

ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

REVISED EXHIBITION DRAFT

GAP BLUFF CENTRE, WATSONS BAY

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gap Bluff Hospitality Pty Ltd is proposing to modify and adaptively reuse six existing buildings within Sydney Harbour National Park. A Review of Environmental Factors is being prepared to support the proposal. Comber Consultants has been engaged by Beaucon Pty Ltd on behalf of Gap Bluff Hospitality to prepare this Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment. This report has been written in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*.

This report makes the following recommendations:

1. There is no objection to the proposed works.
2. There is no requirement to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.
3. For the following properties in the Gap Bluff Reserve, Aboriginal objects will not be impacted upon and no further investigations or monitoring are required:
 - Officers Mess
 - Gap Bluff Cottage
 - The Armoury
4. For the following properties at Camp Cove, there is a known Aboriginal rock shelter and midden and the potential for other Aboriginal objects to be present under the thick vegetation at the rear of these properties.
 - 33 Cliff Street
 - Constable Cottage
5. Any works to clear vegetation on the slopes at the rear of this property must be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to avoid inadvertent damage to any such objects.
6. Green Point Cottage – An Aboriginal midden has been recorded within the sandstone outcrops on this property and there is potential for additional Aboriginal objects or engravings to be present in association with those outcrops. Any works to clear vegetation on or adjacent to these outcrops must avoid the known midden site and be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to avoid inadvertent damage to such objects.
7. If, during the course of the proposed development, any previously undetected Aboriginal objects are uncovered, work must cease in the vicinity of that object, artefact or site and further advice sought from the consultant and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.
8. All employees, contractors or subcontractors engaged on this property must be inducted into their responsibilities under the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 in respect of Aboriginal objects and sites



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

LOCATION

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Gap Bluff Hospitality Pty Ltd is proposing to modify and adaptively reuse six existing buildings located at South Head within the Sydney Harbour National Park. A Review of Environmental Factors is being prepared to support the proposal.

Comber Consultants has been engaged by Beaucon Pty Ltd on behalf of Gap Bluff Hospitality to prepare this Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment to ensure that significance Aboriginal cultural heritage is not adversely impacted upon. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH's) *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*.

1.2 Location and description

South Head is located approximately 15km north east of Sydney. Figure 1 shows the location of the study area on the 1:250,000 topographic map, whilst Figure 2 shows the location of the study area on the 1:25,000 topographic map. Figure 3 is a map of the extent of the South Head portion of Sydney Harbour National Park and Figure 4 is the location of the buildings that are subject to the proposed works.

The project relates to six existing buildings within the South Head portion of Sydney Harbour National Park (Figure 4) as follows:

- Three of the structures are at Gap Bluff on the eastern side of Gap Bluff Road, namely the Armoury, Gap Bluff Cottage and the Officers Mess.
- A fourth building, Green Point Cottage, is located on Laing Point at the southern end of Camp Cove at 36 Pacific Street, Watsons Bay.
- The other two buildings are cottages at the northern end of Camp Cove, the Constables Cottage and 33 Cliff Street.

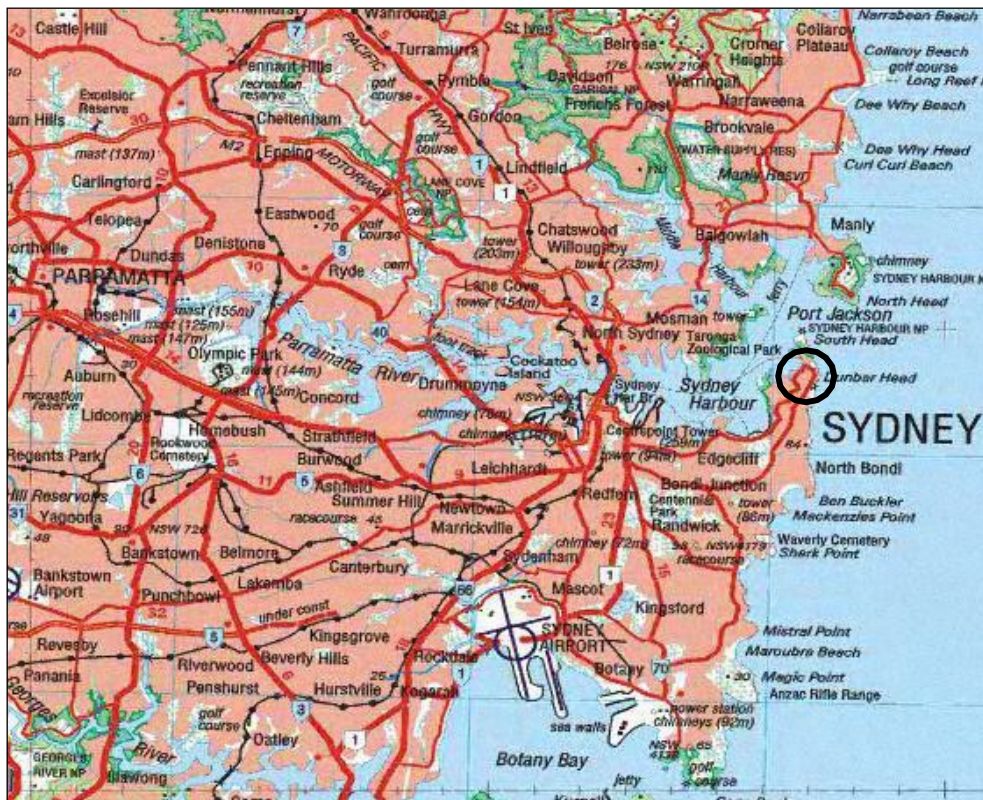


Figure 1: Location of study area on Sydney 1:250,000 map, circled

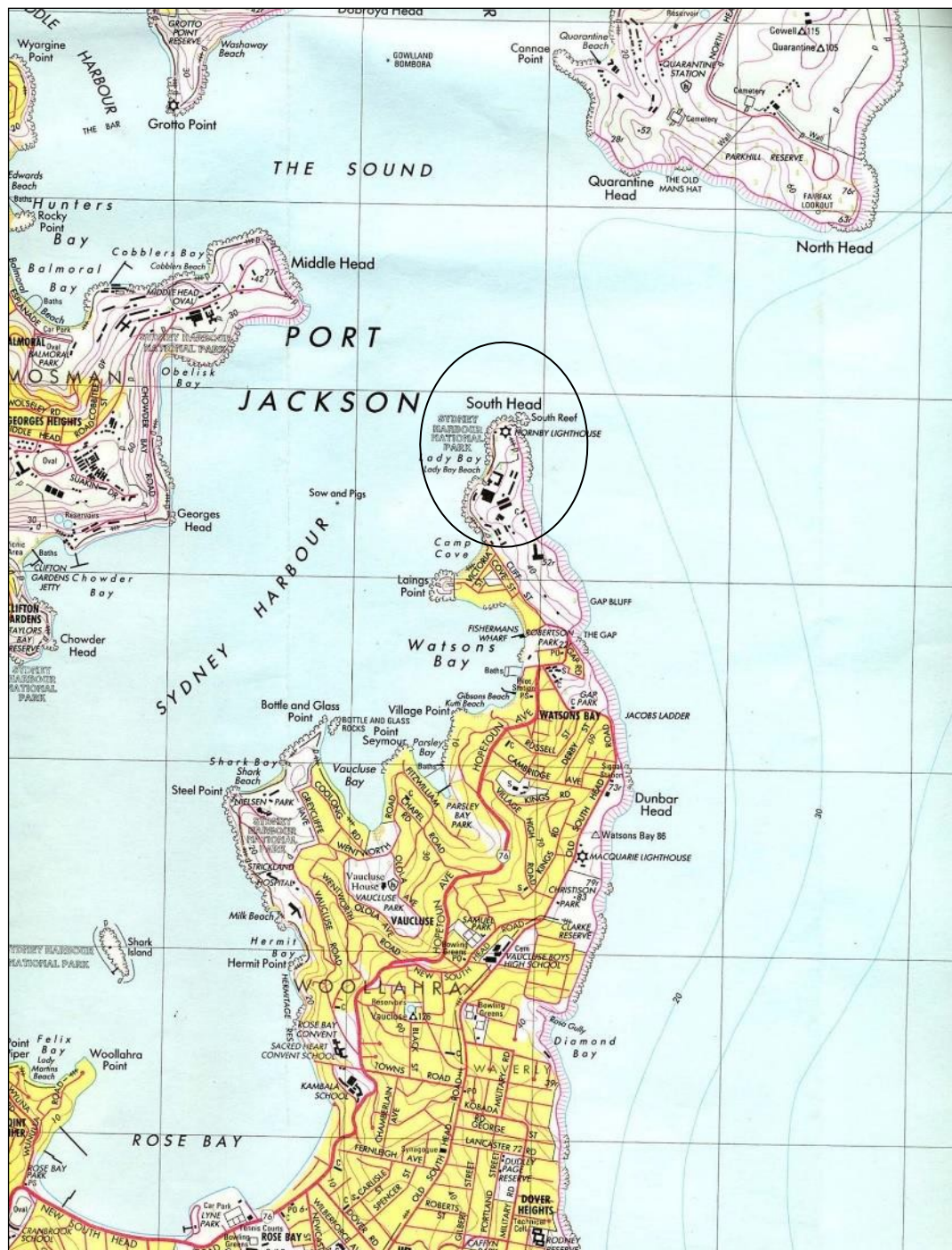


Figure 2: Location of Sydney Harbour National Park on Sydney Heads 1:25,000 topographic map



Figure 3: Sydney Harbour National Park (QGIS)

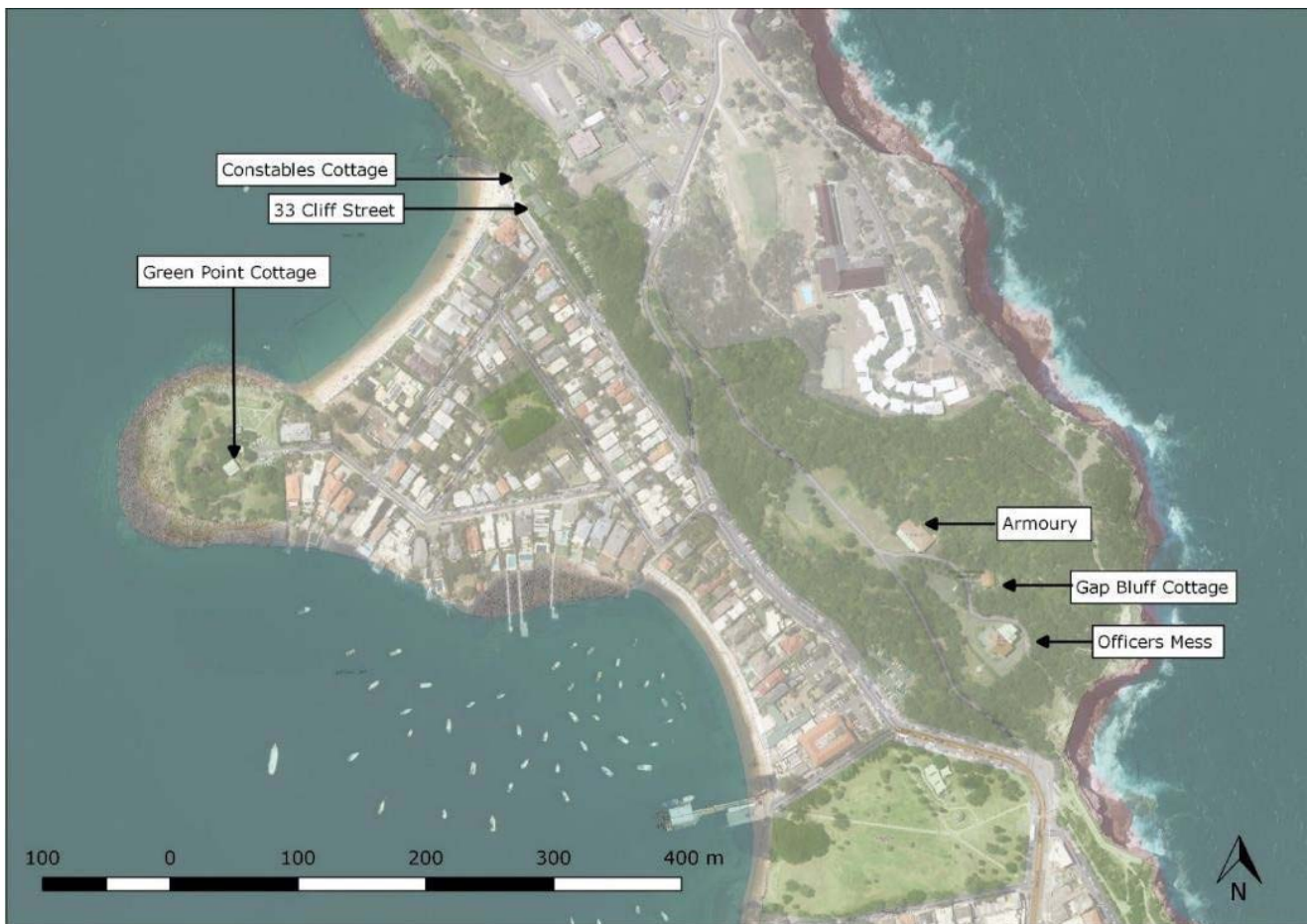


Figure 4: Location of the six properties

1.3 Proposal

Ground disturbance associated with the proposed adaptive reuse which has the potential to impact upon subsurface archaeological deposits follows:

Gap Bluff precinct:

- *Officers Mess*: Creation of a ceremonial garden with sandstone paving, restored fountain and plantings. No extensions are proposed to this building. The installation of the lift within the Officers Mess will result in the need for minor excavation.
- *Armoury*: External landscaping and additions of a side wing on the north-eastern side of the building and a widening of the kitchen on the south-eastern side. The wing on the south-eastern side is an extension over an existing excavated surface forming the paved service area. The extension of the kitchen is along the rear of the building in an area that has also been previously excavated. Earthworks for the extensions will not affect the adjoining rockface. Noxious weeds around the carpark perimeter will be removed.
- *Gap Bluff Cottage*: landscaping

Camp Cove Precinct

- *33 Cliff Street*: Excavation of the driveway to street level. New plantings along road reserve, screen plantings along north-western boundary, new rear garden plantings.
- *Constables Cottage*: Removal of an existing concrete slab and replacement with a timber decking. Minor landscaping around the building including screen plantings along the north-western and south-eastern boundaries. No excavation is proposed.
- *Green Point Cottage at Laings Point*: Construct external deck to south and western elevations; remove Canary Palm near south-eastern boundary and minor landscaping works.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

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2.1 Stage 1: Background Research

Prior to the field component of this project, the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) was searched on 26 June 2017. A copy is attached at Appendix A. Site data, associated documents and archaeological survey reports held by AHIMS were reviewed. Environmental information relating to Aboriginal land use was also researched. Such research facilitated an understanding of the potential nature of sites and site patterning in the region, which enabled a predictive statement to be made. It also provided an archaeological and environmental context within which a significance assessment could be made, if any Aboriginal sites were located during the field survey.

2.2 Stage 2: Site Inspection

A site inspection was undertaken by the following people on 18th January 2017 to assess the impact of the proposal:

- Ricky Campbell, Site Officer, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Tory Stening, Archaeologist, Comber Consultants
- Philip Beachamp of BEAUCON Pty Limited

On 27th and 29th June 2017, David Nutley of Comber Consultants undertook a further site inspection to clarify the results of the above assessment and to review updated plans

2.3 Stage 3: Report Preparation

Further archaeological research was conducted, where necessary, to clarify the results of the survey. This report was then compiled provided to the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and BEAUCON Pty Ltd.

3.0 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

3.0 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

Aboriginal culture is dynamic and continuous. It includes the tangible and intangible and links people over time to their community and land. It is important to recognise that Aboriginal people have the right to protect, preserve and promote their cultural heritage. In recognition of that right, the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC) was invited to take part in the project and participated fully in this archaeological assessment.

The LPLALC were contacted by telephone and email prior to the commencement of the project. The project was discussed with them and arrangements made for their representatives to attend on the site inspection. Subsequently Mr Ricky Campbell, Site Officer, LPLALC attended the site inspection on 18th January 2017 with Tory Stening and Philip Beauchamp.

The LPLAC advised verbally on site and in a letter dated 27 February 2017 (Appendix B) that it had no objections to the proposed adaptive reuse. The LPLALC also advised that if any Aboriginal objects (such as human or animal bone, shell material or stone artefacts) are impacted upon or unearthed during any activity on the property, that activity must cease and the Office of Environment & Heritage and LPLALC be contacted immediately. This advice has been included in the recommendations of this report.

4.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

NAME OF LANGUAGE GROUP

NAME OF CLAN

RELIGION

WAY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT

POPULATION

TOOLS

POST-CONTACT ABORIGINAL SOCIETY

4.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

4.1 Introduction

Aboriginal clans were comprised of extended family groups. The clans were closely connected to their traditional lands and identified themselves by the name of those lands. In the Sydney region the suffix 'gal' was added for a man and 'galleon' for a woman (Turbet 1989:21). European chroniclers in early colonial records were almost exclusively male and gained much of their limited knowledge of Aboriginal culture from Aboriginal males. As such, they invariably recorded the people in the masculine form with the suffix 'gal' added to the name of the traditional lands.

The study area was occupied by the Birrabirragal (literally the men from Birrabirra or Cadigal (the men from Cadi) who are recorded as occupying Camp Cove, South Head (Figure 5) (Mulvaney and White 1987:345; Heiss and Gibson <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au> accessed 28-06-2017). The Cadigal occupied the land to the south of the Birrabirragal. There is no recorded delineation between the lands of these two clans of the Darug or Eora and it is assumed that they shared their lands for hunting, gathering and ceremonial activities. There are believed to have been 29 clans in the Sydney region, together recorded by the colonists as the Eora but now referred to as the coastal Darug. It is recorded that Eora is the Darug word for 'here' or 'from this place' and was how coastal Aboriginal clans described the country to the British colonists as being where they came from.

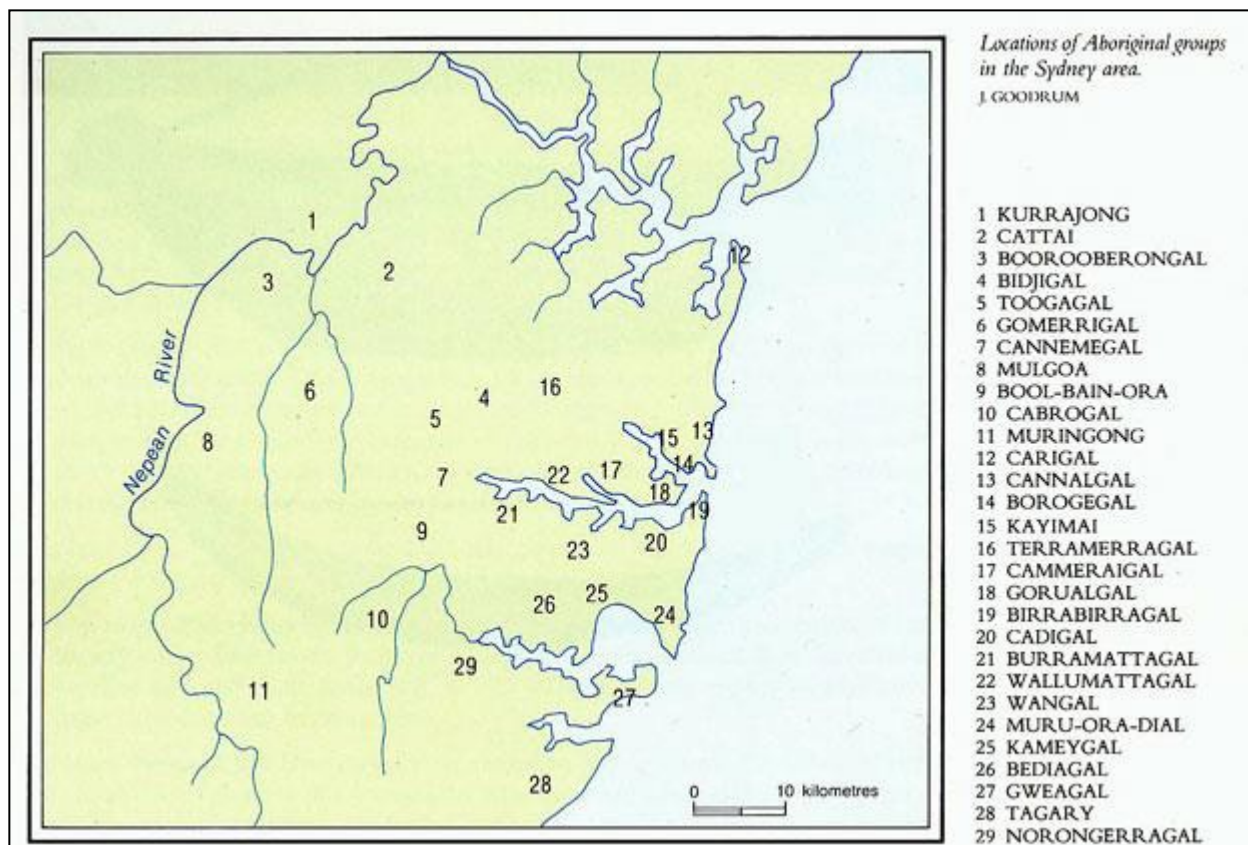


Figure 5: Map of locations of Aboriginal clans in the Sydney area (Mulvaney and White 1987:345)

As the study area is located within the suburb of Watsons Bay and Camp Cove, Bluff Head areas in particular this history therefore refers to the people based in this area as the Birrabirra clan. While the study area is within the Woollahra local government area its environmental characteristics and Aboriginal history closely relates to other adjacent local government areas including Waverley and Randwick. The activities of the Birrabirra people would have socialised and had close economic and ceremonial relationships with other Sydney clans including the nearby Cadi. This history therefore considers the resources and social interactions of the peninsula and south side of Sydney Harbour as a whole.

4.2 The Birrabirra and Cadi Clans

No references to specific Birrabirra people have been found but well-known Cadi with whom the Birrabirra were closely related were Colebee, his wife Daringa and his nephew Nanbarry, who are all mentioned in European sources. While the Birrabirra were based in and along South Head, the Cadi extended along the southern shore of Port Jackson from South Head to around Pymont (HRNSW1 (12),1892:309; Turbet 1989:20, 22).

The Birrabirra and Cadi witnessed the arrival of the First Fleet at Botany Bay. They saw Governor Phillip as he stepped ashore at Camp Cove. The following day they tracked the passage of the fleet as it sailed north and entered Port Jackson. Various members of the clan or clans interacted with the First Fleet settlers. Collins recounts that initial interactions at Botany Bay and Port Jackson were sociable and peaceful. He then recounts what appeared to him to be a contradiction. While Governor Phillip and his party were sailing north from Botany Bay to investigate Port Jackson, they were greeted from the cliff tops with shouts that sounded like 'Warra, warra, warra' accompanied by gestures that Collins interpreted as hostile and non-welcoming (Collins 1798 in Fletcher 1975:2). However, on their arrival at Camp Cove no hostility was evident. It is possible that these gestures were warning them of the dangers of travelling too close to the unforgiving cliffs. The Birrabirra, Cadi and others, in their bark canoes would have been very familiar with the unpredictable swells that are a feature of this section of coast (Figure 6).

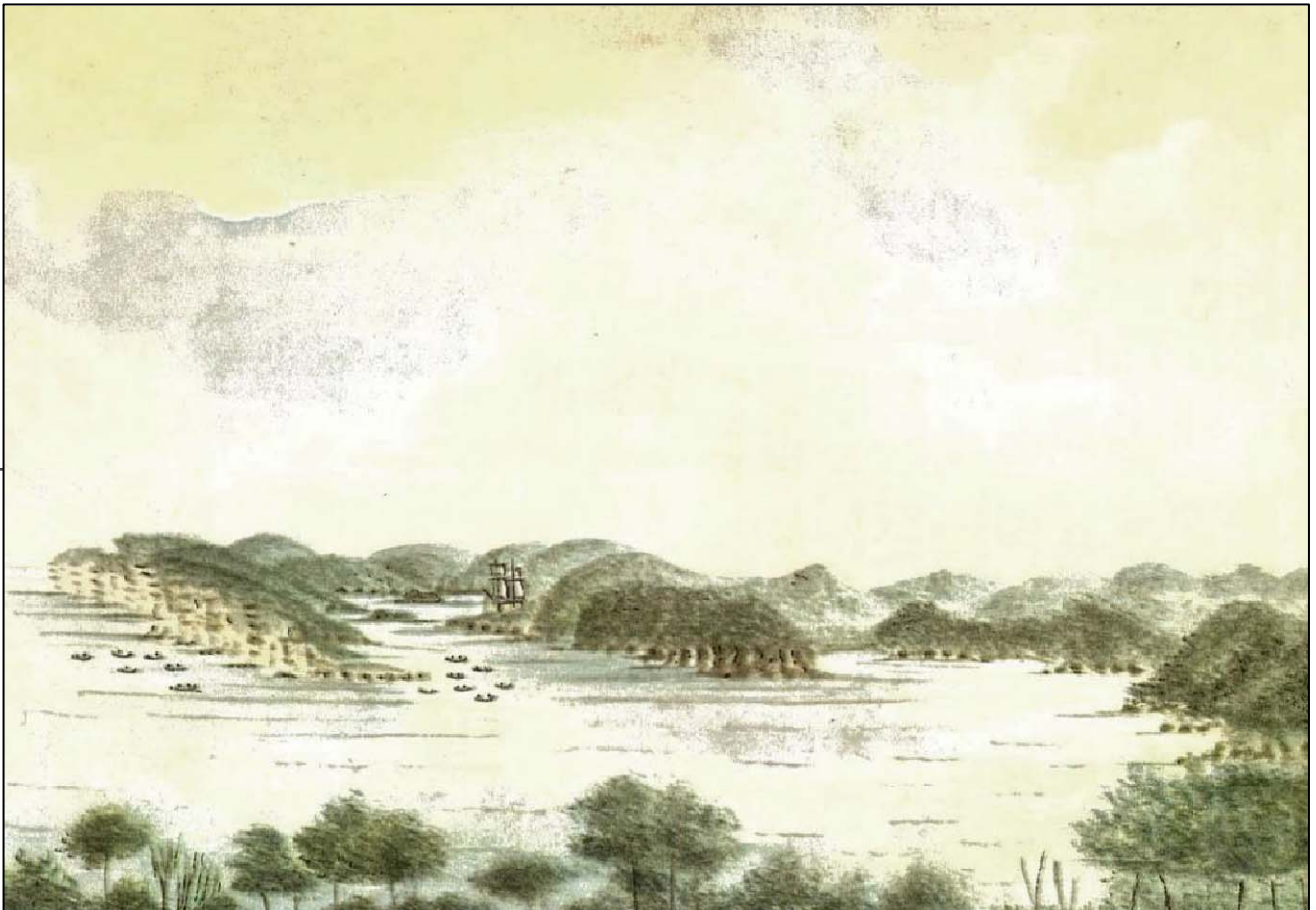


Figure 6: A water colour of the entrance to Sydney Harbour depicting multiple bark canoes near the cliff faces from where the cries of 'Warra, Warra, Warra' were heard. (From Lieutenant William Bradley King's journal of 1786-1792)

4.3 Religion

A part of the religious and cultural rituals practiced by the coastal clans, was tooth avulsion. At the head of Farm Cove was a Bora ceremonial ground named Yoo-lahng. The Cadil held initiation ceremonies to mark the coming of age of the young men of the clan. Nanbarry, the nephew of Colebee, was one of 15 Aboriginal youths initiated at the Yoo-lahng or 'ceremony or operation of drawing the tooth' (Figure 7) in February 1795 at Farm Cove (Collins in Fletcher 1975:466-483). In an engraving by James Neagle, Colebee is shown pressing a cooked fish against Nanbarry's mouth to comfort him

(Figure 8) (Collins 1798 in Fletcher 1975:466-483). At David Collins' request, Daringa the wife of Colebee, gave him the three front teeth taken from the boys. She had fastened these teeth to pieces of small line and wore them around her neck (Collins 1798 Fletcher (ed) 1975: 483).

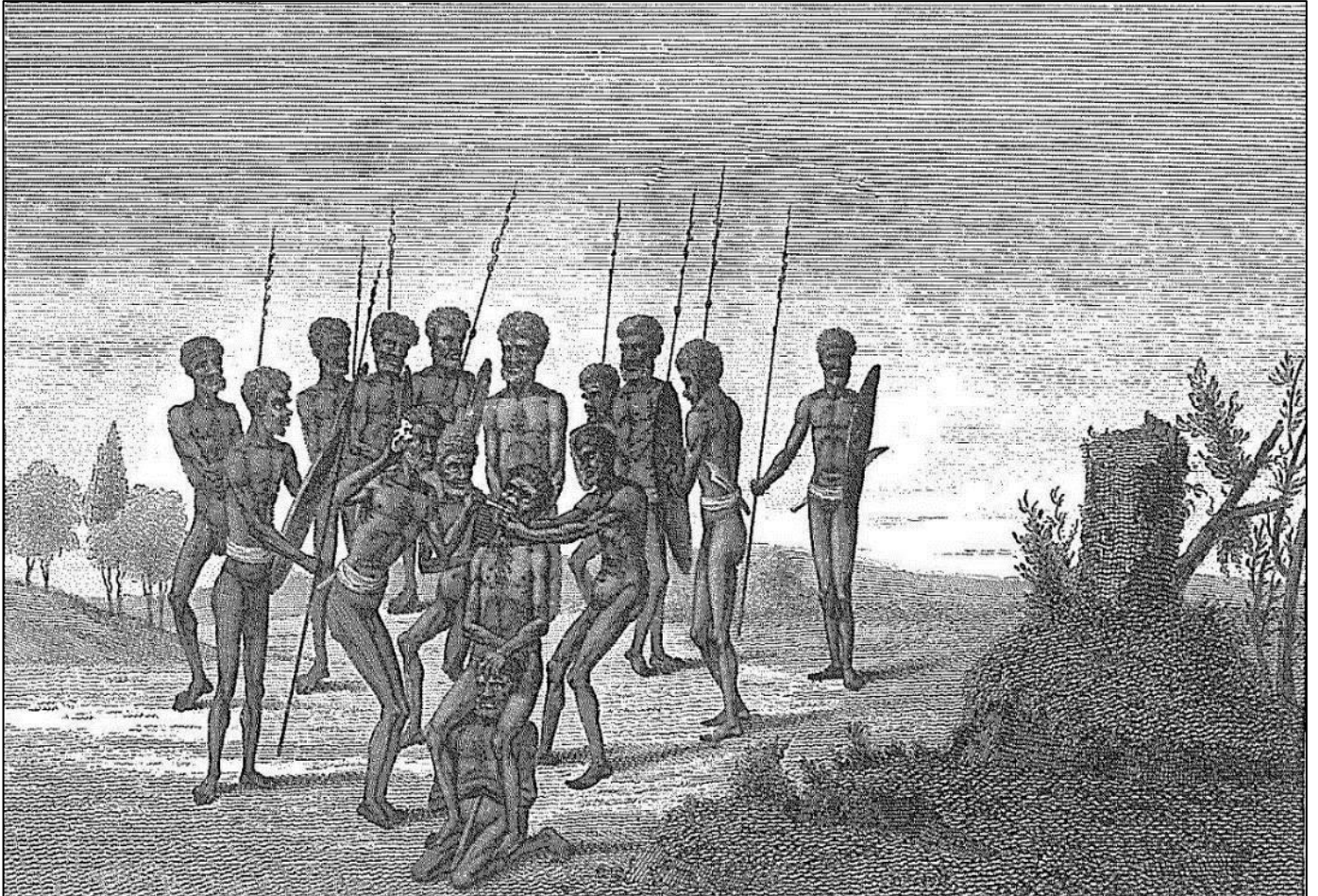


Figure 7: Tooth extraction procedure depicted by Collins (engraving by J Neagle) (Fletcher 1975:480).

The women also underwent initiation ceremonies. The custom of removing the little finger of the left hand at the second joint was performed when girls were very young. A ligature or hair was tied around the joint and through lack of blood circulation, the finger dropped off (Collins 1975:458). Watkin Tench recorded in a footnote that Colebee's child, at about a month old had this procedure performed (Tench 1979:277).

In the Sydney region, depending on their status, people were cremated or buried in a simple grave. Arabanoo in 1789 was observed burying a child in a grave scooped in the sand with his hands. Burials have been found in coastal shell middens and sand dunes. Portions of a female Aboriginal skeleton found exposed by a sand drift at Bondi Beach was presented by Francis O'Brien to the Australian Museum (SMH 1855:5).

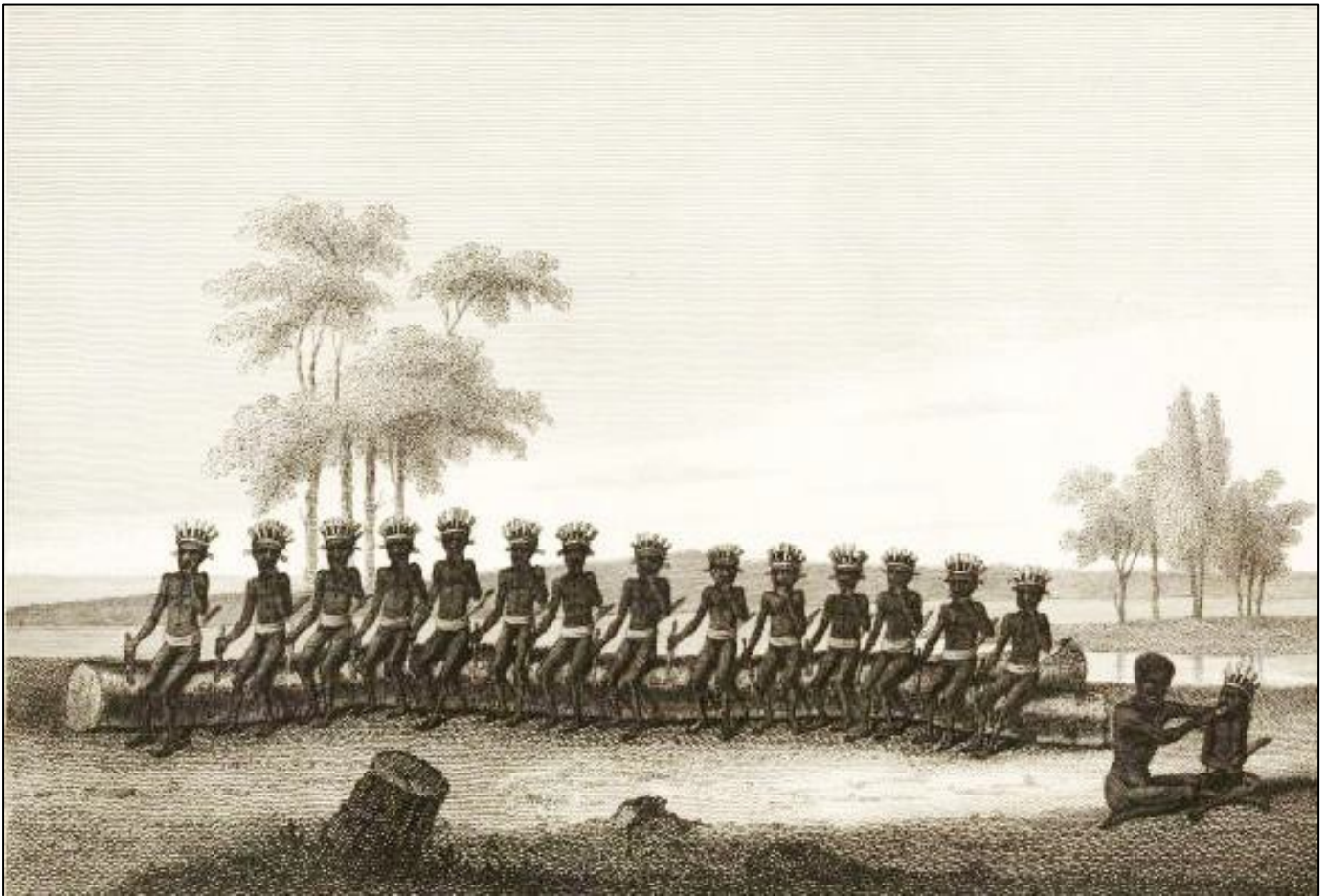


Figure 8: Tooth extraction – (lower right-hand corner of engraving) Colebee shown pressing a cooked fish against Nanbarry's mouth to comfort him (engraving by J Neagle) (NLA: nla.pic-an14340273-8-v)

4.4 Environment and Diet

Pre-contact, the landscape at South Head was a naturally vegetated coastal environment. The study area includes the relatively protected western side of the South Head from Watsons Bay to South Head. This afforded ready access to marine resources within the harbour and along the foreshores. Camp Cove and Watsons bay would have been ideal locations for launching and recovering bark canoes in order to fish within the harbour as well as for passages through the heads to fish on the coastal side of the headland. Tench noted that fires were often maintained within the canoes and some of the fish cooked and consumed before returning to shore. The shoreline itself provided a platform for fishing with lines, spears or fish traps/nets as well as for the collecting of shellfish and for subsequently consuming the marine harvests. (Tench 1979:48).

The prevailing vegetation probably consisted of small leaved sclerophyllus plants associated with Hawkesbury Sandstone. A variety of plants would have been Heath Banksia, Tea-tree, Coastal Rosemary and a range of smaller shrubs [Nutley 2014:9]. There was a range of food resources, encompassing edible vegetable varieties, species of fish, shellfish, land animals, reptiles and birds (Nutley 2014:9; Collins 1798 in Fletcher (ed) 1975::461-463).

In addition to the marine and dry land resources, the study area was also only about 5km from the swamps that lay at the back of Bondi Beach to the south. Early observations suggest that the coastal people were able to exploit a range of foods. Tench in his account of the early Colony states that Aboriginal roots gathered from the swamps, fruits and fish formed the main part of their subsistence (Tench 1979:48). Collins recorded: 'In addition to fish, they indulge themselves with a delicacy which I have seen them eager to procure. In the body of the dwarf gum tree are several large worms and grubs' (Collins 1798 in Fletcher (ed) 1975:462).

Collins (Fletcher (ed) 1975:457) gives a detailed account of an adult man and two children at Camp Cove. Collins had

perceived that the group needed food and gave them salt beef, pork and bread. The eldest child on receiving the pork fat, squeezed it into a semi-liquid form and used it to oil her face before giving it to the young boy, to do likewise. Collins supposed that this was to provide protection against flies and mosquitoes. He then notes that the children had fastened to their hair by means of a yellow gum a combination of kangaroo teeth, jaw bones of large fish, human teeth, pieces of wood, feathers of birds, the tail of a dog, and bones from the head of a fish. While it is certain that this ornamentation had specific symbolism and purpose, language and cultural barriers no doubt prevented Collins obtaining these details.

The study area also consists of substantial outcrops of Hawkesbury sandstone. Its susceptibility to weathering in an aggressive coastal environment created numerous rock overhangs that provided shelter. Tench noted that he felt that these were used more frequently than bark huts (Tench 1996:48). The rock surface, whether in a cavern or as exposed platform also provided surfaces for painting and engraving symbolic art works (Campbell 1899).

4.5 Population

On arrival in 1788, Captain John Hunter wrote of seeing numerous 'natives', far in excess of what had been reported by Cook in 1770 (Hunter 1793:33). Governor Phillip estimated the population of the Sydney district in the first weeks of settlement as 1,500. From April to May 1789 an outbreak of smallpox devastated the Cadi. A report by David Collins in 1798, states that the Cadi were reduced to only three people. The three surviving men were 'Colebee, the boy Nanbarry and someone else' (Collins 1798 in Fletcher (ed) 1975:497). Competition for food resources and land, between Aboriginal people and colonists undoubtedly caused the dislocation of people from their traditional territories and redistribution to other areas (Attenbrow 2002:20-22). This distorts the earliest observations.

The abundance of resources within this locality could support substantial populations. Watkin Tench notes that on the western arm of Botany Bay there was what he described as a village consisting of 'more than a dozen houses' (Tench 1979:52) and what he estimated as being about 60 people. (Although he uses the term 'houses' in this instance he describes these elsewhere as bark huts (Tench 1979:47-48). He also describes Governor Phillip meeting a group of more than 300 people between Sydney Harbour and Botany Bay (Tench 1979:52).

Collins in 1798 (Fletcher 1975:456) makes a distinction between the people who lived on the sea-coast and those who lived in the 'woods'. In addition to confirming that fish played a large part in the diet of the coastal people he also notes they appeared to have shorter arms and legs than those from inland areas. While the veracity of the observations about limb length is unknown, his comments are consistent with dietary observations obtained through archaeological analysis of middens.

4.6 Tools

In the Sydney area, there is archaeological evidence of the use of tools made of bone, shell and stone. Tools and weapons were multi-purpose and mostly highly transportable. Hunting spears were also used in warfare, shields and clubs used not only as weapons but also as percussion instruments, and stone hatchets to obtain food as well as raw materials [Attenbrow 2002:86]. Fire was used for bodily warmth, making tools and for cooking (Attenbrow 2002:86). Equipment that was more ephemeral, such as bark canoes, has not survived in the archaeological record in the study area but have been substantially documented in the ethnographic record. Governor Hunter also described their tools as including 'lances' (spears) and 'a short stick which assists in throwing it' (Collins 1798 Fletcher (ed) 1975:486-487). Hunter measured the distance that the spears could be thrown as being up to 90 yards (~82m). He describes the spears as being about 10 feet (3m) in length and the woomeras as having a shell, affixed to the end to sharpen the point of the spear as well as having other uses. Collins also describes two kinds of throwing sticks - one with the shell for use as a knife and called a 'Womera' and the other a 'Wig-goona' which had a hook in place of a shell and was used to dig out fern roots and yams (Collins 1798 Fletcher 1975: 487). Hunter describes the shields as being of bark (Hunter 1793:34, 37).

In 1899, after a series of heavy gales at Bondi to the south of the study area, thousands of stone artefacts were uncovered along the whole length of the back of Bondi Beach. The Australian Museum's Curator Report for 1900 describes these as including 'chips, core pieces, chippers and rubbers' (Etheridge 1907: 233). The report describes this section of beach as being covered with 'tons of stones in the centre of the beach where coarser materials were deposited' (Etheridge 1907: 235). Basalt, the material used for the production of ground stone implements was available from North Bondi and also to the south where the 'Great Waverley Dyke' lies adjacent to Waverley Cemetery. Mr Etheridge, the Australian Museum curator at the time, later refers to these artefacts as including 'tomahawks, grindstones, a nose ornament, knives,

scrapers, gravers, drills and spear points, and lastly, a very peculiar lancet like a surgical knife or scarifier' (Dowd 1959 :293).

Backed blades were first identified in this collection from Bondi Beach and, where subsequently found over much of Australia, became commonly known to as 'Bondi Points' (Nutley 2014:18).

Spears came in various forms. Their form was determined by their function, eg for hunting, fishing or fighting. Some were simply sharpened to a point. Others were barbed, with the barbs carved out of the single piece of wood that formed the spear or with pieces of sharp wood, or shell or bone fastened on with gum (Collins 1798 in Fletcher 1975: 461, 486-487) but men fished with a large four-pronged spear or a smaller one called a "mooting" (Figure 7). Two four-pronged spears, attributed to Port Jackson, are held in the Australian Museum (Attenbrow 2002:87). Captain Hunter also describes the men diving to gather shellfish which they would then throw to a person on shore where a fire had been prepared for the cooking. (Hunter 1793:50). Backed blades or "Bondi Points" were also attached along the sides spears with resin from the *Xanthorrhoea* plant and used for hunting.

Women in canoes would fish with a hook and line (Figure 9). Fish were prepared by being thrown into the middle of a fire burning in the centre of the canoe to heat the catch (Turbett 1989:53-57). The canoes were 3-4m in length and about 1m in in width and made from a single sheet of bark from stringy bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) or from a *Casuarina* tree (Smith 2001:7). The women made their fishing lines out of the bark of a small tree They made hooks from oyster shell, which they rubbed on a stone (Hunter 1793:49).



Figure 9: An engraving typifying the tools and equipment of a Port Jackson family - from of a watercolour by Governor Edward Gidley King and engraved by Blake (Hunter 1793:272).

4.7 Post-contact Aboriginal society

The alienation of land not only destroyed the economic basis but completely undermined the legal, moral and religious structure of Sydney clans. In addition, the effects of the smallpox epidemic were severe. Other European diseases and viruses, such as measles and influenza, due to lack of immunity, caused severe systemic illnesses (Goodall 2006:27). Collins, in May 1792, describes the establishment of a fishery at South Head as an attempt to ameliorate the desperate plight of Aboriginal people who by then were being devastated by the outbreak of smallpox in 1789 (Smith 2001:34). The disease was alien to the Australian continent and the Aboriginal populations had no immunity. Collins states that 'The mortality in the last month had been extremely great. Distressing as it was, however to see the poor wretches daily dropping into the grave, it was far more afflicting to observe the countenances and emaciated persons of many that remained soon to follow their miserable companions' (Collins 1798 in Fletcher 1975:175). He states that every step was being taken to save them and, among these, (as stated above), refers to a fishery established at South Head exclusively for the use of the sick and under the direction of a former pilot, Barton.

Displacement and dislocation meant a major social reorganisation with the members of the surviving clans joining together to form new groups (Ross 1988:49). The survivors of the various clans around the Port Jackson area, combined to form what the early settlers called the "Sydney tribe".

According to Irish (2014:75) by the 1840s, the coastal "Sydney tribe" numbered between fifty and one hundred people. Although it is difficult to accurately assess the number of Aboriginal people living in Sydney immediately after settlement. Blanket Returns provide some indication. In 1814, Governor Macquarie initiated the official distribution of blankets to Aboriginal people. The blankets were usually distributed by magistrates or police annually on 1st May, the Queen's Birthday. To account for expenditure and provide details of Aboriginal people living within the District, Government officials created what are called "Blanket Returns", that detailed people's English name, Aboriginal name, probable age, spouse and children, "tribe" and district of usual resort. Police were also required to report annually on the conditions of the Aboriginal people in their districts. Some of these were quite detailed returns or censuses on individuals and communities. For example, in the winter of 1845 the Blanket Returns record about twelve Aboriginal people living at Camp Cove, about twenty at Double Bay, around fifty at La Perouse, and others at Kurnell and along the Georges River. It would appear that after 50 years of non-Aboriginal occupation, Aboriginal people were still living in their traditional lands along coastal areas, including in or near the study area. Ceremonies were maintained, although in secluded areas away from prying eyes (Irish 2014).

Aboriginal people interacted with Europeans selling fish in Sydney Town and forming close relationships with some settlers. One example was Charles Smith, a convict who became a successful butcher, racehorse breeder and prominent philanthropist. From the early 1830s Smith lived and worked at his butcher shop on the corner of George and Market Streets. He enjoyed fishing with Aboriginal people and was known among Europeans as a sympathiser who fed and protected Aboriginal people. In the early 1840s, coastal Sydney people often met directly across the road from Smith's home and business at the George Street Market which had been a traditional meeting place. They come to socialise and fish knowing they had a protector in Charles Smith (Irish 2014:83-84). On his death, they gathered in silence to mourn.

Close relationships also developed between Sydney Aboriginal people and ex-convict turned hotelier Edward Borton who developed a strong bond with Cora Goosberry, allowing her to sleep in his kitchen. He accommodated Cora Goosberry, her cousin William Warrell and others in his hotel the "Cricketer's Arms", which was located approximately one hundred metres east of the Sydney Markets. Borton also paid for Cora's burial and headstone when she died at his home in 1852 (Irish 2014:84).

In addition to Smith and Borton, other personal relationships were maintained by Aboriginal people with the settlers, often by doing odd jobs for local households. This provided support and friendship when they were sick, hungry or cold. It also provided additional opportunities to socialise and to live near their traditional land (Irish 2014:84).

One such relationship was with W. C. Wentworth who was granted the land upon which Strickland House stands and who built "Vaucluse House", which is approximately 2.5km south-west of the study area. The Wentworth family also had an ongoing relationship with the Aboriginal people of the area. This relationship began with D'Arcy Wentworth, who was Police Superintendent from 1811 to the mid-1820s and attempted to protect Aboriginal people from the worst of European behaviour. When being attacked or abused by Europeans in Sydney Town they would say that they would tell "Massa Wenta" (Wentworth) if they were attacked. The relationship transferred to D'Arcy's sons John Wentworth on the Georges River, and to the highly influential colonial figure W.C. Wentworth. W.C. Wentworth was related by marriage to

the Cooper and Hill families, all of whom developed lasting relationships with local Aboriginal people (Irish 2014:79).

The Wentworth family employed an Aboriginal man named Bobby as a servant at Vacluse House in the 1860s. Though little is known about Bobby, he was said to be a local 'chief' who was related to Aboriginal people affiliated with the Vacluse area and broader Eastern suburbs.

A number of Aboriginal people also worked as assistants to Richard Hill at Vacluse until the 1850s and then in his city house until his death in the 1890s (in the late 1820s Hill managed W C Wentworth's Vacluse estate and later was an agent for his City properties). They included Billy Malone and Emma Timbery (nee Lowndes) from Liverpool. Hill's relationship with Emma, and her husband George, were to prove pivotal to the establishment and welfare of the La Perouse Aboriginal settlement in the 1880s. Several generations of the Hill family employed Aboriginal people and were on various Aboriginal protection boards/committees (Irish 2014:138: ADB entries for the Hill family).

These vast networks of related influential people helped to create and maintain philanthropic activities and to create the wide relationships for Aboriginal people across families and generations (Irish 2014:79).

Aboriginal people were strategic in the development of friendly relationships. They quickly recognised who held political and economic power, and who was 'friendly' or 'unfriendly'. They bound these people and relationships into their broader social world by incorporating traditional naming practices. Sharing a name with a relative bound those two people and their families. Aboriginal people adopted the names of influential Europeans such as "Major Worgan" or "Major White". Bennelong referred to Governor Philip as "Beanna" meaning father. Their relationships with influential settler families proved essential to their continued presence in Sydney and near their traditional lands (Irish 2014:76-77).

Whilst some Aboriginal people were forming these influential relationships other people were camping away from the settlement. For example, "Sophie", lived near the spring at Seven Shillings Beach at Double Bay. Her brother-in-law Gurrah held the traditional fishing rights to the beach. Wingle, Kitty and Bondi Charley lived on the high ground overlooking Double Bay and the Heads (Irish & Ingrey:2013:75-76). Kitty is remembered on a Parish Plan with the naming of the bay "Kitty's Cove or Double Bay. A natural spring at Vacluse is named "Emma's well" after an Aboriginal woman, Emma Collins who with her husband, Peter, lived nearby and drew water from the spring (Irish & Ingrey 2013:81-81; Jervis 1960:148). Warrah Warrah camped at Rose Bay until 1863 (Jervis 1960:67). Thomas Tamara with 20 men, women and children were recorded as establishing a camp and living and fishing at Vacluse in 1846 (Irish 2014:67; 99-103). When Prince Alfred visited Sydney in 1868 Aboriginal people held a corroboree at Double Bay for his entertainment (Jervis 1960:44). Irish & Ingrey (2013) and Irish (2014) detail a broad range of people and historic Aboriginal places. Their research indicates that until the late 1800s, the area now known as the Eastern Suburbs, was a remote rural part of Sydney, despite the presence of large and now historic properties. This provided Aboriginal people the opportunity to live autonomously and develop fishing camps around Double Bay and Camp Cove (Irish 2014:103).

However, this relationship to the area all began to change by the late 1870s and early 1880s when the Colonial Government was under pressure to take action on Aboriginal affairs.

Initially there were no Government policies in respect of the dispossessed Aboriginal people and no coordinated approach by Government to assist or provide for Aboriginal people whose land and livelihood had been stolen (Egan 2012:61-62). This lack of concern by the Government paved the way for Christian Missionaries to take control. Although not official British Government policy, Christian Churches were intricately linked with Aboriginal affairs in New South Wales. Whilst having no power to create government policy they exerted strong influence and, in effect, became an arm of government doctrine and control. European invasion, subjugation and colonisation across the world included the belief that Europeans had a duty to bring Christianity and civilization to all corners of the world (Reynolds 1992:95; Egan 2012:62). Not only were the Europeans seeking the economic benefits of colonisation through the theft of land and resources, they were seeking to transport European ideas, values, political systems and belief systems to create their ideal of a civilised world. The Christianisation of indigenous people worldwide was seen as part of the expansionist ideal to create and implant European values, political institutions and "enlightenment". Missionaries worked unimpeded beside Colonial Governments to support and disseminate the political goals of the invaders (Egan 2012:61-62).

In New South Wales, the Protestant Church were granted land to build Churches, schools and missions. The missions would attract Aboriginal people by offering food, shelter, clothing and protection from the violence of the settlers. Minimal education was provided with, of course, religious instruction.

By 1881 there were approximately 35 Aboriginal people living in camps at La Perouse and 15 at Botany Bay. In 1882 Sir Henry Parkes appointed George Thornton as Protector of Aborigines. He believed that Aboriginal people should be removed from urban areas, however, he allowed the people at La Perouse and Botany Bay to remain. In 1883 the Aborigines Protection Board replaced the Protector of Aborigines (OEH SHR inventory p.7). The Board pursued a segregation policy. The era of repression and subjugation had begun.

Whilst the Government was determining the course of action to be undertaken, a small Anglican mission was established at La Perouse in 1885. A Church had been built the previous year at Frenchman's Beach (OEH SHR inventory p.7).

In 1895 the Government gazetted seven acres (2.4ha) of land as a "Reserve for the Use of Aborigines" at La Perouse. This was the only reserve established in Sydney. It was managed by a resident missionary and policeman. By the 1940s there was a resident manager (male) who was usually a retired soldier or former gaol warden. The manager's wife would act as the matron. With the introduction of the manager, the missionary and manager worked separately. The missionary no longer had responsibility for management of the reserve. The resident missionary retained responsibility for the Church and ministering to the Aboriginal population. Residents of the reserve strongly disliked the managers but "loved" the missionaries (OEH SHR inventory p.7).

In 1895 The Aborigines Protection Board erected a fence around the reserve and only the missionary and local constable held a key. Aboriginal people were locked in and unable to move. They received basic rations and no other benefits. They could fish but as fishing was seasonal and they were not permitted to leave the reserve to follow the fish, this was limited. As late as the 1940s permission was required from the reserve manager for an Aboriginal person to enter or leave the reserve. The manager had the right of eviction and the right to enter homes on the reserve at any time.

In 1918 the Aborigines Protection Board was granted the power to remove Aboriginal children under 18 from the reserve without parental consent. As the people living on the reserve were unable to move from the reserve they had no way in which to hide or protect their children who could then be sent to uncaring children's homes and be denied the right to see or be reunited with their parents (OEH SHR inventory pp 7-10).

Over the years there were several failed attempts to close the reserve. However, each time the residents successfully argued against such actions. In 1928 a petition signed by 53 reserve residents was sent to and published in the Sydney Morning Herald. The petition read (OEH SHR inventory pp 8-9):

We the undersigned Aborigines of the La Perouse reserve, emphatically protest against our removal to any place. This is our heritage bestowed upon us: in these circumstances, we feel justified in refusing to leave.

In 1960 Randwick Council once again attempted to close the reserve and remove the Aboriginal residents. Again, the residents refused to move. In 1966 with Aboriginal land rights becoming a major political issue the Joint Parliamentary Inquiry into the Welfare of Aborigines examined the La Perouse reserve. They recognised the residents' connection to land and proposed the "Endeavour Plan". This plan was to create a village for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents. The residents objected and the project never eventuated (OEH SHR inventory pp 9-10).

In 1972 the reserve was redeveloped and in 1973, following the abolition of the Aborigines Protection Board, it was handed to the NSW Aboriginal Lands Trust. In 1983 the Aboriginal Land Rights Act was gazetted and the residents successfully claimed the reserve and ownership was passed to the newly formed La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council in 1984. This was the first successful claim under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (OEH SHR inventory p.10)

The 2011 census states that in 2011, 0.3% of the population of the Woollahra LGA was Aboriginal – about 391 people of the 130,352 residents at that time (<http://stat.abs.gov.au> accessed on 28-06-2017. More recent statistics for the Aboriginal population in the Woollahra LGA are not available but the total population in 2015 had risen to 137,648). If 0.3% remains an approximate figure, the Aboriginal population at that time would have been around 413.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

TOPOGRAPHY

GEOLOGY

VEGETATION

CURRENT LAND USE AND DISTURBANCE

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

5.1 Topography

The study area is located within the central portion of the Sydney Basin which is characterised by contrasting landscapes of rugged sandstone escarpments and gently undulating hills over shale.

Sydney Harbour National Park is located on South Head overlooking the entrance to Sydney Harbour. It is characterised by a gently sloping, high plateau of highly erodible, shallow quartz soils derived from Hawkesbury Sandstone..

5.2 Geology

Hawkesbury Sandstone dominates the Sydney Basin. It comprises quartz sandstone with minor shale lenses (Herbert 1983:18; Sydney 1:250,000 Geological Map). In particular the coastal plateaux which comprise the Sydney Harbour National Park are mainly formed of Hawkesbury Sandstone.

Igneous activity has left a legacy of diatremes and dykes in the central portion of the Sydney Basin. Remains of basalt dykes are visible at Bottle and Glass, Bradleys Head and North Head (NPWS 1988:10)

Lithic materials such as basalt provides material for small tool manufacture whilst sandstone is suitable for axes and provides a material suitable to sharpen the axes. The sandstone also provides shelters suitable for habitation and a suitable surface for rock art and engraving.

5.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Sydney Basin would once have consisted mainly of dry sclerophyll or open woodland on the higher sections where the soils are sandy and well drained whilst the slopes would have supported an open Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest. The alluvial soils around the rivers and creeks would have supported a river-flat forest including various Eucalypt species and Angophoras

The open woodland species would have included *Eucalyptus siberi* (Silvertop Ash), *Eucalyptus piperita* (Sydney Peppermint), *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* (Scribbly Gum), plus *Angophora* and *Corymbia* with an understorey of *Banksia serrata* (Old Man Banksia), *Banksia spinulosa* (Hairpin Banksia), *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) and various *Acacia* spp., including *Acacia longifolia*. Flowering shrubs would have included *Telopea speciosissima* (Waratah) and *Boronia serrulate* (Native Rose) whilst groundcover species would have included *Grevillea laurifolia* and *Persoonia chamaepitys*. Clumps of *Lomandra longifolia* would also have grown on headland areas. In addition various heathland communities would have existed along coastal areas.

Such vegetation would have provided a rich and varied food source. Flowers from the *Eucalyptus* and *Banksias* provide a rich nectar. *Acacia* pods can be eaten and the bark used medicinally. This vegetation also supports a variety of animal life associated with Aboriginal diet. This includes, possums, various wallabies and other small marsupials as well as birds and lizards. Bark and wood suitable for spears, shields, water and/or food vessels (coolamons) and other implements would have been available from large trees.

Sydney Harbour National Park which now consist of about 40% heathland contains some remnant native vegetation.

5.4 Current land use and disturbance

Sydney Harbour National Park is now a protected area, although formerly it had been used for defence purposes. Most of the vegetation is regrowth. The cliffs and beaches within the park contain vegetation of heath and woodland which provides a contrast to the grassed picnic areas. In addition, exotic species form part of the cultural plantings surrounding colonial buildings and monuments.

Historic structures such as fortifications, monuments, buildings and navigational aids are located within the Park whilst foreshore areas have been modified by reclamation and the construction of seawalls.

Such use of the area has had a major impact on site preservation. Some sites, such as open artefact scatters would have been disturbed by the construction of historic structures and landscaping of the area. Other sites such as rock outcrops with engravings have been disturbed by pedestrian activity and the fixing of structures to the outcrop whilst scarred trees would have been removed during the historic clearing of the area. In addition, most middens in the area would have been destroyed by the historical practice of Colonists collecting midden material for lime for building purposes.

Within the footprint of the six buildings that are the subject of this assessment, there have been significant prior earthworks and removal of rock faces to level the ground for the existing structures.

At the Officers Mess, there is evidence of levelling of the natural slope at the rear of the building to provide for the driveway that circles the building. Additional benching and drainage channels on the north-western side of the circular driveway are evidence of substantial prior disturbance of this site.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

SYDNEY BASIN

SYDNEY HARBOUR NATIONAL PARK

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

6.1 Sydney Basin

Four major studies have been undertaken within the Sydney Basin region which are relevant to the present study, as follows:

- Aboriginal Carvings of Port Jackson and Broken Bay by W D Campbell, Ethnological Series No. 1, Memoirs of the Geological Survey of NSW, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 1897.
- Aboriginal Rock Engravings – South Head, Sydney Harbour. A report to the Australian Department of Housing and Construction by Tia Negerevich in 1978.
- Josephine McDonald's PhD Thesis: Dreamtime Superhighway: An analysis of Sydney Basin Rock Art & Prehistoric Information Exchange. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, ANU, Canberra by Josephine McDonald, 1994.
- Dr Val Attenbrow's research: Port Jackson Archaeological Project which can be viewed on-line at www.amonline.net.au and contained in her recent publication Sydney's Aboriginal Past (2002).

Between 1886 and 1893, W. D. Campbell recorded the rock art and rock engravings of the area between Botany Bay and Middle Harbour. His examination of the area was "...confined to the hill tops". He did not examine valleys and along creek beds. Campbell mapped and recorded the rock art and engravings of the area surveyed by him. Included were 9 groups of recordings at South Head (not all within Sydney Harbour National Park).

Whilst he provided good descriptions of the sites, including scale drawings, his written locational information was not as accurate. Whilst it is assumed he mapped the sites, those maps were not made available to the consultant. He provided vague written information such as "On the bed and adjacent rock of a small stream and waterfall on the east side of the formed road, within Portions 716 and 717..." (Campbell 1897:27). His next locational description states that the site is "ten chains to the eastward" of the previous site (Campbell 1897:28). His vague locational information made it difficult to relocate some sites.

In 1978 Negerevich attempted to re-locate and re-record the sites recorded by Campbell. She undertook her report for the Australian Department of Housing and Construction on behalf of the Department of Defence. At that time, the land was still Military Land and had not been dedicated as National Park. She was not able to positively identify some of Campbell's recordings. She recorded that four of the sites recorded by Campbell had been destroyed by housing construction activities, whilst most of the others had weathered to the extent that the engravings were very faint.

She recorded a further three sites, making a total of 12 known rock engravings at South Head. Negerevich (1978:7-190) provided a range of recommendations to protect the sites recorded by her, including fencing. It does not appear that these recommendations were carried out.

In 1990 McDonald undertook a study of engravings and shelter art sites in the Sydney Basin. McDonald's work included an analysis of previous researchers who had recorded rock art in the region including Campbell (1899), McCarthy (1944, 1949, 1956, 1959, 1961) and Sim (1963 a & b, 1965, 1966). This study defined the nature and distribution of rock engravings and pigment art in the Sydney Basin.

In her 1994 PhD thesis McDonald examined rock art in the Sydney-Hawkesbury sandstone region in the context of information exchange theory (McDonald 1994). She used a range of statistical analyses to define the nature of sites including their physical attributes and stylistic characteristics.

She concluded that the majority of engraving sites within the Region are located on open expanses of sandstone on either ridges or hillslopes and that the engravings are figurative motifs executed in outline with very little decorative infill. The majority of the site assemblages are small, containing less than 20 motifs at each site with single motif sites common (McDonald 1990:130). The most commonly depicted motif is the mudoie (ancestral being's footprint), "followed by fish, macropods, bird tracks and men" (McDonald 1990:131). 15% of the engravings were no longer identifiable due to weathering of the sandstone. Preferences for motifs varied between the coast and inland. Coastal engravings were predominantly fish whilst further from the coast the incidence of land animals increases (McDonald 1990:131). The art within the region of the central coastal area of her study area, which includes Sydney Harbour National Park, she

identified as containing “a predominance of mundoes, marine depictions, other material objects (particularly shields and anthropomorphs...”). She confirmed a major style boundary in the vicinity of the Georges River which had previously been identified by Officer (Officer 1988), where “open engraving sites completely disappear from the artistic repertoire” (McDonald 1990:52).

The most recent project with relevance to the present study is Attenbrow’s (2002) project. Her study of the “Sydney region” extended from the eastern coast to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River to the north and west and as far south as Picton (2002:xiii), which includes the present study area. At the time of publication (2002) Attenbrow noted that approximately 4,340 Aboriginal sites had been registered with OEH’s Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System in the Sydney region (Attenbrow 2002:48). Middens and open campsites comprised just over half of the recorded sites (Attenbrow 2002:48-49). From both the archaeological evidence and historical records she noted that the main focus of occupation was “on the valley bottoms and shorelines” (Attenbrow 2002:47). In addition, the evidence indicates that occupation was greater on the coastal/estuarine environments rather than in the hinterland/freshwater environments and on the Hawkesbury sandstone areas rather than the Wianamatta shales (Attenbrow 2002:51). Her work produced a great deal of information in respect of the people of the Sydney region, their social organisation and land use patterns.

In 1989 Attenbrow undertook fieldwork in respect of this project. She documented 35 previously unrecorded sites and re-recorded 77 sites previously recorded and registered with DEC’s Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Of these 8 are within the present study area.

6.2 Sydney Harbour National Park

The search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) identified 19 sites at the South Head peninsular within the vicinity of the study area. As two entries are noted as being duplicates (45-6-1518 and 45-6-2971).

All 19 sites have been mapped on a GIS platform (QGIS) according to the available descriptors on the site cards (Figure 10). The precise location is often not known. Comber (2006) notes that Campbell’s (1899) initial recording consists of vague written descriptions of their locations, (eg, Site 45-6-0723 was at “The Gap”). Later recordings of these sites were made by Negerevich (1988) and National Parks & Wildlife staff and the sites recorded on standard NPWS site recording forms. For some sites, two different grid references are given. Measurements and bearings on the site cards, often refer to features that no longer exist. Other sites have been destroyed, are inaccessible due to dense overgrowth or the engravings have worn beyond recognition.



Figure 10: Study area with location of 19 sites from AHIMS search including destroyed site 45-6-0723 near the Officers Mess (lower right-hand side of peninsula)

Of the nineteen sites from the AHIMS search only one was potentially within the current study area. This was site 45-6-0723 which, as noted above, is listed as being destroyed by earlier construction activities.

The 2006 survey (Comber 2006) noted that the locations of eleven sites were located but, in addition to site 45-6-0723, two others had been destroyed. Eight intact sites were relocated and recorded. Four sites could not be located and four more were situated within the grounds of HMAS Watson and could not be accessed. Of those that were re-recorded, weathering had reduced some to only very faint outlines of the original engravings, making it inconclusive that the site had actually been located.

In summary, the 2006 survey results were that, of the 19 known sites in the area:

- 4 sites were located within the boundaries of HMAS Watson and not Sydney Harbour National Park.
- 3 sites had previously been destroyed.
- 4 sites could not be located
- 8 sites were relocated and recorded.

Sites within HMAS Watson

- 45-6-714 – rock engraving
- 45-6-724 – rock engraving
- 45-6-733 – rock engraving
- 45-6-920 – rock engraving

Sites previously destroyed

- 45-6-0723 – rock engraving

45-6-0919 – rock engraving
45-6-2353 – burial

Sites not located

45-6-0918 – not located (however, this is not an Aboriginal site)
45-6-0096 – shelter with midden
45-6-0713 – engraving
45-6-0922 – not located

Sites re-located and recorded

45-6-0715 – engraving
45-6-0716 – engravings
45-6-0921 – engraving
45-6-1517 – midden
45-6-1518 – shelter with midden
45-6-1519 – midden
45-6-1665 – engraving
45-6-1666 – engraving

6.3 Predictive model

The identified sites in the AHIMS data indicate that the dominant Aboriginal archaeological sites in the South Head landscape are engravings, shelters and middens, with the middens often in association with rock shelters. This is in keeping with the sandstone outcrops that dominate the peninsular and the proximity on both sides to shellfish, fish and other marine resources.

The mapped locations are predominantly close to the northern extremity of the headland and the western, harbour side of the peninsula. Except for a small number of sites on the exposed eastern side, the remainder provide shelter from strong south-easterly winds that are frequently experienced on the Sydney coast.

In conjunction with sites recorded around the coastline of the Sydney Basin it is predicted that the potential sites in the study areas are as follows:

- Rock shelters: most likely to be found among the sandstone outcrops on the western side of the headland. The recorded sites are within 6-30m above the waterline. They have been previously recorded in the vicinity of the rear of 33 Cliff Street and the Constables Cottage. There is potential for these to be either relocated or for additional sites to be recorded.
- Engravings: These are found on flat sandstone surfaces either on higher ground above 20m or close to the western side of the peninsular below 10m. They have been recorded in the vicinity of elevated setting of the Officers Mess and in the vicinity of the rear of 33 Cliff Street and the Constables Cottage. The rock outcrops on the harbour side of Green Point Cottage are well suited to engravings though none have been reported there to date. There is potential for engravings to be either located or relocated in these three properties.
- Middens: Middens are predominantly located close to the coastline below 20m. These may be around camp sites at the back of beaches such as Camp Cove or within and adjacent to rockshelters.
- Burials: In the Sydney Basin, particularly close to the coast, burials are most likely to occur where there are sand deposits. In the study area, the most likely location would be in the back of beach areas of Camp Cove. The only burial reported in the study area was in this zone. The elevated positions and sandstone substrata of the properties subject to this assessment are not expected to have been suitable burial sites.

7.0 RESULTS, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

RESULTS
IMPACTS
MITIGATION

7.0 RESULTS, IMPACT & MITIGATION

7.1 Aboriginal sites located

Two sites were recorded during the site inspection for this assessment. Site cards are being completed and forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage for inclusion in the AHIMS Register.

The additional sites are:

- A) Rock shelter and midden at 33 Cliff Street, in the suburb of Watsons Bay. This is an update on the previous entry in the AHIMS database.

Site ID	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Description
45-6-0096	AGD94	56	340868	6254364	Shelter with midden	Midden within rockshelter on steep slope at rear of property near stone wall forming boundary with HMAS Watson

(AGD94). Bearings:

- Centre Point Tower: 230⁰ Magnetic; 243⁰ True
- The chimney of the Constables Cottage on the adjoining property: 283⁰ Magnetic; 295⁰ True



- B) A midden at Green Point Cottage, Laings Point, in the suburb of Watsons Bay – previously unrecorded.

Site ID	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Description
TBA	AGD94	56	340590	6254590	Midden	In backyard of property overlooking Sydney Harbour. Midden material is eroding from around a rock outcrop and can be observed exposed on the outcrop.

(AGD94). Bearings:

- Centre of Sydney Harbour Bridge: 250⁰ Magnetic; 266⁰ True
- Obelisk on Middle Head: 300⁰ Magnetic; 313⁰ True
- Bottle and Glass; 213⁰ Magnetic; 226⁰ True
- Bottle and Glass; 213⁰ Magnetic; 226⁰ True



Figure 11: Detail of study area with arrows indicating the location of 45-6-0096 at 33 Cliff Street and the midden located in the grounds of Green Point Cottage at Laings Point (NearMap with QGIS layer)

7.2 Officers Mess:

Results

The engraving, recorded by Campbell in 1899, (site 45-6-0723), is believed to have been located in this area but is was destroyed during construction works. No evidence of Aboriginal engravings, middens or shelters was observed during the current survey or has been previously recorded in this area.

Impact

The proposed works involving ground disturbance at the Officers Mess is limited. No extensions are proposed to this building. Earth works for the creation of a ceremonial garden with sandstone paving, restored fountain and plantings will have superficial surface disturbance within existing landscape components and do not have potential for impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. The installation of the lift within the Officers Mess will result in the need for minor excavation within the footprint of the south-east corner of the building. Observation of this area indicates that the land surface has been previously benched along the rear of the building to create the asphalt driveway that circles the rear of the building. In addition, the lift well is sited in close proximity to the building's foundations. The construction of the foundations and the levelling for the roadway would have removed any engraving or midden sites in this area. place (Photographs 1-5).

It is therefore concluded that the proposed works to the Officers Mess and its surrounds will not impact on Aboriginal archaeological heritage.

Mitigation

As there will be no impact to Aboriginal objects, no specific mitigation measures are required.



Photograph 1: View of asphalted surrounds on northern side of Officers Mess and existing landscaped area to be re-planting.



Photograph 2: View existing garden area to be re-planting



Photograph 3: View of levelled surface of roadway at rear of Officers Mess.



Photograph 4: Terracing channelling adjacent to the driveway on the north-western side of the Officers Mess circular drive



Photograph 5: Fountain to be refurbished and plantings replaced

7.3 Gap Bluff Cottage:

Results

No evidence of Aboriginal engravings, middens or shelters were observed or have been previously recorded in this area.

Impact

The ground disturbance works at Gap Bluff Cottage are limited to upgrade works within existing landscaping. Some levelling has occurred for the footprint of the building, and a drainage channel has been dug out along the rear wall and the front yard features deep drainage channels (Photographs 6-7).

The proposed works to Gap Bluff Cottage and its surrounds will not impact on Aboriginal archaeological heritage.

Mitigation

As there will be no impact to Aboriginal objects, no specific mitigation measures are required.



Photograph 6: Gap Bluff Cottage showing evidence of prior disturbance to the surrounding landscape.



Photograph 7: Drainage channel at the rear of the building and the levelled surface at the foot of the natural slope.

7.4 Armoury:

Results

No evidence of Aboriginal engravings, middens or shelters were observed or have been previously recorded in this area. The armoury is in a landscape that has been highly disturbed during its origin as a school for artillery trainees. The rear of this 1938 building shows extensive quarrying of the original rock face. This has created level the ground for the building's foundations (Photographs 8-11).

Impact

The proposed works for external landscaping, the additions of a side wing on the north-eastern side of the building and the widening of the kitchen on the south-eastern side will take place in areas that have already been excavated and levelled. The wing on the south-eastern side is an extension over an existing excavated surface forming the paved service area. The extension of the kitchen is along the rear of the building in an area that has also been previously excavated. Earthworks for the extensions will not affect the adjoining rockface.

The proposed works to the Armoury and its surrounds will not impact on Aboriginal archaeological heritage.

Mitigation

As there will be no impact to Aboriginal objects, no specific mitigation measures are required.



Photograph 8: Existing quarrying of the rock face at the rear of the building to rear a level surface for the building's foundations.



Photograph 9: Gap Bluff Armoury showing the southern wall which will be extended into the current asphalted service area. The kitchen extension will be at the rear of the building where the green garage is currently located.



Photograph 10: The space at the rear of the Armoury into which the kitchen area will be extended. The previously quarried rock face is to the left under the ferns and leaves.



Photograph 11: Further evidence of the extensive levelling of the natural slope to accommodate the original armoury complex – only the buttressed retaining wall, a toilet block and the building foundations are still in evidence.

7.5 33 Cliff Street (Photographs 12-21)

Results

Site card 45-6-0096 has a hand-written notation with question mark suggesting that it may be within the property boundaries of 33 Cliff Street. The current site inspection included access to the heavily vegetated backyard and up to a sandstone block wall forming the boundary with HMAS Watson. This confirmed the presence of a rock shelter in this location. Midden material was present beneath the rock overhang overhanging rock.

The sandstone outcrops at the rear of 33 Cliff Street continue through adjacent block containing the Constable Cottage. There was no sign of a rock overhang in that property. It is therefore concluded that the rock overhang in 33 Cliff Street is site 45-6-0096. The location was photographed and position fixes obtained using GPS and bearings. The updated positions are being submitted to the Office of Environment and Heritage to enable the AHIMS card to be updated.

Due to the dense coverage of vegetation, not all rock surfaces in 33 Cliff Street could be examined. Of those that were visible none contained visible engravings. An engraving site, (45-6-0920), is believed to be located adjacent within HMAS Watson but this has not been confirmed.

From this site inspection, it is concluded that that:

- The AHIMS registered rock shelter site 45-6-0096 is located on this property
- In addition to site 45-6-0096, other midden material may present elsewhere on the adjacent slopes
- There is potential for site 45-6-0920 or as yet undocumented engravings to be located a rock surfaces within this property and currently covered by dense ground cover

Evidence of previous landscaping is present in the form of stone steps, low (<1m) sandstone block retaining walls (Photograph 15), broken timber fencing and a graded slope from the southern boundary up to a level area on the lower slopes.

Impact

The potential areas of impact of the proposed works at this location are the excavation of the driveway along the north elevation of the cottage (Photograph 11) and any clearing of vegetation and landscaping in the backyard area. The existing driveway is below the level of the natural slope and its construction would have removed any potential Aboriginal archaeological evidence.

As AHIMS 45-6-0096 is located within the boundaries of 33 Cliff Street and the location of engraving site 45-6-0920 may be within the property, there is potential to adversely impact upon these sites.

Mitigation

Given the known presence of the rock shelter and potential for other Aboriginal objects to be present beneath the overgrowth of vegetation in the backyard of this property, the removal of that vegetation should be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist and/or a representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to ensure that there is no inadvertent damage to Aboriginal cultural heritage.



Photograph 12: 33 Cliff Street driveway - excavated to street level.



Photograph 13: Rock shelter



Photograph 14: View of midden



Photograph 15: Low, sandstone block retaining wall



Photograph 16: Thick layers of vegetation covering the slopes



Photograph 17: No ground visibility on the lower slopes



Photograph 18: Evidence of remnant landscaping on lower slopes



Photograph 19: Evidence of remnant landscaping on lower slopes



Photograph 20: Remains of fencing within lower slope



Photograph 21: Stone block wall set around sandstone bedrock on boundary with HMAS Watson

7.6 The Constables Cottage

Results

The Constables Cottage is located next door to 33 Cliff Street where rock shelter (45-6-0096) has been relocated. The backyard of the Constables Residence is even more thickly vegetated than 33 Cliff Street and very little of it could be access. Along the wall with HMAS Watson there is evidence of quarrying (Photograph 24-25)

The engraving site (45-6-0920) is believed to be located within HMAS Watson but its location cannot be confirmed and is likely to be within 30-50m of this property.

Impact

No excavation is proposed and the proposed works are for the removal of an existing concrete slab under the verandah and replacement with a timber decking. Minor landscaping around the building including screen plantings along the north-western and south-eastern boundaries. No Aboriginal objects have been recorded on this site but due to the proximity to the recorded engraving site (45-6-0920) as well as to midden and rock shelter (45-6-0096) in the adjoining property, any clearing of existing overgrowth has the potential to impact on Aboriginal objects.

Mitigation

Given the known presence of the rock shelter and potential for other Aboriginal objects to be present beneath the overgrowth of vegetation in the backyard of this property, the removal of that vegetation should be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Prouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to ensure that there is no inadvertent damage to Aboriginal cultural heritage.



Photograph 22: View of front and northern aspects of the cottage.



Photograph 23: Garage & vegetation at the rear of property



Photograph 24: Stone block wall on Constables Cottage property boundary with HMAS Watson



Photograph 25: Three jumper bar marks showing evidence of quarrying of the bedrock

7.7 Green Point Cottage

Results

The rear yard (northern) of this property is dominated by sandstone outcrops (Photographs 26-29) Although no sites had previously been recorded in the immediate vicinity of this cottage, an inspection of the sandstone platforms overlooking Sydney Harbour at the rear of this property identified exposed midden (Photographs 26-29). A site recording form has been completed and this midden has been registered with AHIMS. No Aboriginal engravings were visible and the only engraving on this outcrop was the word 'Neil'. Given the prominence of the rock outcrops and their position overlooking the harbour it is possible that surfaces currently covered by vegetation may contain rock engravings or midden material.

Impact

No excavation is proposed at this site and the construction of external deck to south and western elevations will not impact on Aboriginal objects. Other works involving ground disturbance are restricted to the removal of a Canary Island Palm near south-eastern site boundary and installation of a new hedge plantings to north-eastern garden. Weed management and minor landscaping works.

Mitigation

Any clearing of vegetation from the rock outcrops should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist to ensure that there is no inadvertent damage to the identified midden or other possible Aboriginal objects. In the event that engravings, midden material or rock shelters are located, works will cease while the site is recorded and further advice is sought from the consultation as to appropriate mitigation measures to ensure the protection of the any engravings or middens.



Photograph 26: Entrance to Green Point Cottage – view to west



Photograph 27: Sandstone outcrops with areas of exposed midden in foreground (arrowed)



Photograph 28: Area of exposed midden circled



Photograph 29: Exposed midden eroding between rock crevice

7.8 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Given the nature of impacts identified in this section, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- *Officers Mess* - no specific mitigation measures are required
- *Gap Bluff Cottage* – no specific mitigation measures are required
- *Armoury* – no specific mitigation measures are required
- *33 Cliff Street* - Given the presence of an identified Aboriginal site and the potential for additional Aboriginal midden or other objects to exist beneath the overgrowth of vegetation in the backyard of this property, the removal of that vegetation should be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to ensure that there is no inadvertent damage to Aboriginal cultural heritage. No works should be conducted in the vicinity of site 45-6-0096. No additional rock shelters are present on this property but in the event that engravings or additional middens are located, works will cease whilst further advice is sought from the consultant. Other works on the property do not require archaeological supervision.
- *The Constables Cottage*: No rock shelters are present on this property, However, given the presence of an identified Aboriginal site on the adjacent property of 33 Cliff Street, there is potential for an Aboriginal site to be present beneath the overgrowth of vegetation in the backyard of this property. The removal of that vegetation should be monitored and supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to ensure that there is no inadvertent damage to Aboriginal cultural heritage. In the event that engravings or middens are located, works will cease whilst further advice is sought from the consultant.
- *Green Point Cottage*: A midden was recorded as a result of the site inspection for this assessment within the rock platform overlooking Sydney Harbour at the rear of this property. Any clearing of vegetation from the rock outcrops should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to ensure that there is no inadvertent damage to the midden or other possible Aboriginal objects. In the event that engravings or other middens are located, works should cease while the site is recorded and further advice is sought from the consultant.

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE

PREAMBLE

CRITERIA

ASSESSMENT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

8.1 Preamble

Significance assessment is the process whereby sites or landscapes are assessed to determine their value or importance to the community.

A range of criteria have been developed for assessing the significance which embody the values contained in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter provides principles and guidelines for the conservation and management of cultural heritage places within Australia.

OEH's *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* recommend that the following values from the Burra Charter be used to assess the significance of Aboriginal sites or places.

8.2 Criteria

Social Value (sometimes termed "Aboriginal value") which refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments which the place or area has for the present-day Aboriginal community.

Historic Value refers to the associations of a place with a person, event, phase or activity of importance to the history of an Aboriginal community.

Scientific Value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its archaeological and/or other technical aspects.

Aesthetic Value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place.

Representativeness refers to whether the site demonstrates the principal characteristics of that site and is a good representative example of that site type.

Rarity refers to the degree to which such a site is known elsewhere and whether the site is uncommon, rare or endangered.

8.3 Assessment

Social Values

Consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council indicates that all of sites located during the course of this survey are important to the local and broader community. They provide a continuing cultural link to their past and provide tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors.

Historic Values

These sites are significant because they represent a significant aspect of Aboriginal history particularly of the clan from Birrabirra (South Head). The midden at Green Point Cottage, Laings Point and the shelter with midden at 33 Cliff Street (45-6-0096) demonstrate the survival techniques utilised prior to European occupation. They also represent the people who were among the first to witness and meet Governor Phillip upon his arrival at Camp Cove in 1788, a historic event that was to signal devastation upon their community within months. These sites are important educational tools in demonstrating the Aboriginal history of this area in particular and of Aboriginal history in general.

Scientific Values

This suite of sites has the potential to yield further information about the Aboriginal history of the area including subsistence and spiritual activities, through detailed scientific and archaeological research.

Aesthetic Values

These sites indicate the creative and technical achievement of pre-contact Aboriginal people in their ability to utilise available materials for subsistence and other lifestyle activities.

Representative Values

Due to the level of weathering the engravings are not a good representative example of their site type. However, the middens provide a good example of coastal middens.

Rarity Values

The middens and the shelter are not rare site types. There are other examples of middens along the coast and shelter sites are highly represented along the coast and inland.

8.4 Statement of Significance

These sites are significant because they provide a tangible link to the past and provide evidence of precontact subsistence activities of the Birrabirra community. The middens demonstrate the survival techniques utilised prior to European occupation. They also represent the people who were among the first to witness and meet Governor Phillip upon his arrival at Camp Cove in 1788, a historic event that was to signal devastation upon their community within months. These sites are important educational tools in demonstrating the Aboriginal history of this area in particular and of Aboriginal history in general. This suite of sites has the potential to yield further information about the Aboriginal history of the area including subsistence and spiritual activities, through detailed scientific and archaeological research. They indicate the creative and technical achievement of precontract Aboriginal people in their ability to utilise available material for subsistence and other lifestyle activities.

9.0 LEGISLATION

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

9.0 LEGISLATION

9.1 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal sites within New South Wales. The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) is the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act.

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides for protection of all “Aboriginal objects” which are defined as:

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

Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

As it is not anticipated that Aboriginal objects or an Aboriginal place will be impacted upon by the proposal it will not be necessary to apply for an AHIP.

In the rear yards of 33 Cliff Street, the Constables Cottage and Green Point Cottage, there is potential for subsurface archaeological deposits or rock engravings to exist. As these are protected by the provisions of Part 6 of the *NPW Act* it will be necessary for a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to monitor vegetation removal to ensure that Aboriginal objects are not inadvertently impacted upon.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of:

- Legal requirements under the terms of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), which states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object without first gaining a permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Research into the archaeological record for the Sydney Basin and the study area in particular.
- Results of the assessment as outlined in this report.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. There is no objection to the proposed works.
2. There is no requirement to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.
3. For the following properties in the Gap Bluff Reserve, Aboriginal objects will not be impacted upon and no further investigations or monitoring are required:
 - Officers Mess
 - Gap Bluff Cottage
 - The Armoury
4. For the following properties at Camp Cove, there is a known Aboriginal rock shelter and midden and the potential for other Aboriginal objects to be present under the thick vegetation at the rear of this property.
 - 33 Cliff Street
 - Constable Cottage

Any works to clear vegetation on the slopes at the rear of this property must be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to avoid inadvertent damage to any such objects.

5. Green Point Cottage – An Aboriginal midden has been recorded within the sandstone outcrops on this property and there is potential for additional Aboriginal objects or engravings to be present in association with those outcrops. Any works to clear vegetation on or adjacent to these outcrops must avoid the known midden site and be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to avoid inadvertent damage to such objects.
6. If, during the course of the proposed development, any previously undetected Aboriginal objects are uncovered, work must cease in the vicinity of that object, artefact or site and further advice sought from the consultant and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.
7. All employees, contractors or subcontractors engaged on this property must be inducted into their responsibilities under the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* in respect of Aboriginal objects and sites.

REFERENCES


REFERENCES

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- McDonald J 1994 *Dreamtime Superhighway: An analysis of Sydney Basin Rock Art & Prehistoric Information Exchange*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, ANU, Canberra
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- Officer K 1984 *From Tuggerah to Dharawal: variation and function within a regional art style*. Unpublished BA (Hons) Thesis, ANU, Canberra
- White J P. & Mulvaney D J 1987 *Australians to 1788 / editors, D.J. Mulvaney, J. Peter White* Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates
Broadway, N.S.W., Australia

APPENDIX A

AHIMS SEARCH

APPENDIX A: AHIMS SEARCH

<div>  <div> AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report </div> </div>									
<div> Your Ref/PO Number : Gap Bluff 4 Client Service ID : 288092 </div>									
SiteID	SiteName	Date	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes
45-6-2353	Carp Cove 2	AGD	56	340670	6254070	Open site	Valid	Burial :-	Burial/s
Contact									
45-6-0713	South Head Site B Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340620	6254490	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Records									
45-6-0714	South Head Site H Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340700	6254800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-0715	South Head Site E Sydney Harbour National Park Hornby Lighthouse	AGD	56	340800	6254800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Records									
45-6-0716	South Head Site G Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340700	6254700	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-0723	South Head Site M Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	341100	6253800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-0724	South Head Site L Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340950	6254250	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Records									
45-6-0733	South Head Site B Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340920	6254360	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-0918	South Head Site S	AGD	56	340760	6254760	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Records									
45-6-0919	South Head Site K Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340790	6254800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-0920	South Head Site G Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340710	6254190	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-0921	South Head Site A Sydney Harbour National Park	AGD	56	340640	6254310	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-0922	South Head Site D	AGD	56	340590	6254420	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
Contact									
45-6-1517	South Head Sydney Harbour NP	AGD	56	340600	6254400	Open site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :-	Midden

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 26/06/2017 for David Nutley for the following area at Lat, Long From : 33.8454, 151.2748 Lat, Long To : 33.8274, 151.3034 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 20

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Gap Bluff 4

Client Service ID : 288092

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
45-6-1518	South Head, Sydney Harbour NP: (duplicate copy of 45-6-1908)	Recorders AGD	Mr. Peter Brookhouse	56 340700	6254800	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-1519	South Head, Sydney Harbour NP:	Recorders AGD	Mr. Peter Brookhouse	56 340700	6254800	Open site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :-	Midden	
45-6-1665	South Head, Sydney Harbour NP:	Recorders AGD	Mr. Peter Brookhouse	56 340700	6254800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
45-6-1666	South Head, Sydney Harbour NP:	Recorders AGD	Mr. Peter Brookhouse	56 340500	6254300	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
45-6-0096	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au	Recorders AGD	Mr. Peter Brookhouse	56 340700	6254800	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
45-6-2971	South Head (duplicate copy of 45-6-1518)	Recorders AGD	P. Terrill, Ms. Melissa Carter	56 340780	6254830	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 26/06/2017 for David Nutley for the following area at Lat. Long From : 33.8454, 151.2748: Lat. Long To : 33.8274, 151.3034 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 20

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

APPENDIX B

LA PEROUSE LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX B: LA PEROUSE LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL ASSESSMENT

LA PEROUSE



LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

20 February 2017

Tory Stening
Associate Director, Projects
Comber Consultants

PO Box 365, Matraville
New South Wales, 2036

T: (02) 9311 4282
E: admin@laperouse.org.au
ABN: 89 136 607 167

tory.stening@comber.net.au

Dear Ms Stening

Aboriginal Archaeologist Assessment – Gap Bluff Centre, Watsons Bay

I write in regards to the site inspection conducted on the above mentioned property on 18 January 2017. We have considered the information provided and the outcome of the site inspection and provide the following recommendations on behalf of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (La Perouse LALC).

As you may be aware, the 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 400 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".

The coastal area of Sydney is a significant area for La Perouse LALC and the families of the La Perouse Aboriginal community due to the past occupation of the area up until 1882. Many Aboriginal families in La Perouse are descendants of Aboriginal people who traditionally camped and hunted and used the area for economic purposes (labor hire and business enterprises) from 1790's to 1882 prior to the forced relocation to La Perouse.

Following the relocation to La Perouse, Aboriginal families continued to associate with the area through labor hire and cultural activities facilitated by local land holders.

The La Perouse LALC provides the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1:

The La Perouse LALC has no concerns with the planned amendments discussed during the inspection.

Recommendation 2:

The La Perouse LALC advises that if any Aboriginal objects (such as human or animal bone, shell material or stone artifacts) are impacted or unearthed during any activity on the property, the activity must cease and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and La Perouse LALC be contacted immediately.

www.laperouse.org.au

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'C. Ingrey', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Chris Ingrey
Chief Executive Officer

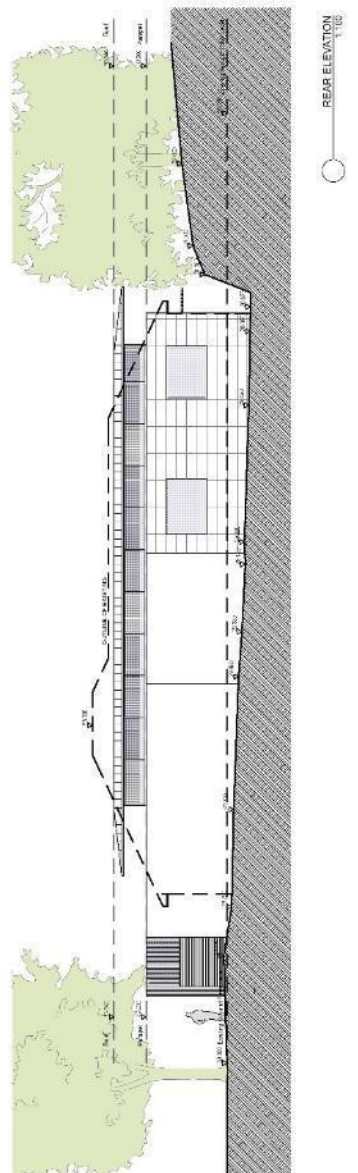
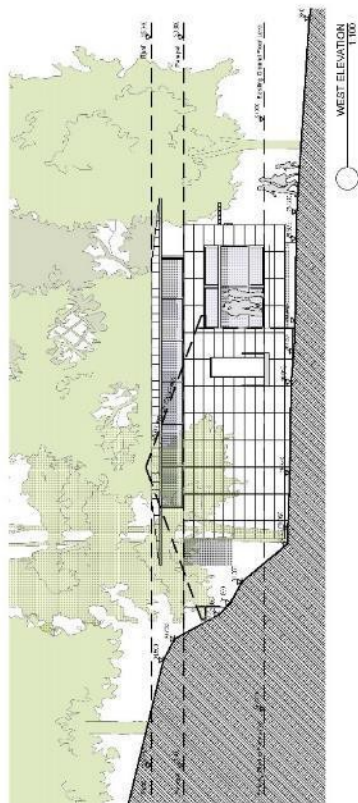
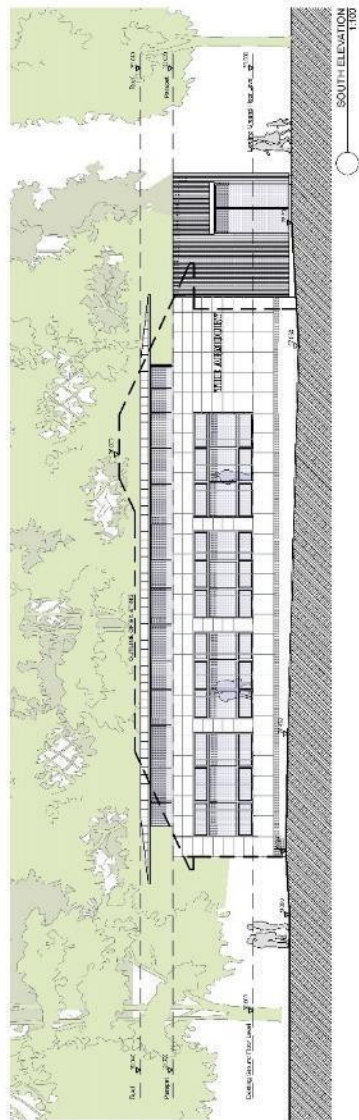
APPENDIX C

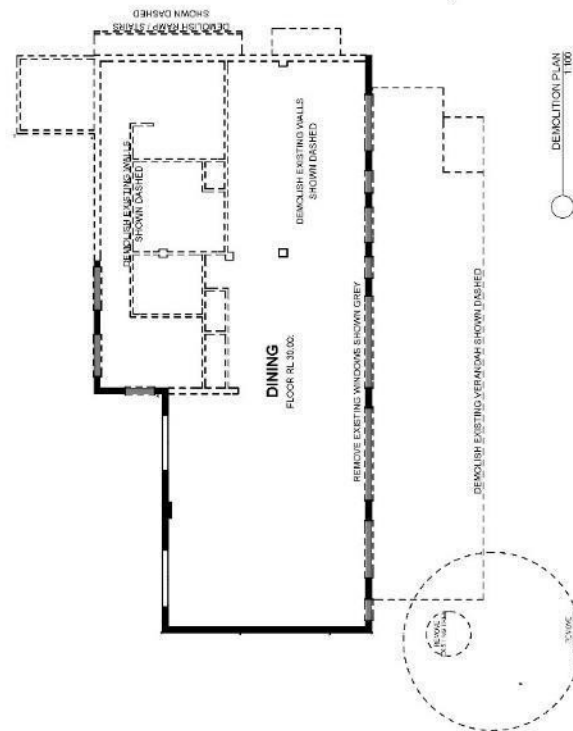
ARMOURY PLANS

APPENDIX C: PLANS – ARMOURY



PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036	PROJECT: GAP BLUFF CENTRE, SOUTH HEAD, TASMANIA CLIENT: TASCANIA REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECT: RFA architects DATE: 10/06/2017 DRAWN: J142 CHECKED: J142 SCALE: 1:100 SHEET: 10 OF 10 PROJECT NO: DC-C-036
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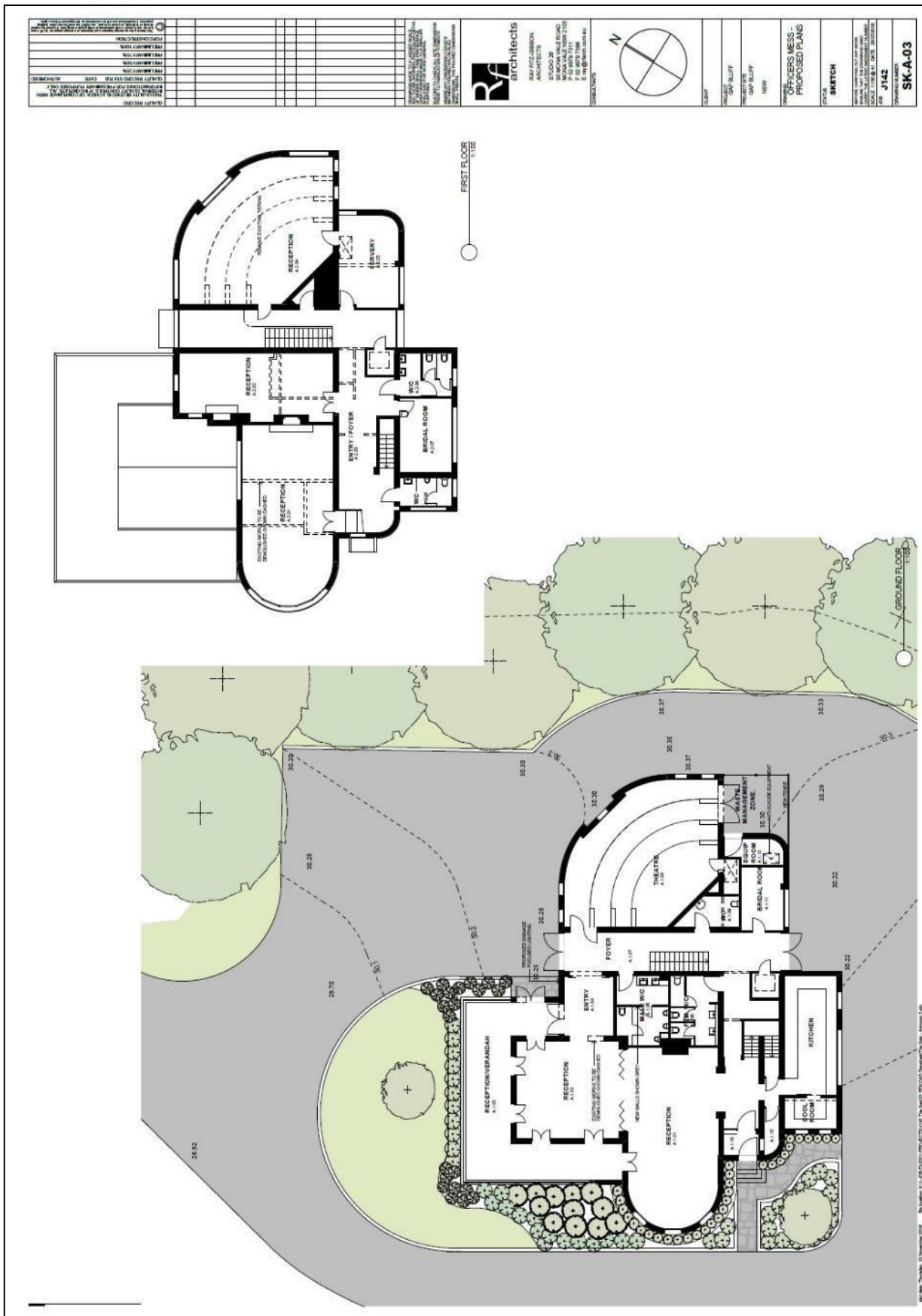


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APPENDIX D

OFFICERS MESS PLANS

APPENDIX D: OFFICERS MESS PLANS



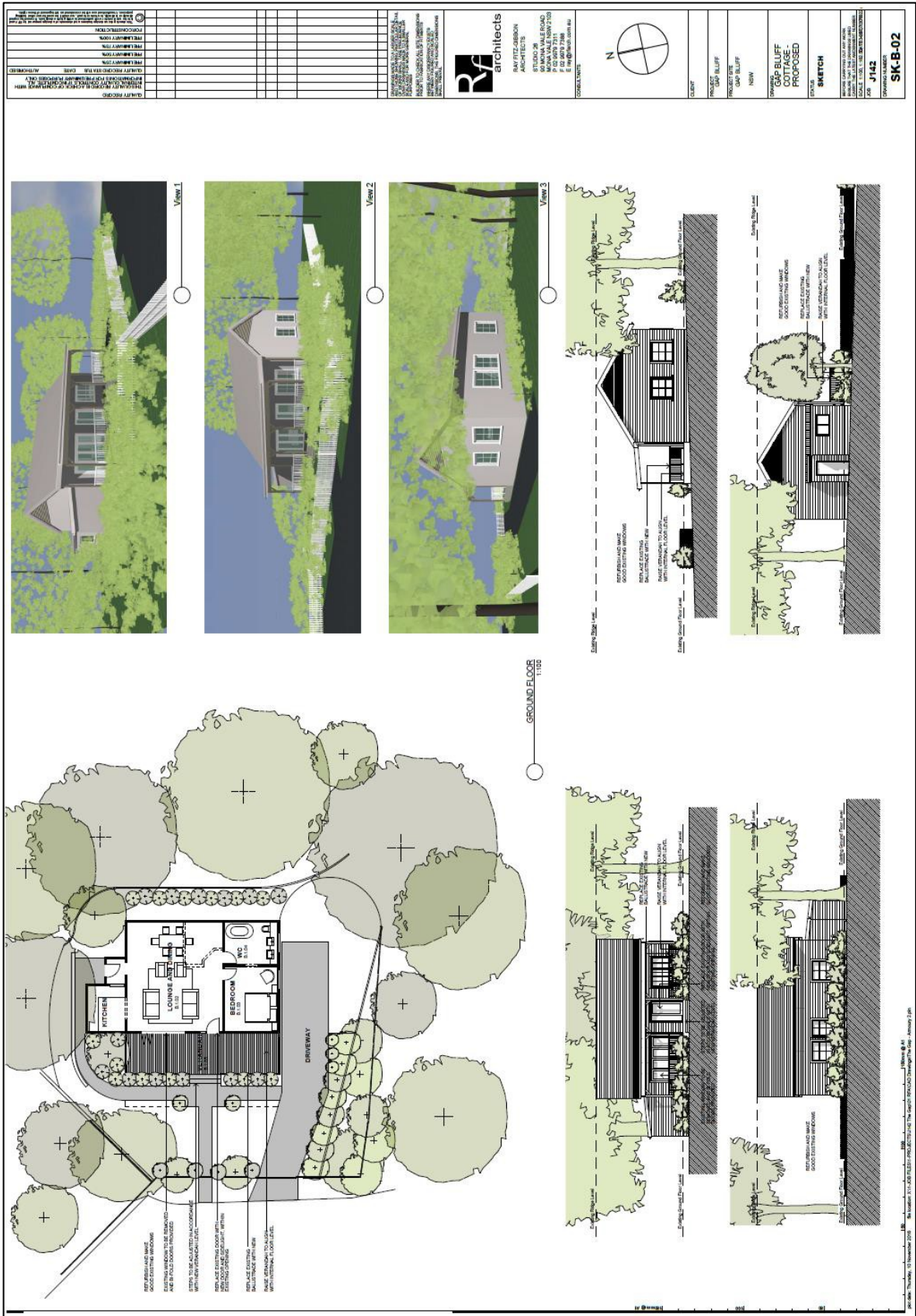




APPENDIX E

GAP BLUFF COTTAGE PLANS

APPENDIX E: GAP BLUFF COTTAGE PLANS

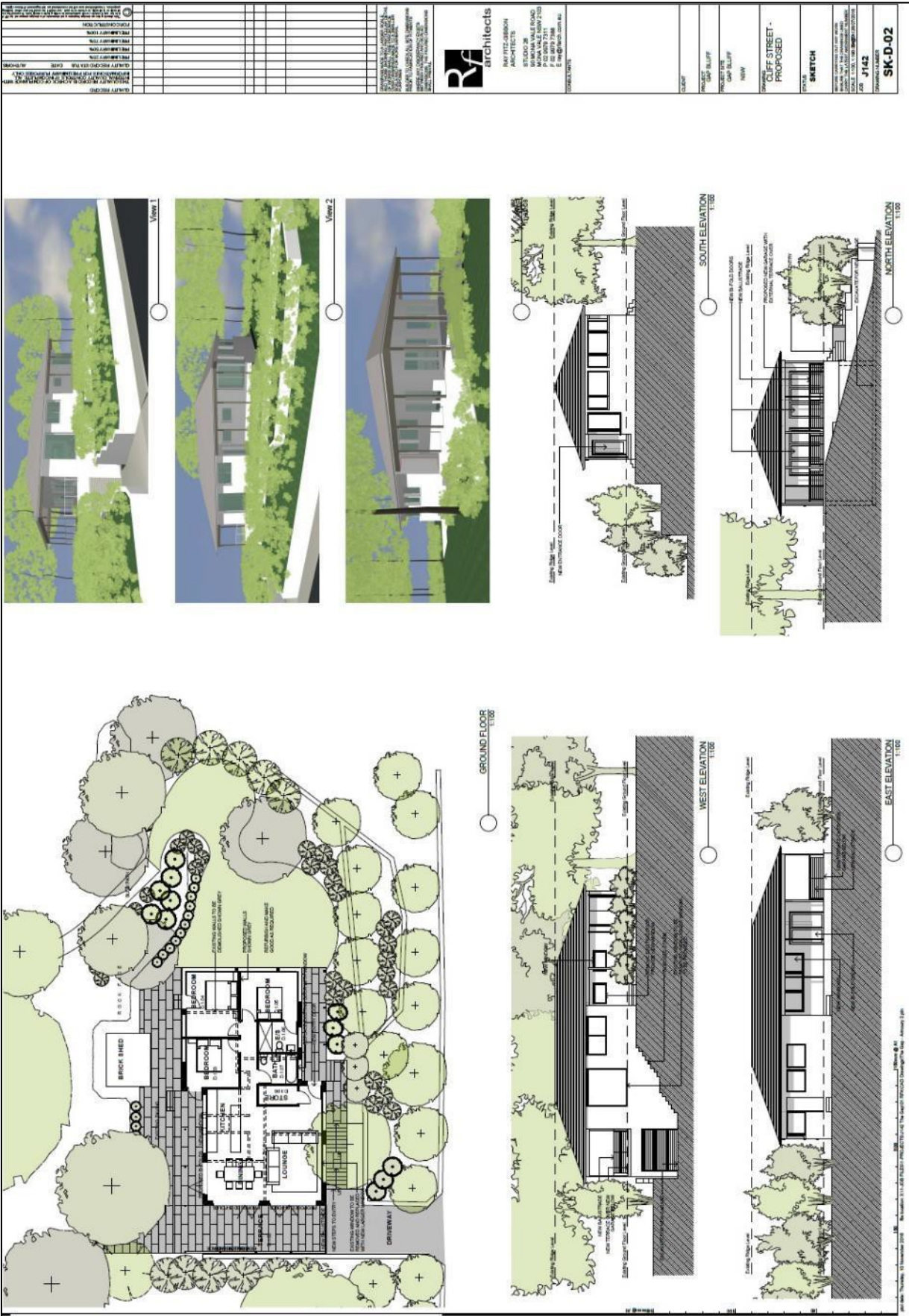


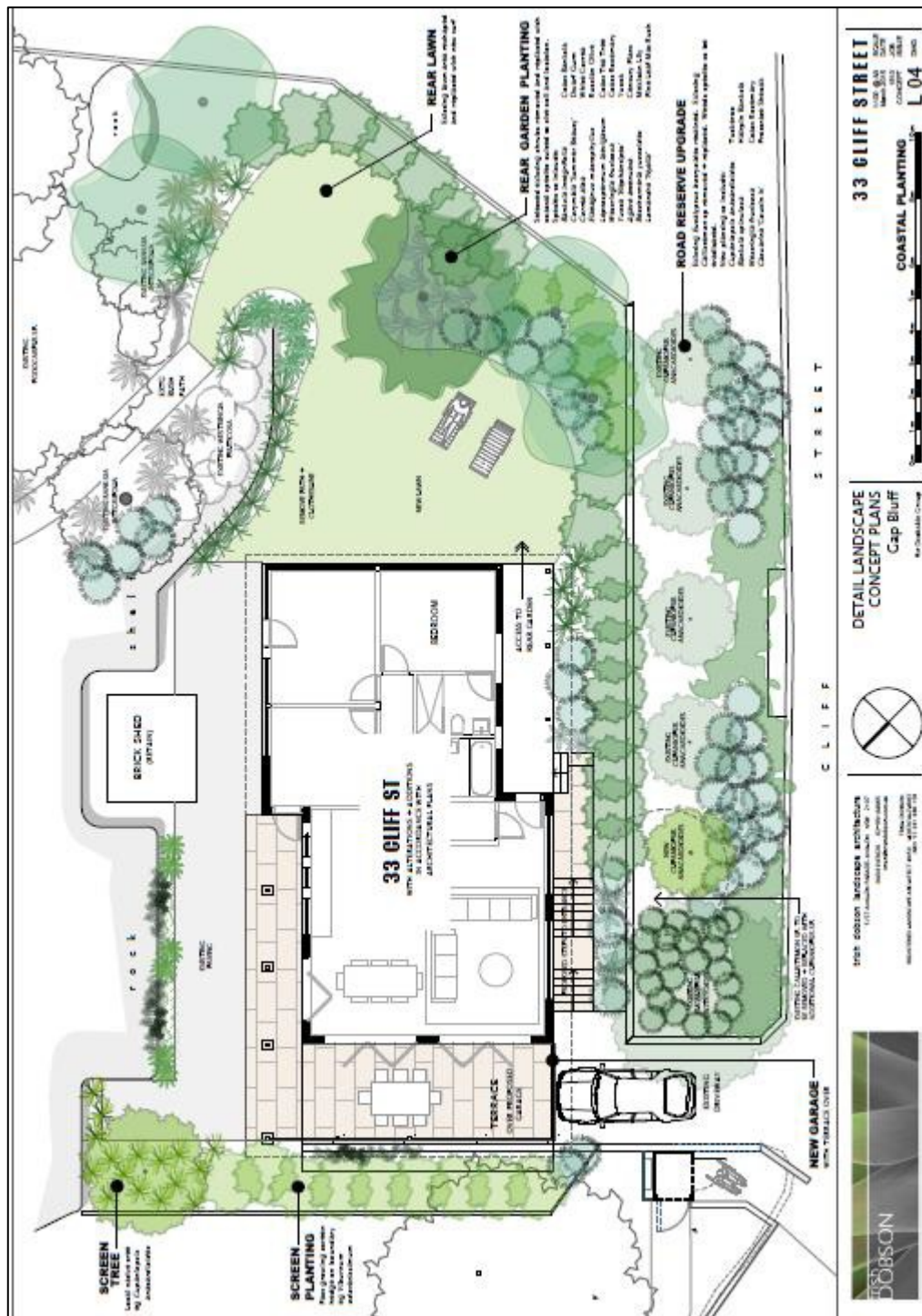


APPENDIX F

33 CLIFF STREET PLANS

APPENDIX F: 33 CLIFF STREET COTTAGE PLANS

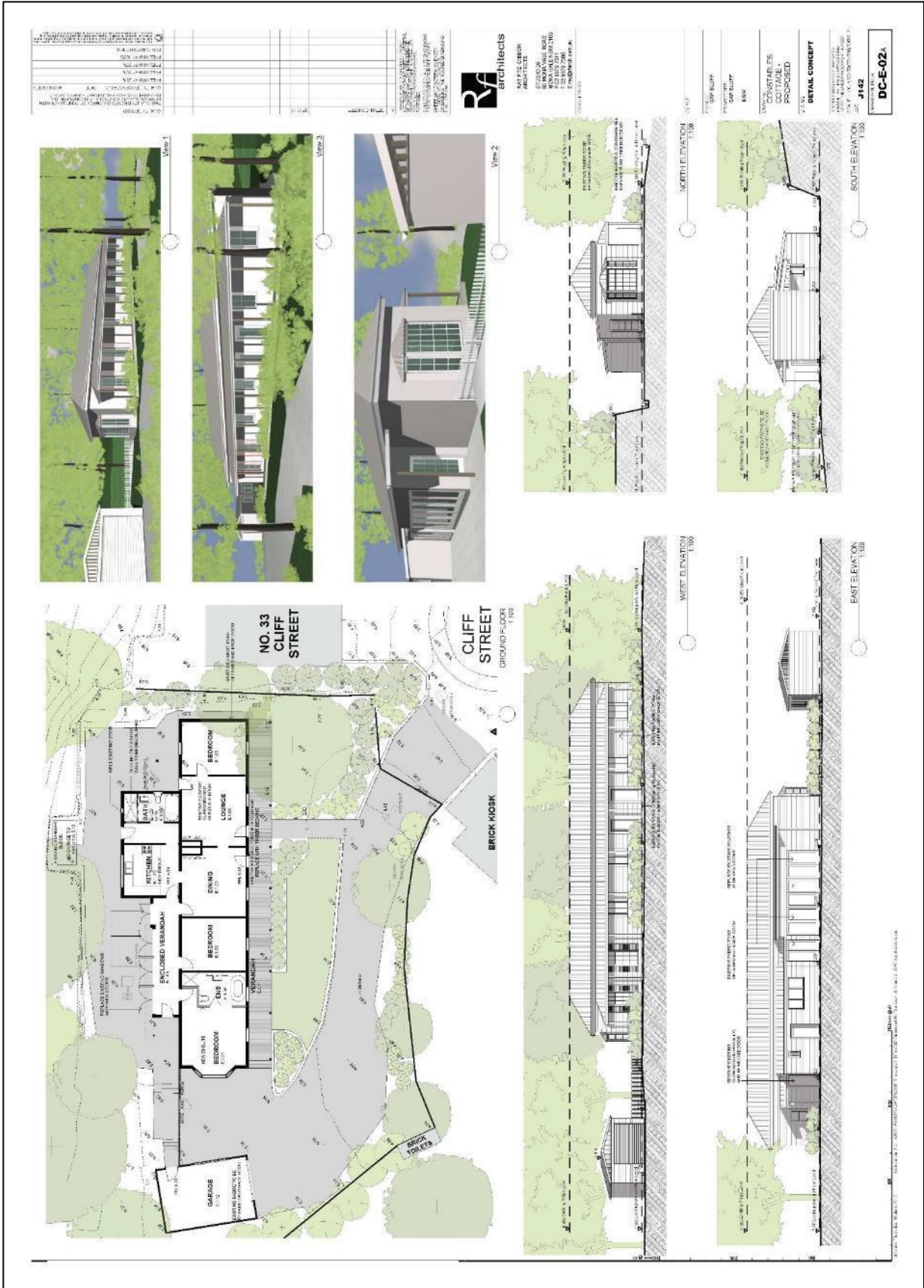




APPENDIX G

CONSTABLES COTTAGE PLANS

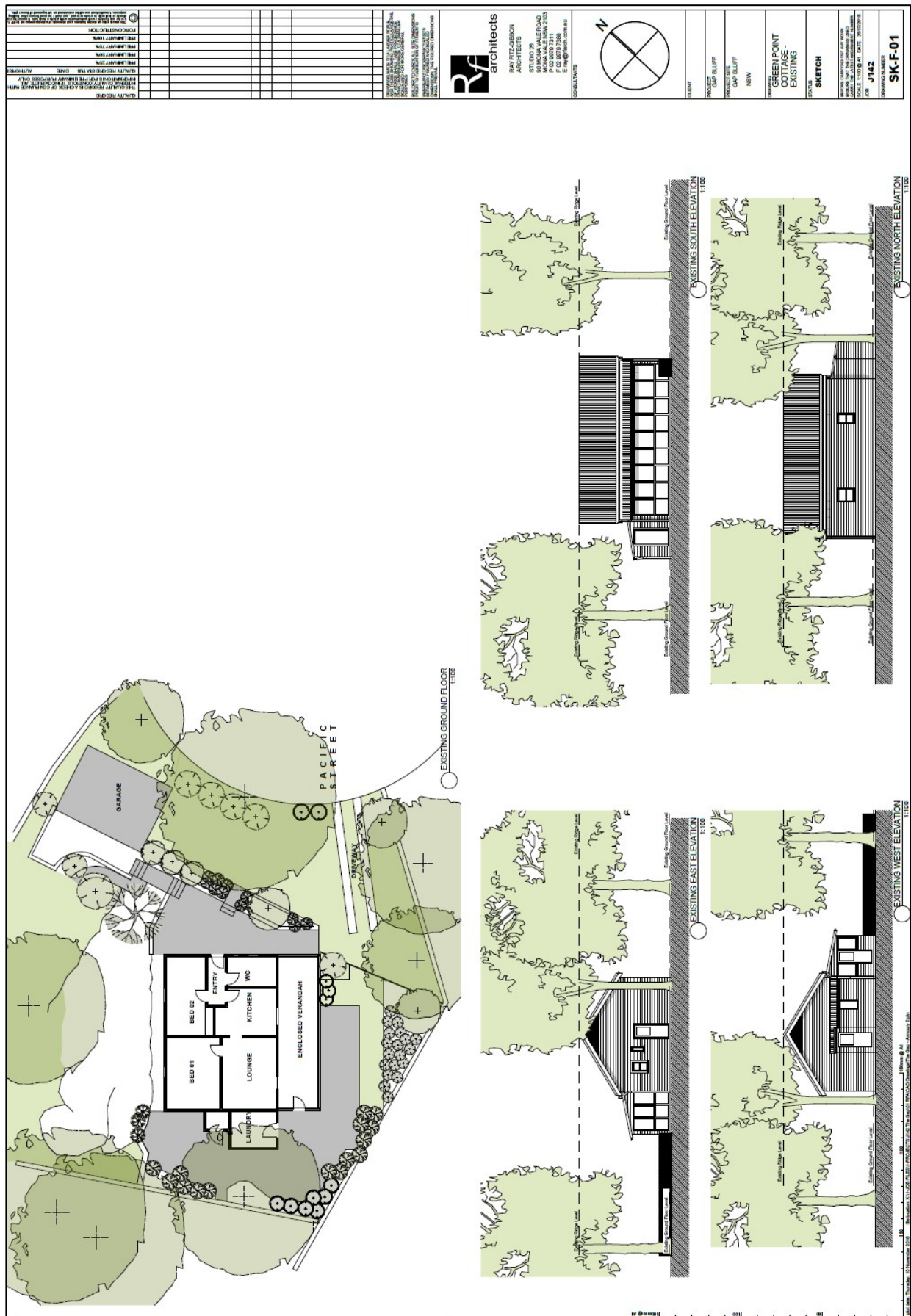
APPENDIX G: CONSTABLES COTTAGE PLANS



APPENDIX H

GREEN POINT COTTAGE PLANS

APPENDIX H: GREEN POINT COTTAGE PLANS





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