



NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place

Management plan



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands where we work and live.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

This resource contains images and names of deceased persons in text, photographs and historical content.

We wish to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands within which the Dharawal Resting Place is located.

We also wish to acknowledge all of the Aboriginal families and communities whose loved ones were laid to rest within the Coast Hospital Cemetery within the Dharawal Resting Place.

This management plan is compiled with respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage and connection to Country and the importance of caring for Country.



Image 1 Looking north across the dunes of the Dharawal Resting Place

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Aboriginal object	A term used in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (the Act) (section[s] 5), meaning: ‘... any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains’
Aboriginal remains	A term used in the Act (s 5), meaning: ‘... the body or the remains of the body of a deceased Aboriginal person, but does not include – a) a body or the remains of a body buried in a cemetery in which non-Aboriginal persons are also buried, or b) a body or the remains of a body dealt with or to be dealt with in accordance with a law of the State relating to medical treatment or the examination, for forensic or other purposes, of the bodies of deceased persons’ Note: For the purposes of this management plan, the term ‘Aboriginal remains’ also includes historical Aboriginal burial remains within the hospital cemeteries.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System, maintained by Heritage NSW, which contains details of registered Aboriginal sites, declared Aboriginal places, and reports detailing Aboriginal heritage investigations within New South Wales.
AHIP	An Aboriginal heritage impact permit, which is a legal document issued by Heritage NSW which consents to certain activities which constitute ‘harm’ to Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places under Part 6 of the Act. A proponent must prepare an application for an AHIP and other relevant documentation (including an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report) to obtain an AHIP from the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department).
CMP	Conservation management plan
Declared Aboriginal place	A term used in the Act meaning any place declared by the Minister under s 84 of the Act to be an Aboriginal place by order published in the <i>NSW Government Gazette</i> . Aboriginal places are declared because the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
Desecration	A term used in s 86(4) of the Act to describe an offence and penalty units for individuals and corporations who harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.
Dharawal	An Aboriginal language spoken in coastal Sydney, and the collective identity for the descendants of the speakers of this language.
Gamay or Kamay	Dharawal words used for Botany Bay (both spellings are used). To be understood as both the bay and its surrounds as per the term Botany Bay.
Harm	A term used in the Act (s 5) meaning: ‘... any act or omission that destroys, defaces, damages an object or place or, in relation to an object – moves the object from the land on which it had been situated’
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Term	Meaning
Proponent	A person proposing an activity that may harm Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places and who may apply for an AHIP under the Act.
the Act	the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .

Statements of special significance

That cemetery is so important to me because that keeps me connected to my family.

(the late Aunty Beryl Timbery Beller, quoted in NPWS 2011)

It's home. The repatriation space is part of it. My great-grandmother is buried there. We learnt our life skills there.

(Uncle David Ingrey)

The place has been used for exploring, for fishing, for gathering and for learning – an intergenerational transfer of knowledge.

(Aunty Fran Rooke)

It's home, it's a story of place.

(Noeleen Timbery)

The Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place includes about 18 hectares of coastal cliffs and dunes within the Kamay Botany Bay National Park. It is an area that has been continuously used by Aboriginal people for countless generations and has high and ongoing significance to Dharawal people and others in the La Perouse Aboriginal community today.

It contains the burial places of many ancestors – from the La Perouse Mission and other Aboriginal communities in the former Coast Hospital cemeteries, and those of others whose remains were taken from traditional burials and held in museums before being repatriated to the Dharawal Resting Place. Other traditional burials may still lie within the nearby dunes.

Aboriginal people have never ceased to use the area. Ancestors hunted and fished the lands and waters, and their descendants continued to do so into the 20th century as their lives were increasingly controlled by the La Perouse Mission and the Aborigines Protection Board. Aboriginal people from La Perouse visited and tended the graves of their ancestors in the cemetery, children learnt traditional fishing skills and knowledge from adults along the shore, and explored the bunkers and tunnels dug into the dunes during World War II.

After the dismantling of the mission system and the declaration of Kamay Botany Bay National Park, the area has become an important place of connection and reconnection. The La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and Dharawal Elders' push for the repatriation of their ancestors there, the declaration of the Aboriginal place, and the dual-naming of the national park all mark the continuing significance of the area. Today the cemetery and surrounds are a place for community members to visit ancestors, to go fishing, to walk on Country, to reintroduce those disconnected by past government policies to Country, and to educate the broader public about the Aboriginal history of this special place.

It's home.



Image 2 The coastal cliffs of the Dharawal Resting Place

1. About this plan

This plan was produced by Coast History & Heritage consultancy on behalf of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). It was developed in consultation with La Perouse Aboriginal community members who have family connections to the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place.

The Dharawal Resting Place was nominated for gazettal as an Aboriginal place in 2001 by the Dharawal Elders Group and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place was subsequently declared in 2005 (see Appendix A). Since that time, it has been managed as part of the broader Kamay Botany Bay National Park of which it is part. In 2013, the national park, including the Dharawal Resting Place, was listed on the State Heritage Register as part of 'Kamay Botany Bay National Park (North and South) and Towra Point Nature Reserve', and provided with statutory protection under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The need for a specific management plan for the Aboriginal place was highlighted in 2018 when human remains were uncovered during excavation works within the Sydney Pistol Club, which is located within the Dharawal Resting Place. Later that year, NPWS engaged Betteridge Heritage, in association with Casey & Lowe and Comber Consultants (2022), to prepare a draft conservation management plan for the Coast Hospital Cemetery (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020). The plan also included an Aboriginal place management plan for the Dharawal Resting Place. The Aboriginal place management plan section of the draft conservation management plan involved limited Aboriginal community consultation and was not considered by NPWS to sufficiently address the management needs of the Dharawal Resting Place. For this reason, the current management plan was commissioned to meet those needs.

1.1 What is the Dharawal Resting Place?

The Dharawal Resting Place consists of around 18 hectares of land within the La Perouse section of Kamay Botany Bay National Park (Figure 1). It includes the location of 2 cemeteries associated with the Coast Hospital at Little Bay. The 'old' cemetery operated between 1881 and 1952 and is no longer maintained. The 'current' cemetery – Coast Hospital Cemetery – operated from 1897 and is still maintained today at the northern end of the Dharawal Resting Place (Figure 2). The old cemetery is unmarked and its original location is uncertain, but it lies at least partly within the boundaries of the Dharawal Resting Place. The majority of burials in both cemeteries were of non-Aboriginal patients of the former Coast Hospital. However, both cemeteries also contain the graves of Aboriginal community members from the nearby La Perouse Mission, Aboriginal patients of the Coast Hospital from La Perouse Mission, and other Aboriginal communities outside of coastal Sydney. Since 2002, a dedicated area within the Coast Hospital Cemetery has been used for the repatriation of Aboriginal ancestral remains.

The Aboriginal place is bounded to the north by the Cemetery Fire Trail and Coastal Fire Trail (approximately); to the west by Cape Banks Road and the Westpac Lifesaver Helicopter Base (Lot 1 in DP1095568) and NSW Golf Club (Lot 1 in DP1110408); to the east by coastal cliffs; and to the south by an incised gap in the coastal cliffs (Figure 2).

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

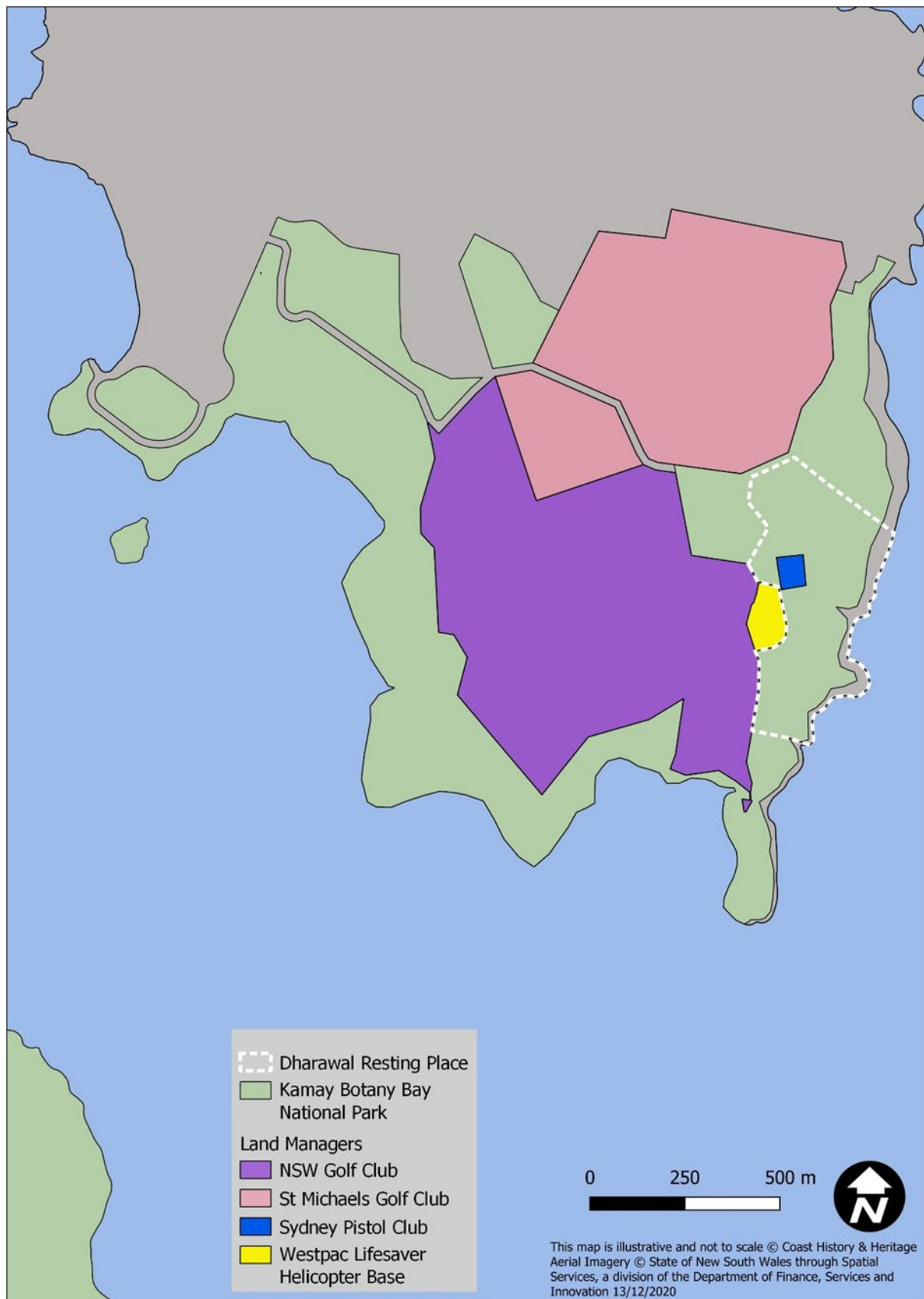


Figure 1 The Dharawal Resting Place and surrounding lands

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

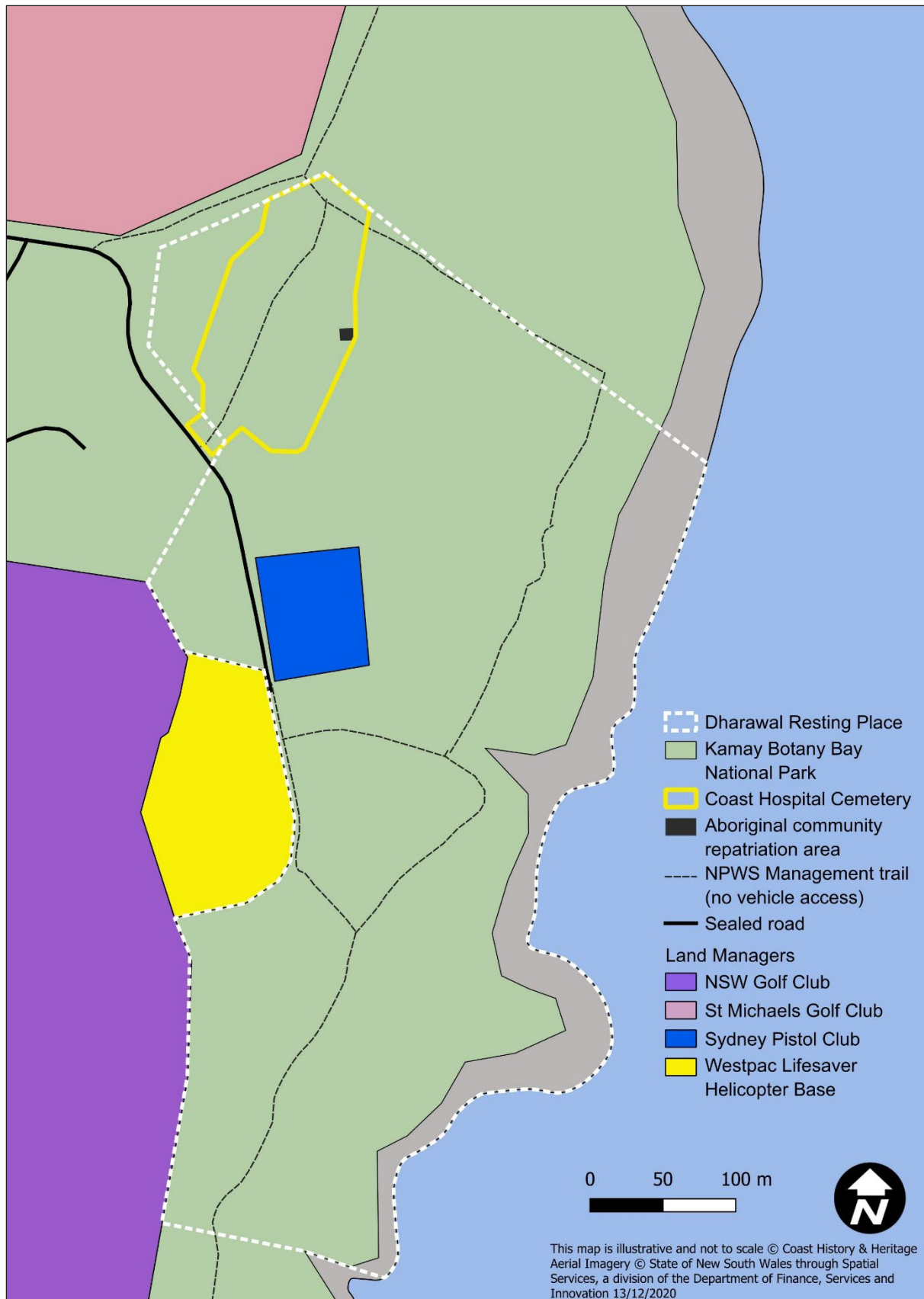


Figure 2 Detail view of the Dharawal Resting Place

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

The area is characterised by an approximately 50-m wide strip of exposed sandstone cliffs which sit about 10–15 m above the ocean to the east (Figure 3). Landward of these cliffs are sandy dunes 10 to 20 m in height, largely covered in bitou bush, with some areas of coastal and sand heathland to the north and east of the current cemetery. The original dunes were initially formed thousands of years ago and contained freshwater swamps between some of them. In the past century parts of them have been significantly disturbed by historical activities associated with the construction and use of World War II fortifications and the Sydney Pistol Club firing range, and the dumping of waste materials, including to fill incised cliff gaps.



The current Coast Hospital Cemetery



Coastal cliffs and sands covered by bitou bush



Bitou bush covering sand and rubbish mounds



The remains of World War II fortifications

Figure 3 The current landscape of the Dharawal Resting Place

Aboriginal people from the nearby La Perouse Aboriginal community have maintained knowledge of ancestors buried in the former Coast Hospital cemeteries. Formal recognition of the Aboriginal values within what is now the Dharawal Resting Place began with the 1990 conservation study of Prince Henry Hospital, which included an Aboriginal archaeological survey with the La Perouse LALC (Dawson Brown Partnerships Pty Ltd et al. 1990). The study resulted in the recording of several Aboriginal campsites in the vicinity and of the cemetery itself due to the historical Aboriginal burials within it. In 2001 the La Perouse LALC and the Dharawal Elders Group selected an area on the eastern boundary of the current cemetery for the repatriation of ancestral remains. The first repatriation occurred in 2002 and several more have occurred since then. At the same time, this location, and a broader area including the current cemetery, the assumed location of the old cemetery, and some surrounding lands was nominated as an Aboriginal place. The Dharawal Resting Place was subsequently declared on 30 September 2005.

1.2 How are Aboriginal places protected and managed?

Legal protections – the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

An Aboriginal place can be declared under section (s) 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* ('the Act') if it 'is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture'. Nominations are generally made by Aboriginal community members, as they are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage (OEH 2011a). Aboriginal place nominations are considered and assessed by the Minister.

Aboriginal places may or may not contain Aboriginal objects, which are defined in s 5 of the Act as:

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

Often Aboriginal objects are referred to as 'Aboriginal sites' and include such things as traditional burials, shell middens, stone artefacts and scarred/modified trees. The Dharawal Resting Place also contains Aboriginal objects.

Under s 86 of the Act, it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place (s 86(4)) or an Aboriginal object (s 86(1) and (2)), with penalties ranging from fines to potential imprisonment. Harm includes acts or omissions that move, destroy, deface or damage objects, except in a trivial or negligible manner. Harm to Aboriginal places or objects can be permitted if an Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) is first obtained from Heritage NSW under s 90 of the Act. AHIPs can be issued for specific Aboriginal objects, or for areas of land, or for particular activities within an area of land. Long-term AHIPs can also be issued for declared Aboriginal places to enable management activities to be undertaken in accordance with an Aboriginal place management plan (see below).

The AHIP application must be accompanied by an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, which must be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and include full documentation of a prescribed process of Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with s 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (DECCW 2010a, 2010c; OEH 2011b).

Aboriginal place management plans

In the case of an Aboriginal place, to determine whether an activity may result in harm it is necessary to have defined the Aboriginal cultural values that the declaration as an Aboriginal place seeks to protect. While this may be partly articulated in the place nomination, it is generally better and more comprehensively expressed in a management plan (OEH 2017). For this reason, it is desirable to prepare Aboriginal place management plans prior to or immediately after the declaration of the Aboriginal place. Aboriginal place management plans aim to:

- promote the long-term protection of the cultural values of the Aboriginal place
- enable Aboriginal communities to manage the cultural values of areas that hold special significance for them
- enable Aboriginal communities to discuss issues and reach agreements with land holders about site protection
- improve regulatory and management outcomes for communities (OEH 2017).

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

An Aboriginal place management plan can define which activities may or may not result in harm to Aboriginal values (or Aboriginal objects) and which activities may require an AHIP. It can then form the basis for an AHIP application to cover long-term and recurring maintenance activities within the Aboriginal place (referred to as an 'area AHIP'). This can include harm to identified and currently undocumented Aboriginal objects, but only in accordance with the policies of the Aboriginal heritage management plan. In the absence of an Aboriginal place management plan, it is difficult to demonstrate that a proposed activity will not harm the Aboriginal cultural values of the place, and therefore many/most proposed activities would generally require an AHIP.

As the Dharawal Resting Place is located within Kamay Botany Bay National Park, which is listed on the State Heritage Register, it is also subject to several other management documents, including those described below.

2020 Kamay Botany Bay National Park plan of management

The *Kamay Botany Bay National Park plan of management* (NPWS 2020a) provides management principles and actions across the La Perouse and Kurnell sections of the national park, and is supported by a planning considerations report (NPWS 2020b). The park vision (NPWS 2020a, p. 7) notes that the:

particular importance of the place to Aboriginal peoples is acknowledged and Aboriginal culture and enduring connections to Country are proudly celebrated.

The plan also prioritises opportunities for Aboriginal people to access Country and to research and protect Aboriginal heritage, including through the preparation of an Aboriginal place management plan for the Dharawal Resting Place.

2014 NPWS La Perouse precinct fire management strategy

The *La Perouse precinct fire management strategy* (NPWS 2014) provides policies for fire protection within the Dharawal Resting Place as part of the national park. This includes maintaining the Coast Hospital Cemetery and Sydney Pistol Club areas as asset protection zones, and undertaking controlled burns in some other areas. It also prioritises the protection of recorded Aboriginal heritage objects/sites.

2020 Coast Hospital Cemetery draft conservation management plan

The Coast Hospital Cemetery forms part of the State Heritage Register listing for 'Kamay Botany Bay National Park (North and South) and Towra Point Nature Reserve' (SHR 01918). The Heritage Act provides legal protection for the heritage values of the place. A specific conservation management plan for the Coast Hospital Cemetery has been prepared in **draft** form (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020; referred to as the 'draft cemetery CMP'). The draft cemetery CMP has yet to be finalised or formally adopted by NPWS. It provides detailed controls for the management of the cemetery. It also includes a draft Aboriginal place management plan which, as noted above, is updated and replaced by this management plan.

1.3 What is in this plan?

This plan is structured in accordance with current Heritage NSW recommendations (OEH 2017). It has been prepared keeping in mind the existing management policies detailed in the *Kamay Botany Bay National Park plan of management* (NPWS 2020a) and the draft cemetery CMP (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020). To avoid issues with implementing the various plans, care has been taken not to duplicate or contradict existing policies.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

The main components of the plan are:

- background to the plan, including a description of the Dharawal Resting Place and the protection and management of Aboriginal places (Section 1 and Appendix A)
- identification of who speaks for the Dharawal Resting Place and who was involved in the preparation of the plan (Sections 2.1 and 2.2, and Appendix B)
- an overview of the history of Aboriginal connections to the Dharawal Resting Place from the earliest times to the present (Sections 2.3 to 2.6, and Appendix C)
- the Aboriginal cultural values of the Dharawal Resting Place (Section 3.1 and the 'Statements of special significance' section) and the Aboriginal community vision for the place (Section 3.2)
- a discussion of the activities which could promote, protect or harm the Aboriginal values of the place (Sections 3.3 and 3.4)
- management strategies to consider, promote and protect the Aboriginal cultural values of the place (Section 3.5, and Appendix D, E and F) and the priorities for these strategies (Section 3.6)
- relevant contacts (Section 3.7), and references and more information (Sections 4 and 4.1).

1.4 Plan limitations

The descriptions and values outlined in this plan represent those available at the time of preparation. There is still much that is not known about the Aboriginal heritage of the Dharawal Resting Place, such as:

- the full extent of traditional Aboriginal living places and burial places currently obscured by sand and vegetation
- the exact location of the old cemetery and what traces of it may remain
- the location of the graves of any of the known Aboriginal ancestors buried in either cemetery.

As new information comes to light (for example, exposed after bushfire), this may affect aspects of the management strategy in this plan, based on physical location and changing Aboriginal cultural values.

Changes in legislation and policy may also impact the application of the plan. Most notably, since 2013 there has been a proposal to take the Aboriginal heritage provisions out of the National Parks and Wildlife Act and create a new, standalone Aboriginal heritage act. The new Act would make some significant changes to the way in which Aboriginal heritage is managed under state law. However, as yet there is little detail about how the system will work in practice, or when it will come into effect. Legislation enabling the establishment of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Authority, which will establish the parameters of a new system, is yet to pass the NSW Parliament. Once passed, it is still expected to be at least several years before the new system is ready to operate.

Similarly, changes and updates to broader management within the national park and its State Heritage values may require a response in relation to management of the Dharawal Resting Place.

It is envisaged that many/most of these potential limitations could be addressed through updates to this management plan.

1.5 Who contributed to this plan?

This plan was prepared by consultancy Coast History & Heritage's Dr Paul Irish (director, archaeologist and historian), with research assistance from historians Dr Michael Bennett and Neenah Gray, and field and meeting assistance from archaeologist Gina Basile. It was reviewed by Coast History & Heritage's Senior Heritage Consultant Fenella Atkinson. Sincere thanks to all Aboriginal people who advised or participated in the preparation of the plan, including La Perouse LALC Heritage Officer Dr Shane Ingre, who participated in an Aboriginal heritage survey of the Dharawal Resting Place in August 2022; and Ray Ingre and Liz Tierney of the Gujaga Foundation who assisted with research into community burials within the cemetery in November 2021 (see Section 2.2. for further details).

Coast History & Heritage would also like to thank the Randwick and District Historical Society, Randwick Library local studies librarians Anna Maybury and Georgina Keep, and the Prince Henry Hospital Nursing and Medical Museum for their assistance with research into the cemetery and its burials. Review and advice from Ben Khan, Craig Hall and Lucy Blackam (all NPWS) is also acknowledged with thanks.

1.6 Respecting culturally sensitive information

In developing this Aboriginal place management plan, no information has been disclosed or discussed that is of a gender-restricted nature or concerns secret or sacred cultural information. The cultural sensitivity of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place is related to the presence of the documented (and undocumented) burials of ancestors. These are all on public lands and, in the case of the repatriated burials, are signposted to educate the public.

It is not relevant to the management of the Aboriginal place to provide images, descriptions or details of ancestral remains that may be of a culturally sensitive nature.

Specific policies have been provided in Section 3.5 in relation to the management of burials of named community ancestors.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan



Image 3 Aboriginal community members inspecting the Dharawal Resting Place

2. Aboriginal people and the Dharawal Resting Place

2.1 Who can speak for the Dharawal Resting Place?

There are 4 main, but sometimes overlapping, ways in which Aboriginal people connect to the Dharawal Resting Place:

- as descendants of coastal Sydney people with ancient and ongoing links to the area, including those who identify as Dharawal people and Bidjigal people
- as relatives of those from the La Perouse Mission who were buried in one of the Coast Hospital cemeteries
- as relatives of those from other Aboriginal communities who passed away at the Coast Hospital and were buried in one of the Coast Hospital cemeteries
- through the La Perouse LALC, which has a responsibility under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (s 52(1)(m)) 'to promote the protection of Aboriginal culture and the heritage of Aboriginal persons' within its boundaries, which includes the Dharawal Resting Place.

The initial repatriation of Aboriginal ancestral remains at the Dharawal Resting Place in 2002 was organised jointly by the La Perouse LALC and the Metropolitan LALC. Being within the boundaries of the La Perouse LALC, the area was nominated by the La Perouse LALC in 2001 for declaration as an Aboriginal place, under the guidance of the Dharawal Elders Group. The Dharawal Elders Group consisted at that time of Elders representing Dharawal people in matters of culture and heritage. As the nominees, Heritage NSW required that the La Perouse LALC and Dharawal Elders Group be key participants in the development of the Aboriginal place management plan.

The Dharawal Elders Group ceased to operate after the sad passing of many of these key Elders, though many of their descendants are active in the La Perouse LALC and other community organisations. Consequently, initial contact was made with the La Perouse LALC to determine the most appropriate means of Aboriginal community engagement. At an initial meeting in October 2021 with LALC Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chris Ingreby and Senior Heritage Officer David Ingreby (who also led the repatriation of ancestral remains in the early 2000s), it was suggested that the descendants of those buried within the cemetery would be the most appropriate to guide the development of the plan, rather than a formal committee of LALC members.

Accordingly, Coast History & Heritage's historians Paul Irish and Michael Bennett worked with community researchers Ray Ingreby and Liz Tierney of the Gujaga Foundation to compile historical records of Aboriginal people buried within the Coast Hospital Cemetery from published sources and searches of archival records (Waugh 1999; NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages). Based on this research, a preliminary list of Aboriginal burials was sent to the La Perouse LALC for review. Discussions were subsequently held in December 2021 and January 2022 to identify the Aboriginal people buried in the cemetery who may have descendants in the La Perouse community today, and who were also coastal Sydney people with deeper traditional ties to the area. It was decided that identifying descendants outside of the La Perouse community was beyond the scope of the plan, particularly as none of the locations of the documented burials was known.

2.2 Who was consulted for this plan?

Based on the approach outlined in Section 2.1, the following discussions and communications informed the development of the plan (those contacted and involved are summarised in Table 1):

- In February 2022, relatives of identified ancestors buried in the Coast Hospital cemeteries were sent information about their ancestor/s in the cemeteries. The information also noted that Coast History & Heritage consultants were interested in discussing the relative's potential involvement in the development of the management plan. Some of these notifications were sent via La Perouse LALC, and LALC CEO Chris Ingrey also contacted several people to introduce the plan.
- In March 2022, conversations were held with several descendants to introduce the project.
- In April 2022, invitations were sent for the first management plan workshop with follow-up discussions.
- On 9 May 2022 a plan workshop was held overlooking the Dharawal Resting Place at NSW Golf Club. The workshop included canvassing any sensitive issues or concerns from participants, introducing the Dharawal Resting Place and management plan process, outlining NPWS management issues, discussing the importance of the place and how it should be used, conducting a site visit and discussing the next steps in the process.
- Ahead of the second workshop on 12 September 2022, invitees were sent an outline of the plan and information about management issues for discussion. The workshop included discussing the statements of special significance, visions for the place, and reviewing management issues, opportunities and priorities.
- In February 2024 the draft plan was sent out for review and discussion at a final workshop on 21 March 2024. The workshop covered the plan, its main approaches and any concerns or comments, and led to several minor amendments to the plan. Follow-up conversations were also held on 27 March 2024 with Aunty Fran Rooke and Aunty Barbara Keeley-Simms who were unable to attend the workshop.

Table 1 Summary of participants involved in developing the *Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan*

Name	Sent introductory information	Attended 9/5/2022 workshop	Sent plan outline and issues summary	Attended 12/9/2022 workshop	Sent draft plan	Attended 21/3/2024 meeting
Corey Ella	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ken Ella	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Steve Ella	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michael Hoskins	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
David Ingrey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michael Ingrey	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Barbara Keeley-Simms	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No (discussed 27/3/24)
Carrine Liddell	Yes	No	Yes	No (met on 14/9)	Yes	No

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Name	Sent introductory information	Attended 9/5/2022 workshop	Sent plan outline and issues summary	Attended 12/9/2022 workshop	Sent draft plan	Attended 21/3/2024 meeting
Sherri Longbottom	Yes	No	Yes	No (met on 14/9/22)	Yes	No
Nessa Longbottom	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Frances Rooke	Yes	Yes	Yes	No (met on 11/10/22)	Yes	No (met 27/3/24)
Joyce Timbery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Noeleen Timbery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
La Perouse LALC	Yes	n/a	Yes	n/a	Yes	n/a

Representatives of NPWS were active participants in all project meetings. In addition, further email discussions and meetings were held to discuss specific aspects of proposed management activities, which informed the development of the draft Aboriginal place management plan.

2.3 Early Aboriginal connections

Ancient fireplaces in nearby Randwick show that Aboriginal people were living in the area before the current shoreline of the Dharawal Resting Place existed (SydStories 2019). The Aboriginal use of the coastline since it took its current form a few thousand years ago is evident by the large number of Aboriginal sites recorded around and near the shoreline (see Figure 4). However, it is also important to note that the inland areas are generally covered by dunes, meaning that we have much less idea about what may lie buried and unrecorded in these areas. Even so, the middens and engravings peppered around the shore and coastal cliffs show both the economic and spiritual importance of the sea to the lives of Aboriginal people for thousands of years.

To understand what has been recorded within the Dharawal Resting Place (and what may have been missed), we need to briefly look at who has previously investigated the area and why. Archaeological traces of the ancient Aboriginal past have been searched for and recorded in the local area for more than a century. Geologist William Campbell surveyed the rock outcrops of eastern Sydney for engravings in the 1890s and published a paper (Campbell 1899). His surveys preceded most of the historical impacts around the La Perouse peninsula. His unpublished sketches and maps (now held in the NSW State Library) often provide greater detail than his published paper, and include a number of unregistered sites, although none are within the Dharawal Resting Place (Campbell 1893–1896a, b).

Due to the sensitivity of some
Aboriginal site locations, this map has
been removed from the public version
of this report

Figure 4 Aboriginal sites recorded around the La Perouse peninsula

Due to the sensitivity of some
Aboriginal site locations, this map has
been removed from the public version
of this report

Figure 5 Recorded Aboriginal sites in and next to the Dharawal Resting Place

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Engravings around the peninsula were also searched for and recorded by anthropologist RH Mathews in the 1890s and Australian Museum archaeologist Fred McCarthy in the first half of the 20th century, though neither appear to have recorded sites within the Dharawal Resting Place (Mathews 1895; various publications by McCarthy). An inspection of the shoreline was also made in 1969 by amateur archaeologist Rosemary Taplin. Her original unpublished records, held by NPWS, allowed corrections to be made to several site locations, but also showed that she did not record any sites within the Dharawal Resting Place, though she did find middens and engravings to the north and south (Taplin 1969).

Over the past 35 years several archaeological investigations have looked at the areas in and adjacent to the Dharawal Resting Place. These can be summarised as follows:

- A survey for a conservation study of the Prince Henry Hospital complex undertaken by archaeologist Beth Rich with David Ingreby of the La Perouse LALC in 1990 resulted in the recording of most of the Aboriginal sites known within the Dharawal Resting Place today (see Figure 5, Figure 6 and Table 2).
- In 2006 and 2007, 2 investigations were made by archaeologist Laila Haglund in relation to the construction of the Westpac Lifesaver Helicopter base. The first was archaeological test excavations within the proposed base site, which did not identify any Aboriginal sites (see Comber Consultants 2022). The second was monitoring of the excavation of a service trench along Cape Banks Road to connect to the base. In the vicinity of the cemetery this shows the survival of natural dune sands immediately below vegetation, but no evidence of graves extending this far west (Haglund 2007).
- In 2018 the excavation of a trench within the Sydney Pistol Club uncovered fragments of bone from an adult, and not recently buried. This was possibly in the area of the old cemetery and an Aboriginal origin for the bones could not be conclusively demonstrated. However, it is possible they were of Aboriginal origin and the site has therefore been registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) as restricted site #45-6-4107.
- In 2018, a ground-penetrating radar survey of the current Coast Hospital Cemetery area was undertaken as part of the draft cemetery CMP (see Appendix F in Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020). This was able to identify 308 'subsurface objects' throughout the cemetery area which were interpreted as potential burials. However, these have not yet been confirmed by archaeological investigations and do not easily match historical plans of the cemetery burials.
- In 2019, a survey of the Dharawal Resting Place was undertaken by Comber Consultants with the La Perouse LALC (Comber Consultants 2022). No additional Aboriginal sites were recorded and not all of the previously recorded sites were located, possibly due in part to coordinate errors on AHIMS (see below).

For the preparation of this plan, these past investigations and site recordings were reviewed in detail, an archaeological inspection was undertaken in August 2022, and discussions were held with Aboriginal participants about their knowledge of further sites. As summarised in Table 2 (see also Figure 6), this resulted in:

- the recording of another open campsite (AHIMS #45-6-4067)
- corrections to the location of most other sites, including some recorded on AHIMS as being within the Dharawal Resting Place but found to be located outside of this area
- identification of 2 unregistered areas in which human remains of possible Aboriginal origin have been uncovered, which have been registered on AHIMS as restricted sites #45-6-4108 and #45-6-4109. The remains of a Chinese person were also found east (outside of) the cemetery by an Aboriginal community member in the past (David Ingreby pers. comm., 12/9/2022).
- recognition that much of the original dunes and other landforms of the Dharawal Resting Place are covered by dense native or introduced vegetation or have been moved or

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buried by historical earth moving (for example, works associated with World War II fortifications, the Sydney Pistol Club, Cape Banks Road). This could have damaged Aboriginal sites and ancestral remains but may also have covered and protected them.

Table 2 Summary of Aboriginal sites recorded within the Dharawal Resting Place

AHIMS #	Name	Description
45-6-2153	Little Bay 1	Registration of Aboriginal burials in Coast Hospital Cemetery. The site was registered during a 1990 conservation study. Applies to both old and current cemeteries but is to a large extent superseded by the later Aboriginal place declaration.
45-6-2154	Little Bay 2	Very small, disturbed midden along graves in cemetery. Location found in 2022 survey but found to be heavily overgrown and no shell was visible. Site was incorrectly plotted on AHIMS and has been corrected based on the original recording.
45-6-2155	Little Bay 3	Stone artefacts immediately east of gate on Cemetery Fire Trail to the north of the cemetery and just outside of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place, but may extend into it. In 1990, 2 stone artefacts and 30 glass fragments were located. In 2022, 3 further artefacts and 2 possible artefacts were found within one metre of each other in the same area. Site was incorrectly plotted on AHIMS and has been corrected based on the 2022 survey and the original recording.
45-6-2740	PAD Cape Banks	Potential archaeological deposit (PAD) site record not available on AHIMS but relates to the site of the 2007 test excavations for the Westpac Lifesaver Helicopter base. Nothing was found so it may no longer be a 'potential site'. Site was incorrectly plotted on AHIMS as being within the Dharawal Resting Place and has been corrected based on the location of the test excavations.
45-6-2743	Little Bay Coastal Cemetery	Location of Aboriginal ancestral remains repatriation area within the Dharawal Resting Place. It was registered as an Aboriginal site after the first repatriation in 2002 and prior to the 2005 Aboriginal place declaration, which includes the area as part of the broader Dharawal Resting Place. Site was incorrectly plotted on AHIMS and has been corrected based on the 2022 survey and the original recording.
45-6-4067	Dharawal Resting Place open campsite	Two definite and 3 possible stone artefacts found scattered among sand and gravel on exposed sandstone above cliffs to the south-east of the cemetery during the 2022 survey.
45-6-4107	Sydney Pistol Club	Human remains were uncovered during excavations within the Sydney Pistol Club in 2018. Potentially of Aboriginal ancestral origin.
45-6-4108	Dune blowout	Human remains were uncovered in a dune blowout in the early 2000s (David Ingrey, pers. comm., 12/9/2022, 21/3/2024). Potentially of Aboriginal ancestral origin.
45-6-4109	Fortifications	Human remains were uncovered around World War II fortifications in the early 2000s (David Ingrey, pers. comm., 12/9/2022, 21/3/2024). Potentially of Aboriginal ancestral origin.

Discussions with participants also revealed that the cemeteries were used for community burials because of a belief that older, traditional burials were also present in this area. Based on the location of documented burials in similar dune contexts elsewhere in coastal Sydney, this is quite likely. While it is very difficult to know what else may survive under the current surface, all of these strands of information suggest that more burials (associated with both the cemetery and older traditional burials) and other Aboriginal sites are likely to be present but currently buried or obscured. They may also be present in disturbed contexts,

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incorporated into mixed historical materials because of past impacts. This suggests that generally, and specifically due to the high significance and cultural sensitivity of Aboriginal ancestral remains, a precautionary approach to any future ground disturbance is needed and that it should not be assumed that Aboriginal sites and ancestral remains will not be present in any areas.



Stone artefacts on track north of the cemetery (AHIMS #45-6-2155)



Overgrown section of the cemetery containing a small midden (AHIMS #45-6-2154)



Stone artefacts on the cliffs south-east of the cemetery (AHIMS #45-6-4067)



Dune area where human remains have previously been exposed

Figure 6 Examples of Aboriginal sites within the Dharawal Resting Place

2.4 La Perouse Mission and the hospital cemetery

Aboriginal people have never ceased to live on the northern side of Gamay (also called Kamay; both spellings are used by the Aboriginal community today). Cruwee Cove, to the south of the Dharawal Resting Place, is named after a local man who recalled, half a century after 1770, seeing the *Endeavour* arrive (West 1882). The year after the First Fleet arrived in 1788, a deadly smallpox epidemic radiated out from the colony. Aboriginal people tended the infected people in rock shelters around the coast near the Dharawal Resting Place (West 1882). Many lives were lost, but the survivors regrouped and continued to live around Gamay, strategically engaging with the colony to enable them to survive as much as possible on their own terms. Local Aboriginal man, Mahroot (1790s to 1850), for example, lived on the bay side of the headland at Bunnerong Creek, where he ran a commercial fishing business with his wife, collected rent on 5 cottages on the shore, and worked as a tour guide for the local hotel (Irish 2017).

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Mahroot and others set a precedent of self-sufficiency in the colonial world. The establishment of La Perouse as an Aboriginal fishing camp in the late 1870s was a continuation of this, and was originally one of a number of similar camps dotted around the bay and harbour (Irish 2017). In the early 1880s, the NSW Government established the Aborigines Protection Board and began to regulate how and where Aboriginal people could live, and who could obtain government assistance. By 1900, La Perouse was one of the only Aboriginal settlements left in coastal Sydney, and had become an official government reserve and a Christian mission (see Figure 7 and Figure 8).

In the same period, the Coast Hospital was established at Little Bay. It was initially a site of isolation, set up in 1881 a long way from the centre of the population in Sydney to manage a smallpox outbreak. A cemetery was needed and was established the same year to the south of Little Bay. This 'old' cemetery was superseded in 1897 by the current cemetery (the Coast Hospital Cemetery), which is still present today at the northern end of the Dharawal Resting Place.

There is considerable confusion about the location of the old cemetery. A couple of sketch plans suggest that it was located around where the Sydney Pistol Club is currently situated (Figure 9). However, there are no surveyed plans that show it in this spot and there is no trace of a cemetery in an aerial photo from 1930 (see Section 2.5, Figure 13). Furthermore, one 1940s photo which has been interpreted as showing graves in this location (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020), is, on closer inspection of the original image, actually a series of boulders several hundred metres further south than the supposed old cemetery location (see Section 2.5, Figure 14). On the other hand, there are reports that human remains were disturbed during World War II and perhaps later (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020), and as already described, some fragments of human bone were uncovered in the Sydney Pistol Club in 2018. Creating further uncertainty is a plan from 1898 which suggests that the current cemetery was an extension of the old one, and therefore that both cemeteries are in the current location (Figure 9). On current evidence this cannot be resolved. The implications are that the possibility of intact or disturbed burials from the old cemetery could be present across the northern portion of the Dharawal Resting Place.

Aboriginal people were among the up to 3,000 people who were buried across both cemeteries between 1881 and 1952 (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020). Like most of the burials, some of the Aboriginal people buried in the cemetery were patients of the hospital. They were sometimes from the La Perouse Mission, but included others from across the state and even other states, who ended up in Little Bay hospital for a range of reasons, where sadly they passed away.

The cemeteries were also used for burials of people who passed away on the La Perouse Mission. Funeral processions wound across the dunes between the mission and the cemetery (Figure 10). Newspaper reports have survived of several burials, such as the following description from 1917 of the funeral of Aboriginal woman, Clara Phillips (daughter of William John and Susan Wentworth):

The funeral took place at the Coast Hospital cemetery and was largely attended. The Aborigines Protection Board, in consideration of her rank, and the respected name she bore, provided the hearse and coffin. The remains were buried in the grave in which the bodies of her parents were interred.

(Shoalhaven Telegraph 4 April 1917, p. 12)

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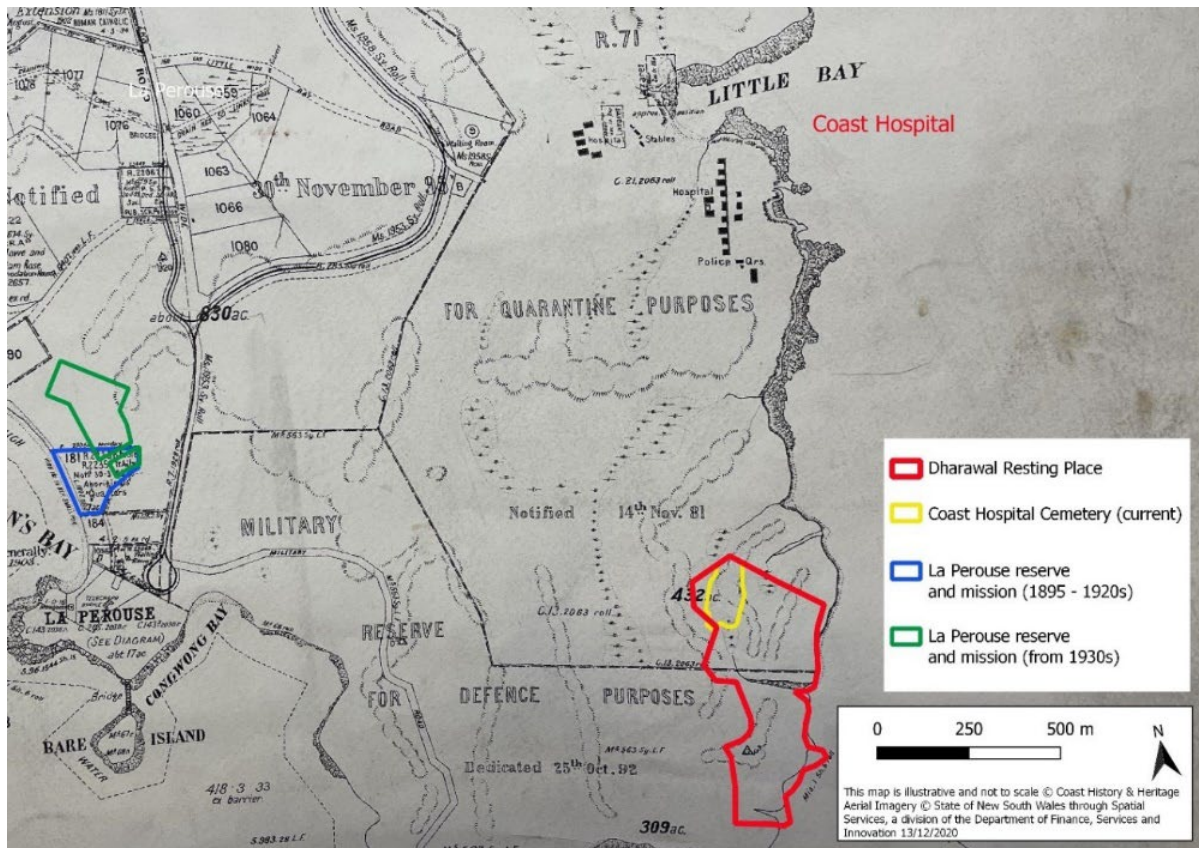


Figure 7 The Dharawal Resting Place in relation to the Coast Hospital and La Perouse mission in the early 1900s. (Source: base map is 1907 Botany Parish plan; annotations added by Coast History & Heritage)



Figure 8 The original La Perouse Mission in 1927, viewed from the south. (Courtesy Randwick & District Historical Society)

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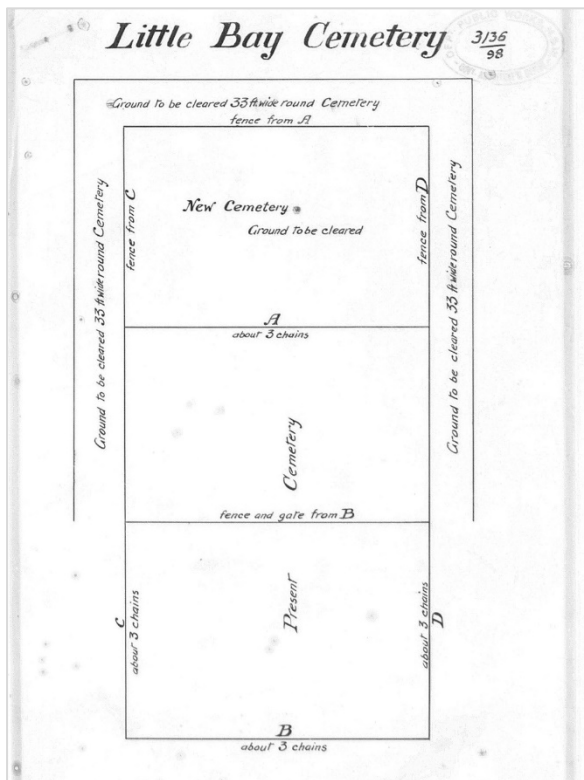


Figure 9 Historical plans showing 2 possible locations for the 'old' cemetery. Top: 1881 plan showing the old cemetery (circled) (Source: Public Works 1898). Bottom: 1898 plan showing both cemeteries (Source: Anon 1881, courtesy of the State Library of NSW)

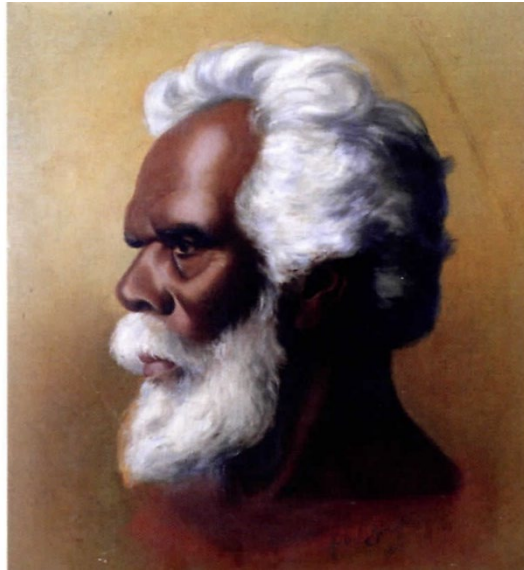


Figure 10 Funeral procession leaving the La Perouse Aboriginal reserve in the 1890s
(Source: Randwick City Council 1985, p. 103)

Aboriginal people were buried in the cemeteries from the 1880s through to the 1940s. Unfortunately, the surviving records are incomplete and hard to reconcile. Hospital registers of deaths don't always specify Aboriginality, and they are hard to match to a historical map of burial plot numbers. Less than 100 of the several thousand graves have a monument or headstone and none of these are of Aboriginal people. Detailed research in the 1990s identified a dozen Aboriginal people among the burials (Waugh 1999). A more detailed review of lists of deceased hospital patients and official death records undertaken by Coast History & Heritage and the Gujaga Foundation has so far identified 62 Aboriginal people buried in one of the 2 cemeteries, and further detailed research will no doubt confirm more (see Figure 11 and Table 3).



Annie (Duckie) Ashmore, buried 1903



William John Wentworth, buried 1906



Wentworth's daughter Clara Phillips, buried 1917



Kate Saunders (nee Sims), buried 1930

Figure 11 Some of the community members buried in the Coast Hospital Cemetery

Image sources: Top left – Individual Heritage Group (1988, p. 36); top right and bottom left – William and Clara's photographs in Curby (2009, p. 192); bottom right – Photo courtesy of the Ingrey family.

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Table 3 Aboriginal burials so far identified in the Coast Hospital cemeteries

Name	Year buried	Name	Year buried
Catherine Longbottom	1884	William Broughton	1914
Robert Foot	1885	Annie Barber	1915
Nancy Lowndes	1885	Thomas Arthur Simms	1915
Peter Dumas	1885	Theresa Simms	1915
Caroline Timberley	1886	Clara Phillips	1917
William Tolliman	1888	Percy Saunders	1917
William Sheppard	1888	Charles Golden	1919
Tamar Edwards	1889	Agnes Malone	1919
William Davis	1890	Martha Davis Combo	1920
Louisa Tilson	1892	Harry Rutter	1921
William Tilson	1893	John Sutton	1921
James Broughton	1893	James Phillips	1922
Jane Longbottom	1893	Harry Drew	1923
Susannah Matto	1893	Adelaide Barber	1923
William Clark	1893	John Simms	1924
Caroline Mullins	1894	Edward Bungaree	1924
Archie Murray	1895	Ada Walker	1925
Jerry Murphy	1896	Lawrence Mathew Amatto	1925
Governor Dugoon	1896	Clarice Pamela Dixon	1925
Joseph Goobra	1897	Theresa Bran	1926
George Davis	1897	Vera May Longbottom	1928
Emily Carter	1897	Thomas Kerry	1928
Jack Hughes	1897	Elizabeth Simms	1929
Susan Wentworth	1898	Kate Saunders	1930
? Bell	1899	James Carter	1934
Agnes Butler	1899	John Longbottom	1945
James Lounds	1900		
Mary Golden	1901		
Kanando	1902		
Annie Ashmore	1903		
Thomas Warby	1904		
William John Wentworth	1906		
Richard Ella	1907		
Frank Dungay	1908		
Robert Racklin	1909		
Andrew Logue	1911		

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Many of those buried have descendants in the La Perouse community (and others) today, and it is easy to see how the cemeteries became, and have remained, a place of visitation and reflection for so many family members today. A photograph provided by Aunty Fran Rooke shows some of her ancestors visiting a grave in one of the cemeteries, possibly that of her great-great-grandfather William Toliman, who was buried in the old cemetery in 1888 (Figure 12).



Figure 12 Undated photo of Aboriginal women (possibly sisters Selina and Maney Shepherd) visiting a grave in the cemetery. (Photo courtesy of Aunty Fran Rooke, great-granddaughter of Selina and Maney Shepherd)

2.5 Changing land use and access

Throughout the 19th century the northern Botany Bay headland was technically reserved for military and quarantine purposes. However, in practice it remained largely uncleared bushland and Aboriginal people from La Perouse were able to move freely across it. In the 20th century the land began to be divided up, and access became restricted. In 1928 for example, the formation of the NSW Golf Club saw the area immediately west of the Dharawal Resting Place cleared (see Figure 13), as was the land to the north for St Michael's Golf Course a decade later. Aboriginal people were not allowed to be members, though a number of men and boys from La Perouse worked as caddies or 'pilled' stray golf balls on the course (Walker and Irish 2023).



Figure 13 A 1930 aerial photograph showing the land cleared for the NSW Golf Club course

Major impacts occurred across the Dharawal Resting Place itself with the use of the area for coastal defence prior to, during and after World War II. The modifications to the dune landscape can be clearly seen in photographs and aerial photographs from the time (Figure 14 and Figure 15), and can be summarised as follows:

- The construction of the fortifications involved levelling and spreading of dunes for surface structures, excavations to install bunkers, and vegetation clearance for structures and roads. Some of these activities are said to have uncovered burials (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020).
- Further structures and connecting vehicle tracks were constructed to the east of the cemetery between 1943 and 1946.
- Vegetation began to regrow within the cemetery in the 1960s.
- Dunes at the site of the Sydney Pistol Club were spread in the 1960s to create the flat firing range and bund wall at its eastern end.
- By 1971 sand along the western edge of the clifftop sandstone outcrops had been spread further east and construction rubble and rubbish had begun to be dumped in the large, incised gap in the cliffs south of the Sydney Pistol Club.

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The southern end of the Dharawal Resting Place showing line of boulders mistaken for graves



View over the cemetery from fortifications



Buildings on flattened dunes to the east of the cemetery



The main battery, now opposite the helicopter base

Figure 14 Defence photographs of the area of the Dharawal Resting Place from 1946 (Photos: EM McQuillan, Photographs of Cape Banks, Australian War Memorial images 129984, 129997, 129998, 130000)

In the 1960s and 1970s, the draconian and invasive system of paternalistic government control of Aboriginal communities was dismantled. The La Perouse Mission was disbanded and housing came into the control of the Aboriginal community after the formation of the La Perouse LALC in 1984. In the same year, Botany Bay National Park was dedicated and by 1989 came to include the whole of what is now the Dharawal Resting Place. After decades of neglect, the land began to be cared for with fire and weed management. The creation of the national park also made it easier for Aboriginal people to visit and connect to the area without fences or restrictions. In 2018 the dual-name for Kamay Botany Bay National Park was adopted by NPWS (NPWS 2020a).

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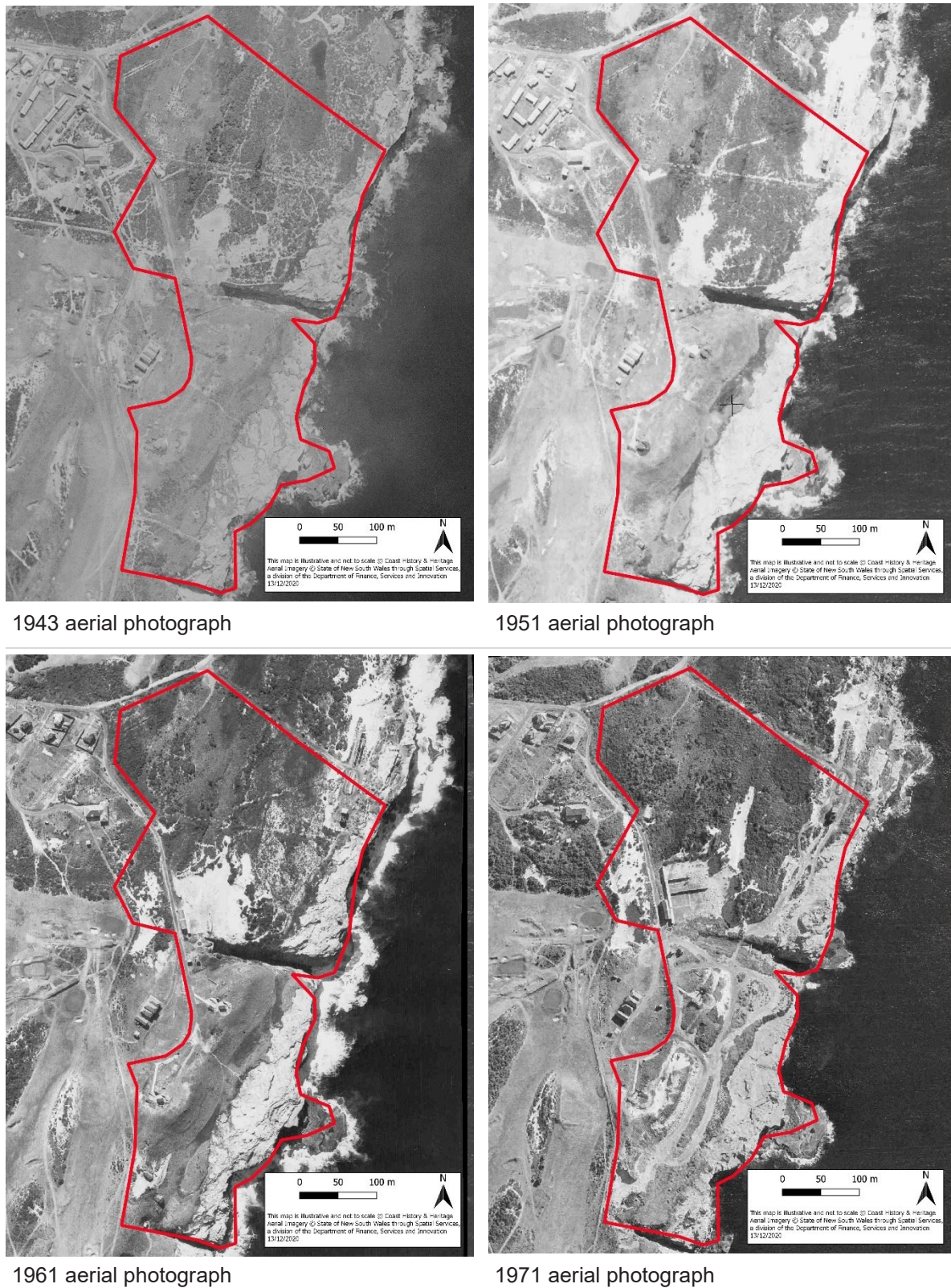


Figure 15 The changing landscape of Dharawal Resting Place in the mid-20th century

2.6 Repatriation and dedication of the Dharawal Resting Place

Nobody has the right to take our ancestors from the land and store them in boxes. Today we're returning them so that they can once again be part of the land they came from.

Uncle David Ingrey, 2005 (quoted in Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020, p. 56)

In the 1990s, NPWS and the Australian Museum began to work with Aboriginal communities in New South Wales to repatriate Aboriginal ancestral remains held in these institutions and others in Australia and overseas. Local Aboriginal Land Councils in Sydney were among the first to conduct these repatriations, which took place in suitable locations within national parks under the NPWS Metropolitan Repatriation Program. There is little information about the original grave locations from which many ancestral remains were taken. Repatriation sites provide a culturally appropriate final resting place on Country and are located as close as possible to the location from which the ancestors were taken.

The La Perouse LALC nominated several locations on the north and south side of Gamay (Botany Bay) as repatriation sites. As a means of providing greater protection for these sites, NPWS facilitated the declaration of each site as an Aboriginal place (Adrienne Howe-Piening, former NPWS, pers. comm., 3/10/2021). In most cases the Aboriginal place boundary was quite a small and discrete area around each repatriation site. The Dharawal Resting Place was different in that it was already known and valued as a historical cemetery for Aboriginal community members, and was also believed to be within a general area used traditionally for burials.

The late Aunty Boronia Williams and the late Aunty Beryl Timberly Beller were part of the Dharawal Elders Group that nominated the Dharawal Resting Place as an Aboriginal place in 2001 with the La Perouse LALC. Aunty Beryl noted several years later that the cemetery was important because it kept her 'connected to my family' (quoted in NPWS 2011). Aunty Boronia had a direct connection to the cemetery as her grandmother Kate Sims was buried there in 1930 (see Figure 16) (Chris Ingry, pers. comm., 11/10/2021).



Figure 16 Uncle Rod Mason (left) and the late Aunty Boronia Williams (right) visiting the cemetery in the late 1990s with Steve Free and Adrienne Howe-Piening of NPWS. (Source: NPWS 1998, p. 40)

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The current Aboriginal community repatriation area was selected on the southern side of the cemetery (see Figure 2) and registered on AHIMS as an Aboriginal site (AHIMS #45-6-2153). At this stage the Aboriginal place was yet to be declared. The repatriation area was prepared by NPWS and in June 2002 the first repatriation of 7 ancestors was undertaken (Figure 17). A plaque was installed on a sandstone boulder placed next to the repatriation area to explain the repatriations and the significance of the broader cemetery (Figure 18). This was a significant move given the high cultural sensitivity of the location. The locations of other repatriation areas have not been broadcast and are generally in more remote locations. The prominent placement and wording of the plaque are consistent with the approach of the Dharawal Elders Group to foster respect and recognition among the broader public through education.



NPWS preparing the repatriation area in 2002
(Photo: NPWS)



The 2005 repatriation ceremony (Photo: NPWS)



The 2005 repatriation ceremony
(Photo: Nora Devai, in Grafitti 2005)



NPWS staff involved in the 2005 repatriation
(Photo: NPWS)

Figure 17 Repatriations at the Dharawal Resting Place

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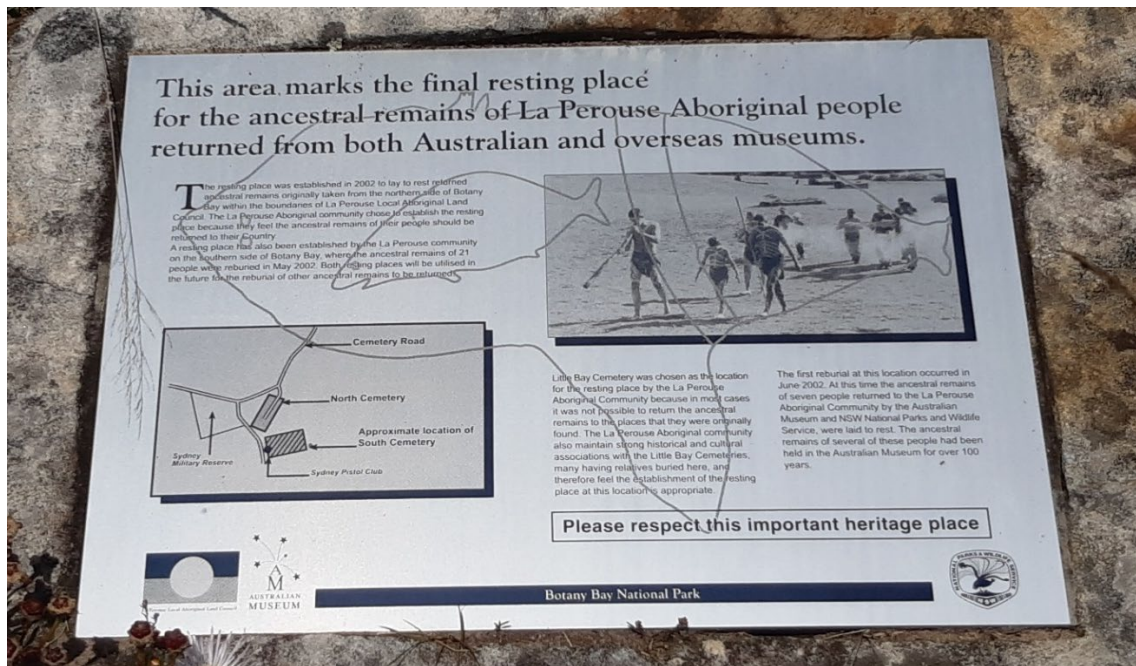


Figure 18 Visitor information plaque at the Dharawal Resting Place repatriation area

A further repatriation of 6 ancestors was undertaken in May 2005 and further ceremonies have occurred since (David Ingre, pers. comm., 11/10/2021). On 30 September 2005 the Aboriginal place was formally declared (see Appendix A). The proposed boundary included the areas in which Aboriginal people were known to have been buried historically, and where their remains have been disturbed and spread through the digging up of the old cemetery. The aim was to allow families to access the area in which their loved ones were buried, given that precise burial locations are not known (David Ingre, pers. comm., 11/10/2021). At the time, the nominees were informed that it would not be possible to extend the Aboriginal place into the neighbouring NSW and St Michael's golf courses or the Westpac Lifesaver Helicopter Base, and this is why the Aboriginal place has the form it has today.

The cemetery used to have an NPWS information shelter at the north-eastern corner with information about the cemetery, however this collapsed some years ago. Currently, the plaque at the repatriation area is only onsite interpretation for the cemetery. As it was installed prior to the declaration of the Aboriginal place, there is no information about the history, significance or statutory protection of the Aboriginal place.



Image 4 Commemorative plaque at the Dharawal Resting Place repatriation area

3. Managing the Dharawal Resting Place

3.1 What are the values of the Dharawal Resting Place?

These are the statements made at the time the Dharawal Resting Place was declared in 2005 about why the place is important to Aboriginal people.

The Dharawal Resting Place-Coast Hospital Cemetery is a former cemetery and a current reburial place for Aboriginal ancestral remains.

The Coast Hospital Cemetery Aboriginal Place is an important burial, repatriation, and reburial site for the La Perouse and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Councils and Dharawal Aboriginal people.

In 1881, the first part of the Coast Hospital Cemetery was opened. This section was used until 1897, when a northern burial section was established and used until 1952. The cemetery was used as a burial ground for the former La Perouse Aboriginal reserve; though, the cemetery was predominantly used as a burial ground for infectious disease patients from Prince Henry Hospital. There are ninety marked graves in the Coast Hospital Cemetery, though it is estimated that up to three thousand people are buried there.

The area was selected as an Aboriginal repatriation and reburial site because of its long-standing significance to the local Aboriginal people. The cemetery contains the burials of several family members. Aboriginal ancestral remains were reburied within the Dharawal Resting Place (previously known as the Little Bay Cemetery Resting Place) in 2002 and 2005.

Members of the La Perouse and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Councils and other Dharawal descendants regularly visit the area, maintaining close connections to Country and ancestors.

(NPWS 2011)

Based on these statements, discussions during the preparation of this plan, and with reference to the 'Statements of special significance' at the start of this plan, the values outlined in Table 4 have been identified.

Table 4 Identified values of the Dharawal Resting Place

Value	Community statements
A place of connection: The Dharawal Resting Place is a significant area of Aboriginal Country. It includes an area containing the repatriated remains of Aboriginal ancestors that were stolen and held in museums. It also contains a cemetery in which Aboriginal ancestors were buried during the La Perouse Mission era. There are probably also more ancient burials still deep in its sands. It is also a place of life. It contains the remains of ancient campsites, resource places along the coast and swamps, and is a place that Aboriginal people have continued to use – to visit the graves of loved ones, to walk the landscape, to obtain food. These values are still current, and still important.	It's home ... My great-grandmother is buried there. We learnt our life skills there. (Uncle David Ingrey, 9/5/2022) That cemetery is so important to me because that keeps me connected to my family. (the late Auntie Beryl Timberly Beller, 2005*) It's home, it's a story of place. (Noeleen Timberly, 9/5/2022) It's important. It's our families, buried there from the hospital. (Auntie Joyce Timberly, 12/9/2022)

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Value	Community statements
A place of restitution: The repatriations of ancestral remains within the Dharawal Resting Place is a demonstration of the staunch determination of the Aboriginal community to right historical wrongs and to do right by the ancestors according with continuing cultural practice.	Nobody has the right to take our ancestors from the land and store them in boxes. Today we're returning them so that they can once again be part of the land they came from. <i>(Uncle David Ingrey, 2005[^])</i>
A place of reflection and education: The Dharawal Resting Place is a place of connection and reflection with great capacity to teach between generations within the Aboriginal community. It is also a place with the potential to educate Aboriginal people from other places and the broader community about the history of the place, the historical treatment of Aboriginal people around La Perouse, and to recognise the continuing connections of the Aboriginal community to this special place.	The place has been used for exploring, for fishing, for gathering and for learning – an intergenerational transfer of knowledge. <i>(Aunty Fran Rooke, 9/5/2022)</i> For me it comes down to connection to place, all of that is linked in terms of education ... I don't have any real memory, or connection, Dad's the same, he wasn't brought up with that stuff, reclaiming that ongoing connection, that connection always been there but not talked about. Recognition of the ongoing connection, within the community and more broadly. <i>(Noeleen Timbery, 12/9/2022)</i> Education is key to all of our problems ... discussing why were they reburied, and about the fishing and what all the old people did around the front [coastline], like using tidal pools to catch blackfish. <i>(Uncle David Ingrey, 12/9/2022)</i>

* Quoted in NPWS (2011).

[^] Quoted in Betteridge Heritage et al. (2020, p. 55).

In addition, heritage values relevant to the Aboriginal significance of the Dharawal Resting Place have been considered in the 2020 draft Coast Hospital Cemetery CMP (Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020, pp. 102–107). The criteria which refer to the significance of the Dharawal Resting Place are reproduced below, noting that these were largely based on existing published comments rather than consultation with the Aboriginal community.

- **Historical significance** (Criterion A): The Aboriginal place and Dharawal Resting Place and the Aboriginal objects found within the subject area have historical significance at a state level as a significant cultural landscape which demonstrates the history of Aboriginal occupation and land use.
- **Historical association significance** (Criterion B): The Aboriginal place and Dharawal Resting Place is significant at a state level for its strong and special associations with the pre-contact, contact and post-contact history of the La Perouse Aboriginal community. The study area provides a continuing cultural and spiritual link to the Aboriginal past, and provides tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors.
- **Aesthetic significance** (Criterion C): The cultural landscape of the Aboriginal place, which includes the location of the Keeping Place [repatriation area for ancestral remains], demonstrates a high degree of aesthetic values in its setting and outlook.
- **Social significance** (Criterion D): The local and broader Aboriginal community have a deep and abiding spiritual connection to the Aboriginal place. The La Perouse Aboriginal community has a strong attachment to the Dharawal Resting Place, the Coast Hospital

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cemeteries and the Aboriginal place. The resting place contains repatriated ancestral remains and the Coast Hospital cemeteries contain family members who were buried there during the 18th and 19th centuries. In addition, the Aboriginal place contains evidence of pre-contact occupation in the form of a midden and stone tools, indicating the long-term and ongoing associations of the La Perouse Aboriginal community with the study area.

- **Technical significance and research potential** (Criterion E): The Aboriginal place and its landscape setting have the potential to yield further information that will contribute to an understanding of Aboriginal occupation and land use.
- **Rarity** (Criterion F): The study area is unique in being one of few NSW Aboriginal Reserve cemeteries that has an established 'resting place' for the reburial of repatriated Aboriginal ancestral remains. Noting that the cemetery was not a formal Aboriginal mission/reserve cemetery as often found around New South Wales. For mission residents it did function in this way, though obviously many non-Aboriginal people were buried there also.

These statements align with the values outlined in the preparation of the plan and thereby support the specific management approach outlined in the following sections.

3.2 What is the vision for this place?

That Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place will be a place for the Aboriginal community to visit loved ones and to connect with Country, and to enable the intergenerational transfer of knowledge. The repatriation space will continue to be used to bring ancestors home to Country. It will be a place of reflection and a place to educate all visitors about the history and importance of the place.

The Dharawal Resting Place repatriation area was chosen as a place of reburial on Country. The declaration in 2005 quoted a Dharawal Elder saying:

This particular spot was chosen because of the known association with the area
the people that we knew were buried in there
that already had a significance to the people
because of I was telling you about were being buried in there.

(Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020, p. 55)

The purpose of including the current Coast Hospital Cemetery and potential location of the old cemetery in the Aboriginal place listing was to allow families to access the area in which their loved ones were buried (David Ingrey, pers. comm., 11/10/2021). The eventual boundaries of the Aboriginal place were shaped more by cadastral boundaries than limits on Aboriginal connection, as the entire area is Aboriginal Country.

General statement of management and management goals

It should be a place to create connections to the past.

(Steven Ella, 2022)

Based on these stated intentions, and discussions for this plan about uses and aspirations for the Dharawal Resting Place, the following statements of management can be made:

1. Aboriginal people should be actively involved in the management of the place and the development of any interpretation of the site's history.

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2. The place should remain open and accessible to Aboriginal community members as a place to visit loved ones, a place to connect with Country, and a place for education and the intergenerational transfer of knowledge.
3. The place should also remain open and accessible to non-Aboriginal people as a place of visitation, and a place of reflection and education for everyone to learn why it is important. This includes all aspects of the area's history, including the historical treatment of Aboriginal people and recognition of the continuous Aboriginal use of the area.
4. The repatriation space should continue to be used to bring ancestors home to Country.
5. The cemetery should be protected and managed in accordance with the principles and actions set out in the draft Coastal Hospital Cemetery CMP.
6. Impacts should be avoided to currently documented and undocumented burials and other Aboriginal heritage sites across the Dharawal Resting Place by taking a precautionary approach.
7. Aboriginal sites and objects in the Aboriginal place will be identified, conserved, recorded and managed in accordance with their significance. Any Aboriginal sites and objects of potential Aboriginal heritage significance discovered within the boundaries of the Aboriginal place will be reported to Heritage NSW and recorded in AHIMS, and the condition of known sites and objects will be monitored.
8. Damage to Aboriginal remains and Aboriginal objects from fire, animal pests and invasive vegetation should be minimised or prevented.
9. Further research into the cemetery burials should be undertaken to identify more descendants and the location of named Aboriginal people's graves.
10. Further research to locate and document currently unrecorded Aboriginal heritage sites within the Dharawal Resting Place (for example, in areas currently covered by dunes or rubbish) should be undertaken.
11. This management plan should be an effective and useful document, therefore:
 - a. management protocols need to be simple and practical
 - b. the management plan should be a working document to which additions can be made
 - c. any additions must enhance the protection of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place, not detract from it
 - d. NPWS will facilitate the implementation of the management plan and consider future issues.

3.3 What activities could harm the values of this place?

Permissible activities within the Dharawal Resting Place are guided and limited by the *Kamay Botany Bay National Park plan of management* (NPWS 2020a). The plan of management identifies the value of Aboriginal heritage and includes actions that are framed to actively protect it. The plan also identifies routine and other management actions required for maintenance and protection of the national park. Specifically, the plan of management has a stated objective and actions to ensure that:

Aboriginal heritage sites, places and values and historic features and significant cultural landscapes are conserved and managed in accordance with state and national heritage listings and relevant conservation and other management plans.

(NPWS 2020a, p. 21)

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The draft cemetery CMP also states that:

there will be no impact from major landscaping or building works within the site or within the visual catchment of the Aboriginal place (policy 9.3.17)

and that

the primary objective is to protect, maintain and enhance the cultural values of the Aboriginal place (policy 10.6).

(Betteridge Heritage et al. 2020, pp 131 and 143)

This existing framework has been considered in reviewing activities which could harm the identified Aboriginal cultural values of the Dharawal Resting Place.

In the case of the Dharawal Resting Place, harm can be both acts or omissions that impact Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal remains (as defined in the Glossary) or traditional Aboriginal burials. Harm can also be acts which are incompatible with the more intangible values of connection, restitution, reflection and education that have been identified for the place.

There are relevant exemptions to the strict liability offence of harm in the Act for an activity which:

- relate to Aboriginal people 'carrying out traditional cultural activities (except commercial activities)' (s 87B)
- is work required to conserve or protect an Aboriginal object or place that is carried out by an NPWS officer or a person under the direction of that officer (s 87A(a))
- is required or permitted under a conservation agreement entered into under Division 12 of Part 4 of the Act (s 87A)
- is authorised by or under the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* for an emergency within the meaning of that Act, and the act was reasonably necessary to avoid an actual or imminent threat to life or property (s 87A(c))
- is any emergency firefighting act or bushfire hazard reduction work within the meaning of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* that is authorised or required to be carried out under that Act (s 87A(b)).

Intangible cultural values

Few proposed activities have the potential to impact intangible cultural values given the framework of protections and priorities already in place through existing management plans. The activities which may impact these values are outlined below.

Activity: Deposition of cremated remains

The draft cemetery CMP considers the possibility of the 'deposition of cremated remains in the grave of a relative' (policy 9.4.2), and the installation of discrete new memorial plaques.

- **Type of potential harm**
 - Given the large number of unmarked graves within the cemetery, and in particular that none of the known Aboriginal grave locations are known, there is risk that cremated remains may be placed on or near the remains of ancestors.
- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**
 - The deposition of cremated remains would be controlled by relevant legislation and would be consistent with identified values where it is definitely restricted to well-documented grave locations.

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- **Management requirements**
 - Include a notification process to the La Perouse LALC where deposition of cremated remains is proposed, to ensure that any concerns about locations can be raised and discussed appropriately. List this activity as permissible under a long-term area AHIP.

Activity: Commercial filming

Commercial filming regularly takes place within the Dharawal Resting Place and other nearby areas in the national park, for both landscape views and context, and more substantial filming.

- **Type of potential harm**
 - Filming and associated activities that are not respectful of the cultural values of the place, for example, inappropriate content in sensitive areas.
- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**
 - Consistent where proponents are aware of the Aboriginal cultural values of the place.
- **Management requirements**
 - Filming activities are to comply with NPWS *Filming and photography* policy. Applicants are to be made aware of the cultural sensitivities of the Dharawal Resting Place via a site induction as part of the application process.
 - For filming in the cemetery area, any application made must have a consent letter from the La Perouse LALC included in the application, regardless of scale.
 - For filming in the surrounding area, large projects and projects dealing with Aboriginal culture are required to have a consent letter from the La Perouse LALC in the application.
 - Activities requiring earthworks or other environmental modification may require further actions as per requirements for 'Ground-breaking works' below.
 - Activities requiring vehicle access, temporary structures, animals, pyrotechnics/special effects or dangerous activities require NPWS supervision.

Activity: Sydney Pistol Club

The Sydney Pistol Club has operated within the area which is now the Dharawal Aboriginal Place since the 1960s. It operates under a formal agreement signed in January 2021 with the NPWS. The agreement provides a map of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place and outlines the requirements and expectations for the operation of Sydney Pistol Club within the national park.

- **Type of potential harm**
 - The presence of a regularly used pistol firing range adjacent to the current cemetery, and potentially on the site of the old cemetery, impacts the ability of community members to use the Dharawal Resting Place for connection, reflection and education.
- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**
 - No.
- **Management requirements**
 - It is acknowledged that there are no current plans for closure of the pistol club, however, discussions around any future agreement should involve the La Perouse LALC to ensure that Aboriginal community use of the Dharawal Resting Place is considered and prioritised in relation to ongoing use of the pistol club.

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- In the long term, relocation of the Sydney Pistol Club would be desirable and compatible with the values of the Dharawal Resting Place.

Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal remains

Many proposed maintenance activities which have effects that are limited to the current ground surface or above (for example, mowing of the cemetery area) are already devised with heritage protection as a key aim, and have been reviewed and found consistent with the cultural values of the Dharawal Resting Place.

Maintenance and future works activities that involve impacts below ground level have the potential to impact Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal remains (as defined in the Glossary) or traditional Aboriginal burials. As discussed in Section 3.5, it is proposed to manage these activities through a long-term area AHIP.

Activity: Ground-breaking works

Several future works proposals involve excavation works which could disturb known or unrecorded Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal remains or traditional Aboriginal burials. For example, upgrades to walking tracks, installation of supporting posts for signage, replacement of cemetery perimeter fence posts, road drainage works, road resurfacing and road replacement within the national park, as well as any future works within the Sydney Pistol Club.

- **Type of potential harm**
 - Any ground-breaking works could have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects. These could be currently unknown and intact, or perhaps previously impacted and mixed into seemingly recent contexts (such as graded dunes or substrates for roads).
- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**
 - These activities are all potentially consistent if undertaken with due care and consultation.
- **Management requirements**
 - Activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine what precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions) are required.
 - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Activity: Track maintenance

Tracks across the Dharawal Resting Place are often overgrown but need to be slashed to keep them open for visitors and for fire management purposes.

- **Type of potential harm**
 - Generally this work is above-ground slashing of grass and other low vegetation, but has potential impacts where tracks are uneven or there is exposed soil.
- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**
 - These activities are all potentially consistent if undertaken with due care and consultation.

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- **Management requirements**
 - Activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine what precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions) are required.
 - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Activity: Vegetation management

Includes maintenance works such as pruning of vegetation along tracks and roads, removal of dangerous trees (such as near graves or tracks), and planned revegetation of areas (such as to the east of the Sydney Pistol Club as per *Kamay Botany Bay National Park plan of management*, action 11a).

- **Type of potential harm**
 - Any ground-breaking works associated with these activities have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects. These could be currently unknown and intact, or perhaps previously impacted and mixed into seemingly recent contexts (such as graded dunes or substrates for roads).
- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**
 - These activities are all potentially consistent if undertaken with due care and consultation.
- **Management requirements**
 - Activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine what precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions) are required.
 - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Activity: Asbestos removal

Asbestos fragments are exposed in some areas and continue to be uncovered by moving sands. They need to be removed because they are a potential environmental and health hazard where accessible.

- **Type of potential harm**
 - Generally this work is above-ground hand-picking of bonded asbestos fragments, but has potential impacts where Aboriginal objects may be present.
- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**
 - These activities are all potentially consistent if undertaken with due care and consultation.
- **Management requirements**
 - Activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine what precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions) are required.
 - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Activity: Fire management

The current fire management strategy for the Dharawal Resting Place identifies the current Coast Hospital Cemetery and Sydney Pistol Club as asset protection zones; and the Cape Banks area as a strategic fire advantage zone, with requirements to actively manage fire risk through measures such as vegetation management and controlled burns.

- **Type of potential harm**

- The strategy seeks to avoid impacts to known Aboriginal sites, however, planned activities such as hazard reduction burns or fire trail upgrades could have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects. These could be currently unknown and intact, or perhaps previously impacted and mixed into seemingly recent contexts (such as graded dunes or substrates for roads).

- **Could it be consistent with the identified values?**

- These activities are all potentially consistent if undertaken with due care and consultation.

- **Management requirements**

- The current *La Perouse Precinct fire management strategy* (NPWS 2014) contains some inaccurate locations for currently documented Aboriginal sites and does not denote the boundary of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place. Once updated to reflect these issues, this should ensure no direct or inadvertent impacts to currently documented Aboriginal sites in accordance with the priorities and provisions of the strategy.
- In the event that new fire trails or fire trail maintenance or upgrades are proposed, these actions do not require an AHIP under s 87A(b) of the Act, however, they must be assessed in accordance with the NPWS Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment guide for the Fire Access and Fire Trail program as outlined in Section 3.5. Within the Dharawal Resting Place, this will require consultation with the La Perouse LALC as part of the assessment.
- In the event that other subsurface impacts are proposed outside of emergency situations, activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine what precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions) are required. All such works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.



Image 5 Historic paved stone road north-west of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place boundary

3.4 What opportunities are there to promote the values of this place?

As kids we knew there were middens around. For the younger generation, if they are educated about where they are, it starts to give that feeling of connection back, of connection to land...that it's not all down the south coast. It would be a lot better.

(Steven Ella, 2022)

Through the preparation of the plan, there was a clear desire expressed by Aboriginal community participants to encourage Aboriginal visitation to the area for personal reflection as well as education. There is also a desire to ensure that existing park visitors to the cemetery and people walking along existing trails are provided with opportunities to understand the history and significance of the area to Aboriginal people. This desire was expressed within the scope of existing infrastructure and there was no desire to create additional new tracks. For example, while greater access for community members with limited mobility to the cemetery site was desired, it was not considered appropriate to change or increase existing pathways due to the risk of impact to unmarked burials.

Based on these considerations, opportunities have been identified to promote the Aboriginal cultural values of the Dharawal Resting Place. In accordance with the general management principles, these should all actively involve the Aboriginal community in planning and undertaking these activities. As many of these activities are already articulated or supported by the *Kamay Botany Bay National Park plan of management* (NPWS 2020a), the relevant actions in that plan are included below. Opportunities include:

- Installation of new signage to educate the public about the historical and ongoing significance of the cemetery in particular, and broader Dharawal Resting Place (plan of management actions 6a, 6b, 6c and 8b).
- Promotion of Aboriginal history and heritage through new visitor facilities in the former military village site, to the west of (and overlooking) the current cemetery (actions 3e, 6a, 6b, 6c, 8b and 8c).
- Further research into the names and locations of Aboriginal burials within the Coast Hospital Cemetery and pinpointing the definite location of the old cemetery. This would assist with Aboriginal community connection and education, and could support broader interpretation of the area's Aboriginal history.
- Further research into currently unrecorded Aboriginal sites within the Dharawal Resting Place through planned archaeological surveys and opportunistic recordings (such as after bushfire or vegetation clearance). This would assist with Aboriginal community connection and education, and could support broader interpretation of the area's Aboriginal history (action 4c).
- A future opportunity for Aboriginal-led tours within the Dharawal Resting Place (action 3d).

Funding for research and interpretation could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program (see website link in the Section 4.1). Funds can be sought by Local Aboriginal Land Councils and typically involve a planning stage (6 to 12 months) and an implementation stage (18 to 24 months). NPWS can support the project with funding or in-kind support, and assistance from other relevant professionals could also be sought, along with funding from other sources.

The potential implementation of these opportunities is addressed in Section 3.5.

3.5 What management strategies will be used to protect and promote the values of this place?

Management zones

The proposed management strategies for a range of specific issues are detailed in Table 5 and summarised in the ready reckoner in Appendix D. For ease of use of this plan, and reflecting the particular significance of the cemetery and repatriation area, 2 management zones (zone A and zone B) have been designated as shown in Figure 19.

Management zone A

This consists of the Coast Hospital Cemetery and includes the Dharawal Resting Place repatriation area. This is the most sensitive part of the Aboriginal place containing repatriated ancestors and the known burials of Aboriginal people. Due to these values, this area is managed more cautiously than the remainder of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place.

Management zone B

This consists of the remainder of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place. It contains several documented Aboriginal burials and other sites and is likely to contain more undocumented ancestral remains and Aboriginal objects. It is managed in a precautionary way to balance the protection of Aboriginal heritage with the need to manage and maintain this area as a national park.

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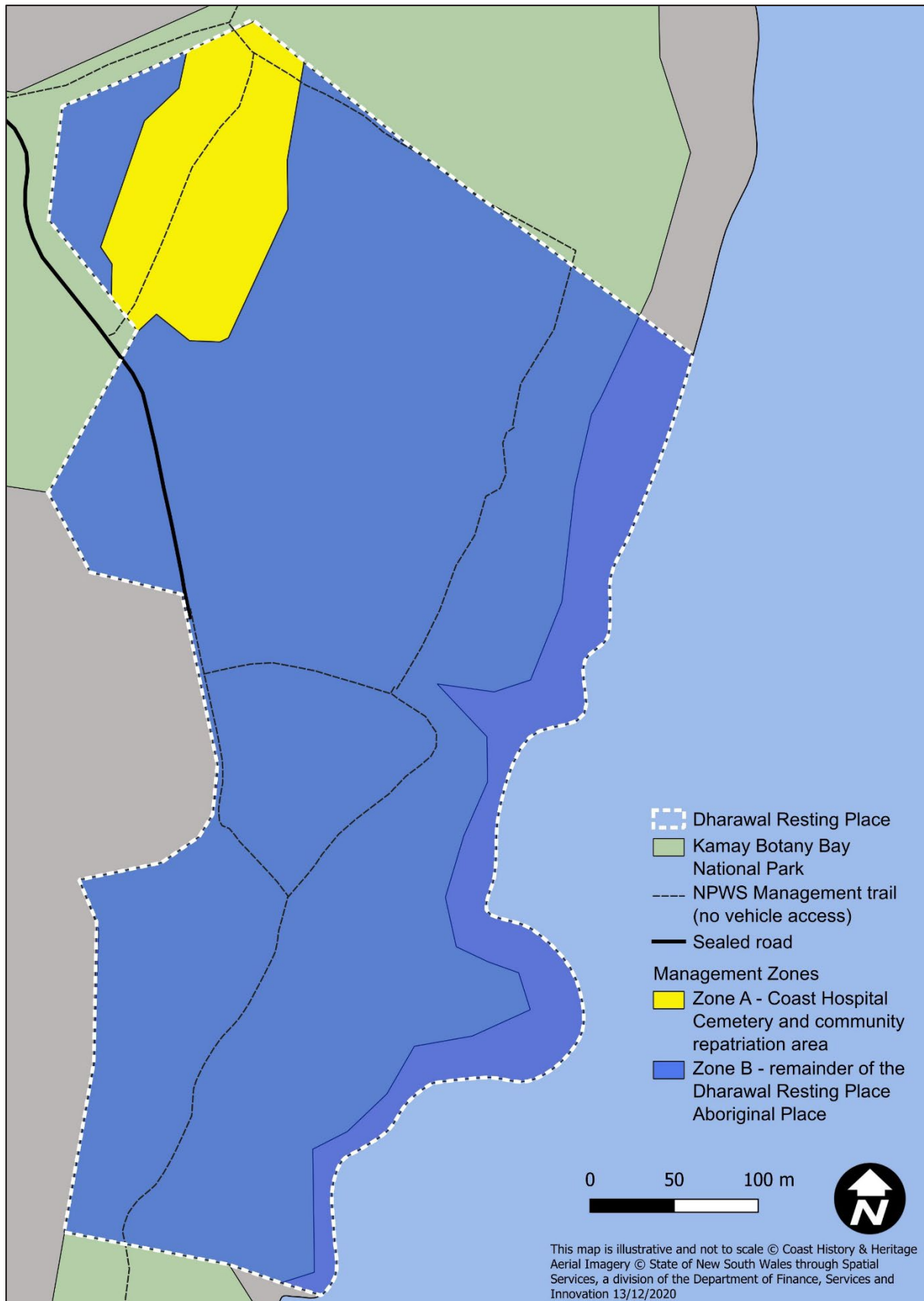


Figure 19 Aboriginal heritage management zones for the Dharawal Resting Place

Management tools

Several key tools will be used to enact the management goals in keeping with the vision for the place. Specifically, with continued access being a priority for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, it is important to ensure that the place can be maintained by NPWS, while protecting its Aboriginal cultural and heritage values. Management tools include:

1. **Determining appropriate precautions with the La Perouse LALC:** This could take several forms depending on the nature and location of the proposed activity but ensures that effort can always be directed at avoiding or minimising the risk of impacts, and putting in place appropriate measures such as monitoring of works.
2. **Determining whether proposed activities require further Aboriginal heritage assessment:** Where larger infrastructure is proposed (such as new roads or buildings), consultation with the La Perouse LALC may result in a determination that further specific Aboriginal heritage assessment would be required to identify and avoid/minimise impacts and as the basis for a potential variation to the area AHIP (see below).
3. **Monitoring of selected works by the La Perouse LALC:** This will ensure that any currently undocumented Aboriginal heritage is quickly identified, and decisions can be made about it and it can be managed in accordance with the conditions of the area AHIP (for example, avoided or moved/collected).
4. **Long-term area Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP):** AHIPs are typically issued for development projects as a means of investigating, salvaging or impacting specific Aboriginal heritage sites. In this case however, the 'area AHIP' is a management tool, allowing defined activities approved under this plan to occur, while protecting Aboriginal heritage and carefully defining where minor impacts may be permissible (such as moving stone artefacts out of impact locations). The area AHIP would cover the entire extent of the Aboriginal place, but its conditions would vary between the 2 management zones. It would also be long term (10 years) to ensure that ongoing maintenance activities can occur.

Applications for AHIPs must be accompanied by an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report which includes Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and current policies and procedures (OEH 2011b; DECCW 2010a, 2010c). This report will also specify, based on this plan, what the AHIP permits, and what it excludes, and this will be contained in the AHIP conditions. In this case, the area AHIP will:

- **Allow** maintenance and other activities that are outlined in this plan to occur, as long as they are carried out in the manner outlined in Table 5, to ensure that the Aboriginal cultural values of the place are not impacted.
- **Allow** limited and defined impacts to known or currently undocumented Aboriginal objects in isolated or disturbed contexts that are encountered during the works outlined in this plan. Impacts could include relocating isolated artefacts or shells in disturbed contexts to a suitable nearby location, or potentially the collection of these by the La Perouse LALC.
- **Not allow** impact to any Aboriginal ancestral remains. Management of any remains that may be uncovered during maintenance works would be determined in conjunction with the La Perouse LALC when they are encountered.
- **Not allow** impact to any intact Aboriginal sites such as middens or stone artefact deposits. Protection of these sites is a priority of this plan and the *Kamay Botany Bay plan of management* (NPWS 2020a). If encountered, the priority will be to explore options to avoid impacts, or else a variation to the area AHIP may be required.
- **Not cover** proposed activities which are not outlined in this plan, although these can be covered by a variation to the area AHIP if the result of an Aboriginal heritage assessment undertaken in conjunction with the La Perouse LALC (to be documented

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in a review of environmental factors) determines that this is appropriate and in keeping with the provisions of this plan.

There is one exemption to these criteria, which is works carried out by NPWS under the Fire Access and Fire Trail program. As outlined in Table 5 though, these activities still require assessment in consultation with the La Perouse LALC to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to avoid impacts to Aboriginal heritage.

Management actions

Table 5 details all of the works that are covered by this plan, and the management requirements for them. It refers back to the management zones and management tools already outlined. The practical application of these actions is summarised in the 'Aboriginal heritage management ready reckoner' in Appendix D.

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Table 5 Management actions for the Dharawal Resting Place

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
All management and future works [Management zone A & B] All works undertaken within the Dharawal Resting Place should be undertaken mindful of the cultural significance of the place, and some could result in the uncovering or observing of Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal remains even where ground is not broken.	Within 6 months	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Develop with the La Perouse LALC a brief summary document (1 to 2 pages including plan and unexpected finds protocol). - This will serve as the basis for onsite Aboriginal heritage inductions undertaken by the La Perouse LALC for activities that require them, and as a document to be reviewed by participants in all other activities to ensure awareness of sensitivities and specific areas of significance.
Future works – fortification safety works [Management zone B] Condition of fortifications and tunnels/openings may require further future works to make them safe (e.g. installation of mesh/props and balustrades to close apertures and reduce risk to visitors).	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Planning for proposed activities that may involve ground-breaking works should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Future works – walking tracks [Management zone B] Plan of management policy 15d is to 'Work with the Sydney Pistol Club...to improve walking track access near the club facility while ensuring visitor safety.'	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Planning for proposed activities that may involve ground-breaking works should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

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Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Future works – amenities relocation [Management zone B] Previous amenities south of Sydney Pistol Club are not functioning and have been removed. New facilities are planned as part of future visitor centre at site of former military village site to the west of the Dharawal Resting Place.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Undertake initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine whether formal heritage assessment is required, or whether the activity can be managed through the area AHIP and precautionary measures such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions. - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E.
Future works – accessible walking tracks [Management zone A & B] Coast Hospital Cemetery draft CMP policy 9.3.13 discusses that it is desirable that universal access should be encouraged, however there are risks of disturbing burials with any new works in the vicinity of the cemetery.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	Risk of impact to known or undocumented burials must be considered for any new or accessible paths in or immediately adjacent to the cemetery area. Aboriginal heritage assessment will be required for proposals in and/or immediately adjacent to management zone A.
Future works – car parking [Management zone B] Coast Hospital Cemetery draft CMP policy 9.4.4 notes that parking facilities should be within a reasonable walking distance of the cemetery. Currently there is a sealed car park outside the Sydney Pistol Club. New parking facilities could have Aboriginal heritage impacts.	As required	NPWS	- Retain existing car park next to Sydney Pistol Club. - Investigate new car park as part of future visitor centre at site of former military village site. - Dissuade or prevent parking along the bend of Cape Banks Road at the north-western edge of the cemetery (immediately west of the start of the Cemetery Fire Trail) through attachment of signage to existing structures where possible, or installation of new signage if necessary (subject to applicable precautionary measures for ground-breaking works).
Future works – road resurfacing [Management zone B] Future resurfacing works to Cape Banks Road.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

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Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Future works – road drainage works [Management zone A & B] Including culverts and open drains	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Undertake initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Future works – road replacement [Management zone B] Future replacement of Cape Banks Road	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	Aboriginal heritage assessment of any road replacement would be required to assess potential Aboriginal heritage impacts and propose means of avoiding or minimising these impacts.
Future works – relocation of Sydney Pistol Club [Management zone B] The presence of a regularly used pistol firing range, adjacent to the current cemetery and potentially on the site of the old cemetery, impacts the ability of community members to use the Dharawal Resting Place for connection, reflection and education.	Ongoing	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Involve the La Perouse LALC in discussions around the intended usage agreement between NPWS and the Sydney Pistol Club (plan of management action 21) - In the long term, consider relocation of the Sydney Pistol Club which would be desirable and compatible with the values of the Dharawal Resting Place.
Future works – ground-breaking works [Management zone A & B] Any ground-breaking works could have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects. These could be currently unknown and intact, or perhaps previously impacted and mixed into seemingly recent contexts (such as graded dunes or substrates for roads).	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Planning for proposed activities that may involve ground-breaking works should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

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Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Maintenance works – ground-breaking works [Management zone A & B] Any ground-breaking works could have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects. These could be currently unknown and intact, or perhaps previously impacted and mixed into seemingly recent contexts (such as graded dunes or substrates for roads).	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Planning for proposed activities that may involve ground-breaking works should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Maintenance works – pest animal management [Management zone A & B] Coast Hospital Cemetery draft CMP notes observation of possible rabbit scats during ground-penetrating radar study of cemetery. NPWS reports that rabbits have not been seen by staff on the ground.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- No further action currently required. - If in future pest animal management is required, discuss proposed methods with the La Perouse LALC to determine whether any Aboriginal heritage protection measures will be required, or whether the activity can be managed through the area AHIP and precautionary measures such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions. - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Maintenance works – vegetation management [Management zone A & B] Includes maintenance works such as pruning of vegetation along tracks and roads, removal of dangerous trees (e.g. near graves or tracks), and planned revegetation areas such as to the east of the Sydney Pistol Club (plan of management action 11a). Any ground-breaking works associated with these activities have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- The following works would be covered by the area AHIP: - Continue to treat weed growth around cemetery graves with herbicide. - Continue to manage grass cover around cemetery in accordance with current practices (combination of ride-on mower in open space and whipper snippers/shears near graves). - Do not remove stumps from any fallen or dying/dead trees that require removal, to avoid potential disturbance to graves. Cut off trunk at or immediately above ground level. - All maintenance workers within the current cemetery site to receive an Aboriginal heritage induction from the La Perouse LALC relating to the registered Aboriginal midden #45-6-2154 that is just below the surface in one section of the cemetery (see Aboriginal site records in Appendix C). - Planning for proposed activities that may involve ground-breaking works should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Maintenance works – asbestos removal [Management zone A & B] Asbestos fragments are exposed in some areas and continue to be uncovered by moving sands. They need to be removed as they are a potential environmental and health hazard where accessible. Generally, this work is above-ground hand-picking of bonded asbestos fragments, but has potential impacts where Aboriginal objects may be present.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Planning for proposed activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Maintenance works – cemetery fence repairs [Management zone A] Wooden cemetery fences are in poor condition and will deteriorate further over time. Coast Hospital Cemetery draft CMP policy 9.4.11 states that if 'new fences are to be installed their design should be sympathetic to the cultural values of the Aboriginal place and should not dominate'.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Planning for proposed activities that may involve ground-breaking works (e.g. new fence post holes) should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Future works – prevention of vandalism [Management zone A & B] Issue of unauthorised vehicle access and graffiti. Current practice is locking management trail gate.	As required	NPWS	Maintain current practice.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Maintenance works – track maintenance [Management zone A & B] Tracks across the Dharawal Resting Place are often overgrown but need to be slashed to keep them open for visitors and for fire management purposes. Generally, this work is above-ground slashing of grass and other small vegetation, but has potential impacts where tracks are uneven or there is exposed soil.	As required	NPWS	- Planning for proposed activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions). - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Maintenance works – fire management [Management zone A & B] The current fire management strategy for the Dharawal Resting Place identifies the Coast Hospital Cemetery and Sydney Pistol Club as asset protection zones, with controlled burns in some other areas. The strategy seeks to avoid impacts to known Aboriginal sites, however, planned activities such as hazard reduction burns or track upgrades could have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects.	Within 6 months/as required	NPWS/NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Ensure the fire management strategy is updated to reflect corrected Aboriginal site locations (see Appendix C and Section 2.3). - In the event that new fire trails or fire trail maintenance or upgrades are proposed, these actions do not require an AHIP under s 87A(b) of the Act. However, they must be assessed in accordance with the NPWS Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment guide for the Fire Access and Fire Trail program (NPWS 2023). This will require consultation with the La Perouse LALC as part of the assessment. - Liaise with La Perouse LALC ahead of proposed hazard reduction burns to organise inspections of burned areas to detect and record Aboriginal heritage sites. - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Aboriginal community use – visitation [Management Zone A & B] Promoting Aboriginal visitation to the area.	As required	NPWS	Provide this plan to any interested Aboriginal community members, or a summary containing information about Aboriginal sites and the history of the Dharawal Resting Place.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Aboriginal community use – repatriations [Management Zone A] The repatriation space within the Dharawal Resting Place is intended to continue to be used for the repatriation of ancestral remains.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC, Heritage NSW, and the NPWS Aboriginal Partnerships and Heritage team	- Repatriations do not require an AHIP as they are covered under the exemption provisions of s 87A(a) of the Act. Proposed repatriations must be prepared in consultation with the La Perouse LALC and will also require environmental impact assessment by NPWS to determine whether the actions can be covered by a 'minor works' review of environmental factors or a 'full' review of environmental factors (see NPWS no date). - Allow repatriation ceremonies to be managed under the direction of the La Perouse LALC as currently occurs.
General management – role of Aboriginal community [Management Zone A & B] The plan of management seeks to 'establish an ongoing and regular forum or partnership arrangement for Aboriginal involvement in park management in consultation with the Aboriginal community', including twice yearly meetings with LALC and custodial families	Within 6 months/ongoing	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	As part of this process, establish and maintain a process of consultation with the La Perouse LALC with respect to activities within the Dharawal Resting Place which may involve ground-breaking works to ensure that there is a determination of what precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions) are required for upcoming activities, or whether further heritage assessment is required.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Commercial use – filming [Management Zone A & B] Commercial filming regularly takes place within the Dharawal Resting Place and other nearby areas of the national park for both landscape views and context, and more substantial filming, but may not always be respectful of the cultural values of the place (e.g. inappropriate content in sensitive areas).	As required	Filming applications and NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Filming activities are to comply with NPWS <i>Filming and photography</i> policy (see link to policy in Section 4.1). - Applicants are to be made aware of the cultural sensitivities of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place via a site induction as part of the application process. - For filming in management zone A, any application made must have a consent letter from the La Perouse LALC included in the application regardless of scale. - For filming in management zone B, large projects and projects dealing with Aboriginal culture are required to have a consent letter from the La Perouse LALC in the application. - Activities requiring earthworks or other environmental modifications will require further assessment as per requirements for ground-breaking works. - Activities requiring vehicle access, temporary structures, animals, pyrotechnics/special effects or dangerous activities require NPWS supervision.
General community use – further burial of cremated remains [Management Zone A] The Coast Hospital Cemetery draft CMP discusses the possible 'deposition of cremated remains in the grave of a relative' (policy 9.4.2), and the installation of discrete new memorial plaques.	As required	NPWS	- Include a notification process to the La Perouse LALC where deposition of cremated remains is proposed, to ensure that any concerns about locations can be raised and discussed appropriately. - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Further research – Aboriginal engraving sites [Management zone B] Investigations of rock outcrops along cliff edges could be undertaken at night time to determine whether rock engravings are present in this area.	As required	NPWS and La Perouse LALC	- Any rock art survey or recording would be covered by the area AHIP. - Funding for surveys could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program. - Funding could be sought under NPWS Aboriginal Parks Partnership Funding. Discuss with local ranger. - Any works to involve the La Perouse LALC and suitably qualified Aboriginal heritage consultants as appropriate. - All works should incorporate skills development/training where possible. - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Further research – opportunistic monitoring [Management zone A & B] Given high degree of vegetation cover, erosion or bushfire could be used as opportunities for inspection to see if any Aboriginal ancestral remains or other cultural heritage is exposed (e.g. after bushfires or controlled burns), so that it can be appropriately managed.	As required	NPWS and La Perouse LALC	- Funding for monitoring could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program. - Funding could be sought under NPWS Aboriginal Parks Partnership Funding. Discuss with local ranger. - Any works to involve the La Perouse LALC and suitably qualified Aboriginal heritage consultants as appropriate. - All works should incorporate skills development/training where possible. - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Further research – old cemetery location [Management Zone B] Further research is needed to confirm the presence or absence and location of the old cemetery. This will inform both place management and educational outcomes through interpretation.	Within 3 years	NPWS and La Perouse LALC	- Funding for research could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program. - Funding could be sought under NPWS Aboriginal Parks Partnership Funding. Discuss with local ranger. - Any works to be developed in consultation with the La Perouse LALC and suitably qualified historians as appropriate. - All works should incorporate skills development/training where possible.
Further research – burial names and locations [Management zone A & B] Further detailed research will reveal further Aboriginal ancestors buried in the Coast Hospital Cemetery and could potentially reveal grave locations. This will inform both place management and educational outcomes through interpretation.	Within 3 years	NPWS and La Perouse LALC	- Funding for this work could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program. - Funding could be sought under NPWS Aboriginal Parks Partnership Funding. Discuss with local ranger. - Any works to involve the La Perouse LALC and suitably qualified historians as appropriate. - All works should incorporate skills development/training where possible.
Heritage protection – discovery of human remains [Management Zone A & B] If any human remains are uncovered, the origin of the remains would first need to be established (i.e. Aboriginal or not), and no actions should be undertaken without appropriate legal authority and consultation with the La Perouse LALC and Heritage NSW and NSW Police as appropriate.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- The discovery of potential human remains is covered by the 'Unexpected finds protocol' in Appendix E. - If the ancestry of any uncovered human remains cannot be determined, investigations will be required to identify an appropriate space where they can be reburied outside of the dedicated Aboriginal ancestral remains repatriation space, as burial of unidentified remains would not be appropriate in that area.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Heritage protection – unexpected finds protocol [Management Zone A & B] An unexpected finds protocol needs to be in place in the event that Aboriginal heritage other than ancestral remains are discovered.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	The discovery of potential Aboriginal objects is covered by the 'Unexpected finds protocol' in Appendix E.
Heritage protection – open campsite #45-6-2155 [Just outside of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place] A small scatter of stone artefacts was recorded in 1990 along the Cemetery Fire Trail to the north of the cemetery (and just outside of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place). It is still present as of 2022. The site is already in a disturbed context but is being further impacted by walkers and NPWS vehicles.	As required	NPWS and the La Perouse LALC	- As the site is located along a fire trail, any proposed works that may affect the site do not require an AHIP under s 87A(b) of the Act. However, they must be assessed in accordance with the NPWS Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment guide for the Fire Access and Fire Trail program (NPWS 2023). This will require consultation with the La Perouse LALC as part of the assessment. - Collect the artefacts and store them at the La Perouse LALC, and collect any further artefacts exposed in future during periodic monitoring.
Heritage protection – midden site #45-6-2154 [Management zone A] Small scatter of shells recorded in 1990 within the cemetery next to a grave and near repatriation area. Shells are no longer visible as the area is too overgrown with grass.	As required	NPWS and the La Perouse LALC	- La Perouse LALC to provide current maintenance crews with an Aboriginal heritage induction to ensure that they are aware of the site's presence and not to slash too close to the ground. - Induction also to be provided to any future management crew personnel working in this area.
Heritage protection – open campsite #45-6-4067 [Management zone B] A small scatter of stone artefacts was recorded in 2022 on a sandstone outcrop above the cliff edge to the south-east of the cemetery.	As required	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- As bonded asbestos fragments have been found within the area of this site, artefacts should be collected by the La Perouse LALC in conjunction with the removal of this asbestos. Artefacts to be held by the La Perouse LALC. - All collected artefacts will need to be washed due to their potential to have adhering asbestos fragments.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity and relevant management zone	Timeframe	Role/responsibility	Management
Heritage protection – periodic monitoring [Management zone A & B] Periodic monitoring of recorded sites, and inspection of exposed/eroded areas will be an important means of ensuring that Aboriginal heritage continues to be identified and protected in the Dharawal Resting Place.	Within 6 months and ongoing	NPWS in consultation with the La Perouse LALC	- Establish with the La Perouse LALC a process for periodic (annual) monitoring of recorded Aboriginal sites within the Dharawal Resting Place and opportunistic monitoring (e.g. after fire) of recorded sites and any areas of recently exposed sand or sandstone. - Record findings using the monitoring form in Appendix F and ensure that these records are centrally compiled and stored for ongoing reference. - Ensure that any newly uncovered Aboriginal sites, or changes in the condition of currently documented sites, are updated on AHIMS. - All works would operate under the 'Unexpected finds protocol' included as Appendix E and in accordance with area AHIP conditions.
Education – interpretation [Management zone A & B] Development of educational materials is a high priority for the Dharawal Resting Place. It could include signage, audio-visual, exhibitions, tours, education programs, brochures, publication and apps.	Within 3 years	NPWS and the La Perouse LALC and other Aboriginal community members recommended by the LALC	- Work with the La Perouse LALC and other Aboriginal community members recommended by the La Perouse LALC to develop content for heritage interpretation through signage and other means (e.g. in new visitor centre), as outlined in actions 6a, 6b, 6c, 8b and 8c of the plan of management. - Funding could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program. - Funding could be sought under NPWS Aboriginal Parks Partnership Funding. Discuss with local ranger. - Any new signs should be vandal-resistant (refer to Coast Hospital Cemetery draft CMP policy 8.4.3). - Planning for installation of any new signage that may involve ground-breaking works (e.g. new post holes) should follow the procedures outlined in this table for 'Future works – ground-breaking works'.

3.6 Management priorities

The short-, medium- and long-term management priorities for the Dharawal Resting Place are summarised in Table 6. Indicative timeframes are:

- short-term – within 1 year
- medium-term – within 3 years
- long-term – within 5 years.

Table 6 Management priorities for the Dharawal Resting Place

Action	Details	Priority/timing
Aboriginal site protection	Obtain a 10-year area AHIP for the Dharawal Resting Place to enable the management strategy outlined in this plan. This will require completion of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report in support of the AHIP application.	Short-term
Aboriginal site protection	Establish and maintain a process of consultation with the La Perouse LALC with respect to activities within the Dharawal Resting Place which may involve ground-breaking works to ensure that heritage assessments and/or other precautions are enacted as appropriate.	Short-term and ongoing
Aboriginal site protection	Establish with the La Perouse LALC a process for periodic (annual) monitoring of recorded Aboriginal sites within the Dharawal Resting Place and opportunistic (e.g. after fire) monitoring of recorded sites and any areas of recently exposed sand or sandstone.	Short-term and ongoing
Use of Sydney Pistol Club	Involve the La Perouse LALC in discussions around any updated or future agreement between NPWS and the Sydney Pistol Club to ensure that Aboriginal community use of the Dharawal Resting Place is considered and prioritised in relation to ongoing use of the pistol club.	Medium-term
Heritage interpretation	Work with the La Perouse LALC and other Aboriginal community members recommended by the La Perouse LALC to develop content for heritage interpretation through signage and other means (e.g. in new visitor centre), as outlined in the plan of management (NPWS 2020a) actions 6a, 6b, 6c, 8b and 8c. Funding could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program.	Medium-term
Heritage and historical research	Further research through archaeological surveys and archival searches to pinpoint the location of the old cemetery and/or the location of particular named burials to inform heritage interpretation and future tours. Funding could be sought through the Protecting Our Places grants program.	Medium-term

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Action	Details	Priority/timing
Aboriginal-led tours	NPWS should encourage and explore opportunities for the development of Aboriginal-led tours within the Dharawal Resting Place as per action 3d in the plan of management (NPWS 2020a), following on from the development of onsite interpretation.	Long-term
Review of Aboriginal place management plan	This Aboriginal place management plan should be reviewed every 5 years and no later than the expiry of the long-term AHIP to ensure that it continues to meet current community wishes and responds to any challenges or issues that may have arisen in the interim and which require specific management. Other situations may require earlier amendment, such as the discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains in areas outside known occurrences.	Ongoing

3.7 Relevant contacts

The list of contacts in Table 7 was developed in consultation with the NPWS, Aboriginal community members and Heritage NSW. The list of contacts, although not exhaustive, provides a list of the organisations that may be required or may be able to provide assistance in the management of the Aboriginal place.

Table 7 Relevant contacts

Organisation	Contact details	Role/responsibility /when to contact
La Perouse LALC	CEO	Policy issues, contacting community members
La Perouse LALC	Heritage Officer	Policy issues, monitoring, unexpected finds
NPWS, Sydney South Area	Manager, Sydney South Area npws.sydneysouth@environment.nsw.gov.au 02 9337 5511	National park land manager
NSW Aboriginal Partnerships and Heritage Unit	Senior Project Officer Aboriginal Cultural Heritage aboriginalheritageandpartnerships@environment.nsw.gov.au	NPWS Aboriginal cultural heritage policy issues and support
Heritage NSW	Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2124 heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au Phone: 02 9873 8500	NSW Government regulatory body
Sydney Pistol Club	President Sydney Pistol Club PO Box 550 Mosman NSW 2088 9661 7463 (club) https://sydneypistolclub.net/	Land manager

4. References

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Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

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4.1 More information

- NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages
- Protecting Our Places program
- NPWS Filming and photography policy

Appendices

Appendix A: Aboriginal Place gazettal notice

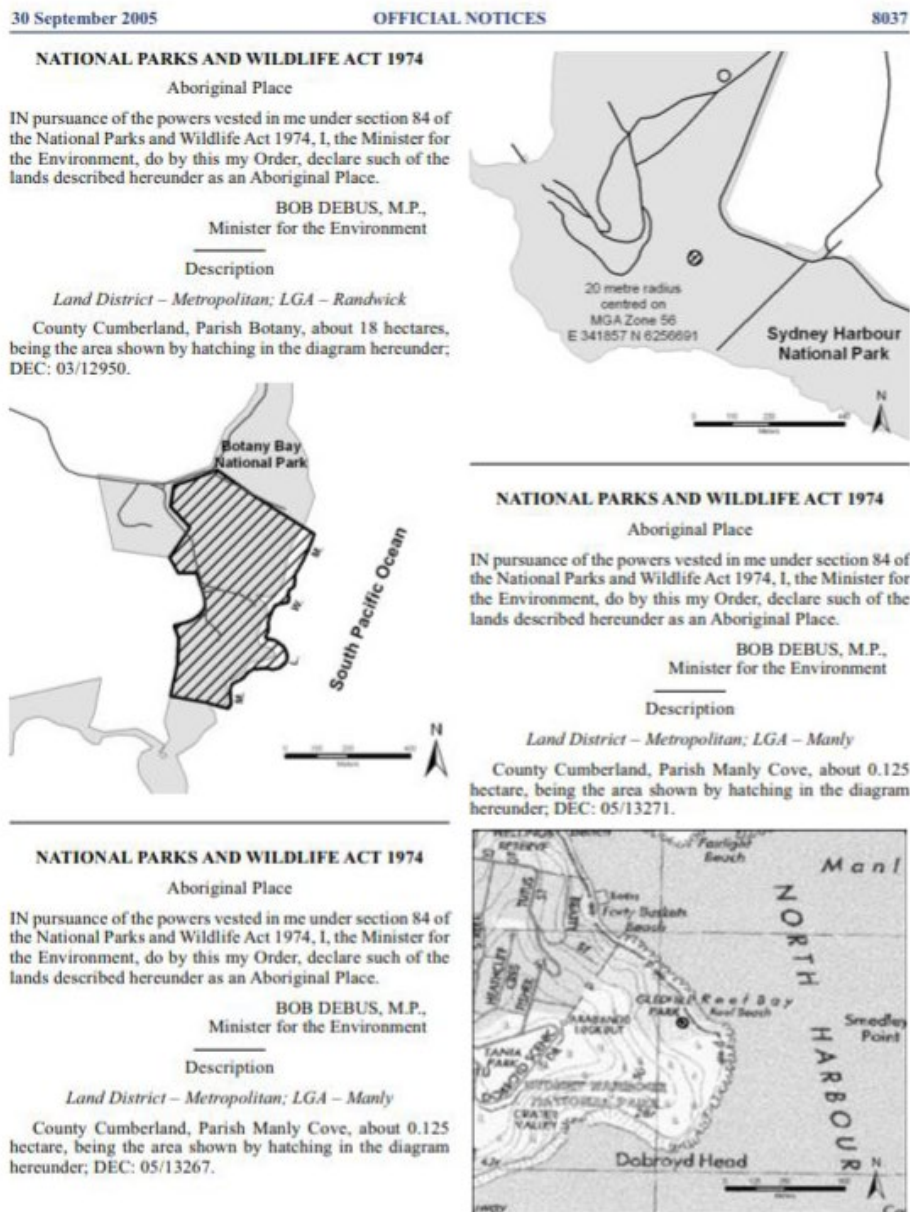


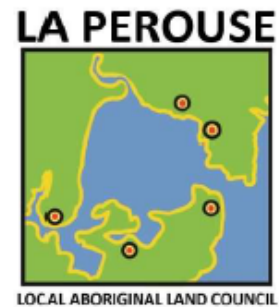
Image 6 Screenshot of NSW Government Gazette declaration of Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal place (30 September 2005)

Appendix B: Letters of support

12 April 2024

Dr Paul Irish
Director
Coast History & Heritage

paul@coasthistory.com.au



Dear Dr Irish

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place Management Plan – Kamay Botany Bay National Park

I am writing in regard to the draft Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place Management Plan.

As you may be aware, the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (La Perouse LALC) was established and operates within the provisions of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW) (ALRA)* and currently represents a membership of approximately 648 Aboriginal persons who reside within or have an association with the La Perouse LALC area. In accordance with Section 52 of the ALRA the La Perouse LALC has a statutory function to *"take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the Council's area"*.

We estimate over 80% of our members are descendants of apical ancestors from the cultural area that Kamay Botany Bay National Park falls within. In addition, many members of the La Perouse LALC are descendants (and in some instances the grandchildren) of persons buried at the Resting Place.

The La Perouse LALC supports the draft management plan and any recommendation by the community reference group.

The La Perouse LALC appreciates the approach taken by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service regarding the community consultation and decision making due to the sensitive nature of the project.

If you would like to discuss this issue further, please don't hesitate to contact the La Perouse LALC office on 9311 4282 during business hours.

Yours sincerely,



Chris Ingrey
Chief Executive Officer

Appendix C: Aboriginal heritage listings

Due to sensitivities this section has been removed from the public version of this report.

Appendix D: Aboriginal heritage management ready reckoner

This ready reckoner is for NPWS staff and contractors planning and undertaking maintenance and other works within the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place.

It is intended to be supported by an area Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) covering the Aboriginal place, subject to the conditions of that AHIP.

The ready reckoner contains:

- A map showing the boundaries of the Aboriginal place and the management zones within it (Figure 1).
- A ready reckoner table (Table 1) that shows at a glance what different activities require in relation to Aboriginal heritage protection.

To use this guide:

- Identify your activity and which management zone it is within.
- Consult the ready reckoner table for your activity and work out the relevant requirements.
- Carry out the activity subject to meeting all requirements.

The ready reckoner is to be used with reference to:

- the *Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan*
- the area AHIP
- the 'Unexpected finds protocol' which applies to all works within the Dharawal Resting Place (see Appendix E of *Dharawal Aboriginal Place management plan*).

The ready reckoner should be reviewed by the AHIP holder (NPWS) at appropriate intervals to ensure it remains effective.

Heritage NSW and the registered Aboriginal parties to the area AHIP must be consulted about any proposed changes to the ready reckoner. Heritage NSW must provide written support for any proposed changes before they are implemented. An application to vary the AHIP may be required to incorporate changes resulting from a review.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

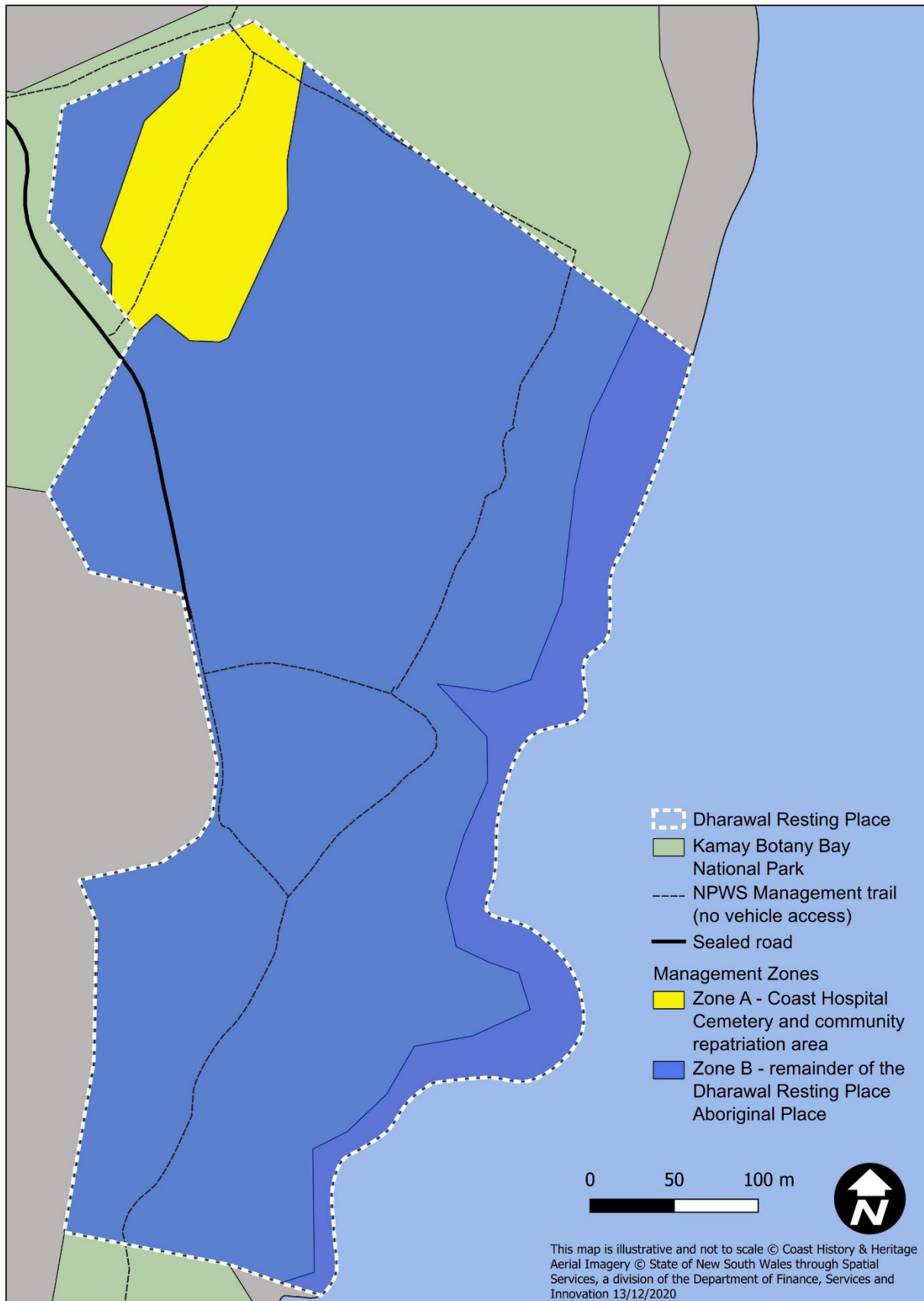


Figure A1 Aboriginal heritage management zones for the Dharawal Resting Place

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

The land to which the area AHIP and ready reckoner applies is shown in Figure A1, namely the 2 management zones, which are described separately in the ready reckoner table.

Management zone A consists of the Coast Hospital Cemetery and includes the Dharawal Resting Place repatriation area. This is the most sensitive part of the Aboriginal place containing repatriated ancestors and the burials of family members. Due to these known values, this area is managed more cautiously than the remainder of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place

Management zone B consists of the remainder of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place. It contains several documented Aboriginal burials and other sites and is likely to contain more undocumented ancestral remains and Aboriginal objects. It is managed in a precautionary way to balance the protection of Aboriginal heritage with the need to manage and maintain this area as a national park.

Table 1 Ready reckoner – Aboriginal heritage requirements for proposed activities within the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place

Table notes: A key and detailed description of the 'precautions during activity' column in the ready reckoner table is as follows:

- **Consult La Perouse LALC:** Planning for proposed activities should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions).
- **Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC):** Planning for proposed activities that may involve ground-breaking works should involve initial consultation with the La Perouse LALC to determine appropriate precautionary measures (such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions).
- **Induction by La Perouse LALC:** Aboriginal heritage induction required to be delivered by the La Perouse LALC to all NPWS staff and contractors involved in the activity.
- **Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC):** Aboriginal heritage induction to all NPWS staff and contractors involved in the activity (only if the La Perouse LALC identified this as a requirement during pre-works consultation).
- **Monitoring by La Perouse LALC:** La Perouse LALC monitoring of the activity is required.
- **Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC):** La Perouse LALC monitoring of the activity (only if the La Perouse LALC identified this as a requirement during pre-works consultation).
- **Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed:** Further Aboriginal heritage assessment will be required to inform planning for the proposed activity.
- **Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed (if required by La Perouse LALC):** Further Aboriginal heritage assessment (only if the La Perouse LALC identified this as a requirement during pre-works consultation)
- **CAUTION – avoid known sites:** All caution to be exercised to avoid known sites documented on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) when undertaking the activity.
- **Possible AHIP variation required:** If further assessment finds that an AHIP is required for the activity, this will require a variation to the existing long-term area AHIP.

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity	Pre-activity planning		Precautions during activity (all works covered by unexpected finds protocol)	
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone A	Zone B
Future works – fortification safety works Condition of fortifications and tunnels/openings may require further future works to make them safe (e.g. installation of mesh/props and balustrades to close apertures and reduce risk to visitors).	n/a	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	n/a	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Future works – walking tracks Improvements to walking track access near the Sydney Pistol Club facility while ensuring visitor safety.	n/a	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	n/a	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Future works – amenities relocation New facilities planned as part of future visitor centre at site of former military village site to the west of the Dharawal Resting Place.	n/a	- Consult La Perouse LALC - Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed (if required by La Perouse LALC) - Possible AHIP variation required	n/a	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity	Pre-activity planning		Precautions during activity (all works covered by unexpected finds protocol)	
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone A	Zone B
Future works – accessible walking tracks Risk of impact to known or undocumented burials must be considered for any new or accessible paths in or immediately adjacent to the cemetery area. Aboriginal heritage assessment will be required for proposals in and/or immediately adjacent to management zone A.	- Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed - Possible AHIP variation required	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Future works – car parking Dissuade or prevent parking along the bend of Cape Banks Road at the north-western edge of the cemetery (immediately west of the start of the Cemetery Fire Trail) through attachment of signage to existing structures where possible, or installation of new signage if necessary (subject to applicable precautionary measures for ground-breaking works).	n/a	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	n/a	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Future works – road resurfacing Future resurfacing works to Cape Banks Road.	n/a	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	n/a	n/a
Future works – road drainage works Including culverts and open drains.	Consult La Perouse LALC	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity	Pre-activity planning		Precautions during activity (all works covered by unexpected finds protocol)	
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone A	Zone B
Future works – road replacement Future replacement of Cape Banks Road.	n/a	- Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed - Possible AHIP variation required	n/a	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Future works – ground-breaking works Any ground-breaking works could have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects. These could be currently unknown and intact, or perhaps previously impacted and mixed into seemingly recent contexts (such as graded dunes or substrates for roads).	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Maintenance works – ground-breaking works Any ground-breaking works could have the potential to uncover or disturb Aboriginal remains, traditional Aboriginal burials or Aboriginal objects. These could be currently unknown and intact, or perhaps previously impacted and mixed into seemingly recent contexts (such as graded dunes or substrates for roads).	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Maintenance works – pest animal management If pest animal management is required, discuss proposed methods with the La Perouse LALC to determine whether any Aboriginal heritage protection measures will be required, or whether the activity can be managed through the area AHIP and precautionary measures such as heritage monitoring and/or inductions.	Consult La Perouse LALC	Consult La Perouse LALC	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity	Pre-activity planning		Precautions during activity (all works covered by unexpected finds protocol)	
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone A	Zone B
Maintenance works – vegetation management Continue to treat weed growth around cemetery graves with herbicide. Continue to manage grass cover around cemetery in accordance with current practices (combination of ride-on mower in open space and whipper snippers/shears near graves). Do not remove stumps from any fallen or dying/dead trees that require removal, to avoid potential disturbance to graves. Cut off trunk at or immediately above ground level.	- Induction by La Perouse LALC - Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Maintenance works – asbestos removal Asbestos fragments are exposed in some areas and continue to be uncovered by moving sands. They need to be removed as a potential environmental and health hazard where accessible.	Consult La Perouse LALC	Consult La Perouse LALC	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Maintenance works – cemetery fence repairs Wooden cemetery fences are in poor condition and will deteriorate further over time and may require replacement.	Possible ground-breaking works (consult La Perouse LALC)	n/a	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	n/a
Future works – prevention of vandalism Maintain current practice.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place management plan

Activity	Pre-activity planning		Precautions during activity (all works covered by unexpected finds protocol)	
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone A	Zone B
Maintenance works – track maintenance Tracks across the Dharawal Resting Place are often overgrown but need to be slashed to keep them open for visitors and for fire management purposes. Generally, this work is above-ground slashing of grass and other small vegetation, but has potential impacts where tracks are uneven or there is exposed soil.	Consult La Perouse LALC	Consult La Perouse LALC	n/a	n/a
Maintenance works – fire management New fire trails or fire trail maintenance or upgrades must be assessed in accordance with the NPWS Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment guide for the Fire Access and Fire Trail program. This will require consultation with the La Perouse LALC as part of the assessment. Liaise with La Perouse LALC ahead of proposed hazard reduction burns to organise inspections of burned areas to detect and record Aboriginal heritage sites.	- Consult La Perouse LALC - Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed	- Consult La Perouse LALC - Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites	- Induction by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC) - CAUTION – avoid known sites
Aboriginal community use – repatriations The repatriation space within the Dharawal Resting Place is intended to continue to be used for the repatriation of ancestral remains. Proposed repatriations must be prepared in consultation with the La Perouse LALC and will also require environmental impact assessment by NPWS.	- Consult La Perouse LALC - Further Aboriginal heritage assessment needed - Possible AHIP variation required	n/a	- Allow repatriation ceremonies to be managed under the direction of the La Perouse LALC as currently occurs.	n/a

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Activity	Pre-activity planning		Precautions during activity (all works covered by unexpected finds protocol)	
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone A	Zone B
Commercial use – filming Filming activities are to comply with NPWS Filming and photography policy. Applicants are to be made aware of the cultural sensitivities of the of the Dharawal Resting Place Aboriginal Place via a site induction site as part of the application process.	- Consult La Perouse LALC - Activities requiring earthworks or other environmental modification may require further actions as per requirements for Ground-breaking works.	- Consult La Perouse LALC for large projects and projects dealing with aboriginal culture - Activities requiring earthworks or other environmental modification may require further actions as per requirements for Ground-breaking works.	Activities requiring vehicle access, temporary structures, animals, pyrotechnics/special effects or dangerous activities require NPWS supervision.	Activities requiring vehicle access, temporary structures, animals, pyrotechnics/special effects or dangerous activities require NPWS supervision.
General community use – further burial of cremated remains Possible deposition of cremated remains in the grave of a relative in the Little Bay cemetery and the installation of discrete new memorial plaques.	Consult La Perouse LALC	n/a	Monitoring by La Perouse LALC (if required by LALC)	n/a
Further research – opportunistic monitoring Given high degree of vegetation cover, erosion or bushfire could be used as opportunities for inspection to see if any Aboriginal ancestral remains or other cultural heritage is exposed (e.g. after bushfires or controlled burns), so that it can be appropriately managed.	Consult La Perouse LALC	Consult La Perouse LALC	Monitoring by La Perouse LALC	Monitoring by La Perouse LALC

Appendix E: Unexpected finds protocol

All Aboriginal objects, known or unknown and regardless of significance, in situ or subjected to disturbance, are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (the Act). There are circumstances where, despite conducting surface or subsurface heritage assessments prior to commencement of the works, unexpected Aboriginal objects which may be of cultural or scientific significance are encountered.

An '**unexpected find**' is any unanticipated discovery of an actual or potential Aboriginal object or site for which NPWS does not have an approval to disturb or does not have a safeguard in place to manage the disturbance. Unexpected finds include Aboriginal objects (sites), Aboriginal remains and ancestral skeletal remains found in traditional Aboriginal burials.

This 'Unexpected finds protocol' applies to any discovery made by visitors, or during any inspection or as part of any works undertaken within the Dharawal Resting Place, unless superseded by specific heritage advice or the conditions of an Aboriginal heritage impact permit.

Section 87A (s 87A) of the Act, referred to in this protocol, provides exemptions to certain activities in relation to the harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. These are provided in Box 1.

Box 1: Section 87A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act: Exemptions for certain activities

Section 87A of the Act provides exemptions to the harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places, including the following:

- work for the conservation or protection of an Aboriginal object or place that is carried out by an NPWS officer, or a person under the direction of such an officer
- any emergency fire fighting act or bush fire hazard reduction work within the meaning of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* that is authorised or required to be carried out under that Act
- any thing authorised by or under the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* in relation to an emergency (within the meaning of that Act) and that was reasonably necessary in order to avoid an actual or imminent threat to life or property
- any thing specifically required or permitted under the express terms of a conservation agreement entered into under Division 12 of Part 4 of this Act (being an agreement that was entered into or modified after the commencement of this section).

Discovery of Aboriginal objects

When Aboriginal objects are discovered, NPWS staff must:

- **STOP** all works within the location of the Aboriginal object and notify the supervisor and NPWS project manager.
- Establish whether the unexpected find is located within an area covered by an existing approval (e.g. AHIP) or is covered by an exemption in s 87A of the Act.

If an Aboriginal object is discovered in an area under an approved AHIP or s 87A:

- Consider management of the Aboriginal object in line with the conditions of the existing approval.
- The Aboriginal object may require an appropriate buffer around the Aboriginal object to allow further assessment and management. Works should cease while the assessment is carried out.
- The La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) (and at their request, the project archaeologist) could be engaged to assess the object and undertake appropriate methods in line with the conditions of the existing approval.
- Works may continue once appropriate measures have been implemented and the La Perouse LALC agrees to the works continuing.

If the discovered Aboriginal object is not covered under an AHIP or s 87A:

- All works in this location must **STOP** and no further harm must occur to the area.
- The Aboriginal object should be recorded using the hardcopy AHIMS site card form or through the AHIMS mobile app. Any photos of the object must include a ruler or scale to help identify object if uncertain.
- Heritage NSW and Enviroline should be informed of the unexpected find (as required by s 89A of the Act) and if required, NPWS should apply for an AHIP and undertake consultation before any further works can proceed.
- A qualified archaeologist and Aboriginal community representative(s) may need to be contacted and engaged to determine what has occurred to the object and how to manage it.

Aboriginal human/ancestral skeletal remains

When skeletal remains or suspected human remains are discovered, NPWS staff must:

- **STOP** all work in the vicinity of the remains and contact their NPWS supervisor and the NPWS Aboriginal Partnerships and Heritage Unit for further support (via email aboriginalheritageandpartnerships@environment.nsw.gov.au or 9337 5511).
- Leave the remains in place and ensure that they are protected from further harm or damage and unauthorised access. Continue to keep access to the area restricted until further advice states otherwise.
- Any photos of the suspected remains should include a scale and ruler, and include multiple viewpoints of the bone(s).
- Notify the La Perouse LALC of the discovery (02 9311 4282) and keep them informed of progress with the determination of the nature of the remains.

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- If there is doubt, obtain specialist advice from a forensic anthropologist or bioarchaeologist to confirm that the bones are human, their age and whether they are Aboriginal or not.
- Where the material is determined to be of human origin and less than 100 years old, immediately notify NSW Police.
- Contact Heritage NSW if the remains are believed to be Aboriginal.
- If the remains are confirmed to be Aboriginal, contact the La Perouse LALC to inform them.
- Do not recommence work at the location until authorised in writing by NSW Police if the area is declared a crime scene, or Heritage NSW if the remains are considered to be Aboriginal.
- Record Aboriginal ancestral remains in a culturally appropriate manner in collaboration with Heritage NSW and the La Perouse LALC.
- NSW Police may require a report from the forensic anthropologist or bioarchaeologist confirming the Aboriginal ancestral remains and their age.

For unexpected finds procedures relating to historic relics, contact NPWS Historic Heritage.

If you need any support through the unexpected finds process, contact the NPWS Aboriginal Heritage and Partnerships Team.

Appendix F: Periodic monitoring form

Dharawal Resting Place – La Perouse LALC periodic Aboriginal heritage inspection form

NOTE: fill in one form for each day (use more than one form if necessary)

Name/s

Organisation

Date

Area/s
inspected
(circle area/s
visited)

Due to the sensitivity of some
Aboriginal site locations, this map
has been removed from the public
version of this report

General observations
(weed cover, any new
erosion/exposures)

Any new features seen
at previously recorded
Aboriginal sites?
(take notes & photos)

Yes No

Describe (site # and observation):

Any new Aboriginal
sites seen?
(take notes & photos)

Yes No

Short description of site:

Further assessment
needed?

Yes No

Action taken (e.g. NPWS/consultant contacted):

Site record/update
submitted to AHIMS?

Yes No

Date submitted:

NOTE: further Aboriginal heritage assessment or updating of AHIMS may require assistance from NPWS or an Aboriginal Heritage Consultant

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