

18 August 2022

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Dear Madeleine,

**Re: 147 Garnet Road, Kareela– Heritage Constraints Analysis**

This heritage constraints analysis has been prepared by Artefact Heritage (Artefact) at the request of Sylvanvale to support the lodgement of a re-zoning application at 147 Garnet Road, Kareela, NSW 2232 (Lot 1142 DP 752064).

## 1.1 Project understanding

Artefact understands that Sylvanvale proposes to lodge a re-zoning application at 147 Garnet Road, Kareela.

## 1.2 Methodology

This memorandum followed the below methodology:

- Review of the relevant State and Commonwealth heritage registers and listings to identify any registered heritage sites in the study area, including:
  - World Heritage List (WHL)
  - National Heritage List (NHL)
  - Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)
  - NSW State Heritage Register (SHR)
  - Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plans (LEP)
- Background historical and environmental contextual research
- Review of relevant previous studies
- Site visit to assess any Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage constraints
- Assessment of heritage constraints
- Assessment of archaeological potential
- Recommendations for future stages of the project

### 1.3 Limitations

Aboriginal consultation was not conducted for this assessment as it was limited to a high-level desktop assessment and site visit without a representative from the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). This memorandum does not constitute an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment.

### 1.4 Authorship

This report was prepared by Emma Jones (Heritage Consultant- Aboriginal Heritage) , Stephanie McCarthy-Reece (Heritage Consultant- Built Heritage) and Sarah-Jane Zammit (Senior Heritage Consultant – Built Heritage). It was reviewed by Dr Sandra Wallace (Managing Director) and Scott MacArthur (Principal).

### 1.5 Study area

The study area consists of Lot 1142 DP 752064, known as 147 Garnet Road, Kareela (Figure 1). The suburb of Kareela is urbanised and consists primarily of residential development. To the north, the study area is bounded by Joseph Banks reserve. To the east, it abuts Bates Drive School, to the south it abuts Kareela Oval and to the west it is bounded by residential properties. The study area is situated within the Sutherland Shire Local Government Area (LGA), the parish of Sutherland within Cumberland County and within the boundaries of the La Perouse LALC.

Figure 1: Map showing the location of the study area



## 2.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

### 2.1 Aboriginal history of the locality

Aboriginal occupation of the land surrounding the Georges and Woronora Rivers spans many thousands of years. The identification of correct Country for a given area is often difficult, given the rapid and huge impact of disease and violent dispossession on Aboriginal people in the Sydney region. A frequently used indication of Country is language identity, however far more complex factors are known to have often taken precedence over language in determining Aboriginal people's definition of Country (Stanner, 1965: 1-26). The language spoken around the study area most likely belongs to the Dharawal language Group which extended from the Shoalhaven River in the south, to Botany Bay in the north and inland to the Georges River (Attenbrow 2010, p 34). The study area is likely to have been located close to the boundaries of the Dharawal language group with the neighbouring Darug and Gundungurra language groups. The hinterland and coastal dialects of the Darug language group covered an area stretching from the northern side of Botany Bay, west of the Georges River and across the western Sydney Cumberland Plain, while the Gundungurra language group covered parts of the south-western Sydney area and the Blue Mountains (Attenbrow 2010, p 34).

The area covered by the Dharawal language included a variety of landscape and resource types. Coastal and estuarine environments bordered by rolling hills and creeks and the large sandstone escarpment and plateau characterise this landscape. Movement across these different terrain types and resource areas may have been dictated by the season or cultural purposes (Department of Environment and Conservation 2005: 8). Economic relationships would have existed between the Dharawal, Gundungarra and Wiradjuri people travelling to the coast. The Dharawal also shared ceremonies with the Awabakal people travelling south from the Central Coast region (Department of Environment and Conservation 2005, p 8).

Although some of traces of previous occupation have deteriorated over time, such as bark shelters, hearths and culturally modified trees, other traces remain. Stone tools in particular reveal much about previous ways of life in and around the study area. Within the study area, raw materials for making stone tools included silcrete, quartz and silicified wood.

Sites within the Sydney region predate the last ice age. At this time, the environment of the Sutherland area was vastly different, with the coast lying several kilometres further east into which the Cook and Georges Rivers flowed as one (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004: 29). Around 10,000 years ago, warmer temperatures caused sea levels to rise, submerging many sites. Two sites from this transitional period include an 8,000 year old hearth in Randwick (Dallas et. Al. 1997) and the Curracurrang Rock Shelter in the Royal National Park which is also dated to 8,000 years ago (Megaw, 1974). Around 6,000 years ago, sea levels had stabilised. A plethora of sites from this time onwards have been identified within the area of the Georges and Woronora Rivers. Sites include rockshelter campsites, open campsites, shell middens, artefact scatters, rock engravings and paintings, culturally modified trees, axe grinding grooves, burial sites and stone and ochre quarries. A number of post-colonisation sites are situated within the area too (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004: 29). Site types along the Georges and Wornora Rivers are predominantly midden sites and rock engravings (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004: 36).

British colonisation had a profound effect on the Indigenous population of the Sydney region. In the early days of the colony Indigenous people were disenfranchised from their land as the British claimed areas for settlement and agriculture. The colonists, often at the expense of the local Indigenous groups, also claimed resources such as pasture, timber, fishing grounds and water sources. It is thought that during the 1789 smallpox epidemic over half of the Indigenous people of



the Sydney region died. However, despite efforts to move Indigenous people away from this area, documentation indicates Indigenous people were still visiting sites within the area in the 1830s (AHPI 2014, Online). Aboriginal people continue to live within the Sutherland region today.

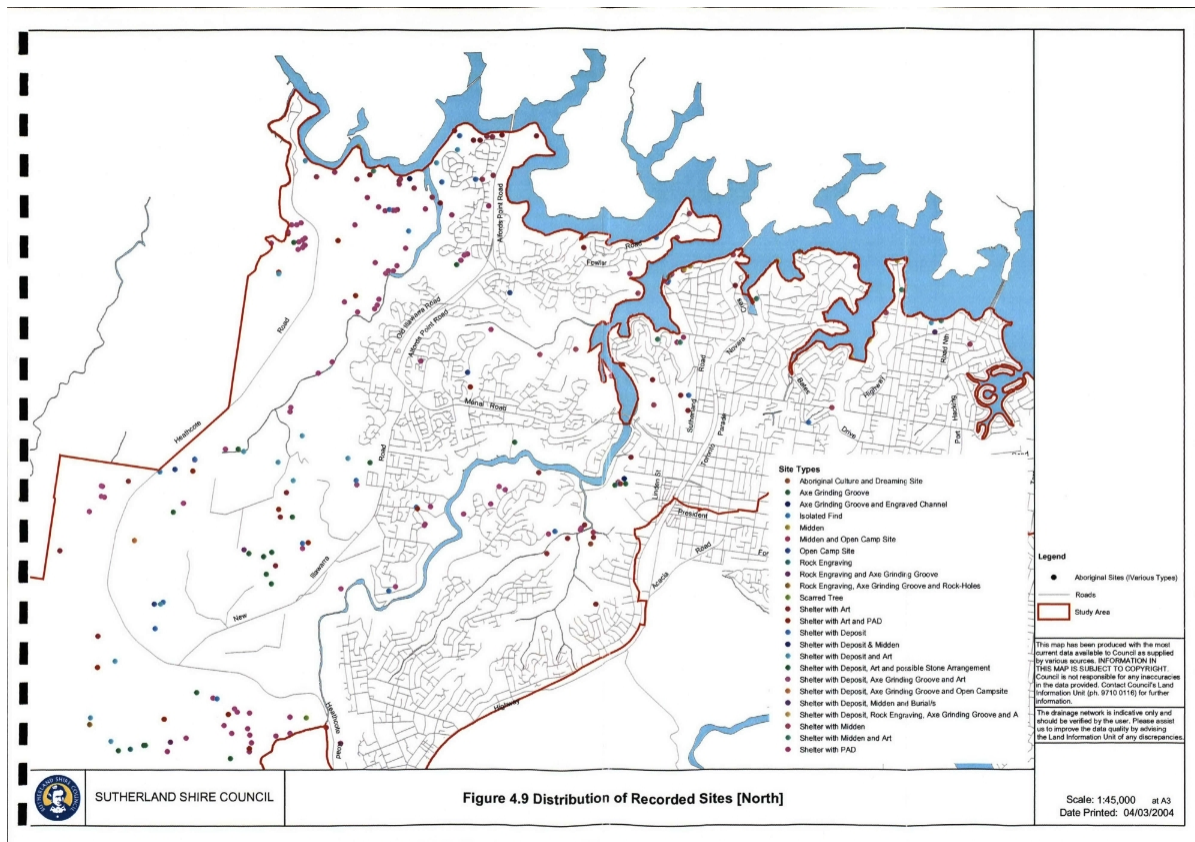
## 2.2 Previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the study area

No previous archaeological investigations are known to have taken place within the study area, though numerous archaeological studies have taken place in the areas surrounding the study area. Some of these studies are summarised below.

### **Sutherland Shire Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study: Georges and Woronora Rivers. Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004.**

Sutherland Shire Council commissioned a study of Aboriginal cultural heritage within Sutherland Shire to inform future development processes and to ensure ongoing protection and management of Aboriginal heritage places. It represents the first systemic study of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Sutherland Shire. Within the Georges and Woronora Rivers area, a total of 325 recorded sites were compiled in a database. The most common site types recorded are Shelter with Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) (35.4%), Shelter with Art (22.8%), Shelter with Deposit (10.5%), Axe Grinding Grooves (10.0%) and Shelter with Midden (10.0%). The location of known sites in the vicinity of Kareela is shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Map showing the location of recorded Aboriginal sites around Kareela (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004).**



**Inspection and Test Excavation of a Partially Destroyed Rock Shelter at Washington Drive, Bonnet Bay, South Sydney – A Report to Stocks & Holdings. Sandra Bowdler, September 1981**

Stocks & Holdings carried out a test excavation on Washington Drive in Bonnet Bay, situated approximately 3.7 kilometres west of the study area. Two shelters were located, 'Shelter 1', an Aboriginal site of considerable research potential which had been previously identified, and 'Shelter 2', the subject of the investigation.

Shelter 2 was a sandstone shelter, positioned 4 metres above flat ground at the bottom of a hill. Although Shelter 2 may have previously consisted of an almost completely enclosed chamber, when inspected it consisted of only an overhang. Originally, Shelter 2 appears to have had two entrances, both on the uphill (easterly) side. Exposed sandstone surfaces were blackened, possibly by smoke as well as algae, and were marked by European graffiti. The site was subject to extreme disturbance including jackhammering, dynamite and bulldozing related to construction. The remains were considered dangerous with large cracks appearing in the sandstone. Evidence suggests the site had been used by Europeans as a camping place.

Two archaeological test pits were located nearby the entrances to Shelter 2, within the bounds of the shelter on flat ground. No artefacts or shells were found. Test pit 1 revealed the following:

- Top layer: light yellow-orange sand with loose sandstone rubble to a depth of 15-25 cm.
- Layer 2: irregularly underlies the top layer, consisting of black, slightly damp, organic deposit, presumably the original, pre-disturbance ground surface. European items and charcoal were located in this layer. 5cm thick.
- Layer 3: Lighter yellow-grey gritty layer. Charcoal and glass evident. Increasingly yellow with depth, increasingly damp and clayey towards bottom, clay at 65 cm. Three small pieces of quartzite and a very small piece of quartz located, none identified as artefacts.
- Bedrock: 80-85 cm.

Test pit 2 was located further down the slope, outside the modern overhang but within where the walls of the old cave may have been. The pit was only excavated to a depth of 35-40 cm as a result of the number of large sandstone blocks in the deposit. One silcrete flake was found (2 cm long) in the top 10-15 cm.

Detailed examination of both shelters revealed no identifiable Aboriginal art. Shelter 1, located approximately 1 metre further up the hill, contained considerable amounts of shell midden in a loose, brown, sandy deposit which showed some sign of disturbance. No artefacts or bones were found.

There was not enough evidence to identify Shelter 2 as an Aboriginal site. It was recommended that Shelter 2 be permitted to be destroyed. A site update form was produced by Paul Irish of Mary Dallas Consulting in 2007.

**Sutherland Shire Walking Track Network: Aboriginal Site Impact Assessment and Conservation Management Strategy**

Site GKW 02 – Bonnet Bay Reserve (AHIMS # 52-3-1478) was located by Kelleher Nightingale during a Walking Track Survey for Sutherland Shire Council in 2008. The shelter/midden is located approximately 50 metres south of the south west corner of Bonnet Bay Reserve, at a distance of approximately 3.1 kilometres from the present study area. The site condition is poor as a result of water/wind erosion in the shelter and natural erosion of midden material. The shelter deposit is grey-brown in colour, sloping and has a partial covering of Bracken. The shelter roof is smoke stained.

## 2.3 AHIMS Search

**NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on the heritage map for the proposal be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.**

An extensive search of the AHIMS database was undertaken on August 11 2022 (Client ID 707676) to determine the location of Aboriginal sites in relation to the current study area. The parameters of the search were as follows:

Lot/ DP: 1142/-/752064  
Buffer: 1000 metres

A total of 4 Aboriginal sites were in the AHIMS searches carried out. The frequency of site features in AHIMS search results is provided in Table 1 and Figure 2 below.

**Table 1: Previously recorded sites within 1000 metres of the study area**

Site Feature	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact	1	25
Shell	1	25
Artefact, Shell	1	25
Grinding Groove	1	25
<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>100</i>







### 2.3.1 Recorded sites within 500 metres of the study area

**AHIMS ID 52-2-2045**

Awaiting site card info

**AHIMS ID 52-2-0365**

Awaiting site card info

## 2.4 Areas of potential archaeological sensitivity

### 2.4.1 The Due Diligence Code of Practice

The Due Diligence Code of Practice identifies five landscape features that indicate the likely existence of Aboriginal objects these include:

- 
- *Within 200m of water, or*
  - *Located within a sand dune system, or*
  - *Located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland, or*
  - *Located within 200m below of a cliff face, or*
  - *Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth (Environment 2010)*
- 

The study area is not situated within any sensitive landform features as defined by the Code of Practice.

Archaeological potential is also linked to levels of ground disturbance. The Code of Practice defines disturbed land:

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*Sec 7.5 (4) For the purposes of this clause, land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the lands surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.*

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This includes disturbed land via:

- 
- (a) soil ploughing*
  - (b) construction of rural infrastructure*
  - (c) clearing of vegetation*
  - (e) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures*
  - (f) construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure)*
-

The study area is situated within a highly urbanised residential area and has been

#### 2.4.2 Sutherland Shire Council Archaeological Sensitivity Mapping

Sutherland Shire Council has generated online mapping of Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, which demonstrates the areas of the Sutherland Shire where Aboriginal Heritage Objects and Places are more likely to be present (SHC 2014: Online). The sensitivity areas have been divided into four categories by the council:

- **High Archaeological sensitivity** areas are generally along the foreshore and rivers/creeks. These are the areas where there is the greatest probability of an Aboriginal object being identified.
- **Medium Archaeological sensitivity** areas are areas where there is some probability of an Aboriginal object being identified.
- **Low Archaeological sensitivity** areas are areas where this is a low probability of an Aboriginal object being identified.
- **Disturbed land** is generally urbanized, industrialized areas which have been highly disturbed and there is no original land surface or subsurface.

The study area is situated within an area of Medium Archaeological Sensitivity, defined as an area where there is some probability of an Aboriginal object being identified (Sutherland Shire Council, 2021)

#### 2.4.3 Potential archaeological sensitivity

Based on desktop research carried out, the following statements regarding the potential for areas of archaeological sensitivity to be identified within the study area have been made:

- Much of the study area has been subject to historic disturbance associated with the construction of the Sylvanvale facilities
- The study area is situated within a sensitive landform feature as defined by the Code of Practice, as it is situated approximately 30 metres west of an unnamed first order tributary of the Georges River.
- However, this creek has been canalised and subject to extensive disturbance
- Sandstone outcrop is situated within the study area
- The study area slopes downwards from the west to the east
- Cliff face(s) and/ or rockshelters may be present within the study area
- Sutherland Shire Council has identified the study area as being of Medium Archaeological Sensitivity

## 2.5 Site inspection

### 2.5.1 Assessment methodology

A site inspection of the study area was conducted on 12 August 2022. In attendance were Michael Lever (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Emma Jones (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage). The inspection was undertaken on foot and a photographic record was made during the inspection to record different aspects of the landform, vegetation, levels of disturbance and any areas of sensitivity within the study area.

### 2.5.2 Results of site inspection

Ground surface visibility was nil across much (90%) of the study area due to cement and brick paving, leaf litter and vegetation (Figure 4, Figure 5). Areas of exposure (40%) were limited to gaps in the grass and along the margins of the carpark in the north east of the study area. Within these areas, construction debris and imported gravelly fill was identified. No stone artefacts were observed within this fill (Figure 6, Figure 7).

The study area is situated on the upper slopes of a steep slope landform made of Hawkesbury Sandstone. The crest of the slope is situated approximately 70 meters west of the study area's western boundary. The natural topography of the study area has been significantly altered by construction activity as much of it has been subject to levelling and terracing (Figure 8, Figure 9). This construction activity is likely to have impacted any sensitive landform features and archaeological material within these areas of disturbance.

In some areas, sandstone outcrop and boulders are present (Figure 10). Beneath the main building, the natural sandstone formation appropriated and incorporated into the design of the buildings. The main building within the study area is constructed atop a sandstone cliff which appears to be largely intact (Figure 11). Where the building overhangs the underlying sandstone, it has been reinforced with bricks and pillars (Figure 12). Sandstone outcrop has also been appropriated for landscaping purposes (Figure 13).

No cave mouths, overhang within the sandstone formation or rockshelters were identified. No engravings or pigmented art was observed either. However, only 30% of the sandstone present could be assessed. The full extent of the sandstone landform(s) could not be observed due to it being covered by buildings, moss, lichen and landscaping features such as fountains (Figure 14).

The site inspection identified an area of potential archaeological sensitivity in the sandstone cliff beneath the main building. No other areas or items of archaeological sensitivity such as modified trees or stone artefacts were identified during inspection.



**Figure 4: Nil ground visibility due to paving**



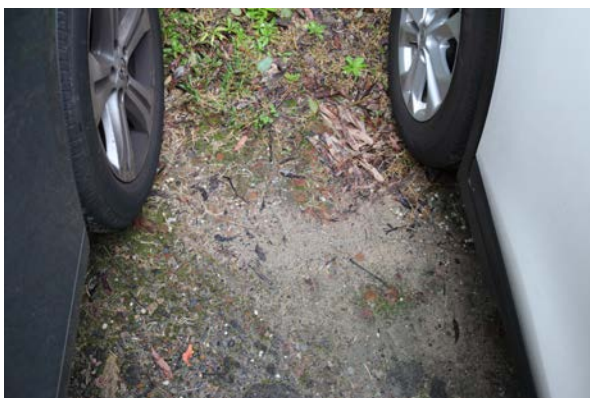
**Figure 5: Nil visibility due to leaf litter and vegetation cover**



**Figure 6: Area of exposure. Construction debris present**



**Figure 7: Area of exposure. Imported gravelly fill**



**Figure 8: Levelling and terracing in the west of the study area**



**Figure 9: Levelling and terracing in the east of the study area**



**Figure 10: Sandstone boulder in the eastern portion of the study area**

**Figure 11: Sandstone outcrop beneath the main building**







**Figure 12: Reinforced sandstone**



**Figure 13: Sandstone appropriated for landscaping**



**Figure 14: Moss and lichen cover on sandstone**



## 2.6 Aboriginal heritage assessment

The assessment undertaken did not identify any Aboriginal sites, however an area of potential archaeological sensitivity was identified in the sandstone cliff beneath the main building.

The cliff represents a sensitive landform feature as defined by the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010). Additionally, it is possible that overhang is situated within the formation but is currently obscured by the building. Overhang is also a sensitive landform feature as defined by the Code of Practice (DCCW, 2010). Within this sandstone feature, there is potential for engravings, pigmented art and/or archaeological deposit(s) to be located. The inspection undertaken could not confirm that such sites are not present within the study area. Although the cliff has been subject to some disturbance

due to construction activity, it is largely in-tact as the structure has been placed directly on top of the landform and reinforced in some areas. Further archaeological assessment would be required in order to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the sandstone landform within the study area.



## 3.0 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

### 3.1 Historical Overview

#### 3.1.1 Early colonisation

European exploration of the Sutherland region began on 29 April 1770, when the *Endeavour* and its crew rounded the Kurnell Peninsula and explored Botany Bay and its surrounds for eight days.<sup>1</sup> When a sailor named Forby Sutherland died of tuberculosis during this expedition, Cook named the region after him.<sup>2</sup> Botanist Joseph Banks collected samples from the peninsula and declared it fit for colonisation. The reserve located immediately north-west of the subject site is named after Banks.

Soon after the *Endeavour* expedition, Australia was chosen by Britain as a new penal colony, intended to replace America following the Revolutionary War. On 18 January 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip commanded the First Fleet to anchor off Botany Bay and sent an exploratory party to clear land for colonisation. The land, however, was too rugged, the soil too poor, and the bay too inhospitable for ships, so the First Fleet continued north to Port Jackson.<sup>3</sup> No further colonisation of the Sutherland region occurred in the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries.

#### 3.1.2 Nineteenth century

European colonisation of Sutherland in the early nineteenth century was concentrated around the Kurnell Peninsula and Port Hacking, and the study area remained undisturbed by colonists until at least the mid-nineteenth century. Land grants in the Sutherland Shire did not begin until 1815, when 700-acres of land at Kurnell was allocated to a trader named James Birnie.<sup>4</sup> During the 1820s, a few grants were given at the head of the Woronora River and in Port Hacking. The first survey of the Sutherland region took place in 1827, when Robert Dixon surveyed south of Sydney down to the Illawarra.<sup>5</sup> Dixon investigated and mapped the Woronora River but probably did not explore as far east or inland as the study area. A Parish of Sutherland map from the 1830s (Figure 15) shows that the study area (like most of the region) remained unallocated and uncolonised, although it is noted that the land around of Oyster Bay was home to 'iron stone gravel.'

In 1856, the Crown released the first lots of land for public sale in the Sutherland region, located west of the Woronora River. As with much of Sydney, the main industries in Sutherland for the first half of the nineteenth century were timber-getting and the gathering of shells for lime-making. Collected from Port Hacking and other nearby coves, these shells were frequently looted from ancient Aboriginal shell middens and sent to Sydney for processing into construction lime. Small farms were also established throughout the region. James Birnie, for example, named his land grant "Alpha Farm" and became well-known for his fruit and vegetable production.<sup>6</sup>

From 1861, Thomas Holt began purchasing tracts of land throughout the Sutherland region and by 1875 had accrued over 13,000-acres from Kurnell to the Woronora River, including the land surrounding the study area and Birnie's *Alpha Farm*.<sup>7</sup> Holt was an influential figure in nineteenth-century Sydney, founding the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, serving briefly as the third Colonial Treasurer, and holding a lifetime position on the Legislative Council.<sup>8</sup> Holt initially named his estate

<sup>1</sup> National Museum of Australia, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Hutton Neve, 2003: 1.

<sup>3</sup> National Museum of Australia, 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Hutton Neve, 2003: 2.

<sup>5</sup> Cranfield, 2006 [1966].

<sup>6</sup> Hutton Neve, 2003: 3.

<sup>7</sup> Sutherland Shire Historical Society, 2001: 16.

<sup>8</sup> Geeves, 2006 [1972].

the “South Botany Estate,” but renamed it the “Holt-Sutherland Estate” in honour of Forby Sutherland in 1868.<sup>9</sup> In this same year, Robert Cooper Walker recounted the discovery of a grave on the estate, thought to be that of Sutherland:

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*When the holes were sunk for the posts of this yard some years back, part of the Skull of a man was found; it is therefore supposed to be the burying place of Sutherland, one of Captain Cook's men, who died soon after he arrived here, and after whom the Estate is named.*<sup>10</sup>

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During the 1860s, Holt began clearing his massive Sutherland landholdings by ringbarking, felling, and running fires, after which he fenced off his properties into multiple large paddocks that contained smaller paddocks.<sup>11</sup> Most of the modern suburb of Kareela was located on subdivision “No. 3” of “Paddock 24” of Holt’s estate. Robert Cooper Walker – parliamentary librarian and Holt’s attorney – records the state of the land in 1868:

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*The timber of No 3 consists of White and Red Gum, Blood Wood, Mahogany, Stringybark and Honeysuckle and has all been well killed except for a few large trees left for shade. It has been scrubbed twice ... the first in 1862 ... and in 1867.*<sup>12</sup>

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The study area was located within a 144-acre tract of land reserved for public recreation in 1886, and now forms the Joseph Banks Native Plants Reserve (Figure 16). It is therefore likely that the site was spared from these two instances of “scrubbing” in the 1860s, although this cannot be certain. Walker also describes a freshwater gully south of Oyster Bay – potentially Oyster Gully, which is adjacent to the subject site– that had “good clear fresh water” and grass suitable for grazing.<sup>13</sup> It is unlikely, therefore, that Holt had undertaken any building work, agriculture, or clearing in this area by 1868. The study area also borders a 52-acre allotment owned by Samuel Gray to the west. Gray served as member for Illawarra for almost six years and was a strong proponent for the development of the Illawarra line.<sup>14</sup> Gray died in 1889, and it is unlikely that his small acreage, enveloped by Holt’s vast holdings, was ever developed.<sup>15</sup>

By 1880, Holt had incorporated his estate and established the “Holt-Sutherland Estate Co.” The estate was then subdivided into small farms and leased out or sold, and infrastructure began to grow up around the Sutherland Shire. Most notably, construction began on the Illawarra line in 1880, connecting Sydney to Kiama via the Sutherland district. The Como Railway Bridge, designed by John Whitton, was constructed simultaneously to carry trains across the Georges River.<sup>16</sup> In 1883, a small weatherboard hotel called the Woronora Hotel, located roughly 3km north-west of the subject site, was constructed to serve the influx of railway workers.<sup>17</sup> Como Station opened in 1885 and was located close to the hotel.<sup>18</sup> Holt died in 1888, but the Holt-Sutherland Estate Co. continued into the 1910s, precluding new landholders and lessees from moving into the area.

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<sup>9</sup> Sutherland Shire Historical Society, 2001: 16

<sup>10</sup> Walker, 1868: 5.

<sup>11</sup> Sutherland Shire Historical Society, 2001: 21.

<sup>12</sup> Walker, 1868: 7.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> McDonald, 2008.

<sup>15</sup> Illawarra Mercury, 1889: 2.

<sup>16</sup> Heritage NSW, 2010.

<sup>17</sup> Hutton Neve, 2003: 5.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

Figure 15. Parish of Sutherland map with approx. study area in red, c. 1830s (Source: Historic Land Records Viewer with Artefact markup).

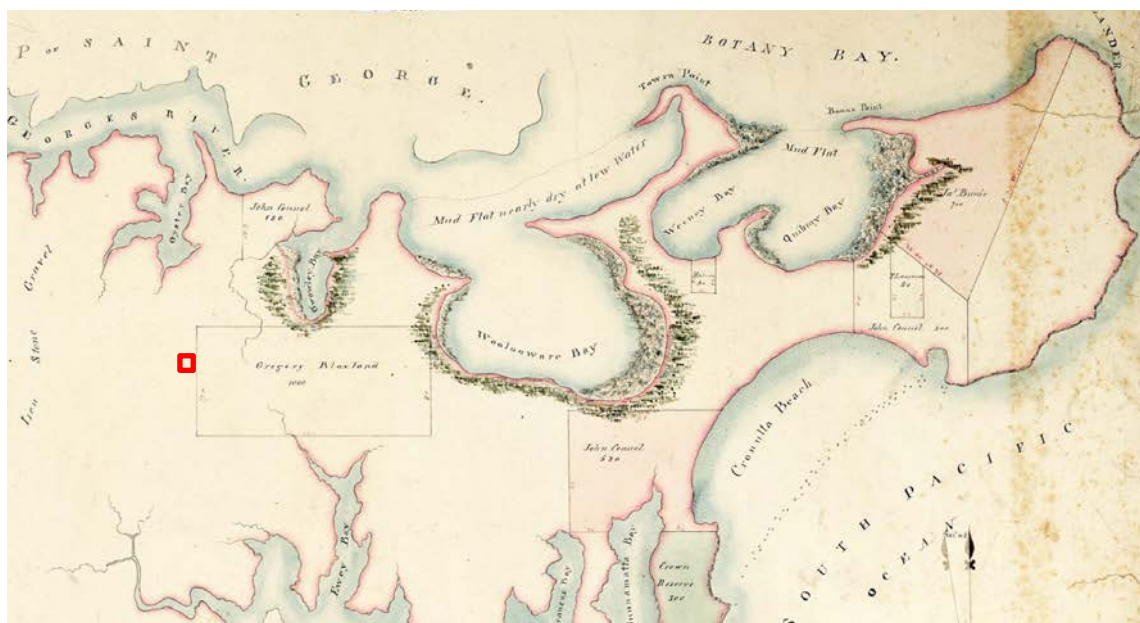
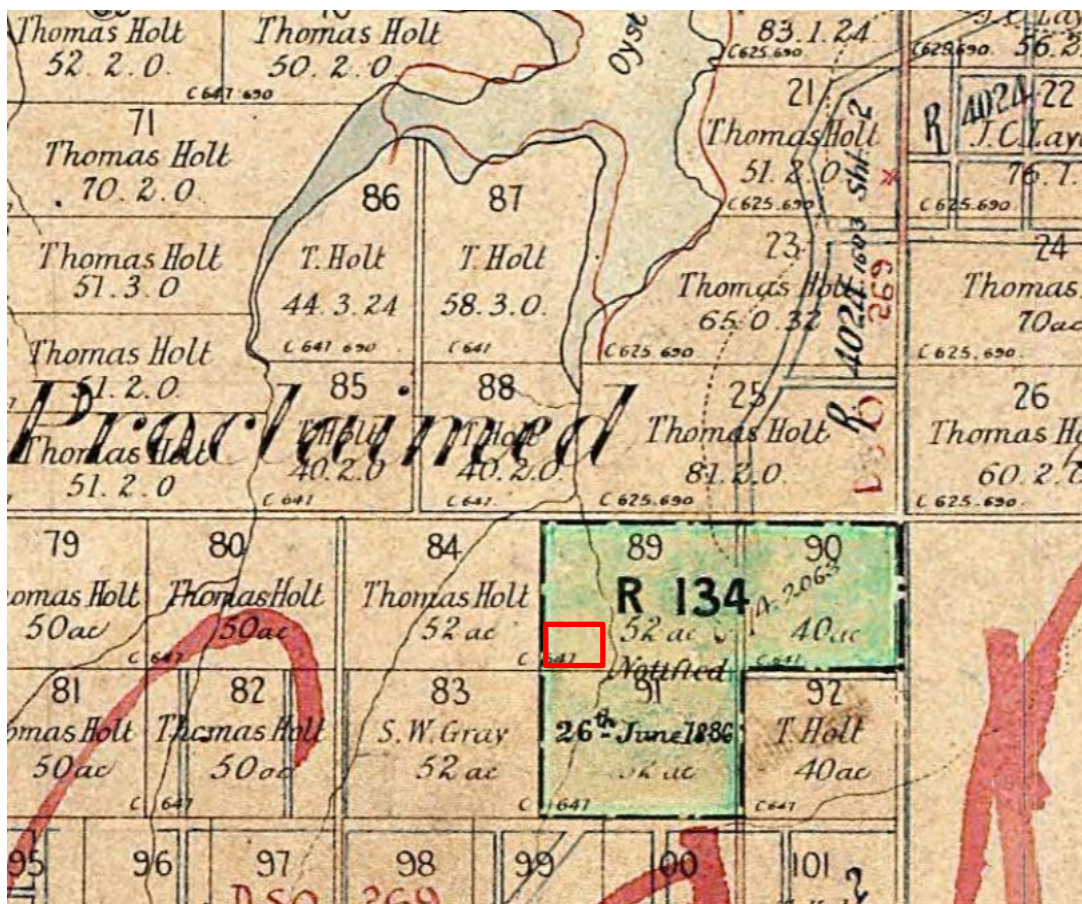


Figure 16. Parish of Sutherland map with approx. study area in red, c. 1887 (Source: Historic Land Records Viewer with Artefact markup).





### 3.1.3 Twentieth century to present

The population of the Sutherland region numbered 1,500 in 1906, and in March of the same year the district was incorporated.<sup>19</sup> In 1908, a prominent real estate agent named Arthur Rickard sought to break up the Holt-Sutherland Estate. After the passing of a parliamentary act, Rickard subdivided the estate into 86 allotments and sold them throughout the 1910s and 20s.<sup>20</sup> From 1908, construction on the Sutherland-Cronulla tramway began, prompting an increase in the region's working population. The tramway, which opened in 1911, ran south of the subject site by roughly 2km. The shire grew rapidly as a result of Rickard's subdivisions and the improved transport options; in 1911 the population was 2,896, and by 1913 it had grown to 7,500.<sup>21</sup> Parish of Sutherland maps from 1913 demonstrate that, while much of Sutherland had been subdivided by this time, the study area remained intact (Figure 17).

Aerial imagery from 1930 (Figure 18) shows the Princes Highway – known as the Main Road South at the time of its surveying in 1864 – passing just 400m east of the study area. Some tracks, roads, structures, and evidence of agricultural activity are visible in nearby lots, particularly on what is now Marshal Road, Bath Road, and The Boulevarde in Jannali. Aerial imagery from 1943 (Figure 19) and 1955 (Figure 20) shows the rocky, bushy landscape of the subject site, the reason for its late development – Kareela was known as “billy goat country” in the 1960s.<sup>22</sup>

In 1953, Stockland acquired the land that now makes up the modern suburb of Kareela and commenced the planning of a village. When development began in the 1950s, the population of the Sutherland Shire had just surpassed 50,000.<sup>23</sup> Aerial imagery from 1961 (Figure 21) shows that Bates Drive, which connects the Princes Highway to Oyster Bay via Kareela, had been marked out and worn in much more prominently than in the previous decade, although the subject site remained undeveloped. Images of Bates Drive in the 1960s show the freshly tarmacked road bordered by dense bushland (Figure 22 & Figure 23). By 1966, the Sutherland Shire had a population of over 131,000.<sup>24</sup> In 1967, the Sutherland Shire Council proposed two local Aboriginal words as names for this new suburb: Kareela, meaning “south wind” and Willandra, meaning “little creek.” In August of 1968, the Geographical Names Board selected the former.<sup>25</sup> It is unknown which Aboriginal language the word *kari-kari*, from which the word “Kareela” derives, originates from. Stockland had originally planned a marina for Kareela, which may explain the naming of streets in the suburb after winners of the Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race.<sup>26</sup>

By 1970, permanent structures had been constructed on the southern portion of the study area, and development around the study area had increased significantly (Figure 24). Bates Drive had been tarmacked and Garnet Street had been formally established, as had much of the suburb of Kareela. Residential development continued in Kareela from the late 1970s (Figure 25). By 1984, a small private road with a cul-de-sac and parking spaces had been built through the centre of the study area, and the development in the surrounding suburb of Kareela appears to have slowed (Figure 26).

<sup>19</sup> Hutton Neve, 2003: 17

<sup>20</sup> Ibid; McDonald, 2008.

<sup>21</sup> Hutton Neve, 2003: 11.

<sup>22</sup> Knight, 2015: 16.

<sup>23</sup> Hutton Neve, 2003: 17.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Geographical Names Board, 2022.

<sup>26</sup> Knight, 2015: 16.

Figure 17. Parish of Sutherland map with approx. study area in red, c. 1913 (Source: Historic Land Records Viewer with Artefact markup).

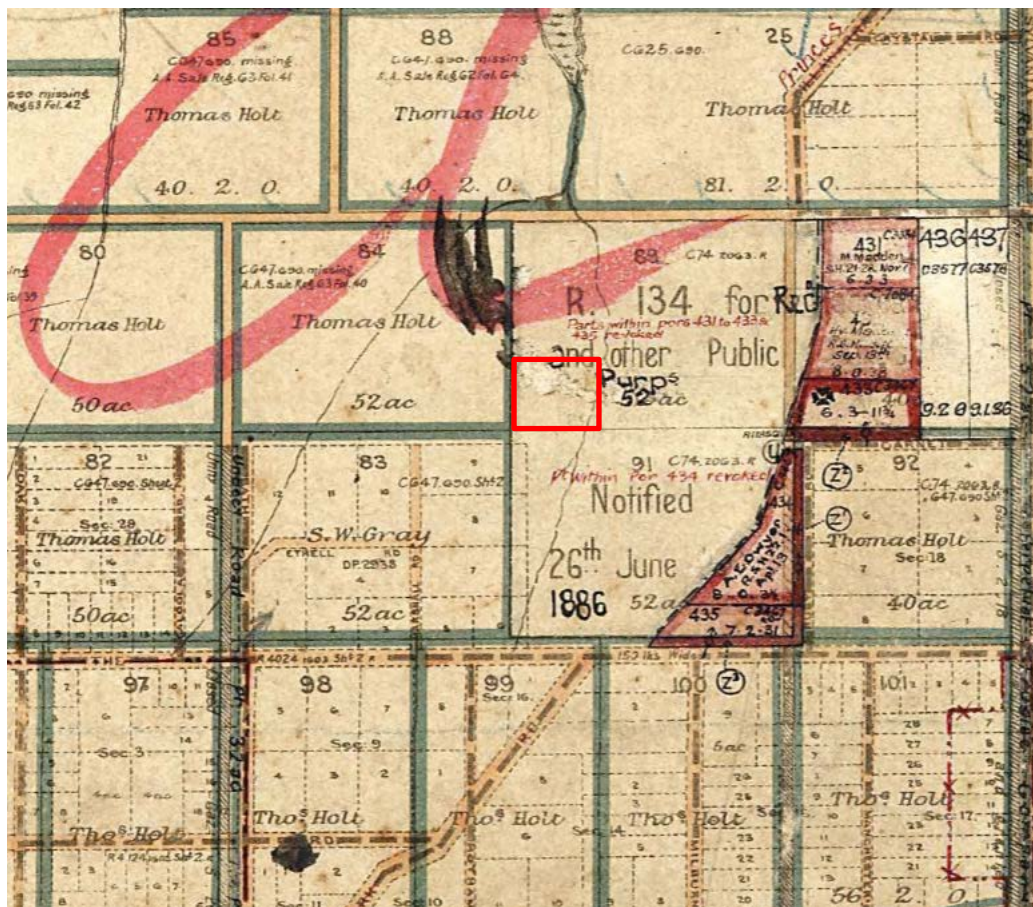


Figure 18. Aerial view of study area, 1930 (Source: NSW Spatial Service).





Figure 19. Aerial view of study area, 1943 (Source: NSW Spatial Service).

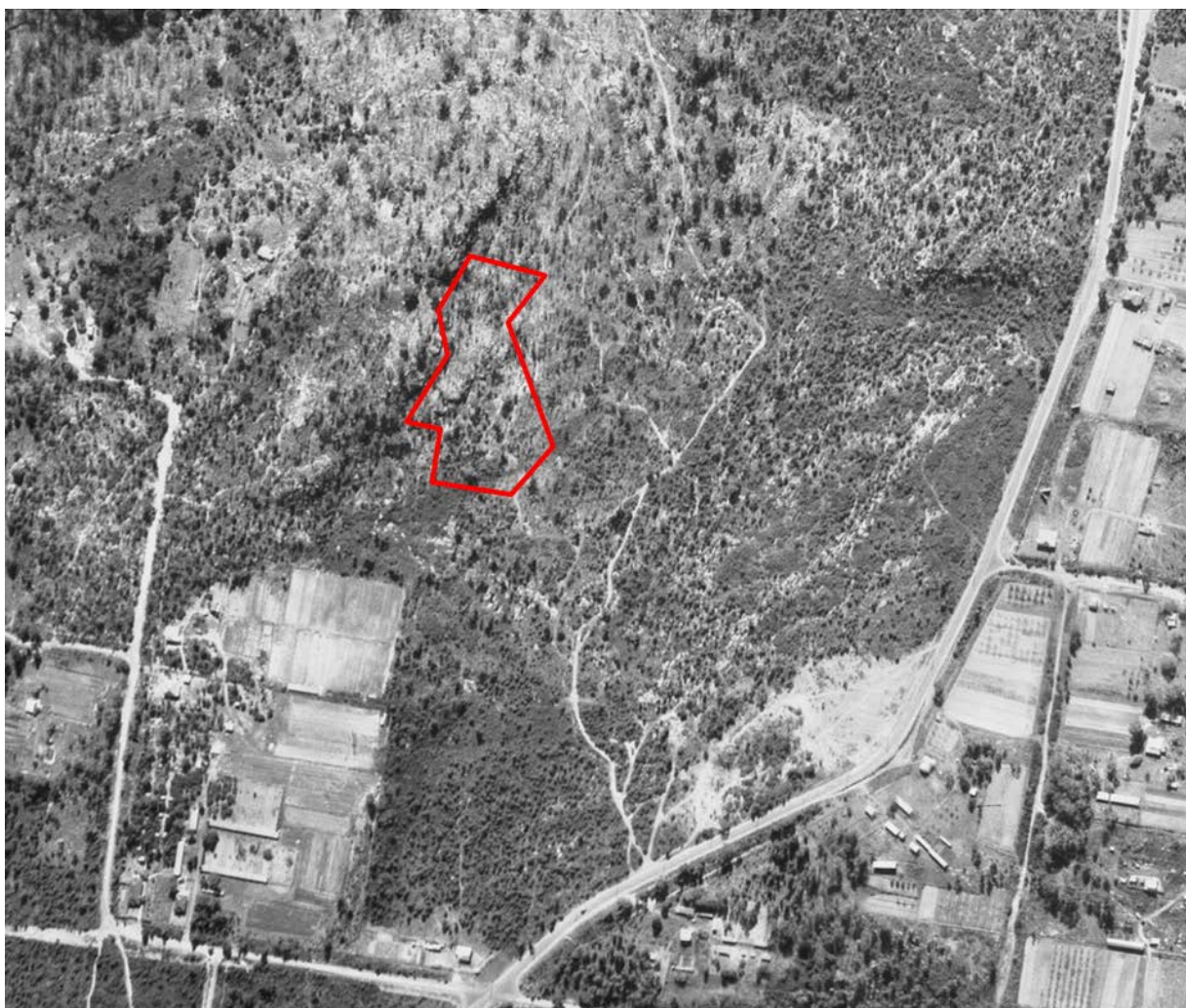


Figure 20. Aerial view of study area, 1955 (Source: NSW Spatial Service).





Figure 21. Aerial view of study area, 1961 (Source: NSW Spatial Service).





**Figure 22. Bates Drive, 1960s (Source: Sutherland Shire Libraries).**



**Figure 23. Looking out from Bates Drive, 1960s (Source: Sutherland Shire Libraries).**





Figure 24. Aerial view of study area, 1970 (Source: NSW Spatial Service).



Figure 25. Aerial view of study area, 1978 (Source: NSW Spatial Service).





Figure 26. Aerial view of study area, 1984 (Source: NSW Spatial Service).



## 3.2 Physical Description

### 3.2.1 147 Garnet Road, Kareela

147 Garnet Road is comprised of a number of buildings set within a mature Australian bushland with sandstone outcrops. The buildings are situated in hard paved grounds, with portions of bushland and sandstone outcrops retained throughout.

At the south-western corner of the property is a blond brick, utilitarian building with a wide eaves. Facia board is comprised of green colourbond horizontal slats. Building is of c.1980s construction, with a verandah to the east elevation. The building is single storey, but increases to two storeys as the ground level changes. A glazed external lift connects the lower ground with the upper storey via a concrete bridge. Some sections of the building have been built on top of the sandstone outcrops, supported by concrete piers. The building comprises aluminium framed windows and doors.

To the north of the property there is a steel and concrete building with aluminium cladding and curved corrugated aluminium roof. The building houses a disused and empty swimming pool. Construction date unknown, c.1970s-1980s.

To the south-eastern corner of the property is a large brick and concrete building complex featuring internal courtyards. Building appears to have undergone façade renovation with concrete cladding,

high level aluminium windows and corrugated iron roofing – with gabled roofs to the main buildings, large statement butterfly roof awnings to entrances. Original construction of the building c.1970s. In the vicinity of this building is a mid-century single storey, gable roof demountable building.



**Figure 27: South-western c.19870s building**



**Figure 28: South-western c.1980s building**



**Figure 29: South-western c.1980s building, two storeys at lower level of ground slope**



**Figure 30: South-western c.1980s building, external glazed lift provides access to upper storey connected with concrete bridge**





**Figure 31: South-western c.1980s building, supported on concrete piers above sandstone outcrop**



**Figure 32: Northern swimming pool building, external**



**Figure 33: Disused swimming pool**



**Figure 34: South-eastern building complex**



**Figure 35: South-eastern building complex**



**Figure 36: Mid-century demountable**

### 3.3 Non-Aboriginal heritage assessment

#### 3.3.1 147 Garnet Road, Kareela

147 Garnet Road, Kareela is located within the Sutherland Shire LGA and is bound by the provisions of the Sutherland Shire LEP 2015 (SLEP 2015). 147 Garnet Road is not heritage listed on Schedule 5 of the SLEP 2015 and is not located in the vicinity or visual catchment of any local or state



heritage listed built or landscape items. There are no structures with heritage values currently within the study area. No former structures have been identified that indicate the areas has non-Aboriginal archaeological potential As no non-Aboriginal heritage values have been identified no impacts to non-Aboriginal heritage are expected and no approval or management required.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

This analysis has concluded the following:

- A search of the AHIMS database undertaken on August 11 2022 identified no previously registered sites within the study area. 4 previously recorded sites are situated within 1000 metres of the study area
- An area of potential archaeological sensitivity was identified in the sandstone cliff beneath the main building. This landform could not be assessed due to building cover, although there is potential for engravings, pigmented art and archaeological deposits to be situated within this landform.
- No other areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified during the assessment
- No non-Aboriginal built heritage or archaeological values were identified.

Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

- Further Aboriginal archaeological assessment is not recommended for rezoning but will be required at the next stage of development. Following the demolition of the structures within the study area, assessment of the sandstone landform within the study area should be undertaken prior to any construction activities beginning. This assessment should be undertaken in consultation with La Perouse LALC.
- No management or mitigation is required for non-Aboriginal heritage based on the results of this analysis

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