

REPORT ON PITTWATER COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

FOR
PITTWATER
COUNCIL
MARCH 2015

FINAL
Volume 1



The Phoenix at Newport Public Wharf, 1925
(Source: N.S.W. Government Printing Office, File NEWNEW-041)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

City Plan Heritage was commissioned in March 2012 by Pittwater Council to conduct a review of the previous heritage studies including the *Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study* (January 1989) by McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd in association with Craig Burton (1989 Heritage Study), the *Ingleside/Warriewood Urban Release Area Heritage Study* (July 1993) by Tropman & Tropman Architects (1993 Heritage Study), and the *Warringah Heritage Study* (April 1994) by Hughes Trueman Ludlow (Warringah Heritage Study). These studies, which were the basis for the current heritage schedule, are more than 20 years old and required a comprehensive review and update. The current study is a Community-based Heritage Study Review (Heritage Study Review) funded jointly by Pittwater Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. The Heritage Study Review comprises a review and reassessment of the existing inventory of heritage items and a survey of the potential heritage items nominated by the community. The Heritage Study Review also reviews the recommendations of the previous heritage studies, as well as making new recommendations on the provision of heritage guidelines, planning controls and funding opportunities.

STUDY FORMAT

The Heritage Study Review comprises two parts:

i. A report -

The report details and provides

- a) the method and scope of the Study,
- b) historical themes,
- c) matters raised by the Heritage Study Working Group, and
- d) Recommendations.

ii. An inventory list and database –

The inventory list and database comprises the proposed new heritage items and the updated existing heritage items. The inventory utilises the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's State Heritage Inventory (SHI) software. The database includes all the proposed new listings and additional information on the existing items.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are the recommendations of the Heritage Study Review:

Recommendation 1: Prepare an amendment to the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014 incorporating new heritage items as recommended by this Heritage Study Review (refer to Table 6 for complete list of the recommended heritage items).

Recommendation 2: Commence process for amending the heritage controls contained in the *Pittwater 21 DCP* incorporating the recommended DCP controls provided in Section 5.1 of this Heritage Study Review report and that a public exhibition be undertaken.

Recommendation 3: Implement the following recommendations for the existing list of heritage items and the Sunrise Hill Conservation Area:

Table 1: Existing heritage items recommended for delisting or amendments

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Golf Club House / 2270055	Merged into one listing for consolidation under SHI number 2270055.
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Former Kiosk / 2270012	Delete items 2270012 and 2270013 from the existing heritage items list.
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Green Keeper's House / 2270013	
Sunrise Hill Heritage Conservation Area, Palm Beach	Sunrise Hill Heritage Conservation Area / 2270034	Reduction in the curtilage boundary of the area. Refer to the map of the SHI form.
Mona Vale Road, No 107, Mona Vale Lot 2, DP 1124862	Mona Vale Cemetery (formerly Turimetta Cemetery) / 2270088 Mona Vale Cemetery gateposts / 2270327	Consolidated under SHI No. 2270088. The listing included two separate listing numbers under Pittwater LEP 1993 and now two separate listings under the Pittwater LEP 2014 (2270088 and 2270327). Delete 2270327 from the existing heritage items list and change the name of the heritage item to Mona Vale (formerly Turimetta) Cemetery, including stone gateposts under the item number of 2270088.
Pittwater Road, No 1624, Mona Vale Lot 2, DP 709457	St John's Church and Gravestones (St John's Church) / 2270168 & 2270019	Consolidated under SHI No. 2270168. The listing included two separate listing numbers (2270019 and 2270168) under the Pittwater LEP 1993 and now two separate listings under the Pittwater LEP 2014. Delete 2270019 from the existing heritage items list and change the name of the heritage item to St John's Church and Gravestones under the item number of 2270168.
Barrenjoey Road near No 899, Palm Beach	Bus Shelter / 2270077	Bus shelter was damaged to such a degree that it had to be removed. Therefore delete from the existing heritage items list.
Palmgrove Road, Nos 3 and 5-9, Avalon Beach Lots 341-345, DP 16902 (frontage also to Plateau Road)	"Stella James House" (also known as "Burley Griffin Lodge") / 2270124	Merged into 1 listing for consolidation under SHI number 2270124. Delete item 2270103 from the existing

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
		heritage items list.
Palmgrove Road, Nos 3 and 5-9, Avalon Beach Lots 341–345, DP 16902 (frontage also to Plateau Road)	Reserve surrounding house known as “Stella James House” / 2270103	Change the item name as “Stella James House and Reserve” under item number of 2270124.
Pacific Road, No 117, Palm Beach Lot 1, DP 650029	Cabbage Tree Palms (<i>Livistona australis</i>) and Sydney Red Gums (<i>Angophora costata</i>) / 2270027	No Cabbage Tree Palms exist within the property but a Sydney Red Gum (<i>Angophora costata</i>) remains. The relevant inventory form and listing in Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 (2270027) is to be amended to reflect this.
Whale Beach Road, Nos 307–311, Palm Beach Lots 233-235, DP 16362	“Orcades” (house) / 2270087	Amend address and property description of the existing heritage listing of the item on Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 as below: 309–311 Whale Lots 234–235, Beach Road DP 16362 Amend Heritage Map to remove 307 Whale Beach Road (Lot 233, DP 16362).
Barrenjoey Headland, Palm Beach Lots 1-4, DP 849249	Barrenjoey Lighthouse and two cottages / 2270104	Remove from Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 reference to the State listing of the lightstation (i.e. the State Heritage Register listing 5014096). Amend the name of the existing item 2270104 to Barrenjoey Headland Lightstation and Two Cottages and update the listing to specify ‘State’ significance.
Currawong Beach	Currawong workers' holiday camp / 5054664	The item number 5054664 is the State Heritage Register database number and cannot be created in the Pittwater Heritage Inventory database. A new item number has been created in the Pittwater SHI database. Amend the item number from 5054664 to 2270517.
Chiltern Road, No 1, Ingleside Lot A, DP 325195	Klerk's Garden / 2270339	Change the name of the item to Cicada Glen Nursery.
Prince Alfred Parade, No 174, Newport	Jacaranda Cottage / 2270113	The cottage has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.
Mona Street, No 28, Mona Vale	House / 2270022	The house has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.
Hudson Parade, No 28b, Clareville	Wharf Remnant / 2270062	The wharf has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.

Recommendation 4: Adopt the recommendations in Table 7 provided in Section 4.3 of this Heritage Study Review report.

Recommendation 5: Consider nomination of the following existing items for State Heritage Register (SHR) listing: "Victory Tree" - Holly Oak (*Quercus Ilex*) / 2270058; and Bahá'í House of Worship / 2270338.

Recommendation 6: Ensure that assessment of Development Applications takes into account the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage items and the conservation areas within the Pittwater LGA.

Recommendation 7: After adoption, the Heritage Study Review should be made available at Pittwater Council's website, and in the online catalogue of the Pittwater Library, and the database of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation 8: Continue to involve Council's Heritage Advisor in the determination of Development Applications and ensure that Council and the local community have adequate access to heritage focussed education, management and promotion through information sessions and publications such as through Council's website and yearly workshops for the owners of the heritage items and properties within the conservation areas. Undertake regular evaluation of the heritage advisory service through the annual report and through an evaluation form in accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage requirements.

Recommendation 9: Establish a program for the preparation of conservation documents for Council owned properties. Concise conservation management plans or strategies for Council owned properties can be used as an example for private owners of heritage items.

Recommendation 10: Encourage local historical societies and individuals to further develop the existing area histories and oral histories with the owners and architects of the modernist houses in the LGA, and where oral historical gaps are deemed to exist.

Recommendation 11: Ensure any archaeological finds within the Pittwater LGA are considered and managed in accordance with the provisions of the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* for below Mean High Water Mark finds and in accordance with the provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* for above Mean High Water Mark finds.

Recommendation 12: Investigate moveable items / collections that are held by Council for cataloguing and establishment of an appropriate register in order to maintain their records.

Recommendation 13: Prepare a register of all memorials and monuments within the Pittwater LGA.

Recommendation 14: Update the existing Plan of Management (POM) for Public Wharves to incorporate the timber wharves (not already included in the Plan) on Pittwater to record their locations and to provide guidelines for management, conservation and regular maintenance. Undertake a specific study for the public timber wharves LGA-wide to assess their heritage significance including provision of management policy for their long term preservation.

Recommendation 15: Prepare a POM for all waterfalls in public land (if not already included in a POM) to record the location and provide guidelines for management, conservation, and regular maintenance. Where waterfalls are within a reserve covered by a POM, ensure the POM adequately covers and describes conservation and management of the waterfall.

Recommendation 16: Consider assessment of the heritage significance of the late nomination items provided in Attachment E in any future heritage study within 24 months following the completion of this Heritage Study Review. Establish a periodic review of heritage listed items in the LGA. It is recommended that Council keep the list of the late nominations confidential until such time as they have been assessed for potential heritage listing.

Recommendation 17: Consider recognition of the works and efforts of the heritage item owners or groups looking after their management, which may encourage the other heritage item owners to appreciate the values of their properties and undertake conservation works to preserve the heritage item stock in the local area.

Recommendation 18: Consider interpretation of the Laterite Site, as noted in the SHI form of the item, in the form of installation of a plaque as part of the ongoing management strategies of the Council for road reserves and geological sites.

Recommendation 19: Consider to actively maintain records about heritage items in Pittwater including retention of planning documents such as paper drawings, Heritage Impact Statements and photographic archival recordings of architect designed and award winning properties.

Recommendation 20: Consider and encourage identifying and seeking funding options for local heritage conservation works, such as the establishment of a Local Heritage Fund with funding available through NSW Heritage Grants of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation 21: Consider establishment of significant trees register in order to identify and recognise the importance of significant trees located in the Pittwater LGA's public spaces, parklands, reserves, streetscapes and privately owned properties.

Recommendation 22: Consider preparation of an archival record of community honour boards within the Pittwater LGA in accordance with Pittwater Council's request made at its meeting on 21 July 2014.

Recommendation 23: Consider a thorough investigation and assessment of the heritage significance of the remnant garden and landscape elements of the former Bilgola House in any future heritage study within 24 months following the completion of this Heritage Study Review.

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VOLUME 2 - EXISTING AND PROPOSED LISTINGS AND INVENTORY SHEETS

Job No/ Document No	Description of Issue	Prepared By/ Date	Reviewed by Project Manager/Director	Approved by Director
12-025	Draft	KD/18.09.12	KD/21.09.12	Name: Kerime Danis Date: 31.03.15
12-025	Final Draft	KD/21.02.13	KD/21.02.13	
12-025	Final Draft 2	KD/10.04.13	KD/11.04.13	
12-025	Final Draft - 3	KD/19.02.14	KD/25.02.14	
12-025	Final	KD/07.07.14	KD/10.07.14	
12-025	Final-2	KD/30.12.14	KD/05.01.15 EO/07.01.15	
12-025	Final-3	KD/16.03.15	KD/18.03.15	
12-025	Final-4	KD/31.03.15	KD/31.03.15	
Note: This document is preliminary unless it is approved by Director of City Plan Heritage				

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

City Plan Heritage was appointed in early March 2012 to undertake a review of the Pittwater heritage items. Previous studies included the *Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study*, January 1989 (1989 Heritage Study) by McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd in association with Craig Burton, the *Ingleside/Warriewood Urban Release Area Heritage Study*, July 1993 (1993 Heritage Study) by Tropman & Tropman Architects, and the *Warringah Heritage Study* (April 1994) by Hughes Trueman Ludlow (Warringah Heritage Study). The 1989 Heritage Study produced a comprehensive chronological thematic history of the Pittwater Local Government Area (LGA) and an inventory of proposed heritage items. Both the 1989 Heritage Study and the 1993 Heritage Study also made recommendations for implementation by Council aimed at conserving the local area's heritage values, including the listing of proposed heritage items and preparation of a Heritage Inventory for the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

There are 130 heritage items (109 individual heritage items and 21 archaeological sites) and 6 heritage conservation areas listed in Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014. The Pittwater area has a rich and diversified heritage which encompasses buildings, monuments, gardens, landscapes, archaeological sites and wharves. The current Schedule 5 lists at least 25 items that are landscape items, including conservation areas which have a cultural landscape component. It is considered that within the Pittwater LGA there are, potentially, many items of heritage significance which remain unlisted. Particularly notable amongst these are places from the 20th Century, both the early period of Pittwater consolidation 1900-1930, and the Post-War Modernist period 1945-1980, from which date many architect-designed houses are considered to be important examples of their period, styles and design, or are significant for their authorship. The Australian Institute of Architects has been researching this over recent years and has been an important source of research data for the Pittwater Community-based Heritage Study Review (Heritage Study Review).

Since the 1989 Heritage Study and 1993 Heritage Study were completed, the Pittwater LGA has undergone continuous change, particularly due to the pace and nature of development in the local area. A number of listed or proposed items have been demolished or unsympathetically altered since then. Furthermore, community attitudes as to the nature of heritage significance are continually evolving. For example, today there is a greater appreciation of Inter-War housing (1920s to 1940s) or the 20th Century buildings (modern architecture of the 1950s-60s), and there is also a greater understanding of the need to protect an area as opposed to individual buildings only.

The 1989 Heritage Study and 1993 Heritage Study are more than 20 years old and required a comprehensive review and update. The current study is a Community-based Heritage Study Review funded jointly by Pittwater Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. This

Heritage Study Review comprises a reassessment of the existing inventory of heritage items and identifies potential new heritage items and places of heritage value. The Heritage Study Review comprises a review and reassessment of the existing inventory of heritage items and a survey of the nominated new heritage items, moveable items and streetscapes by the community as identified by the Study Team during the course of the study. This Heritage Study Review is also a guiding document for Council, recommending policies and initiatives aimed at the continuing identification and conservation of the heritage of the Pittwater LGA.

A Heritage Study Working Group (the Working Group) was established as part of this project in accordance with *Community-based heritage studies: A guide* published by the NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). The Working Group worked alongside City Plan Heritage for the duration of the project, and undertook research, nominated items and considered recommendations for the future management and promotion of local heritage items. The Working Group also considered nominations from the community for potential items on the heritage inventory.

On 31 March 2006, the NSW Government gazetted a Standard Instrument for preparing new LEPs, also known as the Standard Instrument LEP template. LEP's across NSW will now use the same planning language, making it easier for communities to understand what is proposed for their local area. Councils are able to include localised planning objectives and provisions specific to their area, as well as determine zoning, additional land uses, heritage items, and development standards such as height and minimum lot sizes. Pittwater Council has prepared the Pittwater Local Planning Strategy (2011), which established the planning direction for the Pittwater LGA into the future and provided the basis for the preparation of a new Standard Instrument LEP for Pittwater. The Pittwater LEP 2014 was published on 30 May 2014, and came into effect on 27 June 2014. The new LEP replaced the Pittwater LEP 1993.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

The general scope of the Heritage Study Review includes the following tasks, which have been organised into phases of the *Community-based heritage studies: A guide*:

- reviewing and updating the existing heritage studies in relation to all aspects of European heritage including built, natural and landscape items and conservation areas (Research and History);
- completing the relevant steps set out in the Heritage Branch publication, *Community-based heritage studies: A guide*;
- consulting with the community regarding potential new items and the significance and relevance of current items and review of their submissions prior to drafting the Heritage Study Review (Nominating for Potential Heritage Items);
- facilitating and working with the Working Group as a priority for the project (The Heritage Study Working Group);

- reviewing and updating the thematic local history as necessary (Thematic History);
- reviewing and updating the current listed items and their significance, involving physical site survey to the exterior of properties and photographs and descriptions of the items with recommendations regarding their heritage management (Survey);
- delivering a consolidated Heritage Study Review for the Pittwater LGA that provides an assessment of any new items recommended for inclusion and updates the information regarding significance and relevance of current items;
- reviewing community comments and submissions after public exhibition of the Heritage Study Review and making further recommendations or amendments based on the community response;
- the Heritage Study Review also include associated recommendations for amendments to the listings within the Pittwater LEP.

While Aboriginal cultural heritage is covered in the Thematic History, the scope of this Heritage Study Review excludes Aboriginal heritage items. The sites of Aboriginal culture and heritage within the Pittwater LGA are managed by the Aboriginal Heritage Office.

1.3 LIMITATIONS

This Heritage Study Review required an all-encompassing survey of the whole Pittwater LGA. The principle limitation therefore is the amount of time able to be allocated to the investigation and research of individual places, given its extensive scope. Most potential items were identified and described on the basis of an external survey, without access to the properties themselves, or to the interior of buildings. Also, the resources available for historical research allow for only brief historical notes for the identified potential heritage items, for example, date of construction, builder/architect (where known), early owners, and the subdivision history. The nature of the topography and mature landscaping also significantly restricted visibility of some items allowing views only from the water. In some cases, inspection from the water was not possible.

Any heritage study which encompasses the whole of an LGA will limit the ability to undertake a detailed assessment of each individual item. The potential will also remain for additional places to be identified as heritage items in the future, even though they were not identified as part of this Heritage Study Review, for example, if they are located where not visible from the public domain, or additional significant historical information comes to light. Moreover, the Heritage Study Review can only be consistent with current professional and community perceptions of what makes a place of heritage significance. Therefore places not identified as being significant at present may well be regarded as such in future.

1.4 THE STUDY TEAM

The Study Team comprises staff of City Plan Heritage and a sub-consultant, and the Heritage Study Working Group. City Plan Heritage staff who have assisted in this project include:

- Kerime Danis (Director) MHerCons (Hons), BArch, AICOMOS Executive Committee

- Flavia Scardamaglia (Heritage Consultant) BArch, MArch Rest, MMus Stud
- Susan Kennedy (Senior Heritage Consultant) BA, M Marit Arch, LLB
- Jane McMahon (Graduate Heritage Consultant) BA (Hons) Archaeology and Heritage Studies.

Landscape and natural values identification and assessment have been provided by our sub-consultant Chris Betteridge, Director Musescape, B.Sc. MSc (Museum Studies) AMA MICOMOS.

The Thematic History section of the final Heritage Study Review report has been compiled by the research historian and heritage consultant, Dr Sue Rosen, Director Sue Rosen & Associates, B.A, M.A., Ph.D.

The Heritage Study Working Group comprised the following:

Table 2: Heritage Study Working Group

Name	Title / Organisation	Position
Pittwater Council Representative		
Councillor Ian White	Councillor	Member
Council's Heritage Consultant		
Kerime Danis	City Plan Heritage	Chair of the Working Group
Chris Betteridge	Musescape	Member
Heritage Groups representatives		
Jim Boyce	Manly Warringah Pittwater Historical Society - President	Member
Geoff Searl	Avalon Beach Historical Society - President	Member
Community representatives		
Roberta Conroy	Community representative	Member
Graeme Heine	Community representative	Member
Margie Jones	Newport Residents Association representative	Member
Caroline Kades	Community representative - (formerly Pittwater Council Principal Officer (Strategic))	Member
Marcia Rackham	Community representative	Member
Dr. Jenny Rosen	Bayview Church Point Residents Association representative	Member
Maureen Rutledge	Pittwater Community Arts representative	Member
Anne Spencer	Community representative	Member
Chloe Watts	Community representative	Member
Sue Gould	Church Point Reserve Association representative	Member
Merinda Rose	PIBE Reference Group representative, Palm	Member

	Beach & Whale Beach Association	
Council staff		
Andrew Pigott	Principal Officer (Strategic)	Member
Monique Tite	Senior Planning Officer (Strategic)	Member- Project Manager
Lara Goldstein	Assistant Planner (Strategic)	Member
Sharelle Ravenscroft	Acting Local Studies Librarian	Member

1.5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Study Team acknowledges the support and assistance provided by the following:

- Pittwater Council staff and the Local Studies section of the Pittwater Library
- Dr Noni Boyd, Heritage Officer, Australian Institute of Architects

2.0 STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 STUDY AREA

The Pittwater LGA is located on Sydney's northern beaches which is about 26 kilometres from the Sydney General Post Office (GPO). It is bounded by Broken Bay in the north, the Tasman Sea in the east, Narrabeen Lake and Deep Creek in the south, and the Warringah Council area in the south and west.

The Pittwater LGA includes the suburbs of Avalon Beach, Bayview, Bilgola Beach, Bilgola Plateau, Church Point, Coasters Retreat, Elanora Heights, Elvina Bay, Great Mackerel Beach, Ingleside, Mona Vale, Morning Bay, Newport, North Narrabeen, Palm Beach, Scotland Island, Taylors Point, Warriewood and Whale Beach. The Pittwater LGA was formed following secedance from the Warringah LGA in 1992.

The Pittwater LGA is mostly residential, with some commercial and light industrial areas. It encompasses a total land area of 125 square kilometres, of which nearly half is occupied by Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Australia's second-oldest national park. The Pittwater LGA includes bushland, reserves, coastal foreshores, beaches, islands and waterways.



Figure 1: Pittwater LGA in relation to surrounding suburbs and LGAs
(Source: Pittwater Council Website, 2012)

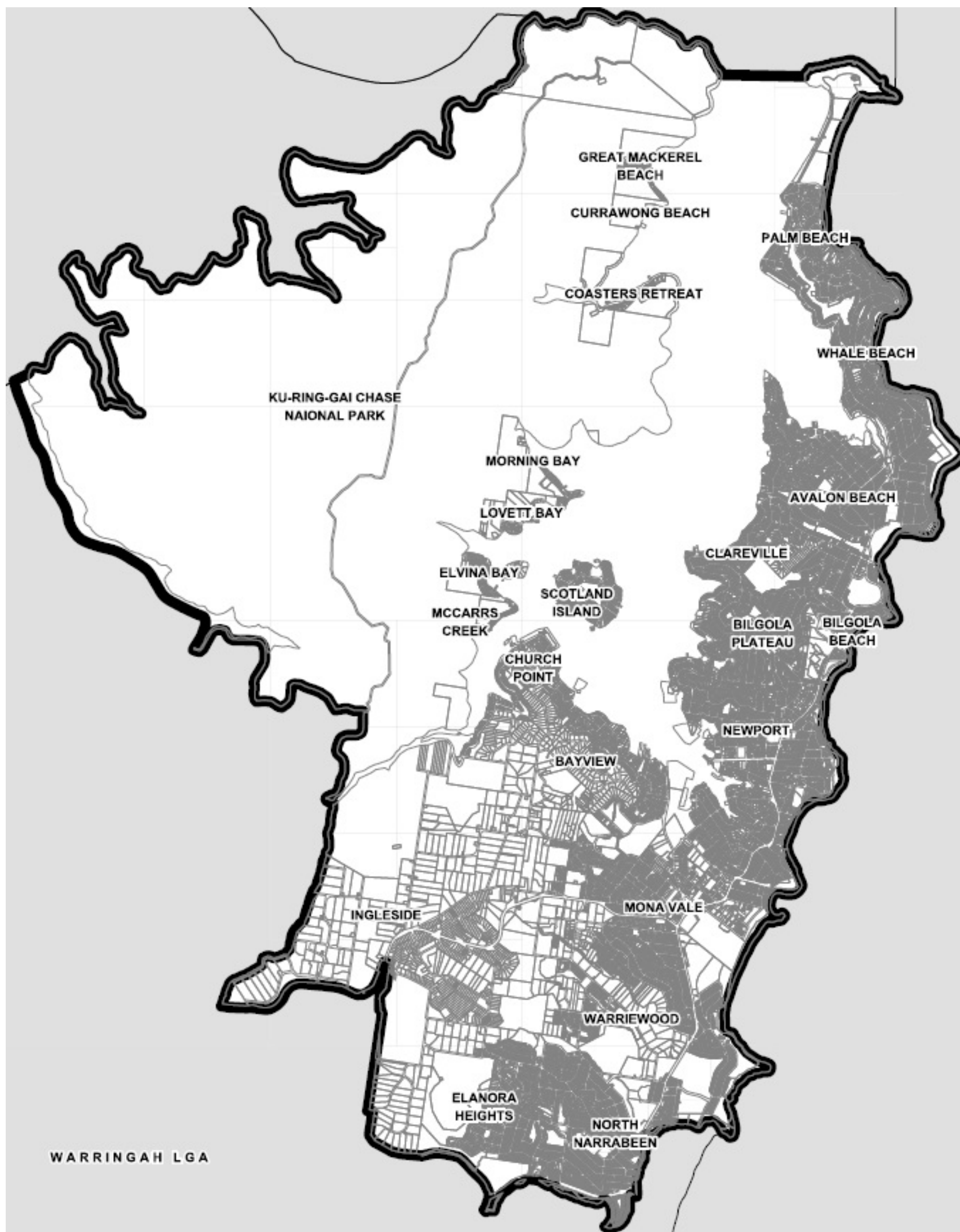


Figure 2: Map of Pittwater LGA
 (Source: Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014)



Figure 3: Aerial view of Pittwater LGA
(Source: Pittwater Council, 2012)

2.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

This Heritage Study Review generally follows the established format for community-based heritage studies, specifically the step-by-step process outlined in *Community-based heritage studies: A guide*, issued by the NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage. These are based upon the three stage conservation process as outlined in the NSW *Heritage Manual*: (i) investigate, (ii) assess, and (iii) manage significance.

Assessment of the potential heritage items has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the NSW *Heritage Manual* for 'Assessing Heritage Significance' criteria. The NSW heritage management system consists of three steps including *investigate significance*, *assess significance* and *manage significance*. The Heritage Study Review involved the first and second steps and produced statements of significance for each new potential and existing heritage item and heritage conservation areas. This will be the basis for providing information for step three, their future management. Recommendations have also been provided for the management of their identified significance.

The guidelines of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013*; define *cultural significance* as the "aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, *records*, *related places* and *related objects*. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups." These guidelines have also been utilised in the analysis of the potential items.

The project initiation comprised liaison with the nominated Pittwater Council Project Manager in order to establish the Working Group and arrange for access to available information and identification of any gaps for further investigation and research.

We have also liaised with key stakeholders including the National Trust of Australia (NSW), the Engineering Heritage Australia, and Dr Noni Boyd, Heritage Officer of the Australian Institute of Architects, in order to ensure all potential 20th Century heritage items or items of architectural value have been inspected and assessed accordingly with updated historical information.

2.3 NOMINATIONS FOR POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS

The community was notified of the Heritage Study Review and invited to recommend potential heritage items for investigation by the Study Team and consideration by the Working Group. Response to the Council's invitation for the public nominations of potential heritage items was overwhelming, particularly in relation to 20th Century architect designed houses. A total of 135 items were nominated by the community members and the Working Group members.

Consultation with the owners of the potential heritage items was undertaken following establishment and identification of the items in order to collect additional background information, clarify any unknown detailing and confirm the current conditions of the properties in line with their nominated historic configurations. Additional site inspections were also carried out to confirm integrity and intactness of some of the potential items. However, access to some of the properties that have limited or no visibility from the public domain was sought but this could not be arranged for all of the requested potential items therefore final assessments had to be made on the readily available background documentation. Following exhibition of the Heritage Study Review further assessment and refinement was made to the potential heritage items and the final list is presented in this report accordingly.

2.4 THE HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP

A Heritage Study Working Group (the Working Group) was established as part of this project. The Working Group has undertaken four meetings – 29 March 2012, 20 April 2012, 17 May 2012, and 28 February 2013 respectively. The first meeting, which was held following the project initiation meeting (March 2012) with the Council, established the Terms of Reference, Operational Procedures and the methodology for the Heritage Study Review. Terms of Reference and Operational Procedures of the Working Group are provided in Attachment A.

The second meeting focused on the nominated potential heritage items, the Heritage Study Review progress, and on the findings of the surveys of the existing items, in particular those that have been demolished or significantly compromised. Views of the Working Group members were sought on the nominated potential heritage items and potential delisting of heritage items.

The third meeting included discussions on the preliminary survey findings and outcomes of the assessment of the nominated potential heritage items and the existing heritage items, specifically the heritage items proposed to be delisted. Following the third meeting, a revised list was sent to the Working Group for additional information and historical research as well as information about the location of a number of nominated items. Other discussion matters included identification of local historical themes, moveable heritage and Aboriginal heritage, and Council's management of Pittwater's heritage. It was concluded that the study report should incorporate recommendations for the management of heritage assets and for further investigations and separate heritage reviews.

At the fourth meeting, the Working Group was briefed on the draft Pittwater Community Based Heritage Study Review, including the recommended nominated heritage items.

2.5 RESEARCH AND HISTORY

Historical research is a central element in the Heritage Study Review. The historical research informs the assessment of the significant heritage values of the Pittwater LGA, which then

forms the basis for identifying the phases and patterns in the historical development of the local area.

Previous heritage studies include:

- *Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study*, January 1989 (1989 Heritage Study) by McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd in association with Craig Burton,
- *Ingleside/Warriewood Urban Land Release Heritage Study*, July 1993 (1993 Heritage Study) by Tropman and Tropman Architects, and
- *Warringah Heritage Study*, April 1994 (Warringah Heritage Study) by Hughes Trueman Ludlow.

The 1989 Heritage Study and 1993 Heritage Study produced a series of historical themes associated with the development of the local area, which upon review are considered to still be appropriate in describing the key phases and patterns in the history of the Pittwater LGA. A number of publications have been produced by various historical societies and authors which were not available for the 1989 Heritage Study. The current Heritage Study Review therefore had the opportunity to benefit from the increased number of secondary sources for the history of the local area. Most of the historical documentation in this report has been obtained from the previous heritage studies and the Pittwater Local Studies collection.

One of the tasks required of this Heritage Study Review is to provide an updated summary of Pittwater's historical themes and a brief summary of the history of the different areas and suburbs that are part of the Pittwater LGA.

Craig Burton's historical report in the 1989 Heritage Study is considered a comprehensive summary of the chronological development of Pittwater and as such it is the main historical reference for Pittwater's history.

The 1989 Heritage Study identified four main thematic periods or phases:

- Phase 1 (1788-1880) Settlement and Consolidation
- Phase 2 (1880-1920) The influence of the Real Estate Ventures – A resort for the Wealthy
- Phase 3 (1920-1950) Holiday and Recreation
- Phase 4 (1950-1988) A Commuter Suburb – Exclusivity

Most information contained in Section 3.0 of this Heritage Study Review report has been sourced from the 1989 Heritage Study, unless otherwise stated.

The local historical themes developed in the 1989 Heritage Study have been reviewed as part of this Heritage Study Review. Since the 1989 Heritage Study was completed, new State and National historical themes have been adopted. The existing local historical themes have therefore been coordinated with the State and National themes, to facilitate thematic

searching utilising the State Heritage Inventory database. The resources of the Aboriginal Heritage Office have been accessed where required in order to incorporate the Aboriginal history of Pittwater.

Landscape elements of Pittwater's heritage currently total 25 items, including group items, in Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014. These items have been reviewed, assessed and updated, and the necessary management recommendations for all heritage landscape elements have also been provided where possible.

2.6 SURVEY

The objective of the fieldwork survey is the identification and external visual inspection of each nominated potential heritage item and the existing heritage items and conservation areas. This provides physical evidence to demonstrate the historical values of the local area, and to reassess existing listed heritage items, including whether they have been altered to such an extent that they no longer demonstrate sufficient heritage value to warrant listing.

The field surveys and inspections have been undertaken in association with members of the Working Group in groups of three or four and in areas where they had local knowledge. This approach was particularly useful in areas where most of the potential and existing heritage items were hidden and / or had no recognisable street address. To meet the tight timeframe, the site inspections were organised based on geographic location within the LGA and on the location of the items to one another, with consideration given to the most efficient use of time and resources. The survey was conducted primarily by car and foot across the entire LGA with the exception of Scotland Island and the Western Foreshores, which was accessed by ferry and on foot. Considerations for the survey include architectural merit, ability to demonstrate the historical themes and important phases in the development of the local area, the degree of originality (intactness), condition, and context.

Preliminary surveys focused on the existing heritage items and the nominated potential heritage items but also recorded buildings which were of high 20th Century architectural quality, as well as buildings which were considered to contribute to the character of local area. Findings of these surveys were presented to the Working Group members and their recommendations were taken into consideration. The properties on the preliminary potential heritage items inventory were then re-surveyed to produce a revised inventory of potential items. Each property has been digitally photographed as much as visibility allowed. Many items were not easily accessible or visible from the public domain.

Prior to finalisation, each item on the existing and potential heritage item inventory has been researched to provide historical information, for example, date of construction, subdivision history, builder/architect if available, association with any important persons or events in the history of the local area.

2.7 ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The 1989 Heritage Study assessed the significance of places having regard to the four heritage values outlined in the *Burra Charter*: aesthetic, historic, scientific and social significance. The significance of a place was also considered in relation to its ability to demonstrate one or more of the local historical themes.

This Heritage Study Review utilises the NSW Heritage Assessment criteria, which was adopted by the NSW Heritage Council since the preparation of the 1989 Heritage Study (see *NSW Heritage Manual* 'Assessing Heritage Significance' guidelines, July 2001). The seven assessment criteria are based upon the four heritage values outlined in the *Burra Charter*, supplemented by an assessment of associational significance (association with an important person or group of people), representative value and rarity value. The seven NSW Heritage Significance criteria are as follows:

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 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 culture 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;*
- *cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's*
- *cultural or natural places; or*
- *cultural or natural environments.*

Each item identified on the inventory has been assessed according to the seven heritage assessment criteria, and a succinct statement of significance provided. The same assessment process is utilised for built and landscape features, streetscapes, archaeological items and conservation areas.

3.0 THEMATIC HISTORY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Barrenjoey Peninsula Heritage Study (1989) and the Warringah Heritage Study (1993) established a series of local historical themes which have been reviewed and revised as part of this study to bring them in line with the current state and national historic themes. There are 38 defined historic themes, which are used to categorise and cross link heritage items in the NSW State Heritage Inventory.¹

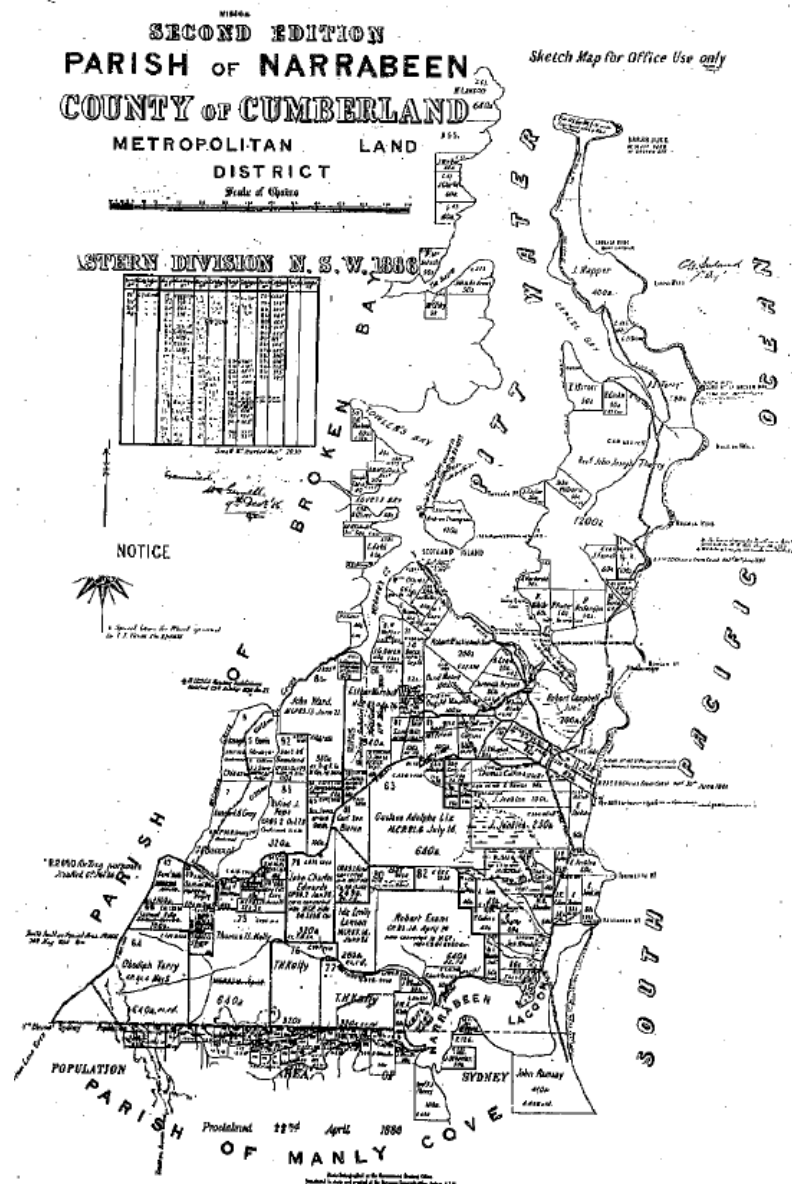


Figure 4: The Pittwater LGA, except for those areas within Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park, lie within the Parish of Narrabeen. This 1886 parish map indicates the extent of land alienation at that time. (Source: Parish of Narrabeen, 1886, Parish Map Preservation Project: LPI NSW)

¹ The New South Wales Historical Themes are available online at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/themes2006.pdf>

The thematic history presented has been presented in a broadly chronological format, with the various themes woven through the narrative, as they emerge. This is to allow the reader to obtain a sense of how a potential heritage item may be able to demonstrate the Pittwater story and the various forces (themes) that shaped its development. More often than not, a heritage item is capable of illuminating a number of themes that are related to the items creation and subsequent history. The following table correlates the local, state and national themes as they pertain to the Pittwater LGA.

Table 3: Local themes used in this study and relationship with the State and National historic themes

	Local Theme for Pittwater	State Theme	National Theme
1	NATURAL BEAUTIES OF PITTWATER Natural and scenic appreciation of Pittwater	Environment – Naturally Evolved	1. Tracing the Natural Evolution of Australia
2	THE GARIGAL Valuing indigenous places: retention of natural bushland, waterways and indigenous heritage, art, habitation sites	- Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures - Accommodation - Creative Endeavour - Persons	2. Peopling Australia
3	EXPLORATION OF PITTWATER Early Surveys and Explorations	- Exploration - Persons	3. Developing local, regional and national economies.
4	EUROPEAN OCCUPATION Early Land Grants	- Agriculture - Towns, Suburbs and Villages - Land Tenure - Accommodation	2. Peopling Australia 3. Developing local, regional and national economies.
5	ISOLATION/ACCESS Problems and challenges of isolation, transport and communication difficulties including governance	- Convict - Communication - Transport - Governance - Utilities	2. Peopling Australia 3. Developing local, regional and national economies.
6	MAKING A LIVING Early farming, orchards, pastoralism and the dairy farms in Pittwater	- Agriculture - Commerce - Fishing - Forestry - Mining - Pastoralism - Industry	3. Developing local, regional and national economies
7	THE GREAT OUTDOORS Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park and other reserves in Pittwater	- Environment – Naturally Evolved - Environment – Cultural Landscape - Leisure - Persons	3. Developing local, regional and national economies 8. Developing Australia's Cultural Life
8	COMMUNITY AND CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE The evolution of a sense of community, the arts and community institutions	- Education - Health - Government and Administration - Religion - Social Institutions - Creative endeavour - Defence - Law and Order	6. Education 7. Governing 8. Developing Australia's cultural life 9. Marking the Phases of Life
9	LEISURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM From a healthy suburb to a Weekender's Heaven	Leisure	8. Developing Australia's cultural life

	Local Theme for Pittwater	State Theme	National Theme
10	LIVING IN PITTWATER From holiday weekenders to Award winning residences	• Accommodation • Creative Endeavour • Domestic Life	4. Building Settlements, Towns and Cities 8. Developing Australia's cultural life
11	ARCHITECTURAL MODERNISM IN PITTWATER Changing panorama of Pittwater - increase in architect-designed houses	• Accommodation • Creative Endeavour	4. Building Settlements, Towns and Cities 8. Developing Australia's cultural life
12	PITTWATER COMMUNITY Arts Governance	• Creative Endeavour • Government and Administration	4. Building Settlements, Towns and Cities 7. Governing 8. Developing Australia's cultural life

3.2 PITTWATER THEMATIC HISTORY

3.2.1 THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

An understanding of the landscape and environment of the Pittwater LGA and its region is essential to any investigation of land use and social history of the area, and thus the heritage assessment of relics. The environment has been shaped by ongoing processes and forces over time which have influenced the nature of human occupation and activity in the area. It has also determined the nature of the physical evidence of that occupation. Similarly, subsequent human occupation and land use activities have impacted on the environment, affecting the type and condition of archaeological remains.

As will be seen throughout this history, the natural environment has been an important determinant of human occupation, land use and cultural heritage. Factors such as climate, terrain, water supply, availability of food resources, materials for tool production and shelter affected the nature and extent of the Guringai language group's occupation of the area, their economy and material culture. Natural features of the landscape also determined social organisation, with tribal boundaries designated by physical markers in the landscape. Moreover, land and landscape is central to Aboriginal identity in both traditional and contemporary society and this relationship is expressed through stories, art, ceremonies and other cultural forms, both physical and non-physical. These factors in turn determine the nature of cultural heritage items and sites in the Pittwater LGA and the significance of the area to the Guringai. The landforms and land systems which characterise the Pittwater LGA and its surrounds have similarly determined the extent of European occupation and activity. There have been several different land uses within the LGA in the historic period, including agriculture; accommodation; towns suburbs and villages; and leisure. Over time, human activity has impacted upon and modified the environment and has affected the survival and condition of various archaeological remains, of both European and Guringai origins.

The landscape has influenced the use and adaptation of technology, economic and social organisation and the lifestyle of inhabitants. It is important in its own right in assessing and interpreting historical, social, scientific and aesthetic significance of the LGA.

LANDFORM

Steep slopes are formed by the Bilgola and Bayview Plateau and small plateaus, ridges and gullies are common. Swamps and lagoons are also features along with the sand dunes at, for example, Barrenjoey Peninsula on the northern boundary of the LGA. There is very little level land, a factor which has limited opportunities for agriculture. The marine and estuarine environments along the Pacific coast to the east and the drowned river valley that is Pittwater in the middle are the predominate influences on the development of the Pittwater LGA.²

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Shales derived from the Narrabeen Formation outcrop below the Hawkesbury Sandstone form fine clay soil along the Barrenjoey Peninsula.³ The Hawkesbury Sandstone forms a dissected plateau that runs from south to north, its drowned steep sided valleys have become estuaries. Marine erosion on the east has created rugged cliff lines and small coastal bays. Small valleys draining into the bays contain estuarine lagoons behind narrow coastal sand dunes. Tidal and riverine influences have resulted in areas of gently sloping land and beaches along McCarr's and Bayview Creeks formed from deposits of sand, silt and clay.⁴ The more fertile soils of the Bayview area and along parts of the peninsula contrast with the sandstone plateau where tall trees suitable for logging grew in pockets. 'Fresh water' streams are marked on Surveyor White's topographical map of the coastal strip surveyed in 1827, while the map surveyed by Assistant Surveyor Govett in 1830 indicates the topography of an extended area to the west. These maps are significant in building a picture of early Pittwater.⁵

CLIMATE

The Pittwater LGA has an average annual rainfall of between 1200 and 1400 mm per year and is frost free.⁶ The most important influence on the climate is maritime which moderates the temperature range from winter and summer extremes. Summers and autumn tend to be warm and wet, with winter and spring, cooler and drier. The predominant strong wind direction is southerly. The mean maximum temperature is less than 26° C with a mean minimum of 7 to 8° C. January is the hottest month and July the coldest.⁷

VEGETATION

Most of the natural vegetation of Pittwater is found on Hawkesbury Sandstone country which was unsuited to European agricultural pursuits. A great deal has also been protected in parks and reserves, such as Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Katandra Bushland Sanctuary at Mona Vale and Hudson Park at Avalon. It includes open-forest on sheltered sites, lower hill

² McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study, January 1989, pp.40; 63.

³ Doug Benson & Jocelyn Howell, *Taken for Granted: the Bushland of Sydney and its Suburbs*, Kangaroo Press in assoc. with the Royal botanic Gardens Sydney, 1990, p.132.

⁴ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, pp.64; 66.

⁵ SRNSW: AO map 1698 (White, 1827), AO map 5005 (Govett, 1830) cited in Judy Wing, Historical Context Report, Warringah Heritage Study, 1993, p.1.

⁶ Benson & Howell, p.129.

⁷ Benson & Howell, p.11.

slopes and along creek lines, with woodland on ridges. West facing exposed aspects or coastal headlands have heath or low woodland vegetation. Sheltered south and south-east aspects have taller forests. Gravelly soils on broader ridges may be forested. Details on specific species can be found in Benson and Howell's *Taken for Granted*.⁸

Prior to the European occupation, areas of intertidal sands and mudflats were dominated by forests of Grey and River Mangroves with fringing sub-tidal sea grass beds. In places behind the mangroves succulent herb lands occupied salt marshes. These graded into forests of paperbark and she-oaks and further back, eucalypts.⁹

FAUNA

Fauna surveys taken in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park give some indication of the native fauna of the area prior to the European occupation of the area. There are over 28 native mammals, 160 bird and 20 reptile species. In 2002, 13 of these were included on the endangered species list. They include the southern brown bandicoot, *Isodon obesulus*; the koala, *Phascolarctus cinereus*; tiger quoll, *Dasyurus maculatus*; bent-wing bat, *Miniopterus schreibersii*; large-footed mouse-eared bat, *Myotis adversus*; glossy black cockatoo, *Calyptorhynchus lathamii*; powerful owl, *Ninox strenua*; masked owl, *Tyto Novaehollandiae*; swift parrot, *Lathamus discolor*; leathery turtle, *Dermochelys Coriacea*; heath monitor, *Varanus rosenbergi*; giant burrowing frog, *Heleioporus australiacus*; and, red-crowned toadlet, *Pseudophryne australis*.

Other mammals likely to have populated the area include the eastern pygmy possum, *Cercartetus nanus*; feather-tailed glider, *Acrobates pygmaeus*; the New Holland mouse, *Pseudomys novaehollandiae*; swamp wallaby, *Wallabia bicolor*; brush-tailed possum, *Trichosurus vulpecula*; ring-tailed possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*; sugar glider, *Petaurus breviceps*; echidna, *Tachyglossus aculeatus*; long-nosed bandicoot, *Perameles nasuta*; platypus, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*; grey-headed flying fox, *Pteropus poliocephalus*; chocolate wattled bat, *Chalinolobus morio*; and Goulds wattled bat, *Chalinolobus gouldii*. Clearing of habitat over two hundred years and inroads made by domestic and feral cats, rats and dogs have contributed to the retreat of these species from much of the developed area of the LGA.

Birds have fared a little better but suffer greatly from the loss of habitat trees. Indigenous species as identified by NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service range from 'the small New Holland honeyeater, *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* and eastern spinebill, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* of the heathlands; to the large wedge-tailed eagle, *Aquila audax*; brown falcon, *Falco berigora*; nankeen kestrel, *Falco cenchroides*; whistling kite *Milvus sphenurus*, osprey

⁸ Benson & Howell, pp. 129 -134.

⁹ Sue Rosen, *Losing Ground: An Environmental History of the Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1995, p.4.

Pandion haliaetus and white-breasted sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. The eastern rosella, *Platycercus eximius*; crimson rosella, *Platycercus elegans*; galah, *Cacatua roseicapilla*, and sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita* occupied woodlands. Forest areas provided homes for the rainbow lorikeet, *Trichoglossus haematodus*; Lewins honeyeater, *Meliphaga lewinii*; superb blue wren, *Malarus cyaneus*; the superb lyrebird, *Menura novaehollandiae*; and rock warbler, *Origma solitaria*. The little penguins, *Eudyptula minor* are the largest colony of little penguins close to Sydney.

Reptile species are represented by the death adder, *Acanthopis antarcticus*; redbellied black snake, *Pseudechis porphyriacus*; diamond python, *Morelia spilota*; eastern brown snake, *Pseudonaja textilis*; eastern tiger snake, *Notechis scutatus*; eastern water dragon, *Physignathus lesueurii*; eastern blue-tongued lizard, *Tiliqua scincoides* and the lace monitor, *Varanus varius*.¹⁰

These animals are important contributors to the aesthetic experience of the area in a manner similar to the scenic attractions that have brought people to the LGA for picnics, holidays and ultimately residential occupancy.

Thematic Comment

Places or elements of the natural environment that are held in high esteem, for example, The Basin on Pittwater, or Barrenjoey Headland can be said to be associated with the NSW historic theme of Environment - Naturally Evolved and the national historic theme of Tracing the natural evolution of Australia.

3.2.2 PRE-CONTACT ABORIGINAL HISTORY AND HERITAGE

The Garigal band of the Guringai language group are considered to be the traditional owners of the Pittwater and Northern Beaches country.¹¹ While there is some debate regarding the specifics of band names and territory,¹² the Aboriginal people of Pittwater were coastal people, whose economy was heavily dependent on the resources of the marine environment. The Garigal were a small band comprised of related families which made up the core social and economic unit, they may have consisted of no more than 50 or 60 people. It has been postulated however, by the eminent historian Noel Butlin among others, that there were many more people in the Sydney region, than is commonly conceded, these numbers therefore may be a gross underestimation.¹³

¹⁰ 'Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Lion Island, Long Island and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves Plan of Management', NPWS, 2002, p.20.

¹¹ Also referred to as Caregal or Karegal. For a more detailed discussion refer to Attenbrow, Val. 2002, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: investigating the archaeological and historical records*, UNSW Press.

¹² Kohen and Lampert for example, refer to the language group as Kuring-gai, whose country they believe extended across Broken Bay as far as Tuggerah Lake, and included at least six Aboriginal bands in the area bounded by Port Jackson, Broken Bay and the Lane Cove River. J.L. Kohen and Ronald Lampert, 'Hunters and Fishers in the Sydney Region', *Australians 1788*, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, Broadway, 1987, p.345.

¹³ Noel Butlin, *Our Original Aggression*, George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1983, p.xi.

Mud oysters, crabs, prawns, squid, fish, sharks, marine turtles, porpoises and whales were abundant. There was a wide variety of water birds, including pelicans, cormorants, terns, herons and ducks. Both men and women fished the water ways from canoes, with men using a 'fish-gig' or spear made from the stalk of the grass tree, while the women fished using hooks manufactured from shells and line from twisted strands of bark. When fishing was less reliable and in winter when shell fish were unavailable, land based resources assumed a greater importance. The sandstone heaths near the coast provided a habitat for the New Holland Mouse, the eastern chestnut mouse, the pygmy possum, antechinus, long-nosed bandicoot, and the swamp wallaby. Marsupials were important as a source of protein with fern roots a source of carbohydrate. Other plant foods included burrawang, lilli pilli, native grapes, apple berries, and figs found in steep sandstone gullies. Tubers and rhizomes could be found in swampy areas behind sand dunes. In sandstone country banksia, grevillea and waratah flowers provided a sweet nectar and the fruit from bush cherry and native currants could be harvested. The evidence of shellfish collection is the most tangible and extensive attestation of the Aboriginal occupation of Pittwater.¹⁴

Much of what is known of the Aboriginal people of the area comes from the records of the first European incursions into the area supplemented with archaeological evidence that has been excavated and analysed for the most part in the later twentieth century. Numerous archaeological sites including rock engravings, shelters and midden deposits provide material evidence of the Garigal's life in the area and the important theme of pre-contact Aboriginal occupation of the Pittwater LGA. Archaeological surveys have been conducted at numerous midden sites along the Pittwater coastline and a total of 143 Aboriginal heritage sites have been recorded in the Pittwater LGA outside of the National Park and 307 sites in the Pittwater LGA portion of the National Park.¹⁵

Types and numbers of known Aboriginal heritage sites in the Pittwater LGA outside the National Park as at July 2014

Type of Aboriginal Cultural site	Number of known sites
Midden	46
Rock Engraving	37
Burial/s	2
Shelter Midden	29
Shelter Art	16
Scarred Tree	1
Shelter Deposit	6
Grinding Groove	4
Shelter PAD	2
Total	143

¹⁴ Kohen and Lampert, pp.353-356; Rosen, pp.1-4.

¹⁵ Based on the Pittwater Council Records, May 2014.

Thematic Comment

Sites such as the rock engravings at West Head are associated with the Pittwater historic theme of Garigal People and the NSW historic theme of Aboriginal Cultures and that of Creative Endeavour and the national historic theme of Peopling Australia. If one considers evidence of Aboriginal history as part of the broad continuum of Australian culture and history then Aboriginal sites which relate to rock art, for example, are also related to the Pittwater historic theme of Pittwater Community – Arts, the NSW historic theme of Creative Endeavour and the national historic theme of Developing Australia's Cultural Life. Midden sites also relate to the NSW theme of Accommodation and shelter sites to the NSW theme of Domestic Life and the Pittwater local theme of Living in Pittwater.

3.2.3 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND FIRST ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ORIGINAL OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS, THE GARIGAL

Six weeks after the establishment of the Port Jackson settlement in January 1788 Governor Phillip led an exploratory expedition in a long boat to explore an area identified in Cook's 1776 charts as 'broken land' located some 20 miles to the north. The country Phillip encountered was similar to that at Port Jackson but, in his view, worse 'much higher, rockier, and equally covered with timber, large trees growing on the summits of mountains that appeared to be accessible by birds only'.¹⁶ He called the inlet Broken Bay. He noted:

Immediately round the headland that forms the southern entrance into the bay there is a branch, which I think the finest piece of water I ever saw, and which I honoured with the name of Pitt Water. It is, as well as the south-west branch, of sufficient extent to contain all the navy of Great Britain, but has only eighteen feet at low water on a narrow bar which runs across the entrance.¹⁷

Phillip's exclamation that Pittwater was 'the finest piece of Water' (he) ever saw was the first of many superlatives made about the district, it is an aesthetic theme that came to permeate recorded responses to the area from early surveyors who were so moved that they recorded features using terms such as "romantic" and likened the place to mythical Arcadia and Avalon. Such appreciation pertains to this day and was a strong influence on the residential development of the area.¹⁸ Many of the park-like landscapes were cultural rather than natural landscapes as they were mistakenly perceived to be; they were the product of Garigal land management over thousands of years.

The accounts of Phillip's investigation are the first European impressions of the Pittwater LGA and the first recorded descriptions of the local people prior to the devastation of their culture that the European occupation of their country would bring. A 'great number' of Aboriginal

¹⁶ Phillip cited in G.A. Wood, 'Explorations under Governor Phillip', *JRAHS*, Vol. XII, pt. I, 1926, p.2.

¹⁷ Cited in *Historical Records of NSW*, Vol.1, Pt.2, p.125.

¹⁸ Govett on McCarrs Creek, 1830 quoted in Charles Swancott, *Dee Why to Barrenjoey and Pittwater*, 1967, p. 84.

people were found on the northern side of Broken Bay with virtually every cove inhabited or showing some signs of habitation. Here, Aboriginal men, women and children met Governor Phillip's expedition to that area. The men who were armed with 'spears, clubs, stone hatchets and wooden swords' soon put aside their weapons and became very friendly'.¹⁹ Just inside the entrance to Brisbane Water, to the immediate north of Pittwater LGA, 'the natives [were] familiar, they had several huts here which were merely small sticks placed against each other & covered over with bark; In these huts were several women old & young, they were much terrified at first, but soon were composed & familiar on having presents made them; they had several crayfish about these huts.' In Pittwater, which was also densely populated, the people fished from canoes with hooks made from the pearl oyster shell.²⁰ Phillip noted that the women were missing the first joints of their little fingers and the men the upper right front tooth. They had a stick or bone pushed through the gristle of their nostril. Unfortunately the visit was also marred by a cultural clash when Phillip slapped an old man who had welcomed them to his campsite with a dance and song when he took a spade. It was a sign of future cultural misunderstandings.²¹

The long held European cultural significance of this and other explorations is represented by a stone cairn to commemorate the naming of Pittwater by Governor Phillip on 3 March 1788 unveiled by the Manly, Warringah & Pittwater Historical Society at Governor Phillip Park in Palm Beach in 1929.



Figure 5: Captains Hunter, Collins & Johnston with Governor Phillip, Surgeon White &c. visiting a distressed female Aboriginal of New South Wales at a hut near Port Jackson, John Hunter engraving Published by Alexr. Hogg, Aust. 31, 1793

(Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-an7890412, PIC U1455 NK2799 LOC 2143).

In August 1788 Phillip, accompanied by Surgeon White and others, again ventured into the Pittwater area by foot from Manly using Aboriginal paths. This time he noted several hundred acres of land free from timber that he judged suitable for cultivation and the establishment of a settlement.²² The area was probably the product of Garigal land management through the systematic use of fire. By burning selectively and in patches, Aborigines encouraged the

¹⁹ William Bradley, *A Voyage to New South Wales The Journal of Lieutenant William Bradley RN of HMS Sirius 1786-1792*, Facs. Edn., The Trustees Of The Public Library Of New South Wales in association with Ure Smith Pty Ltd, Sydney, 1969, pp.89-91.

²⁰ William Bradley, *A Voyage to New South Wales The Journal of Lieutenant William Bradley RN of HMS Sirius 1786-1792*, Facs. Edn., The Trustees Of The Public Library Of New South Wales in association with Ure Smith Pty Ltd, Sydney, 1969, pp.89-91.

²¹ Wood, pp.2-3.

²² Wood, p.11; John White, *Surgeon General to First Fleet, Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1962, p.158.

growth of grasses on which animals they hunted for food could graze. This form of land management created a park-like appearance that made travel through the bush comparatively easy and unfortunately made the country attractive for European occupation.²³ White also noted the many rock carvings he had seen on the high sandstone plateau, he wrote:

We saw, however, some proofs of their ingenuity in various figures cut on the smooth surface of some large stones. They consisted chiefly of representations of themselves in different attitudes, of their canoes, of several sorts of fish and animals; and, considering the rudeness of the instruments with which the figures must have been executed, they seemed to exhibit tolerably strong likenesses.²⁴

Captain Hunter in his account of a June 1789 expedition also mentions the Aboriginal paths through the bush along the north shore that assisted them by 'pointing to us the most easy paths and accessible parts of the hills and woods, [and] in point of direction, the shortest which could be found'.²⁵ By that time small-pox had devastated the Aboriginal population, disrupting their social organization and economic system as tribal units became too small to function successfully or to undertake important traditional ceremonies. Weakened, small-pox scarred Aboriginals were encountered as were numerous corpses; areas that had been populated 15 months earlier were now deserted. At a campsite made near the entrance of the north arm of Broken Bay, not twenty Aboriginals were seen. A weakened and frightened Aboriginal girl was found near the entrance to Pittwater. The party provided such comfort as was possible and 'shot some birds, such as hawks, crows, and gulls, skinned them, and laid them on the fire to broil, together with some fish, which she eat'.²⁶

On 27 August 1789 Captain John Hunter led a party to Broken Bay to conduct a survey inclusive of Pittwater. One of the group was Lieutenant Waterhouse, who during an earlier trip had planted some seeds of European vegetables. Waterhouse was delighted to discover 'the garden I made when we were last here; and found two potatoes, two pumpkins, two melons, two rows of Indian corn, and two rows of French beans up, and looking exceeding well. I now sowed some Garlic'.²⁷

In 1791 Lieutenant William Dawes walked along the Northern Beaches to the Barrenjoey Peninsula. He produced the first map of the coastline from Botany Bay to Broken Bay.²⁸

²³ Wing, p. 3.

²⁴ White, p.158 cited in Wing, p.3.

²⁵ John Hunter, *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island . . .*, London, 1793, Facs. Edn, Libraries Board of South Australia, Adelaide, 1968, pp. 138.

²⁶ Hunter, pp. 138-141.

²⁷ George and Shelagh Champion (eds.), *First Fleet Records of Events 1788-1790. Journey to Broken Bay and the Hawkesbury River: 6th to 16th June, 1789*, p.1, available at <http://www.manly.nsw.gov.au/library/local-studies-collection/history-of-manly/>

²⁸ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, p.21.

An 1802 plan by Surveyor General Grimes indicates Narrabeen Lagoon on the southern border of what became the Pittwater LGA and in 1805,²⁹ Sir Joseph Bank's assistant, George Caley reached the coast on the northern side of the Lagoon, before turning south, his notebooks provide details on the flora and fauna, the landscape and the area's potential for settlement.³⁰

The first permanent European settlement of the area dates to c.1808.

Thematic Comment

Sites that relate to European-Garigal contact are associated with the Pittwater historic themes of The Garigal and Exploration of Pittwater, and to the NSW historic theme of Aboriginal Cultures and Exploration and the national historic theme of Peopling Australia and Developing Local, Regional and National Economies. Sites which relate to the European exploration parties general activities are related to the Pittwater and State historic theme of Exploration and the national historic theme of Developing Local, Regional and National economies. Sites which relate to rock art are also related to the Pittwater historic theme of Pittwater Community – Arts, the NSW historic theme of Creative Endeavour and the national historic theme of Developing Australia's Cultural Life.

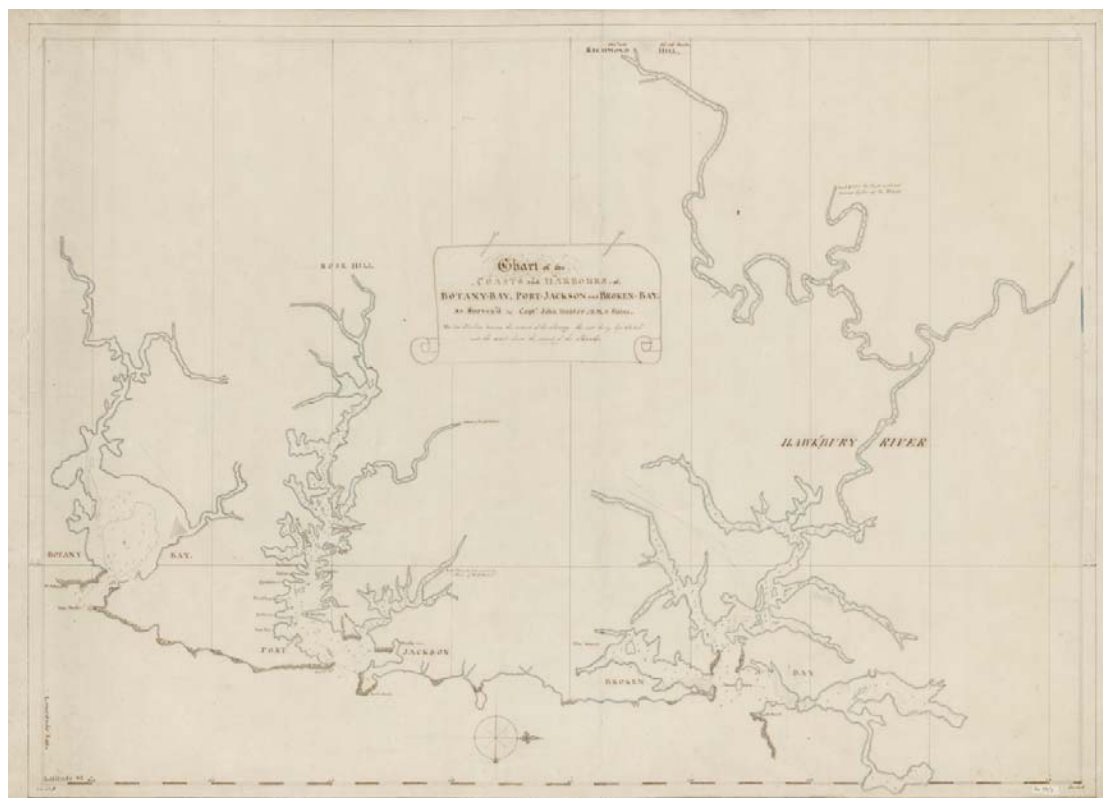


Figure 6: Chart of the three harbours Botany-Bay Port Jackson & Broken Bay on the coast of New South Wales as surveyed by Captain John Hunter [cartographic material] / [William Bradley] 1788 & 1789
(Source: State Library NSW: Item Id: 903891)

²⁹ State Records NSW: Grimes, AO Map SZ130.

³⁰ Wing, p.4.



Figure 7: South West arm of Broken Bay New South Wales from an Island at the entrance. September 1789

(Source: Mitchell Library, Picture No: a3461014
Opp. p. 90)



Figure 8: North arm of Broken Bay New South Wales from an Island at the entrance. September 1789

(Source: Mitchell Library, Picture a3461015
Opp. p. 92)

BUNGAREE, c.1775-1830

One of the most well known Aborigines in the early British colony was Bungaree, for whom there is a good deal of evidence that his country entailed what later became the Pittwater LGA. The first reference to him was in 1799 by Judge Advocate David Collins who referred to Bungaree as a native of the north side of Broken Bay. The next reference to Bungaree's origins is 1815 when Governor Macquarie, who had arrived in the colony in 1810, appointed Bungaree 'King of the Broken Bay Tribe' at the request of the sixteen Aboriginal people assembled to take possession of a grant of land at George's Head situated in the later Mosman LGA.³¹ In an 1821 publication, Captain James Wallis refers to a locality called by the local Aboriginal people 'Bungaree's Norah', situated some 18 miles south of Newcastle. In an 1822 reference Macquarie described Bungaree as chief of the 'Pitt Water Tribe'.³² Bungaree has also been referred to as 'King of the Port Jackson Tribe' and 'Chief of the Sydney Tribe' and 'King of the Aborigines of New South Wales'.³³ Bungaree's statement 'These are my people ... This is my shore', addressed to the Russian navigator Captain Bellingshausen in 1820, can be seen as a land claim over the north shore of Port Jackson.³⁴ Bungaree's life has been the subject of a detailed biography and an entry in the *Dictionary of Sydney* by Vincent Smith, and two entries in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.³⁵ Further information on his life should be sought in those publications. While Smith creates a picture of Bungaree's life at Broken Bay it is based on generalist evidence and there are no specific references to

³¹ Macquarie cited by Keith Vincent Smith, *King Bungaree: A Sydney Aborigine meets the great South Pacific Explorers, 1799-1830*, Kangaroo Press, 1992, p.77.

³² Keith Vincent Smith, pp.23-24.

³³ René-Primavère Lesson, quoted in K.V. Smith, p. 127

³⁴ Glynn Barratt, *The Russians at Port Jackson, 1814-1822*, Australian Institute of Studies, Canberra, 1981, p. 34.

³⁵ Keith Vincent Smith, *King Bungaree: A Sydney Aborigine meets the great South Pacific Explorers, 1799-1830*, Kangaroo Press, 1992; F. D. McCarthy, *Bungaree (?-1830)*, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bungaree-1848/text2141>, published in hardcopy 1966, accessed 12 September 2012; KV Smith, 'Gooseberry, Cora (c1777-1852)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Supplementary Volume, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 2005, p 148; Keith Vincent Smith, Bungaree, entry for the Dictionary of Sydney, 2011, available online at <http://www.dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/bungaree> viewed 12 September 2012.

Bungaree in the area, nevertheless it is likely that Bungaree knew the area. Smith speculates that Bungaree's birthplace was likely to have been somewhere in Broken Bay or perhaps Patonga or in Brisbane Waters. What is clear is that the issue of his Pittwater links is unresolved in terms of the specifics.

Bungaree became known as a mediator between the English colonists and the Aboriginal people, sailing in that capacity with Matthew Flinders, becoming the first Australian to circumnavigate the continent. Bungaree accompanied many other expeditions and was well known around the harbour and in Sydney.³⁶



Figure 9: Far left - Charles Rodius, Bungaree, 1984

(Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-an8953976)

Figure 10: Left - Augustus Earle, Portrait of Bungaree, a native of New South Wales, c1826

(Source: National Library of Australia, NK118)

3.2.4 EUROPEAN OCCUPATION³⁷

While Caley's account of the area would have sparked interest, the earliest settlement of the study area, c.1808 was situated in the northern portion of the peninsula to take advantage of the river trade along the Hawkesbury River from Green Hills (Windsor) to Sydney. Sea traffic was the only direct route to the major settlement at Sydney. Isolation/Access is a dominant theme in the early history of the area and is reflected in the number of jetties and landings of long standing in the area. Settlement was agrarian based with wheat and oats the most important crops. One of the earliest farmers in the area, Pat Flynn, is said to have established a commercial vegetable farm at the base of Barrenjoey Headland by 1808.³⁸ By 1810 a constable, Robert Macintosh Senior, was established at Pittwater growing wheat and potatoes and grazing cattle.³⁹ Land was still being surveyed for grants in 1821 when Surveyor Meehan was active in the Bayview area, measuring lots for Peter Patullo and Jeremiah Bryant among others. He had previously surveyed the Narrabeen area in 1815.⁴⁰

³⁶ Keith Vincent Smith, *King Bungaree: A Sydney Aborigine meets the great South Pacific Explorers, 1799-1830*, Kangaroo Press, 1992; F. D. McCarthy, *Bungaree (?-1830)*, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bungaree-1848/text2141>, published in hardcopy 1966, accessed 12 September 2012; KV Smith, 'Gooseberry, Cora (c1777-1852)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Supplementary Volume, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 2005, p 148; Keith Vincent Smith, Bungaree, entry for the Dictionary of Sydney, 2011, available online at <http://www.dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/bungaree> viewed 12 September 2012.

³⁷ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater, Heritage Study, Volume 1, January 1989, p.22.

³⁸ J. Steege, (Ed), *Palm Beach 1788 - 1988*, p.24.

³⁹ Swancott, p. 9.

⁴⁰ Swancott, pp. 9; 25; 91.

Agricultural industry came to the area when Scotland Island was granted in 1810 to the entrepreneurial emancipist Andrew Thompson. A Windsor based innkeeper and trader, Thompson launched the 18 ton vessel the *Geordy* from stocks on the island in 1810.⁴¹ A salt works that had been located on Dangar Island since 1804 was moved to Scotland Island by 1811 where it continued until at least the 1820s. The processing of salt involved the establishment of salt pans which were imported to the island. Log foils and later an oil burner were used to produce 200 lb of salt per week.⁴² When advertised for sale in the *Sydney Gazette* in 1812 the island was described as:

... containing one hundred and twenty acres of good soil, extensive salt works, a good dwelling-house and stores, labourers' rooms, and every convenience suitable for a fishery, or shipbuilding, also a vessel of about ninety tons, partly built still on the stocks.⁴³

Shipbuilding, fishing, lime-burning, timber getting, shingle cutting and river trade developed as important economic activities in the area. Located conveniently on the route between the port of Windsor upstream on the Hawkesbury and Port Jackson to the south, an extensive trade opened up between Pittwater and Sydney.

The first of the large grants in the Pittwater LGA was made in 1816. This grant comprised 400 acres allocated to James Napper, known as 'Larkfield Farm', located on the sand peninsula leading to and including Barrenjoey Headland,⁴⁴ including all of Palm Beach and most of Whale Beach. In 1819, a 700 acre farm was surveyed for Robert Campbell at Mona Vale. James Jenkins was granted the first land grant in Warriewood of 100 acres in 1824 and an additional 250 acres in 1825 that he subsequently called 'Cabbage Tree Hill'.⁴⁵

Between the 1820s and the 1840s this pattern of settlement and development continued in the study area. The remainder of viable land was parcelled out during this time. In 1821 grants of land were made at Careel Bay and Bayview varying between 50 and 80 acres.⁴⁶ Daniel Foley occupied the land around the site of the later Rock Lily Inn in Mona Vale from 1821. In 1822 Robert Henderson advertised his farm at Bilgola, inferring that he had established it before that date.⁴⁷ Further land was parcelled out at Mona Vale in 1824.⁴⁸

In 1827, 60 acres was granted to John Farrell at present day Avalon. Surveys continued in 1829, particularly of McCarrs Creek.⁴⁹ In 1831 land was granted at Crystal Bay and during

⁴¹ P.W. Gledhill, *Manly and Pittwater Its Beauty and Progress*, p.128-129.

⁴² Sue Rosen, *Losing Ground*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1995, p. 35.

⁴³ Cited in M. Anderson, 'The Story of Pittwater' *JRAHS*, Vol VI, Pt. 4, p.193-194.

⁴⁴ Gledhill, p. 120.

⁴⁵ Swancott, p. 100.

⁴⁶ Gledhill, p.148 and Swancott, p. 9.

⁴⁷ Swancott, p.101.

⁴⁸ State Library of NSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes.

⁴⁹ Gledhill, p. 12.

1832 various grants, between 40 and 200 acres, were made at Bayview. In the same year Thomas Langford applied for 40 acres at Church Point.⁵⁰ An 1832 letter from Surveyor James Larmer, recorded a total of twelve properties at Pittwater varying in size between 30 and 640 acres.⁵¹ It was claimed that it would 'only require suitable inhabitants to resemble Arcadia'.⁵² The largest landholder was Father J. Therry. By 1833 his total land holdings encompassed the land from Whale Beach in the north to Newport in the south, from Pittwater in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east. Included were the present day districts of Whale Beach, Careel Bay, Salt Pan, Clareville, Avalon Beach and Bilgola Beach. The 1830s saw grants at Careel Bay, Newport, Salt Pan Point, Taylors Point, Stokes Point, Mona Vale, Currawong and Great Mackerel Beaches. Grants at Clareville, Elvina Bay and Soldiers Point were allocated in the 1840s.⁵³ Grants along the coast tended to be for large areas in excess of 100 acres, with smaller lots of 50 and 60 acres emerging in the 1840s at Newport, Bayview and around the Narrabeen Lagoon.⁵⁴

In 1829 Surveyor William Romaine Govett undertook surveys in the area and published his Impressions of the country between Port Jackson and Broken Bay in the mid 1830s, including rare detailed accounts of flora, fauna, topography and customs of the Aboriginal people. He refers to encountering locals at Cowan Creek, Broken Bay and Barrenjoey and depicted people fishing at Bilgola Beach and North Narrabeen. A copy of the manuscript is held by the State Library of NSW.⁵⁵



Figure 11: Govett's depiction of local people fishing. Published c.1836. (State Library NSW: A 330 (Safe 1 / 404))



Figure 12: William Romaine Govett, The South Headland of Broken Bay, published c. 1836. (State Library NSW: A 330 (Safe 1 / 404))

⁵⁰ Swancott, pp. 25; 37.

⁵¹ Swancott, p. 9.

⁵² NSW Calendar and PO. Directory 1832.

⁵³ Gledhill, p. 139.

⁵⁴ Wing, p. 4.

⁵⁵ SLNSW: William Govett notes and sketches taken during a surveying Expedition in N. South Wales and Blue Mountains Road by William Govett on staff of Major Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, 1830-1835, Call No. A 330 (Safe 1 / 404); Pittwater Online News, May 22-28, 2011: Issue 7.

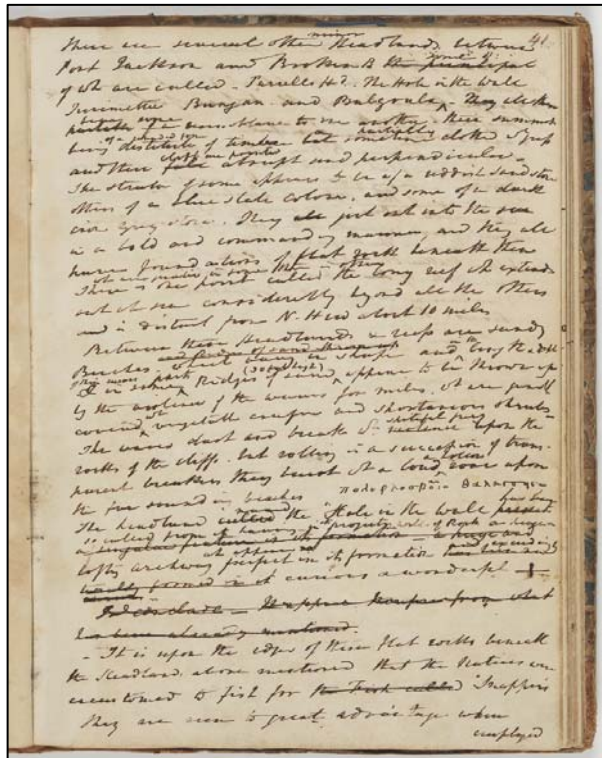


Figure 13: Page 41 of William Govett's manuscript in which he refers to Bungun and the Hole in the Wall.

(Source: State Library of NSW: A 330 (Safe 1 / 404))

Grants were made at Mona Vale in 1853 and continued to be made into the 1880s. Land around McCarrs Creek and Lovett Bay was gradually bought and settled in small isolated pockets.⁵⁶ The first grant at Church Point occurred in 1871.⁵⁷

BOWEN (BOIN) BUNGAREE, 1797- 1853

Bowen Bungaree was the oldest son of Bungaree who became an interpreter, guide and tracker of bushrangers and escaped convicts as well as a skilled fisherman and sailor. In 1832 he took up residence beside the old customs shed at Barrenjoey Headland. He assisted authorities to locate illegal stills on the upper reaches of creeks. In 1837 The Sydney Morning Herald reported that his information led to the capture of three bushrangers on an island near Mooney Mooney Creek. There is some dispute regarding the circumstances of Bowen's demise with one account claiming that he was killed at Bushrangers Hill, Newport by a bushranger named Casey, who he had been pursuing.⁵⁸

Thematic Comment

Sites that related to early land grants, grantees or early primary production and processing may be associated with the Pittwater historic themes of The Garigal, European Occupation and Making A Living and the NSW historic themes of Aboriginal Cultures, Land Tenure, Agriculture, Fishing, Industry, Commerce, Law and Order, and the national historic themes of Peopling Australia and Developing Local, Regional and National Economies.

⁵⁶ Swancott, p. 86.

⁵⁷ Gledhill, p. 121

⁵⁸ Pittwater Online News, May 22-28, 2011: Issue 7.

3.2.5 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS – ISOLATION & ACCESS

Water transport was the most efficient means of transporting produce to Sydney markets, despite the numerous Guringai tracks leading from Pittwater to Manly, and it was not until settlement intensified that road transport developed, but still presented the eventual difficulty of crossing the harbour. Early settlement focused towards the north where river trade came down the Hawkesbury River. The earliest industrial enterprises of the area were concerned with, amongst other things, ship building. Pittwater became the point where ships transporting produce from the farms along the Hawkesbury River congregated to form a convoy to sail to Sydney.

By 1827 a track from Balgowlah to Mona Vale, known as Jenkins Road had been constructed, but there were no bridges and two lagoons had to be forded. For most of the first half of the 19th Century this remained the primary means of land access until Pittwater Road was constructed by James Jenkins, using convict labour. Jenkins had purchased 1310 acres of the 1816 Cossar grant, to the immediate south of the Pittwater LGA. Another basic road ran from Lane Cove to Mona Vale. Communication with Pittwater was by boat.⁵⁹ The development of the study area was shaped by the availability, or otherwise, of transport, with the difficult terrain severely limiting the development of roads and tracks. An 1832 *Australian Directory* reference described the features of the Pittwater Road and, in doing so, has left a vivid impression of the isolation of the peninsula settlement:

'At 11½ miles, hut on the sea shore. The path from Pennant Hills reaches the sea and joins this coastal road at the farm of one Foley ... [this is Mona Vale]. At 13 miles, several farms and cottages. At 14 miles the Rev. Joseph Therry has a grant here. At 14 1/2 miles the Hole-in-the-wall being a rock projection forming a rough archway with the shore. A little further on is a Remarkable cave in the sea cliff. At 15 miles, on the left, is Careel Bay where there are two small farms and cottages. At 19¼ miles, Barrenjoey. A rocky peninsula extending east and west and joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand. This remarkable spot is inhabited by three old fishermen who supply the farmers of the Hawkesbury, as far as the river admits of navigation. They also ferry travellers across to Brisbane Waters.'⁶⁰

Single horseback was the most effective means of traversing the terrain for most of the 19th Century. This also ensured that portions of the area were not intensively investigated until the second half of the 19th Century. The area remained sparsely settled into the 1850s due to the difficulties of access and was perceived by "outsiders" with curiosity. Equally, Sydney

⁵⁹ Sue Rosen, 'Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement for 2 Hadleigh Avenue, Collaroy', Sue Rosen Associates, 2010, p.7; Wing, p.4.

⁶⁰ Quoted in Gledhill, p.114.

remained a mystery for some of the local residents. The *Handbook of Sydney* for 1867 stated that:

‘A clergyman penetrating into the district a few years ago, found many grown up people who had never visited the city and are, in a measure, uncivilized.’⁶¹

In 1850 the Boulton family introduced coaches operating from Manly to the Newport Hotel, operating twice a week with the mail. Portions of the area remained unknown quantities in the second half of the nineteenth century but settlement gradually spread out forming tiny pockets within the peninsula although, despite the numerous grants, in 1861, it was said that farms were ‘few and far between’.⁶² The establishment of a ferry service from Manly in the mid 1850s also improved access to and from Sydney, although it still entailed a land journey between Manly and Pittwater.⁶³

An 1861 account of a journey to the district reported that it was only accessible by horse back and took two days, return, from Sydney. Mention is made of a ‘tortuous mountain track’ which had to be navigated to reach the Hawkesbury.⁶⁴ Another account of 1861 titled “My Holiday” provides detailed descriptions of the countryside, particularly of its rugged and barely tamed character. For example, near Careel Bay, the traveller described:

‘The track, a mere bridle path, now led along the flat, then across a dank luxuriant gully ... across a creek, up a hill, round the point of the range, down the other side of the hill, across another flat, gully, hill then onto a broader flat.’⁶⁵

Prior to 1880 Pittwater was undisturbed by and aloof from influences of the metropolis. The traveller had been obliged to hire any old contraption he could get to take him to Newport. In that year a line of coaches from Manly to Newport were established. The fare was five shillings each way and if the traveller wished to proceed to Bayview or Church Point it was necessary to hire a boat.⁶⁶

For a quick trip to Sydney on horseback, the ‘Spit’ route could also be used, but horses had to swim across Ellery’s Punt which was inconvenient during bad weather. Transport entirely relied on water until the opening of the Spit Bridge in 1924. In 1861 the Newport and Barrenjoey Road was gazetted as was a slightly altered form of Jenkins Road.⁶⁷ The bridging of the Dee Why Lagoon in 1861 improved the situation but up to 1883 there was no bridge over the Narrabeen Lagoon and ‘coach travellers had to raise their feet when the water

⁶¹ Quoted in Gledhill, p. 28.

⁶² ‘A Trip Overland to Broken Bay, the Mouth of the Hawkesbury’ *SMH*, 6.4.1861, p.8.

⁶³ Anthony M. Prescott, ‘The Manly Ferry: A history of the service and its operators, 1854 – 1974’, Master of Arts Thesis, University of Sydney, 1984, pp.32-39.

⁶⁴ ‘A Trip Overland to Broken Bay, the Mouth of the Hawkesbury’ *SMH*, 6.4.1861, p.8.

⁶⁵ “My Holiday” *SMH* 2.9.1861, p.3.

⁶⁶ ‘My Holiday’ *SMH* 2.9.1861, p.3, quoted in Swancott. p.103.

⁶⁷ Gledhill, p. 149

flooded the floor as the coachmen splashed across the ford'.⁶⁸ It was not until the 1870s that alternative means of land based access was developed: in 1870 Pittwater Road was surveyed and in 1877 the roads from Mona Vale to Church Point to Barrenjoey and to Bayview were surveyed.⁶⁹

Coach runs were established to service the district. The increased access encouraged more settlement and the earliest real estate speculation. The extension of a tram terminus to Narrabeen, which met with the coaches or buses to reach the peninsula, was the beginning of the district's availability to the general public. Coach transport made the fortune of Henry Houreaux, who opened the Rock Lily Hotel in 1886, where travellers could refresh themselves and horses could be changed. The route then forked with a road to the northwest to Bayview and Church Point, passengers for Newport changed to a smaller coach and took the route to the northeast.

As a result of the increased interest in the area, communications and access were forced to improve and expand. In 1869 a telegraph line was commenced from Castle Hill to Barrenjoey Headland. It was opened in the following year. A post office was opened at Barrenjoey Headland in 1871.⁷⁰ In 1867 a telegram from Manly to Barrenjoey peninsula took two days.⁷¹

Associated with the Customs House at Barrenjoey by proximity was a warning light on the top of Barrenjoey which was lit in rough weather from the mid-1850s. As shipping increased, a more permanent structure consisting of two towers was constructed in 1867, named the Stewart Towers after the politician who was instrumental in having them built, they were replaced by the present lighthouse, designed by Government Architect James Barnett, in 1881.⁷²

In 1879, Charles Edward Jeannerett, who owned the Parramatta and River Steamers Co., decided to extend his services. This resulted in the construction of a pier which ran into Pittwater at Newport. This was the first form of public transport to the area, and provided the major means of transport to the picnic destinations there. In 1880, following his construction of the pier at Newport, Jeannerett acquired more land at Newport as well as a small local steamer and the mail contract in the same area. A coach service was begun between Manly and Newport.⁷³ However, contemporary reports still claimed that a trip to the area was not 'an odyssey to be undertaken lightly' because of the difficulty of transport.⁷⁴ An 1885

⁶⁸ Helen Ribic, *Transport and Suburbanization*, p. 45

⁶⁹ Gledhill, p. 123 & Sharpe, p.136.

⁷⁰ Swancott, p. 24.

⁷¹ Steege, p. 25.

⁷² Wing, p.6.

⁷³ Sharpe, p.107.

⁷⁴ Steege, p. 32.

advertisement gave the coach timetable from Newport to Barrenjoey as twice a week and a special trip from Manly to Pittwater left every Saturday and returned on the Monday.⁷⁵

In 1887 a wharf was built at Church Point and a store was opened with boats for hire. In 1888 a telegraph station was opened at Newport. By 1889 it was common practice to hire a steamer to make the trip to Newport but in that year an Act of Parliament was passed to authorise the construction of a railway to Pittwater and tram to Manly. The project did not proceed.

The numerous wharves built around Pittwater are evidence of the importance of this transportation system, which is still popular for travel across to the western foreshores and Scotland Island. Across the century a series of small communities had emerged in the valleys between the headlands along the coastal strip.

Thematic Comment

Sites that relate to early road and communication facilities may be associated with the Pittwater historic themes of European Occupation and Isolation & Access and the NSW historic themes of Communication and Transport and the national historic theme of Developing Local, Regional and National Economies. Barnett's lighthouse may also relate to the NSW theme of Creative Endeavour.

3.2.6 MAKING A LIVING

The early European settlers, from c.1808, made a living by cutting shingles from casuarina (she-oaks), and ironbark trees, for roof shingles, extracting salt from seawater and fishing. Shingle splitters still frequented the hills near Pittwater into the late 1820s.⁷⁶ Salt production, begun by Andrew Thompson in 1810 continued, with the improved technology of oil burners instead of traditional log fires employed at Salt Pan Cove during the 1830s in conjunction with a ship building business.⁷⁷ In 1842 William Oliver secured a thirty acre lease at Lovett Bay with a forest of oak on it. The oak was used for firewood in his bakery business as well as being sold to other bakers. It was also cut for shingles.⁷⁸ Industrial activity was marginal at best across the 19th century. The most spectacular failure was an investigative drilling for coal carried out on the Therry grant during 1860. Old men were employed on the operation which reached at least 150 feet but the attempt was unsuccessful.⁷⁹

Shell gathering was another common enterprise. Until 1829 it was said that heaps of shells were found in the creeks and a number of vessels were engaged in transporting them to

⁷⁵ Quoted in Gledhill, p. 149.

⁷⁶ Swancott, p. 27.

⁷⁷ Gledhill, p. 42.

⁷⁸ Swancott, pp. 26-27.

⁷⁹ 'My Holiday', *SMH* 2 August 1861, p.3.

Sydney where they were burned for lime, these were largely exhausted by the 1850s.⁸⁰ However, some shell gathering appears to have still operated into the 1870s, probably on a cottage industry scale:

On the sands ... two boys were busied collecting shells, by filling an old basket with the sand, and then agitating it in a water hole ... (the shells) when washed clean were thrown into a boat that lay helplessly on its side close to them. Out on the waters of the bay floated a smart little cutter ... probably a shell boat.⁸¹

Writing in the *JRAHS* in 1920 Maybanke Anderson indicates that many middens survived into the twentieth century:

Old inhabitants testify to the great number of blackfellows who lived on the shores of the inlet [Pittwater], and their middens, which may be found anywhere and everywhere round the head of Pittwater, show shells of oysters, whelks, and cockles, which they must have eaten in enormous quantities. These middens are many of them far up on hillsides, and are still full to the roof of shells, and the wood ash of long burnt-out fires.⁸²

A community of Chinese people established at Barrenjoey Headland who caught and cured fish for the Sydney and Melbourne markets. The business was described as 'a good hit',⁸³ supporting, by its maintenance of an informal supply depot, a number of local settlers. There was some boat or ketch building established at Bayview during the 1870s.⁸⁴ A list of residents and their occupations for Pittwater during the 1870s and 1880s is dominated by farmers with an occasional tradesman and even less professionals, for example a stonemason, boatman, hotel keeper, fisherman, teacher and builder.⁸⁵ The economy was rurally based producing fruit, vegetables, maize and wheat, poultry, cattle and dairy products, timber and salt. At Mona Vale there was brickmaking and there was ship building at Clareville, Stokes Point and Scotland Island.⁸⁶

⁸⁰ Swancott, p.9.

⁸¹ 'My Holiday', *SMH* 2 September 1861, p.3.

⁸² Anderson, pp.170-175.

⁸³ 'My Holiday', *SMH* 2 September 1861, p.3.

⁸⁴ Swancott, p.30.

⁸⁵ Swancott, pp. 11-13.

⁸⁶ Wing, p.6.



Figure 14: Shingle splitters in Ku-ring-gai Chase, C1890

(Source: Currawong Beach Management, Labor Council of N.S.W., File PITT\PITT-070)

With the development of Newport in the 1880s, improved access helped develop the area for farming, grazing and orcharding, with some fishing, boat building and timber-cutting industries.

Thematic Comment

Sites that relate to primary industry and processing facilities are associated with the Pittwater historic theme of Making a Living and the NSW historic themes of Agriculture, Forestry, Mining and Industry and the national historic theme of Developing Local, Regional and National Economies.

3.2.7 LAW AND ORDER

The isolation induced by the limited transportation encouraged a certain degree of lawlessness in the district. Smuggling and “agrarian outrages” became common and, because of the terrain affording such useful cover, difficult to control. The area gradually acquired a reputation and this further inhibited settlement during the 19th Century. It also added to the mystery surrounding the district in the public eye.

The close proximity of the peninsula to the river trade of the Hawkesbury meant, perhaps inevitably, that smuggling became a profitable occupation for some in the study area, with the first occurrence being in the early 1800s. In 1828, illegal traffic on the Hawkesbury River was reported to the Board of Customs in London and by 1832 two customs stations were proposed in NSW, one in Botany Bay and the other at Broken Bay. The relative closeness of Sydney Harbour and the calm and sinuous waters of the Hawkesbury River offered perfect hiding spots for illicit traffic that was facilitated by the isolation and uninhabitable nature of the place.⁸⁷

⁸⁷ Swancott, p. 23.

In an effort to check this problem a Customs House was established on the inshore at the base of Barrenjoey Headland in 1843, becoming a permanent station in 1846. Thomas Black was appointed Harbour Master to monitor illicit traffic and distillations, it was optimistically (and inaccurately) reported by the Commissioners of Customs in London that the Broken Bay (Barrenjoey) Customs House had been successful in checking smuggling which, prior to its construction, had been rife. It was located on land owned by the Wentworth family until 1881 when it was transferred to the State. In 1862, new buildings were erected to replace the existing ones, however they burnt in a fire in 1976 and all that remains today is a boatshed and the boatman's quarters.⁸⁸



Figure 15: Custom officer's cottages and boat shed viewed from wharf, c1925

(Source: Mrs Lorna Coe, nee Russell, File PB\PB-038)

Lawlessness also contributed to inhibiting settlement. In 1867 a newspaper report stated of Pittwater that:

It is evident that a large portion of the land was under cultivation at one time. No doubt the chief cause of the present inertia is to be found in the bad reputation of the area for agrarian outrages. The history of the Mona Vale case (a notorious murder and property damage incident at Mona Vale Farm) reveals a condition of Society within a few miles of Sydney that might well deter persons from settling there and though the arm of the law fell on some evil-doers there is now too much reason to fear that similar outrages will not again disturb the district.⁸⁹

Crime continued to plague the area for much of the century with numerous police being sent to maintain order. Smuggling, however, was finally brought under control and in 1870 the Customs House was disbanded although it remained in use for other functions until 1900.

As the century drew to a close, the popularity of the area as a resort that brought visitors to the area also brought mixed blessings. It was claimed to be a return to the 'lawlessness' of

⁸⁸ Josephine Tait, 'Broken Bay Customs Station' in *Warringah History*, 1989, pp. 61-68.

⁸⁹ Quoted in Anderson, p.178.

earlier days. At Newport 'pushes' of young men and women from Sydney terrorised the small settlement until a legendary battle was successfully won by the local residents in 1892.⁹⁰

Thematic Comment

Sites that relate to law and order are associated with the Pittwater historic themes of Isolation and Access; and Community and Civic Infrastructure and the NSW historic theme of Governing and the national historic themes of Peopling Australia and Developing Local, Regional and National Economies.

3.2.8 HOUSING

An 1861 article is noteworthy for its description of the houses established in Pittwater at that time. Mona Vale Farm was described as a long, low slab building faced with weatherboards and fronted by a veranda supported on rough bush posts. To the right of the house were a barn, stables and various other outbuildings. A large area of cultivated land contained corn stubble, sorghum, ploughed land, fallow land and barley. Cattle, pigs and poultry were kept on the farm.⁹¹ Slightly further down the social scale a farm on the Therry grant was described as:

... a homestead, small but neat, having evidently been only recently whitewashed. The paddock was now clear of all undergrowth ... (but) a goodly cluster of tall trees ... had been left standing around the house ... Inside it was the very beau ideal of cleanliness and care ... the floor, though an earthen one, was swept so clean that it more resembled a single large slab of stone ...⁹²

At Careel Bay were 'three little whitewashed slab huts with bark roofs'.⁹³ It is evident though, that the habitations of the early settlers were, by the 1860s falling into disrepair. In 1867 these were generally described as decayed and ruined.⁹⁴

By the 1870s a new generation of houses had begun construction, for example Bilgola House built in c.1870. Early real estate auctions were held during this period, at Brighton (Josephtown on Father Therry's grant near Careel Bay) in 1871 and again in 1877.⁹⁵ They were not a great success, the area was still too isolated to attract real attention.

Thematic Comment

Sites that relate to housing may be associated with the Pittwater historic theme of Living in Pittwater and the NSW historic themes of Accommodation and Creative Endeavour and the national historic themes of Developing Local, Regional and National Economies.

⁹⁰ Sharpe, p.111.

⁹¹ 'My Holiday', SMH 5 August 1861, p.2.

⁹² 'My Holiday', SMH 2 September 1861, p.3.

⁹³ 'My Holiday', SMH 2.9.1861, p.3.

⁹⁴ 'A Ride to Barrenjoey' SMH 22.3.1867, p. 5.

⁹⁵ Sharpe, p.123.

3.2.9 COMMUNITY AND CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE, 1870S

The first civic infrastructure was related to law and order issues and the areas isolation referred to earlier. It was not until the 1870s that other community facilities emerged. The establishment of churches, schools and postal facilities are a good indicator of the geographical distribution of the population at this time. By the middle of the century, with settlement having spread to fertile land across the Great Dividing Range, followed by the development of a rail system, less productive land in Pittwater, became less significant in the regional economy. The area was in a development hiatus in terms of both private and public infrastructure.⁹⁶

CHURCH

By the 1870s despite the problems of distance, lawlessness and terrain it is evident that the embryo settlements had consolidated and a sense of community had emerged. This is best evidenced by the public buildings and facilities which were established at this period. In 1871 St John the Baptist Church was opened overlooking Newport Road in the current Grandview Parade in Mona Vale. In the following year, 1872, a small weatherboard chapel, established with involvement of the local Oliver family was built at Church Point giving the area its name. The church was said to be quite in the wildernesses. This was a church used by all denominations until 1887 when the Methodist Church took possession and renamed the area Church Point instead of Chapel Point. It was demolished c.1932 after having fallen into disuse. A cemetery was located in close proximity of the church opposite the Public Wharf. There are 11 burials recorded on this site, including William Oliver's grave, original grantee of the land. The cemetery has never been deconsecrated and was listed in the LEP on 4 February 1994.⁹⁷

SCHOOL

The Oliver family also gave land for the erection of a school at Chapel Point, which was built around 1871-1872.⁹⁸ Former student Kerry Oliver recollected in 1988 that:

The block was divided into three; the bottom section was to be used for a church – so that the older people wouldn't have to climb the hill to Church; the next section was to be used as a graveyard – some of the tombstones are still there to see; and the top section would be a school because from there those on the western shores could see their children arriving and leaving school. Church Point was the hub of Pittwater and the school at the top of the hill was accessible for children walking down Lane Cove Road and also by the children coming by boat from the western shores.⁹⁹

⁹⁶ Wing, p.6.

⁹⁷ Peter Altona & Sue Gould, *The Church Acre*; Peter Altona & Sue Gould, *The Cemetery*, 2011

⁹⁸ Peter Altona & Sue Gould, *The Schools at Church Point*, 2012

⁹⁹ Nan Bosler, *The Fascinating History of Pittwater*, 1997.

In 1872 approval was given for the establishment of Barrenjoey School close to the Customs House. It opened with twenty-three pupils.¹⁰⁰ In 1878 the school was moved to Careel Bay and, with the promulgation of the *Public Instruction Act* in 1880, it became a Provisional School and the Department of Public Instruction appointed a teacher in 1881. This temporary accommodation lasted until 1888, when a brick building was built on Albert Black's one acre of land on Pittwater Road, which became known as the Pittwater Public School and from 1892 the Bay View School. Since 1884, Mr Samuel Morrison had already been appointed as the teacher of the Pittwater Public School and with the founding of the new school, a residence on the same block of land was also built for his family, who occupied it throughout his engagement and whose children were all born there. From 1904 all students living on the isolated shores of Pittwater would access the school through the first school vessel, the "Patonga".¹⁰¹ In 1889, the Newport School opened in a temporary structure, later rebuilt in stone in 1900 by the local stone mason James Booth.

The Bay View School was closed in July 1906 and the pupils and headmaster were transferred to Mona Vale School, which opened in temporary premises belonging to Mr. Stringer.¹⁰²

There was no school at Church Point until 1881 when the Pittwater Provisional School was established in the church under Miss Martha Perry, a teacher provided by the Department of Public Instruction. After a few changes, Mr Samuel Morrison was appointed teacher in May 1884. At that time, the school was still in the church and still a Provisional school. In July 1884, still in the church, it became Pittwater Public School. By 1887 an acre of land to the east on the Bay View (now Pittwater) Road which was then within the Church Point boundary (now in Bayview) was resumed, and a purpose-built brick school and adjoining teacher's residence were constructed on this site. Detailed plans are available. Inclusion of a teacher's residence was customary procedure at that time, not specifically for Mr Morrison's family. In 1888 the Pittwater Public School moved from the church to the new purpose-built school. However, the school name only changed from Pittwater, to Bayview, Public School in 1894. In 1904 with the introduction of the school launch service, children from Barrenjoey and other isolated parts of Pittwater were transferred to this school.¹⁰³

POST AND TELEGRAPH

Post offices were opened at Bayview in 1882, Newport in 1889 (although this was an "unofficial" office), Mona Vale in 1905 (temporary), Church Point in 1909, Mona Vale in 1913 and Palm Beach in 1914. Telephone exchanges were established at Palm Beach in 1891

¹⁰⁰ Steege, p.25.

¹⁰¹ Peter Altona & Sue Gould, *The Schools at Church Point*, 2012.

¹⁰² Peter Altona & Sue Gould, *Samuel Morrison - Teacher*, 2012.

¹⁰³ Peter Altona & Sue Gould, *The Schools at Church Point*, 2012 (compiled by Dr. Jenny Rosen).

(with four subscribers), Bayview in 1893, Barrenjoey peninsula in 1913 and Newport in 1914. A telegraph and telephone office opened at Mona Vale in 1908.¹⁰⁴

Thematic Comment

Sites that relate to churches, schools and postal facilities may be associated with the Pittwater historic theme Community and Civic Infrastructure and Isolation/Access and the NSW historic themes of Education; Religion; Communication; and Towns, Suburbs and Villages and the national historic themes of Peopling Australia; and Education.

3.2.10 MYSTERY, ROMANCE & REAL ESTATE

The topography and scenic values of the area have meant that this area was particularly desirable for its leisure possibilities which, in turn, encouraged tourists and holiday makers to come to the area. Sight-seeing began in the area as early as the 1850s. One traveller at that time stated that 'The toil worn citizen who is able to spare a few days...will find it much cheaper, as well as more healthful (to visit the district)...than to visit the interior town's'.¹⁰⁵ However, the restricted access and difficult terrain stifled this pursuit until transportation improved. By the later years of the 19th Century, attractions such as fishing, boating and climbing were already appreciated as an integral part of the area and one of its attractions for prospective buyers. Linked to this was the idea, actively promoted by the early 20th Century real estate agents, of the health giving qualities of the area.

Travellers' descriptions of the district during the second half of the 19th Century stress both the difficulty of access and the natural beauty of the area. The remoteness and uncertainty of what the area contained increased the common perception of the area as mysterious and romantic. One traveller wrote in 1861:

'For diversity of scenery...I will venture to affirm cannot be equalled in so short a distance as thirty miles in any part of Australia and will repay the trouble of the journey.'¹⁰⁶

Others were moved to contemplate the 'wild Salvator Rosa landscape'¹⁰⁷ or were reminded of the 'lake scenery in the old land'.¹⁰⁸ The dedication of Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park in 1894 encapsulated the public appreciation of the scenic and natural values of the area. Some areas became popular picnic destinations and weekend trips from Sydney. Picnickers and day trippers helped to open the area and create more interest, while improved transportation made the area more accessible and by the 1880s the area had benefitted from a boom in land prices and sales across Sydney. Occasional hotels and boarding houses were built to

¹⁰⁴ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, p.33.

¹⁰⁵ *Pittwater, Brisbane Waters and the Hawkesbury*, appeared on the SMH 30 January 1850, page 2.

¹⁰⁶ 'A Trip Overland to Broken Bay to the Mouth of the Hawkesbury', *SMH*, 6 April 1861, p.4.

¹⁰⁷ 'My Holiday', *SMH*, 5 August 1861, p.2.

¹⁰⁸ 'An Adventurous Trip to the Hawkesbury', *Town and Country Journal*, 24 November 1883, p.979.

cater for this trade and more services were established both for the permanent settler and casual visitor. Land in the study area was speculatively purchased in response to this trend. However prices, in particular for seaside properties, took a dramatic tumble following the 1890s depression. This economic pattern is evidenced by land sales in the Peninsula during these decades.

By the 1880s, coaches had been established to Newport and steamers took large crowds to Pittwater for picnics and day trips. This activity encouraged the growth for hotels, boarding and guest houses as well as providing a market for house letting. The area was promoted as one of the “finest fresh air resorts near Sydney” at the turn of the century¹⁰⁹.

There were further releases of land at McCarrs Creek, Lovett Bay, Towlers Bay and Church Point in the 1880s.¹¹⁰ In 1880 the New Marine Township of Newport was surveyed and McCarrs Creek was surveyed soon after. Choice villa estates were being offered at Careel Bay on Stokes Point as early as 1881. The Bayview Estate was surveyed in 1883. Oliver's grant at Lovett Bay was surveyed in 1890 to form thirty allotments called the “Ventnor Estate”. In 1893 a Crown Land sale was held at Mona Vale for the village of Turimetta, although nothing much came of this.¹¹¹ Real estate agents advertised land in the district as being ‘extra desirable’ as a resort for metropolitan citizens.¹¹²

During the 1880s many of the large early grants were sold and subdivided. In 1881 the government purchased the former Napper grant at Barrenjoey Headland¹¹³ and in 1886 Father J. Therry's grant was sold privately.¹¹⁴

Despite the sale of land, the settled areas remained low key. For example, a visitor to Newport in 1880 reported that it was only represented by one house, but that the site appeared ‘peculiarly eligible’ for a township.¹¹⁵ In 1887 it was reported that, although some land had been sold in recent years there, there was no township and no buildings except a dilapidated hotel. The town was officially surveyed in 1888 and by 1890 Newport could boast a hotel and a boarding house.¹¹⁶ The Tourist Bureau stated that the traffic from Manly to Newport during 1887- 88 was slightly in excess of 200 with an increase in traffic of 50-70% to Newport and on more than one occasion more than 1200 passengers had been conveyed in a single day. The district was claimed to be ‘one of the finest fresh air resorts near Sydney’¹¹⁷ and, during the 1890s, a number of furnished houses were available for letting at Church

¹⁰⁹ Picturesque NSW – Manly to Pittwater in *The Sydney Mail*, 21 June 1890, page 1368.

¹¹⁰ Gledhill, P. p.128 and A. Corbett, *Church Point and McCarrs Creek A Nostalgic Look at the Past*, p.12.

¹¹¹ State Library of NSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes

¹¹² ‘Lane Cove and Pittwater’, *The Town and Country Journal*, 28 August 1880, p.402

¹¹³ Gledhill, p.120.

¹¹⁴ Swancott. p.68.

¹¹⁵ ‘Lane Cove and Pittwater’, *The Town and Country Journal*, 28 August 1880, p.402

¹¹⁶ ‘Picturesque NSW - Manly to Pittwater’, *Sydney Mail* 21 June 1890.

¹¹⁷ Picturesque NSW – Manly to Pittwater in *The Sydney Mail*, 21 June 1890, page 1368.

Point. For example, in 1898, “Killarney” was let for one pound a week, sea baths and boat included.¹¹⁸

By the end of the 19th Century, with the beginning of land speculation in the area, attractions such as fishing, climbing, boating and ‘botanising’ were used as a selling point along with the scenery. In 1900 Pittwater was described as:

‘...a beautiful district, a prefect paradise of delights to the man fond of scenery and open air, of fishing, climbing, botanising and boating.’¹¹⁹

The value placed on such scenery, in association with the other attractions of the area, ensured that by the final phase of settlement the district had become synonymous with expensive, advantageously sited homes.



Figure 16: “Pleasureland” on Cowan Creek, c.1900-1927.
(Source: SLNSW: PXA 635/187)

Thematic Comment

Sites that relate to identification of the area as a highly desirable residential location are associated with the Pittwater historic theme of Living in Pittwater and the NSW historic themes of Accommodation, of Towns, Suburbs and Villages and perhaps Leisure and Creative Endeavour and the national historic theme of Peopling Australia.

¹¹⁸ J.S.N. Wheeler, ‘The Early Days of Bay View, Newport, Church Point and McCarrs Creek, Pittwater’, *JRAHS* 1940, p. 327.

¹¹⁹ ‘In the Ku-Ring-Gai Chase’, *Sydney Mail*, 7 April 1900, pp. 806-808.

3.2.11 EMERGENT ENVIRONMENTALISM - KU-RING-GAI CHASE NATIONAL PARK

Isolation has been beneficial to the native environment of Pittwater. The low key settlement of the 19th Century did not greatly intrude on the natural values as it did so in many other areas. Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park was established in barren country on the southern banks of the Hawkesbury in Broken Bay in 1894 after pressure was brought to bear by influential citizens led by Eccleston Du Faur, 'pioneer, artist, engineer and scholar' who arrived to Australia in 1853. The creation of Yellowstone Park in the United States and the great admiration he had for the Australian landscape inspired Du Faur to protect the area from 'increasing urban sprawl as well as activities such as logging, hunting and wildflower picking'.¹²⁰ Approximately 13,500 hectares, including not only land areas but also most of Cowan Water, was set aside and placed under the care, control and management of trustees.

The park was named after its original inhabitants, an Aboriginal group called the Kuringgai or Guringai,¹²¹ and called a "chase" to indicate it was an area of natural bush which was not enclosed by fences.¹²² Du Faur was the National Park's first managing trustee and was involved in the Ku-ring-gai Chase Trust until his death in 1915.

Aboriginal rock carvings showing whales, fish and other animals are today one of the most well known Indigenous rock-art sites in Australia. In 1951, West Head was added to the Park, after having been used as a fortification during the Second World War and it became West Head lookout.

On the proclamation of the National Parks and Wildlife Act in 1967, Ku-ring-gai Chase became a national park under the care, control and management of the Director of National Parks and Wildlife. Various additions have been made to Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park so that today the park is 14,882 hectares in size. Under NSW NPWS management an emphasis was placed on nature conservation. After the acquisition of the northern shores of Towler's Bay, formerly used by the Explosives Department, the Trustees started advertising the 'most beautiful scenery in the state' and offering the cottage at Towler's Bay for lease.¹²³ The increased transport facilities by car and bus increased the popularity of the park as a pleasure resort. Ku-ring-gai Chase is recognized for its aesthetic value, for its scientific importance as a remnant of the natural environment of Sydney and for the abundance of Aboriginal sites it contains.¹²⁴

¹²⁰ 'Visitor Guide Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park', NSW National Park and Wildlife Service, 1990.

¹²¹ Val Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past*, Second edition, 2010.

¹²² Du Faur to the Minister for Lands cited in 'Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park ...', NPWS, 2002, p.3.

¹²³ Sue Gould, *Coasters Retreat, Pittwater: Recollections and historical notes*, 1993

¹²⁴

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Lion Island, Long Island and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves: Plan of Management, NPWS, 2002, pp.3-5.

Thematic Comment

Sites in Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park are associated with the Pittwater Historic Themes of Natural Beauty and Environmentalism and the NSW historic themes of Environment – naturally Evolved and Environment – Cultural Landscape, Leisure, Aboriginal Cultures and Creative Endeavour and the national historic theme of Peopling Australia.

3.2.12 TWENTIETH CENTURY

The depression of the 1890s temporarily halted the momentum of the later years of the 19th Century but from 1900 onwards land speculation and development provided the drive for permanent settlement. By 1904 the population of Newport was 100 and it was said to be a 'busy place',¹²⁵ and Mona Vale was 'a considerable settlement, including two stores'.¹²⁶

Tourism oriented to water based activities existed particularly in the Broken Bay area where urban subdivisions were attempted near Pittwater during the first decade of the century. Isolation, however, ensured that the area remained essentially rural with a small population and little infrastructure. Orchards, poultry farms and market gardens were the chief activities. Access to the Pittwater area was improved after the Roseville and Spit Bridges were opened in 1924. Whilst essentially rural, an urban influence was creeping into the area by 1930 as week-enders were built and accessibility improved due to the increased use of motor vehicles and the establishment of roads to cope with them.¹²⁷

Promoting the area on its scenic attractions, leisure qualities and investment opportunities, large areas of undeveloped land were subdivided and sold over the entire peninsula. More than any other factor, the investment opportunities changed the face of development in the area and provided the direction for 20th Century development. Real estate speculation escalated. The scenery, a product of the natural topography, as well as cultural influences, was a major attraction for the district, with development exploiting the slopes and plateau for their views and vistas. As it has been noted:

'With only a limited area of level land, and most of that already alienated the remaining hillside allotments, though permitting superb scenic views, present structural building problems involving costs beyond the pockets of less affluent people'.¹²⁸

Land was sold on the basis of its being 'in the district of extensive sea-scapes'¹²⁹ or as being the 'Rhine of Australia'¹³⁰ or the 'Riviera of Australia' or less ambitiously, 'the most beautiful

¹²⁵ Quoted in Gledhill, p.140.

¹²⁶ Swancott, p.81.

¹²⁷ Wing, p.18-23.

¹²⁸ Swancott, p. 10.

¹²⁹ Whale Beach Real Estate Brochure, *Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes*

¹³⁰ Annual Report December 1935 Barrenjoey Peninsula Advancement League; Corbett, p.5.

estate in New South Wales¹³¹. The increase in population brought about by this speculation encouraged the development of services, better transport, facilities, townships and housing stock.

3.2.13 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS IN 20TH CENTURY

The subdivision of the large estates prompted improvements to access and transportation. In 1901 a wharf was built at Bayview near the Post Office.¹³² Prior to the 1911 auctions at Church Point a number of improvements were made to the land in the form of retaining walls and jetties. In 1906 the first motor bus service was conducted between Manly and Newport.¹³³ In 1912 a small wharf was built at Palm Beach just south of observation point and a ferry service was established from Newport to Palm Beach. In 1920 the main road from Palm Beach to Newport was completed and the Barrenjoey Road was surfaced in bitumen.¹³⁴ By 1913, trams had replaced coaches and ran as far as Narrabeen. Passengers journeying further north could connect with a bus service, which was established in 1920, prior to that, touring cars took passengers from Narrabeen to Church Point. Until the 1930s there were only two buses per day to Narrabeen and the tram from Narrabeen to the Spit, but the roads were only sandy tracks. From 1938 the tram service to Narrabeen ceased and buses went directly from Manly and a direct Wynyard to Palm Beach bus service was inaugurated.¹³⁵

Isolation was also reduced by the establishment of an official Post Office at Newport Beach (1928) and a temporary office at Avalon (1933). An automatic telephone exchange was switched on in 1934 and electric light and a city water supply was established to the peninsula during the 1930s.¹³⁶



Figure 17: Cargo being rowed down the Hawkesbury River by man standing in middle of laden boat, c1900

(Source: Mitchell Library, File HWK\HWK-006)



Figure 18: Horse drawn buses parked outside the Rock Lily Hotel, 1906

(Source: Mitchell Library, File MVMV-142)

The greater availability of land transport from the 1920s onwards “sold” the area as a holiday retreat. After the Spit and Roseville Bridges (1924) and Sydney Harbour Bridge (1932) were

¹³¹ Annual Report December 1935, p.5..

¹³² C. McDonald, *Stories of the Peninsula*, Child and Henry Publishing, 1980, p.68,

¹³³ Sharpe, p. 137.

¹³⁴ Steege, p. 34.

¹³⁵ ¹³⁵ Annual Report December 1935, p.5..

¹³⁶ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, p. 36.

opened, the Pittwater peninsula was accessible. With the increasing number of private motor cars, a holiday or day-trip to the area became more feasible, especially after the bitumisation of the roads. However, as the car was affordable only to the wealthy until the 1940s-1950s, permanent settlement in the area was generally limited to the more affluent while those less well off made use of the area for holidays and weekend day trips, travelling by tram trip to Narrabeen and catching a bus or ferry to make their way to picnic spots across Pittwater, such as The Basin. It was not until the car became affordable to the masses that the peninsula was opened up as a dormitory suburb, further facilitated by the opening of the Wakehurst Parkway to North Narrabeen, connecting the Pittwater area directly to Frenchs Forest and Seaforth in 1946. The most important of these initiatives was the construction of the Warringah Expressway, commenced in 1965, and the widening of the Roseville Bridge in 1966 was another significant improvement. Transportation, particularly within the area, had also begun to improve by the 1950s. For example by 1955 regular ferry services had been established around the peninsula.¹³⁷ These developments aided the transformation of holiday localities to residential suburban area.



Figure 19: The Phoenix at Newport Public Wharf, 1925

(Source: N.S.W. Government Printing Office, File NEWNEW-041)



Figure 20: Double decker bus driving through flood waters at North Narrabeen, 1942

(Source: Sam Trass, File NNAR\NNAR-010)

Thematic Comment

Heritage items related to the Pittwater historic theme of isolation/access in the twentieth century include roads and bridges, wharves and jetties which are likely to be associated the NSW historic themes of Transport, Communication and the national historic themes of Developing Local, Regional and National Economies.

3.2.14 TWENTIETH CENTURY INDUSTRY

During the early years of the 20th Century the industrial element waned. Some minor industry was carried on through the Depression years, mainly timber getting, but it had become a very minor aspect of the district's development. Most industries of the earlier part of the century were directed at the exploitation of natural resources, including sand dredging and oyster

¹³⁷ John Burgess, *Cruise-Guide Broken Bay & the Hawkesbury River, Pitt Water, Cowan Creek, and tributaries*, 1955, p. 26.

leases. Late 20th Century industry has been directed at small urban businesses such as clothing manufacturers, plastic works and timber yards or related to the leisure industry, for example surf board construction and commercial boatsheds.

In 1884, the industrial chemist Carl von Beiren, who bought 320 acres of land on the land known as Sugar Loaf Hill to build Ingleside House, started establishing a factory of explosives called the Australian Gunpowder and Explosives Manufacturing Company in a gully next to Mona Vale Road to the east and Narrabeen Lakes to the south. Being financed through a share offering, he established the first powder works in the colony, but economic difficulties and unsuccessful experiments led him to flee to England on a ship under another name. He was later found guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy and eventually imprisoned in 1924.¹³⁸ After the factory closed his enterprise gave name to Powderworks Road.

One of the strongest industries on the Northern Beaches from the late 19th until the early 20th Century was market gardening, with vegetable crops being sold either locally through roadside stores or sent to Sydney markets. During the periods between and after the two World Wars, many immigrants with limited English skills, took up intensive family farming. Market gardens were established at Ingleside and Warriewood mostly by Italian and Yugoslav people. Matt Slavich, a Yugoslav migrant who bought a farm in Warriewood in 1932 recollected that by the 1930s Warriewood Valley was known as the 'Glass City' due to the large expanse of glasshouses. These farms were later subdivided and the few remaining glass houses in Warriewood and Ingleside represent this activity.¹³⁹

At Church Point, during the later 1920s or early 1930s, a team of timber getters moved in. All the mature ironbarks were cut out on the slopes for use as telegraph poles, possibly between Mona Vale and Palm Beach. She-oaks were also cut out to be used in bakers' ovens. In 1947 two oyster leases were granted at McCarr's Creek for catching spat. The leases were located on the western shore and were permitted shore farming for up to 50 metres from the High Water Mark (HWM). They consisted of rows of tarred sticks laid on platforms. These lasted until the 1970s.¹⁴⁰ A vegetable garden established in Mona Vale by Sir Edward Hallstrom, president of the Taronga Park Trust in 1947 to provide fresh fruit and vegetables to the zoo's herbivorous animals. Hallstrom bought 40 acres of farmland bounded by Bassett, Mona and Darley streets, extending the existing irrigation pipes to the whole farm and solving the common flooding problems by building huge drainage ditches. Fertilisers were provided by the zoo animals. Hallstrom also had his own private zoo on the current site of the Bayview Gardens Retirement Village, a sanctuary for native animals. In late 1950s, Hallstrom started having financial problems and, although the Zoo paid for the running costs of the farm, in 1976 the farm was sold and later rezoned and subdivided for industrial and residential use.

¹³⁸ Frances Pollon, *The Book of Sydney Suburbs*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, 1990, p. 132.

¹³⁹ Ian Jacobs, *A fascinating heritage of Sydney's Northern Beaches*, p. 53.

¹⁴⁰ Corbett, pp. 22- 23.

In 1959 a dredge was placed in McCarrs Creek to dredge for sand. Considerable environmental damage occurred before the removal of the operation in 1973.¹⁴¹

In the post WWII period the Warringah economy was transformed from one based largely on primary industry to being based on secondary industry accompanied by the development of an urban community. Light industrial and commercial development was established in newly zoned areas. The Pittwater LGA was insulated from this development to some extent where development continued to be residentially focused. Much of Warriewood Valley was zoned and developed for light industry and a business park development. Commercial centres also developed at Mona Vale and Warriewood Square and included office blocks as well as retail outlets. Such developments have facilitated the transition from rural district to urban centre.¹⁴² During 1987/88 a new shopping facility was opened at Palm Beach, attracting in its planning stages much criticism from local residents. In addition to these, the navy established facilities in Pittwater during the 1950s.¹⁴³

Increased job opportunities reflected the growth in local industry and retail outlets. For example, in the period 1962 - 1967, engineering works, car repair and spraying shops, boat builders, a pharmaceutical manufacturer, clothing manufacturer, plastics works and a timber yard were established in the district.¹⁴⁴

Thematic Comment

Heritage items with a connection to industry in the area are related to the Pittwater historic theme of Making A Living and are likely to be associated the NSW historic themes of Industry and Agriculture and the national historic themes of Developing Local, Regional and National Economies.

3.2.15 SUBDIVISION AND SUBURBANISATION IN 20TH CENTURY

By the 20th Century lots in the area were sold to buyers who were told 'for your health's sake you should take as much healthy relaxation as opportunity affords.'¹⁴⁵ The area became a popular resort and holiday destination for all economic classes. Eased bathing restrictions encouraged this process and the greater access by car also aided the development although, for the majority of people, the continuing problem of access precluded this area as a viable commuter suburb. Restricted access also acted to keep land prices down. The popular perception was that the place was still a fairly distant and isolated location which one went to specifically for a holiday. It was not considered to be part of the greater urban development.

¹⁴¹ Swancott, p.23.

¹⁴² Wing, pp.12-13.

¹⁴³ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, p.39.

¹⁴⁴ Swancott, p.83.

¹⁴⁵ Land Sale Brochure Palm Beach, Raine and Horne 1912.

From 1900 onwards many of the early grants were subdivided by real estate speculators and the area was extolled, and sold, on the virtues of pleasure and leisure possibilities and health-giving qualities. Principally, the growing awareness of the qualities of the area resulted in increased land speculation from 1900 onwards. In that year the Barrenjoey Land Company purchased for £500 all the land between Palm Beach and Whale Beach (i.e. the former Napper grant). It was divided into eighteen blocks and put up for auction.¹⁴⁶ Beach houses were built after a slow start and it became an area for the wealthy. The latter was partly occasioned by the continuing difficulty of access, particularly towards Barrenjoey Headland, and the time required to reach it. Only the wealthy could afford the luxury of time required to reach Pittwater. Scotland Island was subdivided and advertised for sale in 1906. Subsequently, some holiday homes were built but there were few permanent residents until the 1960s.¹⁴⁷

Further auctions of subdivided blocks were held in 1905 at Newport and Crystal Bay and in 1906 on Scotland Island and Mona Vale. Scotland Island was sold as 'one of Nature's unmolested Beauty spots. Buy a block and erect a fishing box or week-end cottage. Get away from the city for a while and prolong your life'. In 1907 the Brock Estate at Basin Beach, 'the most beautiful estate in NSW', was offered for auction and in 1909 the Roche Estate at Mona Vale and the Church Point estate, the 'Rhine of Australia', were put up for auction. These sales had varied success. For example the subdivisions at Mona Vale near Rock Lily of 2½ to 3½ acres sold for £18 to £20. It was not until 1911-1912 that land sales in the area escalated. This was aided by the fact that, during this decade, the rules prohibiting surf bathing as a dangerous and immoral act were relaxed. This led to and increased interest in seaside land. In 1911 two successful auctions were held at Church Point of 25 blocks followed by another thirteen. Subdivisions were also made at Ocean Beach.¹⁴⁸ The sales brochures described the scenery and transport and stated that the area was:

... one of the finest week-end estates ever offered in Sydney – a property well worth investigation by every man and woman who enjoys boating, fishing and bathing at their best.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁶ Steege, p.111

¹⁴⁷ Pittwater Council Local Studies Collection.

¹⁴⁸ SLNSW: Subdivision Boxes

¹⁴⁹ SLNSW: Subdivision Boxes Real Estate Brochure, Church Point. A. Rickard and Co. Ltd Auctioneers and Realty Specialists.



Figure 21: Extract from the 1905 Narrabeen Parish Map showing subdivision activity.

(Source: Parish of Narrabeen, 1905, Parish Map Preservation Project: LPI NSW)

In January 1912 another sale was held on behalf of the Barrenjoey Land Company. This time all the land was sold; it fronted onto the ocean and Pittwater. At the end of 1912 a second subdivision was made at Palm Beach for the same company. Much smaller blocks were offered and roads had been built. The prospectus for the sale stated that:

There will be a ready market for such land. Indeed once a purchaser you'll probably remain an owner - this land will quickly be too costly to replace.¹⁵⁰

One of the first houses built on the Palm Beach subdivisions was a guesthouse built by the Palm Beach Land Co. on the corner of Florida and Palm Beach Roads. It burnt down in 1926.¹⁵¹ Other blocks were offered in 1912 at Newport and Mona Vale and in 1913 at Newport which was described as a 'mecca for health and pleasure seekers'. Clareville Beach

¹⁵⁰ Steege, p. 34.

151 Steege, p. 46.

Estate was offered in 1914.¹⁵² The boom in land sales was encouraged by what was termed the 'Universal Saturday Half Holiday' which afforded more people more leisure time. A contemporary discussion stated that,

'The demand for weekend lots by the water is growing wonderfully. It, the enforcing of the universal Saturday Half Holiday in Sydney, is going to make this the greatest 'weekend year' the city has ever known.'¹⁵³

Much was made also of the pleasure activities so readily available including surfing, bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing and natural scenery all close to Sydney. Events such as the Pittwater Regatta first held in 1906 helped promote a healthy, outdoor image that became a major selling point:

'... After toiling all the week in your office, warehouse or place of business, for your health's sake you should take as much healthy relaxation as opportunity affords; and what better means than owning an allotment at Palm Beach ... not too close yet not too far.'¹⁵⁴

Between 1914 and 1920 most of the choice land in the peninsula was auctioned. In 1914 Careel Ocean Estate was sold. In 1917 the Bushranger Estate was auctioned as was land above Newport and at Bayview and Careel Bay in 1918; Whale Beach and Winji Jimmi in 1919, and in 1920 the Waterview Estate at Church Point.

The new owners of the land on the peninsula were wealthy; old families and professional people, doctors, lawyers and wealthy semi-retired businessmen:

In the early days of the motor car the wealthy were usually the first to own one. During weekend jaunts to Palm Beach they came to appreciate its natural beauty and built their holiday and retirement homes while the less affluent settled for a fibro cottage within coo-ee of the tram terminus at Narrabeen.¹⁵⁵

The houses they built reflected their economic and social class. After WWI many lavish 'beach houses' and homes were built, particularly at Palm Beach. They included "Craigie-Lee", "Florida House", "Winbrow Hill", "Tidapa", "The Moorings" and many others. Established houses were sometimes modified or replaced to fit in with the new elite. For example, the original Bilgola House, a weatherboard cottage, was replaced in 1919 by a much grander

¹⁵² SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes.

¹⁵³ SLNSW: Subdivision Boxes; Real Estate Brochure. Church Point. A. Rickard and Co. Ltd Auctioneers and Realty Specialists.

¹⁵⁴ SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes Land Sale Brochure. Palm Beach. Raine and Horne, 1912.

¹⁵⁵ Sharpe, p. 132.

house. As an indication of the 'gentrification' of the area, the unimproved capital value of rateable land increased from £223,000 in 1907 to £440,000 in 1912 to £1,000,000 in 1922.¹⁵⁶

Perhaps the best example of this trend was the construction of "Bungan Castle" in 1919 by AW. Albers on land purchased at Bungan Head. The castle, fortress, battlements, tower and all, was only used for week-end parties until 1944 when Albers came to live permanently there until his death in 1959.¹⁵⁷

Real estate agents of the time offered particular types of sites to appeal to specific images. Subdivisions at Mona Vale were sold as 'choice seaside sites. Holiday visions. Suggesting a glorious time beside the sea.'¹⁵⁸ Lots at Great Mackerel Beach were offered as 'a delightful chance to the city dweller'.¹⁵⁹ Various tourist brochures and publications were produced during this decade detailing the scenic attractions, facilities and transport connections. The area was described as 'The Riviera of Australia'¹⁶⁰

'Two basic facts lay behind the subdivision boom of these ten years (the 1920s): demand for land by prospective home owners and demand from wishful thinkers or speculators. Both were encouraged by the real estate industry and large suburban land holders seeking to make quick profits. Land subdivision could be a most lucrative business especially in the days when developers were not required to provide fully made roads and kerbing and guttering and had no responsibility for the provision of other utility services.'¹⁶¹

The 1920s saw the last of the great real estate auctions on the peninsula. In April 1920 there was an auction of Brown's Blocks at Pittwater and lots at Ocean Beach. Lots were also offered at Great Mackerel Beach but failed to be sold.¹⁶² In 1921 the first subdivisions were made at Avalon and lots were offered at Whale Beach, Soldiers Point, Taylors Point and Church Point.¹⁶³

During 1922 land was sold at Bilgola and Careel Bay, described as "virgin bush with the hillsides covered with Christmas Bush and flannel flowers"¹⁶⁴ and lots were offered again at Great Mackerel Beach.¹⁶⁵ In 1923 land was auctioned at Newport and Taylors Point, the latter called 'The Pearl of Pittwater' and boasting the 'finest palm groves in the city'.¹⁶⁶ In 1924 land was subdivided at Avalon and Bungan Head; the latter had been on sale since 1920. Land

¹⁵⁶ A. Vialoux, *Manly and Warringah Shire.*, p. 73.

¹⁵⁷ Swancott, p. 114.

¹⁵⁸ Arthur Rickard and Co. quoted in Swancott, pp.46-47.

¹⁵⁹ A.W. Horning quoted in Swancott, p. 4.

¹⁶⁰ Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co., 'Manly The Beautiful and Glorious Warringah.'

¹⁶¹ Peter Spearritt, *Sydney Since the Twenties*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1978, p.46.

¹⁶² SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes

¹⁶³ SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes

¹⁶⁴ Swancott, p. 126.

¹⁶⁵ SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes

¹⁶⁶ SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes

was sold at Sand Point in 1925 and in 1926 Johnstone's Estates were subdivided near the former township of Brighton on Careel Bay.¹⁶⁷

By 1927 the Palm Beach Land Company owned all the land from Avalon to Palm Beach. Further lots were sold at Sand Point in this year and in 1928 an auction was held for a land subdivision at Whale Beach. In 1930 Palm Beach Estate was further subdivided south of Cabbage Tree Boat Harbour. This appears to have been the last great land sale on the Peninsula. During the later 1920s Scotland island underwent significant redevelopment in the form of roads, parks, tennis courts, wharves and swimming baths:¹⁶⁸

'Everything was well organised and ready to boom when the Depression descended and for many years there was little interest in buying land anywhere, on the island or mainland ... an expression meant to indicate something pretty worthless ... (was said to be) as valuable as a block of land on Scotland Island.'¹⁶⁹

During the 1920s the wealthy continued to build fine homes, although less in number than in the preceding phase. Houses such as "Willeroon" (1923), "Northview" (1923), "Mandalay" (early 1930s), "Skye" (early 1930s), "Villa d'Este" (1933) and "Wendy" (1936) were built during this period but the Depression also curbed this phase of development.¹⁷⁰

More typical of development during these years was the growth of the small towns. For example, in 1927, Mona Vale had achieved a population of 350 with 114 houses.¹⁷¹ In 1928 Newport had twenty houses, a hotel, public school, large motor garage and two shops. Within half a mile of the post office were seventy houses. Within half a mile of the beach were three shops, an estate agent, a butcher's shop, 150 houses a refreshment room and cabaret. Significantly, approximately 40% of the houses were occupied only on weekends and holidays.¹⁷²

By the 1930s the townships were still largely undeveloped but the future direction of the area was encapsulated by a contemporary publication advertising the district:

Within a comparatively few years, where nature reigned in all its primitive grandeur, there has been a very marked development. Modern transportation has ushered in a new era, and settlement has been very rapid. Following the old coaching days to Rock Lily and Newport, where a trip into Warringah Shire was a rural outing, came the electric tram service to Narrabeen. This inaugurated a period of activity which has been intensified with the past few years, land values, especially for sea frontages,

¹⁶⁷ SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes

¹⁶⁸ SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes

¹⁶⁹ Corbet, p. 27.

¹⁷⁰ Steege, pp. 62 – 64.

¹⁷¹ Swancott, p.83.

¹⁷² Sharpe, p. 108.

have reached phenomenal amounts. In every centre in the shire there has been expansion, and thriving towns give promise of bigger things in the near future ... The potentialities of Warringah Shire are unbounded. Far sighted speculators have already secured choice positions, but there are still thousands of sites for the business man and home seeker, as well, in the estates which are being rapidly subdivided. The finest garden suburbs in Australia will, with the completion of the North Shore Bridge and railway development, be found within Warringah Shire. It is a centre for golden opportunities.¹⁷³

An annual report for 1935 described building operations as 'almost approaching a mild boom'¹⁷⁴ and the shire population figures reflect this development; 4,900 in 1914; 13,400 in 1924; and, 18,000 in 1937.¹⁷⁵



Figure 22: Camping at The Duckhole, McCarrs Creek, 1942

(Source: Fred Powderley, file PITT\PITT-040).

Further subdivisions were created during the 1940s and 1950s, for example the Hollywood estate offered near Bungan Head (an earlier division of 1936) and a subdivision on Newport Heights in 1949.¹⁷⁶

'For a long time Palm Beach escaped the harsher realities of building, partly because of the distance from the city and the general inconvenience of travel and also because only a relatively few affluent people could afford a second home. For a long time the settlement remained small with just a handful of shops providing necessities and houses well screened in bush on large blocks of land. Since WWII the area has seen a distinct change in the pattern of dwellers and there are now increasing

¹⁷³ *Official Jubilee Souvenir to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the Municipality of Manly 1877 – 1927*, Manly, NSW.

¹⁷⁴ Annual Report December 1935 Barrenjoey Peninsula Advancement League.

¹⁷⁵ *Historical Review of Manly and Warringah: 150th Anniversary Celebrations Manly 1788 - 1938*.

¹⁷⁶ SLNSW: Palm Beach Subdivision Boxes.

numbers of commuters living permanently on the peninsula. The legacy we inherited is under attack from a more mobile community.¹⁷⁷

From 1950 the area finally became part of the urban context and it was increasingly viewed as a viable dormitory suburb of Sydney although it still retained its leisure time qualities. In this phase land prices acted to create an exclusiveness in the study area as the above quotation demonstrates. However, some light industry moved in and transport to the city greatly improved. More urban facilities were provided for the residents. Suburbanisation had begun. It was a period that coincided with generally favourable housing trends:

'Economic development boomed after the war in response to a host of factors. The resulting full employment facilitated the entry of prospective home owners into long term financial commitments such as the purchase of a home. Finally it appears that which had remained a myth for most suburban families – a home of one's own - could now become a reality.'¹⁷⁸

There was a flow-on effect in the rapid development of local facilities. At Church Point in the 1950s:

'The area developed quickly. The Pasadena was revamped a couple of times ending up as a motel with a restaurant and several shops beneath. Storekeepers changed, a reliable ferry service was established and a rival service station started in opposition. Work boats and barges operated for the cartage across the water of building materials. Costin's old store and boatshed became a *mini-market* with take-away food and post office.'¹⁷⁹

At Newport the population had increased to 1200 by 1949 and escalated to 3000 during seasonal periods. Housing construction escalated to meet this influx and there were ten resident builders in the town during the mid-1950s.¹⁸⁰ There were also, at one stage, nine real estate agents.¹⁸¹ Between 1947 and 1961 Warringah increased its population by 187% from 32,856 to 94,440.¹⁸²

The popularity of the area resulted in escalating land prices. A block purchased for £80 in 1941 was valued at £1500 in 1964 and a good house with a good view cost between £12,000 and £18,000.¹⁸³

¹⁷⁷ Steege, pp. 11 -14.

¹⁷⁸ T. Kass, 'Cheaper Than Rent: Aspects of the Growth of Owner-Occupation in Sydney 1911 – 1966' in *Sydney City of Suburbs* M. Kelly (Ed). p.89.

¹⁷⁹ Corbett, p. 7.

¹⁸⁰ G. Jennings, *The Newport Story*, p.64.

¹⁸¹ Sharpe, p. 108.

¹⁸² C. Allport, 'Castles of Security. The NSW Housing Commission and Home Ownership 1941 - 1961' in *Sydney City of Suburbs*, M. Kelly (Ed). p.103.

¹⁸³ D. McNicholl, 'The Palm Beach Story Very Cliquey' *The Bulletin* 8 February 1964, pp.13 – 15.

As early as the 1950s the area was perceived to be a place for the wealthy:

'There is little class distinction in recreation. The rich tend to go to the northern beaches - Newport, Avalon, Whale Beach ... Palm Beach - while the workers throng the yellow sands of Bondi, Coogee and Maroubra; but you cannot tell a man's income in a pair of swimming trunks and the Pacific surf is a mighty leveller.'¹⁸⁴

The same sentiments were expressed in 1964 when it was claimed that:

'... in particular Palm Beach, had suffered from an inrush of nouveau riche. Palm Beach is very cliquey. Beneath its informal air of gaiety snobbery is rampant... and only among the young, sporting in the surf or on the beach, does it seem to disperse.'¹⁸⁵

By 1971 it could be stated that:

The town hamlets (of Church Point and Bayview) by any standards are wealthy and exclusive. One stretch of road is known as 'Millionaires' Row'.¹⁸⁶

By 1960 it could be claimed that 'comparatively few of the houses are used as weekenders'¹⁸⁷; a clear statement of the suburbanisation of the district. The 1961 census showed a ratio of 3.7 resident workers to each local job in Manly Warringah. This was the highest percentage for any Sydney district.¹⁸⁸

In the post war period, particularly in the 1960s and 1970s multi-storey home units, town houses and retirement villages emerged, and formerly isolated valley communities spread across headlands and westward to the plateau. The area's development has been influenced by local and state government policies in the areas of housing, industrial and commercial development and transport. In the 1970s Warringah Council obtained an exemption from a state government policy to allow medium density housing in all residential areas by establishing that land had been zoned for residential units, townhouses and villa, but that further density increases could not be sustained by the inadequate road network, aided and abetted by natural hazards, such as vulnerability to land slip, fire, flooding and coastal erosion. Nevertheless the pressure was maintained to increase the density of residential development. Resident action groups formed to oppose development and had some success in the 1970s and 1980s at Mona Vale and Palm Beach. The appointment of an administrator

¹⁸⁴ Spearritt, p. 219.

¹⁸⁵ McNicholl, pp.13 – 15.

¹⁸⁶ *Sunday Australian*, 28 November 1971.

¹⁸⁷ E. Hoxton and R. Foot, *Palm Beach Souvenir Guide* 1960.

¹⁸⁸ Quoted in Spearritt, p.132.

to Warringah Council in 1985 in light of accusations of corruption reflected development pressures at the time.¹⁸⁹

Closely affiliated with suburbanisation and subdivision are the proliferation of weekenders and the influence of the architectural style of Australian Modernism of which there are many fine examples in the area.

PITTWATER WEEKENDERS

In early 1920s, the estate subdivisions started being successfully sold to the market due to improved means of transportation. A number of real estate speculators were involved in the subdivision and selling of lots, selling them as the perfect spot for retreat and leisure activities. At one stage Church Point was advertised as the 'The Rhine of Australia, Unequaled for Week-end sites & Country Homes.'¹⁹⁰ A 1927 report on the development of Warringah stated that:

'A large proportion of the houses are of new fangled fibre cement construction and many of them don't profess to be more than week-end cottages.'¹⁹¹

Many weekenders and holiday cottages were erected in Pittwater in the 'bush' bungalows or 'Craftsman' form of rustic construction seen at the beaches north and south of Sydney influenced by contemporary American examples. This includes works by Alexander Jolly, James Peddle and many other local builders and known architects.¹⁹²

Of notable interest is A.J. Small, who is considered one of the 'Father of Avalon Beach'. He subdivided and sold lots previously part of the Father Therry Estate, setting up the first layout of the township of Avalon Beach. Most likely he is responsible for the naming of the area, seeing comparisons between this area and King Arthur's Avalon in Glastonbury, England. He built his own house in Bellevue Avenue (called Avalon), the first general store, tennis court, golf course, the first service station and swimming pool. Small also gave special subdivision rules to the size of the lots and promoted respectful attitude towards trees and landscape, an attempt at preserving Avalon beach's amenity and character in the long term. Small created a number of parks and reserves, including Palmgrove Park, the golf course, and also planted the Norfolk Island Pines along the beachfront.¹⁹³

In the 1930s the architect Alexander Jolly moved to Avalon to live a life in closer relation with nature and architecture, joining the estate agent A.E. Dalwood in selling properties from the latest subdivisions. Jolly not only sold the land but also sold his design for the holiday cabins

¹⁸⁹ Wing, pp.12-13.

¹⁹⁰ SLNSW: Subdivision Boxes, *Church Point Estate, Beautiful Pittwater*, Ernest C.V. Broughton auctioneers, 20 November 1909.

¹⁹¹ Quoted in Spearritt, p.43.

¹⁹² Noel Bell Ridley Smith & Partners Pty Ltd, "'Craigie Lee" No 35-37 Sunrise Road, Palm Beach Heritage Assessment Report', September 1998.

¹⁹³ Avalon Beach Historical Society, *Avalon Beach – A Brief History*, <http://avalonbeachhistory.com.au>

to be built, assisting in the construction and personally designing detailing and furniture for his famous organic architecture, designed in local raw materials fully immersed in natural bushland. Jolly would first build a small cabin or tent on site until the land was sold. He built MacIntosh House in Elouera Road, Loggan Rock at Careel Head, Careel House, and Hy Brasil in Avalon and a commercial building for a shop and a restaurant in Avalon.

Another pioneer for the preservation of Pittwater's landscape was Jack Stapleton. He was involved in the subdivision of Paradise Ave Estate, Sanctuary Ave, Shoreline Estate, Riviera Ave, Cannes Drive, Trappers Way, Capri Chase Estate and many others. Notes from his daughter reveal that Stapleton always aimed to arrange roads in his subdivisions that would leave as many trees as possible to avoid disturbing the native wildlife and bushland. Stapleton built his own house at Kooka Cabin (now demolished), a rustic sandstone and timber cottage built as a weekend cutting offcuts from pine logs. The house was fully immersed in the bushland, designed with the aim of preserving trees and the natural context of the steep site as much as possible.



Figure 23: The Avalon Beach Estates, extract from a Willmore & Randell advertisement

(Source: Mona Vale Local Studies Unit, File B1827, Avalon)



Figure 24: Extract from The Guardian Sun, Sunday 6 November 1939, p.1
 (Source: Mona Vale Local Studies Unit). The house on the far left is Trees at 36 Bilgola Plateau Road, on the right is Kooka Cabin by Jack Stapleton and at the bottom is Timbers, built for Mr & Mrs Cable)

THE ADVENT OF AUSTRALIAN ARCHITECTURAL MODERNISM

While examples of the architectural styles common to development phases across the European history of New South Wales are to be found in Pittwater, the natural features of the area were particularly attractive to modernist architects, interested in responding to a site's particular features, in often difficult terrain, the aesthetic and functionalism sought in the post war period. After the Second World War, a new wave of ideas impacted architecture in Australia. The work of Frank Lloyd Wright in America, Le Corbusier in France and Mies Van der Rohe in Germany determined the birth of a new rational style that in the name of progress, and facilitated by the industrial development, was gradually changing the traditional streetscapes of cities.

An exaltation of steel and concrete was already visible in the erection of the Eiffel Tower in 1889 and in the avant-garde work of Adolf Loos and Walter Gropius in late nineteenth-century France and Germany, highlighting the connection between building construction and industrial technology and the new forms and aesthetic that this union was bringing. Under slogans like "Less is More" and "Form follows Function", modernist architects promoted ideals like simplicity in design, rationalism in use of materials, and functionalism in planning.

After the end of the Second World War, reinforced concrete and steel were being used on a massive scale for housing and public buildings and the International Style was fully embraced and promoted for the first time on a world scale.

The Australian Federation and Art Deco style were undermined with the birth of Inter-War and Post-War Functionalism. Under Functionalism, tradition and history were rejected, while rationality and exposed new materials gradually substituted decorated cornices and architectural pastiche. The Post-War boom and a new wave of immigrants impacted Australian traditional society with the creation of large-scale housing projects and new building types such as the shopping centre and, as urban settlement started gradually spreading on the outer fringes, complicated infrastructure had to be built to connect the different areas with new structures – highways and bridges and railways, that completely changed the Australian streetscape.

The isolation and seclusion of the Northern Beaches was highly impacted by the Post-War Boom, and the facilitation of transport brought more people moving to the shores of Pittwater. Shopping centres and community facilities populated the new suburbs of Mona Vale, Narrabeen and Warriewood, and water-related community facilities such as Surf Clubs, Yacht Clubs, or other holiday leisure facilities such as golf and clubs occupied residents' leisure time.

Architecturally speaking, this new wave of residents completely changed the Pittwater panorama, with Alexander Jolly's log-cabin weekenders and artists' stone cottages being substituted by luxury residences and a concurrent increase in the demand for architect-designed houses. Early contentious modern flat roofs were the object of long approval battles with the then Warringah Council. Large glassed walls to admire views and creative ways to exploit the steep slopes overlooking Pittwater and the ocean with contemporary building materials became the most typical features of the LGA's architecture.

While European Modernism is clearly visible in a number of Seidler's early holiday cabins, an Australian Organic Vernacular style adapted to the natural environment using local building materials and typologies, is exemplified by the creation of a specific vernacular wave of modernism typical of the Northern Beaches. This change had already been anticipated by Walter Burley Griffin's "Stella James House", but soon evolved under the Late 20th Century Sydney Regional style that can be used to define the work of James Peddle, Peter Muller, Arthur Baldwinson, Richard Le Plastrier, Kenneth Woolley, Bruce Rickard and Stan Symonds. The extent of Peter Muller's and Harry Seidler's work in Pittwater is exceptionally significant as it is rare to have so many examples by internationally recognised Australian architects in one municipality.

Later 1970s and 1980s developments of the Late 20th Century Sydney Regional Style include the work of the Sydney School represented by Phillip Cox, Allen Jack & Cottier, Douglas Snelling, Stutchbury & Pape and Alex Popov.

A number of representative architects of this style who have designed houses in the Pittwater LGA that have been recommended for heritage listing are here summarised. This list is not comprehensive and a specific heritage study on Pittwater Modernism is recommended in accordance with the new Historical Theme on Modernism identified by the NSW Heritage Council.

Attachment F provides summations of the key practitioners active in the Pittwater LGA.

Thematic Comment

Heritage items related to the subdivision and sub-urbanisation and the development of residential housing in Pittwater are associated with the local Pittwater historic theme of Living in Pittwater and the NSW historic themes of Accommodation; Land Tenure and occasionally Creative Endeavour and the national historic themes of Developing Local, Regional and National Economies and Building Settlements, Towns and Cities.

3.2.16 TWENTIETH CENTURY COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

RELIGION

More churches were built (St David's Anglican Palm Beach in 1958 and Newport Beach Church of St Michael and All Angels in 1960). St Paul Presbyterian Church was opened in 1951. The Roman Catholic parish of Mona Vale was established in 1960. Of particular interest is the erection of the first Baha'i temple in Australasia, designed by the Sydney architect John Brogan. The construction started in April 1957 and it employed construction techniques never used before. A helicopter was used to place the prefabricated lantern structure atop the completed dome, attracting media coverage, and with its 38 metres in height and diameter of around 30 metres, it has become a highly visible landmark on Sydney's Northern Beaches. On 17 September 1961, the temple, which has nine sides and nine entrances, was officially opened to worship.¹⁹⁴

EDUCATION

With an increasing population more public utilities were established and social institutions grew. For example, St Michaels Church of England School at Newport (1924); Loquat Valley School Bayview in 1947; Avalon Public School in 1950; and Sacred Heart infants in 1956. In 1963 the Pittwater High School was established in Mona Vale, being one of the first schools to offer driving and sailing courses Barrenjoey High was opened in 1968.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁴ Bosler, N. *Bahá'í House of Worship, Ingleside*, 1992.

¹⁹⁵ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, p.36; Joan Lawrence, *Pittwater Paradise*, Kingsclear Books, Crows Nest 1994, p. 53

COMMUNITY

In the 1930s an "Advancement League" was formed which advocated for the development of infrastructure and services generally.¹⁹⁶ Contemporary descriptions conveyed Pittwater as a sanctuary from the city:

'(Pittwater) ... the peaceful playground of a busy city: meeting place to retire to adjust one's perspective when work grows wearisome and details assume wrong proportions.'¹⁹⁷

Sydney's 'Northern Beaches' became synonymous in the Australian imagination with the healthy beach life style and coastal way of life. Advertisement for the area stressed the 'numerous and popular surf beaches ... most of them furnished with complete and up-to-date life-saving equipment operated by efficient and enthusiastic Surf Clubs' or 'the capacious rock baths for women and children' as well as the natural and man-made attractions including 'beautiful Pittwater Bay with its numerous inlets for sailing, rowing, swimming and fishing (with) boats for hire at Church Point, Bayview, Newport and Palm Beach' as well as golf links at Mona Vale, Avalon and Palm Beach.¹⁹⁸ Pamphlets were produced advocating the health-giving qualities of the area. For example one titled *Hiking for Health* suggested a number of walks to Palm Beach, Avalon and Mona Vale.¹⁹⁹

During the war years of 1939 -1945 community based voluntary groups such as the Defence Corps and the Red Cross worked to assist the war effort, and individuals busied themselves knotting camouflage nets, knitting socks and scarves for soldiers, rolling bandages and making dressings for medical supplies and a host of other activities geared towards helping to win the war. Cake stalls, fetes and concerts were held to raise funds for the armed services and often these functions were organised and run by schoolchildren.²⁰⁰

PUBLIC HEALTH

For many years the Manly Cottage hospital was the only permanent service for the entire Northern Beaches area, which was moved in 1931 to the new Manly Peace Hospital in Darley Road. Permanent health facilities were not present in Pittwater until 1964, when Mona Vale Hospital opened to the design of the NSW Government Architect Office – Edward Farmer, P.A. Johnson and Charles Weatherburn. The site was left to the Salvation Army by Elizabeth Jenkins and in 1955 the land was resumed by the State Government to build a Public Hospital. In 1974 the building was extended and a number of other ancillary structures were built through the years.

¹⁹⁶ McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, p. 36.

¹⁹⁷ 'Pittwater Lovely Arm of the Hawkesbury' *Sydney Mail* 28 December 1938, p.12-13.

¹⁹⁸ SLNSW: Subdivision Boxes: Land Sale Brochure Palm Beach, Raine and Horne 1912.

¹⁹⁹ *Hiking for Health Explore Manly, Frenchs Forest. Warringah*, 1936

²⁰⁰ Wing, p.11.



Figure 25: Aerial Photo of Mona Vale Hospital after it was built

(Source: Mona Vale Local Studies Unit, File MVMV-324, courtesy of Ursula Knight).

SPORTS AND CLUBS

20th Century land sales promoted the idea of buying a weekend cottage in the area to take advantage of the local attractions. For example, properties at Ocean Beach were sold as 'one of the finest week-end estates ever offered in Sydney-property well worth investigation by every man and woman who enjoys boating, fishing and bathing at their best'.²⁰¹ This was encouraged by the declaration of the "universal half day Saturday holiday," which allowed more people more leisure time while the eased restrictions concerning public bathing also generated more interest in sea-side resorts.

As noted previously, the Depression of the 1930s put an end to the real estate speculators and a broader social spectrum holiday area emerged, exemplified by the development of establishments such as Barrenjoey House, a guest house and restaurant, as well as the formation of numerous leisure facilities and associations. For example in 1921 there was a resolution to form the Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club and in 1924 the Palm Beach Golf Club was formed. The early surf life saving clubs were Newport Surf Life Saving Club and North Narrabeen, which were both formed in 1911 and followed by others. Mona Vale founded in 1922, Avalon founded in c.1924, Whale Beach founded in 1937, North Palm Beach founded in 1946, Bilgola founded in 1949, and Warriewood founded in 1951.

Facilities such as Council-constructed rock baths and the formation of Surf Life Saving Clubs supported the interest in seaside resorts and the growing appreciation and involvement in water sports. In addition to these facilities numerous other leisure based centres were developed to attract and cater for a wide market; golf clubs, bowling clubs, boat hire business, yacht and sailing clubs, parks and gardens, tea rooms and even a cabaret at Newport. Walking brochures detailed a number of hikes in the area.

The leisure aspects of the area greatly influenced the development of the built environment. Apart from hotels, boarding houses and the like, housing stock reflected the use of the area as a holiday destination. At first dominated by wealthy "beach houses" and retirement homes,

²⁰¹ SLNSW: Subdivision Boxes: Real Estate Brochure Ocean Beach Palm Beach

weekend cottages became a dominant element in the landscape. In the Post-War period, apartments/units started to appear in Pittwater due to the escalating cost of land values, particularly on beach-side locations. The 1940s and 1950s saw the development of more recreational facilities such as bowling clubs, surf clubs and yacht clubs.

The development of leisure activities continued to keep pace. The Pacific Club, Palm Beach, was opened in 1954, Mona Vale Bowling Club in 1957, Avalon Beach Bowling and Recreation Club 1958 and Mona Vale Memorial Hall in 1966. In 1962 a Bible Garden was begun at Palm Beach, one of many parks and gardens developed for recreation. In 1966 Palm Beach Golf Club extended its boundaries. In 1971 a 234 boat marina was built at Church Point and in 1980 a two million dollar launch ramp was opened at Bayview.

A very extensive development has taken place in the whole area over recent years particularly in such spheres as business, tourist traffic and residential activity ... The building growth of the district has been enormous particularly during the last five years.

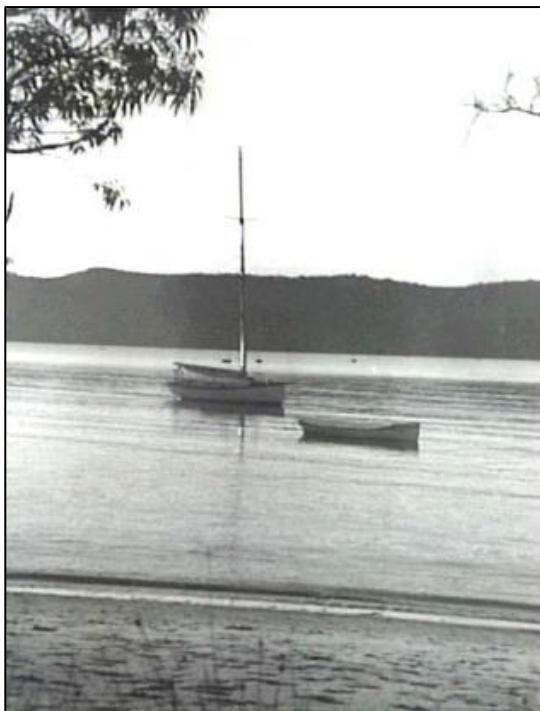


Figure 26: University yacht and Thistley and Bennett families runabout moored at Clareville Beach, 1936
(Source: Isobel Bennett, PITT\PITT-046).



Figure 27: Top: Yewen Family and friends in boat on the shore of Mackerel Beach, 1919
(Source: Yewen family)



Figure 28: Above: Oatley family camping at The Basin, 1911 (Source: Mrs G. Oatley family album)

THE MANLY WARRINGAH PITTWATER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

As more people moved into the area and established homes a sense and appreciation of past history emerged, exemplified by the formation of the local historical society during the 1920s. The society has been responsible for, and very active in, promoting and making local history accessible to the general community. A large number of monuments have been erected throughout the Pittwater LGA to commemorate various historical events relevant to the development of the area.

Along with this sense of place and evolution has been a growing practical demonstration of concern for the heritage of the area. As early as 1932, local residents expressed criticism of the decision to demolish the original Church Point church. Active measures were also taken at this time to preserve remnants of original vegetation. The formation of the Angophora Reserve was directed to this end. This environmental concern and awareness has continued into the late 20th Century. Resident action has been instrumental in preserving the qualities of the area and permanent conservation orders and National Trust listings started being placed on a number of items.

Local history has been actively promoted by the production of a number of publications. In 1923, the pioneer feminist Maybanke Anderson wrote the first *Story of Pittwater* from her house in Bayview, the first ever written historical summary on the area. In 1948 another publication highlighted Pittwater's past: *Manly and Pittwater, Its Beauty and Progress*, written by P.W. Gledhill, Honorary Secretary of the Manly, Warringah and Pittwater Historical Society. The vivid recollection of Nancy Phelan's life has enhanced the Northern Beaches myth in recent years.²⁰²

3.2.17 GOVERNANCE

The Local Government Act (1906) provided for the establishment of a level of administration that was to have responsibility for building and maintaining local roads, bridges, street lighting, water, sewerage, garbage services and any other utilities - all to be funded through the collection of rates at a local level. This established a systematic infrastructure for the administration of previously unincorporated areas; development depended on the affluence and population density of the area. Reticulated water supplies, sewage disposal systems, electricity and telephone services were a priority for those attempting to maintain status and prestige within the tourist market. The water supply was extended from Brookvale to Narrabeen and then to Mona Vale in 1924. In 1936 this was augmented with a trunk main and services were extended to Newport and Palm Beach. However sewerage services were almost non-existent.²⁰³

²⁰² Nancy Phelan, *Setting out the Voyage: the world of an incorrigible adventurer*, University of Queensland Press, 1988.

²⁰³ Wing, pp.9-10.

During the war years of 1939-1945 the beaches were fortified against invasion by the placement of pyramid shaped concrete tank traps and barbed wire entanglements. Air raid shelters were constructed and strategic sites were equipped with searchlight stations and gun emplacements, magazine buildings and other equipment. The 17th Battalion located at Mona Vale, carried out manoeuvres and Brock's former mansion was used as an officers' training school.²⁰⁴

Warringah Council oversaw the formation of the Warringah National Emergency Service under a Chief Warden and Divisional Wardens appointed to administer the Shire's eight divisions. They were responsible for control centre messengers, first aid posts, stretcher parties, ambulances, transport drivers, rescue squads and other necessary wartime activities. Buses were camouflaged and vehicle headlights masked and dimmed. Many people dug their own split trenches for shelter, taped windows against shattering from gunfire and hung blackout curtains.

Significant residential development occurred from the 1950s, aided by the construction of bridges and roads. Further growth took place in the 1960s and 1970s. This rapid development, however, caused some concern of the effect on the environment. In 1963 a Shire of Warringah Planning Scheme was adopted. By 1971 it was Council Policy to allow no further subdivision on the western shores of Pittwater.²⁰⁵ In 1972 Warringah Shire Council froze home unit development. This eased in 1978.²⁰⁶

Active measures were taken to protect built and natural heritage. For example, a permanent Conservation Order was placed on "Hy Brasil" at Clareville in 1981 and a dune stabilisation program had been initiated at Palm Beach. Losses had also been sustained, including in 1976, the destruction by fire of the Customs House, under Barrenjoey Headland. In 1984 a Draft Local Environmental Plan was put on exhibition which recommended actions to retain the essential character of areas such as Palm Beach by zoning almost entirely for single dwellings and open space and recreation.²⁰⁷ The population increased slightly from the early 1990s, rising from 49,500 in 1991 to about 52,700 in 2006. As noted previously fierce community opposition to increased development saw the Council dismissed in 1985 and an administrator appointed after accusations of corruption related to developments at Mona Vale and Palm Beach were made.²⁰⁸ Bribery convictions of two Councillors in 1967 had also resulted in the dismissal of Warringah Council. Both dismissals being related to town planning corruption issues.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁴ Wing, p.11.

²⁰⁵ *The Manly Daily*, 25 August 1977.

²⁰⁶ Sharpe, p.139.

²⁰⁷ Steege, p.110.

²⁰⁸ Sharpe, p.139.

²⁰⁹ Wing, pp.13-14.

In 1991 the Minister for Planning included land at Ingleside and Warriewood in the State Government Urban Development Program. The 1993 Heritage Study was commissioned by Pittwater Council to identify constraints and opportunities for the development area in relation to Heritage. The 1995 report prepared by Pittwater Council, *Ingleside Warriewood Urban Land Release Planning Strategy* identified environmental and infrastructure issues related to the area. In 1997, 110 hectares of the Warriewood Valley Urban Land Release Area was released for development. In February 2013 Pittwater Council resolved to participate with the Department of Planning & Infrastructure and UrbanGrowth NSW in a joint precinct planning process for the Ingleside development.²¹⁰

THE PITTWATER SECESSION

The first local government of the Northern Beaches came under the jurisdiction of Manly in 1877, which included Warringah and Pittwater. Then in 1906 the separate Shire of Warringah, inclusive of Pittwater was formed. The idea of to become an independent Shire had been first mooted as early as 1928, and energetically resurrected in 1966. Pittwater Council, (A Riding of Warringah Council) after nearly thirty years of controversies finally became a reality on 1 May 1992 when a simple 'Constitution Day' ceremony was held and a 'Welcome to Pittwater' sign was unveiled just north of Narrabeen Lagoon. In 2005, Pittwater Council chambers moved from Warriewood to Mona Vale, making it the administrative centre of Pittwater Council.

3.2.18 SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABBREVIATIONS

JRAHS: Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society

LPI: Land and Property Information

NL: National Library

NPWS: National Parks and Wildlife Service

SLNSW: State Library of New South Wales

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4.0 HERITAGE LISTINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Pittwater community were notified of the Heritage Study Review and invited to recommend potential heritage items for investigation by the Study Team and consideration by the Working Group. Response to the Council's invitation for the public nominations of potential heritage items was overwhelming, particularly in relation to 20th Century architect designed houses.

The following section is divided into the following components:

- a summary of the items that were nominated by the community and Heritage Study Working Group members;
- proposed Heritage Items; and
- proposed Conservation Area

4.2 NOMINATED ITEMS UNDER THE CURRENT HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

A total of 135 items and places were nominated during the nomination period. A large number of these nominations did not have sufficient information, including address, for identification or to allow their preliminary assessment and consideration. The nominations were discussed at the second meeting of the Working Group in order to obtain the Working Group's knowledge of the nominated items with no address or insufficient information. Further research was required to ascertain their significance for consideration as potential heritage items. Below is a summary of the type of items nominated. A detailed list of the nominated items has been provided in Attachment C.

Table 4: Types of Items nominated

TYPES OF ITEMS NOMINATED	
TYPE	NUMBER
Archaeological	10
Cemetery	1
Church	2
Commercial (garden)	1
Infrastructure	10
Natural area	15
Other	2
Recreation	7
Reserve	1
Residential	51
Retail	2
School (elements)	1
Sculptures	2
Signage	1
Streetscape	1
Trees	13
Trig stations	2
View	1
Walking tracks	2

TYPES OF ITEMS NOMINATED	
TYPE	NUMBER
Waterfalls	5
Wharf	4 +1 (27 timber wharves in a group)
TOTAL	135

4.3 POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS

Of the nominated 135 items, 1 was already a heritage item listed in the Pittwater LEP 1993 (now Pittwater LEP 2014). Therefore it has been disregarded. A total of 71 items were initially recommended for heritage listing (some in groups). A large number of modernist houses have also been added into the preliminary listing recommendations. Owners of the recommended preliminary potential items were notified and submissions were invited. A number of submissions were received, some in support and some objecting to heritage listing. Further assessment and refinement was made to the potential heritage items and the final draft list is presented in this report.

Following consultation with the owners of the recommended potential items and further assessment of the revisited properties, 18 potential heritage items were removed from the 71 preliminary recommended potential heritage items list. The Heritage Study Review, incorporating 53 recommended potential heritage items, was put on public exhibition for 42 days between 2 August and 13 September 2014. During the exhibition period further consultation meetings and site inspections were carried out. At the end of the public exhibition 57 submissions were received and reviewed. Subsequently, a further 3 potential heritage items were removed from the recommended potential heritage items list. There are 49 final recommended potential heritage items (see Table 6 below).

It should also be noted that some of the nominated potential items, in particular landscape items, have been recommended to be managed under either an existing Plan of Management or under a new Plan of Management, or included on the Scenic Streets Register of Pittwater Council. This is because of their limited cultural heritage value that does not warrant their listing as heritage items. However, they do have natural streetscape or landscape value for the setting and amenity of their respective locality. These items are listed in Table 7 below.

Table 5 is a summary of the types of recommended nominated items. Please note the list includes the 71 preliminary recommended potential heritage items with the items recommended for removal noted in brackets:

Table 5: Type of recommended nominated items

TYPE OF RECOMENDED NOMINATED ITEMS	
TYPE	NUMBER
Archaeological item	2 (1 is recommended for removal) = 1
Baths	1 (recommended for removal) = 0
Bus shelter	1 (recommended for removal) = 0
Bushland / sanctuary	1

TYPE OF RECOMENDED NOMINATED ITEMS	
TYPE	NUMBER
Carving	2 (one is survey mark)
Church	1
Club	2
Conservation Area	1 (recommended for removal) = 0
Gates	1
Geological formation	1
Golf Course	1
Hall	1
Hotel	1
House	40 (15 are recommended for removal + 1 demolished) = 24
Kerb & gutter	1
Kindergarten	1
Moveable item	1
Shed	1
Stone wall	1
Park	3 (1 recommended for removal) = 2
Reserve	1 (recommended for removal) = 0
Statues	2
Trig stations	1 (group listing)
Wharf	2
Wetland	1

Table 6 is a list of the recommended potential heritage items nominated for listing under Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014.

Table 6: Recommended potential heritage items list

RECOMMENDED POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS					
No	Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	SH No
1	Avalon Beach	Gunjulla (including stone gate foundations)	7 Gunjulla Place & 125 - 127 Avalon Parade	Lot 8 DP 209780 & Part Lot A DP 397304; Part Lot 1 DP 212992 (within one metre of gate posts)	2270457
2	Avalon Beach	House	524 Barrenjoey Road	Lot 26 DP 15295	2270456
3	Avalon Beach	Sandstone Road Remnants and associated landscape	Near 640, 642, 644 Barrenjoey Road	Road surface of unnamed section of North Avalon Road, immediately adjacent to 640, 642 and 644 Barrenjoey Road, extending approximately 10 metres to a culvert and its retaining wall	2270494
4	Avalon Beach	Adnam House	2 Elouera Road	Lot 107 DP 9151	2270490
5	Avalon Beach	House	16 Elouera Road	Lot 114 DP 9151	2270371
6	Avalon Beach	House	30 Hilltop Road	Lot 2 DP 546182	2270461
7	Avalon Beach	Log Cabin	43 Hilltop Road	Lot 2 DP 212320	2270455
8	Avalon Beach	Sandstone Kerb and Gutter	Palmgrove Road (Portion)	Below Stella James House (32 Plateau Road, Avalon Beach) and extending up to 61 Palmgrove Road	2270460

RECOMMENDED POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS					
No	Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	SH No
9	Avalon Beach	Little House (Yoorami)	3 Riverview Road	Lot 6 DP 3632	2270480
10	Avalon Beach	Lochhead House	99 Riverview Road	Lot 1 DP 207313	2270430
11	Bayview	Sea Scout Hall	Bayview Park, 1672 & 1678 Pittwater Road	Lot 23 DP 4010; Lot 7047 DP 93802	2270406
12	Bayview	Waterfall Cottage and Garden	90 Cabbage Tree Road	Lot 22 DP 602041	2270402
13	Bayview	Hamilton House	3 Pindari Place	Lot 57 DP 30648	2270164
14	Bayview	Curry House 2	5 Pindari Place	Lot 59 DP 30648	2270412
15	Bayview	Concrete Statues at Bayview Golf Course	1825 Pittwater Road	Part Lot 300 DP 1139238 (two metres around the statues)	2270484
16	Bayview	Bayview Yacht Racing Association Boatshed	1836 & 1852 Pittwater Road	Lot 8A, 9A and 10A DP 9606	2270407
17	Bayview	Maybanke House and Plaque	1945 Pittwater Road	Lot 2 DP 562280	2270340
18	Bilgola Beach	Palm House and Garden	4 The Serpentine	Lot 52 DP 517038	2270464
19	Bilgola Plateau	House called Trees	36 & 34 Plateau Road	Lot 493 DP 16902 and Lot 492 DP 16902	2270497
20	Church Point	Boatshed	Opposite 2143 Pittwater Road	Two metres in each direction around the structure	2270465
21	Clareville	The Lodge	53 Hudson Parade	Lot B DP 417677	2270368
22	Ingleside	Smoky Dawson's Ranch Gates	5 Chiltern Road	Lot 1 DP 808703 (two metres around the gates)	2270422
23	Ingleside	Katandra Bushland Sanctuary	84 Lane Cove Road	Lot 1 DP 520130; Lot 2 DP 520130; Lot 1 DP 594488; Lot 288 DP 752046; Lot 7083 DP 93803; Lot 216 DP 752046	2270158
24	Ingleside	Laterite Site	Mona Vale Road	Next to the public cycleway, south from the Baha'i Temple grounds, parallel to 173 Mona Vale Road	2270513
25	Ingleside	Carving - Survey Mark	(Southern side - opposite No. 158) Mona Vale Road	Two metres in each direction from the carving	2270487
26	Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park	Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park	West Head Road and McCarrs Creek Road	All parcels within Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park that are within the Pittwater LGA	2270510
27	Mona Vale	House	66 Elimatta Road	Lot 2 DP 733655	2270501
28	Mona Vale	Mona Vale Bowling Club	1598 Pittwater Road	Lot 1 DP 251053	2270482
29	Mona Vale	Concrete Statue - Peter and the Bullock	1667 Pittwater Road	Lot 20 Section A DP 5464 (statue itself)	2270485
30	Mona Vale	Andriesse	25 Waterview	Lot 2 DP 831267	2270470

RECOMMENDED POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS					
No	Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	SH No
		House	Street		
31	Newport	Stone Wall	Adjacent to Betty Morrison Reserve	Adjacent to the north boundary of Lot 2 DP 230883 in road reserve	2270488
32	Newport	St Michaels Anglican Church	33 Foamcrest Avenue	Lots 20, 21 and 22 Section 3 DP 6248	2270471
33	Newport	Newport Arms Hotel	1 Kalinya Street	Lot 1 DP 72587 and Lot 1 DP 527172	2270476
34	Newport	Newport Bowling Club	6 Palm Road	Lot 1 DP 1066239 And Lot 2 DP 1066239	2270489
35	Newport	Newport War Memorial in Trafalgar Park	16 Queens Parade	Part Lot 1 DP 1031155 (two metres around the War Memorial)	2270507
36	Newport	Newport Public School - Bell and Foundation Stone	25 Queens Parade	Lots 1 and 2 DP 794943	2270486
37	Newport	Fink House	153 Queens Parade East	Lot 5 DP 20319	2270328
38	Newport	Newport Wharf	1A Queens Parade West	Lot 7303 DP 1126560	2270350
39	Newport	Currie House	3 The Avenue	Lot 18 DP 14176	2270366
40	North Narrabeen	German Rock Carvings and associated landscape	[Opposite footbridge] Deep Creek Reserve	Lot 1 DP 188050	2270495
41	Palm Beach	Kumale	949 Barrenjoey Road	Lot 6 DP541797	2270165
42	Palm Beach	Palm Beach Kindergarten	1053 Barrenjoey Road	Lots 83 and 84 DP 14682	2270166
43	Palm Beach	Palm Beach Wharf	1149 & 1149A Barrenjoey Road	Lot 1 DP 1114133 and Lot 7304 DP 1126564	2270496
44	Palm Beach	Cohen House	19-21 Cynthea Road	Lot 1 DP 831829	2270384
45	Palm Beach	Treetops	23 Cynthea Road	Lot 77 DP 14630	2270385
46	Palm Beach	Cox House	356 Whale Beach Road	Lot 332 DP 16362	2270014
47	Various	Pittwater Trigonometrical Stations	Various	Addison: Lat: -33 41 12, Long: 151 15 31 Arden: Lat: -33 38 02, Long: 151 15 03 Bairne: Lat: -33 36 51, Long: 151 17 10 Barrenjoey: Lat: -33 34 46, Long: 151 19 43 Bushranger: Lat: -33 39 49, Long: 151 19 04 Euro: Lat: -33 36 00, Long: 151 17 17 McCarr: Lat: -33 39 08, Long: 151 15 41 South Head (Bangalley): Lat: -33 37 25, Long: 151 20 28 Topham: Lat: -33 36 30, Long: 151 15 49 Wallaroo: Lat: -33 36 42, Long: 151 14 34	2270504

RECOMMENDED POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS					
No	Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	SH No
				Waratah : Lat: -33 37 46, Long: 151 13 48 Willunga: Lat: -33 37 05, Long: 151 15 31	
48	Warriewood	Warriewood Wetland	14 Jacksons Road	Lot 100 DP 1127710	2270516
49	Whale Beach	Ronchi House	20-24 Beauty Drive	Lots 31, 32 and 33 DP 26718	2270473

Table 7 below is a list of the thirty-one (31) nominated items that are recommended to be protected under a Plan of Management or to be included on the Pittwater Most Scenic Streets Register or other mitigation measures are to be considered:

Table 7: Items recommended for Plan of Management or alternative management

NOMINATED ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR PLAN OF MANAGEMENT OR SCENIC STREET REGISTER, OR FOR ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT			
No	Street Name / Suburb	Type	Recommendation
1	Marine Reserve, Bilgola	Reserve	Continue management under the existing Plan of Management.
2	A J Small lookout and Bilgola Headland lookout	Lookout	Continue management under the existing Plan of Management.
3	Browns Bay rainforest Reserve, McCarrs Creek Road, Church Point, between 92 and 104 McCarrs Creek Road	Reserve	Continue management under the existing Plan of Management.
4	Browns Bay Wharf	Wharf	Continue management under the existing Plan of Management.
5	McCarrs Creek Road Reserve, Church Point	Reserve	Continue management under the existing Urban Bushland Inventory and Action Plan - McCarrs Creek Road Reserve (4), Church Point to conserve natural and aesthetic values.
6	74 to 154 Woorarra Avenue, North Narrabeen/Elanora Heights – the avenue of trees on both sides of the road	Avenue of trees	Continue management under the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register.
7	Coastal walk Barrenjoey to Narrabeen Lakes	Coastal walk	Continue management under the current regime.
8	Kitchener Park and associated landscape, Mona Vale	Park	Protect under the existing Kitchener Park Plan of Management and maintain the landscaped edge on the Pittwater Road boundary to maintain the scenic quality of the southern approaches to Mona Vale and Mona Vale Road intersection.
9	Lot 3 DP 251053 (southern end of Kitchener Park, Mona Vale)	Woodland	Continue management under the existing Kitchener Park Plan of Management.

NOMINATED ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR PLAN OF MANAGEMENT OR SCENIC STREET REGISTER, OR FOR ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT			
No	Street Name / Suburb	Type	Recommendation
10	Stand of Eucalyptus punctata (Grey Gum) along road and ridgeline, Elimatta Road and Turimetta Street, Mona Vale	Stand of trees	Elimatta Road including this section of the Road and Turimetta Street are listed in the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register. Continue to manage under the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register.
11	Cook Terrace, Mona Vale (corner Narrabeen Park Parade) view looking towards Pittwater and Ku-ring-gai Chase	View	Maintain the view and its overlooking setting as an important outlook. Consider amending the existing Narrabeen Park Parade listing in the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register to include reference to Cook Terrace and views towards Pittwater and Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park.
12	Trees, 81 Queens Parade East, Newport	Trees	Queens Parade including Queens Parade East is listed in the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register. Continue management under the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register.
13	Newport Beach	Beach	Not recommended for listing. All beaches and their associated cultural landscapes are of natural significance. Plantings of Norfolk Island Pines at the back of the beach have high local aesthetic value. Therefore listing only Newport Beach is not justified. Pittwater's Ocean Beaches Plan of Management provides the necessary protection and management for this and other beaches in Pittwater.
14	Spotted gums along Barrenjoey Road (824-860, 945-969 Barrenjoey Road)	Trees	Barrenjoey Road including this section of the Road is listed in the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register. Continue to manage under the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register.
15	1940s hand-cut sandstone kerbing along Mona Vale Road, Mona Vale	Sandstone kerbing	It is recommended to be recorded and reused in any future road upgrading either in the same location or elsewhere in a nearby location as part of kerbing or landscaping.
16	Tennis Court Wharf Scotland Island, Pitt View Street, Scotland Island	Wharf	Continue management under the existing Pittwater Public Wharves Plan of Management. If future works are proposed to the Wharf it is recommended that advice of an archaeologist be sought whether an archaeological assessment is required in order to manage likely archaeological potential.

NOMINATED ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR PLAN OF MANAGEMENT OR SCENIC STREET REGISTER, OR FOR ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT			
No	Street Name / Suburb	Type	Recommendation
17	Mona Vale Hospital sign, Pittwater Road, Mona Vale	Sign	Since being nominated as a potential heritage item, the sign is no longer in place. It is noted that the sign was dilapidated and in disrepair.
18	Bushrangers Hill & picture in Royal Academy	Hill and Picture	Further information is needed. Location of the picture could not be confirmed and inspection is needed. Consider as part of a future LGA wide Moveable Heritage Register.
19	Dark Gully, Palm Beach	Reserve	Continue management under the existing Pittwater Natural Areas Plan of Management.
20	27 timber wharves in Pittwater	Wharfs	Public wharves are protected and managed under the Pittwater Public Wharves Plan of Management (POM). It is recommended to update the POM to incorporate the timber wharves (not already incorporated in the POM) to record their locations and to provide guidelines for management, conservation and regular maintenance.
21	All waterfalls in Pittwater	Waterfalls	Prepare a POM for all waterfalls in public land (if not already included in a POM) to record the location and provide guidelines for management, conservation, and regular maintenance. Where waterfalls are within a reserve covered by a POM, ensure the POM adequately covers and describes conservation and management of the waterfall.
22	Memorial and monuments	Built landscape structures	Prepare a register of all memorials and monuments within the Pittwater LGA. Some of the memorials and monuments are already part of listing or nominated for listing.
23	Basin Terraces, The Basin, Coaster Retreat	Land formation	Basin terraces are included in the listing of the Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park. Additional protection is not considered necessary.
24	Elouera Road Streetscape, Avalon Beach	Streetscape	It is recommended to include this road in Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register.
25	Glass Houses	Built structures	The dilapidated condition of the glass houses is considered to have an economic hardship for the owners. It is recommended that all extant glass houses and associated structures are to be archivally recorded including measured drawings of one relatively intact glass house in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines

NOMINATED ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR PLAN OF MANAGEMENT OR SCENIC STREET REGISTER, OR FOR ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT			
No	Street Name / Suburb	Type	Recommendation
			for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture (2006). Existing glass should be salvaged and recycled at second hand conservation shops. Opportunity should be taken to interpret the glass houses with any future development within the area.
26	McCarrs Creek Road Foreshore Reserve (Botham Beach Foreshore Reserve)	Reserve	Continue management under the existing Urban Bushland Inventory and Action Plan - McCarrs Creek Road Foreshore Reserve, Church Point.
27	Irrawong Reserve	Reserve	Continue management under the existing Irrawong Reserve Plan of Management.
28	1930s Kiosk Foundations, Avalon Beach	Archaeological item	Continue management under the existing Pittwater Ocean Beaches Plan of Management.
29	Bayview Baths	Baths	Continue management under the existing 'Pittwater Public Space and Recreation Strategy 2014'. A Heritage Interpretation Strategy incorporating photographic archival recording of the structure both above and under water should be prepared to ensure the historic and social values of the Bayview Baths are told to the future generations. Physical interpretive representation should be implemented.
30	Cannes Reserve	Reserve	Continue management under the Cannes Reserve and Gunyah Place Reserve Plan of Management including Cannes Reserve Flying-fox Colony Management Plan.
31	Griffin Park	Park	Prepare a new Plan of Management to recognise the historic and recreational values of the Park, and to provide guidelines for management, conservation, and regular maintenance.
32	4 Pindari Place, Bayview	House	No further consideration is required under the current Heritage Study; however, Council should request an archival recording of the place for inclusion in the local history collections of the Council's library. This is a common heritage practice for documentation of properties with architectural and community interest for future research purposes.

4.4 RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO THE EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

The existing 130 heritage items currently listed in Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014, including the archaeological and landscape elements and 6 Conservation Areas, have been surveyed and reviewed. Four heritage items have either been approved for demolition or demolished, therefore they no longer meet the threshold for heritage listing. These items have been recommended for delisting.

There also were a number of duplicate items that were located within the same site / allotment. These items have been merged into one listing. Also some of the heritage items' listings have been merged or recommended for amendments.

Table 8: Existing heritage items recommended for delisting or amendments

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Golf Club House / 2270055	Merged into one listing for consolidation under SHI number 2270055.
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Former Kiosk / 2270012	Delete items 2270012 and 2270013 from the existing heritage items list.
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Green Keeper's House / 2270013	
Sunrise Hill Heritage Conservation Area, Palm Beach	Sunrise Hill Heritage Conservation Area / 2270034	Reduction in the curtilage boundary of the area. Refer to the map of the SHI form.
Mona Vale Road, No 107, Mona Vale Lot 2, DP 1124862	Mona Vale Cemetery (formerly Turimetta Cemetery) / 2270088 Mona Vale Cemetery gateposts / 2270327	Consolidated under SHI No. 2270088. The listing included two separate listing numbers under Pittwater LEP 1993 and now two separate listings under the Pittwater LEP 2014 (2270088 and 2270327). Delete 2270327 from the existing heritage items list and change the name of the heritage item to Mona Vale (formerly Turimetta) Cemetery, including stone gateposts under the item number of 2270088.
Pittwater Road, No 1624, Mona Vale Lot 2, DP 709457	St John's Church and Gravestones (St John's Church) / 2270168 & 2270019	Consolidated under SHI No. 2270168. The listing included two separate listing numbers (2270019 and 2270168) under the Pittwater LEP 1993 and now two separate listings under the Pittwater LEP 2014. Delete 2270019 from the existing heritage items list and change the name of the heritage item to St John's Church and Gravestones under the item number of 2270168.
Barrenjoey Road near No 899, Palm Beach	Bus Shelter / 2270077	Bus shelter was damaged to such a degree that it had to be removed. Therefore delete from the existing

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
		heritage items list.
Palmgrove Road, Nos 3 and 5-9, Avalon Beach Lots 341–345, DP 16902 (frontage also to Plateau Road)	“Stella James House” (also known as “Burley Griffin Lodge”) / 2270124	Merged into 1 listing for consolidation under SHI number 2270124. Delete item 2270103 from the existing heritage items list.
Palmgrove Road, Nos 3 and 5-9, Avalon Beach Lots 341–345, DP 16902 (frontage also to Plateau Road)	Reserve surrounding house known as “Stella James House” / 2270103	Change the item name as “Stella James House and Reserve” under item number of 2270124.
Pacific Road, No 117, Palm Beach Lot 1, DP 650029	Cabbage Tree Palms (<i>Livistona australis</i>) and Sydney Red Gums (<i>Angophora costata</i>) / 2270027	No Cabbage Tree Palms exist within the property but a Sydney Red Gum (<i>Angophora costata</i>) remains. The relevant inventory form and listing in Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 (2270027) is to be amended to reflect this.
Whale Beach Road, Nos 307–311, Palm Beach Lots 233-235, DP 16362	“Orcades” (house) / 2270087	Amend address and property description of the existing heritage listing of the item on Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 as below: 309–311 Whale Lots 234–235, Beach Road DP 16362 Amend Heritage Map to remove 307 Whale Beach Road (Lot 233, DP 16362).
Barrenjoey Headland, Palm Beach Lots 1-4, DP 849249	Barrenjoey Lighthouse and two cottages / 2270104	Remove from Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 reference to the State listing of the lightstation (i.e. the State Heritage Register listing 5014096). Amend the name of the existing item 2270104 to Barrenjoey Headland Lightstation and Two Cottages and update the listing to specify ‘State’ significance.
Currawong Beach	Currawong workers' holiday camp / 5054664	The item number 5054664 is the State Heritage Register database number and cannot be created in the Pittwater Heritage Inventory database. A new item number has been created in the Pittwater SHI database. Amend the item number from 5054664 to 2270517.
Chiltern Road, No 1, Ingleside Lot A, DP 325195	Klerk's Garden / 2270339	Change the name of the item to Cicada Glen Nursery.
Prince Alfred Parade, No 174, Newport	Jacaranda Cottage / 2270113	The cottage has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.
Mona Street, No 28, Mona Vale	House / 2270022	The house has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.
Hudson Parade, No 28b,	Wharf Remnant /	The wharf has been demolished.

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
Clareville	2270062	Delete from the existing heritage items list.

See Attachment D for full list of heritage items recommended for retention in the Pittwater LEP 2014.

5.0 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES AND CONTROLS FOR THE DCP

5.1 RECOMMENDED CONTROLS FOR PITTWATER 21 DCP

The Pittwater 21 Development Control Plan (DCP) B1 - Heritage Controls, which came into force on 10 September 2007, provide general information and guidelines for the management of heritage items in Pittwater. There is a need to expand and provide more detailed controls within the DCP in consultation with Council's Heritage advisor to ensure the preservation and management of changes to heritage items are better understood and appreciated. Recommendations have been provided below as guidance for the amendment of B1-Heritage Controls in the Pittwater 21 DCP.

B1.1 Heritage Conservation – Heritage items, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites listed in Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014

Land to which this control applies

- Land on which a heritage item, heritage conservation area or archaeological site is located, and that is listed in Schedule 5 and shown on the Heritage Map in the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014

Uses to which this control applies

- All Uses

Outcomes

Conservation of the environmental heritage of Pittwater in accordance with the principles contained in the *Burra Charter*.

Enhancement of the identified heritage values and significant character of the heritage conservation areas and encourage design that responds appropriately to their character.

Development that is respectful of environmental heritage, undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract unnecessarily from, any identified heritage significance.

Recording of identified cultural heritage throughout the development process.

Controls

Heritage Items or Archaeological Sites

Any development application involving work likely to impact the heritage significance of a heritage item or archaeological site is to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement, prepared by an appropriately qualified heritage professional. A Statement of Heritage Significance, establishing and assessing how the heritage significance will be affected by the development, must be included as a component of the Heritage Impact Statement.

Alterations and additions to buildings and structures, and new development of sites containing a heritage item or archaeological site are to be designed to respect and complement the heritage significance in terms of the building envelope, proportions, materials, colours and finishes, and building alignment.

Development on land containing a heritage item or archaeological site is to minimise the impact on the setting of the item or site by providing an adequate buffer zone where appropriate, and maintaining and respecting significant views to and from the heritage item or archaeological site.

Fencing and gates that are complementary to a heritage item should be retained, particularly those constructed from sandstone and are significant or represent important character elements for a locality are to be retained.

New fencing and gates to a heritage item are to be compatible with the style and scale of the heritage item.

Original face brick or stone surfaces are not to be painted nor rendered.

Garages and carports are to be located as far behind the front building alignment of a heritage item as possible, if the site conditions allow. Garages and carports ideally should not be attached or integrated with heritage items, but set carefully next to them. Where possible they should not entail alteration of the heritage item to accommodate them, so that the heritage item is not distorted.

The scale and form of any alterations and additions are not to dominate the existing building, especially when viewed from the most significant elevations. New alterations and additions should be consistent with the existing building form with respect to roof shape and pitch, façade articulation, fenestrations, proportions and position of windows and door openings.

Alterations and additions to heritage items should not necessarily attempt to replicate the architectural or decorative detail of the original but be sympathetic and compatible so as to maintain a distinction between old and new in a subtle manner.

Alterations and additions should complement a heritage item's existing period style and character. Reconstruction or reinstatement of the original details and finishes is encouraged.

Original roofing materials should be retained wherever possible. New roofing material should match the original as closely as possible in terms of colour, texture and profile.

The materials, finishes and colours used in alterations and additions should complement the heritage item. Modern materials can be used if their proportions and details are harmonious within the surrounding heritage context or with the heritage item.

Colour schemes for heritage buildings should generally be compatible with the particular architectural style and period of the building.

If work associated with a development approval is likely to adversely impact the heritage item, Council requires an archival recording of a heritage item to be prepared by an appropriately qualified heritage professional.

Heritage Conservation Areas

Development applications in heritage conservation areas, involving work likely to impact the heritage significance of the conservation area, must be accompanied by a Statement of Heritage Impact, establishing and assessing how the significance of the heritage conservation area will be affected by the development.

The existing street pattern that reflects the original subdivision pattern of the estates is to be retained. Development is to respond to the established development patterns of the area as displayed by the subdivision layout, and front and side setbacks.

Distinctive characteristics of the streetscapes including fitting into the unique topography, leafy quality and garden settings is to be retained.

No new intrusive changes or elements will be permitted in the heritage conservation areas, including high, visually impenetrable front fences, painting of face brick façades, removal of original detailing, or unsympathetic alterations and additions, such as a first floor.

Development must minimise the visual impact on the surroundings, in particular the landscaped setting.

Development in heritage conservation areas is to be carefully designed to respond to the heritage significance of the heritage conservation area, and to complement the existing character of buildings within the heritage conservation area, particularly the nearby heritage item(s) in terms of height, massing, form, bulk, setbacks, scale and detailing. Solid to void ratios of elevations are to be similar to those of nearby buildings with heritage significance.

Where there are uniform levels or setbacks within the streetscape, development is to be consistent with the levels and setbacks of the adjoining buildings.

Development is not to obscure existing significant views to and from heritage items.

Contemporary design for new houses and for alterations and additions is acceptable and encouraged as long as it respects its context and achieves a cohesive relationship with historically and architecturally significant existing fabric.

The materials and finishes of new houses are to be compatible with the materials and finishes of adjoining buildings of heritage significance. They must be similar to, but should not copy, the characteristic materials, finishes, textures and colours of the buildings of heritage significance within the streetscape. Contemporary materials may be used where their proportions, detailing and quantities are consistent with the existing and desired future character of the heritage conservation area.

B1.2 Heritage Conservation – Development in the vicinity of heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites

Land to which this control applies

- Land within the vicinity of a heritage item, heritage conservation area or archaeological site that is listed in Schedule 5 and shown on the Heritage Map in the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014

Uses to which this control applies

- All Uses

Outcomes

Conservation of the environmental heritage of Pittwater LGA in accordance with the principles contained in the *Burra Charter*.

Enhancement of the identified heritage values and significant character of the heritage conservation areas and encourage contemporary design that responds appropriately to their character.

Development respectful of environmental heritage undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from, any heritage significance.

Development respectful of environmental heritage undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from, any heritage significance.

Controls

Any development application involving work likely to impact the heritage significance of a heritage item, heritage conservation area, archaeological site or potential archaeological site is to be accompanied by a Statement of Heritage Impact prepared by an appropriately qualified heritage professional. A Statement of Heritage Significance, establishing and

assessing how the heritage significance will be affected by the development, must be included.

Developments in the vicinity of a heritage item, heritage conservation area, archaeological site or potential archaeological site are to be designed to respect and complement the heritage significance in terms of the building envelope, proportions, materials, colours and finishes, and building alignment.

Developments in the vicinity of a heritage item, heritage conservation area, archaeological site or potential archaeological site are to minimise the impact on the heritage significance by providing an adequate buffer zone, and maintaining and respecting significant views to and from the heritage item, heritage conservation area, archaeological site or potential archaeological site.

5.2 ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HERITAGE ITEMS

The best way to conserve a heritage building, structure or site is to use it. Once the function of a building becomes redundant, adapting it to a new use provides for its future. Work to heritage buildings should conserve what is important about them and provide the opportunity to reveal and interpret their history, while also providing sustainable long-term uses. Adaptation or adaptive reuse offers new uses for old places. The new use needs to be compatible with the building, retain its historic character and conserve significant fabric. However, it can still introduce new services, as well as alterations and additions. Adaptation usually requires some element of new work and it should be informed by an understanding and analysis of the significance, character and quality of the heritage building. Adaptive reuse should result in a design which creates a relationship between the existing and the new work, its neighbours and its setting.

The joint publication of the Heritage Council of NSW and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects *New Uses for Heritage Places* provides guidelines for adaptive reuse of heritage items and is a good resource for owners of heritage items throughout NSW. The guidelines encourage conservation approaches that reveal and interpret heritage items, adding contemporary layers to already significant heritage items. The following principles have been established in the publication for acceptable and appropriate adaptive reuse:

1. *Understand the significance of the place*
2. *Find a use which is appropriate to the heritage significance of the place*
3. *Determine a level of change which is appropriate to the significance of the place*
4. *Provide for the change to be reversed and for the place's future conservation*
5. *Conserve the relationship between the setting and preserve significant views to and from the heritage place*
6. *Provide for the long-term management and viability of the heritage place*
7. *Reveal and interpret the heritage significance of the place as an integral and meaningful part of the adaptation project*

6.0 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION

The focus of heritage management has changed considerably since the NSW *Heritage Act* came into force in 1977. The principal tools that guide the management decisions of local heritage items are a heritage study and the LEP. The Heritage Information Series titled *Eight Suggestions on How Local Councils can Promote Heritage Conservation* by the NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly NSW Heritage Office) provides advice on the ways local government can play an active role in heritage conservation. Their eight suggestions are:

1. *Establish a heritage committee to deal with heritage matters in your area*
2. *Identify the heritage items in your area and list them in your local environmental plan.**
3. *Appoint a heritage advisor to assist the council, the community and owners of listed items.**
4. *Manage local heritage in a positive manner.*
5. *Introduce a local Heritage Incentives fund to provide small grants to encourage local heritage projects.**
6. *Run a heritage main street program.**
7. *Present educational and promotional programs.*
8. *Set a good example to the community by properly managing places owned or operated by the council.*

[Note: for items marked with (*), dollar for dollar funding is available from the Heritage Council Heritage Incentives Program]

6.1 LOCAL HERITAGE FUND AND FINANCIAL BENEFITS

Pittwater Council currently does not have a local heritage fund for owners of residential heritage items for a financial benefit in the form of rate reductions to offset any extra costs as a result of heritage listing. The Council may give consideration to this matter in the future. Pittwater Council also does not provide an annual rate reduction for heritage listed residential properties. A rate reduction could be considered for residential heritage items that are on the State Heritage Register in addition to their land tax. Owners of the State Heritage Register items can apply for a 'heritage valuation' from the NSW Valuer General's Office, which assess the land tax of the heritage-listed properties at a lower rate than those non-listed properties.²¹¹

Maintaining a heritage item is not very different to any other house, and costs of maintenance are periodical, for example, repainting, fixing of guttering or roofing. In addition to an annual rate reduction, providing a greater sum of money at the time when restoration or periodic maintenance and repair work may also be required. A local heritage fund would provide owners of heritage items with the opportunity to apply for funding assistance when they need it through a small grants program.

²¹¹ <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/listings/explained.htm>, *Heritage listing explained - What it means for you*, Section 3. Support, p.4.

6.2 HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND HERITAGE ADVISOR

Pittwater Council has a regular Heritage Advisory service for Development Assessments and provision of heritage advice to the owners of heritage items. The *Pittwater Local Planning Strategy* (2011) also includes the following heritage related actions for implementation:

- *Continue to use the European heritage advisory program to inform development decisions;*
- *Review the Heritage Report at least every three years to guide the management of heritage items within Pittwater and to be eligible for Heritage Advisory funding from the NSW Heritage Branch;*
- *Apply for funding where available;*
- *Update the Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study dated January 1989 with a new heritage study that identifies new heritage items within Pittwater, and evaluates the contemporary significance of existing listed items;*
- *Adopt appropriate provisions to protect the natural environment, and European and Aboriginal Heritage within Council's Standard Instrument LEP;*
- *Continue to support the Aboriginal Heritage Office;*
- *Maintain and regularly review Plans of Management for Parks, Reserves and Community Buildings within Pittwater. Future reviews should consider the changing arrangements for permissible land uses under the Standard Instrument LEP*

All above actions are supported and noted that some of the actions have been implemented as this Heritage Study Review would attest.

Council currently does not have a heritage advisory committee. Throughout NSW heritage advisory committees appear in many different forms. Some committees play an advisory role only, commenting on strategic heritage issues, promotion, education and research, while other committees are official sub-committees of Council, and are involved in the assessment of Development Applications.

A heritage advisory committee in addition to the regular heritage advisor can be beneficial in its ability to bring together different groups which play a role in protecting and understanding the heritage of an area to form a coordinated approach and set strategic priorities.

Established in 1924, the Manly Warringah & Pittwater Historical Society (the Society) is one of the oldest suburban historical societies in Australia, and plays an important role in the research and promotion of the historical development of the Northern Beaches. The Society has kept the only continuous record of achievements, local historical mementoes, documents and research of the Northern Beaches.

7.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In undertaking this Heritage Study Review, the findings and recommendations of the 1989 Heritage Study, the 1993 Heritage Study and Warringah Heritage Study have been reviewed and analysed in order to understand whether the findings and recommendations have been implemented and how they give rise to new recommendations. The review indicated that most of the recommendations have been implemented. Following the 1989 Heritage Study and the 1993 Heritage Study a number of protection and statutory planning actions have been undertaken and a number of registers have been established. These included the heritage listings within the Pittwater LEP, creation of a Tree Preservation Order (now redundant but replaced with Clause 5.9 of the Pittwater LEP 2014), liaison with the Aboriginal Heritage Office and the National Parks & Wildlife Service, and the creation of the Pittwater's Most Scenic Streets Register. A number of Plans of Management have also been prepared for Council owned and controlled public open space areas.

7.1 MATTERS RAISED BY THE HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP

Significant Tree Register

A question on the best way to protect groups of trees in Pittwater was raised by the Working Group at the third meeting. It was discussed whether a listing in the LEP is the best way or if there are other ways of protecting such items. As noted above, Clause 5.9 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 and Control B4.22 of the Pittwater DCP relates to the preservation of the trees or vegetation in Pittwater. A register of significant trees should be established in order to identify and recognise the importance of significant trees located in the Pittwater LGA's public spaces, parklands, reserves, streetscapes and privately owned properties. Trees are an integral part of Pittwater's unique landscape in terms of historical, cultural, social and aesthetic values. City of Sydney and Randwick City Council have established their significant tree registers and their process and approach could be used as examples.

Aboriginal Heritage

It is known that Pittwater Council is one of the eight Councils that partner to support the Aboriginal Heritage Office for the protection of Aboriginal heritage within the Pittwater LGA. The Aboriginal Heritage Office advises a total of 147 Aboriginal sites and places are within the Pittwater LGA outside of the Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park. The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) section of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage advises that the Pittwater portion of the National Park contains 307 Aboriginal heritage sites. Investigation and inclusion of known Aboriginal sites and places are beyond the scope of this Heritage Study Review. It is also understood that the Aboriginal Heritage Office does not support the identification of Aboriginal sites in the Pittwater LEP for their protection in order to prevent any vandalism and damage.

Marine Heritage - Shipwrecks

Inclusion of shipwrecks and marine items with historical importance was discussed with the Working Group. A number of shipwrecks were noted to be around the Pittwater area but their locations are not clearly defined. While these types of heritage can be included in a heritage study it was beyond the scope of this Heritage Study Review and such items could not be included in the Pittwater LEP.

Consultation with the NSW Office of Environment Heritage's State Maritime Archaeologist Dr Brad Duncan was undertaken for a better understanding of the process and for appropriate management of such marine heritage. It is understood that where shipwrecks have been known to occur close to shore, they often accrete sand around them after the event, and the wreck sites are often buried under sand dunes that subsequently form in those areas. Where shipwrecks identified from historical records have been known to wreck close to the coast, it is possible that the remains of these sites may now be buried under land now managed by local councils / shires. The possible presence of these sites should be noted when considering Development Applications of coastal areas and an archaeological assessment should be requested.

It is recommended that any archaeological finds within the Pittwater LGA are considered and managed in accordance with the provisions of the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* for below Mean High Water Mark finds and in accordance with the provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* for above Mean High Water Mark finds.

Moveable heritage

A small number of moveable heritage items were nominated for listing and were considered by the Working Group. Concrete statues at Bayview Golf Course and Peter and the Bullock have been recommended for heritage listing. However, the nomination for the 'Bushrangers Hill picture in Royal Academy' did not have any information therefore it could not be inspected or considered. The Working Group asked whether the Council should consider establishing a moveable heritage/collection register. The identification and survey of moveable heritage items are beyond the scope of this Heritage Study Review.

The Working Group noted the existence of a number of moveable items of significance held by the Council. Council does not currently have a moveable heritage register. It is recommended that Council investigate moveable items and collections that are held by Council for cataloguing and establishment of an appropriate moveable heritage register.

At the Council meeting on 21 July 2014, whereby Council resolved to place the draft Pittwater Community Based Heritage Study Review on public exhibition, Council also requested that an archival record of community honour boards within the Pittwater LGA be prepared. This

requirement has been incorporated as a recommendation in this Heritage Study Review report.

Memorials and Monuments

A number of memorials and monuments are already listed as heritage items and a nomination for the listing of existing LGA wide memorials and monuments was received. It is recommended that Council prepare a register for LGA-wide monuments and memorials that records their locations and provides guidelines for the management, conservation and regular maintenance by respective owners.

27 Timber Wharves on Pittwater

This nomination was not accompanied by detailed information on the locations, history or significance of the timber wharves. Some of the timber wharves are already listed in the Pittwater LEP 2014. It is recommended that Council update the existing Plan of Management for Public Wharves to incorporate the timber wharves on Pittwater (not already included in the Plan) that outlines the locations and provides guidelines for management, conservation and regular maintenance.

Pittwater Waterfalls

A nomination for listing of waterfalls LGA-wide was made. Survey and inspection of waterfalls LGA-wide are beyond the scope of this Heritage Study Review and therefore it is recommended that Council prepare a Plan of Management for waterfalls on public land (if not already included in a reserve or park Plan of Management) to provide mapping and guidelines for the management, conservation and regular maintenance.

7.2 LATE NOMINATIONS

Following closure of the period of nominating potential heritage items, a number of additional nominations were made or brought to the attention of the Study Team. A large number of these items had already been nominated, considered and included in the potential heritage items list; however, due to the late nomination or lack of background information provided, a number of them could not be considered. The balance of the last nominations have been provided in Attachment E for consideration by Pittwater Council within 24 months following the completion of this Heritage Study Review. These properties have not been inspected or assessed as part of the current Heritage Study Review. All properties included in Attachment E list will need to be assessed in order to establish whether they meet the of NSW Significance Assessment criteria for listing on Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014.

ORAL HISTORIES

Oral histories appear to have been undertaken in various subjects generally with older community members and for the earlier period of development histories and living stories of residents of Pittwater. Carrying out oral history consultations was not part of the scope of this

Heritage Study Review. Given consideration to the large number of modernist architect designed houses in Pittwater, an oral history study with the architects and owners of these modernist houses would be a valuable addition to the Pittwater's cultural heritage.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are the recommendations of the Heritage Study Review:

Recommendation 1: Prepare an amendment to the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014 incorporating new heritage items as recommended by this Heritage Study Review (refer to Table 6 for complete list of the recommended heritage items).

Recommendation 2: Commence process for amending the heritage controls contained in the *Pittwater 21 DCP* incorporating the recommended DCP controls provided in Section 5.1 of this Heritage Study Review report and that a public exhibition be undertaken.

Recommendation 3: Implement the following recommendations for the existing list of heritage items and the Sunrise Hill Conservation Area:

Table 1: Existing heritage items recommended for delisting or amendments

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Golf Club House / 2270055	Merged into one listing for consolidation under SHI number 2270055.
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Former Kiosk / 2270012	Delete items 2270012 and 2270013 from the existing heritage items list.
Old Barrenjoey Road, No 32, Avalon Beach Lot 1, DP 511908	Green Keeper's House / 2270013	
Sunrise Hill Heritage Conservation Area, Palm Beach	Sunrise Hill Heritage Conservation Area / 2270034	Reduction in the curtilage boundary of the area. Refer to the map of the SHI form.
Mona Vale Road, No 107, Mona Vale Lot 2, DP 1124862	Mona Vale Cemetery (formerly Turimetta Cemetery) / 2270088 Mona Vale Cemetery gateposts / 2270327	Consolidated under SHI No. 2270088. The listing included two separate listing numbers under Pittwater LEP 1993 and now two separate listings under the Pittwater LEP 2014 (2270088 and 2270327). Delete 2270327 from the existing heritage items list and change the name of the heritage item to Mona Vale (formerly Turimetta) Cemetery, including stone gateposts under the item number of 2270088.
Pittwater Road, No 1624, Mona Vale Lot 2, DP 709457	St John's Church and Gravestones (St John's Church) / 2270168 & 2270019	Consolidated under SHI No. 2270168. The listing included two separate listing numbers (2270019 and 2270168) under the Pittwater LEP

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
		1993 and now two separate listings under the Pittwater LEP 2014. Delete 2270019 from the existing heritage items list and change the name of the heritage item to St John's Church and Gravestones under the item number of 2270168.
Barrenjoey Road near No 899, Palm Beach	Bus Shelter / 2270077	Bus shelter was damaged to such a degree that it had to be removed. Therefore delete from the existing heritage items list.
Palmgrove Road, Nos 3 and 5-9, Avalon Beach Lots 341–345, DP 16902 (frontage also to Plateau Road)	"Stella James House" (also known as "Burley Griffin Lodge") / 2270124	Merged into 1 listing for consolidation under SHI number 2270124. Delete item 2270103 from the existing heritage items list.
Palmgrove Road, Nos 3 and 5-9, Avalon Beach Lots 341–345, DP 16902 (frontage also to Plateau Road)	Reserve surrounding house known as "Stella James House" / 2270103	Change the item name as "Stella James House and Reserve" under item number of 2270124.
Pacific Road, No 117, Palm Beach Lot 1, DP 650029	Cabbage Tree Palms (<i>Livistona australis</i>) and Sydney Red Gums (<i>Angophora costata</i>) / 2270027	No Cabbage Tree Palms exist within the property but a Sydney Red Gum (<i>Angophora costata</i>) remains. The relevant inventory form and listing in Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 (2270027) is to be amended to reflect this.
Whale Beach Road, Nos 307–311, Palm Beach Lots 233-235, DP 16362	"Orcades" (house) / 2270087	Amend address and property description of the existing heritage listing of the item on Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 as below: 309–311 Whale Lots 234–235, Beach Road DP 16362 Amend Heritage Map to remove 307 Whale Beach Road (Lot 233, DP 16362).
Barrenjoey Headland, Palm Beach Lots 1-4, DP 849249	Barrenjoey Lighthouse and two cottages / 2270104	Remove from Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014 reference to the State listing of the lightstation (i.e. the State Heritage Register listing 5014096). Amend the name of the existing item 2270104 to Barrenjoey Headland Lightstation and Two Cottages and update the listing to specify 'State' significance.
Currawong Beach	Currawong workers' holiday camp / 5054664	The item number 5054664 is the State Heritage Register database number and cannot be created in the Pittwater Heritage Inventory database. A new item number has been created in the Pittwater SHI database. Amend the item number from 5054664 to 2270517.

Item Address	Item Name / Listing No	Recommendation
Chiltern Road, No 1, Ingleside Lot A, DP 325195	Klerk's Garden / 2270339	Change the name of the item to Cicada Glen Nursery.
Prince Alfred Parade, No 174, Newport	Jacaranda Cottage / 2270113	The cottage has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.
Mona Street, No 28, Mona Vale	House / 2270022	The house has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.
Hudson Parade, No 28b, Clareville	Wharf Remnant / 2270062	The wharf has been demolished. Delete from the existing heritage items list.

Recommendation 4: Adopt the recommendations in Table 7 provided in Section 4.3 of this Heritage Study Review report.

Recommendation 5: Consider nomination of the following existing items for State Heritage Register (SHR) listing: "Victory Tree" - Holly Oak (*Quercus Ilex*) / 2270058; and Bahá'í House of Worship / 2270338.

Recommendation 6: Ensure that assessment of Development Applications takes into account the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage items and the conservation areas within the Pittwater LGA.

Recommendation 7: After adoption, the Heritage Study Review should be made available at Pittwater Council's website, and in the online catalogue of the Pittwater Library, and the database of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation 8: Continue to involve Council's Heritage Advisor in the determination of Development Applications and ensure that Council and the local community have adequate access to heritage focussed education, management and promotion through information sessions and publications such as through Council's website and yearly workshops for the owners of the heritage items and properties within the conservation areas. Undertake regular evaluation of the heritage advisory service through the annual report and through an evaluation form in accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage requirements.

Recommendation 9: Establish a program for the preparation of conservation documents for Council owned properties. Concise conservation management plans or strategies for Council owned properties can be used as an example for private owners of heritage items.

Recommendation 10: Encourage local historical societies and individuals to further develop the existing area histories and oral histories with the owners and architects of the modernist houses in the LGA, and where oral historical gaps are deemed to exist.

Recommendation 11: Ensure any archaeological finds within the Pittwater LGA are considered and managed in accordance with the provisions of the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* for below Mean High Water Mark finds and in accordance with the provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* for above Mean High Water Mark finds.

Recommendation 12: Investigate moveable items / collections that are held by Council for cataloguing and establishment of an appropriate register in order to maintain their records.

Recommendation 13: Prepare a register of all memorials and monuments within the Pittwater LGA.

Recommendation 14: Update the existing Plan of Management (POM) for Public Wharves to incorporate the timber wharves (not already included in the Plan) on Pittwater to record their locations and to provide guidelines for management, conservation and regular maintenance. Undertake a specific study for the public timber wharves LGA-wide to assess their heritage significance including provision of management policy for their long term preservation.

Recommendation 15: Prepare a POM for all waterfalls in public land (if not already included in a POM) to record the location and provide guidelines for management, conservation, and regular maintenance. Where waterfalls are within a reserve covered by a POM, ensure the POM adequately covers and describes conservation and management of the waterfall.

Recommendation 16: Consider assessment of the heritage significance of the late nomination items provided in Attachment E in any future heritage study within 24 months following the completion of this Heritage Study Review. Establish a periodic review of heritage listed items in the LGA. It is recommended that Council keep the list of the late nominations confidential until such time as they have been assessed for potential heritage listing.

Recommendation 17: Consider recognition of the works and efforts of the heritage item owners or groups looking after their management, which may encourage the other heritage item owners to appreciate the values of their properties and undertake conservation works to preserve the heritage item stock in the local area.

Recommendation 18: Consider interpretation of the Laterite Site, as noted in the SHI form of the item, in the form of installation of a plaque as part of the ongoing management strategies of the Council for road reserves and geological sites.

Recommendation 19: Consider to actively maintain records about heritage items in Pittwater including retention of planning documents such as paper drawings, Heritage Impact Statements and photographic archival recordings of architect designed and award winning properties.

Recommendation 20: Consider and encourage identifying and seeking funding options for local heritage conservation works, such as the establishment of a Local Heritage Fund with funding available through NSW Heritage Grants of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation 21: Consider establishment of significant trees register in order to identify and recognise the importance of significant trees located in the Pittwater LGA's public spaces, parklands, reserves, streetscapes and privately owned properties.

Recommendation 22: Consider preparation of an archival record of community honour boards within the Pittwater LGA in accordance with Pittwater Council's request made at its meeting on 21 July 2014.

Recommendation 23: Consider a thorough investigation and assessment of the heritage significance of the remnant garden and landscape elements of the former Bilgola House in any future heritage study within 24 months following the completion of this Heritage Study Review.

7.4 USEFUL LINKS

The existing 'Heritage in Pittwater' webpage of the Pittwater Council website should be improved to include the recommended links below for easy reference and provision of guidelines to the owners of the heritage items in the management and conservation of their heritage properties.

NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/index.htm>

National Trust of Australia (NSW) <http://www.nationaltrust.com.au/>

Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) <http://www.architecture.com.au/nsw/>

Australia ICOMOS <http://australia.icomos.org/>

Planning and Heritage http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_planning_heritage.pdf

Principles of Conservation Work on Heritage Places
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/info_principles.pdf

Altering Heritage Assets http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_altering.pdf

Assessing Heritage Significance
<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

The *Burra Charter* <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/>

Conservation Management Documents
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_conservationman2002.pdf

Statements of Heritage Impact
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/hm_statementsofhi.pdf

Conservation Products and Services Directory
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/13_subnav_09.cfm

Guidelines for Infill Development <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/DesignInContext.pdf>

Federation Architecture Guidelines
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_chimneys.pdf

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_dormer_%20windows_and_sunhoods.pdf

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_fences_and_gates_pt1.pdf

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_fences_and_gates_pt2.pdf

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_garages_and_carports.pdf

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/fed_verandah_and_gable_end_details.pdf

Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/info_photographicrecording2006.pdf

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

8.1 ATTACHMENT A - DOCUMENTATION OF THE HERITAGE STUDY WORKING GROUP

COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

Working Group Operational Procedures

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Council is currently working with a heritage consultant on the review and update of Pittwater's existing heritage studies. This project is being jointly funded by Council and the NSW Heritage Branch within the Office of Environment and Heritage.

The Pittwater Local Government Area contains 130 individual items and six conservation areas that are currently listed in the heritage schedule (Schedule 9) of the Pittwater Local Environment Plan (LEP) 1993.

The items currently listed in the LEP have been drawn from existing heritage studies that collectively apply to the Pittwater LGA, which are as follows:

- *Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study, Volumes 1-4*, prepared by McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd and Craig Burton, January 1989
- *Ingleside / Warriewood Urban Release Area Heritage Study* prepared by Tropman & Tropman Architects, in July 1993
- *Warringah Heritage Study*, prepared by Hughes Trueman Ludlow, April 1994. (This study applies to that part of Pittwater generally south of Mona Vale Road, being that area not included in the Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study.)

A Heritage Study Working Group has been established as part of this project in accordance with the Community Based Heritage Study Guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Branch. The Working Group works alongside Council's heritage consultant for the duration of the project, undertaking research, nominating items and considering recommendations for the future management and promotion of local heritage items. The Working Group will also consider nominations from the local community for potential items on the heritage inventory.

2.0 PROJECT SCOPE

The scope of the project includes:

- review and update the existing heritage studies in relation to all aspects of European heritage including built, natural and landscape items and conservation areas;
- completion of the relevant steps set out in the Heritage Branch publication, *Community Based Heritage Studies: A Guide*;
- consulting with the community regarding potential new items and the significance and relevance of current items, and reviewing their submissions prior to drafting the review;
- facilitating and working with a heritage study working group;

- reviewing and updating the thematic local history as necessary;
- a review and update of the current listed items and their significance;
- delivering a consolidated Pittwater Heritage Study for the LGA, that provides an assessment of any new items recommended for inclusion and updates information regarding the significance and relevance of current items;
- reviewing community comment and submission after public exhibition of the prepared heritage study and making further recommendations or amendments based on the community response;
- the Study should also include associated recommendations for amendments to the listings within the Pittwater Local Environment Plan.

3.0 WORKING GROUP

3.1 Title

The Working Group shall be known as the Pittwater Heritage Study Working Group (the Working Group).

3.2 Term

As required. The anticipated timeframe for convening the Working Group is around 3 months (until the end of May 2012).

3.3 Membership and Chair

The Working Group membership consists of:

- Council's heritage consultant for the Community Based Heritage Study Review, who will be the chair of the Working Group
- One Councillor
- Council Strategic Planning representative
- Other Council staff (such as a local studies representative)
- Community representatives

3.4 Insurance

The Working Group is covered under Pittwater Council's various insurance policies.

3.5 Duties

Heritage Consultant

Council's heritage consultant will be the chairperson of the Working Group

The duties of the chairperson are to:

- Chair meetings according to the Working Group Terms of Reference, and the advice of Council staff.
- Take on board and consider the advice of the Group members.
- Facilitate the discussion of items on the agenda in a timely manner, and the consideration and approval of recommendations to Council.
- Ensure all working party members have the opportunity to participate in the meetings.

Council Strategic Planning

The duties of the Strategic Planner are to:

- Call all meetings of the Working Group.
- Develop and send out the agenda and reports for the meetings.
- Prepare all minutes and distribute them as described below.
- Keep a record of the attendance for every member of the Working Group.
- Attend to such housekeeping matters as booking meeting rooms and arranging refreshments in accordance with standard protocols.

Other Council staff

Other staff may contribute to the Working Group and provide information, advice and recommendations where required. Other Council staff members are not obliged to attend all meetings of the Working Group

Community representatives

The duties of the community representatives are to:

- Attend and participate in meetings
- Work co-operatively with other members in achieving the objectives of the Working Group.
- Contribute advice, ideas and suggestions relating to items on the agenda.
- Show respect for their peers, staff and others during the Group meeting.

3.6 Dealing with the Media

Members of the Working Group are not permitted to speak to the media as representatives of the Working Group unless approved by Council. Any approaches by media must be directed to Council's Communications Team on 9970 1111.

3.7 Confidentiality

All matters relating to the proceedings of the meetings, including the minutes and agenda shall be kept in confidence until the draft heritage study is reported to Council.

4.0 MEETING PROCEDURES

4.1 Meeting Schedule

The meetings are anticipated to be held as required, during the preparation of the draft study.

4.2 Meeting venue

Meetings will be held at in Conference Room at Pittwater Council's offices at 1 Park Street Mona Vale, access to which is through the Customer Service Centre.

4.3 Distribution of meeting agenda and business papers

Working Group agendas including date and times and venue will be forwarded to all members no later than 3 days before the meeting.

4.4 Working Group quorum

A quorum for a Working Group meeting is three members (including the chair). The quorum must include a community representative.

4.5 Decision making

The Working Group will make decisions by consensus.

4.6 Out of session items

The Working Group can deal with items out of session by electronic means, including telephone and email.

4.7 Recording of meeting minutes

The Chair is responsible for ensuring that full and accurate minutes are kept of the proceedings of each Working Group meeting. Council staff will prepare and circulate draft meeting minutes for review of the Chair and then further circulate them to the other members. Any questions by members regarding the minutes are to be referred to Council staff and if any error in the minutes is confirmed, Council staff shall arrange to make the appropriate amendments.

Minutes will be completed within 2 weeks of the Working Group meeting and then reported to the next Working Group meeting, for endorsement.

The minutes will record:

- The date and time of the meeting
- The venue of the meeting;
- The names of members present at the meeting
- Any conflicts of interest declared by a member and the reason for that declaration, and whether the member was excused from the meeting
- The items for discussion
- Details of any recommendations made by the Group in relation to an item;
- The names of each member who voted for a recommendation (and against, where a decision is not unanimous), including reasons, and
- An action sheet, which shows the agenda item, the action to be taken, the member responsible and the status of the action.

COMMUNITY BASED HERITAGE STUDY REVIEW

Working Group Terms of Reference

Council is currently working with a heritage consultant on the review and update of Pittwater's existing heritage studies. This project is being jointly funded by Council and the NSW Heritage Branch within the Office of Environment and Heritage.

A Heritage Study Working Group has been established as part of this project in accordance with the Community Based Heritage Study Guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Branch.

The Working Group includes a Chair (heritage consultant), Council staff and community representatives, including members from various heritage and community groups operating in Pittwater.

The aim of the Working Group is to provide means for the community to make a valuable contribution to the review of the heritage study with appropriate guidance from the heritage consultant. The Working Group works alongside Council's heritage consultant for the duration of the project, undertaking research, nominating items and considering recommendations for the future management and promotion of local heritage items. The Working Group will also consider nominations from the local community for potential items on the heritage inventory.

The Working Group reports its recommendations to the heritage consultant who will consider them and provide informed decisions at key stages of the process of the review. The heritage consultant will prepare a draft report for the update and consolidation of Pittwater's heritage studies. This draft report will then be reported to Council for consideration and public exhibition.

8.2 ATTACHMENT B: TABLE OF NSW HISTORICAL THEMES

The following table correlates the existing local themes with the State and National themes. The broad local themes, which have been followed in the history and are expanded in the table below:

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
1. Aboriginal way of life Important places, way of life and then first contact with Europeans, c.1808	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	2 Peopling Australia
2. Landscape and Parks and Aboriginal way of life - Valuing indigenous places: retention of natural bushland; waterways, preservation of mangroves along waterways,	Environment – cultural landscape Leisure	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
3. Landscape and Parks - Changing the natural landscape: introduction of exotic plants and animals; destruction of native flora, fauna and inhabitants. Eurocentric visions of beauty; formal gardens, natural parklands, vistas.	Agriculture Creative endeavour Leisure Environment – cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
4. Landscape and Parks - Controlling land use: establishment of formal controls to preserve natural bushland, fauna, wetlands, waterways, outside those protected by formal acquisition by the government, 1950s –	Environment – cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
5. Landscape and Parks - Beautification: schemes to improve the physical appearance of the area, often Council-initiated or controlled – local parks and gardens	Environment – cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
6. Land Settlement: the apportionment of the land as grants to white Europeans 1808	Convict Land Tenure Persons	2 Peopling Australia 3 Developing local, regional and national economies 9 Marking the phases of life
7. Land Settlement - Surveying of grant and parish boundaries, Land subdivision, discovering useful timber, timber getting since 1830s	Forestry Land tenure	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities
8. Agriculture and settlement: early glass houses, crop farming, orchards and grazing	Agriculture Pastoralism Industry Environment - cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
9. Transport - the establishment of waterways , 1880s shipping through Barrenjoey and Newport and a ferry system and building numerous wharves, Barrenjoey headland	Transport	4 Building settlements, towns and cities

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
lighthouse		
10. Transport - Roads -Changing modes of transport: re-emergence of road transport as a major transport form with the development of the motor car. Highways and roads	Transport	3 Developing local, Regional and national economies
11. Early land grants beginning in 1810 from early settlement around Barrenjoey to residential estates and survey, subdivision, auction and sale of building allotments	Towns, suburbs and villages Labour Land tenure	4 Building settlements, towns and cities 5 Working
12. Residential Development - Creating a home: changing fashions in internal and external features of the home; impact of new technologies, 1880s – with significant residential development in the 1950s and 60s following the construction of roads and bridges	Technology Accommodation Domestic life	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
13. Development - Local Government under Manly, then Warringah. Secession from Warringah Shire and establishment of Pittwater Council in 1992. A sense of community	Government and administration	7 Governing
14. Development - Servicing the community: provision and extension of services such as water supply, sewerage, gas, electricity, garbage removal etc., 1877 –	Communication Utilities	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities
15. Development - A healthy place to live: provision of services which cure illness, repair injury or help prevent sickness and injury – cemeteries; doctors; hospitals. Ambulances; paramedical services; rubbish removal; controls over noxious trades; control of dairies and other food processors Mona Vale Hospital	Health Birth and Death	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 9 Marking the phases of life
16. Development - Beyond local control: loss of various utilities functions originally controlled by local authorities to formal bodies, often appointed rather than elected, and serviced a larger region – Water Board; Sydney County Council; Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 1880s –	Utilities Government and administration	4 Building settlements, towns and cities 7 Governing
17. Development - Pittwater as evidence of the spatial expansion of Sydney	Migration Environment – cultural landscape Industry Towns, suburbs and villages Labour	2 Peopling Australia 3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities 5 Working

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
18. Industry - Building materials: initial removal of the forest cover for the area, 19. Timber getting	Environment – cultural landscape Forestry Industry	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
20. Industry, Landscape and Parks - the use and development of the bays and rivers, water based industries and boating and fishing 21. Hawkesbury River and Pittwater waterways, beaches, Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park	Industry Leisure Environment - cultural landscapes	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life
22. Industry Diversification: subsequent development of a range of industries, large and small	Industry	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
23. Industry - Learning a trade: establishment of formal apprenticeship training schemes, particularly government provision of technical colleges aimed at providing skilled labour required by industry,	Labour Education	5 Working 6 Educating
24. Industry and commerce - Unemployment: blue collar workers suffer from a boom-bust style economy creating large numbers of unemployed during depression and when industry is restructured.	Labour	5 Working
25. Commerce - shops and shopping centres, banks, markets	Commerce	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
26. Social Development - Meeting places: establishment and development of social centres where people interacted and developed a sense of community and individual interest – shops, schools, halls, hotels, court house, churches, sporting clubs and/or facilities, Friendly Societies, School of Arts, etc.	Events Leisure Social institutions Sport Persons	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 8 Developing Australia's cultural life 9 Marking the phases of life
27. Social Development - Ethnicity: continuation of economic, social and religious difference imported from Britain by Irish and Anglo-Saxons; emergence of new series of differentiation as the result of two world wars and the effects of immigration of non-British peoples, anti-German feelings in World War 1 resulted in changes to street names. Post-War migration 1945-	Ethnic influences Migration	2 Peopling Australia
28. Social Development - Development of local elite: Pittwater originally controlled by landowners and notables who lived outside the area and came for weekends. Gradually replaced by an elite which is based in the area. Naming of streets, areas, suburbs.	Persons	9 Marking the phases of life

LOCAL THEME	STATE THEME	NATIONAL THEME
29. Religion and churches, establishment of churches, early graveyards	Migration Ethnic Influences Religion Birth and death	2 Peopling Australia 8 Developing Australia's cultural life 9 Marking the phases of life
30. Education - denominational and public schools, kindergartens	Education	6 Educating

8.3 ATTACHMENT C: FULL LIST OF NOMINATED HERITAGE ITEMS

FULL LIST OF NOMINATED ITEMS			
	Address	Suburb	Description
1	127 Avalon Parade	Avalon Beach	Residential
2	30 Hilltop Road	Avalon Beach	Residential
3	35 Central Road	Avalon Beach	Residential
4	43 Hilltop Road	Avalon Beach	Residential
5	524 Barrenjoey Road	Avalon Beach	Residential
6	69 Riverveiw Road	Avalon Beach	Residential
7	7 Gunjulla Place	Avalon Beach	Residential
8	Avalon Golf Course	Avalon Beach	Trees
9	Cannes Reserve	Avalon Beach	Natural area
10	Elouera Road Avalon Beach Streetscape	Avalon Beach	Streetscape
11	Foundations - 1930s Kiosk (near the surf club) Barrenjoey Road	Avalon Beach	Archaeological
12	House (Trees) - Plateau Road	Bilgola Plateau	Residential
13	Sandstone kerb and guttering Palmgrove Road	Avalon Beach	Infrastructure
14	Sandstone Rd Remnant 640-644 Barrenjoey Road	Avalon Beach	Infrastructure
15	*House - Maybanke Anderson, 1945 Pittwater Road, 2270340	Bayview	Residential
16	*House-Orr Cottage, 1825a Pittwater Road, 2270333	Bayview	Residential
17	Bayview Pool, Pittwater Road, 2270332 (Bayview Baths)	Bayview	Recreation
18	BYRA Bayview Yacht Racing Assn, Pittwater Road, 2270407 (1842 Pittwater Rd Bayview)	Bayview	Recreation
19	Concrete statues at Bayview Golf Course	Bayview	Sculptures
20	Curry House 5 Sunnyridge Place 2270334	Bayview	Residential
21	Griffin Park Pittwater Road Bayview	Bayview	Natural area
22	Hamilton House, 3 Pindari Place Bayview (1961) Lot 57 - 2270164	Bayview	Residential
23	House -Inglewood, 25 Sunnyridge Place, 2270335	Bayview	Residential
24	House - The Nook, 2071 Pittwater Road 2270068	Bayview	Residential
25	Riddle Reserve, Pittwater Road	Bayview	Natural area
26	Scout Hall, Pittwater Road 2270406 (Bayview Scout Hall)	Bayview	Recreation
27	Waterfall Cottage, 90 Cabbage Tree Road	Bayview	Residential
28	AJ Small Lookout and Bilgola Headland Lookout	Bilgola Beach	Other
29	Bilgola Avenue - Bilgola Creek Dry Stone walls/banks	Bilgola Beach	Infrastructure
30	Bilgola Avenue - stone fences bridges and wells (extend existing listing) 2270009	Bilgola Beach	Infrastructure
31	Cabbage Tree Palms Bilgola (extend existing listing)	Bilgola Beach	Trees
32	Drystone walls along The Serpentine	Bilgola Beach	Infrastructure
33	Marine Reserve Bilgola	Bilgola Beach	Natural area
34	Palm Garden, 4 The Serpentine Bilgola	Bilgola Beach	Residential
35	100 Cabarita Road	Careel Bay	Residential
36	Atkinson House, 2169 Pittwater Road 2270342	Church Point	Residential
37	Boat Shed, 1856B Pittwater Road	Church Point	Recreation
38	Botham Beach, McCarrs Creek Road	Church Point	Natural area
39	Browns Bay Rainforest Reserve	Church Point	Natural area
40	Browns Bay Wharf	Church Point	Wharf
41	House, 2143 Pittwater Road 2270096	Church Point	Residential
42	House, 2091 Pittwater Road 2270015	Church Point	Residential
43	McCarrs Creek Reserve	Church Point	Natural area
44	Barling House, 4 Paradise Avenue	Clareville	Residential
45	Clareville kiosk, 27 Delecta Avenue (or 96 Hudson Parade)	Clareville	Retail

FULL LIST OF NOMINATED ITEMS			
	Address	Suburb	Description
46	Log Cabin, 53 Hudson Parade	Clareville	Residential
47	Basin Terraces	Coasters Retreat	Archaeological
48	Bonnie Doon Shelter Shed at Bonnie Doon Wharf	Coasters Retreat	Recreation
49	74 to 154 Woorarra Avenue - the avenue of sides of the road	Elanora Heights	Trees
50	Elanora Dam - between Ingleside Road and Wesley Street	Elanora Heights	Infrastructure
51	The huge Angophora in front of the Elanora Community centre - No 42 Kalang Rd (Approximately)	Elanora Heights	Trees
52	The huge Angophora costata in front of 1 Weeroona Avenue	Elanora Heights	Trees
53	Convict laid cobblestone roads in Ingleside (no specific location given)	Ingleside	Infrastructure
54	Laterites	Ingleside	Archaeological
55	Smokey Dawson gates	Ingleside	Residential
56	Natural spring	Ingleside	Natural area
57	Bairne Trigonometrical Station	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Trig Station
58	Waratah Trigonometrical Station	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Trig Station
59	Beachwood Cottage, The Basin Picnic and Camping Ground	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Residential
60	Flint and Steel Guest House KC National Park	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Archaeological
61	Linda Falls	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Waterfall
62	McCarrs Creek Road Waterfall (Upper Gledhill Falls) McCarrs Creek Road Ku-ring-gai Chase N/P 2270393	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Waterfall
63	Refuge Bay Beach and Camp	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Natural area
64	The entire Lambert Peninsula and the entire Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Natural area
65	Walking Tracks (Towlers Bay to Bonnie Doon)	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Walking track
66	Waterfall (Lower Gledhill Falls) McCarrs Creek Ku-ring-gai Chase N/P 2270394	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Waterfall
67	Waterfall, Chrystal Creek—'Chrystal Creek Falls'	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	Waterfall
68	West Head - military fortifications / coastal defences	Ku-ring-gai Chase NP	archaeological
69	Coastal Walk - Barrenjoey to Narrabeen Lakes	LGA wide	Walking track
70	Memorial and monuments	LGA wide	Other
71	12 The Chase	Lovett Bay	Residential
72	1641 Pittwater Road	Mona Vale	Residential
73	1940s house at 27 Turimetta Street	Mona Vale	Residential
74	1940s house at 70 Vineyard Street	Mona Vale	Residential
75	22 Seabeach Avenue	Mona Vale	Residential
76	25 Waterview Street Mona Vale	Mona Vale	Residential
77	33 Camphor Laurel trees and 1 cabbage palm along Mona Vale Road	Mona Vale	Trees
78	33 Elimatta Road	Mona Vale	Residential
79	66 Elimatta Road	Mona Vale	Residential
80	Black Billy with his ox cart (on the grounds of E J Shaw) Pittwater Road	Mona Vale	Sculptures
81	Bus Shelters Mona Vale, designed by Merinda Rose and Ross Bonthorn using original Palm Beach bus shelter as template.	Mona Vale	Infrastructure
82	George Mockler retirement Village, Vineyard Street	Mona Vale	Residential
83	Kitchener Park and its associated landscape	Mona Vale	Natural area
84	Lot 3 remnant open woodland sclerophyll forest	Mona Vale	Trees

FULL LIST OF NOMINATED ITEMS			
	Address	Suburb	Description
85	Mona Vale Bowling Club, the Namitjira Room and bowling greens	Mona Vale	Recreation
86	Mona Vale Cemetery	Mona Vale	Cemetery
87	Mona Vale Hospital sign, Pittwater Road	Mona Vale	Signage
88	Stand of Euc.punctata along road and ridgeline, Elimatta Road and Turimetta Street	Mona Vale	Trees
89	9 The Avenue Newport	Newport	Residential
90	Bulfinch Store/ Ocean Beach Store, Barrenjoey Road	Newport	Retail
91	Bushrangers Hill	Newport	Natural area
92	Car Park, Foamcrest Avenue Newport	Newport	Trees
93	Newport Arms beer garden (2 Kalinya Street Newport)	Newport	Commercial
94	Newport Beach	Newport	Natural area
95	Newport Bowling Club	Newport	Recreation
96	Newport Public School Bell, Flag and Foundation Stone	Newport	School
97	Newport Wharf and surrounding area, 1 Queens Parade	Newport	Wharf
98	Park House, Prince Alfred Parade	Newport	Residential
99	St Michaels Anglican Church	Newport	Church
100	Stone Wall on Bungan Head Road	Newport	
101	Trafalgar Park - Newport War Memorial - Grey Gums and Ironbark Trees, Cnr Gladstone and Stuart Streets Newport	Newport	Trees
102	Trees at 81 Queens Pde East Newport	Newport	trees
103	German Rock Carvings Deep Creek Reserve opposite the pedestrian footbridge	North Narrabeen	Archaeological
104	Shipwrecks off the coast of Pittwater	Not in Pittwater	Archaeological
105	133 Pacific Road	Palm Beach	Residential
106	17 Palm Beach Road	Palm Beach	Residential
107	36 Bynya Road	Palm Beach	Residential
108	37 Ocean Road Palm Beach (cabbage tree palms, canary date palms and kentia palms)	Palm Beach	Trees
109	42 Bynya Road	Palm Beach	Residential
110	8 Northview Road	Palm Beach	Residential
111	949 Barrenjoey Road (Kumale)	Palm Beach	Residential
112	Carroll House, Rockbath Road	Palm Beach	Residential
113	Dark Gully Palm Beach	Palm Beach	Reserve
114	Kindergarten, 1053 Barrenjoey Road	Palm Beach	Residential
115	Palm Beach Wharf, 1149 Barrenjoey Road	Palm Beach	Wharf
116	Spotted gums along Barrenjoey Road, 824-860, 945-969 Barrenjoey Road	Palm Beach	Trees
117	St Davids Church, stained glass window and rectory	Palm Beach	Church
118	Merson House, 21 Rock Bath Road	Palm Beach	House
119	27 timber wharves on Pittwater	Pittwater waterways	Wharf
120	Tennis Court Wharf Scotland Island	Scotland Island	Wharf
121	186 Warriewood Road Warriewood	Warriewood	Residential
122	40-53 Warriewood Road	Warriewood	Residential
123	6 Hill Street	Warriewood	Residential
124	78 Alameda Way Warriewood	Warriewood	Residential
125	Glass house's and house, No 1 jubilee Ave , Warriewood.	Warriewood	Residential
126	Warriewood Wetlands	Warriewood	Natural area
127	20 Beauty Drive Whale Beach (DP 26718 lots 32, 33 and 31)	Whale Beach	Residential
128	24 The Strand	Whale Beach	Residential

FULL LIST OF NOMINATED ITEMS			
	Address	Suburb	Description
129	1940s Handcut sandstone flagging along Mona Vale Road	Mona Vale	Infrastructure
130	Irrawong Reserve Waterfall		Waterfall
131	Katandra Bushland Sanctuary	Ingleside	Natural area
132	Landscape view from Cooks terrace Mona Vale looking towards Pittwater and Kuringai Chase.	Mona Vale	View
133	Large raised sea cave in the cliff east of Coonanga Road,	Avalon Beach	Archaeological
134	Survey Mark - Southern side of Mona Vale Road (near the sound wall opposite the end of Chiltern Road)	Ingleside	Infrastructure
135	Torpedo testing facility - Taylors Point Wharf	Clareville	Archaeological

8.4 ATTACHMENT D: LIST OF EXISTING HERITAGE ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR RETENTION

Pittwater Heritage Inventory

Search Criteria:

LISTING=LEP

Search Results

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
Ocean rock pool	Avalon Beach	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270118
Corner Shop (Excluding Interior an	25, 29 & 33 Avalon Parade	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270078
"Avalon" (house)	40 Bellevue Avenue	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270372
"Finisterre" (house)	2 Cabarita Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270086
"Hy Brasil" (house)	60 and 62 Chisholm Avenue	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270157
Rock Faults	Elizabeth Street (unmade roa	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270359
"Ashlar" (house and garage)	32 Hilltop Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270085
Golf Club House, the former Kiosk	32 Old Barrenjoey Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270055
Café and exterior of Corner Shops	47 Old Barrenjoey Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270084
Stella James House and Reserve	3 and 5-9 Palmgrove Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270124
Angophora Reserve and Angophor	93 Palmgrove Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270107
Tidal swimming pool	40C Paradise Avenue	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270348
Ruskin Rowe Heritage Conservatio	Ruskin Rowe	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270100
"Careel House"	105a Whale Beach Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270160
"Loggan Rock" (house)	111 Whale Beach Road	Avalon Beach	Pittwater	2270161
House	2 Binnowee Place	Bayview	Pittwater	2270101
World War II Tank Traps	Adjacent to 1734 Pittwater R	Bayview	Pittwater	2270357
Street Trees - 1 Bunya Pine and 2	Pittwater Road (Road Reserv	Bayview	Pittwater	2270046
Sandstone Retaining Wall	Pittwater Road and Fermoy A	Bayview	Pittwater	2270057
Street Trees (Araucaria Species)	Road Reserve Pittwater Roa	Bayview	Pittwater	2270029
Ocean rock pool	Bilgola Beach	Bilgola	Pittwater	2270120
Street Trees - Norfolk Island Pines	Allen Avenue (Road Reserve	Bilgola Beach	Pittwater	2270030
"The Palms" (house)	3 Bilgola Avenue	Bilgola Beach	Pittwater	2270016
Drainage and bridge structures	15-21 Bilgola Avenue	Bilgola Beach	Pittwater	2270009
Grove of Cabbage Tree Palms (Livi	The Serpentine	Bilgola Beach	Pittwater	2270031
Sandstone Retaining Wall	The Serpentine (Western Sid	Bilgola Beach	Pittwater	2270032
Graveyard and Site of Former Meth	1 McCarrs Creek Road	Church Point	Pittwater	2270125
Memorial Obelisk	2B McCarrs Creek Road	Church Point	Pittwater	2270007
"Homesdale" (house)	19 McCarrs Creek Road	Church Point	Pittwater	2270070
"Rostrevor" (house)	27 McCarrs Creek Road	Church Point	Pittwater	2270005
Church Point Post Office and store	1860 Pittwater Road	Church Point	Pittwater	2270010
Church Point Wharf	1860B Pittwater Road	Church Point	Pittwater	2270336
"Bonnie Doon" Wharf	56A Coasters Retreat	Coasters Retreat	Pittwater	2270041
Currawong Workers' Holiday Camp		Currawong Beach	Pittwater	2270517
Currawong Heritage Conservation		Currawong Beach	Pittwater	2270410
"Midholme" (house)	1a Currawong Beach	Currawong Beach	Pittwater	2270040
Frederick Oliver's Grave	South Side of Track To Linda	Elvina Bay	Pittwater	2270131
"Trincomalee" (house)	1 Sturdee Lane	Elvina Bay	Pittwater	2270008
"Hove Cottage"	29 Sturdee Lane	Elvina Bay	Pittwater	2270442
Cottage	31 Sturdee Lane	Elvina Bay	Pittwater	2270443
Cottage	33 Sturdee Lane	Elvina Bay	Pittwater	2270444

Pittwater Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Street Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
Cicada Glen Nursery	1 Chiltern Road	Ingleside	Pittwater	2270339
"Ingleside House" & curtilage (front	1 Manor Road	Ingleside	Pittwater	2270112
Ruins of Powderworks	2 and 10 Manor Road	Ingleside	Pittwater	2270133
Group of Monterey Pines (Pinus R	169, 169A Mona Vale Road	Ingleside	Pittwater	2270346
Bahá'í House of Worship	173 Mona Vale Road	Ingleside	Pittwater	2270338
Road Remnants		Lovett Bay	Pittwater	2270050
"Tarrangaua" (house)	8 Portions Lovett Bay	Lovett Bay	Pittwater	2270044
Stone Retaining Wall	Site of former causeway (nort	Lovett Bay	Pittwater	2270049
"Myuna" (house)	38 Sturdee Lane	Lovett Bay	Pittwater	2270082
Stone Bath Remnants	59 Douglass Estate	McCarrs Creek	Pittwater	2270426
Great War Memorial	Village Park, bounded by Par	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270020
House	22 Darley Street East	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270001
House	26 Grandview Parade	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270025
Ocean rock pool	Mona Vale Beach (North)	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270136
Mona Vale (formerly Turimetta) Ce	107 Mona Vale Road	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270088
House	16 Orana Road	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270024
House	26 Park Street	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270169
"Dungarvon" (house)	28 Park Street	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270006
St John's Anglican Church	1624 Pittwater Road	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270168
"Victory Tree" - Holly Oak (Quercus	1785 Pittwater Road	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270058
"Glenroy" (house)	1789 Pittwater Road	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270021
Norfolk Island Pines (Araucaria het	Seabeach Avenue (Road Re	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270060
Part of the facade of the Rock Lily	2-6 Vineyard Street	Mona Vale	Pittwater	2270002
Norfolk Island Pines (Araucaria het	Surfview Road, Ocean Beach	Mona Vale Beach	Pittwater	2270059
Wharf Remnant	Morning Bay (North Side)	Morning Bay	Pittwater	2270048
Store, jetty and Shed	60a Bona Crescent	Morning Bay	Pittwater	2270042
Youth hostel	37 Bona Crescent	Morning Bay	Pittwater	2270043
Newport Surf Life Saving Club	394 Barrenjoey Road	Newport	Pittwater	2270445
"Bungan Castle" (house)	78 Bungan Head Road	Newport	Pittwater	2270110
2 Palms & 1 Port Jackson Fig and	52 Myola Road	Newport	Pittwater	2270054
"Bungania" (house)	77 Myola Road	Newport	Pittwater	2270017
Ocean rock pool	Newport Beach	Newport	Pittwater	2270138
Port Jackson Fig (Ficus rubiginosa)	25 Queens Parade West	Newport	Pittwater	2270028
Hoop Pine (Araucaria Cunninghami	25 Queens Parade West, Gr	Newport	Pittwater	2270036
Concrete geodesic domes	6 Namona Street	North Narrabeen	Pittwater	2270341
Ocean rock pool	Narrabeen Beach	North Narrabeen	Pittwater	2270137
Change Room and Toilets	1 Ocean Road (Ocean Beach	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270065
Barrenjoey Heritage Conservation	Barrenjoey Head and Sand Is	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270047
Stone Path (Former Access Road)	Barrenjoey Headland	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270127
Memorial Cairn	Barrenjoey Headland	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270450
Grave	Barrenjoey Headland	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270095
Memorial Cairn	Barrenjoey Headland (Near L	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270093
"Barrenjoey House" (Restaurant an	1108 Barrenjoey Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270076
"Collins House"	1170 Barrenjoey Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270091
Norfolk Island Pines	Barrenjoey Road, Pittwater P	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270037
Barrenjoey Headland Lightstation a	Barrenjoey Headland, Beach	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270104

Pittwater Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Street Address	Suburb	LGA	Item Number
House	25 Bynya Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270074
House	39 Bynya Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270073
Vegetation - Spotted Gum Commu	38 Florida Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270345
"Kookaburra" (house)	79 Florida Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270066
"Florida House"	81 Florida Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270089
"The Moorings" (house)	93 Florida Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270144
"Back O' Moon" (house)	97 Florida Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270119
Florida Road Heritage Conservatio	Florida Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270018
Picnic Shelter Sheds	Governor Phillip Park	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270097
"Sandy Beach Jetty" (timber jetty)	2A Iluka Road (Below mean	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270344
Bible garden	6A Mitchell Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270329
Post box	Nabilla Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270075
"Villa D'este" (house)	3 Northview Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270099
"Skye" (house)	9 Northview Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270098
Palm Beach Surf Club	27-28 Ocean Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270072
Memorial To Douglas Marks	31-32 Ocean Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270355
Spotted Gums and Cabbage Tree	33-34 and 38 Ocean Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270452
Ocean Road Heritage Conservatio	Ocean Place & Hordern Park	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270411
Norfolk Island Pines (Araucaria Het	Ocean Road (Within Road R	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270038
House	48 Pacific Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270063
"Burrawong" (house)	112 Pacific Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270079
Cabbage Tree Palms and Sydney	117 Pacific Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270027
"Craboon" (house)	119 Pacific Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270071
"Summerlands" (house)	128 Pacific Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270081
House	130a Pacific Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270069
Ocean rock pool	Palm Beach	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270140
House	2 Palm Beach Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270064
"Winten" (house)	21 Palm Beach Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270056
Site of former Customs House	Station Beach	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270102
"Craigie Lee" (house)	35-37 Sunrise Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270094
Sunrise Hill Heritage Conservation	50, 52, 54, 56, 58-60,35 and	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270034
"Windyridge" (house)	50 and 50B Sunrise Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270152
"Orcades" (house)	309-311 Whale Beach Road	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270087
Old street lamps	In road reserve (adjacent to 6	Palm Beach	Pittwater	2270092
Cottage	163 Macpherson Street	Warriewood	Pittwater	2270337
Memorial In Bus Shelter	Macpherson Street, adjancen	Warriewood	Pittwater	2270429
"Alma's Tree" (Moreton Bay Fig Tre	1468 Pittwater Road	Warriewood	Pittwater	2270331
Ocean rock pool	Whale Beach	Whale Beach	Pittwater	2270149
Norfolk Island Pines	Whale Beach Ocean Reserv	Whale Beach	Pittwater	2270035

8.5 ATTACHMENT E: (CONFIDENTIAL) LIST OF LATE NOMINATIONS

THIS IS A CONFIDENTIAL LIST AND PROVIDED ONLY TO PITTWATER COUNCIL FOR
INFORMATION & FUTURE CONSIDERATION

8.6 ATTACHMENT F: PITTWATER MODERNISM

INFLUENTIAL MODERNIST ARCHITECTS IN PITTWATER

The following information is an extract from information provided by the Australian Institute of Architects, Australian Dictionary of Biography and relevant architectural societies. In some cases, information was taken directly from the Australian Institute of Architects Biographical Information for the relevant architect.

Arthur Baldwinson (1908-1969)

Arthur Baldwinson was an important architect responsible for designing many modern movement buildings in Sydney. He returned from London in 1937, having worked for Maxwell Fry and Walter Gropius. He worked with Stephenson & Meldrum for twelve months (CACI Building, William Street, Sydney) before establishing his own practice on the Northern Beaches. The Collins House on Barrenjoey Road (1938) was regarded as one of the most important and challenging of its era.

He was actively involved in the Modern Architectural Research Society (MARS) formed with fellow architects who had recently worked in the UK and was for many years, an influential teacher of architecture at Sydney University with an extensive first-hand knowledge and documentation of modern European buildings.

The following houses designed by Arthur Baldwinson are considered and two recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Haxton House at 135 Riverview Road, Avalon Beach (removed from consideration)
- Andriesse House at 25 Waterview Street, Mona Vale
- Adnam House at 2 Elouera Road, Avalon Beach

The following house designed by Arthur Baldwinson is currently listed in the Pittwater LEP:

- Collins House at 1170 Barrenjoey Road, Palm Beach



Figure 1: The Andriesse House by Arthur Baldwinson
(Source: Michael Bogle, c2008)



Figure 2: The Collins House by Arthur Baldwinson
(Source: Australian Timber Journal, November 1939)

Keith Cottier (1938 -)

Keith Cottier was born in Sydney, New South Wales on 27 May 1938.

Keith Cottier studied architecture at Sydney Technical College, graduating in 1950. He worked for the offices of Fowell Mansfield & Maclurcan and John Allen & Russell C Jack. In 1960 he won the Board of Architects Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship and traveled in Europe for two years. In London he worked for Ian Fraser and Associates, returning to work with John Allen and Russell C. Jack at 6a Liverpool Street Paddington. In 1965 he joined as a partner the firm becoming Allen Jack and Cottier and has remained a driving force behind the design excellence of the firm.

Significant projects are Clubbe Hall, The Rothbury Estate, Domain Chandon, Magill Estate, Wylie's Baths and Redleaf (Woollahra Council Chambers and Offices).

He has served as a member of the Sydney Cove Authority (1985 – 1995), the Kingstone and Arthur Vales Historic Area management Board, Norfolk Island (1989 –1993), A Board Member of the City West Development Corporation (1996 – 1996), Heritage Council of NSW (1993 –1996), and a Commissioner of the Australian heritage Commission (1986 – 1993), and since 1998 he has served on the Sydney Harbour Review Panel.

Keith was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia as part of the 2004 Australia Day honours. In 2001 he was awarded the RAIA Gold Medal because of his outstanding contribution to the art and practice of architecture. On receiving the Award, Keith was described as “one of the leaders in significantly improving residential building design, particularly in high rise and medium density housing.” He, with his firm Allen, Jack and Cottier, has consistently produced buildings of an exceptionally high standard over a long period of time to the acclaim of clients and peers alike.¹

The following house designed by Keith Cottier recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review is:

- Lochhead House at 99 Riverview Road, Avalon Beach



Figure 3: Lochhead House by Allen Jack & Cottier

(Source: Mant et al, *Living and Partly Living*, 1971, p.95).

¹ Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2009.

Philip Cox & Associates

The work of Philip Cox & Associates has been widely recognised nationally and internationally since its beginnings in 1964 when the practice first received the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) Sir John Sulman Medal. Professor Philip Cox AO B.Arch (Hon 1), Dip T and CP, University of Sydney, LFRAIA, Hon FAIA, FAHA, MRAPI (born 1 October 1939) is one of Australia's most widely recognised and celebrated architects. He commenced practice with Ian McKay in 1963 and formed his own firm Philip Cox and Associates in 1964. The firm has grown to become Cox Architects and Planners Pty Ltd with more than 300 personnel in Australia, the Middle East and, in China. They have offices also in Shanghai and in Beijing. Cox's work appears throughout Australia also in South-East Asia, China, the Middle East, South Africa and Europe.

Philip Cox graduated from Sydney University with honours in architecture in 1962. He was a RAIA silver medallist and was awarded the NSW Board of Architects Travelling Scholarship. He graduated from Sydney University with a diploma in Town and Country Planning in 1972. He is a Professor of Architecture at the University of NSW and in 2000 received an Honorary Doctorate of Science.

Throughout his career, Cox received numerous awards for his contribution to architecture, including the RAIA Gold Medal in 1984, Life Fellowship of the RAIA in 1987 and Honorary Fellowship of the American Institute of Architects in the same year. In 1988, he was awarded the Order of Australia and in 1993 he received the inaugural award for Sport and Architecture from the International Olympic Committee, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Humanities. Cox is also the author of numerous publications on the history of Australia's architecture.

The following houses designed by this office have been considered and one is recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Cox House at 356 Whale Beach Road, Palm Beach
- Ferguson House at 26 Pacific Road, Palm Beach (removed from consideration)



Figure 4: Ferguson House, 26 Pacific Road, Palm Beach
(Source: Mant et al, *Living and Partly Living*, 1971)



Figure 5: Ferguson House, 26 Pacific Road, Palm Beach
(Source: Mant et al, *Living and Partly Living*, 1971)

Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937)

The following text is a quote from the Australian Dictionary of Biography.²

Walter Burley Griffin, architect, landscape architect and designer of Canberra, was born on 24 November 1876 at Maywood, near Chicago, United States of America. He first worked as a casual employee of Dwight Heald Perkins and other architects in Chicago's Steinway Hall, then in 1901-06 as an associate of Frank Lloyd Wright at Oak Park. He also undertook private commissions, the most notable of which were the Emery house (1903) and the landscape designs for the grounds of the state normal schools of Eastern Illinois (1901) and Northern Illinois (1906).

Griffin started his own practice in Steinway Hall in 1906 and by 1910, when his work was featured in the Architectural Record, was becoming recognised as a practitioner of what eventually became known as the Prairie School of architecture.

On 29 June 1911 Griffin married Marion Lucy Mahony, after two months of the announcement of the international competition for the design of the new Federal capital of Australia. Marion produced the elegant set of drawings illustrating Griffin's ideas. He won the competition in May 1912. Walter Griffin was appointed Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction and arrived with Marion Griffin and his relatives, the Lippincotts, in Sydney in May 1914. The Federal capital Canberra was to be built on sheep grazing land, approximately halfway between the cities of Sydney and Melbourne. After six years of work, the frustrating obstacles created by bureaucrats and politicians became too great and Walter Griffin was forced to resign from the project on 31 December 1920.

Throughout his seven turbulent years as part-time Federal director Griffin was active in private practice: for three years from 1914 in a long-distance Chicago partnership with Francis Barry Byrne, a former Oak Park colleague; until June 1915 in a short-lived partnership with John Burcham Clamp in Sydney; and from 1915 in his own office in Melbourne, with Marion, Lippincott and Elgh, who was soon to be replaced by an Australian, Edward Fielder Billson.

He undertook numerous site-planning commissions in the United States and Australia, only a few of which were carried out. The most notable were the Rock Crest-Rock Glen community in Mason City, Iowa, where Griffin designed some distinguished houses; the town plans for Griffith and Leeton, New South Wales; and the Summit and Glenard estates at Eaglemont, Melbourne. At Eaglemont the Griffins built the only house designed for themselves, a modest 'one-room' dwelling constructed in Knitlock, a precast concrete building block, which Griffin had patented in 1917.

² Peter Harrison, *Griffin, Walter Burley (1876–1937)*, Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/griffin-walter-burley-443/text11115>, published in hardcopy 1983, accessed online 7 May 2012.

His first successful architectural commission in Australia was a reconstruction, in 1916, for the Café Australia, Melbourne, a tour de force in interior design with furniture and decoration designed by Marion. The most notable building completed in these early years was Newman College, University of Melbourne, in 1917, a design in which Lippincott played a major part. At the end of his Federal capital appointment in 1920, Griffin remained in practice in Melbourne. His most important commissions were a seven-storey office building, Leonard House (1924), notable for its glazed curtainwall facade; and the Capitol Theatre (1924), a richly ornamented cinema within an eleven-storey office block. Capitol House was the most substantial and most celebrated building of his career. The cinema, with its geometrically modelled ceiling, richly illuminated with concealed lighting, was saved from demolition and partly restored in 1965.

In 1920 Griffin formed the Greater Sydney Development Association Ltd to build residential estates on three picturesque headlands on Sydney's Middle Harbour. The first estate, Castlecrag, designed to retain the character of the natural landscape, was begun in 1921 with several of Griffin's distinctive houses of rock and concrete intended to demonstrate the style of house lot-purchasers would be required to build. By 1937 only nineteen houses, sixteen of them designed by Griffin, had been built on the 340 lots. Griffin moved from Melbourne to Castlecrag in 1924, and his junior partner, Eric Milton Nicholls, followed in 1932. From 1929 the partnership survived almost entirely on commissions for the design of municipal incinerator buildings for the Reverberatory Incinerator & Engineering Co. Twelve were completed in the four eastern States. All were of distinctive design and two have been preserved by conversion; one near Castlecrag is a restaurant, another at Ipswich, Queensland, a community theatre.

In the twenty years they lived in Australia, the Griffins' remarkable architectural partnership produced over 250 project designs including the capital city, several towns, suburban estates, various civic buildings, a university college, cinemas, theatres, industrial and commercial buildings, domestic houses, furniture and interiors.

Outside of Castlecrag, architectural commissions included private houses for five different clients all in the northern suburbs of Sydney. The Depression made a severe impact on workflow. However an association with Leonard Kanevsky and the Reverberatory Incinerator and Engineering Company (REICo) he established, resulted in a very productive relationship during the Depression years. This resulted in highly creative and diverse designs that transformed otherwise purely utilitarian function into sculptural elements in their landscapes that were as Griffin put it 'attractive social conveniences'. Nearly 30 incinerators were designed, 13 of which were constructed, and seven of which survive (two in Sydney, one in Canberra, one in Melbourne, two in South Australia, and one at Ipswich, Queensland).

Griffin died of peritonitis on 11 February 1937 in Lucknow five days after an operation, and was buried there. Marion stayed on for a few weeks finishing some of his plans before being persuaded to return to Australia.

Although at the time of his death Griffin might have been judged a failure, later generations regard his designs and ideas with a respect which would have astounded his contemporaries, and his surviving buildings are valued as part of Australia's architectural history. In 1963, the fiftieth anniversary of the naming of Canberra, a commemorative postage stamp was issued with his portrait. The Canberra lake, built in the form to which he was so strongly opposed, was given his name in 1964. A competition for the design of a memorial, on Mount Ainslie overlooking the city, to mark the centenary of his birth was won by an American entry, but following a change of government in 1975, and with strong echoes of similar changes fifty years earlier, the project was 'deferred'.

The residential architecture of Griffin in Sydney's north shore included several private residences in partnership with Eric Nicholls and a two-family house for Professor Van Der Ley at Cremorne, which was completed in 1928 before his departure to India.

The David and Eric Pratten Houses of 1935–36 in Pymble are the largest houses designed by Griffin in Sydney. The stone house designed for Stella James at Avalon is probably the finest surviving example of a small house designed by Griffin in Pittwater. It is a brilliant example of planning, siting and organic design surrounded by a tall stands of eucalypts and angophoras bushland on a sloping site. The high significance of this house is reflected in its listing as an item of State Significance under the Heritage Act 1977. The house is now in possession of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

The other houses completed after Griffin had left for India in 1935 are the stone house for Edward Winter at Telopea, which retains all its original interiors and finishes, the Cameron house in Killara, his only Australian house design in which face brickwork and French-pattern roof tiles were used. Griffin's partner Eric Nicholls supervised the construction of these houses.

The following house designed by Walter Burley Griffin is currently listed in the Pittwater LEP:

- Stella James House at 3-5 Palmgrove Road (32 Plateau Road), Avalon Beach



Figure 6: Stella James House
(Source: City Plan Heritage, 2012)



Figure 7: Lookout Reserve and the Moon House, Castlecrag (left); and Cheong House exterior and surrounding bush reserve (right)

(Source: Walter Burley Griffin Society website)



Figure 8: Stella James House

(Source: State Heritage Inventory, photo by Judy Tray, copyright by the National Trust of Australia (NSW))



Figure 9: Stella James House in 1934

(Source: State Library of NSW, Claire Stevenson papers)

Neville Gruzman (1925 - 2005)

Neville Gruzman was born in Sydney and commenced his architecture study at the University of Sydney in 1946. During his study days he was influenced by the architect, educator and cartoonist George Molnar and landscape painter Lloyd Rees. He designed his first built work, Lapin House, for his aunt on the waterfront of Rose Bay while he was a student in 1952. In the 50s he went on two abroad tours: to Europe in 1952 and to Japan in 1955. Japan's influence was deep and is apparent in his work. Gruzman shared an office space with the architects Ruth Harvey, Bill Lucas and Tony Moore. He became a central figure in the distinctive architectural identity to emerge in Sydney in the late 1950s and 1960s.

A number of architects and students worked for Gruzman including Glenn Murcutt, Robert Bruce and Graham Brawn and many others. The Goodamn House (1957) and Probert House (1958) were widely published and exemplify his distinctive synthesis of Japanese and Wrightian influences. While his works for Purnell Motors (1954) and the South Head and District Synagogue (1956) demonstrate a lighter, modernist-influenced approach. Other notable works include the Hills (1966/1983), Holland (1962) and Gowing (1969) houses, and Gruzman's own house (1958-). Gruzman was a public and often contentious figure, and

served as the mayor of Woollahra in 1996. He was an inveterate letter-writer to the Sydney press on architectural and urban design issues including Utzon and the Opera House.³

Gruzman designed Thorpe House (1978) in Palm Beach and Hamilton House (1979) in Bilgola Beach; however, the addresses of these properties have not been identified.⁴ Chadwick House in Forestville (1961 to 1964) was strongly influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, on a site chosen by the architect for its abundance of native plants. The landscaping was designed by Bruce McKenzie.⁵



Figure 10: Chadwick House by Gruzman in Forestville

(Source:

<http://www.twentieth.org.au/People/Gruzman/Chadwick/Chadwick.html>, viewed May 2012)



Figure 11: Gruzman's own House in Darling Point

(Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neville_Gruzman, viewed May 2012)

Alexander Stewart Jolly (1887-1957)

Jolly was born on a property near Lismore to a family of Scots timber craftsmen. Upon leaving school Jolly went into the family business, where he learned the skilled joinery techniques that are evident in his work. In 1908 he went to Sydney to work in the office of Wardell and Denning. After two years he returned and began to practise as an architect. He produced a number of conventional works before he again moved to Sydney, in 1918, and went into practice on his own.

The first real sign of his unconventional architectural path was a house 'Livoni' (1918) at Balmoral. His American client wanted a backwoods hunting lodge. Jolly gave him a very unusual house: a picturesque and asymmetrical arrangement of boulder walls, rough-cast panels and shingles, with structural carpentry expressed to whimsical effect.

In the early 1920s his health deteriorated and he had to give up architecture. He joined the estate agent A.E. Dalwood in land speculation on the Barrenjoey peninsula, often living on a subdivision, in a tent or cabin, until the land was sold. His imagination was free to follow its

³ Goad, P. & Willis, J. (eds), 2012, *The Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture*, p.303.

⁴ Drawings of these houses are available at <http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/item/itemdetailpaged.aspx?itemid=457894>

⁵ Twentieth Century Heritage Society of NSW Inc. website at <http://www.twentieth.org.au/People/Gruzman/Chadwick/Chadwick.html>

own direction, to study the twisted shapes of native timbers and rocky outcrops and, eventually, to bring forth the strange configurations that represent the last phase of his work, between 1930 and 1936.

For the cabins or holiday houses on the land, Jolly used unworked stones to make craggy, irregular walls, fireplaces and chimneys; logs and branches with their bark for structural members and infill; sawn blocks of wood for flooring. These buildings were not improvised but carefully and meticulously designed and drawn.

In 1929 construction of 'Loggan Rock', 111 Whale Beach Road Whale Beach commenced. The site is located adjacent to 'Careel House', 105a Whale Beach Road Whale Beach, which was built and designed for Major & Mrs C. R. Grieve O.B.E. in 1931.

In 1932, Dr Dangar Burne bought the adjoining Lots 179 and 180 from Therry's 1837 land grant. However, on that site Jolly had been building a log and rock cabin with and for his friend the film censor Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Hurley. "With 'Loggan Rock' as with his other Avalon dwellings, Jolly combined the roles of salesman, facilitator, architect, builder and friend."⁶ Dr Burne may not have used 'Loggan Rock', but legally he owned it from August 1932 until July 1937, when it was transferred to Lionel Hurley. 'Loggan Rock' became legendary not only for its organic design and construction but also for its owners, their friends and their parties.

In 1932, Jolly self published *Adrift at Sea A Boy's Book of Adventure* and an allegorical, semiautobiographical children's book, *The Spirit of the Bush*, sharing with readers his love of landscape and how Avalon restored his life.

'Stonehaven' (The Elephant House) was built for Mr & Mrs Roy Underwood in 1933 at 182 Hudson Parade, Avalon but it was later demolished in 1980. 'Hy-Brasil The Gem' at 62 Chisholm Avenue, Avalon Beach, was built in 1934. In 1981 a Permanent Conservation Order was placed on the site, in recognition of its landscape qualities and the integrity of the setting and preservation of vegetation on a prominent ridge.

With the Depression, land sales and building went into decline, but when the Depression eased he returned to land speculation, this time on the South Coast. He did no more architectural work, and died at his Wollstonecraft home in 1957.

The following buildings designed by Alexander Stewart Jolly are recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- The Lodge at 53 Hudson Parade, Clareville

⁶ *Avalon: Landscape & Harmony*, p.23

- House at 16 Elouera Road, Avalon Beach
- Log Cabin at 43 Hilltop Road (attributed)

The following buildings designed by Alexander Stewart Jolly currently listed in the Pittwater LEP:

- Cafe and Corner Shops at 47 Old Barrenjoey Road, Avalon Beach
- Careel House at 105 a Whale Beach Road, Avalon Beach
- Hy Brasil at 62 Chisholm Avenue, Avalon Beach
- Loggan Rock at 111 Whale Beach Road, Avalon Beach



Figure 12: Careel House designed by Alexander Stewart Jolly, 1942
(Source: Fred Powderly, File AVAV-047)



Figure 13: Loggan Rock, sketch of the interior by Alexander Jolly
(Source: reproduced in Jan Robert (ed), Avalon; Landscape & Harmony, 1999 p.59)

Richard Denis Leplastrier (1939 -)

Richard Leplastrier was born in Melbourne on 7 November 1939 and graduated in architecture from Sydney University in 1963. His formative teachers were Lloyd Rees, Joern Utzon, Professor Temoya Masuda and Professor Kenzo Tange. During 39 years of private practice he has taught in both architecture and landscape architecture at Sydney University and the University of New South Wales. He has been defined by the Australian Institute of Architects with these words:

'Richard Leplastrier is a seminal figure in Australian architecture and architectural education. He eschews publicity and his built works are secret treasures to be discovered only by those privileged enough to be introduced to them. His sensitivity to issues of culture and place and his accumulated wisdom in the design and making of architecture is gently revealed though his tutorial sessions in the design studio. He received national recognition in 1999 through the award of the Gold Medal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Richard has received international recognition through receipt of the 2004 'Spirit of Nature Wood Architecture Award'. The award, established in Finland by the Wood in Culture Association, is granted every second year for architectural excellence. He has been awarded the Dreyer Foundation Prize

of Honour 2009 in Denmark, the first time an architect from outside Denmark has received this prize.⁷

Leplastrier established his own practice in 1970 and works from his studio in Lovett Bay. According to Jennifer Taylor:

'Leplastrier has developed a deep appreciation of the philosophical basis and means of realisation of form of traditional Japanese design. Oriental philosophy also tempers his outlook on life and, in particular, his understanding of the meaning and role of shelter. Leplastrier is an individualist and his personality pervades his work. He is also a perfectionist. Typical is his insistence of site studies for his buildings. To ensure the desired relationship of levels and openings to the landforms and views the houses are first laid out on the site with poles and string. Following adjustments to the design, construction commences.'⁸

In the words of architect and Dreyer Foundation board member Lene Tranberg, his architecture is an 'Ode to nature'. With roots in the ancient Aboriginal culture of leaving no traces behind, Richard Leplastrier asks fundamental questions about our conception of 'existence.' His architecture interprets and explores the notion of the primal shed through simple, minimal constructions in which alcoves, sleeping niches, work desks, and dining spaces are worked and reworked, taking on the minimal, multi-functional character of a ship's interior. All his buildings offer intriguing and insightful interpretations of natural ventilation, solar shading, and the tectonic accommodation of the changing weather and seasons."⁹

The following house was designed by Richard Leplastrier and is recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Palm House and Garden at 4 The Serpentine, Bilgola Beach

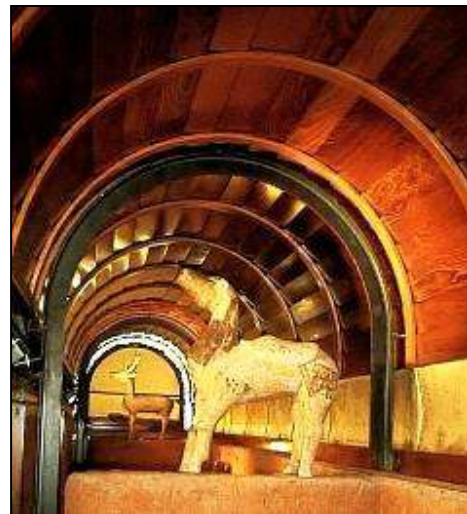


Figure 14: Palm House in Bilgola. Photo of the exterior with the garden and the interiors
(Source: Karen McCartney, *Iconic Australian Houses* for the external photo and Owner for the internal view).

⁷ Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2010.

⁸ Jennifer Taylor, *Australian Architecture Since 1960*, Canberra, RAI, 1990, p.175.

⁹ Lene Tranberg Board Member, 2009. http://www.ozetecture.org/oze_NEW_portfolio_richard.html

Ian David McKay (1955 -)

Ian McKay grew up in mid-western NSW, the son of a Coonabarabran farmer who hit hard times and became a stock and station agent. He was educated in Sydney and graduated from the Sydney Institute of Technology in 1954. Following graduation he travelled overseas. After establishing his own practice he shared an office for a while with Bruce Rickard. He became associated with Adrian Snodgrass, Bert Read and Peter Muller and their influence and his early exposure to the philosophies of Wright and the East strongly conditioned his attitudes and consequently his career. In 1962, he rented offices from Philip Cox and his friends at 68 Blues Point Road, McMahons Point. In 1963, he joined Philip Cox in partnership to make the joint ventures of St Andrews Presbyterian College, Leppington, New South Wales and C. B. Alexander Presbyterian Agricultural College, Tocal near Paterson.

In 1967, he formed Ian McKay and Partners. Back in the 1960s, McKay was a member of the key group of visualisers, along with designers Gordon Andrews and Harry Williamson, photographers David Moore and David Beal, painter John Firth-Smith, architect Bruce Rickard and landscape architect Bruce McKenzie. For a while, they were known as the Ridge Street mob, after the North Sydney street where many had studios.

Irreverent, innovative, but not avante garde, they helped drag Australia out of the Post-War years and became part of a national cultural renaissance. Apart from his private houses, McKay has designed important public buildings in Muswellbrook, Cowra, Roseville and Canberra. In Byron Bay, his Beach Hotel and apartments have transformed the main beachfront.¹⁰

The following house designed by Ian McKay was considered but it is not recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Russell Slade House at 4 Pindari Place, Bayview



Figure 15: Russel Slade House by Ian McKay at 4 Pindari Place, Bayview
(Source: <http://www.mckayarchitect.com.au>, viewed August 2012)



Figure 16: Moore House in Lobster Bay by Ian McKay
(Source: <http://www.mckayarchitect.com.au>, viewed August 2012)

¹⁰ Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2012.

Peter Muller (1927 -)

Born in Adelaide he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering from Adelaide University in 1948. He won a South Australian Travel Scholarship in 1948 and in the following year was awarded a Fulbright Travelling Scholarship to the USA, the first Australian architect to win that honour.

Muller also won a Kahn Scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania and, during 1949 and 1950, studied a Master of Architecture degree there. He returned to Australia with a strong direction towards the Organic approach of Frank Lloyd Wright, in marked contrast to the contemporary elevated flat-roofed houses of Harry Seidler. His principles of interaction with the site, strong landscaping, accentuated massing and open planning were already present in his first commission, the Audette House (1953) at Castlecrag. His own house (1955) at 42 Bynya Road, Palm Beach is built in what was then one of the most remote locations in Sydney. It was designed on site and incorporates part of the bush rocks. Muller flooded the flat mirroring the landscape and so rendering the building invisible.

By contrast 'Kumale' (1955-56) at Palm Beach, built for 'Victa' lawnmower magnate A V Richardson, is a futuristic weekender which borrows from the circular geometries of Wright's late works. The Richardson house was a complex design organised around three radial axes and employing a mixed rectilinear-circular geometry.

By nature, Muller was an independent individual who preferred to work alone while seeking new and innovative solutions to problems which arose from his particular response to a site or a client. The importance of Muller in Australian architecture arises from his uncompromising commitment to an alternative conception of architecture to that of the modern movement.

The following is an extract from Philip Drew's Profile of Peter Muller:

Peter Muller's determination to use natural materials, to avoid synthetic finishes & his feeling for the Australian landscape infected many of his Sydney contemporaries. But it was his creative attitude which set him apart, for much Australian architecture was derivative - and still is - borrowing whenever necessary stylistic from Europe and America. Muller avoided subservience to overseas styles by allowing himself to be influenced by cultures – in the main Asian - rather than by styles.

He identified with the spiritual principles within a culture and so attained a deeper understanding of the culture's architecture. Muller's romanticism was peculiarly Australian for he conforms to a romantic, rural, essentially conservative architectural tradition issuing from the 19th century English art and crafts movement and supported by the example of Walter Burley Griffin's buildings.

Something which requires explanation is the relationship of Muller's architecture to Wright's: certainly there were direct influences of Wright on Muller, but at the same time, there can be no doubt that Muller developed in an independent way, that his vision of architecture was sufficiently strong and sufficiently his own, or that his distance from Wright enabled him to work in a freer manner than Wright's own students.

This distance of Muller from Wright is crucial because it enabled Muller to develop according to his own lights, and while there are similarities in their work, Muller has to be seen as an independent architect pursuing an organic ideal within Australian context rather than as a slavish neo-Wrightian. Muller's architecture is characterised by a strong sense of geometry and axial composition. The repetition of simple geometrical elements imparts a pervasive unity to the forms while the axial disposition of the parts responds to the romantic ideal of a building which is whole and simultaneously in a mystical union with nature.

Throughout his career, Muller employed some four different kinds of geometry:

- 1. He used rectangular shapes organised about several opposed axes usually three of which one is dominant (Audette House, 1952, and Muller House, Whale Beach 1954);*
- 2. A related kind consisting of overlapping or connected squares along a diagonal growth axis (Nicholson House, Forestville, 1957, and Walcott House, Whale Beach, 1955);*
- 3. A third kind is a hexagonal geometry similar to Wright's; and*
- 4. Another type employed circles (Richardson House, Palm Beach, 1956).*

Peter Muller occupies an important place in Post-War Australian architecture as the leading romantic architect of his time, as he developed in his buildings an alternative organic conception of architecture to the modern movement.¹¹

The extent of Peter Muller's work in Pittwater is exceptionally significant as it is rare to have so many examples by internationally recognised Australian architects in one municipality.

The following five buildings designed by Peter Muller were considered and three are recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Walcott House at 36 Bynya Road, Palm Beach (removed from consideration)
- Hamilton House at 3 Pindari Place, Bayview
- Kumale at 949 Barrenjoey Road, Palm Beach
- Palm Beach Kindergarten at 1053 Barrenjoey Road, Palm Beach

¹¹ Philip Drew, *Profile of Peter Muller*, viewed May 2012, <http://www.members.optusnet.com.au/pnmuller/drew1.html>



Figure 17: Peter Muller's house at 42 Bynya Road, Palm Beach in 1954
(Source: www.petermuller.org)

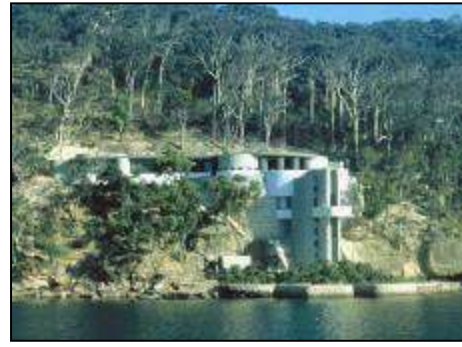


Figure 18: Kumale at 949 Barrenjoey Road, Palm Beach
(Source: www.petermuller.org)

James Peddle (1862-1930)

James Peddle, the founder of Peddle Thorp & Walker, arrived in Australia in 1889 at the invitation of Walker Sons & Bartholomew (who were later taken over by Beard Watsons), to supervise the interior of the almost completed Hotel Australia. As work drew to a close, instead of returning to the United Kingdom, he chose to set up an architectural practice in Bond Street, Sydney. Much of Peddle's early work consisted of interior design, although he won a number of commissions for 'domestic work'. In the 1890s, he designed large, private homes, many of which still stand in both Sydney & country areas.

In 1899, he was commissioned to build the Mosman Council Chambers. Peddle's work around the turn of the century included rows of terrace houses in Dowling and Palmer Streets, and his first commercial building, a store for the merchants Moffat Virtue at Woolloomooloo. Peddle's architectural ability was certainly versatile for it is recorded that a shearing shed at Bundanoon was also constructed to his design.

From around 1900 he designed a series of houses in the Arts and Crafts style, a number of which survive. Motifs such as the cat slide roof (a steep uneven gable) and pairs of small gables were drawn from the work of his contemporaries in England and Scotland such as C.F. A. Voysey and Parker and Unwin.

In 1902 he employed an articled pupil Samuel George Thorp, to assist in expanding his business. From 1906, Peddle began offering Sydney clients a broader capability. He branched into the planning and supervision of more major public buildings and his work in this period of development included Sydney's Royal Agricultural Showground buildings, and schools for the Kindergarten Union and commercial offices at St Peters.

Thorp quickly had a positive impact on Peddle's practice and was influential in expanding design activities to incorporate apartments, industrial projects, office buildings, as well as town planning. In 1909-1910 however, business generally suffered a recession so Peddle

went to America where he established a thriving practice in California. He became registered in California in 1913 and practiced there at St Louis Block, Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, leaving Thorp in charge of the Australian operations until 1914.

While his employer was absent, Thorp submitted designs in a competition for Dacey garden suburb (Daceyville). The young firm was awarded a number of the major prizes, but as Thorp had not completed his final architectural qualifications at the time, he cabled Peddle to return urgently and execute the project.

At Thorp's bidding, Peddle left his Californian practice and came back to Australia. In 1914, he invited his gifted pupil to be a partner in the firm which then became known as Peddle & Thorp. Peddle played an important role in the introducing a new post-Federation phase of domestic design to Australia incorporating the "bungalow" style. The practice designed and built numerous residences in the style at Bellevue Hill, Lindfield, Pymble, Mosman, Neutral Bay and Woollahra in Sydney. Lyndelholme Farm [Lydholm] at Bundanoon near Sydney was one of the foremost James Peddle designs in the Californian bungalow style. Bungalows designed by Peddle and Thorp in Shellcove were advertised for sale in December 1918. Most of the advertisements did not list an architect.

Early in the 1920s, James Peddle co-authored landmark legislation known as the Local Government Building Act, which governed the erection of buildings in New South Wales. In 1924, after his return from overseas, H. Ernest Walker, another architect to have served his articles with the Firm, became the third establishing partner of Peddle Thorp & Walker. By 1929 the firm had four partners, James Peddle, S.G. Thorp, Frank Thorp and Ernest Walker.

Some of Peddle's approach to design was revolutionary for Australia and its concepts were later adopted by the Sydney Regional School.¹²

The following houses were designed by James Peddle and are currently listed in the Pittwater LEP:

- Craigie Lee at 35-37 Sunrise Road, Palm Beach
- Back O'Moon at 97 Florida Road, Palm Beach
- The Moorings at 93 Florida Road, Palm Beach

¹² Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2012.



Figure 19: Craigie Lee at 35-37 Sunrise Road, Palm Beach. (Source: City Plan Heritage, February 2013)

Bruce Rickard (1929 – 2010)

Bruce Arthur Lancelot Rickard was born on 1 December 1929 in Sydney the son of architect Arthur Lancelot Rickard & Myfvanwy Rickard. He studied Architecture at Sydney Technical College 1947 - 1953 graduating ASTC (Arch) in 1953. This was followed in 1954 by studies in Landscape Architecture at University College, London and a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 1956 - 1957, graduating with a M. Landscape Arch. (PENN) 1957 and in 1958 - 1959 Town Planning Masters, University of Sydney.

Bruce Rickard worked as a junior in the Sydney offices of Harry Ruskin Rowe (1884 – 1956) from 1947 -1949. From 1949 - 1953 he worked for Sydney Ancher & Partners, Sydney, followed in 1952 by Fowell, Mansfield and McLurcan, Sydney; 1954 – 1955 Wallis, Gilbert and Partners, London; 1956 Garner and White, Philadelphia; 1956 George Patton, Philadelphia; and 1957 Harberson, Hough, Livingston and Larson, Philadelphia. Since returning to Sydney in 1959 he has been the principal of Bruce Rickard & Associates. In 1975 the firm was incorporated as Bruce Rickard & Associates Pty Ltd, practicing in architecture, landscape architecture & planning. A small multi-discipline office, it designed single houses, housing estates, and shopping complexes through to the planning of tourist resorts.

From 1958 - 1959 Rickard was a temporary lecturer at the University of Sydney and from 1962 until 1993 a part-time Tutor, intermittently at the University of New South Wales, Sydney and the University of Sydney. Bruce Rickard became registered as an architect in NSW No: 1652 on 26 July 1954 and was elected an Associate of the RAIA in 1954, a Fellow in 1970 and Life Fellow in 2010. An active member of the Institute he was a long serving Councillor of

the NSW Chapter R.A.I.A. 1968 – 1984 and served on the following committees: 1967 – 1968 NSW Environment Committee; 1968 NSW Housing Committee; 1971 – 1972 Chair, Housing Committee; 1975 NSW Environment Board; 1979 NSW Board of Architectural Education; 1981 NSW Membership Board; 1979 - 1981 Advanced Studies Committee; and 1970 Chair, NSW Historic Buildings Committee. Bruce Rickard was a founding member of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architecture (AILA).

A tour of five influential houses in the Northern Beaches suburbs of Sydney was undertaken on 18 August 2008 and an exhibition later that year during Architecture Week, Bruce Rickard & the Sydney House, was held at Customs House Sydney. The bulk of his architectural work has been individual houses, five winning Institute Merit Awards from the NSW Chapter R.A.I.A., and in 2009 the Curry House 2 won the NSW Institutes prestigious 25 Year Award.

Bruce Rickard designed some of the most significant houses in Sydney, with sixteen of his houses listed on the NSW Register of Significant 20th Century Buildings. Previously his buildings were selected for inclusion in the following exhibitions: *Modern Sydney Domestic Architecture*, Museum of Modern Art, Melbourne 1961; *RAIA Exhibition of Members Work* Blaxland Gallery 28th May – 6th June 1964; *Royal Agricultural Society Easter Show*, Sydney 1964; *Royal Australian Institute of Architects Exhibition (Toured Australia)* 1977; *Old Continent – New Building (Toured Australia)* 1983; *Domestic Sydney Architecture in the 1950s and 60s*, Penrith Lewers Gallery, Penrith, NSW and *Tusculum Gallery*, Sydney 1989.¹³

The following houses designed by Bruce Rickard were considered and one is recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Feinberg House 2 at 19 Ocean Road, Palm Beach (removed from consideration)
- Curry House 2 at 5 Pindari Place, Bayview



Figure 20: Curry House 2 at 5 Pindari Place, Bayview

(Source: *Australian Architecture*, November 1980, Volume 65, Number 5, p.35)



Figure 21: Curry House 1 at 13 Sunnyridge Place, Bayview

(Source: Mant et al., *Living and Partly Living*, p.113)

¹³ Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2012.

Harry Seidler (1923 - 2006)

Born in Vienna, Seidler left for England aged 15 as a refugee from Nazism. He was interned in England and finally transported to Canada in 1941. He studied Architecture at the University of Manitoba graduating with first-class honours, thence obtained a Master's Degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design, having attended Walter Gropius' Master Class in 1946. He became chief assistant to Marcel Breuer (1946-48) in New York then briefly worked with Oscar Niemeyer in Rio de Janeiro.

In 1949 he came to Sydney to design a house for his parents who had recently migrated. This was the start of his Australian practice. Later known as the Rose Seidler House it won the Sulman Medal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1951. In contrast with the local norm it was a flat-roofed machine-like box supported by extremely thin columns. Inside only the bedrooms were separate: the remainder of the house was treated as one continuous space for indoor and outdoor living.

Very early in his career he found himself in conflict with the authorities and building regulations in NSW, and he became active in building regulation reform.

Seidler, who has aroused controversy and admiration throughout his stormy career, has striven for good design and popular recognition of a modern architecture. His work has responded not only to regional differences and social demands but has also reflected the visual language of art and the ever-expanding wealth of technological means. His office buildings have become landmarks in urban design terms and have set exacting standards through their response to ground conditions and topographical nuances and their use of external elements. Seidler can truly be said to have played a hand in the transformation of Australian architecture over more than four decades and his influence has been recognised in this awarding of the profession's most significant honour.¹⁴

The extent of Harry Seidler's work in Pittwater is exceptionally significant as it is rare to have so many examples by internationally recognised Australian architects in one municipality.

The following houses designed by Harry Seidler were considered and recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Fink House at 153 Queens Parade East, Newport
- Currie House at 3 The Avenue, Newport
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- Cohen House at 19-21 Cynthea Road, Palm Beach
- Treetops at 23 Cynthea Road, Palm Beach

¹⁴ "World Honour for Seidler" RAIA NSW Architecture Bulletin, July 1996 p.7.



Figure 22: Fink House by Harry Seidler at 153 Queens Parade East, Newport, 19 June 2002
(Source: Mona Vale Local Studies Unit, image by Bob Pauling, NEWNEW-214)



Figure 23: Currie House at 3 The Avenue, Newport.

Douglas Burrage Snelling (1916-1985)

Douglas Snelling was born in Kent, England, he arrived in New Zealand with his parents at age eight, visited Los Angeles for the first time in 1938, first arrived in Sydney in 1940, and travelled widely and frequently around the world. He married three times, to Nancy Springhill (1947-56), Patricia Gale (1962-1975) and Marianne Sparre (late 1970s-1985).

Douglas Snelling practiced in Sydney from 1940 as a commercial artist and produced his first works of furniture and interior design, for the US Navy Enlisted Men's Centre at Kings Cross. Snelling designed furniture & advertising for the Sydney company 'Functional Products', which he helped to establish in 1947. He designed inexpensive smaller scale furniture to suit Australia's modern living conditions. The 'Snelling line' was particularly well known for its use of parachute webbing, replacing it later with Saran webbing on slim timber framed seats. Lightweight and functional, they were a new alternative to the large over-stuffed 1930s upholstered lounges. Advertisements for the 'Snelling line' regularly featured in fashionable magazines like Australian House & Garden in the 1950s.

Functional Products advertisements targeted furniture retailers, advertising in The Australian Furnishing Trade Journal. He designed a nationally renowned range of chairs called The Snelling Line (said to be the first Australian designed chairs of modernist style), many adventurous entertainment and retail interiors, substantial houses in the eastern suburbs, north shore, south coast and Noumea, two apartment buildings of the early 1960s, several major modernist refurbishments of office buildings, and late-career master plans for tourist resorts in Vanuatu and Fiji. A typical advertisement is this one from September 1955, which reads "The Snelling line introduced contemporary furniture design into Australia. Built on the modern module principle, Snelling furniture is functional, stylish & essentially adaptable to the contemporary house & its décor."

In 1965 'Douglas Snelling completed additions (a conference room and lounge) to the heritage buildings, 22 Vacluse Road Vacluse; the Max Factor Hollywood Salon, corner Castlereagh & King Streets, Sydney; drawings for an unbuilt residence at 18a Ginaghulla Road, Bellevue Hill. Snelling visited California, where he inspected recent projects with Richard Neutra and John Lautner, including the latter's spill edge swimming pool for the Reiner House, Silvertop. He also travelled to Asia on a furnishings buying trip with clients Sir Theo and Nan Kelly.¹⁵ Seventy architectural and interiors projects have been identified in Sydney by Davina Jackson.¹⁶

The following house designed by Douglas Snelling is recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Little House (Yoorami) at 3 Riverview Road, Avalon Beach



Figure 24: Yoorami House by Douglas Snelling

(Source: Max Dupain collection)

Stanley Charles Symonds (1933 -)

Stanley Charles Symonds was born on 23 December 1933 at Naremburn, Sydney. He trained at the Sydney Institute of Technology graduating in 1956, becoming registered as an architect in New South Wales on 28 July 1958. Symonds had previously trained for ten years as an opera singer and performing with the Elizabethan Theatre (Opera Co) in seven leading roles as well as overseas before returning to Australia. His architecture fees were paid by scholarship, and he worked his way through university by working delivering ice etc. His father had died when he was 11 years old.

Stan Symond's house for John and Margaret Schuchard (1963) in Sydney's Seaforth is possibly the best known work of this architect for whom the term 'organic futurist' is a fitting

¹⁵ Davina Jackson, *Douglas Snelling: Pan-Pacific adventures in modern design and architecture*, PhD Thesis at RMIT University, Melbourne, 2007

¹⁶ Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2010.

description. The House was described by Karen McCartney in her 50/60/70 Iconic Australian Houses publication. A famous anecdote is told in here:

There is an incident that I feel almost defines my career, I was at a drinks party and a fellow architect came up and introduced himself. "I am Harry Howard, who are you?" he asked. I said that I was Stan Symonds. "Don't give me that bullshit, we all know that Stan Symonds is a name made up by a group of architects who want to do way out work, and not be identified.

My work was acknowledged early on in my career with The Australian Journal of Architecture and Arts devoting a single issue to my projects in 1963. By that time I had completed the Walsh House at Sackville on the flood-prone Hawkesbury River (1959) and an appreciation was growing for my concrete shell work. The Jobson House at Bayview (1960) dubbed 'The Egg and I' by neighbours, was designed for Carl Jobson and his wife Irene, who was a sculptor and a potter and appreciated the form of the house. The Schuchard House (1963) at Seaforth was something of an owner-builder project. You see, concrete was as cheap as chips and form work wasn't expensive.

Concrete is my choice of material because of its plasticity. You can mould it into any shape, precast it, cast it on site, hand mix or machine mix. The result is highly sculptural architecture. My houses are very much site-specific. I spend time wandering around experiencing the site, the context, the view. The design is a combination of first thoughts and the experience of being there. It has to look like it belongs, I have always worked that way and continue to do so.¹⁷ Stan Symonds is currently still in private practice in Sydney.

The following houses designed by Stan Symonds were considered but are not recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- House and Scenic Palm Trees at 2069-2071 Pittwater Road, Bayview
- House at 8 Northview Road, Palm Beach



Figure 25: 8 Northview Road, Palm Beach by Stan Symonds
(Source: City Plan Heritage, July 2012)

¹⁷ Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2010 and Karen McCartney's 50/60/70 Iconic Australian Houses, p. 17



Figure 26: 2069 Pittwater Road, Bayview by Stan Symonds

(Source: LJ Hooker, <http://www.domain.com.au/Property/For-Sale/House/NSW/Bayview/?adid=2009486162&opspot=1>, viewed 12 September 2012)

William Hardy Wilson (1881–1955)

The following is an extract from the Australian Dictionary of Biography.¹⁸

William Hardy Wilson (1881-1955), architect, was born on 14 February 1881 at Campbelltown, New South Wales. In 1899-1904 he was articled to Harry Kent of Kent & Budden, architects, and attended Sydney Technical College at night; he qualified in 1904 and was president of the Architectural Students' Society. In the meantime, he had also taken lessons from the artist Sydney Long and exhibited water-colours with the Royal Art Society of New South Wales in 1903-04.

Wilson travelled in Europe and the United States of America where he was attracted by the early architecture of the eastern States and impressed by the colonial revival style. In 1913, three years after his return to Australia he entered practice with Neave in George Street. Determined to make Australians as aware of their early colonial heritage as Americans had become of theirs, Wilson had begun to make drawings of colonial buildings in New South Wales and Tasmania: he 'looked at buildings with a painter's eye as much as an architect's', even noting the plants in their gardens. Wilson exhibited regularly with the Society of Artists; with Ashton, Elioth Gruner and others, he founded the Fine Arts Society, a small commercial gallery. His work was to be included in the 1923 Exhibition of Australian Art at Burlington House, London.

Wilson's architectural commissions consisted almost entirely of houses and small commercial buildings: work at this scale best suited his talents. His admiration of early Australian architecture influenced the design of his houses: two of his best-known were built in Sydney's northern suburbs. The colonial house, Horsley, provided the source of his design for Erydene, Gordon, completed in 1914 for E. G. Waterhouse. Similarly, Clarendon at Windsor was the model for his home, Purulia, Wahroonga, completed in 1916.

¹⁸ Australian Dictionary of Biography by Richard Apperly at <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/wilson-william-hardy-9147>

Wilson contributed to Art in Australia, the Home, Sydney Morning Herald and other journals. His architectural works and writings, with the houses and teaching of Professor Leslie Wilkinson, encouraged many Australian architects in the 1920s and 1930s to adopt a composite idiom of Australian colonial, British Georgian and Mediterranean vernacular influences. Visiting China in 1921, Wilson was greatly impressed by the architecture of Peking and avowed his intention to evolve an architectural style for Australia. The new style would combine the best of the Oriental and Occidental worlds: he designed Celestion, a Chinese-style house that was never built.

In his later years Wilson published limited additions of Collapse of Civilization (1936); Grecian and Chinese Architecture (1937), profusely illustrated with his own drawings and printed on goatskin vellum by Percy Green; the autobiographical Eucalyptus (Wandin, 1941); Instinct (Wandin, 1945); and Atomic Civilization (1949).

Wilson died on 16 December 1955 at Richmond, Melbourne, and was cremated with Presbyterian forms. His portrait by George Henry is held by the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

The following house attributed to William Hardy Wilson is currently listed on Pittwater LEP:

- Tarrangaua at 8 Portion, Lovett Bay



Figure 27: Tarrangaua at Lovett Bay is attributed to William Hardy Wilson

(Source: <http://manly-daily.whereilive.com.au/photos/gallery/author-susan-duncan-at-tarrangaua/>)

Kenneth Frank Charles Woolley (1929-2010)

Since the age of 23 years Ken Woolley has been making remarkable contributions to Australian architecture. He has maintained a front line position through the high quality of his architecture and its relevance to the circumstances and mood of the time of its creation. The buildings produced over this period exhibit a consistency in fundamental ideals but a wide diversity in formal compositions. Always evident in his work are an understanding of and delight in the building materials be they rough and rustic or refined and precise, the exploration of spatial variety, the exploitation of the properties of light, and a united relationship between building, site and setting.

Ever changing are the characteristics and forms of the individual buildings which provide unique answers in terms of programme and location and Woolley's position in his restless search for appropriate expression. Woolley's initial opportunities to design prominent buildings arose from his position as Assistant Architect in the Government Architect's Branch of the Public Works Department of New South Wales. Of the early buildings Fisher Library (with T. O'Mahony), 1958-62, the main resource Center of the University of Sydney, and the composite steel and concrete framed State Government Offices, Sydney, 1960-64, show a remarkable ability and confidence in their expression.

In 1964 Woolley joined the highly respected Sydney firm of Ancher Mortlock and Murray. Before leaving the Government Architect's Office he had become involved in project housing design and, with his own house in Mosman had established a reputation as a leading figure in the regional romantic Sydney School movement. His brick and tile Sydney School buildings of the 1960s, which included the Student Union at the University of Newcastle, were inspired by the terrain, colours and textures of the Australian bushland sites. Off-saw timber and rough clinker bricks, carefully chosen to blend with surroundings, were put together with great care and craftsmanship.

Perhaps Woolley's greatest contribution to the environment came in the field of housing. With over 4,000 individual houses built to his designs, he played a major part in raising the standard of the average suburban dwelling. His single houses and multiple housing schemes share roots in the vernacular. Traditional materials are used and in large developments the units are so arranged on stepped levels or in groups so as to provide privacy, a sense of intimacy and a domestic scale. Woolley was equally at home in the city as in the suburbs or the country and his subsequent multi-storeyed city buildings retain the Brutalist aesthetic of the Sydney School but are constructed primarily of concrete. These are more expressionistic works that explore the sculptural and structural possibilities of the material. These qualities are present in Town Hall House, 1970-77, which was designed for the historic precinct of the Sydney Town Hall and the Cathedral of St Andrew. It is but one element of a highly successful extensive civic design project for the street levels and underground system of a

central city block. The most structurally lucid and expressive of Woolley's buildings is the Australian Embassy in Bangkok, 1973-78, where the lush water-logged garden and sheathing of golden toned tiles bring a traditional flavour to a fine example of rational modern architecture.

The second Woolley House, built in the inner city suburb of Paddington, 1980, introduced fresh concerns that were to influence the future direction of his architecture. Here the precipitous terrain and the surrounding mixed housing types determined the nature of the house that rears up from the site below as a white sculptural tower clinging to the cliff. Woolley's experience in housing shows in the ingenious plan which places the rooms on three levels in close relationship to a central stairwell. The third Woolley House (1987), a multi level timber house standing high on a steep site approached from below, extends the notion of an order relating to a spiraling circulation route. In this instance the path forms a wrapping skin edging the building and allows access at various points to shelves of the cliff face behind. The light weight construction and continuous banded windows under a pitched metal roof accord well with the seaside vernacular of its location at Palm Beach. In detail and construction the building shows Woolley's unfailing attention to craftsmanship, and with the harmonious relationship of the house with its native setting, demonstrates his concern for accord with the site.

Woolley was an informed and aware architect who faithfully produced responsible and innovative work of high quality. With his concern and creativity, he constantly explored new means of expression, but always disciplined by consistent fundamental principles. Ken Woolley provided leadership for Australian architecture for over three decades.¹⁹

The following house designed by Kenneth Woolley was considered but is not recommended for listing in this Heritage Study Review:

- Woolley House at 21 Florida Road, Palm Beach



Figure 28: Woolley's house at 21 Florida Road, Palm Beach
(Source: Homebound Real Estate, 2009)

¹⁹ Extract from Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Biographical Information, 2011

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