

Project Number: HN001349-A



# ABORIGINAL HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE DESKTOP REPORT – NEWPORT SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB, NEWPORT

FINAL 13 / 11 / 2024

REPORT TO: KING AND WOOD MALLESONS

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## Executive Summary

Heritage Now Pty Ltd was engaged by King and Wood Mallesons, on behalf of Northern Beaches Council to prepare a desktop Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence to support a Development Application addressing the proposed re-development of Newport Surf Life Saving Club along with the associated construction of a Seacant Pile sea defence wall and areas of re-vegetation, at 394 Barrenjoey Road, Newport, NSW 2106. This work is a desktop study only, no site visit was undertaken.

The proposed Project spans c. 0.44ha across 5 beach / beach front lots and has a six main elements to it:

- 1) Extension of the north wing of the existing club building and remodelling of the façade of the existing structure along with changes to the internal configuration of the building;
- 2) Areas of landscaping to the west of the building;
- 3) A new stormwater pit and pipe drainage network around the building;
- 4) Areas of re-vegetation (dune habitat restoration) at two locations to the north of the building; and
- 5) Construction of secant pile wall with reinforced capping beam, reinforced concrete stairs and bleachers up to the club building promenade and a reinforced concrete wave parament along the seaward edge of the promenade. This activity also entails the initial construction of a seaward bund to protect the construction works from the sea during construction.

The range of ground disturbance associated with these works ranging from c.0.10m (re-vegetation) to c.6m (seacant pile wall).

An analysis of the data available for the Project Area demonstrated that there were no known AHIMS sites within the Project Area, or within 200m of it. The data also indicated that there are unlikely to be any such sites, even sub-surface, for two key reasons:

- 1) The location may have been somewhat undesirable due to the lack of readily accessible sources of fresh water meaning the area may never have been subject to intensive use; and
- 2) More significantly, the beach upon which the Project Area is set will have been subject to repeated, and occasionally very deep, scouring. This scouring will likely have removed any *in situ* archaeological evidence from the upper 3-4m of sand along the beach. Recent works demonstrating that in this region Aboriginal remains are rarely present at depths greater than 2m.

Accordingly, *in situ* archaeological deposits are very unlikely to present within the Project Area, even at depth. Although there does remain the possibility that *redeposited* artefacts may be present at any depth. As such a visual inspection with a local Aboriginal representative is recommended to identify if there are any surface Aboriginal objects, particularly in areas away from the current Surf Club building. No sites of high significance are expected due to the levels of erosion and disturbance in the Project Area, but individual Aboriginal objects may be present.

**Recommendation 1**

A visual inspection with a local Aboriginal representative is recommended to identify if there are any surface Aboriginal objects present which may result in the requirement for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). However, based on our assessment no sites of high significance are expected due to the levels of erosion in, and general disturbance of, the Project Area. This inspection could be carried out following the granting of development consent, but ideally done at least 6 months before ground disturbance is needed..

**Recommendation 2**

All on-site personnel are to be made aware of their obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. This includes the protection of Aboriginal sites and the reporting of any new or suspected Aboriginal heritage sites. This may be done through an on-site Aboriginal cultural heritage induction or other suitable format. The induction should cover procedures for identification and reporting of any new or suspected Aboriginal sites, including reference to the types of sites and sensitive landscape features in the local area.

**Recommendation 3**

In the unlikely event that Aboriginal, or suspected Aboriginal, archaeological material is uncovered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The project manager is to contact the heritage consultant to make an assessment as to whether the material is classed as Aboriginal object/s under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, and advise on the required management and mitigation measures. Works are not to recommence in the cordoned off area until heritage clearance has been given and/or the required management and mitigation measures have been implemented.

**Recommendation 4**

In the unlikely event that human remains, or suspected human remains, are uncovered during the development, works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The project manager is to contact the NSW Police to establish whether the area is a crime scene. If it is not a crime scene, and the remains are determined to be Aboriginal ancestral remains, Heritage NSW is to be notified via the Environment Line on 131 555 and management measures are to be devised in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Works are not to recommence in the area until the management measures have been implemented.

## Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym/Term	Definition
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
DCP	Development Control Plan
DCS	Department of Customer Service
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DP	Deposited Plan
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>
GPS	Global Positioning System
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Area
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
m	Metric metres
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NPW Regulation	National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019
NSW LRS	NSW Land Registry Services
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
SCP	Spatial Collaboration Portal for delivery of NSW spatial datasets provided by DCS Spatial Services

## Version Control

Version	Revision Description	Reviewed by	Date	Approved by	Date Approved
Draft	V1	Tessa Boer-Mah, Director	05/11/2024	Tessa Boer-Mah, Director	06/11/2024
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# 1 Introduction

Heritage Now Pty Ltd (Heritage Now) was engaged by King and Wood Mallesons, on behalf of Northern Beaches Council to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence for a Development Application (DA) addressing the proposed re-development of Newport Surf Life Saving Club along with the associated construction of a Seacant Pile sea defence wall and areas of re-vegetation, at 394 Barrenjoey Road, Newport, NSW 2106.

The aim of the Due Diligence report is to assess the likelihood of Aboriginal objects being harmed by the proposed activity, whether further investigation is warranted, and whether the activity requires an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application (DECCW 2010:2).

## 1.1 Project Area

The Project Area is located at Newport Surf Life Saving Club, 394 Barrenjoey Road, Newport, NSW 2106, in the Northern Beaches (formerly Pittwater) Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 1). It comprises parts of:

- Lot 7094 DP1059297;
- Lot 7039 DP1050730;
- Lot 7327 DP1164236
- Lot 1 DP1139445 and;
- Lots 23 & 24 DP6248

The Project Area covers c. 0.44ha in the Parish of Narrabeen, County of Cumberland, and lies within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

The Project Area is located at the southern end of the Barrenjoey Peninsula, on its eastern side, at Newport Beach in the suburb of Newport. The southern portion of the Project Area is currently a Surf Life Saving Club building with its associated sports courts and parking. It is bounded by an open sandy beach and ocean to the east, whilst areas of vegetation lining the beach sit to the north of south. Car parks, sports courts and grassed land sit to the immediate west of the Project Area with Barrenjoey Road lying beyond this (Figure 2). The northern portion of Project Area comprises an area of beach and open vegetation will subject to revegetated. Newport beach itself is a shallow sandy cove set between headlands to the north and south of the Project Area. The Project Area is currently designated as RE1 – Public Recreation.

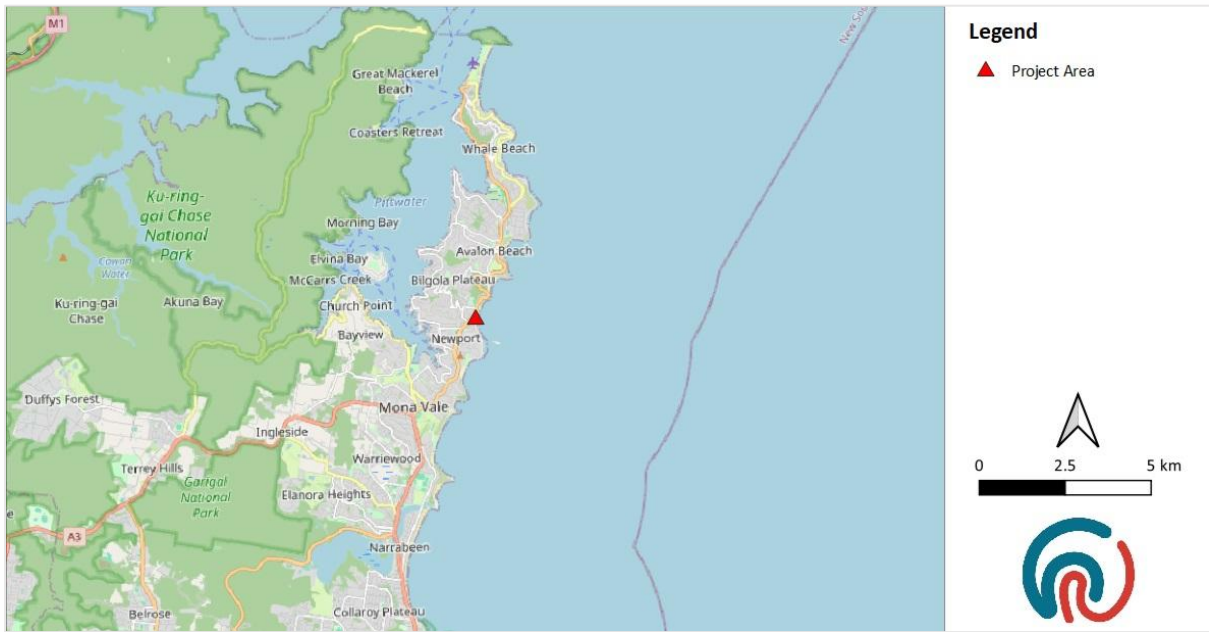


Figure 1. The Project Area in a regional context. (Source: SCP with Heritage Now additions)

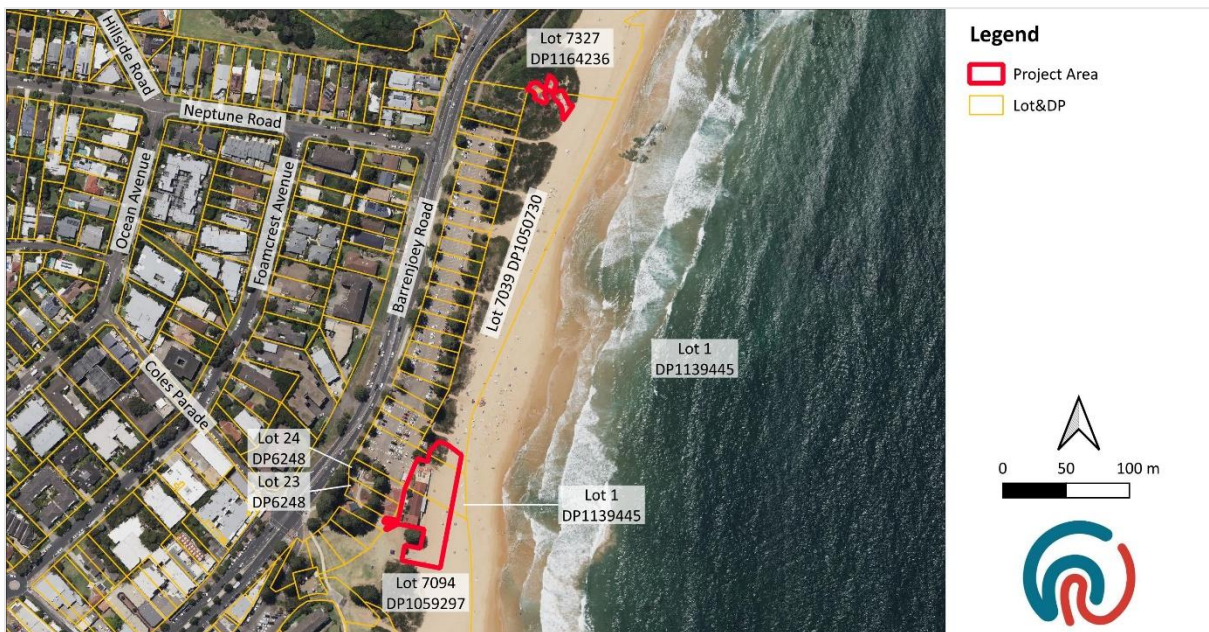


Figure 2. The Project Area. (Source: SCP with Heritage Now additions)

## 1.2 Legislative Context

This section provides an outline of the legislative and environmental planning context under which this assessment was undertaken at the time of reporting. It is for information purposes only and should not be taken as legal advice.

### 1.2.1 Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)

The Native Title Act 1993 recognises and protects the native title rights and interests of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders. The Act established the National Native Title Tribunal as an



independent body to administer native title claims. It also authorises the making and registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements about the use and management of land or waters.

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal registers of native title information was undertaken on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2024. There are no relevant entries for the Project Area on the Register of Native Title Claims, National Native Title Register, or Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

### 1.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) contains provisions for protecting Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places in NSW. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

An Aboriginal place is an area of land that “is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture”, and is recognised by a declaration published in the Government Gazette by the Minister for Environment and Heritage.

Under Section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or an Aboriginal Place. The definition of harm includes moving an object from the land on which it is situated. The NPW Act sets out tiered strict liability offences and penalties for harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects or places.

Under Section 87, there are certain defences to the offence of harm. These include that harm was carried out under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP); that due diligence was exercised to determine if an action would harm an Aboriginal object; or that the activity was prescribed as a low impact act in the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) holds information about Aboriginal sites (Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal Places) in NSW. Under Section 89A, the location of an Aboriginal object must be reported to Heritage NSW within a reasonable time, unless it has previously been identified and a record submitted to AHIMS.

#### *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*

The National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NPW Regulation) provides a framework for exercising due diligence and identifies codes of practice to determine whether an activity is likely to cause harm to Aboriginal objects (Section 57), as well as specifically defines certain low impact activities (Section 58). Compliance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) or other industry specific code adopted under the NPW Regulation constitutes a defence against prosecution if an Aboriginal object is unknowingly harmed without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.

The NPW Regulation also outlines requirements for Aboriginal consultation (Section 60), and matters to be dealt with in an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (Section 61), to be submitted with an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application.

### 1.2.3 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

This Act provides land rights to Aboriginal people through the Local Aboriginal Land Councils. It details a process for claiming unused Crown land in NSW and for enabling land use. It also allows for agreements to permit traditional hunting, fishing and gathering. The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW) (ORALRA), registers land claims and maintains the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and Register of Aboriginal Owners.

All of the Project Area is designated as Crown Reserve Land. However its current designation, and use, makes a claim under this act highly unlikely.

### 1.2.4 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) provides triggers for undertaking environmental and heritage assessments as part of the wider land-use planning framework. Part 4 details how authorities are to determine development applications, as well as identifying whether projects require an Environmental Impact Statement. Part 9 outlines the implementation and enforcement of the EP&A Act.

The EP&A Act also allows for the making of environmental planning instruments: State environmental planning policies (SEPPs) that deal with matters of state or regional planning significance, and local environmental plans (LEPs) for the purpose of planning within a local government area.

*State Environmental Planning Policies (Biodiversity and Conservation (2021) & Planning Systems (2021)),*

There are no specific Aboriginal cultural heritage policies or requirements in relation to the Project Area within these SEPPs.

*Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014*

The Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014 (PLEP) requires development consent to demolish, disturb, excavate or develop land on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance. The consent authority must consider the effect of a proposal on an Aboriginal place of significance and any Aboriginal object located within an area of works. Council must inform the local Aboriginal community about the application where impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage may occur. Heritage items are listed on the LEP in Schedule 5, and can include a building, work, place, relic, tree, object or archaeological site.

Whilst the Newport Surf Life Saving Club is itself a locally listed (#2270445), there are no Aboriginal objects or places of significance within the Project Area listed on Schedule 5 of the LEP.

*Pittwater 21 Development Control Plan 2003*

The Pittwater 21 Development Control Plan 2003 (P21DCP) supplements the PLEP (2014) and contains more detailed provisions to guide development. Section 4.10 presents policy details in regards to Heritage in the Newport area, Section B1 presents specific controls in regards to Heritage Items with section B1.4 focusing on Aboriginal Heritage Significance.

## 1.3 Methodology

This assessment was prepared in accordance with the due diligence process outlined in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010:10).

## 1.4 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report was produced by the Heritage Now team. The report was written by Daniel Hounsell (Senior Heritage Consultant) and Crystal Phillips (Heritage Consultant) with input from Jacqueline Chau (Heritage Officer). Technical input and quality review was provided by Tessa Boer-Mah, Principal Heritage Consultant at Heritage Now.

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## 2 Environmental and Heritage Context

The analysis of environmental and heritage information is required under the Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010:11–12) as part of assessing if Aboriginal object/s are at risk of harm.

### 2.1 Environmental Context

This section provides the environmental context for the assessment of past Aboriginal occupation in the Project Area, focussing on whether there are any landscape features likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects. Undisturbed land with the following landscape features has been associated with Aboriginal occupation: :

- within 200m of waters, or
- located within a sand dune system, or
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or
- located within 200m below or above a cliff face, or
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth (DECCW 2010:12).

#### 2.1.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

The Project Area is located within the Pittwater subregion of the Sydney Basin bioregion. The Club building sits at a height of c. 6m Australian Height Datum (AHD) with the ground behind (to the east) of the building sloping from 4m AHD to 0m AHD at the sealine. The land immediately to the east, north and south of the club building is also relatively flat at a height of 4m – 6m AHD.

The Project Area sits on Newport Beach which is, in effect a shallow, eastward facing cove between the raised headlands of South Bilgola Headland to the north (94m AHD, c.560m to the north) and an unnamed headland to the south – at Queens Parade East (52m AHD, c. 440m to the south). As a result of this setting Newport Beach is subject to significant scouring activities from storms and tides.

Geological mapping indicates that the western part of the Project Area is within a ‘Holocene dune’ geology, which consists of marine sand while its eastern part is within a ‘Holocene Sandy Beach’, which consists of marine sand, shell, and gravel (Troedson 2015).

The Project Area is located entirely within the Narrabeen Beach Soil Landscape (Figure 4), this will consist of generally more than 200 cm of loose coarse shelly brownish yellow / dull yellowish orange beach sand.

Geotechnical investigations were carried out at the site in 2019 by JK Geotechnics, which consisted of excavation test pits, Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) testing and drilling of four boreholes. This work demonstrated that sandy material extended to a depth of at least 6m below ground level (Geotechnics 2021).



Figure 3. Geology of the Project Area. (Source: Troedson 2015 with Heritage Now additions)

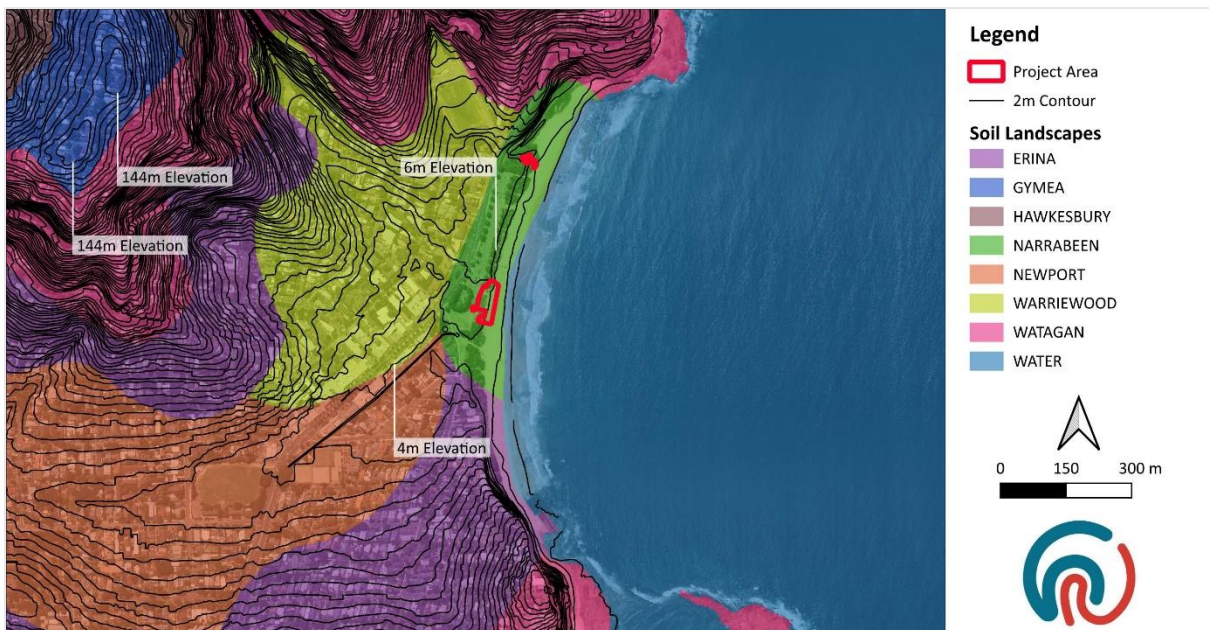


Figure 4. Soil landscapes of the Project Area. (Source: Soil Landscapes of Central and Eastern NSW © DPE 2013 and Cadastral, Topographic, Aerial data © SCP 2020 with Heritage Now additions)

## 2.1.2 Hydrology

Access to fresh water is known as a primary consideration for Aboriginal people when selecting camp site locations. The sensitivity of waterways for Aboriginal campsites is also reflected in the Due Diligence Code of Practice, which considers areas within 200m of waters archaeologically sensitive (DECCW 2010:12).

The Project Area is located in the catchment of the coast (South Pacific Ocean), which lies to the immediate east, the distance from the Project Area being dependent upon the tide, the sea coming right up to the club building at certain high tides. The nearest source of semi-permanent fresh water

is an unnamed, non-perennial, first order creek (little more than a drainage line), which sits c. 310m to the north of the Project Area, this creek running north-west to south-east from an area west of Barrenjoey Road, under the Road and then across the beach into the Ocean. An additional non-perennial, first order, creek 'Macmahons Creek' visibly lies c.460m to the north-west of the Project Area. This creek runs north-west to south-east down an erosion cleft in a nearby hill, eventually draining into the Ocean by mean which is now unclear due to modern developments. However, the hill cleft this creek follows extends towards the north-west corner of the Project Area and it is possible that this creek, at one time, drained into the Ocean somewhere in the vicinity of the Project Area.

If this creek did drain through or very near to then Project Area, then location of the Project Area – with good access to both coastal and inland resources – would have been favourable, for at least temporary campsites when fresh water was available. Otherwise, it is less likely that the Project Area would have seen significant use, locations nearer to sources of fresh water (however temporary) being preferred.

Historic images demonstrate that Newport Beach, as a whole, has many run-off drainage lines cutting across it. Such drainage channels would have only been very temporary in nature, the volume of fresh water they carry and the length of time they were present for, being dependent upon the amount of rainfall received in the area.

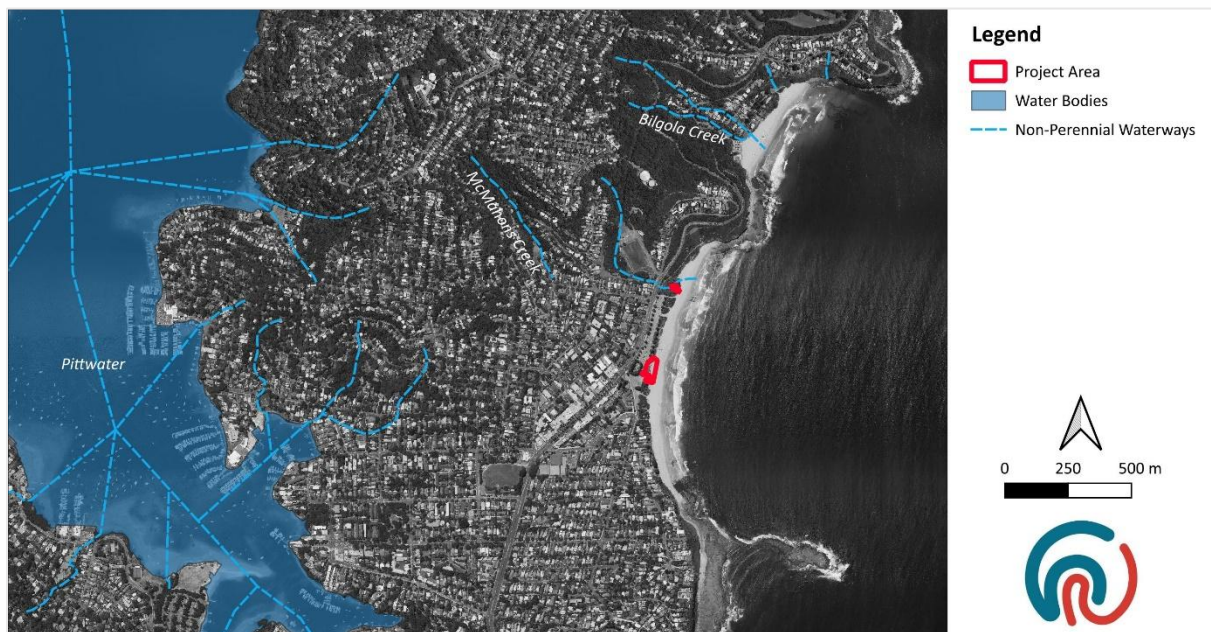


Figure 5. Hydrology of the Project Area. (Source: Hydrology data © SCP 2020 SCP with Heritage Now additions)

### 2.1.3 Vegetation

This section is intended to give a general overview of the flora and fauna that may have been used by Aboriginal people in the past. The information is supplied for understanding the past Aboriginal use of the landscape and is not intended for ecological assessment purposes.

Past vegetation is likely to have been similar to various types of Coastal Heath. This includes Coastal Headland Heaths (Keith 2004). This vegetation type is characterised by a variety of structural forms including dense scrubs, sometimes with interstitial grassy groundcover, open sedge-heaths or grasslands with scattered shrubs. Typically there are no trees. Shrubs include coast Teatree, or

*Melaleuca armillaris* which may form dense thickets. Outside the thickets red-stemmed wattle, sweet wattle, scrub she oak, coast banksia, *Hakea laevipes*, mountain devil, *Melaleuca nodosa*, *Pultenaea maritima* and coastal rosemary occur. Common forbs include blue flax lily, raspwort, *Hydrocotyle peduncularis*, *Mirbelia rubiifolia*, silky purple-flag, *Polymeria calycina*, screw fern, wiry panic, knobby club-rush, *Lepidosperma concavum*, spiny-headed mat-rush, twisted mat-rush, *Oplismenus imbecillus*, *Poa poiformis*, *Ptilothrix deusta*, and kangaroo grass. The spiny-headed mat-rush could be used for weaving and the melaleuca plants were used for medicinal purposes.

Areas of Sydney Coastal Heath (Keith 2004) may also have been present. This class is dominated by emergent mallees up to 4 m tall and shrubs up to 1.5 m tall with a semi-continuous graminoid groundcover. Trees present would normally include mallee forms of red bloodwood, heart-leaved stringy-bark, yellow-top ash and Port Jackson mallee, while shrubs include scrub she-oak, dwarf apple, heath banksia, old man banksia, cone-seeds, egg and bacon pea, coral heath, dagger hakea, broad-leaved drumsticks, pink tea-tree, flaky-barked teatree, small-leaved white beard, lance-leaved geebung and grass-trees. Forbs include lesser flannel flower, spiked goodenia, *Cyathochaeta diandra*, and common rapier-sedge.

The hardwoods of eucalypts can be used to create tools such as digging sticks, clubs, throwing spears, shields, and boomerangs as well as vessels for carrying and collecting food (Nash 2004:7–8). The resin from the grass trees could be used to haft tools. The base of young leaves of the grass tree are edible with a sweet and nutty flavour (Nash 2004:5–6). The fruits of the geebung could also be eaten.

These coastal heaths provide the habitat for wallabies, kangaroos, potoroos, possums, bats, and quolls. These faunae were an important source of food to the local Aboriginal people and their hides were also a resource to make clothing. Possum skin and hair was one of the more frequently chosen sources of clothing (DEHR c1980).

#### 2.1.4 Past Land-Use

Land is considered disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure, roads, trails and tracks, vegetation clearance, construction of buildings, structures and utilities and other impacts involving earthworks (DECCW 2010:18).

An examination of early Parish Maps can be helpful in understanding how a place evolved and the uses it was put to. In this instance the Parish maps tell us relatively little. The earliest available map of the Parish of Narrabeen (1905) simply shows the Project Area as an open area of beach, Barrenjoey Road is present on this plan and the Project Area is annotated as being “*Purchased by the Crown for Public recreation and placed under control of Warringah Shire Council, 24<sup>th</sup> July 1912*” (Figure 6). The map remains unchanged until the latest available map of 1981 (Figure 7).

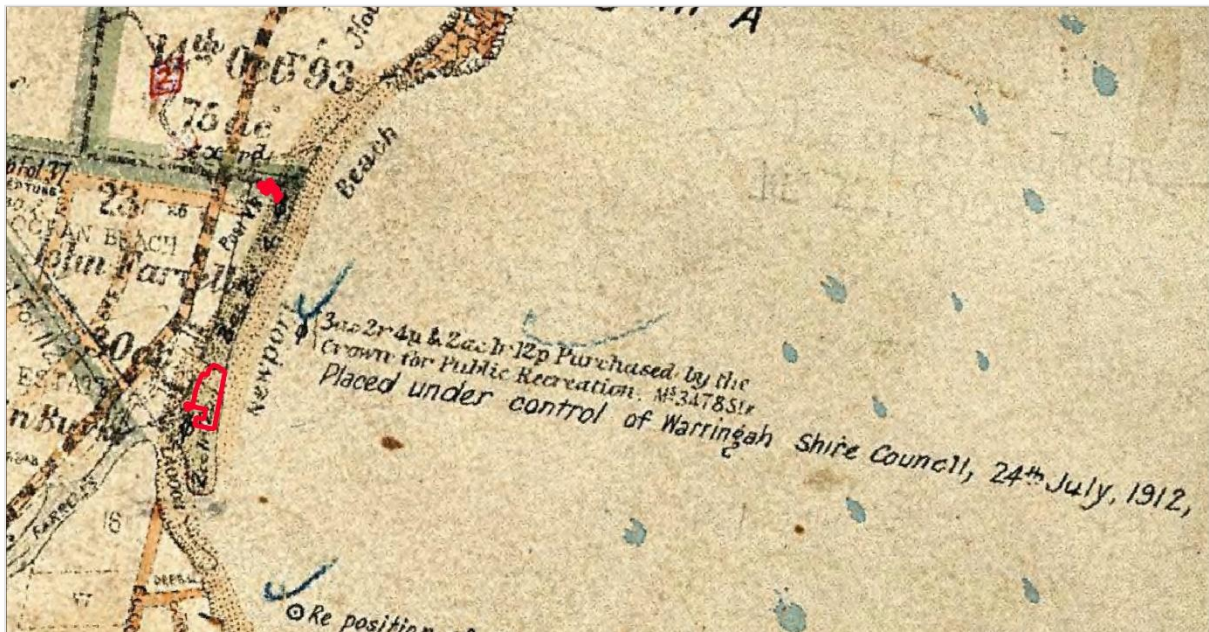


Figure 6. Detail from 1905 map of the Parish of Narrabeen showing the Project Area. (Source: HLRV Historical Parish Maps, 14016502.jp2)



Figure 7. Detail from 1981 map of the Parish of Narrabeen showing the Project Area. (Source: HLRV Historical Parish Maps, 14049201.jp2)

The History of the Newport Surf Club and it's local area has been discussed in detailed in a Heritage Impact Statement prepared for this Project (NBRIS 2024). In brief, the Newport beach was originally six acres of land belong to Johnny Farrell but in 1909 was acquired by the Government for a public land reserve dressing sheds and the Surf Club – the Club also established in 1909. Sheds made from corrugated iron were erected on the beach in 1910, becoming a larger weatherboard building in 1915. This was demolished in 1933 and new, two storey, club building erected, which was modified



in 1948 and extended in 1962.



Figure 8. The Club Building in 1915 Source: (Jennings 2009:21)

### NEW SURF CLUBHOUSE AT NEWPORT.



Surfers at Newport this season will have the benefit of this commodious building, which has been constructed for the local club.

Figure 9. The Club Building in 1915 Source: ('New Surf Clubhouse at Newport' 4 October 1933:16)

In 1974 the beach was subject to a severe storm which damaged the club house and deeply scoured the beach, to a reported depth of 3-4m (Royal Haskoning DHV 2024:131). Following this the front of the Club building had rock protection built up along it, against the exposed footings in the scoured depth of the beach. This rock protection was observed during the geotechnical survey of 2021 (Geotechnics 2021).



Figure 10. The Club Building in 1974 following a storm, Source: (Jennings 2009)



Figure 11. Rock Protection being placed seaward of the Club Building on 28<sup>th</sup> May 1974 following a storm Source: (Jennings 2009)

Further additions and modifications were made to the club house (including a new roof and tower) in 1986, with further modifications made the second storey of the north wing by 2000, and an addition to the second storey of the southern wing in 2006.

The development of the Club Building and its surrounding area can be seen in Historic Aerial photographs. The earliest of these (1955, Figure 12) shows the structure surrounded by largely undisturbed beach, with rows of vegetation to the north and south. The beginnings of a car park and access road can be seen in 1965 (Figure 13), which are complete by 1971 (Figure 14) and a storm water drainage outflow with drainage mouth is constructed across the beach, through the southern part of the Project Area, by 1975 (Figure 15). Areas of planted vegetation, to the north and south of the Club building, can be seen by 1982 (Figure 15). A sports courtyard to the west of the club building appears in 2006 (Figure 17) and a further sports courtyard, to the immediate west of the club building (between the club building and the already present sports courts) appears in 2021 (Figure 18).



Figure 12. The Project Area in 1955. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery)



Figure 13. The Project Area in 1965. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery)



Figure 14. The Project Area in 1971. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery)



Figure 15. The Project Area in 1975. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery)



Figure 16. The Project Area in 1982. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery)



Figure 17. The Project Area in 2006. (Source: Google Earth, Image © Maxar Technologies)



Figure 18. The Project Area in 2021. (Source: Google Earth, Image © 2024 CNES/Airbus)

The current construction is built on suspended reinforced concrete floor slabs, supported on load bearing masonry and founded on a concrete raft slab to the north and (the original) concrete strip footings to the south. The current foundations are not deep and indeed it is predicted that they will eventually be undermined by coastal erosion, and as it is not cost effective to retrofit the current structure, the proposed seawall is required to protect them (Patridge Structural 2021:2–3).

The area of beach in front of the club building is subject to regular scouring as a result of tides and storms. Recent studies have demonstrated that the beach is subject to regular erosional forces, removing sand from it and that on occasion these forces can be very strong – removing significant volumes of sand from the beach – as last occurred in 1974. The same studies also demonstrate that *net loss* from such forces is close to zero, i.e. that the beach is a closed system with sand being removed from it, and then later replaced, in almost equal measure (Royal Haskoning DHV 2024:7–11). This can be demonstrated by the fact that the 3m-4m of sand removed from in of the club building, due to the 1974, storm had been replaced by 1986 at the latest.



Figure 19. Club Building and Beach in 1986. Northern Beaches Council, Warringah Image Library, <http://photosau.com.au/Warringah>, accessed through Trove.

As a result of this, the Project Area can be considered to be disturbed land. Construction of the Club building and its ancillary infrastructure (sports courts, car parks, access roads etc) along with installation of drainage infrastructure and planting activities will have disturbed the ground to a depth of c.0.10 – 1.5m. More significantly, the beach will have been subject to repeated, and occasionally very deep, scouring from long before the club building was constructed through to recent times. This scouring will have removed any *in situ* archaeological evidence (that may have been present) from the upper 3-4m of sand along the beach.

Elements of the proposed works associated with this project will go deeper than 3-4m, with some elements such as the Seacant piles going to depths of c.>5m below ground level. The current coastline was formed approximately c. 7,000 years ago, with sea levels being substantially lower c10,000 years ago and the coast line being 10-12km further east (Koettig 1988). It is possible that Aboriginal sites greater than 7,000 years ago were covered by the incoming dune formations which would have been buried to substantial depths (Byrne 1984:1). Koetting's study focused on the *types* of sites likely to be present along the Barrenjoey peninsula and did not look at the potential *depth* of archaeological deposits. More recent works at comparable locations – such those which have taken place along Kurnell Peninsula – have shown that at these, what are now, coastal locations Aboriginal remains are rarely present at depths greater than 2m (Artefact Heritage 2021:15–17). This ties in with the observation that the vast majority of sites in the Sydney region are less than 5,000 years old - the result of intensification during this period (Attenbrow 2002:20–21).

## 2.2 Heritage Context

This section outlines the Aboriginal heritage context of the Project Area to provide an understanding of the extent, nature and location of known Aboriginal sites, previous investigations that have been undertaken and the implications for Aboriginal site patterning.

## 2.2.1 Archaeological Background

Australia and New Guinea were connected as a single continental landmass called Sahul and have been occupied by humans for at least 65,000 years (Clarkson et al. 2017). The east coast of NSW has been occupied from at least 50,000 years ago (Williams et al. 2017).

Datable archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation near to the Project Area (in the Pittwater IBRA 7 sub-region) comes from the radiocarbon dating of charcoal recovered from a rock shelter at the Angophora Reserve Site (1.4km to the north-west of the Project Area). This yielded a date of 1150 ±100 BP (Williams and Ulm 2014).

### **McDonald (2000) Archaeological Survey at 5a Wollombi Road, Bilgola**

This study was undertaken across 3.1ha of land, c.860m to the north of the Project Area. It encompassed the west facing side of a steep to moderately sloping hill, set back c.430 from the modern beachline. Midden sites, shelter sites (with associated middens and art), engraving sites and grinding groove sites were all known in the vicinity of the Wollombi Road. However, a survey of the study area did not reveal any Aboriginal sites or artefacts, nor any potential locations where such may have been present. No recommendations for further work were made (McDonald 2000:1).

### **McDonald (1988) Archaeological Investigation of An Aboriginal Shelter Site in Angophora Reserve**

Human Skeletal Material (HSM) was discovered in an Aboriginal rock shelter site in Angophora Reserve (1.5km north-west of the Project Area). The rock shelter consisting of a 30m long, 8m deep and 5m tall overhang set on a west facing slope, towards the eastern edge of the reserve (which was originally designated as reservation due to the presence of a giant specimen of the Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple tree).

Excavation was undertaken with the primary aim of determining the age of the remains and if they were related a murder. To achieve this a total of 19m<sup>2</sup> was excavated to a depth of 10 – 15cm (this depth deemed sufficient to answer the questions being asked by the police). Probing indicated that the deposit within the shelter extended to a depth of 85cm in a small area towards the western edge of the shelter, but was typically less than 20cm. Aboriginal art is present on the interior walls of the shelter, executed in charcoal and red ochre and depicting fish, kangaroos and small anthropomorphic figures.

The excavation demonstrated that whilst there was modern disturbance in the upper sections of the excavated deposits, the HSM were of Aboriginal origin with 5 – 6 individuals being identified consisting of an Aboriginal Woman, buried with a baby, 1 – 2 other adults and 2 children (aged 3-5 years), all located within the 15cm excavated. The HSM was found in association with a dense layer of shell and bone ('the midden layer') which also contained features such as hearths and pits. With some of these features (along with at least one of the burials) being capped by a mix of white clay, burnt shell and ash. Below this was a 'brown layer' containing charcoal and stone artefacts (McDonald 1988:8).

The evidence indicated two main phases of intensive and complex occupation of the shelter ('brown layer' and 'midden layer'). Typographic dating of stone artefacts in 'brown layer' indicated a date of 1,500 – 2,500 BP whilst the 'midden layer' could not (at the time) be dated more closely than pre 1788 (McDonald 1988:16). Subsequent radiocarbon dating of the charcoal has returned a date of 1150 ±100 BP (Williams and Ulm 2014). The site is deemed to be one of the most significant sites in



the region and it was recommended that the site be left undisturbed and the HSM returned to the Aboriginal community for re-burial (McDonald 1988:21).

#### **AHMS (2004) 1927 – 1937 Pittwater Road, Bayview: Aboriginal Test Excavation Report**

Test excavation was undertaken within a midden and associated PAD (AHIMS 45-6-2688) in advance of a proposed residential development (2.2km to the south-west of the Project Area). The study area occupies 0.9ha along a north facing slope, less than 50m from (south of) the southern end of the Pittwater. The study noted that the majority of the sites in the region were Rock Engraving sites, shelters with middens, and middens (AHMS 2004:17).

The excavation consisted of 17, 1m x 1m test pits and five 50cm x 50cm test pits excavated by hand in 10cm spits with soil sample being retained from each spit (AHMS 2004:30–31). The pits were excavated to the base of the lowest archaeological deposit – this occurring between 15cm and 40cm, but typically sitting at around 20cm. The work recovered 117 stone artefacts of primarily silicious rock, but also of quartz and volcanic tuff, analysis suggesting they were manufactured from cobbles and pebbles found in river gravels. The majority of these artefacts were flaked pieces, but 6 backed blades and a small number of cores were also noted. Large quantities of shell were also recovered – from four main concentrations where the material occupied one layer of varying thickness, suggesting a patterning of use to the site. This material was overwhelmingly dominated by Sydney Cockle (AHMS 2004:48), the lack of other food remains (fish and bone) suggesting that the exploitation of shellfish from the estuarine mudflats was the reason for the location of the site.

Radiocarbon dating of the shell material indicated use from c. 4,800 BP up until contact, with difference in dates across the site possibly indicating periods when different parts of the site were in use (AHMS 2004:56). It was recommended that the site be subject to salvage work, which was undertaken in 2005 and which confirmed the results of the test excavation (AHMS 2005).

#### **Koettig (1988) Aboriginal Sites, Barrenjoey Peninsula–Pittwater**

This study aimed to synthesise and understand the Aboriginal presence on, and cultural importance of, the Barrenjoey Peninsula; encompassing Palm Beach all the way down to Winji Jimmi Bay (the study area being c.3.5km north of the Project Area at its closest point). It was noted that by 10,000 years BP the sea level would have been between 50–60m lower than it is today, placing the shoreline c.12km east of its current location; the coastline approximately reaching its modern position around 7,000 years BP. Landforms across the study area included flat to undulating ridges and plateaus, steep slopes, dissected gullies, alluvial flats, beaches and dunes. Sites in the region were noted to include:

- Middens – either large and stratified, representing use by a large group and/or repeated groups; or small scatters, representing short term “dinner time” camps
- Engravings – on exposed rock surfaces
- Grinding grooves
- Burials - associated with rock shelters, middens and soft sand deposits
- Scarred/modified trees
- Stone arrangements – used for ceremonial activities
- Quarries
- Rock shelters – associated with art, PADs, middens and grinding grooves (Koettig 1988:13–14)

Open midden sites were by far the most common sites present at the time (48%), followed by middens associated with shelters and sometimes art (38%), with only very small numbers of the other site types present (Koettig 1988:50). The data suggested that:

- Shelter sites with art were more likely to be located at the top of ridges and slopes
- Shelters with only deposits (middens or other) were most likely to be found at the base of slopes
- More shelter sites are found at the base of slopes than elsewhere
- Open middens are located on flats, dunes and the base of slopes
- Grinding grooves are found on rock exposures in creek beds
- Engravings are distributed throughout the landscape, but more common at the base of slopes (Koettig 1988:59)

A limited survey of the study area was undertaken. This noted:

- 1) Midden material at Winji Jimmi Reserve, which included dense scatters of oyster and cockle
- 2) A small midden at Taylors Beach car park
- 3) An extensive, dense midden near Careel Bay Jetty (Koettig 1988:68–69)

The work concluded that all parts of the landscape had the potential to contain Aboriginal sites, but that landform would influence both the type of site present and their precise contents (Koettig 1988:76).

### **Brayshaw McDonald (1987) Bicentennial Coast Walkway Queenscliff-Palm Beach**

An archaeological survey was undertaken for proposed access and infrastructure improvements to the c.3km bicentennial walkway between Queenscliff and Palm Beach; c.4km north of the current Project Area. At the time, 64 AHIMS sites had been recorded in the vicinity of the study area, mainly comprising open middens (46%), shelters with midden (25%) and rock engraving sites (22%), with some shelters with art and grinding groove sites (Brayshaw McDonald 1987:8). Five new sites were identified the survey:

- 1) QP1 – A shelter with midden near the North Curl Curl Surf Life Saving Club car park. Only one area (c.3m x 1m) of midden deposit (a c.40cm deep black humic deposit interspersed with c.80% triton, and c.20% black periwinkle, limpet and other periwinkle species) remained relatively undisturbed, with the majority of the shelter deposit having been reduced to bedrock.
- 2) QP2 – A shelter with midden site on Dee Why Point overlooking the sea. This small shelter (3.6m x 3m x 1.3m high) contained a 15cm deep grey sandy compact soil deposit of shelly material containing periwinkle and cockle. Fourteen stone artefacts were also observed, made of quartz, silcrete and mudstone.
- 3) QP3 – An open midden and artefact site at Dee Why Beach, interpreted as a “dinner time” camp as the shell is sparse, consisting of cockle, oyster and sand snail. Two indurated mudstone flakes were also present.
- 4) QP4 – An open midden site at Long Reef, comprising a dense but disturbed deposit of whelk, triton, black periwinkle, oyster, cockle, mussel, pipi and sand snail over an area of c.25m x 20m.
- 5) QP5 – An open midden site near Narrabeen Head, consisting of oyster, cockle, black periwinkle and whelk, which had been almost completely destroyed.

The location of an AHIMS site near Turrimetta Head was also confirmed (AHIMS 45-6-0112). This shelter with midden was found to have been disturbed by modern use. The midden contained *Anadara*, limpet, triton, black periwinkle, turban, sand snail, a fish scapula, and a ground artefact likely used to open shellfish (Brayshaw McDonald 1987:12–19).

It was recommended that the proposed works be altered to avoid site QP3, and that site QP4 be further investigated, fenced and stabilised before works took place.

### **Corkill (1990) Archaeological Survey and Sub-Surface Testing at Dark Gully**

This study was undertaken across c.1ha of land, 4.8km to the north-west of the study area in advance of the construction of a rising sewer main. The study area encompasses the Dark Gully Public Reserve - a south-west facing, gently sloping, area of woodland, grassland and beach on the Pittwater where a shell deposit (midden) was known to be present (AHIMS 45-6-2199).

The midden was subject to survey (along the route of the proposed rising main) and subsequent subsurface testing to establish its extent (Corkill 1990:9–11). The survey indicated that midden was observable at depths of c.10cm below ground level and was seen to be c.30cm thick in places and densely packed with shell – mainly cockle. A ground edge stone axe (of fine grain volcanic material) was also found eroding out of the midden on its shoreward side. The subsurface testing consisted of the extraction of 62 core samples via hand held auger, over 16 transects (A-P). Shell was found in 24 of the 62 cores, indicating three separate areas of midden (A-C), the axe being found in midden A. Midden A appeared to be largely intact and *in situ* with shell extending from a depth of 15cm below the surface and typically being around 10cm thick. Midden B was located along the lower edge of / base of, a slope and may have been redeposited, derived from an uphill location. This midden was noted at a typical depth of 0.47cm below ground level and was typically c.20cm thick. Midden C was heavily disturbed and may in fact have been a shell deposit derived from midden material, excavated and dumped (with permission), during the building operations on the adjoining residential block.

It was recommended that the route of the rising main be altered to avoid Midden A. and that consent to destroy be sought for the (unavoidable) section of Midden B crossed by the main. Midden C was located in such a manner that it would be unaffected by the main. It was also recommended that a member of the LALC monitor the excavation works associated with the placement of the main.

### **Byrne (1984) Aboriginal Sites on the Palm Beach Barrier.**

Palm beach is located on the western side of the Barrenjoey Peninsula, stretching along the northern edge of the Peninsula just below the Barrenjoey headland, against the Pittwater c.6.5km north-west of the Project Area. This study, undertaken for Warringah Shire Council, noted that middens were the most common site type in both the Sydney coastal area in general and northern beaches area specifically noting that whilst some of these date back as far as 20,700 BP, most date to the Holocene (Byrne 1984:3). The work also noted that on the Pittwater side of the peninsula there nine open midden sites and 10 midden sites within shelters (closed sites). On the Pacific side there were 11 open sites midden sites and only one closed midden site.

A pedestrian survey of the sand barrier noted 11 midden sites (six thin or very thin scatters, two medium scatters and three dense scatters) containing a variety of shellfish, but predominately *Anadara*. Of these, eight sites contained 1-9 stone artefacts and six contained 1-5 bone fragments of typically birds and fish. These sites were interpreted as representing separate occasions of use of the

beach – possibly the remains of separate means eaten by the same, or different, groups of people over a period of time spanning 6,000 years at most (Byrne 1984:13-14).

Management recommendations were made for the sites, which focused on acceptable levels of disturbance for each of the midden sites based on their assessed significance.

## 2.2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

Aboriginal sites recorded in NSW are registered with geographic co-ordinates in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Information in AHIMS can provide information on Aboriginal site patterning as well as showing if Aboriginal sites occur in the Project Area.

The AHIMS was searched on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October 2024 using coordinates GDA, Zone 56, Eastings 340489 to 348489 and Northings 6270917 to 6278917 (Attachment 1). The search produced a result of 86 sites (Figure 20). No AHIMS sites are present within the Project Area and there are also no AHIMS sites within 200m of it. However, the nearest site to the Project Area (280m to the south-west) is a relatively rare type – a burial site (AHIMS 45-6-2645). The site consists of human remains (of at least two individuals) found in association with shell and stone artefacts in deep sand deposits during the construction of a new dwelling. Whilst the deposit had been disturbed by earlier (1930's) construction activity the remains were thought to be *in situ*.

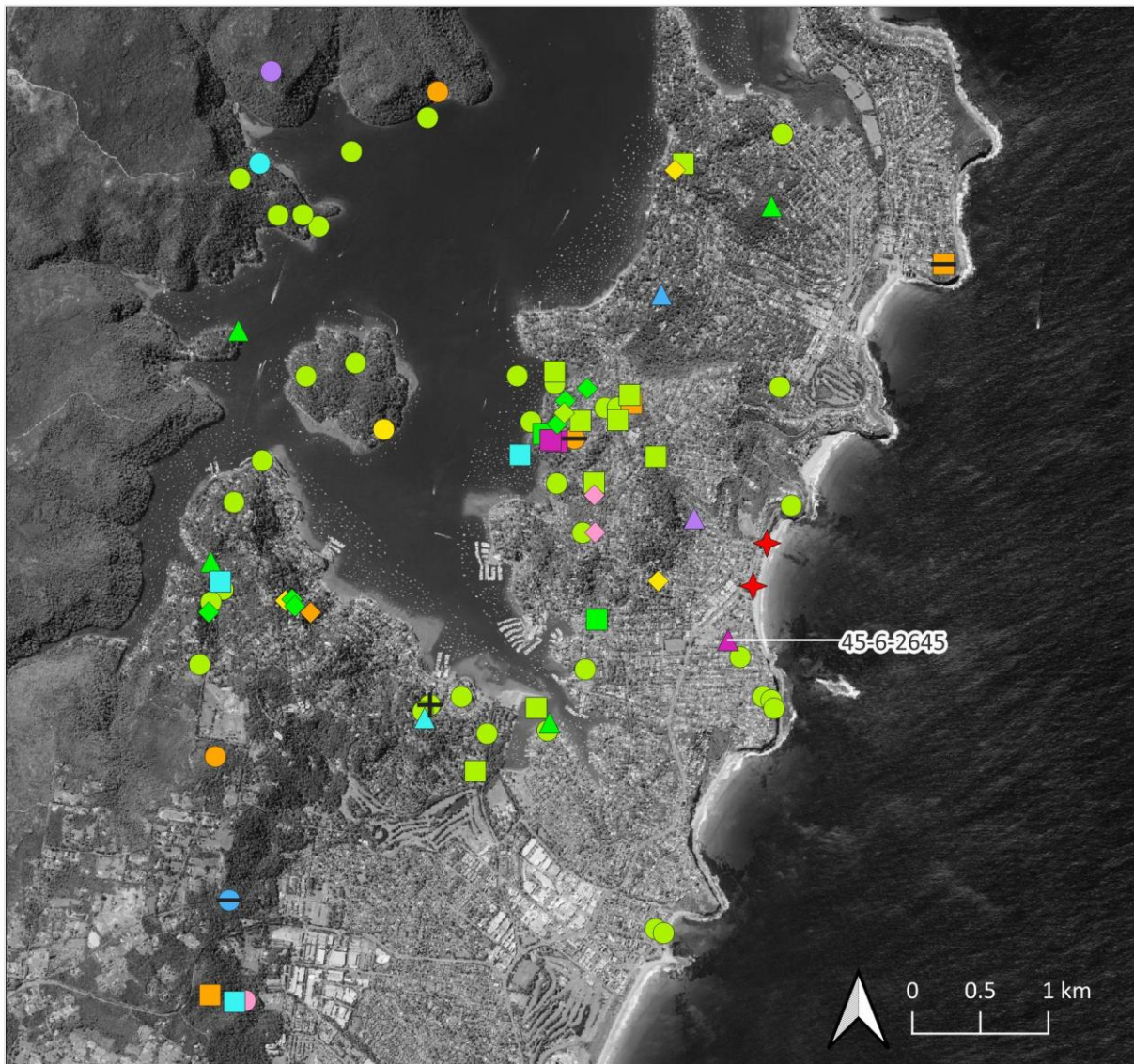
More than half (67.44%) of the total number of sites contain stone artefacts (including isolated finds and artefact scatters). Stone artefacts often dominate the archaeological record because they are preserved well in comparison to other materials such as bone implements, clothing, ornamentation, medicinal supplies, woven goods, and wooden weapons used by Aboriginal people. Shells, art, potential archaeological deposits, grinding grooves, burials, non-human bone and organic material, modified tree, water hole, stone arrangement, and an aboriginal resource and gathering site were also recorded in the region (Table 1). The majority of the sites identified in the search are valid, usually meaning they have not been subject to an AHIP. One site was destroyed and three sites were identified as non-archaeological sites. A summary of the site types present are presented in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 20.

The main site type identified in the search area are midden sites (shell sites) most often associated with artefacts, but also found with art, grinding grooves, PAD's, bone and a burial. These shell sites accounting for 75.6% of the site types noted. The majority of the sites present within the study area are located in low lying areas along, or close to the coast, in the deeper sands which dominate these locations. With smaller number of sites occupying ridgelines and hill slopes overlooking the coast, and with many of the sites also being found along the course of fresh water rivers. The number, and type, of sites found within the study area suggest that the study area was intensively occupied by past Aboriginal populations who spent long periods of time in the area exploiting its natural resources. The lack of apparent sites in and around the Project Area may be due to loss of the sites as a result of scouring of the beach and / or lack of available sources of fresh water meaning that the location was never subject to intensive use and /or subsequent urban development.

It is notable that, with the exception of one midden site at the northern end of North Palm Beach (AHIMS 45-6-1433), no aboriginal sites are located *on* the beaches of the Barrenjoey peninsula which face the Pacific Ocean. Likely due to the scouring effects of tides and storms these beaches are subject to (Figure 21).

Table 1. Summary of previously recorded Aboriginal sites on AHIMS.

Context	Site Types	Count	Per cent
Open sites	Artefact + Shell	35	40.70%
	Shell	4	4.65%
	Art	3	3.49%
	Restricted	2	2.33%
	Art + Stone Arrangement	1	1.16%
	Modified Tree	1	1.16%
	Grinding Groove	1	1.16%
	Artefact	1	1.16%
	Art + Water Hole	1	1.16%
	PAD	1	1.16%
	Art + Artefact + Shell + Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	1.16%
	Burial	1	1.16%
	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	1.16%
<b>Total Open Sites</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>61.63%</b>
Closed sites	Artefact + Shell	9	10.47%
	Shell	6	6.98%
	Artefact + Shell + Art	4	4.65%
	Artefact	3	3.49%
	Art	3	3.49%
	Artefact + Shell + Grinding Groove	2	2.33%
	Artefact + Art	2	2.33%
	Art + Shell + PAD	2	2.33%
	Shell + PAD	1	1.16%
	Artefact + Shell + Burial	1	1.16%
<b>Total Closed Sites</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>38.37%</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100%</b>



### Legend

★ Project Areas

#### AHIMS Sites (Open)

● Aboriginal Resource and Gathering

● Art

● Art + Artefact + Shell + Non-Human Bone and Organic Material

● Art + Stone Arrangement

● Art + Water Hole

● Artefact

● Artefact + Shell

▲ Burial

▲ Grinding Groove

▲ Modified Tree

▲ PAD

▲ Shell

#### AHIMS Sites (Closed)

■ Art

■ Art + Shell + PAD

■ Artefact

■ Artefact + Art

■ Artefact + Shell

◆ Artefact + Shell + Art

◆ Artefact + Shell + Burial

◆ Artefact + Shell + Grinding Groove

◆ Shell

◆ Shell + PAD

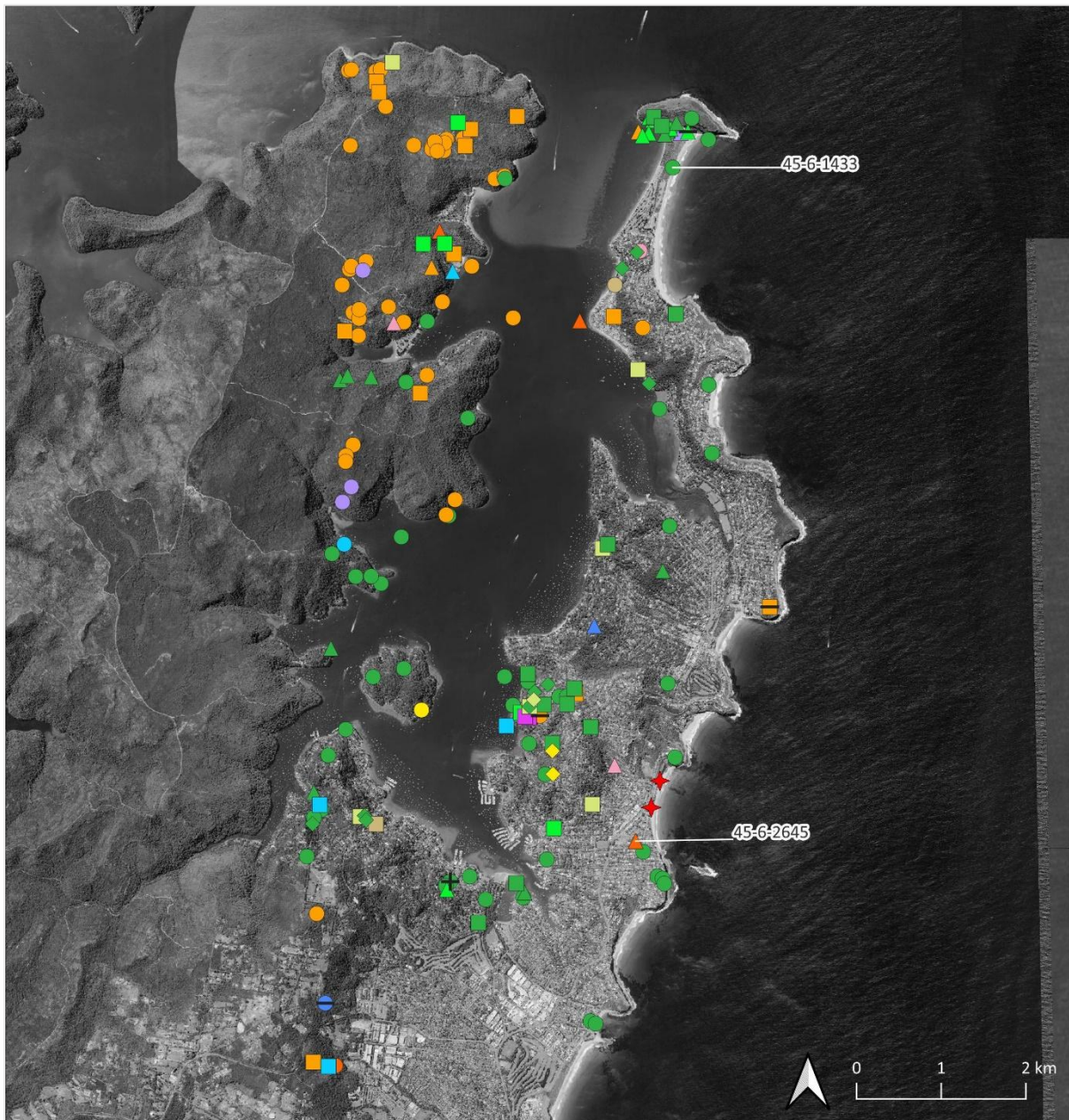
#### AHIMS Site Status

⊕ Destroyed

— Not a Site



Figure 20. AHIMS search results. (Source: Imagery © SCP 2020 with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)



**Legend**

- ◆ Project Areas
- AHIMS Sites (Open)**
- Aboriginal Resource and Gathering
- Art
- Art + Artefact + Shell + Non-Human Bone and Organic Material
- Art + Shell
- Art + Stone Arrangement
- Art + Water Hole
- Artefact
- Artefact + Shell
- Artefact + Shell + Burial
- Artefact + Shell + PAD
- Burial
- Grinding Groove
- Habitation Structure
- Habitation Structure + PAD
- Modified Tree
- ▲ Non-Human Bone and Organic Material
- ▲ PAD
- ▲ Shell
- AHIMS Sites (Closed)**
- Art
- Art + Shell + PAD
- Artefact
- Artefact + Art
- Artefact + Shell
- Artefact + Shell + Art
- Artefact + Shell + Burial
- Artefact + Shell + Grinding Groove
- ◆ Shell
- ◆ Shell + PAD
- AHIMS Site Status**
- ⊕ Destroyed
- Not a Site



Figure 21. AHIMS Sites along the Barrenjoey Peninsula (Source Imagery © SCP 2020 with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

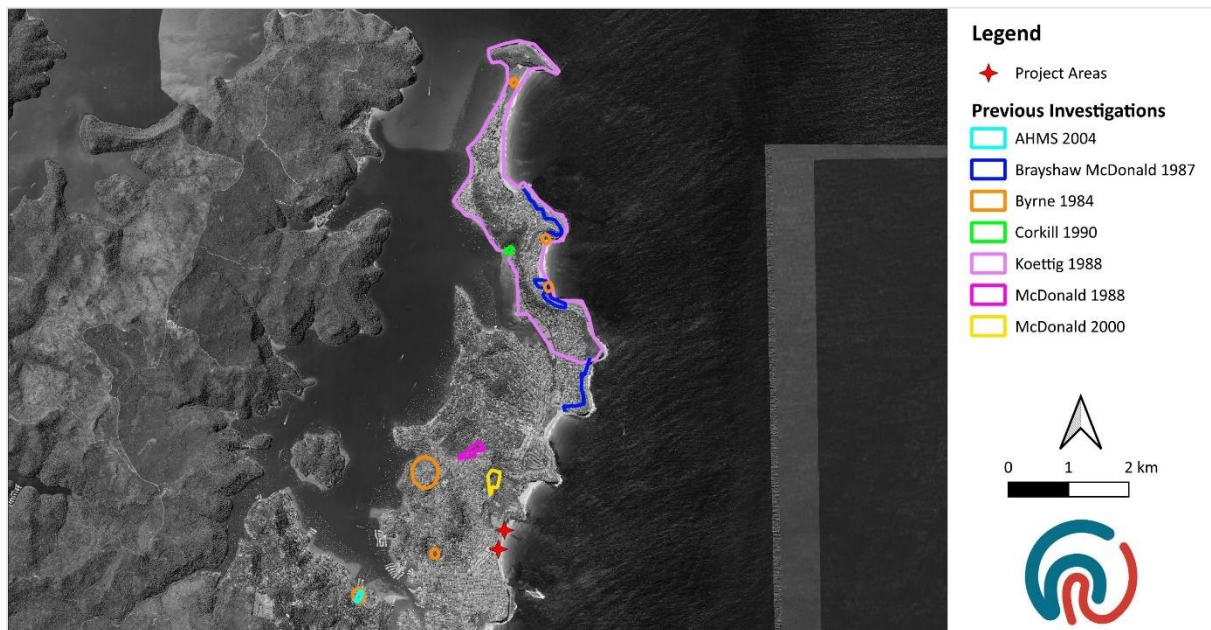


Figure 22. Location of Previous Heritage Works. Source: Imagery © SCP 2020 with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

## 2.3 Synthesis

The heritage context and environmental context of the Project Area indicates that the most likely site types to occur in the Project Area are midden deposits, often associated with artefacts. While rockshelters and rock engravings have been known to occur in the local area, they tend to occur at elevated locations upslope of the foreshore where sandstone outcrops.

A search of the AHIMS database indicates that there are no registered AHIMS sites in the Project Areas, or within 200m of it, the nearest AHIMS site being a burial site c. 280m to the south-west (AHIMS 45-6-2645). Additionally, it is apparent that the known AHIMS sites within the vicinity of the Project Area are located either further inland than the Project Area (e.g. 45-6-1408, 45-6-1374, 45-6-2645 and 45-6-1223) or located at elevated positions on nearby headlands (45-6-0855, 45-6-1221, 45-6-1222 and 45-6-1224). Such locations would tend to be more protected from forces such as storm surges and tides which affect the exposed coastline of Newport Beach itself, resulting in better levels of preservation of Aboriginal objects (Figure 23)



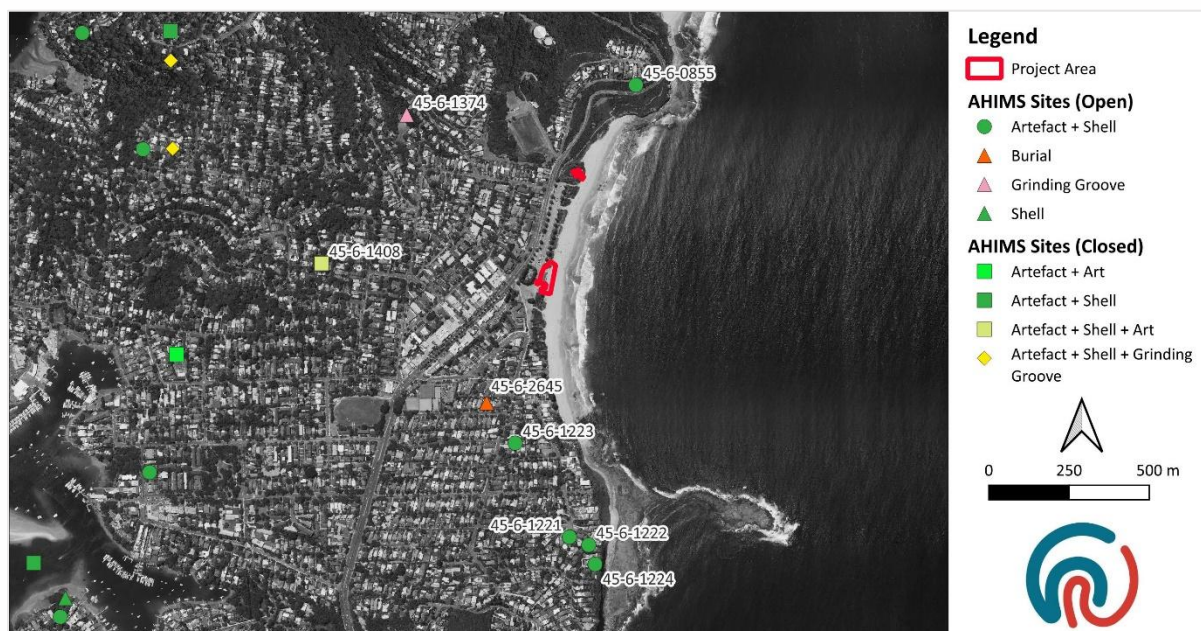


Figure 23. AHIMS Sites Close to the Project Area (Source Imagery © SCP 2020 with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

The lack of known sites within, or near to, the Project Area is likely due to a number of factors. Whilst the topography of the Project Area would be attractive to Aboriginal Populations, and as would the access to resources provided by the coast and surrounding heathlands, the possible lack of readily accessible fresh water may have made the location less enticing, locations nearer to sources of fresh water being preferred, but also that urban development has obscured Aboriginal sites.

Specific to the Project Area taphonomic factors and disturbance are more likely to have affected the sediment. The beach upon which the Project Area is set will have been subject to repeated, and occasionally very deep, scouring. This scouring will have removed any *in situ* archaeological evidence from the upper 3-4m of sand along the beach, with recent works demonstrating that in this region Aboriginal remains are rarely present at depths greater than 2m (Artefact Heritage 2021:15–17). This being linked to the fact that the vast majority of sites in the Sydney region are less than 5,000 years old (Attenbrow 2002:20–21) and so post-date the period when this section of coastline would have been a more inland location (due to lower sea level) (Byrne 1984:1), meaning that little of an earlier date was present, to be deeply buried.

Accordingly, *in situ* archaeological deposits are very unlikely to present within the Project Area, even at depth. Given the nature of this section of the coast - with as much material being washed in as out, over time - there remains the possibility that *redeposited* material may be present at any depth. This consisting of such things as single / small groups of artefacts rather than deposits such as middens.

The lack of Aboriginal Sites at Newport Beach is also reflective of a pattern of Aboriginal sites along the entire eastern side of the Barrenjoey Peninsula. With one exception, no known aboriginal sites are located *on* the beaches of the Barrenjoey peninsula which face the Pacific Ocean. Likely due to the afore mentioned scouring effects of tides and storms these beaches are subject to (Figure 21).

## 3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Project Area is located at Newport Surf Life Saving Club, 394 Barrenjoey Road, Newport, NSW 2106 and covers an area of c.0.44ha spread across parts of 5 Lots, consisting of beach / beach front property on Newport Beach in the Northern Beaches LGA. This section assesses the potential impact of the proposed works in relation to Aboriginal heritage objects in the Project Area.

### 3.1 Proposed Activity

The proposed Project has a six main elements to it (Figure 24 and Figure 25):

- 1) Extension of the north wing of the existing club building and remodelling of the façade of the existing structure along with changes to the internal configuration of the building;
- 2) Areas of landscaping to the west of the building;
- 3) A new stormwater pit and pipe drainage network around the building;
- 4) Areas of re-vegetation (dune habitat restoration) at two locations to the north of the building; and
- 5) Construction of secant pile wall with reinforced capping beam, reinforced concrete stairs and bleachers up to the club building promenade and a reinforced concrete wave parament along the seaward edge of the promenade. This activity also entails the initial construction of a seaward bund to protect the construction works from the sea during construction.

The landscaping, site compound and re-vegetation works will have only very minimal ground disturbance, typically less than one metre, the re-vegetation works predicted to have a ground disturbance of only 10cm below ground level.

The works associated with the stormwater system and club building extension / re-modelling will result in a little more ground disturbance, going to depths of 1-2m below ground level.

All of these works will involve areas that have been previously disturbed to one degree or another, by existing structures (club building), sports courts, car parks, access routes utility infrastructure and existing landscaping elements. Although the existing ground disturbance may not go as deep as the potential disturbance resulting from the proposed works. For instance, the northward extension of the club building will take in land which is currently in use as a car park. The construction of the car park will have disturbed the ground beneath it, but not to the same depth that the footings of the proposed new building will.

The construction of the secant pile wall and associated reinforced concrete superstructures will have more of an impact on the ground. The pilings proceeding to a depth of 5-6m below ground level and the superstructures on top of these going to a depth of around 2m below ground level (Figure 26). Previous disturbance in this area is due largely to actions of storms and tides scouring the beach although the rock protection placed in front of the club building following the storm of 1974 also sits within the footprint of these works (to a current depth of c4m below ground level, Figure 11).

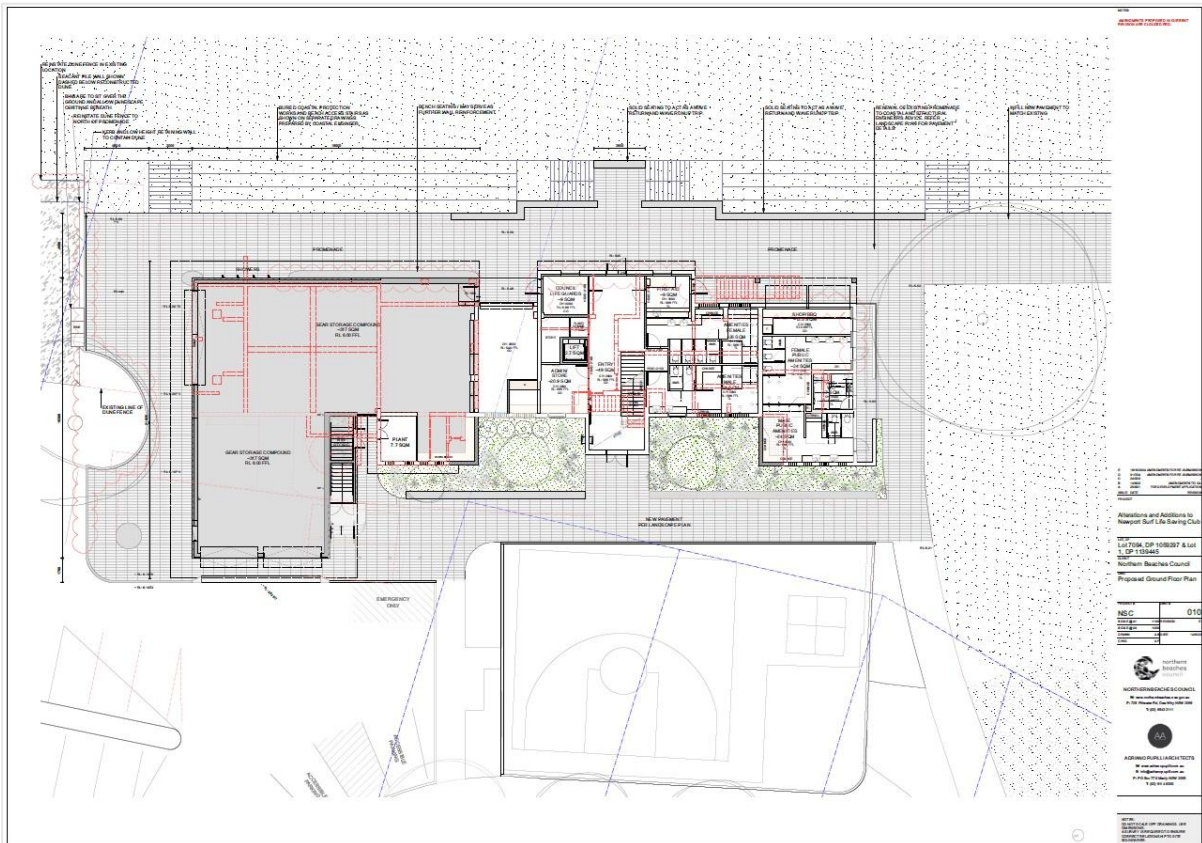


Figure 24. Proposed revised plan and layout of Club Building (Source: Adriano Pupilli Architects)



Figure 25. Proposed re-vegetation areas (Source: GIS Environmental Consultants 2024:6)

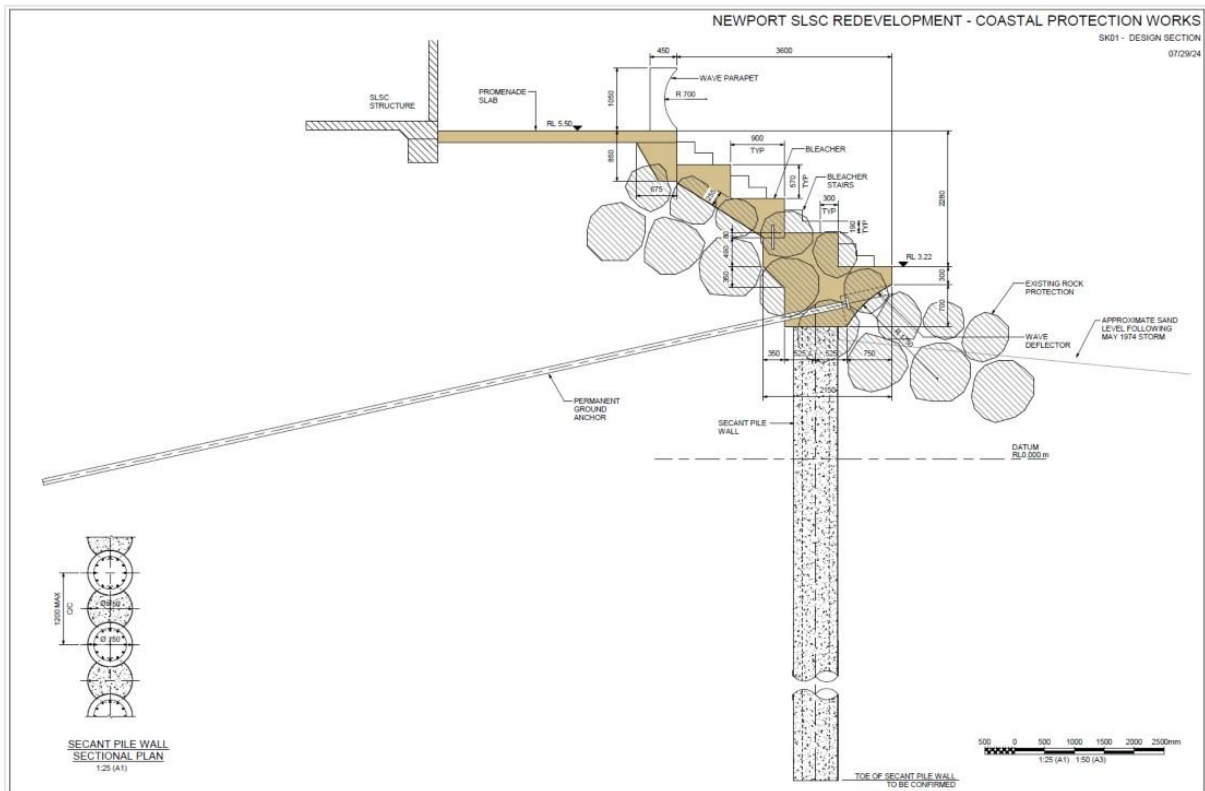


Figure 26. Profile of proposed secant wall construction (Source: Royal Haskoning DHV 2024:18)

### 3.2 Impact Assessment

No Aboriginal sites, objects or potential archaeological deposits are known within the Project Area or within 200m of it.

An analysis of the data available for the Project Area indicates that there are unlikely to be any such sites, objects or PADs within the Project Area, even sub-surface, for two key reasons:

- 1) The location may have been undesirable due to the lack of readily accessible sources of fresh water and thus the area may have not been subject to intensive use; and
- 2) Taphonomic factors and disturbance are more likely to have affected the Project Area. The beach upon which the Project Area is set will have been subject to repeated, and occasionally very deep, scouring. This scouring will likely have removed any *in situ* archaeological evidence from the upper 3-4m of sand along the beach. Recent works demonstrating that in this region Aboriginal remains are rarely present at depths greater than 2m (Artefact Heritage 2021:15–17).

Accordingly, *in situ* archaeological deposits are very unlikely to present within the Project Area, even at depth. Although there does remain the possibility that *redeposited* artefacts may be present at any depth. As such a visual inspection with a local Aboriginal representative is recommended to identify if there are any surface Aboriginal objects, particularly in areas away from the current Surf Club building. No sites of high significance are expected due to the levels of erosion and disturbance in the Project Area.

### 3.3 Recommendations

The development may proceed subject to the below recommendations:

#### **Recommendation 1**

A visual inspection with a local Aboriginal representative is recommended to identify if there are any surface Aboriginal objects present which may result in the requirement for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). However, based on our assessment no sites of high significance are expected due to the levels of erosion in, and general disturbance of, the Project Area. This inspection could be carried out following the granting of development consent, but ideally done at least 6 months before ground disturbance is needed.

#### **Recommendation 2**

All on-site personnel are to be made aware of their obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. This includes the protection of Aboriginal sites and the reporting of any new or suspected Aboriginal heritage sites. This may be done through an on-site Aboriginal cultural heritage induction or other suitable format. The induction should cover procedures for identification and reporting of any new or suspected Aboriginal sites, including reference to the types of sites and sensitive landscape features in the local area.

#### **Recommendation 3**

In the unlikely event that Aboriginal, or suspected Aboriginal, archaeological material is uncovered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The project manager is to contact the heritage consultant to make an assessment as to whether the material is classed as Aboriginal object/s under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, and advise on the required management and mitigation measures. Works are not to recommence in the cordoned off area until heritage clearance has been given and/or the required management and mitigation measures have been implemented.

#### **Recommendation 4**

In the unlikely event that human remains, or suspected human remains, are uncovered during the development, works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The project manager is to contact the NSW Police to establish whether the area is a crime scene. If it is not a crime scene, and the remains are determined to be Aboriginal ancestral remains, Heritage NSW is to be notified via the Environment Line on 131 555 and management measures are to be devised in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Works are not to recommence in the area until the management measures have been implemented.

## 4 References

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## Attachment 1 AHIMS Search



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2603	WE-S-1	AGD	56	342780	6275920	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Unknown Author					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2590	BR1;Boundary Road, Ingleside;	AGD	56	340680	6271900	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	3893
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2592	BR2;Burrawang Ridge Estate, Healesville;	AGD	56	340500	6271950	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	3893
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2279	Jilliby;	AGD	56	344690	6276420	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1333
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Warren Bluff					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1561	Cargo Wharf;Scotland Island;	AGD	56	341206	6276498	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	417
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1562	Church Point;	AGD	56	340676	6275573	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	417
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Unknown Author					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1563	Church Point.	GDA	56	340884	6275890	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	417
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Unknown Author,Mr.Paul Irish					<a href="#">Permits</a>	4249,4480	
45-6-1564	Crystal Bay;	AGD	56	343260	6274343	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	417
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1565	Bayview;	AGD	56	342537	6273871	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	417
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1566	Bayview;	AGD	56	342349	6274142	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	417
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1438	Bayview;	AGD	56	342899	6274061	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1440	Bayview Midden;	AGD	56	342451	6273595	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1278	Woody Point;Towlers Bay;	AGD	56	341300	6277600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1279	Longnose Point;	AGD	56	342100	6278400	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	A Heath					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1890	Taylors Beach;	AGD	56	342760	6276500	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Margrit Koettig					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1891	Winji Jimmi.; Duplicate of 45-6-3990	GDA	56	342982	6273905	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Margrit Koettig,Ms.Yvonne Kaiser-Glass					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1892	Careel Bay;	AGD	56	344710	6278280	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/10/2024 for Jacqueline Chua for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 340489.0 - 348489.0, Northings : 6270917.0 - 6278917.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 86

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1456	Salt Pan Cove;	AGD	56	343036	6276442	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1457	Salt Pan Cove;	AGD	56	343240	6275348	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1371	Church Point;	AGD	56	341055	6274849	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1372	St Michaels Cave	AGD	56	345895	6277323	Closed site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1374	Salt Pan Cove;McMahons Creek;	AGD	56	344061	6275455	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1381	Foleys Hill;	AGD	56	340641	6272646	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Water Hole : -	Not an Aboriginal Site,Rock Engraving,Water Hole/Well	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1221	Newport; Midden	AGD	56	344568	6274142	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1222	Newport; Midden 2	AGD	56	344628	6274117	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1225	Refuge Cove;Scotland Island;	AGD	56	343224	6276171	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1226	Mona Vale Beach; Midden	AGD	56	343776	6272435	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1404	Angophora Reserve;Hudson Park;	AGD	56	343600	6276300	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1826,1932
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1408	Irrubel Road;Newport;	AGD	56	343796	6274993	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving,Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1314	Church Point;McCarr's Creek;	AGD	56	340424	6274379	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1315	Church Point;Browns Bay;	AGD	56	340596	6274931	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/10/2024 for Jacqueline Chua for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 340489.0 - 348489.0, Northings : 6270917.0 - 6278917.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 86

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1338	Scotland Island;South Beach;Salt Pan Cove; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	342859	6276164	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1340	Scotland Island;Refuge Cove; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343405	6276266	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1343	Towlers Bay; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	341540	6278150	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1344	Towlers Bay; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	341000	6277683	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1345	Towlers Bay; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	340721	6277951	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	105238
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1359	Wandarra;East Pitt Water;Refuge Cove; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343034	6276533	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1365	Newport;Irrubel Road; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343344	6274710	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving,Shelter with Deposit	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1254	Newport <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343180	6276040	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	
	<b>Recorders</b>			M Young				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-0111	Towler's Bay;Pitt Water; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	341183	6277686	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			Australian Museum				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-0932	Church Point; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	341240	6274761	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-0055	Careel Bay;Avalon; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343920	6278013	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			R Clegg				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-0852	Salt Pan Cove - PITT 030 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	343054	6276160	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving,Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			Aboriginal Heritage Office				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-0853	Scotland Island;Salt Pan Cove; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343326	6275624	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-0854	Long Beach; Midden <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343981	6278061	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Recorders</b>			Alan Heath				<b>Permits</b>		

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-6-0855	Bilgola Beach; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	344775	6275548	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
45-6-0856	Scotland Island;Refuge Bay; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	343325	6275716	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-0857	Scotland Island;Refuge Cove; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	343586	6276361	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-0859	Scotland Island;Salt Pan Cove; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	343332	6275350	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Midden	
45-6-0867	Scotland Island;Refuge Cove;Hudson Park; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	343778	6275907	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-0070	Refuge Cove Scotland Island Angophora_Reserve <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	343499	6276176	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1026,1826,1932
45-6-0091	Scotland Island;Hanson's Wharf; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	342952	6276074	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	
45-6-0094	Scotland Island; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	341570	6276596	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
45-6-1611	Browns Bay;Church Point; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	340507	6274838	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
45-6-2645	Newport Burial <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	344310	6274559	Open site	Valid	Burial : -		
45-6-2688	1927 Pittwater Rd Midden 1 <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	342118	6274082	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -		
45-6-2689	1927 Pittwater Rd Midden 2 <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	342066	6274034	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -		1991,2062,2371
45-6-2749	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au. <u>Contact</u> Searle					Open site	Valid			105238
45-6-2789	1927 Pittwater Rd - PAD <u>Contact</u> T Russell	AGD	56	342078	6273986	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2754	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au. <b>Contact</b> Searle						Open site			105238
		<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Dean Kelly					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2766	34 CA 1 <b>Contact</b> T Russell	AGD	56	343820	6277100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
		<b>Recorders</b>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1458	Salt Pan Cave; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343050	6275710	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden	
		<b>Recorders</b>	ASRSYS					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1339	Scotland Island;Refugee Cove; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343497	6276268	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		<b>Recorders</b>	ASRSYS					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1227	Mona Vale Beach; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	343836	6272405	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		<b>Recorders</b>	Alan Heath					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2910	Shelter Browns Bay; PITT-097 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	340490	6274775	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
		<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1224	Newport;Bungan Head; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	344648	6274057	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		<b>Recorders</b>	Alan Heath					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1223	Newport; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	344399	6274434	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		<b>Recorders</b>	Alan Heath					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2952	MC1 Rock Shelter with Midden <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	340576	6275000	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101883
		<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Michael Therin					<b>Permits</b>	3293	
45-6-2996	Hanson's Wharf 2 - PITT 024 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	343050	6276030	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
		<b>Recorders</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2997	Hanson's Wharf 3 - PITT 036 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	343004	6276040	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
		<b>Recorders</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3025	Minkara Shelter 2 PITT 079 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	341104	6274870	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
		<b>Recorders</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3026	Minkara Shelter 3 - PITT 080 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	341124	6274820	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
		<b>Recorders</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3027	Yarrabee Shelter 2 - PITT 32 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	343274	6276420	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
		<b>Recorders</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/10/2024 for Jacqueline Chua for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 340489.0 - 348489.0, Northings : 6270917.0 - 6278917.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 86

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	
45-6-3028	Hansford Shelter 2 PITT 034	GDA	56	343114	6276330	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Office								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3061	Salt Pan Cove #2	GDA	56	343054	6276160	Closed site	Valid	Shell : 10			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3145	Rocky Point Midden 1 PITT195	GDA	56	340708	6276846	Open site	Valid	Shell : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3271	Morning Bay Governor Phillip's Ship	GDA	56	342175	6278601	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	NPWS - Scheyville National Park,Mr.Steven Chapple								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3219	Stapleton Shelter 01 PITT231	GDA	56	344630	6277760	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3209	Ingleside 4	GDA	56	340540	6273714	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3558	Morning Bay 1 PITT184	GDA	56	340865	6278075	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		105238	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Housing Office								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3670	Hensford Shelter 3 PITT026	GDA	56	343105	6276240	Closed site	Valid	Shell : 100, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3581	Church Point Midden	GDA	56	340506	6275147	Open site	Valid	Shell : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Miss.Alandra Tasire,Comber Consultants Pty Limited								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-4055	Narrabeen Creek Mung Shelter	GDA	56	340760	6271920	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-4030	Pittwater Aboriginal Midden	GDA	56	341778	6276119	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	J Webb								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-4003	Bairne Trig Spur ENG	GDA	56	340949	6278752	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Stone Arrangement : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Oliver Descoedres								<b>Permits</b>
45-6-3990	Winji Jimmi Reserve Midden - Duplicate of 45-6-1891	GDA	56	342998	6273963	Open site	Valid	Shell : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Bob Conroy								<b>Permits</b>



# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN1349-A

Client Service ID : 944452

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
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**\*\* 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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