



**12-16 Bent Street, Lindfield**

# Historical Archaeological Assessment

FINAL Report

Prepared for Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd

24 March 2025

## Biosis offices

### New South Wales

#### Albury

Phone: (02) 6069 9200  
Email: [albury@biosis.com.au](mailto:albury@biosis.com.au)

#### Gosford

Phone: (02) 9101 8700  
Email: [gosford@biosis.com.au](mailto:gosford@biosis.com.au)

#### Newcastle

Phone: (02) 4911 4040  
Email: [newcastle@biosis.com.au](mailto:newcastle@biosis.com.au)

#### Sydney

Phone: (02) 9101 8700  
Email: [sydney@biosis.com.au](mailto:sydney@biosis.com.au)

#### Western Sydney

Phone: (02) 9101 8700  
Email: [sydney@biosis.com.au](mailto:sydney@biosis.com.au)

#### Wollongong

Phone: (02) 4201 1090  
Email: [wollongong@biosis.com.au](mailto:wollongong@biosis.com.au)

### Victoria

#### Ballarat

Phone: (03) 5304 4250  
Email: [ballarat@biosis.com.au](mailto:ballarat@biosis.com.au)

#### Melbourne

Phone: (03) 8686 4800  
Email: [melbourne@biosis.com.au](mailto:melbourne@biosis.com.au)

#### Wangaratta

Phone: (03) 5718 6900  
Email: [wangaratta@biosis.com.au](mailto:wangaratta@biosis.com.au)



## Document information

<b>Report to:</b>	Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd
<b>Prepared by:</b>	Sunday de Joux
<b>Biosis project no.:</b>	41799
<b>File name:</b>	41799.12-16.Bent.St.Lindfield.HAA.FIN01.20250324
<b>Citation:</b>	Biosis 2025. 12-16 Bent Street, Lindfield Historical Archaeological Assessment. Report prepared for Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd. Author: de Joux, S., Biosis Pty Ltd, Sydney, NSW. Project no. 41799

## Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date issued
Draft version 01	Maggie Butcher	21/02/2025
Final version 01	Maggie Butcher	24/03/2025

## Acknowledgements

Biosis acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in undertaking this study:

- Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd: Phil Choy

Biosis staff involved in this project were:

- Azka Abid and Olivia Williams (mapping)
- Maggie Butcher (quality assurance)

*Biosis acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live and work.*

*We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians and Elders past and present and honour their connection to Country and ongoing contribution to society.*

© Biosis Pty Ltd

This document is subject to copyright and may only be used for the purposes in respect of which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of Engagement of the commission. Unauthorised use of this document in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

Disclaimer:

Biosis Pty Ltd has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant federal, state and local legislation and current industry best practice. The company accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the report content or for any purpose other than that for which it was intended.

# Contents

<b>Contents</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>v</b>
Archaeological heritage values.....	v
Impact to archaeology.....	vi
Recommendations.....	vi
<b>Definitions</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background.....	1
1.2 Location of the study area.....	1
1.3 Scope of assessment .....	1
1.4 Proposed works .....	2
1.5 Limitations.....	2
<b>2 Statutory framework</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .....	6
2.2 <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> .....	6
2.2.1 State Heritage Register .....	6
2.2.2 Archaeological relics.....	7
2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers .....	8
2.3 <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .....	8
2.3.1 Local Environmental Plan .....	8
<b>3 Historical context</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1 Topography and resources .....	9
3.2 Aboriginal past .....	10
3.3 Lindfield—historical development.....	10
3.3.1 Early development (1831 to 1943).....	15
3.3.2 Modern development (1943-present).....	19
3.4 Archaeological inventory of the study area .....	23
3.5 Research themes .....	24
<b>4 Physical inspection</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>5 Archaeological assessment</b> .....	<b>33</b>
5.1 Archaeological resource.....	33
5.2 Integrity of subsurface deposits.....	34
5.3 Summary of archaeological potential .....	34
<b>6 Significance assessment</b> .....	<b>37</b>
6.1 Levels of heritage significance .....	38
6.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and Relics .....	38
6.3 Significance assessment .....	39

6.3.1 Statement of significance.....	41
<b>7 Impact assessment .....</b>	<b>42</b>
7.1 Proposal details.....	42
7.2 Impact to historical archaeology.....	42
<b>8 Conclusions and recommendations .....</b>	<b>44</b>
8.1 Conclusions.....	44
8.2 Recommendations.....	44
<b>References.....</b>	<b>45</b>

**Tables**

Table 1	Chronological development of the study area .....	23
Table 2	Identified historical themes for the study area .....	24
Table 3	Summary of potential historical archaeological resources within the study area .....	33
Table 4	Definitions of designations of subsurface deposit integrity.....	34
Table 5	Assessment of archaeological potential.....	35
Table 6	Significance assessment for historical archaeological features within the study area.....	40

**Figures**

Figure 1	Location of the study area.....	3
Figure 2	Study area detail .....	4
Figure 3	Proposed works .....	5
Figure 4	Assessment of archaeological potential.....	36
Figure 5	Historical archaeological significance assessment .....	43

**Photos**

Photo 1	Photograph of the original Lindfield Cottage (Source: accessed via A special advertising focus on Lindfield 1992).....	11
Photo 2	Photo taken c.1900 looking southeast into Middle Harbour, approximately 3.5 kilometres east of the study area (Source: 'Middle Harbour, Lindfield, ca.1900', 1900).....	12
Photo 3	Gordon parish map dated to 1835 showing the study area (approximate location indicated with orange arrow) (Source: [54] Gordon. Sur. Gen.'s Office Sydney 1835, accessed via Historical Land Records Viewer [HLRV]) .....	12
Photo 4	Photograph of Fiddens Wharf, 1900s (Source: 'Fiddens Wharf, Upper Lane Cove River, Killara, 1900s', c.1900) .....	13
Photo 5	Photograph of Lindfield Railway Station taken c.1910 (Source: 'Lindfield Railway Station ca.1910', c.1910) .....	14
Photo 6	The Lindfield Picture Theater in 1928 (left) and the Lindfield Post Office c.1930 (right) (Source: accessed via <i>Scenes from Lindfield and Roseville</i> , n.d.).....	15
Photo 7	Lindfield Park Subdivision map from 1894 with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Miller, John 1894).....	16
Photo 8	Map of Portion 30 of DP 670 with the study area in orange (Source: Certificate of Title Volume 1765 Folio 221 [1907], accessed via HLRV 14 January 2025).....	17
Photo 9	Newspaper advertisement for W. Douglas Jewellers in Carlow, Ireland from 1899 (Source: accessed via <i>Those Working in Ireland From the Mid 19th and 20th Century</i> , 2013).....	18

Photo 10	Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 1943 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024).....	19
Photo 11	Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 1965 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024).....	20
Photo 12	Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 1986 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024).....	21
Photo 13	Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 2005 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024).....	22
Photo 14	Aerial imagery from 2024 showing the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024).....	23
Photo 15	Facing southwest in 14 Bent Street showing the house [1] .....	26
Photo 16	Facing northeast in 14 Bent Street showing the house [1] .....	26
Photo 17	Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing disturbance from the driveway associated with the house [1].....	26
Photo 18	Facing east in 14 Bent Street showing superficial disturbance from paths associated with the house [1].....	27
Photo 19	Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing the house [2] .....	27
Photo 20	Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing the house's [2] pathway.....	27
Photo 21	Facing north in 16 Bent Street showing the house's [2] driveway .....	28
Photo 22	Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing southern remnants of the Newark garden [3] .....	28
Photo 23	Facing southwest in 16 Bent Street showing the Norfolk Island Pine, potential remnants of the Newark garden [3] .....	28
Photo 24	Facing southwest in 12 Bent Street showing the former location of the first [4] and second house in 12 Bent Street [8] .....	29
Photo 25	Facing north in 12 Bent Street showing plumbing and clearing disturbance from the first [4] and/or second house in 12 Bent Street [8].....	29
Photo 26	Facing south in 12 Bent Street showing the former location of the first [4] and second house in 12 Bent Street [8].....	29
Photo 27	Facing northwest in 14 Bent Street showing the tennis court [5] and tennis shed [7] .....	30
Photo 28	Facing southwest in 14 Bent Street showing the tennis court [5].....	30
Photo 29	Facing northwest in 14 Bent Street showing the tennis shed [7] .....	30
Photo 30	Facing northeast in 14 Bent Street showing details of the tennis court [5] .....	31
Photo 31	Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing the garden [6] .....	31
Photo 32	Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing flattened area west of the house [1] .....	31
Photo 33	Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing the south extension of the garden [6].....	32
Photo 34	Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing the Newark swimming pool [9] .....	32

## Summary

---

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) was commissioned by Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd (Sundale) (the client) to undertake a historical archaeological assessment (HAA) of 12-16 Bent Street, Lindfield New South Wales (NSW) 2070, composed of Lot 1 Deposited Plan (DP) 960014, Lot 1 DP 960015, Lot 1 DP 935936, Lot 3 DP 1226294 and Lot 1 DP 318518 (the study area). The study area is located in the Ku-Ring-Gai Local Government Area (LGA) approximately 10 kilometres northwest of the Sydney central business district (CBD). The proposed works include the demolition of all current structures within the study area and the construction of a 10-storey residential development that includes four storeys beneath the current ground level, associated utilities, and landscaping (the proposed works).

The proposed works are a State Significant Development (SSD) (SSD application number: SSD-78156462 issued 31/01/2025) that fall under the In-fill Affordable Housing Industry Specific Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). The SEARs states that where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on the heritage significance of environmental heritage, a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) and Archaeological Assessment, prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, which assesses any impacts and outlines measures to ensure they are minimised and mitigated are required. This HAA has been prepared to satisfy the requirement for an Archaeological Assessment. A SoHI has been concurrently prepared by Biosis to satisfy the remainder of this requirement.<sup>1</sup>

The proposed development will be assessed in accordance with Part 4 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The *State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Housing) Amendment (Transport Oriented Development) (TOD) 2024* stipulates that under the EP&A Act the study area falls within a TOD zone, as it sits within 400 metres of the Lindfield Railway Station.

This assessment approach has been undertaken to allow for assessment of the potential archaeology within the study area only.

The historical context identified that the study area was first developed in c.1898-1899 with the construction of the house in 14 Bent Street. The house in 16 Bent Street was built c.1901, and the first house in 12 Bent Street between c.1920s-1943. Subsequent development within the study area was limited, and much of the initial development is currently still standing or present in its original form. The first house in 12 Bent Street was demolished and a second constructed between 1965-1986, which was subsequently demolished by 2024. Both of these houses are partially within the study area but mostly fall outside of its extent to the east. A swimming pool was constructed in 16 Bent Street between 1965-1986, disrupting some of the property's gardens.

The historical context presented in this report indicates that the study area's archaeological resource is likely to consist of materials associated with the two former houses in 12 Bent Street. These were found to have low archaeological integrity and potential. They were not found to meet the criteria of local or State significance. The remainder of the study area contains features that are still standing or present, and do not constitute archaeological resources.

### Archaeological heritage values

Areas of historical archaeological potential were not identified within the study area.

---

<sup>1</sup> Biosis 2025

## Impact to archaeology

This assessment has not detected any potential historical archaeological resources of significance within the study area. No mitigation measures to historical archaeology will be required by the proposed development.

## Recommendations

### Recommendation 1: No further works are required.

No further works are required to investigate historical archaeology within the study area.

### Recommendation 2: Unexpected finds protocol.

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act). Should unanticipated relics be discovered during the course of the project, the following steps should be taken:

- If a find is identified, works should stop immediately around the find and the area should be protected.
- The find should be reported to the project manager or supervisor.
- A historical archaeologist should be contacted to identify the find.
- If the find is a relic, a mitigation strategy must be developed and implemented. This could include avoidance of the find, test excavation or other mitigation measures.
- If the find is a relic, notification to Heritage Council under Section 146 of the Heritage Act will be required.

## Definitions

---

<b>Biosis</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd
<b>c.</b>	Circa
<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District
<b>CHL</b>	Commonwealth Heritage List
<b>The client</b>	Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd
<b>DP</b>	Deposited Plan
<b>EP&amp;A Act</b>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
<b>HAA</b>	Historical Archaeological Assessment
<b>Heritage NSW</b>	Heritage NSW, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
<b>Heritage Act</b>	<i>Heritage NSW 1977</i>
<b>HLRV</b>	Historical Land Records Viewer
<b>LEP</b>	Local Environmental Plan
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>NHL</b>	National Heritage List
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>SEARs</b>	Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
<b>SEPP</b>	State Environmental Planning Policy
<b>SHR</b>	State Heritage Register
<b>SoHI</b>	Statement of Heritage Impact
<b>SSD</b>	State Significant Development
<b>Study area</b>	12-16 Bent Street, Lindfield NSW 2070, composed of Lot 1 DP 960014, Lot 1 DP 960015, Lot 1 DP 935936, Lot 3 DP 1226294 and Lot 1 DP 318518
<b>Sundale</b>	Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd
<b>TOD</b>	Transport Oriented Development

# 1 Introduction

---

## 1.1 Project background

Biosis was commissioned by Sundale to undertake a HAA of 12-16 Bent Street, Lindfield NSW 2070, composed of Lot 1 DP 960014, Lot 1 DP 960015, Lot 1 DP 935936, Lot 3 DP 1226294 and Lot 1 DP. The study area is located in Lindfield approximately 10 kilometres northwest of the Sydney CBD. The proposed works include bulk soil excavation for the construction of four storeys beneath the current ground level (three basement level carparks and one ground level carpark and service space), as well as the establishment of associated utilities and garden landscaping.

The proposed works are an SSD (SSD application number: SSD-78156462) that fall under the In-fill Affordable SEARs. The SEARs states that where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on the heritage significance of environmental heritage, provide a SoHI and Archaeological Assessment, prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, which assesses any impacts and outlines measures to ensure they are minimised and mitigated. This HAA has been prepared to satisfy the requirement for an Archaeological Assessment. A SoHI has been concurrently prepared by Biosis to satisfy the remainder of this requirement.<sup>2</sup>

Biosis was commissioned by Sundale to undertake an HAA of the study area (Figure 1 and Figure 2) for the proposed works. The proposed development will be assessed in accordance with Part 4 of the EP&A Act. The *SEPP (Housing) Amendment (TOD) 2024* stipulates that under the EP&A Act the study area falls within a TOD zone, as it sits within 400 metres of the Lindfield Railway Station.

## 1.2 Location of the study area

The study area is located within the suburb of Lindfield in the Ku-Ring-Gai LGA (Figure 1). It encompasses approximately 0.43 hectares of private land and the adjacent road reserves. It is currently zoned R4 High Density Residential.

## 1.3 Scope of assessment

This report was prepared in accordance with heritage guidelines including, *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*,<sup>3</sup> *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*<sup>4</sup> and the Burra Charter<sup>5</sup>. This report provides a heritage assessment to identify if any heritage items or relics exist within the study area. The significance of these items has been investigated and assessed in order to determine the most appropriate management strategy.

The following is a summary of the major objectives of the assessment:

- Identify and assess the heritage values associated with the study area. The assessment aims to achieve this objective through providing a brief summary of the principle historical influences that have contributed to creating the phases of the site using resources already available and some limited new research.

---

<sup>2</sup> Biosis 2025

<sup>3</sup> Heritage Office & Department of Planning 2006

<sup>4</sup> Heritage Office 2001

<sup>5</sup> Australia ICOMOS 2013

- Identify archaeological sites within the study area which are already recognised for their heritage value through statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Assess the impact of the proposed works on the archaeology of the study area.
- Recommend measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts on the archaeology within study area.

## 1.4 Proposed works

The proposed development involves the construction of a 10-storey residential apartment building with infill affordable housing and basement car parking near Lindfield Station (Figure 3).

This will include the following:

- Site preparation works, including demolition of existing structures, bulk excavation and tree removal.
- Bulk excavation for construction of four levels of basement car parks.
- Construction and operation of an in-fill housing development building that includes:
  - Four basement levels (beneath the current ground surface).
  - 10 levels of residential apartments (above the current ground surface).
- Subsurface developments for installation of associated utilities and services.
- Associated development (pedestrian and vehicle access, vegetation planting, brick retaining walls)

## 1.5 Limitations

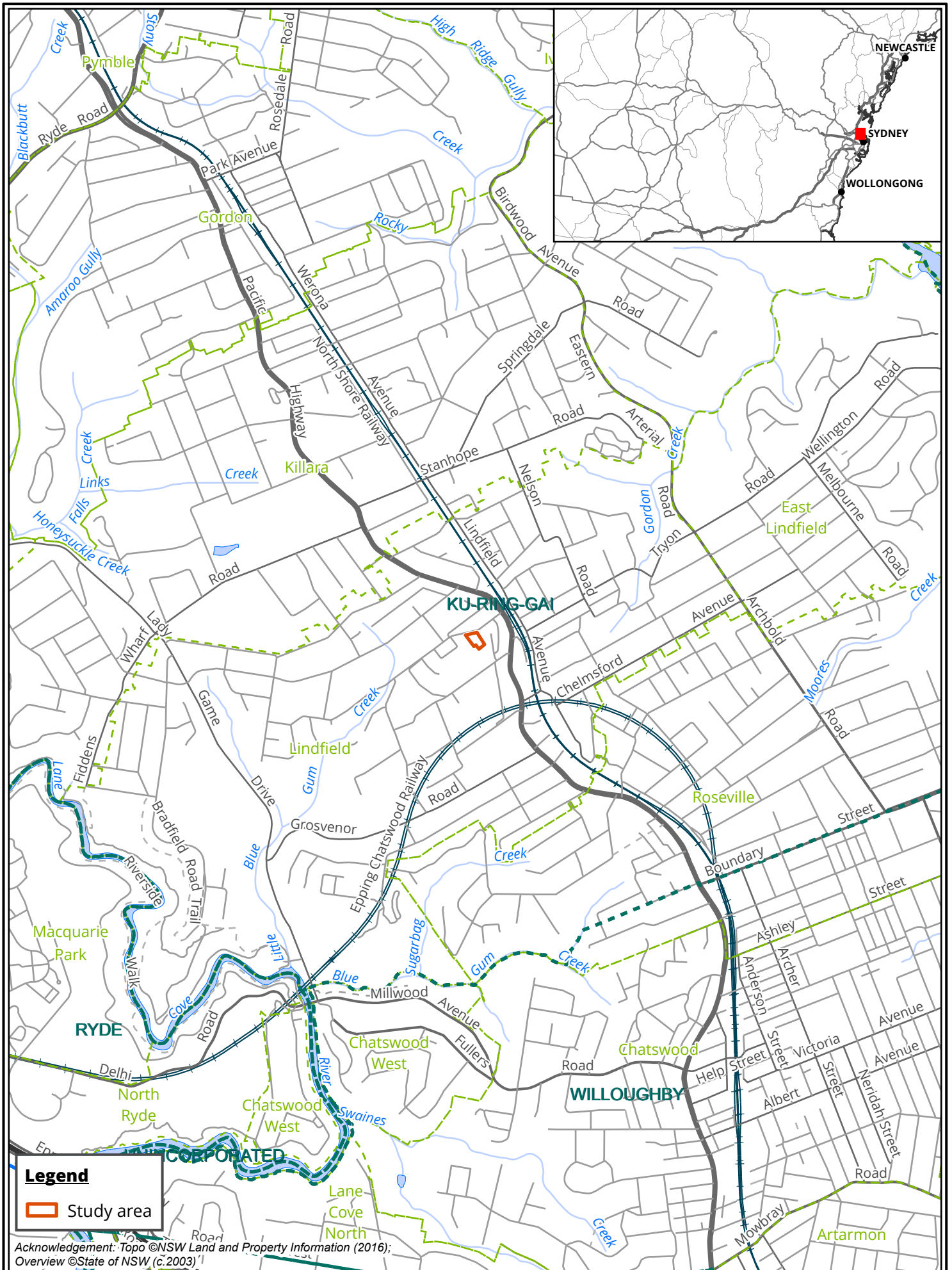
This report is based on historical research and field inspections. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

Beyond the lack of an available local thematic history, there were no notable limitations to the desktop historical research.

The survey was limited by generally low visibility in 12 Bent Street due to dense vegetation. Visibility was poor across 14 and 16 Bent Street due to thick grass cover, dense vegetation and gardens, structures such as verandas, and pathways. This decreased the likelihood of detecting unknown historical archaeological features.

Although this report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be located in subsequent works on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.

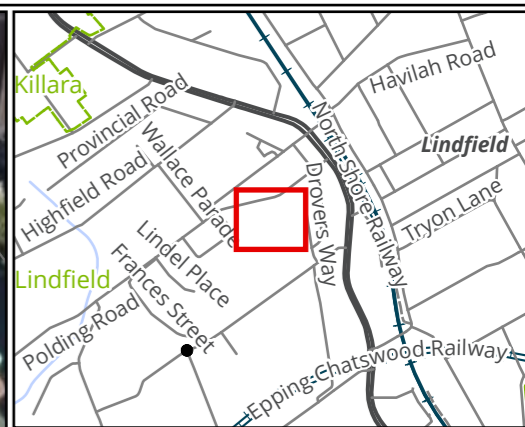


**Figure 1 Location of the study area**

Matter: 41799, Date: 13 January 2025,  
 Prepared for: SDJ, Prepared by: AA., Last edited by: aabid  
 Location: P:\41700s\41799\Mapping\41799\_12-16BentSt\_HAA  
 Layout: 41799\_SoHI\_F1\_Locality

0 200 400 600 800 1,000  
 Metres  
 Scale 1:25,000@A4, GDA2020 MGA Zone 56





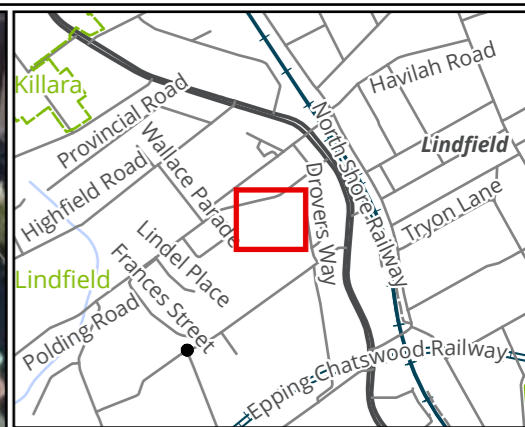
- Legend**
- Study area
  - Lot

**Figure 2 Study area detail**

0 4 8 12 16 20  
 Metres  
 Scale: 1:500 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 41799, Date: 14 January 2025,  
 Prepared for: SDJ, Prepared by: AA., Last edited by: aabid  
 Location: P:\41700s\41799\Mapping\  
 41799\_12-16BentSt\_HAA  
 Layout: 41799\_SoHL\_F2\_StudyArea



- Legend**
- Study area
  - Lot

**Figure 3 Proposed works**

0 5 10 15 20  
 Metres  
 Scale: 1:500 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 41799, Date: 16 January 2025,  
 Prepared for: SDJ, Prepared by: AA., Last edited by: owilliams  
 Location: P:\41700s\41799\Mapping\  
 41799\_12-16BentSt\_HAA,  
 Layout: 41799\_SoHL\_F3\_ProposedWorks

## 2 Statutory framework

---

In NSW cultural heritage is managed in a three-tiered system: national, state and local. Certain sites and items may require management under all three systems or only under one or two. The following discussion aims to outline the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage in the state.

### 2.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the national Act protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. The EPBC Act establishes two heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- The National Heritage List (NHL) contains items which have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define ‘critical moments in our development as a nation’.
- The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) contains items which are natural and cultural heritage places that are on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing ‘significant’ heritage value.

A search of the NHL and CHL did not yield any results associated with the study area.

### 2.2 *NSW Heritage Act 1977*

Heritage in NSW is principally protected by the Heritage Act (as amended) which was passed for the purpose of conserving items of environmental heritage of NSW. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under Section 4 of the Heritage Act as consisting of:

*those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance.*

The Act is administered by the Heritage Council, under delegation by the Heritage Division, Heritage NSW, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Heritage NSW). The Heritage Act is designed to protect both known heritage items (such as standing structures) and items that may not be immediately obvious (such as potential archaeological remains or ‘relics’). Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with different situations and types of heritage and the Act provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected.

#### 2.2.1 *State Heritage Register*

Protection of items of State significance is by nomination and listing on the State Heritage Register (SHR) created under Part 3A of the Heritage Act. A permit under Section 60 of the Heritage Act is required for works on a site listed on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order, except for that work which complies with the conditions for exemptions to the requirement for obtaining a permit.

Details of which minor works are exempted from the requirements to submit a Section 60 Application can be found in the ‘NSW Government Gazette No 262 of 17 June 2022.’ These exemptions replace all previous

exemptions. However, the exemptions do not allow for the disturbance or removal of relics, and activities/works must not affect archaeological evidence. A Section 60 Application must always be sought to disturb or uncover relics of State significance.

There are no items or conservation areas listed on the SHR within the study area.

### 2.2.2 Archaeological relics

Section 139 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. This section applies to all land in NSW that is not included on the SHR.

Under the Heritage Act, a 'relic' is defined as:

*Any deposit, object or material evidence:*

*(a) Which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*

*(b) Which is of State or Local significance.*

It should be noted that not all remains that would be considered archaeological are relics under the Heritage Act. Advice given in the document Archaeological Significance for Sites and Relics<sup>6</sup> is that a 'relic' would be viewed as a chattel and it is stated that:

*In practice, an important historical archaeological site will be likely to contain a range of different elements as vestiges and remnants of the past. Such sites will include 'relics' of significance in the form of deposits, artefacts, objects and usually also other material evidence from demolished buildings, works or former structures which provide evidence of prior occupations but may not be "relics".*

If a relic, including shipwrecks in NSW waters (i.e. rivers, harbours, lakes and enclosed bays) is located, the discoverer is required to notify the NSW Heritage Council.

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed works will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW (pursuant to Section 140 of the Act) unless there is an applicable exception (pursuant to Section 139(4)).

Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW in accordance with Sections 60 or 140 of the Heritage Act. Excavation permits are usually issued subject to a range of conditions. These conditions will relate to matters such as reporting requirements and artefact cataloguing, storage and curation.

Exceptions under Section 139(4) to the standard Section 140 process exist for applications that meet the appropriate criterion. The Section 139(4) self-assessment provides an argument for an exception from the requirement to obtain a Section 140 permit and reflects the nature of the impact and the significance of the relics or potential relics being impacted upon.

If it has been determined an exception is appropriate and, during the course of the development, substantial intact archaeological relics of state or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment or statement required by this exception, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Office must be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the

<sup>6</sup> NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009

Heritage Act. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and, possibly, an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

### **2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers**

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Register. Information on these registers has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines.

Statutory obligations for archaeological sites that are listed on a Section 170 Register include notification to the Heritage Council in addition to relic's provision obligations. There are no items within the study area that are entered on a publicly available State government instrumentality Section 170 Register.

## **2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979**

### **2.3.1 Local Environmental Plan**

The *Ku-Ring-Gai Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2015* contains schedules of heritage items that are managed by the controls in the instrument. There are no heritage items within or adjacent to the study area.

## 3 Historical context

---

Historical research has been undertaken to identify the land use history of the study area, to isolate key phases in its history and to identify the location of any built heritage or archaeological resources which may be associated with the study area. The historical research places the history of the study area into the broader context of Lindfield.

### 3.1 Topography and resources

It is important to consider the local environment of the study area any heritage assessment. The local environmental characteristics can influence human occupation and associated land use and consequently the distribution and character of cultural material. Environmental characteristics and geomorphological processes can affect the preservation of cultural heritage materials to varying degrees or even destroy them completely. Lastly, landscape features can contribute to the cultural significance that places can have for people.

The study area is located within the Wianamatta Group formation on the Ashfield Shale geological formation. The Ashfield Shale contains dark grey to black claystone-siltstone and fine sandstone-siltstone laminate. Aboriginal artefact sites are common across the Ashfield Shale formation. The closest stream is Gordon Creek, located 650 metres to the southeast of the study area, with the closest permanent water source being Lane Cove River over 2 kilometres southwest. The study area is located within the erosional Glenorie soil landscape, with soils ranging from shallow (<100 centimetres) to deep (>200 centimetres) depending on landforms.<sup>7</sup>

Erosional landscapes comprise of soils that are generally subject to movement of shallow soils, which can result in poor preservation of the archaeological record. Additionally, when the land is cleared of vegetation, the soils can be subjected to more extensive levels of erosion. As this soil type is characterised as highly erosional, the soils can be shallow, highly permeable, and have low levels of soil fertility.<sup>8</sup> Conversely, the deposition of soils due to mass movement events may preserve archaeological deposits beneath it. Deep soil deposits such as these also provide potential for archaeological deposits to remain intact within areas of superficial disturbances.

While the study area has been partially cleared of vegetation, plant species supported by the Glenorie soil landscape include tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll forest), with dominant tree species including Sydney Blue Gum *Eucalyptus saligna* and Blackbutt *E. pilularis*.<sup>9</sup> Other species include Turpentine *Syncarpia glomulifera*, Grey Ironbark *E. paniculata*, White Stringybark *E. globoidea* and Rough-Barked Apple *Angophora floribunda*. *Pittosporum undulatum* and Coffee Bush *Breynia oblongifolia* are common understorey species.<sup>10</sup>

Animal species that may have been present within vicinity of the study area include mammal species such as Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*, Swamp Wallaby *Wallabia bicolor*, Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*, Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*, Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*, Bush Rat *Rattus fuscipes*, and Long-nosed Bandicoot *Perameles nasuta*. The bird species Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*, Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo (Dacelo) novaeguineae*,

<sup>7</sup> Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2020, pp.71–72

<sup>8</sup> Chapman et al. 1989, pp.64–67, McInnes 1997, p.45, cited by Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited 2016, p.13

<sup>9</sup> Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2020, pp. 71

<sup>10</sup> Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2020

Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*, Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*, Pied Currawong *Strepera (Strepera) graculina*, and Australian Brush-turkey *Alectura lathami* have also been recorded.<sup>11</sup>

Due to the distance from permanent water sources, there would not have been convenient access to marine resources such as fish. This would have made the study area a less favourable compared to areas further west, closer to Lane Cove River.

### 3.2 Aboriginal past

Our knowledge of Aboriginal people and their land-use patterns and lifestyles prior to European contact is mainly reliant on documents written by non-Aboriginal people. These documents are affected by the inherent bias of the class and cultures of their authors, who were also often describing a culture that they did not fully understand - a culture that was in a heightened state of disruption given the arrival of settlers and disease. Early written records can however be used in conjunction with archaeological information and surviving oral histories from members of the Aboriginal community to gain a picture of Aboriginal life in the region.

Attenbrow notes that whilst many early colonial writers delineated local Aboriginal peoples into named 'tribes,' actual social organisation did not follow with the current anthropological definition of a 'tribe.' These misidentified 'tribes' likely also included groups of individuals from different clans cooperatively hunting, fishing, and gathering resources. These groups would have been related through other social structures, such as marriage.<sup>12</sup>

The Ku-ring-gai area is home to the Durramurragal/Darramuragal language group, who for thousands of years fished and hunted the waters and hinterlands of the area and relied upon the resource-rich bushlands to harvest a wide range of food sources.<sup>13</sup>

### 3.3 Lindfield—historical development

The name Lindfield means 'a clearing in the lime forest,' however the suburb was likely named after the cottage "Lindfield," built in 1884 by early colonial resident Francis John List. It is assumed that he coined the name from the town Lindfield in Sussex, England, which may have been his town of origin.<sup>14</sup> Francis John List's original Lindfield Cottage was located between Bent and Balfour Streets approximately 60 metres northeast of the study area (Photo 1).

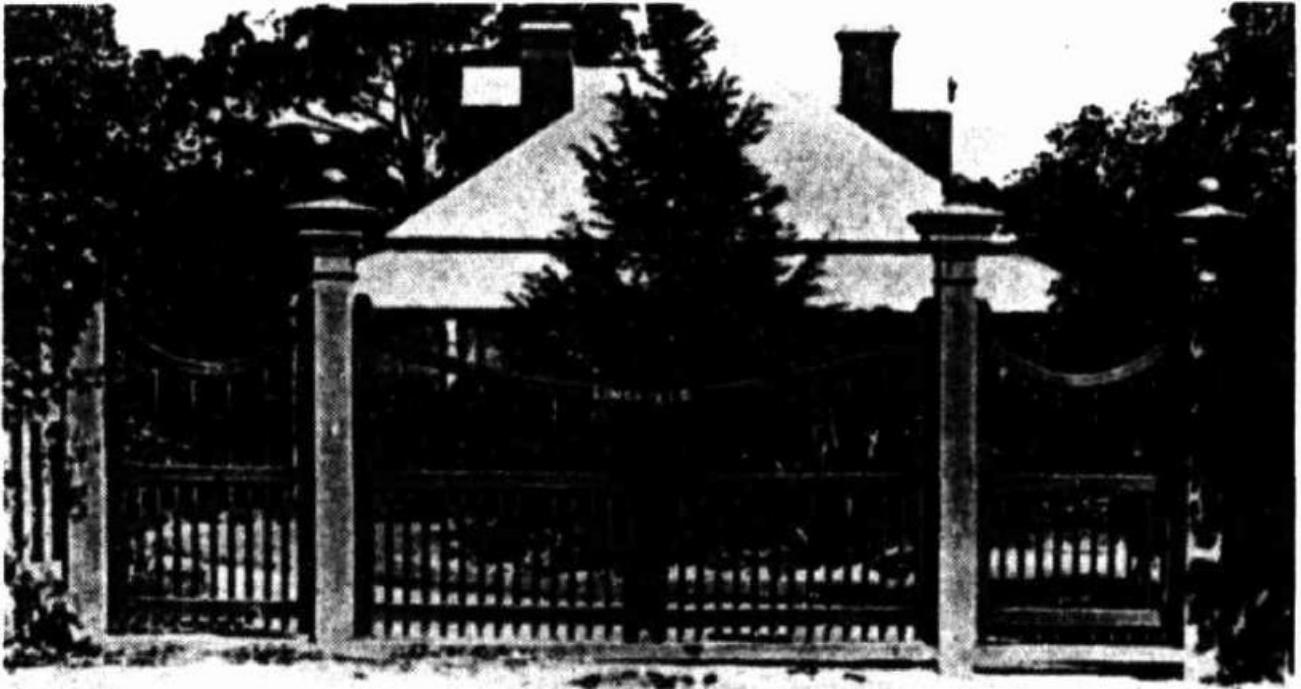
---

<sup>11</sup> Atlas of Living Australia 2024

<sup>12</sup> Attenbrow 2002, pp. 22.

<sup>13</sup> Aboriginal Heritage Office & Ku-ring-gai Council 2015, p. 4

<sup>14</sup> Rowland 2012, City Plan 2023



**Photo 1** Photograph of the original Lindfield Cottage (Source: accessed via A special advertising focus on Lindfield 1992)

The economy in 19th century Lindfield was initially centred around the timber industry, exploiting the abundant forests and suitable tree species in the region (Photo 2). The first colonial land-use in the region was an extension of the government Lane Cove Sawing Establishment which encroached into the Ku-Ring-Gai area between 1805 and 1809. It is possible that the study area was included in the Lane Cove Sawing Establishment operations,<sup>15</sup> however a Gordon Parish map from 1835 places the establishment's 'estate' more west along the east bank of Lane Cove River (Photo 3).

---

<sup>15</sup> City Plan 2023



**Photo 2** Photo taken c.1900 looking southeast into Middle Harbour, approximately 3.5 kilometres east of the study area (Source: 'Middle Harbour, Lindfield, ca.1900', 1900)



**Photo 3** Gordon parish map dated to 1835 showing the study area (approximate location indicated with orange arrow) (Source: [54] Gordon. Sur. Gen.'s Office Sydney 1835, accessed via Historical Land Records Viewer [HLRV])

The operation also included a permanent convict timber-getting camp on Lane Cove River near Fiddens Wharf, (also known as Killara Wharf) a convict-built wharf constructed to service the government sawmill operation (Photo 4). After the closure of the Lane Cove Sawing Establishment in 1819, the wharf was retained to allow local orchardists and farmers to send their produce to market.<sup>16</sup> It was located approximately 2 kilometres west of the study area in present Lindfield West. The track leading to the Lane Cove Sawing Establishment became Fiddens Wharf Road, the first road in Ku-ring-gai, which today runs approximately 800 metres north of the study area. Fiddens Wharf Road is visible on the 1835 parish map, along with a lot of reserved land for a 'public wharf,' presumably Fiddens Wharf (Photo 3).



**Photo 4** Photograph of Fiddens Wharf, 1900s (Source: 'Fiddens Wharf, Upper Lane Cove River, Killara, 1900s', c.1900)

By 1810 the effects of the enthusiastic timber getting operations led to fewer and fewer suitable trees in the locality, and the government moved the sawing establishment further into the catchment. The timber industry became a diminishing contributor to the economy of Lindfield across the remainder of the 19th century, and as the demand for cleared land for residential and agricultural use increased, it primarily became a means of opening space and supplying firewood for growing settlements.<sup>17</sup> By the early 20th

<sup>16</sup> Rowland 2012, Edwards & Rowland 2012

<sup>17</sup> Lynne McLoughlin 1985, pp. 22

century, newspaper articles were describing the remnants of the industry in large old sawpits and gigantic tree stumps left along the riverbanks.

Other important tenets of early colonial industries in Lindfield included largescale grass harvests to feed stock and horses, and the production of lime. Rich deposits of shell in Aboriginal middens along the Lane Cove River became targets for collection and burning by the lime industry, destroying much of that Aboriginal archaeological record.<sup>18</sup> After the timber industry diminished it was supplanted by agricultural pursuits, exploiting the newly cleared lands. Orchardng and farming becoming the primary local industries from the 1840s onwards and local infrastructure improved to service these growing industries and communities.<sup>19</sup> Gordon Road (renamed Lane Cove Road in 1926 and later to Pacific Highway) emerged as Lindfield's main arterial road in the second half of the 19th century, and the Lindfield train station opened 1 January 1890 (Photo 5).<sup>20</sup>



**Photo 5** Photograph of Lindfield Railway Station taken c.1910 (Source: 'Lindfield Railway Station ca.1910', c.1910)

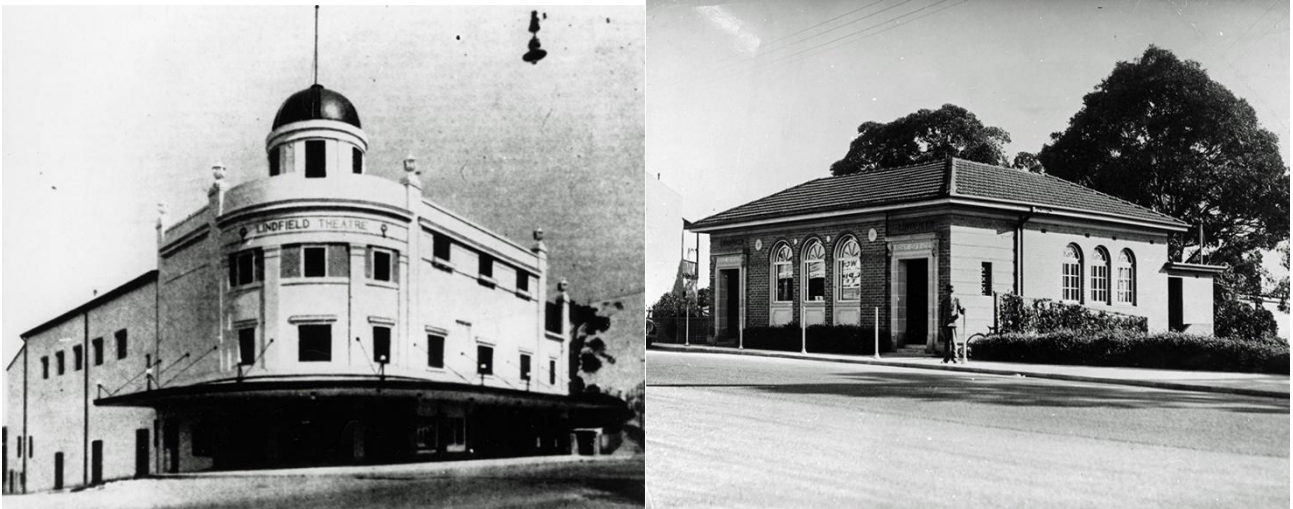
After the opening of the Lindfield train station and the North Shore Railway, the suburb's population began to grow leading to demand for more housing. The Gordon Park subdivision was the earliest large-scale subdivision in 1884, with Lindfield Park following in 1894. The study area lies partially across both. By the early 20th century, the suburb was much more established with its own post office opening in 1895, its first school

<sup>18</sup> Lynne McLoughlin 1985

<sup>19</sup> Edwards & Rowland 2012

<sup>20</sup> Ku-ring-gai Historical Society n.d., City Plan 2023

opening in 1903, and the Lindfield Picture Theatre opening in 1926, along with various shops and clubs being established.<sup>21</sup>



**Photo 6** The Lindfield Picture Theater in 1928 (left) and the Lindfield Post Office c.1930 (right)  
(Source: accessed via *Scenes from Lindfield and Roseville*, n.d.)

The property containing List's original Lindfield Cottage was purchased by William Cowan, a landowner who became the first president of the Ku-ring-gai Shire Council.<sup>22</sup> Possibly wanting to capitalise on the growing demand for local housing, Cowan had Lindfield Cottage moved off the property so that it could be subdivided and sold off.<sup>23</sup> The original Lindfield Cottage was moved in two sections to 2 Wetherill Street, Narrabeen, and has since been demolished.<sup>24</sup>

### 3.3.1 Early development (1831 to 1943)

The study area was contained within a 100-acre grant awarded to George Cadby in 1831 who sold it to Henry Robson Robley and Timothy Surr in 1838 (Photo 3).<sup>25</sup> The study area was later part of the Lindfield Park subdivision advertised in 1894 (Photo 7). Of the 40 lots put to auction that April, two fell within the study area: Portions 5 and 6. The subdivision advertisement also shows List's original Lindfield Cottage to the northeast of the study area (Photo 7).

<sup>21</sup> Edwards & Rowland 2012, City Plan 2023

<sup>22</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 3019 Folio 94 (1920) accessed via HLRV, 13 January 2025

<sup>23</sup> Ku-ring-gai Historical Society n.d.

<sup>24</sup> Ku-ring-gai Historical Society n.d.

<sup>25</sup> COURT OF CLAIMS. Case No. 219 1838

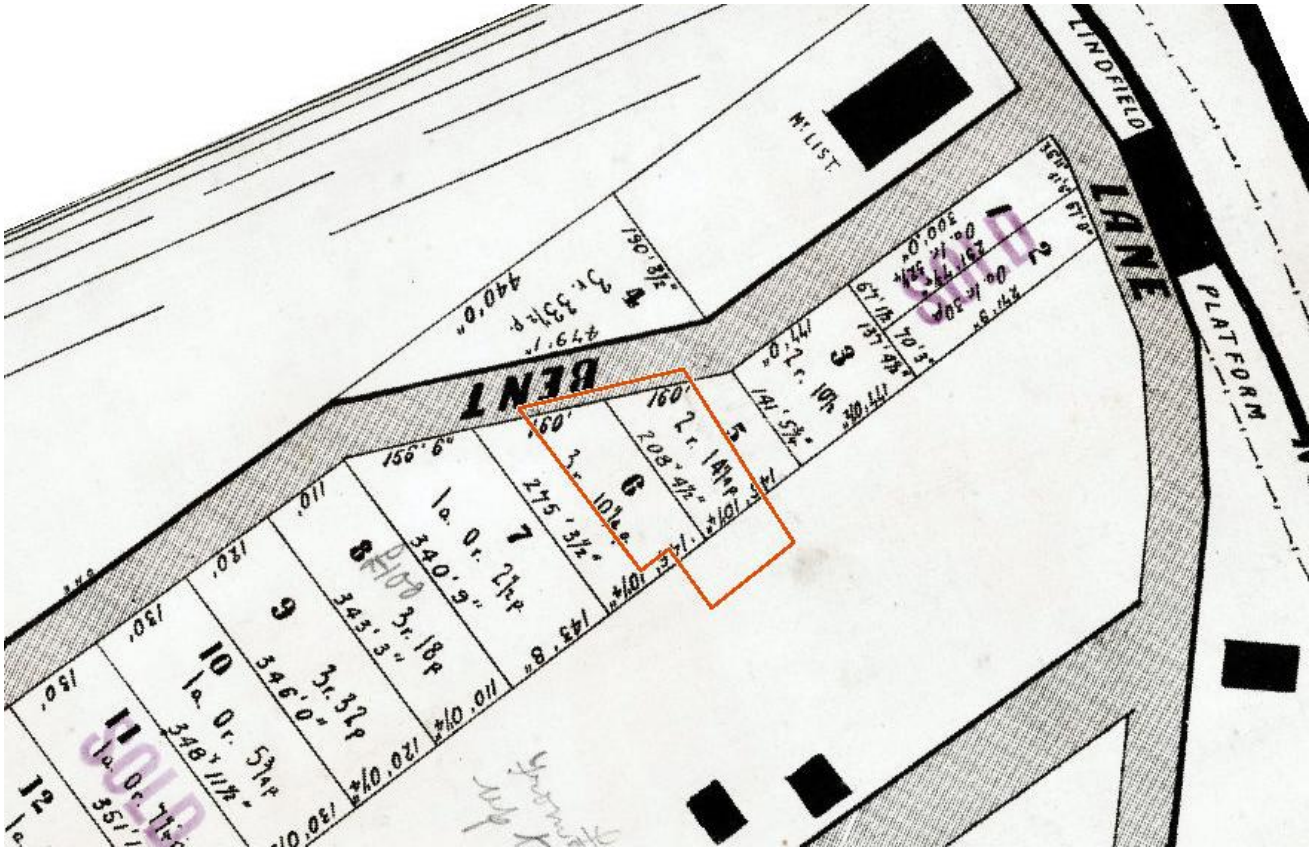
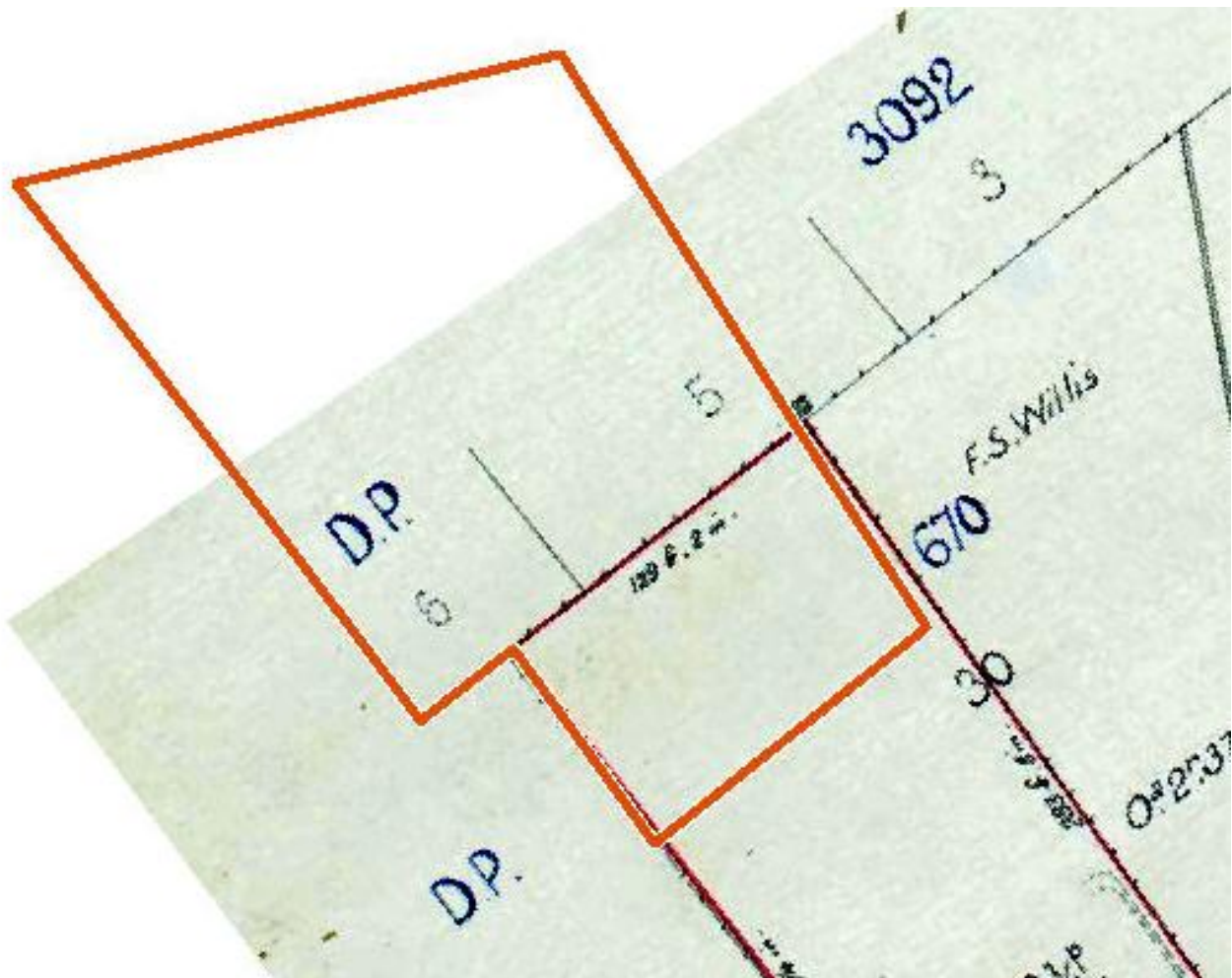


Photo 7 Lindfield Park Subdivision map from 1894 with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Miller, John 1894)

### 14 Bent Street

14 Bent Street was formerly part of Portion 5 of DP 3096, which was purchased in 1898 by English-born police constable, David Farr. Farr is noted as having been stationed as a constable in North Sydney from 1899.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup> MISSING POLICEMAN. 1913



**Photo 8** Map of Portion 30 of DP 670 with the study area in orange (Source: Certificate of Title Volume 1765 Folio 221 [1907], accessed via HLRV 14 January 2025)

Farr sold his lot to Alfred Charles Dawson in 1910, a mercantile clerk and insurance officer<sup>27</sup> who also purchased the adjacent lot to the east in 1918<sup>28</sup> and the adjacent lot to the south in 1920.<sup>29</sup> Historical records do not suggest that structures or developments took place within these lots before Dawson purchased them.

### 16 Bent Street

The house at 16 Bent Street [2] (located in Lot 1 DP 960014) was likely constructed for Augustus Joseph Syme, a doctor of dentistry who purchased Portion 6 of DP 3092 in 1901.<sup>30</sup> Syme immigrated to Australia from the United States of America in 1881 with his American wife Julia Anne Syme and resided within the study area with their five children between c.1901 to 1914 upon his death. Their house was also known as “Newark” after the town Newark, New Jersey, from which Dr Syme originated.<sup>31</sup> This was likely the namesake for Newark Crescent off Bent Street 70 metres west of the study area.

A newspaper notice published in 1906 lists a Murtha Dempsey living at “Newark, Bent Street Lindfield,” suggesting that they had at least one live-in servant. Dempsey reported that she had lost a silver watch

<sup>27</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 2056 Folio 100 (1910), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

<sup>28</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 2867 Folio 17 (1918), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

<sup>29</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 3138 Folio 73 (1920), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

<sup>30</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 1372 Folio 18 (1901), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

<sup>31</sup> DEATH OF DR. A. J. SYME. 1914, AUGUSTUS J. SMYE. 1915

engraved with “W. Douglas Carlow,” potentially marking its manufacture by the Irish Carlow-based ‘Douglas Jewellers,’ established in 1880 (Photo 9).<sup>32</sup> Dempsey’s name is also Irish, which indicates she may have been an early Irish immigrant and had possibly brought the watch with her. Dempsey appears to have left Newark before the Syme family as she is listed living at an address in Darling Point in 1910 in a newspaper notice reporting another lost watch.<sup>33</sup>



**Photo 9** Newspaper advertisement for W. Douglas Jewellers in Carlow, Ireland from 1899 (Source: accessed via *Those Working in Ireland From the Mid 19th and 20th Century*, 2013)

Dr Syme passed away in 1914 and his estate was inherited by Julia Syme, inclusive of the land within Lot 3 DP 1226294.<sup>34</sup> She sold Newark (amounting to the current Lot 1 DP 960014) to Llewellyn Matcham Pitt in 1918, a merchant and accountant who sold the property soon afterwards in 1920.<sup>35</sup> Pitt’s wife (name not printed) appears to have been a skilled gardener, possibly working upon the gardens within Newark in the study area [3] during their brief residence there.<sup>36</sup> Newark was subsequently purchased by Alfred Roy Bowell in 1920 who owned the property until 1971.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>32</sup> WATCHES AND JEWELLERY REPORTED STOLEN. 1906

<sup>33</sup> Watches and Jewellery Reported Stolen, Missing, Etc. 1910

<sup>34</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 1372 Folio 18 (1901), Certificate of Title Volume 3056 Folio 279 (1920), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025, AUGUSTUS J. SMYE. 1915

<sup>35</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 2867 Folio 27 (1918), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

<sup>36</sup> THE AMATEUR GARDENER 1920

<sup>37</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 2867 Folio 27 (1918), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

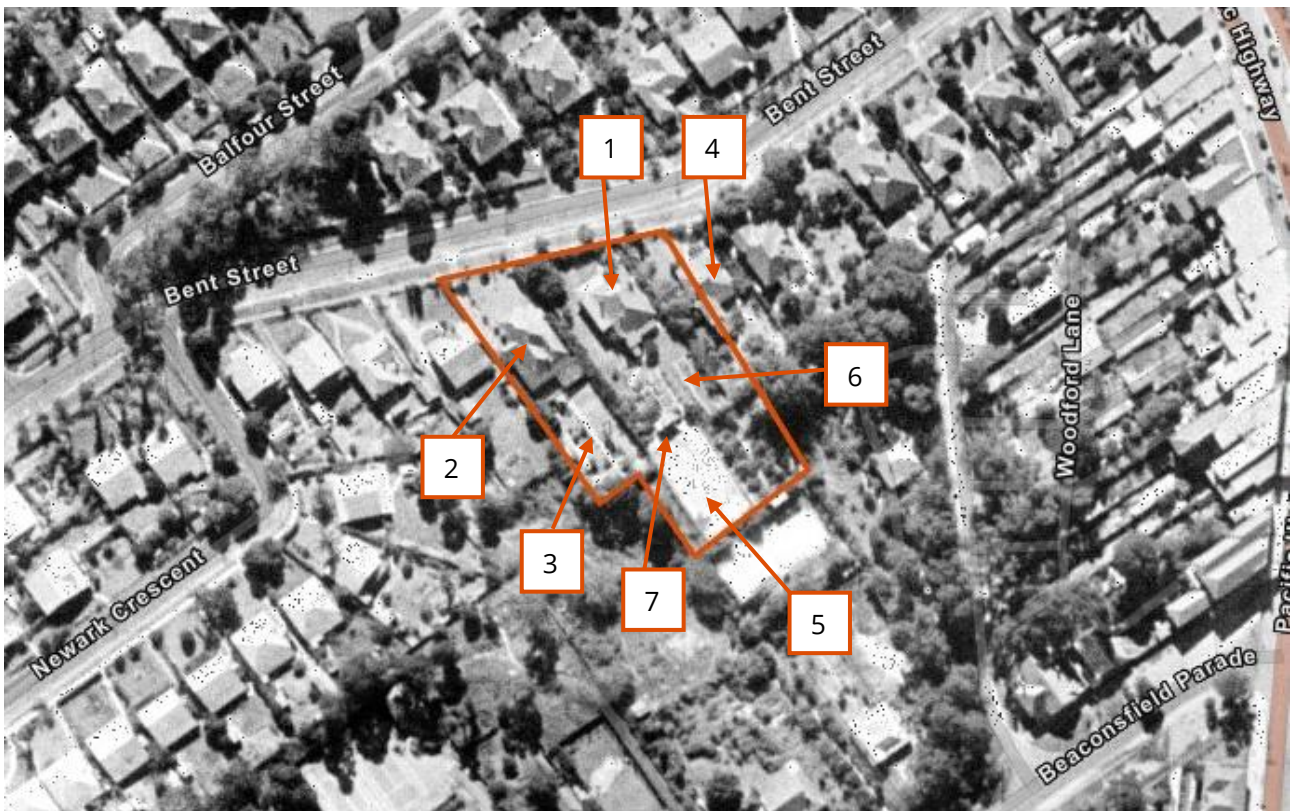
## 12 Bent Street

Lot 3 DP 1226294 was initially part of Portion 5 of DP 3092 owned by David Farr and was later part of the property inherited by Julia Syme in 1920. She transferred the lot to Frederick Lyman Syme, one of her sons, in 1926. Frederick Syme sold the property to Alice Maude Tayler in 1939 and it remained in her ownership until 1952.<sup>38</sup> A house is visible within the property [4] by the earliest available aerial imagery dated to 1943 (Photo 10), however the available historical record does not indicate if it was constructed for Julia and/or Frederick Syme in the 1920s, or Alice Tayler in 1939-1943.

### 3.3.2 Modern development (1943-present)

The earliest aerial imagery of the study area in 1943 (Photo 10) shows structures within the study area identified during the above desktop research.

In aerial imagery from 1943 (Photo 10) David Farr's house at 14 Bent Street [1] is visible, along with Newark, the house at 16 Bent Street [2], and the first house in 12 Bent Street [4] constructed for Julia and/or Frederick Syme or Alice Tayler. A tennis court [5] is present within 14 Bent Street, and the property also includes a large, curated garden [6]. Between the tennis court [5] and the garden [6] is a shed for the tennis court [7].



**Photo 10** Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 1943 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024)

<sup>38</sup> Certificate of Title Volume 3056 Folio 219 (1920), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025, DEATH OF DR. A. J. SYME. 1914

Imagery from 1965 (Photo 11) shows minimal change within the study area, though the vegetation has become denser.



**Photo 11** Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 1965 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024)

By 1986 the first house in 12 Bent Street [4] has been demolished and replaced by a second house [8] which is partially included within the study area (Photo 12). The Newark garden [3] in 16 Bent Street has been replaced by a swimming pool [9].



**Photo 12** Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 1986 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024)

The 2005 aerial imagery suggests that no developments have occurred in the study area (Photo 13).



**Photo 13** Aerial imagery of the study area (outlined in orange) from 2005 (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024)

Aerial imagery from 2024 shows that the second house in 12 Bent Street [8] has been demolished but has not been replaced (Photo 14).



**Photo 14** Aerial imagery from 2024 showing the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2024)

### 3.4 Archaeological inventory of the study area

Based upon the historical research presented, it is possible to summarise the chronology of the study area, this is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** Chronological development of the study area

No.	Description	Construction date	Demolition date
1	House in 14 Bent Street	c.1898-1899	N/A
2	Newark, 16 Bent Street	c.1901	N/A
3	Newark garden	Pre-1943	Replaced by [9] 1965-1986
4	First house in 12 Bent Street	1920s-1943	Replaced by [8] 1965-1986
5	Tennis court in 14 Bent Street	Pre-1943	N/A
6	Garden in 14 Bent Street	Pre-1943	N/A
7	Tennis shed in 14 Bent Street	Pre-1943	N/A
8	Second house at 12 Bent Street	1965-1986	2005-2024
9	Newark swimming pool	1965-1986	N/A

### 3.5 Research themes

Contextual analysis is undertaken to place the history of a particular site within relevant historical contexts in order to gauge how typical or unique the history of a particular site actually is. This is usually ascertained by gaining an understanding of the history of a site in relation to the broad historical themes characterising Australia at the time. Such themes have been established by the Australian Heritage Council and the Heritage Office and are outlined in synoptic form in Historical Themes.

The National Thematic Framework was updated in 2022 by the Australian Heritage Council and details six national themes with 30 sub-themes.<sup>39</sup> The *New South Wales Historical Themes* was published in 2001 by the Heritage Council of NSW and details 38 State historical themes.<sup>40</sup> The State historical thematic framework has not been updated since 2022 and was designed to correlate with the former designation of Australian Themes.<sup>41</sup> As such, Biosis has attributed each identified State theme to the current National theme it best expands.

The historical themes identified as relevant to the study area are summarised in Table 2. As no local thematic history was available, local themes were represented by their relevant State theme. Descriptions were provided by the State historical thematic framework and the National thematic framework.<sup>42</sup>

**Table 2 Identified historical themes for the study area**

National theme	National sub-theme	NSW theme	Local theme	Description
<b>Building a Nation</b>	Dispossession	Land tenure	Land tenure	Includes places associated with the forced dispossession of First Nations people as a result of colonial and post-colonial conflict/contact.
<b>Living as Australians</b>	Multiculturalism	Domestic life	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.

<sup>39</sup> Australian Heritage Council 2022

<sup>40</sup> NSW Heritage Council 2001

<sup>41</sup> NSW Heritage Council 2001

<sup>42</sup> NSW Heritage Council 2001

## 4 Physical inspection

---

A physical inspection of the study area was undertaken on 11 February 2025, attended by Sunday de Joux (Biosis – Heritage Consultant). The principal aims of the survey were to identify areas of potential historical archaeology within the study area and areas of disturbance which would have impacted the potential archaeological resources identified in the background research.

The house at 14 Bent Street [1] is still standing (Photo 15 and Photo 16). No historical archaeological deposits or features associated with the 14 Bent Street house were detected during the survey. Disturbances associated with the house [1] included the brick driveway (Photo 17) and sealed or paved garden paths (Photo 18).

The house 'Newark' at 16 Bent Street [2] is still standing (Photo 19) and also lacked associated historical archaeological deposits or features. Disturbances from garden pathways (Photo 20) and the driveway (Photo 21) associated with the house [2] were noted. At the southwest corner of 16 Bent Street, possible remnants of the Newark garden [3] were noted, included a standing shed (Photo 22) and a Norfolk Island Pine tree *Araucaria heterophylla* (Photo 23). The Norfolk Island Pine was a popular tree in early colonial Sydney and given its maturity, it was likely planted in the early 20th century when the Newark house was built.<sup>43</sup> The Norfolk Island Pine tree in 16 Bent Street identified by the survey is catalogued as Tree No. 51 in the arborist's report conducted for the proposed development.<sup>44</sup> The remaining extent of the Newark gardens [3] in the southwest corner of the study area was very overgrown and otherwise inaccessible.

In 12 Bent Street, disturbances likely associated with the construction and demolition of the first [4] and second house on the property [8] were present. These included small patches of cleared vegetation (Photo 24 and Photo 25), the remains of utility pipes (Photo 25), and bulk soil disturbance from ground levelling for foundations (Photo 26). No other evidence of the first [4] and second house on 12 Bent Street [8] were detected during the survey, however the portion of the study area in 12 Bent Street was very densely vegetated and visibility was low. This reduced the likelihood of detecting potential archaeological features if any were present.

The grassed tennis court in 14 Bent Street [5] appears to have been bulk excavated to level the area and has likely been undisturbed since its construction (Photo 27). Poles for the tennis net were still standing (Photo 28). Water pipes and the remnants of a concrete pylon were noted on the eastern side of the court (Photo 30). The tennis shed noted in historical aerials [7] is still standing (Photo 27 and Photo 29). It included a sloping brick pathway that showed the approximate depth of the soil bulk excavated to construct the flat court. This was also visible with the brick retaining wall along the east side of the court (Photo 30).

The main garden in 14 Bent Street [6] has now been grassed over (Photo 31). No evidence of archaeological features were detected. To the west of the 14 Bent Street house [1], a levelled grassy area bordered by irregularly shaped stones was noted (Photo 32). Reviewing the historical aerials of the property indicate that this area was a former extension of the gardens [6] (Photo 10 to Photo 14). To the southeast of 14 Bent Street, the area of dense shrubs contained paved pathways and low garden walls (Photo 33) with no archaeological features noted.

The Newark swimming pool [9] still be present (Photo 34). No indications of archaeological features associated with the swimming pool were detected. Due to the bulk excavation required for the construction

---

<sup>43</sup> Atlas of Living Australia N/A

<sup>44</sup> Bradshaw Consulting Arborists 2025, pp. 15

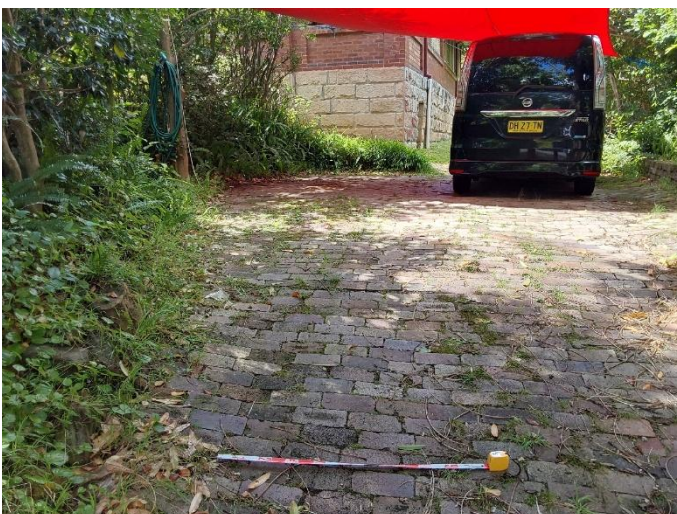
of the swimming pool [9], any previous archaeological features that may have been present in that area associated with the Newark house [2] or gardens [3] were likely destroyed.



**Photo 15** Facing southwest in 14 Bent Street showing the house [1]



**Photo 16** Facing northeast in 14 Bent Street showing the house [1]



**Photo 17** Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing disturbance from the driveway associated with the house [1]



**Photo 18** Facing east in 14 Bent Street showing superficial disturbance from paths associated with the house [1]



**Photo 19** Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing the house [2]



**Photo 20** Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing the house's [2] pathway



**Photo 21** Facing north in 16 Bent Street showing the house's [2] driveway



**Photo 22** Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing southern remnants of the Newark garden [3]



**Photo 23** Facing southwest in 16 Bent Street showing the Norfolk Island Pine, potential remnants of the Newark garden [3]



**Photo 24** Facing southwest in 12 Bent Street showing the former location of the first [4] and second house in 12 Bent Street [8]



**Photo 25** Facing north in 12 Bent Street showing plumbing and clearing disturbance from the first [4] and/or second house in 12 Bent Street [8]



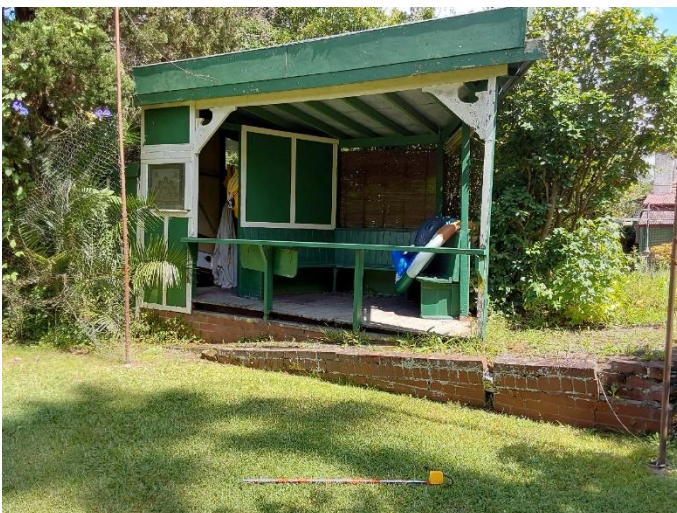
**Photo 26** Facing south in 12 Bent Street showing the former location of the first [4] and second house in 12 Bent Street [8]



**Photo 27** Facing northwest in 14 Bent Street showing the tennis court [5] and tennis shed [7]



**Photo 28** Facing southwest in 14 Bent Street showing the tennis court [5]



**Photo 29** Facing northwest in 14 Bent Street showing the tennis shed [7]



**Photo 30** Facing northeast in 14 Bent Street showing details of the tennis court [5]



**Photo 31** Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing the garden [6]



**Photo 32** Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing flattened area west of the house [1]



**Photo 33** Facing south in 14 Bent Street showing the south extension of the garden [6]



**Photo 34** Facing south in 16 Bent Street showing the Newark swimming pool [9]

## 5 Archaeological assessment

The potential archaeological resource relates to the predicted level of preservation of archaeological resources within the study area. Archaeological potential is influenced by the geographical and topographical location, the level of development, subsequent impacts, levels of onsite fill and the factors influencing preservation such as soil type. An assessment of archaeological potential has been derived from the historical analysis undertaken during the preparation of this report.

Archaeological potential differs from archaeological research potential (Section 6) in that the presence of an archaeological resource (i.e. archaeological potential) does not mean that it can provide any additional information that increases our understanding of a site or the past (i.e. archaeological research potential).

### 5.1 Archaeological resource

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits or structures are likely to be present within the study area.

The historical context presented in this report indicates that the study area's archaeological resource is likely to consist of materials associated with the two former houses in 12 Bent Street [4 and 8]. Tree No. 51 'Norfolk Island Pine' is located in the former extent of the Newark garden [3]. The SoHI prepared by Biosis provides comment on Tree No. 51.<sup>45</sup>

All other features identified during the desktop assessment are still standing or present in their original state in the study area and do not constitute archaeological resources [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9]. The survey did not identify any potential historical archaeological features that were not identified during the desktop assessment. The potential historical archaeological resources within the study area are summarised in Table 3.

**Table 3 Summary of potential historical archaeological resources within the study area**

No.	Description	Potential archaeological resources
1	House in 14 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.
2	Newark, 16 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.
3	Newark garden	Feature still partially present. No archaeological resources. Tree No. 51 Norfolk Island Pine identified as a potential associated feature of significance.
4	First house in 12 Bent Street	Foundations, pipes, demolished materials.
5	Tennis court in 14 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.
6	Garden in 14 Bent Street	Feature still partially present. No archaeological resources.
7	Tennis shed in 14 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.
8	Second house at 12 Bent Street	Foundations, pipes, demolished materials.
9	Newark swimming pool	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.

<sup>45</sup> Biosis 2025

## 5.2 Integrity of subsurface deposits

The integrity of any subsurface deposits of the potential archaeological resources identified in Section 5.1 is summarised below. Classifications of the designations used to assess integrity of subsurface deposits are defined in Table 4 below.

**Table 4 Definitions of designations of subsurface deposit integrity**

Integrity designation	Definition
<b>Excellent</b>	Potential archaeological resources would have been not at all affected by disturbances. They are likely to still be in situ and in very good condition.
<b>Good</b>	Potential archaeological resources would have been minimally affected by disturbances. They are likely to still be <i>in situ</i> and in a good condition.
<b>Fair</b>	Potential archaeological resources would have likely been impacted by disturbances but are still partially in place and not wholly destroyed.
<b>Poor</b>	Potential archaeological resources have been impacted by disturbances to a degree that has likely entirely destroyed or disrupted them. Little to none of the potential archaeological resource is likely to remain.

Human disturbances were extensive and affected the entire the study area. In 12 Bent Street, disturbances to any archaeological materials associated with the first house on the property [4] would have included the extensive ground levelling and bulk soil excavation required to construct the second house [8]. The historical aerial imagery of this part of the study area indicate that the second house [8] in 12 Bent Street was much larger than the first [4] (Photo 11 and Photo 12). The construction footprint of the second house [8] consisted of almost the entire extent of 12 Bent Street and included a swimming pool. Disturbances from the second house's [8] foundations and swimming pool likely entirely disturbed any archaeological materials associated with the first house [4]. Any archaeological materials associated with the second house [8] in 12 Bent Street have likely been disturbed by its subsequent demolition and the extensive landscaping that has since taken place on the property (Photo 14 and Photo 26).

The integrity of any potential subsurface deposits is therefore assessed as poor.

## 5.3 Summary of archaeological potential

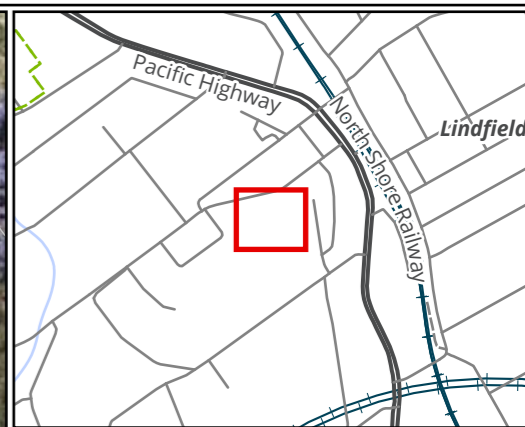
Through an analysis of the above factors a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 5 and Figure 4.

The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential:** based upon the documentary evidence and field investigation there is a high degree of certainty that archaeological features will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential:** based upon the documentary evidence and field investigation it is probable that archaeological features could be present within the study area.
- **Low archaeological potential:** based upon the documentary evidence and field investigation it is unlikely that archaeological features could be present within the study area.

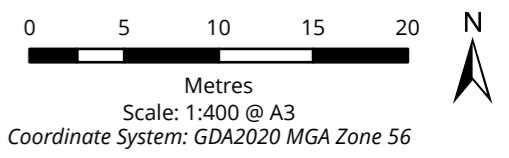
**Table 5 Assessment of archaeological potential**

No.	Description	Potential archaeological resources	Possible construction date	Archaeological potential
1	House in 14 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	c.1898-1899	N/A
2	Newark, 16 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	c.1901	N/A
3	Newark garden	Feature still partially present. No archaeological resources.	Pre-1943	N/A
4	First house in 12 Bent Street	Foundations, pipes, demolished materials.	1920s-1943	Low
5	Tennis court in 14 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	Pre-1943	N/A
6	Garden in 14 Bent Street	Feature still partially present. No archaeological resources.	Pre-1943	N/A
7	Tennis shed in 14 Bent Street	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	Pre-1943	N/A
8	Second house at 12 Bent Street	Foundations, pipes, demolished materials.	1965-1986	Low
9	Newark swimming pool	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	1965-1986	N/A



- Legend**
- Study area
  - Lot
- Archaeological potential**
- Low
  - N/A - Features still present - no archaeological resources

**Figure 4 Historical archaeological potential**



Matter: 41799, Date: 20 February 2025,  
Prepared for: SJ, Prepared by: OW, Last edited by: owilliams  
Location: P:\41700s\41799\Mapping\  
41799\_12-16BentSt\_Lindfield\_SSD\_ACHA&SoHI\_v2,  
Layout: 41799\_SoHI\_F4\_HistoricalArchPot

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016; Imagery © Nearmap 2024

## 6 Significance assessment

---

An assessment of heritage significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations'<sup>46</sup>. This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter has been adopted by state and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia. The four significance values are:

- Historical significance (evolution and association).
- Aesthetic significance (scenic/architectural qualities and creative accomplishment).
- Scientific significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values).
- Social significance (contemporary community esteem).

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on the Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) that came into effect in April 1999:

- **Criterion (a):** an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- **Criterion (b):** an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- **Criterion (c):** an item is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- **Criterion (d):** an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- **Criterion (e):** an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- **Criterion (f):** an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- **Criterion (g):** an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

---

<sup>46</sup> Heritage Office 2001

## 6.1 Levels of heritage significance

Items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts can be of either local or state heritage significance, or have both local and state heritage significance. Places can have different values to different people or groups.

### Local heritage items

Local heritage items are those of significance to the local government area. In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

### State heritage items

State heritage items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts of state heritage significance include those items of special interest in the state context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of NSW and must have some connection or association with the state in its broadest sense.

## 6.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and Relics

Whilst the 'research potential' of an archaeological site and its component 'relics' is clearly a key assessment criterion for archaeological significance, a research only approach may limit the consideration of an archaeological site's other heritage values. Archaeological significance may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.<sup>47</sup> The following criteria has been developed by the Heritage Council of NSW in order to properly assess the significance of archaeological sites and relics.

### Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Archaeological research potential refers to the ability of archaeological evidence to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site.

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site. This is generally held to reduce the ability of an archaeological site to answer research questions.

Assessment of the research potential of a site also relates to the level of existing documentation of a site and of the nature of the research done so far (the research framework), to produce a 'knowledge' pool to which research into archaeological remains can add.

---

<sup>47</sup> NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009

### Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D).

Archaeological remains may have particular associations with individuals, groups and events which may transform mundane places or objects into significant items through the association with important historical occurrences.

### Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

Whilst the technical value of archaeology is usually considered as 'research potential' aesthetic values are not usually considered to be relevant to archaeological sites. This is often because until a site has been excavated, its actual features and attributes may remain unknown. It is also because aesthetic is often interpreted to mean attractive, as opposed to the broader sense of sensory perception or 'feeling' as expressed in the Burra Charter.

Nevertheless, archaeological excavations which reveal highly intact and legible remains in the form of aesthetically attractive artefacts, aged and worn fabric and remnant structures, may allow both professionals and the community to connect with the past through tangible physical evidence

### Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G).

Archaeological remains have an ability to demonstrate how a site was used, what processes occurred, how work was undertaken and the scale of an industrial practice or other historic occupation. They can demonstrate the principal characteristics of a place or process that may be rare or common.

A site may best demonstrate these aspects at the time of excavation. It may also be possible to explain the nature of the site and demonstrate past practices via public interpretation either before, during, or after excavation.

## 6.3 Significance assessment

The historical archaeological significance assessment for the study area is summarised in Table 6 below.

**Table 6** Significance assessment for historical archaeological features within the study area

No.	Description	NSW Heritage Criterion/Criteria				Potential archaeological remains	Conclusions
		E	A, B & D	C	A, C, F & G		
1	House in 14 Bent Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	N/A
2	Newark, 16 Bent Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	N/A
3	Newark garden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	N/A
4	First house in 12 Bent Street	No	No	No	No	Foundations, pipes, demolished materials.	Potential archaeology likely destroyed. Remains not significant at a local or State level.
5	Tennis court in 14 Bent Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	N/A
6	Garden in 14 Bent Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Feature still partially present. No archaeological resources.	N/A
7	Tennis shed in 14 Bent Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	N/A
8	Second house at 12 Bent Street	No	No	No	No	Foundations, pipes, demolished materials.	Potential archaeology likely destroyed. Remains not significant at a local or State level.
9	Newark swimming pool	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Feature still present. No archaeological resources.	N/A

### **6.3.1 Statement of significance**

Most of the features identified during desktop research are still standing or present in their original state in the study area and do not constitute archaeological resources [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9]. No potential historical archaeological features associated with these items were detected during the survey (Figure 4).

The potential archaeological resources associated with the first house in 12 Bent Street [4] were likely destroyed by the construction of the second [8]. The potential archaeological resources associated with the second house in 12 Bent Street [8] have likely been disturbed by extensive landscaping that has taken place since the house was demolished. These potential archaeological remains have been found to have low historical archaeological significance (Figure 4).

The study area therefore does not contain any potential historical archaeological resources that fulfil the criteria for local or State significance.

## 7 Impact assessment

---

### 7.1 Proposal details

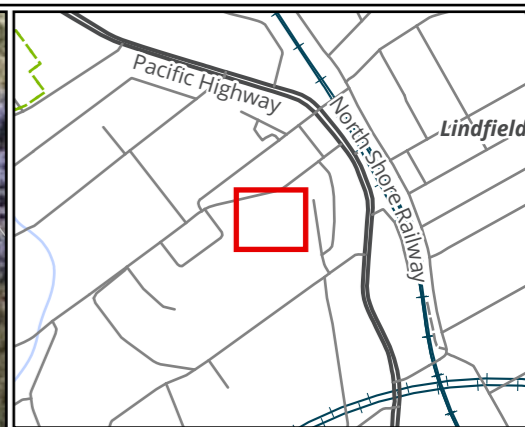
The proposed development involves the construction of a 10-storey residential apartment building with infill affordable housing and basement car parking near Lindfield Station (Figure 3).

This will include the following:

- Site preparation works, including demolition of existing structures, bulk excavation and tree removal.
- Bulk excavation for construction of 4 levels of basement car parks.
- Construction and operation of an in-fill housing development building that includes:
  - Four (4) basement levels (beneath the current ground surface).
  - 10 levels of residential apartments (above the current ground surface).
- Subsurface developments for installation of associated utilities and services.
- Associated development (pedestrian and vehicle access, vegetation planting, brick retaining walls)

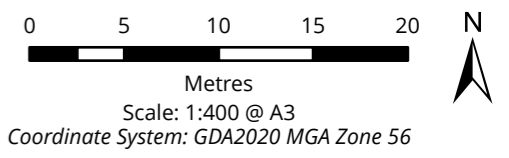
### 7.2 Impact to historical archaeology

This assessment has not detected any potential historical archaeological resources of significance within the study area. A summary of the historical archaeological significance assessment is shown in Figure 5.



- Legend**
- Study area
  - Lot
  - No significant archaeology, no further works needed

**Figure 5 Historical archaeological significance assessment**



Matter: 41799, Date: 24 February 2025,  
 Prepared for: SJ, Prepared by: OW, Last edited by: owilliams  
 Location: P:\41700s\41799\Mapping\  
 41799\_12-16BentSt\_Lindfield\_SSD\_ACHA&SoHI\_v2,  
 Layout: 41799\_SoHI\_F5\_HistArchSigAssess

## 8 Conclusions and recommendations

---

### 8.1 Conclusions

The study area's archaeological resources include materials associated with the two former houses in 12 Bent Street [4 and 8]. Due to extensive disturbances, the integrity of these resources has been found to be poor. The study area therefore holds low archaeological potential. In 14 and 16 Bent Street, all the features identified during desktop research are still standing or present in their original state in the study area and do not constitute archaeological resources [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9].

This assessment has found that the study area does not contain any potential historical archaeological resources that fulfil the criteria for local or State significance. No mitigation measures to historical archaeology will be required by the proposed development.

### 8.2 Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS Burra Charter with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.

#### Recommendation 1: No further works are required.

No further works are required to investigate historical archaeology within the study area.

#### Recommendation 2: Unexpected finds protocol.

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act). Should unanticipated relics be discovered during the course of the project, the following steps should be taken:

- If a find is identified, works should stop immediately around the find and the area should be protected.
- The find should be reported to the project manager or supervisor.
- A historical archaeologist should be contacted to identify the find.
- If the find is a relic, a mitigation strategy must be developed and implemented. This could include avoidance of the find, test excavation or other mitigation measures.
- If the find is a relic, notification to Heritage Council under Section 146 of the Heritage Act will be required.

## References

---

(54) Gordon. Sur. Gen.'s Office Sydney 1835.

A special advertising focus on Lindfield 1992., *The Australian Jewish News (Sydney, NSW: 1990 - 2008)*: 6.

COURT OF CLAIMS. Case No. 219 1838., *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW: 1832 - 1900)*: 173.

DEATH OF DR. A. J. SYME. 1914., *The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954)*: 10.

MISSING POLICEMAN. 1913., *Sunday Times (Sydney, NSW: 1895 - 1930)*: 8.

THE AMATEUR GARDENER 1920., *The Sun (Sydney, NSW: 1910 - 1954)*: 7.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY REPORTED STOLEN. 1906., *New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime (Sydney: 1860 - 1930)*: 212.

Watches and Jewellery Reported Stolen, Missing, Etc. 1910., *New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime (Sydney: 1860 - 1930)*: 312.

Aboriginal Heritage Office & Ku-ring-gai Council 2015. *Aboriginal Heritage and History Within the Ku-Ring-Gai Local Government Area: extract from the Ku-ring-gai Council Aboriginal Site Management Report 2015*, Prepared for The Ku-ring-gai Council. Ku-ring-gai Council, Gordon, NSW, accessed 26 June 2024, [https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/v/1/hptrim/information-management-publications-public-website-ku-ring-gai-council-website-environment/aboriginal\\_heritage\\_and\\_history\\_within\\_the\\_ku-ring-gai\\_local\\_government\\_area\\_-\\_july\\_2018.pdf](https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/v/1/hptrim/information-management-publications-public-website-ku-ring-gai-council-website-environment/aboriginal_heritage_and_history_within_the_ku-ring-gai_local_government_area_-_july_2018.pdf).

Atlas of Living Australia 2024. *All Species List: 14 Bent St, Lindfield NSW 2070, Australia, Atlas of Living Australia*, accessed 5 December 2024, [https://biocache.ala.org.au/explore/your-area#-33.7757|151.1667|12|ALL\\_SPECIES](https://biocache.ala.org.au/explore/your-area#-33.7757|151.1667|12|ALL_SPECIES).

Atlas of Living Australia n.d. *Araucaria heterophylla (Salisb.) Franco - Norfolk Island Pine, Atlas of Living Australia*, accessed 18 February 2025, <https://bie.ala.org.au/species/https://id.biodiversity.org.au/taxon/apni/51740952>.

Attenbrow V 2002. *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, UNSW Press, Sydney, NSW.

Australia ICOMOS 2013. *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS, Burwood, VIC.

Australian Heritage Council 2022. National Thematic Framework, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Melbourne, VIC. <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/organisations/australian-heritage-council/publications/ahc-thematic-framework>.

Biosis 2025. *Proposed Residential Flat Building with infill affordable housing, 12-16 Bent St, Lindfield--SSD-78156462 Statement of Heritage Impact. Report Prepared for Sundale Northland Development Pty Ltd.*

Bradshaw Consulting Arborists 2025. *Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Prepared for Sundale Developments. Site Address: 14-16 Bent Street Lindfield 27th March 2023*, Prepared for Sundale Developments Pty Ltd. Author: Bradshaw. T, Bradshaw Consulting Arborists, St Ives, NSW.

Certificate of Title Volume 1372 Folio 18 (1901), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

Certificate of Title Volume 2056 Folio 100 (1910), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

Certificate of Title Volume 2867 Folio 17 (1918), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

Certificate of Title Volume 3019 Folio 94 (1920) accessed via HLRV, 13 January 2025

Certificate of Title Volume 3056 Folio 219 (1920), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

Certificate of Title Volume 3138 Folio 73 (1920), accessed via HLRV, 14 January 2025

Chapman G, Murphy C, Tille P, Atkinson G, & Morse RJ 1989. *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet map*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Sydney.

City Plan 2023. *Statement of Heritage Impact: 345 Pacific Hwy, Lindfield. Submitted to Ku-ring-gai Council On Behalf of Bellpen Pty Ltd. Project # H-23033.*

Edwards Z & Rowland J 2012. *Lindfield, The Dictionary of Sydney - State Library New South Wales*, accessed 13 January 2025, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lindfield>.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, accessed 4 December 2019, Australian Government Department of Environment and Energy, Canberra, ACT. Amended July 2023. <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2023C00192>.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, accessed 4 December 2019, New South Wales Government Department of Planning and Environment. Sydney, NSW. <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1979/203>.

Heritage Act (NSW) 1977. *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*, accessed 4 December 2019, New South Wales Government Heritage Council, Sydney, NSW. <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1977/136>.

Heritage Office 2001. *Assessing Heritage Significance*, accessed 31 January 2018, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Heritage/assessing-heritage-significance.pdf>.

Heritage Office & Department of Planning 2006. *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*.

Ku-ring-gai Council 1900. 'Middle Harbour, Lindfield, ca.1900', <https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/Community/Ku-ring-gai-Library/Local-History/Local-History-photo-galleries/Scenes-from-Lindfield-and-Roseville>.

Ku-ring-gai Council 1910. 'Lindfield Railway Station ca.1910', <https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/Community/Ku-ring-gai-Library/Local-History/Local-History-photo-galleries/Scenes-from-Lindfield-and-Roseville>.

Ku-ring-gai Council N/A. *Scenes from Lindfield and Roseville, Ku-ring-gai Council*, accessed 14 January 2025, <https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/Community/Ku-ring-gai-Library/Local-History/Local-History-photo-galleries/Scenes-from-Lindfield-and-Roseville>.

Ku-ring-gai Historical Society n.d. *Lindfield, Ku-ring-gai Historical Society*, accessed 13 January 2025, <https://khs.org.au/lindfield-local-history/>.

Lynne McLoughlin 1985., *The middle Lane Cove River: a history and a future*, Centre for Environmental and Urban Studies, Macquarie University, Centre for Environmental and Urban Studies, <https://doi.org/10.25949/24646329.v1>.

Miller, John 1894. Plan of Lindfield area - Lane Cove Rd, Gladstone Pde, Beaconsfield Pde, Gordon Ave, Roseberry St, Bent St, Ivey St - North Shore Railway for auction sale on the ground by Sievers Vian Dawson, <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74Vvdy04owed/GQ3WE28RRRbvo>.

N/A 2013. *Those Working in Ireland From the Mid 19th and 20th Century, 925-1000: Online Encyclopedia of Silver Marks, Hallmarks & Maker's Marks*, accessed 14 January 2025, <https://www.925-1000.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=18350&start=100>.

NSW DCCEEW 2013. Soil Landscapes of Central and Eastern NSW, <https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-state-vegetation-type-map>.

NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009. Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf>.

NSW Heritage Council 2001. New South Wales Historical Themes, <https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/assets/Uploads/a-z-publications/g-i/Historical-Themes.pdf>.

Rowland J 2012. *West Lindfield, The Dictionary of Sydney - State Library New South Wales*, accessed 13 January 2025, [https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/west\\_lindfield#:~:text=full%20record%20%C2%BB-,Lane%20Cove%20Sawing%20Establishment,materials%20for%20the%20growing%20town](https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/west_lindfield#:~:text=full%20record%20%C2%BB-,Lane%20Cove%20Sawing%20Establishment,materials%20for%20the%20growing%20town).

The Daily Telegraph 1915. AUGUSTUS J. SYME., *The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW: 1883 - 1930)*: 5.

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited 2016. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment. Haerses Road Quarry*, Report prepared for Dixon Sand. Umwelt Pty Ltd.

Willoughby City Library 1900. 'Fiddens Wharf, Upper Lane Cove River, Killara, 1900s', accessed 13 January 2025, <https://willoughby.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/OPAC/ARCENQ?SETLVL=&RNI=228992>.