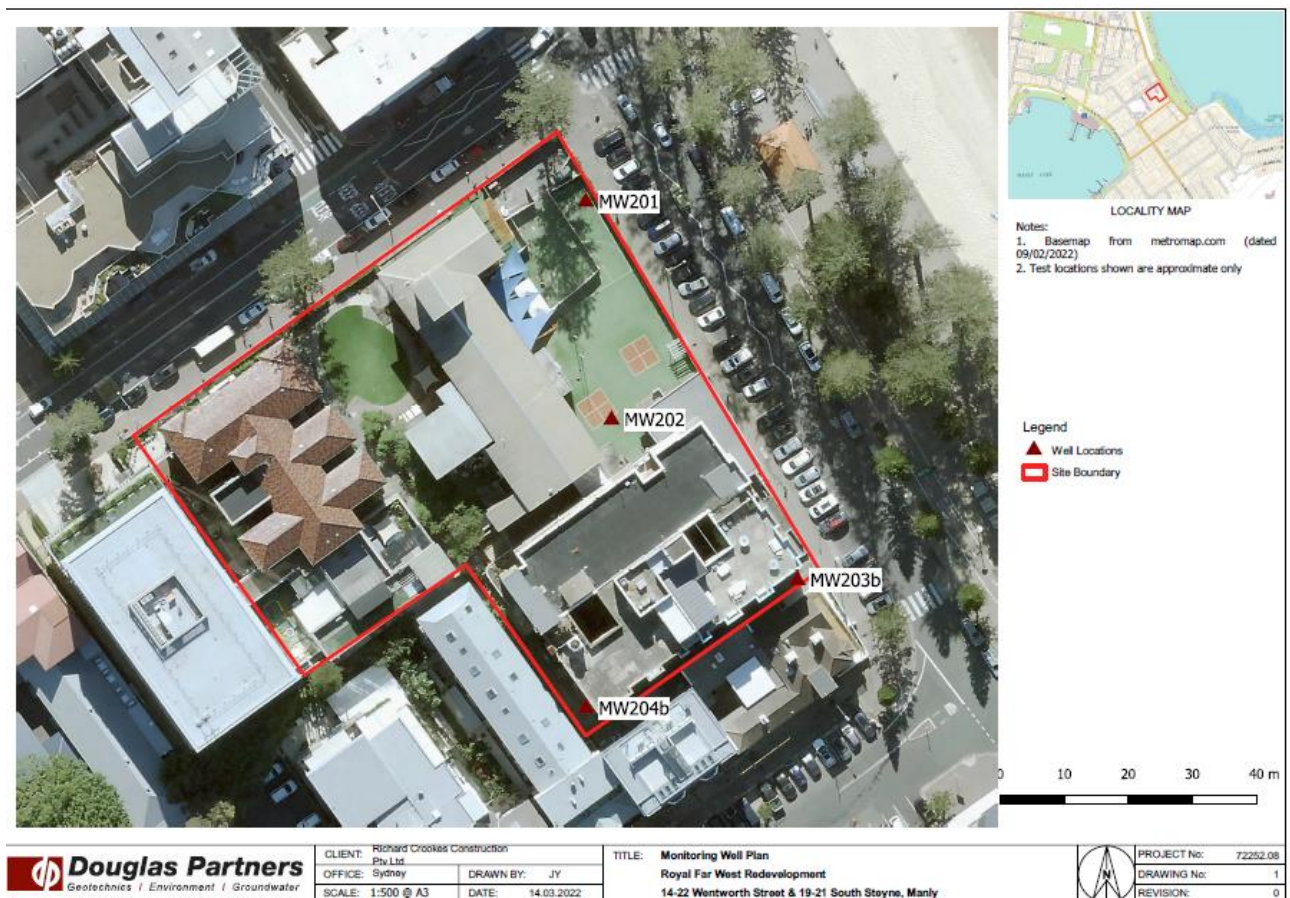


Figure 22- Location of ground monitoring wells

6. PREDICTIVE MODEL

A predictive model may be used to estimate the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use in a subject area. A predictive model should consider variables that may influence the location, distribution and density of sites, features or artefacts within a subject area. Variables typically relate to the environment and topography, such as soils, landscape features, slope, landform and cultural resources.

The general process archaeologists employ to determine the likelihood of any particular site type (artefact scatter, shelter, midden etc) occurring within a given subject area requires the synthesis of information for general distribution of archaeological sites within the wider area including:

- Detailed analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the same region.
- Presence or absence of landscape features that present potential for archaeological resources (human occupation, use) such as raised terraces adjacent to permeant water.
- Analysis of the geology and soil landscape within the subject area which allows for a determination to be made of the type of raw material that would have been available for artefact production (silcrete, tuff, quartz etc) and the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resource within the subject area.
- Investigation of and determination of the level of disturbance/historical land use within the subject area which may impact on or remove entirely any potential archaeological material.

An indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area is provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5 – Indicative process for determining the potential presence of a site

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
High	Low level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Moderate	Moderate level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Low	High level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.
Nil	Complete ground disturbance (i.e. complete removal of natural soil landscape); or no archaeologically sensitive landscape features and no archaeological sites within subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.

6.1. TYPICAL SITE TYPES

A range of Aboriginal site types are known to occur within New South Wales. Site types that are typically encountered in the Cumberland Plain are described below.

Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. In the Sydney region engravings tend to be located on the tops of Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges where vistas occur. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay. Pigment art within the Sydney region is usually located in areas associated with habitation and sustenance.

Artefact Scatters/Camp Sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Camp sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich surrounds would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area.

Bora / Ceremonial Sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.

Burials of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is due to the fact that most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distance. Soft, sandy soils on, or close to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.

Contact Sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.

Grinding Grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone. They may be associated with creek beds, or water sources such as rock pools in creek beds and on platforms, as water enables wet-grinding to occur.

Isolated Finds represent artefactual material in singular, one off occurrences. Isolated finds are generally indicative of stone tool production, although can also include contact sites. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers.

Middens are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens often occur in shelters, or in eroded or collapsed sand dunes. Middens occur along the coast or in proximity to waterways, where edible resources were extracted. Midden may represent a single meal or an accumulation over a long period of time involving many different activities. They are also often associated with other artefact types.

Modified Trees are evidence of the utilisation of trees by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches

and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments. The removal of bark exposes the heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toeholds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees. These sites most often occur in areas with mature, remnant native vegetation. The locations of scarred trees often reflect an absence of historical clearance of vegetation rather than the actual pattern of scarred trees. Carved trees are different from scarred trees, and the carved designs may indicate totemic affiliation; they may also have been carved for ceremonial purposes or as grave markers.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near third order streams and above; ridge lines, ridge tops and sand dune systems.

Shelters are places of Aboriginal habitation. They take the form of rock overhangs which provided shelter and safety to Aboriginal people. Suitable overhangs must be large and wide enough to have accommodated people with low flooding risk. Due to the nature of these sites, with generic rock overhangs common particularly in areas with an abundance of sandstone, their use by Aboriginal people is generally confirmed through the correlation of other site types including middens, art, PAD and/or artefactual deposits.

6.2. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The likelihood of the site types described above occurring within the present subject area is assessed in Table 6 below. The assessed archaeological potential of the subject area is mapped in Table 6 below.

Table 6 – Predictive Model

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Art	The subject area does not include any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs that would be indicative of the potential for rock art. The likelihood of any concealed rock overhangs or sandstone outcrops being present within the subject area is low.	Low
Artefact Scatters / Campsites	The landscape features of the subject area are indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use and the potential for artefact scatters / campsites. The likelihood of artefact scatters and campsites are moderate-high.	Moderate-High
Bora / Ceremonial	The topography and hydrology of the subject area are indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use and the potential for bora / ceremonial sites. due to its location. However, historical ground disturbance across the entire subject area reduces the potential for bora / ceremonial sites to be retained on the surface, and due to their surface presentation would likely not be identifiable in a sub-surface capacity.	Low
Burial	The subject area is situated in sandy soil and in close proximity to water therefore does retain potential for burials. An AHIMS burial site (#45-6-2090) is located within 1 km to the subject area. There is therefore moderate-high potential for burials to occur.	Moderate-High

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Contact site	The location of the subject area and known contact in the region between Aboriginal owners and European colonisers indicates potential for contact sites to occur.	Moderate
Grinding Grooves	The subject area does not display any landscape features that would indicate grinding groove activities. However, there are recorded AHIMS sites of rock engravings nearby.	Low
Isolated Finds	The landscape features of the subject area are indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use and the potential for isolated finds. The likelihood of isolated finds are moderate-high.	Moderate-High
Midden	The subject area is in close proximity to a water source, indicating moderate potential to retain archaeological resource such as middens.	Moderate
Modified Trees	The subject areas location could have been indicative of the potential for modified trees however the land clearance associated with European development has reduced the potential for this to occur to nil.	Nil
PAD	The retention of natural soils within the subject area results in moderate-high potential for PADs to occur.	Moderate-High
Shelters	The subject area does not contain any landscape features associated with shelters. The likelihood of any shelters being present in the subject area is low.	Low

7. DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

7.1. OVERVIEW OF DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects and places in NSW. Section 87 (2), Part 6 of the NPW Act ensures that a person who exercises 'due diligence' in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence, outlined by Section 86 of Part 6 of the NPW Act, if they later unknowingly harm an object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

The Due Diligence Code (DECCW, 2010) was developed to help individuals and/or organisations to establish whether certain activities have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects within a given proposed activity footprint. Following the generic due diligence process (Figure 4), which is adopted by the NPW Regulation, would be regarded as 'due diligence' and consequently would provide a defence under the NPW Act.

The due diligence process outlines a set of practicable steps for individuals and organisations to:

1. Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or likely to be, present in an area.
2. Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
3. Determine whether an AHIP application is required to carry out the harm.

The present assessment follows the steps of the due diligence process and provides clear and concise answers. Where necessary the present assessment provides detailed description to every aspect of the due diligence code to ensure the compliance of the proposed development and assessment of any Aboriginal heritage constraints.

7.2. IS THE ACTIVITY A LOW IMPACT ACTIVITY FOR WHICH THERE IS A DEFENCE IN THE REGULATIONS?

NO.

The NPW Regulation removes the need to follow the due diligence process if the proposed activity is a low impact activity which is prescribed as a defence against prosecution for an offence under section 86(2) of the NPW Act. The following low impact activities are prescribed in the NPW Regulation:

- Certain maintenance work on land that has been disturbed.
- Certain farming and land management work on land that has been disturbed.
- Farming and land management work that involved the maintenance of certain existing infrastructure.
- The grazing of animals.
- An activity on land that has been disturbed that comprises exempt development or was the subject of a complying development certificate issued under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- Certain mining exploration work on land that has been disturbed.
- Certain geophysical work.
- The removal of isolated, dead or dying vegetation, but only if there is minimal disturbance to the surrounding ground surface.
- Seismic surveying on land that has been disturbed.
- The construction and maintenance of ground water monitoring bores on land that has been disturbed.
- Environmental rehabilitation work including temporary silt fencing, tree planting, bush regeneration and weed removal, but not including erosion control or soil conservation works (such as contour banks).

It is important to note that this defence does not apply to situations where you already know there is an Aboriginal object and does not authorise harm to known Aboriginal objects.

The proposed works involves earthworks associated with construction to depths of approximately 5.3m and therefore is not listed as a low impact activity for which a defence against prosecution under section 86(2) of the NPW Act is prescribed under the NPW Regulation.

7.3. STEP 1 – WILL THE ACTIVITY DISTURB THE GROUND SURFACE?

YES.

The proposed works include demolition and construction of two new buildings and a playground, with excavation proposed in portions of the subject area to 5.3m.

7.4. STEP 2A – ARE THERE ANY RELEVANT CONFIRMED SITE RECORDS OR OTHER ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE FEATURE INFORMATION ON AHIMS?

NO.

The AHIMS database records no Aboriginal sites within the curtilage of, or near to, the subject area (see Section 3.1.3 above). There is no information recorded in the AHIMS database about landscape features of relevance to the determining the presence of Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the subject area (see Section 3.1.3 above).

7.5. STEP 2B – ARE THERE ANY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION OF WHICH A PERSON IS AWARE?

YES.

The Due Diligence Code requires identification of any other sources of information, such as previous studies, reports or surveys, relevant to identifying the presence of Aboriginal objects within the subject area.

There is a previous study by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists that suggests there is moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential at the subject area for Aboriginal objects due to the sand body present within the subject area (see Section 3.1.2 above).

7.6. STEP 2C – ARE THERE ANY LANDSCAPE FEATURES THAT ARE LIKELY TO INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS?

YES.

The Due Diligence Code specifies the following landscape features are indicative of the likely presence of Aboriginal objects: areas within 200 m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines; areas located within a sand dune system; areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; areas located within 200m below or above a cliff face; and areas within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

The subject area is located in the Narrabeen and Woy Woy soil landscape (sand dune complex), located on the isthmus of the Manly Peninsula and within 100m of a water source which are archaeologically sensitive landscape features under the Due Diligence Code. The landscape features of the subject area therefore indicate the likely presence of Aboriginal objects according to the Due Diligence Code and as such, further investigation is required.

7.7. 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?

Subject to further investigation.

The Due Diligence Code specifies that this step only applies if the proposed activity is on land that is not disturbed or contains known Aboriginal objects. As discussed in Section 3.2.5, historical development and utilisation of the subject area is determined to have caused ground disturbance across the subject area. However, this is not to a significant degree that it would have removed potential to retain Aboriginal objects.

The desktop assessment confirmed that there are no Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS though the previous investigation by Mary Dallas indicated the sandy body within the site requires further investigation (see Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 above).

As identified in Section 7.6, there are a number of landscape features which indicate high Aboriginal archaeological potential and as such further investigation is required to identify if Aboriginal objects are present in a subsurface capacity within the subject area.

7.8. STEP 4 – DOES THE DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND VISUAL INSPECTION CONFIRM THAT THERE ARE ABORIGINAL OBJECTS OR THAT THEY ARE LIKELY?

YES – LIKELY.

The Due Diligence Code specifies that this step only applies if the proposed activity is on land that is not disturbed or contains known Aboriginal objects. As discussed in Section 3.2.5, historical development and utilisation of the subject area is determined to have caused ground disturbance across the subject area, although this ground disturbance is unlikely to have resulted in the complete removal or disturbance of the natural soil profile, and therefore Aboriginal objects have high potential to occur in a subsurface capacity across the subject area.

The desktop assessment confirmed that there are no Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS though the previous investigation by Mary Dallas indicated the sandy body within the site requires further investigation (see Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 above).

Further investigation is required to determine if Aboriginal objects are present. This will include the site inspection that is yet to be undertaken.

7.9. OUTCOME OF DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the Due Diligence Code and outlined in Figure 4, the above assessment has determined that further investigation is required to assess impacts to potential Aboriginal cultural heritage identified within the subject area.

Urbis recommends an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) be undertaken for the subject area in accordance with the following requirements:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010) (The Code).
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (The Consultation Guidelines).
- *Guide to Investigating Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter).

The ACHA should include a detailed field survey with Aboriginal stakeholders and may eventuate that an archaeological excavation program is undertaken to inform a determination of archaeological potential, significance and mitigate harm across the subject area.

Early commencement of the ACHA process would de-risk the proposed development and avoid any costly delays associated with the project timeline.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present report was prepared to investigate whether development of the subject area has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Due Diligence Code, and included the following:

- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

The assessment concluded that:

- No Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- One previous Aboriginal archaeological investigation has been identified that directly addresses the subject area. The Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2011) report concluded that:
 - There is moderate to high cultural significance for the subject area.
 - There is moderate potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the subject.
- The subject area is located in the Narrabeen and Woy Woy soil landscapes and within 100m to a water source. These are archaeologically sensitive landscape features. Geotechnical investigation confirms that natural sands extend to depths greater than 8m across the subject area.
- Historical activities, including construction of buildings including basement levels and historical utilisation of the subject area are determined to have caused low to moderate ground disturbance across the subject area.
- As there could be the potential for Aboriginal sites in the subject area, it is recommended further works should be undertaken.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.
- Further archaeological assessment and investigation of the subject area in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is required in accordance with the Due Diligence Code. This should be undertaken in accordance with the relevant requirements:
 - *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010) (The Code).
 - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (The Consultation Guidelines).
 - *Guide to Investigating Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
 - The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter).

9. REFERENCES

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DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 8th June 2022 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Royal Far West (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of ADD (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A

AHIMS RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 08 February 2022

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

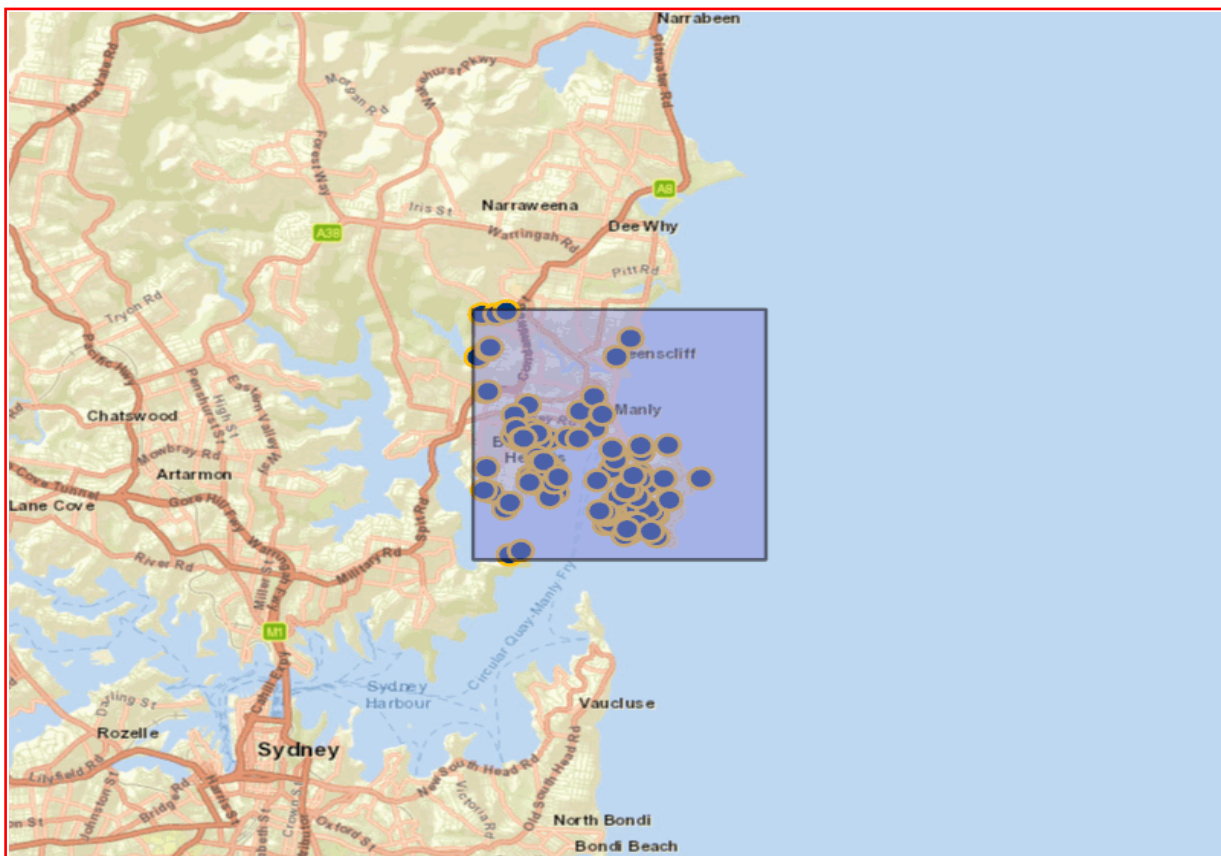
Attention: Kirsten Downey

Email: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 338562.026 - 344562.026, Northings : 6255835.0 - 6261835.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Kirsten Downey on 08 February 2022.

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 Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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

ID	Aboriginal Place Name
79	Reef Beach Resting Place
80	Quarantine Station Resting Place

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 \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW 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 Heritage NSW 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 : P0019382 RFW Manly

Client Service ID : 657411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2462	North Head;Cannae Pt. 2; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341190	6256760	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
45-6-3034	Wellings Reserve #1 MAN 079 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	339584	6258630	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
45-6-2889	Wellings Reserve 2 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	339634	6258680	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
45-6-2343	Dobroyd Cave <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	340160	6257210	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
45-6-0008	Manly <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	340627	6259202	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	
45-6-1465	North Head Cannae Point 3 <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341100	6256750	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	40
45-6-0729	Spring Cove;North Head; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341942	6257399	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
45-6-2851	NH 3 <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	342055	6257430	Open site	Not a Site	Habitation Structure : 1		
45-6-2853	Artillery School IF-1 <u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	AGD	56	342250	6256700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
45-6-1467	North Head Cannae Point 1 <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	342250	6256760	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	40
45-6-2039	Store beach <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341600	6257180	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-2149	Quarantine Office Quarantine Station, North Head <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341660	6256760	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1809,1911
45-6-1664	North Head <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341200	6256460	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-2857	NH 4 - Shelter <u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	AGD	56	341250	6256600	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
45-6-1525	North Head;Quarantine; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341300	6256500	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/02/2022 for Kirsten Downey for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 338562.026 - 344562.026, Northings : 6255835.0 - 6261835.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 112

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.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1846	Quarantine Beach,;	AGD	56	341320	6256900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Tessa Corkill <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3035	Wellings Reserve #5 MAN 085	GDA	56	339484	6258670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3030	Jellicoe Street MAN 025	GDA	56	339889	6257855	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2088	Yellow Stencil Cave;	AGD	56	339990	6257850	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1220	Manly View Cave;North Harbour;Dobroyd;	AGD	56	340000	6257800	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1434	Reef Beach;Balgowlah;	AGD	56	340100	6257700	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2463	North Head;Cannae Pt. 3;	AGD	56	341100	6256750	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Search Archaeological Enterprises <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3986	Little Manly Beach Kiosk	GDA	56	341468	6257978	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Tory Stening <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2461	North Head;Cannae Pt,;	AGD	56	342200	6256760	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	4837
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Search Archaeological Enterprises <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3886	North Head Lookout Grooves Site 2	GDA	56	342373	6256368	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Nicholas Skelton <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0730	Manly;North Point;	AGD	56	342396	6257591	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Eugene Stockton <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2854	Artillery School IF-2	AGD	56	342100	6256850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0725	Manly.	GDA	56	341484	6258350	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Fred McCarthy <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2493	North Head deposit	AGD	56	341630	6257490	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kate Sullivan <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1460	North Head The Old Mans Hat 2	AGD	56	341700	6256410	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	40

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0019382 RFW Manly

Client Service ID : 657411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2858	Boiler Room PAD, QS-007	AGD	56	341350	6256800	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0965	Balgowlah;200 FT Cave;	GDA	56	338734	6259820	Closed site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1149	Clontare;	GDA	56	338804	6257980	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1030	Gypsy Beach Cave	AGD	56	339100	6256800	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3036	Burtens Bush #1 MAN 083	GDA	56	339454	6258940	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2091	Dobroyd Head;	AGD	56	339710	6257410	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0703	North Harbour;Forty Baskets Beach 1;	GDA	56	339874	6258210	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Rock Engraving,Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2505	Southern End 40;Baskets Beach;	AGD	56	339890	6257960	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	D Burns,G Wellham					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0706	Manly;Fairlight;	GDA	56	340104	6258690	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1033	Manly;Flattened Lantana Cave;	AGD	56	340200	6257600	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1162	Spring Cove;Hollow Cave;	AGD	56	341900	6257700	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2459	North Head;The Old Man's Hat 1;	AGD	56	341720	6256260	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Search Archaeological Enterprises					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2748	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Dean Kelly					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2856	Flaked Glass 1 - North Head	AGD	56	341225	6256685	Open site	Valid	Ochre Quarry : 1		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0019382 RFW Manly

Client Service ID : 657411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	S Scanlon	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt				Permits		
45-6-2860	Luggage Sheds, QS - 009	AGD	56	341250	6256750	Open site	Valid	Earth Mound : 1		
	Contact	S Scanlon	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt				Permits		
45-6-0964	Balgowlah	GDA	56	338804	6259840	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact		Recorders	Mr.R Taplin				Permits		
45-6-2082	Fairlight cave;	AGD	56	339650	6258730	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact		Recorders	Michael Guider				Permits		
45-6-2308	Cobblers Beach 2	AGD	56	339210	6255680	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact		Recorders	Michael Guider				Permits		
45-6-0260	Balgowlah;North Harbour Reserve;	GDA	56	339354	6258770	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact		Recorders	Eugene Stockton				Permits		
45-6-1008	Balgowlah,	GDA	56	339864	6258841	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact		Recorders	ASRSYS				Permits		
45-6-2081	Cathedral Rock/Honeycomb cave	AGD	56	339800	6258480	Closed site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact		Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office				Permits	3140,3372	
45-6-0261	Reef Beach 1	GDA	56	340223	6257831	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Midden	723,98264,98975
	Contact		Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),M.J Walker,Eugene S				Permits	1924	
45-6-0710	Manly	GDA	56	340489	6258740	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact		Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits		
45-6-3048	Ronald Reserve Shelter WARR 194	GDA	56	341754	6261180	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact		Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office				Permits		
45-6-0728	North Head;Spring Cove;	AGD	56	341926	6258222	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact		Recorders	Eugene Stockton				Permits		
45-6-0530	Old Mans Hat Quarantine Station;North Head;	AGD	56	341600	6256200	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact		Recorders	R Jehre				Permits		
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				Permits		
45-6-2086	Dally Park cave;	AGD	56	340940	6258790	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact		Recorders	Michael Guider				Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2239	Kangaroo Lane;	AGD	56	341090	6259130	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider							
45-6-2859	IF- 4, QS - 008	AGD	56	341360	6257000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt							
45-6-2085	Hydro Cave	GDA	56	338568	6260671	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Sydney Water-Parramatta,Ms.Yvonne Kaiser							
45-6-3167	MANLY WEST PUBLIC 1. MAN120	GDA	56	339645	6259523	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt							
45-6-3038	Esplanade Park West MAN 108	GDA	56	339844	6258835	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-1150	Dobroyd Point;	AGD	56	340028	6257087	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-2083	Reef Beach Cave;	AGD	56	340110	6257710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider							
45-6-0726	North Head;Spring Cove;	AGD	56	341856	6257123	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Eugene Stockton							
45-6-2852	Store Beach Shelter Midden; NH1	AGD	56	341460	6257130	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Earth Mound : -		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt							
45-6-1466	North Head Cannae Point 2	AGD	56	341190	6256760	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	40
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-2973	Stuart Street	GDA	56	341409	6257995	Open site	Valid	Burial : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Cheryl Stanborough							
45-6-3147	Mermaid Pool (South)	GDA	56	338790	6260855	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Water Hole : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	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) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Sydney Water-Parramatta,Ms.Yvonne Kaiser							
45-6-2602	Ogilvy Road grinding grooves	AGD	56	338800	6257200	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0689	Frenchs Forest;Allambie Road;	AGD	56	338536	6261528	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0693	Balgowlah; '	AGD	56	339258	6259084	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0282	Balgowlah;Forty Basket Beach	AGD	56	339750	6258070	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2047
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0705	Fourty Baskets Beach	AGD	56	339800	6257950	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2464	North Head;Cannae Pt. 4;	AGD	56	341070	6256780	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2744	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Allen Madden	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2850	Collins Beach Obelisk	AGD	56	341820	6257570	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0263	North Head;Park Hill Reserve;	AGD	56	341900	6257580	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1153	Cabbage Tree Bay;	GDA	56	342004	6258570	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1447
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1468	North Head Old Mans Hat 1	AGD	56	341962	6256393	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	40
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0732	North Point;Manly;	AGD	56	343168	6257607	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0722	Manly;	AGD	56	341381	6258028	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2958	Undercliff Road RS and Midden	GDA	56	341465	6260726	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1351	Spring Cove;Perfect Hand Cave;	AGD	56	341700	6257300	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0019382 RFW Manly

Client Service ID : 657411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2090	East Esplanade Res;	AGD	56	341310	6258290	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0699	Frenchs Forest;Flat Rocks;	AGD	56	338850	6261534	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Lisa Campbell					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2177	Malinya Rd;	AGD	56	339052	6261610	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0414	Grotto Point;Mosman;	AGD	56	339200	6256950	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1293
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	D Beasley,W.D Campbell					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3037	Burtens Bush #2 MAN 084	GDA	56	339404	6258940	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1006	Manly;Balgowlah;	GDA	56	339519	6258690	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2888	Wellings Reserve 4	GDA	56	339564	6258710	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0887	Mosman;Dobroyd Recreation Reserve Lookout;	AGD	56	339600	6257600	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1495	Lookout Site	AGD	56	339700	6257550	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	596,940
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1034	North Harbour;	GDA	56	339994	6258150	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1032	Manly;	AGD	56	340112	6257455	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2038	Reef Beach 3;	AGD	56	340200	6257590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3031	Peace Park, Addison MAN 076	GDA	56	341114	6257710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2890	Shelly Beach Midden	GDA	56	342574	6258595	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1262	Spring Cove;Red Roos Cave;	AGD	56	341600	6257300	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving,Shelter with Art	

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0019382 RFW Manly

Client Service ID : 657411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2460	North Head;The Old Man's Hat 2;	AGD	56	341700	6256410	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Search Archaeological Enterprises					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1029	Mosman;	AGD	56	338653	6257244	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2815	Double Fish	AGD	56	339452	6255785	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Matthew Kelleher					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1494	Lookout Site 2	AGD	56	339600	6257450	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	596,940
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2087	West Esplanade park;	AGD	56	340610	6258530	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1461	North Head Cannae Point 4	AGD	56	341070	6256780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden	40
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2849	Willemarrin Reserve	AGD	56	341760	6257650	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Earth Mound : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0872	North Head;Manly;	AGD	56	341869	6256483	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2563	Artillery School 1	AGD	56	342520	6257070	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3672,3777,3779
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Helen Brayshaw,Denis Byrne					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3885	North Head Lookout Grooves Site 1	GDA	56	342254	6256492	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Nicholas Skelton					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2855	NH2 - ochre source	AGD	56	341650	6256350	Open site	Valid	Ochre Quarry : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		

** 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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