Malabar Headland, NSW

The site is currently included on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) as Malabar Headland for its natural and cultural heritage values and is protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CHL ID 105605).

It is listed under Malabar Headland on the NSW State Heritage Register for its historic and landscape values (SHR 01741).

The site is listed as a Heritage Conservation Area under the Randwick Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 1998. This listing focuses primarily on the scenic values of the site.

Note: The CHL listing still includes Lot 4, which has been divested. Therefore, there may be some discrepancies between the statutory heritage values and the actual Finance owned site. The CHL is scheduled to be updated.
| Ownership | Malabar Headland is owned by the Department of Finance on behalf of the Commonwealth. |
| Location | The site is approximately 14 km southeast of the Sydney central business district and occupies the Malabar Headland in the eastern suburbs of Sydney. The site covers an area of approximately 177 ha and is comprised of Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 4 of DP809094 within the Randwick City Council local government area. |
| Description | Malabar Headland is located on the NSW coastline approximately 14 km southeast of Sydney's central business district in the local government area of Randwick. It comprises of two parcels of Commonwealth owned land; Lot 1 and Lot 2 of DP809094, which are surrounded by land primarily used for residential, recreational or conservation purposes.  

Lot 1 is approximately 108 ha in size and contains the Anzac Rifle Range facilities including the Rifle Range Club House, Bunk House and six shooting ranges. The area is also used by the Horse Riding School and the Sydney Model Aeroplane Club.  

Lot 2 is located to the east and south of Lot 1 and incorporates 54 ha of land. This area comprises Malabar Headland including the sandstone cliffs, dense native vegetation and the Boora Point Battery built heritage items. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Setting</th>
<th>Malabar Headland is located adjacent to the southwest are the Malabar Sewerage Treatment Plant and Sydney Water facilities area. Pioneer Park and Maroubra residential area are situated to the west with the Arthur Byrne Reserve and Maroubra Beach to the north.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|  | ![Malabar Headland facing south and sandstone bedding on the western edge of the site](image1.jpg)  
**Source:** Environment Resources Management, 2009  
Remnant vegetation to the east and native vegetation north of the Rifle Range adjacent to the beach.  
**Source:** Environment Resources Management, 2009 |
| Heritage Objects and Collections | **Aboriginal Archaeological Site Types**  
The most common Aboriginal archaeological site types in the surrounding area are middens, rock engravings, artefact scatters, hearths and burials. Of these, the Middens are the most common site type, made up of a variety of marine shellfish. The rock engravings fall into four motif types: marine, land mammal, pattern and fixed. Half of the engravings have a marine theme and include whales, sharks and fish. Other rock engravings found include land mammals, hunting scenes, human figures and general patterns. Artefact scatters includedebitage, which is common in the Sydney area.  
**Survey markers**  
Two survey marker pegs are located in the coast zone. One marker has been placed in a concrete post that surrounds a concrete plinth and the other is located some distance from the first and is cut into the sandstone surface of the exposed rock.  
**European carvings**  
‘Ouod’ is possibly ‘Quod’. A possible translation is ‘Fugitive [escaped] out of Singapore, but there was no justice’. This could refer to the fall of Singapore during WWII and the sense of injustice of the Allied Forces of the British. |
### History and Summary of Uses

Prior to the 1780s, local Indigenous communities for fishing and cultural activities used Malabar Headland. Evidence of these activities exists in the form of rock engravings depicting patterns and animals, grinding grooves and middens representing the exploitation and consumption of shellfish by Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people refer to the place as 'Boora' and still maintain strong cultural links to the country with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council being the main indigenous stakeholder group in the region.

Following European settlement, Long Bay acquired the name after Governor Philip referred to it as ‘a long bay’ in 1789. Europeans first utilised the surrounding land for grazing and farming activities prior to the 1820s when the land was then included in a Crown grant for ‘Church and School Lands’.

Recreational shooting at the Rifle Range site began in the 1850s with a village reserve being set aside at Long Bay in 1855. In 1859 the Randwick Municipal Council was created encompassing the Malabar Headland area.

In 1861 the ‘Church and School Lands’ was resumed by the Crown with land being offered to let or for sale by 1866. Recreational target shooting became common on the range from 1888.

Two ships were wrecked at the base of the cliffs in 1898 and 1899.

In 1902, the NSW Government reaffirmed public recreation reserves in the Malabar Headland area with the remaining land being reserved from private sale or lease in 1905. Despite this, in 1910, the whole headland was dedicated for military purposes.

A cliff-face ocean outfall for sewerage was established south of the headland in 1916 and a permanent rifle range was installed in 1919. In 1925, G.B. Linfoot using a .303 rifle at the rifle range broke the world record. Control over the rifle range was transferred from NSW to the Commonwealth in 1929.

When the MV Malabar was wrecked at the base of the cliffs in 1931, the name ‘Malabar’ was quickly adopted by the village to distinguish it from the Long Bay Gaol located nearby.

During WWII a variety of military installations were built at the site, notably the Boora Point Battery, the remnants of which exist today.

The site continued to be used for recreational shooting with the NSW Rifle Association clubs transferring to the site in 1967 from Holsworthy.

During the decades from 1968-88 the rifle range site was used for extensive landfill operations by local industry. In 1970 the official name of the rifle range became Anzac Rifle Range and during the 1980s the headland became Malabar Headland as the area became
more commonly surveyed for natural vegetation.

The Commonwealth announced plans to divest the property in 1986 and official military use of the area ceased.

1. Mrs Stewart of Fitzroy Club in Victoria competing at the Rifle Range in the 1920s. Source: State Library NSW.
2. Police testing armoured vests at the range, 1959. Source: State Library NSW.
3. Army rifle shooting competition at Long Bay Range, 1920s. Source: State Library NSW

Statutory Heritage Values

Gazetted Statement of Significance - Commonwealth Heritage List

Malabar Headland contains two significant bushland remnants - referred to as the coastal section and the western section. Together, these contain what is probably the largest area of essentially unmodified bushland in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs. The bushland is a significant part of one of two semi-natural corridors between Botany Bay and Port Jackson. The two sections support at least seven distinct plant communities. This diversity of habitats is only matched in the Eastern Suburbs in Botany Bay National Park.

The vegetation communities of Malabar Headland are of scientific and educational significance because they contain rare examples of coastal communities growing on Pleistocene sand deposits within the Sydney region. These communities have different species composition to those found elsewhere in the Sydney region.

Both the coastal and western sections of Malabar Headland support a high diversity of plant species, with species composition reflecting changes in aspect.

At least three hundred plant species occur within the place and only fifty percent of the place's flora is common to both sections.

Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, a nationally endangered ecological community occurs as heath and scrub in the coastal section and as a low woodland in the more protected western section. Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub is regarded as of extremely high conservation significance, due to the extent of previous clearing. The community was once common on Quaternary sands in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney; now less than one percent of the original community remains and is restricted to Malabar Headland and La Perouse.

The western section contains remnants of dunes believed to have been formed as a result of the last major glacial period. These occur adjacent to sandstone outcrops and provide an opportunity to study the place's geomorphological formation.

Malabar Headland demonstrates much of the range of landscapes which originally occurred in the Eastern Suburbs, including coastal rock platforms, sea cliffs and headlands in the coastal section, and sandstone escarpments and aeolian sand dunes in the western section.

The place contains the last known population of the once extensive Port Jackson mallee.
(EUCALYPTUS OBSTANS, formerly OBTUSIFLORA) in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney.

The place includes a World War Two coastal defence site of historic significance, the Boora Point Battery. This is an imposing, purpose built coastal landmark which is important for providing tangible evidence of Australia's coastal defence efforts in the Sydney area during World War Two (Criterion A.4) (Australian Historic Themes: 7.7 Defending Australia). The battery features a number of particularly unusual attributes, including a rare example of 6 inch Mark XII gun mountings, a completely underground counter bombardment facility, with gun crew ready rooms, ammunition supply and engine room and a small gauge sunken railway associated with an imposing observation post (Criterion B.2). The battery has particular social significance to World War Two veterans and those involved in its war time operations, or interested in the history of fortifications (Criterion G.1). The area includes a number of additional sites of cultural heritage value, including World War Two graffiti, and features associated with a significant town service - the south-west ocean outfall sewer (Criterion C.2).

It is possible that Indigenous cultural values of national estate significance may exist in this place. As yet, the AHC has not identified, documented nor assessed these values.

| Criterion A - Processes | The coastal section includes a second world war coastal defence site of historic significance, the Boora Point Battery. This is an imposing purpose-built coastal landmark which is important for providing tangible evidence of Australia's coastal defence efforts in the Sydney area during the second world war (Manidis Roberts 1990). The coastal and western sections contain bushland remnants, which represent one of the largest areas of essentially unmodified bushland in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs. The bushland is a significant part of one of the two semi-natural corridors between Botany Bay and Port Jackson. Together the sections are one of the two most species rich areas of indigenous flora in the Eastern Suburbs, containing at least seven distinct plant communities (Godden & Mackay 1997; Perumal Murphy Wu. 2000)

The area contains a high diversity of plant species, The coastal section supports 245 species, eighty-nine of which have not been recorded in the western section, and the western section supports 220 species, sixty-four of which are not found in the coastal section. Only fifty percent of the place's flora is common to both sections (Benson 1978, 1987; Manidis Roberts 1990; Hall 2000).

The diversity of habitats at Malabar Headland is only matched in the Eastern Suburbs in Botany Bay National Park (Godden & Mackay 1997; NSW Scientific Committee 1997).

| Criterion B - Rarity | The place contains an important remnant of Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, which was once common in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney. It is now confined to the headlands at La Perouse and Long Bay (Benson 1987). Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub is regarded as of extremely high conservation significance, due to the extent of previous clearing (Gunninah 2000). Less than one percent of the original area of the community currently exists in the form of a number of remnants (NSW Scientific Committee 1997).

In the western section, Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub occurs in five relatively distinct patches, and two large stands occur in the coastal section. The species composition of the more sheltered western section is different from that of the coastal section because the community occurs on both sand and sandstone substrates. (Benson 1987; Benson 1991 pers. Comm; Godden & Mackay 1997).

The plant community is listed as an endangered ecological community under the NSW
Malabar Headland contains the only known population of the Port Jackson Mallee (Eucalyptus obstans, formerly E. obtusiflora), in the Eastern Suburbs where the species was once plentiful (Benson 1978, 1987; Fairley & Moore 1989; Manidis Roberts 1990; Godden & Mackay 1997).

### Criterion C – Research

The battery in the coastal section features a number of particularly unusual attributes, including a rare example of 6 inch mark XII gun mountings, a completely underground counter-bombardment facility, with gun-crew ready rooms, ammunition supply and engine room, and a small gauge sunken railway associated with an imposing observation post (Manidis Roberts 1990).

The coastal section includes a number of additional sites of cultural heritage value including Second World War graffiti, and features associated with a significant town service - the south west ocean outfall sewer.

### Criterion D – Characteristic Value

The place contains one of the few remaining examples of the vegetation communities that were found in the central Sydney area before European occupation (Benson & Howell 1990). Malabar Headland demonstrates much of the range of landscapes which originally occurred in the Eastern Suburbs, including coastal rock platforms, sea cliffs and headlands in the coastal section, and sandstone escarpments and aeolian sand dunes in the western section (Godden & Mackay 1997).

### Criterion E – Aesthetic characteristics

The bushland at the western end of the Anzac Rifle Range has considerable aesthetic value. This value relates in part to the general esteem in which remnant urban bushland within metropolitan Sydney is held by the city’s citizens, and in part because of its potential for passive recreation, botanical study, bird watching and walking. Fine vistas north to Maroubra and south as far as the Illawarra escarpment can be had from the place (Godden & Mackay 1997).

### Criterion F – Technical achievement

Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.

### Criterion G – Social Value

The battery in the Coastal section has particular social significance to Second World War veterans, and those involved in its war time operations, or interested in the history of fortifications.

### Criterion H – Significant people

Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.

### Criterion I – Indigenous tradition

Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.

### Department of Finance’s (Finance) updated heritage assessment

*Finance completed a heritage assessment of Malabar Headland in February 2010. The proposed additions and updates to the Commonwealth’s Heritage Register are highlighted in blue.*

The Malabar Headland study area is of exceptional heritage significance for its natural and historical heritage values. Malabar Headland is also of importance at a local level for its...
Indigenous heritage values.

Malabar Headland contains two significant bushland remnants - referred to as the coastal section and the western section. Together, these contain what is probably the largest area of essentially unmodified bushland in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs. The bushland is a significant part of one of two semi-natural corridors between Botany Bay and Port Jackson. The two sections support at least seven distinct plant communities. This diversity of habitats is only matched in the Eastern Suburbs in Botany Bay National Park.

The vegetation communities of Malabar Headland are of scientific and educational significance because they contain rare examples of coastal communities growing on Pleistocene sand deposits within the Sydney region. These communities have different species composition to those found elsewhere in the Sydney region.

Both the coastal and western sections of Malabar Headland support a high diversity of plant species, with species composition reflecting changes in aspect.

At least three hundred plant species occur within the place and only fifty percent of the place’s flora is common to both sections.

Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, a nationally endangered ecological community occurs as heath and scrub in the coastal section and as a low woodland in the more protected western section. Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub is regarded as of extremely high conservation significance, due to the extent of previous clearing. The community was once common on Quaternary sands in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney; now less than one percent of the original community remains and is restricted to Malabar Headland and La Perouse.

The western section contains remnants of dunes believed to have been formed as a result of the last major glacial period. These occur adjacent to sandstone outcrops and provide an opportunity to study the place’s geomorphological formation.

Malabar Headland demonstrates much of the range of landscapes which originally occurred in the Eastern Suburbs, including coastal rock platforms, sea cliffs and headlands in the coastal section, and sandstone escarpments and aeolian sand dunes in the western section.

The place contains the last known population of the once extensive Port Jackson mallee (EUCALYPTUS OBSTANS, formerly OBTUSIFLORA) in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney.

The Malabar Headland contains three endangered ecological communities; Sydney Freshwater Wetlands and Themeda Grassland (both listed under the TSC Act) were recently recorded and mapped on site, in addition to the TSC and EPBC listed Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub. The Headland also supports flora and fauna species of local, state and national conservation significance; this includes seven flora species of local conservation significance, most notable, the Port Jackson Mallee.

Malabar Headland contains supporting habitat for a diverse assemblage of native bird and reptile species, which include threatened species of state and/or national conservation significance and a significance including the EPBC listed critically endangered Orange-bellied parrot and Swift parrot have been recorded at the headland. The Headland provides known habitat for 85 protected migratory/marine species, and potential habitat for a further 13 migratory/marine species, nine of which are also listed as threatened under the TSC Act.

Malabar headland supports known habitat for two threatened mammal species, the Grey-headed flying fox and the Eastern Bentwing-bat which are of natural and state conservation
significance respectively, and suitable habitat for a further three mammal and three frog species of conservation significance. In addition, numerous species of regional significance have been recorded in the study area.

The place includes a World War Two coastal defence site of historic significance, the Boora Point Battery. This is an imposing, purpose built coastal landmark which is important for providing tangible evidence of Australia’s coastal defence efforts in the Sydney area during World War Two (Criterion A.4) (Australian Historic Themes: 7.7 Defending Australia). The battery features a number of particularly unusual attributes, including a rare example of 6 inch Mark XII gun mountings, a completely underground counter bombardment facility, with gun crew ready rooms, ammunition supply and engine room and a small gauge sunken railway associated with an imposing observation post (Criterion B.2). The battery has particular social significance to World War Two veterans and those involved in its war time operations, or interested in the history of fortifications (Criterion G.1). The area includes a number of additional sites of cultural heritage value, including World War Two graffiti, and features associated with a significant town service - the south-west ocean outfall sewer (Criterion C.2).

The extent of surviving fabric that clearly demonstrates the operational relationship between the World War II installations is unusual as part of the Australian coastal Defence network. All surviving elements of the World War II installations make a high contribution to the significance of the Malabar Headland.

The Malabar headland includes three recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites that contribute to the importance of the study area at a local level of heritage significance. The sites comprise an engraving, middens and artefact scatter. The Malabar Headland is of high cultural significance to the La Perouse Aboriginal community.

Malabar Headland is highly valued by the local community as a place for recreation as well as for its natural beauty.

Criterion A - Processes

The place is recognised to have significant biodiversity value primarily due to the presence of remnant native vegetation with a high diversity of plant species which represent a rare example of the natural history of Sydney’s Eastern Suburbs. The WWII defence installations also meet this criterion.

The Rifle Range and associated assets do not meet the threshold for this criterion.

Criterion B - Rarity

The place includes distinct communities of Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, a plant community listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the EPBC Act and NSW’s Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

The area also contains the only known population of Port Jackson Mallee in the Eastern Suburbs region where it was once abundant.

Aspects of the WWII defence installations also meet this criterion including a rare example of 6 inch mark XII gun mountings and an underground bombardment facility.

Criterion C - Research

The place is of scientific and educational importance, as one of the few remaining examples of coastal heath in good condition and the high degree of integrity of the bushland plant communities.

The sandstone outcrops also provide opportunity to study the geomorphological formation of the area.
Criterion D – Characteristic Value

The place contains one of the few remaining examples of the vegetation communities that were found in the central Sydney area before European occupation. Malabar Headland displays much of the range of landscapes that originally occurred in the Eastern Suburbs region such as coastal rock platforms, sea cliffs, headlands and aeolian sand dunes.

Criterion E – Aesthetic characteristics

Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.

Criterion F – Technical achievement

Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.

Criterion G – Social Value

The battery in the coastal section has particular social significance to Second World War veterans, and those involved in its wartime operations, or interested in the history of fortifications.

Criterion H – Significant people

Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.

Criterion I – Indigenous tradition

Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.

NSW State Heritage Register heritage assessment

Finance completed a heritage assessment of Malabar Headland in February 2010. The following is the Finance assessed values against the NSW criteria.

Malabar Headland contains two significant bushland remnants - referred to as the coastal section and the western section.

Together, these contain what is probably the largest area of essentially unmodified bushland in Sydney’s Eastern Suburbs. The bushland is a significant part of one of two semi-natural corridors between Botany Bay and Port Jackson. The two sections support at least seven distinct plant communities. This diversity of habitats is only matched in the Eastern Suburbs in Botany Bay National Park.

The vegetation communities of Malabar Headland are of scientific and educational significance because they contain rare examples of coastal communities growing on Pleistocene sand deposits within the Sydney region. These communities have different species composition to those found elsewhere in the Sydney region.

Both the coastal and western sections of Malabar Headland support a high diversity of plant species, with species composition reflecting changes in aspect.

At least three hundred plant species occur within the place and only fifty percent of the place’s flora is common to both sections. Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, a nationally endangered ecological community occurs as heath and scrub in the coastal section and as a low woodland in the more protected western section. Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub is regarded as of extremely high conservation significance, due to the extent of previous clearing. The community was once common on Quaternary sands in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney; now less than one percent of the original community remains and is restricted to Malabar Headland and La Perouse.
The western section contains remnants of dunes believed to have been formed as a result of the last major glacial period. These occur adjacent to sandstone outcrops and provide an opportunity to study the place’s geomorphological formation.

Malabar Headland demonstrates much of the range of landscapes, which originally occurred in the Eastern Suburbs, including coastal rock platforms, sea cliffs and headlands in the coastal section, and sandstone escarpments and aeolian sand dunes in the western section.

The place contains the last known population of the once extensive Port Jackson mallee (EUCALYPTUS OBSTANS, formerly OBTUSIFLORA) in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney.

The place includes a World War Two coastal defence site of historic significance, the Boora Point Battery. This is an imposing, purpose built coastal landmark which is important for providing tangible evidence of Australia’s coastal defence efforts in the Sydney area during World War Two (Criterion A.4)(Australian Historic Themes: 7.7 Defending Australia). The battery features a number of particularly unusual attributes, including a rare example of 6 inch Mark XII gun mountings, a completely underground counter bombardment facility, with gun crew ready rooms, ammunition supply and engine room and a small gauge sunken railway associated with an imposing observation post (Criterion B.2). The battery has particular social significance to World War Two veterans and those involved in its war time operations, or interested in the history of fortifications (Criterion G.1). The area includes a number of additional sites of cultural heritage value, including World War Two graffiti, and features associated with a significant town service - the south-west ocean outfall sewer (Criterion C.2).

 Criterion A – Processes

The Malabar Headland is of State significance as the place includes a World War Two coastal defence site of State significance, the Boora Point Battery. This is an imposing, purpose built coastal landmark which is important for providing tangible evidence of Australia’s coastal defence efforts in the Sydney area during World War Two.

 Criterion B – Rarity

The Aboriginal heritage values of the Malabar Headland are still being identified in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

 Criterion C – Research

The Aboriginal heritage values of the Malabar Headland are still being identified in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

 Criterion D – Characteristic Value

The Malabar Headland is of State significance as the extant battery has particular social significance to World War Two veterans and those involved in its war time operations, or interested in the history of fortifications.

 Criterion E – Aesthetic characteristics

The Aboriginal heritage values of the Malabar Headland are still being identified in consultation with the Aboriginal community. The Malabar Headland is of State significance as it contains the largest area of diverse native bushland in the Sydney’s Eastern Suburbs matched only by Botany Bay National Park and is one of few remaining examples of vegetation communities that were present prior to European occupation.

 Criterion F – Technical achievement

The Aboriginal heritage values of the Malabar Headland are still being identified in consultation with the Aboriginal community. The Malabar Headland is of State significance as the extant battery features a number of particularly unusual attributes, including a rare example of 6 inch Mark XII gun mountings, a completely underground counter bombardment facility, with gun crew ready rooms, ammunition supply and engine room and a small gauge sunken railway associated with an imposing observation post. The site also contains the only known population of the rare Port Jackson Mallee, and populations of the endangered Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub.

 Criterion G –

The Aboriginal heritage values of the Malabar Headland are still being identified in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Value</th>
<th>consultation with the Aboriginal community.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criterion H – Significant people</td>
<td>Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion I – Indigenous tradition</td>
<td>Malabar Headland does not fulfil this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-statutory listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register of the National Estate</th>
<th>Malabar Headland is included as a Registered Place on the Register of the National Estate (RNE 103627)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Conservation Area</td>
<td>The site is listed as a Heritage Conservation Area under the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 1998 primarily for its scenic values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Access</th>
<th>Public access to Malabar Headland is restricted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Department of Finance consulted with the Randwick City Council, the Federal Member for Kingsford-Smith, NSW Rifle Association, Malabar Riding School, National Parks and Wildlife, Department of the Environment, Friends of Malabar Headland, the Sydney Model Aero Club, La Perouse Aboriginal Land Council, Randwick Historical Council, UNSW Research, local precinct committees, internal Finance stakeholders and contractors. For further information regarding Malabar Headland, please contact the <a href="mailto:MalabarHeadlandTeam@finance.nsw.gov.au">Malabar Headland team</a>, Department of Finance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Documents/References</td>
<td>Environment Resources Management (2009), Anzac Rifle Range Malabar Heritage Assessment, Department of Finance. Environment Resources Management (2010), Anzac Rifle Range Malabar Heritage Assessment final, Department of Finance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More information</td>
<td>For further information regarding Malabar Headland, please contact the <a href="http://www.finance.nsw.gov.au">Department of Finance</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>