



30 November 2021

Attention: Wade Cogle  
Harbord Hotel Holdings Pty Ltd  
29 Moore Road  
Freshwater NSW 2096

Dear Wade,

## Re: 29 Moore Road, Freshwater: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

Extent Heritage has been engaged by Harbord Hotel Holdings Pty Ltd to provide a due diligence assessment for the proposed redevelopment of the Harbord Beach Hotel at 29 Moore Road, Freshwater. The study area consists of five lots, being lots 1-5 on DP7022.

This Due Diligence assessment has identified that the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present in the study area is low. The study area is a developed landscape that has been subject to significant historical impacts. Furthermore, no Aboriginal sites were identified during the site inspection of the study area or in the relevant register searches.

The full assessment, including recommendations, is provided below, should you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact me on 0419 106 606.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew Sneddon".

**Andrew Sneddon**  
Director | Extent Heritage

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Figure 2. Study area within the local context.

All Aboriginal objects in NSW, whether previously recorded or yet to be identified, are afforded statutory protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). Under Section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to knowingly or unwittingly disturb, destroy or deface Aboriginal objects. A breach of Section 86 of the NPW Act could result in prosecution and significant fines. Aboriginal objects are broadly defined by the NPW Act to be:

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.

The NPW Act also protects 'Aboriginal places' that are 'declared' by the Minister. They usually embody dimensions of intangible heritage (e.g., Dreaming places).

As a complement to the NPW Act, Heritage NSW provides a series of guidelines as a framework for identifying and managing Aboriginal heritage within development planning contexts.

The Due Diligence risk-based assessment process is intended to identify whether or not a proposed activity is likely to harm Aboriginal objects or places. This process is outlined in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010c) guidelines (DDCoP). Further information on the applicable legislation is provided in Appendix A.

This report provides the details and results of a desktop assessment and archaeological site inspection. It complies with the DDCoP.

Extent Heritage was not briefed to undertake Aboriginal community engagement in the preparation of this report. Therefore, its focus is on the potential for Aboriginal 'objects' and their scientific significance.

## 1.1 Objectives of the Due Diligence

The objectives of the Due Diligence assessment are to:

- identify Aboriginal objects or potential archaeological deposits and landforms of archaeological interest within the study area, that may require further investigation and assessment;
- identify areas of Aboriginal cultural value within the study area, that may require further investigation and assessment, insofar as this is possible through desktop assessment and fieldwork without the participation of Aboriginal parties;
- identify areas of significant historical disturbance and/or modified landforms where the potential for the recovery of Aboriginal objects is low, and therefore further investigation and assessment is not warranted; and
- determine whether or not the proposed activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects in accordance with the risk assessment processes set out in the DDCoP.

## 1.2 Authorship

This report was prepared by Jodie Crossman (Heritage Advisor) as the primary author and researcher.

Mariska Marnane (GIS Specialist) assisted with mapping and spatial analysis. Andrew Costello (Senior Associate – Aboriginal Heritage) conducted the site inspection and Andrew Sneddon (Director) completed the QA review.

## 2. Existing environment

Environmental factors such as local geology, soils, landscape features, hydrology, vegetation and past land use play a role in predicting the potential for archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation, and its scientific significance. The following summary draws on research to identify key environmental and historical factors and how they may affect the potential for Aboriginal cultural sites within the study area, especially Aboriginal ‘objects’.

The study area is located within the IBRA region of the Sydney Basin and the subregion of Pittwater. The soil of the study area consists predominantly of the Hawkesbury soil landscape, with small portions on the north-eastern boundary being Narrabeen, and the western corner being the Gymea soil landscape.

The Hawkesbury soil-landscape consists of colluvial shallow Lithosols/Siliceous sands, typically associated with rolling to steep hills on Hawkesbury Sandstone. The study area is located at the very base of a sandstone ridge and has a sloping profile. The soil profile in these areas is likely to be very shallow, lying over sandstone bedrock.

The Gymea soil landscape is also associated with Hawkesbury Sandstone but may contain deeper soil profiles. The Narrabeen soil-landscape consists of deeper marine sand soils on beaches and coastal foredunes.

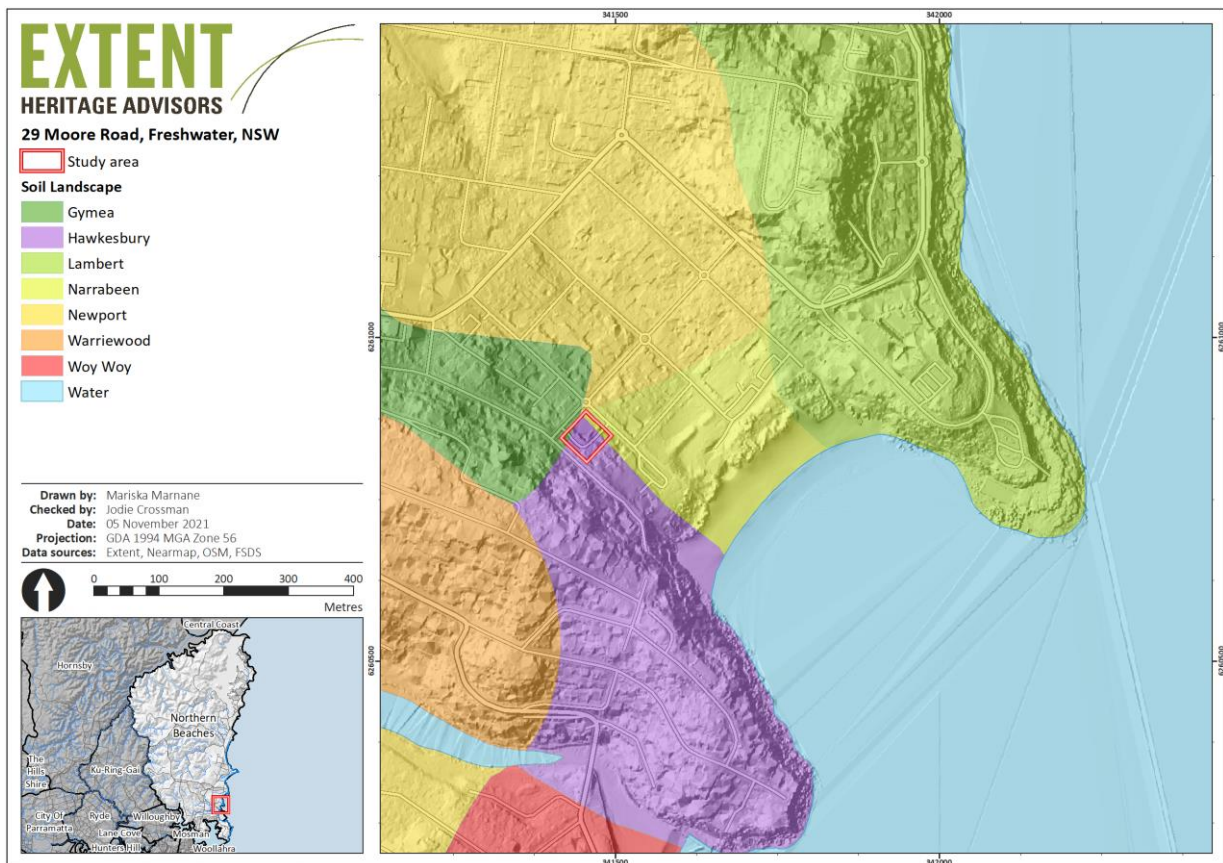


Figure 3. Soil landscapes in the study area and surrounds.

The Hawkesbury Sandstone landscape, within the broader Sydney area, has been demonstrated to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in undisturbed contexts, including artwork. In the specific case of the study area, there may survive undisturbed portions of the sandstone ridge to its south (Figure 4).

The study area is located approximately 200-300 m from the Freshwater Beach foreshore to the southeast (Figure 4). Manly Lagoon is located approximately 500 m south-west of the study area and the mouth of Manly Creek is located approximately 600 m south of the study area.

As a general principle, both the coastline and Manly Creek (and the associated lagoon) are landscape features with potential for the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in undisturbed contexts, especially in the form of middens and artefact scatters.

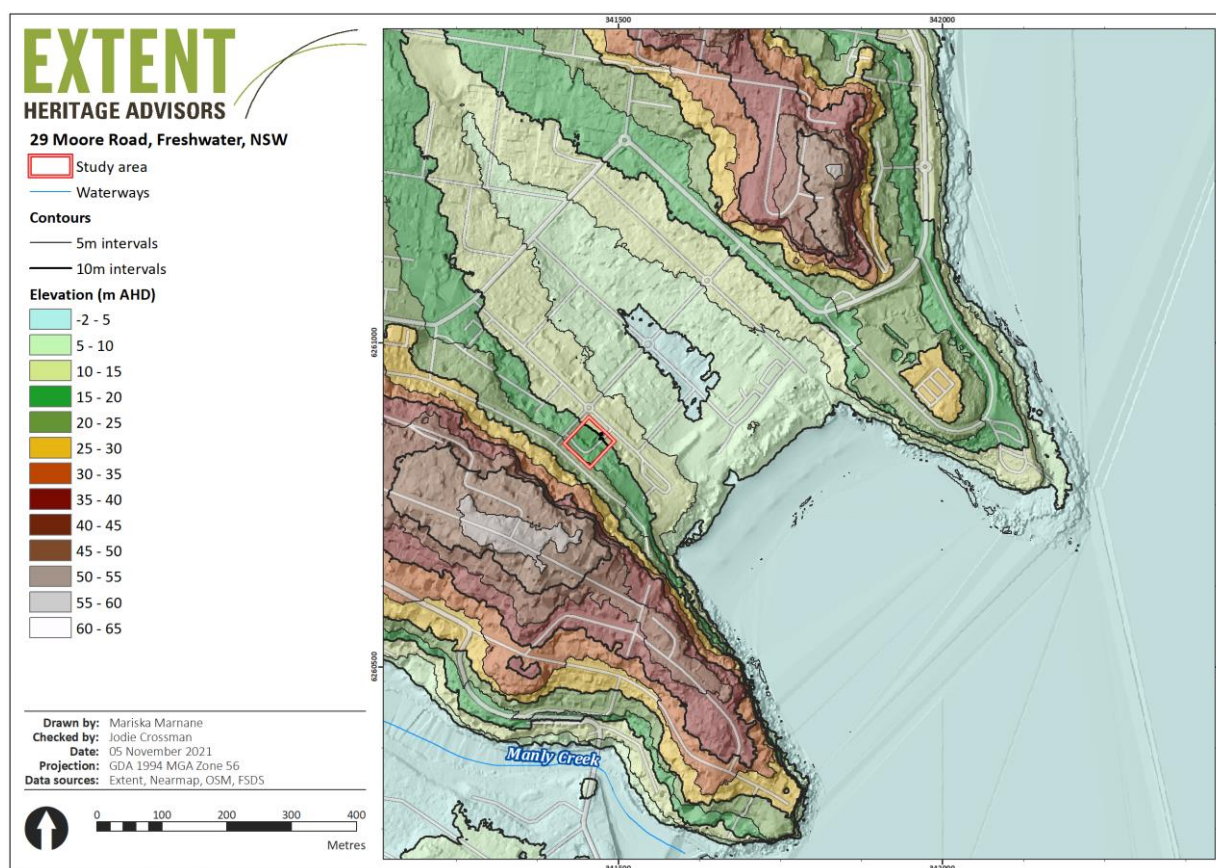


Figure 4. Waterways and elevation of the study area and surrounds.

### 3. Archaeological context

When British colonisation commenced in 1788, the greater Sydney region was occupied by Aboriginal people whose society was characterised by a range of laws and customs and material culture. This has found expression in the archaeological record in the form of a range of archaeological site types. Most commonly, these are isolated stone artefacts and low-density artefacts scatters located on the ground surface, but sub-surface archaeology is also identified, including hearths, shell middens and the like. There appear to have been territorial distinctions between those Aboriginal peoples west of Sydney and those on the coast, both north and south of the harbour. Those in the Manly area were known for their impressive ‘manly’ bearing and warlike temperament. They traded with the Aboriginal people on the south of the harbour and those from further west (Tench and Flannery 2013).

Based on the extant ethnographic record, the study area is thought to lie within the traditional Country of the Gadigal people, who spoke a language belonging to the wider Guringai language group (Attenbrow 1990). The study area is presently located within the boundary of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

#### 3.1 Aboriginal Sites: Spatial Patterns on the Cumberland Plain

Several predictive models for patterns of Aboriginal occupation and site locations across the broader Cumberland Plain region have been developed over the years (e.g., Dallas 1989; Haglund 1980; Kohen 1986; Smith 1989). These models have since been refined by subsequent studies (e.g., JMCHM 1997, 1999, 2001; McDonald 1999; White and McDonald 2010). The most comprehensive of these studies is White and McDonald (2010), which identifies a key set of patterns found throughout the Cumberland Plain. This will differ to a degree from the study area, which is in a coastal environment, but the general principles will apply:

- Artefact distributions reflect continuous cultural landscapes rather than bounded sites.
- Artefact scatters are most commonly found within 100–200m of permanent water sources, such as rivers, creeks, and alluvial flats. Stream order also plays a role in artefact distribution, with more artefact types and raw materials found close to major watercourses.
- Artefact density varies according to landform. Elevated areas with views along major creek lines, valley floors, and low slopes are more likely to contain higher artefact densities.
- Silcrete is the primary raw material used for stone artefacts, followed by chert and tuff.
- High concentrations of artefacts are more likely to be located within resource-rich areas.
- Surface artefact finds do not necessarily reflect the potential for subsurface deposits.
- There is low potential for modified trees to be present, given large-scale land clearance.



## 3.2 Previous archaeological assessments

No previous archaeological assessments targeting the study area itself were identified during this assessment. Previous archaeological assessments in the region surrounding the study area are listed below:

- Kate Blackmore & Associates. 1986. 'Heritage Study of the Municipality of Manly: Aboriginal Sites Report by Elizabeth Rice. Unpublished report prepared for the Manly Municipal Council.
- Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd. 1987. 'Archaeological Survey of Bicentennial Coastal Walkway Queenscliff – Palm Beach. Unpublished report prepared for Warringah Shire Council.
- Attenbrow, V. 1990a. 'The Port Jackson Archaeological Project Report on Stage 1'. Unpublished report prepared for the Australian Museum.
- Attenbrow, V. 1990b 'Port Jackson Archaeological Project Stage 2 Preliminary report on excavations undertaken in August/September 1990 under NPWS permit dated 30/7/1990. Unpublished report prepared for the Australian Museum.

## 3.3 Historical imagery

Historical aerial imagery of the study area shows evidence of significant development impacts across the study area since 1930 (Figures 5-9). By 1930 the majority of the landscape surrounding the study area, and the study area itself, has been subject to residential developments. At this time, multiple structures are visible in the study area, including in the portion of the area that is now a car park.

The subsequent historical imagery shows the continued trend of development within the broader region, with increasing density and urbanisation visible from 1951 to the present time. The study area itself shows changes to the number and location of structures between 1930 to 1965 indicating that the area has been subject to repeated and significant soil disturbance associated with these developments.



Figure 5. Historical imagery of the study area and surrounds, from the year 1930.



Figure 6. Historical imagery of the study area and surrounds, from the year 1951.



Figure 7. Historical imagery of the study area and surrounds, from the year 1965.



Figure 8. Historical imagery of the study area and surrounds, from the year 1986.



Figure 9. Historical imagery of the study area and surrounds, from the year 2002.

## 4. AHIMS database

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database is managed by Heritage NSW, and includes all spatial and compositional information of Aboriginal objects and sites previously recorded and registered, through academic and cultural resource management. An extensive search of the AHIMS database conducted for a broad search area centred on the study area was carried out on 03 November 2021 (Client ID: 635740); Appendix B).

A total of 64 entries were returned within the search parameters. Of these 64, one has the status of 'deleted' (being a duplicate of another site), and one is 'not a site'. Hence, there are 62 registered Aboriginal sites within the broader region, of which four have been completely or partially destroyed and the remainder are 'valid' (Figure 10).

In the AHIMS system, sites are recorded with one or more of 20 site features, which summarise the nature of each site (Table 1). According to these results, no Aboriginal sites have been registered within the study area. The closest sites are a potential archaeological deposit (PAD) with associated shell midden (AHIMS #45-6-2958) and a closed site that includes shell (AHIMS #45-6-3048). The locations of these sites are shown in Figure 11.

Based on the site type and site features of the registered sites in the search area, it is evident that the majority of sites are closed 'cave' sites and/or sites with rock engravings or other forms of artwork. Shell is also common in the form of middens or recorded in conjunction with other site features. The study area itself does not contain appropriate surface geology for closed sites but is typical of a location where open sites, such as middens and artefact scatters may be found, where past ground disturbance has not disturbed or destroyed them.

Table 1. Site features recorded in the AHIMS search area.

Site Types	Total
Burial/s	1
Burial/s, Rock Engraving, Shelter with Art, Shelter with Midden	1
Midden	4
Rock Engraving	18
Shelter with Art	5
Shelter with Art, Shelter with Deposit	1
Shelter with Art, Shelter with Midden	1
Shelter with Deposit	2
Shelter with Midden	10
Not defined	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

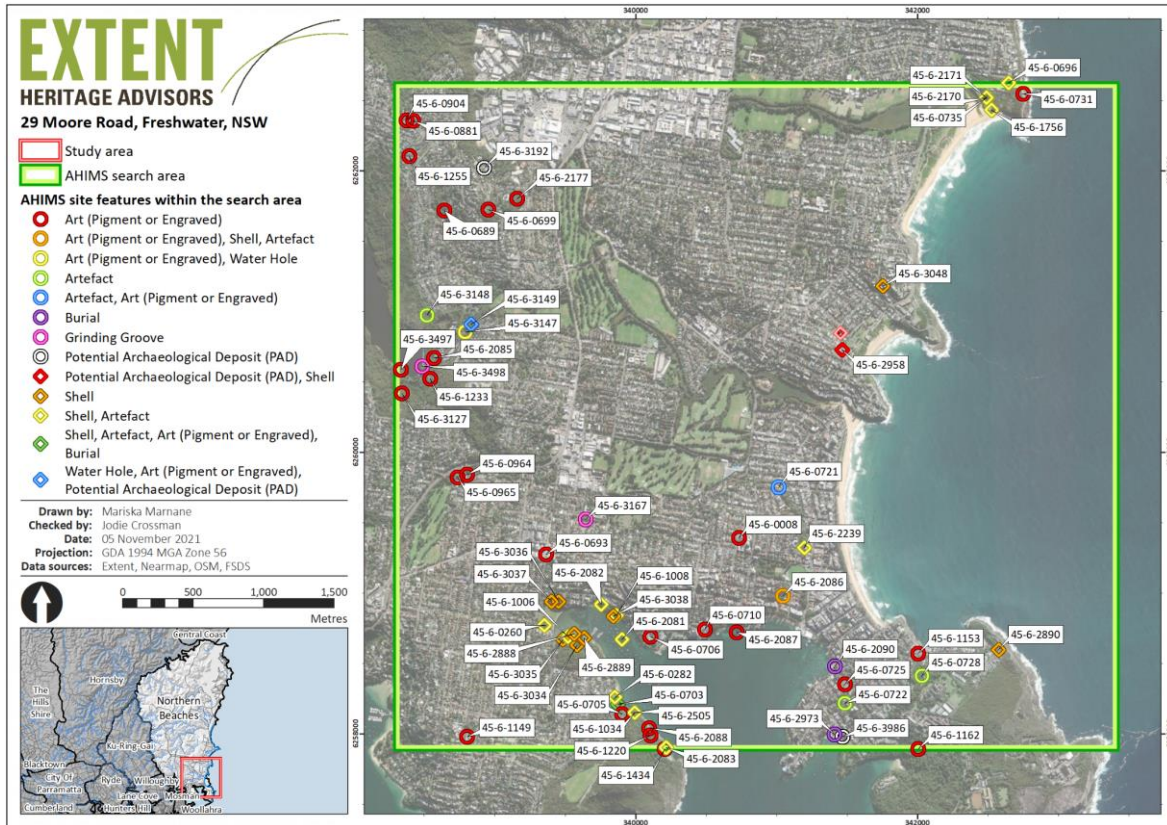


Figure 10. Location of all sites returned during the AHIMS search of the broader region.



Figure 11. Location of recorded AHIMS sites near the study area.

## 5. Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken on Friday 29<sup>th</sup> October 2021 by Andrew Costello (Senior Associate) of Extent Heritage. The study area was inspected for the presence of Aboriginal sites, places and objects, or the potential for them to occur, as well as to locate areas with ground exposures to determine the nature of the soil landscapes present and areas of ground disturbance.

The Harbord Beach Hotel building occupies most of the northern portion of the study area, while the remaining area surrounding the building consists of asphalt or concrete car parks, driveways and loading/unloading areas, as well as landscaping features and other infrastructure services.

The study area appears to be significantly disturbed as its ground surface is almost entirely covered by the footprint of the existing hotel and associated buildings, as well as the concrete and asphalt surfaces of the car parks and driveways.

Consequently, ground surface visibility across the study area was effectively nil. Within the context of the historical disturbances that have occurred within the study area (see Section 2), and the extensive demolition and building activities as well as services installation that would have taken place for the construction of the existing structures on site, the original soils across most of the study area appear to be highly disturbed (Figures 12 and 13).

The study area is located at the sloping base of a Hawkesbury sandstone ridge, characteristic of the broader Sydney area. This has resulted in further soil disturbance through levelling of the site for construction. This is most evident in the southern portion of the study area (Figures 14 and 15).

No Aboriginal sites or places, including culturally modified trees, were identified during the site inspection.



Figure 12. Image showing the extent of development at the existing hotel.



Figure 13. The current hotel and carpark. The slope of the study area is partly visible.



Figure 14. The extent of landscape levelling for the current development is demonstrated on the southern boundary of the study area



Figure 15. The rock of the Hawkesbury Sandstone is visible in the southern boundary of the study area.



## 6. Conclusions and recommendations

This Due Diligence report has assessed the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the study area as being low. Our review of the AHIMS database and previous studies around the study area indicates that if Aboriginal objects or places were to survive at the site, they would be likely to be:

- isolated artefacts and artefact scatters in disturbed contexts (both surface and sub-surface);
- of low scientific significance.

There is low potential for in situ subsurface archaeology (PADs) but the potential for PADs (including shell midden material) can rarely be entirely excluded. No Aboriginal objects or places (as defined by the NPW Act) were identified within the study area through desktop research, register searches or the site inspection. The study area has experienced high levels of ground disturbance caused by historical development which has resulted in the truncation of the original soil landscape. In archaeological terms, it would be appropriate for the development to proceed without further involvement of an archaeologist.

Extent Heritage was not briefed to undertake Aboriginal community engagement. Such engagement is necessary to identify sites embodying social or spiritual significance to Aboriginal people.

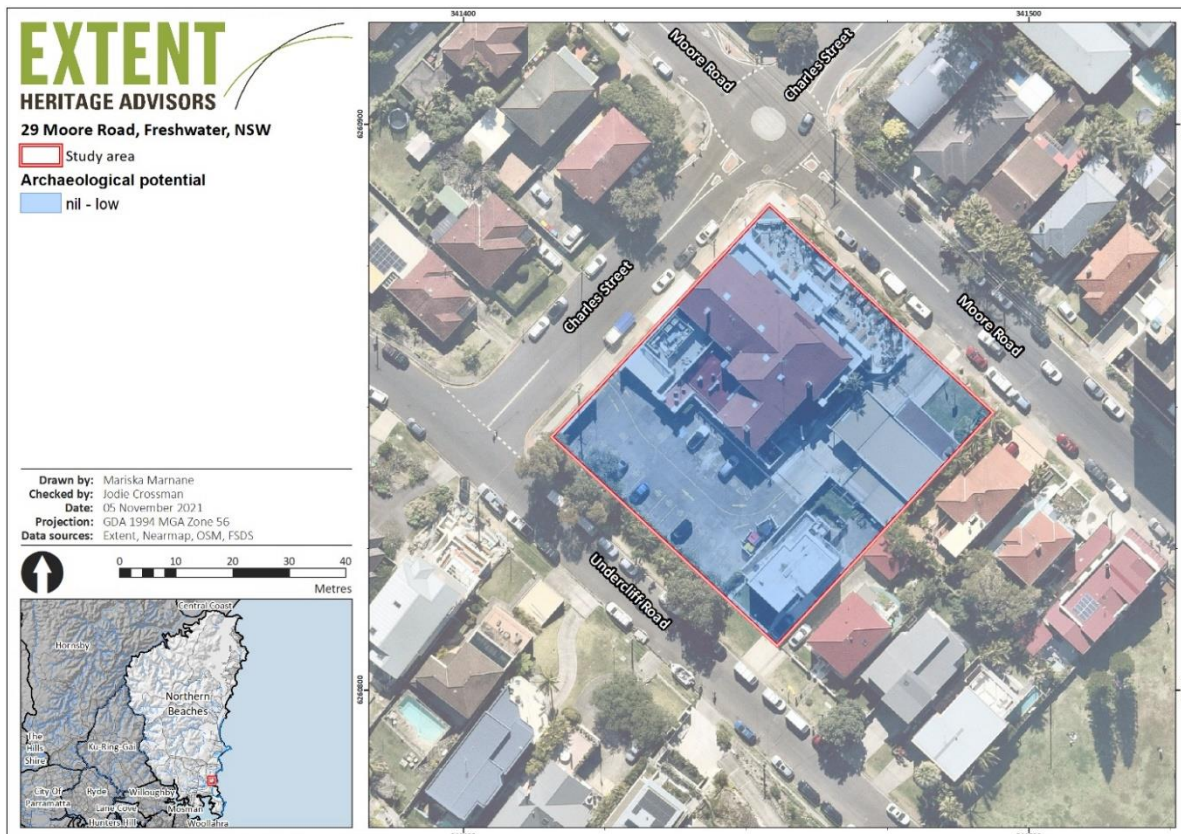


Figure 16. Archaeological potential is considered low for the entire study area.

## 6.1 Recommendations

The Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area has been assessed as **low** (see

Table 2, below). In accordance with the risk management process set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010c), we recommend:

- Development work in the study area proceed, subject to relevant personnel being advised of their obligations under the NPW Act.
- If unexpected Aboriginal objects are discovered during development, all works in the vicinity of the discovery site should cease and the services of an archaeologist obtained. The archaeologist will advise on the necessary process, which may include a permit application. There are severe penalties for the disturbance or destruction of an Aboriginal object or place.
- If human skeletal material less than 100 years old is discovered, the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be contacted. Traditional Aboriginal burials (older than 100 years) are protected under the NPW Act and must not be disturbed. Interpreting the age and nature of skeletal remains is a specialist field, and therefore, an appropriately skilled archaeologist or physical anthropologist should be contacted to inspect the discovery site and recommend an appropriate course of action. Aboriginal ancestral human remains must be managed according to strict protocols. If any were encountered during the development, the services of an experienced heritage practitioner should be engaged to advise on the process, including the involvement of relevant Aboriginal parties.

Table 2. Site specific responses to the generic due diligence process (DECCW 2010c, 9-14).

1	<b>Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?</b>	
	Yes. The proposed redevelopment comprises the redevelopment of land parcels. No culturally modified trees have been identified within the study area.	Proceed to question 2.
2a	<b>Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?</b>	
	No. While there are registered AHIMS sites within 5km of the study area, none of these sites are located within the extent of the study area itself.	Proceed to question 2b.
2b	<b>Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?</b>	
	No. The research undertaken for this assessment did not identify any other relevant sources of information indicating the presence of sites within the study area.	Proceed to question 2c.
2c	<b>Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?</b>	
	Partially. The study area is located at the foot of a Hawkesbury Sandstone ridgeline and is within 300m of the coastline and 500m of Manly Creek. However, it has been significantly disturbed by development.	Proceed to question 3.
3	<b>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?</b>	
	No. Impact on the relevant landscape features cannot be avoided as the entire study area is located near the landscape features.	Proceed to question 4.
4	<b>Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?</b>	
	Desktop assessment and site inspection indicate that the study area has low potential for Aboriginal objects due to high levels of historical ground disturbance; no Aboriginal objects were identified during the site inspection.	<b>Proceed with caution</b>

## 7. References

Attenbrow, V. 1990a. 'The Port Jackson Archaeological Project Report on Stage 1'. Unpublished report prepared for the Australian Museum.

Attenbrow, V. 1990b 'Port Jackson Archaeological Project Stage 2 Preliminary report on excavations undertaken in August/September 1990 under NPWS permit dated 30/7/1990. Unpublished report prepared for the Australian Museum.

Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd. 1987. 'Archaeological Survey of Bicentennial Coastal Walkway Queenscliff – Palm Beach. Unpublished report prepared for Warringah Shire Council.

Creamer, H. 1975. 'Bagandji Sites in the Darling River Area, Western New South Wales. Part 1- The Manara Range'. Unpublished report to N.S.W Aboriginal Sacred Sites Survey.

DECCW (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water). 2010. *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Sydney: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

Dallas, M. 1989. 'Archaeological Study of the Land within the City of Blacktown within the Parklea Release Area.' Prepared for Baulkham Hills Shire Council.

Haglund, L. 1980. 'Report on an Archaeological Survey in the City of Blacktown.' Prepared for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Kate Blackmore & Associates. 1986. 'Heritage Study of the Municipality of Manly: Aboriginal Sites Report by Elizabeth Rice. Unpublished report prepared for the Manly Municipal Council.

Kohen, J. 1986. 'Prehistoric Settlement in the Western Cumberland Plain: Resources, Environment and Technology.' PhD thesis, School of Earth Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney.

JMCHM (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management). 1997. 'Interim Heritage Management Report: ADI Site St Marys. Volume 1: Text.' Report prepared for Lend Lease-ADI Joint Venture.

JMCHM (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management).1999. 'Test Excavation of PAD 5(RH/SP9) and PAD 31 (RH/CC2) for Rouse Hill (Stage 2) Infrastructure Project at Rouse Hill and Kellyville, NSW.' Report prepared for Rouse Hill Infrastructure Consortium (RHIC).

JMCHM (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management). 2001. 'Salvage Excavations of Six Sites along Caddies, Second Ponds, Smalls, and Cattai Creeks in the Rouse Hill Development Area, NSW.' Report prepared for RHIC.

McDonald, J. 1999. Survey for Archaeological Sites: Proposed Rouse Hill Stage 2 Infrastructure Works at Rouse Hill, Parklea and Kellyville, NSW. Prepared for GHD on behalf of RHIC.

OEH (Office of Environment and Heritage). 2010. *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. Sydney: Office of Environment and Heritage.

Smith, LJ. 1989. 'Archaeological Site Survey and Analyses of Sites on the Northern Cumberland Plain.' Unpublished Report to NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Tench, W and T Flannery. 2013. '1788'. Text Publishing, Melbourne, Australia.

White, E, J and McDonald. 2010. 'Lithic Artefact Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, New South Wales.' *Australian Archaeology* 70:29–38.

## Appendix A. Information on legislation

### A.1. Commonwealth Legislation

#### *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act was enacted at a national level to protect places of ‘particular significance’ to Aboriginal people, from damage or desecration. The Commonwealth Minister will only exercise their power to protect such sites where he or she is of the view that the State legislation is inadequate to do so.

#### *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act provides for the protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes (among other things) a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Places on the NHL are of ‘outstanding value to the nation’. The CHL includes places of significance to the Commonwealth, where those places are in the ownership or occupation of the Commonwealth.

The heritage values of places on the NHL or the CHL are protected under the terms of the EPBC Act. Any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values of a listed place must be approved by the Commonwealth Minister upon a ‘referral’.

#### *Native Title Act 1993*

The Native Title Act provides recognition and protection for ‘native title’ i.e., certain ‘rights and interests’ in lands and waters. Native title does not survive over most forms of land tenure.

The Act establishes the National Native Title Tribunal to administer native title claims. The Tribunal also administers the ‘future act’ process that typically applies where native title has been achieved, and provides the native title holder with a right to negotiate in relation to activities that may impact their native title rights and interests.

The Act also provides for the preparation of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs). An ILUA is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters.

An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a native title determination or settled separately from a native title claim. An ILUA can be negotiated and registered whether there is a native title claim over the area or not.

## A.2. NSW state legislation

### *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) requires that environmental impacts (including impacts on the cultural environment) are assessed by consent authorities prior to the granting of a development approval. Some relevant Parts of the EP&A Act are:

- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Where Project Approval is to be determined under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Act, further approvals under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 are not required. In those instances, management of Aboriginal heritage typically follows the applicable Aboriginal assessment guidelines (the Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation, July 2005) and any relevant statement of commitments included in the Development Approval (which may go beyond the Guidelines).

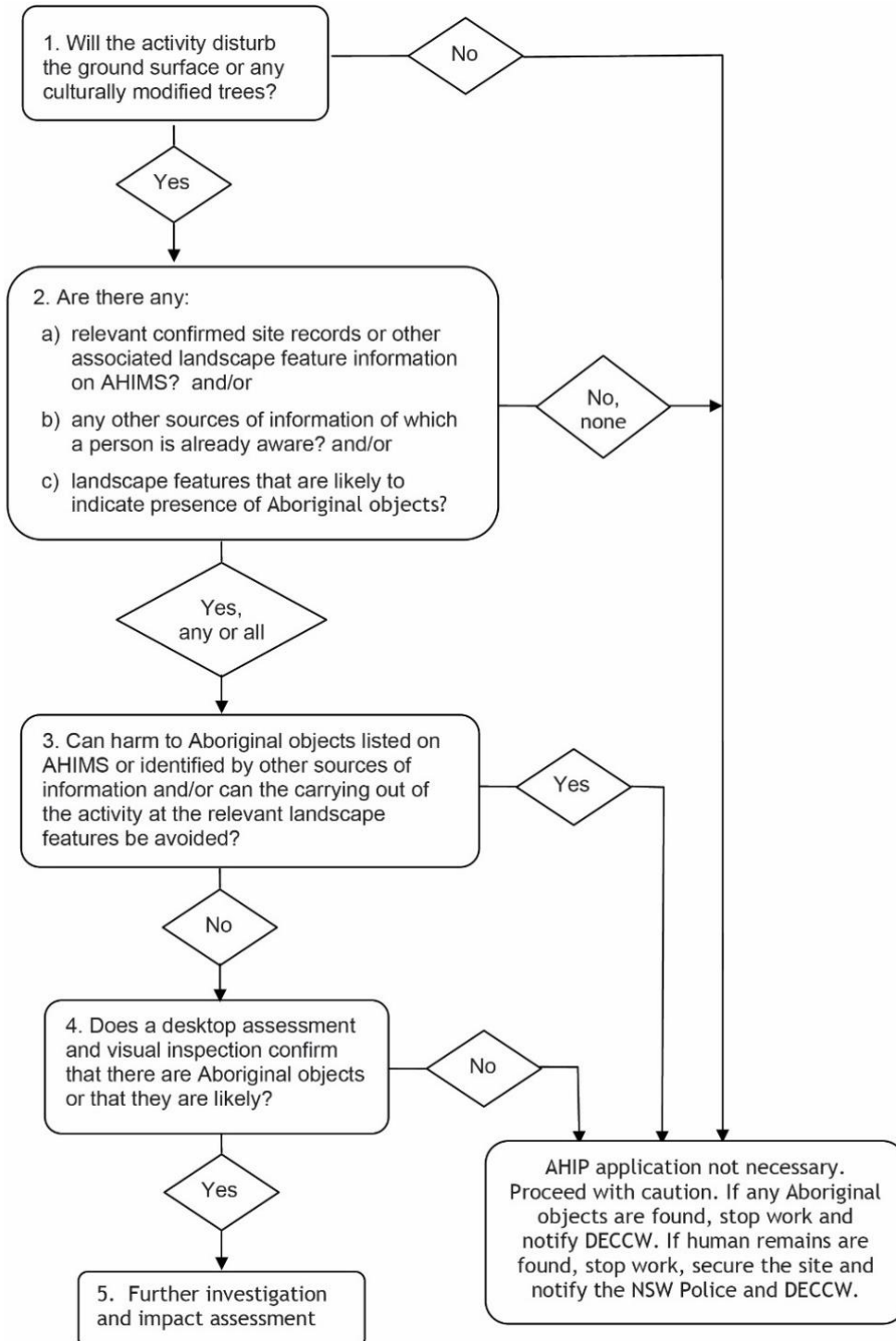
### *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPW Act) provides blanket protection for Aboriginal objects (material evidence of Indigenous occupation) and Aboriginal places (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) across New South Wales. 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 any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under section 84 of the Act. It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without a permit. In addition, anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to relevant department.

## Appendix B. Due diligence flow chart





## Appendix C. AHIMS search

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	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Michael Guider						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-1434	Reef Beach;Balgowlah;	AGD	56	340100	6257700	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-0689	Frenchs Forest;Allambie Road;	AGD	56	338536	6261528	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-0693	Balgowlah; '	AGD	56	339258	6259084	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Unknown Author						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-0699	Frenchs Forest;Flat Rocks;	AGD	56	338850	6261534	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Ms.Lisa Campbell						
	<b>Permits</b>									
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	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Unknown Author						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-0705	Fourty Baskets Beach	AGD	56	339800	6257950	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Ms.Lisa Campbell						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-0706	Manly;Fairlight;	GDA	56	340104	6258690	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Unknown Author						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-0710	Manly	GDA	56	340489	6258740	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Unknown Author						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-1255	Allambie Heights;	AGD	56	338287	6261912	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-0282	Balgowlah;Forty Basket Beach	AGD	56	339750	6258070	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2047
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			Val Attenbrow,A Conway						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-1220	Manly View Cave;North Harbour;Dobroyd;	AGD	56	340000	6257800	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-1233	Manly Dam; Manly Vale	GDA	56	338540	6260523	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			ASRSYS,Sydney Water-Parramatta,Ms.Yvonne Kaiser						
	<b>Permits</b>									
45-6-2505	Southern End 40;Baskets Beach;	AGD	56	339890	6257960	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>			D Burns,G Wellham						
	<b>Permits</b>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 03/11/2021 for Coral Hardwick for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 338288.0 - 343423.0, Northings : 6257881.0 - 6262624.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 64

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2081	Cathedral Rock/Honeycomb cave	AGD	56	339800	6258480	Closed site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>	3140,3372	
45-6-2082	Fairlight cave;	AGD	56	339650	6258730	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2083	Reef Beach Cave;	AGD	56	340110	6257710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2085	Hydro Cave	GDA	56	338568	6260671	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1809
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
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
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2087	West Esplanade park;	AGD	56	340610	6258530	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1809
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2088	Yellow Stencil Cave;	AGD	56	339990	6257850	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1809
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2090	East Esplanade Res;	AGD	56	341310	6258290	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	1809
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1149	Clontare;	GDA	56	338804	6257980	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1153	Cabbage Tree Bay;	GDA	56	342004	6258570	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1447
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1162	Spring Cove;Hollow Cave;	AGD	56	341900	6257700	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2170	NCC Cave 2;	AGD	56	342388	6262326	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2171	NCC Cave 1;	AGD	56	342384	6262330	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2177	Malinya Rd;	AGD	56	339052	6261610	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0721	Manly!	GDA	56	341014	6259750	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Deposit	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Unknown Author
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0722	Manly;	AGD	56	341381	6258028	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Fred McCarthy
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0725	Manly.	GDA	56	341484	6258350	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Michael Guider, Fred McCarthy
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0728	North Head; Spring Cove;	AGD	56	341926	6258222	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Eugene Stockton
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-1756	QP2 duplicate of 45-6-0696	GDA	56	342525	6262434	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Doctor. Jo McDonald, Mr. Phil Hunt
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-1034	North Harbour;	GDA	56	339994	6258150	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Mr. R Taplin
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0881	Allambie Heights;	AGD	56	338315	6262166	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Charles. D Power
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0964	Balgowlah	GDA	56	338804	6259840	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Mr. R Taplin
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0965	Balgowlah; 200 FT Cave;	GDA	56	338734	6259820	Closed site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Mr. R Taplin
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0260	Balgowlah; North Harbour Reserve;	GDA	56	339354	6258770	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Eugene Stockton
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0904	Allambie Heights;	AGD	56	338268	6262167	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> ASRSYS
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0008	Manly	AGD	56	340627	6259202	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Mr. Bob Conroy
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-1006	Manly; Balgowlah;	GDA	56	339519	6258690	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> Mr. R Taplin
										<b>Permits</b>
45-6-1008	Balgowlah,	GDA	56	339864	6258841	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>									<b>Recorders</b> ASRSYS
										<b>Permits</b>

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0735	QP1;	AGD	56	342385	6262328	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1263
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-0731	Harboard;Dee Why Head;	AGD	56	342645	6262355	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-2888	Wellings Reserve 4	GDA	56	339564	6258710	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-2889	Wellings Reserve 2	GDA	56	339634	6258680	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-2890	Shelly Beach Midden	GDA	56	342574	6258595	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-2958	Undercliff Road RS and Midden	GDA	56	341465	6260726	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-2973	Stuart Street	GDA	56	341409	6257995	Open site	Valid	Burial : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3034	Wellings Reserve #1 MAN 079	GDA	56	339584	6258630	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3035	Wellings Reserve #5 MAN 085	GDA	56	339484	6258670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3036	Burtons Bush #1 MAN 083	GDA	56	339454	6258940	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3037	Burtons Bush #2 MAN 084	GDA	56	339404	6258940	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3038	Esplanade Park West MAN 108	GDA	56	339844	6258835	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3048	Ronald Reserve Shelter WARR 194	GDA	56	341754	6261180	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3127	Manly Dam Art Shelter Art 1	GDA	56	338340	6260420	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3147	Mermaid Pool (South)	GDA	56	338790	6260855	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Water Hole : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
45-6-3148	Manly Dam 1	GDA	56	338518	6260973	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Sydney Water-Parramatta,Ms.Yvonne Kaiser					<u>Permits</u>		
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					<u>Permits</u>		
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					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3192	30 Lyly Rd Rockshelter	GDA	56	338924	6262018	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Ashley O'Sullivan					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3497	Manly Dam Contact Art	GDA	56	338332	6260585	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 5		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Lorien Perchard					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3498	Manly Dam 9 Grinding Grooves	GDA	56	338484	6260611	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 9		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Lorien Perchard					<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>		

**\*\* 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