

# Historic Heritage Report



**238-258 Captain Cook Drive, Kurnell, NSW**

***Historical Archaeological Assessment + Statement of Heritage Impact***

**Report to Dicker Data Pty Ltd & the NSW Dept of Planning & Environment**

**3 May 2018**

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# Introduction

Dicker Data Pty Ltd (the client) are planning for the redevelopment of land at 238-258 Captain Cook Drive, on the Kurnell Peninsula in the Sutherland Shire LGA to Sydney's south. Once the site of a mid-century pharmaceutical factory, the client intends to establish a data warehouse and distribution centre across parts of Lot 2 DP 108873 and Lot 1 DP DP225973 in the Parish of Sutherland, County of Cumberland: an area accounting for around 16.5 hectares. The land is Zone In1 (industrial).

## Proposal

The client proposed to construct a data distribution warehouse and distribution centre as a State Significant Development (SSD 8662). The project will involve the staged construction of a warehouse-distribution facility (39,485 m<sup>2</sup>) with ancillary office space (5,950 m<sup>2</sup>) as well as car parking, utilities and landscaping.

## Project

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued under Section 78A(8A) of the *NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* in relation to the SSD application require:

- Historical archaeological assessment prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Division guidelines
- Assessment of the impact of the proposal on any items listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

These requirements, issued 11 September 2017, are based on advice from the NSW Heritage Council (appended to the SEARS), which note that the subject land is in the general vicinity of two SHR-listed items:

- Cronulla Sand Dune & Wanda Beach Coastal Landscape (SHR 01668)
- Kamay Botany Bay National Park & Towra Point Nature Reserve (SHR 01918).

Refer **attachment A1**.

## Report

This document is an historical archaeological assessment (HAA) and Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) that addresses the SEARS requirements outlined above. It is a companion document to the Aboriginal (indigenous) Heritage Assessment (MDCA 2017).

## Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Dan Tuck (MDCA historical archaeologist). The author would like to thank Dr Paul Irish (MDCA) and Daniel Jones (Devkon project management) for providing background information and facilitating site access.

Refer **figures 1 - 5**.

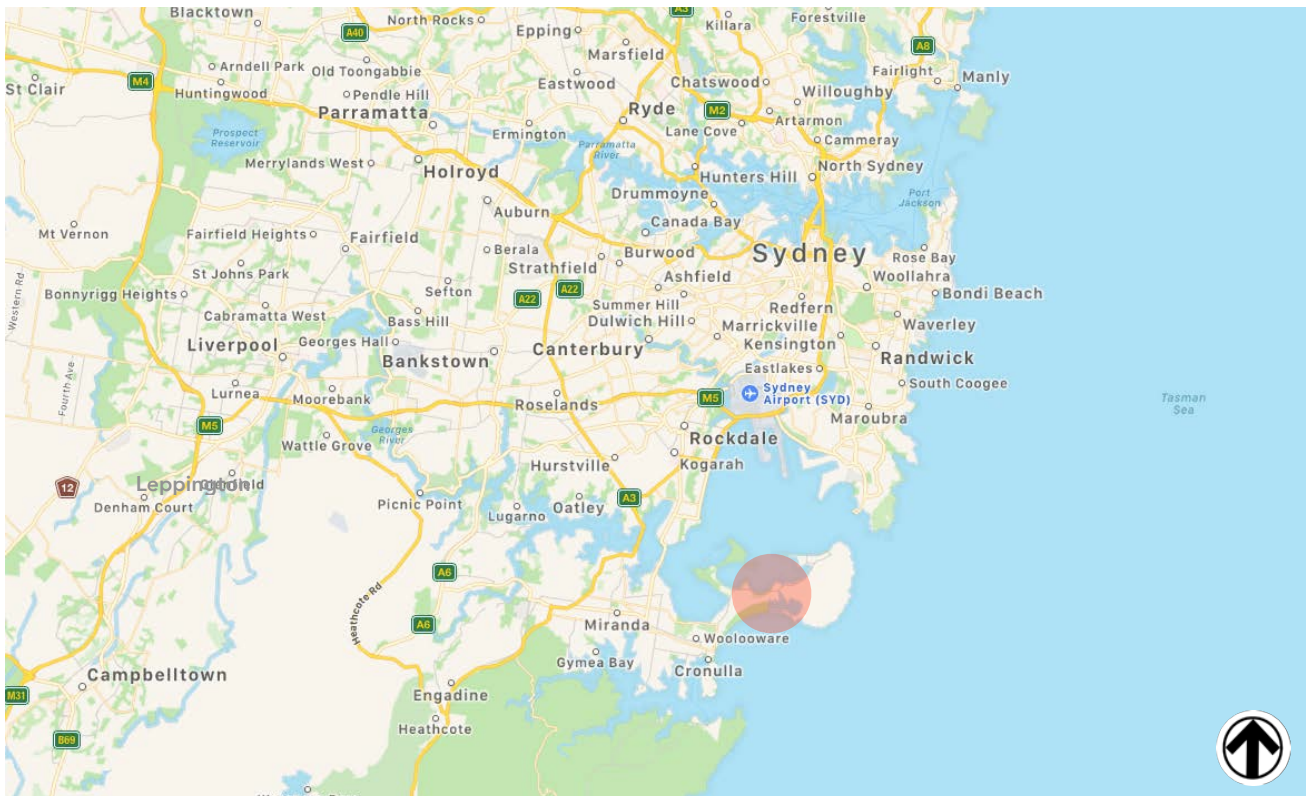


Figure 1: Sydney Region

Maps 2017

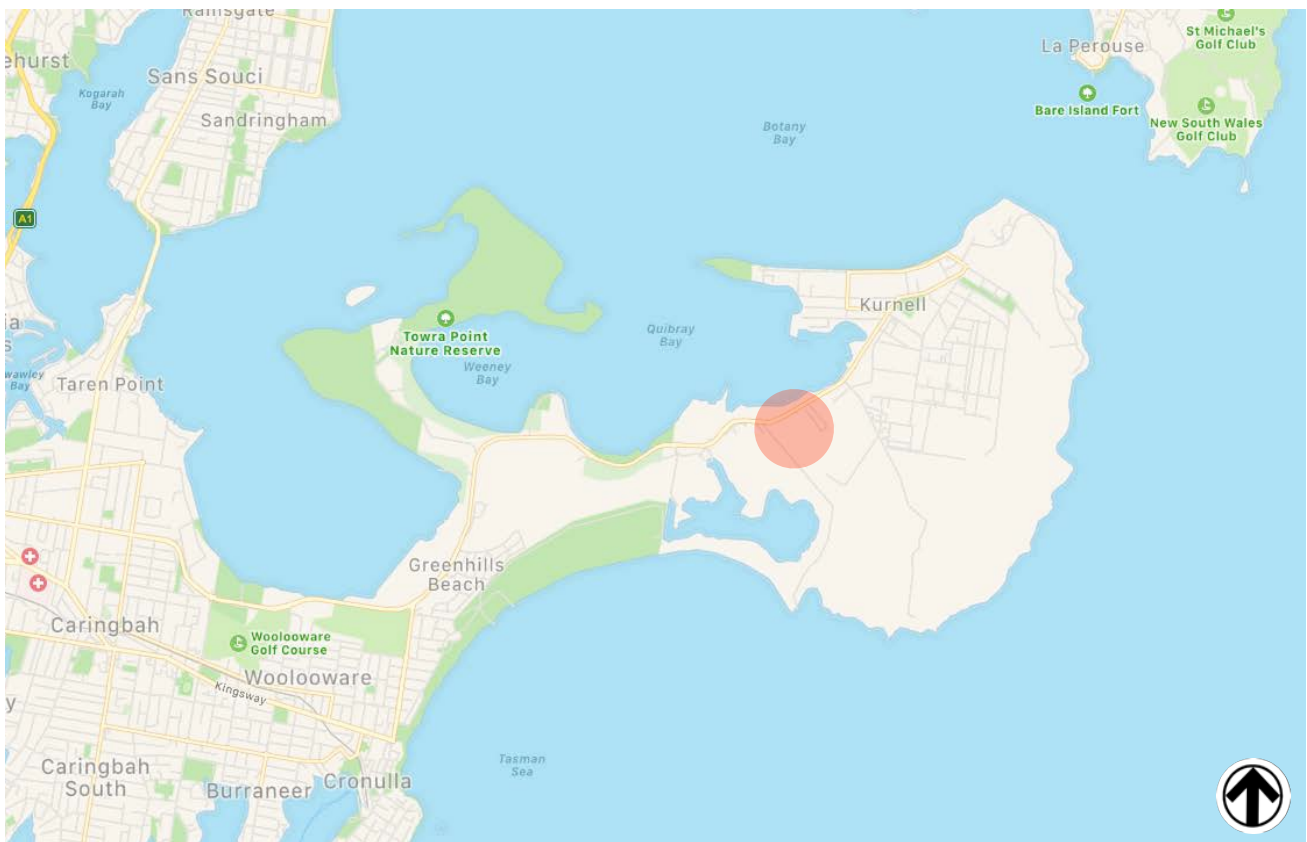


Figure 2: Kurnell Peninsula

Maps 2017

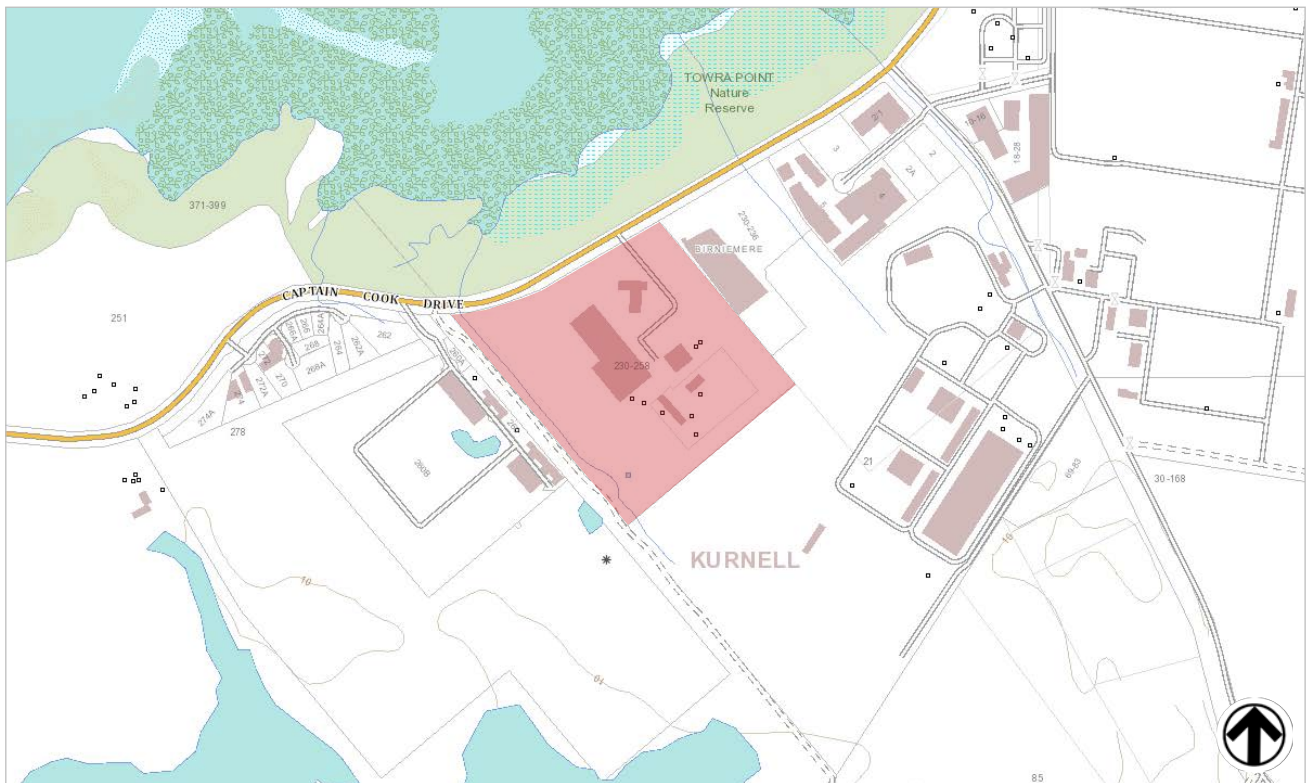


Figure 3: Study Area

LPI SIX Viewer 2017



Figure 4: Study Area

LPI SIX Viewer 2017

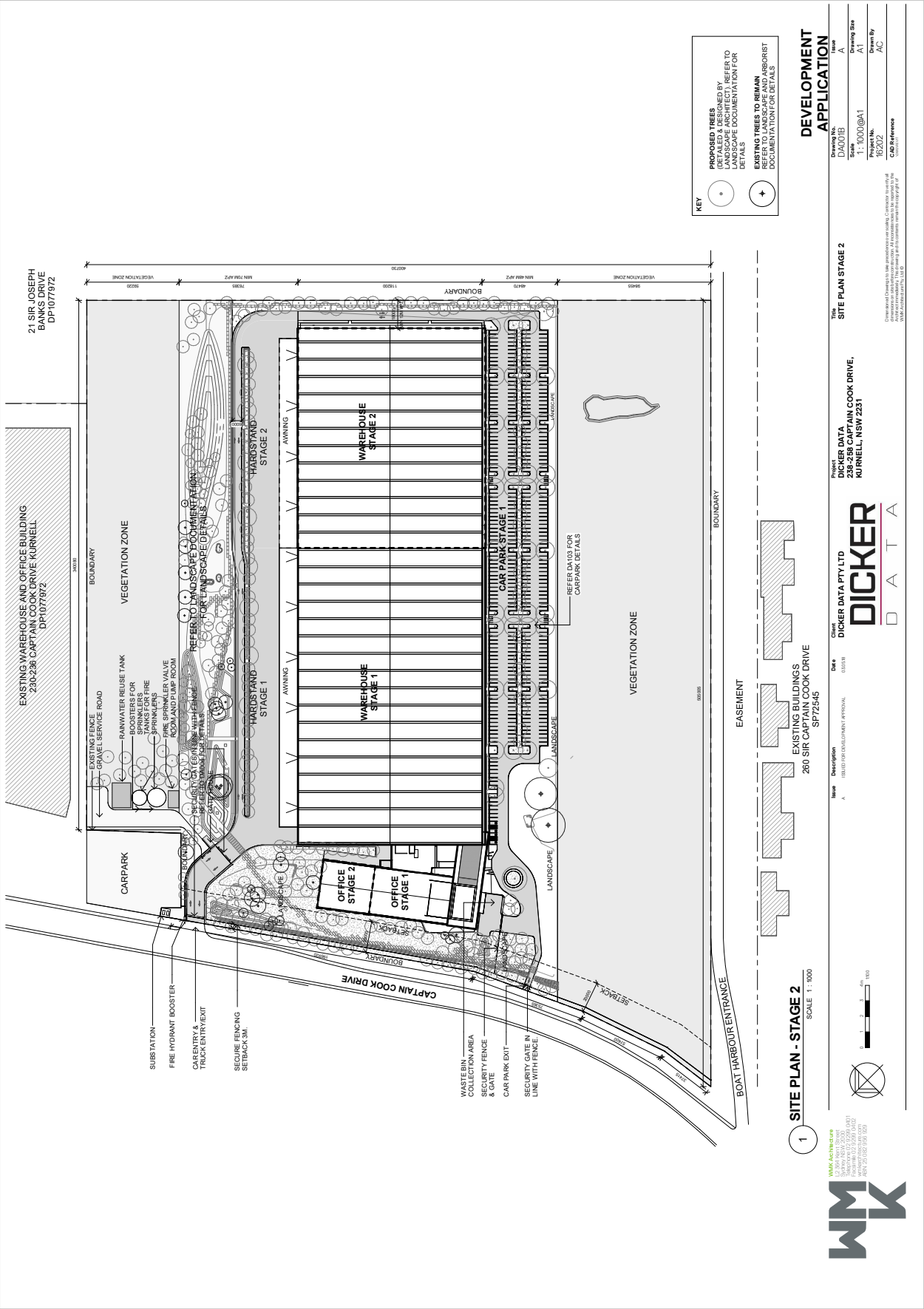


Figure 5: Data Warehouse + Distribution Centre - DA Drawing

WMK Architects 2018

# History

## First People

For thousands of years, the Kurnell peninsula was the sole domain of the *Gweagal*: a clan group of the *Dharawal* speaking Aboriginal people whose territory extended along the southern shores of Botany Bay and down to Cronulla. The peninsula provided the Gweagal with a host of terrestrial, maritime and estuarine resources: a consequence of the unique and varied landscape that included Botany Bay, rugged Cape Solander, the swamplands of Weeney and Quibray Bay and the extensive peninsula dune system.

## Settlement

The first land granted on the Kurnell Peninsula (and indeed within the Sutherland Shire) was to Captain James Birnie: a mercantile trader who had arrived in Sydney in 1806 and settled in Pitt Street. His land was portion 1 of 700 acres (excluding 160 acres of salt marshes) granted at Kurnell in 1815 under the *Free Grants Scheme*. The property was known as *Alpha Farm* (also First Farm), and on the property he built a small cottage near Captain Cook's landing place, which he called *Curnell* (in deference to the Aboriginal name for the area). Birnie cleared land, ran cattle and established a small mixed farming and dairying enterprise.

## John Connell

John Connell, a merchant and free settler was another who obtained land on the peninsula soon after settlement acquiring 1000 acres at Quibray Bay (west of Birnie's land) in 1821. Neighbour James Birnie was declared insane in 1828 and as a consequence, the trustees of his estate sold his lands to Connell in the same year. Connell ran cattle on his Kurnell and through various acquisitions, eventually increased his district holdings to 3000 acres. By 1838, Connell owned almost the entire Kurnell peninsula including Birnie's *Curnell*.

Connell rebuilt Birnie's cottage as *Alpha House* (on the foundations of the original) and engaged in the wholesale modification of the local landscape. Connell cleared heavily, selling feed grass and timber to Sydney merchants. The timbers cut by Connell from Kurnell and Port Hacking included ironbark, turpentine, blackbutt, mahogany and red cedar. The timber was floated through a canal dug to Woollooware Bay (near the current Sharks Leagues Club). Despite the clearing instigated by Connell, the area retained a great array of flora and faunal resources. These resources, the coastal and bushland setting, and relative closeness to Sydney, made Kurnell a popular destination for hunting and fishing trips from the 1840s. Following his death in 1849, John Connell's property passed to his grandsons: John Connell Laycock & Elias Pearson Laycock. Unlike their grandfather, both proved to be poor financial managers and their tenure was short.

## Early Kurnell

During the 1850s, there was a significant Aboriginal presence in the Kurnell area. Long Ned, a Weeney Bay Shellgritter, recalled that in the 1850s '... blacks were more numerous than whites in the vicinity'. Augmenting the local Aboriginal population were a range of social outcasts, including sailors who had deserted their ships for the gold rushes. Many of the deserters lived with shellgritters like Long Ned at Weeney Bay and the area, and indeed the district, became a haven for illicit stills and prize fighting.

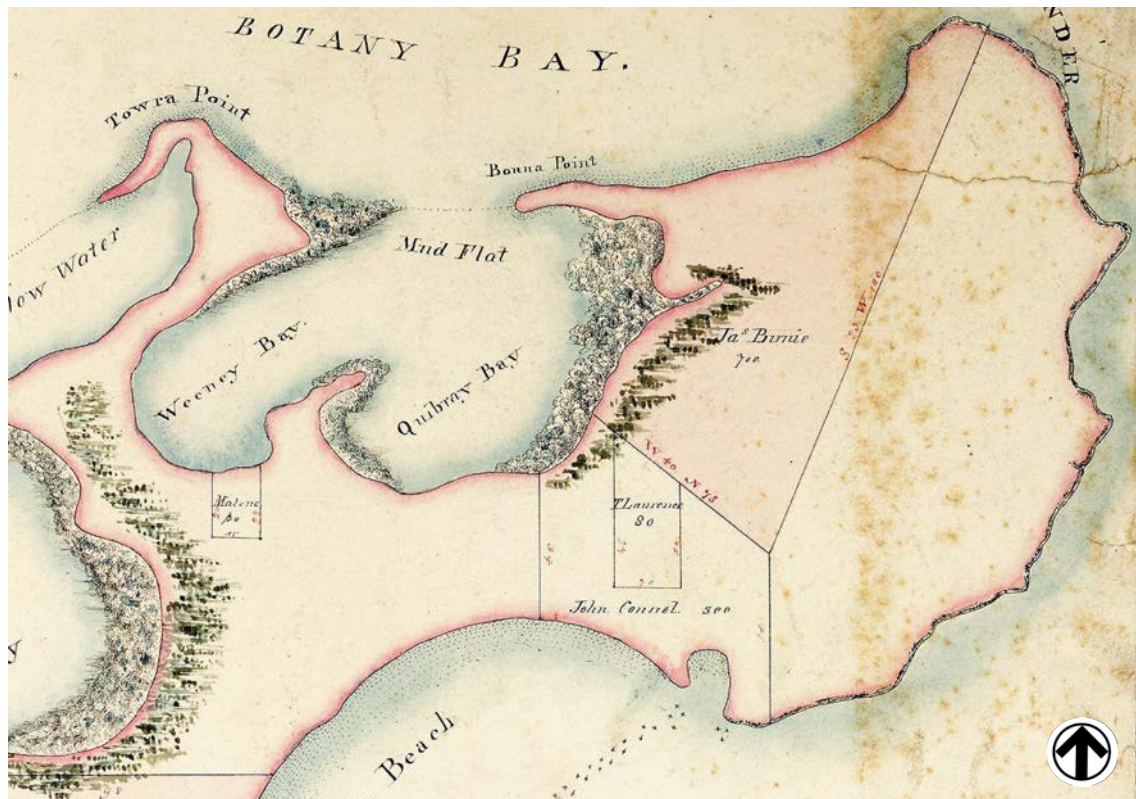


Figure 6: Map of the Parish of Sutherland (Nd)

A0 Map 289/LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer

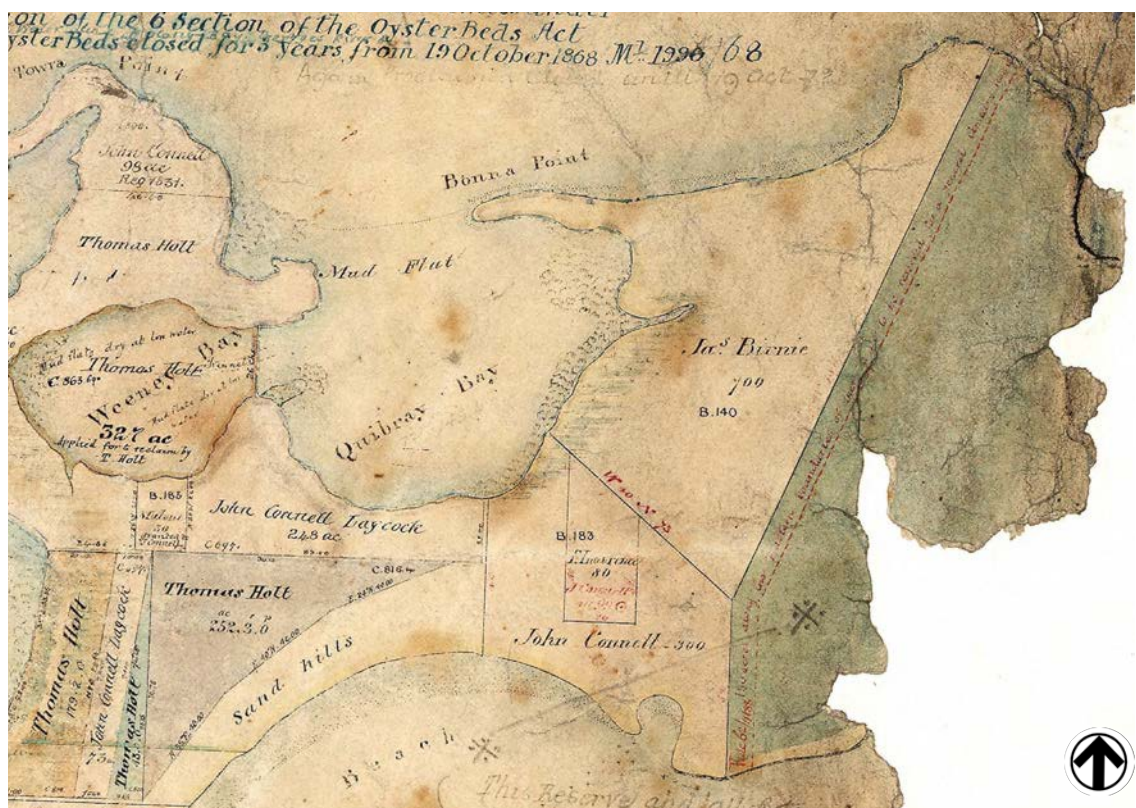


Figure 7: Map of the Parish of Sutherland (Nd)

A0 Map 359/LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer

## Laycocks

In 1856, the Colonial Government held the first land auctions in the Sutherland district. The land was priced at £1 per acre and excluded a reserve of 1500 acres retained for East Coast fortifications from Cape Solander to Boat Harbour. John Connell Laycock secured over 700 acres at the sale and by 1858 owned 4500 acres.

J. C. Laycock was ruined in 1860 after buying extensive properties in Sydney, Sutherland, Liverpool and Queensland, and mortgaging the bulk to politician and businessman Thomas Holt. Six months after buying the *Prince of Wales Theatre* and adjoining properties, fire destroyed the buildings and killed two people. Laycock was not adequately insured and was forced to sell his mortgaged properties.

## Thomas Holt

Thomas Holt became the largest landowner in the district when he purchased 4600 acres from the indebted John Laycock in 1861. His bid of £3275 acquired Laycock's holdings in their entirety. Amongst the properties was the old Birnie estate of *Curnell*, and a number of scattered portions. During 1861 and 1862, Holt consolidated his holdings by buying the Gwawley Bay and Weeney Bay waterways, as well as additional land between the Georges and Hacking Rivers. Holt's accumulated holdings totalled around 13,000 acres.

In the years thereafter, Holt effectively acquired most of what became the Sutherland Shire by acquiring other grantee's holdings and buying crown land. From his mansion *The Warren* overlooking the Cooks River, Holt oversaw an estate that ultimately stretched from the '... shifting shell sands at Kurnell in the east, through the marshy swamps at Towra and Weeney Bay, to the high steep rocky hills above the Woronora River and deep ravines at North West Arm'.

Holt was determined to make his estate profitable and the ways in which he attempted to do this were many and varied. Like Connell, though to a much greater extent, Holt and his family transformed the landscape: most notably by dividing his land into eleven paddocks and then having them scrubbed, fenced and stocked with sheep and cattle. While Holt's livestock venture was largely unsuccessful, his timber leases were more profitable. The timber cut by Holt's workers included '... very fine ironbark and blackbutt forests', which were taken to the northern end of Woollooware Road and manoeuvred through the old canal cut by John Connell before being floated across Woollooware Bay.

By the late 1860s, the clearing that had taken place since the early nineteenth century had already destabilised some of the age-old dune systems. Holt's overseer, Robert Cooper Walker in a report on the estate noted a number of 'bald sand hills'. By the late nineteenth century, the dunes were on the move and Holt introduced Buffalo grass imported from America in an attempt to stabilise them.

Thomas Holt, farmer and grazier, magistrate, socialite, philanthropist and politician, moved to London in 1881 where he devoted the remainder of his life to the poor and the Church. At the time of his death in 1888, his estate was valued at £330,000. He was survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters: descendants of whom remain associated with the Sutherland Shire.

Refer **figures 8 & 9**.

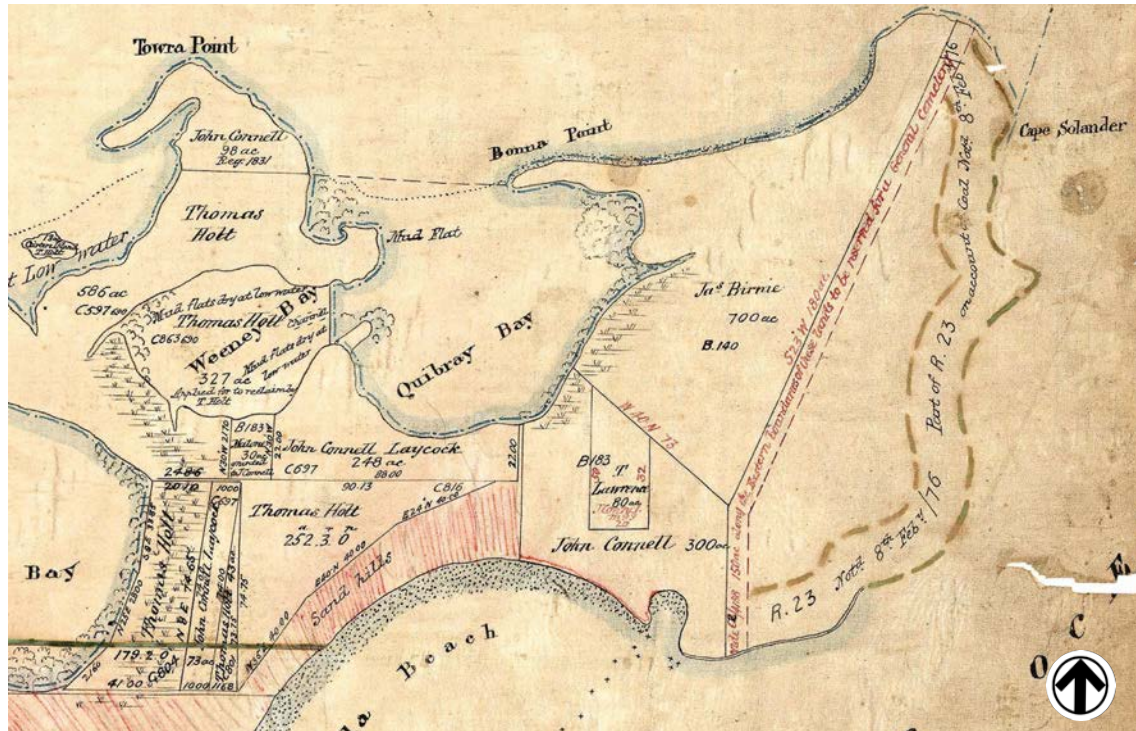


Figure 8: Map of the Parish of Sutherland (Nd)

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer

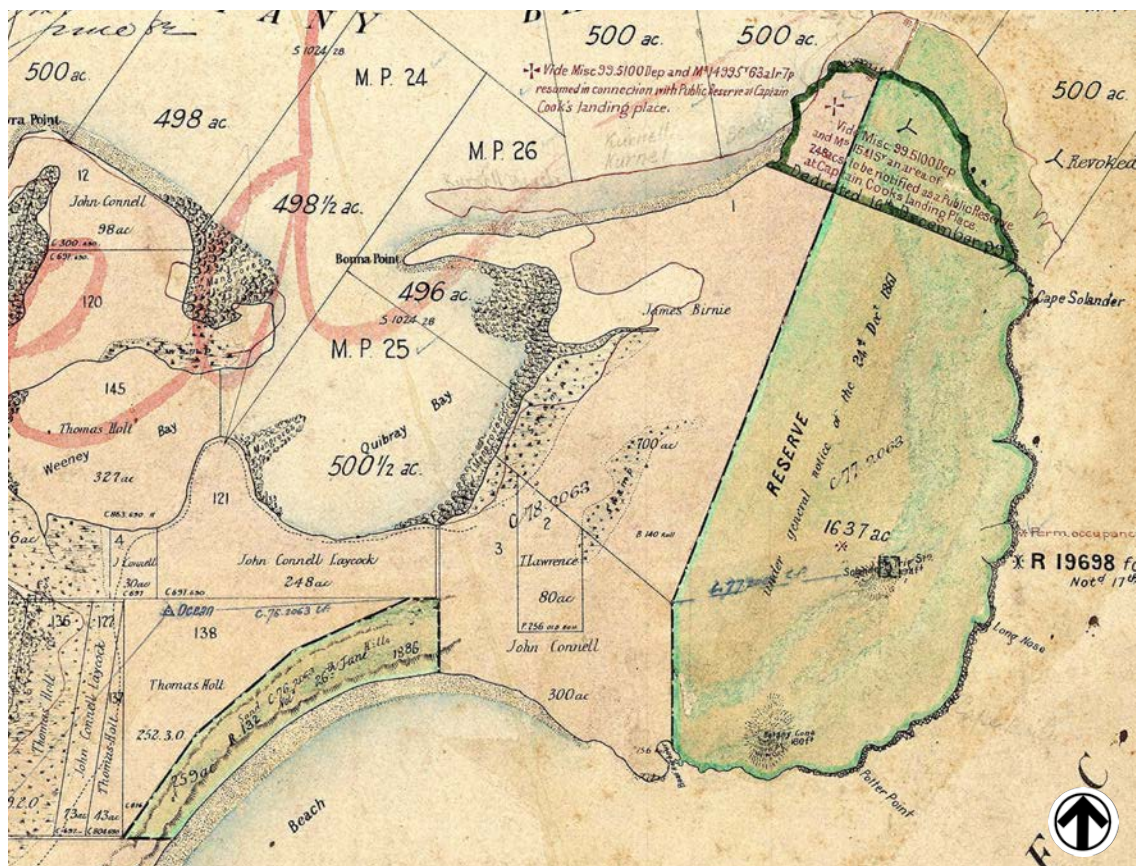


Figure 9: Map of the Parish of Sutherland (Nd)

A0 Map 289/LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer

## Kurnell

On Monday 9 October 1882, auctioneers Richardson & Wrench put up for sale a subdivision of the Holt Sutherland Estate referred to as *The Marine Township of Kurnell*. Many of the blocks were narrow (with 21-22 foot frontages), justified on the grounds that Kurnell Village was anticipated to develop as a fishing village-come-holiday resort. The blocks were considered to be adequate for weekends, and there was perhaps some justification for this. The locale had been an informal tourist destination for many years. That aside, potential buyers considered the blocks too narrow and either doubled-up blocks to create better frontage, or avoided them altogether. Perhaps not surprisingly, until Council and Caltex built the road out to Kurnell, the fledgling, shanty town-hamlet remained isolated; little developed, and with a closer relationship with its neighbours on the opposite northern shores of Botany Bay (including Botany and La Perouse) than with the Shire. At the turn of the century, an area of 100.86 hectares was set apart to the east of Kurnell and dedicated as a Public Recreation Reserve to formally acknowledge and memorialise the landing of James Cook. Expanded over time, this locality ultimately became Captain Cook's Landing Place Historic Site.

## Growth

Its relative remoteness ensured that Kurnell evolved only slowly during the early twentieth century. After WWI and especially at the height of the 1930s depression era, temporary happy valley-style camps sprang up around the peninsula with settlers simply squatting on Crown Land or paying landowners a notional fee for permissive occupancy. At Kurnell and other peaceable locations around Botany Bay, fledgling settlement was amplified this transient occupancy. Building materials for the temporary homes that came to characterise the area in years before WWII were cut from the bushland or improvised from scrap, empty containers, abandoned items, and materials brought by boat from La Perouse, Botany or Sans Souci. To service these communities, the Botany Bay ferrymen carried foodstuffs, newspapers and household goods for the fringe settlers. In the midsts of the depression era, the Village of Kurnell was officially proclaimed in the Government Gazette of November 1933.

## Captain Cook Drive

In 1950 the Captain Cook's Landing Place Road Trust (CCLPT) applied for assistance from Council to build a road between Cronulla and Kurnell. In the same year, Council dedicated a strip of land 80 feet wide for the road and named it *Captain Cook Drive*, though actual funding to build the thoroughfare was not immediately forthcoming. In 1953, in advance of the construction of their major refinery at Kurnell, Caltex paid Sutherland Council £50,000 to aid in the road's construction. Council contributed a further £30,000 (by way of a Federal Aid Grant). On Saturday 28 February 1953, long serving State Premier, John Joseph Cahill turned the first sod at the Cronulla end of the road works (adjacent to the entrance to Towra Point).

The construction of the road was a considerable feat, with teams working from both the Cronulla and Kurnell ends, towards a central meeting point. The road spanned bush, bogs and mobile sand dunes, and the workers were obliged to contend with mosquitoes and the snakes (both of which were reputedly encountered in large numbers). Four months after turning the first sod the unsealed, unfinished road was open to limited trafficking. After controversy and budget blowouts, the sealed road proper was opened July 1954.

Refer **figures 10 - 15**.

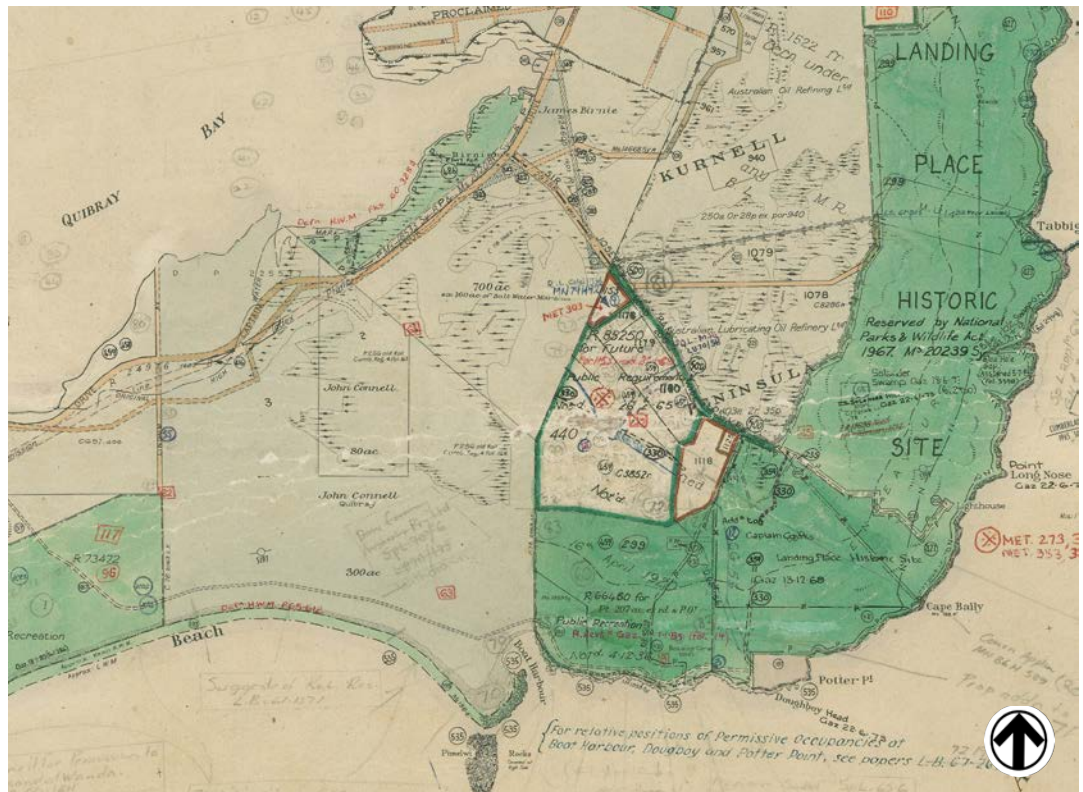


Figure 10: Regional Charting Map of the Parish of Sutherland (Nd)

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer

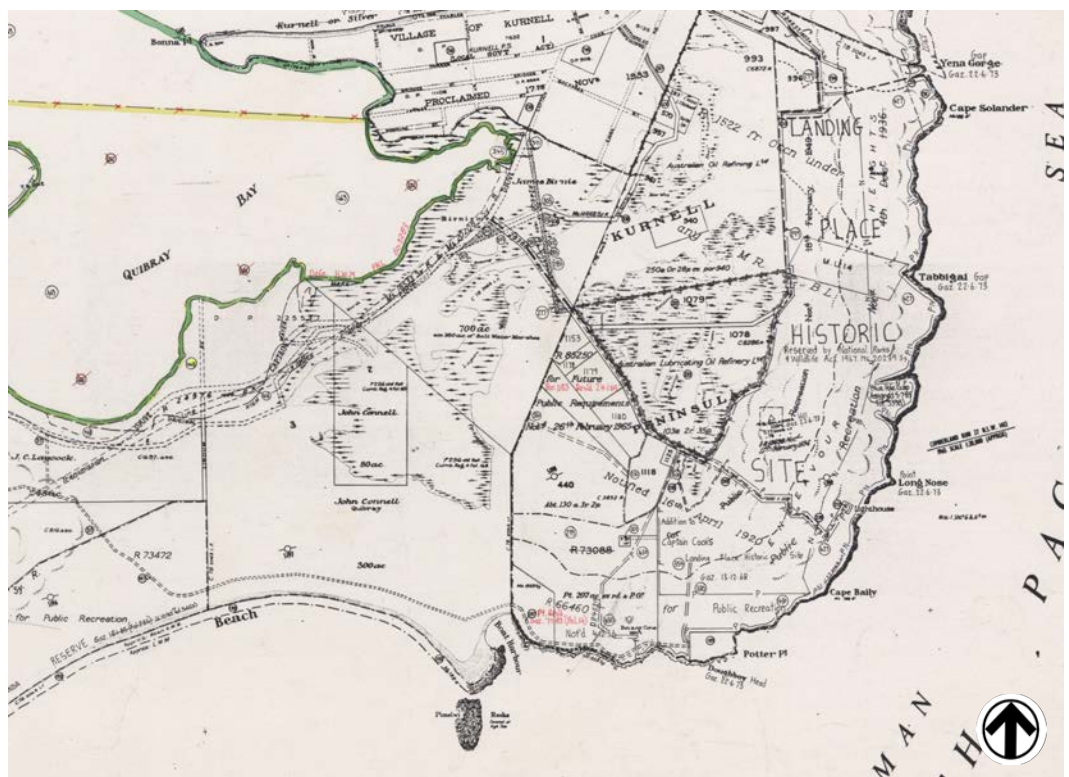


Figure 11: Status Branch Charting Map of the Parish of Sutherland (Nd)

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer

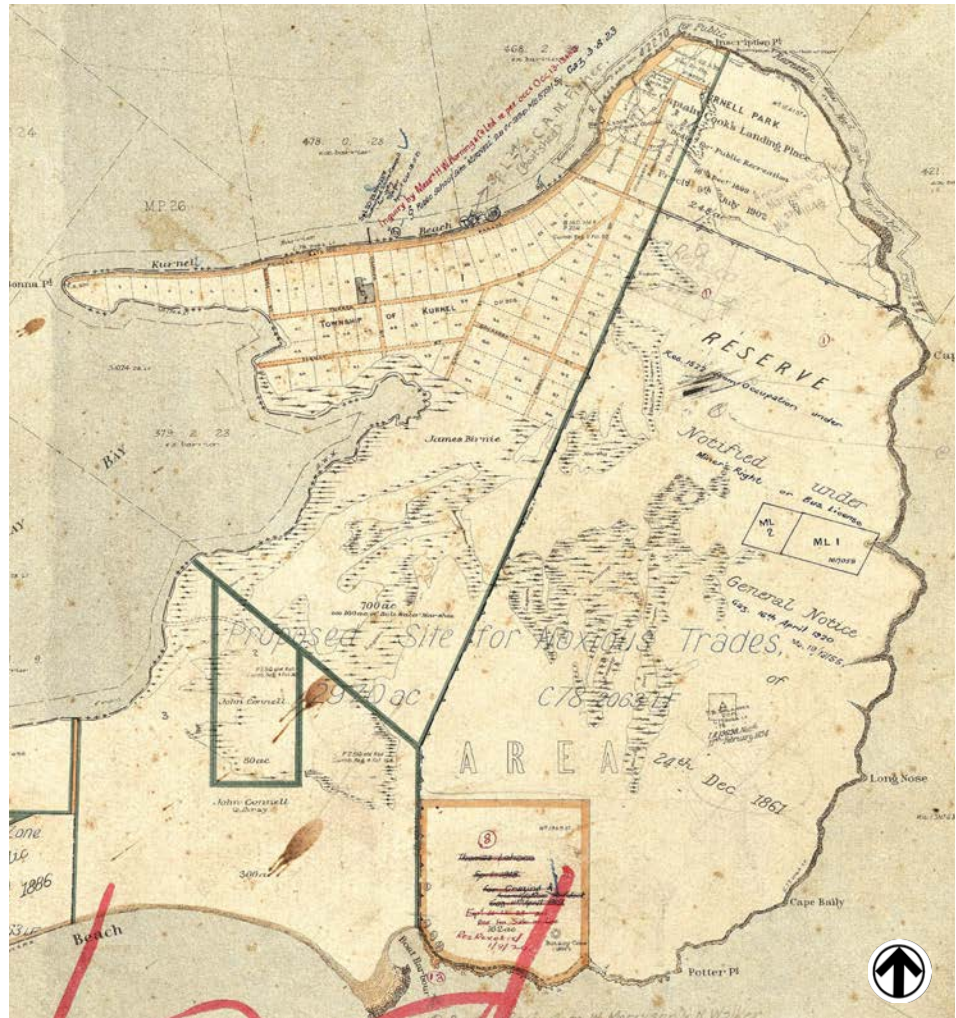


Figure 12: Map of the Parish of Sutherland (1913)

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer



Figure 13: LTO Charting Map of the Parish of Sutherland (Nd)

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer

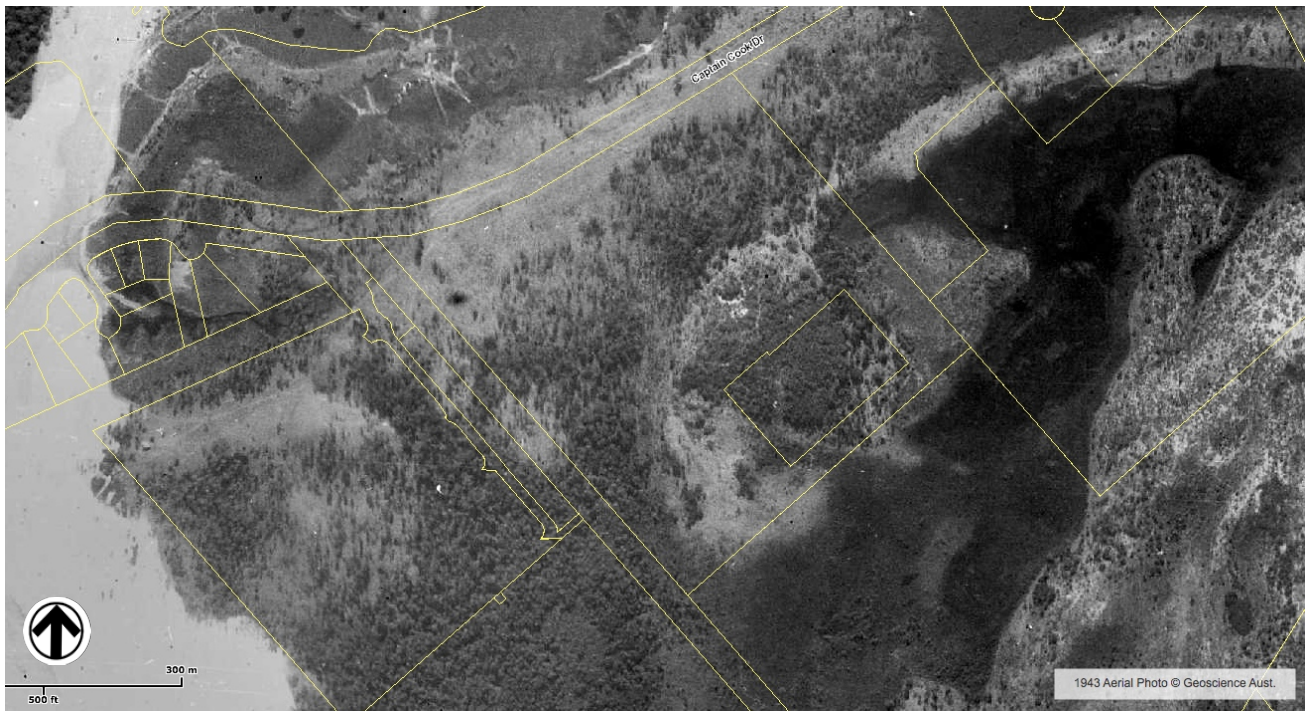


Figure 14: Air Photo of the Study Area with Lots superimposed (1943)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017

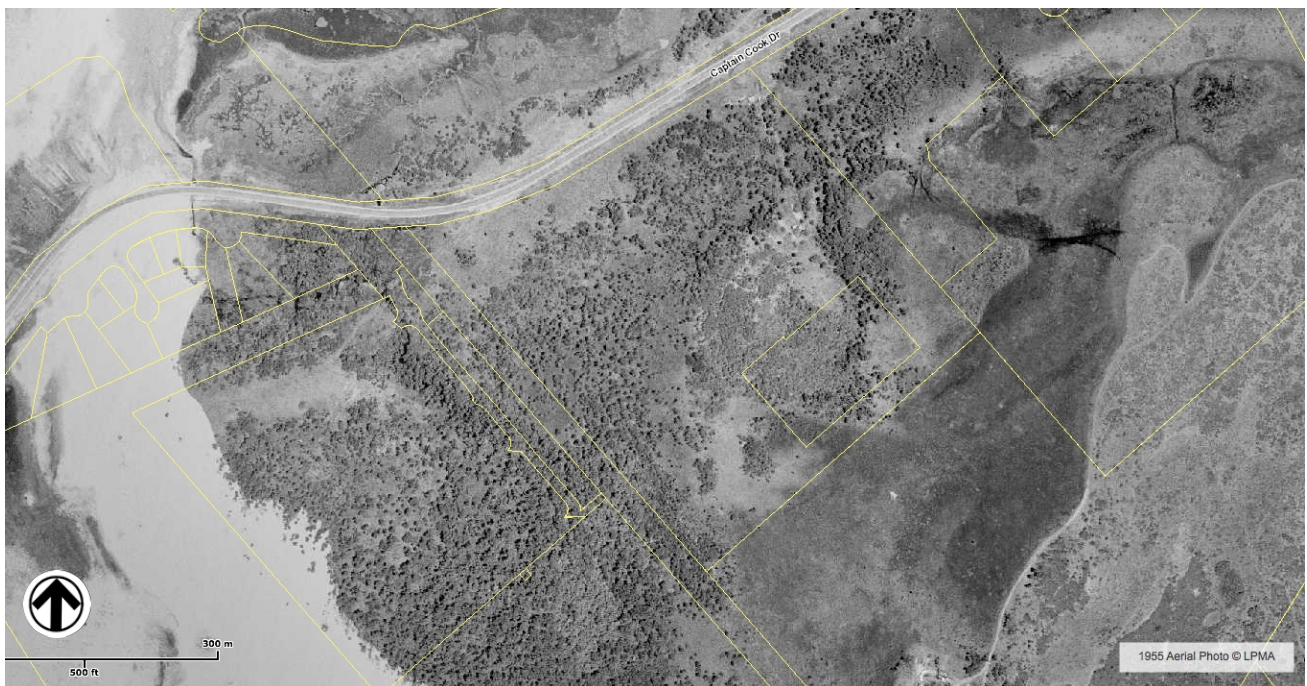


Figure 15: Air Photo of the Study Area with Lots superimposed (1955)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017

*These images show the study area as partially cleared swamp and woodland in the 1940s and 1950s. Captain Cook Drive is a notable addition in the latter image. Note the dune blowouts to the left of frame : a consequence of clearing and sand extraction.*

## Industry

### Caltex Refinery

From as early as the mid-nineteenth century, the Kurnell Peninsula has been viewed by authorities as a possible location for noxious industries and trades. The first major noxious industry too establish itself at Kurnell however, took some 100 years to arrive. Caltex, a Chevron corporation, began construction began of a crude oil refinery fronting the easement for the aforementioned Captain Cook Drive in 1953 as road works were underway.

Set on 174 hectares (430 acres) of land with wharf access to Botany Bay and an immense network of storage and processing facilities , pipelines and wharfage, this massive industrial enterprise employed approximately 3,000 men (at the peak of construction). The operation was further expanded in both 1964 and 1973.

At the height of production, the refinery had a capacity of around 125 thousand barrels per day; 56 storage tanks and a staff of around 700 employees. The Kurnell wharf servicing the plant was one kilometre long wharf and could can handle ships of up to 60,000 DWT.

On 26 July 2012, Caltex announced its decision to close the refinery in the second half of 2014. Caltex said the closure would eliminate about 330 direct positions, and as many as 300 contracting jobs. The refinery ceased operation in October 2014 and was converted into an import terminal to supply foreign fuels to Australian customers. The site was heavily damaged by cyclonic storm conditions in 2015.

During the 1950s, after the road from Cronulla to Kurnell had been constructed and as the Caltex refinery came to donate the local village, numerous second-hand houses were trucked to Kurnell from other places in Sutherland Shire to provide inexpensive homes to refinery workers and other residents alike.

### Abbotts

Caltex effectively paved the way for the industrial development of the Kurnell Peninsula, between the residential village of Kurnell and the margins of Cronulla-Wanda Beach. Like the refinery, the extraction of sand and the production of bricks for Sydney's ravenous post-WWII housing and construction market commenced at Kurnell in the 1950s and had a major impact on the nature of peninsula landscape. Notable players in the Kurnell extractive industries included the Holt group of companies and the Breen family.

Interspersed between the refinery and the major sites of materials extraction were number of other industrial enterprises, including most notably Abbotts pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratories (1962); two carbon black manufacturing plants set on lease of Crown Land about the refinery (1966) and Casil Brickworks (Boral).

### Abbotts Laboratories

Abbott Australasia Pty Ltd was antipodean arm of the US-based Abbott pharmaceutical company that appears to have been established in Sydney in 1937. The company acquired their site at Kurnell in the 1950s. It was a naturally, swampy holding of 70 hectares: part of James Birnie's original grant of 700 acres. Prior to construction, the location had been utilised by Bland's dairy: though subject to very limited use beyond grazing.

The mid-century laboratory complex at the Kurnell was built on eight hectares of the company holding in 1962-1963. It was accompanied by considerable land clearing and infilling, which saw the local vegetation regimes altered and the landscape changed. The laboratory operated successfully for many years testing and manufacturing a range of pharmaceutical products. Abbotts moved their Sydney-based operation to Botany in 2003 and the land was sold to Kurnell Developments Pty Ltd, who on-sold the site to the current owners Dicker Data Pty Ltd.

Refer **figures 16 - 28**.



Figure 16: Cattle grazing at the Blue Lagoon, Kurnell (1953)

Image presented in Salt 2000: 86



Figure 17: Construction of the Caltex Oil Refinery (1954)

Image presented in Salt 2000: 100

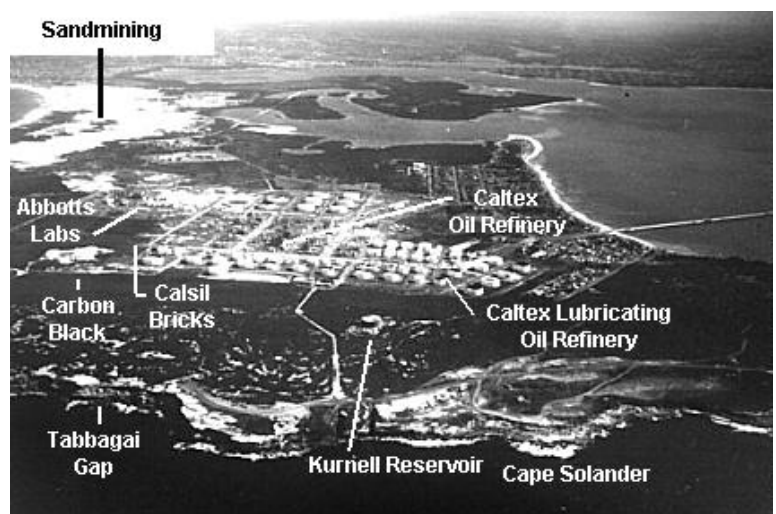


Figure 18: Noxious Industry at Kurnell

Image presented in Salt 2000: 91



Figure 19: Air Photo off the Study Area (1961)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017



Figure 20: Air Photo off the Study Area (1970)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017

*The 1961 photo shows the study area during the early establishment of Abbotts Laboratories. Note that the site has been mostly cleared of vegetation and that sand is being extracted lands to the southeast and added to the site as levelling fill. Partial footings and utilities lines appear to be evident also. The 1970 images shows the laboratory complex as completed (with neighbouring development evident to the west across the track to Bate Bay).*



**Figure 21: Air Photo off the Study Area (1978)**

Sutherland Shire Council 2017



**Figure 22: Air Photo off the Study Area (1984)**

Sutherland Shire Council 2017

*The latter image shows considerable regrowth of vegetation on the lands surrounding the study area. Most notably at sand extraction sites to the southwest and southeast of the study area.*



Figure 23: Air Photo of the Study Area (1994)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017



Figure 24: Air Photo of the Study Area (2001)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017



Figure 25: Air Photo of the Study Area (2006)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017



Figure 26: Air Photo of the Study Area (2010)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017

*The latter image shows considerable development about the study area with a warehouse to the immediate east; the desalination plant to the southeast; and subdivision along Captain Cook Road to the west.*



Figure 27: Air Photo of the Study Area (2012)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017



Figure 28: Air Photo of the Study Area (2015)

Sutherland Shire Council 2017

Note: this history has been formulated from a number of sources including, but not limited to: Cridland (1924); Curby (1993); Hutton-Neve (various); Larkin (1998); Lawrence (1998); MDCA (various) and Salt (2000).

Refer **References**.

# Heritage

The following section details heritage legislation and listings schedules (statutory and non-statutory) as they relate to the study area. It also presents the results of a recent site inspection/field survey and an appraisal of the historic heritage significance of the locale.

## Legislation

### NSW Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 is the principle document governing the management of heritage items (relics and places containing relics) in NSW.

[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\\_act/ha197786/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/ha197786/)

The Act defines a relic as:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, &
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.

[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\\_act/ha197786/s4.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/ha197786/s4.html)

All relics are afforded automatic statutory protection by the relic's provisions of the Act. Sections 139 to 145 within Division 9 of The Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except by a qualified archaeologist to whom an excavation permit from the Heritage Council of NSW has been issued. Section 146 of The Act requires that the inadvertent discovery of relics be reported to the Heritage Council in a timely and appropriate manner.

### Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DoPE) administers the EPA Act, which provides the legislative context for environmental planning instruments to be made to legislate and guide the process of development and land use. Local heritage items, including known archaeological items, identified Aboriginal Places and heritage conservation areas are protected through listings on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) or Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). The EPA Act also requires that potential Aboriginal and historical archaeological resources are adequately assessed and considered as part of the development process, in accordance with the requirements of the NPW Act and the Heritage Act.

[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\\_act/epaaa1979389/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/epaaa1979389/)

## Listings

The following statutory and non-statutory registers and planning documents were reviewed during preparation of this report:

- Sutherland Shire LEP 2015
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989
- NSW Heritage Office's State Heritage Inventory (SHI) &
- NSW Heritage Office's State Heritage Register (SHR)
- Australian Heritage Database (AHD)

*Incorporating the National Heritage List (NHL); Commonwealth Heritage list (CHL) & Register of the National Estate (RNE).*

### Sutherland Shire LEP 2015

The *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan* (SSLEP) as amended, is the primary local government planning instrument. Part 5.10 *Heritage Conservation* provides objectives for heritage conservation and identifies when development consent is required (or not required) for heritage items, archaeological sites and Aboriginal places, or locations in the vicinity thereof.

<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2015/319/part5/cl5.10>

**Schedule 5** list items of *Environmental Heritage* consecutively under Heritage Items (part 1) and Archaeological Sites (part 2).

<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2015/319/sch5>

*No items of heritage significance are listed within the study area.*

Nearby listings (as identified by the NSW Heritage Council in preliminary SEARs documentation) are:

- Cronulla sand dune and Wanda Beach coastal landscape (Item 2502)
- Kurnell Historic Site (Item 2504)
- Towra Point Nature Reserve and Quibray Bay (Item 2502)
- Australian Oil Refinery (A2524)

The dune and reserve landscapes are identified as items of State heritage significance at schedule 5(a). The former Caltex refinery site is identified as an archaeological item of local significance at schedule 5(2).

Refer **table** overleaf as well as **figure 29**.

## SSLEP 2015: Schedule 5 Heritage Items in General Vicinity of the Study Area

| Suburb  | Name                                                      | Location                                          | Property                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Significance | Item  |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Kurnell | Cronulla sand dune and Wanda Beach coastal landscape      | 434 and 440 Captain Cook Drive and 31 Lindum Road | Lot 1055, DP 1140838; Lot 1059, DP 1140838; Lot 7304, DP 1130200                                                                                                                                           | State        | 2502  |
| Kurnell | Kurnell Historic Site (in Kamay Botany Bay National Park) | Polo Street and Sir Joseph Banks Drive            | Lots 71–76 and 85, DP 908; Lot 7334, DP 1162374; land shown in Miscellaneous Plan of Sydney 20239-3000; Lot 1, DP 556396; land shown in NSW Government Gazette 13 December 1968: folio 4968.               | State        | 2504  |
| Kurnell | Towra Point Nature Reserve and Quibray Bay                | Towra Point                                       | Lots 101–109, DP 777967; Lot 31, DP 217907; Lot 101, DP 555205; Lot 4, DP 732257; Lot 2, DP 856868; Lot 1, DP 1014443; Lot 1, DP 1030269                                                                   | State        | 2509  |
| Kurnell | Australian Oil Refinery                                   | Sir Joseph Banks Drive                            | Part of Lot 1, DP 215819; Part of Lot 25, DP 776328; Lot 283, DP 752064; Lot 570, DP 752064; Lot 56, DP 908; Lot 57, DP 908; Lot 62, DP 908; Lot 1, DP 132055; Part of Lot 2, DP 215818; Lot 1, DP 1044690 | Local        | A2524 |

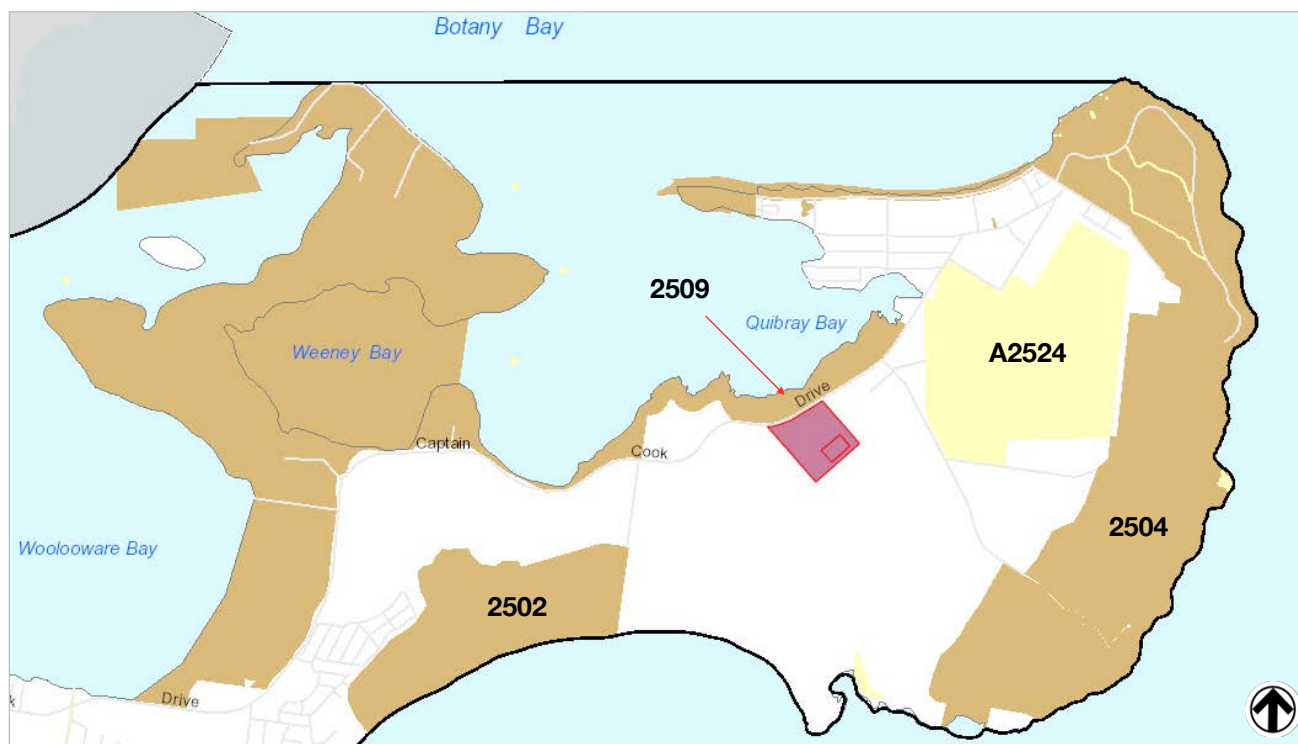


Figure 29: Heritage Mapping from the SSLEP 2015

<https://mapping.ssc.nsw.gov.au/Sutherland/?basemap=Heritage%20SSLEP%202000>

## State Environmental Planning Policy (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989

The SEPP (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989 (as amended) is a State planning instrument. Its principal aim is to protect and conserve the natural environment of the Kurnell Peninsula and ensure that development is managed with particular regard to the unique environmental, cultural and economic significance of the area to the nation, State, region and locality. The particular environmental planning aims and objectives are:

- (a) to preserve and protect the wetland areas of the Kurnell Peninsula in the environmental and economic interest of the State, region and locality
- (b) to identify lands having high value and strategic importance as local or regional open space and national park or nature reserve areas and to facilitate bringing these lands into public ownership
- (c) to protect the health, well-being and safety of the local community
- (d) to identify and conserve areas, sites and features of natural, ecological, historic or cultural significance
- (e) to conserve and manage the aquatic environment and its resources in the interests of the community and the oyster, prawn and fishing industries
- (f) to identify and protect lands having regional and international significance as wildlife habitats,
- (g) to ensure that the recommendations of any relevant risk assessment or transportation studies are implemented
- (h) to control and progressively phase out sand mining and to facilitate the rehabilitation of degraded lands
- (i) to conserve the environmental heritage of the Kurnell Peninsula.

**Schedules 2 and 3** of the SEPP list archaeological sites and heritage items respectively.

*No items of heritage significance are listed within the study area.*

In the vicinity, there are the following:

- Schedule 2 (Archaeological Sites) lists Towra Point Nature Reserve & Quibray Bay (A103) and the Australian Oil Refinery (A038)
- Schedule 3 (Heritage Items) lists Botany Bay National Park + Kurnell Historic Site (L015-S) and Towra Point Nature Reserve & Quibray Bay (L010-R)