

Brookvale Structure Plan

Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Report

Prepared for Northern Beaches Council

GNL
HERITAGE

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the First Nations of the lands and waterways on which we live and work, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with First Nations to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social, cultural and political justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML’s Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
23-0503	1	Draft Report	5 June 2024
23-0503	2	Revised Report	1 August 2024
23-0503	3	Revised Report	30 August 2024

Quality management

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality management policy and procedures.

It aligns with best-practice heritage conservation and management, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* and heritage and environmental legislation and guidelines relevant to the subject place.

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Introduction



1 Introduction

Northern Beaches Council (Council) has engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to provide heritage advice on the recently adopted Brookvale Structure Plan. This includes advice on Indigenous cultural heritage, non-Indigenous cultural heritage, and opportunities for heritage interpretation.

The heritage advice in this report includes:

- analysis of existing local heritage items and heritage conservation areas, within the study area;
- analysis of the heritage context, constraints and planning context of the Northern Beaches local government area (LGA);
- investigation of potential heritage items, heritage conservation areas, character areas, and opportunities unique to the study area; and
- a suite of draft heritage recommendations and development controls, intended to conserve, manage and protect existing identified heritage values and potential heritage items, balanced with increased development ambitions.

1.1 Background

Council adopted the Brookvale Structure Plan on 28 November 2023. The Structure Plan is intended to stimulate development within Brookvale Town Centre, by increasing investment in residential, commercial, and industry, public domain and local infrastructure, and facilitating employment, and residential development opportunities.

The Structure Plan identified planning framework opportunities, to be incorporated into future environmental planning instruments. The plan is intended to be implemented in a staged approach, over the next decade.

The Brookvale Structure Plan includes local heritage items listed on the *Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011* (Warringah LEP). This LEP remains in force, though will be replaced with a Northern Beaches LEP that will apply to the whole LGA,

following amalgamations of Manly, Warringah and Pittwater Councils in 2016.

The purpose of the new Northern Beaches LEP is to harmonise planning rules across the area. It will also introduce some new controls to better respond to strategic directions and the community's aspirations for the area, and especially regarding urban character of centres and environmental sustainability. The LEP will be complemented by a new comprehensive Development Control Plan (DCP), which is being developed in parallel to the LEP.

1.2 Study area

The study area is bounded by:

- Harbord Road to the east;
- Wattle Road, William Street, Condamine Street, Old Pittwater Road and the open space buffer of Warringah Golf Club to the south; and
- the bushland buffer of Allenby Park to the west.

Warringah Road forms a partial study area boundary to the north, with the remainder of the study area boundary formed through the residential area of Beacon Hill, south of Warringah Road (Figure 1.1).

The study area includes the retail/commercial areas of Warringah Mall; the light industrial area to the south and east of Pittwater Road, bounded by Harbord Road, Pittwater Road and Wattle Street; the light industrial area to the west of Warringah Mall; the retail/commercial buffer along Pittwater Road, including the landmark Brookvale Oval; and the residential area of Beacon Hill, located to the south of Warringah Road.



Figure 1.1 Brookvale Structure Plan study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

1.3 Methodology

This report is informed by the principles of *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (the Burra Charter) and the approach set out in *The Conservation Plan*, by James Semple Kerr.

This report was produced as part of a suite of technical reports commissioned by Council to support the staged implementation of the Brookvale Structure Plan.

1.3.1 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with Northern Beaches Council staff as part of this study.

1.3.2 Limitations

This report is subject to the following limitations:

- Existing and potential heritage items and conservation areas were inspected and documented from the public domain. No interior inspections were undertaken.
- Historical research in this report was limited to desktop sources only.
- Assessment of First Nations history and of historical archaeology was undertaken as a desktop analysis only.
- Public consultation was not undertaken as a part of this project.

1.3.3 Acknowledgements

GML gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Northern Beaches Council staff in the preparation of this report.

1.4 Heritage context

In NSW, items of heritage significance, historical archaeological remains ('relics') and Aboriginal objects and places are provided with statutory protection under the following legislation:

- the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act);
- the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (the NPW Act); and
- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (the EPA Act).

The Heritage Act is a statutory tool designed to conserve the state's environmental heritage. It is used to regulate the impacts of development on the state's heritage assets. The Heritage Act describes a heritage item as 'a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct'.

The EPA Act is administered by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) and provides for environmental planning instruments to be made to guide the process of development and land use. The EPA Act also provides for the protection of local heritage items and conservation areas through listing on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) which provide local councils with the framework required to make planning decisions.

The Warringah LEP is the principal environmental planning instrument applying to the land. Schedule 5 of the LEP identifies heritage items and heritage conservation areas. The subject site

is not listed as a heritage item nor is it located within a listed conservation area. The objectives of Clause 5.10 are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Warringah,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

1.5 Heritage in Brookvale

There are relatively few heritage items in Brookvale, and no heritage conservation areas. Existing heritage items are documented in Figure 1.2, and include memorials, historical archaeology, landscape and built heritage. This figure also indicates a small collection of landscape heritage conservation areas close to the study area boundary, as well as individual heritage items.

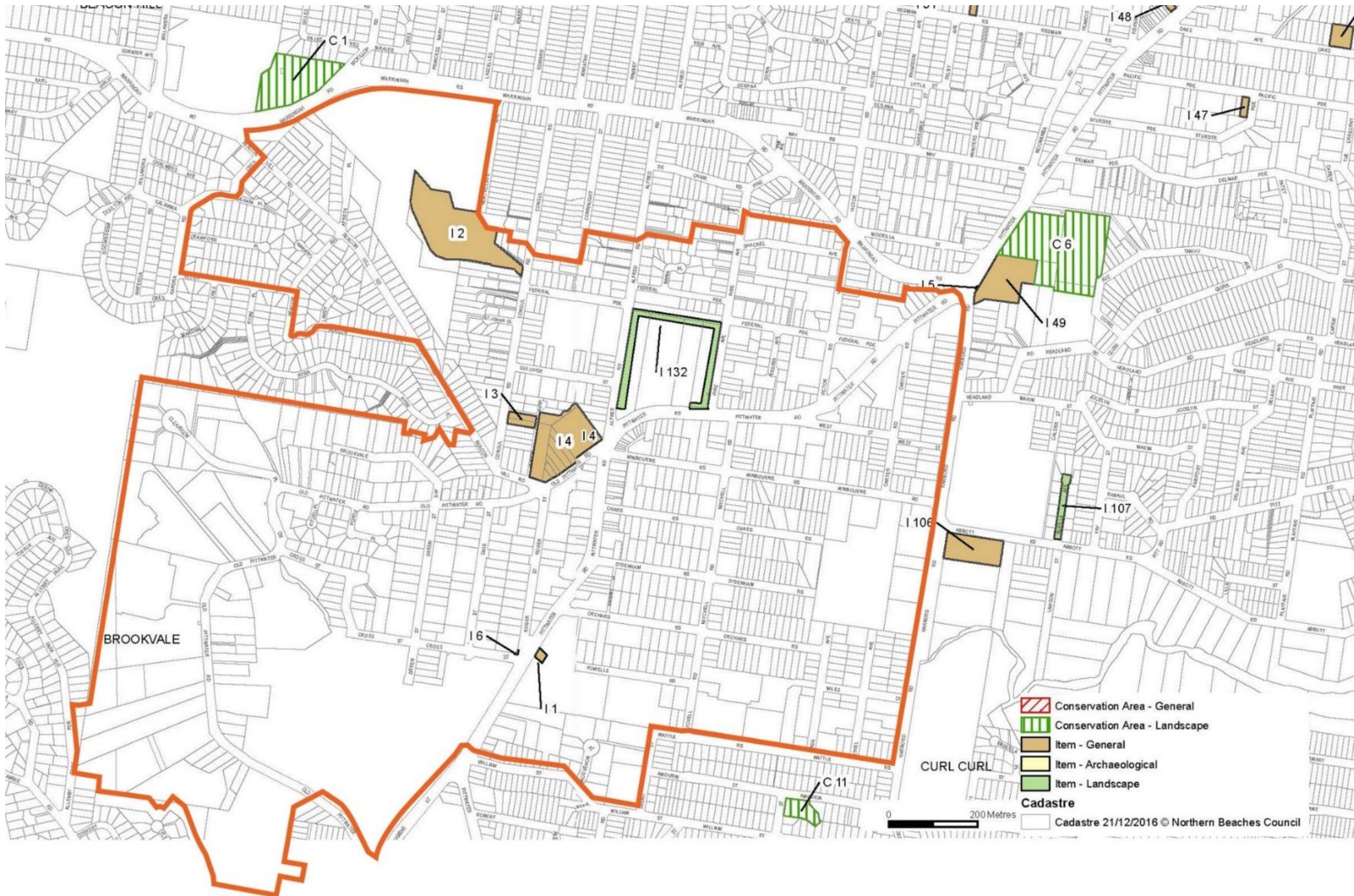


Figure 1.2 Existing heritage items within the study area and in the vicinity. (Source: legislation.nsw.gov.au with GML overlay)

First Nations heritage



2 First Nations heritage

First Nations heritage is diverse, rich and enduring, extending continuously from the deep past to the present. The natural and cultural environment is interwoven in First Nations heritage, creating an interdependent relationship between land and people, which is sustained by cultural knowledge. It incorporates intangible heritage, such as Dreaming stories, Song Lines, oral traditions, ceremonies and social practices; and tangible heritage, such as stone tools, bone, woven and wooden implements, shell, middens, culturally modified trees, rock art sites, ceremonial places and fringe camps. Many of these items combine both tangible and intangible values through a complex web of interconnection.

This section aims to provide a preliminary overview of the First Nations cultural background of the study area. It does not form a full assessment of the archaeological resource or intangible connections that may be present within, or connected to, the study area.

2.1 Aboriginal Country

Brookvale lies within the traditional lands occupied by the Garigal (or Caregal) people, one of several Aboriginal groups in the region of the Northern Beaches, including the Gayamayagal (Manly area) and the Cannalgal, who lived around North Harbour and up to Dee Why.¹ Today, Brookvale falls within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Metro LALC).

Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for at least 60,000 years. Hundreds of generations of coastal Aboriginal people witnessed the rising waters at the end of the last glacial period from 9,000 years ago as water filled the valley of what became Sydney Harbour.² The present shoreline of the Northern Beaches was formed from this time. Drowned sandstone valleys formed into lagoons and other estuaries while erosion shaped headland, beaches and sand dune systems. Aboriginal people living near the shoreline had access to an abundance of marine

food and resources. Evidence of a late Holocene marine and shellfish diet can be found in large midden sites at Narrabeen and the southern end of Dee Why Beach.³

From 1,500 years ago the environment changed again and sea levels fell slightly. Systems associated with social, technological and economic behaviour changed. For instance, new fishing technologies were developed, with the development of bone barbs to tip fishing spears and fishing hooks adapted from shell and the use of locally available quartz stone.⁴ Aboriginal mastery of fishing and navigating the harbour waters was recorded with awe by Europeans who observed the diving skills of men and women:

Getting onto the rocks that projected into the sea, they plunged from them to the bottom in search of shell-fish. When they had been down for some time, we became very uneasy on their account ... At length, however, they appeared, and convinced us that they were capable of remaining underwater twice as long as our ablest divers ... They did this repeatedly until their baskets were nearly full.⁵

The landscape of the Northern Beaches was shaped by Aboriginal land management practices with controlled fire used to clear country for hunting, to attract kangaroos, wallabies and other game. The cleared space also made travel easier and encouraged growth of root vegetables like yams and grass seeds. The seeds were ground into a flour for a type of pancake and sometimes mixed with plant roots. The cultivated appearance of this area led the Europeans to mistakenly believe they had discovered pastures 'very proper for cultivation'.⁶

The rich cultural and spiritual life of coastal Aboriginal life was performed through song, dance and oral traditions and etched into the landscape itself. Carvings on rock platforms and walls were noted by Europeans as 'proofs of their ingenuity in the ... representations of themselves in different attitudes, of their canoes, of several sorts of fish and animals'.⁷ Rock art engravings in the Northern Beaches area remain some of the most outstanding examples in Sydney.

2.1.1 Contact and invasion

Aboriginal people living in the Northern Beaches area were among the first to develop relationships with Europeans. Captain Arthur Phillip and his officers completed several expeditions to Pittwater, Frenchs Forest and Middle Harbour using the established Aboriginal paths through the bush. Phillip hoped to learn more about the country by learning Aboriginal language and communicating with the coastal people they encountered. Surveyor and Astronomer William Dawes recorded the local name Kay-ye-my for the area later renamed Manly.

Europeans soon realised that the coastal Aboriginal inhabitants were not one people but made up of interconnected groups. While groups were associated with specific territories, family associations spread much further from Shoalhaven in the south to Port Stephens in the north.

As the colony expanded, Aboriginal livelihoods and access to sustenance was threatened. Violent encounters between Europeans and Aboriginal people became more frequent. Phillip decided that kidnapping Aboriginal men could force cultural understanding and sharing of knowledge. Arabanoo, an Aboriginal man, was taken at Manly Cove but died of smallpox in May 1789. The impact of this epidemic was recorded by officers who wrote:

It was truly shocking to go around the coves of this harbour, which were much frequented by the natives; where in the caves of the rocks, which used to shelter whole families in bad weather, were now to be seen men, women and children, lying dead.⁸

In November 1789, two more men were captured at Manly: Colebee, a koradgee (priest/medicine man) who quickly escaped, and Bennelong. During his captivity, Bennelong learnt English and wore European clothing. After his release he returned to the Northern Beaches and the following year invited Captain Phillip to attend a whale feast. On arrival, Phillip was speared in the shoulder by an older Aboriginal man in what is believed to be punishment meted out for the kidnapping of Bennelong and Colebee.⁹ Nonetheless Bennelong rekindled a friendship with Phillip who had a hut constructed at what became 'Bennelong Point'.

Despite the impact of colonisation and the dislocation of traditional Aboriginal life ways, Aboriginal presence on the Northern Beaches remains. In 1868, it was reported that corroborees were held at Manly on the site of several churches above Careening Cove. During the visit of Albert the Prince of Wales, Aboriginal people from different Guringai, Darkinyung and Garigal areas also performed a large corroboree. Annual camps assembled to receive annual blankets and rations for the Queen's birthday.

By 1883, the foundation of the Aboriginal Protection Board established reserves away from towns to relocate Aboriginal people and limit their contact with Europeans. Subsequent amendments to the *Aborigines Protection Act* in NSW determined that children with non-Aboriginal ancestry were to be taken from their families and placed in white institutions. Many Aboriginal children and teenagers worked as domestic servants in the northern suburbs of Sydney up until the mid-twentieth century.

2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

A search of the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 11 March 2024, reference number 871853 (Appendix A). The search covered a zone from eastings, northings 336394, 6259881 to 344185, 6265490 with no buffer. A total of 100 Aboriginal sites/places were identified. Several of these sites have been destroyed or partially destroyed, although this information has not been updated in the AHIMS database. The AHIMS results are shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1.

Table 2.1 Results of AHIMS database search.

Site features	Frequency	Percentage
Art	9	9.0
Art (rock engraving)	41	41.0
Art and Artefact	1	1.0
Art and Shell (midden)	1	1.0

Site features	Frequency	Percentage
Art and Shelter	6	6.0
Art and Water Hole	1	1.0
Art, Artefact and Shelter	3	3.0
Art, Grinding Groove	1	1.0
Art, Grinding Groove, PAD	1	1.0
Art, Grinding Groove, Water Hole	1	1.0
Art, PAD, Water Hole	1	1.0
Art, Shelter, Deposit	1	1.0
Artefact	2	2.0
Artefact and Shell (midden)	14	14.0
Burial	1	1.0
Grinding Groove/s	2	2.0
Habitation, PAD	1	1.0
PAD (Potential Archaeological Deposit)	6	6.0
Shell	7	7.0
Total	100	100

There are two registered AHIMS sites within the study area. The first of these is a rock engraving (45-6-0700), comprising four men, with five circles, a boomerang, and a foot outline. The site was recorded in W.D. Campbell's 1899 'Aboriginal carvings of Port Jackson and Broken Bay'. It is unclear whether the site has since been destroyed. The other site is a weathered sandstone overhang with a sand floor. Two hand stencils are located approximately 1m from the current floor level (45-6-2975). Sandstone cobbles and boulders are embedded within the floor. A large hole in the floor shows a deposit of at least 300mm. Blotches of colour around the hand stencils, and in other areas of the shelter, could be the remains of other motifs. This site has been erroneously identified within the AHIMS database as an artefact and reclassified here as 'Art, Shelter, Deposit'. At the time of its recording (2011) the Metro LALC site officer made a request to block access to the site.

Both sites are within, or immediately adjacent to, the bushland surrounding the former brickworks site. In 1998, this bushland was part of a tripartite agreement between the Warringah Council, the Metro LALC and the Brookvale Community Group. The aim of the agreement was to protect any sites of significance to the Aboriginal people and establish a plan of management over land in the ownership of Aboriginal people. The bushland passed to private ownership in 2010.

The regional AHIMS records indicate that art sites, specifically those with rock engravings, constitute the predominant site type recorded in this area. In total, sites with art or art as a component comprised 67% of the search results. Art was found in both closed (i.e. situated in enclosed landforms such as rock shelters) and open contexts (i.e. situated within open contexts), with 15 instances of art in closed contexts, and 52 instances in open contexts.

Midden sites, or sites with a shell component, are also common within the region, comprising 22% of the search results. Midden sites (n=14) are found in both closed (n=8) and open contexts (n=7). Sites with an artefact component (including PADs and shell midden sites) comprised 27% of the search results. Of the 100 sites identified, 31 contain more than one feature.

Within the immediate surrounds of the study area (particularly in the higher areas surrounding Brookvale in Allambie Heights and Beacon Hill) there are several art sites, predominantly rock engravings. The location and position of these sites provides an indication of prior Aboriginal cultural landscape connection and use in this region.

2.3 Environmental context

Brookvale has been subject to significant development throughout the twentieth century, particularly the use of land for market gardening. Although much of the study area is situated on 'disturbed terrain', remnant soil landscapes (Warriewood, Newport, Gympie, Hawkesbury and Blacktown) survive on the peripheries of the study area (Figure 2.2).

Prior to European invasion and subsequent land use changes, two seasonal creeks flowed through Brookvale: Greendale



Figure 2.2 Heritage NSW AHIMS search results for the study area and in the vicinity. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS, 2024)

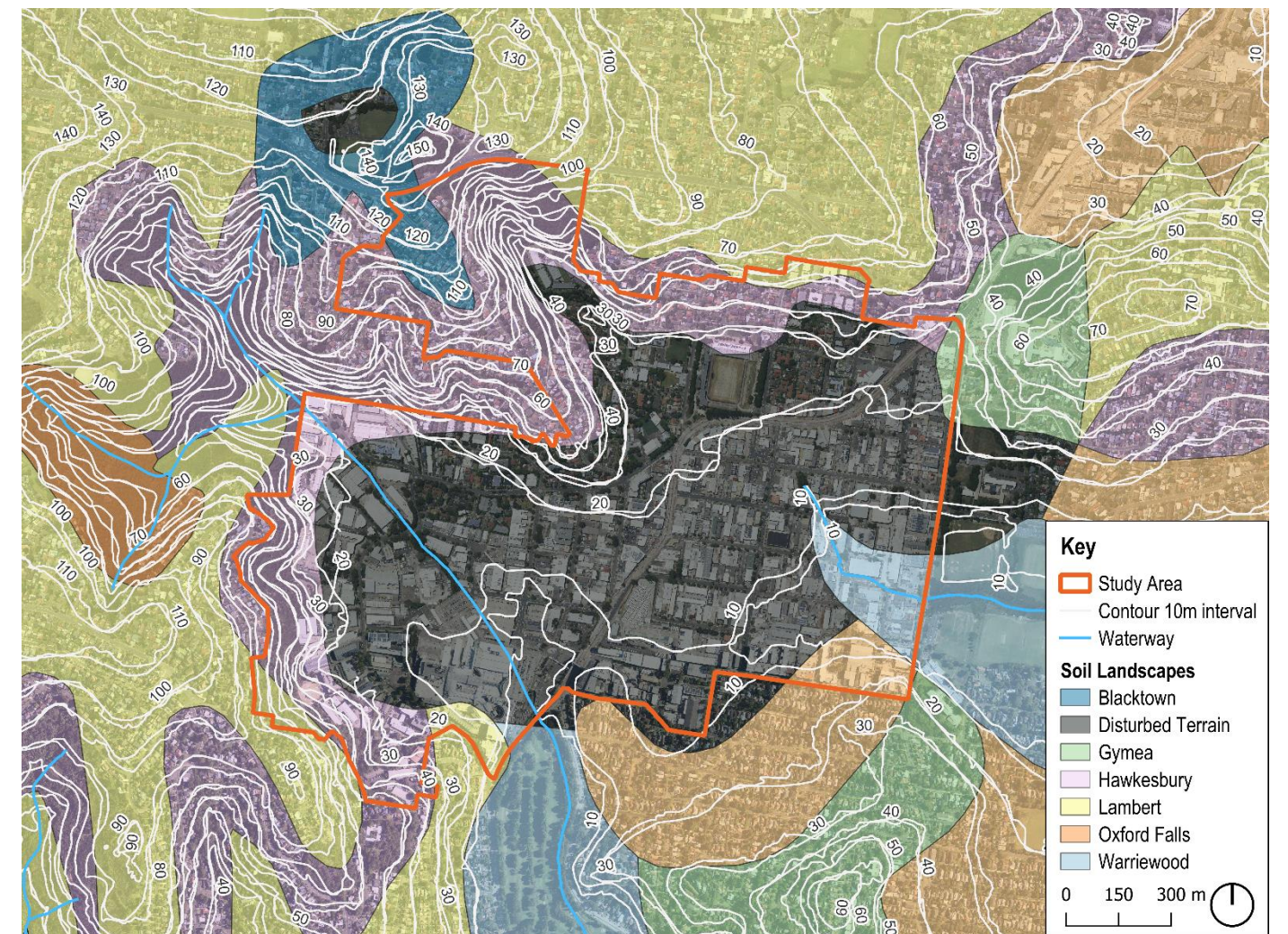


Figure 2.3 Soils, hydrology and topography within the study area and surrounds. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay, 2024)

2.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Emma Lee, *The Tale of a whale: Significant Aboriginal landscapes of the Northern Beaches*, Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, 2002, pp 8–9.
- ² Irish, P 2019, 'Aboriginal Paddington' in Young, G (ed), *Paddington: A History*, New South and The Paddington Society, p 19.
- ³ Boyce, J 2006, *Warringah*, Kingsclear Books, p 63.
- ⁴ Attenbrow, V 2010 'Aboriginal fishing in Port Jackson, and the introduction of shell fish-hooks to coastal New South Wales, Australia' in *The Natural History of Sydney*, edited by Daniel Lunney, Pat Hutchings and Dieter Hochuli. Royal Zoological Society of NSW, Mosman, NSW, Australia. 2010, pp 16–34.
- ⁵ Ogden, J 2011, *Saltwater People of the Broken Bays*, Cyclops Press, p 28.
- ⁶ Arthur Phillip, as quoted in Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study, 1988, p 69.
- ⁷ John White, *Surgeon General to the First Fleet*, Angus & Robertson, 1962, p 123.
- ⁸ Bradley, W 1786–1792, *A Voyage to New South Wales*, p 93.
- ⁹ Clendinnen, I 2005, *Dancing with Strangers: Europeans and Australians at First Contact*, The Text Publishing Company.

Non-Indigenous heritage



3 Non-Indigenous heritage

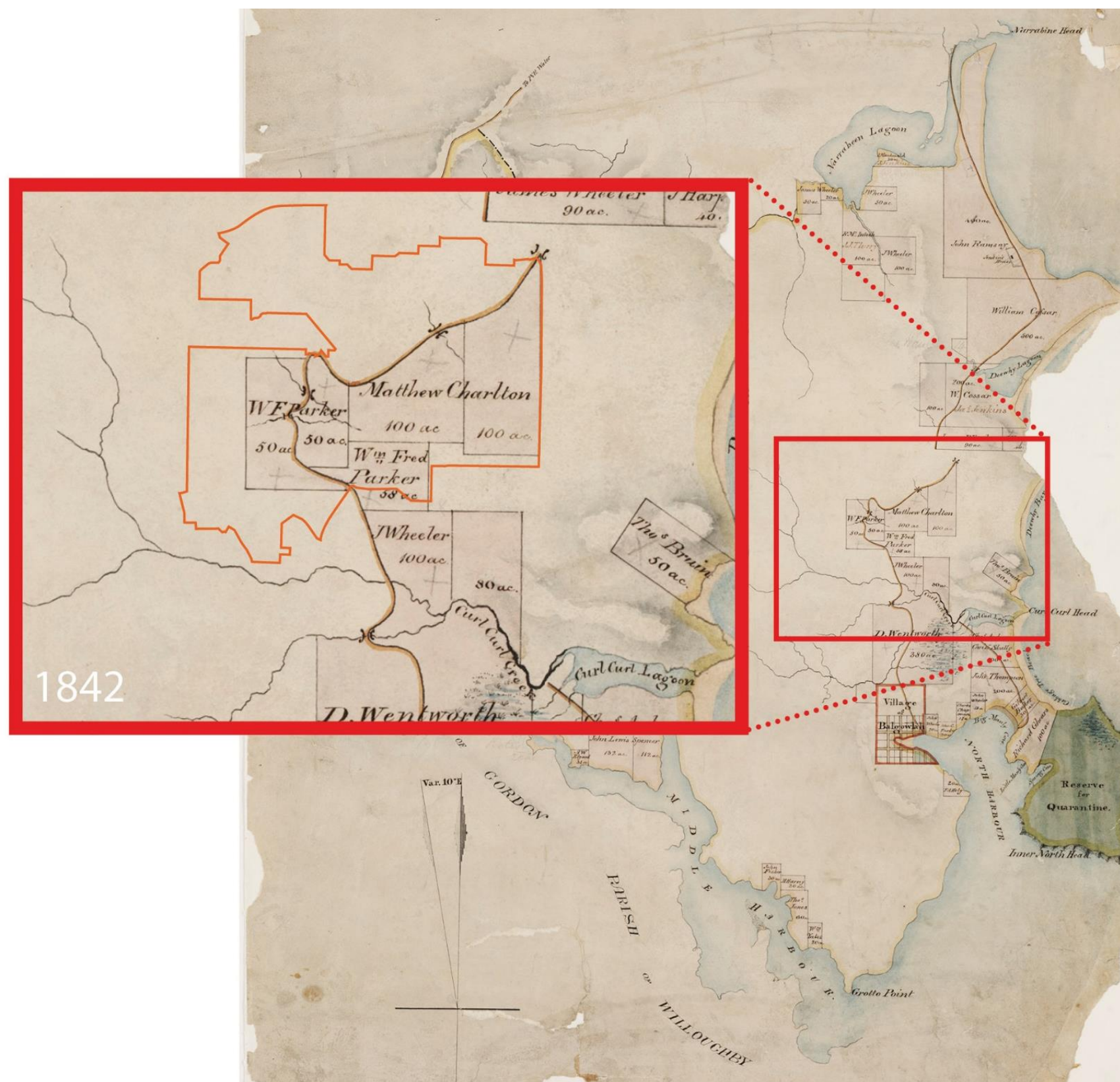
Brookvale is one of the earliest villages established along the Northern Beaches and is located mostly on flat land between Allambie Heights and Beacon Hill. The beach suburbs of North Manly, Freshwater, Curl Curl and Dee Why are nearby.

3.1 Historical overview

As one of the earliest villages established on the Northern Beaches, Brookvale underwent rapid development after an initial period of pastoral development. This development over the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries roughly paralleled decades:

- Surveys and settlement: 1820–1900
- Village expansion: land speculation and transport links: 1900–1920
- Migrants, market gardens and heavy industry: 1920–1940
- Wartime: 1939–1945
- Postwar industrial development and expansion: 1946–1959
- Retail development: 1960–1970s
- Small-scale innovation: 1980s–2020s.

These periods are examined in the following sections.



3.1.1 Surveys and settlement

1820–1900

Transport and infrastructure

Overland access to what was to become the village of Brookvale was established with early road construction by James Jenkins, c1827. Built with convict labour, Jenkins Road stretched from Balgowlah to Mona Vale, transiting through Brookvale along what is now Condamine Street, Old Pittwater Road and Pittwater Road.

Early settlement

The following are key early land purchases and buildings in Brookvale:

- 1836: The earliest known house built was by William Frederick Parker, a key figure in Brookvale's early history, after purchasing land from 1836. He named his landholding Brookvale Farm for the nearby brook, and built a house, Meadowbank, near the current intersection of William Street and Pittwater Road. Parker's landholding was 158 acres (64 hectares), which he farmed from the 1840s until his death in 1892.
- 1837-1842: Mathew Charlton bought 200 acres to the east of Parker, naming it Greendale. This land was neither farmed nor settled with permanent buildings. It was put up for purchase as the Greendale subdivision in 1884.
- 1865: The Miles family purchased land from Parker along Jenkins Road (now Old Pittwater Road) and built a residence, Lone Pine.
- 1874: William Frederick Parker built a stone cottage, Eucalyptus Cottage, near the end of what is now Robert Street, North Manly, for his widowed daughter, Elizabeth Smith, and her children.
- 1879: Parker's son William Francis Parker built a stone house, Brooklands, at the end of present-day Cross Street, and resided there between 1879–1927.
- 1883: Sydney Alexander Malcolm and his brother-in-law, Daniel Farrell, purchased eight acres from William Frederick Parker, near the present-day site of the Warringah Mall bus stop (western side of Pittwater Road). The following year, Malcolm built Coolabah, later named Brookvale House, on this land.
- 1899: William Redman was the owner of three lots totalling 197 acres, in the vicinity of Beacon Hill Road (north of later Brookvale Park). These landholdings were subdivided in 1899 and again in 1901. Redman reportedly built a house on one of his landholdings.

¹ (NBC, Brookvale History Fact Sheet).

The subdivisions of Charlton's and Redman's properties, while early, did not elicit many sales.

By 1899, Brookvale had around 40 households, and 109 people.¹

Rural development

Land was taken up through purchase or through grants, initially for farming and later for real estate speculation.

Market gardening began in the mid-1800s, with predominantly Chinese migrants who had stayed in Australia after the gold rush tapered off. Market gardens took advantage of loamy soil around riparian zones, and were located around Brookvale, Greendale (Charlton's grant) and down to Curl Curl lagoon, and Burnt Bridge Creek to the south of Brookvale. The gardens produced a variety of crops, including carrots, cabbages, beetroots and lettuce, with produce transported to Sydney by wagon, punt or ferry, or locally, up and down the peninsula.²

Date	Event
1770	Captain Cook noted Long Reef in his journal
1788	Governor Phillip sailed along east coast to Pittwater
1826	James Jenkins oversaw construction of road from North Harbour to his property at Long Reef
1836	William Frederick Parker established Brookvale Farm property
1837	Mathew Charlton established Greendale property
1865	Miles family constructed Lone Pine residence
1880s	Bloomfield family brickworks located at site of future Brookvale bus depot
1884	Malcolm family constructed Coolabah residence (later Brookvale House), built on land bought from Parker
1887	First church established—St Luke's Church of England Brookvale Public School (originally known as Greendale) at St Luke's Church of England Hall, on Pittwater Road opposite Robert Street. Church services and a Sunday School also held. Land donated by William Francis Parker
1888	Brookvale post office established

² (NBC, Market Gardens of Brookvale).

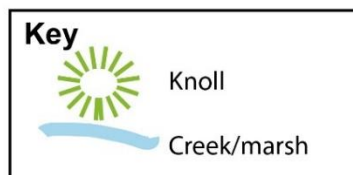


William Francis Parker: residence, Brooklands, c1879
Photo: Brooklands in the distance, behind Raicevich farm c1947

Miles family: residence, Lone Pine c1865, Old Pittwater Road (approximate location)

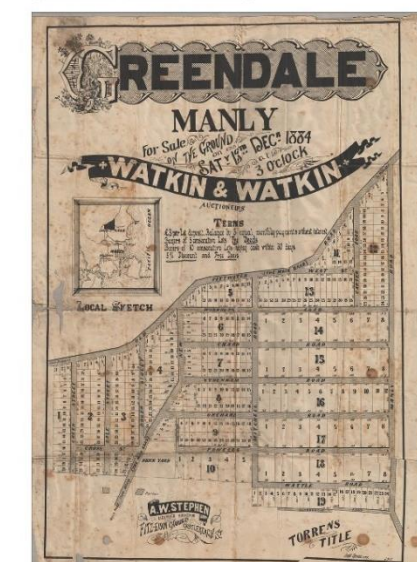


Malcolm family: residence, Coolabah, c1884 and later named Brookvale House, Old Pittwater Road



William Redman: grants, c1899-1901

Mathew Charlton: Greendale property, c1837-1842 (subdivided 1884)



William Frederick Parker: Brookvale Farm, and residence, Meadowbank, c1836-1892, William Street and Pittwater Road



Eucalytus Cottage, c1875, built by William Frederick Parker, for his daughter

3.1.2 Village expansion: land speculation and transport links

1900–1920

Rural development

As the new century dawned, the small village of Brookvale was predominantly made up of small-scale poultry and dairy farms, and market gardens. Much of what was Brookvale Farm remained in use for market gardening until construction on Warringah Mall began in the early 1960s. Market gardens were worked by Chinese migrants, who migrated from regional areas after the gold rush ended. Italian and Yugoslavian migrants gradually replaced the Chinese migrants during the 1930s.

Land previously held for agricultural purposes was released through multiple subdivisions. Residential development was concentrated in pockets. While beachside suburbs across the Northern Beaches were selling land for investment purposes and holiday homes, the village of Brookvale began to expand.

An exhibition of Hawaiian-style surfing at nearby Freshwater Beach by Duke Kahanamoku and local Isabel Letham in late 1914 is generally regarded as being one of Australia's earliest connections to surfing culture; however, Brookvale's connection to the Northern Beaches' surf culture came later.

Transport and infrastructure

The most significant change in this period for Brookvale was the arrival of the tram from Manly in 1910, with a journey time of 23 minutes. Initially terminating at Brookvale, the tram permitted the growing community of Brookvale, and of nearby Dee Why and Curl Curl, to catch the tram and attend events at the then hub of Manly and provided easy access to the city. Likewise, Brookvale's attractions were accessible to the lower end of the peninsula by tram: the newly opened Brookvale Park and the newly established Council chambers. The tramline was extended north to Collaroy in 1912 and then to Narrabeen in 1913. However, despite government commitments, that was as far as it would be developed.

As the village expanded, requirements for infrastructure increased. The tramline required the extension of electrification from Manly to Brookvale in 1911, supported by the construction of a substation at Pittwater Road near Kentwell in North Manly. The tramline was further extended to Collaroy in 1912, and Narrabeen in 1913, after which passengers had to change to private buses to continue their journey north. A branch line from Pittwater Road to Harbord (now the suburb of Freshwater) also opened in 1925.

The trams carried goods up and down the beaches, as well as people. The line connected with the heavy industry that was beginning to be established in the area, with a siding for bricks and goods located in Alfred Road opposite Brookvale Park.

Further afield, visitors came to the beaches via the tram to the Spit, across Middle Harbour on the punt, caught the tram to Manly and finally, the tram from Manly Wharf to Narrabeen.

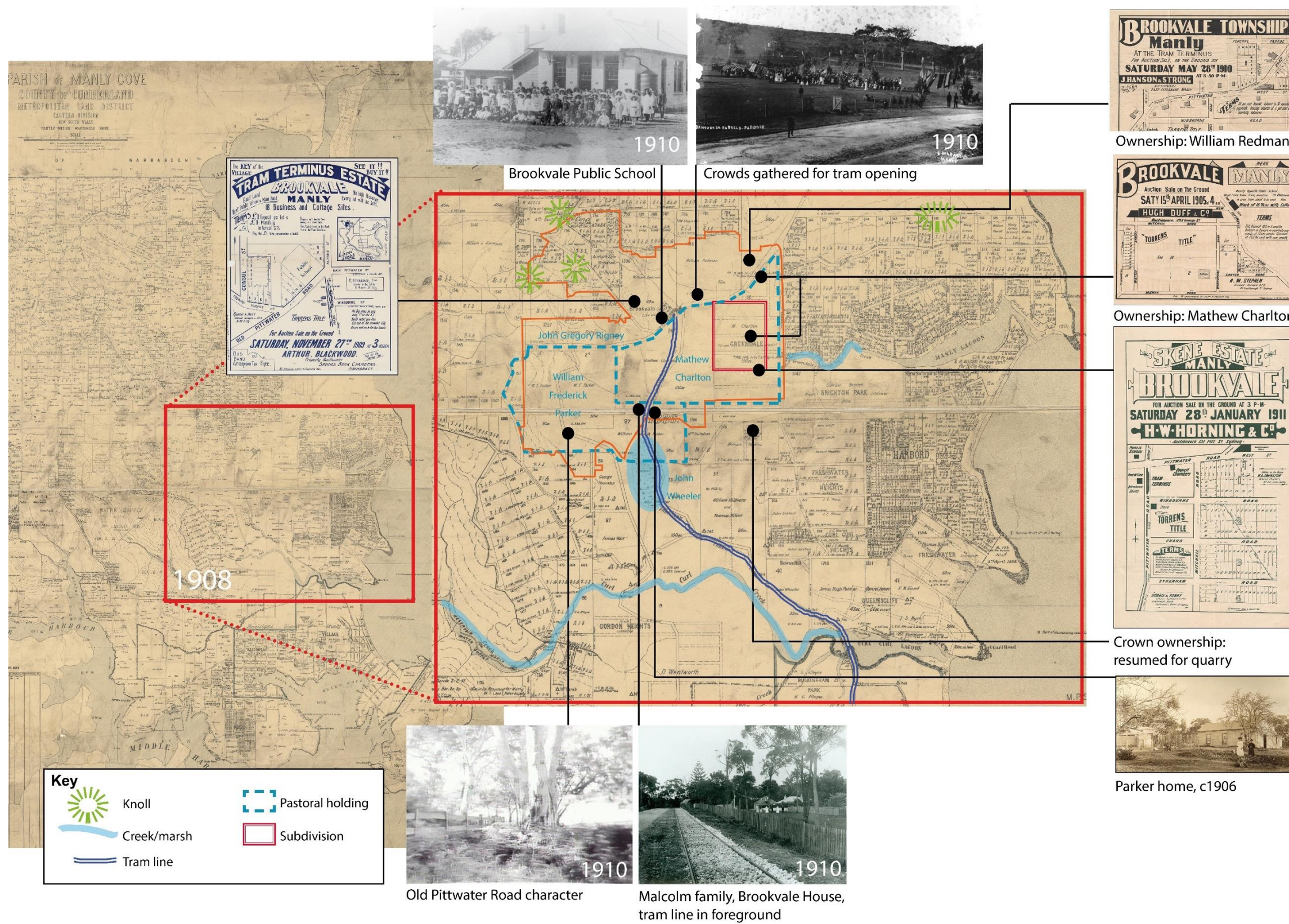
First World War

During wartime, the federal government proposed the Soldier Settlement Scheme, to support returning soldiers, their widows and families. This came in the form of blocks of land, intended for small-scale farming and self-sufficiency. The scheme operated from 1916 in NSW and was managed by the Rural Bank. In Brookvale, individual houses were set aside for returned soldiers. At Frenchs Forest (now Forestville) in the former Warringah LGA, 200 acres of land in 5-acre blocks were provided for returned soldiers.

Warringah Shire Council

Warringah Shire Council was incorporated in 1906, with its first members elected on 24 November that year. Initially, council business was conducted out of Willam Smith's Empire Hall, between March 1907 and February 1910. Thereafter, Council moved to the first Warringah Shire Hall on Pittwater Road.

Date	Event
1901	Wesleyan Methodist Church built, near tram terminus on Pittwater Road
1902	Brookvale Public School opened on its current site
1906	Warringah proclaimed as a shire by the <i>Local Government Act 1906</i> First council election was held on 1 November 1906 Warringah Council established
1907–1910	Council met at Smith's Hall / Empire Hall, West Street, Brookvale
1910	First Manly to Brookvale tram commenced operation, with celebration banquet at Farrell's paddock (named for Daniel Farrell, first president of Manly Warringah Tram League) Brookvale Park dedicated, first Council chamber built
1911	Electrification extended to Brookvale
1912	New Warringah Shire Hall and offices built at Brookvale
1913	31 January – Brick and goods siding established on Alfred Street, opposite Brookvale Park Manly Brick and Tile Company established Brookvale Brickworks (till 1996)
1914	Brookvale Gospel Hall established on Roger Street (located there until 1987)
1914	Duke Kahanamoku recorded surfing at Freshwater Beach, teaches local Isabel Letham



3.1.3 Migrants, market gardens and heavy industry

1920–1940

Rural development

By the 1930s, Chinese market gardeners began to be replaced with Italian and Yugoslavian migrants, and Brookvale briefly became the centre of the pre-war Italian migrant community in Australia. The market gardens were still worked by horse and plough at this time.

Civic life

The arrival of the tram, Brookvale's strategic location at the intersection of roads to Frenchs Forest, Manly and Palm Beach, plus the local Council chambers, Brookvale Park and then Brookvale Public School, made Brookvale the centre of civic life for Warringah Shire. Brookvale Park hosted the Brookvale show and sporting, social and cultural activities. It was highly recognisable along the streetscape of Pittwater Road.

Brookvale Public School moved to its current site, at the corner of Pittwater Road and Beacon Hill Road, in 1902. Civic life flourished in Brookvale during the 1920s, prior to the economic and social impacts of the Great Depression. Brookvale Park became the centre of public life, hosting the Brookvale Show and sporting, social and cultural activities. It was highly recognisable in the Pittwater Road streetscape to tram passengers and pedestrians, with its distinctive brick boundary fence to Pittwater Road and the Councillor A.G. Parr Memorial Entrance gate.

The Pittwater Road streetscape was further enhanced in 1927, with the planting of four palm trees in front of St Luke's Church, in memory of the former congregation members who fought and died in World War I. A plaque commemorates these plantings, with both trees and plaque still extant at the corner of Pittwater Road and Cross Street, Brookvale.

Brookvale Picture Theatre, located on the corner of Chard and Pittwater roads, opened in 1925. It was converted to a dance hall called 'Redonda' in 1930 but reverted back to cinema use in 1933 with the advent of the 'talkies'. The Brookvale streetscape catered to local needs with a variety of local retail, including a newsagency, a wine saloon, butcher shop, post office, hairdressing salon, draper, bootmaker, fruit shop, grocers, produce merchant, and Government Savings Bank.¹

Heavy industry

Reduced demand for building materials during the Great Depression led to the Brickworks ceasing operations. However, in the 1930s, significant fossils were unearthed in Brookvale and Beacon Hill,

during quarrying of the shale beds for brick making. The fossils represented the discovery of two new fish genera, and their location was honoured in their naming—*Beaconia* and *Brookvalia*.

The fossils, estimated to be approximately 200 million years old and dating from the mid-late Triassic period, created huge interest at the time. The shale had begun to be quarried in 1910, with the first big fossil discovery in 1912, and fossil collecting took place over the next 20 years. The fossils were mostly found when the shale was extracted by mechanical means, prior to which it had been extracted by hand. Though hugely valuable, many fossils disappeared into private collections or were irreparably damaged during removal and discarded.²

Transport

Despite public protests to retain the service, the last tram ran from Manly to Brookvale on 1 October 1939, draped in funeral black and accompanied by drums. A wake for the tram service was held at a nearby hall, after the crowd farewelled the trams with a rendition of Auld Lang Syne.³

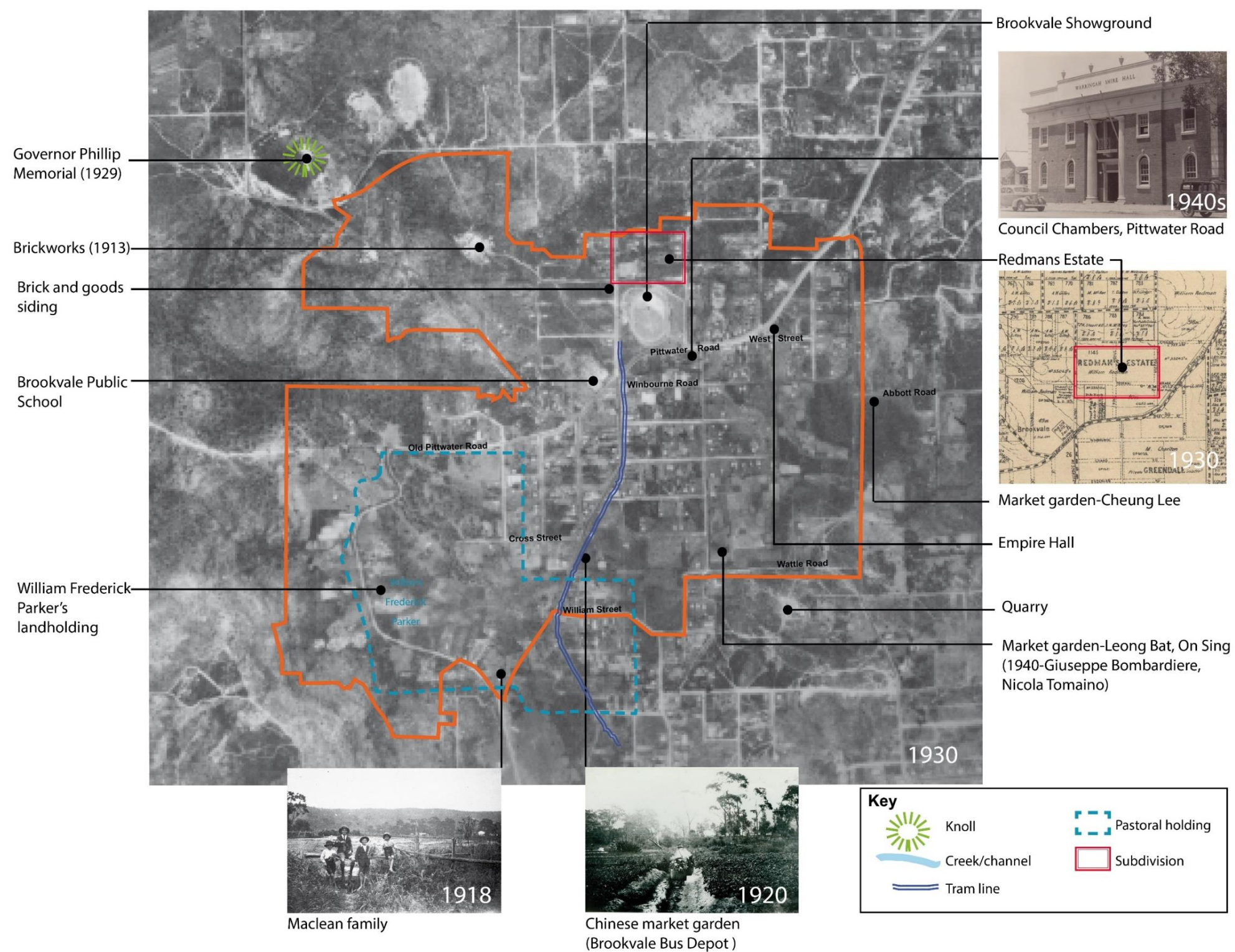
Date	Event
1921	Brookvale Show started to be held annually at Brookvale Park
1923	New Council Chambers designed by architects Trenchard Smith and Maisey (Manly) and built opposite Brookvale Park (demolished in 1978) Electric light introduced to Warringah Shire
1925	St Luke's Church built at the intersection of Pittwater Road and Cross Street (demolished in the 1960s) Brookvale Picture Theatre opened
1927	Palms planted in memory of St Luke's WWI war dead
1929	Brick cairn erected at Beacon Hill, by Manly, Warringah and Pittwater Historical Society to recognise Governor Phillip's visit (see note below) Grandstand built at Brookvale Park
1939	Last tram from Manly to Brookvale Tram service replaced by bus service

Note: The brick cairn at Governor Phillip Lookout is located outside of the study area. Though named to recognise Phillip's overland journey through the area, from Manly to Pittwater, in 1788 and positioned at the highest spot in the area, Governor Phillip had no proven association with the specific location. Nonetheless, the cairn remained in its location even after roadworks to realign Warringah Road, and it remains highly valued by the local community.

¹ Sands Directory 1926 & 1933.

² Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection.

³ Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection



3.1.4 Wartime

1939–1945

Second World War

The coastline along the Northern Beaches was considered a prime target for invasion during the Asia-Pacific War. Sparsely populated, and with beaches stretching from Manly to Palm Beach, the area was fortified with tank traps and barbed wire entanglements on surfside beaches and at Pittwater. Radar stations at North Head, Collaroy Plateau and a battery on West Head were constructed to keep a lookout on the infrastructure in Hawkesbury River. There was an aircraft searchlight station at Brookvale. Multiple locations across the Northern Beaches hosted wartime training and activities. At Brookvale, the oval was commandeered for military activities.

In the leadup to war, Brookvale Park was commandeered for military training activities with the park let by the Council for 25 pounds a month to the Commonwealth for the duration of the conflict. This involved military personnel camping at the park and using it for military exercises, as well as conducting exercises at nearby beaches.

Rural and economic development

Market gardens still dominated the landscape around east and west Brookvale, but Chinese market gardeners were continuing to be replaced by Italians and Yugoslavs. National Archives of Australia records show a number of Italian migrants, naturalised between 1939 and 1949, residing at Brookvale in the 1950s. It is likely they were interned during the war, as most Italian males were

interned as enemy aliens between 1941–1947. However, as food production was an essential service during wartime, some were permitted to continue their market garden role and were not interned.

Date	Event
1938	Brookvale Park used for defence-related activities
1939	Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies announced the beginning of Australia's involvement in the Second World War
1941	Prime Minister John Curtin announced Australia’s declaration of war on Japan; beaches and headland defences constructed around Northern Beaches
1942	Sydney attacked by Imperial Japanese Navy midget submarine in Sydney Harbour



Warringah Road realignment



The 1st Australian Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Regiment Training School, Brookvale Oval, 1943



Reconnaissance patrol of Military Infantry school, Brookvale, 1943



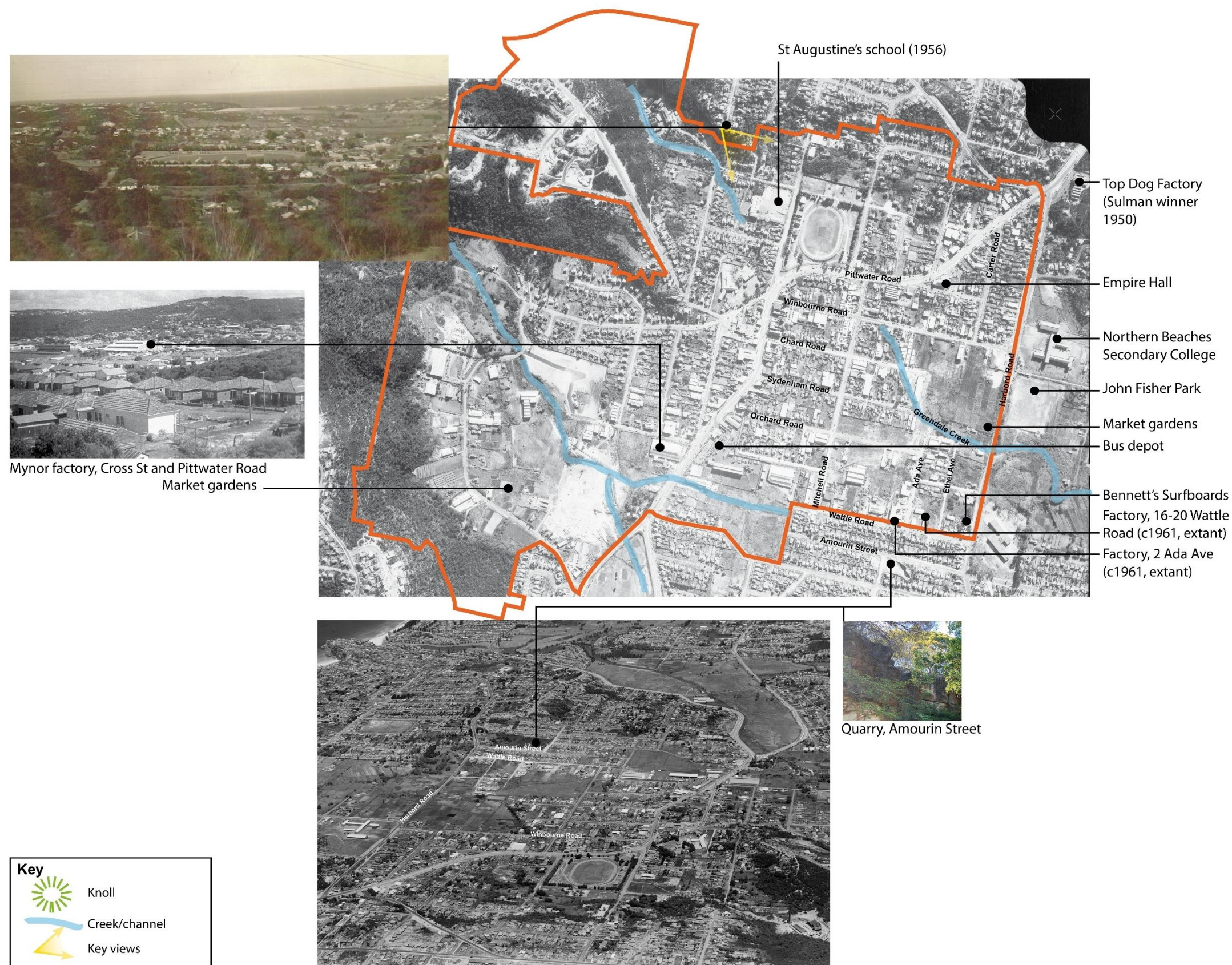
Raicevich farm c1947



Raicevich farm c1947



Pittwater Road character c1941



3.1.6 Retail development

1960–1970s

Retail development

Having developed Australia’s first national real estate agency network, Warringah Mall was the first large-scale retail development by LJ Hooker. It was not Australia’s first, which was at Chermside, Brisbane, in 1957, followed in 1959 by the first NSW shopping centre at Blacktown, by John Saunders and Frank Lowy (Westfield). Nor was it the largest developed in this era in NSW, that being Roselands (1964–1965, briefly the largest in the southern hemisphere).

Warringah Mall was built on part of the 158-acre Parker farm, eight acres of which had been purchased by the Malcolm family in the 1880s for the construction of their home Brookvale House. Mrs Jane Try (nee Malcolm) resided at Brookvale House until the site was sold in 1957 for the mall’s development. Most of this land had remained sparsely developed, used for market gardening, until the construction of Warringah Mall.

The mall was distinctive for its role as a big-box retail concept. As it developed, it was also notable as an outdoor mall, with shops arranged around a series of outdoor lanes, with open-air dining and gathering spaces. It was surrounded by acres of surface carparking, much of which was eventually developed for additional retail and multi-storey carparking. While it came to form the heart of Brookvale, and now includes Council’s library and community space, it is nonetheless a privately owned development with minimal engagement in street life.

The construction of the mall was a key marker in the history of the broader peninsula, drawing retail trade away from the shopping hub of Manly. It was consistent with the shift from retail high streets to suburban malls, as Australia become more car dependent in the 1960s.

Industrial development

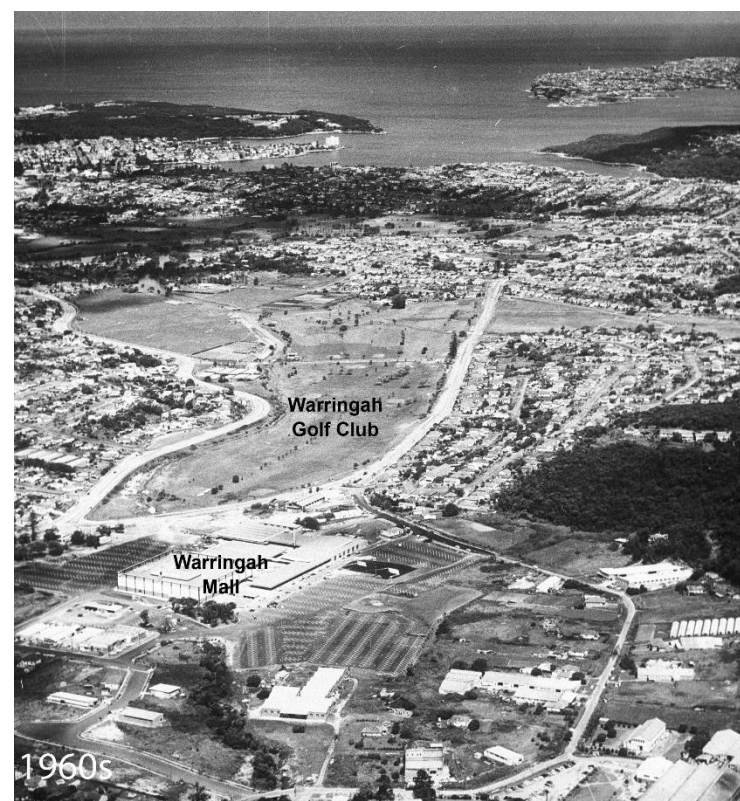
Small and large-scale manufacturing steadily increased, centred around the east and Old Pittwater Road to the west. Surfboard manufacturing, which began in Brookvale in the late 1950s, continued to grow with Brookvale becoming the centre of surfboard manufacturing in Australia. The ‘Brookvale Mafia’ (Barry Bennett, Scott Dillon, Denny Keogh, Greg McDonagh, Bill Wallace and Gordon Woods) designed and manufactured the majority of foam surfboards in Australia in the 1960s. Woods and Bennett had factories in Harbord Road, and the remainder of the surfboard factories were in Winbourne and Mitchell roads. Shane Stedman also established a surfboard manufacturing business in Brookvale but he became more well-known for registering the trademark ‘Ugh’ boots in 1971.

Car sale yards began to spring up along Pittwater Road with names like Col Crawford and Bill Buckle becoming local identities. Other large industries that had their headquarters in Brookvale included Avon, Hanimex and Innoxia.

Social life

The undeveloped areas around Warringah Mall served as a quasi-public open space, periodically transformed with various outdoor installations, including fun fairs and even an outdoor ski slope. The original Warringah Council offices, including the country council hall attached, a local landmark along Pittwater Road for its large street-facing concrete pillars, were demolished in 1978, following the new Warringah Council Civic Centre opening in Dee Why.

Date	Event
1960	Brookvale Theatre, corner Chard and Pittwater roads, opened
1963	Warringah Mall opened
1971	‘Ugh’ boot trademarked by Shane Stedman
1974	Brookvale Technical College opened
1976	St Luke’s Anglican Church demolished for Col Crawford’s used car yard
1978	Warringah Shire Council Chambers demolished



Top Dog Factory



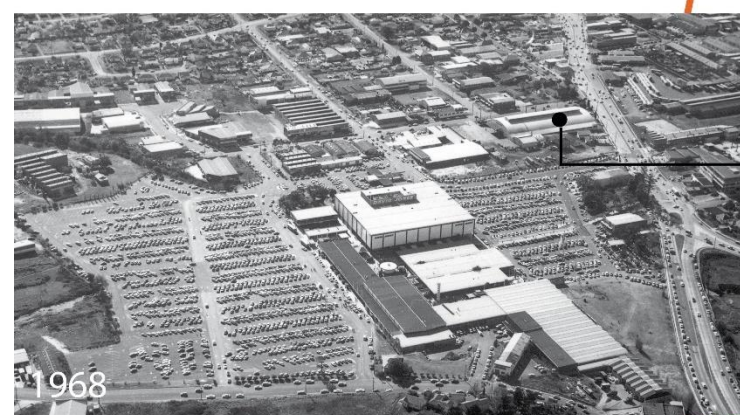
Warringah Shire Council Chambers



Brookvale Post Office



David Jones store, Warringah Mall



Brookvale aerial view with Warringah Mall in centre



Future Warringah Mall site, Mynor factory visible at rear, trees at right surround Brookvale House

3.1.7 Small-scale innovation

1980s–2020s

Civic life and transport

With Warringah Council Chambers relocated to Dee Why in the 1970s, Brookvale no longer had a central civic function. Warringah Mall drew in local and regional crowds for retail shopping, but with an inward-facing design and perimeter surface and multi-storey carparking the mall remained disconnected from the urban fabric of Brookvale.

Housing continued to be built in and around industrial zoned areas of Brookvale, with a gradual increase in low-scale multi-unit residential infill developments, notably to the east of Brookvale Park and to the north of Warringah Mall.

The Brookvale Show continued to be staged at Brookvale Park and continued to attract large crowds but was eventually displaced by rugby league usage. Aside from a brief resurrection in 2011, the show’s long-standing tenure at Brookvale Park ended with the final show in 2018.

With the growth in population across the Northern Beaches, road upgrades increased the installation of signalised crossings. The 1000th set of traffic lights in NSW was unveiled on 1974, at the intersection of Pittwater Road and Warringah Road. The site is marked with an interpretive plaque noting the opening on 8 April 1974, officiated by Sir Robert Askin, then Premier of NSW.

The area to the east of Warringah Mall underwent significant transformation in 2017–2018, with the Brookvale Community Health Centre opened at the intersection of Pittwater Road and William Street. Provided with an accessible connection across Pittwater Road via a road bridge and lifts, the forecourt of the Community Health Centre serves as the city-bound B-line bus stop, with new B-Line livery shelters built on the western side of Pittwater Road for the Mona Vale-bound B-Line service. The B-Line, connecting Wynyard and Mona Vale, began operation of a rapid bus service in 2017. Both the B-Line and the Community Health Centre are connected to Warringah Mall via a dedicated weather-protected at-grade walkway.

Industrial development and social life

The Brookvale Brickworks ceased operations for the last time in 1996. The site changed ownership to Brickworks Ltd, and eventually to Austral Bricks. It was subsequently developed into medium density housing, which adaptively reused a number of existing buildings on site.

Heavy industry and the historically strong manufacturing base slowly reduced across Brookvale, as did the construction and use of buildings representative of earlier social norms, such as churches. Replacing these, particularly along Old Pittwater Road, were late twentieth-century office parks and warehousing.

The area bounded by Pittwater Road, William Street and Wattle Road, and Harbord Road, has been recently enlivened with the introduction of food and beverage outlets, twinned with

breweries/distilleries and coffee roasting, that double as after-hours entertainment venues. This is slowly modifying this area’s character, to move it towards a 24-hour economy with a variety of work/life offerings.

The modest scale of Charlton’s Greendale subdivision remains legible across the Industrial East sub-precinct. Continuing Brookvale’s proud history of innovation, small industrial lots in this area are occupied by a variety of commercial, industrial and retail uses. The modest scale of the lots in the Industrial East sub-precinct, retained from early subdivision, allows for diversity of business scales and types, offering a rich mosaic to support the surrounding community.

Date	Event
1974	1000 th set of traffic lights in NSW, installed and officially opened at the intersection of Pittwater and Harbord roads
1987	Brookvale Gospel Hall, Roger Street, demolished
1996	Brookvale Brickworks ceased operations and closed
2017	B-Line rapid bus service began operation
2018	Brookvale Community Health Centre opened

3.2 Sub-precincts

This section focuses on the key sub-precincts identified by the Brookvale Structure Plan.

3.2.1 The Core, Roger Street and Pittwater Road sub-precincts

The Core, Roger Street and Pittwater Road are the geographical and transport heart of Brookvale.

Site analysis

Pittwater Road divides Brookvale, with access between east and west via a series of signalised interactions. Pittwater Road has a hard urban character, populated by a variety of uses but dominated by lot-boundary built form, car yards, and the hard surfaces of the Warringah Mall and bus depot asphalt surface parking. Brookvale Oval, including its landscape setting, is visually dominant.

There are two heritage items at the southern end of these precincts: the Tramway Staff War Memorial (bus depot), and the Palm Trees and plaque (Pittwater Road, Cross Street). The plaque and trees form a rare pocket of vegetation and soft landscaping that contrasts with the harder built environment that typifies Pittwater Road. At the northern end, Brookvale Public School and its avenue of mature trees forms another pocket of soft landscaping.

Opportunities and constraints

There is opportunity to use future public domain works in The Core sub-precinct, to efficiently connect private retail use (Warringah Mall) with the broader urban fabric and active transport networks. Future public domain uses in The Core may reintroduce the earlier similar community entertainment uses, for the land to the east of the mall buildings. There is opportunity to interpret the area's rich history of First Nations presence, market gardens and industrial innovation in public domain design.

Future change to Brookvale Oval should take advantage of its key location and high visibility from the road corridor. Roger Street offers respite from Pittwater Road's hard urban character, and pedestrian-scale heritage interpretation is encouraged.

The trees and plaque at the corner of Cross Street and Pittwater Road identities an important early historical location within Brookvale, and this heritage item is to be retained. Future development on the adjoining site should be setback from this item, and it is recommended to be enhanced with sympathetic landscape treatment, with opportunities for the interpretation of the former St Luke's Church site. Future built form should be designed to conserve and enhance the heritage item.

The Tramway Staff War Memorial also provides opportunity for further interpretation, especially around the themes of transportation and development of the district, and the stories of tram staff

that lost their lives during war. The Tramway Staff War Memorial is recommended to be notified for listing on the non-statutory NSW War Memorials Register.

At the northern end, future development fronting Old Pittwater Road and Brookvale Public School should be designed to reflect the transition from higher density down to the modest scale and landscape character of the school site.

Potential heritage items and character

There are no identified items of potential heritage significance in these sub-precincts. However, there is one existing heritage item in the Roger Street sub-precinct, and there are two heritage items in the vicinity.

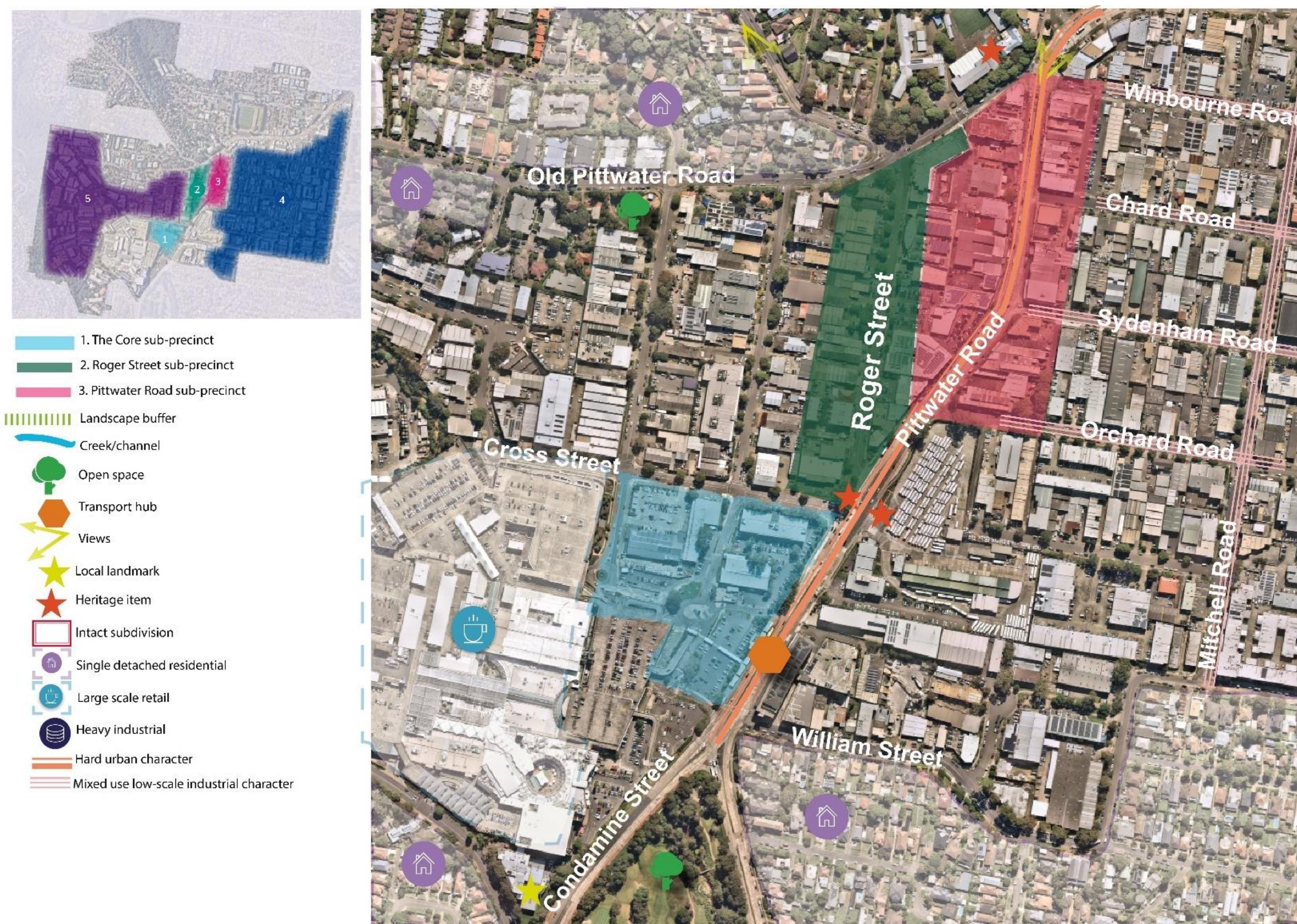


Figure 3.1 The Core, Roger Street and Pittwater Road sub-precincts—site analysis. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

Site photographs—The Core



Figure 3.2 View north, Cross Street and Pittwater Road intersection, showing heritage palm trees and plaque location. Note the contrast between plantings scale, and that of the surrounding built form.



Figure 3.3 Pittwater Road and William Street intersection, looking west.



Figure 3.4 View east across Warringah Mall surface carpark, to Brookvale Community Health Centre.



Figure 3.5 View south, Cross Street and Pittwater Road intersection.

Site photographs—Pittwater Road



Figure 3.6 Intersection of Pittwater Road and Beacon Hill Road, with planting avenue buffer to Brookvale Public School boundary at right.



Figure 3.7 View heading southwest on Pittwater Road, intersection with West Street.



Figure 3.8 View of main entry to Brookvale Bus Depot, Pittwater Road.



Figure 3.9 View south from Cross Street and Pittwater Road intersection, Brookvale Community Health Centre in distance.

3.2.2 Industrial East sub-precinct

The Industrial East sub-precinct consists of light industrial lots, interspersed with heavy industry activities such as concrete batching plants; entertainment and leisure facilities, including leisure activities (indoor rock-climbing); and food and beverage outlets associated with food production (coffee roasting, breweries and distilleries). It is predominantly low-rise, with a fringe of two-storey development along Pittwater Road, and along Harbord Road.

Site analysis

The street layout within the Industrial East sub-precinct is based on the historical subdivision plan, which is largely retained and reinforced by the current street layout. Many remaining small scale industrial buildings remain, providing an overall common built form and character (Figure 3.10) that is aesthetically pleasing and representative of the area's historical development.

The strong grid layout remains but has been truncated at certain locations by lot consolidation for larger warehousing. Street character is supported by existing street tree plantings. There are only a few remaining heavy industrial lots that speak to Brookvale's past, with concrete batching plants on Wattle and Harbord roads. Given the variety of uses, traffic management in and around this sub-precinct is often fraught, and is noticeably strained at peak hour.

Opportunities and constraints

There is opportunity to retain existing light industrial character, demonstrated by one to two-storey stepped masonry parapet buildings and sawtooth roof forms. Future development should retain and reinforce this character, and the modest scale of small industrial lots. Heavy industrial uses should be retained, as they are key to broader regional economic development. Existing brush box plantings, which trace the historical street grid, are to be retained and enhanced, consistent with Council's future landscape vision for Brookvale.

Potential heritage items and character

This report recommends that planning controls are adopted to recognise and retain the identified light industrial character of the Industrial East sub-precinct. One item, within the precinct is recommended for local heritage listing as part of this report. One potential, located adjacent to this sub-precinct, has also been identified. See Appendix B.

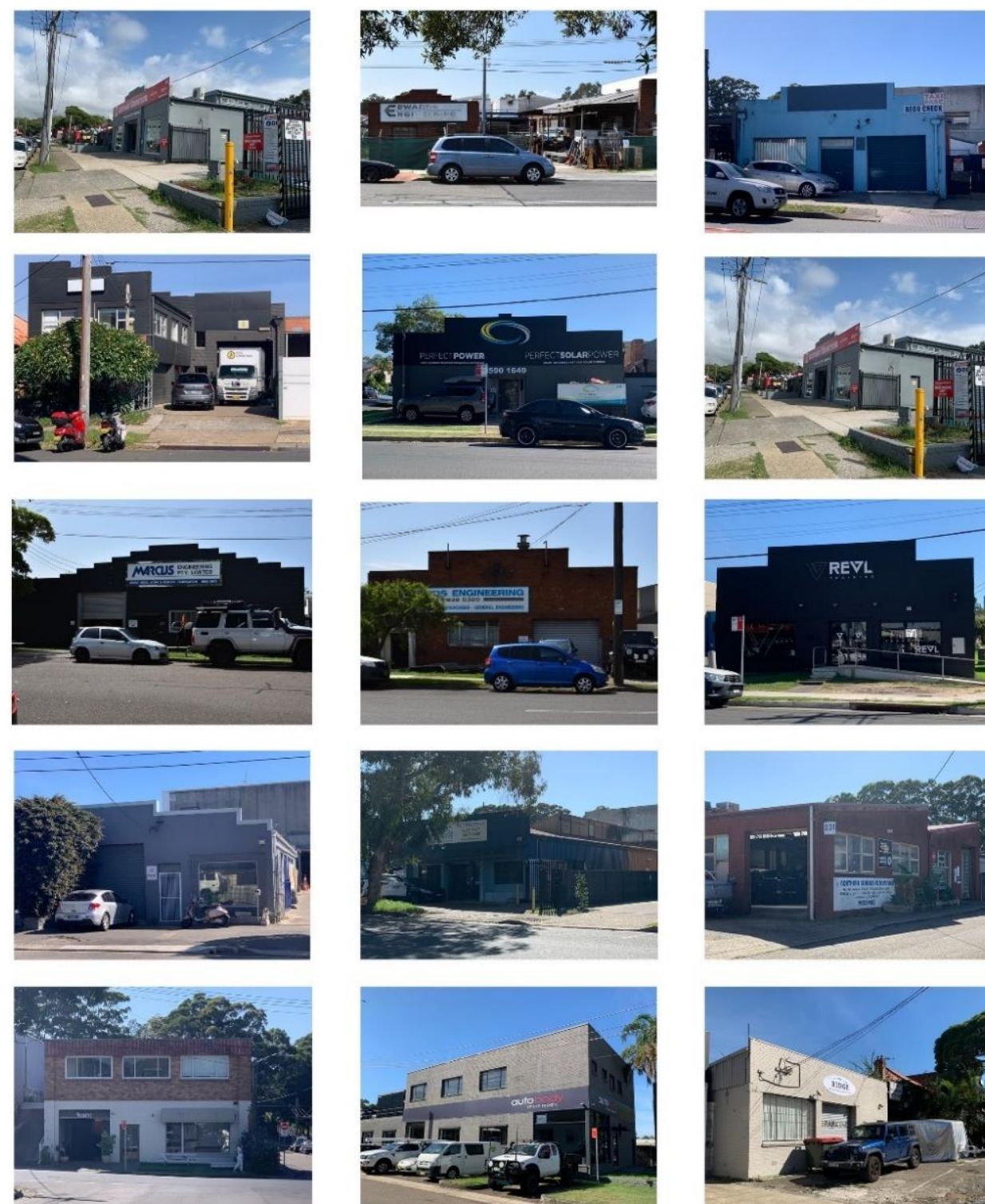


Figure 3.10 Industrial character façades, Industrial East sub-precinct.

Site photographs—Industrial East



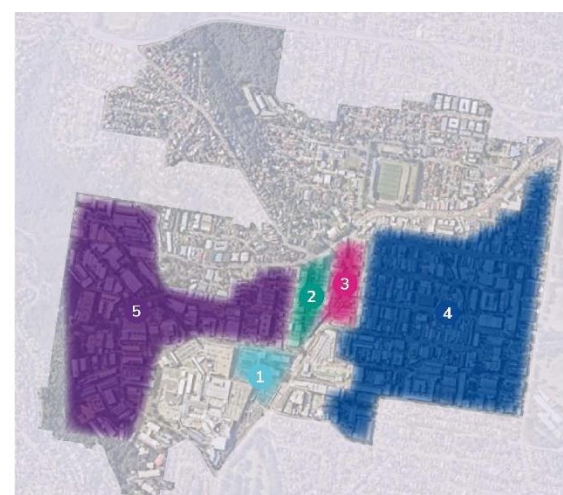
Figure 3.11 Winbourne Road, council carpark.



Figure 3.12 Harbord Road, looking southwest over the study area.



Figure 3.13 Orchard Road, looking west.



- 4. Industrial East sub-precinct
- Landscape buffer
- Creek/channel
- Open space
- Transport hub
- Views
- Local landmark
- Heritage item
- Intact subdivision
- Single detached residential
- Large scale retail
- Heavy industrial
- Hard urban character
- Mixed use low-scale industrial character



Figure 3.14 Industrial East sub-precinct—site analysis. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

3.2.3 Industrial West sub-precinct

The Industrial West sub-precinct occupies the westerly portion of the study area, and is spatially dominated by the presence of Warringah Mall. Bushland buffer to the west separates Brookvale from Allambie Heights.

Site analysis

The Industrial West sub-precinct has selected views from warehouses towards Beacon Hill. Warehouses and industrial units flank Old Pittwater Road, which follows roughly the same alignment to the original road layout. There are pockets of single detached residential and low-scale multi-unit residential development along Old Pittwater Road in the northern half of this sub-precinct, at the base of Beacon Hill.

At the centre of Industrial West is Warringah Mall, which presents as a two-storey development to Old Pittwater Road and Cross Street. This is a predominantly an internally focused shopping centre surrounded by a mix of surface and multi-storey carparks, fronting Cross Street and Old Pittwater Road. The enclosing multi-storey concrete deck carparking renders the mall's retail to mostly visually inaccessible. There is minimal landscaping to surface carparks, which adds to the hard urban character of Pittwater Road.

Brookvale Creek runs from bushland in the northwest corner of this precinct, towards the southeast, overground until Warringah Mall, after which it is channelised. The creek line influenced the irregular land lot pattern in the immediate area. Residential development going up Beacon Hill has expansive views over Warringah Mall and Northern Beaches down to Manly.

Opportunities and constraints

There is opportunity to enhance existing street tree plantings and to improve active transport links along Old Pittwater Road. The sub-precinct, as a whole, is limited by the space occupied by Warringah Mall, its accessibility, and inherently introspective design. Future development on the Warringah Mall site should seek to improve connections to surrounding sites.

Potential heritage items and character

There are no items of potential heritage significance in this sub-precinct.

Industrial West—site photographs



Figure 3.15 Industrial buildings along Old Pittwater Road.



Figure 3.16 View along Old Pittwater Road.



Figure 3.17 Industrial park character.



Figure 3.18 View along Old Pittwater Road.



Figure 3.19 Industrial West sub-precinct—site analysis. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

3.3 Heritage listings

Existing heritage listings represent some key aspects of Brookvale’s historical development including education, industrial uses, brickmaking and infrastructure. Specific historical events are also recognised in the listings for historical markers and war memorials.

3.3.1 Existing heritage listings

Existing heritage items within the study area, as listed on the Warringah LEP 2011, are listed below in Table 3.1, and existing heritage items and heritage conservation areas in the vicinity of the study area are provided in Table 3.2. Aboriginal heritage items are listed on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database (Appendix A). For note, the Tramway Staff War Memorial (I1) and the Bus Shelter (I5) are not listed on the Transport for NSW / Transport Asset Holding Entity Section 170 register. The Tramway Staff War Memorial is not listed on the non-statutory registers of either the NSW War Memorials Register or the Australian War Memorial’s ‘Places of Pride’.

For note, NSW state heritage and conservation agency listings (Section 170) were investigated as part of this report. Of these, the following is known:

- The Tramway Staff War Memorial is not listed on any publicly available Section 170 register associated with Transport for NSW / Transport Asset Holding Entity, despite being on the same lot as the bus depot, which would likely be under the ownership of Transport for NSW or one of its entities; and
- Brookvale Public School is listed on the NSW Department of Education/Schools Infrastructure Section 170 register; and TAFE NSW confirmed that Brookvale TAFE is not currently listed on its Section 170 register, and it is therefore not included as a listing herein.

Recommendations

- Consultation with Transport for NSW/Transport Asset Holding Entity is recommended, in relation to potential Section 170 listing for the Tramway Staff War Memorial.
- The Tramway Staff War Memorial is recommended to be listed on the NSW War Memorials Register.

Table 3.1 Heritage items and heritage conservation areas within the study area. (Aboriginal heritage items are detailed in Section 2.)

Heritage item	Description	Warringah LEP 2011
Former premises relating to Austral Brickworks	48A Consul Road, SP 77600	I2
House known as Milroy	9 Elizabeth Place; Lots 9 and 10, DP 5876	I3
Brookvale Public School	2–8 Old Pittwater Road; Lot 1, DP 918786; Lot 1, DP 365898; Lots 13–15, DP 5876; Lot B, DP 311452; Lot 2, DP 209019; Lot 1, DP 947905; Lot 17, DP 3674; Lot 1, DP 229795; Lot 2, DP 208793	I4
Brush Box and Camphor Laurel trees surrounding Brookvale Park	Pine Avenue, Alfred Street, unmade section of Federal Parade and Pittwater Road (near Pine Street intersection)	I132
Tramway Staff War Memorial	Pittwater Road (bus depot); Lot A, DP 435910	I1
Palm trees and plaque	Corner Pittwater Road and Cross Street; Road reserve—borders Lot 1, DP 609433	I6

Table 3.2 Heritage items and heritage conservation areas in the vicinity of the study area.

Heritage item/HCA		Warringah LEP 2011
Former Wormald Building (front entrance, tower and curved former canteen only)	800 Pittwater Road, Dee Why; Lot 6, DP 523299	I49
Memorial gateway, John Fisher Park	Abbott Road, North Curl Curl; Lot 219, DP 752038	I106
Bus Shelter	800 Pittwater Road, Dee Why; Road reserve adjacent to Lot 6, DP 523299	I5
Park	Corner of Amourin Street and Quilpie Street, North Manly; Part Lot 1216, DP 752038	C11 Conservation Area
Governor Phillip Lookout	Governor Phillip Reserve, Beacon Hill; Lot 7093, DP 1069199	C1 Conservation Area
Stony Range Flora Reserve	802 Pittwater Road, Dee Why; Lot 369, DP 752038; Lot 368, DP 752038; Lot 7, DP 523299	C6 Conservation Area

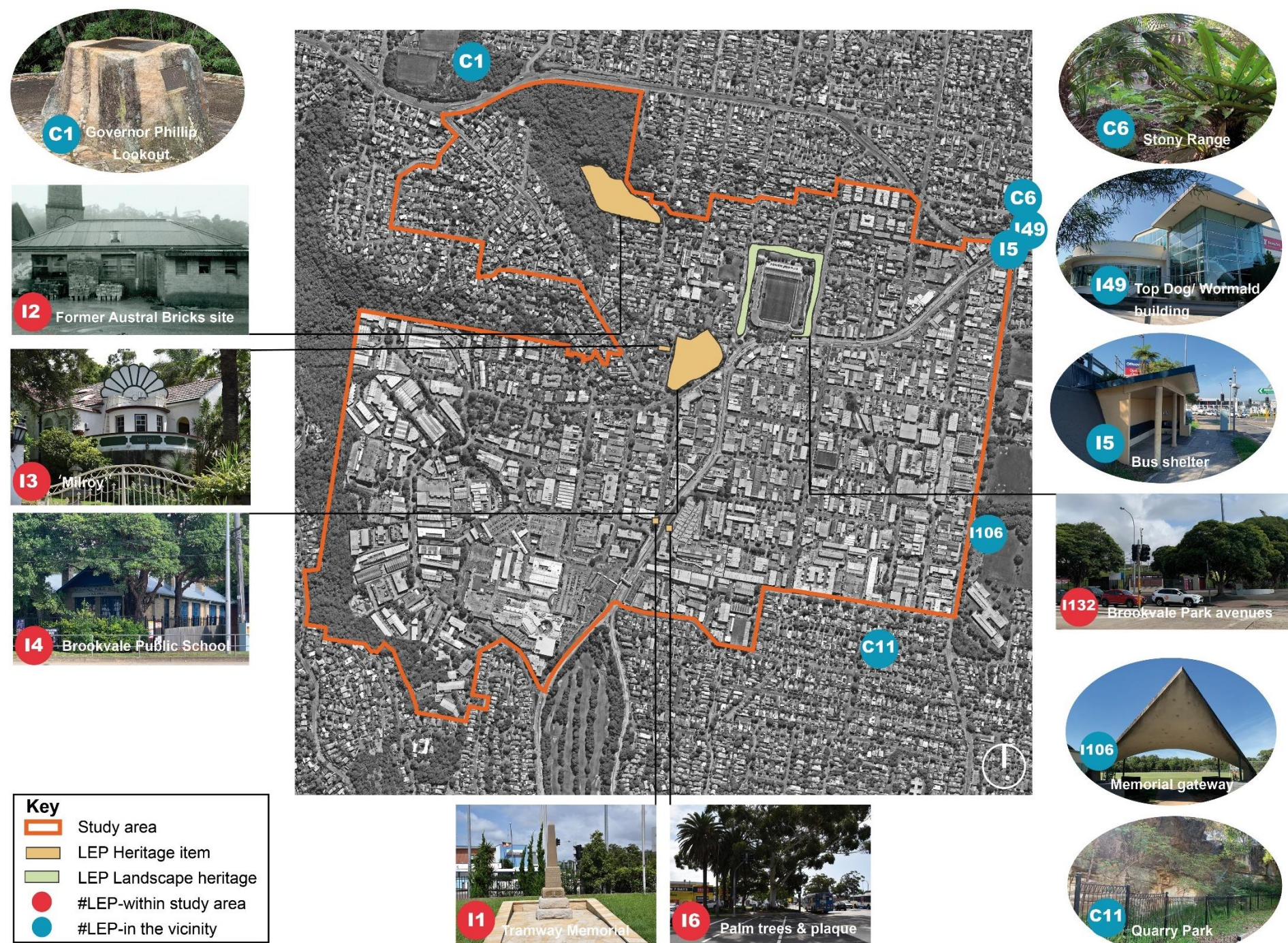


Figure 3.20 Existing heritage items within the study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

3.3.2 Historical archaeology

With the exception of the former Austral Brickworks site, there has been no previous historical archaeological analysis or assessment of Brookvale (as identified by the authors). There are no listed archaeological items within the study area. Given the nature of historical development in Brookvale, any potential archaeological resource is likely to have been disturbed, if not entirely removed, by later industrial development.

Summary of historical archaeological potential

Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, land use across much of Brookvale would have principally been characterised by land clearance, market gardening and small-scale farming. Such activities do not usually result in easily identifiable archaeological features or deposits and there is therefore a nil to low potential for such early land use across Brookvale. Parts of Brookvale remained (and remain) largely uncleared bushland until the interwar and postwar period, particularly in the western half of the study area, within the vicinity of what is now Warringah Mall and the site of the former Austral Brickworks.

Archaeological evidence associated with the Manly–Brookvale tramway (operating from 1910 until 1939) is limited, although structural remains associated with the tramline route may survive. The tramline extended through the centre of the study area, terminating with a loop and goods siding at Pittwater and Winbourne roads. The construction of St Augustine’s College (c1956) on the site of the former brick goods siding would have likely impacted on archaeological remains associated with the former tramline, although deeper subsurface remains may survive.

Most of the industrial archaeology that represented Brookvale’s heavy industry uses or development has slowly been eroded or removed over time. The former Austral Brickworks site at Brookvale, established c1914, is an important remaining industrial archaeology site within the study area. The brickworks site and operations were critical to Warringah Shire’s building development in the interwar and postwar period. The brickworks ceased operations and closed in 1996. The site was subsequently re-developed into a low scale multi-unit residential development. Archaeological

assessment as part of this development identified the potential for archaeological remains associated with the former brickworks, including structural remains of kilns, underground flues, brick making buildings and various ancillary buildings, as well as remains of the railway, service lines, pits, dumps, demolition deposits and evidence of quarrying.¹ While the development incorporates the original buildings, and artefacts are on display within the main building and the grounds, the site is no longer publicly accessible.

There is limited potential for former quarrying within the study area. While quarries were common within the Brookvale area, with material extracted for local building uses, the quarry remnants in Quarry Park are the sole remaining example of this. Quarry Park is recognised with a local heritage listing (C11) and is located just south of the study area.

Broadly, there is an overall low potential for historical archaeological remains (relics) within the study area. The widespread twentieth-century residential and industrial development of Brookvale would have disturbed archaeological remains across much of the site, although pockets of historical archaeology may survive. Potential remains could include infrastructure associated with the former tramway, unexcavated remains associated with the brickworks, as well as isolated artefacts and artefact deposits.

3.3.3 Potential heritage items

As part of the heritage analysis process to inform the Brookvale Structure Plan, potential heritage items were also considered. Preliminary assessments for the selected properties are included in Appendix B.

3.4 Endnotes

- ¹ AHMS 2004 Former Brookvale Brickworks Site 48 Consul Road Brookvale NSW, Historical Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology for the Proposed Archaeological Recording at the site, for Adam Ford & Peter Douglas on behalf of Southern Cross Constructions (NSW), August 2004.

Heritage controls



4 Heritage controls

4.1 General heritage controls

The following section provides planning objectives and controls to retain, conserve, enhance and interpret the identified heritage and special character of Brookvale.

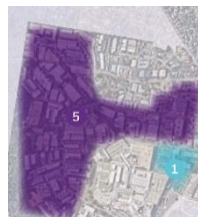
Objectives

- Adopt all relevant heritage controls in the Warringah LEP 2011, including all identified new heritage items in Schedule 5.
- Adopt all relevant heritage controls in the future Northern Beaches LEP and DCP.
- Manage and protect identified cultural heritage in accordance with statutory requirements and industry standards.
- For heritage listed items, ensure all development is undertaken in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter (ICOMOS Australia) and responds appropriately to identified heritage values.
- New development in the vicinity of heritage items must be designed to minimise impact to heritage items, their values, and identified significance, including landscape heritage.
- The built form, bulk, scale and density of new development must be compatible with and designed to respond sensitively to the key qualities of the Brookvale precinct.
- Development must respond to and complement heritage items, character buildings and structures, and streetscapes.
- Encourage lot amalgamations to allow for active street frontages and uses, to ensure engagement with street level activity.
- Integrate and interpret the rich agricultural, industrial and civic history of Brookvale into public domain elements.
- Seek opportunities to incorporate public art that interprets the history and heritage of Brookvale, in accordance with Council's public art policies.
- Explore opportunities to foster a sense of place through innovative interactions between people, place, built form, public domain, heritage and landscape over time and throughout development.
- Be aware of the area's ecological and geographical past, and plan for climate adaptation to ensure natural and cultural heritage is conserved for current and future generations and not negatively impacted by future development decisions.

Controls

- Conserve and enhance views to and from identified heritage items.
- District views are to be subject to visual analysis as part of any new development affecting views and view corridors.
- New development and infill development are required to respond to, complement, and avoid visual domination of heritage items, character buildings and streetscapes.
- Infill development is to be designed to retain the scale and massing of heritage and character building elevations and roof forms, as viewed from primary street frontages.
- Materials and colours of new development are to be designed to complement heritage and character built form, as well as landscape character.
- New development is to be designed to avoid overshadowing the public domain.
- New development adjacent to heritage items must be located to ensure the setting and interpretation of such items are maintained.
- New development must respond to heritage items, including landscape plantings, in bulk, form, scale and in the provision of transition zones, to mitigate impacts where landscape forms part of a heritage item and its curtilage.
- Public domain improvements are to convey heritage character and the history of the area through the inclusion of high-quality interpretation elements.
- Incorporate the area's history into public art design and delivery.
- Public art and interpretation elements are to be generated by the area's history and heritage, and be informed by Council's adopted public art and interpretation strategies/plans.
- Public and semi-public facilities, such as town squares, open space, community facilities and major infrastructure, are to include public art and interpretation strategies.
- Major new developments are to include interpretation and public art strategies that explore the history and heritage of Brookvale.

4.2 Sub-precincts

The Core sub-precinct	Roger Street sub-precinct	Pittwater Road sub-precinct	Industrial East sub-precinct	Industrial West sub-precinct
				
Desired future character Heart of Brookvale with high quality public domain and interface between transport/retail/community facilities. Ground level activation to link Warringah Mall with surrounding urban structure.	Desired future character High quality residential overlooking generous street.	Desired future character Transformation of hard urban character of busy arterial road and historical presence of car yards, to a mixed-use precinct incorporating light commercial activity and residential development, and pop-up community activities.	Desired future character Low-scale industrial precinct, with light/heavy industrial uses, active street frontages, tree-lined gridded street layout consistent with nineteenth-century subdivision.	Desired future character Mixed use precinct with large lot industrial facilities, educational facilities, single detached residential.
Heritage context No existing or proposed statutory heritage items.	Heritage context Heritage items at junction of Cross Street and Pittwater Road: Tramway Staff War Memorial (within bus depot), and Palm trees and plaque.	Heritage context No existing or proposed statutory heritage items.	Heritage context No existing heritage items within this precinct and one proposed item. Maintain historical subdivision footprint in street layout, dating from the later nineteenth century.	Heritage context No known existing or proposed statutory heritage items.
Objectives - Encourage a mix of uses that supports public domain, community, transport, residential, retail and commercial activities. - Celebrate and communicate local history with heritage interpretation in public domain initiatives. - Concentrate historical storytelling in the new public domain, illustrating Brookvale's First Nations, agricultural, industrial and retail history.	Objectives - Encourage a mix of uses with high quality public domain linking this precinct to the new town centre core. - Encourage street address and active uses at street level. - Enhance the interpretation of existing heritage items.	Objectives - Encourage a mix of uses that support existing and future commercial development - Celebrate and communicate local history with heritage interpretation in public domain initiatives. - Encourage the placement of high-quality new development at gateway locations, to create urban landmarks.	Objectives - Privilege the retention of active industrial uses. - Encourage a mix of uses that complementary to support industrial activity and the character of the sub-precinct. - Retain nineteenth-century subdivision street pattern and enhance through street tree plantings. - Celebrate and communicate Brookvale's history of industrial innovation, through innovative visual activation, including public art pieces, murals, and the like.	Objectives - Encourage a mix of uses that supports industrial, commercial, retail and educational activities. - Encourage the retention and adaptation of existing buildings, for a variety of uses. - Celebrate and communicate Brookvale's history of industrial innovation, through innovative visual activation, including public art pieces, murals, and the like. - Encourage active transport uses along Old Pittwater Road, supported with heritage interpretation and public art opportunities.
Controls - New development must not overshadow public domain and community uses. - Incorporate the area's heritage and historical development into meaningful public domain initiatives. - New public and semi-public areas, including community facilities and open space, are to include site specific heritage interpretation	Controls - Incorporate the area's heritage and historical development into heritage interpretation. - Development at the corner of Cross Street and Roger Street, adjoining the heritage palm trees and plaque, must provide adequate separation at ground level, with high quality	Controls Incorporate the area's heritage and historical development into heritage interpretation.	Controls - Retain industrial uses and built form, such that these remain visible in the public domain, including roof form, material elevations, and building footprint. - Retain nineteenth-century subdivision plan in street layout.	Controls - Retain industrial uses and built form, such that these remain in the public domain, including roof form, material elevations, and building footprint. - Infill development is to be set back from street frontages, to reinforce the predominance of character

The Core sub-precinct	Roger Street sub-precinct	Pittwater Road sub-precinct	Industrial East sub-precinct	Industrial West sub-precinct
and public art and strategies at development application stage.	landscaping and public domain works.		- Retain fine grain subdivision patterns, reinforced by street-facing openings, irrespective of future lot amalgamation. - New infill development should not compete with heritage fabric but be designed to complement and enhance character buildings. - Support entertainment activities by providing necessary separation and insulation from sensitive noise receivers. - Infill development beside and to the rear of existing industrial structures to be designed to complement existing building character forms, material and detailing. - Enhance existing street tree plantings to reinforce street grid. - Retain setback of original building footprint where practicable. - Relocate off-street carparking to the rear of lots where practical. - Encourage diversity and interest in the architectural character of the precinct while retaining the industrial character. - Infill development should be designed to respond to existing street frontages, to reinforce the predominance of character façades in height, setbacks and street alignment. - Major new developments must include site specific heritage interpretation and public art opportunities.	- façades in height, setbacks and street alignment. - Major new developments must include site specific heritage interpretation and public art opportunities.
	- Development at the corner of Cross Street and Roger Street, adjoining the heritage palm trees and plaques, must adopt a reduced height podium level of 2-3 storeys to ensure the visual impact to the heritage item is minimised, with upper levels set back from the podium edge. - Development at the northern end of the Roger St precinct must transition in bulk form and scale, to address the heritage-listed Brookvale Public School site, and include public domain landscaping to complement the planting avenue along the school boundary.			

Conclusions and
recommendations



5 Conclusions and recommendations

The locality of Brookvale has a rich and varied predominantly industrial history that sets it apart from the prevailing Northern Beaches aspects of nature, beach life and water-based activities.

The following conclusions have been reached:

- Brookvale's industrial areas display an appealing low-scale built character, with the eastern precinct providing evidence of nineteenth-century subdivision in its present street layout.
- Due to the scale and nature of development in Brookvale, archaeological potential is fairly low. Exceptions to this may be remnant tram lines under road pavement.

The following recommendations are made:

Brookvale Structure Plan—study area

- Council adopts and incorporates the advice and planning controls proposed in this report, to ensure the history and heritage of Brookvale is maintained and celebrated.
- Council adopts and incorporates the associated heritage interpretation advice that accompanies this report.
- Council undertakes consultation with the relevant government bodies, as recommended in this report, on the Tramway Staff War Memorial.
- Council develops a consistent approach to interpretative signage and public art for new and expired items based on planning specific to each area.

First Nations cultural heritage

- Aboriginal community consultation should be undertaken as part of future development, in order to make a valid assessment of Aboriginal (heritage) 'values'; especially those Aboriginal memories, stories and associations between the Aboriginal people and their traditional lands or Country.
- Council to continue to review and monitor Brookvale for future heritage and archaeology items.



6 Appendices

Appendix A—AHIMS results



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : 23-0503C

Client Service ID : 870533

Kat Mcrae

Date: 06 March 2024

Level 17/323 Castlereagh St
Haymarket New South Wales 2000

Attention: Kat Mcrae

Email: kat.mcrae@gml.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336394.0 - 344185.0, Northings : 6259881.0 - 6265490.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Kat Mcrae on 06 March 2024.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.

A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

100	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 23-0503

Client Service ID : 871853

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-6-3220										
45-6-1089										
45-6-0116										
45-6-1756										
45-6-3497										
45-6-1004										
45-6-3062										
45-6-4019										
45-6-2337										
45-6-3498										
45-6-1233										
45-6-0053										
45-6-0130										
45-6-1573										
45-6-0056										

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/03/2024 for Kat Mcrae for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336394.0 - 344185.0, Northings : 6259881.0 - 6265490.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 100

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 23-0503
Client Service ID : 871853

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
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45-6-0884										
45-6-2589										
45-6-2633										
45-6-1275										
45-6-2791										
45-6-2049										
45-6-3063										
45-6-0592										
45-6-3340										
45-6-0777										
45-6-0292										
45-6-1015										



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 23-0503
Client Service ID : 871853

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
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45-6-0114										
45-6-0727										
45-6-1002										
45-6-3033										
45-6-0667										
45-6-0741										
45-6-0671										
45-6-3088										
45-6-0745										
45-6-1255										
45-6-3192										
45-6-0702										



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 23-0503

Client Service ID : 871853

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-6-0115										
45-6-3048										
45-6-3146										
45-6-0899										
45-6-2790										
45-6-0752										
45-6-1273										
45-6-0905										
45-6-0018										
45-6-3164										
45-6-0293										
45-6-0904										
45-6-2085										
45-6-2975										

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/03/2024 for Kat Mcrae for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336394.0 - 344185.0, Northings : 6259881.0 - 6265490.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 100

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 23-0503

Client Service ID : 871853

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-6-0735										
45-6-2043										
45-6-1013										
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45-6-0824										
45-6-4010										
45-6-2793										
45-6-3080										
45-6-0881										
45-6-0689										
45-6-3147										

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/03/2024 for Kat Mcrae for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336394.0 - 344185.0, Northings : 6259881.0 - 6265490.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 100

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 871853

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
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45-6-0692										
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45-6-3040										
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45-6-2274										
45-6-2958										
45-6-0662										
45-6-1014										
45-6-2402										
45-6-3148										

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/03/2024 for Kat Mcrae for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336394.0 - 344185.0, Northings : 6259881.0 - 6265490.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 100

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

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<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
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45-6-2170										
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45-6-0753										
45-6-3139										
45-6-0669										
45-6-0670										
45-6-3140										
45-6-4049										
45-6-1253										
45-6-0746										

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/03/2024 for Kat Mcrae for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336394.0 - 344185.0, Northings : 6259881.0 - 6265490.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 100

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 23-0503

Client Service ID : 871853

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
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45-6-2380										
45-6-0019										
45-6-0700										
45-6-2171										
45-6-0655										
45-6-0672										
45-6-2940										

**** Site Status**

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/03/2024 for Kat Mcrae for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336394.0 - 344185.0, Northings : 6259881.0 - 6265490.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 100

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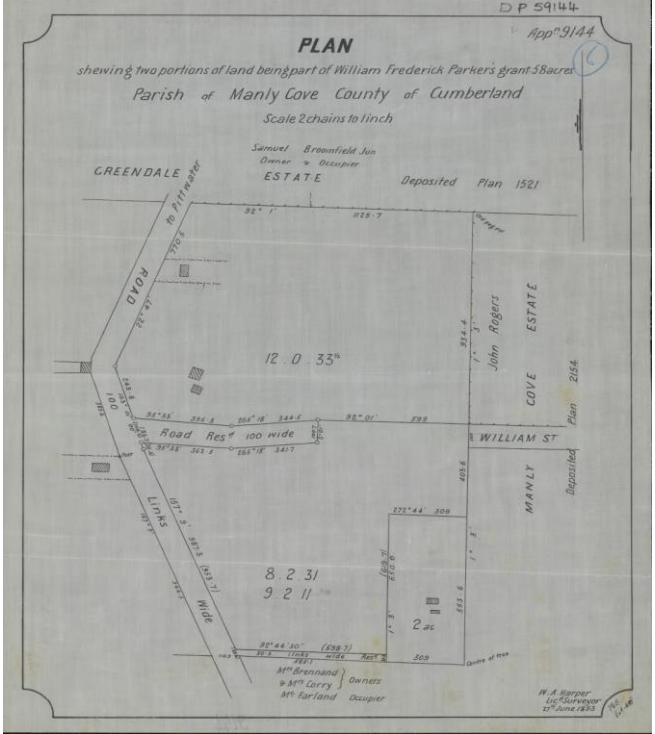
Appendix B—Potential heritage items

As part of the heritage analysis process to inform the Brookvale Structure Plan, potential heritage items were also considered in this report. Preliminary assessments for the following properties are included here:

- 12 William Street: did not meet the threshold for listing;
- Empire Hall, West Street: meets the threshold for listing; and
- Brookvale Oval: potentially meets the threshold for listing.

Preliminary heritage assessment: 12 William Street, Brookvale

Description and recommendation		Outline history	Preliminary assessment
12 William Street—Lot 13 of DP 7258.  (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024) Description The subject site is occupied by a single detached dwelling, with gable ends to side elevations. The dwelling is set forward on the block, with a setback consistent with 1920s dwellings on the southern side of William Street, with a former front garden area now covered with concrete pavers and slab and used as off-street parking. The house has a metal roof (replaced from original, evident from material profile, colour and coverage), painted timber verandah posts and face brick exterior walls. The concrete verandah rests on a rusticated stone basecourse. Original timber sash windows remain on the front façade, with an intrusive later decorative metal security screen attached. The rear verandah appears to have been enclosed, with the roof line modified. The rear open space has two metal clad and roofed ancillary buildings, one of which appears to be		12 William Street, Brookvale, is located on Lot 13 of the Meadowbank Estate (DP 7258). It was originally part of William Frederick Parker’s 158 acre grant, Brookvale Farm, and near his original cottage, Meadowbank. Following the death of William Frederick Parker in 1892, the property was bequeathed to his son William Francis Parker. The following year, William Francis Parker and Elizabeth Smith lodged an application to convert two parcels of land (12 acres 33 perches and 2 roods 11 perches) to Torrens title. The parcel of 12 acres and 33 ½ perches was registered in the name of William Francis Parker on Certificate of Title Vol 1117 Fol 187. The survey plan prepared to accompany primary application 9144 shows three buildings on the northern block of land, in the vicinity of the present William Street, being Meadowbank cottage. In September 1908, Parker sold part of his land to Arthur Thomas Keirle but retained the residue of six acres two roods and 12 ½ perches (2.66 ha). In September 1911, Parker sold this land to the Haymarket Permanent Land Building and Investment Company. The company subdivided the land as the Meadowbank Estate, forming 19 residential lots and extending William Street through the centre of the land. The estate was advertised for auction sale on 20 April 1912. As you go to Brookvale from Manly, and having passed the Power Station, you come to a beautiful high grassed paddock on the upper side of the road, which as known for many years as the Meadowbank Farm.... A road through it will connect with the Old Pittwater Road and Freshwater, and will become an important thoroughfare... One newspaper reported that the company had cleared the whole of the Meadowbank Estate, Brookvale, Manly, 'by auction last Saturday [and] there was vigorous competition and most	 Meadowbank, Brookvale: home of William Frederick Parker and his family. (Source: Northern Beaches Library Local Studies) Criterion (a) Historic significance The subject site is a remnant of one of the earliest land grants in the Brookvale area and is an early example of local settlement. Buildings from that period are no longer extant. <i>The site meets the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (b) Historical association The subject site is associated with William Frederick Parker, one of the earliest land speculators in Brookvale. It was in Parker’s ownership from 1836 until his death in 1892. The building that currently occupies the site is associated with the post-World War I War Service Homes Scheme. While the building’s plan is unmodified except for possible rear verandah enclosure, the building itself retains moderate integrity. Its plan, elevations and materials are inconsistent with representative examples of War Service Homes. The current dwelling was registered through the War Service Homes Scheme but is not consistent with standardised plans or materials of the scheme. It was registered very early in the scheme’s operation, just six months after commencement at a time when most houses assigned were existing house purchases and not new builds, and was the sole building assigned to an ex-serviceman in the William Street subdivision. It is likely that it dates from c1919 or earlier, either already constructed or was constructed without reference to standardised plans even though they were available. While it represents historical association with the Scheme, via Cliff, the current building is not demonstrably representative of the Scheme as it did not employ recommended plans, layout or materials that were

Description and recommendation	Outline history		Preliminary assessment
original (near the rear fence), and the other recent. In contrast to dwellings on the southern side of William Street of a similar era, which feature hipped and gabled roofs with entry porches, 12 William Street has a simple roof line and floor plan.  12 William Street, southern elevation to William Street.  12 William Street, front verandah.	satisfactory prices were realised'.¹ The <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> reported the successful sale of the Meadowbank Estate with the whole of the estate being sold realising £3019.² However, the respective sales of the allotments in the estate were progressively registered on Certificate of Title between May 1913 and May 1923. The War Service Homes Scheme was established after World War I to build homes for returned soldiers and their dependants, and provide loans so soldiers could purchase them, in accordance with the <i>War Service Homes Act 1918</i>. It officially came into operation in March 1919. The Commissioner oversaw the program, enabling eligible persons to apply for assistance to build or purchase a house up to the value of £700. The Commonwealth Bank handled the eligible applications for the Commissioner and could purchase existing homes, discharge a mortgage, or purchase vacant land and build a property based on a standard set of plans and specifications. The plans were prepared by John and Herwald Kirkpatrick, the same architects who worked on the Commonwealth Bank Head Office in Sydney. In total, the bank approved 9,900 applications as part of this program.³ Until 1923, most loans were for the purchase of existing homes.⁴ The design of War Service Homes was dictated by common building forms and materials. According to contemporary reports, they featured simple floor plans, gabled and hipped roofs; terracotta, cement or slate tiles for roofs; external wall treatments of face brick, roughcast, brick to sill level with roughcast above, timber weatherboards.⁵ Designs for new dwellings were either Colonial Revival or California Bungalow styles.⁶ The subject site, Lot 13, was registered on the certificate of title in the ownership of the War Service Homes Commission on 26 September 1919.⁷ It was the only War Service Home in this subdivision, and was conveyed to returning World War I veteran William Arthur Cliff, his wife Mabel and their children. William A Cliff is first listed in William Street, Brookvale, in the Sands Directory, coinciding with the first listing of Warringah Shire and the suburb of Brookvale, commencing in 1926. The Sands Directory entries for William Street from 1926 until 1932/3 are reproduced below. According to electoral rolls, Olive Mary Elizabeth Cliff and Mabel Eileen Mary Cliff are listed in 1933 at William Street, Brookvale. Arthur Frederick Cliff, motor driver, is first listed in William Street in conjunction with Olive Mary Elizabeth Cliff in 1935.	 Plan showing two portions of land being part of William Frederick Parker's grant of 158 acres, surveyed June 1893. This survey plan was prepared to accompany Primary Application 9144. Note two buildings, Meadowbank Cottage near present day William Street. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, DP 59144)	key aspects of the Scheme for new buildings. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (c) Aesthetic/ creative/technical achievement The subject site does not make an aesthetic contribution to the streetscape, and there is no evidence to indicate that the subject lot demonstrates technical achievement. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (d) Social, cultural and spiritual significance As the sole War Service Home on William Street, the subject site demonstrates evidence of an important scheme to provide financial and social support to returned servicemen. However, there are other more intact and representative individual and group examples of War Service Homes in Sydney (for example Hillview, Lakemba, Canterbury LEP; Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group, Wentworthville, Holroyd LEP; Belfield; and Willoughby) and interstate. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (e) Research potential There is no evidence to indicate that the subject lot demonstrates research potential. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (f) Rarity In comparison to typical plans for War Service Homes, the subject site is an anomaly. Most War Service Homes are recognisably Federation in style, material and aesthetic presentation. Distinctive features include face brick exteriors, roughcast feature walls or posts, inset front porch, low pitched roof, timber gables and verandah decoration. 12 William Street has no inset verandah, street-facing front gable, roughcast or timber decorative features.

¹ 'Advertising', *The Newsletter*, 27 April 1912, p 4, Trove, National Library of Australia, viewed 19 March 2024, <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112715704>>.

² 'Property Sales', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 April 1912, p 11, Trove, National Library of Australia, viewed 19 March 2024, <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15358109>>.

³ Research Guide: First World War (1914–1921), Reserve Bank of Australia Unreserved, viewed 19 March 2024, <<https://unreserved.rba.gov.au/nodes/view/46006>>.

⁴ Rosemary Broomham, 'Australia is a small house', NT NSW Interwar Houses and Suburbs Seminar, 26 March 1998, 6.

⁵ Building magazine, Vol. 25, No. 147, 12 Nov 1919, 57–61 via Trove <<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-353289087/view?sectionId=nla.obj-367213061&partId=nla.obj-353297500#page/n57/mode/1up>>.

⁶ Housing in New South Wales Between The Wars, Study for the National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1993–1995, Robertson and Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 23.

⁷ Certificate of Title Volume 1928 Folio 200, NSW Land Registry Services. Certificate of Title Volume 3296 Folio 140, NSW Land Registry Services.

Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
 12 William Street, kitchen. (Source: realestate.com.au)  12 William Street, marketing floor plan. (Source: realestate.com.au) Commentary 12 William Street is associated with William Frederick Parker's early nineteenth-century land grant at Brookvale, one of the area's earliest. While this aspect is locally significant, the subject site does not meet the threshold for local listing. It is also notable as an early example of a home (November 1919) funded under the War Service Homes Scheme (commenced March 1919). It predated the introduction of pattern books, to which many War Service Homes Scheme houses were built to, and accordingly does not display aesthetic qualities associated with pattern book-designed War Service houses. A key extant comparative example is at 8 Duke Street, Forestville (also 17 Starkey Street, since demolished), built on a 5 acre lot provided to returned soldiers, out of a larger	William Arthur Cliff enlisted for service in World War I in 1915. By then, he was 35 years old and a mechanic by trade. He was wounded in action in France on 26 July 1916, incurring concussion from a shell explosion and was medically discharged. He returned to Australia in February 1917. In May 1917, a welcome home was held for him at the Empire Hall, Brookvale.⁸ William Arthur Cliff died in 1947. Two years later, in April 1949, two of his sons, Arthur Frederick William Cliff, labourer, and William Sydney Edward Cliff, postman, purchased the cottage at 12 William Street.⁹ Colin William Blackett and his wife, Olive Mary Elizabeth Blackett nee Cliff, are listed at 'Fromells [sic], William Street, Brookvale' in the 1949 electoral roll.  Part of William Arthur Cliff's War Service record. (Source: National Archives of Australia)	The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.  Meadowbank Estate advertised for auction sale on 20 April 1912. Note the tram stop on Pittwater Road. (Source: State Library of NSW FL10394361)  Detail from 1930 aerial survey of subject site indicated by red outline. (Source: Spatial Services, CAC_03_1145)

⁸ 'Send off and welcome home at Brookvale', *Manly Daily* 4 May 1917.

⁹ Certificate of Title Volume 3296 Folio 140, NSW Land Registry Services.

Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
200 acres lot dedicated for this purpose. The intention of the Forestville lots was housing and self-sufficiency, with lots large enough to produce food. By contrast, 12 William Street was a small lot with a house that appears to have already been constructed when it was funded. Recommendation Despite being associated with notable aspects of Brookvale history, 12 William Street does not meet the threshold for local listing.	 Portrait of Private William Arthur Cliff. (Source: Northern Beaches Library Local Studies) Arthur and William Cliff immediately conveyed the property to their sister Olive Mary Elizabeth Blackett, wife of Colin Blackett of Seaforth, postal officer. The Blacketts owned the cottage for the next 48 years. Following Olive's death in 1986 the property passed by transmission to her sons Roger Blackett and Denis Blackett. They sold 12 Wilson Street in 1987 to Nommack (No. 38) Pty Limited. The following year it changed hands to Ian Bruce Tart and Janet Tart.¹⁰ William Street is thought to be named for William Frederick Parker, original land grant owner, or William Nicholson, who owned land there c1858.¹¹	 Detail from 1943 aerial survey of the area. The subject site is indicated by red outline. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, SIX Maps)  Detail from 1951 aerial survey with subject site indicated by red outline. (Source: Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, CCC472_07_104)  Detail from 1961 aerial survey with subject site indicated by red outline. (Source: Spatial Services, Historical Imagery, 1049_27_166)

¹⁰ Certificate of Title Volume 3296 Folio 140, NSW Land Registry Services.

¹¹ Northern Beaches Council, 'Streets in Warringah', 2020.

Sands Directory Search

1926 Williams Street Off Pittwater road North side Parker --- Rose W. H. Goggins A., 'Colin' Cliff Wm. A. Gebuhr Mrs. ---, 'Norma' Jory W. Short street	1927 Williams Street Off Pittwater road North side Parker J. T. Rose W. H. Goggins A., 'Colin' Cliff Wm. A. Gebuhr Mrs. ---, 'Norma' Woods E. Short street	1928 William Street Off Pittwater road North side Parker J. T. Rose W. H. Goggins A., 'Colin' Cliff Wm. A. Gebuhr Mrs. ---, 'Norma' Woods E. Short street	1929 William Street Off Pittwater road North side Cunningham Clive Rose W. H. Goggins A., 'Colin' Cliff Wm. A. Gebuhr Mrs. A., 'Norma' Woods E. Short street	1930 William Street Off Pittwater road North side Cunningham Clive Rose W. H. Goggins A., 'Colin' Cliff Wm. A. Gebuhr Mrs. A., 'Norma' Woods E. Short street	1931 -	1932/33 William Street Off Pittwater road North side Cunningham Clive Rose W. H. Goggins A., 'Colin' Cliff Wm. A. Gebuhr Mrs. A., 'Norma' Woods E. Short street
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Preliminary heritage assessment: Empire Hall

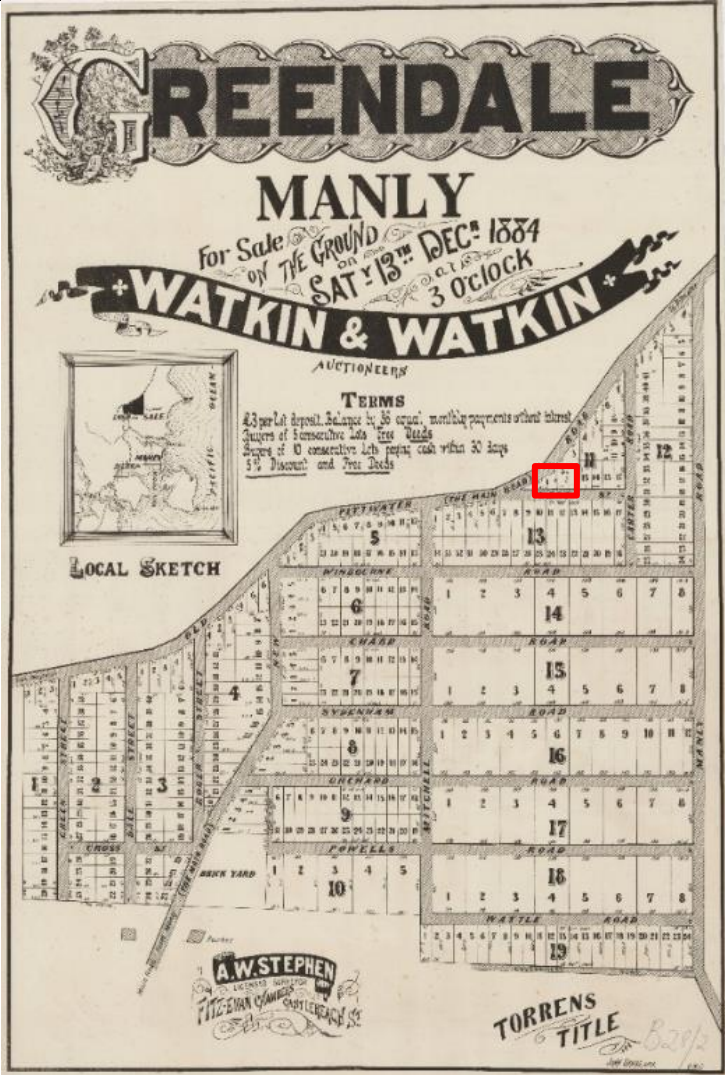
Description and recommendation		Outline history	Preliminary assessment
Description The Empire Hall is located at 4 West Street, Brookvale, on Lot 1 DP 655642, and originally part of 100 acres (ha) granted to Mathew Charlton on 5 April 1842. In July 1884 Richard Watkins acquired this land and adjoining landholdings totalling 195 acres three roods and eight perches and subdivided it as the Greendale Estate Manly (DP 1619) comprising 418 allotments in 19 sections. The subdivision was advertised for auction sale on 13 December 1884, though only 60 lots sold on the day.		Lots 1 and 2 in Section 11 of DP 1619 were conveyed in February 1886 to William Clarke, William Kelynack, George Lane and William Henry George, all Wesleyan clergymen. The undeveloped land changed hands to Trustees of the Methodist Church in March 1906, namely William Clarke, William Henry George, James Woolnough, Edward Edget Baylis and William Henry Williams. The Trustees conveyed the land in May the same year to John William Smith. William 'Sovereign' Smith was a businessman who arrived in Sydney in 1896, establishing his fish-curing business on the Corso, Manly. Smith diversified his business, purchasing a merry-go-round and steam organ and began to operate on the Corso from 1901. He expanded the site and purchased a second merry-go-round in 1903. William Smith gained the moniker 'Sovereign' as his clothing was adorned with gold Jubilee coins. Sovereign and half sovereigns adorned his cap, coat and waistcoat, and he also had two gold nuggets worn on a large gold chain.¹² William Sovereign Smith promptly erected a substantial two-storey brick building on the site at the corner of Pittwater Road and West Street. The building was complete by 1 June 1906 as on that day he hosted Empire Day Celebrations in the new hall at Brookvale for children of the local district. One month later the <i>Albury Banner and Wodonga Express</i> reported that: Showman Smith has put up close to his residence, Brookvale, three miles out from Manly, a colossal hall, capable of seating 1000 persons, and which is to be utilised as a concert and dance room as occasion may require. The floor is an excellent one, and there is a capacious stage.¹³ In December 1906 the newly formed Warringah Shire Council voted to lease Smith's hall 'at a rental of £30 per annum' and to commence occupation on the first day of January 1907. Smith's 'Empire Hall' was used by Warringah Shire Council as the Council Chambers until February 1910 when the Council constructed new premises. In the intervening period, the gable end of the building was blown down during a huge storm in June 1909. The following month, Empire Hall, Brookvale, was included on a list of 802 halls in NSW under Part II of the <i>Theatres and Public Halls Act 1908</i>, to take effect on 1 August.	Criterion (a) Historic significance The subject site was the location of multiple community events associated with the early village life of Brookvale, including community meetings to discuss key local development, early twentieth-century community celebrations, and as a temporary Council Chambers for Warringah Shire Council, prior to the construction of Council's first permanent building on Pittwater Road. <i>The site meets the threshold under this criterion.</i> Criterion (b) Historical association The subject site is directly associated with the formative years of Warringah Shire Council as a meeting place. It was also associated with local identity William Sovereign Smith, who was responsible for Empire Hall's construction, and for the concentration of community events held at the hall in Brookvale's formative years. <i>The site may meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (c) Aesthetic/ creative/technical achievement The subject site does not currently make an aesthetic contribution to the streetscape. Modifications, and the encroachment of adjacent buildings, have entirely impacted the potential for aesthetic significance. There is no evidence to indicate that the subject lot demonstrates technical achievement. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (d) Social, cultural and spiritual significance While it is noted that Empire Hall was a popular community meeting place in the early twentieth century, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate a strong case for social significance. In the current streetscape, the building's past public nature and social function is no longer easily read. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (e) Research potential There is no evidence to indicate that the subject lot demonstrates research potential. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (f) Rarity



Empire Hall, viewed from West Street.



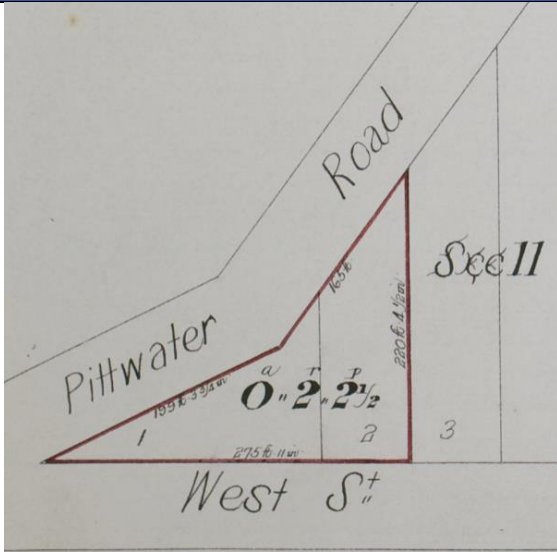
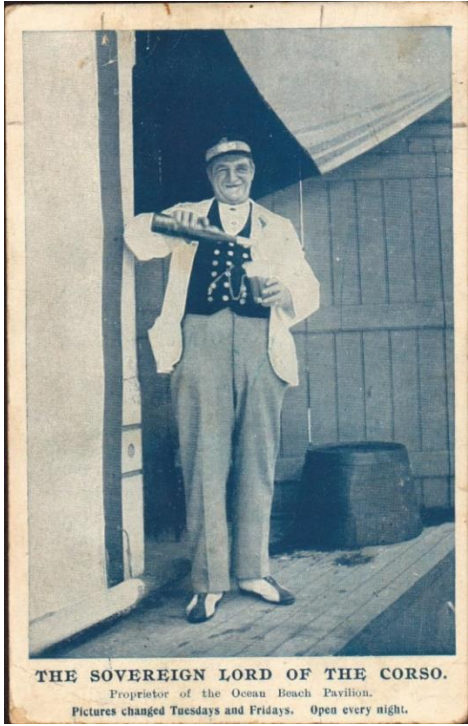
Empire Hall, south elevation.



Subdivision plan of Greendale Estate Manly, December 1884. (Source: State Library of NSW)

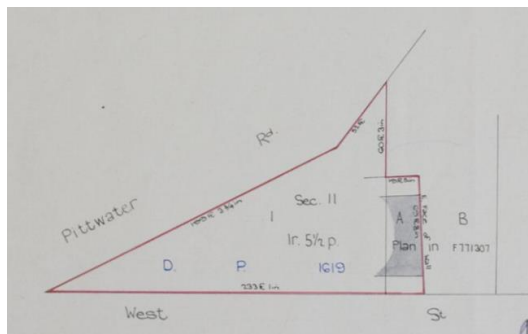
¹² 'William "Sovereign" Smith(c1840-1922)', Northern Beaches Library, viewed 20 March 2024 <<https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/12742?keywords=sovereign+smith&type=all&highlights=WyJzb3ZlcmVpZ24iLCJzbWl0aCJd&lsk=42c814e0a02a563316ac4ddeee1412e>>.

¹³ 'Sydney—Manly Items', *The Albury Banner and Wodonga Express*, 27 July 1906, p 25, Trove, National Library of Australia, viewed 20 March 2024 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article100674400>>.

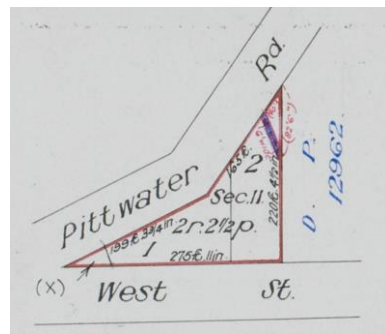
Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
 Source: 2024 aerial. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay)  Source: 1943 aerial. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay) Commentary Empire Hall is associated with the historical origins of Warringah Shire Council and a notable local character, William Sovereign Smith. It is also historically significant as a place where the Brookvale community gathered to celebrate and debate community events in the early days of the Brookvale village. Recommendation Empire Hall is recommended for local listing for its historical and associative significance. Subject to further analysis, it may meet the criterion for rarity.	The hall was the regular venue for public meetings as in August 1909 when the local community met regarding the route of the proposed Brookvale tramway. Other events held in the hall included the annual meeting of the Brookvale Surf and Life Saving Club (September 1909), North Steyne Surf Club Annual Ball (June 1910), Miss Dunn's First Annual Ball (August 1910), Manly and Brookvale Labor League social (July 1910), presentation to Steve O'Brien, Labour candidate for Middle Harbour at recent election (November 1910); Miss Dunn's Annual Ball (July 1911); treble birthday party and dance (May 1912) and a plain and fancy dress ball to celebrate the opening of the Narrabeen tramway (August 1912). William Sovereign Smith also purchased large tracts of land in the Brookvale area, foreseeing the possibilities of the area at a time when the area was still considered bush, the locality was sparsely settled and the tramway was in the future. <i>The Sun</i> newspaper wrote in September 1913 that Smith 'was considered mad when he built a large hall (costing a couple of thousand pounds), practically in the scrub'. But the merry-go-round man held unswervingly to his belief that the place would boom, once the long-promised tram arrived'. Further, 'his hall is engaged almost every night (mostly by Manly residents)'. A local newspaper, likely the <i>Manly Daily</i>, reported on a function at the Empire Hall to recognise the brave men who rescued two Brookvale lads named Roland Starkey and William Overton at Dee Why on Sunday, 22 February 1914: The Empire Hall was well filled on Saturday night [probably 11 April 1914] with a merry and enthusiastic audience. The occasion was the public recognition of the meritorious and noble efforts of Messrs Taylor, Duckworth, Lingard, H Anderson, A Darley, R Swinbourne, and W Knight.¹⁴ William Sovereign Smith made his last will and testament on 25 July 1920, and died at his then home on the northern side of Orchard Road, almost opposite Powells Lane, Brookvale, on 31 January 1922. There were still events held in the Empire Hall after Smith's death including a Labor Rally on 30 April 1925. The subject site, still described as Lots 1 and 2 in Section 11 DP 1619, passed by transmission in November 1925 to William John Atkinson of Manly, retired tailor. He promptly	 Block plan of Lots 1 and 2, Section 11 DP 1619. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, CT Vol 780 Fol 108)  Portrait of William 'Sovereign' Smith, c1900s. (Source: Northern Beaches Library, MML/1991) In comparison to similar places within the Northern Beaches LGA: - Warringah LEP 2011 lists the Arlington Amusement Hall (1901–1925), Collaroy, and St Peter's Church Hall, Manly Vale. Arlington Hall is a local landmark, largely intact, and makes a significant aesthetic contribution to the Pittwater Road streetscape. - Pittwater LEP 2014 lists Sea Scout Hall, Bayview, c1920 (former Aquatic Club and Ambulance Station). Like Empire Hall, the former Aquatic Club was an important community meeting place in its locality. - Manly LEP 2103 lists Manly Town Hall, St Matthew's Church and church hall, St Andrew's Hall and Manse, and the Manly Masonic Hall. - Of these, the 1937 Manly Town Hall complex has a similar civic function but is far grander in its complexity, aesthetic value, and continuing purpose. By comparison, the temporary use of Empire Hall by Warringah Shire Council was for a short period only. This comparison shows that Empire Hall may have significance under this criterion, subject to more detailed analysis, as a place that was used in the formative years to transact civic functions and as an early gathering place. <i>The site may have potential to meet the threshold for this criterion.</i>

¹⁴ Dee Why LS & Surf Club Minute Book, 1913–1918. Mitchell Library MS A3075.

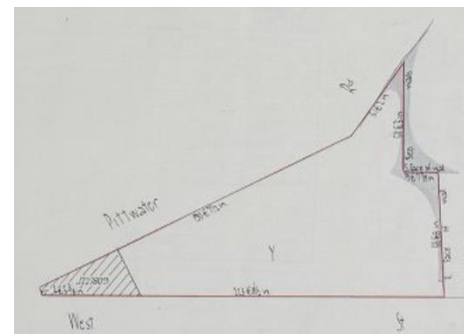
Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
	advertised the property, including the hall, tea rooms and cottage for auction sale. The property was sold at the auction sale to Emily Ada Courtenay, wife of Lionel Joseph Courtenay of Brisbane, Queensland, business manager.¹⁵ In November 1928 the property was conveyed to Thomas Whitford Taylor and James William Meader as tenants in common.¹⁶ They appear to have maintained the building's use as a public hall as in 1929 it was still licensed under the provisions of Part II of the <i>Theatres and Public Halls Act 1908</i>." In May 1940, it changed ownership to Dental & Medical Supply Pty Ltd and that company sold the site in 1946 to Mary Irene Pimblett, wife of Denis George Pimblett of Harbord. She subdivided the land into three portions, retaining ownership of Lot 1 Section 11 DP 1619 and Lot A, which totalled one rood five and one half perches of land. It is not clear how the building was occupied during Mary Irene Pimblett's ownership. It changed hands in 1955 to Leon Edward George Mills of Harbord, company director. The land was once again subdivided and Mills retained a part, Lot Y. Certificate of Title Vol 7655 Fol 66 contains several leases of various parts of the building commencing in September 1964 referred to as 764A Pittwater Road, 764B Pittwater Road, 764C Pittwater Road, 764D Pittwater Road, 4 West Street. Shellbank Pty Limited became the registered proprietor of the subject site, excluding the corner as shown in the plan at below right. The certificate of title contains particulars of leases to parts of the subject property.	Auction sale advertisement. (Source: <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>, 21 November 1925, p 23)



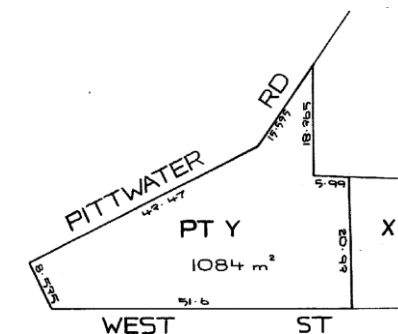
Block plan accompanying Certificate of Title Vol 6629 Fol 123, 1933. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)



Block plan accompanying Certificate of Title Vol 5135 Fol 198, 1940. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)



Block plan accompanying Certificate of Title Vol 7655 Fol 66, 1959. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

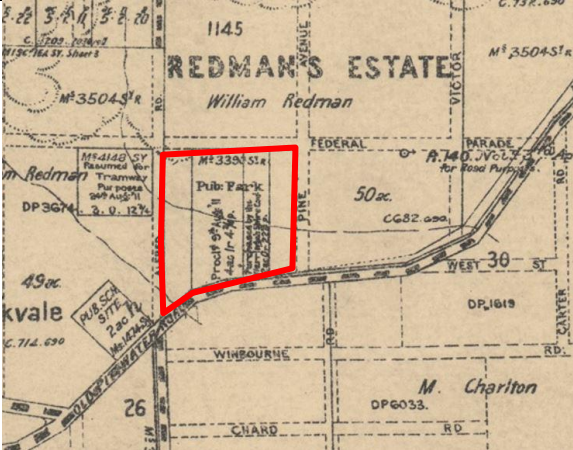


Block plan accompanying Certificate of Title Vol 13089 Fol 242, 1976. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

¹⁵ CT Vol 780 Fol 108, NSW Land Registry Services.

¹⁶ CT Vol 4230 Fols 240.241, NSW Land Registry Services.

Preliminary assessment: Brookvale Park and Oval

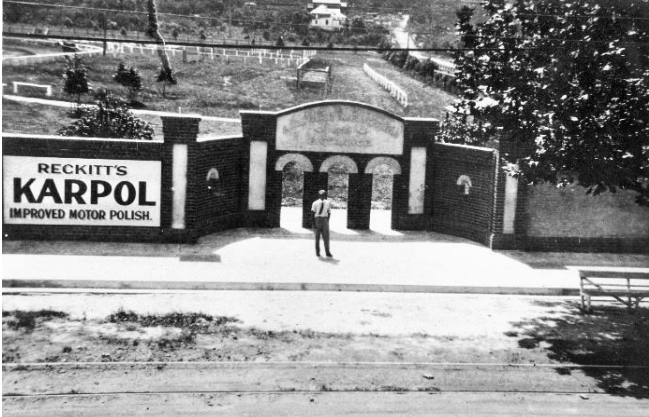
Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
Description The subject site is an area fronting Pittwater Road to the south, Pine Avenue to the east, Federal Parade to the north, and Alfred Road to the west. It is located on a prominent bend in Pittwater Road, in the northern half of Brookvale, and the scale and form of the oval establishes it as a landmark in the streetscape. Brookvale Park lies at the site’s southwestern tip, and provides a generous landscaped entry, with additional gameday entries to the southeast at the Pine Ave intersection and from the rear off Alfred Road. The site is aesthetically notable for both the landscaped entry of Brookvale Park, and for the heritage-listed street tree avenues along Pine Avenue, Federal Parade, and Alfred Road.  Source: 1943 aerial. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay)	Brookvale Park was established on land formerly part of William Redman’s 50-acre grant c1857, which stretched to the north of the park site. With Warringah Shire Council incorporated in 1906, residents began asking for public facilities, including public transport access and recreation grounds shortly thereafter. By 1909, an offer had been made by Council on a three-acre lot at the cost of 360 pounds.¹⁷ Two lots were in fact purchased, by Council and by the Minister for Lands, from Jane Malcolm, and her husband George Try subsequently sold a further two lots, to the east and to the east of these, in 1929. Despite some bureaucratic wrangling over land titles, the land was sold into public ownership by 1911. The park was officially opened prior to this, on 4 March 1911¹⁸, having been financed mostly by the Department of Lands, with a third funded by Council. By August 1911, the park came fully under Council management. Brookvale Show was staged annually by Manly Agricultural and Horticultural Association at Brookvale Park from 1922, after a trial show in 1921. At the society’s behest, Warringah Shire Council undertook works to the park in 1924, including general maintenance, track repairs, drainage, and the installation of a timber boundary fence.¹⁹ The show involved activities such as horse riding and dressage, fruit and vegetable displays, and cooking competitions, and was often officially opened by a well-known politician. The trotting track at the park was built by community labour on weekends.²⁰ Showing of livestock included pigs raised by ex-servicemen, on War Service Home allotments at Forestville. Early on, the show was extended over two days, and by the 1930s, it had become so popular that Alfred Road and Pine Avenue were closed to traffic to accommodate show activities. As well as the show, Council granted winter use of the park for rugby union fixtures, and in summer, Brookvale Cricket Club also used it. Manly Bicycle Club also staged an open carnival in 1922. The grandstand was built in 1929 at a cost of 996 pounds after the extra land acquisition from George Try, and a permanent football pitch was installed. The park was also used for annual gymkhanas and even, briefly, motorcycle races until residents’ opposition stopped them. Manly Warringah Junior Rugby League Club was awarded sole use of the park during the winter football	 Excerpt-Parish map c1930. (Source: State Library of NSW FL20518154)  Opening of Brookvale Park, 4 March 1911. (Source: Northern Beaches Council 60514) Criterion (a) Historic significance Brookvale Oval is of historical significance as a place used by the local community for over a century, for leisure activities and community gathering. It reflects the early development of Brookvale, including Brookvale Park, its use as a general sporting ground for events, trotting, and for the ongoing staging of the Brookvale Show. It has been the long-standing home ground for Manly Warringah rugby league. <i>The site meets the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (b) Historical association Brookvale Oval is strongly associated with competitive football, and specifically the local representative team of the Manly Sea Eagles rugby league club, since the 1940s. <i>The site may meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (c) Aesthetic/creative/technical achievement Brookvale Park and Oval has been a highly recognisable part of the Pittwater Road streetscape for the majority of the time that Brookvale has been known as a village. <i>The site meets the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (d) Social, cultural and spiritual significance Brookvale Oval is synonymous with Manly’s representative football team, the Sea Eagles. Anecdotal evidence indicates that Brookvale Oval has social value for the Northern Beaches community, and it is recommended that potential social value is explored further. <i>The site may meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (e) Research potential There is no evidence to indicate that the subject lot demonstrates research potential. <i>The site does not meet the threshold for this criterion.</i> Criterion (f) Rarity There are relatively few football ovals that are the subject of heritage listing. Within the Northern Beaches LGA, Ivanhoe Park, including Manly Oval, is of

¹⁷ *The Daily Telegraph*, 23 March 1907; *The Daily Telegraph*, 12 September 1909.

¹⁸ *The Daily Telegraph*, 7 March 1911.

¹⁹ Local Studies Collection, ‘Brookvale Show’.

²⁰ Local Studies Collection, ‘Brookvale Park’.

Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
 Source: 1965 aerial. (Source: Historical Land Records Viewer with GML overlay)  Source: 2024 aerial. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)	season in 1932, a continuity of use that continues to the present day. The park was fenced in 1932, with Council taking advantage of funding sourced from the Unemployment Relief Council to support Depression-era works through local employment. Shortly after, a visually prominent brick wall was constructed along the Pittwater Road frontage, named for Warringah Shire Council president A.G. Parr. The wall was designed to be similar to the Sydney Cricket Ground fence fronting Driver Avenue, with the memorial gates positioned to face Council Chambers across the street, and the other three boundary fences made of timber and metal sheeting. With their long street frontage and constant passing traffic, Council sold advertising space on the brick walls (later demolished). Prior to the outbreak of World War Two, the park began to be used for military exercises. From 1939, the 7th Field brigade of the Australian Military Forces undertook military exercises at nearby beaches and bivouacked at Brookvale Park. This was followed by numerous other companies and battalions over the course of the war in Europe and Asia, with the Commonwealth officially commandeering the use of the park from late 1939. This mostly ceased in 1943.²¹ The park was extended to the north, towards Federal Parade, in 1950 with the acquisition of land, occasioning the realignment of Federal Parade in the process. In the postwar period, the park's football use was formalised with the formation of the Manly Warringah Rugby League Club, the park becoming the club's home ground in 1946. This, however, conflicted with the Brookvale Show, which had continued to grow in popularity. The trotting track was removed in 1970 as it conflicted with the football pitch use, as facilities associated with football use also expanded. Brookvale Show eventually ceased operating in the early 1990s but remains firmly in the memories of the Northern Beaches' community. The Show was briefly resurrected in 2011 as a one-off event. Football use has seen the park progressively transformed into a fenced venue with mostly paid access. The current grandstands form a recognisable edge to the Pittwater Road curve on which they are situated, with their hard concrete elevations softened by large street tree plantings and a landscaped forecourt. The site was upgraded in 2019, as a centre of sporting excellence, with a new grandstand constructed on the northern side of the oval.	 Empire Day celebrations at Brookvale Park, 1911, also known as Farrell's Paddock. (Source: NBC 02697)  A.G. Parr Memorial Entrance, c1933, named for Warringah Shire Council's president. (Source: NBC 61453)  Overlooking Brookvale Park, 1947. (Source NBC 63391)

²¹ John Morcombe, *Manly Daily*, 2023.

Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
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Brookvale Oval, at the intersection of Pittwater Road and Pine Avenue.



View looking north along Pittwater Road towards Alfred Street at left and Brookvale Park and oval at right.



Open space to the north of Brookvale Oval.



Brookvale Oval grandstand, 1950. (Source NBC 43707)



Trotting races, Brookvale Oval 1959. (Source: NBC 42577)



Horse riding competition at Brookvale Show, 1961. (Source: NBC 41755)

Description and recommendation	Outline history	Preliminary assessment
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Alfred Street character.

Commentary

Brookvale Park and Oval is historically significant as an important location of Brookvale’s early development and is one of the few remaining locations that represents this early history and continued public use. It has featured community celebrations, taken on wartime national responsibilities, been the site of annual community gatherings that furthered the social and economic life of Brookvale, and been the long-standing home ground of a sporting code and team that is synonymous with the Northern Beaches, the Manly Sea Eagles. It makes a recognisable and enduring visual contribution to Brookvale and the Pittwater Road streetscape.

Recommendation

Brookvale Oval and Park meets the threshold for local heritage listing and a full assessment is recommended.

As part of this, consultation with the Manly Sea Eagles football club is recommended, and with the broader Northern Beaches community, to investigate and confirm potential social and cultural significance associated with competitive football at Brookvale Oval.

Appendix C—Section 3 image references

Image sources, where not original photographs taken by GML, are listed below.

Section 3.1.1

- Manly Cove map, 1842, State Library of NSW, FL3540129
- Base image: 1884 Parish Map of Manly, drawn by W.K.A Kloster, State Library of NSW FL164228494
- Greendale Estate, Manly, 1884 subdivision plan, LH010545
- Eucalyptus Cottage 1875, LH000761, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Parker family home 1906, 65001, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Malcolm residence, 60512, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Parker residence, 63375, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection

Section 3.1.2

- Base image: 1908 Parish Map, State Library of NSW, FL20548435
- Brookvale Township Manly 1910 subdivision map, LH010543, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Brookvale near Manly 1905 subdivision map, LH010667, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Skene Estate, Brookvale, 1911 subdivision map, LH010663, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Parker family home 1906, 65001, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Brookvale House 1910, 60516, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Old Pittwater Road 1910, 45777, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Brookvale Manly subdivision map, State Library of NSW, FL10393920

Section 3.1.3

- Base image: 1930 aerial, Historical Land Viewer, CAC 03 1144
- Warringah Shire Council building, 1940s, 63744, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Parish Map 1930, State Library of NSW, FL20518154
- Chinese market garden, 1920, 120315, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Maclean kids, 1918, 41685, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection

Section 3.1.4

- Base image: 1943 aerial, SIX Maps
- The 1st Australian Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Regiment Training School, 17.07.1943, Brookvale, 3908636, Australian War Memorial
- Pittwater Road, Brookvale, 1941, State Library of NSW, FL1878493
- Raicevich farm 1947, 63375, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Raicevich farm 1947, 63373, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection

Section 3.1.5

- Cumberland Planning Scheme, 1948, State Library of NSW, FL3744613
- Base image: 1961 aerial, Historical Land Viewer, 1049 27 166
- Milton Kent aerial, Brookvale, 1955, State Library of NSW, FL8804597
- Brookvale, 195042, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- View over Brookvale Oval 1947, 63392, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection

Section 3.1.6

- Base image: 1965 aerial, Historical Land Viewer, 1405 16 249
- 1968 Warringah Council Chambers, 40019, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- Brookvale Post Office opening 1965, National Archives of Australia, 3154897
- David Jones Store, Warringah Mall, State Library of NSW, 9arqbzGn
- Future mall site, 61217, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- 1968 aerial with mall, 42796, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection
- 1960s view south over Warringah Mall, 03570

Section 3.3.1

- Austral bricks site, 10250, Northern Beaches Local Studies Collection

Brookvale Structure Plan

Interpretation Strategy

August 29, 2024

We respect and acknowledge the Garigal People of the lands and waterways on which we live and work, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with the Garigal People to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social, cultural and political justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away.

Acknowledgement of Country

Report Register

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
23-0503	1	Draft Report	June 4 2024
23-0503	2	Final Report	August 29 2024

Quality assurance

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

We acknowledge and respect the inherent rights and interests of the Garigal People in Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property. We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to be acknowledged and attributed for their contribution to knowledge but also respect their rights to confidentiality. We recognise our ongoing obligations to respect, protect and uphold the continuation of Garigal People's rights in the materials contributed as part of this project.

Copyright

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Introduction

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Introduction

Northern Beaches Council (Council) has engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to provide heritage interpretation strategic advice on the recently adopted Brookvale Structure Plan.

The aim of this strategy is to provide high end interpretive solutions that assist the goals of the Brookvale Structure Plan.

Study area

The study area is identified below. It is bounded by Harbord Road to the east; Wattle Road, William Street, Condamine Road, Old Pittwater Road and the bushland buffer of Allenby Park to the west. Warringah Road forms a partial study area boundary to the north, with the remainder of the study area boundary formed through the residential area of Beacon Hill, south of Warringah Road. It includes the retail/commercial areas of Warringah Mall; the light industrial area to the south and east of Pittwater Road, bounded by Harbord Road, Pittwater Road and Wattle Street; the light industrial area to the west of Warringah Mall; the retail/commercial buffer along Pittwater Road, including the landmark Brookvale Oval; and the residential area of Beacon Hill, located to the south of Warringah Road.



The study area is identified in orange.
(Source: Nearmap with GML additions)

Guiding documents

The deliverables of this strategy have been informed by the following documents. For more comprehensive insights into the planning, archaeology, heritage context, and thematic research pertinent to the Brookvale study area, please consult the full reports.

Brookvale Structure Plan:

Fulfilling the vision of the Brookvale Structure Plan has been a key directive for this heritage interpretation strategy. This strategy will not just be a guidance document for how to tell the key stories of Brookvale but will also help contribute to the following key goals of the Structure Plan:

Interpretive response

- Preserving the integrity of industrial lands
 - Celebrating the current success of Brookvale's industrial identity by promoting its industrial past through:
 - Council website;
 - signage; and
 - heritage interpretation packs.
- Enhancing Brookvale's identity and sense of arrival
 - Use the key stories/motifs, told through interpretive devices, to bolster Brookvale's identity and deliver a sense of arrival.
 - Promote its ancient identity of Aboriginal rock carvings through using them in graphic motifs and impactful interpretive devices.
 - Plan key public artworks and interpretive devices that create an experience that is remembered.
- Bringing life back to streets
 - Use public artworks and interpretive devices to offset the dense urban landscape. This in turn will build a creative atmosphere that brings people out to experience it.
 - Bring life back to the streets by promoting the proud historical identity of the area, which encourages users to appreciate the area and as a result want to dwell and seek experiences in the area.
- Supporting the night-time economy, creative and innovative industries and public art.
- Embedding requirements for major developments and public facilities to produce and implement public art and interpretative signage approaches.

Brookvale Indigenous Heritage Report:

Given the industrial development of Brookvale, including the construction of Warringah Mall in the 1960s, the likelihood of encountering tangible Aboriginal archaeology in the study area and its environs has diminished.

Interpretive response

- Nonetheless, the presence of two designated Aboriginal sites within the study area—comprising art and engravings—as well as extensive engravings in the surrounding vicinity, suggests that despite limited archaeological evidence within the study perimeter, the area was once a vibrant Aboriginal landscape. Consequently, it warrants inclusion in the narrative of Brookvale.
- Develop interpretive content based on historic and Aboriginal values as well as continuing connection to Country.

Note

It is important to acknowledge that the study area holds low significance for Aboriginal archaeology, and the interpretive approach leans towards a high-end strategic perspective. Therefore, it is advisable to defer community consultation until there is clearer interest in the themes and devices proposed for exploration.

Non-Indigenous Heritage Report:

Due to the rapid growth of the area, from farm/market garden to critical Northern Beaches commercial/industrial hub, there are few remaining built heritage listed items to help tell the story of the area.

- Brookvale Public School
- Former Austral Brickworks site
- Brushbox and Camphor Laurel trees surrounding Brookvale Park
- Tramway Staff War Memorial
- Palm Trees and St Luke's Church WWI plaque, corner Pittwater Road and Cross Street.

Interpretive response

- Position Brookvale as the social, cultural and civic hub for the area, building on its past role as a regional centre of industry.
- Use the rich intangible heritage of the area, presented through digital and modern built interpretive devices to tell the story.
- Utilise the industrial character of the area to promote historical character and identity.
- Incorporate the area's rich geological history into interpretation, referencing the discovery of fossils at the former Brickworks site
- Support historic themes identified in the Non-Indigenous Heritage Report:
 - surveys and settlement;
 - village expansion: land speculation and transport links;
 - migrants, market gardens and heavy industry;
 - industrial development and expansion; and
 - retail development.

Interpretation goals summary

Goal	Constraints	Solution	Action
Deliver principles of Brookvale Structure Plan			
1. Preserving the integrity of industrial lands	Limited tangible built heritage items remain	- Preserve the integrity of Brookvale's industrial lands by preserving and presenting their history. - Use the rich intangible stories of the area presented through digital and modern built interpretive devices to tell the story.	- Propose the following digital and modern built interpretive devices: - Digital platforms: Council website/Hello Manly - Interpretive/wayfinding signage - Public art and interpretation in the public domain - Art and interpretation in major private developments
2. Enhancing Brookvale's identity and sense of arrival	- Brookvale has a strong, dense, industrial urban identity - A lot of dense streets and multiple avenues of arrival - Car-focused area	- Embrace the urban identity that Brookvale is renowned for. - Propose unique and effective interpretive devices that stand out. - Plan devices in exposed, highly visible areas such as the future town square.	- Propose the following interpretive devices that will enhance identity and create a sense of arrival: - Council website/Hello Manly - Interpretive/wayfinding signage - Public art and interpretation in the public domain - Art and interpretation in major private developments
3. Bringing life back to streets	- Dense, busy streets with not much public space - Car-centric area	- Make appealing interpretive devices that add atmosphere to the area. - Utilise the new expanded public domain areas such as the town square.	- Public art and interpretation in the public domain - Art and interpretation in major private developments
4. Supporting the night-time economy, creative and innovative industries, and public art	Usually limited lighting for interpretive devices in public area	- Design public domain lighting to meet safety and security requirements, considering night-time activities and urban design outcomes, in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). - Propose lighting strategies for interpretive devices so they can be enjoyed and contribute to the night-time safety and activity of Brookvale.	- Propose lighting for certain devices - Public art and interpretation in the public domain - Art and interpretation in major private developments
5. Public Spaces to Support Public Art and Interpretation		New public and semi-public spaces to implement public art and interpretation	Implementation of public art and interpretation in the development of public and semi-public facilities
Support the Indigenous Heritage Report findings			
Enhance the showcasing of Brookvale's Aboriginal history.	Diminished Aboriginal archaeology in the area due to disturbances created by industrial development	- Due to significant carvings and art within the surrounding area, a general/macro level of story telling is warranted for the Aboriginal history of the area. - Demonstrate Connection to Country through colours, materials and a multiplicity of scales.	- Aboriginal heritage to be integrated into interpretive devices using the Connection with Country Framework document as guidance: - Brookvale visual identity - Council website/Hello Manly - Implementation of public art and interpretation in major private development - Interpretive/wayfinding signage
Support the Non-Indigenous Heritage Report findings			
Enhance the showcasing of Brookvale's Non-Indigenous history.	Minimal built heritage listed items in area	- Utilise the non-heritage listed architectural character of the area to promote historical character and identity. - Use the rich intangible stories of the area presented through digital and modern built interpretive devices to tell the story.	- Utilise the following interpretive devices to tell the non-Indigenous history of Brookvale: - Brookvale visual identity - Council website/Hello Manly - Implementation of public art and interpretation in major private development - Interpretive/wayfinding signage
Advocate historical themes from previous reports			
Tell interpretive stories that support the historical themes	Too many themes to incorporate into limited interpretive devices	- Narrow down and consolidate themes to 2-3. - Utilise digital platforms to accommodate the diverse themes.	- Utilise the diverse interpretive devices proposed to tell stories: - Brookvale visual identity - Council website/Hello Manly - Implementation of public art and interpretation in major private development - Signage - Propose enhancing the accommodation of greater historical content for existing digital platforms

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Interpretation themes

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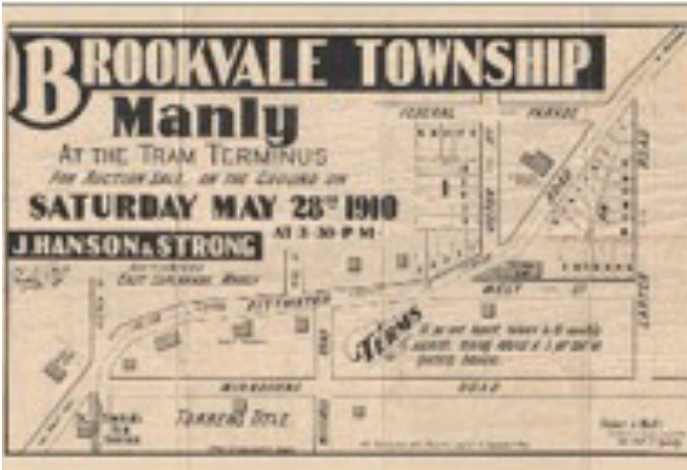
Interpretation themes

The following themes, which will provide future framing for interpretive content development, have been developed by the Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Report. For greater detail of these themes please refer to this report.

These themes have been carefully selected for their relevance to audience, historical significance and impact, historical accuracy, diversity and inclusivity, local context and educational values.



Surveys and settlement



Village expansion: land speculation and transport links



Migrants, market gardens and heavy industry



Industrial development and expansion



Retail development

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Interpretive devices

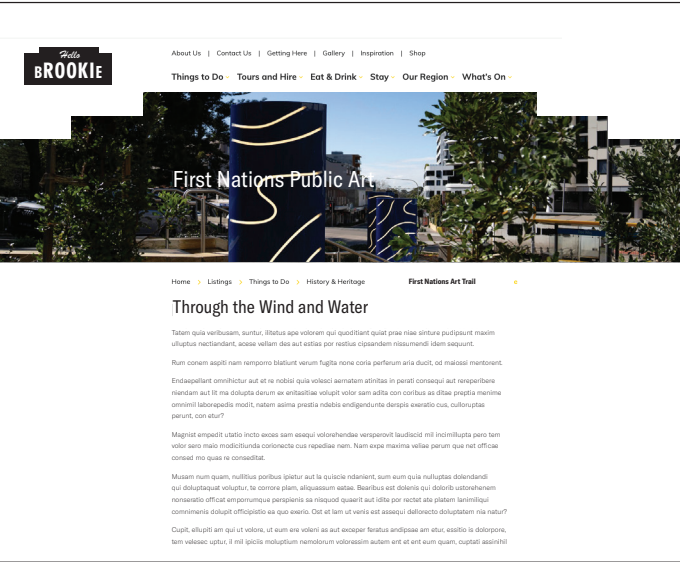
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Interpretive devices

The following suite of interpretive devices has been carefully selected to effectively address specific constraints inherent to the project and to optimise the achievement of the goals outlined in this plan. By strategically choosing these devices, we aim to enhance communication, engagement and comprehension among stakeholders, ensuring a cohesive and impactful implementation of the project objectives.



1. Brookvale visual identity



2. Digital platforms

Note: The public artwork, *Through the wind and water*, by Dennis Golding, 2022 with Collide Public Art Initiative has been used as a precedent place holder for mockup purposes.



3. First Nations public art

Note: The First Nations public piece, *Fire, mili mili* with Nicole Monks, 2023 is used as a precedent placeholder thumbnail.



4. Outdoor landscaping and signage/inlays

Device mapping

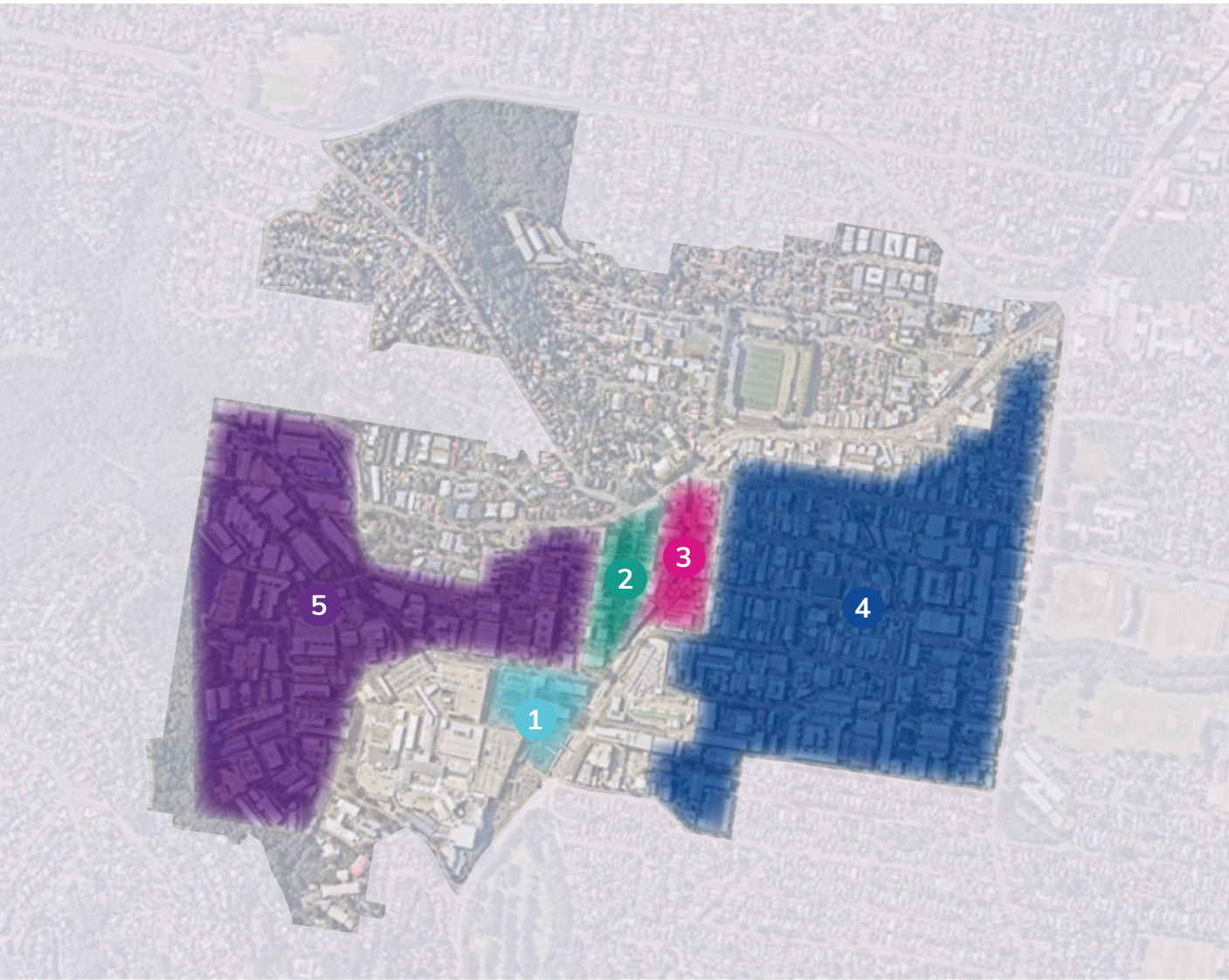
Ensuring that heritage interpretation remains accessible to the public while seamlessly blending into the surrounding urban landscape is essential. In an area characterised by bustling industry, heavy traffic, and a constant flow of pedestrians, strategic placement of interpretive devices becomes paramount. The proposed new public domains and town square offer a unique opportunity to achieve this delicate balance.

By strategically situating interpretive devices within these designated public areas, we can effectively reach a wide audience while minimising disruption to the local businesses and the daily activities of residents and visitors. Leveraging these proposed spaces allows for the creation of engaging and informative experiences that harmoniously coexist with the existing urban fabric.

Moreover, the utilisation of the town square and public domains provides a centralised hub for heritage interpretation activities, fostering a sense of community engagement and civic pride. Incorporating interpretive devices into these proposed public areas not only ensures accessibility but also contributes to the vibrancy and liveability of the urban environment. It allows heritage interpretation to become an integral part of the community experience, enriching the cultural identity and historical appreciation of the area for generations to come.

Sub-precinct key

- 1. The Core
- 2. Roger Street
- 3. Pittwater Road
- 4. Industrial East
- 5. Industrial West



Device locations

1. The Core sub-precinct

- First Nations public art
- Interpretive signage
- Interpretive landscaping
- Interpretive inlays

2. Roger Street sub-precinct

- Interpretive signage
- Interpretive landscaping
- Interpretive inlays

3. Pittwater Road sub-precinct

- Interpretive signage
- Interpretive inlays

4. Industrial East sub-precinct

- Interpretive signage
- Interpretive inlays

5. Industrial West sub-precinct

- Interpretive signage
- Interpretive inlays

1. Brookvale visual identity

To assist with the future marketing of events in the area and to help establish Brookvale as a destination it is important that the precinct has a consistent identity that is inspired by its heritage. This identity could be used as an events and entertainment sub-brand to the Northern Beaches Council, like Hello Bondi and Hello Manly.

Developing a brand or visual identity for the Brookvale precinct, taking into account its heritage, is a powerful method to establish the area's presence. This branding not only celebrates the area's rich heritage but also provides a cohesive marketing platform that can foster both present and future growth in the region.

Relevant heritage themes:

- Industrial development and expansion

Relevant sub-precincts:

All sub-precincts

1. The Core
2. Roger Street
3. Pittwater Road
4. Industrial East
5. Industrial West

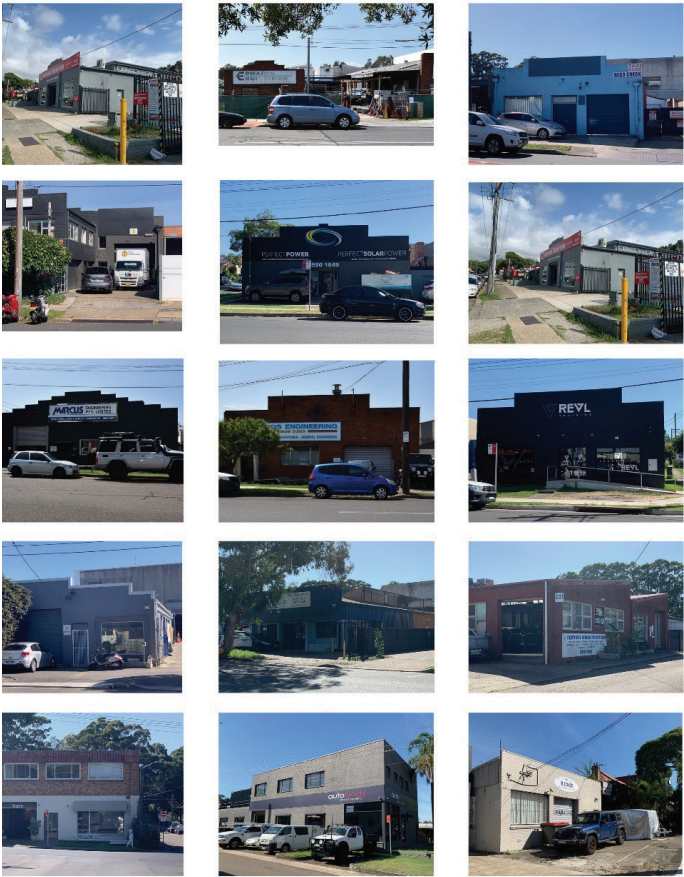
Precedents

Below are examples of other logos that are heritage inspired and represent an area or precinct.



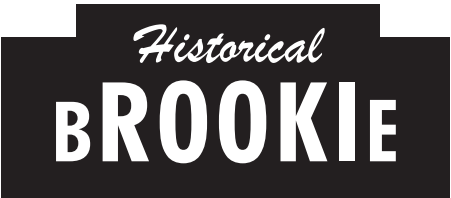
Inspiration

Light industrial heritage architecture that has collectively created a personality for the precinct.



Mock-up

Below is a mock-up showing how the rich industrial heritage personality of Brookvale could be used to brand the precinct.





2. Digital hub

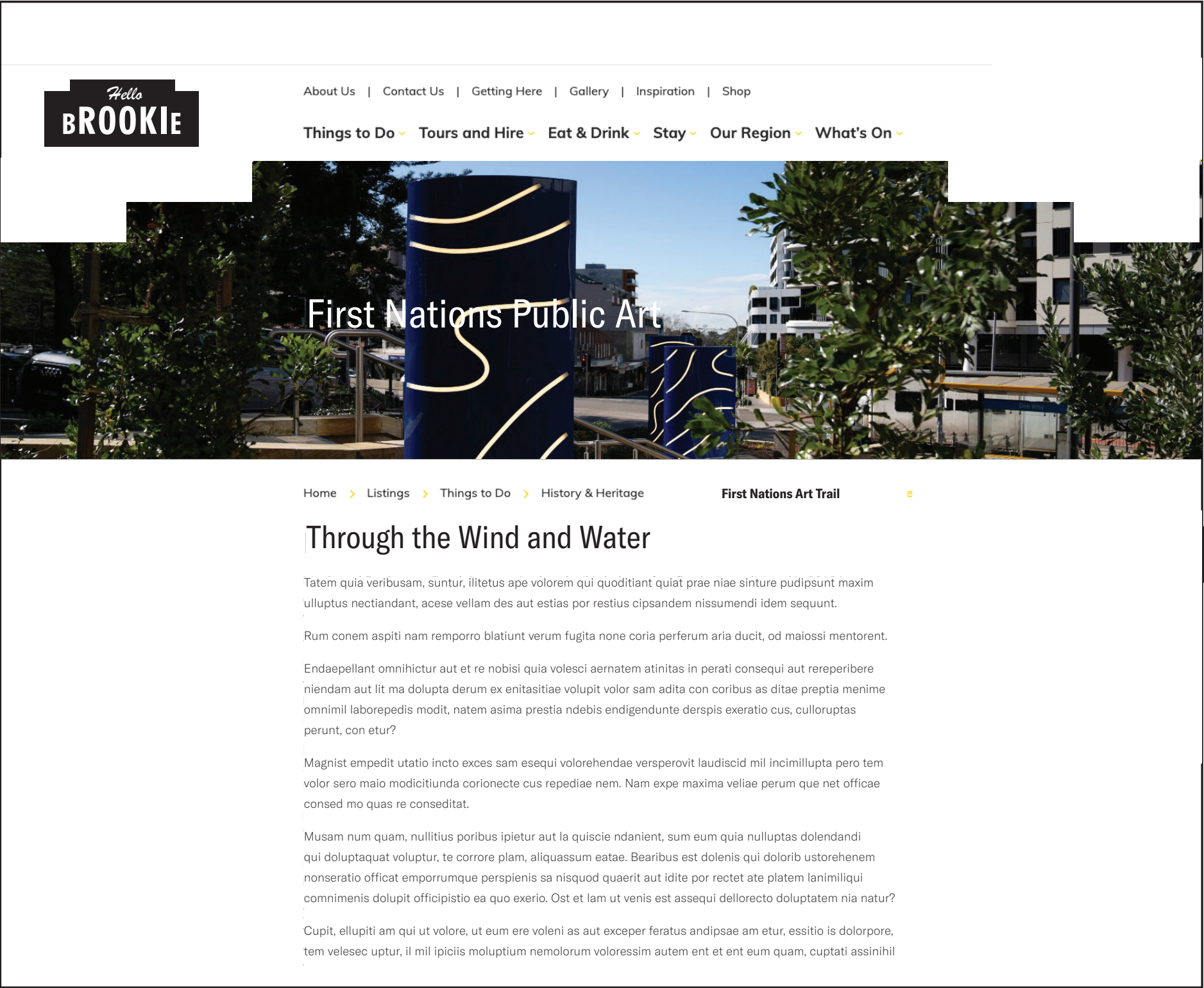
Hello Brookvale micro-site

A central digital hub is essential for effectively supporting and implementing the Brookvale Structure Plan. Drawing inspiration from successful council micro-sites like Hello Bondi and Hello Manly, this platform will provide comprehensive cultural, historical and entertainment information without overwhelming the primary council website with non-essential content.

Relevant heritage themes:

- All themes

Micro-site mock-up



Note: The public artwork, *Through the wind and water*, by Dennis Golding, 2022 with Collide Public Art Initiative has been used as a precedent place holder for mockup purposes.

3. Interpretive public art

An effective multi-functional way to tell the historical story of Brookvale would be through a large public art piece situated within the new town square.

This device would contribute to Brookvale's identity and sense of arrival and help create a creative and attractive public domain.

It could also connect up with the successful and growing public art trails of the area, such as the Coast Walk Art Trail. This will contribute to Brookvale becoming a creative destination.

Inspirational themes:

- Aboriginal Country

Sub-precinct location:

- 1. The Core

Sydney precedents



Mudinga by Nicole Monks, Luke Russell and Scott Luschwitz. Commissioned by HARC for Westmead Hospital. Photographer unknown.



Marri Ngurang (large place) installation by Charles and Allen Madden. Photo: Luke Butterly Photography.



Rainbow serpent by artist Jason Wing. Photographer unknown.

Northern Beaches Coast Walk Art Trail



Frances Belle Parker, Oyster Shells - Middens, 2022. Photographer unknown.



Through the wind and water, by Dennis Golding, 2022 with Collide Public Art Initiative. St David Avenue Park, Dee Why. Photographer unknown.



Through the wind and water, by Dennis Golding, 2022 with Collide Public Art Initiative. St David Avenue Park, Dee Why. Photographer unknown.



Michael Glasheen and Leslie McLeaod, A Garigal Welcome to Country, Long Reef Surf Club, 2022. Photographer unknown.



Michael Glasheen and Leslie McLeaod, A Garigal Welcome to Country, Long Reef Surf Club, 2022. Photographer unknown.



Signal Fire, mili mili with Nicole Monks, 2023 - McKillop Park, Freshwater. Photographer unknown.

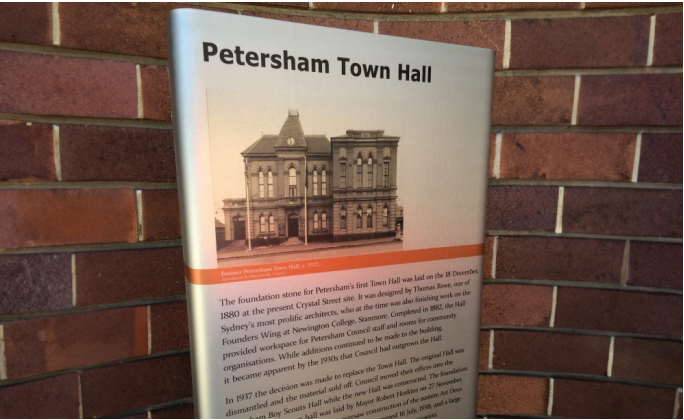
4. Outdoor landscaping and signage/inlays

Integrated interpretive devices throughout the newly proposed landscaped town square and upgraded public domain areas would be an effective and appealing means to tell the historical story of Brookvale.

Inspirational themes:

- Aboriginal Country
- Early settlement
- Migrants, market gardens and heavy industry

Signage precedents



Sub-precinct location:

1. The Core
2. Roger Street
3. Industrial East
4. Industrial West

Landscaping precedents



Sub-precinct location:

1. The Core
2. Roger Street

Inlay precedents



Sub-precinct location:

1. The Core
2. Roger Street
3. Industrial East

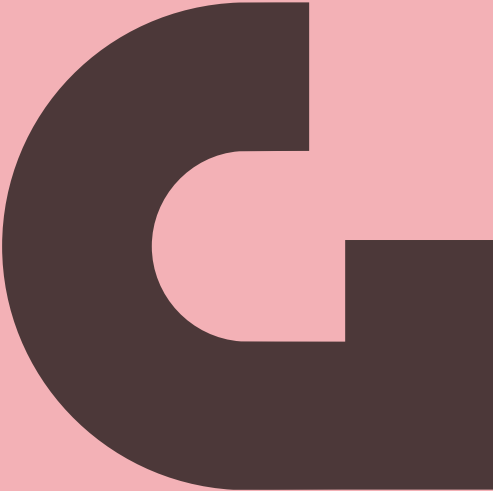


Map indicating possible other sites for market garden interpretation.



Mock-up of possible historical plaque located at the Bus Depot.

Next steps



Next steps

