



## Heritage Referral Response

Application Number:	DA2020/0021
To:	Lashta Haidari
Land to be developed (Address):	Lot 11 DP 1193189 , Pittwater Road COLLAROY NSW 2097

### Officer comments

#### HERITAGE COMMENTS

##### Discussion of reason for referral

The proposal has been referred to Heritage as the subject site contains a heritage listed item and a heritage conservation area and also is within the vicinity of a conservation area, listed in the WLEP Schedule 5, being:

***Item I11 - Fisherman's Hut including winches and remnant vegetation*** - Fisherman's Beach

***C2 - Long Reef Aquatic Reserve***

***C3 - Coastal cliff - Long Reef Headland***

***C5 - Dee Why Lagoon and Reserve***

##### Details of heritage items affected

Details of the heritage item and the conservation areas, as contained in the Warringah Heritage Inventory, are:

***Item I11 - Fisherman's Hut including winches and remnant vegetation*** - Fisherman's Beach

##### Statement of significance:

Historically significant as the surviving example of the small "village" of fishermen's huts which were erected pre 1900. The hut is associated with the fishing industry which resulted in this part of the beach being named "Fishermens' Beach". Socially significant due to its continued use for over 100 years by the local fishing community.

##### Physical description:

Small single storey cabin of timber weatherboards with corrugated iron gabled roof.

***C2 - Long Reef Aquatic Reserve***

##### Statement of significance:

The Aquatic Reserve has a high existence value as an important geological rock platform and habitat to a wide range of aquatic creatures. It is highly esteemed by the community and valued as an important site for scientific research and education. The extent and diversity of the marine creatures and plants supported by the reef is comparatively rare.

##### Physical description:

Long Reef Aquatic Reserve extends from Collaroy rock baths southward to Long Reef SLSC, and from mean high water out 100m from mean low water (Approx 60 ha.). Long Reef Aquatic Reserve includes two main rocky shores. The northern rocky reef area is protected from southerly swells by the prominent eastern headland, whilst the large eastern platform is more exposed. Different organisms occur in these different areas. Long Reef Aquatic Reserve is unique due to its exposure to three of the four points of the compass. Species dwelling here have managed to adapt well to a wide range of severe conditions. Long Reef Aquatic Reserve has a wide variety of habitats, including sheltered boulder fields and surf-exposed ledges. The diversity and abundance of marine

invertebrates here is rarely seen anywhere. The geology of Long Reef consists of inter-bedded claystones, sandstones and shales which form a well developed rock platform. Black sand can be found in layers along the beach and the intertidal zone. The common mineral constituents that form this black sand are rutile, ilmenite and monazite. A volcanic dyke has intruded along the claystone rock platform, along a SE-NW joint. This dyke is made of dolerite and is about one metre wide sitting proud of the rock platform. Its hard material has helped to reduce the weathering of the platform. During the migratory season (Nov-March), wading birds arrive from New Zealand, Siberia and Japan to rest and feed at the Reserve and adjacent Dee Why Lagoon. In consequence of the diversity and zonation pattern of its intertidal fauna and flora, this locality has been used as a scientific research and educational area by universities, colleges and high schools for almost fifty years. During the past decade, however, this major rock platform has come under increasing pressure from people collecting its invertebrate fauna for food.

### ***C3 - Coastal cliff - Long Reef Headland***

#### Statement of significance:

The Long Reef Cliffs and Headland and its extensive rock platform have existence value as a major coastline promontory, protecting adjacent beaches and the Dee Why estuarine lagoon. It also provides important geological information about the sedimentary formations and its extensive rock platforms and the talus deposits at the cliff feet provide a habitat for a wide variety of marine creatures. The Long Reef Cliffs and Headland have high aesthetic significance for providing the most dramatic coastal landform along the northern beaches and a well-elevated viewing platform. It also has social value, being heavily used for recreation. Although it is fairly typical of many headlands in the region, it has additional characteristics which make it relatively rare. The Long Reef Aquatic Reserve, around the base of the cliffs and surrounding rock platform, also has high significance, and is being listed separately in the Warringah LEP – see separate inventory sheet. It has also been put forward as an indicative place on the Register of the National Estate.

#### Physical description:

Long Reef is the most easterly point of the peninsula and is a headland of largely Triassic bedrock connected to the mainland by a spit of more recent sand deposits. The headland itself was previously an island. The lowest visible section of Long Reef, the rock platform, is comprised of Bulgo sandstone, overlain by an 18 metre thick sequence of red kaolinitic shales forming the bulk of the headland. These shales, of the Narrabeen Group, are particularly evident at the eastern elevated end of the headland and are responsible for the adjoining reef's characteristic chocolate colour. Whilst the headland is of sedimentary origin, later volcanic activity is evident, being responsible for the durability of the hard rock platform at the base of the headland and extending out to sea. The remnant bushland and native grass vegetation on the headland is classified as Coastal Clay Heath in accordance with the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney Vegetation Category. It includes several rare species of plants not found on other Sydney headlands. Normal faults are exposed in places on the cliff face with dip angles of between 45 and 70 degrees. Strata displacement has been recorded as very small; however there are numerous joints and fractures in the cliff face. The upper half of the cliff face is generally characterised by the development of both discrete lateritic ironstone concretions and hardpan pedocrete horizons underlain with a white kaolin. Much of the south-east facing cliff line is covered by wind blown marine sand and dense vegetation. On the extreme southern end of this section of cliff line a partially vegetated windblown dune field laps onto the outcrop face.

### ***C5 - Dee Why Lagoon and Reserve***

#### Statement of significance:

The Australian Heritage Commission states in its official statement of significance that: 'Dee Why Lagoon is one of the best examples, in the Sydney Region, of an estuarine lagoon. It is one of the few large estuarine barrier lagoons, remaining in good condition, in the Sydney Region. The saltmarsh of the lagoon area is a regionally uncommon remnant of saline marshlands, which were formerly more widespread in the Sydney Region. The diversity of saltmarsh plants found at Dee Why Lagoon is high in comparison to other saltmarsh communities in the region. Dee Why Lagoon is also

an important site for teaching and research associated with biological zonation, estuarine barrier lagoons and estuarine wetlands. The Lagoon is also an important feeding and sheltering place for migratory birds, including some from the Northern Hemisphere. Its south-western sector also contains one of the best remaining stands of Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), now a threatened species.

Physical description:

The Dee Why Lagoon is an extensive waterbody located behind the sand dunes of Dee Why beach, receiving stormwater run-off and drainage from the ridge to the west of it. Dee Why Lagoon is one of the largest barrier lagoons within the Sydney Region with a maximum surface area of 30ha and a maximum depth of 1.5m. It has a largely urbanised catchment of 500ha. The lagoon is closed about 70% of the time by a sand bar across its entrance. When opened to the sea its surface area is reduced to less than 12ha. The soils of the lagoon area are stream alluvial/estuarine sediments with silty to peaty quartz sand, silt and clay and shell layers. The vegetation includes a diverse zonation of plant communities including submerged seagrass, saltmarsh, rushland and a fringe of coastal scrub and low coastal forest. The high conservation value of Dee Why Lagoon and its surrounding area was recognised in 1973 when it was proclaimed a Wildlife Refuge. The Dee Why Lagoon Wildlife Refuge covers an area of approximately 77 hectares. It is also a major scenic feature of Sydney's Northern beaches, being situated close to the main arterial road, Pittwater Road. The Wildlife Refuge provides habitat for endangered migratory wading bird species. A number of these are protected under international agreements and are classified under the National Parks and Wildlife Act as threatened, vulnerable and rare or of special concern. Dee Why Lagoon provides essential sheltering and feeding requirements for these birds which have come from the Northern Hemisphere's winter. Also present in the Lagoon are timber piles, the remnants of a row of anti-tank devices placed there in World War II to deter a possible Japanese invasion.

**Other relevant heritage listings**

Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005	No	
Australian Heritage Register	No	
NSW State Heritage Register	No	
National Trust of Aust (NSW) Register	No	
RAIA Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance	No	
Other	No	

**Consideration of Application**

The proposal seeks consent for demolishing the existing Long Reef SLSC facilities and construction of a 2 storey clubhouse, a single storey amenities building and a single storey amenities building with equipment lockers.

The proposed built form, scale, materials and finishes are considered sympathetic to the area and purpose of the building. Given the separation between the proposed development and the conservation areas and the heritage listed item it is believed that the proposal will have a negligible impact upon the heritage significance of these items.

**Therefore, no objections are raised on heritage grounds and no conditions required.**



Is a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) Required? No  
Has a CMP been provided? No  
Is a Heritage Impact Statement required? No  
Has a Heritage Impact Statement been provided? No

Further Comments

COMPLETED BY: Oya Guner, Heritage Advisor

DATE: 06 February 2020

The proposal is therefore supported.

Note: Should you have any concerns with the referral comments above, please discuss these with the Responsible Officer.

**Recommended Heritage Advisor Conditions:**

Nil.