

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines		SHI Number 1620438
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Along Foreshore Avoca Beach 2251 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance A series of prominent traditional Norfolk Island trees planted within the dune area to the rear of the beach acting as a stabilising measure, shading amenity and decorative feature						
Images							
Caption Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines	Physical Description A series of mature Norfolk Island Pine Trees planted in the dune zone to rear of the beach.						
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Landscape Group Landscape - Cultural Category Other - Landscape - Cultural							
Years 1930 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The appear to be in good health with strong canopy, bark retention Modification Dates	Historical Notes On 4 January 1830, 640 acres (259 ha) of land in the area were promised to Irish army officer John Moore. However, the official deeds were not issued until 30 September 1839, due to the difficulty in surveying the land. He built a house opposite Bulbararing Lake (now known as Avoca Lake) and planted vines, cereals and fruit trees. He left the area in 1857 for the Victorian goldfields. In the late 19th century, Tom Davis leased the area in order to exploit local timber, which was transported by tram to a mill at Terrigal via what is now Tramway Road in North Avoca. Avoca Beach in the 1950s Residential development in Avoca Beach began during the 20th century, and the area subsequently became a popular holiday retreat with wealthy residents of Sydney's North Shore. A rich history exists in the community groups in this small village with the Avoca Beach Rural Fire Brigade operating since the 1940s, Avoca Beach Surf Life Saving Club (1929) and the 1st Avoca Beach Surf Cub Scouts being very active in the area. In February 2010, following the proposal to scuttle the frigate HMAS Adelaide off the beach as a dive wreck in late March, a resident action group was formed to protest against this. The group claims that the wreck will negatively affect surf conditions, tides, and littoral sand drift, and is concerned over the thoroughness of inspection and removal of dangerous materials and chemicals from the former warship, with the chance that marine life and people could be poisoned. An appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal three days before the planned scuttling date of 27 March led to a postponement of the plan until the residents' claims were						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 55%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year			
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Avenue of Norfolk Island and Cooks Pines	SHI Number 1620439
Other Names/s	Study Number
Group Name	Assessed Significance Local
Location Opp. Heazlett Park, Avoca Drive Avoca Beach 2251 Gosford	

Owner	Statement of Significance A very prominent set of Araucaria collumellaris (Cooks pine) and Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine) street trees planted as an Avenue to define the entrance into the Avoca town centre, the trees complement the character of the streetscape.						
Images  Caption Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines	Physical Description A series of mature Araucaria collumellaris (Cooks pine) and Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine) planted to each side of the main entry road and adjoining the Oval.						
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Landscape Group Parks, Gardens and Trees Category Tree groups - avenue of							
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates	Historical Notes						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year			
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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 29/07/2013 Date Updated: 21/07/2014 Data Entry Status: Basic Page: 120

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620456
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 10 Hillside Road Avoca Beach 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The rare timber house in the traditional homestead style is significant at the local level having largely retained its integrity, the external weatherboard cladding and the hipped iron roof with verandahs, leaving it as one of the earliest houses in Avoca Beach.							
Images 	Physical Description A very traditional vernacular timber framed house clad in basic weatherboards with a hipped galvanised iron roof including exposed rafters and extended skillion verandahs. The side verandah spaces include infills. The fenestration varies with colonial style double hung and plate glass windows and 1950s lateral glazing styles. The underfloor of the front verandah has been enclosed with horizontal timber slats. The site includes a number of mature trees and the building has a generous set back from the front boundary.							
Caption House								
Current Use Former Use								
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House	Historical Notes Connections to the beginnings of the Avoca Beach surf club. Palm tree with possible connections to Anglican Church. On 4 January 1830, 640 acres (259 ha) of land in the area were promised to Irish army officer John Moore. However, the official deeds were not issued until 30 September 1839, due to the difficulty in surveying the land. He built a house opposite Bulbararing Lake (now known as Avoca Lake) and planted vines, cereals and fruit trees. He left the area in 1857 for the Victorian goldfields. In the late 19th century, Tom Davis leased the area in order to exploit local timber, which was transported by tram to a mill at Terrigal via what is now Tramway Road in North Avoca.							
Years 1918 Circa No								
Designer Builder								
Physical Condition The house appears to have been recently painted and generally well Modification Dates Doors and windows, Verandah enclosure, verandah sub-floor								
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Avoca Beach in the 1950s Residential development in Avoca Beach began during the 20th century, and the area subsequently became a popular holiday retreat with wealthy residents of Sydney's North Shore. A rich history exists in the community groups in this small village with the Avoca Beach Rural Fire Brigade operating since the 1940s, Avoca Beach Surf Life Saving Club (1929) and the 1st Avoca Beach Surf Cub Scouts being very active in the area.
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Author	Title	Year						
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Boatshed		SHI Number 1620400
Other Names/s Adjacent to Scout Hall		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Permissive Occupancy No 167 Foreshore near Hastings Wharf Be Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The timber, iron and fibro boatshed is a rare example of a standard inter-war structure, operating as a permissive occupancy on Brisbane Water, marking the period when boat ownership and transport was an important part of local residency.					
Images 	Physical Description The timber framed structure is clad in timber weatherboards to the lower areas and fibro with a low pitch galvanised iron roof and largely in original condition. The entry steps are rendered brick and the piers supporting the shed are red brick.					
Caption Boatshed						
Current Use Former Use						
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Boat shed						
Years 1925 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Generally sound Modification Dates Loss of the slipway on the waterside	Historical Notes					
References						
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - The Cedars		SHI Number 1620020
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number 53
Location 11 The Cedars Close Bensville 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner Private - Individual	Statement of Significance The residence known as The Cedars is historically significant as an extant example of an early timber and weatherboard residence in the Bensville area. The house is associated with the Davis family and the well conserved building on a prominent site complements the streetscape..												
Images 	Physical Description Weatherboard cottage with corrugated metal roof occupying commanding position in the Close, and surrounded by new houses.												
Caption House - The Cedars													
Current Use Residential Former Use													
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category Cottage													
Years 1903 Circa Yes Designer	Historical Notes The Cedars was built by Arthur Davis, one of the sons of shipbuilder Benjamin Davis, in about 1903. The house may have been moved at some point from a former location near the Bensville shop on Kallaroo Rd. The house now stands in a new residential subdivision. (Strom) The house known as The Cedars was built on land owned by Arthur Davis from 1898 to 1922. It is not known if it was actually built or occupied by him, but it stands on the highest part of the Davis' land, and would have had a splendid view overlooking Brisbane Water. In 1922, Arthur Davis subdivided his Bensville property and moved to Empire Bay. He sold the land on which The Cedars was built to Harriet Shields, wife of Thomas Shields of Woy Woy. It remained in the Shields family until 1942, when it was transferred to Rachel Bromell, who had bought the adjoining lot in 1922. The Cedars remained virtually unknown to historians until 1994, when an application was made to Gosford Council by the then owner, for the subdivision into 17 lots. The subdivision plan showed a large weatherboard cottage on the lot, an associated galvanised iron stable and several outbuildings. (Potter)												
Builder Arthur Davis													
Physical Condition Appears to be in good condition													
Modification Dates 1998/99: hipped roof addition in sympathy with the original cottage.													
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Potter, G</td> <td>Local Studies Librarian</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Potter, G	Local Studies Librarian	2000			
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Blackwall Mountain -Sandstone Block (R0170) - COSS		SHI Number 1620608
Other Names/s		Study Number 22
Group Name		Assessed Significance
Location	Governor Phillip Memorial Park Rip Bridge Booker Bay Gosford	

Owner	Local Government	Statement of Significance The two rough-hewn sandstone blocks are of potential local significance as relics with historic, technical and social significance in relation to their original locations in the vicinity of Orange Grove marking 'Mulbong' the property of James Webb.
Images		
Caption	A close view of the second stone to the right with the engraved initials JW.	Physical Description The stone to the left when facing the formal Park to the south west, is smaller at some 500mm square with a portion embedded in the earth embankment while the stone to the right is some 700x900mmx450mm also with a part embedded. Both stones have a light covering of mould and lichen due to their shaded and weed infested location. The reserve is located to the southern side of the western Rip Bridge approach. The Bridge is Maitland Bay Drive while the site is accessible from the south western end of Orange Grove Road The stones are part buried with dense tree regrowth at the northern end of a grassed park space and their location appears accidental or ad hoc and hence there is no intentional or purposeful setting
Current Use		
Former Use		
Item Type	Landscape	
Group	Parks, Gardens and Trees	
Category	Reserve	
Years	Circa No	
Designer		Historical Notes James Webb was the earliest settler of the Rip in 1823. He married Ann Peat, the sister of George Peat in 1810, but she returned to England in 1815. In 1824, Webb received a 100 acre land grant on the western side of the Rip. He called the property 'Mulbong', which was later referred to as 'Current Point Farm' and later still as 'Orange Grove'. The land was occupied by Rock Davis' shipyard later in the 19th Century. By 1828, Webb had 2 servants at Mulbong, and had a thriving ship building business which he ran from the property. He increased his acreage to 450 acres, and by 1838 the area was known as Webb's Flat. In time, the northern original land parcel became the property of the Cox family, who sub-divided it. Webb died in 1848, and his burial certificate states he was buried at Brisbane Water. His grave has never been found, but it is conceivable that it is on Booker's Farm, which later became Bogan Road Cemetery, which has now been sub-divided, but two old pine trees mark its position. This stone was originally located in a bush rock outcrop, on the side of a steep slope on Blackwall Mountain. It is not an appropriate place for a burial. So it is unlikely to be James Webb's headstone. The stone rolled approximately 2m from its original location and landed upside down on the
Builder		
Physical Condition	Both two stones appear to have been well preserved despite having	
Modification Dates		
References		
Author	Title	Year
	Letter	2000
Gwen Dundon	The Shipbuilders of Brisbane Water	1997
Joan Fenton		1999
Studies		
Author	Title	Year
David Scobie	Gosford Open Space System	2015

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name 2 Norfolk Island Pine Trees Booker Bay Cemetery Site		SHI Number 1620170
Other Names/s Burial Ground		Study Number 156
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 44 and 44A Bogan Road Booker Bay 2257 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Norfolk Island Pines	Statement of Significance The Booker Bay Cemetery at 42-50 Bogan Road, Booker Bay has historic and social significance as the resting place of victims of the historic shipwreck of the S. S. Maitland in Maitland Bay. The cemetery site has local historic significance as an early burial ground and resting place of early pioneers of the area. The site has scientific significance for its potential for research. Although the curtilage of the cemetery has been greatly reduced and the site is adjoined by residential development, this does not diminish its significance. The pine trees are a distinctive and landmark feature of Booker Bay.									
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description Site of cemetery now contained within low rise unit development and surrounded by residential blocks. Two very large pines mark the sites position in Booker Bay. Open space at rear of units is grassed and has clothes lines. No visual presence of the graves exists within the properties.									
Item Type Archaeological-Terrestrial Group Cemeteries and Burial Sites Category Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground	Historical Notes The original land grant of 60 acres was made to John Patfield in 1821. Located near the entry to Brisbane Water, the land was a significant location in the evolving maritime history of the region. James Webb was the first white settler in the area in 1823 and owned the land which became known as Booker Bay. After timber getting ran short of resources the area came to the attention of land speculators and tourism and holidays were the rationale for development. Subdivision into residential estates occurred in the period 1910 - 1930.									
Years 1850 Circa No Designer N/A Builder N/A Physical Condition Poor Modification Dates	Important resting place of pioneers of the area, and some associated with the historic shipwreck-S.S. Maitland. The Sydney-Newcastle steamer was wrecked on Boat Harbour, now known as Maitland Bay by gale force winds in 1898. Includes the graves of William Booker (Booker Bay) and Robert Bogan, both of local mariner families.									
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013								

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620421
Other Names/s Group Name		
Location 19 Davistown Road Davistown 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance This striking example of an early timber house in Villa form is one of the few remaining from the origins of Davistown as a major shipbuilding centre and it remains as a rare intact example to indicate the initial scale and character of timber houses built in the area						
Images 							
Caption House	Physical Description A timber house in the form of a villa with a protruding room beneath a fibro batted gable as an asymmetrical elevation, the house is clad with early plain rusticated weatherboards to the walls, while the roof is standard galvanised iron in a steep pitch with quad gutters. The front verandah returns and is supported with timber posts						
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years Circa No Designer Builder							
Physical Condition The building is occupied and appears to be well maintained Modification Dates Part verandah enclosure							
References <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Author</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Title</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Historical Notes Davistown was named for the concentration of Davis family members living in this part of Cockle Creek. In 1851 the shipwright Benjamin Davis purchased the former James Marks property Burrumun. Ben (for whom Bensville was later named) subsequently sold portions of his land to his shipwright brothers Thomas, Rock and Edward. The area came to be populated with the Davis's and their families, hence the name Davistown. Between 1869 and 1879, Ben Davis built an estimated 34 vessels at Davistown, and a further 15 at Bensville. Rock Davis built 8 vessels here between 1854 and 1862, and later moved to Blackwall (near Woy Woy), where he built at least 160 vessels between 1863 and 1904. Another local shipbuilder Alfred W.R.M. Settree built 7 vessels at Davistown, including Day Dawn, Edith Keep and Dewdrop, between 1869 and 1879. Giles Jenkins built 10 vessels, mostly ketches, at Davistown between 1876 and 1889. Before the opening of the Rip Bridge in 1974, the many small communities around Brisbane Water relied heavily on small ferries to get them to Woy Woy and Gosford. Ferries were used for many purposes before reliable road transport. Crews and passengers relayed social news around Brisbane Water. Bodies of deceased persons were taken to Gosford for burial. Daily newspapers, mail deliveries and produce were regular cargoes. The ferries of the district would take shoppers to Market day at Gosford every Thursday. Locally, ferries would stop at picturesque locations such as Veteran Hall, Lintern Street, Yow Yow, Myler's Davidson's Moore's, Pine Tree, Empire Bay, Sunnyside, Eulalie, Kincumber South and Kincumber Creek. Pioneer Ferry Service: In 1905 the Pioneer Ferry Service, operated by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, commenced operations for Kincumber Orphanage patrons and visitors. This was the beginning of
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	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf						
Studies							

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Central Wharf, Plaque and Shelter		SHI Number 1620418
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location End of Davistown Road, Illoura Reserve Davistown 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The Davistown wharf records a period of the development of the Brisbane Water area, when ferry transport was vital to the community, a period when tourism accommodation drove the expansion of small village sites, and later large scale subdivision expansion of the Central Coast. The wharf marks the site of an unusual vehicle accident which lives long in local memory.
Images 	
Caption Central Wharf, Plaque and Shelter	Physical Description The site includes the protective timber piles, the timber decked wharf, concreted approaches with stone remnants, ferry shelter and interpretive panel
Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Archaeological-Maritime	
Group Transport - Water	
Category Wharf	
Years Circa No	
Designer	
Builder	
Physical Condition The structures are utilised for ferry and boat services and appear to be	
Modification Dates Various	
References	Historical Notes Davistown was named for the concentration of Davis family members living in this part of Cockle Creek. In 1851 the shipwright Benjamin Davis purchased the former James Marks property Burramun. Ben (for whom Bensville was later named) subsequently sold portions of his land to his shipwright brothers Thomas, Rock and Edward. The area came to be populated with the Davis's and their families, hence the name Davistown. Between 1869 and 1879, Ben Davis built an estimated 34 vessels at Davistown, and a further 15 at Bensville. Rock Davis built 8 vessels here between 1854 and 1862, and later moved to Blackwall (near Woy Woy), where he built at least 160 vessels between 1863 and 1904. Another local shipbuilder Alfred W.R.M. Settree built 7 vessels at Davistown, including Day Dawn, Edith Keep and Dewdrop, between 1869 and 1879. Giles Jenkins built 10 vessels, mostly ketches, at Davistown between 1876 and 1889. Before the opening of the Rip Bridge in 1974, the many small communities around Brisbane Water relied heavily on small ferries to get them to Woy Woy and Gosford. Ferries were used for many purposes before reliable road transport. Crews and passengers relayed social news around Brisbane Water. Bodies of deceased persons were taken to Gosford for burial. Daily newspapers, mail deliveries and produce were regular cargoes. The ferries of the district would take shoppers to Market day at Gosford every Thursday. Locally, ferries would stop at picturesque locations such as Veteran Hall, Lintern Street, Yow Yow, Myler's Davidson's Moore's, Pine Tree, Empire Bay, Sunnyside, Eulalie, Kincumber South and Kincumber Creek. Pioneer Ferry Service: In 1905 the Pioneer Ferry Service, operated by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, commenced operations for Kincumber Orphanage patrons and visitors. This was the beginning of
Studies	

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Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Scandrett's Boatshed, wharf & slipway		SHI Number 1620422
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location End of Mireen Avenue, Illoura Reserve Davistown 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner Images  Caption Scandrett's Boatshed	Statement of Significance Scandrett's Boatshed, wharf and slipway on the foreshore of Illoura Reserve, Davistown has historic and social significance as a very early access point to Gosford district, associated with the early development and industry of the Gosford township, and early transport systems to the region. Although none of the original 1880 structure remains, this does not diminish the site's significance due to its continued use as a wharf site and as a landscape feature of the area.						
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description The boatshed is a timber framed structure with a gable ended galvanised iron roof and fibro cladding. The wharf is atypical timber piled structure erected adjoining the shed to permit direct access. The remnants of a timber slipway remain in the mudflat with the timber piles remaining to illustrate the run down from the sliding doors in the main elevation.						
Item Type Complex / Group Group Maritime Industry Category Other - Maritime Industry	Historical Notes Davistown was named for the concentration of Davis family members living in this part of Cockle Creek. In 1851 the shipwright Benjamin Davis purchased the former James Marks property Burramun. Ben (for whom Bensville was later named) subsequently sold portions of his land to his shipwright brothers Thomas, Rock and Edward. The area came to be populated with the Davis's and their families, hence the name Davistown. Between 1869 and 1879, Ben Davis built an estimated 34 vessels at Davistown, and a further 15 at Bensville. Rock Davis built 8 vessels here between 1854 and 1862, and later moved to Blackwall (near Woy Woy), where he built at least 160 vessels between 1863 and 1904. Another local shipbuilder Alfred W.R.M. Settree built 7 vessels at Davistown, including Day Dawn, Edith Keep and Dewdrop, between 1869 and 1879. Giles Jenkins built 10 vessels, mostly ketches, at Davistown between 1876 and 1889.						
Years 1925 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The building, and wharf appear to be in a very good condition. The Modification Dates	Before the opening of the Rip Bridge in 1974, the many small communities around Brisbane Water relied heavily on small ferries to get them to Woy Woy and Gosford. Ferries were used for many purposes before reliable road transport. Crews and passengers relayed social news around Brisbane Water. Bodies of deceased persons were taken to Gosford for burial. Daily newspapers, mail deliveries and produce were regular cargoes. The ferries of the district would take shoppers to Market day at Gosford every Thursday. Locally, ferries would stop at picturesque locations such as Veteran Hall, Lintern Street, Yow Yow, Myler's Davidson's Moore's, Pine Tree, Empire Bay, Sunnyside, Eulalie, Kincumber South and Kincumber Creek. Pioneer Ferry Service: In 1905 the Pioneer Ferry Service, operated by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, commenced operations for Kincumber Orphanage patrons and visitors. This was the beginning of						
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Date: 10/08/2017

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Date Updated: 21/03/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620415
Other Names/s Group Name		
Location 10 Pine Avenue Davistown 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance A rare and remarkable timber cottage, the site is a representative example of worker housing during the shipbuilding period and the building retains many of the distinctive features from the original and remains a landmark within the streetscape.						
Images 							
Caption House	Physical Description A timber framed double fronted cottage with the two rooms beneath the main steeply pitched gable galvanised iron (steel) roof and rooms to the rear and to the side beneath a skillion portion. Timber double hung sliding sash windows and a timber posted front verandah with minor brackets typical of the early inter war period						
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder							
Physical Condition The cottage is occupied and appears to be very well maintained Modification Dates	Historical Notes Davistown was named for the concentration of Davis family members living in this part of Cockle Creek. In 1851 the shipwright Benjamin Davis purchased the former James Marks property Burrumun. Ben (for whom Bensville was later named) subsequently sold portions of his land to his shipwright brothers Thomas, Rock and Edward. The area came to be populated with the Davis's and their families, hence the name Davistown. Between 1869 and 1879, Ben Davis built an estimated 34 vessels at Davistown, and a further 15 at Bensville. Rock Davis built 8 vessels here between 1854 and 1862, and later moved to Blackwall (near Woy Woy), where he built at least 160 vessels between 1863 and 1904. Another local shipbuilder Alfred W.R.M. Setttee built 7 vessels at Davistown, including Day Dawn, Edith Keep and Dewdrop, between 1869 and 1879. Giles Jenkins built 10 vessels, mostly ketches, at Davistown between 1876 and 1889. Before the opening of the Rip Bridge in 1974, the many small communities around Brisbane Water relied heavily on small ferries to get them to Woy Woy and Gosford. Ferries were used for many purposes before reliable road transport. Crews and passengers relayed social news around Brisbane Water. Bodies of deceased persons were taken to Gosford for burial. Daily newspapers, mail deliveries and produce were regular cargoes. The ferries of the district would take shoppers to Market day at Gosford every Thursday. Locally, ferries would stop at picturesque locations such as Veteran Hall, Lintern Street, Yow Yow, Myler's Davidson's Moore's, Pine Tree, Empire Bay, Sunnyside, Eulalie, Kincumber South and Kincumber Creek. Pioneer Ferry Service: In 1905 the Pioneer Ferry Service, operated by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, commenced operations for Kincumber Orphanage patrons and visitors. This was the beginning of						
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Studies							

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 15/07/2013 Date Updated: 07/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 107

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name		House - Emoh-ruo et al		SHI Number	1620428
Other Names/s		House (four of six)			
Group Name					
Location		8 Lenora Avenue Davistown 2251		Gosford	Assessed Significance Local
Owner		Statement of Significance			
Images		A rare timber framed and weatherboard clad house, it retains several of the original features and complements the streetscape with the traditional heritage style presence although additional information is requested about the site and building history to confirm an assessment			
Caption		House - Emoh-ruo et al			
Current Use		Physical Description			
Former Use		A vernacular timber cottage probably with two rooms beneath the original central steeply pitched roof and extensions to the rear and an enclosed verandah to the frontage. The gable is weatherboard and the roofs are galvanised iron/steel.			
Item Type		Built			
Group		Residential buildings (private)			
Category		House			
Years		1914 Circa Yes			
Designer					
Builder					
Physical Condition		The property is occupied and appears to be well maintained and			
Modification Dates		Enclosed verandah, pergola to the frontage, aluminium windows			
References		Historical Notes			
Author		Davistown was named for the concentration of Davis family members living in this part of Cockle Creek. In 1851 the shipwright Benjamin Davis purchased the former James Marks property Burrumun. Ben (for whom Bensville was later named) subsequently sold portions of his land to his shipwright brothers Thomas, Rock and Edward. The area came to be populated with the Davis's and their families, hence the name Davistown. Between 1869 and 1879, Ben Davis built an estimated 34 vessels at Davistown, and a further 15 at Bensville. Rock Davis built 8 vessels here between 1854 and 1862, and later moved to Blackwall (near Woy Woy), where he built at least 160 vessels between 1863 and 1904. Another local shipbuilder Alfred W.R.M. Settree built 7 vessels at Davistown, including Day Dawn, Edith Keep and Dewdrop, between 1869 and 1879. Giles Jenkins built 10 vessels, mostly ketches, at Davistown between 1876 and 1889.			
Title		Before the opening of the Rip Bridge in 1974, the many small communities around Brisbane Water relied heavily on small ferries to get them to Woy Woy and Gosford. Ferries were used for many purposes before reliable road transport. Crews and passengers relayed social news around Brisbane Water. Bodies of deceased persons were taken to Gosford for burial. Daily newspapers, mail deliveries and produce were regular cargoes. The ferries of the district would take shoppers to Market day at Gosford every Thursday. Locally, ferries would stop at picturesque locations such as Veteran Hall, Lintern Street, Yow Yow, Myler's Davidson's Moore's, Pine Tree, Empire Bay, Sunnyside, Eulalie, Kincumber South and Kincumber Creek.			
Year		Pioneer Ferry Service: In 1905 the Pioneer Ferry Service, operated by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, commenced operations for Kincumber Orphanage patrons and visitors. This was the beginning of			
http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf					
Studies					

Draft Heritage List

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Davistown Progress Hall		SHI Number 1620419
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 5 McCauley Street Davistown 2251 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption The Hall in the 1960s	Statement of Significance The 1921 Hall marks the historic coming of age of Davistown as a holiday and tourism centre in the 1920s followed by maturity with the Progress Association purchasing the site for the local community and today the hall retains the original character and is highly valued by the groups who utilise the premises.									
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description A timber framed hall structure clad externally and internally in fibro, the hall was erected as a private venture. The external cladding includes the standard materials for the period which were chamfered weatherboards up to the dado line and fibro sheets with timber battens covering the joints. The roof is galvanised iron.									
Item Type Built Group Community Facilities Category Hall Public	Historical Notes Davistown was named for the concentration of Davis family members living in Cockle Creek. In 1851 the shipwright Benjamin Davis purchased the former James Marks property Burrumun. Ben (for whom Bensville was later named) subsequently sold portions of his land to his shipwright brothers Thomas, Rock and Edward. The area came to be populated with the Davis's and their families, hence the name Davistown. Between 1869 and 1879, Ben Davis built an estimated 34 vessels at Davistown, and a further 15 at Bensville. Rock Davis built 8 vessels here between 1854 and 1862, and later moved to Blackwall (near Woy Woy), where he built at least 160 vessels between 1863 and 1904. Another local shipbuilder Alfred W.R.M. Settree built 7 vessels at Davistown, including Day Dawn, Edith Keep and Dewdrop, between 1869 and 1879. Giles Jenkins built 10 vessels, mostly ketches, at Davistown between 1876 and 1889.									
Years 1920 1922 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Apparently sound Modification Dates Hall adapted with a bio-box for cinema operations;	Before the opening of the Rip Bridge in 1974, the many small communities around Brisbane Water relied heavily on small ferries to get them to Woy Woy and Gosford. Ferries were used for many purposes before reliable road transport. Crews and passengers relayed social news around Brisbane Water. Bodies of deceased persons were taken to Gosford for burial. Daily newspapers, mail deliveries and produce were regular cargoes. The ferries of the district would take shoppers to Market day at Gosford every Thursday. Locally, ferries would stop at picturesque locations such as Veteran Hall, Lintern Street, Yow Yow, Myler's Davidson's Moore's, Pine Tree, Empire Bay, Sunnyside, Eulalie, Kincumber South and Kincumber Creek.									
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Author	Title	Year								
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013								

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Date: 10/08/2017

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Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Neringla		SHI Number 1620440
Other Names/s Group Name		
Location 39 York Street East Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The site has occupancies traced back to 1890 but probably earlier and the location could be one of the earliest occupied brick houses remaining in East Gosford and one which having retained the distinctive character, complements the streetscape					
Images 						
Caption House - Naringla	Physical Description Brick, painted, with metal roof, the villa has a protruding room with three part venetian style window which includes the rare barley twist type cast iron columns and an elaborate rendered sill with mouldings and corbel brackets. The walls have been rendered and painted					
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes This house had the name Neringla in wrought iron on the front wall. This was removed by the owner, probably when the house was done up. References: SMH Monday 26.5.1890: BIRTHS: Hawkins, May 22, 1890 at Neringla Gosford, the wife of F.W. Hawkins, licence surve3yor, of a son. GT 28.10.1898: Mr Parr [J.F. Parr, post and telegraph master] invites tenders for the renovation of his cottage Neringla East Gosford. GT 29.3.1901: Mr G. Anderson, land agent, reports having sold Neringla cottage, East Gosford, and two allotments of land in Gosford at satisfactory prices. GT 12.4.1901: We have pleasure in welcoming to the district Mr J.J. Marshall, dental surgeon of Wynyard Square, Sydney. Mr Marshall, who has purchased Neringla, East Gosford, is highly delighted with the natural beauties of Gosford, and thinks they only want to be better known in Sydney to create a large influx of visitors. GT 30.5.1902: J. Marshall, dental surgeon, may be consulted weekly at his residence Neringla, York St, East Gosford. GT 1902: To Let, furnished cottage containing three bedrooms and kitchen, East Gosford, rent 10/-, Mrs J. Marshall, Neringla, East Gosford. GT 18.11.1903: Advert for J.J. Marshall, at Neringla. SMH 11.8.1930 death notice: PARR, August 9, 1930, at Arncliffe, John Fillingham Parr, of Neringla, Bayview St, Arncliffe, and formerly of Gosford, eldest son of the late Thomas Parr of Queanbeyan. By request no flowers. Private interment.					
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House						
Years 1890 Circa Yes Designer Builder						
Physical Condition The house appears sound while not having been extensively maintained Modification Dates Verandah to the front altered. Early archival photo shows original						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwen Dundon</td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Gwen Dundon	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf
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Studies						

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Date Updated: 16/05/2016

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Block of Units		SHI Number 1620326
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 4 York Street East Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The two story unit block is a rare and intact example of the early inner city brick buildings which retained a symmetry and architectural formalism despite the post war austerity and includes simple and direct decorative features and details with the whole a complement to the streetscape.						
Images 							
Caption Block of Units	Physical Description A modest and austere two storey brick unit block with pitched terra cotta tiled hipped roof supported off a corbelled eave, the building includes a strong symmetrical front facade with central parapet feature with elements of decorative brickwork. The windows are standard timber double hung sliding sash units with lateral glazing bars. The side entries include stair flights with concrete awnings.						
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes The building is a rare example of a brick unit block probably from the post war period exhibiting the austerity of the area with a bare minimum of decoration but still a respect for character and appearance seen in the symmetry and use of materials and minor details.						
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category Flat							
Years 1950 Circa Yes							
Designer Builder							
Physical Condition Generally sound. Modification Dates Generally intact							
References							
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 10/04/2013

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House and Fence		SHI Number 1620325
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 8 York Street East Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The rare and representative example of an unusual brick and tile house with a distinctive front porch and simple standard floor plan for the period, is significant architecturally and historically at the local level.												
Images 	Physical Description A rare example of brick Inter war residence built to a common house plan of the period often provided by the banks. The roof is a pyramidal terra cotta tiled form with simple boxed eave while the foundation and walls below the floor level is local sandstone. The distinctive feature is the projecting front porch with matching roof, all supported by a symmetrical pair of waist high brick piers with sandstone capping and a pair of three grouped pipe colonettes. The front fence is a distinctive sandstone wall with wrought iron gate												
Caption House													
Current Use Former Use													
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House													
Years 1935 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The house appears to be well maintained Modification Dates	Historical Notes This dwelling was built for Mr. Bernard Conway a partner with Mr and Mrs Cannings', store keepers at 116 to 118 Mann St Gosford Percy Robert and Agnes Hutchinson appeared in the electoral roll as living at 10 York Street (now No 8). The family moved to Wagga Wagga in 1944. In 1943, Mr Percy Robert Hutchinson a Rural Bank employee, and his wife Agnes and daughter Beverley lived in this house. (The Electoral roll notes that they were at no 10) Their daughter Beverley commenced her school days at Gosford Primary School , on the hill, in February 1943. The Hutchinson family moved to Wagga Wagga in 1944. The site where East Gosford now stands changed hands twice before being sold to Samuel Peek, a Sydney tea merchant. East Gosford was surveyed in 1841 and within a year, began to develop, when Peek began to sell land there. A wharf and several shops were built. After building a three story hotel, Peek and his family went to England in 1850. Returning in 1857, their ship wrecked near the Gap, and all family members perished. Many of his private papers were lost in the wreck, and he left no heirs, so many of his buildings decayed with bricks, doors and woodwork disappearing. In 1858 a small sandstone church was built and was centrally located for parishioners from Erina, Gosford and Terrigal. However when the railway was opened, more people began to live closer to												
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013											

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Date: 10/08/2017

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Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620407
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location	24 Sorrento Road Empire Bay 2257	Gosford
		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance This house remains as an early residence in a precinct of traditional early buildings associated with the development of holiday tourism and residential development of the Empire Bay district. It has some aesthetic significance as one of a group of buildings adjoining the public foreshore area and overlooking Empire Bay, and the tree in particular forms a prominent landmark in the landscape.						
Images 							
Caption House, Shed and 2 Norfolk Island Pine Tress	Physical Description The substantial house includes galvanised iron hipped roofs with gabled bay elements. The iron sheeted verandah is a separate skillion structure which also returns from the front elevation. The timber posts to the verandah are fine in scale and include turned details and chamfered beams. They currently support lace work which is rare in the area.						
Current Use	Historical Notes Empire Bay was originally known as Sorrento as this was the name of a very large holiday boarding house on Brisbane Water. "Sorrento" was the name given to the waterfront subdivision of Empire Bay created in 1905. Arthur Rickard was an inventive developer and real estate salesman who subdivided the 152 acres into waterfront residential lots, poultry farms and orchards. William Huggart, brother of Gosford's Methodist minister, Theo Huggart bought 5 and a quarter hectares of the Sorrento estate on which he built "Sorrento House". William built this as a summer residence and boarding house which he and his wife managed together. The name was added to Empire Bay in 1908 after a Post Office - Receiving, was opened in a building attached to the Sorrento boarding house. The name Sorrento was already in use in Victoria and therefore the Post Office required an alternative.. William Huggart, the then owner of the Sorrento, was the first registered Postmaster. The Post Office was relocated to the General Store operated by C. C. Swinburne after he took on the role of Postmaster. Charles and Eden May Swinbourne were later to conduct a boarding house here. Swinbourne also built the Empire General Store and operated the post office. Both the Huggart and Swinbournes were prime promoters and supporters of						
Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category Other - Residential Buildings (privat							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder							
Physical Condition The building appears to be well maintained and in a sound							
Modification Dates The front verandah may be an addition in detail due to the unusual							
References <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Author</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		
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Date Updated: 09/12/2015

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Salvation Army War Memorial		SHI Number 1620556
Other Names/s Group Name		
Location 110 The Entrance Road Erina 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner Images  Caption Salvation Army War Memorial	Statement of Significance The memorial commemoration of the war service of members of the local Salvation Army and the rare and unusual structure is a visual landmark.
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description A war memorial
Item Type Built Group Monuments and Memorials Category War Memorial	
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates	
References	Historical Notes
Studies	

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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/11/2013

Date Updated: 08/02/2016

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Original Gosford Sandstone Quarry	SHI Number	1620348
Other Names/s	Hawkesbury Sandstones Company (Quarry)	Study Number	49
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	89 John Whiteway Drive Gosford 2250		

Owner		Statement of Significance	
Images		The Hawkesbury Sandstones Company was the dominant supplier of grey sandstone to the building market in NSW between 1922 and 1975, when relocated to Somersby and the site has local significance as a major business & employer and the association both with the business and John Parry	
Caption		Physical Description	
Current Use			
Former Use			
Item Type	Archaeological-Terrestrial		
Group	Mining and Mineral Processing		
Category	Quarry		
Years	Circa	No	
Designer			
Builder			
Physical Condition			
Modification Dates			
References		Historical Notes	
Author	Title	Year	
Gosford City Library			Established in 1922, Gosford Quarries has been the name synonymous with sandstone in Australia. We are widely recognised for our expertise in all areas of quarrying, processing and site installation of natural Australian sandstone. The first sandstone quarry location and processing plant was at Gosford on the Central Coast of New South Wales. The company was called 'The Hawkesbury Sandstones Co.' and the popular sandstone of the era was 'Gosford Grey'. This was a vast deposit of uniformly grey coloured sandstone situated on a prominent hill almost in the centre of the town (which has subsequently grown into a city). The company grew to prominence from the 1930's until World War II under the directorship of a well known local identity Mr Henry Parry.
Gosford Quarries	http://www.gosfordquarries.com/about_us-history.html		
Studies			
Author	Title	Year	
Suters Architects	Gosford City Council Draft LE	2004	Until European settlement, the area around Gosford was inhabited by the Guringai peoples, who were principally coastal-dwellers and the Darkinjung people that inhabited the hinterland. Along with the other land around the Hawkesbury River estuary, the Brisbane Water district was explored during the early stages of the settlement of Sydney. In the early 19th century some pioneering European settlers began occupying the land, for timber-cutting (mainly ironbark and Australian red cedar), lime production and grazing.[citation needed]
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
Gosford itself was explored by Governor Phillip between 1788 and 1789. The area was difficult to access and settlement did not start before 1823. By the late 19th century the agriculture in the region was diversifying, with market gardens and citrus orchards occupying the rich soil left after the timber harvest. The road between Hawkesbury (near Pittwater) and Brisbane Water was a cart			

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Shop - Orion Café		SHI Number 1620430
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number 32
Location 98 Mann Street Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance This group of single storey and one two storey facades typify a height, scale and lot subdivision once prevalent in the main street of Gosford. The height, stepping, variation and detailing of the facades above awning height, maintains diversity and interest in the streetscape, while making references to the history of the city's development and the Orion Café in particular is a distinctive and rare asset to the streetscape..											
Images 	Physical Description 98: Occupied by Hairdresser (former Orion Cafe, 1926) No.98 is a two storey façade with suspended awning. The shopfront to the ground floor is contemporary with a minor recess from the building line. Above the awning there are two wide smooth rendered side piers with a recessed central panel which is dressed to resemble stone cladding. The first floor includes two vertically proportioned windows. A raised feature panel with pediment top has expressed lettering noting: Orion Café 1926. The central panel and two side piers are finished with mouldings and the centre has a rendered lower band.											
Caption Streetscape, Scale and Detail												
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes Orion Café, opened 14th October , 1926. No 98: 1952 - 1954 A Poulus proprietor Until European settlement, the area around Gosford was inhabited by the Guringai peoples, who were principally coastal-dwellers and the Darkinjung people that inhabited the hinterland. Along with the other land around the Hawkesbury River estuary, the Brisbane Water district was explored during the early stages of the settlement of Sydney. In the early 19th century some pioneering European settlers began occupying the land, for timber-cutting (mainly ironbark and Australian red cedar), lime production and grazing.[citation needed] Gosford itself was explored by Governor Phillip between 1788 and 1789. The area was difficult to access and settlement did not start before 1823. By the late 19th century the agriculture in the region was diversifying, with market gardens and citrus orchards occupying the rich soil left after the timber harvest. The road between Hawkesbury (near Pittwater) and Brisbane Water was a cart wheel track even in 1850. Convicts once lived and worked in the Gosford area. In 1825, Gosford's population reached 100, of which 50% were convicts. East Gosford was the first centre of settlement. Gosford was named in 1839 after Archibald											
Item Type Built Group Retail and Wholesale Category Shop												
Years 1926 1926 Circa No Designer Builder WA Buscombe Physical Condition No. 98 appears well maintained and without any detracting features. Modification Dates												
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013										

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Date: 10/08/2017

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Streetscape, Scale and Detail		SHI Number 1620432
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 131-133 Mann Street Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The adjoining two rendered and painted masonry facades above the awning level illustrate commercial building design from the post war period using distinctive elements which contrast the dawn of modernism with the late Federation style (1934 façade) and complement the streetscape.						
Images 	Physical Description The 1934 façade includes three bold forward rendered piers with incised stone coursework, two recessed bays with roughcast surrounds to central smooth panels including pyramidal bosses to each corner. The smooth panels include raised letters: No_ and 1934 The suspension rods are attached to the piers which include caps and raised decorative motifs while the panels are also capped. The adjoining façade probably dates from the early 1950s and includes a stacked form of inscribed bold coursing to inscribe panels and larger projecting parapet capping						
Caption Streetscape, Scale and Detail							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Retail and Wholesale Category Shop							
Years Circa No Designer Builder	Historical Notes January 1923 fire destroyed two-storey shop and residence on this lot, the property of J W Sterland (the shop being a Menswear Store owned by David Burgin) Gosford Times 08/02/1923 p3: "Gosford Fire. Coroner Returns Open Verdict. Detailed account of Coroner's Inquiry into fire which occurred shortly after midnight in Mann Street, Gosford, on 16th January resulting in the destruction of four business places. David John Burgin's Mercer's shop and dwelling owned by J W Sterland, consisting of shop and dwelling, iron walls, ceiling and roof"						
Physical Condition The two facades appear to be well maintained subject to detailed Modification Dates The signs on the modern façade are excessive and detract from the	1st Jan 1926: Lands Department B1419-F612 - conveyance John W Sterland to Sidney Gregory the southern portion of lot 4 of Alison's sub-division being 24 feet frontage to Mann Street. The land was vacant and remained so until: CM 19/03/1934 p1: Health Inspector's Reports. Building Application No. 45. Aub Best. Brick shop, Mann Street, Gosford for S Gregory. [In fact two separate shops, each with 12 feet to Mann Street, were erected, 131 and 133 Mann Street.] 131 Mann Street June 1934: Dental Surgery occupied by E I Thomas; 1st December 1935 leased to Malcolm M Brodie; 1935 by N T Wood; 1938-1958 by W R Carroll.						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>John Lewis & Pam Williams</td> <td></td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	John Lewis & Pam Williams		2013
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Streetscape, Scale and Detail		SHI Number 1620433
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 152 Mann Street Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance This elaborate single storey facade typifies a rare but very distinctive use of architectural style - Mediterranean in the main street of Gosford. The Romanesque piers, use of brickwork and central projecting expressed roof above awning height, maintains diversity and interest in the streetscape, while making references to the history of the city's development and in particular provides a distinctive and rare asset to the streetscape..						
Images 	Physical Description The brick façade uses a range of bonds and coursing including a dominant soldier course band to define the intended business identity sign, two side piers surmounted by semi-circular caps including corbels, symmetrical downpipes with rain heads and the dramatic hipped roman tiled roof on expressed brackets above the identity area - now concealed						
Caption Streetscape, Scale and Detail							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Retail and Wholesale Category Shop							
Years Circa No Designer Builder	Historical Notes Section 10 Part Allotment 7, Lot C (being the southern portion) having 20 feet frontage to Mann Street x 306 feet 0½ inch on south x 23 feet 6½ inches on west and 293 feet 8inches on north. 152 Mann Street 25 Feb 1931: Lands Department V4468F218 - Certificate of Title issued to Nicholas John Diacopoulos and Evangelos Diacopoulos both of Gosford, Storekeepers. CM 06/11/1933 p1: Health Inspector's Report. Building Application. No. 141. A Best. (Business premises in Mann Street for Diacopoulos Bros). Gosford Times 11/01/1934 pp6-7: Large ad: 'Learmont and Co. have pleasure in intimating that they open a General Drapery Business in centrally situated modern premises just completed adjoining the office of the Gosford Times in Mann Street. Grand Opening Sale commences on 18 January 1934'. FGT 04/04/1939 p5: ad: 'Expiration of lease. Learmont & Co. are moving into larger premises. The building formerly known as "Gwynne's Grocery Store" right opposite Sterland Bros., recently re-modelled and renovated will, in future, be known as Learmont's Drapery Corner. Thursday April 20 will be the opening date in our new premises'. FGT 18/04/1939 p3:						
Physical Condition The masonry requires a detailed inspection, in particular the rods Modification Dates signs							
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Streetscape, Scale and Detail		SHI Number 1620433
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 152 Mann Street Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

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Caption Streetscape, Scale and Detail							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Retail and Wholesale Category Shop							
Years Circa No Designer Builder	Historical Notes Section 10 Part Allotment 7, Lot C (being the southern portion) having 20 feet frontage to Mann Street x 306 feet 0½ inch on south x 23 feet 6½ inches on west and 293 feet 8 inches on north. 152 Mann Street 25 Feb 1931: Lands Department V4468F218 - Certificate of Title issued to Nicholas John Diacopoulos and Evangelos Diacopoulos both of Gosford, Storekeepers. CM 06/11/1933 p1: Health Inspector's Report. Building Application. No. 141. A Best. (Business premises in Mann Street for Diacopoulos Bros). Gosford Times 11/01/1934 pp6-7: Large ad: 'Learmont and Co. have pleasure in intimating that they open a General Drapery Business in centrally situated modern premises just completed adjoining the office of the Gosford Times in Mann Street. Grand Opening Sale commences on 18 January 1934'. FGT 04/04/1939 p5: ad: 'Expiration of lease. Learmont & Co. are moving into larger premises. The building formerly known as "Gwynne's Grocery Store" right opposite Sterland Bros., recently re-modelled and renovated will, in future, be known as Learmont's Drapery Corner. Thursday April 20 will be the opening date in our new premises'. FGT 18/04/1939 p3:						
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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 20/07/2013

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Steps of Former Private Hospital	SHI Number	1620434
Other Names/s	The Veterinarian Surgery and Masonic Hall, LD Appleyard Architect	Study Number	
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	297 Mann Street, cnr Beane Street Gosford 2250		

Owner		Statement of Significance	
Images 		The large corner site includes sandstone remnants from the earlier private hospital.	
Caption		Physical Description	
LD Appleyard Architect		The large corner site includes remnants from the earlier private hospital.	
Current Use			
Former Use			
Item Type	Built		
Group	Health Services		
Category	Other - Health Services		
Years		Circa	Yes
Designer			
Builder	Fred Butt & Co		
Physical Condition	The grounds are in a poor condition in relation to the stonework		
Modification Dates			
References		Historical Notes	
Author	Title	Year	The original building on the site was a Private Hospital and the stone steps remain from this building leading from the footpath. It was replaced by a Masonic Hall and then this was replaced for the current building designed for a Veterinarian Surgery. It was the only surgery of its kind outside the metropolitan area.
Anonymous	Vet Surgery	1966	The Surgery was later adapted for an Architectural Office.
John Lewis & Pam Williams		2013	297-299 Mann Street Section 29, Lot 7, DP 18726: 12/03/1940: Lands Department V5123-F222 - Certificate of title issued to James Kibble of Asquith, retired blacksmith now proprietor lot 7 in DP 18726. (On south-east corner of Mann and Beane Streets) having 66 feet frontage to Mann Street x 110 feet 8 1/2 inches frontage to Beane Street on the East x 114 feet 5 inches on the south
Studies		9th March 1964: Lands Department LD V 5123 - F 222 transferred to Alan G Swan of Gosford, veterinary surgeon	
Author	Title	Year	CM 23 Jan 1964 p8: Re Application to build Veterinarian clinic , with Council restrictions involved.
Carste Studio	Heritage Assessment 297 Ma	2016	CM 7 October 1965 p5. A G Swan 220 Gertrude Street Gosford , B/A for veterinary Clinic on 297-299 Mann St North Gosford
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	Present tenants are :

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Date Updated: 13/12/2016

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name The Packing House		SHI Number 1620347
Other Names/s Lifeline/equestrian centre; saddle shop; home gardening centre		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 332A Mann Street, cnr Etna Street Gosford 2250 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The brick, timber and tin packing house has local level significance in historic and aesthetic terms as it accommodated a wide range of rural supply activities and it replaces an earlier building, both having been closely associated with the railway siding, the earlier fruit growing industry in the area and orcharding & agriculture generally.						
Images 	Physical Description The large 9 bay simple rectangular shed with masonry walls and galvanised steel roofing supported off steel roof trusses. The warehouse has two floor levels - the lower one at railway level with small highlight windows to the street; and the upper one is above street level, presumably at loading dock height and for accommodating management.						
Caption The Packing House							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Commercial Category Warehouse/storage area							
Years 1934 Circa No Designer Builder	Historical Notes Presumed to be a building erected by the Citrus Fruit growers Association of NSW in 1934, and operated by them till the late 1960s or early 1970s. Gosford Co-Op Citrus Packing Ltd was established in 1921. The company moved to this location in 1923. On June 4, 1934, fire destroyed the building. It was promptly rebuilt, and opened for business on 19 September 1934. By 1987, the building had become a home gardening centre. The cooperative for the packing house was formed in early 1920's by a few of the local fruit growers and grew to very good success. A Sydney Morning Herald article in 1925 stated reported that "The Gosford House is the pioneer co-operative citrus packing house in New South Wales, and it was largely its example and the phenomenal success attained which led to the formation of the other ten packing houses in the citrus growing districts". Further in the article the Packing House is described as "The dimensions of the extended packing house are 105 by 53 foot. Each variety of citrus fruit is stacked on separate spaces on the receiving floor, where it is carried to a hopper, and elevated to the grading belt. This belt moves slowly enough to allow the graders to sort out the various qualities. Another belt conveys fruit to, the weighing bins, thence to the two sluicing machines, each of which is double-sided. The fruit is packed direct from the bins on each side of the siding belt. A railway siding has been installed alongside the packing house, and the packed fruit is loaded direct into trucks. The grading and sizing and conveyor belts are now worked by electric power". There was a fire in the Citrus co-op in June 1934 and from newspaper report in July 1934 it was						
Physical Condition The building appears sound and well maintained Modification Dates Various to accommodate change in tenants and handling technologies							
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
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Date First Entered 01/05/2013

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Gosford State Forest Nursery		SHI Number 1620447
Other Names/s Victoria Park, Gosford		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 14 Racecourse Road Gosford 2250 Gosford		

Owner State Government	Statement of Significance The Gosford State Forest Nursery highlights the early history of the Australian Forestry Commission. The site is representative at a State level as the first New South Wales Forestry facility in the Colony oriented toward reforestation. The project was instigated during the years of Sir Henry Parkes, with an approach targeting systematic forest conservation, propagation and distribution. The service was designed to cultivate native and international tree species to replenish the wholesale tree loss evidenced throughout the Colony since white settlement. The facility was forward thinking, and shares a pretext associated to pre-Federation governances, and the practice of botanic methodologies and principles. The depleted tree and plant landscape, common throughout the Colony during the mid to late nineteenth century, was to be replenished through this purpose-built facility, designed to replant forests across the nation by distributing seedlings and saplings for planting in Government Reserves and throughout country towns across										
Images 											
Caption Gosford State Forest Nursery Anonymous, 'Birds eye view, Gosford State Forest Nursery', 1915, Manuscripts, Oral History											
Current Use Former Use											
Item Type Landscape Group Forestry and Timber Industry Category Other - Forestry & Timber Industry											
Years 1885 1940 Circa No Designer John McCoig, The first Gosford State Forest Superintendent and Builder NSW Government Forestry Branch of the Mines Department [19th Physical Condition The overall site of the Gosford State Forest Nursery from 1885 Modification Dates The Gosford State Forest Nursery from 1885 to closure in 1940	Physical Description The site of the Gosford State Forest Nursery has retained a rural role, with the portion now known as Gosford High and Henry Kendall High Schools' Agricultural School having remained intact. The water well has remained intact, having only a modern cement circular covering applied to the opening to prevent danger. Some trees upon the site have description/information plaques attached, as their historical importance and significance have been recognised by the Agricultural Farm; although, the current occupants have no prior understanding of the past history of the site as the State Forest Nursery. During the present government ownership, the site also has revealed archaeological finds that have included early tools of cultivation. (Source: On site visit by Merrill Jackson - June 2013 and October 2013.)										
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alexander Kethel</td> <td>Our Timber Supplies: V. Forestry in New South Wales: Past and Present'</td> <td>1893</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anonymous</td> <td>Scissors & Paste</td> <td>1895</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Alexander Kethel	Our Timber Supplies: V. Forestry in New South Wales: Past and Present'	1893	Anonymous	Scissors & Paste	1895	Historical Notes Historic Water Wells Is an untouched piece of land that has maintained continual agricultural use. Gosford High and Henry Kendall High Agricultural Farm A site for the Gosford State Nursery was initially selected in 1884, but had proved unsuitable due to flooding. A second site was subsequently selected for the nursery adjoining the Gosford Recreation Reserve and the Gosford Racecourse. By mid 1887, work had commenced on clearing the land, and also establishing the facilities required by the nursery. The nursery appears to have been established by July 1887. The main function of the nursery was the acclimatisation of valuable species of foreign trees, and conservation of endangered species of indigenous trees. The nursery was closed on 30 June, 1940. Until European settlement, the area around Gosford was inhabited by the Guringai peoples, who were principally coastal-dwellers and the Darkinjung people that inhabited the hinterland. Along with the other land around the Hawkesbury River estuary, the Brisbane Water district was explored during the early stages of the settlement of Sydney. In the early 19th century some pioneering European settlers began occupying the land, for timber-cutting (mainly ironbark and Australian red cedar), lime production and grazing.[citation needed]
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Gosford High School		SHI Number 1620448
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 30 Racecourse Road Gosford 2250 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance Gosford High School is a public building that demonstrates the growth and expansion of the community and is depictive of the changing times that saw an increased level of rural children staying on at school after attaining their Qualifying Certificate. This pattern of change is reflective of the influencing trend for Higher Education for both genders. Boys and girls of the Gosford district from the early 1930s were beginning to view alternate occupations from the atypical professions once established throughout the Gosford district. The increasing residential population to the Gosford district with school aged children (a consequence of Inter-War times) and the societal shift in culture were to have a direct impact on the education needs of the area, which essentially influenced the need for a Gosford High School. <i>The Inter-War school is a predominant feature in the streetscape, with the curtilage in front of the</i>	
Images		
Caption Gosford High School, 1877		
Current Use		
Former Use	Physical Description The 1929 building (B00A) is representative of Inter-war architecture showing features of the Georgian Revival style with touches of Art Deco detailing in brickwork. On a gradient slope this large and impressive interwar structure presents as a two storey building and features a ground basement level. This building of the 1920s decade stands in striking contrast to all other known buildings that were built throughout the district during those former and subsequent years. High pitched roofline, brick, parapet gables, timber parallel lined eaves and the refined, yet simple decorative features are depictive of the Art Deco period. It has retained a relatively high degree of intact original fabric both exteriorly and interiorly and in major and lesser spaces. The scale and landscape setting of this heritage site within the city of Gosford and the surrounding Central Coast in the period of the early twentieth century is unprecedented; and furthermore, is amongst a rare number of maintained and functional public school edifices and grounds in a previous rural setting. It is flanked by Australian native woodland area with the lower neighbouring extremities being of the protected Swamp Mahogany variety. The school shows similarity of style used for Armidale High School, another rural school built in the same decade. The Foundation stone is of local sandstone and was laid on 19 May 1928 by Hon. David Henry Drummond, M.L.A. Minister of Education, which is now positioned right of the front entry. This appears to have been placed here during 1930 when the front alterations to the once all windowed	
Item Type Built		
Group Education		
Category School - State (public)		
Years 1928 1929 Circa No	Historical Notes Gosford High School (abbreviation GHS) is a public, co-educational, academically selective high school located in Gosford, with 1440 students from Year 7 to Year 12. Gosford High School, operated by the New South Wales Department of Education and Communities, was established in 1927, and was made a selective high school in 1989. The completion of the school was in 1929, and was made up of one building that was fitted with seven classrooms, one science lab and an assembly room. A new lift for disabled students was constructed and finished in 2013. Students at the school mainly come from the Central Coast area but students from the Sydney and Lake Macquarie regions are not uncommon. Currently, Gosford High is the only selective school on the Central Coast. Gosford High School was the first, purpose-built High School for the Brisbane Water district, being constructed outside the Sydney Metropolitan area to specifically accommodate the education of rural students from wide ranging areas from Awaba to the Hawkesbury. For some senior students, secondary education would however continue for a few more years at the former School on the Hill site in the township of Gosford. All senior students were finally transferred to be educated exclusively at Gosford High School in the year of 1933 which coincides when the High School was recognised as a second-class High School. The building is architecturally aligned to the inter-war period balancing economic stringency with a hint of modernism, with the customary design spatial feature during this period of being set well back from the street. Of note is the depressed national economy experienced during this era,	
Designer NSW Government Architect, J. M. Tristrem		
Builder William Jemison of Dulwich Hill		
Physical Condition The overall site has been modified over the years with more modern		
Modification Dates 1939 Domestic Science and Manual Arts (Technical) buildings		
References		
Author	Title	Year
	Gosford High School Reunion	2010
Anonymous Reporter	High School opened by Minister for Education: Mark of District's Progress'	1929
Studies		
Author	Title	Year
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013
Suters Architects	Gosford City Council Draft LE	2004

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 01/08/2013

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House Other Names/s Group Name Location 1 Bent Street Gosford 2250 Gosford		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">SHI Number</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">1620469</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Study Number</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Assessed Significance</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">Local</td> </tr> </table>	SHI Number	1620469	Study Number		Assessed Significance	Local
SHI Number	1620469							
Study Number								
Assessed Significance	Local							
Owner Images  Caption House	Statement of Significance The double fronted timber house with hipped iron roof from the early Inter war era marks the development of the high northern end of Gosford and retains the distinguishing original design and features and complements the streetscape							
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description A timber framed double fronted house clad externally in chamfered weatherboards with a galvanised iron hipped roof, timber farmed window awnings and timber double hung sliding sash windows. The frontage includes a rare sandstone set of steps up to the front verandah entry area. The modified timber verandah has been altered and retains the broad structure while missing brackets and details							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House	Historical Notes The substantial timber house is well located on a steep site and marks the early development of the northern portion of Gosford for residential use. Until European settlement, the area around Gosford was inhabited by the Guringai peoples, who were principally coastal-dwellers and the Darkinjung people that inhabited the hinterland. Along with the other land around the Hawkesbury River estuary, the Brisbane Water district was explored during the early stages of the settlement of Sydney. In the early 19th century some pioneering European settlers began occupying the land, for timber-cutting (mainly ironbark and Australian red cedar), lime production and grazing.[citation needed] Gosford itself was explored by Governor Phillip between 1788 and 1789. The area was difficult to access and settlement did not start before 1823. By the late 19th century the agriculture in the region was diversifying, with market gardens and citrus orchards occupying the rich soil left after the timber harvest. The road between Hawkesbury (near Pittwater) and Brisbane Water was a cart wheel track even in 1850. Convicts once lived and worked in the Gosford area. In 1825, Gosford's population reached 100, of which 50% were convicts. East Gosford was the first centre of settlement. Gosford was named in 1839 after Archibald Acheson, 2nd Earl of Gosford a friend of the then Governor of New South Wales George Gipps.							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder								
Physical Condition The building is occupied and maintained although some Modification Dates The front verandah vertical timber slatted balustrade appears different								
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/08/2013

Date Updated: 07/10/2015

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Old Cable		SHI Number 1620461
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 6566 Wisemans Ferry Road Gunderman 2775 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The extraordinary steel cable, the landscaped context and the unknown and unmarked purpose of the site provide a rare structure and setting worthy of protection and conservation as a rare example of structures which were once common in the transport and quarrying industries.						
Images 							
Caption Old Cable	Physical Description The cable is located on the opposite side of the yard from the house, being the Eastern or Gosford side. The cogs and stone wall it sits on are approx 2m beyond the fence. It travels up the hill approx 2-300m, ending at the base of a large boulder on the neighbouring vacant land.						
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Archaeological-Terrestrial Group Transport - Water Category Punt							
Years Circa No	Historical Notes Possibly connected to Quarry. The property title includes reference to the old cable line that runs from the base of our property up the hill towards Darug National Park. The cable line ends on a neighbouring property, embedded in a boulder. It is unclear exactly what this cable was used for - possibly transporting stone blocks down from the old quarries along the ridge, as an anchor point for an old ferry line or related to one of the water/timber mills along the Hawkesbury River. There is that a large dead gum tree (approx 8-12m high, 30cm diameter trunk) which has collapsed against the cogs of the old cable line. The trunk has been partly ring-barked by the cable over the years, possibly contributing to the trees death. This tree needs to be removed to prevent damage to the cable line.						
Designer							
Builder							
Physical Condition The cable appears sound and along most of the length, intact							
Modification Dates At some stage, the origin of what the cable was securing or winching,							
References							
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Author</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Title</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/08/2013

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Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Stone House and Shed		SHI Number 1620220
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 7118 Wisemans Ferry Road Gunderman 2775 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption House	Statement of Significance The large late federation period homestead retains the traditional and distinctive elements of the original design and the location and presentation dominates the prominent location with views to the river. Physical Description A large rectangular stone and timber framed residence set high on a slope overlooking the river. The building includes the distinctive features of a late federation homestead with a central passage, symmetrical room arrangement and perimeter verandahs facing the long views. The galvanised iron roof is hipped with minor gablets and finials. The once extensive verandahs have been enclosed with sheeting and windows. The two original face brick chimneys include corbels while the front elevation exposes the brick piers. The landscape includes signs of a remnant garden on the slope and an early timber framed farm shed indicating the agricultural activity which supported the lifestyle. Historical Notes Gunderman is a locality of the Central Coast region of New South Wales, Australia, located on the north bank of the Hawkesbury River between the towns of Wisemans Ferry and Spencer. It is located within the City of Gosford local government area. It adjoins the Dharug National Park. At the 2006 census, Gunderman had a population of 137 people. Gunderman is derived from an aboriginal word meaning 'house by the stream'. Further information is available from the local historical society: Formed in 1983 the Dharug and Lower Hawkesbury Historical Society's premises are located on Wiseman's Ferry Road, Gunderman, between Wiseman's Ferry and Spencer. The premises include a State heritage listed, historic, stone chapel completed in 1855 where meetings and functions of the Society take place. For further details about the NSW Heritage listing Click Here. The major aim of the Society is the research, collection, presentation and preservation of the history of Wiseman's Ferry and surrounding areas following initial settlement and the on-going involvement and support of the local community in such tasks. A secondary undertaking of the society is the preservation of the former Wesleyan Chapel at Gunderman to ensure its availability to members of the public and for historic research for future generations.
--	--

Current Use Former Use Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category Homestead building Years 1910 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Externally the building appears maintained as a residence while the Modification Dates Enclosures to the perimeter verandahs. Loss of the agricultural	
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References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
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Draft Heritage List

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Date Updated: 07/10/2015

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Garden		SHI Number 1620343
Other Names/s Bonnie View house		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 30 Araluen Drive Hardys Bay 2257 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The site includes a substantial garden with distinctive early sandstone boundary wall and pagoda lytch gate entrance, a complement to the streetscape and waterfront, the rare example of this type of garden landscape has local heritage significance and is associated with Colleen Smith, long term resident and contributing community member.										
Images 											
Caption Garden	Physical Description At the top of the ridge, above the bay. The pagoda, at the entrance to the steps rising up to the house, still exists.										
Current Use	Historical Notes The former home of Colleen Smith, who has received numerous awards for her community work from the State Government, Gosford Council and local groups as diverse as the Fire Brigade and the Surf Club. Prior to the arrival of European Settlement, Aborigines from the coastal Guringai (Ku-ring-gai) tribe lived in and around Hardys Bay area. Evidence is to be found today in rock carvings and middens found in numerous locations around the area. After British settlement the area was established as a fishing and farming community. The name probably originated later as it was subdivided early last century as "killing one's cares". The Killcare area encompasses both the beach and bay side of the Bouddi Peninsula and is flanked by the Bouddi National Park . Killcare retains a small fishing village atmosphere centred on the Killcare Store. The village has an unusually broad variety of shops including yacht charters, art gallery, hairdresser, fashion boutique, restaurant and cafes and real estate agents. Killcare Marina has permanent moorings. The area has a strong community with many associations including the new Pretty Beach Community Pre-School and Pretty Beach Public School at neighbouring Pretty Beach. The neighbouring suburb Hardys Bay encompasses the south sector of the bay where the Community Church and the Hardys Bay RSL Club are located. The RSL hosts a series of local clubs including the Hardys Bay Hackers Golf Club and the Fridge Digits winter swimmers.										
Former Use											
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House											
Years Circa No											
Designer Builder Physical Condition											
Modification Dates The rock wall has been refurbished on the boundary, and the lytch gate											
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bruce Lay</td> <td>Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casey, L (Editor)</td> <td>The Bouddi Peninsula</td> <td>2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008	Casey, L (Editor)	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010	
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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 28/04/2013 Date Updated: 08/02/2016 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 79

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Mangrove Walk		SHI Number 1620581					
Other Names/s Araluen Drive Road Reserve R2351		Study Number					
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local					
Location End of Araluen Drive Hardys Bay 2257 Gosford							
Owner		Statement of Significance The mangrove walk marks the use of waterfronts for ready access from the early settlements for foot traffic between bays and also for access to boatsheds, moorings and general marine access and the environs provide an historic place where the marine environment and the mangrove habitat can be studied and appreciated.					
Images 							
Caption Mangrove Walk - invasive weed growth to the left.							
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Landscape Group Landscape - Natural Category Coastal environment		Physical Description A naturally finished walkway path of some 350m in length linking two bays via the waterfront fringed with mangroves.					
Years Circa No							
Designer							
Builder							
Physical Condition The path and walk are generally in good condition. Detracting Modification Dates							
References		Historical Notes The origin of the recent walkway is unknown. It is likely that the route dates from early settlement of the two bays. Prior to the arrival of European Settlement, Aboriginals from the coastal Guringai (Ku-ring-gai) tribe lived in and around the Hardys Bay area. Evidence is to be found today in rock carvings and middens found in numerous locations around the area. The topography around Brisbane Water is well served by National Parks where these sites are protected.					
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Old Cottage and Garden - Segenhoe	SHI Number	1620480
Other Names/s			
Group Name			
Location	134 Araluen Drive Hardys Bay 2257	Gosford	Assessed Significance
			Local

Owner	Statement of Significance		
Images	An early timber cottage built for the Cameron family, the cottage marks the establishment of the local fishers in the area and the building, while altered, is capable of interpretation and complements the maritime setting and streetscape.		
Caption	House	Physical Description	
Current Use		An early timber cottage, with a large front addition, and established garden.	
Former Use			
Item Type	Built		
Group	Residential buildings (private)		
Category	House		
Years	1919	Circa	No
Designer			
Builder		Historical Notes	
Physical Condition	The building is occupied and appears to be well maintained	Alec Cameron was one of the first professional fisherman on the Peninsula. With his wife and six children, he lived in this house, which was built by his wife's father, John Jennings, in 1919. The house was built from fibro, timber and corrugated iron, and is still recognisable today.	
Modification Dates	Front addition including gabled roof and deck	Alec had returned from WW1 with health problems and moved to Killcare 'for some peace and quiet'. A successful fisherman, he took part in the annual mullet harvest off Putty Beach. He and his fellow fishermen would keep watch from a home made tower as the mullet headed north out of the Hawkesbury River to spawn, setting nets to catch the shoal and hauling them in by hand. He continued to fish until the mid 1940s, some years before his death in 1951.	
References		(Needs to be checked that this house is, in fact, 'Segenhoe').	
Author	Title	Year	
Baxter, Jillian	Reflections from the Beach and Bays	2000	
Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008	
Studies		Prior to the arrival of European Settlement, Aboriginals from the coastal Guringai (Ku-ring-gai) tribe lived in and around the Hardys Bay area. Evidence is to be found today in rock carvings and middens found in numerous locations around the area. The topography around Brisbane Water is well served by National Parks where these sites are protected.	
		On 6 June 1789 Governor Arthur Phillip sailed north and entered Broken Bay and explored the surrounding coastline. The first recorded white settler was a Mr James Mullen (or Mullin) who was granted temporary occupation of 250 acres (1.0 km ²) in 1824 for grazing and by the 1829 Census is recorded as having "50 acres (200,000 m ²) of land, 10 acres (40,000 m ²) cleared, 10 cultivated and having 3 horses and 115 cattle.	

Draft Heritage List

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Boatshed		SHI Number 1620477
Other Names/s Adjacent Araluen Drive Reserve R2197		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Opp. 182 Araluen Drive Hardys Bay 2257 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The timber, iron and fibro boatshed is a rare example of a standard early shed structure, operating as a permissive occupancy on Brisbane Water at Hardy's Bay, marking the period when boat ownership and transport was an important part of local residency.									
Images 										
Caption Boatshed	Physical Description A simple timber framed boatshed on brick piers with galvanised iron gabled roof and weatherboard cladding. The shed includes a traditional short slipway into the water and a short landing deck as the entry.									
Current Use	Historical Notes Prior to the arrival of European Settlement, Aboriginals from the coastal Guringai (Ku-ring-gai) tribe lived in and around the Hardys Bay area. Evidence is to be found today in rock carvings and middens found in numerous locations around the area. The topography around Brisbane Water is well served by National Parks where these sites are protected. On 6 June 1789 Governor Arthur Phillip sailed north and entered Broken Bay and explored the surrounding coastline. The first recorded white settler was a Mr James Mullen (or Mullin) who was granted temporary occupation of 250 acres (1.0 km²) in 1824 for grazing and by the 1829 Census is recorded as having "50 acres (200,000 m²) of land, 10 acres (40,000 m²) cleared, 10 cultivated and having 3 horses and 115 cattle. In 1859, Captain Daniel Joyce from New Zealand purchased a 50-acre (200,000 m²) grant from Mallen. Joyce subsequently defaulted on his debt which forced the mortgagees to sell the land which was purchased by Mr Robert Hardy, Farmer. Hardys Bay was named after Harry Hardy, who kept a small vineyard in the area and sold wine to local residents. Access to Hardys Bay and the surrounding peninsular was via ferry until 1936 when the Scenic Road was opened. Electricity arrived in 1939 and town water was connected in 1980.									
Former Use										
Item Type Built										
Group Transport - Water										
Category Boat shed										
Years 1940 Circa Yes										
Designer										
Builder										
Physical Condition The shed is in good condition considering the level of exposure										
Modification Dates										
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Author</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bruce Lay</td> <td>Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casey, L (Editor)</td> <td>The Bouddi Peninsula</td> <td>2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008	Casey, L (Editor)	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013								

Draft Heritage List

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Date First Entered 26/08/2013

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Page: 139

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Hardys Bay Wharf and Timber Toilet Blocks		SHI Number 1620568
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location Opposite Araluen Drive Hardys Bay 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner Images  Caption Hardys Bay Wharf	Statement of Significance The site is highly valued by the local community and visitors for retaining the integrity and character of the waterfront including the active wharf, the sea walls in various forms, the early timber toilet accommodation and the complementary landscaping, marking the local significance of the Brisbane water setting for Hardys Bay Physical Description The site consists of the standard wharf reaching out to the suitable water depth for marine access and the timber toilet blocks for local use on the landscape foreshore reserve Historical Notes Prior to the arrival of European Settlement, Aboriginals from the coastal Guringai (Ku-ring-gai) tribe lived in and around the Hardys Bay area. Evidence is to be found today in rock carvings and middens found in numerous locations around the area. The topography around Brisbane Water is well served by National Parks where these sites are protected. On 6 June 1789 Governor Arthur Phillip sailed north and entered Broken Bay and explored the surrounding coastline. The first recorded white settler was a Mr James Mullen (or Mullin) who was granted temporary occupation of 250 acres (1.0 km2) in 1824 for grazing and by the 1829 Census is recorded as having "50 acres (200,000 m2) of land, 10 acres (40,000 m2) cleared, 10 cultivated and having 3 horses and 115 cattle. In 1859, Captain Daniel Joyce from New Zealand purchased a 50-acre (200,000 m2) grant from Mallen. Joyce subsequently defaulted on his debt which forced the mortgagees to sell the land which was purchased by Mr Robert Hardy, Farmer. Hardys Bay was named after Harry Hardy, who kept a small vineyard in the area and sold wine to local residents. Access to Hardys Bay and the surrounding peninsular was via ferry until 1936 when the Scenic Road was opened. Electricity arrived in 1939 and town water was connected in 1980.
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Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Wharf	
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition The site appears to be well patronised and well maintained Modification Dates	

References		
Author	Title	Year
Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008
Casey, L (Editor)	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010
Studies		

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 10/02/2014

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Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Historic Boatshed		SHI Number 1620631
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location Mangrove Walk hardys Bay 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance Permissive occupancies are extremely rare and to be valued for the lifestyle and tradition they represent across the Brisbane Water area, their social value to the communities and the timber construction complements the streetscape and the waterfront.					
Images 						
Caption Historic Boatshed	Physical Description Permissive occupancy boatshed on the Mangrove Walk. A simple galvanised iron gable roof with timber weatherboard cladding on stumps. Includes a timber boardwalk and a rock ledge setting with mangrove environs.					
Current Use Former Use						
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Boat shed						
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition requires some maintenance Modification Dates						
References	Historical Notes					
Studies <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H
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Date: 10/08/2017	Date First Entered 29/06/2017	Date Updated: 29/06/2017	Data Entry Status: Partial	Page: 166
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Historic Boatshed		SHI Number 1620584
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location Mangrove Walk Hardys Bay 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance Permissive occupancies are extremely rare and to be valued for the lifestyle and tradition they represent across the Brisbane Water maritime areas, their social value to the communities and the timber construction complements the streetscape and the waterfront					
Images 	Physical Description Permissive Occupancy Boatshed on the Mangrove Walk. Item no. 394512 includes a very simple galvanised iron gable roof with timber weatherboard cladding, on stumps - replaced, and a timber boardwalk and a distinctive rock ledge setting and mangrove environs.					
Caption Historic Boatshed						
Current Use Former Use						
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Boat shed						
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition The 2 buildings are occupied for leisure uses and well maintained Modification Dates	Historical Notes					
References						
Studies <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H
Author	Title	Year				
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013				

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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 23/05/2014 Date Updated: 29/06/2017 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 170

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Boatshed/House - Melita		SHI Number 1620462									
Other Names/s											
Group Name											
Location	28 Horsfield Road Horsfield Bay	Assessed Significance Local									
Owner		Statement of Significance An extraordinary and unusual boatshed from the early Inter war period, the timber and weatherboard structure retains the original character, marks the development and importance of water based transport and is the sole surviving such shed in Horsfield Bay, visually dominant in this setting.									
Images 											
Caption Boatshed (Yellow)		Physical Description A typical boatshed with pitched galvanised iron gable ended roof. The family lived in the boatshed until the house was built. The shed is nominally 5m wide and 6500mm long with a 2m deep deck with balustrade. The unusual windows are 4 pane sashes which hinge like casements and include substantial angled surrounds in the Inter war style. The land end of the structure includes an earth filled approach with flagstones. The founding piers are of various types and in a poor condition - timber and brick									
Current Use		Historical Notes Original estate of 'Carrawarra'. Over 100 years old. In the same family for 90 years. It was the first property connected to the phone in Horsfield Bay. The family lived in the boatshed until the house was built. Joseph Maria Carvana bought the boathouse and the block of land for 25 pounds. Albert Horsfield lived there.									
Former Use											
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Boat shed											
Years 1919 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition State of dis-repair. Poor condition Modification Dates											
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brian Goodey, Margaret Vidler</td> <td>Our Beautiful Bays</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Brian Goodey, Margaret Vidler	Our Beautiful Bays	2013
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Studies											

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/08/2013

Date Updated: 08/02/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620373
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 46 Araluen Drive Killcare 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The triple fronted art deco style timber house with distinctive fibro cladding remains an outstanding example of the type from the period, maintains local heritage significance and complements the streetscape.					
Images 	Physical Description A good local example of an Art Deco style timber framed triple fronted residence from the early Inter war period including the distinctive elements including the mottled terra cotta tiled hipped roof with boxed eave, the fibro sheeting laid horizontally with timber cover battens, remarkable curved corners and timber framed double hung sliding sash timber windows.					
Caption House						
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes Prior to the arrival of European Settlement, Aboriginals from the coastal Guringai (Ku-ring-gai) tribe lived in and around Hardys Bay area. Evidence is to be found today in rock carvings and middens found in numerous locations around the area. After British settlement the area was established as a fishing and farming community. The name probably originated later as it was subdivided early last century as "killing one's cares". The Killcare area encompasses both the beach and bay side of the Bouddi Peninsula and is flanked by the Bouddi National Park. Killcare retains a small fishing village atmosphere centred on the Killcare Store. The village has an unusually broad variety of shops including yacht charters, art gallery, hairdresser, fashion boutique, restaurant and cafes and real estate agents. Killcare Marina has permanent moorings. The area has a strong community with many associations including the new Pretty Beach Community Pre-School and Pretty Beach Public School at neighbouring Pretty Beach. The neighbouring suburb Hardys Bay encompasses the south sector of the bay where the Community Church and the Hardys Bay RSL Club are located. The RSL hosts a series of local clubs including the Hardys Bay Hackers Golf Club and the Fidget Digits winter swimmers. Killcare is also home to the Killcare Rural Fire Service. The volunteer brigade services the surrounding suburbs and the Bouddi National Park, conducting controlled back burning and a wide variety of safety and hazard prevention activities.					
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House						
Years 1940 Circa Yes Designer Builder						
Physical Condition The building appears sound and well maintained Modification Dates						
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013				

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 06/06/2013

Date Updated: 07/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Killcare Wharf and Stone Seawalls		SHI Number 1620569
Other Names/s Adjacent to Araluen Drive Reserve R2197		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Opp 54 Araluen Drive Killcare 2257 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The site is highly valued by the local community and visitors for retaining the integrity and character of the waterfront including the active wharf, the sea walls in various forms and the recent complementary landscaping, marking the local significance of the Brisbane water setting for Killcare						
Images 							
Caption Killcare Wharf and Stone Seawall	Physical Description The site includes contemporary works in a sympathetic manner to the sea walls and the wharf to ensure longevity while remaining in keeping with the traditional materials and details						
Current Use	Historical Notes Prior to the arrival of European Settlement, Aboriginals from the coastal Guringai (Ku-ring-gai) tribe lived in and around Hardys Bay area. Evidence is to be found today in rock carvings and middens found in numerous locations around the area. After British settlement the area was established as a fishing and farming community. The name probably originated later as it was subdivided early last century as "killing one's cares". The Killcare area encompasses both the beach and bay side of the Bouddi Peninsula and is flanked by the Bouddi National Park. Killcare retains a small fishing village atmosphere centred on the Killcare Store. The village has an unusually broad variety of shops including yacht charters, art gallery, hairdresser, fashion boutique, restaurant and cafes and real estate agents. Killcare Marina has permanent moorings. The area has a strong community with many associations including the new Pretty Beach Community Pre-School and Pretty Beach Public School at neighbouring Pretty Beach. The neighbouring suburb Hardys Bay encompasses the south sector of the bay where the Community Church and the Hardys Bay RSL Club are located. The RSL hosts a series of local clubs including the Hardys Bay Hackers Golf Club and the Fridge Digs winter swimmers. Killcare is also home to the Killcare Rural Fire Service. The volunteer brigade services the surrounding suburbs and the Bouddi National Park, conducting controlled back burning and a wide variety of safety and hazard prevention activities.						
Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Wharf							
Years Circa No Designer Builder							
Physical Condition The site appears to be well maintained and protected Modification Dates Various							
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Bruce Lay</td> <td>Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 10/02/2014

Date Updated: 12/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name War Memorials		SHI Number 1620409
Other Names/s Group Name		
Location Avoca Drive Kincumber 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The sandstone war memorial in the form of an obelisk with engraved marble panels is an historic landmark in a prominent location and marks the efforts made by the Kincumber community to mark the sacrifice of the locals who lost their lives in WW1. There is a separate WWII monument beside the obelisk that contains the names of 3 former students who died during the war.						
Images 							
Caption War Memorial	Physical Description A substantial sandstone obelisk memorial some 3400mm high with white engraved marble panels on the shaft, the structure is located behind a contemporary security fence as part of the Kincumber School on Avoca drive.						
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Monuments and Memorials Category Memorials							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The building appears generally to be in good condition Modification Dates	Historical Notes The name stems from the local Aboriginal name of "Kincumba" meaning "towards the rising sun" or "to tomorrow". A large open flat rock area at the highest plateau of Kincumba Mountain, which commands panoramic views of the region, was used by Kuring-Gai people as a meeting place and camp. Being the highest open position in the region, it was first to receive the morning sun as it broke over the eastern horizon Tasman Sea/Pacific Ocean, and so this area was also referred to as "towards tomorrow". Signs of habitation in the Kincumber area include axe-grinding grooves and rock engravings on Kincumba Mountain. Due to the freshwater creek, water access from Brisbane Water and the Hawkesbury River, and an abundance of old rainforest timber in the surrounding valley hills, Kincumber was one of the earliest settlements on the Central Coast, supplying wood for the needs of the growing colony at Sydney in the early 19th century. Boat building became an early local secondary industry after timber-getting, to meet the primary necessity of water transport. Boat-building along Kincumber Creek in Kincumber continued until the early 21st century. Kincumber Was once home to a Monazite processing plant that processed mineral sands that were mined in the local area, The plant was operated on the edge of Kincumber industrial estate, and backed on to Kincumber creek, the site "lot500" now abandoned still retains higher than average levels of radiation and has been deemed unsafe for development. And dating back to the mid 1980s there was no local shopping center, and by the late 1980' the local shopping center was funded by a former world tennis player John Newcombe.						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year				
Author	Title	Year					
Studies							

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 09/07/2013 Date Updated: 03/06/2016 Data Entry Status: Completed Page: 106

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name		Morton Bay Fig Tree		SHI Number	1620530
Other Names/s		Tree Growing from the Rock		Study Number	
Group Name				Assessed Significance	Local
Location		Fig Tree Reserve Glenrock Parade Koolewong 2256		Gosford	
Owner		Statement of Significance			
Images		The tree has provided a landmark for generations and is highly valued by the local community			
Caption		Morton Bay Fig Tree			
Current Use		Physical Description			
Former Use		Tree is in specially created reserve. The tree was saved during subdivision of surrounding land. Tree appears to have flourished since creation of the reserve around it in 1993. The small public reserve is high, and boasts a picnic table and seating.			
Item Type		Landscape			
Group		Parks, Gardens and Trees			
Category		Tree			
Years		Circa No			
Designer		Historical Notes			
Builder		This fig tree was a familiar landmark, noticed for decades by train passengers passing through the Koolewong area.			
Physical Condition		It was so well-known as the 'tree growing out of a rock', that the developers made it the namesake, calling their development 'The Fig Tree Point Estate'.			
Modification Dates		The small public reserve is high, and boasts a picnic table and seating.			
References		It grows on the old property once owned by Andrew Murphy, seed collector and holiday cottage owner .			
Author		Title			
Year		Year			
Gwen Dundon		It was ear-marked for preservation as early as 1886 by the Council, should development proposals go ahead.			
Studies		Clearing of the subdivision land was due for completion in September 1993, noted a writer in the Sun Weekly, Gosford, of 22.7.1993, page .23. .			
Author		Title			
Year		Year			
David Scobie Architect		Gosford Community Based H 2013			

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/09/2013

Date Updated: 10/08/2014

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory				
Item Name Original Steps and Fence to Mrs Pryor's House			SHI Number 1620159	
Other Names/s Group Name			Study Number	
Location 24 Railway Crescent Lisarow 2250		Gosford	Assessed Significance Local	
Owner		Statement of Significance The archaeological remnants are a valued link to the past for the Lisarow community and define the contribution of small but vital small business - the Pryor Brothers Store and Bakery.		
Images 		Physical Description		
Caption Original Steps and Fence to Mrs Pryor's House				
Current Use Former Use				
Item Type Landscape Group Landscape - Cultural Category Historic Landscape				
Years 1921 Circa No		Historical Notes The Pryor family came to Lisarow from Quirindi in northern NSW in 1921 and purchased a store and Post Office business. They established a Bakery in 1932 on the site where the cairn marks the remnants		
Designer				
Builder				
Physical Condition				
Modification Dates				
References				
Author	Title http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf			Year
Studies				
Author	Title David Scobie Architect Gosford Community Based H	Year 2013		
Draft Heritage List				
Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 13/05/1997 Date Updated: 07/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 20				

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Lobster Beach - Governor Phillip's Landing Point		SHI Number 1620237
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance State
Location Beach Lobster Bay 2257	Gosford	

Owner	Statement of Significance It is probable that Governor Phillip's expedition spent their first night at Lobster Beach on the Central Coast on 2 March, 1788.	
Images 		
Caption Lobster Beach - Governor Phillip's Landing Point	Physical Description Lobster Beach (NSW 296) lies 1 km to the north at the eastern entrance to Brisbane Water. Its location deep inside the entrance to Broken Bay, together with its west aspect result in a very low energy beach with vegetated slopes descending to the rear of the narrow beach. It owes its origin more to the ebb tide delta of Brisbane Water than to waves, as it is essentially part of the eastern side of the Brisbane Water tidal channel. The 320 m long beach can only be reached on foot by the track over the 50 m high ridge from Wagstaffe, or more commonly by boat.	
Current Use		
Former Use		
Item Type Landscape		
Group Exploration, Survey and Events		
Category Landing Site		
Years 1788 Circa No	Historical Notes Pearl Beach is the accepted location where Governor Phillip's expedition spent their first night on the Central Coast on 2 March, 1788. After delving into the archives of the Mitchell Library, Bouddi Society contributor, Stephen Jones, argues that Governor Phillip's expedition spent their first night at Lobster Beach on the Bouddi Peninsula, and not Pearl Bay, where a plaque currently commemorates the landing. In view of the accounts of the expedition by Governor Phillip, Lieutenant William Bradley and Seaman Jacob Nagle, 'Bradley's' is the most detailed, and the only one written as a daily log of events. Phillip is briefer, and like Nagle's, appears to have been written later as a memoir'. Bradley refers to landing on the 'north shore' This would suggest Lobster Beach, as Pearl Beach is not a north shore. Also, Bradley's description of the surf breaking violently of the cove in which they moored is consistent with Lobster Beach. At Pearl Beach, the surf breaks strongly on the beach. Finally, in his journal, Bradley notes that on their return trip, after exploring Brisbane Water, they stopped at the same cove at which they had spent the first night. After this, they 'went over to the south side of the Bay, into the SW arm, off which there is an island'. Lobster Bay is in the channel that leads out of Brisbane Water. From Lobster Bay, one needs to cross Broken Bay to get to the 'SW arm', off which there is Lion Island. By contrast, Lion Island is near Pear Beach, and one does not need to 'cross over to the south side' to get to the SW arm. (Stephen Jones) Captain (later Admiral) Arthur Phillip RN (11 October 1738 – 31 August 1814) was the first Governor of New South Wales and founder of the settlement which became Sydney.	
Designer		
Builder		
Physical Condition Generally good with limited access allowing the dune area to be re-		
Modification Dates		
References		
Author	Title	Year
Casey, L (Editor)	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010
Studies		
Author	Title	Year
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 12/02/2013

Date Updated: 23/07/2014

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Ten Mile Hollow Road		SHI Number 1620452
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location Ten Mile Hollow Road Mangrove Creek 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance

Owner	Statement of Significance Together or as individual intervals of roads, Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road and Oystershell Road are considered to be of high historical, aesthetic, social and scientific heritage significance at both local and State levels. The roads are also considered to be both rare and representative and retain high levels of integrity. Built in 1830-31, the roads are some of the earliest built in NSW. They are fine examples of early roads surviving intact, and within their original setting and offer are material evidence of the construction and subsequent use of early 19th Century roads in remote NSW. While some feature, like culverts and sections of retaining walls have suffered damage, much of the roads and many of their features remain undisturbed. Having been in use for more than 100 years, and remained as a less travelled road, Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road and Oystershell Road have retained									
Images 	Physical Description Recorded items include jumper marks, pick marks, retaining walls, culverts, bridges, footings and house sites, fences and yards.									
Caption Ten Mile Hollow Road										
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Built Group Transport - Land Category Trail/Track										
Years 1830 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates	Historical Notes Constructed in 1830, Simpson's Track is one of the earliest roads built in NSW. Ten Mile Hollow Road is a continuation of Simpson's Track, and Oystershell Road was built around the same time. Simpson's Track and Ten Mile Hollow Road remained important communication and travel routes to the Hunter and the Central Coast until the 1930s. Oystershell Road led back to Wisemans Ferry Road. Both the roads and their builders were part of the convict and road engineering history of rural NSW, and the growth and settlement of the Hunter and Central Coast. It is known one of the Great North Road convict gangs was working 'at the Mangrove' for a month, but it is not known what the convicts were doing there. Although nobody can say that Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road or Oystershell Road were built by convicts, evidence of pick marks, worked stone and jumper bar marks demonstrates that these roads were built by hand, possibly by the men who had learnt road building skills whilst a convict. Mangrove Creek was an integral part of the development of the Lower Hawkesbury Region. People moved into the creek in the early days of the colony, and it is recorded that the Woodburys, early settlers of the area, sold produce to the convict gangs building the Great North Road in the 1830s. The early mode of transport was by water. Boats carried produce from the creek to Brooklyn.									
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Keith Paull & Graham Nelson	Items of Heritage Interest - Mangrove Creek Area, Stage 1	2006								
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Author	Title	Year								
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Steadinger Associates	Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Ho	2006								

Draft Heritage List

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Date Updated: 19/01/2016

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Simpson's Track		SHI Number 1620451
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance
Location Continuation of Ten Mile Hollow Road Mangrove Creek 2250 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance Together or as individual intervals of roads, Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road and Oystershell Road are considered to be of high historical, aesthetic, social and scientific heritage significance at both local and State levels. The roads are also considered to be both rare and representative and retain high levels of integrity. Built in 1830-31, the roads are some of the earliest built in NSW. They are fine examples of early roads surviving intact, and within their original setting and offer are material evidence of the construction and subsequent use of early 19th Century roads in remote NSW. While some feature, like culverts and sections of retaining walls have suffered damage, much of the roads and many of their features remain undisturbed. Having been in use for more than 100 years, and remained as a less travelled road, Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road and Oystershell Road have retained Physical Description Recorded items include jumper marks, pick marks, retaining walls, culverts, bridges, footings and house sites, fences and yards.									
Images 										
Caption Simpson's Track										
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Built Group Transport - Land Category Trail/Track										
Years 1830 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates	Historical Notes Constructed in 1830, Simpson's Track is one of the earliest roads built in NSW. Ten Mile Hollow Road is a continuation of Simpson's Track, and Oystershell Road was built around the same time. Simpson's Track and Ten Mile Hollow Road remained important communication and travel routes to the Hunter and the Central Coast until the 1930s. Oystershell Road led back to Wisemans Ferry Road. Both the roads and their builders were part of the convict and road engineering history of rural NSW, and the growth and settlement of the Hunter and Central Coast. When the Great North Road was being built to provide road access to the Hunter Region, a convict named John McDonald found a potentially alternate route that was to become Simpson's Track. Simpson's Track branched off the Great North Road at 10 Mile Hollow and followed a path in an easterly direction to Mangrove Creek. It is thought it then turned left and travelled in a northerly direction crossing Mangrove Creek on the way to Yarramalong and Cooranbong. Mangrove Creek was an integral part of the development of the Lower Hawkesbury Region. People moved into the creek in the early days of the colony, and it is recorded that the Woodburys, early settlers of the area, sold produce to the convict gangs building the Great North Road in the 1830s. The early mode of transport was by water. Boats carried produce from the creek to Brooklyn.									
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Steadinger Associates	Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Ho	2006								

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Date First Entered 01/08/2013

Date Updated: 19/01/2016

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name		Oystershell Road		SHI Number	1620453
Other Names/s				Study Number	
Group Name				Assessed Significance	
Location		Oystershell Road Mangrove Creek 2250		Gosford	
Owner		Statement of Significance			
Images		Together or as individual intervals of roads, Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road and Oystershell Road are considered to be of high historical, aesthetic, social and scientific heritage significance at both local and State levels. The roads are also considered to be both rare and representative and retain high levels of integrity. Built in 1830-31, the roads are some of the earliest built in NSW. They are fine examples of early roads surviving intact, and within their original settling and offer are material evidence of the construction and subsequent use of early 19th Century roads in remote NSW. While some feature, like culverts and sections of retaining walls have suffered damage, much of the roads and many of their features remain undisturbed. Having been in use for more than 100 years, and remained as a less travelled road, Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road and Oystershell Road have retained			
Caption		Physical Description			
Oystershell Road		Recorded items include jumper marks, pick marks, retaining walls, culverts, bridges, footings and house sites, fences and yards.			
Current Use					
Former Use					
Item Type					
Group					
Category					
Years		1830 Circa No			
Designer					
Builder		Historical Notes			
Physical Condition		Constructed in 1830, Simpson's Track is one of the earliest roads built in NSW. Ten Mile Hollow Road is a continuation of Simpson's Track, and Oystershell Road was built around the same time. Simpson's Track and Ten Mile Hollow Road remained important communication and travel routes to the Hunter and the Central Coast until the 1930s. Oystershell Road led back to Wisemans Ferry Road. Both the roads and their builders were part of the convict and road engineering history of rural NSW, and the growth and settlement of the Hunter and Central Coast.			
Modification Dates					
References		It is known one of the Great North Road convict gangs was working 'at the Mangrove' for a month, but it is not known what the convicts were doing there. Although nobody can say that Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Hollow Road or Oystershell Road were built by convicts, evidence of pick marks, worked stone and jumper bar marks demonstrates that these roads were built by hand, possibly by the men who had learnt road building skills whilst a convict.			
Author		Title			
Year					
Keith Paull & Graham Nelson		Items of Heritage Interest - Mangrove Creek Area, Stage 1			
2006					
Studies					
Author		Title			
Year					
David Scobie Architect		Gosford Community Based H			
2013					
Steadinger Associates		Simpson's Track, Ten Mile Ho			
2006					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 01/08/2013

Date Updated: 17/08/2016

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Winch		SHI Number	1620531
Other Names/s				
Group Name				
Location	110-112 Point Road Mooney Mooney 2083	Gosford	Assessed Significance	Local

Owner		Statement of Significance			
Images 		The structure is a rare item of engineering which marks the development of special items to manage the local requirements			
Caption	Winch			Physical Description	
Current Use					
Former Use					
Item Type	Built				
Group	Transport - Land				
Category	Other - Transport - Road				
Years Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates				Historical Notes The owner of the property on which the winch is situated, whose grandfather bought the property in the 1920s, says the winch was used by the people who had a sawmill on the site. The cedar was floated down the river, and cut at this sawmill. Mooney Mooney is significant 'for its association with the early settlement of coastal NSW', according to a plaque at Deerubbun Reserve. In 1844, an early-colonial settler, George Peat, commenced a ferry service across the Hawkesbury River, from Mooney Mooney Point to Kangaroo Point on the southern bank. By 1930 this service was replaced by two diesel-powered vehicular ferries which became obsolete on completion of the Peats Ferry Road Bridge in 1945. Remnant timber piles of the former ferry docks, preserved in situ for posterity, can be seen on the foreshore of Mooney Mooney Point.	
References					
Studies					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 06/09/2013

Date Updated: 01/03/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620455
Other Names/s Group Name		
Location 81 Showground Road Narara 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The large timber and weatherboard clad residence with attic, marks the early development of Narara, retains the original character and materials includes a mature garden with substantial trees and is a complement to the streetscape,						
Images 	Physical Description The substantial timber house consists of a large weatherboard clad residence with steeply pitched galvanised iron roof with gabled ends and a rear skillion and part enclosed front verandah. The main roof pitch includes attic accommodation. The windows include a range of timber double hung sliding sash type with various multi pane sashes and glazing bars. The roof includes a brick chimney						
Caption House							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1910 Circa Yes Designer Builder	Historical Notes Placename origins: Narara is an aboriginal word with two possible meanings. Rib" or Rib bones the probable meaning, while Black snake which is thin and rib-like is another understanding. Surveyor General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, who conducted the main survey work in the Brisbane Water area, directed that wherever possible, the local indigenous names should be ascertained and used. Usually spelt, 'Narrara' or 'Nararra' in the early days of the settlement, however, according to the NSW Geographical Names Board 'Narara' is the accepted spelling and has probably been so since the time the railway platform was established in 1887. The 'Black snake' symbol forms part of the Narara Valley High School emblem today.						
Physical Condition The building appears to have received minimal maintenance in Modification Dates	Early European settlement and district pioneers Frederick Augustus Hely: In 1824, principal superintendent of convicts, Frederick Augustus Hely, was granted 1340 acres of land adjoining the Government reserve at Narara. Hely, who was born in Ireland in 1794, was originally granted land which covered the suburbs we know today as Wyoming, Narara and parts of Niagara Park. In 1829 his land was increased to take in parts of the Ourimbah and Tuggerah districts. In 1824 Thomas Street received 300 acres at Narara. Around 1828, John Jones had 150 acres at Narara, and in 1830, Columbus Fitzpatrick was granted 100 acres at Narara Creek which by 1832 he had sold to Robert Henderson. By the end of 1834, all of the land belonging to Street, Jones and Henderson had been purchased by Hely, in effect Hely owned the entire Narara Valley. At the time of his death in 1836, Hely's estate consisted of over 4,000 acres. Hely had built numerous buildings on his property which he called 'Wyoming' and had commenced the planning of the main homestead 'Wyoming House', a stone and brick						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
Author		Title	Year				
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf						
Studies							

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 01/08/2013

Date Updated: 09/12/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Three art deco shopfronts		SHI Number 1620444
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 342-344 Mann Street North Gosford 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The three shops are a rare example of integrated commercial and retail design from the Inter-war period with unusual plate glass shopfronts framed in Monel and distinctive circular central window and rusticated rendered facades.						
Images 	Physical Description Set of three shops Art Deco Original Front Circular Window						
Caption 3 Shops							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Retail and Wholesale Category Shop							
Years 1935 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates	Historical Notes Until European settlement, the area around Gosford was inhabited by the Guringai peoples, who were principally coastal-dwellers and the Darkinjung people that inhabited the hinterland. Along with the other land around the Hawkesbury River estuary, the Brisbane Water district was explored during the early stages of the settlement of Sydney. In the early 19th century some pioneering European settlers began occupying the land, for timber-cutting (mainly ironbark and Australian red cedar), lime production and grazing.[citation needed] Gosford itself was explored by Governor Phillip between 1788 and 1789. The area was difficult to access and settlement did not start before 1823. By the late 19th century the agriculture in the region was diversifying, with market gardens and citrus orchards occupying the rich soil left after the timber harvest. The road between Hawkesbury (near Pittwater) and Brisbane Water was a cart wheel track even in 1850. Convicts once lived and worked in the Gosford area. In 1825, Gosford's population reached 100, of which 50% were convicts. East Gosford was the first centre of settlement. Gosford was named in 1839 after Archibald Acheson, 2nd Earl of Gosford a friend of the then Governor of New South Wales George Gipps. In 1887, the rail link to Sydney was completed, requiring a bridge over the Hawkesbury River and a tunnel through the sandstone ridge west of Woy Woy. The introduction of this transport link and then the Pacific Highway in 1930 accelerated the development of the region.						
References							
Studies <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 01/08/2013 Date Updated: 07/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Basic Page: 123

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Patonga Progress Hall		SHI Number 1620104
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 6 Brisk Street, cnr Bay Street Patonga 2256 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Patonga Progress Hall	Statement of Significance The Progress Hall is the most important community asset in the village and is located together with the Fire Service near the commercial centre, is highly valued by the local community and it has been sympathetically developed to complement the traditional character. Physical Description A substantial timber framed building clad externally in boards to the lower portion up to dado level and sheet above to the eave. The low pitched iron roof has contemporary guttering Historical Notes Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers. Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868. By 1925, there were several houses in the town and it was supporting several shops. The town became a popular holiday spot and supported several facilities, including good fishing, sheltered anchorage for boats, bathing, bush walking tracks, post and telephone office, school, general stores, tennis courts, boarding houses and flats. When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for weekender lots in the area., and all 140 lots had sold by 1923. Part of the remaining Crown land at Patonga had been notified for public recreation in 1917, and is now occupied by a caravan park managed by Gosford City Council.
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Current Use Former Use Item Type Built Group Community Facilities Category Community Club/ Clubhouse Years 1950 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates Extensions, decks and awning References Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Author</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Title</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 13/05/1997

Date Updated: 02/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

Page: 15

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Significant Trees		SHI Number 1620566
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location Foreshore Reserve adjacent to Bay St Patonga 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance There is a range of trees within the Gosford Local Government Area which meet the criteria for having a level of heritage significance to the level where they are worth retaining.					
Images						
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description Location: Within foreshore reserve Genera and species: Row of Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk island pine)					
Item Type Landscape Group Urban Area Category Streetscape						
Years Circa No						
Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates	Historical Notes					
References						
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Author</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Title</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013				

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 04/02/2014

Date Updated: 02/10/2015

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Page: 171

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Shop		SHI Number 1620103
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 13 Bay Street Patonga 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The traditional shop and adjoining garage at 13 Bay Street retain the early simple design features and the exterior and has been sympathetically altered to complement the village character and the commercial centre in particular where it is one of three similar adjoining structures.
Images 	Physical Description A lightweight timber framed structure in a bungalow style with overlapping iron roofs and gable ends, cladding to the dado level with weatherboards and fibro above to the eave. Gable ends with fibro sheets and battens covering the vertical joints. Traditional large full glass shopfront window to street and single entry door. Skillion verandah over the footpath supported on posts with concrete bases.
Caption Shop	
Current Use Former Use	
Item Type Built Group Retail and Wholesale Category Shop	
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates A skillion roofed verandah has been erected over the public footpath. A	Historical Notes Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers. Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868. By 1925, there were several houses in the town and it was supporting several shops. The town became a popular holiday spot and supported several facilities, including good fishing, sheltered anchorage for boats, bathing, bush walking tracks, post and telephone office, school, general stores, tennis courts, boarding houses and flats. When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for weekend lots in the area., and all 140 lots had sold by 1923. Part of the remaining Crown land at Patonga had been notified for public recreation in 1917, and is now occupied by a caravan park managed by Gosford City Council.
References	
Studies Author Title Year David Scobie Architect Gosford Community Based H 2013	

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 13/05/1997

Date Updated: 02/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Garage		SHI Number 1620106
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 17 Bay Street Patonga 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance An original and traditional separate garage structure which marks the development of traditional Inter-war accommodation, is becoming increasingly rare and complements the streetscape.
Images 	
Caption Patonga - Garage	Physical Description A standard size timber framed garage with fibro sheet cladding, pitched galvanised iron roof with exposed rafter ends and a gable ends including original timber clad doors with multi-pane windows.
Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category Cottage	
Years 1930 Circa Yes	Historical Notes Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers. Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868. By 1925, there were several houses in the town and it was supporting several shops. The town became a popular holiday spot and supported several facilities, including good fishing, sheltered anchorage for boats, bathing, bush walking tracks, post and telephone office, school, general stores, tennis courts, boarding houses and flats. When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for weekender lots in the area., and all 140 lots had sold by 1923. Part of the remaining Crown land at Patonga had been notified for public recreation in 1917, and is now occupied by a caravan park managed by Gosford City Council.
Designer	
Builder	
Physical Condition Good	
Modification Dates	
References	
Studies Author Title Year David Scobie Architect Gosford Community Based H 2013	

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Juno Point military site		SHI Number 1620489
Other Names/s Department of Sport and Recreation		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance State
Location Croppy Point Patonga 2256 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance Land currently owned by the Department of Sport and Recreation includes a former Military site from the first & second World Wars which included an 18 Pound Gun located to point towards Broken Bay. A site in the vicinity included a weir for the collection of fresh water to serve the site and operations.												
Images 	Physical Description The sites at Croppy Point and Little Patonga included a gun emplacement, accommodation and a dam for water supply. Sundry artefacts remain.												
Caption Juno Point military site													
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes The Juno Point Military site was established during the WWII period, and occupied by the RAAF and Army for the purpose of preventing naval enemy access to the Hawkesbury River. The sites at Croppy Point and Little Patonga included a gun emplacement, accommodation and a dam for water supply. 18 pounder field guns were deployed at Juno Point to counter any surface or submarine raid that successfully penetrated the outer defences. Submarines were operating off the coast, and to counter this threat, a submarine minefield was deployed by RAN and army engineers across the channel from Midway to Hungry Beach, with Observation and Command Posts erected to control the waterway. Early warning was provided by an indicator loop, that could detect surface and submerged vessels. This also involved the deployment of searchlights for operations during the hours of darkness. In 1943, a PE (Photoelectric) Beam was approved for installation from east of Patonga to a bay on the seaward side of Flint and Steel Point. Anti-Aircraft guns were also deployed at, or in the vicinity of, West Head, Juno Point, Hawkesbury River Bridge and Flat Rock, Brooklyn. This was an example of the integrated defence of an important piece of infrastructure, using the technology of the time. In addition to artillery, engineers and naval patrol craft, infantry units manned sentry posts,												
Item Type Archaeological-Terrestrial Group Defence Category Gun Emplacement													
Years 1939 1946 Circa Yes Designer Builder													
Physical Condition As the site has been largely fenced from the recreation area and the Modification Dates Alterations are evident at Stone Lodge, however the structures													
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dr James J Mackin</td> <td>Pittwater's War and The Iron Coffin</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jack Mercer</td> <td>Experiences at West Head</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Archives of Australia</td> <td>Juno Point: Hawkesbury River Defences</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Dr James J Mackin	Pittwater's War and The Iron Coffin		Jack Mercer	Experiences at West Head		National Archives of Australia	Juno Point: Hawkesbury River Defences	
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Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Bushfire Brigade Headquarters Fire Boatshed		SHI Number 1620350
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Patonga Creek Foreshore, End of Jacaranda Avenue Patonga 225 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Bushfire Brigade Headquarters Fire Boatshed	Statement of Significance The simple vernacular boatshed is a very rare example of such a facility from which an invaluable service is provided to the isolated community and having retained the traditional and original character, it provides a landmark within the reserve.						
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description A simple vernacular style timber framed boatshed with external fibro sheet cladding with timber battened joints and low pitched galvanised iron roof, erected on piers at the waters edge sufficient to allow both land access from the Reserve and water access.						
Item Type Built Group Utilities - Fire Control Category Fire Station	Historical Notes The local Bushfire Brigade will have records relating to the origins of the service and the rare and unusual structure. Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers. Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868. By 1925, there were several houses in the town and it was supporting several shops. The town became a popular holiday spot and supported several facilities, including good fishing, sheltered anchorage for boats, bathing, bush walking tracks, post and telephone office, school, general stores, tennis courts, boarding houses and flats. When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for						
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates Various probably to accommodate technology							
References							
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

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Date First Entered 27/05/2013

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name		The Old School House		SHI Number	1620353
Other Names/s				Study Number	
Group Name				Assessed Significance	Local
Location		10 Jacaranda Avenue Patonga 2256		Gosford	
Owner		Statement of Significance			
Images					
Caption		The Old School House			
Current Use		Physical Description			
Former Use					
Item Type					
Group		Historical Notes			
Category					
Years					
Designer		Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers. Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868. By 1925, there were several houses in the town and it was supporting several shops. The town became a popular holiday spot and supported several facilities, including good fishing, sheltered anchorage for boats, bathing, bush walking tracks, post and telephone office, school, general stores, tennis courts, boarding houses and flats. When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for weekender lots in the area., and all 140 lots had sold by 1923. Part of the remaining Crown land at Patonga had been notified for public recreation in 1917, and is now occupied by a caravan park managed by Gosford City Council.			
Builder					
Physical Condition					
Modification Dates					
References					
Author	Title	Year			
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf				
Studies					
Author	Title	Year			
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013			

Draft Heritage List

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Jacaranda Lodge		SHI Number 1620352
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 24 Jacaranda Avenue Patonga 2256 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption House - Jacaranda Lodge	Statement of Significance The simple vernacular tin and fibro cottage with unusual bungalow roughcast verandah is a prime representative example of a village residence within a garden setting, conserved and sensitively maintained by successive owners in the style and character of Patonga.						
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description An unusual villa with an asymmetrical floor plan as a villa with a gable fronted elevation and galvanised iron low pitched roof. The house appears to be a timber frame construction with fibro as the main external cladding and rendered solid base up to the dado level. The unusual verandah is likely to have been an addition and returns to the re-entrant space and the side at an almost flat pitch while being supported on short timber posts to obelisk piers and waist high wall in a roughcast finish.. Various timber windows include colonial and early double hung types.						
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House	Historical Notes Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers. Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868. By 1925, there were several houses in the town and it was supporting several shops. The town became a popular holiday spot and supported several facilities, including good fishing, sheltered anchorage for boats, bathing, bush walking tracks, post and telephone office, school, general stores, tennis courts, boarding houses and flats. When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for weekenders lots in the area., and all 140 lots had sold by 1923. Part of the remaining Crown land at Patonga had been notified for public recreation in 1917, and is now occupied by a caravan park managed by Gosford City Council.						
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates							
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620628
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 102 Patonga Street Patonga Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance This house has historic and social significance as a good example of a typical cottage built in Patonga in the 1930s, and for its association with early tourism to the district. With its neighbour, No 100, it has some aesthetic significance as a relatively uniform pair in both style and character, and form an important feature in the landscape of the area. The detailing and use of material on the cottages is somewhat unique.									
Images 	Physical Description Single storey, timber framed weatherboard and fibro cement cottages on Patonga peninsula, with corrugated metal roofing. Street to the building frontage and inlet foreshore to rear. Trees to front garden setback. A fibro clad skillion boat shed sits behind.									
Caption House										
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House										
Years 1930 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates Extensively modified in 2015 which has significantly reduced the	Historical Notes Good example of a typical cottage built in Patonga in the 1930s and associated with early holidaying in the area since Patonga was accessible by ferry. Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers. Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868. By 1925, there were several houses in the town and it was supporting several shops. The town became a popular holiday spot and supported several facilities, including good fishing, sheltered anchorage for boats, bathing, bush walking tracks, post and telephone office, school, general stores, tennis courts, boarding houses and flats. When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for									
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013								

Draft Heritage List

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Date First Entered 16/05/2016

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Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Bimbimbie		SHI Number 1620293
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 30 Cornelian Avenue Pearl Beach 2256 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption House - Bimbimbie	Statement of Significance Bimbimbie 'a place of many birds' is of local significance as a good example of a largely intact fibro, iron and weatherboard cottage constructed at the outset of WWII, which preserves most of its original form and detail. It is also significant for its association with Thelma and Jim Harris, two of the earliest residents of Pearl Beach following its sub-division in 1925. They both played a large role in shaping the life of the community through their various roles in the Pearl Beach Progress Association.												
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description A single storey fibro and timber weatherboard clad cottage on brick piers with a metal roof in 'faux' pressed tile, attached red brick chimney and rooms below at lower ground level. A small fibro clad porch provides protection from the rain at the centrally located front door on the street facade. The timber windows appear to be casement and include grouped sashes around the building corners, a typical style element of the period.												
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House	Historical Notes Early land at Pearl Beach was owned by William Moseley, William Barton (father of Edmund) and Rock Davis (shipbuilder). Rock Davis took much of his timber for ship building from Pearl Beach, and transported it to Umina. Rock Davis is said to have built the first hut at Pearl Beach. Timber was still been taken from the area in the 1920s, even after the death of Rock Davis. C.R. Staples purchased the land from Davis, and in 1927-28 completed the first sub-division. Only the initial grant had reserved the foreshore, while the Davis grants went down to the high water mark. With the Staples Pearl Beach Estate, development progressed largely to Sydney purchasers from suburbs such as Epping, Hornsby and Ryde, where a certain amount of canvassing and direct marketing was carried out. By 1930, there were only about 20 residences built, with over 500 vacant blocks still for sale. The Depression saw lean years with blocks selling slowly, and many of the houses were rented out when not used for weekend or holiday accommodation. Significantly, this lead to a core of permanent residents. In this period, and beyond, the community was diverse and included unemployed families - a community of potters (Wanda Garnsey), musicians (Ross Edwards) and artists (John Olsen and John Coburn). This community was suited to the environment of Pearl Beach, and it was convenient to take advantage of the minimal rents payable on the unsewered fibro cottages,												
Years 1939 1940 Circa No Designer Builder Cliff Mazlin Physical Condition The building generally appears to be maintained. Elements of the Modification Dates Original corrugated iron roof replaced with terracotta tiles.													
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ben Smith</td> <td>Pearl Beach - Early Days</td> <td>1993</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beverley Kingston</td> <td>Pearl Beach and Progress</td> <td>2009</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Ben Smith	Pearl Beach - Early Days	1993	Beverley Kingston	Pearl Beach and Progress	2009	
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Noonameena		SHI Number 1620333
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 26 Crystal Avenue Pearl Beach 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance Noonameena is of local significance for being the first house to be constructed in Pearl Beach, following the sub-division of the Pearl Beach Estate in 1925. Constructed over 5 weeks in 1927, Noonameena is a good example of the typical timber, iron and fibro cottage of the period, simply detailed to suit the modest budget of Sydneysiders, who sought respite from city living in weekend cottages on the Central Coast. Although modified with an extension, Noonameena still retains much of its original form and character.											
Images 	Physical Description Noonameena is a largely intact weatherboard and fibro cottage, sitting on brick piers and timber post bases (cut from trees on the site), on the southern hillside of Pearl Beach. Originally consisting of a small number of rooms, minor alterations have been made over the years, including the enclosure of the original front verandah, a new front deck and rear family room addition to the rear. It still retains, in part, its original fibro and weatherboard walls, with a new Zincalume roof replacing the original corrugated iron.											
Caption House - Noonameena												
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes Early land at Pearl Beach was owned by William Moseley, William Barton (father of Edmund) and Rock Davis (shipbuilder). Rock Davis took much of his timber for ship building from Pearl Beach, and transported it to Umina. Rock Davis is said to have built the first hut at Pearl Beach. Timber was still been taken from the area in the 1920s, even after the death of Rock Davis. C.R. Staples purchased the land from Davis, and in 1927-28 completed the first sub-division. Only the initial grant had reserved the foreshore, while the Davis grants went down to the high water mark. With the Staples Pearl Beach Estate, development progressed largely to Sydney purchasers from suburbs such as Epping, Hornsby and Ryde, where a certain amount of canvassing and direct marketing was carried out. By 1930, there were only about 20 residences built, with over 500 vacant blocks still for sale. The Depression saw lean years with blocks selling slowly, and many of the houses were rented out when not used for weekend or holiday accommodation. Significantly, this led to a core of permanent residents. In this period, and beyond, the community was diverse and included unemployed families - a community of potters (Wanda Gamsey), musicians (Ross Edwards) and artists (John Olsen and John Coburn). This community was suited to the environment of Pearl Beach, and it was convenient to take advantage of the minimal rents payable on the unsewered fibro cottages,											
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House												
Years 1927 Circa No Designer The builder worked from a sketch by the owner Marguerite Symonds Builder Vic Wernecke Physical Condition The building appears to be well maintained. The building has a rear Modification Dates Some modifications include enclosing the original												
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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered: 26/04/2013 Date Updated: 09/12/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 30

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Crommelin Biological Research Station		SHI Number 1620334
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 75 Crystal Avenue Pearl Beach 2256 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Crommelin Biological Research Station	Statement of Significance The Crommelin Biological Research Station is significant for its association with Minard Crommelin, a former post mistress, who devoted much of her life studying and supporting the conservation and protection of Australia's native flora and fauna. The research station is the former home of Minard, who gifted it to the University of Sydney in 1947, to help establish a research station. The original fibro and timber cottage also includes a rudimentary laboratory and accommodation for visiting students.												
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description Collection of fibro clad buildings, including the original main cottage and early detached cabins. A later accommodation wing was built to accommodate students on overnight stays.												
Item Type Built Group Scientific Facilities Category Laboratory (scientific/ research)	Historical Notes Early land at Pearl Beach was owned by William Moseley, William Barton (father of Edmund) and Rock Davis (shipbuilder). Rock Davis took much of his timber for ship building from Pearl Beach, and transported it to Umina. Rock Davis is said to have built the first hut at Pearl Beach. Timber was still been taken from the area in the 1920s, even after the death of Rock Davis. C.R. Staples purchased the land from Davis, and in 1927-28 completed the first sub-division. Only the initial grant had reserved the foreshore, while the Davis grants went down to the high water mark. With the Staples Pearl Beach Estate, development progressed largely to Sydney purchasers from suburbs such as Epping, Hornsby and Ryde, where a certain amount of canvassing and direct marketing was carried out. By 1930, there were only about 20 residences built, with over 500 vacant blocks still for sale. The Depression saw lean years with blocks selling slowly, and many of the houses were rented out when not used for weekend or holiday accommodation. Significantly, this lead to a core of permanent residents. In this period, and beyond, the community was diverse and included unemployed families - a community of potters (Wanda Garnsey), musicians (Ross Edwards) and artists (John Olsen and John Coburn). This community was suited to the environment of Pearl Beach, and it was convenient to take advantage of the minimal rents payable on the unsewered fibro cottages,												
Years 1939 1940 Circa No Designer W. Watson Sharp Builder Cliff Mazlin/Malcolm Nance Physical Condition Good to fair Modification Dates Accommodation wing													
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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 26/04/2013

Date Updated: 16/05/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Pearl Beach Rock Pool		SHI Number 1620218
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Green Point Rd., South end Pearl Beach Pearl Beach 2256 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Pearl Beach Rock Pool	Statement of Significance The Pearl Beach Rock Pool has local significance as one of the original attractions constructed by the developer of the Pearl Beach sub-division, C.R. Staples, and although later modified by adapting the original intent of casual bathing, so as to provide competitive lane swimming, the setting and design intent is capable of interpretation.						
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description The original rock pool resembled a two sided enclosure to the cliff face, allowing the tides to supply the pool water and the character of the existing Avoca Beach Pool is the best example of the original design intent.						
Item Type Built Group Recreation and Entertainment Category Swimming Pool - tidal							
Years 1927 1928 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The Pool appears to be well maintained by Council with Modification Dates During the 1970s, a swimming group persuaded Council that the	Historical Notes Early land at Pearl Beach was owned by William Moseley, William Barton (father of Edmund) and Rock Davis (shipbuilder). Rock Davis took much of his timber for ship building from Pearl Beach, and transported it to Umina. Rock Davis is said to have built the first hut at Pearl Beach. Timber was still been taken from the area in the 1920s, even after the death of Rock Davis. C.R. Staples purchased the land from Davis, and in 1927-28 completed the first sub-division. Only the initial grant had reserved the foreshore, while the Davis grants went down to the high water mark.						
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

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Date: 10/08/2017

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Date Updated: 02/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House and Garage - 'Coolabah'		SHI Number 1620114
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 2 Pearl Beach Drive Pearl Beach 2256 Gosford		

Owner University	Statement of Significance 'Coolabah' has historic and social significance as one of the early homes in the Pearl Beach area, associated with the development of early tourism and general development of the district. It has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a timber cottage of the 1930s, and forms an important feature of the streetscape, easily viewed by the public. It is socially significant as the initial location for meetings of the Progress Association prior to the construction of the hall.	
Images 		
Caption House and Garage - Coolabah	Physical Description Single storey, timber framed residence with horizontal weatherboard base and fibro sheet and battens above, with corrugated metal roof sheeting, set in dense garden close to driveway. Reserve adjoining. Rectangular building, close to ground, with timber verandah, with timber paling balustrade, running along length of front elevation. Painted, hipped roof with symmetrical gable feature to highlight entrance. Timber framed French doors and full length shutters. Rendered concrete steps.	
Current Use Residential	Former Use Single detached garage at the street boundary. It has horizontal weatherboard base, with fibro sheet and battens above - similar to cottage. A brushwood fence marks the side boundary adjacent to a walking track leading over a creek to Emerald Avenue and Pearl Parade.	
Item Type Built		
Group Residential buildings (private)		
Category Homestead building		
Years 1934 Circa No	Historical Notes Early land at Pearl Beach was owned by William Moseley, William Barton (father of Edmund) and Rock Davis (shipbuilder). Rock Davis took much of his timber for ship building from Pearl Beach, and transported it to Umina. Rock Davis is said to have built the first hut at Pearl Beach. Timber was still been taken from the area in the 1920s, even after the death of Rock Davis. C.R. Staples purchased the land from Davis, and in 1927-28 completed the first sub-division. Only the initial grant had reserved the foreshore, while the Davis grants went down to the high water mark. With the Staples Pearl Beach Estate, development progressed largely to Sydney purchasers from suburbs such as Epping, Hornsby and Ryde, where a certain amount of canvassing and direct marketing was carried out. By 1930, there were only about 20 residences built, with over 500 vacant blocks still for sale. The Depression saw lean years with blocks selling slowly, and many of the houses were rented out when not used for weekend or holiday accommodation. Significantly, this lead to a core of permanent residents. In this period, and beyond, the community was diverse and included unemployed families - a community of potters (Wanda Garnsey), musicians (Ross Edwards) and artists (John Olsen and John Coburn). This community was suited to the environment of Pearl Beach, and it was convenient to take advantage of the minimal rents payable on the unsewered fibro cottages,	
Designer		
Builder		
Physical Condition Good		
Modification Dates Intact and in good condition.		
References		
Author	Title	Year
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
Beryl Strom	Gosford and Wyong - History and Heritage	1982
Studies		
Author	Title	Year
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013
Suters Architects	Gosford Heritage Review - St	2001
Graeme Brookes	Gosford Heritage Study	1999

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 13/05/1997

Date Updated: 02/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Valedon		SHI Number 1620277
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 11 Tourmaline Avenue Pearl Beach 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance Valedon is of local significance for being the fourth house to be constructed in Pearl Beach, following the sub-division of the Pearl Beach Estate in 1925 and remains a good and increasingly rare example of a largely intact fibro cottage which preserves most of its original form and detail.											
Images 												
Caption House - Valedon	Physical Description Originally a 2 room fibro and timber clad cottage, Valedon is a timber framed cottage with a gabled roof in galvanised iron and an extended front skillion verandah. A later addition appears to be the villa style gable with bay window. The fenestration is curiously federation in character with some casement timber windows including the lower small panes. The bay window includes colonial style timber windows. The typical Pearl Beach detail is the weatherboard cladding below the waist or dado line to dress the front elevation. The building retains much of its original form and original detailing, including timber frame leadlight windows, timber batten lining, panelled doors with brass knobs, original light fittings and splayed end bargeboards. A verandah and other rear rooms were added over the years. Also located on the site is a stone shed in the rear yard of the property. The densely planted front garden adds privacy to the typical short front setback so common in the village.											
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes Early land at Pearl Beach was owned by William Moseley, William Barton (father of Edmund) and Rock Davis (shipbuilder). Rock Davis took much of his timber for ship building from Pearl Beach, and transported it to Umina. Rock Davis is said to have built the first hut at Pearl Beach. Timber was still been taken from the area in the 1920s, even after the death of Rock Davis. C.R. Staples purchased the land from Davis, and in 1927-28 completed the first sub-division. Only the initial grant had reserved the foreshore, while the Davis grants went down to the high water mark. With the Staples Pearl Beach Estate, development progressed largely to Sydney purchasers from suburbs such as Epping, Hornsby and Ryde, where a certain amount of canvassing and direct marketing was carried out. By 1930, there were only about 20 residences built, with over 500 vacant blocks still for sale. The Depression saw lean years with blocks selling slowly, and many of the houses were rented out when not used for weekend or holiday accommodation. Significantly, this led to a core of permanent residents. In this period, and beyond, the community was diverse and included unemployed families - a community of potters (Wanda Garnsey), musicians (Ross Edwards) and artists (John Olsen and John Coburn). This community was suited to the environment of Pearl Beach, and it was convenient to take advantage of the minimal rents payable on the unsewered fibro cottages,											
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House												
Years 1929 Circa No Designer Builder												
Physical Condition Good Modification Dates Alterations and additions may include the front gabled extension												
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Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 15/02/2013

Date Updated: 02/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Geebung	SHI Number 1620324
Other Names/s	Study Number
Group Name	Assessed Significance Local
Location 92 Phegan's Bay Road Phegan's Bay 2256 Gosford	

Owner	Statement of Significance The rare timber framed cottage retains the original form and character of the depression era weekender once common in the region and complements the setting and is worthy of protection and conservation.						
Images 							
Caption House - Geebung	Physical Description A simple timber framed cottage with original two rooms beneath the steeply pitched galvanised iron roof with side and rear extensions and a perimeter verandah. The exterior is clad in vertical fibro sheeting with batten cover strips. The building sits high on a steep slope supported on brick piers						
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Conservation Area Group Urban Area Category Village							
Years 1930 Circa Yes							
Designer							
Builder	Historical Notes the cottage appears to have been erected as a very simple two rooms with rear skillion and verandah and additions followed.						
Physical Condition the cottage appears well maintained							
Modification Dates Various side and rear extensions which are generally sympathetic							
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		
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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 10/04/2013 Date Updated: 07/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 70

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Boathouse and Wharf		SHI Number 1620356
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location at the intersection of Central Ave and Phegan's Bay Road Phegan' Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance An outstanding example of a distinctive combination of landmark Norfolk island pine, jetty/wharf and boatshed, the site retains the integrity of an historic feature related to water transport and complements the streetscape and setting.						
Images 	Physical Description A traditional timber framed boatshed and wharf with galvanised iron type pitched and gabled roof, clad in painted weatherboards. The front of the boatshed has a simple skillion verandah. A large Norfolk Island Pine stands guard next to the shed as a landmark from the opposite shore.						
Caption Boathouse and Wharf							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Boat shed							
Years 1905 1910 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates	Historical Notes Over 100 years old according to the Historical Society, the boat shed serves one of the early residences of Phegan's Bay from an era when marine transport across the Bay into Brisbane water and beyond was considered faster and more efficient than the primitive roads. Families lived in the boatshed until the homes were built.						
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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 27/05/2013

Date Updated: 22/12/2013

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Chapel Shelter (Church of England)		SHI Number 1620445
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Coolarn Avenue Point Clare 2250 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Chapel Shelter (Church of England)	Statement of Significance The Chapel shelter at Point Clare Cemetery is symbolic to the Australian culture of death, with these structures demonstrating a social and cultural trend of the nineteenth century and twentieth century. This shelter structure draws particular relevance to the dominance of the Church of England within this large cemetery, the religious and spiritual practices of the community, and the social consciousness and familial duty associated to tending gravesites. Prior to the development of community cemeteries, these structures would encourage social involvement in keeping cemeteries clean and tidy, with the added intention of embedding a symbol of Christian duty, care and devotion in these sacred places. Chapel shelters were an integral part of the Australian ways of death often associated with comfort, grief and the protection from weather. These structures retain both historic and social values. Physical Description The Cross symbol appears on the East (front) and West (back) walls of the shelter. Of brick construction having a rough concrete effect on interior and exterior walls. Terracotta roof tiles are supported by a timber roof truss frame. Three arched window frames, with same arch for front opening. Cement floor. Historical Notes The Point Clare Cemetery opened in 1916, and was the third cemetery for the township of Gosford; Point Frederick Cemetery (formerly Long Nose Point c.1840), Brady's Gully Cemetery (formerly New Gosford Cemetery - 1882). The societal trend in Australia for chapels or shelter sheds gained popularity during the 1930s. Prior to this era, summer-houses were a common structure for shelter and rest in some Australian cemeteries. As was the trend during the 1930s the erection of shelter-sheds were considered to 'further enhance the dignity and decorum of the cemetery in the eyes of the public', and provide a 'better service' for the community. (Reference: Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, Friday 28 February 1936,p.2, http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/77847595) The Point Clare Cemetery chapel shelter is an example whereby the Church of England raised funds to erect this structure in the years following the Great Depression. Note: The impact of the Depression within the Gosford area lasted for the majority of inhabitants until the end of World War II. Plaque on northern side of shelter reads: 'ERECTED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FEBRUARY 18TH 1934' Prior to the Cemeteries Act in the 1960s when Local Government took on the responsibilities for
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Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Landscape	
Group Cemeteries and Burial Sites	
Category Other - Cemeteries/Burial Sites	
Years 1934 Circa No	
Designer	
Builder	
Physical Condition The Point Clare Chapel shelter is in good condition, having been cared	
Modification Dates General maintenance : painting, and a few replacement terracotta	

References		
Author	Title	Year
	The Australian Cemeteries Index	
Anonymous	WOOMBYE CEMETERY TRUST: New Shelter Shed to be Erected	1936

Studies		
Author	Title	Year
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 01/08/2013

Date Updated: 10/12/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Pretty Beach Wharf	SHI Number	1620564
Other Names/s		Study Number	
Group Name		Assessed Significance	State
Location	End of Heath Road Pretty Beach 2257		Gosford

Owner	Statement of Significance		
Images	The extended site presents a number of structures related to waterfront access and all are highly valued by the community where the access to Brisbane Water has been an important part of the Pretty Beach environs which have retained their character and integrity		
			
Caption	Pretty Beach Wharf No 2 and Toilet Block	Physical Description	
		The site includes the contemporary wharf extending from the traditional retained stone approach, a range of piles from early moorings, a contemporary memorial for the George McDonald Boat Ramp, and the pontoon deck and piles	
Current Use			
Former Use			
Item Type	Built		
Group	Transport - Water		
Category	Wharf		
Years		Circa	No
Designer			
Builder			
Physical Condition	The site is well maintained	Historical Notes	
Modification Dates	Various	THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road. The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,	
References			
Author	Title	Year	
Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008	
Casey, L (Editor)	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010	
Studies			
Author	Title	Year	
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 04/02/2014 Date Updated: 19/08/2016 Data Entry Status: Basic Page: 167

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620384
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 106 Heath Road Pretty Beach 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The timber house retains the original character and local significance inherent in the simple vernacular Inter war era means of construction, complements the streetscape, is one of a group and is worthy of protection and conservation							
Images 								
Caption House	Physical Description Probably built in the Inter war period of the 1920s, this small homestead includes a skillion wrap around form to the main ridge line and aground floor supported off stone or stone clad piers. The skillion verandahs are enclosed with small casement windows, typical of many holiday accommodation. Lapped vertical timber linings are fitted to the internal rooms, like a paling fence. The structure is well renovated as a weekender, but otherwise very intact.							
Current Use								
Former Use								
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House								
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder	Historical Notes THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road. The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,							
Physical Condition The house appears occupied and well maintained								
Modification Dates Various external enclosures with battened fibro								
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		(Continuation of Historical Notes)
Author	Title	Year						
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf							
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Author	Title	Year						
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 18/06/2013 Date Updated: 07/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 97

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Wanda		SHI Number 1620386
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 118 Heath Road Pretty Beach 2257 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption House	Statement of Significance The house is similar in form to No 106 Heath Road, but larger and more imposing, with unusual features and a level of intactness that warrants detailed evaluation in terms of the history and heritage. It is the only external frame house that has not been over clad. Physical Description A symmetrical homestead form house, set on the rocky slope on masonry piers, with a cut stone stairs leading up a formal front garden, even though the access to the house is via a path and steps to the north side onto the verandah. A deep 3.6m wide verandah wraps three sides. It is partly enclosed for the kitchen on the north side, and bedrooms on the south. The house is approx. 10.8 square metres, but the verandah posts are @ 2.7m centres, and the piers to the substructure are 1.8m centres. This reflects the structural norms of the time. The stud frame could well have been pre-cut. All timber above the sub-floor is dressed and painted. The verandah posts are turned above the balustrading. The front core room has stud framed walls, externally expressed, Oregon timber. The verandah floor is Cypress Pine. Internal walls are fibro. Terraced garden.						
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years Circa No Designer Builder	Historical Notes THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road. The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,						
Physical Condition Good condition based on external inspection Modification Dates Various							
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 18/06/2013

Date Updated: 09/12/2015

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620387
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 130 Heath Road Pretty Beach 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The unusual timber cottage marks the early Inter war development of Pretty Beach, retains the original character and materials and complements the streetscape with an integrity worth conserving and protecting.					
Images 	Physical Description The frontal gable form is original, with modern fenestration. It has spare fibro cladding that suggests it may have been external frame - over-cladding with cheap fibro was common in the 40s and 50s.					
Caption House						
Current Use Former Use						
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House						
Years 1920 1930 Circa Yes Designer Builder	Historical Notes THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road. The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,					
Physical Condition The cottage is occupied and well maintained						
Modification Dates Aluminium windows, hardi-plank, extensions						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf
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Author	Title	Year				
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013				

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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 18/06/2013

Date Updated: 01/06/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	House	SHI Number	1620382
Other Names/s		Study Number	
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	136 Heath Road Pretty Beach 2257		Gosford

Owner	Statement of Significance		
Images	The typical weatherboard clad cottage styled weekender retains the distinctive original character and complements the streetscape, giving it local heritage significance and worthy of conservation.		
			
Caption	House	Physical Description	
Current Use		Battened fibro gable, a Bungalow feature that suggested a 1920's date. However, the fibro cladding appears later, post WW2, suggesting it may have been external frame. Single gabled fronted, renovated in the 1990s. It retains original form, with an overlay of 'Federation' style modern features. It has a return verandah to the north side. Its original piers, of which some remain, are stacks of roughly squared sandstone. Some have been replaced by 'koppers' logs.	
Former Use			
Item Type	Built		
Group	Residential buildings (private)		
Category	House		
Years	1920	Circa	Yes
Designer			
Builder			
Physical Condition	The house is occupied and appears to be well maintained		
Modification Dates	Various but generally sympathetic		
References			
Author	Title	Year	
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		
Studies			
Author	Title	Year	
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
Historical Notes			
THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS			
'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road. The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,			

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	House	SHI Number	1620381
Other Names/s		Study Number	
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	138 Heath Road Pretty Beach 2257		Gosford

Owner		Statement of Significance
Images		Based on the appearance: its style, details and materials, the large symmetrical timber house is likely to date from the beginning of the sub-division, and may be the oldest surviving house, and a complement to the streetscape, thus having local heritage significance worthy of conservation.
Caption	House	Physical Description
Current Use		The large timber framed house is late victorian in style, materials and form, except for the Federation fretwork to the verandah decoration. It has a Victorian/Georgian cottage character, weatherboard to the outside, but with Federation period decorative features.
Former Use		It was pine lined inside, with ceilings cambered with the roof line (now gyprock). The remaining original doors are Victorian in style, four panel. The timber 6 pane sash double hung window sashes also suggest an earlier date.
Item Type	Built	The house is now symmetrical in form - the gable to the north side is a modern addition. The house is located within amature garden with some early plantings
Group	Residential buildings (private)	
Category	House	
Years	Circa No	
Designer		Historical Notes
Builder		THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS
Physical Condition	The house is occupied and in receipt of some maintenance while	'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'.
Modification Dates	Various including extensions and verandah details	Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road.
References		The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,
Author	Title	Year
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
Studies		
Author	Title	Year
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 18/06/2013

Date Updated: 07/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620383
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 140 Heath Road (to the rear of 138) Pretty Beach 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The rare and unusual timber cottage has a striking site and retains the original character and local significance inherent in the simple vernacular Inter war era means of construction and is worthy of protection and conservation							
Images 	Physical Description The building is set higher on the site than No. 138, behind a substantial rock outcrop with pedestrian access on the south side of the front house. Originally 3 rooms with a NW corner verandah, which had been enclosed with louvres. A rear lean-to accommodated the laundry and bathroom. It was renovated in the 1990s. Renovations included a verandah to the front west side, facing the water, with a similar enclosure on the south side for additional bedrooms. The lightweight timber framed house includes half waisted weatherboard and fibro external cladding, and battened ply inside, with Cypress Pine flooring. It is typical of the small scale 20's cottages built for weekender accommodation. Originally the walls had small timber casement windows, which have now been replaced with larger windows/doors.							
Caption House								
Current Use	Historical Notes THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road. The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,							
Former Use								
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House								
Years 1925 Circa Yes Designer Builder								
Physical Condition The house is occupied and well maintained Modification Dates Windows and rear skillion and amenities								
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		
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Author	Title	Year						
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 18/06/2013 Date Updated: 07/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 96

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Pretty Beach Public School		SHI Number 1620484
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 3 Pretty Beach Road Pretty Beach 2257 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Pretty Beach Public School	Statement of Significance The site includes original Inter war departmental timber classroom buildings which are capable of interpretation and have retained their original character, materials and details and complement the streetscape. Department records have building B00A being built at the same time as building B00D in 1930. Building B00B, the original building, being built in 1926.									
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description The original school had 2 rooms and included a timber framed structure clad externally in weatherboards with a galvanised iron gable ended roof and timber casement windows.									
Item Type Built Group Education Category School - State (public)										
Years 1927 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition The school buildings appear to be well maintained and to have Modification Dates Various	Historical Notes An extract from the published history of Pretty Beach Public School refers to its application to the NSW Department of Education in 1925 for the establishment of a public school in Pretty Beach and adds: 'The application was the culmination of a veritable barrage of correspondence between the Department and the three Progress Associations: Wagstaffe and Pretty Beach, New Bar and Hardy's Bay. The application was approved, and the school opened in 1927. Charles Allen was the first teacher. He lived at Booker Bay and rowed to school. Mr Allen was also a lay preacher. When the school opened, a regatta was held when everyone took part in their own boats.									
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bruce Lay</td> <td>Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casey, Lee</td> <td>The Bouddi Peninsula</td> <td>2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year	Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008	Casey, Lee	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010	THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'.
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Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 26/08/2013

Date Updated: 05/08/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Pretty Beach Baths and Change Rooms		SHI Number 1620309
Other Names/s		Study Number 4.12.2
Group Name		Assessed Significance
Location Pretty Beach Road, Cnr Heath Road Pretty Beach 2257 Gosford		

Owner Local Government	Statement of Significance The Pretty Beach Baths are historically and socially significant for their contribution to the recreational development of the local area, as well as their contemporary social value as a gathering place for local residents. The construction of the baths in 1927 by the local Parents & Citizens Group enhances the significance of the place, as does the existence of the change shed.												
Images 													
Caption Pretty Beach Baths	Physical Description Tidal pool formed of sandstone retaining walls to shoreline, and partially on two sides. Balustrading is of concrete posts with netting between. Timber weatherboard dressing rooms, with seating to both bath sides and street side. The sandstone retaining wall to the shoreline continues on both sides of the baths.												
Current Use Recreation swimming baths													
Former Use Recreation swimming baths													
Item Type Built Group Recreation and Entertainment Category Swimming Pool - tidal													
Years 1927 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Good. Archaeological potential moderate/high Modification Dates	Historical Notes Little is known about the history of these baths. The Baths lie adjacent to the Pretty Beach Public School. The school opened in 1927. These Baths appear to have been built by the P&C Group attached to the school. Following the opening of the school, this group installed electric lights, a tennis court, rain gauges, wireless set, etc. The Baths existed at Pretty Beach in 1928, and are listed as an attraction to Pretty Beach in the Erina Shire Tourist Guide of that year. THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to												
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013											

Draft Heritage List

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Date Updated: 10/08/2014

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620391
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 52 Steyne Road Saratoga 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The substantial timber and weatherboard clad house retains the original character with Late victorian elements and dominates the setting with a mature garden on a prominent street corner.						
Images 	Physical Description A substantial timber house with a traditional gabled roof in galvanised iron, weatherboard walls and timber double hung sliding sash windows with two panes per sash. The sub-floor area has been enclosed with a face brick wall						
Caption House							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1905 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The house does not appear to be currently occupied however there Modification Dates The house includes a substantial extended wing in similar	Historical Notes The area was first exploited by European settlers for citrus orchards; in recent years, however, housing development has transformed most of Saratoga into an outer residential suburb of Gosford. Bordered on three sides by water, Saratoga has become a favourite haunt of fisherman and sports people. The town/village of Saratoga itself occupies the central portion of this peninsula, bordered towards the point by Davistown and toward the mainland by Yattalunga.						
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 08/07/2013 Date Updated: 09/12/2015 Data Entry Status: Completed Page: 100

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620395
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 171 Steyne Road Saratoga 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The large square pyramidal roofed traditional timber house is a rare type of dwelling in Saratoga and retains the external character from the original design and complements the waterfront and streetscape.						
Images 	Physical Description A large early Inter war timber house with external weatherboard cladding and a pyramidal galvanised iron roof to the eave of the perimeter verandah. The timber posted verandah includes later timber crossed balustrading and shutters while the two pane double hung sliding sash windows include scalloped sill boards. The plan appears symmetrical with a central passage and the waterfront elevation includes pairs of French doors with sidelights and large extended double hung windows. The house is generally supported on brick piers with recent timber slatted screens to the waterfront elevation						
Caption House							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates The house includes a large extension to one side and a faux	Historical Notes The area was first exploited by European settlers for citrus orchards; in recent years, however, housing development has transformed most of Saratoga into an outer residential suburb of Gosford. Bordered on three sides by water, Saratoga has become a favourite haunt of fisherman and sports people. The town/village of Saratoga itself occupies the central portion of this peninsula, bordered towards the point by Davistown and toward the mainland by Yattalunga.						
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Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 08/07/2013

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

Page: 101

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Lower Mooney Dam		SHI Number 1620258
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 255 Reservoir Road Somersby 2283 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Lower Mooney Dam	Statement of Significance Gosford's first dam for a consistent water supply, built 1937 and de-commissioned 1961, the structure is the most significant historical engineering site within the local infrastructure.						
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description Concrete arch Gravity Abutments type dam. The crest is 42.67m; height 15m; Length 71m; Arch Radius 36.6m. The gross capacity was 320ml, and the catchment area was 44 sq km. It had an uncontrolled overfall spillway						
Item Type Built Group Transport - Land Category Road	Historical Notes Mooney Mooney is significant 'for its association with the early settlement of coastal NSW', according to a plaque at Deerubbun Reserve. In 1844, an early-colonial settler, George Peat, commenced a ferry service across the Hawkesbury River, from Mooney Mooney Point to Kangaroo Point on the southern bank. By 1930 this service was replaced by two diesel-powered vehicular ferries which became obsolete on completion of the Peats Ferry Road Bridge in 1945. Remnant timber piles of the former ferry docks, preserved in situ for posterity, can be seen on the foreshore of Mooney Mooney Point.						
Years 1937 1961 Circa No Designer Builder NSW Department of Public Works Physical Condition Good Modification Dates							
References							
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 14/02/2013

Date Updated: 24/07/2014

Data Entry Status: Basic

Page: 58

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Gosfordia (Fossil)		SHI Number 1620558
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location (Australian Museum) Somersby 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance State

Owner	Statement of Significance The Somersby area marks a rare location for geological finds including a wide range of rare fossils providing opportunities for scientific research and education						
Images 	Physical Description The entire fish is clearly visible on the larger of the slabs of grey shale and most of the counterpart (with the exception of much of the head) was recovered on various large flakes which have since been reassembled into a smaller block. Like all the other fish fossils from the Gosford area this latest specimen is largely reduced to a carbon film with very little surface relief. By good fortune the specimen of Gosfordia, which measures 50 cm from nose to tail, lies neatly just within the margins of the enclosing block, having been narrowly missed both by the bulldozer blade and by the quarryman's chisel! The fish is seen entirely in lateral view, confirming Woodward's interpretation that the animal was laterally compressed in life. The median fins are beautifully preserved with a minimum of disturbance and with even the finest of fin-rays visible. The paired fins are also visible, projecting clear of the ventral margin of the trunk						
Caption Gosfordia (Fossil)							
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes Gosfordia truncata Woodward is based on several incomplete specimens found in the 1880's. The recent discovery of the first complete specimen of G. truncata in a Triassic shale lens near Gosford, New South Wales, makes possible the first restoration of the species and clarifies its relationships with other dipnoans, living and extinct. The original material of Gosfordia (and of several other species of Triassic fishes) was uncovered near the town of Gosford, 50 km north of Sydney, N.S.W. during the excavation of a quarry for railway ballast materials. The Railway Ballast Quarry yielded over 400 fossil fish specimens and a labyrinthodont amphibian. Included amongst the fish specimens, which were predominantly actinopterygians, were five incomplete specimens which Woodward attributed to a new genus and species of dipnoan, which he named Gosfordia truncata. Ninety years after the discovery of Gosfordia, and almost exactly 110 years after William Forster, a Queensland squatter, sent to Gerard Krefft in Sydney the first specimens of the living lungfish which now bears his name, Neoceratodus forsteri (Krefft), The Australian Museum unexpectedly acquired another remarkable lungfish specimen - the first complete example of the Triassic dipnoan Gosfordia. The new specimen of Gosfordia was discovered by an observant quarryman, Mr John Costigan, employed by Glendale Wash Sands Pty. Ltd. which operates a quarry in the Somersby Falls area, west north west of Gosford and only 6-7 km away from the type locality. Mr Costigan noticed a small part of a largish fish exposed on a block of shale and split it to reveal a complete and						
Item Type Archaeological-Terrestrial Group Scientific Facilities Category Scientific objects (movable)							
Years 1880 Circa Yes Designer Builder							
Physical Condition The item is protected by the Museum Modification Dates							
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ritchie, A</td> <td>First Complete Specimen of the dipnoan Gosfordia truncata Woodward from the Triassic of New South Wales</td> <td>1981</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Ritchie, A	First Complete Specimen of the dipnoan Gosfordia truncata Woodward from the Triassic of New South Wales	1981
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 27/11/2013

Date Updated: 04/04/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

Page: 25

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Sculpture Symposium (1987)		SHI Number 1620315
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number 68
Location Mt Penang Parklands, McCabe Road Somersby 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The Wondabyne Sculpture Symposium is culturally significant as a fine regional example of international artistic collaboration. The site only remains as the sculptures have been relocated to the site at Mount Penang.									
Images 	Physical Description Sandstone sculptures placed in landscaped area between railway line and Mullet Creek.									
Caption Sculpture Symposium (1987)										
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Movable / Collection Group Monuments and Memorials Category Other - Monuments & Memorials										
Years 1987 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates	Historical Notes In 1987, Thirteen sculptors from Australia and overseas were invited to participate in Australia's first International Sculpture Symposium. A bush camp was set up on a cliff top above the site at Wondabyne, beside Mullet Creek. The blocks of sandstone were chosen from the Wondabyne Quarry, and transported across the railway to the site, with the generous help of Gosford Quarries. The blocks were worked in situ, and the sculptors were strongly influenced by the environment. The event was organised by prominent Australian sculptor, Lawrence Beck. The team consisted of Bulgarians: Sasho Diakov and Pavel Koichev; Nepalese: Ralna Kaji Shakya and Nunem Raj Sakya; Papua New Guineans: Apkwina Asanambi and Nawi Saunambi; French" Christiane Giraud; and Australians: Cliff Alexsen, Lawrence Beck, Vern Fosse, Bruce Copping and Paul Trappe.									
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Gosford City Council	Gosford Sculptures									
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013								

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 10/04/2013 Date Updated: 12/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Basic Page: 67

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Sculpture Symposium II (1988)	SHI Number	1620314
Other Names/s		Study Number	69
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	Mt Penang Parklands, Carinya Road, at entrance to Baxter Juvenil Gosford		

Owner		Statement of Significance		
Images		A fine regional example of the work of international artists collaborating in Gosford, using local materials. The site was one of two sites where a Sculpture Symposium was conducted, the other is Wondabyne located near the Wondabyne Railway Station. Physical Description Sculptures carved from Wondabyne sandstone, randomly positioned on a rocky hill outcrop, within the grounds of Mt Penang Juvenile Justice Centre. One sandstone slab has all the sculptors names on it. Historical Notes After the public acclaim of Australia's first Sculpture Symposium at Wondabyne, the Second Wondabyne Sculpture Symposium was held at Mt Penang from 16 February - 30 March 1988. Once again, the sculptors worked on the high quality Wondabyne sandstone, donated by Gosford Quarries, at an estimated cost of \$40,000. The massive blocks were placed on the site overlooking Brisbane Water, in a delicate operation by Central Coast Cranes. The 12 sculptors, once again, came from all over the world. They were: Australians Lawrence Beck (symposium organiser); Bruce Copping; Zoya Trofimuk; Beredina Wullen; and Dan Lache; Burmese Han Tin and Soe Tin; from Georgia, USSR, Jumber Jildya and Joni Gogaberishvili; Mexican Manuel Hersuam; Bulgarian Victor Karagulev and Japanese Tadayuki Shimada..		
				
Caption Sculpture Symposium (1988)				
Current Use				
Former Use				
Item Type	Movable / Collection			
Group	Monuments and Memorials			
Category	Other - Monuments & Memorials			
Years	1988	Circa	No	
Designer				
Builder				
Physical Condition	Good			
Modification Dates				
References				
Author	Title	Year		
Gosford City Council	Gosford Sculptures	1988		
Studies				
Author	Title	Year		
Suters Architects	Gosford Heritage Review - St	2001		
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013		

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 10/04/2013

Date Updated: 09/06/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Stone House	SHI Number 1620121
Other Names/s	Study Number
Group Name	Assessed Significance Local
Location 282 Wisemans Ferry Road Somersby 2250 Gosford	

Owner	Statement of Significance The traditional hipped roof dwelling retains the distinctive character of a vernacular stone /clad residence and complements the streetscape.						
Images 							
Caption Stone House	Physical Description Worthy of further investigation						
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Built							
Group Residential buildings (private)							
Category House							
Years Circa No	Historical Notes						
Designer							
Builder							
Physical Condition							
Modification Dates							
References							
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 31/07/1997

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

Page: 18

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Somersby School of Arts		SHI Number	1620554
Other Names/s			Study Number	
Group Name			Assessed Significance	Local
Location	830 Wisemans Ferry Road Somersby 2250	Gosford		

Owner		Statement of Significance	
Images		The School of Arts Hall remains as the centre of life and activity in the area, dating from 1917, it marks the origins of the Somersby village and is highly valued by the community.	
Caption			
Current Use			
Former Use			
Item Type	Built		
Group	Community Facilities		
Category	School of Arts		
Years	Circa	No	Historical Notes
Designer			
Builder			
Physical Condition			
Modification Dates			
References			
Author	Title	Year	It has had a variety of organisations and educational entities using it through the years, including Fruit Growers Association, Somersby Public School (1926), Department of Education and the army.
Editor	onmangrovemountain.blogsp ot.com	2013	
Studies			It is one of only two community owned and controlled halls left in the Mountain Districts, and faces challenges in sustaining adequate income. The state gave the hall to the trustees, and separated from the school under the School of Arts Act, 1902.
Author	Title	Year	
David Scobie Architect Gosford Community Based H			2013

Draft Heritage List

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Spencer Public School		SHI Number 1620546
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location 4684 Wisemans Ferry Road Spencer 2775	Gosford	Assessed Significance Local

Owner Images  Caption Spencer Public School	Statement of Significance Spencer Public School began operation in 1900 as a provisional school and became a public school in 1902. Due to decreasing enrolments the school closed in 2014. The Spencer Public School celebrated the centenary in 2000 and the current site retains the character and traditional qualities of one of the earliest schools in regional NSW, having a high level of significance for the local community and buildings which complement the streetscape of the village of Spencer. The significant buildings are B00A, B00B, B00C and B00D. Physical Description The school consists of arrange of buildings providing classrooms and management offices and grounds for recreation Historical Notes Early British explorers stepped onto a "marshy outcrop" here whilst exploring the East Coast of Australia, and a monument commemorates this, near the kids playground and public toilet. Spencer is a township presumed to be named for the Parish in which it is situated. Originally this area was known as Fernleigh. The true name origin of Spencer is unclear, but it is believed to be named after George John Spencer, second Earl Spencer (1758-1834), who was first Lord of the admiralty in 1794, and who held this position until 1810. He was a mentor of Lord Nelson, and oversaw many of the Royal Navy's victories over the French. Moves were afoot as far back as January 1894 to have a school established in the area. That application by the residents of Lower Mangrove Creek was unsuccessful, as Inspector of Schools, Charles Pitt, reported on 17 February of the same year that in his opinion the educational requirements of the district were sufficient for the present. In 1900, Fernleigh, as Spencer was then named, had 21 children of school age and eight under school age. School Inspector Dettmann then recommended that a full-time school be established at Fernleigh, at the mouth of Mangrove Creek, on about two acres of Crown land near Mr James Crosland's property. The school was to accommodate from 30 to 40 children. The first selected site for the school was not considered to be central and District Inspector Lobban was asked to investigate the matter. Lobban noted that the land had belonged to the current owner's father—presumably this was the father of George Byrnes—and that there was some debt on it. Although Byrnes' offer to give the site to the department and its resumption without compensation to the owner was
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Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Education Category School - State (public)							
Years 1900 1922 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The school is presently unoccupied. Modification Dates various							
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Ms. Marie Andrews</td> <td>School Centenary</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	Ms. Marie Andrews	School Centenary		
Author	Title	Year					
Ms. Marie Andrews	School Centenary						
Studies							

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

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Date Updated: 30/06/2016

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House and Shed		SHI Number 1620549
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location 5301 Wisemans Ferry Road Spencer 2775	Gosford	Assessed Significance Local

Owner Images  Caption House and Shed	Statement of Significance The large two storey residential building and agricultural shed mark one of the few remaining examples of a rural farming property in the region and while the condition is poor, the origins are capable of interpretation, marking the early settlement of Gunderman from the mid 1800s Physical Description The rendered brick or stone house consists of a two level structure built on a steep slope to take advantage of the surrounding views. The hipped roof consists of early short sheets of galvanised iron, while two chimneys remain - one appears to be stone . The remains of the verandah consists of unusual convex self supporting galvanised iron sheets Historical Notes A small settlement on the eastern shore of the Hawkesbury due north of Singletons Mill. This is an early name of uncertain origin. Gunderman Creek was mentioned by Mrs Felton Mathew in 1834 and John Terry Hughes was granted land at Gunderman in 1831. One of Richard Woodbury's servants was drowned in Gunderman Reach in the 1820s. Swancott mentions a man named Gunderman who in 1854 owned a vessel called the William and Betsy. It is also said locally that there was an ex-convict who lived in Mangrove Creek under the assumed name of Gunderman and that his boat was wrecked at Gunderman; hence the name. The Aboriginal meaning given by McCarthy of "gundamain" is "hut on a stream". The name appears also on Major Mitchell's 1834 map. He had issued instructions to his surveyors that when they could determine an Aboriginal name for a place this should be kept.
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Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House	
Years 1860 1890 Circa Yes Designer Builder	
Physical Condition The building appears to be occupied. The level of maintenance Modification Dates Various	

References										
<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powell</td> <td>Place names of the greater Hawkesbury region</td> <td>1994</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Powell	Place names of the greater Hawkesbury region	1994	
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	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf									
Powell	Place names of the greater Hawkesbury region	1994								
Studies										

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 23/09/2013

Date Updated: 07/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Norfolk Island Pine Trees		SHI Number 1620379						
Other Names/s		Study Number						
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local						
Location Cnr Terrigal Drive and Ocean View Drive Terrigal 2260 Gosford								
Owner	Statement of Significance The row of 40m mature norfolk island pine trees follow a well established tradition commenced in manly in 1877 with beachfront beautification and tree planting and the specimens retain the health and character, are valued by the community and contribute local heritage significance to Terrigal.							
Images								
Current Use	Physical Description Next to restaurant; 1900s							
Former Use								
Item Type Landscape Group Urban Area Category Streetscape	Historical Notes Terrigal was first settled in 1826 by European Settler John Gray, who called his property Tarrygal, after the indigenous Aboriginal place name, signifying 'place of little birds'. Manly records the first beautification scheme in 1877 with Charles Moore from the royal botanic Gardens, Sydney recommending three trees and the Norfolk Island Pine was the nmost successful							
Years Circa No								
Designer								
Builder								
Physical Condition Modification Dates								
References								
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>			Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013
Author	Title	Year						
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 18/06/2013

Date Updated: 28/07/2014

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Significant Trees		SHI Number 1620567
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location Within foreshore reserve The Esplanade Terrigal 2260 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance There is a range of trees within the Gosford Local Government Area which meet the criteria for having a level of heritage significance to the level where they are worth retaining. The row of 40m mature norfolk island pine trees follow a well established tradition commenced in manly in 1877 with beachfront beautification and tree planting and the specimens retain the health and character, are valued by the community and contribute local heritage significance to Terrigal.						
Images							
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description Genera and species: Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk island pine) Araucaria cunninghamiana (Hoop pine) Ficus macrophylla (Morton Bay Fig)						
Item Type Landscape Group Urban Area Category Streetscape							
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates							
References							
Studies <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	Historical Notes Terrigal was first settled in 1826 by European Settler John Gray, who called his property Tarrygal, after the indigenous Aboriginal place name, signifying 'place of little birds'.
Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 04/02/2014 Date Updated: 19/08/2016 Data Entry Status: Basic Page: 172

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Ocean Beach Hotel		SHI Number 1620490
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 259 West Street Umina 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The Ocean Beach Hotel of 1955 was the first hotel in Umina and brought the post war boom in public dining, drinking and entertainment to town while the streamlined style of the two elevations complemented the streetscape at this central intersection.						
Images 							
Caption Ocean Beach Hotel	Physical Description A substantial two storey traditional Hotel for the period consisting of public rooms, dining room and bars to the ground floor and accommodation and managers residence to the first floor while a large roofed beer garden provided amenity to the rear off the large car park. The exterior adopted the Moderne style with horizontal white painted string courses for emphasis above and below the paired white painted double hung sliding sash first floor windows, a parapet to screen the roof and a sharp curve in plan in response to the street corner. The contemporary awning adopted the new cantilevered steel approach without suspension rods. The original mottled cream face brick to the elevations has been rendered and painted with the result that the elevations have lost that striking visual impact.						
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes The Hotel was officially opened on 18th October 1955. The Hotel was owned and run by the Riley family. Mr Riley died before completion of the hotel, so his wife became the publican and ran the hotel with the help of her two sons. The Hotel was well known on the central coast as alive music venue in the late 1970s An unknown band gave their first performance as INXS on 1 September 1979 at the Ocean Beach Hotel and by the end of 1979, after passing on the Christian band image, they hired CM "Chris" Murphy as their manager and continued taking on the Oz pub circuit.						
Item Type Built Group Commercial Category Hotel							
Years 1954 Circa No							
Designer Builder							
Physical Condition The cantilevered awning and elevations above the awning level Modification Dates Refurbishment works in 2011-2012 included rendering of the ground							
References <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>J.M.Freeland</td> <td>The Australian Pub</td> <td>1966</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	J.M.Freeland	The Australian Pub	1966
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 27/08/2013

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Cottage and Garden		SHI Number 1620306
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 127 Mount Ettalong Road Umina 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance A rare timber cottage with significant garden and trees and early timber cottage, the property is associated with Rock Davis, and the prominent site is important at the local level and warrants conservation with incentives for adaptive re-use.					
Images 						
Caption Cottage and Garden	Physical Description A timber framed cottage with weatherboard external cladding to waist height and fibro sheeting with battens above, the building has gable ends and a corrugated iron roof, symmetrical floor plan and a pair of timber double hung sliding ash two pane sash windows. The house stands in a mature garden with a number of large trees including a significant palm.					
Current Use						
Former Use						
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category Cottage						
Years Circa No Designer Builder						
Physical Condition The house and garden are in a neglected state Modification Dates Various	Historical Notes Land was purchased by Rock Davis in 1874. He sold it to C.R. Staples & Co as part of the Ocean Beach City Estate, c.1918. Sold to Charles Rogers in 1929, and he transferred it to his niece in 1935. The word "Umina" was derived from the Australian Aboriginal word meaning Place of sleep. The Woy Woy and Umina district was home to the Guringai Australian Aboriginal tribe. This tribe stretched from the north side of Port Jackson, north through Pittwater, Broken Bay and Brisbane Water, to the southern end of Lake Macquarie. European entry to the region was first recorded in March 1788 when Governor Arthur Phillip landed with a party at Ettalong Beach. In June 1789, a more thorough investigation of Brisbane Water was conducted. A rest stop was made at Ettalong Beach before the group passed through 'The Rip' (a dangerous passage leading into Brisbane Water). On return, the party camped at Ettalong Beach before sailing to Dangar Island in the Hawkesbury River. The first land subdivision occurred in 1914 which led to the current commercial and residential centre. Umina Beach celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2014.					
References						
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H
Author	Title	Year				
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013				

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 10/04/2013

Date Updated: 23/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Umina CWA		SHI Number 1620305
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number 88
Location 2 Sydney Avenue, cnr Ocean Beach Road Umina 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The Umina CWA Hall is home for a highly valued women's community service based organisation generally associated with rural Australia but the distinctive brick and timber building marks the prominence of the CWA in Umina and complements the streetscape in this prominent location								
Images 	Physical Description A face brick formal front with paired porthole entrance doors from a vertical batten screened porch dresses this substantial hall and amenities with a general timber framed construction clad in fibro with timber battens and distinctive pairs of timber double hung timber farmed windows and styled surrounds and a fibro roof.								
Caption CWA									
Current Use Former Use									
Item Type Built Group Commercial Category Inn/Tavern									
Years 1910 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition The building appears sound and well maintained Modification Dates Various but generally sympathetic	Historical Notes								
References									
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Suters Architects</td> <td>Gosford Heritage Review - St</td> <td>2001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Suters Architects	Gosford Heritage Review - St	2001	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013							

Draft Heritage List

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Date First Entered 08/04/2013

Date Updated: 09/12/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

Page: 38

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name		San Toy Estate - Fence, Gate and Plaque		SHI Number	1620509									
Other Names/s		16 cabins												
Group Name														
Location		3 Bulkara Street Wagstaffe 2257		Assessed Significance	Local									
Owner		Statement of Significance												
Images		An unusual holiday resort development produced by the Radford family over 60 years from the early 1930s, the waterfront setting was an early mass market holiday destination												
														
Caption		San Toy Estate - Fence, Gate and Plaque												
Current Use		Physical Description												
Former Use														
Item Type														
Group														
Category														
Years		Circa No												
Designer														
Builder		Historical Notes												
Physical Condition		The San Toy Resort was developed by the Radford family from the early 1930s and opened for business at Wagstaffe Point as holiday accommodation.												
Modification Dates		It was established by the Horne family from Tamworth, and consisted of a waterside building constructed on piles, with an oriental shaped fascia board and three cottages. The building was named after a musical comedy called 'San Toy or The Emperor's Own'. Set in China, it was first performed at Daly's Theatre in London in 1899.												
References		During the winter of 1956, two days of storms and heavy rain increased the tidal levels to a record 2.25m. Water flooded low land, boatsheds and coastal roads. The San Toy building finally succumbed and broke up.												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Author</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bruce Lay</td> <td>Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casey, L (Editor)</td> <td>The Bouddi Peninsula</td> <td>2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008	Casey, L (Editor)	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010				
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Casey, L (Editor)	The Bouddi Peninsula	2010												
Studies														

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House and Significant Cypress Tree		SHI Number 1620498
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 17 Mulhall Street Wagstaffe 2257 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance A striking timber framed and weatherboard clad Villa which marks the development of Wagstaffe for substantial houses during the Inter war period and retains the original traditional character and complements the streetscape	
Images 		
Caption House and Significant Tree	Physical Description A timber framed building with chamfered weatherboard cladding, inter war decorative details, double hung sliding windows with shaped surrounds, bull nose verandah, expressed rafter ends, finial to the gable, verandah with valence and carved brackets and standard slat balustrade	
Current Use		
Former Use		
Item Type Built		
Group Residential buildings (private)		
Category House		
Years 1915 Circa Yes	Historical Notes Historically Wagstaffe was also known as Wagstaffe Point. In aboriginal dialect the point is called Kourang Gourang. The area is named after Captain Wagstaffe, who owned 50 acres of land at Wagstaffe Point (originally Mulhall's Point, later Hall's Point). Captain Wagstaffe operated a steamer, which ran from the Hawkesbury River to Sydney and to Brisbane Water. The area was subdivided by developers in 1906.	
Designer		
Builder		
Physical Condition The building is occupied and appears to be well maintained with		
Modification Dates		
References		
Author	Title	Year
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
Studies		
Author	Title	Year
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013

Draft Heritage List

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620497
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location 25 Mulhall Street Wagstaffe 2257	Gosford	Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance A timber villa with galvanised iron roof and weatherboard cladding and other elements of unknown origin, all which complements the streetscape with the potential for enhancement to warrant heritage listing						
Images 							
Caption House and Significant Tree	Physical Description An L shaped villa plan with enclosed verandah, the timber framed house retains unusual elements from the villa design including pressed metal sheet gable infills, plus overlays of colonial windows, federation valences etc						
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The building appears to be a work in progress Modification Dates Various and current including colonial style large windows	Historical Notes Historically Wagstaffe was also known as Wagstaffe Point. In aboriginal dialect the point is called Kourang Gourang. The area is named after Captain Wagstaffe, who owned 50 acres of land at Wagstaffe Point (originally Mulhall's Point, later Hall's Point). Captain Wagstaffe operated a steamer, which ran from the Hawkesbury River to Sydney and to Brisbane Water. The area was subdivided by developers in 1906.						
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Studies							

Draft Heritage List

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Date First Entered 28/08/2013

Date Updated: 26/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Arrowville		SHI Number 1620482
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 1 Wagstaffe Avenue Wagstaffe 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance An original timber cottage, Arrowville consists today of three complementary attached pitched roof spaces, with gable ends, a brick chimney and a waterfront which complements the streetscape and marks the development of classic weekender buildings in prominent locations.						
Images 	Physical Description Original timber cottage clad in weatherboards with pitched galvanised iron roofs, gable ends with finials. The rear elevations show a skillion roofed extension to the cottage with an adjoining fibro space and another more contemporary extension which may have been a boatshed given the concrete apron to the beach. The waterfront elevation shows aluminium windows and doors, a flat roofed extension to the right hand end and from the front of the rooms there is a timber deck extending to the sand including a sandstone retaining wall.						
Caption House							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder	Historical Notes THE 1928 GUIDE DESCRIBES PRETTY BEACH AS FOLLOWS 'Pretty Beach is at the south-eastern end of Brisbane Water, opposite Booker Bay, and is reached by convenient ferry service from Woy Woy. The Public School for the district is situated here, and is an up to date structure, recently opened. There are stores, a public jetty, and baths. Bathing and boating in ideal surroundings have made this a very popular resort, and the scenic beauties of the coastal range are within easy walk. The fishing is particularly good. Many furnished cottages are available, and to these, as in other localities hereabout, holiday makers come back year after year, testifying to the lasting charm of the surroundings. Pretty Beach is a central position from which to enjoy many of the beauties of the surrounding resorts; and Woy Woy mainland may be reached by a short trip in pulling boat to Booker Bay or Ettalong'. Arthur Rickard of the NSW Realty Co. purchased in 1913 a 50 acre triangular lot bounded by Brisbane Water to the north and west, and a north south boundary (roughly the ridgeline to the east encompassing the what is now the western arm of Heath Road and Araluen Drive (principally the unmade section). This was formerly an 1835 Crown Grant. The Company proceeded to subdivide with land sales recorded from 1914 to 1919. The western arm of Heath Road was then called Arthur Street possibly after Arthur Rickard. This road follows an easy alignment, close to the contour in servicing and maximising narrow frontage lots (around 50 foot frontages). This facilitated houses on all lots having an aspect to the water. Marketing for holiday use, was evident. The lots on the high side (east) are very deep, but as the land rises steeply up and over the escarpment, the most practical house sites are close to the road. The 1950 Aerial photo shows that most of the waterfront side has been developed with cottages,						
Physical Condition The site is occupied and very well maintained. The site has a very Modification Dates Various							
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 26/08/2013

Date Updated: 07/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House and Boatshed - Harlaxton		SHI Number 1620507
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 89 Wagstaffe Avenue Wagstaffe 2257 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The substantial house, garden, planting and waterfront mark the development of Wagstaffe during the early Inter war period for housing all retain their original features, and complement the waterfront and the streetscape.	
Images 		
Caption House on Waterfront	Physical Description The original 1920s timber framed deep chamfered weatherboard clad house on the waterfront was on a wide block with a fine lilly pilli tree. There is a very fine rock walled garden and an original garage on the road frontage. The rear garden includes a rare and distinctive bottle - Boab Tree. The roof is galvanised iron (steel) with hipped ends and skillion rear verandah. The windows are generally double hung sliding sash types with multi-coloured federation panes to the lower sash. The winnows have shaped surrounds typical of the period. There is a rendered brick chimney and extension to the waterfront. The site includes a timber piled wharf and a boatshed. There is a cement and stone wall on the boundary built by the owner's father in 1950s.	
Current Use		
Former Use		
Item Type Built		
Group Residential buildings (private)		
Category House		
Years 1920 Circa No		
Designer	Historical Notes The original 1920s house on the waterfront was on a wide block with a fine fig tree. There is a very fine rock walled garden and an original garage on the road frontage. Historically Wagstaffe was also known as Wagstaffe Point. In aboriginal dialect the point is called Kourang Gourang. The area is named after Captain Wagstaffe, who owned 50 acres of land at Wagstaffe Point (originally Mulhall's Point, later Hall's Point). Captain Wagstaffe operated a steamer, which ran from the Hawkesbury River to Sydney and to Brisbane Water. The area was subdivided by developers in 1906..	
Builder		
Physical Condition The house is occupied and well maintained,		
Modification Dates		
References		
Author Title Year		
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
Studies		
Author Title Year		
David Scobie Architect Gosford Community Based H	2013	

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 28/08/2013

Date Updated: 30/01/2017

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620508
Other Names/s Group Name		
Location 93 Wagstaffe Avenue Wagstaffe 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The substantial Inter war timber traditional house, garden, planting and waterfront mark the development of Wagstaffe during the early Inter war period for housing all retain their original features, and complement the waterfront and the streetscape.						
Images 	Physical Description The original 1920s timber framed weatherboard clad house on the waterfront is on a wide block with large mature trees. There is an original galvanised iron shed/garage on the road frontage. The roof is galvanised iron (steel) with hipped ends and skillion surrounding verandahs now generally enclosed.						
Caption House							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1926 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The level of maintenance currently appears insufficient to reduce the Modification Dates Various	Historical Notes Historically Wagstaffe was also known as Wagstaffe Point. In aboriginal dialect the point is called Kourang Gourang. The area is named after Captain Wagstaffe, who owned 50 acres of land at Wagstaffe Point (originally Mulhall's Point, later Hall's Point). Captain Wagstaffe operated a steamer, which ran from the Hawkesbury River to Sydney and to Brisbane Water. The area was subdivided by developers in 1906.						
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Studies							

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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 28/08/2013 Date Updated: 11/12/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 150

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Boatshed		SHI Number 1620486
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location Waterfront, 7 Wagstaffe Avenue Wagstaffe 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The rare timber boatshed has a barrel vaulted galvanised iron roof and complements the waterfront and associated jetty structures.						
Images 							
Caption Boatshed	Physical Description A simple timber framed boatshed clad in timber weatherboards but with an unusual curved galvanised iron roof. The structure is also located on land and probably associated with an adjoining jetty.						
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes Historically Wagstaffe was also known as Wagstaffe Point. In aboriginal dialect the point is called Kourang Gourang. It was named after Captain Wagstaffe, one of the first settlers in the area.						
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Boat shed							
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition Good Modification Dates							
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bruce Lay</td> <td>Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Bruce Lay	Houses of the Twenties Killcare, Hardys Bay, Pretty Beach and Wagstaffe	2008
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Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 26/08/2013

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620510
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location 18 Wagstaffe Ave Wagstaffe 2257 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The rare timber cottage retains its original design, character and materials, and marks the origins of weekender accommodation pre WWI for Wagstaffe and the site complements the streetscape.
Images 	
Caption House	Physical Description A simple traditional timber framed cottage with external walls clad in traditional weatherboards, a galvanised iron roof with gable ends and a simple skillion verandah to the front elevation. The posts have standard curved brackets. The front elevation includes French doors and a pair of casement windows and the surrounds include minor Inter war detailing.
Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Built	
Group Residential buildings (private)	
Category House	
Years 1907 1915 Circa Yes	
Designer	
Builder	
Physical Condition The building is occupied and well maintained	
Modification Dates	
References	Historical Notes Historically Wagstaffe was also known as Wagstaffe Point. In aboriginal dialect the point is called Kourang Gourang. The area is named after Captain Wagstaffe, who owned 50 acres of land at Wagstaffe Point (originally Mulhall's Point, later Hall's Point). Captain Wagstaffe operated a steamer, which ran from the Hawkesbury River to Sydney and to Brisbane Water. The area was subdivided by developers in 1906.
Author Title Year http://www.oldhouses.com.au/ Flannel_Flower_Press_price_ list.pdf	
Studies	

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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 28/08/2013

Date Updated: 04/04/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Wamberal Memorial Hall		SHI Number 1620629
Other Names/s Wamberal School of Arts		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 182 Ocean View Drive Wamberal 2260 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption Wamberal Memorial Hall	Statement of Significance The Wamberal Memorial Hall at the corner of Ocean View Drive and Lucinda Avenue, Wamberal is an early community building of the Wamberal township providing a centre for community interaction through dances, concerts and theatre productions and fits the long Australian tradition of educational and recreational facilities known as School of Arts or Mechanics Institutes. The Hall is also significant as a memorial to those that fought and died for Australia during the First World War. It has aesthetic significance as a largely intact timber hall of the early twentieth century and is a prominent feature of the streetscape of the area. A memorial to those who fought for Australia including two honour boards on walls within the Hall. The first board is in memory of this who fell in the Great War 1914-1918. The second is called the Wamberal District Honor Roll. Physical Description Located on prominent corner site. Single storey timber framed hall with grassed playground at rear and to the side. Timber weatherboard cladding. Gabled roof has corrugated iron sheeting. Weatherboard extension with brick base to rear. Modifications include new aluminium framed sliding and double hung windows. Historical Notes The Hall was built on land donated by a Mr Edwards. It was finished in 1920 and officially opened by Mr E Loxton KC MLA on New Years Day 1920. It has been used almost daily ever since. History of the early use of the hall is documented in the RSL minutes, and in John Holt's Early History of Wamberal. An excerpt from John's book: The hall had been erected by voluntary labour under the direction of Mr Perrett. Mr Edwards had donated some land to make the building possible. The trustees were Messrs A Brown, A Campbell and W Smalley and the Secretary was Mr ET Andrews. The Federal Member for Robertson, Mr Fleming, attended and was delighted to meet his former commanding officer, Colonel JG Tedder. Other locals present included the Gleasons, the Pikes, the Inmans, the Reads, the Ritchies, and the Archibalds. By the end of the month Mrs A Swaddling and Mrs H Robertson of the St Stephens Womens Guild and organised a visit to the Hall of the Gosford Famous Players to present a comedy which was followed by a dance." From the local histories it was the centre of life in the area. There are three small headstone or markers at the back of the hall. There are two honour rolls, one for the great war and another for the Volunteer Air Observers
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Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type	Built						
Group	Community Facilities						
Category	School of Arts						
Years	1920 Circa No						
Designer							
Builder	Messers. Perrett and Edwards						
Physical Condition	The building appears to be in good condition for the age and level of						
Modification Dates	An addition to the rear of the property was made in the 1970s.						
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th>Author</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Michael Rooksberry</td> <td>Every Mothers Son</td> <td>1997</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Michael Rooksberry	Every Mothers Son	1997
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Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 19/07/2016

Date Updated: 25/08/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Former Rural Bank		SHI Number 1620317
Other Names/s State Bank of NSW; Colonial State Bank; Super Dollar		Study Number 100
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 32 Blackwall Road Woy Woy 2256 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance											
Images	The façade above awning level is an extraordinary example of art deco commercial design from the inter-war era recorded as being built in 1962 (?) and although the loss of the shopfront reduces the significance of the building, the structure makes a positive contribution to the commercial streetscape of Woy Woy.											
	Physical Description Two storey former bank building faced with tiles to the upper storey, black granite clad fins to the outer edges of the building, and an aluminium framed shopfront. Two flag poles fixed to front facade. Aluminium awnings to street and upper levels.											
Caption Rural Bank												
Current Use vacant												
Former Use bank												
Item Type Built Group Commercial Category Bank	Historical Notes The building was erected originally for the Rural Bank of NSW in a style reminiscent of the booming Inter-war period, and later became the State Bank of NSW and the Colonial State Bank as part of consolidation within the banking industry. History of the Rural bank and State bank of NSW The State Bank of New South Wales was established by the New South Wales State Government in 1933 as the Rural Bank of NSW. It was sold by the State to the Commonwealth Bank in 2000. The bank initially focussed on rural areas after the depression with farmers as the key Clients. In 1982 the name was changed to the State Bank of NSW and it formalised operations as a standard commercial bank throughout the State of NSW. The Bank was 'corporatised' in 1990, under the State Owned Corporations Act 1989 (NSW). On 14 May 1990 the existing State Bank was dissolved, and all of its assets and business undertaking were vested in an incorporated State Bank. In 1994 the bank was sold to Colonial, a financial services company. The bank changed its name to Colonial State Bank in 1996. In 2000 it was sold to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Early history 1788-1880s Woy Woy is believed to be a corruption of the Aboriginal 'Wy Wy', which is said to mean "much water" or "big lagoon". Spellings on early maps and records varied greatly, with versions such as											
Years 1962 Circa No												
Designer												
Builder												
Physical Condition Very good condition to the façade above the awning												
Modification Dates New aluminium shopfront. Interior remodelled in the 1980s. New												
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Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 10/04/2013 Date Updated: 09/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 68

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Wyworrie		SHI Number 1620328
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 157 Blackwall Road Woy Woy 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance A distinctive timber house, Wyworrie retains the original timber and tin character from the early design, marks the development of Woy Woy for substantial Inter war houses and the current building and garden complements the streetscape.															
Images 	Physical Description A timber framed and weatherboard clad, late Victorian style villa residence, the house has undergone a range of extensions which generally complement the original L-plan style with steeply pitched galvanised iron roofs, gables and gables. Inter war window surrounds dress the paired double hung timber sliding sash windows. The site includes traditional timber picket fence and densely planted garden to add to the privacy and amenity of the substantial site.															
Caption House - Wyworrie																
Current Use Former Use																
Item Type Conservation Area Group Urban Area Category Village																
Years 1920 Circa No Designer Builder Jack Owen Physical Condition The site and building is well maintained. Modification Dates Kitchen and laundry additions	Historical Notes Benjamin John Ball, shopkeeper, bought the land in 1919, and the house was built in 1920 by Jack Owen. Next door was a shop. After three more owners, the CBC bought the house in 1965, passing it on to the University of Sydney. The Bank of NSW owned it in 1971. It was sold to Barry Harrington in 1975 and then to Graeme Woodford in 1976. Early history 1788-1880s Woy Woy is believed to be a corruption of the Aboriginal 'Wy Wy', which is said to mean "much water" or "big lagoon". Spellings on early maps and records varied greatly, with versions such as Why-Why, Wi-Wi and Wye-Wye appearing. The area around the current town centre of Woy Woy was once known as 'Webb's Flat' or 'Webb's Reef', named after James Webb, first white settler of the Brisbane Water district in 1823. The first inhabitants: The Woy Woy district was home to the Guringai tribe, whose country stretched from the north side of Sydney Harbour, north through Pittwater and Brisbane Water, to the southern end of Lake Macquarie. Signs of habitation in the Woy Woy area include many rock shelters, shellfish middens, and numerous, extensive rock engraving sites such as Bulgandry, adjacent to the Woy Woy Road. The local Aboriginal people lived primarily on fish and shellfish, and occasionally caught possums, birds, reptiles and other small animals. Vegetable foods from fern roots and wild figs were used. Hunting implements included single-tipped spears, and multi-pronged fish spears tipped with fish teeth or fish bones. Spear throwers, boomerangs, clubs, stone hatchets and net bags were found															
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Date First Entered 10/04/2013

Date Updated: 09/12/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Woy Woy Public School		SHI Number 1620539
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location 136 Blackwall Road, cnr Park Road Woy Woy 2256 Gosford		

Owner State Government	Statement of Significance Woy Woy Public School was established in 1884 as a result of the railway construction and the permanent public school commenced on the current site in 1911 to mark the urban settlement and the original classroom buildings mark this confirmation by the Education Department of the scale and growth of the Woy Woy community.									
Images 										
Caption Woy Woy Public School										
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Built Group Education Category School - State (public)										
Years 1884 Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates	Physical Description Original school building is still standing and operational. The 1911 Building B00B is the most significant on the site.									
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geoff Potter</td> <td>Woy Woy Local History</td> <td>2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Royce Kevin Baker</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Geoff Potter	Woy Woy Local History	2006	Royce Kevin Baker		
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013								
Historical Notes Woy Woy Public School: An indirect benefit to Woy Woy from the building of the railway line was the establishment of a railway camp school for the children of workers building the Woy Woy Tunnel. This school was established in August 1884, and closed in March 1888 when work on the tunnel was completed. Later, in 1891, a Provisional School was established at Blackwall, and this soon attained Public School status. In 1911, this school moved to the current Woy Woy site. After the move, the school was named Woy Woy Public School. Between 1949 and 1962, this school became a Central School where students moving into secondary studies further their education, without leaving the Peninsula. The establishment of Woy Woy High school in 1962 meant that the Central School could revert to its original role as the area's Public School. In the late 1980s, Woy Woy Public School had approximately 350 pupils. Today the school has approximately 460 students. Early history 1788-1880s Woy Woy is believed to be a corruption of the Aboriginal 'Wy Wy', which is said to mean "much water" or "big lagoon". Spellings on early maps and records varied greatly, with versions such as Why-Why, Wi-Wi and Wye-Wye appearing. The area around the current town centre of Woy Woy was once known as 'Webb's Flat' or 'Webb's Reef', named after James Webb, first white settler of the Brisbane Water district in 1823. The first inhabitants: The Woy Woy district was home to the Guringai tribe, whose country stretched from the north side of Sydney Harbour, north through Pittwater and Brisbane Water, to										

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Date First Entered 13/09/2013

Date Updated: 03/06/2016

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House Other Names/s Group Name Location 77 Brickwharf Road Woy Woy 2256 Gosford		SHI Number 1620363 Study Number Assessed Significance Local						
Owner Images  Caption House as cottage - front elevation	Statement of Significance The narrow timber cottage is one of the very few remaining similar building types in the town centre which represent this form of residential housing which marked the early development of Woy Woy around the wharf and railway and remains to complement the streetscape.							
Current Use Former Use	Physical Description A simple narrow cottage in timber frame construction with weatherboard external cladding and a galvanised iron roof at a steep pitch. The roof has a weatherboard clad gable to the front elevation and decorative finial. The front elevation includes a simple attached low pitch skillion verandah, front door to the passage and large double hung sliding sash window.							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category Cottage	Historical Notes Early history 1788-1880s Woy Woy is believed to be a corruption of the Aboriginal 'Wy Wy', which is said to mean "much water" or "big lagoon". Spellings on early maps and records varied greatly, with versions such as Why-Why, Wi-Wi and Wye-Wye appearing. The area around the current town centre of Woy Woy was once known as 'Webb's Flat' or 'Webb's Reef', named after James Webb, first white settler of the Brisbane Water district in 1823. The first inhabitants: The Woy Woy district was home to the Guringai tribe, whose country stretched from the north side of Sydney Harbour, north through Pittwater and Brisbane Water, to the southern end of Lake Macquarie. Signs of habitation in the Woy Woy area include many rock shelters, shellfish middens, and numerous, extensive rock engraving sites such as Bulgandry, adjacent to the Woy Woy Road. The local Aboriginal people lived primarily on fish and shellfish, and occasionally caught possums, birds, reptiles and other small animals. Vegetable foods from fern roots and wild figs were used. Hunting implements included single-tipped spears, and multi-pronged fish spears tipped with fish teeth or fish bones. Spear throwers, boomerangs, clubs, stone hatchets and net bags were found in tool kits. During early exploration by white men, it was noted that hats and beads given to the Aborigines at Port Jackson had been traded north to the Aborigines in the Brisbane Water area. It is believed that a smallpox epidemic took its toll on the Aboriginal population. On the 1788 visit of Governor Phillip to Ettalong Beach, many natives were reported. The population had greatly diminished on							
Years 1910 Circa Yes Designer Builder								
Physical Condition Appears sound and well maintained. Modification Dates The verandah appears to be a modification and addition. The roof								
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Geoff Potter</td> <td>Woy Woy Local History</td> <td>2006</td> </tr> </table>			Author	Title	Year	Geoff Potter	Woy Woy Local History	2006
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David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 28/05/2013

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620362
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 85 Brickwharf Road Woy Woy 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The single fronted weatherboard cottage is a rare and intact type of house which was once common in the settlement period and it retains the original timber and iron character and supports the streetscape as one of a group of similar buildings in the central and historic Brickwharf area.									
Images 	Physical Description A timber framed house with gable ended roof clad in galvanised iron and traditional weatherboards. The front and rear have skillion extensions. The front skillion roofed area is enclosed and provides the entrance. The entrance area is likely to have been either an extension or an enclosure of an earlier open verandah. The front door and the front windows are contemporary.									
Caption House										
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House										
Years 1920 Circa Yes Designer Builder	Historical Notes The form and external materials of the residence and the long narrow block indicate that this is one of the earliest houses in the centre of Woy Woy. Early history 1788-1880s Woy Woy: what does it mean? Woy Woy is believed to be a corruption of the Aboriginal 'Wy Wy', which is said to mean "much water" or "big lagoon". Spellings on early maps and records varied greatly, with versions such as Why-Why, Wi-Wi and Wye-Wye appearing. The area around the current town centre of Woy Woy was once known as 'Webb's Flat' or 'Webb's Reef', named after James Webb, first white settler of the Brisbane Water district in 1823.									
Physical Condition The house is in good condition and appears to be well maintained. Modification Dates Front verandah. Front door and front window group.	The first inhabitants: The Woy Woy district was home to the Guringai tribe, whose country stretched from the north side of Sydney Harbour, north through Pittwater and Brisbane Water, to the southern end of Lake Macquarie. Signs of habitation in the Woy Woy area include many rock shelters, shellfish middens, and numerous, extensive rock engraving sites such as Bulgandry, adjacent to the Woy Woy Road. The local Aboriginal people lived primarily on fish and shellfish, and occasionally caught possums, birds, reptiles and other small animals. Vegetable foods from fern roots and wild figs were used. Hunting implements included single-tipped spears, and multi-pronged fish spears tipped with fish teeth or fish bones. Spear throwers, boomerangs, clubs, stone hatchets and net bags were found in tool kits. During early exploration by white men, it was noted that hats and beads given to the Aborigines at									
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Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 28/05/2013

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Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name		House - 'Fenton' - Fence and Steps		SHI Number	1620442
Other Names/s					
Group Name					
Location	369 Orange Grove Road Woy Woy 2256	Gosford		Assessed Significance	Local
Owner		Statement of Significance			
Images		The site includes rare and substantial stonework in the form of a perimeter wall and flight of steps. These have historic and aesthetic value while the Murcutt association requires further research.			
					
Caption	House - Fenton - Fence and Steps	Physical Description			
Current Use					
Former Use					
Item Type	Built				
Group	Residential buildings (private)				
Category	House				
Years	1972	Circa	No		
Designer	Glenn Murcutt, in association with Guy Maron				
Builder					
Physical Condition					
Modification Dates					
References	Historical Notes				
Author	Title	Year			
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf				
Francoise Fromonot	Glenn Murcutt Works and Projects				
Studies		Advice has been provided from local sources that works to the site were designed by Glenn Murcutt in association with Guy Maron in 1972 when the property was known as the Needham House Early history 1788-1880s Woy Woy: what does it mean? Woy Woy is believed to be a corruption of the Aboriginal 'Wy Wy', which is said to mean "much water" or "big lagoon". Spellings on early maps and records varied greatly, with versions such as Why-Why, Wi-Wi and Wye-Wye appearing. The area around the current town centre of Woy Woy was once known as 'Webb's Flat' or 'Webb's Reef', named after James Webb, first white settler of the Brisbane Water district in 1823. The first inhabitants: The Woy Woy district was home to the Guringai tribe, whose country stretched from the north side of Sydney Harbour, north through Pittwater and Brisbane Water, to the southern end of Lake Macquarie. Signs of habitation in the Woy Woy area include many rock shelters, shellfish middens, and numerous, extensive rock engraving sites such as Bulgandry, adjacent to the Woy Woy Road. The local Aboriginal people lived primarily on fish and shellfish, and occasionally caught possums, birds, reptiles and other small animals. Vegetable foods from fern roots and wild figs were used. Hunting implements included single-tipped spears, and multi-pronged fish spears tipped with fish teeth or fish bones. Spear throwers, boomerangs, clubs, stone hatchets and net bags were found in tool kits.			

Draft Heritage List

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Waterfall Bay Rock Carving		SHI Number 1620535
Other Names/s J. Stirling, 1862		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Waterfall Bay, off Woy Woy Bay Woy Woy 2256 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The site has historic significance as one of the early naturally attractive places favoured by locals for outdoor recreation and picnics via boating parties and the carving adds an important historical archaeological marker to the site, validated through family history.
Images 	
Caption Waterfall Bay Rock Carving	Physical Description Reachable only by bushwalkers or by boat. Cut fairly deeply into a large stone near a waterfall Teacher and bush walker Peter Fisher of Tascott, who provided the information about the location, said in an email to G. Dundon dated 21.7.2013: I have indicated the location on the map with a red arrow and a small red dot. The red dot is right at the waterfall and at the site of this lettering. When you are looking straight on at the waterfall, the lettering is more or less in the middle. It is on a really big boulder there and the boulder sits in the middle area. The lettering is found on the left-hand side of that big boulder, at about shoulder height.
Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Landscape	
Group Landscape - Cultural	
Category Cultural Feature	
Years Circa No	
Designer	Historical Notes A recently published local history book featuring the bays, has attributed this name cut into the stone at Waterfall Bay to Captain James Stirling, of Western Australia, after whom the Stirling Highway was named. However, there is little evidence that this is the case. The carved name does not give the full first name, only the initial 'J'. J. Stirling of the carving is most likely James Stirling, the brother-in-law of Edmund Parks, who lived in Woy Woy Bay.
Builder Probably the name was cut by himself, J. Stirling	
Physical Condition Very legible inscription	
Modification Dates	
References	
Author Title Year	
Geoff Potter Woy Woy Local History 2006	
Gwen Dundon 2013	
Peter Fisher Tascott 2013	
Studies	
Author Title Year	
David Scobie Architect Gosford Community Based H 2013	

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 12/09/2013

Date Updated: 22/08/2016

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Woy Woy Demolition Tunnel and Chamber		SHI Number 1620472
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location Above the northern portal of Woy Woy Tunnel Woy Woy 2256 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner State Government	Statement of Significance									
Images 	The tunnel is a rare remnant with local historical and technical significance of the extraordinary preparations which were completed in 1942 in the event of invasion for the purpose of disabling the railway infrastructure.									
Caption Woy Woy Demolition Chamber	Physical Description									
	A small tunnel directly above the main tunnel at the Newcastle end of Woy Woy tunnel									
Current Use										
Former Use										
Item Type Archaeological-Terrestrial										
Group Transport - Rail										
Category Railway Tunnel										
Years 1942 1943 Circa No										
Designer										
Builder NSW Railways	Historical Notes									
Physical Condition Evident on site	During WW2 with the threat of Japanese invasion quite real , a national defence plan was set into action. Part of this plan was to disable the railway system so the Japanese could not use it if they invaded along the coast. The Americans were in charge of coastal defences in 1942 and trialed demolishing railway tunnels with explosives at an old tunnel near Otford on the South Coast. Explosives were lowered down an air shaft and detonated , successfully collapsing the tunnel roof , it was proposed to repeat this plan at several other tunnels along the coast including Woy Woy tunnel. Small tunnels about 6 foot high and 30 feet long were dug above the main entrances to the tunnels , explosives would be placed at the end of each tunnel and the following explosion would collapse the main tunnel mouth rendering it useless. The tunnel could be repaired later by this method , the trial at Otford collapsed the middle of the tunnel making it extremely hard to repair afterwards. The demolition tunnels were dug by Railway workers and the Army was billed for this work in 1943. 2,400 pounds of A.N 60 Gelignite was stored in a magazine nearby to be used for the demolition of Woy Woy tunnel in 1942 , as the war in the Pacific turned the plan was abandoned and the tunnels were fitted with strong wooden doors and padlocked.									
Modification Dates										
References										
<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Geoff Potter</td> <td>Woy Woy Local History</td> <td>2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Steve Spillard (All Things Woy)</td> <td>Woy Woy Tunnel demolition plan revealed</td> <td>2006</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	Geoff Potter	Woy Woy Local History	2006	Steve Spillard (All Things Woy)	Woy Woy Tunnel demolition plan revealed	2006	
Author	Title	Year								
Geoff Potter	Woy Woy Local History	2006								
Steve Spillard (All Things Woy)	Woy Woy Tunnel demolition plan revealed	2006								
Studies										

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 20/08/2013

Date Updated: 24/07/2014

Data Entry Status: Partial

Page: 138

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620374
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name Prominent late 20/21 Century Architecture		Assessed Significance Local
Location 9 Maidens Brush Road Wyoming 2250 Gosford		

Owner Images  Caption House	Statement of Significance The simple villa form house is timber framed with weatherboard cladding and a pyramidal roof clad in galvanised iron, typical of houses from the late Inter war period and nominated as the work of prominent Architect Eric Nicholls, 1944 Physical Description A simple square plan house with villa projecting front room, weatherboard wall cladding, traditional windows - sliding and double hung and a sloping verandah extending off the main roof form.									
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House										
Years 1944 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The building appears occupied and maintained Modification Dates Several external modifications including the addition of aluminium	Historical Notes Eric Nicholls was born in Victoria in 1902. He began his architectural career in 1916 and in 1921 began to work with Walter and Marion Griffin. His calm leadership style and conflict resolution skills combined with his architectural talent impressed the Griffins. When they first moved to Castlecrag in 1925 they left Nicholls in charge of the Melbourne office. In 1929 Nicholls joined an impressed former client in building incinerators that were sympathetic to their surroundings as well as functional. Both alone and together with Griffin, numerous incinerators were designed and built, and Nicholls moved his family to Sydney in 1930. The Willoughby Incinerator began operating in 1934, and is currently one of the best remaining examples of their work. During this period Griffin was the primary designer of homes in Castlecrag, but following his death in 1937 Nicholls completed more work in the area. His work began to take on a distinctive sandstone pillar style. As well as designing houses, Nicholls created public buildings. He was appointed Honorary Town Planner for Willoughby City Council in the 1940s. He designed the Albert Chowne Memorial Hall and the Willoughby Park Bowling Club, as well as several other community buildings. He also donated his time as honorary architect to the Castlecrag Community Hall, Kindergarten and Library. Two of his most well-known designs were office buildings in the Sydney CBD, Caltex House and									
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geoff Potter</td> <td>Wyoming Local History</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		Geoff Potter	Wyoming Local History		
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Author	Title	Year								
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013								

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 06/06/2013

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Maidens Brush Road House		SHI Number	1620318
Other Names/s			Study Number	82
Group Name			Assessed Significance	Local
Location	83 Maidens Brush Road Wyoming 2250	Gosford		

Owner		Statement of Significance	
Images		The residence has cultural heritage value as one of the oldest remaining residences in the area and complements the streetscape	
			
Caption			
Maidens Brush Road House			
Current Use		Physical Description Weatherboard cottage, corrugated steel roof sheet. Skillion roofed fibre cement single garage to side. Brick verandah with sandstone detailing. Mature trees adjacent to present boundary.	
Former Use			
Item Type			
Built			
Group		Historical Notes By 1841, Hovenden Hely (son of Frederick and Georgina), was managing his late father's estate at Brisbane Water. After a period in the 1840s during which he was involved in one of Ludwig Leichhardt's expeditions, Hovenden returned in 1849 to administer "Wyoming" and act as magistrate on the bench at Brisbane Water. During the 1850s Hovenden moved into politics. He represented the Hunter River District in the first Legislative Assembly in the years 1856 and 1857. Hovenden married in England in the late 1850s, and later returned to Brisbane Water. Financial problems began to afflict Hovenden, and eventually he was dismissed from the Bench. In 1865 he was declared bankrupt. Hovenden died at Waverton, Sydney, in 1872. His mother, Georgina Hely died in Brisbane, in 1866. Descriptions of Wyoming in this period appear to be scarce. Timber, in the form of logs, would be cut at Wyoming, or further north along the Narara Valley, and brought by Bullock Wagon to Narara Creek. There was at least one small sawmill operating in Wyoming in this period. The Coming of the Railway: The 1880s Real estate speculation was rife in the district during the 1880s. Across the Gosford District, large numbers of town and farm estates were promoted vigorously. The "Wyoming Estate" was no exception. The high level of interest in the District was driven largely by the construction of the railway line through Gosford. The roads locally were terrible, either dustbowls in the dry or quagmires in the wet. Transport of timber by Bullock Wagon and produce by Dray was terribly slow. Railways provided faster transport for goods and people to major centres such as Newcastle and Sydney. The real estate promoters began to get excited in 1880, when Parliament passed the 'Public	
Category			
House			
Years			
Circa		No	
Designer			
Builder			
Physical Condition			
Modification Dates			
New windows to front and rear. Skillion garage and rear additions.			
References			
Author		Title	
		Year	
		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf	
Geoff Potter		Wyoming Local History	
Studies			
Author		Title	
		Year	
Suters Architects		Gosford Heritage Review - St	
2001			
David Scobie Architect		Gosford Community Based H	
2013			

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 10/04/2013 Date Updated: 09/10/2015 Data Entry Status: Basic Page: 69

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Cottage		SHI Number 1620397
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 23 Mundoora Avenue Yattalunga 2251 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner Private - Individual	Statement of Significance The rare small original and early railway siding building has been relocated to the present site, demonstrating the versatility of such structures and it has retained the original character and integrity and complements the history of the area and the streetscape.						
Images 	Physical Description The building consists of a small two rooms with rear skillion attachment, timber framed construction and external weatherboard cladding beneath a traditional gabled galvanised iron roof and rear skillion. The rear portion is clad in battened fibro cladding						
Caption Cottage							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1910 Circa Yes							
Designer Builder	Historical Notes judybowker47@bigpond.com House moved from Koolewong The area was first exploited by European settlers for citrus orchards; in recent years, however, housing development has transformed most of Saratoga into an outer residential suburb of Gosford. Bordered on three sides by water, Saratoga has become a favourite haunt of fisherman and sports people. The town/village of Saratoga itself occupies the central portion of this peninsula, bordered towards the point by Davistown and toward the mainland by Yattalunga.						
Physical Condition The building is occupied and appears to be well maintained							
Modification Dates relocated from the railway station/siding site to provide a							
References <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>SRA</td> <td>The railway stations of NSW - Opening and closing dates</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	SRA	The railway stations of NSW - Opening and closing dates	
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Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 08/07/2013

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House		SHI Number 1620398						
Other Names/s		Study Number						
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local						
Location 22 Mundoora Avenue Yattalunga 2251 Gosford								
Owner	Statement of Significance The timber and fibro house in a villa form is now rare in the Gosford area, complements the streetscape and this good representative example is worthy of conservation							
Images 								
Caption House	Physical Description A substantial but simple timber house from the late Inter war or later period with timber frame and external fibro sheet cladding. The windows are timber double hung sliding sash with two panes per sash. The building is a traditional villa plan with asymmetrical plan and protruding front room with gable end to the roof. The steep roof is clad in galvanised iron and the main window includes a traditional awning and the front main corner includes a skillion verandah now enclosed. There is a rear skillion extension							
Current Use Former Use								
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House								
Years 1940 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The building is occupied and appears to be well maintained Modification Dates verandah enclosure. Skillion rear extension and car port	Historical Notes The area was first exploited by European settlers for citrus orchards; in recent years, however, housing development has transformed most of Saratoga into an outer residential suburb of Gosford. Bordered on three sides by water, Saratoga has become a favourite haunt of fisherman and sports people. The town/village of Saratoga itself occupies the central portion of this peninsula, bordered towards the point by Davistown and toward the mainland by Yattalunga. 1820s, grant to George Spears; sub-divided in 1920s. Reserve was created along the foreshore.							
References <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Author</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year		http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf			
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Author	Title	Year						
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 08/07/2013

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Archaeological Items

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Remains of Corduroy Road		SHI Number 1620457
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Running parallel between lagoon and 228 Avoca Drive Avoca Bea Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance The remnant corduroy road in the vicinity of the Lagoon crossing by Avoca Drive is an extremely rare example of an engineering technique used to provide roads in wet and swampy conditions where materials such as rock and gravel with in short supply but suitable timber was in abundance.					
Images 						
Caption Remains of Corduroy Road	Physical Description Corduroy roads were constructed using locally available timbers selected for their resistance to wet rot. The roads consisted of vertical piles sunk to locate the route and anchoring a series of large logs defining the sides of the route and linking the piles. Where local stone and gravel was available - although not in sufficient quantities for conventional road building, this was laid as abed to provide a foundation and eliminate the water as far as was possible. A mat or deck of timber logs or sliced slabs was then laid along the route to provide the trafficable surface. The corduroy name is derived from the raised linear appearance given by the resultant timbering.					
Current Use Former Use	Historical Notes The timbering associated with the corduroy road is likely to date from the turn of the century with the settlement at Avoca Beach - a location unlike others in the area which were accessible by ferries. On 4 January 1830, 640 acres (259 ha) of land in the area were promised to Irish army officer John Moore. However, the official deeds were not issued until 30 September 1839, due to the difficulty in surveying the land. He built a house opposite Bulbararing Lake (now known as Avoca Lake) and planted vines, cereals and fruit trees. He left the area in 1857 for the Victorian goldfields. In the late 19th century, Tom Davis leased the area in order to exploit local timber, which was transported by tram to a mill at Terrigal via what is now Tramway Road in North Avoca. Avoca Beach in the 1950s Residential development in Avoca Beach began during the 20th century, and the area subsequently became a popular holiday retreat with wealthy residents of Sydney's North Shore. A rich history exists in the community groups in this small village with the Avoca Beach Rural Fire Brigade operating since the 1940s, Avoca Beach Surf Life Saving Club (1929) and the 1st Avoca Beach Surf Cub Scouts being very active in the area. In February 2010, following the proposal to scuttle the frigate HMAS Adelaide off the beach as a dive wreck in late March, a resident action group was formed to protest against this. The group claims that the wreck will negatively affect surf conditions, tides, and littoral sand drift, and is					
Item Type Archaeological-Terrestrial Group Transport - Land Category Road						
Years 1918 Circa Yes						
Designer Builder						
Physical Condition The elements are in decay but reasonably well preserved by their Modification Dates Various as required for civil and services works in the vicinity.						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year			
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Author	Title	Year				
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013				

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 02/08/2013 Date Updated: 07/03/2016 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 133

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name First Public Wharf		SHI Number 1620614
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location On south bank of Erina Creek, at the end of Lingi St where it join Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The first known public wharf is known to have been established before 1864 and is considered to have high significance at a local level.
Images 	
Caption First known wharf (source Model Farms 1885).	Physical Description •Curtilage Site located on the southern banks of Erina Creek, within Lot 21, Section 19, DP2163 The wharf is depicted as a huge log with steps leading to the water and steps leading to what must have been a store, on a rubble stone footing. A timber house with skillion is to be seen behind.
Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type	
Group Category	
Years Circa No	
Designer	Historical Notes The first known public wharf at Erina represents a development which only partially took place (in reference to the originally planned town of Erina) but fulfilled the needs of the people living in the district at the time. The exact date of construction is still unknown although it is likely that this spot had been used as a landing place since the 1820s. The site was probably developed by the Donnison's because of the location of their farmstead and the natural easy slope from the creek to the land. It is possible that the wharf may have been upgraded soon after 1885, as there is some evidence that the Model Farms wharf was by 1886. When it was abandoned is not yet known. The reason for abandonment might have been due to silting or because of the increasing improvements to The Entrance Road which the construction of the Erina bridge (replacing the punt further downstream) must have encouraged.
Builder	
Physical Condition •Physical Condition The wharf structure no longer	
Modification Dates Although modification dates are unknown, extensive fill deposits	
References	
Author Title Year Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd Erina Locality, Aboriginal and Non Indigenous Heritage Study 2015	
Studies	

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 08/10/2015

Date Updated: 12/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

Page: 180

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Blacktown Precinct		SHI Number 1620618
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location The Entrance Road, in the vicinity of Karwin Ave Erina 2250 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The Blacktown Precinct site is assessed as having local and potential state significance. The small pocket of relatively undisturbed bushland has archaeological potential and is likely to have cultural value to the local Aboriginal community. The area of land is located adjacent to an area marked as 'Blacktown' on an 1860's historical plan of the study area. The place comprised six huts or buildings, fences and an enclosure. 'Blacktown' was a term commonly used during the period for Aboriginal contact period encampments, and therefore is likely to refer to a place or series of buildings that were occupied by Aboriginal residents. The location was also adjacent to an area marked 'swamp', located at the confluence with Erina Creek and at the interface where the upper freshwater part of the creek meets the lower tidal saltwater portion of the creek. For these reasons the small pocket of relatively undisturbed bushland has archaeological potential.					
Images						
	Physical Description Although most of the Blacktown Precinct site is now under residential housing development, a small portion of relatively undisturbed bushland remains (identified as the High Priority Conservation area). The small pocket of relatively undisturbed bushland has archaeological potential and is likely to have cultural value to the local Aboriginal community. It would appear that the area is flood prone during rain periods.					
Caption Detail of an 1864 plan showing The Entrance Road through portion 176 (Plan of a Road from East Gosford to Wamberal Lagoon)						
Current Use						
Former Use						
Item Type Group Category						
Years Circa No Designer Builder	Historical Notes The 1828 census by Willoughby Bean states there was an Erina group, encompassing Erina, Wanberal and Terrigal, that numbered 10. There was possibly a camp in the area in 1820. The 1948 census showed 50 aboriginals in total in the Brisbane Water area. Analysis of an 1864 aerial plan showing The Entrance Road identified a place referred to as 'Blacktown'. The place comprised six huts or buildings, fences and an enclosure, most likely inhabited by aboriginals and sawyers. 'Blacktown' was a term commonly used during the period for Aboriginal contact period encampments, and therefore is likely to refer to a place or series of buildings that were occupied by Aboriginal residents. The location was also adjacent to an area marked 'swamp', located at the confluence with Erina Creek and at the interface where the upper freshwater part of the creek meets the lower tidal saltwater portion of the creek. Although most of this area is now under residential housing development, a small portion of relatively undisturbed bushland remains. The small pocket of relatively undisturbed bushland has archaeological potential and is likely to have cultural value to the local Aboriginal community.					
Physical Condition Site assessed as having high and very high archaeological sensitivity.						
Modification Dates						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd</td> <td>Erina Locality, Aboriginal and Non Indigenous Heritage Study</td> <td>2015</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd	Erina Locality, Aboriginal and Non Indigenous Heritage Study
Author	Title	Year				
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd	Erina Locality, Aboriginal and Non Indigenous Heritage Study	2015				
Studies						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 08/10/2015 Date Updated: 09/12/2015 Data Entry Status: Basic Page: 176

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Remains of Boatshed		SHI Number 1620459
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location Foreshore, Ferry Road Ettalong	Gosford	Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The site marks the development of a range of site to provide ferry services around Brisbane water and has a very high level of archaeological significance which is currently threatened by the erosion and lack of control measures.
Images 	
Caption Remains of Boatshed	Physical Description The site consists of a sandy beach, remnant seven bay timber jetty and stone elements from an approach between the jetty and the road
Current Use	
Former Use	
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Boat shed	
Years 1910 Circa Yes Designer Builder Physical Condition The site includes related physical remnants Modification Dates	Historical Notes The jetty and boatshed remnants are good examples of the many sites around Brisbane Water which were integral to the transport system.
References	
Studies	

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/08/2013

Date Updated: 23/08/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	William Street Well	SHI Number	1620493
Other Names/s		Study Number	
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	124-134 Donnison Street Gosford 2250		Gosford

Owner		Statement of Significance		
Images		A well site and one of 3 of several such sites, now concealed but consisting of a timber lined shaft. The well provided the water supply to the original central Gosford settlement area and also the place is understood to have aboriginal significance as an established water supply prior to settlement.		
				
CaptionWilliam Street Well				
Current Use				
Former Use				
Item TypeArchaeological-Terrestrial				
GroupUtilities - Water				
CategoryWell				
YearsCircaNo				
Designer				
Builder		Physical Description		
Physical Condition				
Modification Dates				
References				
Author	Title			Year
Neil Berecny-Brown		Gosford City Council erected a plaque on a drinking fountain in William Street near to the old wells, and that plaque read as follows: 'This drinking fountain was constructed to indicate the location (under the footpath) of two wells side by side. They were used by generations of local residents as a public watering place, and covered in the 1930s. Here, on benches placed under a huge camphor laurel tree, the wives and families would gather at the end of a day's shopping in the township, while the men brought back the buggies and gave their horses as good drink before returning home, thus conserving their valuable home water supply.'		
Studies		Historical Notes Before reticulated water was installed in Gosford in 1938, two wells existed on the William Street footpath alignment, each approximately 1.5m square, located side by side, and lined internally with hardwood planking. These wells filled naturally from subterranean water. In 1980, during the conversion of the Kibble Estate into parkland, the stone wells were re-discovered, then left in place, and covered over with a concrete slab and bitumen paving.		
Author	Title			Year
David Scobie Architect Gosford Community Based H				2013
		Again in 2005 the wells were uncovered and then left in position, covered by a new concrete slab to replace the one that had been damaged. Untii European settlement, the area around Gosford was inhabited by the Guringai peoples, who		

Draft Heritage List

Date: 11/08/2017

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Date Updated: 11/07/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

Page: 1

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Wharf Reserve (R0001) - COSS		SHI Number 1620588
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number 1
Location End of Lexington Parade Green Point Gosford		Assessed Significance

Owner Local Government	Statement of Significance The Green Point Wharf Site is located at the south western corner of the public reserve at the end of Lexington Parade, Green Point. The site has historic and social significance as a public wharf site of the late nineteenth century, associated with the subdivision of the Smyth Grant to form "Green Point Estate". It is representative of a period when development was limited by poor road access with reliance on boat transport around Brisbane Water. The site is identified by the retained access from Lexington Parade and Merindah Avenue, the earth embankment projecting into the water and the alignment of stonework below the water level.									
Images 	Physical Description The wharf is understood to have been constructed c.1880. The wharf consists of a nominal 3m wide earth promontory projecting some 20m from the Brisbane Water foreshore reserve. The site is located generally in a rock strewn tidal zone. There are decayed post remnants of timber posts at the water's edge. There is a hand hewn sandstone block course imbedded in the earth at some 600mm from the northern edge of the wharf embankment as probable remnants of the upper retaining wall. There is also a line of half buried irregular blocks leading out to posts visible in the sand area, although these are only visible at a low tide. The site is subject to continuing erosion of the earth wall and from tree roots The curtilage is defined by the extent of Lexington Parade, the existing wharf boundary and an extension from the water line of 3m into the water. The visual catchment should be interpreted to match the curtilage									
Caption Wharf Reserve (R0001) - COSS										
Current Use Former Use										
Item Type Landscape Group Parks, Gardens and Trees Category Reserve										
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition The wharf structure retains little of its original style. However sufficient Modification Dates	Historical Notes The area provides a site of a former public wharf, associated with the subdivision of the Green Point Estate. The Smyth Grant was subdivided in 1882 as "Green Point Estate". The wharf is understood to have been constructed c. 1880.									
References										
Studies <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Graeme Brookes</td> <td>Gosford Heritage Study</td> <td>1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie</td> <td>Gosford Open Space System</td> <td>2015</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year	Graeme Brookes	Gosford Heritage Study	1999	David Scobie	Gosford Open Space System	2015	
Author	Title	Year								
Graeme Brookes	Gosford Heritage Study	1999								
David Scobie	Gosford Open Space System	2015								

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 09/09/2015

Date Updated: 15/09/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Glenrock - Wharf	SHI Number	1620132
Other Names/s	(house and) Wharf	Study Number	115B
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	Right of way between 19 and 21 Couche Crescent Koolewong 225 Gosford		

Owner		Statement of Significance	
Images		The wharf of Glenrock, at 12 Couche Crescent, Koolewong is significant for its association with the Couche Family and the development of early holiday tourism in the Gosford district. It has social significance as an example of a holiday retreat of the early twentieth century in the district with wharf access to Brisbane Water. The wharf and its association with the cottage is under pressure from residential development on the water front.	
			
Caption		Physical Description	
Glenrock - Wharf		Small scale, stone wharf on foreshore of Brisbane Water opposite associated home, Glenrock (Item 115A). The house and wharf have been divided by Couche Crescent and recent residential development of foreshore strip. R.O.W. between residential properties provides access to the wharf and foreshore. Wharf constructed of weathered, rectangular sandstone blocks and cement infill. Timber beams connect wharf to foreshore embankment.	
Current Use			
Former Use			
Item Type			
Archaeological-Maritime			
Group			
Transport - Water			
Category			
Wharf			
Years			
1902		Circa No	
Designer		N/A	
Builder		N/A	
Physical Condition		Historical Notes	
Modification Dates			
Retains scale and form but has been modified.			
References			
Author			
Title			
Year			
Studies			
Author			
Title			
Year			
Graeme Brookes			
Gosford Heritage Study			
1999			
David Scobie Architect			
Gosford Community Based H			
2013			

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 31/07/1997

Date Updated: 28/01/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name HMAS Swan Shipwreck		SHI Number 1620488
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location Little Wobby Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance Sister ship of HMAS Parramatta, the Swan is associated with Government measures to deal with a prison population during the 1930s followed by the construction of Peat and Milson Islands and remains of value as a shipwreck with a good degree of intactness and integrity Latitude - 33.5488716984767 longitude 151.24965833333						
Images 	Physical Description The site is shipwreck						
Caption HMAS Swan Shipwreck - sonar photo showing ship and reef							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Archaeological-Maritime Group Transport - Water Category Shipwreck							
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition Modification Dates	Historical Notes In 1930, HMAS Swan, together with the HMAS Parramatta, was towed from Sydney to Cowan Creek, to provide accommodation for prisoners, who were to construct a road to Appletree Bay. However, the plan never eventuated. After being sold in 1933, both ships were used as carriers for construction material from Brooklyn to Milson and Peat Islands. The Swan sank in 1934. It is mostly intact, and is lying in 13m of water close to Wobby Beach, around the waters of Dangar Island.						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Greig Berry</td> <td>Shipwrecks on the NSW Central Coast</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year	Greig Berry	Shipwrecks on the NSW Central Coast		
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Author	Title	Year					
Royal Australian Navy	HMAS Swan Shipwreck Surv						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 26/08/2013

Date Updated: 23/08/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Docking Point - Peats Ferry		SHI Number 1620557
Other Names/s		
Group Name		
Location Deerubbin Reserve, Peats Ferry Road Mooney Mooney Point 208 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The archaeological site marks the location on the Hawkesbury River where the Government established a ferry service between the 1840s and 1880s at the request of the Brisbane Water local community led by George Peat, settler and road pioneer who had used routes established by the Guringai aboriginal community.					
Images 						
Caption Docking Point Peats Ferry	Physical Description The remnants of the docking point for the ferry service at Mooney Mooney where the early Peats Ferry Road and Great North Road was given a crossing for the settlers from Brisbane water to cross the Hawkesbury River as an alternative to going around via Wisemans Ferry					
Current Use						
Former Use						
Item Type Built						
Group Transport - Water						
Category Punt						
Years 1840 1889 Circa Yes	Historical Notes In 1844, George Peat started a part time ferry (punt) service in 1844 to transport goods across the Hawkesbury River. It was in service until the railway arrived in 1887/1889. By 1930, the Mains Road Board commissioned two diesel powered vehicular ferries to operate between Mooney Mooney Point and Kangaroo Point, on the southern bank of the river. The ferries were named George Peat and Frances Peat. During WWII, both ferries served in New Guinea. With the completion of the Peats Ferry Road Bridge in 1944, the use of ferries was no longer required. Mooney Mooney is significant 'for its association with the early settlement of coastal NSW', according to a plaque at Deerubbin Reserve. In 1844, an early-colonial settler, George Peat, commenced a ferry service across the Hawkesbury River, from Mooney Mooney Point to Kangaroo Point on the southern bank. By 1930 this service was replaced by two diesel-powered vehicular ferries which became obsolete on completion of the Peats Ferry Road Bridge in 1945. Remnant timber piles of the former ferry docks, preserved in situ for posterity, can be seen on the foreshore of Mooney Mooney Point.					
Designer						
Builder						
Physical Condition Archaeological potential and interpretive value						
Modification Dates						
References						
<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>RTA/RMS</td> <td>http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/en_vironment/downloads/self_guided_tours/hawkesbury_river_hornsby-gosford.pdf</td> <td>2005</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	RTA/RMS	http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/en_vironment/downloads/self_guided_tours/hawkesbury_river_hornsby-gosford.pdf
Author	Title	Year				
RTA/RMS	http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/en_vironment/downloads/self_guided_tours/hawkesbury_river_hornsby-gosford.pdf	2005				
Studies						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/11/2013

Date Updated: 15/03/2016

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Basalt Quarries Ltd Railway		SHI Number 1620449
Other Names/s The railway construction quarry		Study Number
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Brisbane Water National Park Near Woy Woy Tip South Woy Woy Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance A rare example of a site capable of interpretation where moveable elements from the operations remain on the site.						
Images 	Physical Description The railway track and quarry site is only accessible from the National Park .Caution must be observed as the line skirts along a steep cliff in parts and there is a large obscured drop off near the bottom trestle bridge.						
Caption Basalt Quarries Ltd Railway							
Current Use							
Former Use							
Item Type Archaeological-Terrestrial Group Mining and Mineral Processing Category Quarry							
Years 1927 Circa No	Historical Notes In 1927 work began on the construction of a mine at the current tip site in the hills at South Woy Woy by Basalt Quarries Ltd. A gang of 30 men worked to make the small gauge railway that would lead from the top of the current tip area down around the hills to a crusher chute just above the current water treatment works at South Woy Woy. This line was serviced by a small steam locomotive called " No. 2 " , the lower line to the rail head used a steam powered shunt to move the cars into position for loading. Here the rock would be crushed and turned into " blue metal gravel " and the finished product would then be shipped on a second railway at the bottom of the incline to the rail head at the mouth of Woy Woy Tunnel.						
Designer							
Builder							
Physical Condition Considerable decay has affected the landscape however the extant							
Modification Dates							
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Steve Spillard</td> <td>Memories of Brisbane Water</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	Steve Spillard	Memories of Brisbane Water		The whole operation only ran for 2 years before the company went broke and the mine closed in 1929 and abandoned , a few years later gangs moved in and removed all the equipment , locomotives and they were sold off.
Author	Title	Year					
Steve Spillard	Memories of Brisbane Water						
Studies <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	There is still a lot of evidence of the mine today up in the bush at South Woy Woy , old rail tracks , the crusher chute , remains of trestle bridges and an abandoned skip carriage in the bush , the area is in Brisbane Water National Park accessed through Woy Woy Tip
Author	Title	Year					
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013					

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 01/08/2013

Date Updated: 28/09/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Old Government Wharf		SHI Number 1620460
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location The end of Glenworth Valley Road at the entrance to Mangrove Cr Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner	Statement of Significance The structure is a remnant wharf used in early trading days, dating from early 1800s, as an access to Greenman's Inn, Marlow, Peat's Ridge and Glenworth Valley.							
Images 	Physical Description The structure is a perimeter of stone on three sides acting as a retaining wall to the central finger area which is filled with earth and the whole acts as a wharf							
Caption Old Government Wharf								
Current Use Former Use								
Item Type Built Group Transport - Water Category Wharf								
Years 1840 Circa Yes Designer Builder Government Physical Condition Fair Modification Dates	Historical Notes Wharf used in early trading days, dating from early 1840s, as an access to Greenman's Inn, Marlow, Peat's Ridge and Glenworth Valley. Built by Spencer							
References								
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie Architect</td> <td>Gosford Community Based H</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Title	Year	David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
Author	Title	Year						
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013						

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 02/08/2013

Date Updated: 20/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Heritage Items: Schedule 2 Gosford Interim Development Order No. 122

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name James Norton Road Reserve - Track and Stone Retaining Wall		SHI Number 1620611
Other Names/s		Study Number 29
Group Name		Assessed Significance
Location Doyle Street Bensville	Gosford	

Owner Local Government	Statement of Significance The early road indicates the traditional roadbuilding practice of following the contours, minimising the excavation and the use of rough-hewn and shaped local sandstone to retain the cut banks and has local historic, rarity and technical significance while being highly valued by the local community for the association with James Norton. Physical Description The Reserve has prominent ridge lands and slopes, with magnificent views of the coastal area. The views are not available from the route given the dense forest and canopy. The road follows a nominal 300m route with a nominal 6m width The visual catchment matches the route allowing for additional 6m width each side to accommodate the embankments and forest growth which capture the early character of the Norton occupancy. Historical Notes On the 31st January, 1842, James Norton, a Sydney solicitor, bought 1000 acres, in modern day Bensville, which formed Portion 45, from J.B. Richards. Norton was a land speculator, and there is no record of him ever visiting this property during his ownership. He sold the land on to Ben Davis, after whom the area was named, in 1871. It was not occupied until 1897, when Davis' widow sub-divided it. 8 lots were purchased by Walter Scott in 1918, and they remained in his ownership until 1982, when Gosford City Council purchased it for public ownership. The Reserve has prominent ridge lands and slopes, with magnificent views of the coastal area.					
Images  Caption A general view looking up the slope of the end of road 50m prior to the junction with the linear route taken by the current power line.						
Current Use Former Use						
Item Type Built Group Transport - Land Category Road Embankment/Cutting						
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition The road condition is excellent while the stone walls vary given the Modification Dates						
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Beryl Strom</td> <td>Private note</td> <td>1980</td> </tr> </table>	Author	Title	Year	Beryl Strom	Private note	1980
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Author	Title	Year				
David Scobie	Gosford Open Space System	2015				

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 21/09/2015

Date Updated: 09/10/2015

Data Entry Status: Basic

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	House - 'Mount Earl'	SHI Number	1620069
Other Names/s	House	Study Number	17
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	2B Fishermans Parade Daleys Point 2257		Gosford

Owner		Statement of Significance	
Images		This timber framed building is an early house at the water's edge of Riley's Bay, associated with the pioneering Riley family, who gave the immediate body of water within Brisbane Water its name of Riley's Bay. The Riley family are significant in the area for their pursuits in farming, cattle and shipbuilding. While the house has lost some original features it retains aesthetic significance as a relatively intact example of a typical Federation style house in this region, and as an important feature in the maritime landscape of the area. Located on large waterfront block, with views to the south east over Riley's Bay and steep rising bush land to the rear. External toilet, water tank and small storage shed to rear. Single storey timber framed federation villa, with weatherboard cladding and hipped roof of corrugated iron, while the villa style gabled room to the front has a simple timber barge board and finial. Exposed rafters to the eaves. Broken back verandah to front and side has timber posts and balustrades while the verandah is supported on face brick piers. Face brick chimney. Timber framed double hung windows, fixed timber awning supported on brackets to single window at gable end. Timber panelled front door. Painted timber sills and architraves to openings. Early toilet has corrugated iron walls and gable roof. Historical Notes The site and house are an important feature of the maritime landscape. Associated with pioneer family founded by former convict John L Riley, of Riley's Island. It was built c. 1924 to replace an earlier one to the right of it, which was the home of his eldest son, Captain William Riley, until his death in 1910. This house was built for Captain Riley's widow, Isabella. The Riley family held the house for many decades, and Isabella's bedroom was kept as it was during her lifetime. Isabella was the daughter of prominent Kincumber shipbuilder George Frost. She spent her married life at Riley's Bay in this and the previous house without running water or electricity.	
Caption	House		
Current Use			
Former Use			
Item Type	Built		
Group	Residential buildings (private)		
Category	Cottage		
Years	1924	Circa	Yes
Designer	N/A		
Builder	N/A		
Physical Condition	Excellent physical condition.		
Modification Dates	Largely intact with decorative changes and features such as the		
References			
Author	Title	Year	
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf		
Dundon, G	The Shipbuilders of Braisbane Water	1997	
Studies			
Author	Title	Year	
Suters Architects	Gosford Heritage Review - St	2001	
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
Graeme Brookes	Gosford Heritage Study	1999	

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017 Date First Entered 13/05/1997 Date Updated: 26/04/2016 Data Entry Status: Partial Page: 12

Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name	Remains of Corduroy Logging	SHI Number	1620288
Other Names/s	The Punt Road, section of Tuggerah Beach Road	Study Number	
Group Name		Assessed Significance	Local
Location	Erina Creek, Punt Road, on The Entrance Road, Opp. Pumping St Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance		
Images	The rare corduroy road construction remains as an archaeological artefact to show the original level of the main road at this section between the Erina Creek bridge and the end of the wetlands on the southern side of the road.		
			
Caption	Remains of Corduroy Logging		
Current Use	Physical Description		
Former Use	Remains of corduroy logging of this section of the road laid down in 19th century with artefacts in the form of hardwood logs now about 125 plus years in position beneath road construction. At the time of construction, a steel drawbridge with an opening span had been completed across Erina Creek where the present road bridge is in George St, East Gosford. It would have been imperative to improve the road which was the main route to the Tuggerah Entrance.		
Item Type	Built		
Group	Religion		
Category	Church		
Years	1885	1886	Circa Yes
Designer	Historical Notes		
Builder	The Punt Road, as it has long been called, is the section of the Entrance Road immediately east of the present road bridge over Erina Creek at George Street, East Gosford.		
Physical Condition	A steel drawbridge with a retractable span to allow the passage of timber ketches, was built at that site in 1885-6 with formed approaches. This bridge was demolished in 1963 after the first modern road bridge was erected alongside. The steel bridge had itself replaced a man-operated punt with a history going back before 1840.		
Modification Dates	The Gosford Times newspaper began in 1885. There are many reports in much later issues attesting to the disgraceful state of the Punt Road through much of its history. Its bogs are also described in the book 'Agnes Fagan's Diary' (Gosford Library Local Studies). It is obvious today that the road was put through virtual wetlands.		
References	C. 1958, parts of this road kept collapsing into deep holes due to the logs rotting, and eventually the whole section's road level was raised by the Council.		
Author	Title	Year	
Gwen Dundon		1931	
Studies	The punt road had been logged by Abel Davis in about 1886-87 (Abel was a son of the Terrigal Haven shipbuilder Thomas Davis). Shipbuilding families often took on bridge, wharf and road construction.		
Author	Title	Year	
David Scobie Architect	Gosford Community Based H	2013	
	The fact that some of the logs used in the corduroy logging of the Punt Road are still in evidence is something of a tribute to the hardwoods of the area.		

Draft Heritage List

Date: 10/08/2017

Date First Entered 18/02/2013

Date Updated: 23/08/2016

Data Entry Status: Partial

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Rumbalara Reserve Quarry (R0073) COSS		SHI Number 1620590
Other Names/s		Study Number 3
Group Name		Assessed Significance
Location Cappers Gully, White Street Fire trail Gosford Gosford		

Owner Local Government	Statement of Significance The Sandstone Quarry site along Capper's Gully within the Rumbalara Reserve Site is located north east of the White Street extending off Henry Parry Drive, Gosford. The site has historic and social significance as a quarry, associated with Gosford Quarries over 51 years from 1924. It also has arrange of associations with Thomas Capper as the original site owner and Thomas Parry, the quarry manager. The site retains aesthetic significance for the views within the curtilage established by the gully and technical significance for the remnant quarry equipment elements with historical archaeological value on the site.								
Images 									
Caption Entry to Rumbalara Reserve from White Street	Physical Description Rumbalara Reserve has eight varying walking trails, including an early aboriginal rock shelter, a former stone quarry, westward viewing lookout, bronze sculptures of early explorers and pioneers, and some remnant rainforests. The former stone quarry is situated in a verdant deep gully, surrounded by rocky outcrops and gum trees. There is evidence of its past use, including various decaying machinery, a brick building and digging equipment. The site includes the trail from the entry up to the quarry at the head of Cappers Gully and the work site and remnant structures. The remnant stone from the quarry has been utilised to line the trail as a retaining wall to the site entrance while the quarry consists of the top of the gully with a series of 7m cut faces in a triangle some 30m across the base at the top level and 40m down each side of the triangle including a 3m steel haulage frame and cables. At one end of the upper level lies the former stores and equipment building. The White Street Fire walking trail continues through the top level with a sign to the Interpretive Centre. The visual catchment is in two parts: the White Street Fire Trail and the remnant stone blocks lining the high side of the trail along Cappers Gully and the second part is the triangular quarry.								
Current Use									
Former Use									
Item Type Built Group Mining and Mineral Processing Category Quarry									
Years Circa No Designer Builder Physical Condition The trail site is in good condition assisted by the stone which has Modification Dates	Historical Notes Rumbalara was developed as a Reserve, with access roads, walking trails, picnic areas, lookouts, amenity facilities and an artificial lake in the 1980s. It was funded by the Sara Lee Kitchens Australia Pty Ltd and the Gosford Council, each of which agreed to contribute a total of \$100,000 over the ten year period of construction. The quarry site was sold to Thomas Capper on August 7th 1855. Thomas Capper was a butcher in Denbigh but originally from London, who was transported to Australia for life for cattle stealing. He arrived on the Prince George in 1837. He left behind a wife and three sons. His wife, Ann, nee Clarke, committed a theft shortly after and was transported herself, arriving the same year. They were soon together and had two native born children: James and David. They established a butchery at Brisbane Water (Gosford). He died in 1856. His headstone was in Point Frederick Cemetery, but disappeared after the site became Pioneer Park. In 1923, Gosford Quarries Ltd was registered, and took over the quarry business of the partnership firm of G.O. Hayward, E.H. Henson and A.L. Fell. From 1924, Gosford Freestone Quarries 'worked on a 30 ft. face of stone – enough to keep them going for half a century' on this site in Capper's Gully. Mr H.G. Parry took over management, on behalf of the Gosford Quarrying Company, in 1926. He retired in 1966, and was succeeded by Mr K. Margin. A big plant was assembled to treat the huge quantity of stone in the sloping hills. Housed in large substantially built sheds, there was a 100 horsepower steam boiler and 60 horsepower engine, which drove the channel bar unit cutting the blocks of stone out of the face. The steam crane had 25 tons capacity and the main Bramley multiple saw was one of the largest in NSW.								
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>New Centre to inform about our rainforests</td> <td>1987</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Quarrying Operations Cease After 51 Years</td> <td>1975</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year		New Centre to inform about our rainforests	1987		Quarrying Operations Cease After 51 Years
Author	Title	Year							
	New Centre to inform about our rainforests	1987							
	Quarrying Operations Cease After 51 Years	1975							
Studies <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>David Scobie</td> <td>Gosford Open Space System</td> <td>2015</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Title	Year	David Scobie	Gosford Open Space System	2015			
Author	Title	Year							
David Scobie	Gosford Open Space System	2015							

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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Bouddi Farm		SHI Number 1620337
Other Names/s		Study Number
Group Name Prominent late 20/21 Century Architecture		Assessed Significance Local
Location 265 The Scenic Road, Maitland Road Killcare Heights 2257 Gosford		

Owner	Statement of Significance A rare post war example of an architect designed rural residence and studio commissioned by an artist as a retreat from the city. Bell designed a number of such retreats, and this building includes all of the hallmarks of his residential work, including "blank walls, doors as windows, and Palladian plan of pavilions. The treatment of unadorned brick prisms echos Bell's Syrian experiences". The dwelling also incorporated views of the distant landscape that he favoured. Bell's elegant designs sat outside the mainstream of post war architecture in both Sydney and Melbourne.											
Images 												
Caption Bouddi Farm artist studio	Physical Description 4.5 hectares at Killcare Heights, adjacent to Bouddi National Park. The house overlooks an expansive view of Brisbane Water. Rare post war example of an architect designed rural residence and studio, commissioned by an artist as a retreat from the city. It included "blank walls, doors as windows, a Palladian plan of pavilions and the treatment of unadorned brick prisms, echoing Bell's Syrian experiences".											
Current Use	A formal and symmetrical plan with a central living-dining-kitchen area is balanced by a two bedroom block on one side, and an artist's studio on the other, each of these latter areas being connected to the first by glazed galleries which serve as additional accommodation for guests. The approach side of the house presents only blank court and house walls, again symmetrically disposed about the entrance. The view side of the house is entirely glazed, and each of the three pavilions look through a timber pergola towards the view. Steel roof deck, pink umber concrete block, quarry tile, carpet and white mosaic floors, ceilings and some internal wall linings. Oregon posts and beams, concrete slab. Other structures within the property include the Pool house, two sheds and a cottage.											
Former Use												
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House												
Years 1964 1966 Circa No Designer Guilford Bell Builder G F Downing												
Physical Condition	Historical Notes Under the Crown lands Consolidation Act 1915, the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd under a Conditional Purchase lease, acquired three hundred and five acres of land in the land District of Gosford on the 25th April 1918. In 1939 application was made by the Bank to have the Conditional Purchase subdivided into portions of one hundred and thirty four acres within the County of Northumberland, Parish of Kincumber. Allowance was made for roads one chain wide to pass between these parcels as outlined in the Grant of land. In 1945 two portions of the land were transferred from the Commercial Bank of Australia to Albert George Davis. Limited road access to the area improved and further subdivisions were created. The land was farmed predominantly for citrus, passionfruit, poultry and sweet potato. The produce was taken to Palmers Wharf at Wards Hill to be transported to Woy Woy by Barge then on to the Sydney Markets for sale. In 1964 Sir Russell and Lady Maisie Drysdale purchased the subject land. The land stretched from a small cottage accessible from The Scenic Road, towards Maitland Bay Road, falling away from the road to the west, over steep sandstone ridges to wetlands below. The small cottage had been the residence of the McCoy family and also Horrie Mills, a farmer who grew tomatoes, passionfruit and sweet potato on the land. The Drysdales commissioned the architect and friend Guildford Bell to design the existing house.											
Modification Dates The exterior of the main house is largely unmodified apart from												
References <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Author</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Title</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AIA Dupain Collection</td> <td>Photographs of the House taken shortly after completion</td> <td>1985</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Architecture and Arts</td> <td>House with Studio, Bouddi National Park, NSW</td> <td>1967</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Architecture Today</td> <td>Large by Any Standards</td> <td>1996</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Author	Title	Year	AIA Dupain Collection	Photographs of the House taken shortly after completion	1985	Architecture and Arts	House with Studio, Bouddi National Park, NSW	1967	Architecture Today	Large by Any Standards
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name Kincumba Mountain Reserve - Kanning Cave (R0105) - COSS		SHI Number 1620594									
Other Names/s		Study Number 7									
Group Name		Assessed Significance									
Location Kanning Walk Kincumba Mountain	Gosford										
Owner Local Government	Statement of Significance At the top of Kincumba Mountain, the Glasson family leased land from the Crown in the early 1930s during the depression and the cave formed a part of their occupancy marking one example of the extent to which the period had a dramatic impact on family life. In addition to the historic and social significance at the local level, the site retains the unusual geological significance of erosion within sandstone formations in a forest setting.										
Images 											
Caption The trail in the vicinity of the cave	Physical Description From the Honeman's Picnic Area, follow Kanning Walk through the bush and along the side of a long rock wall. There are several minor caves along the way, the main one being nominally 8m wide and 5m deep with a reducing soffit. A small 'squeeze' or opening at some 700mm round leads to a further tunnel type cave behind the main space.										
Current Use	The main cave is large for a sandstone environment, and has two main sections. There is a large cabin about 7mx9m. A small tunnel extends about 10m further to a small chamber at the back. The entrance to the cave is behind two large boulders, providing extra shelter. Further detailed investigation is required to determine the authenticity of the engravings purported to relate to the Glasson occupancy. The mouth of the cave extends some 30m across a broad rock shelf above the ground level while the exposed rock above is nominally a 40m circle There are significant views to and from the cave mouth on both the northern and southern approaches and the primary view from the cave out to the east into the forest and tree canopy.										
Former Use											
Item Type Landscape											
Group Landscape - Natural											
Category Natural process											
Years Circa No	Historical Notes In 1932, A. A. Glasson received a Special Lease from the Crown over Portion 248, where the kiosk is currently located, and portion 164 which remains Crown land. Glasson is said to have lived in a large rock overhang, which is quite feasible as occupation of caves on Crown land during the Great Depression was not uncommon. Members of the Glasson family are believed to have carved initials and dates into a sandstone outcrop near the cave, along with steps that provided access up and down the rock face. One of the dates is 9-12-30, which suggests the Glassons may have been living on Kincumba Mountain before the Special Lease was issued in 1932.										
Designer											
Builder											
Physical Condition The path to the cave site is well formed with two sets of simple steel											
Modification Dates											
References											
Studies <table style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Author</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Title</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GCC</td> <td>Kincumba Mountain Regional</td> <td>2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Scobie</td> <td>Gosford Open Space System</td> <td>2015</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Author	Title	Year	GCC	Kincumba Mountain Regional	2007	David Scobie	Gosford Open Space System	2015
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name House - Klein's Cabin		SHI Number 1620101
Other Names/s		Study Number 30
Group Name		Assessed Significance Local
Location Eastern side of Patonga Creek Patonga 2256 Gosford		

Owner Private - Individual	Statement of Significance												
Images 	One of a group of weekend cottages along the western side of Patonga Creek, only accessible by water, is reminiscent of early cottage style development in the area, and is valued for the intact nature of the group. It is one of the earliest houses to be constructed in Patonga, in 1924. It was built with timber rowed in from Brooklyn, and was originally a fishing cabin. It is visually prominent with double gable roof, and front verandah.												
	Physical Description												
Caption Patonga Creek House (double gable house on right)	'The Patonga Creek House' is the most southerly residence on the western side of Patonga Creek, and is located at the creek mouth leading to Brisk Bay and the Hawkesbury River, opposite the small development of Patonga. The structure is a simple timber framed double gable roofed house, with an front verandah. Observation from the opposite side of the creek suggests a residence clad in weatherboards and fibre cement sheet, with corrugated steel roof sheet and aluminium windows. Nestled on the western bank of Patonga Creek with views towards the mouth of the creek. It sits above a sandstone retaining wall with access to the creek via a timber stair. Access to this side of the creek is by water only.												
Current Use Residential													
Former Use													
Item Type Built													
Group Residential buildings (private)													
Category Cottage													
Years 1924 Circa No													
Designer													
Builder													
Physical Condition Apparently good	Historical Notes												
Modification Dates Recent timber verandah reconstruction and access stairway.	Patonga, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury River on the Central Coast of NSW, was explored in 1788 but the steep hills and heavy timber did not meet the need for agricultural land. Grants were made from the 1820s and land began to be used for timber getting, crops and cattle. The population increased only slowly until the railway was built in the 1880s, being completed by the engineering feat of the Hawkesbury River Bridge in 1889. This brought the region within a few hours of Sydney, facilitating a southward traffic in agricultural produce such as citrus fruit and the northward journeys of holiday makers.												
References	Although land at Patonga had several owners prior to any established settlement, Rock Davis is thought to be the first white man to make use of land there. Davis had established use of land at Pearl Beach for his shipbuilding pursuits, and is thought to have used land at Patonga to graze cattle in the 1950s. A caretaker's cottage was built for this purpose in 1868.												
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Author	Title	Year											
	http://www.oldhouses.com.au/Flannel_Flower_Press_price_list.pdf												
Beryl Strom	Gosford and Wyong - History and Heritage	1982											
Studies	When the privately held land at Patonga was subdivided in 1916, there was a great demand for weekend lots in the area., and all 140 lots had sold by 1923. Part of the remaining Crown land at Patonga had been notified for public recreation in 1917, and is now occupied by a caravan park managed by Gosford City Council.												
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Gosford Heritage Inventory

Item Name HG Stoyles House		SHI Number 1620380
Other Names/s Group Name		Study Number
Location 1/438 Terrigal Drive, Opp. Serpentine Road Terrigal 2260 Gosford		Assessed Significance Local

Owner Private - Individual	Statement of Significance The timber and tin house was first occupied by HG Stoyles - first principal of the Terrigal Public school and it retains the distinctive exterior and elements of the interior while being set within a lush well planted mature garden and providing a complement to the streetscape and general setting.						
Images 	Physical Description The residence consists of a timber framed building with weatherboard external cladding, galvanised iron low pitched hipped roof with verandahs extending from the roof line but now enclosed, fibro sheeted gable ends with vertical battens, timber propped awnings over the double hung sliding sash windows including 6 pane upper sashes and the original rendered chimney while internally many rooms retain the original battened ceilings						
Caption HG Stoyles House							
Current Use Former Use							
Item Type Built Group Residential buildings (private) Category House							
Years 1930 Circa Yes							
Designer Builder	Historical Notes Terrigal was first settled in 1826 by European Settler John Gray, who called his property Tarrygal, after the indigenous Aboriginal place name, signifying 'place of little birds'. It is understood that the house was initially occupied by HG Stoyles - first principal of the local school.						
Physical Condition The house is occupied and well maintained							
Modification Dates Many and various with additional wings while generally in traditional							
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