



GML
HERITAGE

Ivanhoe Park, Manly

Conservation Management Plan

Final Draft Report

Report prepared for Northern Beaches Council

April 2021

Acknowledgement of Country

At GML we acknowledge that we work and live on the land of the First Australians. We know that this land was never ceded, and we respect the rights and interests of Australia's first people in land, culture, and heritage. We acknowledge their Elders past and present and support the concepts of voice, treaty, and truth in the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Ivanhoe Park—Conservation Management Plan, undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.

Job Number	Issue Number	Notes/Description	Issue Date
20-0383	1	Draft CMP (Historical Context)	23 December 2020
20-0383	2	Draft Report	5 March 2021
20-0383	3	Final Draft Report	9 April 2021
20-0383	4	Revised Final Draft Report	13 April 2021

Quality Assurance

GML Heritage Pty Ltd operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2016.

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

Copyright

Historical sources and reference material used in the preparation of this report are acknowledged and referenced at the end of each section and/or in figure captions. Reasonable effort has been made to identify, contact, acknowledge and obtain permission to use material from the relevant copyright owners.

Unless otherwise specified or agreed, copyright in this report vests in GML Heritage Pty Ltd ('GML') and in the owners of any pre-existing historic source or reference material.

Moral Rights

GML asserts its Moral Rights in this work, unless otherwise acknowledged, in accordance with the (Commonwealth) *Copyright (Moral Rights) Amendment Act 2000*. GML's moral rights include the attribution of authorship, the right not to have the work falsely attributed and the right to integrity of authorship.

Right to Use

GML grants to the client for this project (and the client's successors in title) an irrevocable royalty-free right to reproduce or use the material from this report, except where such use infringes the copyright and/or Moral Rights of GML or third parties.

SYDNEY OFFICE Level 6 372 Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills NSW Australia 2010 | T +61 2 9319 4811

CANBERRA OFFICE 2A Mugga Way, Red Hill ACT Australia 2603 | T +61 2 6273 7540

MELBOURNE OFFICE PO Box 21 Moreland, VIC 3058 | T +61 3 9380 6933

www.gml.com.au | @gmlheritage | www.contextpl.com.au | @contextheritage

GML Heritage Pty Ltd ABN 60 001 179 362 | GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd trading as Context ABN 31 620 754 761

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Key Objectives	2
1.2	The Site	3
1.3	Methodology	4
1.4	Heritage Context	4
1.5	Relevant Documentation	5
1.6	Limitations	6
1.7	Terminology	6
1.8	Authorship	7
2	Understanding the Place—Historical Context	9
2.1	Aboriginal Country: The Early Colonial Period and Ongoing Connections	9
2.2	Contact	9
2.3	Early European Settlement	10
2.4	The Development of Ivanhoe Park	15
2.5	Dedication of Ivanhoe Park as a Public Reserve	25
2.6	Between the Wars	39
2.7	Ivanhoe Park and Manly Oval after World War II	45
2.8	Summary Timeline	56
2.9	Endnotes	58
3	Understanding the Place—Physical Analysis	62
3.1	Site Description	62
3.1.1	<i>Site Layout</i>	62
3.2	Landscape Setting of Ivanhoe Park	63
3.3	Description of Eastern Precinct—Formalised Active Recreation Landscapes	64
3.3.1	<i>Bowling Greens</i>	64
3.3.2	<i>Tennis Courts</i>	64
3.3.3	<i>Park—Main Entry, Corner of Belgrave Street and Sydney Road</i>	64
3.3.4	<i>Manly Oval</i>	64
3.3.5	<i>Perimeter Drive To Oval</i>	65
3.3.6	<i>Boundary Markers, Retaining Walls and Paths</i>	66
3.4	Description of Western Precinct—Upper Reaches, Passive Recreation	68
3.4.1	<i>Former Tramway Corridor—Ivanhoe Loop</i>	69
3.4.2	<i>Low Stone Walls, Bushrock Walls and Shrubbery Edges</i>	70
3.4.3	<i>Formalised Stone-lined Creek</i>	71
3.5	Description of Buildings within Ivanhoe Park	72
3.5.1	<i>Caretaker's Cottage</i>	72
3.5.2	<i>Manly Bowling Club</i>	75
3.5.3	<i>Manly Lawn Tennis Club</i>	76
3.5.4	<i>Grandstand and Members Stand (Alan Roper Pavilion)</i>	78
3.5.5	<i>Former Preschool (Kindergarten)</i>	81
3.5.6	<i>Fairlight Manly Scouts Hall</i>	81
3.6	Gateways, Entries and Monuments	82
3.6.1	<i>Merrett Memorial Gateway</i>	83
3.6.2	<i>Raglan Street Entry</i>	86

3.6.3	<i>Manly War Memorial Gates</i>	86
3.6.4	<i>Memorials and Monuments</i>	88
3.6.5	<i>Stairs, Pathways and Stone Walls</i>	88
3.6.6	<i>Integrity and Condition</i>	92
3.7	Non-extant Park Elements	93
3.8	Views	95
3.9	Endnotes	96
4	Archaeological Potential	98
4.1	Aboriginal Archaeological Potential and Significance	98
4.1.1	<i>Environmental and Landscape Context</i>	98
4.1.2	<i>Relevant Prior Studies</i>	102
4.1.3	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System</i>	103
4.1.4	<i>Modern Land Use and Disturbance</i>	107
4.1.5	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Inspection of Ivanhoe Park</i>	108
4.1.6	<i>Statement of Aboriginal Archaeological Potential</i>	108
4.2	Historical Archaeology	108
4.2.1	<i>Historical Archaeological Potential</i>	108
4.2.2	<i>Assessment of Historical Archaeological Significance</i>	122
4.2.3	<i>Statement of Archaeological Significance</i>	125
4.3	Endnotes	127
5	Significance	129
5.1.1	<i>NSW Heritage Assessment Guidelines</i>	129
5.2	Comparative Analysis	129
5.3	Assessment Criteria	138
5.3.1	<i>Criterion A (Historical Significance)</i>	138
5.3.2	<i>Criterion B (Historical Association)</i>	140
5.3.3	<i>Criterion C (Aesthetic Significance)</i>	141
5.3.4	<i>Criterion D (Social Significance)</i>	142
5.3.5	<i>Criterion E (Research Potential)</i>	144
5.3.6	<i>Criterion F (Rarity)</i>	145
5.3.7	<i>Criterion G (Representativeness)</i>	146
5.3.8	<i>Integrity</i>	146
5.4	Statement of Significance	147
5.4.1	<i>State Heritage Register Statement of Significance</i>	147
5.4.2	<i>LEP Listing Statement of Significance</i>	148
5.4.3	<i>Revised Statement of Significance</i>	148
5.5	Historical Themes	149
5.6	Significant Components	151
5.6.1	<i>Components within the Site</i>	152
5.6.2	<i>Built Element Components</i>	153
6	Opportunities and Constraints	158
6.1	Implications of Significance	158
6.2	Legislative Context	158
6.2.1	<i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i>	158
6.2.2	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>	160

6.2.3	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>	160
6.2.4	<i>Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013</i>	160
6.2.5	<i>Manly Development Control Plan 2013</i>	163
6.2.6	<i>Heritage Listings in the Vicinity</i>	164
6.2.7	<i>Commonwealth Legislation</i>	166
6.3	Non-Statutory Matters	167
6.3.1	<i>The Burra Charter</i>	167
6.3.2	<i>National Trust of Australia (NSW) Register</i>	167
6.3.3	<i>Register of the National Estate</i>	167
6.4	Key Issues	167
6.4.1	<i>Ongoing Use of the Site</i>	167
6.4.2	<i>Future Development and Masterplans for the Park</i>	168
6.4.3	<i>Accessibility</i>	170
6.4.4	<i>Ownership</i>	170
6.4.5	<i>Curtilage and Setting</i>	170
6.4.6	<i>Potential for Change</i>	171
6.4.7	<i>Vision for the Park</i>	171
6.4.8	<i>Movable Heritage</i>	171
6.4.9	<i>Interpretation</i>	171
6.4.10	<i>Sustainability</i>	172
6.4.11	<i>Hazards and Risks</i>	172
7	Conservation Policies	174
7.1	Conservation Principles	175
7.2	General Conservation Policies	176
7.2.1	<i>Built Heritage</i>	176
7.2.2	<i>Adoption and Review of Policies</i>	177
7.2.3	<i>Conservation Advice</i>	178
7.2.4	<i>Future Use and Development of the Place</i>	178
7.2.5	<i>Managing Change</i>	179
7.2.6	<i>Interpretation</i>	180
7.2.7	<i>Maintenance</i>	182
7.2.8	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeology</i>	184
7.2.9	<i>Historical Archaeology</i>	185
7.2.10	<i>Sustainability</i>	186
7.3	Specific Conservation Policies	186
7.3.1	<i>Ivanhoe Park Fabric and Spaces</i>	186
7.3.2	<i>Leisure and Sporting Heritage</i>	188
7.3.3	<i>Adaptation</i>	190
7.3.4	<i>Landscape Setting</i>	191
7.3.5	<i>Curtilage and Setting</i>	193
7.3.6	<i>Signage and Wayfinding</i>	194
7.3.7	<i>Accessibility</i>	194
8	Implementation Plan	196

Executive Summary

Northern Beaches Council (Council) has commissioned GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare a conservation management plan (CMP) for Ivanhoe Park, a state listed site located at Sydney Road, Manly, as part of the Ivanhoe Park Master Plan Project.

Ivanhoe Park is an important public open space used by the communities of Manly and surrounding areas. It has a rich and unique cultural landscape in New South Wales as a place with shared history associated with Aboriginal people and 150 years of recreation, sport and wider community use. This CMP establishes the significance of the place based on historical and documentary evidence and an analysis of its physical attributes. The objectives of this CMP include providing guidance for the ongoing care of the place and managing the retention and conservation of its heritage significance as its use evolves.

This CMP has been prepared to assist Council with the ongoing maintenance of this state-significant heritage asset and activation of the place in the context of its heritage values. CMP will assist Council with opportunities for

change and parameters for guiding development for future use of the place.

It is intended to be a useable document that provides clear guidelines for Council, its workers and those associated with the place in the use and protection of the site. It outlines strategies to facilitate the conservation of the place as a valued community asset and as a significant place for NSW.

This report has been prepared with regard to the methodology outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual* guidelines for the preparation of CMPs (NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and the Heritage Council of NSW, July 2002). It also follows the approach set out in *The Conservation Plan* by James Semple Kerr (National Trust of Australia [NSW], fifth edition, 2000), the guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, 2013 (the Burra Charter), *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001), and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* (NSW Heritage Branch, 2009).



How to Use this Document

This CMP has been divided into the sections as outlined below.

Section 1	Introduction Provides introductory material about the report and the site.
Section 2	Understanding the Place—Historical Context Provides a summary of the historical development of the site.
Section 3	Understanding the Place—Physical Analysis Describes the physical fabric and context of the place and analyses the physical development of the building.
Section 4	Archaeological Potential Provides a review of the archaeological potential of the site.
Section 5	Significance Assesses the significance of the place based on the standard criteria set out by the NSW Heritage Division, and provides an updated Statement of Significance that considers new understandings of the heritage values of the place.
Section 6	Opportunities and Constraints Discusses the opportunities and constraints at the site arising from its significance, relevant statutory requirements, and other considerations relating to its context and future management.
Section 7	Conservation Policy and Actions Outlines the overarching principles developed from the significance that have informed the development of policy. Provides overarching policy for managing the site and its heritage values. This section includes detailed policy for other aspects of the place's conservation that are relevant across the site, including interpretation, signage, new works and re-use of the space. Provides policy on operations and management.
Section 8	Implementation Plan Outlines practical actions to achieve the outcomes of the policies.
Appendices	A— AHIMS Search Results B— State Heritage Inventory Listing C— NSW Heritage Office Heritage Assessment Guidelines D— NSW Heritage Office Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair E—Site Specific Exemptions

Introduction

1 Introduction

Northern Beaches Council (Council) has commissioned GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Ivanhoe Park. This CMP provides a best practice approach to the management of Council's heritage asset and aims to ensure its ongoing conservation and enable a viable future for the site.

Ivanhoe Park is listed on the New South Wales State Heritage Register (SHR). It has heritage significance at state level for the following reasons:

- it is an exceptional example of an important Aboriginal site;
- its exceptional significance in the course of the cultural history of New South Wales (NSW);
- it represents a rare demonstration of the development of townships;
- its strong and special associations with several leaders of public life in NSW;
- its unusual aesthetics of a combined recreation 'botanic' garden, war memorial, village green and sporting complex;
- its strong and special association with several community and cultural groups in NSW;
- its high potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- the rarity of its story of colonial expansion and development; and
- its representativeness as a Victorian-era park adapted to a combined Australian setting and Aboriginal cultural site.

It is also listed under Schedule 5 of the *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013* (MLEP 2013).

1.1 Key Objectives

A CMP details why and how an item has been established as having heritage significance and outlines the policies necessary to retain its significance and enable appropriate future use and management.

The objectives of this CMP include the establishment of a framework for the effective management of Ivanhoe Park and the conservation of the heritage significance of the place by:

- understanding the place through investigation of its context, history, physical fabric, and research potential;
- understanding the significance of the place that is based on documentary and physical evidence; and
- developing conservation policies to guide current and future owners on the conservation of the heritage significance of the place, with consideration of any potential future re-use or development.

This CMP aims to be a practical document that will guide future planning for Ivanhoe Park and provide a standard against which to assess the heritage impact of future proposals. It should be used when planning any works, both temporary and permanent. In the first instance, it is intended to assist Council in identifying an ongoing use for the place, which will also assist in the retention of its significance and enhance its value to the local community, and to guide future maintenance and conservation work.

1.2 The Site

Ivanhoe Park is located in Manly, a suburb within the Northern Beaches Local Government Area (LGA). The Northern Beaches LGA was formed through the merger of the former Manly, Pittwater and Warringah LGAs in 2016. The site is approximately 10 kilometres (km) northeast of the Sydney CBD. Manly is surrounded by the Tasman Sea to the east and Sydney Harbour to the south (see Figure 1.1). The primary address of Ivanhoe Park is Sydney Road, Manly, NSW 2095. The site encompasses Lot 2502 in DP 1143032, Lot 2661 in DP 752038, Lot 7379 in DP 1164856 and Lots 2424 and 2726 in DP 752038.

Ivanhoe Park is bordered by Raglan Street to the north, Belgrave Street to the east, Sydney Road to the South and Park Avenue and residential development to the west. The wider context of the area is generally a mix of commercial and residential, with interspersed open space and parks in the immediate vicinity. Refer to Figure 1.2 for the location of Ivanhoe Park in its immediate context.

The site includes the passive recreation area of Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens, the active sport and recreation facilities including Manly Oval (the 'village green'), tennis courts and lawn bowling greens. Refer to Figure 3.1 for a breakdown of the site and important features.

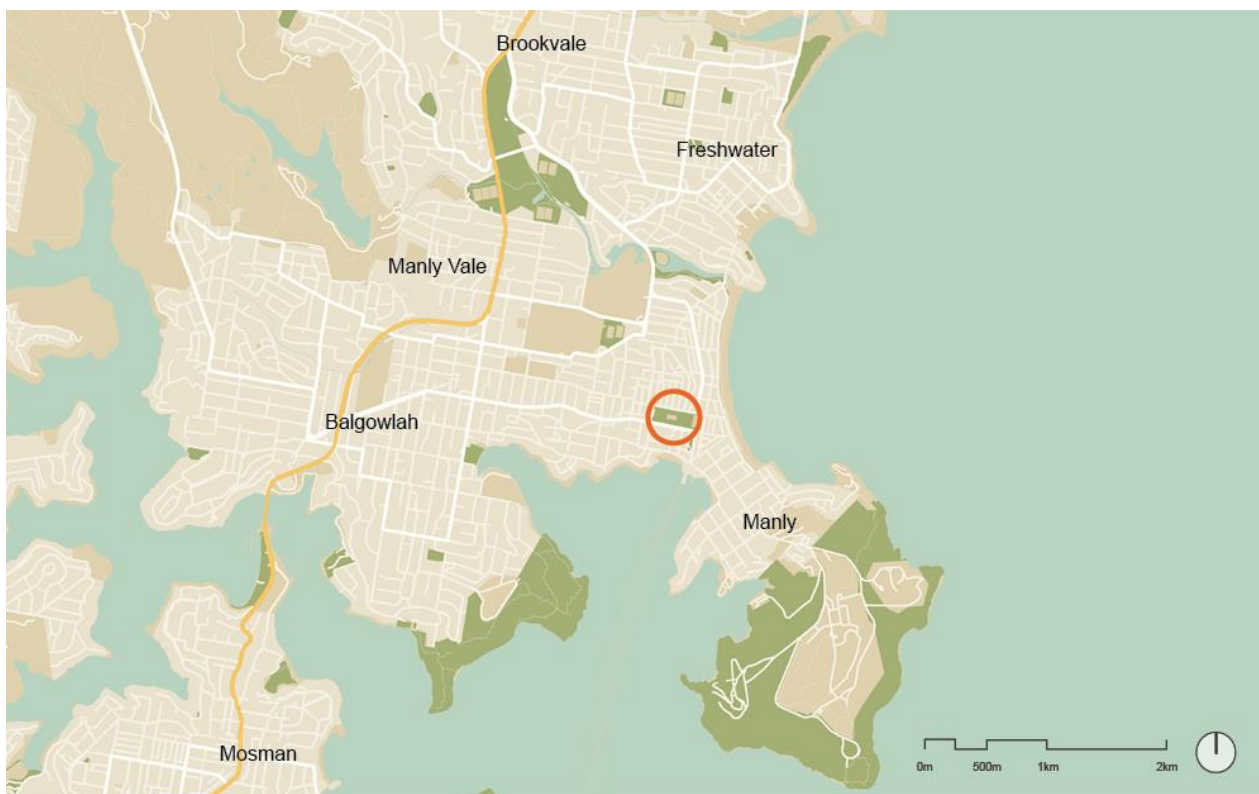


Figure 1.1 Ivanhoe Park's location in Sydney. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlay, 2020)



Figure 1.2 Ivanhoe Park in its immediate context, with the site outlined in orange. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2020)

1.3 Methodology

This report has been prepared in accordance with the following documents and best practice guidelines:

- *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office, 1996);
- *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001);
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* (NSW Heritage Branch, 2009); and
- the relevant principles and guidelines of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* (the Burra Charter).

This CMP is consistent with the principles of *The Conservation Plan*, prepared by James Semple Kerr for the National Trust (2000).

1.4 Heritage Context

Ivanhoe Park is listed as a heritage item of state significance on the SHR. It is also listed on Schedule 5 of the MLEP 2013. See Table 1.1 for details of these listings and **Figure 1.3** for the heritage context of Ivanhoe Park.



Figure 1.3 Heritage context of Ivanhoe Park, showing nearby MLEP 2013 and state heritage items. (Source: NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer with GML overlay, 2020)

Table 1.1 Statutory Heritage Listings for Ivanhoe Park.

Listing Name	Register	Item Number
<i>Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape</i>	SHR	02029
<i>Ivanhoe Park</i>	MLEP 2013	I162
<i>The Ivanhoe Loop (former tram track route)</i>	MLEP 2013	I161
<i>All stone kerbs</i>	MLEP 2013	I2

1.5 Relevant Documentation

A large amount of background material was reviewed in the preparation of this CMP. The principal sources are collated in the table below. Journal and newspaper references are listed in the endnotes at the end of chapters.

Table 1.2 Relevant Documentation.

Publication Details
George and Shelagh Champion, 'Ivanhoe Park, Manly' for Manly Library Local Studies
Jane Mundy 2020, <i>Ivanhoe Park: The green heart of Manly</i> , A Save Manly Oval Alliance Inc (SMOA) Publication, Manly.
Michelle Richmond 2019, Ivanhoe Park Time Line.
Series of factsheets, History Hub, Northern Beaches Council Library Services.

Publication Details

Report on the History of the Manly Oval Ivanhoe Park complex, 1983

Manly Council File No. 2148 1950-1954: Manly War Memorial (The Corso) : Proposed War Memorial Garden (Ivanhoe Park)

Manly Council Building Works Committee Minutes 1938-1958

Manly Council Parks and Gardens Committee Minutes 1936-1954

1.6 Limitations

This CMP is subject to the following limitations:

- This report is primarily based on existing documentation. Only limited new historical research has been undertaken. The historical outline draws mostly on information provided by Northern Beaches Council Local Studies Library.
- Few records have been found from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, particularly regarding the park's upper slopes. This particularly concerns the degree to which those upper western slopes remained uncleared and undeveloped until the earliest of the existing pathway networks was built—likely in association with the laying out of the tram corridor in 1909 and 1910. Insufficient resources have made it difficult to date precisely some of the site's key historical landscape elements, such as the large sandstone block retaining walls to Raglan Street and Sydney Road (likely built in the 1860s).
- The site description and analysis were prepared following inspection of the buildings and grounds, but without intervention into the building fabric. Visual observation primarily informed this analysis.
- A review of previous documentation that looks at the potential for Aboriginal archaeology on the site has been undertaken as part of this CMP; however, an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the site has not been conducted as part of this CMP.
- The Friends of Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens group was consulted regarding historical records concerning the western half of the park. The Friends are unaware of a landscape history of the Botanic Gardens and that portion of the park prior to its establishment.
- The CMP team consulted with Ruth Paul, former Manly Council horticulturalist, about the history of the botanic gardens and trials testings of plantings within the western section of Ivanhoe Park. A series of questions were emailed for discussion purposes. Additional discussion over the phone was not feasible within the timeframe.

1.7 Terminology

This report follows the Burra Charter in its use of the following terms and definitions:

Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings. Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of this Charter.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require minimum impact.

1.8 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Jodi Cameron (Senior Heritage Consultant, Aboriginal Archaeology), Adam Pietrzak (Heritage Consultant, Archaeology), Lynette Gurr (Senior Associate, Built Heritage), Dr Nadia Iacono (Senior Associate, Archaeology) and Dr Tim Owen (Principal, Aboriginal Archaeology). Leonie Masson (Senior Heritage Consultant, Historian) provided the historical overview. Ari Anderson, Special Adviser—Landscape, provided heritage landscape consultancy services. Strategic advice and review were provided by Claire Nunez (Senior Associate).

Historical Context

2 Understanding the Place—Historical Context

The following summary history places the development of Ivanhoe Park within the context of the natural and cultural setting, including Aboriginal connections to the Manly area in the late-eighteenth through to the early twentieth century.

2.1 Aboriginal Country: The Early Colonial Period and Ongoing Connections

Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for at least 60,000 years. Hundreds of generations of coastal Aboriginal people witnessed the rising waters through the Holocene, with the greatest rise occurring around 6,000 years ago as water filled the valley of what became Sydney Harbour.¹ The present shoreline of the Northern Beaches was formed at this time. Drowned sandstone valleys formed into lagoons and other estuaries while erosion shaped headlands, beaches and sand dune systems. Aboriginal people took advantage of this new shoreline with access to an abundance of marine food and resources. Evidence of the shellfish diet can still be found in large midden sites around the North Head peninsula and the greater Manly area.²

Approximately 1,500 years ago trade networks shifted south and north along the coast, rather than inland. New fishing technologies were developed in response, with the development of bone barbs to tip fishing spears and fishing hooks adapted from shell and the use of locally available quartz stone.³ 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.⁴

The landscape of the Northern Beaches was shaped by Aboriginal land management practices, with controlled fire used to clear country for hunting and 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 look of this area led the Europeans to mistakenly believe they had discovered pastures ‘very proper for cultivation.’⁵

The rich cultural and spiritual life of coastal Aboriginal people was not just performed through song, dance and oral traditions but also 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...’⁶ Rock art engravings in the Northern Beaches remain some of the most outstanding examples in Sydney.

2.2 Contact

Aboriginal people living in the Northern Beaches 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 rather 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. There is still uncertainty regarding the exact groups and languages, but the people thought to occupy the Northern Beaches included the Gayamayagal (Manly area), the Garigal (Pittwater) and the Cannalgal who lived around North Harbour and up to Dee Why.⁷

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. 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, an Aboriginal presence on the Northern Beaches remains. During the visit of Albert, the Prince of Wales, Aboriginal people from the different clan areas also performed a large corroboree. Annual camps assembled to receive annual blanket and rations for the Queen's birthday. Historian Charles Swancott in 1968 mentioned corroborees in the late 1870s on the vacant land next to St Matthew's Church.⁹

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 Aboriginal children with non-Aboriginal ancestry were to be taken from their families and placed in white institutions.

During the 1950s, some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families moved into the Northern Beaches. Among them are Eddie Goodall, Clair Jackson and Nancy Hill Wood, still living in the area.

2.3 Early European Settlement

While Manly was one of the first areas of the harbour to be visited by Europeans, it was not until 1810 that any land was granted there. The first European visit to Manly was on 22 January 1788, when Governor Phillip arrived with three open boats from Botany Bay to explore the cove for a suitable landing place for the First Fleet. Phillip wrote in his journal:

*The boats....were seen by a number of men and twenty of them waded into the water unarmed, received what was offered them and examined the boats with a curiosity that gave me a higher opinion of them than I had formed from the behaviour of those seen in Captain Cook's voyage. Their confidence and manly behaviour made me give the name of Manly Cove to this place.*¹⁰

Phillip again made contact 10 weeks later when he led an exploratory party overland to Pittwater from Manly. The contact was occasional in the coming months as different parties visited the area from Sydney Cove, exploring the harbour's waterways. However, in September 1790, Governor Phillip was speared in the shoulder and contact was discontinued.

In 1810, the first grants of land were made in Manly to Richard Cheers and Gilbert Baker. Baker was granted 30 acres at Little Manly Cove which included the study site. In 1818, Cheers and Baker were joined by D'Arcy Wentworth, to whom Governor Macquarie had granted 380 acres on the south side of Manly Lagoon. Wentworth purchased both the other grants in the following years, being the only landholder at Manly by 1827. Wentworth's land encompasses the present-day suburbs of Manly Vale and Balgowlah.

In the 1830s, the first permanent settlers began to appear in Manly. As settlement had begun to spread out from Sydney, land at Manly was no longer viewed as being quite so isolated, and in 1831 Governor Darling marked out the 'Village of Balgowlah' for settlement. This did not precipitate the expected rush for land, however, and settlement remained sparse for the next 20 years. According to the 1841 Census, 29 residents were listed in what is now the former Manly Local Government area (Manly, Fairlight, Balgowlah, Seaforth, North Manly) and Manly was largely unsettled until Gilbert Smith began his development. Cheers used his farm for grazing but sold it to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1813 who appears to have leased the land for grazing.

In the early days of white settlement, most colonists, apart from a handful of fisherman and farmers, ignored the district and it was 65 years before a nucleus of a village began to develop on the sandy flat isthmus. For a further 40 years this village, linked to the city by the solidary thread of the ferry service remained mostly quiet and isolated, except at holiday time when visitors poured off the ferries and surged over the sand.¹¹

By 1848 there were still only 63 inhabitants scattered from Manly to Narrabeen.

In the early 1850s, the Sydney merchant, land speculator and property developer Henry Gilbert Smith moved to Manly where he began to purchase and then lease land from 1853. Smith began promoting Manly as an alternative residential area and as a place for recreation and excursion. Ferries began to call at Manly on Sundays in May 1855 with a semi-regular service starting in October of the same year. Smith built several homes for letting and a hotel near the pier, which opened in December 1855.

On 1 January 1855, Benjamin Darley of Sydney and his wife, Katherine, leased 130 acres in the Parish of Manly Cove comprising the grants of Cheers and Baker to Henry Gilbert Smith for 21 years at £35 per annum.¹² Katherine inherited this land from her father D'Arcy Wentworth. The land to the south of the Corso remained largely undeveloped until the 1870s. In January 1855, Smith commissioned a plan of Manly north of The Corso to the present Pine Street. He simultaneously commissioned a subdivision plan of an area south of The Corso to be called Montpelier. The Corso formed the boundary line between Smith's freehold land and the land he leased from Katherine Darley.

The new village north of The Corso was to be named 'Ellensville' after Smith's first wife, Eleanor. He advertised the two prospective villages, Ellensville (Figure 2.1), and its southern neighbour, 'Montpelier' (Figure 2.2), lying on a 'retired & beautiful site', laid out as 'Marine Retreats', destined to become 'the favourite resort of the Colonists', with 'Promenades and Squares' close to two ocean beaches.

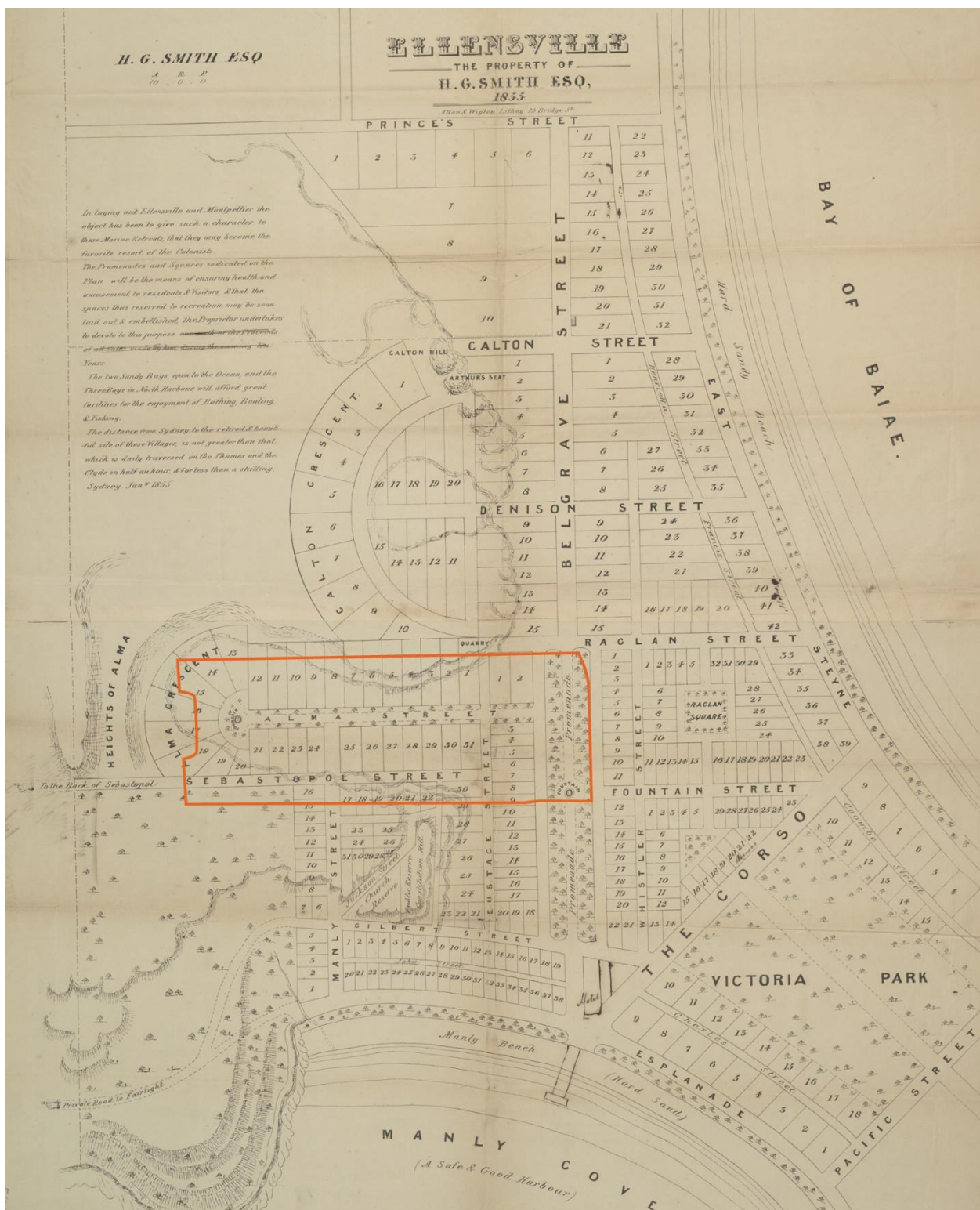


Figure 2.1 Ellensville, the property of HG Smith Esq. 1855. Approximate boundary of Ivanhoe Park outlined. (Source: State Library of NSW, with GML overlay)

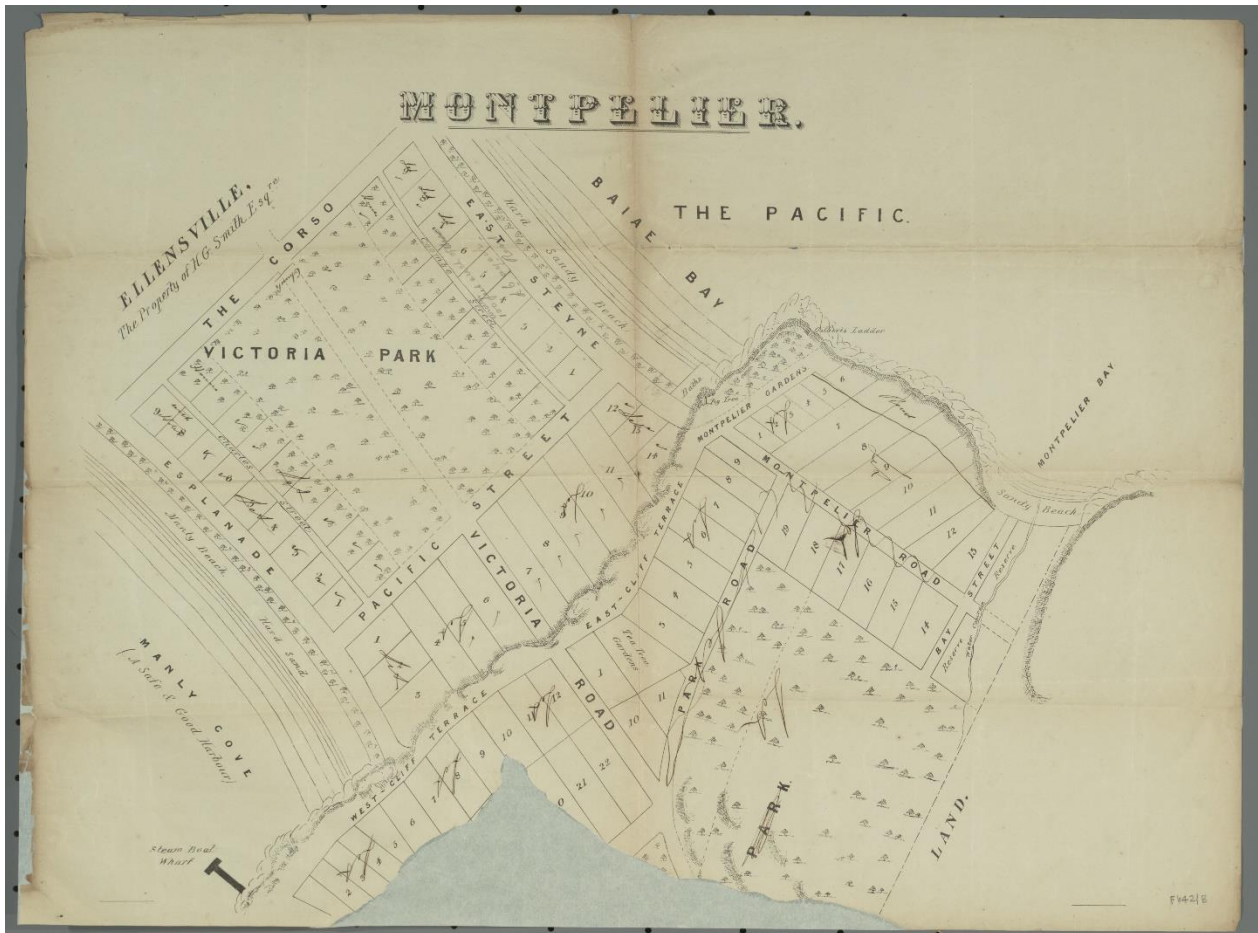


Figure 2.2 Reuss & Browne 1855, Montpelier [Manly Beach, Sydney]. (Source: National Library of Australia, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-229982604>)

HG Smith advertised lots for sale in Ellensville on 3 April 1856,¹³ but buyers showed little interest in the estate.¹⁴ In about 1858, Smith changed the name of this village subdivision to 'Brighton' (Figure 2.3) as he had remarried and the name Ellensville became much less appropriate.

In 1860, Smith reorganised the ferry service to provide three round trips per day, with two on Sundays during the summer season. Smith's efforts began to attract the attention of other developers and in the following decade more hotels were built and the subdivision and sale of building lots began in earnest.

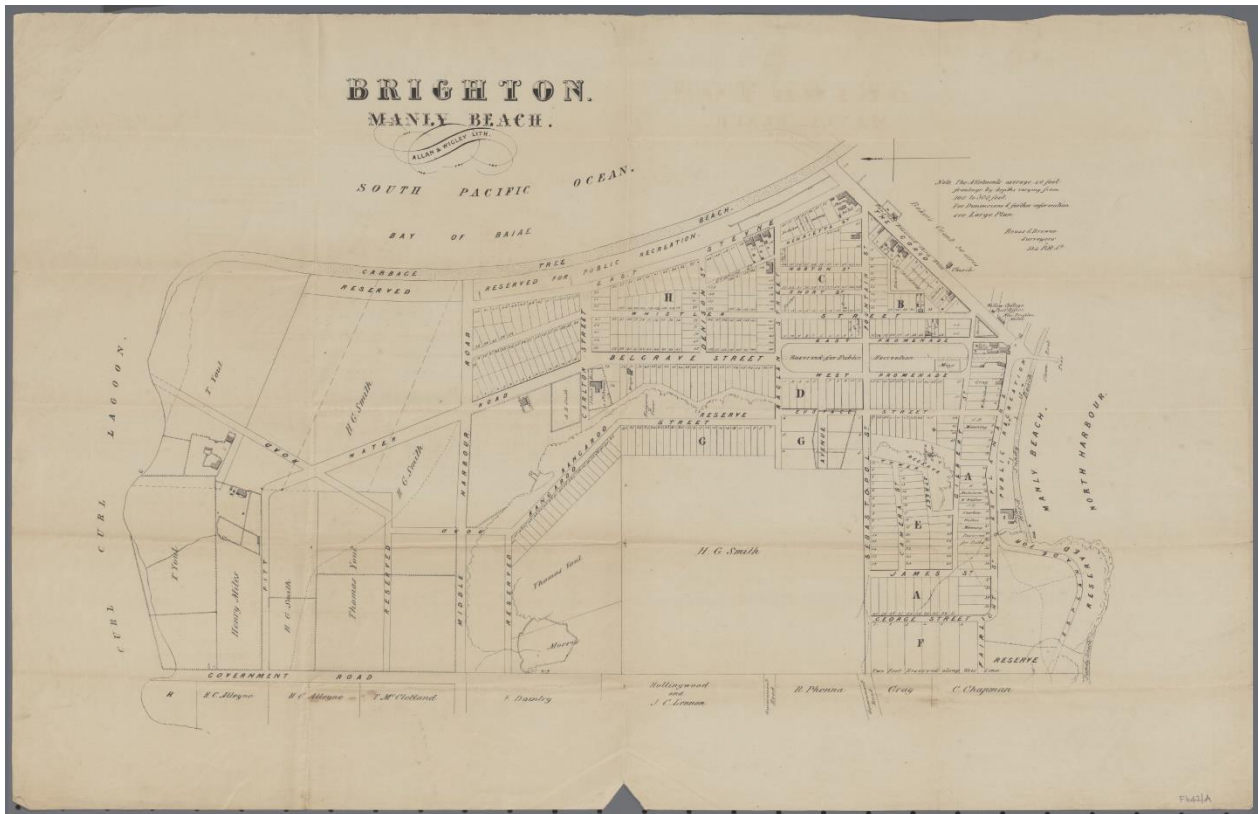


Figure 2.3 Brighton, Manly Beach, subdivision plan showing the subdivision pattern and location of reserves. (Source: National Library of Australia, nla.obj-229982496-1)

Manly was promoted as a health resort, a pitch which found some considerable acceptance amongst the population and was a controlling factor in the development of the area at this time. Many of the early buyers were wealthier members of the colony who could afford the luxury of weekend excursions and country retreats.

Smith's lease of the Basset-Darley Estate expired in 1876;¹⁵ however, Katherine Darley wished to realise the full value of the lands she had inherited, which included land in other parts of Sydney. A private bill to set aside the terms of the will under which the land had been devised was placed before the NSW parliament. The Select Committee on the Bassett-Darley Estate Bill, which proposed to vary the terms of the will so that the land could be sold or made available on long-term lease, heard evidence in January 1877. The committee was told that there were only 'old rickety wooden buildings' on the estate.¹⁶ The Basset-Darley Estate bill was passed in March 1877. The 1870s subdivision of the Basset-Darley Estate, covering the combined grants of Cheers and Baker, was one of the most significant subdivisions of the era in Manly.¹⁷

In January 1877, the Council of the Municipality of Manly was incorporated. The new council, the first on the northern beaches, set about improving the services and facilities in Manly in the hope of attracting settlement to the area. Roads were sealed, paving and guttering extended, sewers were built, and the Manly Gasworks opened on the tip of Little Manly Point, producing town gas for the area. In 1881, the Port Jackson Steamship Company was formed and provided a regular ferry service to Circular Quay, allowing more people who worked in the city to live in Manly and commute to work. By the turn of the twentieth century, Manly was established as a developing suburb, and promoted as one that could provide a healthier, happier lifestyle to the city worker.

The increasing popularity of the suburb for residential development saw the decline of the old estates and their subdivision into building lots. With this came a population boom, with Manly's population rising from 5,000 in 1901 to 18,000 in 1921 and almost doubling again to 33,500 by 1947.

A boom in the construction of new flats and units accompanied the rapid rise in the population. The boom in flat construction was witnessed across much of Sydney in the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in those suburbs close to both the city centre and the harbour or surf beaches. Although removed from the city, Manly underwent the same transformation as suburbs on the southern side of the harbour with flats rising from 19.5% of housing in 1921 to 30% in 1933. The physical distance from the city centre was overcome by an easy 35-minute ferry ride between the two centres. By 1945, Manly had emerged as a commuter's suburb, with a survey showing nearly twice as many employees living in Manly as worked there.

According to the Mayor's triennial report in 1965 'during this current year, amending legislation to permit of high density residential development in the retail centre of Manly was gazetted, following representations to the Minister for Local Government by this Council over many years. This now leaves the way open for the introduction of the type of development which is most suited to the needs of Manly in bringing additional population to the area in conjunction with new commercial undertakings'.¹⁸ This decision was to alter the physical fabric of the area in coming decades as construction of multi-unit residential buildings increased in pace and size.

Manly Council amalgamated with Warringah and Pittwater Councils in 2016 to become the Northern Beaches Council.

2.4 The Development of Ivanhoe Park

On 9 March 1853, Henry Gilbert Smith, the founder of Manly, purchased 100 acres at Cabbage Tree Bay (now Manly) from John and Anne Mary Thompson for £800.¹⁹ The Ellensville village subdivision of 1855 was not a successful venture so, in 1858, Smith re-organised it and branded it under the new name of Brighton. In January 1859, HG Smith instructed auctioneers to sell allotments in the estate, which was designed with 'promenades, squares and reserves... to ensure the health and amusements of residents and visitors'.²⁰ The Brighton Manly Beach subdivision plan (Figure 2.3) shows the major portion of the present Ivanhoe Park as unsubdivided land owned by HG Smith. The eastern portions of the study area are comprised in sections D and G of this original plan of subdivision.

Henry provided recreation reserves for public use in his Brighton subdivision, which he donated free of charge. At first these were sufficient to cope with the small local population and a fairly limited number of excursionists but by the late 1860s, with improved ferry services and a much larger influx of visitors, it was necessary to look further afield for a larger recreation area suitable particularly for more competitive sports. However, no large area was then available as all the desirable land was in private hands.²¹

Following the death of his second wife, Anne Margaret Smith, at their Fairlight home on 7 April 1866, Henry departed for England on 9 February 1867 accompanied by his three young sons. Henry continued to manage his Brighton estate, conduct sales and transact other business through his nominated local attorney.

The first known usage of the name 'Ivanhoe Park' appears in print in December 1870 when Thomas Heselton, captain of the Manly Beach Steamer, advertised Ivanhoe Park 'with large dancing pavilion 160 ft x 40 feet [with] bar and every convenience for amusements' to let by tender for Boxing Day.²² Two months earlier, following the end of the Intercolonial Exhibition held in Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, John Young ordered the auction sale on 3 October of valuable materials including pavilions at the exhibition grounds.²³ It appears Heselton purchased three pavilions and re-erected them at Manly Beach on land known as Ivanhoe Park, still in the hands of Henry Gilbert Smith, by December 1870. Details of the Boxing Day

celebrations at Ivanhoe Park do not mention a lessee, so Heselton may have himself run the event in conjunction with his ferry service.

In January 1871, John Farrell of the New Steyne Hotel, advertised that he had 'taken the Pavilion, lately erected in Ivanhoe Park, for Anniversary Day'. He promised a great variety of sports and other amusement, as well as engaging a band for dancing. The programme for 26 January included the following races: flat race over 200 yards; best hop, step and jump; a pig with greasy tail; live wheelbarrow race; water pail race; and three-legged race over 200 yards. There was also a first-class brass band and 'dancing in the New Pavilion, Ivanhoe Park'.

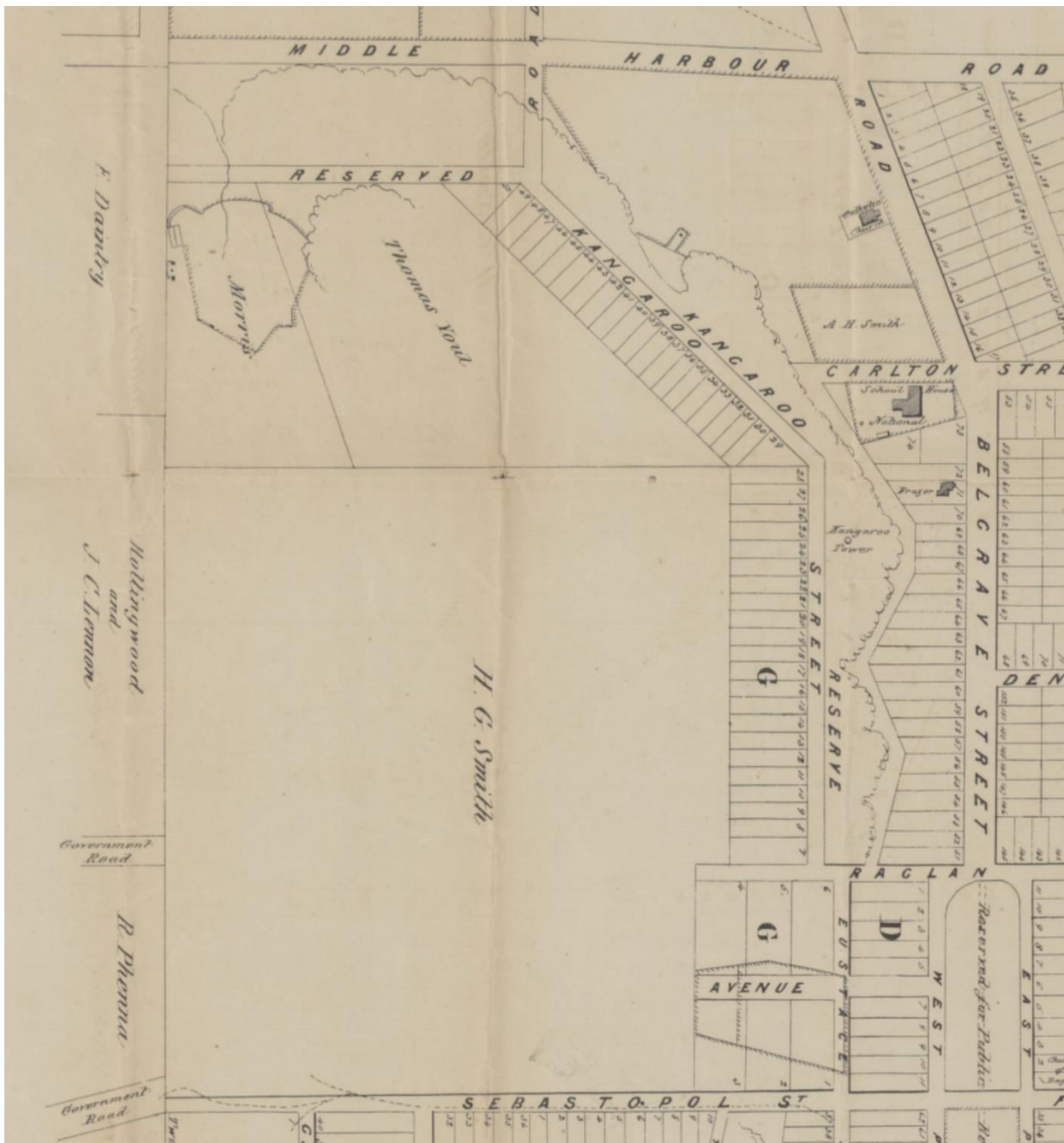


Figure 2.4 Detail from Brighton, Manly Beach, subdivision plan (oriented to north at top of page) showing the subdivision pattern and location of reserves. Sebastopol Street is now Sydney Road. (Source: National Library of Australia, nla.obj-229982496-1)

On 27 February 1871, Ivanhoe Park was the location of the annual picnic of the Eight Hours' League. A procession of flag-waving men wound through the streets of Sydney ending at Circular Quay where they boarded ferries for the trip to Manly.

Two powerful steamers, the Goolwa and Breadalbane, were laid on to convey the large concourse to the pleasure scene appointed for their amusement, and before two o'clock no less than three thousand persons had been conveyed to the spot. Ivanhoe Park is a pleasure ground admirably adapted for the enjoyment of visitors. It is spacious, sheltered, and shaded with numerous trees – some of them grotesquely shaped. The dancing pavilion, (a building that did duty as Muscutt's saloon during the late exhibition) affords almost unlimited space for dancers and is perhaps the most spacious and substantial of its kind, being roofed with corrugated iron, glazed at the sides, and otherwise protected. Adjoining this is an octagonal pavilion of good proportions and highly ornamental appearance, used as a refreshment room; and in addition to these are several ornamental buildings for the shelter of visitors.²⁴

As Manly Council had not been incorporated by the early 1870s, it is unlikely that the 'grotesquely shaped' trees referred to above were specimens received from the Royal Botanic Gardens (or elsewhere) for the purposes of park beautification. It is more likely that the vegetation mentioned was remnant of the valley's endemic tree canopy. Photographic evidence suggests that these specimens were gradually cleared during the 1880s and 1890s.

The 'pretty and shaded grounds' of Ivanhoe Park and pavilions and other buildings connected with the park, made it a popular destination for excursions and picnics. Figure 2.5 is an illustration depicting the pavilion in Ivanhoe Park on the occasion of the Eight Hour Demonstration Picnic.



Figure 2.5 Eight-hour demonstration—picnic at Ivanhoe Park, Manly Beach. (Source: *Illustrated Sydney News*, 19 March 1872, p 1)

Later in 1871, JB Smithers chaired a meeting at Manly Beach to discuss the formation of a cricket club. At the November meeting, 31 members were enrolled in the club, officers of the Manly Cricket Club were appointed, and Ivanhoe Park secured for the practice ground ‘by the kindness of Thomas Heselton Esq.’ Cricket matches were played at Manly Beach the following month, and Heselton provided a special steamer on 30 January 1872 to bring visitors to Manly to attend a grand amateur concert in the pavilion in Ivanhoe Park in aid of the Manly Cricket Club.

In October 1872, WH Wardle leased the park and the ‘splendid pavilion erected thereon’. He informed his friends and public that he had enlarged and redecorated the pavilion and improved the grounds.²⁵ He was pleased to make Ivanhoe Park available for picnic parties, public and private balls, concerts, lectures, and outdoor sports for casual visitors. Wardle was a former manager of the Royal Pavilion Gardens in London and was suitably skilled to run the Ivanhoe Park venture. Wardle cancelled his lease of Ivanhoe Park in 1874 and John Young advertised the auction sale of the unexpired lease of the park and pavilion and other buildings on the ground on 22 June as follows:

The Park contains about 6 acres, is securely fenced, and the lease has 2½ years to run at the nominal rental of £8 per annum; but it is optional with the tenant to cancel same by three months’ notice. The main building contains a large room, 120 x 80, four bedrooms, and a spacious bar. The floor and walls are of wood on stone foundations; the roof corrugated iron. Consequently, can be easily taken down and removed if required. There is also a small, detached cottage, and other buildings, with baker’s oven, stove, copper boiler and skittle alley, balls, pins, etc.²⁶

The lease of the park, pavilion and other buildings do not appear to have sold at auction as the following month, the Ivanhoe Park and lease was readvertised for sale and ‘if not sold in a few days, the buildings will be taken down and sold in lots to suit purchasers’.²⁷ The pavilion in Ivanhoe Park was back in operation in October the same year when Rev John Graham gave a lecture to the public.²⁸

Thomas Adrian was issued a publican’s licence for the Ivanhoe Park Hotel in October 1875. Adrian and Turner, proprietors of the new hotel, hosted an event in the pavilion on 3 December featuring drawing room entertainment, magic, ventriloquism, comic and character songs, and a farce. The *Evening News* reported that Adrian and Turner had become proprietors (lessees) of the pavilion and cricket ground at Ivanhoe Park, and ‘erected a very extensive and well-appointed hotel, but they are endeavouring to make the grounds a popular place of resort to all holiday-seekers’.²⁹

Throughout the 1870s, the pavilion in Ivanhoe Park hosted numerous events, including concerts, various forms of entertainment, social gatherings and public meetings. It also served as a polling place. In February 1878, a public meeting was held in the pavilion urging that the formal dedication of public reserves in the borough be vested in the Council. At the meeting, a delegation was appointed to consult with JR Street, Henry Gilbert Smith’s representative, requesting the reserves owned by Henry Gilbert Smith be formally vested in trustees for the use of the public, excepting Ivanhoe Park.³⁰



Figure 2.6 Detail from Manly, Port Jackson showing Ivanhoe Pavilion and picnic grounds. Note the density of endemic forest indicated to be remaining at that time on the upper slopes of the park (in the middle distance). (Source: *The Illustrated Adelaide News*, 1 June 1875, p 6)

Throughout these negotiations, Ivanhoe Park remained in the ownership of Henry Gilbert Smith, now living in England. In June 1880, he sold the eastern portion of the present Ivanhoe Park to Thomas Adrian for £1,500.³¹ The five acres of land contained the Pavilion and the Ivanhoe Park Hotel, of which Adrian had held the license and lease since October 1875. These buildings are illustrated on the plan of the streets in the Municipality of Manly reproduced at Figure 2.7.

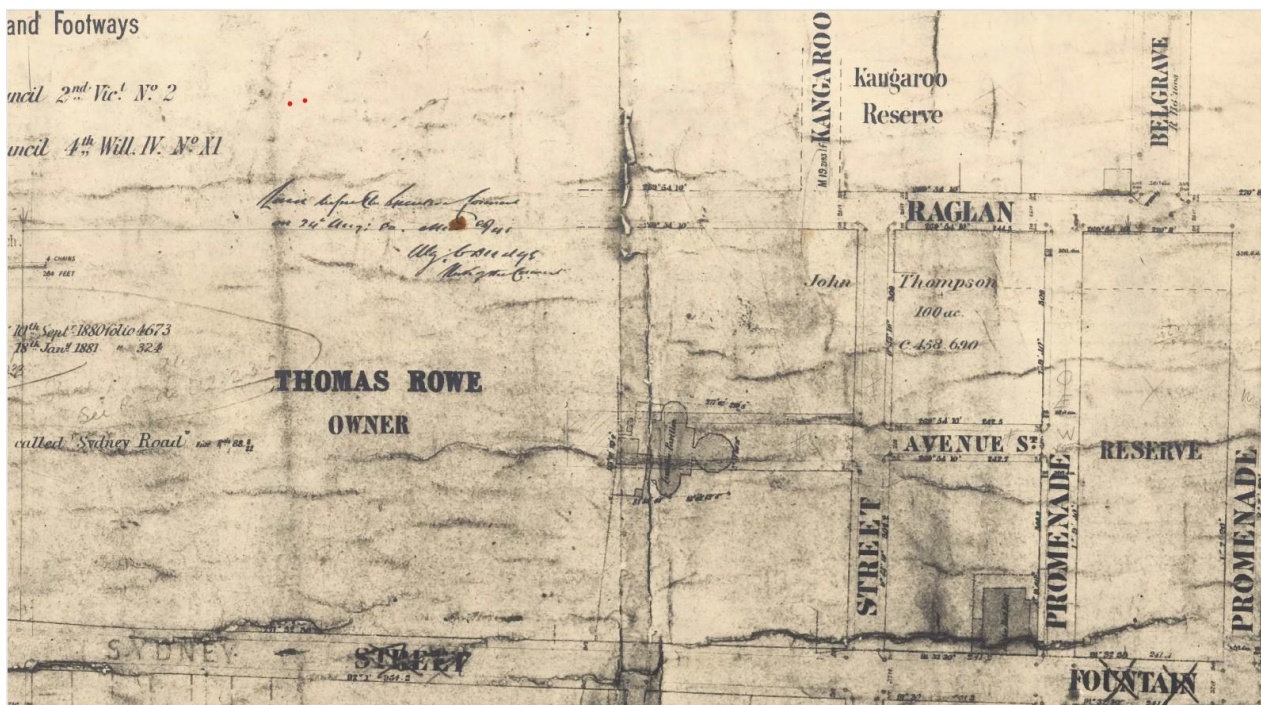


Figure 2.7 Detail from Plan of the Streets in the Municipality of Manly Shewing the Widths of the Carriage and Footways Proposed to be aligned c1880. The pavilion is outlined on this plan. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan M1-2193)

The Council and local residents continued to lobby the Government for the provision of a suitable public park and recreation ground for Manly. At a public meeting in January 1881, it was decided that the 18 acres of land near the national school (original Manly Public School) was the best location as it was substantially level, accessible, and obtainable at a reasonable cost, unlike the Fairy Bower site proposed by the Government.³²

In September 1881, Ivanhoe Park was advertised for auction sale, 'now in course of subdivision into building sites'.³³ The subdivision was described as 'the most retired and level estate in all Manly' and 'only three minutes walk from the pier'. It was divided into 62 allotments, with frontages to main streets ranging from 25 feet to 44 feet (**Figure 2.9**). Although advertised to take place on 14 October 1881, the auction sale did not occur. Thomas Adrian continued to own the land and run the Ivanhoe Park Hotel and pavilion.

Prior to the advertised auction sale the first Wild Flower Show was held in the pavilion on 1 October 1881 in aid of the enlargement of St Matthew's Church. The event was a great success, with an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 people travelling to the event from Sydney. An article in *The Argus* on 15 September 1883, describes that the wildflower 'show' at Ivanhoe Park was considered by Charles Moore, the then Botanic Gardens director, as the 'grandest floral exhibition ever seen in the colonies'.³⁴ Such notoriety for the floral show and, by default, the parkland continued through the 1880s, and the setting of the place was embellished with the addition of ornamental buildings and pavilions. So successful was the show that similar exhibitions were held in Ivanhoe Park until 1899. Figure 2.8 is one of three illustrations showing the crowds visiting Ivanhoe Park to attend the Annual Wildflower Show.

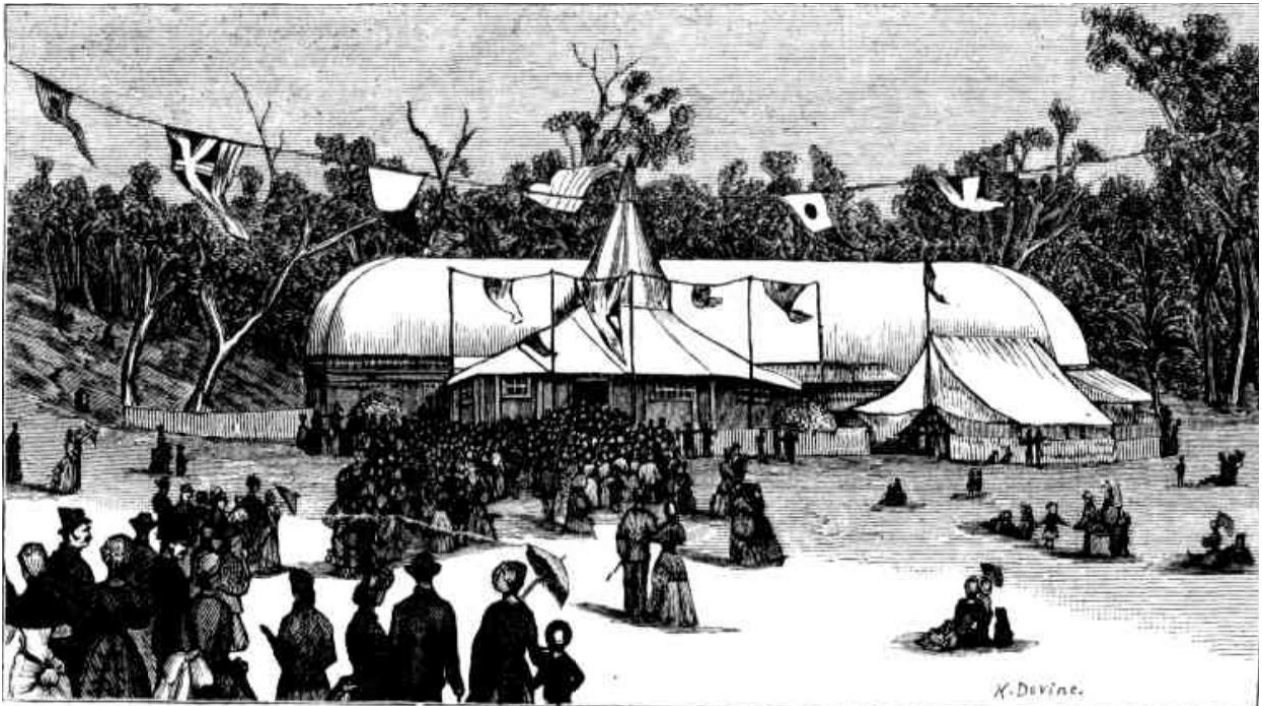


Figure 2.8 Sketch of Manly Wildflower Show of September 1883, with remnant tree canopy in the park's valley. (Source: Sydney Mail, 22 September 1883, p 545)

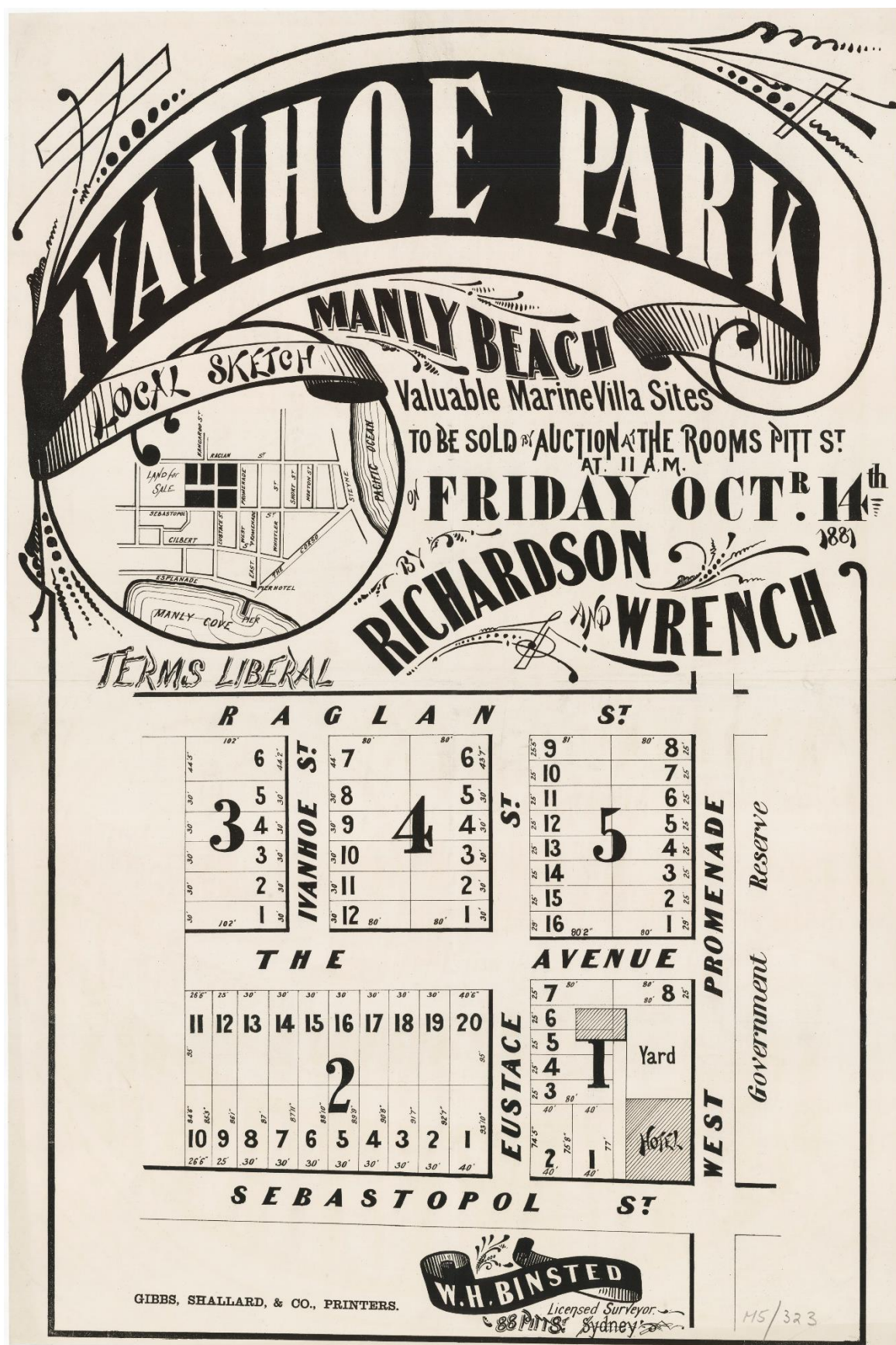


Figure 2.9 Subdivision plan of Thomas Adrian's Ivanhoe Park, 14 October 1881, showing the hotel and outbuilding in Section 1 near the corner of Sebastopol Street (now Sydney Road) and West Promenade. (Source: State Library of NSW)

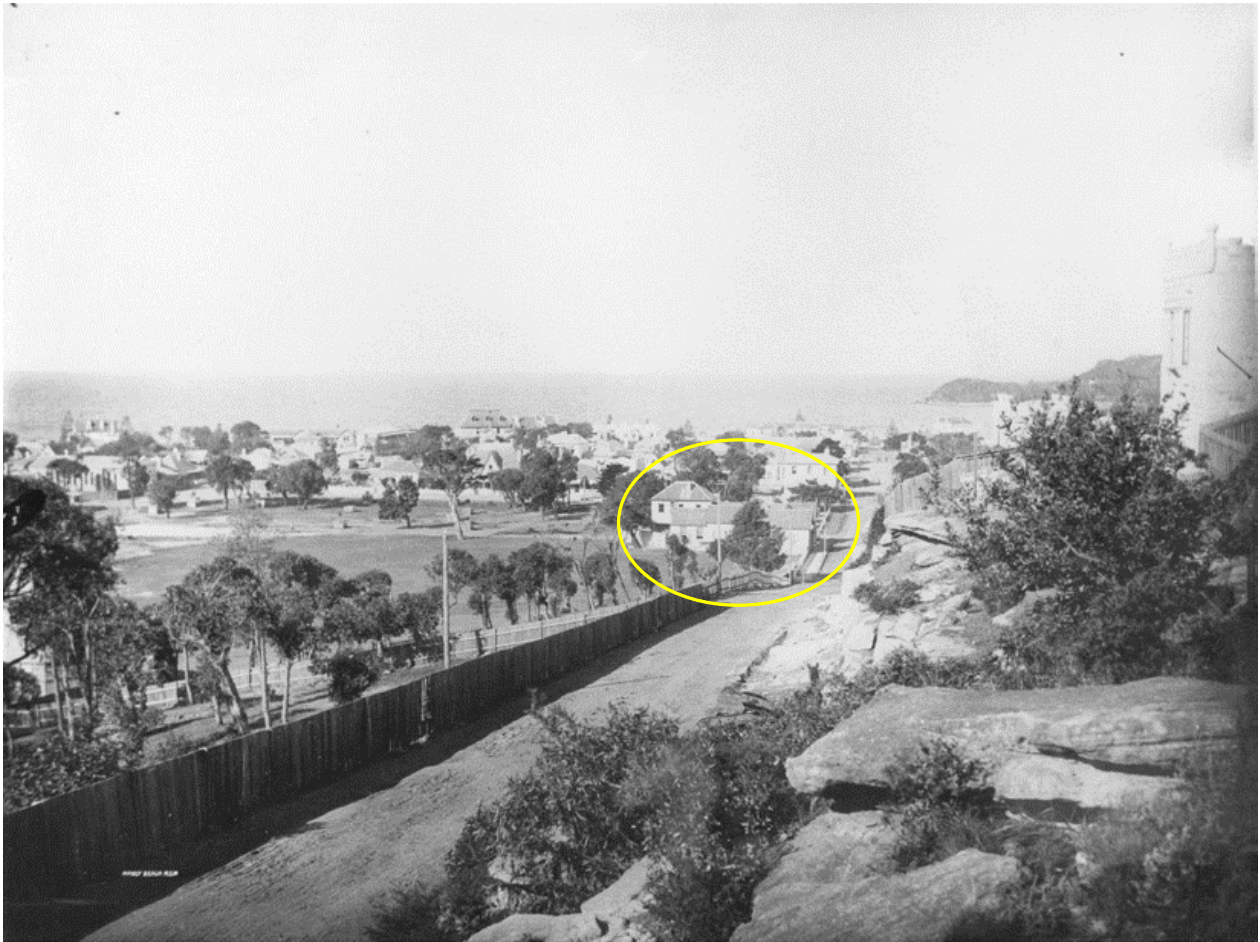


Figure 2.10 View to Ivanhoe Park from Sydney Road, c1880s, showing the recreation ground at left with the Ivanhoe Park Hotel circled in yellow at south-east corner. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MAGAM/P0058)

There was no further news on the dedication of a public park in Manly so Adrian's pavilion, hotel and park continued to operate as usual.

In August 1882, Henry Gilbert Smith sold 5 acres 2 roods and 22 perches of land forming part of the western part of the present Ivanhoe Park to Thomas Rowe, an ex-mayor of Manly, for £285 6s 3d.³⁵

The following year, a deputation met with the colonial secretary, Alexander Stuart, requesting the Government purchase the property known as Ivanhoe Park for a public recreation ground. As the Manly Council could not raise the £5,000–6,000 purchase price, Stuart promised to give the request serious consideration provided it was put in writing to the Department.³⁶ The Council commenced negotiation with Thomas Adrian, but the asking price of £7,000 for the land, not including the buildings, was considered excessive and aldermen suggested that the Government resume the land. With that resolution in mind, at the meeting with the colonial secretary in May 1883, Stuart was not in favour of resuming the land but promised to investigate the matter further.

Later the same year, Thomas Adrian defaulted on his mortgage of Ivanhoe Park to Abraham Friedman, who ordered the auction sale of the property on 26 October as follows:

Ivanhoe Park Hotel and grounds, a popular resort for private families and the general public by reason of the attractive large dancing pavilion and spacious recreation grounds for cricket, football, quoits, and all other innocent healthy outdoor amusements.

...The attention of hotelkeepers; caterers for public amusement; capitalists for investment and speculators and others is directed to this sale by order of the mortgagee.

Ivanhoe Park Hotel is a commodious building, conveniently arranged for the reception of families, so many of whom make their annual visit for health and pleasure to Manly Beach, the premier marine suburb of our colony.

In addition to the bar in the house, and two bars outside, there are about 24 rooms, besides other conveniences.

A feature of the property is the monster pavilion, the late happy scene of the Native Flower Show, and other pleasant gatherings.

The land comprises portions of the original Brighton Estate and has considerable frontages to West Promenade, opposite the Park, Sebastopol Street, Raglan Street, The Avenue, Eustace Street, with an aggregate area of over 4 acres capable of very profitable use, either in connection with this first class family hotel or by subdivision into lots, for the erection of houses, to promote residence in this delightful Brighton of New south Wales.³⁷

The plan of subdivision (Figure 2.9) shows the location of the Ivanhoe Park Hotel and one other building, but not the pavilion. The mortgagee Abraham Friedman conveyed this land to the Crown for £6000.³⁸ The park was officially vested in Manly Council in 1884.³⁹ Simultaneously, Thomas Rowe sold the western part of the present Ivanhoe Park to the Crown for £1300 on 19 February 1884.⁴⁰ Figure 2.12 comprises an 1883 survey of the land forming Ivanhoe Park consisting of land belonging respectively to Thomas Rowe and A Friedman.



Figure 2.11 Ivanhoe Park Hotel, undated. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MAGAM/P1020)



Figure 2.12 Ivanhoe Park, Manly Beach, from Tracings and sketches of parks, 1883. Note the contour lines suggesting the dual natural creek lines entering the parkland from the west. (Source: State Archives & Records, 4/7555)

2.5 Dedication of Ivanhoe Park as a Public Reserve

Thomas Adrian occupied Ivanhoe Park until May 1884. In the meantime, the Council considered applications to use the pavilion and park. In June, the Mayor submitted plans for the proposed alterations of the Ivanhoe Park buildings into a Council Chamber, School of Arts, and Council Clerk's residence. Following slight amendments, the plans were approved, and the Council moved into the new Council Chambers, the old Ivanhoe Park Hotel, as of 19 June. At this time, the Council approved an application from D Frazer to use carts to remove stone from the quarry at Ivanhoe Park.

The Council held a competition in November 1884 for the 'best Design for the Improvement of Ivanhoe Park'.⁴¹ Aldermen, Austin and Smither, were appointed to review the entries. The £20 prize was awarded to Arvid Wilson. On 28 February 1885, Wilson met aldermen, Smithers and Austin, and the foreman of works at the park to discuss the 'proposed site for dam and the probable cost, also as to the position of the lake and arrangements for the surplus water from it'.⁴² Preparatory works commenced the following month including measuring the levels and inviting tenders for filling in the ground chosen by the cricket club for their cricket pitch.⁴³ The Pittwater Online News, edition 478, records that considerable 'cutting out' of rocks was required in the formation of the oval.

The 1885 improvements included drainage, filling the park to a uniform level, laying top dressing and soil on completed parts, and lighting with lamps. The cost was borne jointly by the Council and £200 received from the Department of Lands. Progress of the works continued for several months. In late September, the

Mayor stated that 'the Park is now so far advanced towards completion that a permanent gardener is required to lay out grounds, etc., and take general charge thereof'. He recommended the appointment of JC Frazer. Aldermen Weekes, Smithers, and Barker later met with Frazer to discuss plans for laying it out.⁴⁴ Coinciding with the improvements, Francis Myers wrote the following description of the park:

Situated central in the village, distant from the Pier a quarter of a mile, area about fourteen acres. Water can be obtained, and shade beneath well foliated trees, cricket ground and bicycle track in course of formation, upper portion of the ground to be laid out as gardens, with grottos, -lawns and artificial lake.⁴⁵

Historic photographs of lower reaches of the park at this time show infill works having been undertaken and suggest that the southern 'footslopes' of the valley (abutting the Sydney Road frontage), contained sporadic remnants of the place's endemic forest community.

The following year, the *Daily Telegraph* reported that the majority of the Council's revenue since incorporation had been derived from voluntary contributions and other non-ratepayer funds. Of the £700 expended on Ivanhoe Park, destined in a few years to be 'one of the grandest domains in the colony', £30 was from half of the proceeds of a lecture by the Hon. WB Dalley, £334 being half of the proceeds of the Manly Wild Flower Show, with the balance comprising a grant from the Government of £300 and contributions from visitors.⁴⁶ At the annual Manly Wildflower Show in August 1886, the annex erected for the previous year's exhibition had been 'converted into a permanent fernery, with nearly every variety of fern and palm obtainable in the gullies of the district'.



Figure 2.13 Detail from Map of the Municipality of Manly Parish of Manly Cove County of Cumberland, 1886, showing Ivanhoe Park. Note the axial pathway markings on the map, with central oval circuit—an indication that early concepts for the park may have included an option for a very geometric formalisation of the site, unsuited to its topographical condition. (Source: State Library of NSW, e30105_001_c.jpg)

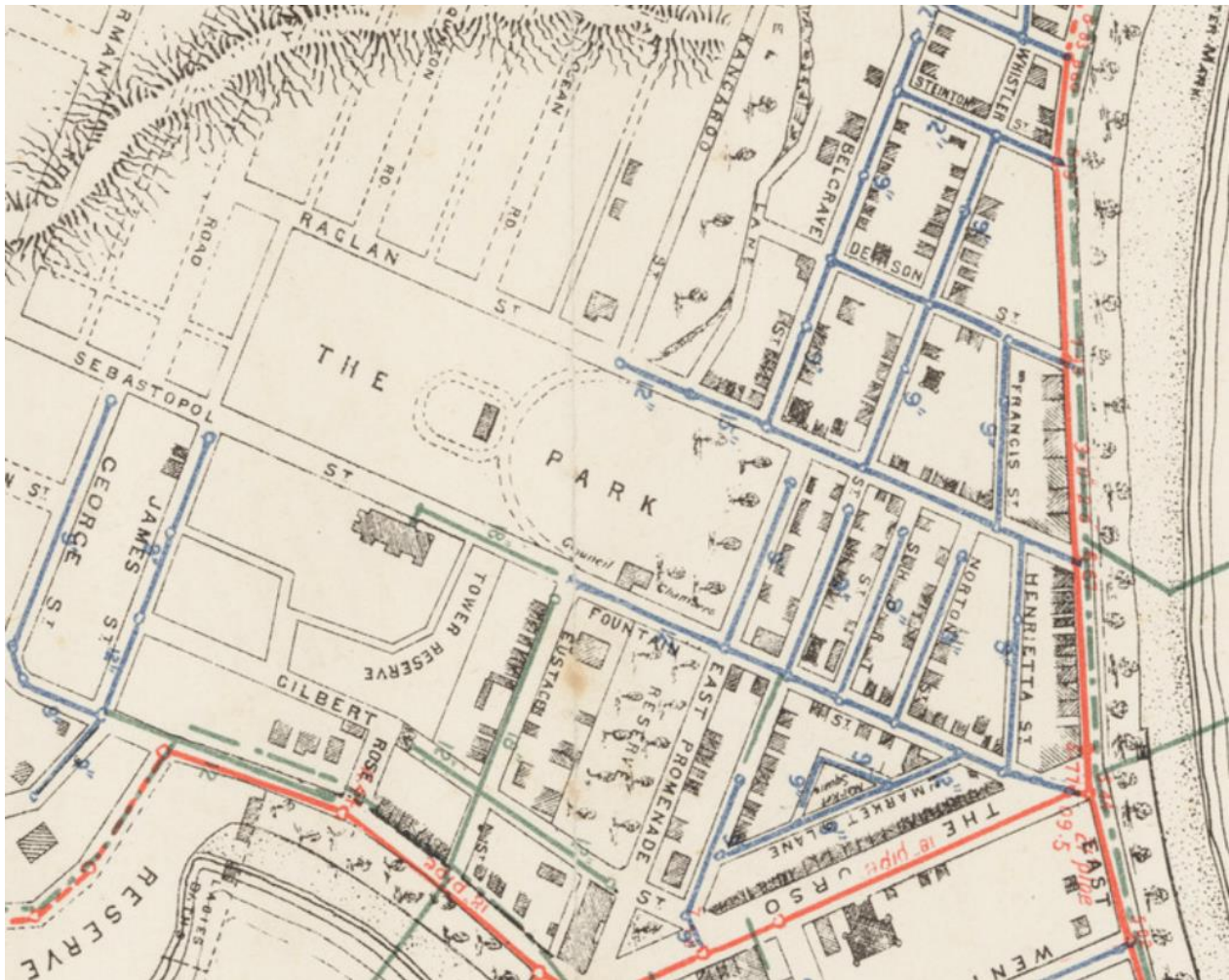


Figure 2.14 Detail from Plan showing Proposed System of Sewerage for the Municipality of Manly, 1887. (Source: State Library of NSW, c25794_001_c.jpg)

On 29 January 1887 Sir Henry Parkes, local member for the district, Premier of NSW and the Father of Federation, addressed the people of Manly in the Ivanhoe Park pavilion during his campaign for the seat of St Leonards. His speech was very well received.⁴⁷ This was one of many such speeches he made during his time as Member for St Leonards between 1880 and 1895. He also travelled widely across New South Wales addressing the public about government matters.

In June 1887, certain portions of land were officially added to Ivanhoe Park namely:

- 1ac 2r 16p—the northern extension of present-day Gilbert Park, later used for tennis courts;
- 1rd 25p—closure of part of West Promenade;
- 1rd 25p—closure of part of Eustace Street; and
- 2rd 10p—closure of The Avenue.

Ivanhoe Park, comprising 12a 2r 22p, was officially proclaimed as a public park on 30 September 1887, and placed under the Trusteeship of the Municipal Council of Manly on 4 November 1887. At this time, Ivanhoe Park was known as Manly Park.

The old pavilion erected in the park in 1871 was demolished in October 1893 and the building materials sold at auction. In November 1894 the Mayoress of Manly opened a 'handsome little pavilion which had

just been completed for the use of members of the cricket club. The cricket club, founded in 1878, is the second oldest existing cricket club in New South Wales. Soon after the new pavilion was erected at Manly Oval, it was one of the inaugural members of a Sydney grade cricket competition, joining for the 1893-1894 season.

Meanwhile, the Manly Council continued to occupy the old Ivanhoe Park Hotel until 1909. **Figure 2.15** comprises a detail survey of the park, prepared in 1890, showing the pavilion, recreation ground and Council Chambers (former Ivanhoe Park Hotel). The Queen Victoria Jubilee Celebrations at Manly were held in the park in 1897 featuring a commemorative tree planting on the site of the old pavilion, with this area subsequently renamed Victoria Lawn.

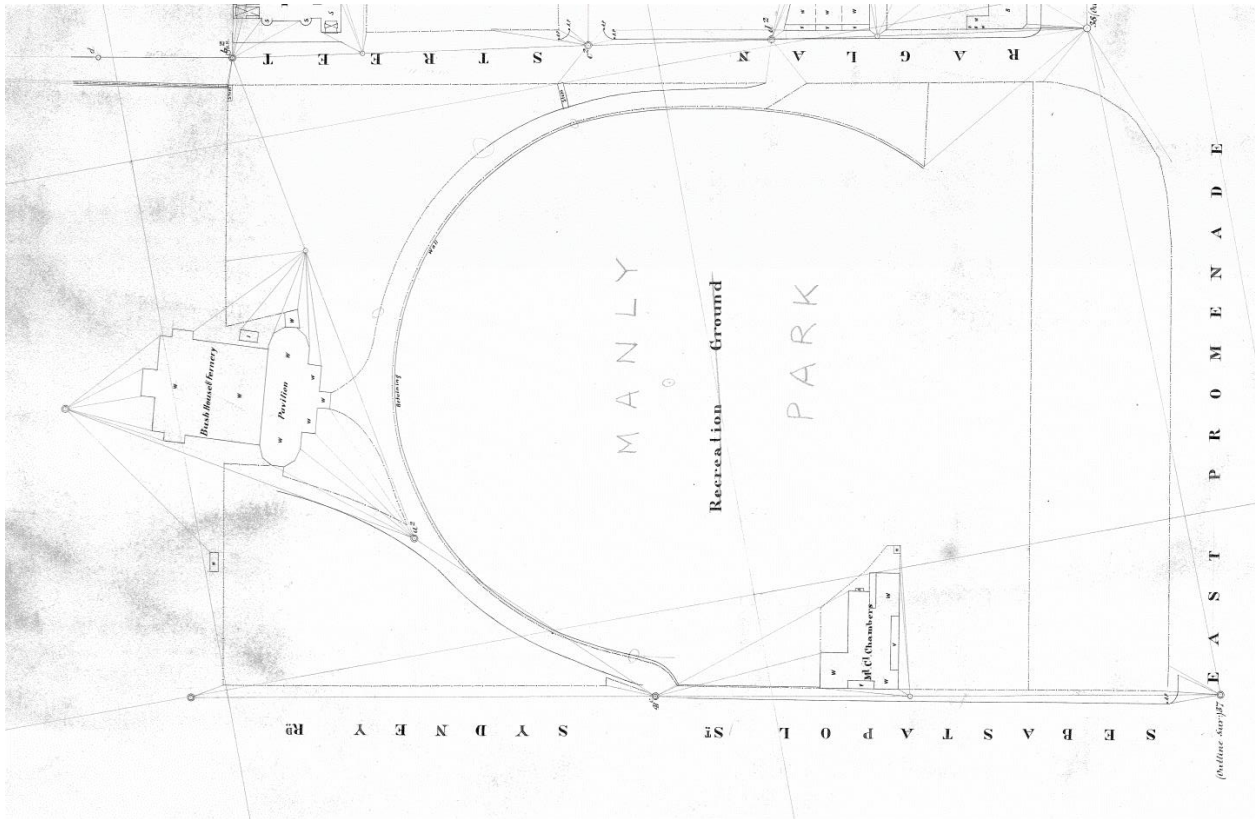


Figure 2.15 Extract from Manly Detail Sheet, 1890, showing the pavilion, Manly Council Chambers (formed in Ivanhoe Park Hotel) and recreation ground. (Source: Sydney Water Archives)

Following the extensive improvements to the reserve in 1885, the park became the sporting home of the district with cricket, bicycling, tennis, lawn bowls and rugby played in the grounds of the park.



Figure 2.16 Looking north from Sydney Road, c1890s, showing the recently completed ‘filled cricket’ ground, with its western ring-road. Note, the original north-western grassed bank from Raglan Street (at far left). (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, Man09166)

Cultural plantings were located in the park from c1890 and were concentrated as supplementary plantings around existing remnant forest specimens facing onto Belgrave Street. Specimens, including Norfolk Island Pines and Figs, were also planted in this period between the oval and lawn bowls greens, on the slopes to the immediate northwest of the oval and behind the grandstand. Whilst photographic evidence from the 1880s to 1890s shows several young cultural plantings on the slopes to the west of the lawn bowling greens, no evidence has been found to suggest that a broad-scale ‘planting-out’ of the upper slopes of the park—as a botanic gardens—had been planned or undertaken by the start of the twentieth century. It is likely that the first cultural plantings were those proposed in the plan prepared in 1885 by Arvid Wilson.

The Manly Lawn Tennis Club was officially established at Ivanhoe Park by 1894 when a pavilion was erected on the eastern side of the reserve adjoining the tennis courts. The Manly Bowling Club relocated to Ivanhoe Park in October 1898, playing on part of the park occupied by the tennis club. Within six months the bowlers had moved to another site in the park, paying the Council £25 annually. The clubhouse and greens were completed the same year, as shown in Figure 2.17. The Croquet Club was established in 1907 and shared the oval with other sporting codes when it was erected in 1910.



Figure 2.17 View south towards Dalley's Castle with Manly Bowling Club in centre, pathway and cultural plantings (in the foreground) on the Raglan Street side of the park and edge of oval at far left, c1900. (Source: State Library of Victoria, e00324_0012_c.jpg)

Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, the park was in great demand from sporting groups, social clubs, work groups and schools keen to hold season fixtures, annual events, fetes and carnivals. Apart from sporting facilities, the council erected a new bandstand in the park in 1903, which attracted events such as a grand promenade concert promoted by the Port Jackson Steamship Company on 12 February.⁴⁸

*The CELEBRATED BAVARIAN BAND has been engaged to give all the favourite selections of Music during the evening, in the Splendid New Band Stand erected for the occasion in "Ivanhoe Park", Manly Cricket Ground, which is beautifully situated, with lovely walks, and plenty of seats and is only 5 minutes' walk from the wharf.*⁴⁹

Various works were carried out in the park in this period, including a picket fence encircling the oval in 1902, toilets to Manly Oval (1902), bandstand (1903) and substantial demolition of the old Council Chambers to expand the cricket pitch (1905). Some of these changes are illustrated in the following series of postcards and photographs promoting the delights of Manly in the years before World War I.

In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, a definite boundary distinction existed between the lower 'village green' grounds of the park and its undeveloped upper slopes. This was originally in the form of a white two rail and post arris rail fence, which extended south and north from the picket fence that surrounded the lawn bowling greens in the 1880s and 1890s. It is unclear why this arris rail divisional fence existed—to separate the eastern and western park sectors—and why that fence line was retained

during the early-twentieth century in the form of a picket fence. It is possible that a fee was charged on major sport event days at the oval and the fence line was used as a 'toll' point before the grandstand. This seems likely, as an existing length of cyclone fencing west of the current grandstand appears to serve the same purpose.

The park also hosted major regional community events such as Commonwealth celebrations (1901), Coronation Day and Empire Day celebrations, and World War I fundraising events including the Queen of Manly appeal of 1915. After World War I, Ivanhoe Park and Manly Oval continued to play a central role in hosting community events in the area, which extended to defence related activities.



Figure 2.18 Ivanhoe Park and picnic grounds (Manly Oval), late 1890s. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MWPHS/927-16)



Figure 2.19 Ivanhoe Park, c1897, looking south from Quinton Road. Ivanhoe Park Hotel is visible in centre adjoining the recreation ground (oval). (Source: State Library of Victoria, a14084)



Figure 2.20 View looking southeasterly from Kangaroo Street towards Ivanhoe Park and east, c1890s. (Source: State Library of NSW, a116270h.jpg)



Figure 2.21 Oval, Manly, early 1900s, by Star Photo Co. A cricket match is in progress on the grounds. Note the maturing cultural plantings in the foreground below Raglan Street. (Source: State Library of NSW, a116271h.jpg)



Figure 2.22 View east towards Manly Hill with Ivanhoe Park in the foreground, c1902. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MML/66)



Figure 2.23 Manly Park pavilion, c1900–1910, by Broadhurst MAB Photo. (Source: State Library of NSW, a105557h.jpg)



Figure 2.24 Park and Castle, Manly, c1900–1910, by Broadhurst MAB Photo. (Source: State Library of NSW, a105558h.jpg)



Figure 2.25 Pennant match, bowling green at Manly c1900–1910, by Broadhurst MAB Photo. (Source: State Library of NSW, a105559h.jpg)



Figure 2.26 Panorama of Manly with Ivanhoe Park in foreground looking north to Raglan Street and St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, c1898–1908, by Star Photo Co. The tramway corridor appears to have been commenced by the time of this image, and is evident just below the Raglan Street alignment (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MML/1775)



Figure 2.27 Manly Oval near Sydney, pre-1906, showing Presbyterian Church and Manse. The tram corridor had not been laid out by this time. (Source: National Museum of Australia)



Figure 2.28 Presbyterian Church, School and Manse, post-1906. (Source: National Museum of Australia)



Figure 2.29 Manly Oval in foreground and Tennis Courts in middle ground looking northeast from Dalley's Castle, c1910. Pavilion partly visible in lower left of image. Note the as-yet unremoved bank of trees, some seemingly remnants of the site's endemic forest, which flanked the eastern boundary of the park in its original form. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MML/2930)

Manly Council advertised competitive tenders until 14 September 1909 for a cricket pavilion on the Manly Oval to cost about £700.⁵⁰ The new cricket pavilion, designed by Hassall and Stockham, was officially opened by the Mayor of Manly, Alderman Bonner on 9 April. It cost £780 funded jointly by the cricket club and the Council (£130 and £650 respectively). The pavilion seated 500 and 'on top of the structure a splendid view of the playing area is obtained for about 30'.⁵¹ The pavilion is pictured in In June the same year the Council passed a motion that the portion of Manly Park surrounding the football and cricket oval be closed on those afternoons when an A grade football or cricket match is played and that an admission charge of sixpence be levied for admission to the pavilion.

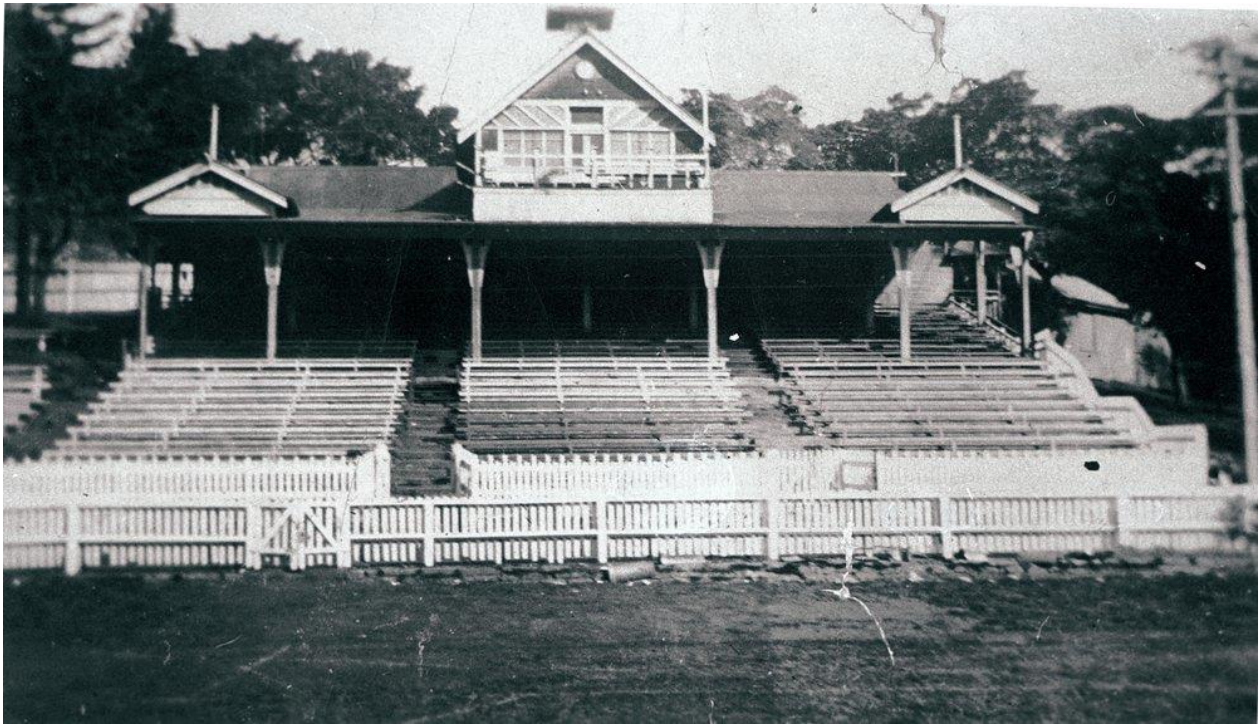


Figure 2.30 Manly Oval Pavilion, erected 1910 and demolished in 1963. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MML/2790)

In 1911, a tram service was initiated from the Spit to Manly and the route ran along the west of Ivanhoe Park and along the Raglan Street frontage before turning towards Manly Wharf where the tram terminated. The Ivanhoe Loop required a substantial excavation of land within the northern edge of Ivanhoe Park near the bowling club and greens. Trees were cleared from the western and northern side of the park and a crossing loop laid, and the tracks were laid with ten-foot centres to allow one foot clearance between the footboards of the passing cars.⁵² The route is illustrated in Figure 2.31. A picket fence partially enclosed the tram corridor as it left the park at Ragan Street as shown in Figure 2.32.

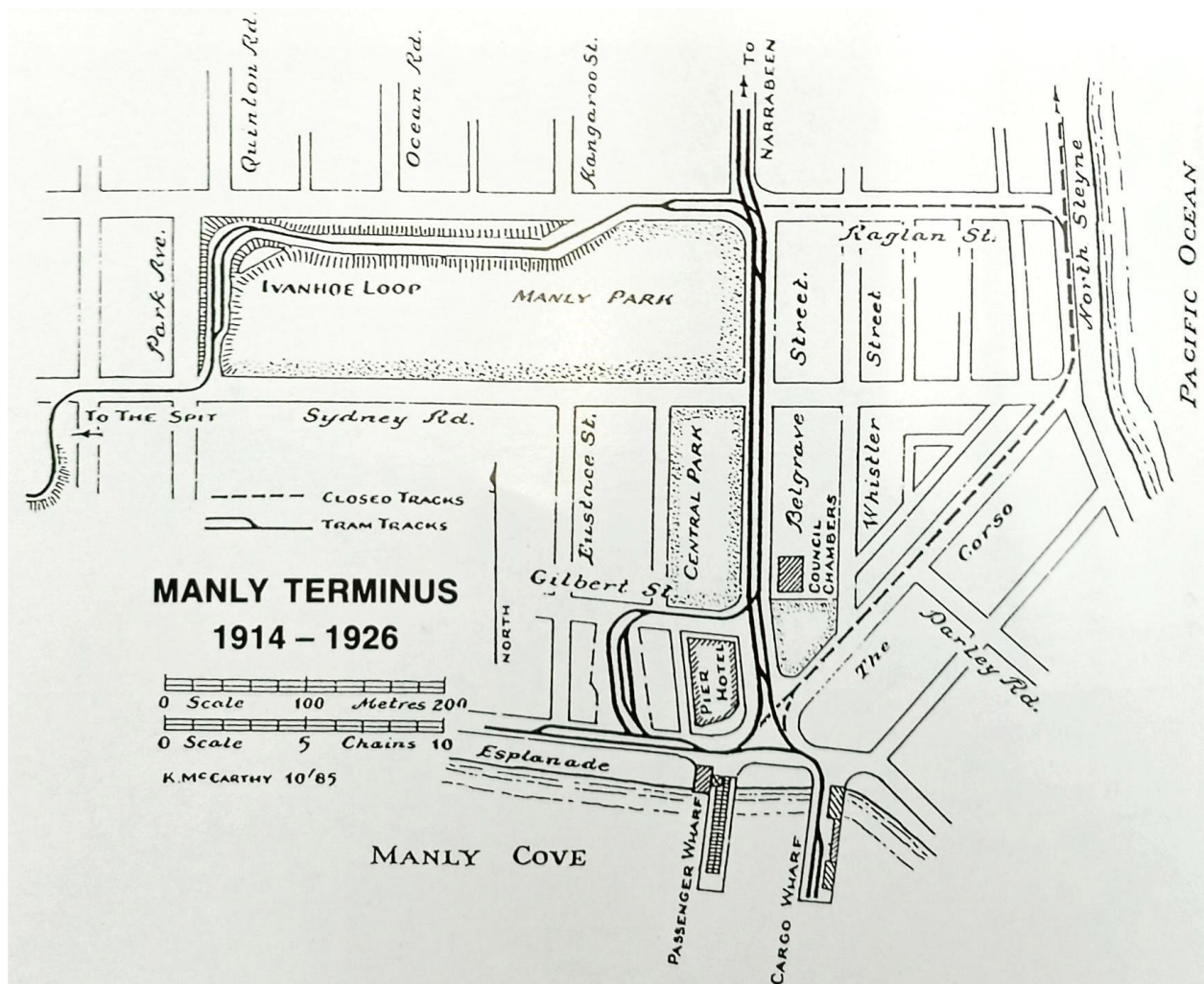


Figure 2.31 Plan of that part of the Manly to The Spit tramway showing route of tram through Ivanhoe Park drawn by H McCarthy, 1985. (Source: Ken McCarthy, *The Manly Lines of the Sydney Tramway System*, p 29)

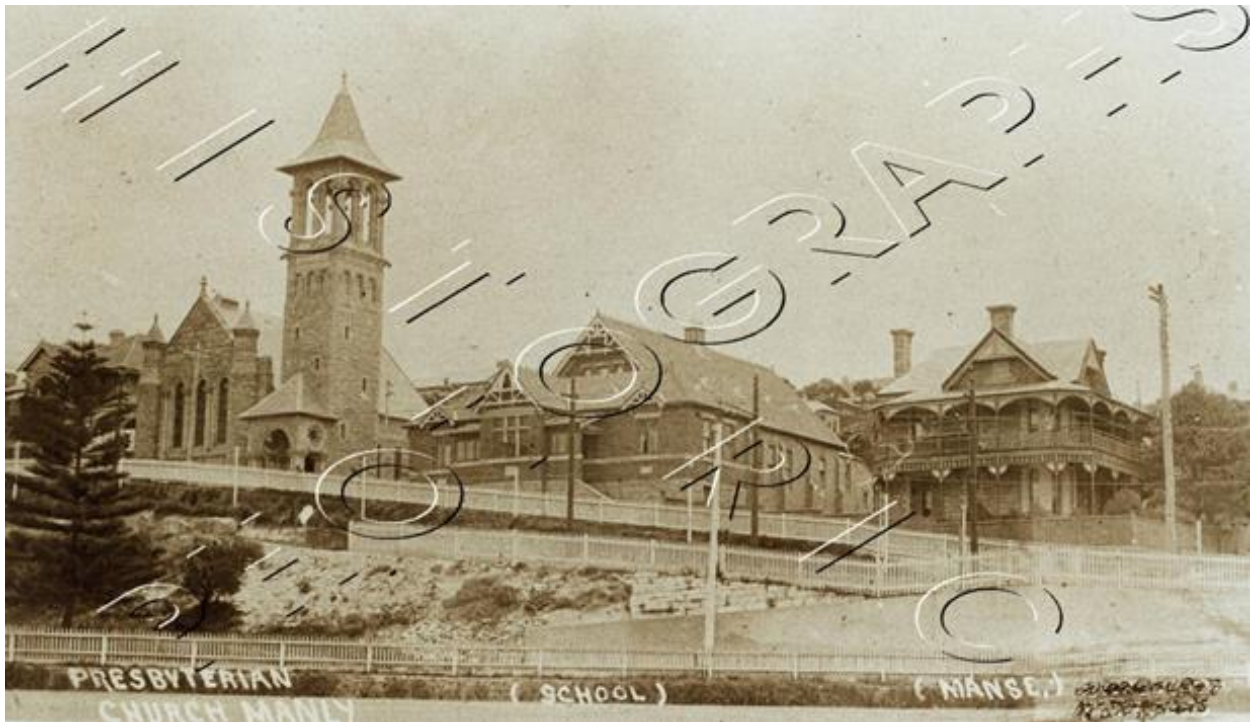


Figure 2.32 View north-west from the oval, showing the picket-fence-edged tram corridor (the middle picket fence in the image) joining Raglan Street at lower right, c1910. (Source: Historic Photographs Australia)



Figure 2.33 Manly Oval pavilion, 1912. The bandstand is visible at far right. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MML/3054)

According to the *Saturday Referee and the Arrow* in 1914:

Sports have done a lot in popularising Manly—cricket, football, surfing, surf clubs, swimming, golf, bowls, tennis, sailing, regattas and other branches of sport...Manly Municipal Councils, past,

present have always been ready to lend a helping hand and given concessions to every sporting body at Manly.

The oval pavilion and training facilities were singled out for praise, with the writer stating the football clubs are the 'best-trained teams in the competition'.⁵³

2.6 Between the Wars

Delegates from Manly's sporting clubs attended a public meeting in November 1923 leading to the formation of the Manly Sporting Union in January the following year. The union was set up as a social institution and to assist and advise the Council in providing new areas and facilities for sport in the area. The delegates agreed that the Council would retain the lease of the Manly Oval and manage and maintain the facilities on their behalf. The first president of the union was OGH Merrett.

During the first 12 months of operation, the union successfully lobbied the Council for a long list of improvements to Manly Oval and associated sporting facilities. The Council agreed to remove the first row of trees within the picket fence on the tennis courts, remove the outside tennis fence to the second row of trees, prepare the cleared ground for a second row of tennis courts and shift the inside tennis oval fence back 30ft on to the tennis area. Other improvements included rounding off the picket fence surrounding the courthouse, which was to be demolished and take in part of the croquet lawn and part of the courthouse site and path. Seating accommodation was to be enlarged, the grandstand to be improved, training shed handed over to control of the union, Venetian carnival gear stored elsewhere and some of the demolition materials from the courthouse to be given to the union for flooring and improvements to the training shed.⁵⁴ Improvements to the cycle track were also completed in 1924. Architects, Hassall and Stockham, invited tenders to supply additional seating accommodation at the oval in June the same year. At the same time, the old courthouse building was demolished to enlarge the available area of the oval. The Council appointed C Bashford as the new Manly Oval caretaker.

By 1925, membership of the sporting union comprised 70 individual clubs from the area. In January, the sporting union congratulated the Council on the fine state of the oval which they believed was 'second to none in the metropolitan area', largely thanks to the 'energetic work' of the caretaker.⁵⁵

In 1924 and 1925 respectively, the Manly Girl Guides and Boy Scouts clubhouses were erected in Ivanhoe Park to the rear of the Manly Oval. The Manly Council approved their respective sites and contributed funds towards the cost of the buildings. Lady De Chair officially opened the Girl Guides' Clubhouse on 15 November 1924, 'situated...near the bowling green and cricket oval, and was largely built of timber from the old courthouse'.⁵⁶ Governor de Chair opened the Boy Scouts' hall on 19 September 1925.

*The clubhouse, which is practically free of debt, is in an ideal situation just on the slope of a hill with green wilds surrounding it and a flame tree, which spreads its blooms over the heads of the officials who attended at the opening.*⁵⁷

Figure 2.36 and Figure 2.37 comprise plans of part of Ivanhoe Park in 1924 and 1926 respectively, showing improvements to the oval and sporting facilities carried out by the Council.



Figure 2.34 1920s photograph looking south down Ocean Street, showing in the middle-distance a belt of remnant endemic forest canopy across the foot slopes of the western 'half' of the park. Close examination of this image suggests that the slopes of the park remained undeveloped (with the exception of the tramway) prior to the development of the Scouts and Guides buildings. (Source: Historic Photographs Australia)



Figure 2.35 The north-western corner of the park was quite densely canopied in the 1920s, evident in an image looking down Raglan Street c1920, this likely mostly uncleared endemic forest. (Source: Historic Photographs Australia)

Following the death of OGH Merrett, manager of the Australian Olympic team of 1924, the Merrett Memorial Gateway was erected at the entrance to Manly Oval at Sydney Road in 1927 and officially unveiled on 3 July. The gateway was originally built facing Sydney Road so that visitors had a clear sightline to the soldiers memorial hall behind. In 1969 the gates were relocated from the Sydney Road position to one facing onto the corner with Belgrave Street, approximately on the site of the old Croquet Clubhouse. The relocation was due to a proposed widening of Sydney Road which did not happen.

In 1928, plans were drawn up by architect, Harold Mead, for a caretaker's residence at Manly Oval to cost £690.⁵⁸ The building was duly erected near the bowling green.

In 1928, Manly, 'the premier watering place', was described by the *Western Champion* as the 'mecca of amateur sport' and 'one of the country's national playgrounds'. Ivanhoe Park featured splendid greens for bowls, several turf courts for tennis and a well-equipped sports ground hosting football, cricket, field games and cycling in their respective seasons.⁵⁹ During the year, a banked cycle track was constructed but removed four years later and the oval restored to its original shape.

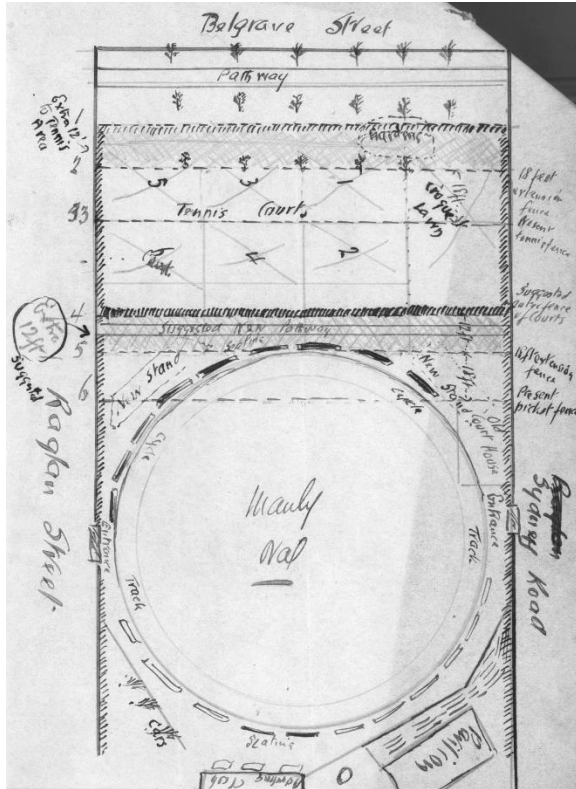


Figure 2.36 Sketch plan of part of Ivanhoe Park, 1924. (Source: Northern Beaches Council)

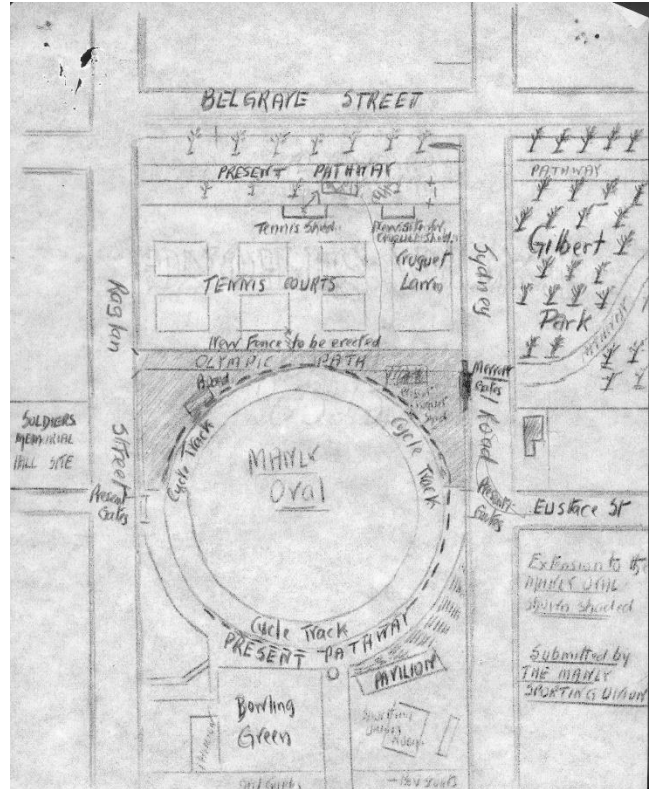


Figure 2.37 Sketch plan of Ivanhoe Park, 1926. (Source: Northern Beaches Council)

During the 1930s, there was concern that sections of remnant bushland within the park would be lost so that additional sporting facilities could be constructed. In 1933, the Manly and District Tennis Association applied to Manly Council to construct six hard tennis courts in the 'picturesque gully' west of the oval in Ivanhoe Park. At this time, the proposed site comprised natural remnant bush that once characterised the locality. The plan faced opposition from the community. AW Atkinson wrote: 'this portion of the park has remained untouched, and the trees are the only sanctuary in the locality for the birds, whose notes add much to the charm of the park'.⁶⁰ 'Protestor' in the *Sydney Morning Herald* was scathing of the plan, likening the proposed demolition of 'the last piece of native bush left in Manly' for the construction of six hard courts, as vandalism.

*The area has been marked out with flags, and these flags show that the area will be literally shorn of every vestige of beauty. Considering the amount of trees that will have to be removed for the courts themselves, followed by the number of trees which will be felled on account of shadows thrown on the courts, and the extra amount which will be destroyed for the erection of a clubhouse, the balance of the gully will be not much more than an eyesore.*⁶¹

At a public meeting on 9 February 1934, convened by the Manly Property Owners and Ratepayers' Association, the Manly and District Tennis Association announced it had withdrawn the tennis court scheme. The announcement was welcomed by those present. The Council came in for criticism for considering the plan. The meeting resolved to register its opposition to council granting the use of further

portions of land within the park for sporting bodies. They also proposed to ask the council to take steps to prevent the destruction of any trees in the municipality.⁶²

Later the same year, Manly Council approved a motion to proclaim a bird sanctuary at Ivanhoe Park (and North Head) and requested official notices from the Chief Secretary's Department to be erected in the park proclaiming it a 'Sanctuary for Wild Birds and Animals'.⁶³ About the same time, the Manly Beautification Committee praised the work the council had undertaken in Ivanhoe Park:

The natural beauties of the Park, are, as far as possible, being preserved, which will be a wonderful asset in the near future, and stating if there is any manner in which members of the Committee could assist individually or collectively they would consider it a duty and a pleasure, if desired.

A tourist brochure in c1934 (Figure 2.38) depicts some of the sporting facilities in Ivanhoe Park under the banner 'To Entertain You'.

During the mid to late 1930s, new buildings were erected in the park in place of existing structures. These included a new girl guides' clubhouse which was officially opened on 23 November 1935 by Lady Isaacs. The building comprised a large community room, a brownies room, a rangers' room and kitchen. Two years later, the girl guides held a tree planting ceremony in aid of clearing the debt of the clubhouse building and promoting the importance of Australian trees. At the event in November 1938, red flowering gums, a prunus and a jacaranda were planted, while an avenue of Australian native trees was laid out by ex-guides and committee members.⁶⁴

In the intervening period, Karberry and Chard architects drew up plans for a new two-storey tennis clubhouse and invited tenders for same in July 1936. Four years later, LG Scott invited tenders for a new pavilion for the Manly Bowling and Recreation Club.

When buses replaced trams throughout the Manly Warringah district in September 1939, the Manly to Spit tramway closed including the Ivanhoe tram loop and tracks. Two years later, the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways offered the disused tramway land to Manly Council. The Council was in favour of this plan and requested a deed of dedication of the land for park purposes. It was assumed the Department would bear the cost of removing the rails and sleepers.⁶⁵ In 1944, the 1 acre 1 rood and 4 ¾ perches of land was formally dedicated for public recreation and Manly Council appointed trustees of the land. Coinciding with this gazettal, in 1944 the council applied for a special loan of £4,000 to fund the building of the Manly Bowling and Recreation Club pavilion within Ivanhoe Park.

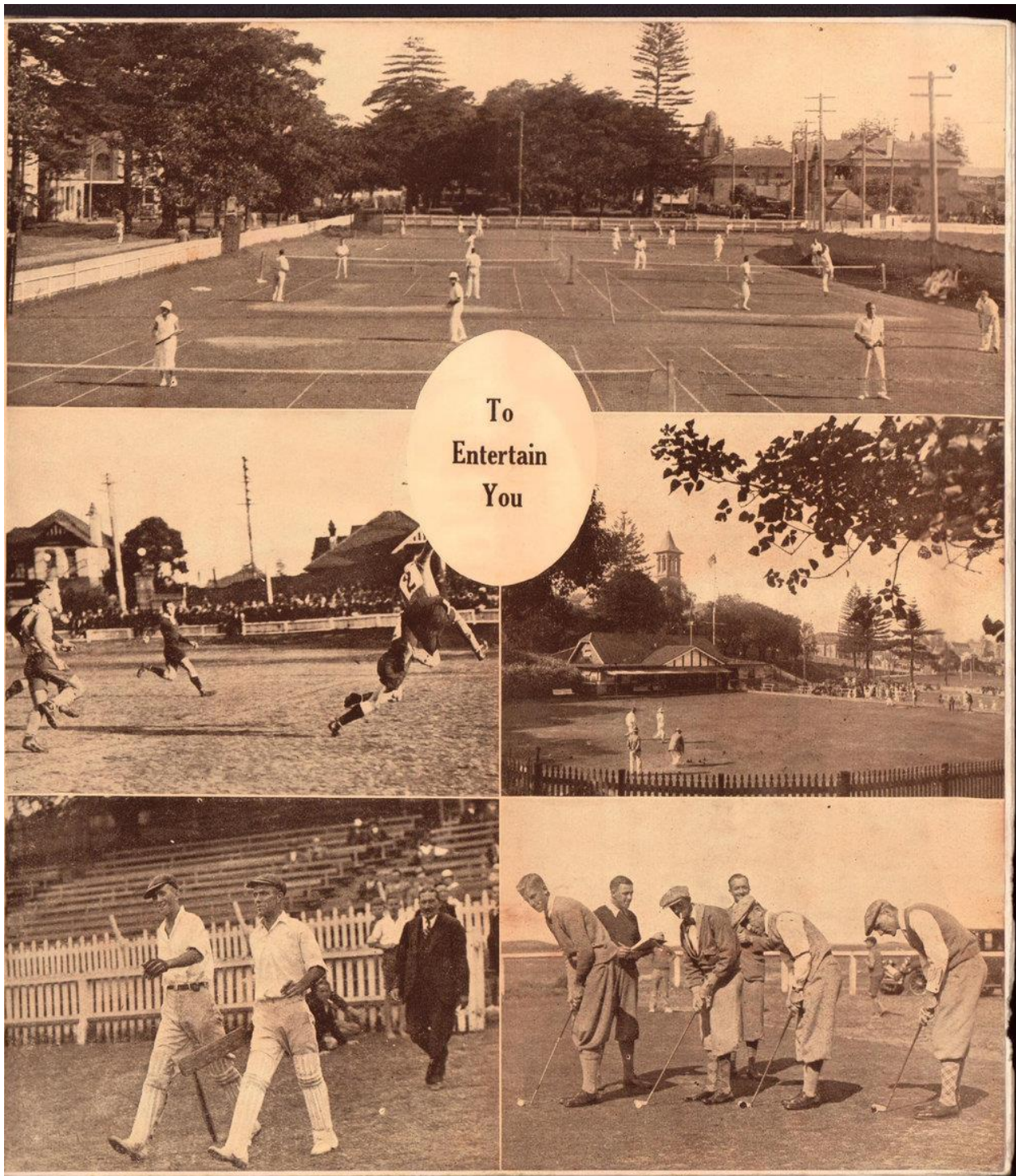


Figure 2.38 Sporting facilities in Manly in about 1934 from a Manly Tourism brochure showing lawn tennis courts, football, bowls and cricket being played in Ivanhoe Park. (Source: National Library of Australia)



Figure 2.39 Emily Scott playing on the first Manly Croquet Club green, Ivanhoe Park, 1936. This facility in the south-eastern corner of the park was relocated to another site to enable the expansion of the tennis complex. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MML/4496)

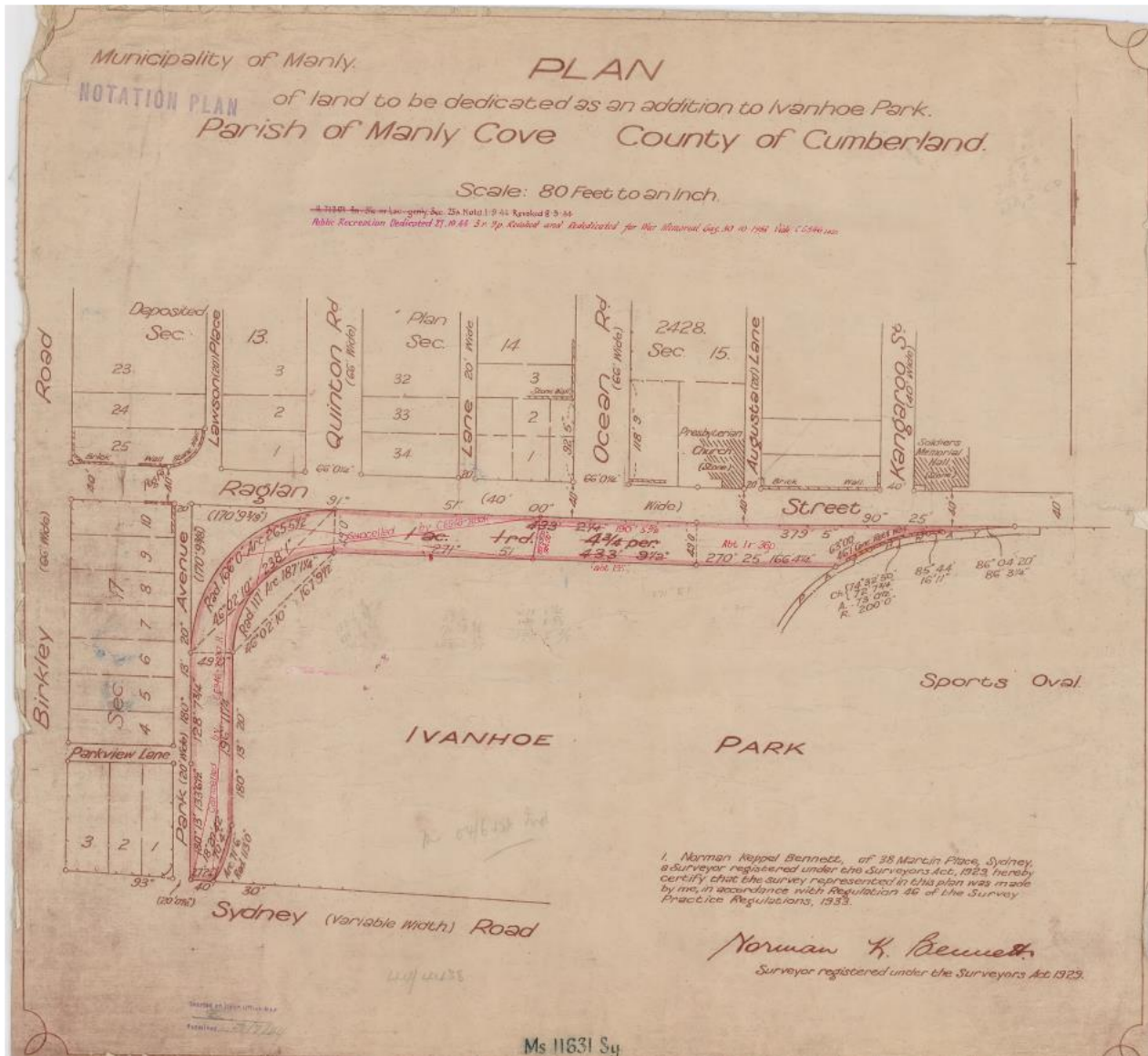


Figure 2.40 Plan of land to be dedicated as an addition to Ivanhoe Park, 1944. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan 11631-3000)

2.7 Ivanhoe Park and Manly Oval after World War II

VE Day 1946 was celebrated in Ivanhoe Park when Manly Council held a party for 5,000 local schoolchildren. Accompanied by the New South Wales Police Band, the children of the district marched along the Corso to Manly Oval where there was community singing and entertainment. Every child was presented with a special victory commemoration medal.

Following this event and the end of the football season, the Council closed Manly Oval for several months to undertake improvements including removing the old bicycle track (last used 20 years before), reconditioning of the oval and relocation of practice cricket wickets 30 feet towards the fence. The pavilion, which was in poor condition, was not included in works at this time.

In February 1950, the Manly Sub-Branch of the Returned Sailors Soldiers and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA) called a public meeting to consider creating a memorial to the residents of the Manly Municipality who served in the armed forces during the war. At the memorial committee meeting on 5 March, Council approved the proposal to use part of Ivanhoe Park for the World War II memorial, excluding a site set aside for a proposed baby health centre as shaded on a 1950 plan of the park

prepared by the council gardener (Figure 2.42). He furnished a report along with the sketch plan which includes the following description and recommendations:

Owing to the fact that approximately 80 percent of the area is mainly composed of rock, the park lends itself to the formation of terraces and rock gardens to follow the natural contour of the land.

The park is heavily timbered, with native and some ornamental trees, and the bird life that abounds there is remarkable. Some of the trees, however, will have to be removed and others lopped and pruned to improve their shape, and to admit more sunlight. However, I do not recommend unduly disturbing any more trees than would be necessary to obtain the desired improvements.

There are many shade and semi-shade loving shrubs and plants which could be grown, and would thrive under the conditions offered.

Paths and steps will be required to be constructed with at least five entrances, giving access to the Park from various points. I suggest the main entrance gates be situated where the present gates are, adjoining the Bowling Green fence.

There are two watercourses traversing portion of the park, and I recommend that these be left open as they are at present and rock gardens be constructed along the banks.

All undergrowth would have to be removed and replaced with flowering shrubs, preferably native to NSW.

One year later, the gardener prepared new sketch plans deleting the memorial bowling rink and the proposed baby health centre, the site of which had been transferred to another location in the municipality (Figure 2.43).

The plans were approved by the Council and members of the memorial committee. As shown in Figure 2.44, 3 acres, 3 roods and 28 perches of land—being portion 2502—were officially dedicated for the war memorial in 1953. Incidentally, at the same date, Warringah Shire Council was named trustee of two large parcels of land to be known as Warringah-Manly War Memorial Park (Manly Dam Reserve).

Manly War Memorial Park, in upper Ivanhoe Park, was dedicated on 30 October 1953 and a Remembrance Day Ceremony was held there on 8 November 1953 where His Excellency the Governor Lt-General Sir John Northcott formerly unveiled an obelisk made of Pyrmont sandstone on a trachyte plinth.⁶⁶ On the southern side, bronze emblems for the Navy, Army and Air Force were mounted one below the other. The words 'To Those Who Served' are inscribed on the southern side of the sandstone step.

The following year, Cecil Hay donated a bubble fountain and ornamental garden to the Manly War Memorial Park. In 1955, the Works Committee approved the Council Engineer's design for ornamental gates to the park. One year later, the Works Committee approved two bronze plaques for Manly War Memorial Park to be made by Messrs Powell and Hohnan for £29.

Photographic evidence collected for this CMP does not confirm if any formal pedestrian pathways had been laid out through the western slopes of the park prior to the formalisation of that area as the Manly War Memorial Park. A 1943 aerial view of the site suggests there may have been informal 'desire line' pedestrian tracks from the western boundary of the park down and across its slopes.



Figure 2.41 1943 aerial over Ivanhoe Park, showing the canopy volume across the park at that time, the upper slopes containing a mixture of endemic forest trees and cultural plantings. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, SIX Maps).

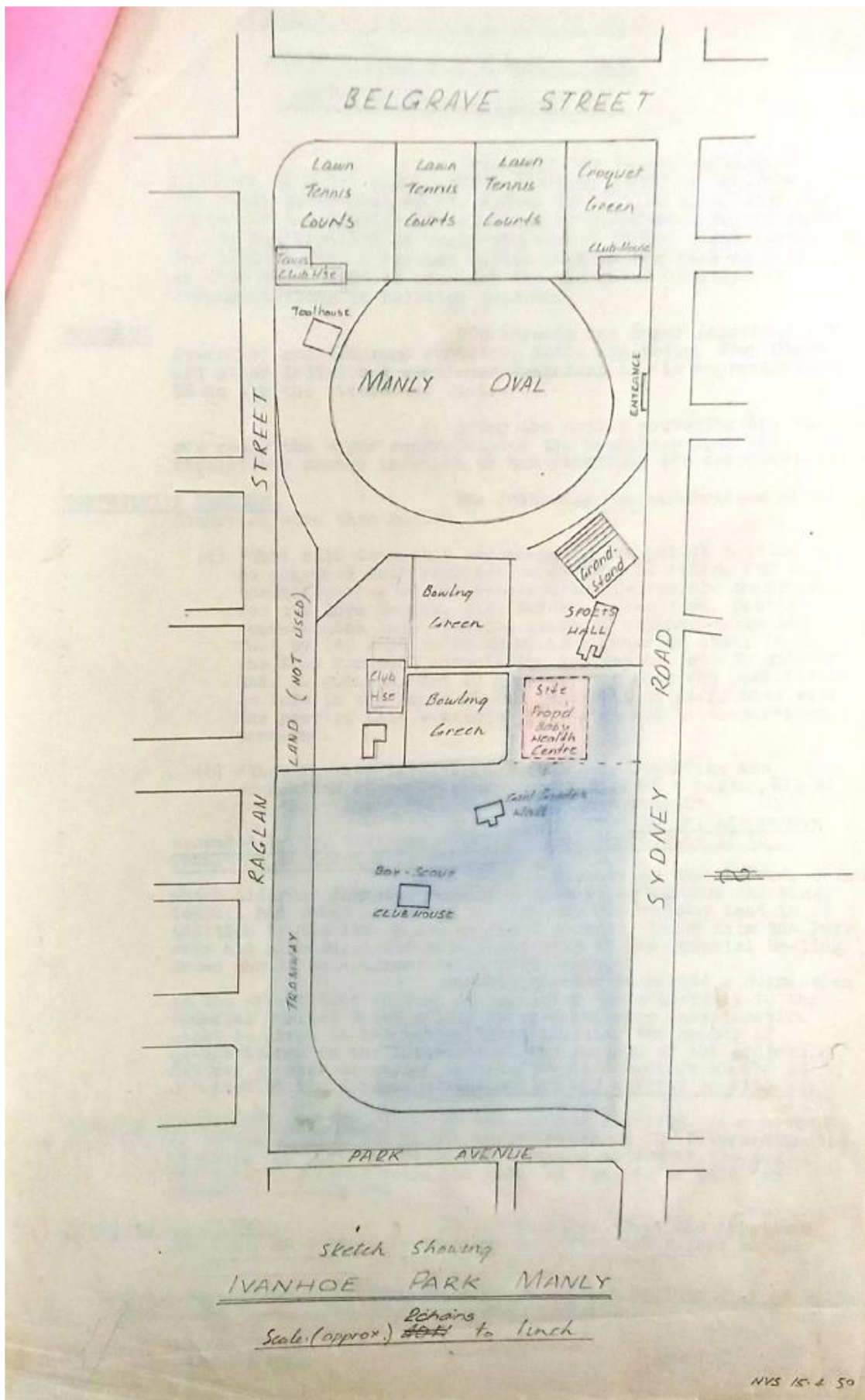


Figure 2.42 Sketch showing Ivanhoe Park, Manly, April 1950. (Source: Northern Beaches Council file)

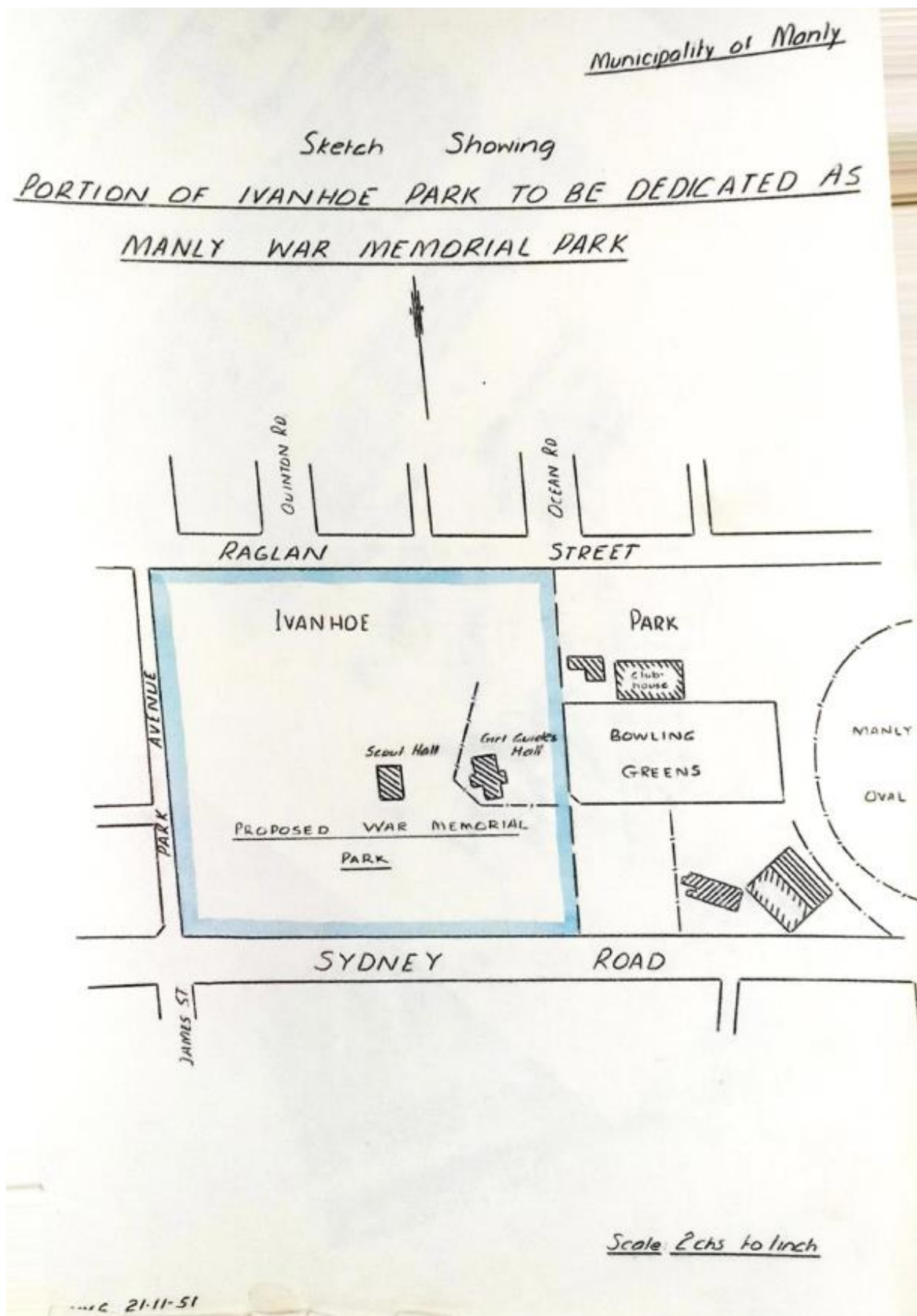


Figure 2.43 Sketch showing portion of Ivanhoe Park to be dedicated as Manly War Memorial Park, November 1951. (Source: Northern Beaches Council files)

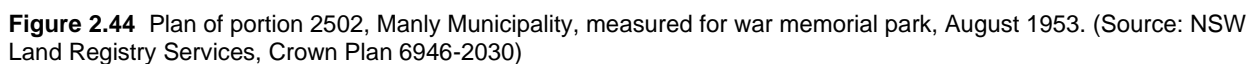




Figure 2.45 Detail from Milton Kent aerial view of Manly looking north, 1950s. Shows easternmost portion of Ivanhoe Park including the oval and tennis courts. (Source: State Library of NSW, c112290007.jpg)

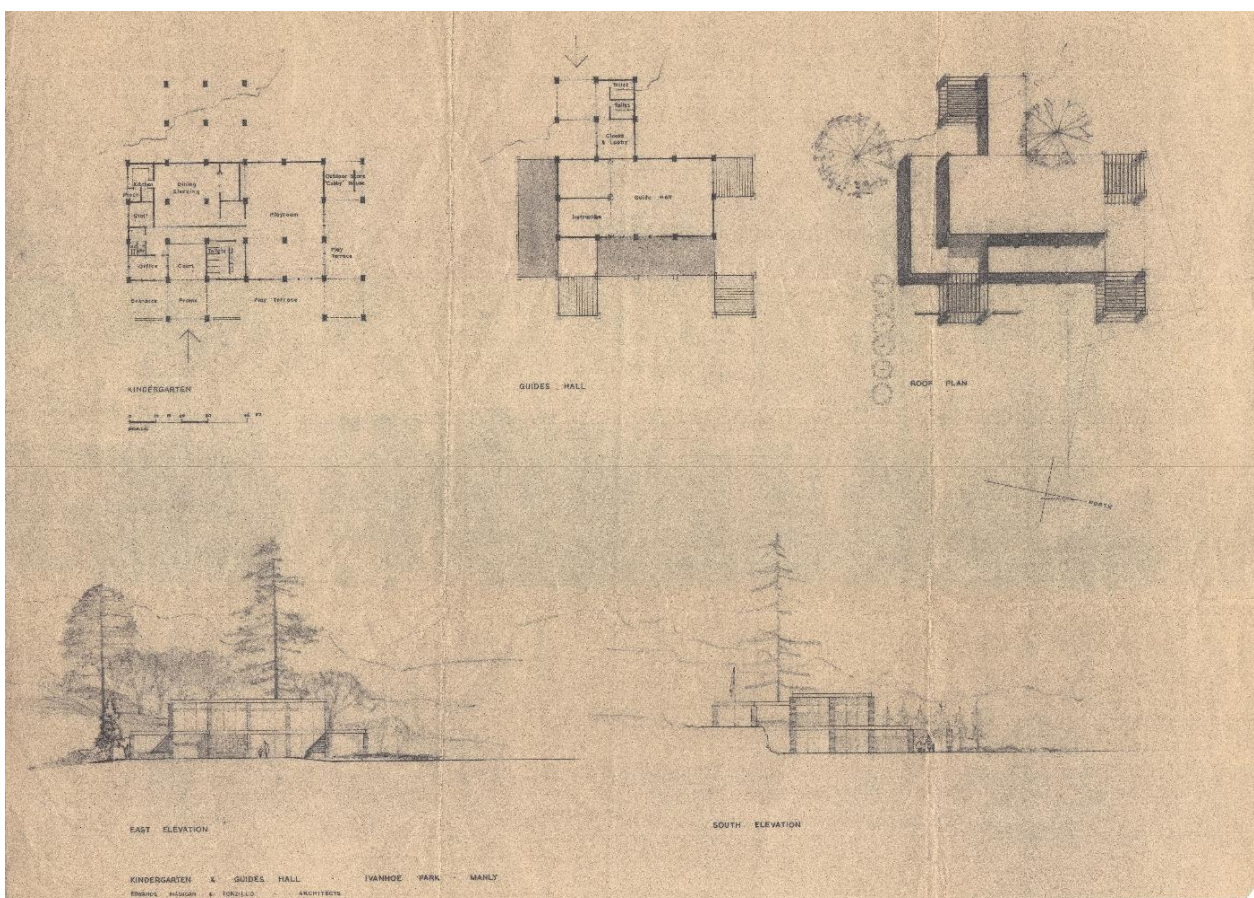


Figure 2.46 Floor plans and elevations of new kindergarten and guides hall, Ivanhoe Park, Manly, by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo Architects, 1963. (Source: Northern Beaches Council, Local Studies Collection)

Manly Council undertook a major redevelopment of Manly Oval and Ivanhoe Park in 1962, valued at £50,000. At this date, the old timber pavilion and dressing rooms were demolished after 54 years of service. A new concrete pavilion and larger brick dressing rooms were erected on the site and officially opened in 1963. This new pavilion/grandstand was later dedicated to Tony Miller, a former Manly Rugby Union player and Australian representative. A new score board was erected at the same time as the new oval facilities.

Almost simultaneously, a new girl guide hall/kindergarten building was constructed within the Manly War Memorial Park. The building was designed by Edwards, Madigan and Torzillo architects and erected by M Weston Pty Ltd at a cost of £10,000. The hall was officially opened by the mayor of Manly, JWA Paton. The hall was handed over to the state commissioner for girl guides, Mrs WC Wentworth. A new scout hall was built in 1973.



Figure 2.47 View west showing Manly Oval and its new grandstand, post-1963. Tennis courts in foreground and Manly War Memorial Park in background beyond the bowling club. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies)



Figure 2.48 Manly Oval, Ivanhoe Park and Manly War Memorial Park viewed from Manly National Building, September 1972. (Source: *Manly Daily*)

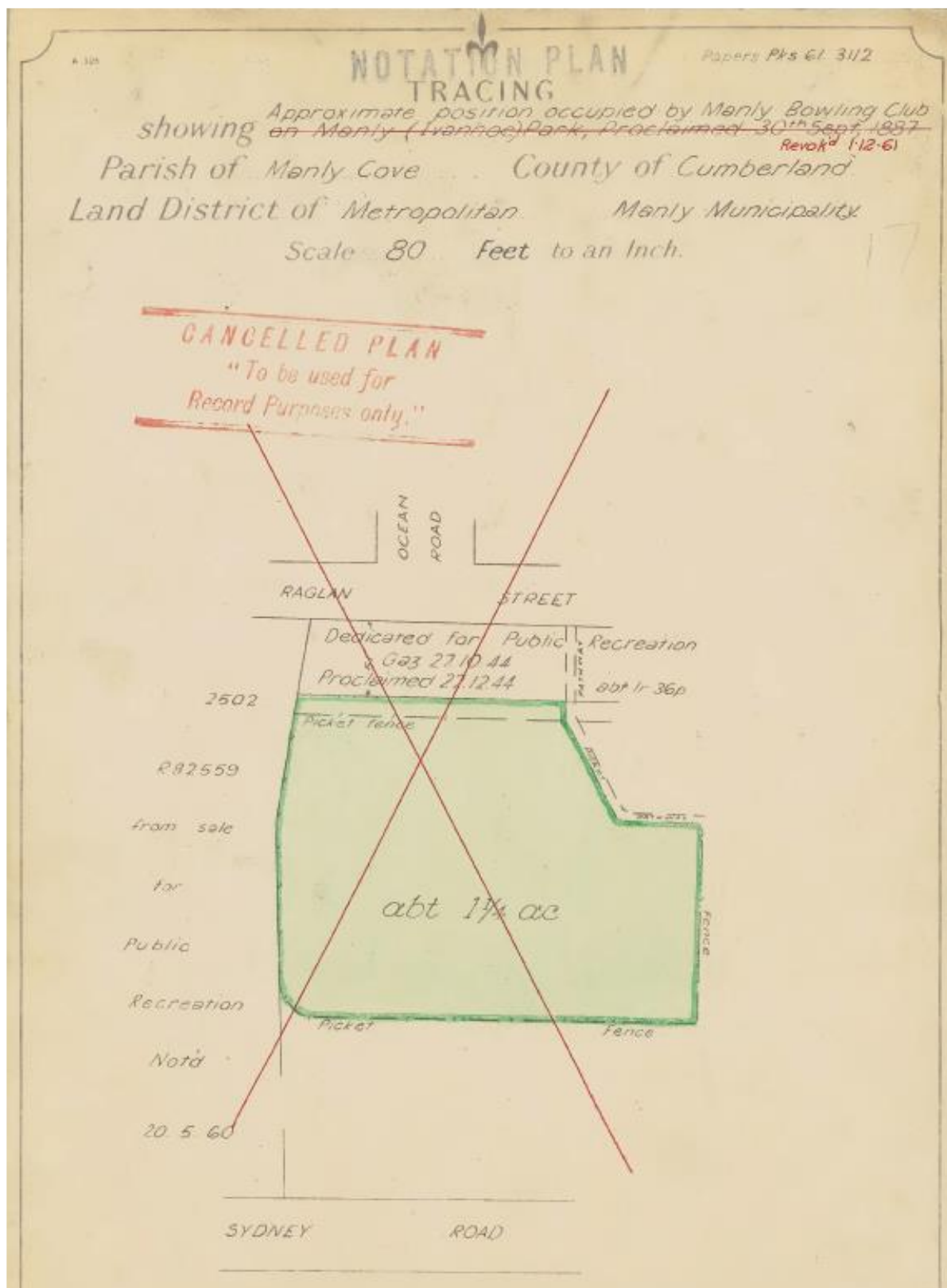


Figure 2.49 Tracing showing approximate position occupied by Manly Bowling Club, 1961. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown plan 18147-3000)

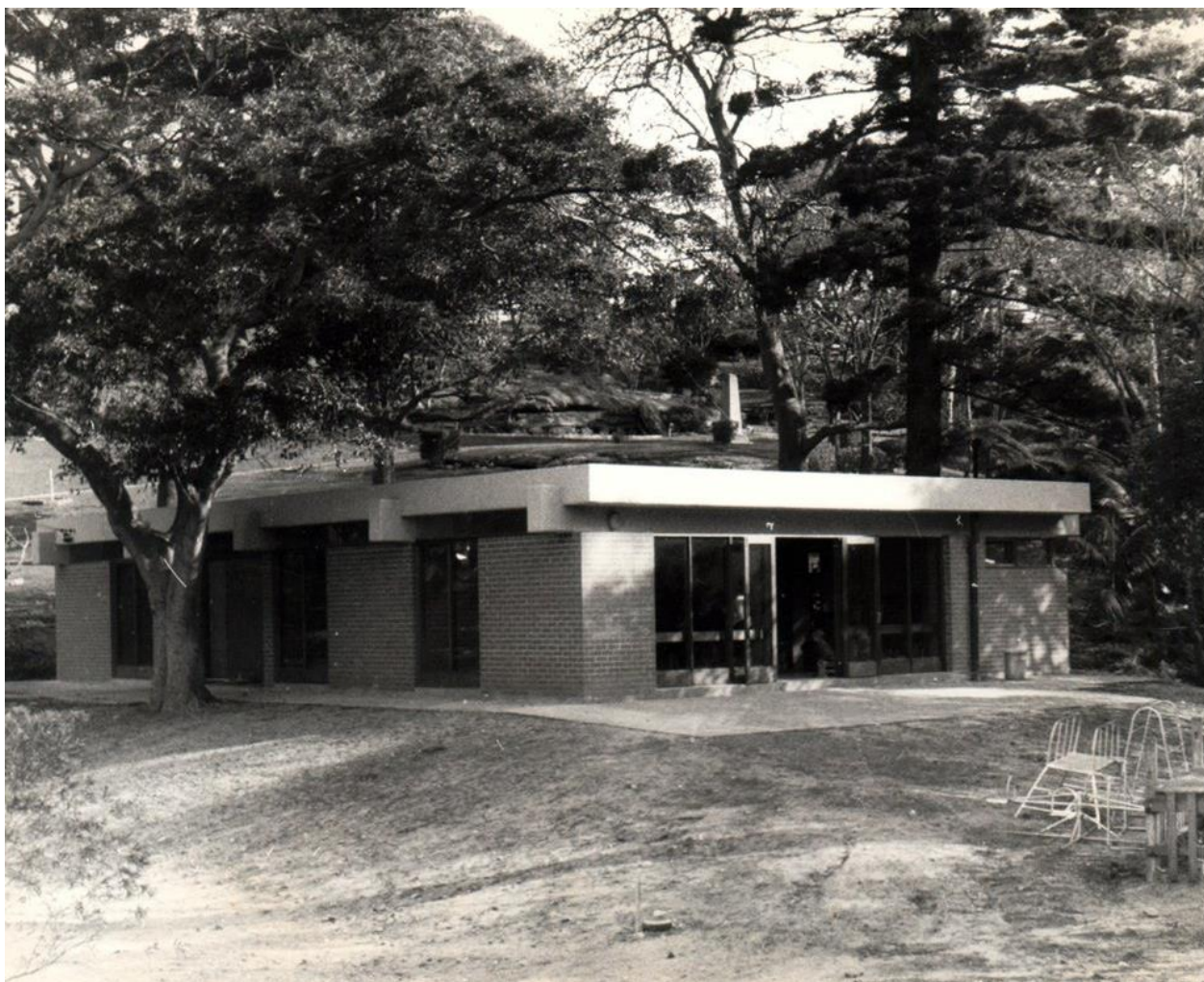


Figure 2.50 Manly Girl Guide Hall and Kindergarten, Ivanhoe Park, c1963. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, MML/19)

For unknown reasons, in 1961, the Manly Bowling Club was separated from the residue of Ivanhoe Park (Figure 2.49) and entrusted to the club and not Manly Council. This land is situated on a separate allotment, as is the tennis club.

The 1963 pavilion was demolished in 1998 to make way for a new grandstand, which was completed in 2001. This grandstand was constructed with a ‘flying saucer roof’ to represent a stingray.

Ivanhoe Park and the Tram Loop were first assessed in the 1986 Manly Heritage Study and were identified as items of local significance in the Manly Local Environmental Plan (MLEP) 1988.

In 2006, the Geographical Names Board named the reserve at the western end of the park Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden in accordance with the proposal submitted by Manly Council, to ‘given recognition to the difference types of flora species that have been preserved within it’. This move was to remove confusion about the park naming as the southwestern gate identified this portion as Ivanhoe Park Municipal Gardens, whereas the eastern gate was identified as the Manly War Memorial Park.

Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden and tram loop were heritage listed in the *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013*, Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage Items Part 1 – Heritage. Soon after, the council established a sensory garden in the park.

The Northern Beaches Council adopted a Masterplan for the Botanic Garden on 8 August 2017. The principal aims of the masterplan were to increase opportunities for recreation, provide all-ability pedestrian

connections, further enhancements to the botanic garden and protection of historic elements such as the Merrett Memorial Gateway, old tramway alignment and the Manly War Memorial.

Manly Council formed 12 Precincts in 1990 including Ivanhoe Park Precinct Community Forum. The Forum adopted Ivanhoe Park as a major environmental project to progress for future generations and in 1991 organised the first community volunteer working party which cleared approximately three truckloads of rubbish from the area of the park behind the Scout hall bounded by Park Avenue. The Precinct, now Greater Manly Residents Forum, formed Friends of Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden which continues to work to conserve and improve the only botanic garden on the Northern Beaches. In 2018, the Friends of Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden was formed to support the continuing maintenance and renewal of the garden in accordance with the Landscape Masterplan.⁶⁷

Ivanhoe Park and Manly Oval cultural landscape was gazetted in 2019 as a heritage item of state significance.

As a result of widespread community opposition to the then Manly Council's plan to build a carpark under Manly Oval, the Save Manly Oval Alliance Inc (SMOA) was formed in January 2016. The primary purpose of SMOA was to conserve and protect, for the public interest, the heritage and environmental values of Manly Oval and its surrounds in its historical context. To support this primary purpose, the Alliance aimed to ensure best practice management for the conservation of the cultural significance, amenity, geology, flora and fauna of the Manly Oval and its surrounds. It also aimed to prevent inappropriate developments that would impact adversely on Manly Oval's public open space and amenity it provides together with Ivanhoe Park and Gilbert Park.

SMOA achieved its objectives with three distinct outcomes. First, it brought the Manly community together, which was instrumental in preparing analytical material that contributed to the decision of The Administrator of the Northern Beaches Council not to proceed with the proposed carpark. Second, it applied successfully to have all of Ivanhoe Park, including Manly Oval, included in the NSW State Heritage register. Thirdly, it published the book by Jane Mundy 'Ivanhoe Park the green heart of Manly' which relates 'the power of the community. It is the story of how local people, over many years, have defended the Park and protected it against threats to its future and integrity'. SMOA also gave a considerable sum of money remaining from public subscriptions to a mental health community organisation which will assist sporting organisations that use Manly Oval for the mental health wellbeing of local youth which play sport on Manly Oval.⁶⁸

The inaugural garden festival was held in the Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens on 28 April 2019. On the day a Wollemi Pine tree was planted in the park and a plaque unveiled.

2.8 Summary Timeline

Table 2.1 Summary Timeline of Ivanhoe Park.

Date	Event
April 1842	Crown Grant to John Thompson.
March 1853	Henry Gilbert Smith, founder of Manly, acquired 100 acres on 9 March at what was then referred to as Cabbage Tree Bay (now Manly) from John and Anne Mary Thompson for £800.
1855	By 1855, Smith had begun planning a village initially called Ellensville but subsequently called Brighton.
1867	Smith returned to England, leaving control of his Brighton Estate to his attorney in Sydney.
1870	The Intercolonial Exhibition was held in Sydney at Prince Alfred Park. Two of the smaller pavilions were transferred to Ivanhoe Park after the exhibition.
1871	John Farrell, owner of the New Steyne Hotel in Manly, advertised that he would use the pavilion on 26 January 1871 to host a day of sports and amusements.
1871	A cricket ground was established on Ivanhoe Park.
October 1872	Ivanhoe Park was leased to WH Wardle.
1874	Wardle cancelled his lease. John Young advertised auction sale of the unexpired lease of the park, pavilion and other buildings on the grounds on 22 June.
1875	Thomas Adrian became proprietor of the pavilion and the cricket ground. He was also issued with a publican's license for the Ivanhoe Park Hotel, which he built in the southeast corner of the park using material salvaged from the old post office in Wynyard Square.
1877	Manly Council was formed.
1878	Local residents asked Manly Council to bring all of Manly's small parks under council control, excluding Ivanhoe Park which was still owned by Smith.
1880	Smith sold half of the 8ha of Ivanhoe Park to Thomas Adrian for £1,500. It was on this land that the pavilion and the Ivanhoe Hotel had been erected.
1881	The first wildflower show was held in the pavilion in Ivanhoe Park in October 1881. A large public meeting was held to discuss the need for a large park and recreation ground in Manly.
1882	Smith sold the rest of his land in what is now Ivanhoe Park to former Manly mayor Thomas Rowe for £285.
1883	Adrian defaulted on his mortgage, and his property was advertised for sale. Manly Council extended Adrian's tenancy to 2 May.
1884	Land comprising Ivanhoe Park was owned by the Crown and called Manly Park. Council converted buildings in the park for recreation purposes, including Council Chambers and the School of Arts. Council carried out improvements to the park including drainage, fencing and construction of a proper cricket ground and bicycle track. Council moved into the former Ivanhoe Park Hotel
1886	A 'permanent' fernery was established behind the pavilion
1887	Manly Park was under the trusteeship of Council.
1891	Two rail fences were constructed around the cricket ground.
1893	Tennis matches were played in July. The pavilion was removed.
1894	The Tennis Club pavilion was erected on the east side of the reserve and officially opened in November.
1895	Rugby was played on the oval.

Date	Event
1897	Commemorative tree planting on the site of the old pavilion in conjunction with Queen Victoria Jubilee celebrations.
1898	Several large trees were blown down during the storm.
1899	New bowling green and pavilion were opened in November on Victoria Lawn.
1902	Designs were invited for a new cricket pavilion on the oval. A latrine was added to the oval, designed by F Trenchard Smith.
1903	The new bandstand was opened in February.
1904	New by-laws for the oval were issued by the Lands Department.
1905	Old Council Chambers was partly demolished for the expansion of the cricket pitch.
1910	Mayor Bonner opened the new cricket pavilion, designed by Hassall and Stockham, on 9 April.
1911	Tram loop for new tram service from the Spit to Manly.
1924	A proposal was submitted to enlarge the oval by removing trees inside the fence near the tennis courts and reconfigure the tennis courts. Architects, Hassall and Stockham, invited tenders to supply additional seating accommodation at the oval. The old courthouse was demolished to enlarge the oval. A girl guide clubroom was built with recycled material from the old Ivanhoe Park Hotel.
1925	Manly Scout Hall was opened on 19 September.
1927	A memorial gateway was erected at the entrance to Manly Oval and named after OGH Merrett.
1928	Plans were drawn up by Harold Mead for a caretaker's residence. H Underwood drew up plans for tennis pavilions. Mrs Coombe drew up plans for additions to the Croquet Club rooms.
1932	The first rugby league match was held on the oval in July. Turnstiles were installed the eastern side of the ticket box at Merrett Memorial Gateway.
November 1935	A new girl guides and brownies clubhouse was opened by Lady Isaacs.
1939	Cessation of tram services. Tram tracks were removed.
1945	Manly District Cricket Club urged for the construction of a new pavilion.
1946	An old bicycle track was removed from around the oval.
1950	Public meetings were held to discuss a World War II memorial. Land was set aside in Ivanhoe Park as a war memorial park. A garden was landscaped and obelisk erected.
1951	Council gardener prepared revised sketch of land proposed for the War Memorial Park.
1953	Land was dedicated as Manly War Memorial Park on 30 October.
1958	A two-storey clubhouse for the Manly Bowling and Recreation Club was officially opened on 12 April.
1962	Council approved £50,000 redevelopment at the oval. A new girl guide and kindergarten building was designed by architects Edward, Madigan & Torzillo.
1963	New brick dressing rooms, concrete pavilion and score board were erected on site.
1969	Ossie Merrett Gates relocated.
1973	A new scout hall was erected and named the Harold Brown Memorial Hall.
1998	The old grandstand was demolished after being declared unsafe.

Date	Event
2001	The grandstand at the oval was re-built in 2001. Its roof, a round plate type structure, was colloquially become known as the 'Flying Saucer'. Tender was awarded to DG Sundin & Co. New facilities and upgrades costing \$1.75 million were erected, including improved change rooms and toilets, first aid rooms, media facilities, a function room, kitchen, community facilities, storage rooms and a kiosk. It was renamed the Tony Miller Grandstand.
2006	The Geographical Names Board named the reserve at the western end of the park, Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden.
2009	Manly Council established the Sensory Garden.
2013	Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden and the tram loop were heritage listed in the Manly LEP 2013, Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage Items Part 1 – Heritage.
2017	Northern Beaches Council adopted a masterplan for Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden.
2018	Friends of Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens formed.
2019	Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape was listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

2.9 Endnotes

- ¹ Irish, P 2019, 'Aboriginal Paddington' in Young, G (ed), *Paddington: A History*, New South and The Paddington Society, p 19.
- ² Attenbrow, V 1991, 'Port Jackson Archaeological Project: A Study of the Prehistory of the Port Jackson Catchment, New South Wales, Stage I — Site Recording and Site Assessment', *Australian Aboriginal Studies*, no 2.
Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, University of New South Wales Press, Kensington, NSW.
- ³ Irish, P 2017, *Hidden in Plain View: The Aboriginal People of Coastal Sydney*, NewSouth, pp 13–17.
Attenbrow, V, Aboriginal Fishing in Port Jackson, and the Introduction of Shell Fish-Hooks to Coastal NSW, report prepared for Australian Museum, April 2010.
- ⁴ Ogden, J 2011, *Saltwater People of the Broken Bays*, Cyclops Press, p 28.
- ⁵ Arthur Phillip, as quoted in Barrenjoey Peninsula and Pittwater Heritage Study, 1988, p 69.
- ⁶ John White, *Surgeon General to the First Fleet*, Angus & Robertson, 1962, p 123.
- ⁷ Emma Lee, *The Tale of a whale: Significant Aboriginal landscapes of the Northern Beaches*, Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, 2002, pp 8–9.
Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, University of New South Wales Press, Kensington, NSW. Table 3.2.
- ⁸ Bradley, W 1786–1792, *A Voyage to New South Wales*, p 93.
- ⁹ Swancott, C 1968, *Manly 1788 to 1968*, DS Ford, Sydney, p 70.
- ¹⁰ Phillip, A 1789, *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island; compiled from Authentic Papers ...*, printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, London, available via Project Gutenberg Australia, viewed 20 July 2020
<<http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00101.html>>.
- ¹¹ Curby, P 2001, *Seven Miles from Sydney: A History of Manly*, Manly Council, Manly, p 16.
- ¹² NSW Land Registry Services Grants, Volume 5, p 45, and Volume 4, p 202.
- ¹³ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 April 1856, p 6, via Trove, National Library of Australia, viewed 20 July 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12977496>>.
- ¹⁴ Champion, S and Champion, G, *Manly, Warringah and Pittwater 1850–1880*, Volume 2, S & G Champion, Killarney Heights, p 7.
- ¹⁵ Curby, P 2001, *Seven Miles from Sydney: A History of Manly*, Manly Council, Manly, p 108.

- ¹⁶ 'Report from Select Committee on Bassett Darley Estates Bill', Votes & Proceedings of Legislative Assembly, NSW, 1876–1877, volume 1, p 953.
- ¹⁷ Curby, P 2001, *Seven Miles from Sydney: A History of Manly*, Manly Council, Manly, p 110.
- ¹⁸ Northern Beaches Council, Manly Mayors Triennial Report 1965, Northern Beaches Council website, viewed 22 February 2021 <from <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/13202>>.
- ¹⁹ NSW Land Registry Services, OST Deed Bk. 25 No. 609.
- ²⁰ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 December 1858, p 7, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 10 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13019814>>.
- ²¹ Champion, S and Champion, G 2007, 'Ivanhoe Park', Manly Library Local Studies via History Hub, p 1.
- ²² 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 December 1870, p 8, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 11 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13221585>>.
- ²³ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 September 1870, p 7, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13217669>>.
- ²⁴ 'Eight hours demonstration', *Illustrated Sydney News*, 18 March 1871, p 3, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article63618049>>.
- ²⁵ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 October 1872, p 8, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13264809>>.
- ²⁶ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 June 1874, p 10, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13340479>>.
- ²⁷ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 July 1874, p 8, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13346721>>.
- ²⁸ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 October 1874, p 1, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13344718>>.
- ²⁹ 'Manly Beach Festivities', *Evening News*, 6 December 1875, p 2, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article130502609>>.
- ³⁰ 'Deputations', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 February 1878, p 3, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13408634>>.
- ³¹ NSW Land Registry Services, OST Deed Bk. 204 No. 17.
- ³² 'Public Park for Manly', *Evening News*, 13 January 1881, p 2, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article107209441>>.
- ³³ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 28 September 1881, p 11, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13495792>>.
- ³⁴ 'Intercolonial telegrams, New South Wales', *The Argus*, 15 September 1883, p 12, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 15 February 2021 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article11828400>>.
- ³⁵ NSW Land Registry Services, OST Deed Bk. 261 No. 374.
- ³⁶ 'Recreation ground for Manly', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 April 1883, p 9, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13533187>>.
- ³⁷ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 October 1883, p 15, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13556295>>.
- ³⁸ NSW Land Registry Services, OST Deed Bk. 281 No. 33.
- ³⁹ Manly Council Minutes, 3 January 1884.
- ⁴⁰ NSW Land Registry Services, OST Deed Bk. 284 No. 36.
- ⁴¹ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 November 1884, p 2, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28364875>>.
- ⁴² 'Mayors Minute re Public Park', Manly Council Minutes, 28 February 1885, p 22.
- ⁴³ Manly Council Minutes, 12 March 1885 and 9 April 1885.
- ⁴⁴ *North Shore Times and Manly Press*, 26 September 1885.
- ⁴⁵ Myers, F 1885, *Beautiful Manly: its approaches, surroundings, charms and history : with visitors' guide to all places of beauty, rest and sport*, Jarrett & Co., printers, Sydney.
- ⁴⁶ 'Municipal', *The Daily Telegraph*, 6 April 1886, p 6, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article237243753>>.

- ⁴⁷ 'The St Leonards Electorate, Sir Henry Parkes and Mr Ives at Manly', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 31 January 1887, p 7, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 7 April 2021 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28353928>>.
- ⁴⁸ 'Open-air concert at Manly', *The Daily Telegraph*, 7 February 1903, p 10, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article237396465>>.
- ⁴⁹ 'Advertising', *The Australian Star*, 17 February 1903, p 5, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article228519126>>.
- ⁵⁰ 'Building & Construction', *The Daily Telegraph*, 4 September 1909, p 14, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 22 February 2021 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article238315087>>.
- ⁵¹ 'No title', Evening News, 11 April 1910, p 2, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 22 February 2021 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115238443>>.
- ⁵² McCarthy, K 1985, The Manly lines of the Sydney Tramway System, p 16-17.
- ⁵³ 'Manly's sporting facilities', *Saturday Referee and the Arrow*, 17 January 1914, p 2 (ISSUED AS A SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SATURDAY REFEREE), Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117414703>>.
- ⁵⁴ 'Manly sport', *The Sun*, 4 April 1924, p 4, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223394393>>.
- ⁵⁵ 'Manly Oval', *The Sun*, 14 January 1925, p 4 (FINAL EXTRA), Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222942079>>.
- ⁵⁶ 'Girl guides', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 November 1924, p 8, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16166324>>.
- ⁵⁷ 'Manly boy scouts', *The Labor Daily*, 21 September 1925, p 6, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article238115581>>.
- ⁵⁸ *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 22 February 1928, p 2.
- ⁵⁹ 'Manly', *Western Champion*, 26 January 1928, p 5, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113529192>>.
- ⁶⁰ 'Manly bushland, objection to destruction', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 February 1933, p 12, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 8 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16950407>>.
- ⁶¹ 'To the editor of the Herald', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 February 1933, p 6, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 7 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16950995>>.
- ⁶² 'Sporting act', *The Sun*, 10 February 1933, p 11 (CRICKET STUMPS), Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article228902385>>.
- ⁶³ Manly Council Minutes, 16 September 1933, Minute 5.
- ⁶⁴ 'Tree planting ceremony', *The Daily Telegraph*, 14 November 1938, p 10, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article247434996>>.
- ⁶⁵ Manly Works Committee Minutes, 2 October 1941.
- ⁶⁶ 'Governor unveils Manly memorial', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 November 1953, p 3, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 17 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article27523192>>.
- ⁶⁷ Friends of Ivanhoe Park, personal communication, 31 March 2021.
- ⁶⁸ Roger Freney, personal communication, 31 March 2021.

Physical Analysis

3 Understanding the Place—Physical Analysis

This section contains a description of the physical attributes of the site, including its built form, landscape, gardens and views and vistas.

Ivanhoe Park was inspected by Lynette Gurr (GML Senior Associate), Jodi Cameron (GML Senior Heritage Consultant, Archaeologist) and Ari Anderson (GML Special Adviser—Landscape) during December 2020 and January 2021.

All photographs in this section of the report have been taken by GML, unless noted otherwise.

3.1 Site Description

3.1.1 Site Layout

Ivanhoe Park is a rectangular shaped recreational reserve bounded by Sydney Road to the south, Park Avenue to the west, Raglan Street to the north and Belgrave Street to the east. The terrain slopes uphill from east to west. The western terrain contains sandstone outcrops. There is evidence of a former natural watercourse in the western portion of the site. This watercourse has since been canalised. The second watercourse has been piped under the Scout Hall building. There are two vehicular entries into Ivanhoe Park—one off Park Avenue (the former tram route) and the second off Raglan Street (connecting to a carpark).

The eastern portion of Ivanhoe Park is level, with recreational sporting fields laid out on the site. Six grass tennis courts are located on the eastern portion of the site. Three pairs of tennis courts are oriented north–south with chain link fencing (approximately 3m high) around the perimeter. A clubhouse is located on the northern perimeter.

Manly Oval is roughly circular in shape and lies west of the tennis courts. A white picket fence of a composite product is constructed around the perimeter of the oval. A grandstand is located southwest of the oval. A clubhouse adjoins the grandstand to the northwest. A bitumen vehicular drive is located outside the northern, western and southern perimeter of the oval. A vehicular drive connects to Raglan Street.

A bowling club is located close to Raglan Street in the central section of Ivanhoe Park. There are two bowling greens with a clubhouse located along the northern perimeter. A caretaker's cottage is located immediately west of the clubhouse. A former preschool building is located immediately west of the bowling greens with a small outdoor children's play area surrounded by native plantings. At the time of preparing this CMP, a development application was being prepared to demolish this building.

The upper reaches of Ivanhoe Park, the western section, is an area known as the 'Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens'. Within this area is a two-storey scout hall constructed within the site of one former natural watercourse. The backdrop is a former sandstone embankment.

Park Avenue provides the alignment of the former tramway route and the western perimeter of Ivanhoe Park. The tram tracks were removed; however, the alignment of the tram route is evident along part of the western extent of the northern park perimeter. A dry-stone sandstone ashlar block retaining wall to Raglan Street provides the northern boundary marker. This is a distinctive landscape element and provides a historic feature of the park's character.

Precincts within Ivanhoe Park are connected by a series of vehicular drives, gateways, retaining walls, paths, stairways and bridges dating from various periods.

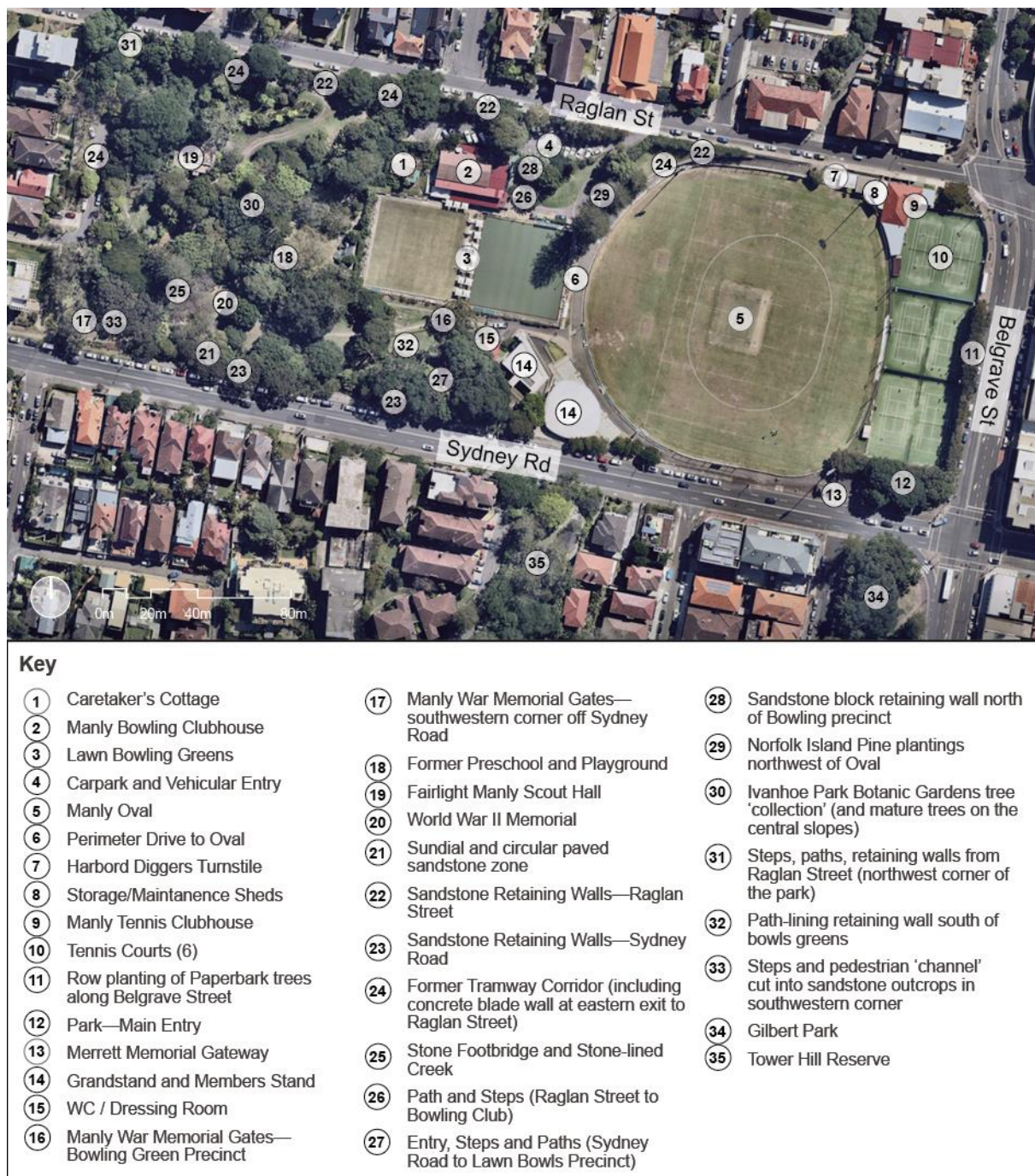


Figure 3.1 Location Plan of Ivanhoe Park showing the key elements within Ivanhoe Park. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlay)

3.2 Landscape Setting of Ivanhoe Park

In cultural landscape terms, Ivanhoe Park would be considered a clearly defined and intentionally designed landscape and one that has organically evolved. Whilst it does have a clear 'evolutionary' component, its broad form, layout and land use has remained relatively uniform since the 1880s. That layout is clearly a product of the physical constraints and opportunities presented by the natural environment, and of late nineteenth-century societal and economic factors.

Changes have been made to the palette of landscape fabric in the park over the course of almost 150 years, as a result of either natural deterioration or aesthetic preoccupation. Yet the degree of overall land use change and the change of setting from the park's nineteenth-century design form has been limited. The original proportions of the place have remained largely intact since dedication and incremental change has not impacted the overall significance of the place.

Ivanhoe Park can be generally divided into two sections: the eastern formalised, active recreational portion of the site and the western slopes and upper reaches used for passive recreation. The following sections provide a description of the principal landscape elements associated with Ivanhoe Park and the western and eastern precincts.

3.3 Description of Eastern Precinct—Formalised Active Recreation Landscapes

3.3.1 Bowling Greens

In November 1899 a bowling club, comprising two bowling greens and a pavilion, was opened on Victoria Lawn, the site of the former pavilion that was demolished in October 1893. The dimensions and configuration of the bowling greens have been modified since the original filling and formalisation of the eastern sector of the parkland. The bowling green currently contains a bowling club on the northern side of the park and one to the south. Nevertheless, the bowling greens are broadly located within the footprint of the 1893 location.

3.3.2 Tennis Courts

Located along the eastern perimeter of Ivanhoe Park are six tennis courts that step down in level from north to south. Whilst the dimensions of the tennis court complex have been modified since the lawn courts were established in the mid-1880s, the overall proportion of the active recreation area broadly covers the same zone seen in nineteenth-century images of the site. The original tennis courts were laid out with a grass finish. In 1984, the courts were changed to synthetic turf.

The paperbark plantings along the eastern boundary of the tennis courts were planted in the 1970s–1980s. These are pruned regularly by council.

3.3.3 Park—Main Entry, Corner of Belgrave Street and Sydney Road

The southeastern corner of Ivanhoe Park comprises a park entry. This area supported a croquet lawn in the early 1900s. In the late 1800s, prior to the establishment of the croquet lawn, this area contained at least one substantial canopy tree (possibly a remnant of the endemic forest community). By the late 1940s, the subject area was devoid of planting and other landscape features.

The existing canopy trees abutting the junction of Belgrave Street and Sydney Road, together with concrete pathways, memorial gateway, pedestrian apron and rolled concrete kerbs, were likely developed in the 1970s, following the removal of the Croquet Club from this site in 1967.

3.3.4 Manly Oval

The oval is the central feature within the active recreational precinct of Ivanhoe Park. The dimensions of the oval have been modified since the original filling and formalisation of the eastern sector of the parkland in 1871. However, the oval broadly retains the proportions that can be seen in the nineteenth-century images of the site. The oval is edged with a metal picket fence mounted on a concrete retaining edge / footing that is visible within the oval. In 2016, a \$3.35 million stormwater detention tank was installed under the western section of the oval.

3.3.5 Perimeter Drive To Oval

The drive is bitumen finish with a concrete dish drain around the oval perimeter. A masonry retaining wall with concrete render is located around the northwestern edge of the oval drive and pathway. This retaining wall appears to form part of the former tramway alignment at the egress onto Raglan Street.

The western end of this former retaining wall appears to have been removed in the second half of the twentieth century and the lawn bank to the northwest of the oval re-established, in accordance with the layout of the site prior to the establishment of the tramway in 1909. This lawn supports the principal cultural plantings in the lower half of the park, chief amongst those being the three large Norfolk Island Pines.



Figure 3.2 Pathway/memorial gate pedestrian apron / rolled concrete kerbs. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.3 Canopy trees abutting the junction of Belgrave Street and Sydney Road. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.4 View northeast across the oval to the tennis courts located along the eastern perimeter of Ivanhoe Park. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.5 View of the oval looking northeast from the Grandstand. (Source: Ari Anderson, 2020)



Figure 3.6 Drive around the oval and the picket fence. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.7 Retaining wall, on the northwestern edge of the oval. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.8 View looking northeast, overlooking one of the bowling greens. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.9 View of the Caretaker's Cottage showing the corrugated gabled roof.

3.3.6 Boundary Markers, Retaining Walls and Paths

Ivanhoe Park has a range of boundary walls. These include the dry-stone retaining walls located along Raglan Street and constructed from large, rough-hewn, ashlar sandstone blocks. This wall was formed with the construction and laying out of Raglan Street. The Raglan Street retaining wall appears to have been established in at least two phases. The initial wall was built to retain the section of Raglan Street that required abutment east of Ocean Road. The section may have been constructed during the 1870s and is composed of smaller blocks than the latter western section of Raglan Street.

The section of wall between the alignment of Ocean Road and Lawson Place (at the northwestern corner of the park) may have been added as late as the 1890s. This is associated with the proposed subdivisions by the HG Smith family in the areas to the west and northwest of the park. This area was known as Scotsman's Hill. It was supposedly extended west first to Quinton Road and then to Parkview Road¹ prior to the development of the higher reaches of Raglan Street. It seems likely that natural sandstone benching would have projected further into the northwestern corner of the park, across what became the tramway corridor.

Some sections of the Raglan Street retaining wall were removed when the tram route was constructed prior to 1901. Following the decommissioning of the tramline, land was purchased by Council and the landscape was reformed as part of Ivanhoe Park.



Figure 3.10 Sandstone retaining wall to Raglan Street provides the northern boundary marker. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.11 View of retaining wall to Raglan Street with various coursing of sandstone blockwork and chainwire fence above. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.12 Eastern end of Raglan Street retaining wall appears to have been formed following the decommissioning of the tramline. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.13 At left, bitumen pathway leading from the carpark to the kindergarten. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.14 Sandstone retaining wall and hedging in the western section of Ivanhoe Park, south of the bowling green.



Figure 3.15 View of hedged planting on top of the retaining walls, softening the landscape treatment.



Figure 3.16 Sandstone retaining wall to Raglan Street provides the northern boundary marker.



Figure 3.17 Sandstone retaining wall to Raglan Street provides the northern boundary marker.

3.4 Description of Western Precinct—Upper Reaches, Passive Recreation

The Western Precinct is an area that slopes uphill from east to west and from the central valley to the northern and southern boundaries. Between 1911 and 1939, a route of the tram service from Spit to Manly ran along the western and northern boundary of the parklands. Remnants of that route are evident in the parklands.

Remnants of two creek lines are evident within the western precinct. The southern creek line was channelised with a stone finish and footbridge crossings that have replaced earlier structures and includes a trash rack. The channelised creeks appear to have been undertaken in the early twentieth century. Drystone retaining walls constructed throughout the western precinct appear to date to the same period. A central creek line has been diverted and is now a dry creek bed with steep sandstone slopes at the western extent and along the creek alignment. A stormwater detention basin has been incorporated in the area. The Manly Boy Scouts Hall has been constructed in the creek bed and a kindergarten building has been constructed to the east. Built on the low ground, both buildings are partly concealed within a setting of dense vegetation.

The western precinct contains a substantial number of endemic and cultural tree plantings on the slopes. The plant stock on the slopes of the park contains species which may be remnants or regrowth of the site's endemic plant community. These may have been retained so as not to clear-fell the western end of the site in planning works during the early decades of the twentieth century. Historic and aerial photographs of the parklands show the area to have little built development and considerable vegetation. This contrasts against the formalised eastern precinct that is predominantly used for sport.

Urban Forestry Australia prepared an Arboricultural study of the western end of the Park in 2018 and catalogued 423 trees or tree groups. Approximately 33 trees were not identified in this study. A range of native and exotic species were recorded including assorted species endemic to far North Queensland. Of the trees recorded in the study, the greatest number of multiples occur for Bangalow Palms, Cheese Trees, Port Jackson Figs and Celerywoods. Numerous trees on the western slopes of the park could be considered landmark specimens. These include the canopy species and sentinel plantings of *Araucaria* pines (several of which have been recorded as being in a compromised arboricultural condition).

An identifiable aspect of the plant layout on the western slopes of the Park is the seeming haphazard siting of cultural plantings since at least the middle of the twentieth century. The earliest cultural plantings

in this park precinct appear to have been *Araucaria* species (likely either Hoop or Norfolk Island Pines), just upslope to the south and west of the lawn bowls greens. However, site analysis suggests that a plant layout strategy was never developed for the western slopes and selected species were deposited without reference to a design or thematic structure.

Paths throughout this area follow the contours of the site and align with the gentle sweep of the landform. Historical images suggest that the pathway system through the upper slopes of the park dates from the War Memorial period. No evidence has been found to indicate that formal pathways extended through the western slopes prior to the 1950s.

In nomenclature terms, the western half of the park could be categorised into three phases: natural bush passive recreation parkland (1880–1955), War Memorial Park (1953–2006) and Botanic Gardens (2006–present).

3.4.1 Former Tramway Corridor—Ivanhoe Loop

In 1911, a tram service commenced that ran from Spit to Manly. The route ran along the west of Ivanhoe Park and along the Raglan Street frontage to the termination at Manly Wharf. The Ivanhoe Loop required a substantial excavation of land within the northern edge of Ivanhoe Park near the bowling club and greens. The Manly tramline ran until September 1939, when it was replaced by bus services. The tram loop and tracks were decommissioned, and the land given back to Ivanhoe Park.

The tramline from Manly to the Spit left Manly via Raglan Street, entering Ivanhoe Park near the entrance to the Bowling Club. The route formed a reserved track curving around the northeast corner of the Ivanhoe Park as a passing loop or duplication. The site of the loop survives at the northern end of Park Avenue, up which the original line continued until it reached Sydney Road.

Evidence remains of the tram route alignment, although some sections of the alignment are difficult to interpret. Park Avenue, along the western perimeter, provides the alignment of the tram route. There are considerable level changes that have occurred since the closure of the tramline, particularly at the western end of the carpark, north of the lawn bowls club. During the second half of the twentieth century, it seems a large deposit of fill was added along the tram route alignment, west of the existing carpark. The existing large level change is evident in this former corridor to the northwest of the bowls club.

Interpretive signage is located at the entry to the parklands, at the northern end of Park Avenue. The alignment of the tram route is listed as a heritage item of local significance.

An above ground bore water holding tank is located in the former tramway corridor. The date of this construction is unknown. The tank detracts from the interpretation of the former tram corridor.

The following figures demonstrate the alignment of the former tram route.



Figure 3.18 Park Avenue, on the western boundary of Ivanhoe Park, forms the alignment of the former tramline.



Figure 3.19 Alignment of the former tramway retained and interpreted as a track for vehicles.



Figure 3.20 Carpark located along the northern perimeter of parkland, north of the bowling club, which formed the alignment of the former tramline.



Figure 3.21 View east showing alignment of the former tramline, showing an above ground bore water holding tank located at left and interpretation signage at right.

3.4.2 Low Stone Walls, Bushrock Walls and Shrubbery Edges

Within the western precinct there are various low stone walls, bushrock walls and edges to shrubberies (creating planter beds and supporting lawn ‘rooms’). These walled elements are located above and below natural stone outcrops. They camouflage the natural topography and conflict with the natural heritage qualities of the park landscape.

Various zones of massed strappy-leaved groundcovers in the upper slopes of the park conceal the natural sandstone outcrops in the reserve.

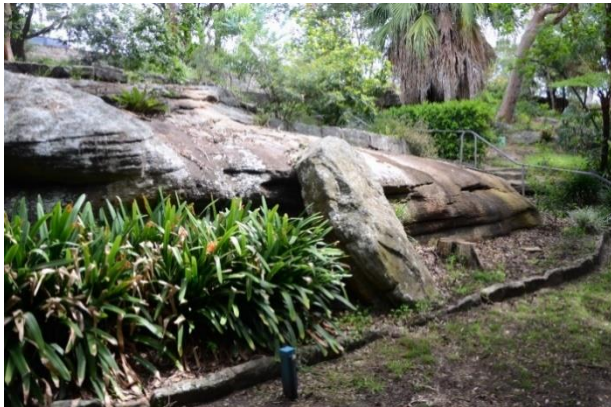


Figure 3.22 Natural sandstone outcrops with beds of massed plantings. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)

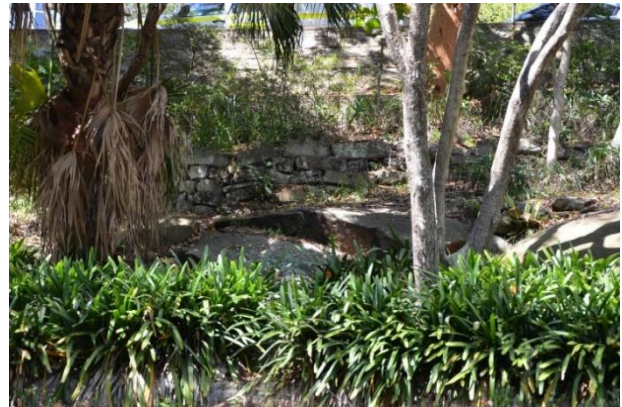


Figure 3.23 Dry stone garden walls with massed strappy-leaved agapanthus used as groundcovers. (Source: Ari Anderson, December 2020)



Figure 3.24 Sandstone outcrops with massed plantings concealing the natural character.



Figure 3.25 Sandstone outcrops with sandstone blocks laid over.

3.4.3 Formalised Stone-lined Creek

This stone-lined creek is located along the southern extent of the western precinct. No reference to the formalised creek lines has been identified in historical documents. The dating can be associated with one of two phases of development. This lined creek may have been built in the 1930s as part of an unemployment relief works program (similar to the formalising creek walls and public ‘beautification’ works in Cooper Park, Bellevue Hill). An alternative explanation is that this element was constructed as part of the 1953 dedication of the upper slopes as a memorial park. The condition of the formalised waterway varies but is generally fair to poor.



Figure 3.26 The stone-lined creek, a curved feature located within the western precinct.



Figure 3.27 The stone-lined creek, a curved feature located within the western precinct.



Figure 3.28 Ashlar block sandstone footbridge crosses the stone-lined creek.



Figure 3.29 Metal gates (trash track) in the stone-lined creek to prevent the flow of debris into stormwater.

3.5 Description of Buildings within Ivanhoe Park

The following section provides a description of the principal buildings within Ivanhoe Park. Many date to the twentieth century and replaced the original buildings in the park. The Caretaker's Cottage is the only extant building dating from the twentieth century. Generally, the buildings have been described commencing with the Caretaker's Cottage and proceeding within the park in a clockwise direction.

3.5.1 Caretaker's Cottage

Tenders advertised in the *Construction and Local Government Journal* in February 1928² note the Manly Oval Caretaker's Cottage was awarded to HR Mead at a cost of £693. In 1928, plans were drawn up by Manly architect, Harold Roderick Mead, for a caretaker's residence. The caretaker's residence was located north of the bowling greens.

The roof is gabled, finished with corrugated metal sheeting. A chimney is located on the central ridgeline. The single-storey Caretaker's Cottage is timber-framed with painted fibre-cement sheeting (asbestos-coated Malthoid) used as the external cladding with roughcast finish. Windows are timber-framed casements with various later additions. The southeastern corner is a later addition verandah infill.

Currently, the Caretaker's Cottage is used for storage. The building is in poor condition with evidence of water ingress from the roof. The fibrous plaster ceiling of one room has collapsed. The rooms have intact timber picture railing. The flooring is timber-framed with carpet covering.



Figure 3.30 View north across the bowling green to the Caretaker's Cottage, showing south and east elevations.



Figure 3.31 View to the Caretaker's Cottage, showing the north elevation and corrugated gabled roof.



Figure 3.32 Southeastern corner of the Caretaker's Cottage showing the infill verandah extension.



Figure 3.33 South elevation of the Caretaker's Cottage showing the timber-framed casement windows near the main entry. The cottage is surrounded by overgrown vegetation.



Figure 3.34 Evidence of mould in the fibrous plaster ceiling. Timber picture railings are fixed to walls in a number of the rooms.



Figure 3.35 Interior of the Caretaker's Cottage showing the decorative fibrous plaster ceiling in the hall with air conditioning duct. The ceiling appears to be bowing due to water ingress.



Figure 3.36 Caretaker's Cottage—granite steps form part of the front entry, with timber threshold in poor condition due to moisture.



Figure 3.37 Caretaker's Cottage, showing the brick-lined fire surrounds to the fireplace in the living room. Timber picture rails are located in the principal room.



Figure 3.38 An advertisement showing a residence at Roseville (NSW), designed by architect Harold Mead—see top left. The buildings in the advertisement are all designed using asbestos-coated Malthoid—"ideal for roofing... It will not crack, nor rust, nor leak, nor blow off in a gale". (Source: *The Bulletin*, Vol 36 No 1843, 10 June 1915, p 45)

3.5.2 Manly Bowling Club

The existing two-storey clubhouse for the Manly Bowling and Recreation Club was officially opened on 12 April 1958. The rectangular-shaped building constructed in face brickwork with terracotta gabled roof is located along the northern perimeter of the two grass bowling greens. The bowling club building overlooks the greens with large infill glazed windows in the former verandahs.

The Manly Bowling Club grounds comprise two natural turf greens (upper green) / synthetic turf greens (lower green) with a watering system and stable sub-base and lighting. The bowling greens have dimensions of 37m x 37m with concrete path surrounds.

The Manly Bowling Club is open to members and the community. The bowling club operates a restaurant, hosts competitions, and offers activities such as barefoot bowling and bowling matches.

Synthetic surfaces and lighting enable greater usage of a bowling green. This opens up opportunities for hiring out the greens to non-members for activities (such as barefoot bowls).

In 2006, the Manly Bowling Club lot was leased by the Mounties Group from Crown land. The Mounties Group, a not-for-profit organisation that donates profits of the club for the benefit of its members, staff and the local community. Mounties Group is a sponsor of CareFlight, which assists doctors and volunteers in their rapid response work.



Figure 3.39 View across the bowling greens to the Manly Bowling Club clubhouse.



Figure 3.40 View west from the vehicular service entry to the bowling clubhouse.



Figure 3.41 View northwest to the terraced bowling greens.



Figure 3.42 View north to the terraced greens, with the bowling clubhouse in the middle ground to the left.



Figure 3.43 View northwest from the upper floor of the Bowling Club to the terraced bowling greens and oval beyond.



Figure 3.44 Detail from photograph showing the earlier bowling pavilion located on the site of the current bowling club

3.5.3 Manly Lawn Tennis Club

The Manly Lawn Tennis Club is located off Raglan Street near the northeastern corner of Ivanhoe Park. In 1893, tennis courts were established at the eastern end of Ivanhoe Park. The first tennis pavilion was erected on the eastern side of the reserve and opened in November 1894. In the early years of the tennis club, until at least 1963, a picket fence separated the oval and tennis court (see Figure 2.29). The picket fence also surrounded the courts on the street frontages and a pathway ran along the eastern perimeter of the tennis courts (see Figure 2.47). Various clubhouses have existed since that time and the configuration of the tennis courts has varied.

In 1928, H Underwood drew up plans for tennis pavilions, while a Mrs Coombe drew up plans for additions to the Croquet Club rooms. These were all located within the eastern tennis precinct. In 1937, a new brick clubhouse with a tiled roof was constructed on the current site.

There were originally eight tennis courts with the southernmost pair of courts servicing croquet. The existing single-storey clubhouse is constructed in face brickwork with a hipped terracotta roof. The clubhouse is in good condition. However, it has undergone numerous phases of alterations and additions. Little of the original fabric remains.

The tennis club contains a collection of movable heritage items, including trophies, historical photographs and tennis rackets that tell the social history of the place.



Figure 3.45 View of the north elevation of the Manly Lawn Tennis Club clubhouse, facing Raglan Street, located at the northeastern corner of Ivanhoe Park. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.46 View of the east elevation of the tennis clubhouse, with the tennis courts to the south. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.47 View of the east elevation of the tennis clubhouse, overlooking the synthetic turf tennis courts and light poles for night games.



Figure 3.48 Tennis court layout showing the light poles and line of paperbarks (melaleuca) along the eastern boundary nature reserve.



Figure 3.49 Framed tennis rackets forming part of an interpretive display on the tennis club's walls.



Figure 3.50 Trophies displayed in cabinets as part of the club memorabilia.



Figure 3.51 Manly Tennis Club Roll of Honour identifying those killed in action.



Figure 3.52 Manly Lawn Tennis Club World War II Honour Roll identifying members who served.

3.5.4 Grandstand and Members Stand (Alan Roper Pavilion)

In 2001, a new grandstand was constructed on the site of a former grandstand. The seating area is a concrete structure, built into the natural rise of the landform. The grandstand roof canopy was constructed with a 'flying saucer roof' to represent a stingray, a symbol of Manly.



Figure 3.53 View south across Manly Oval to the Grandstand (left) and Members Stand (right).



Figure 3.54 View south along the Manly Oval perimeter walkway to the Grandstand (left), Members Stand (centre) and bowling green (at right).



Figure 3.55 Lower level of the Members Stand showing the canteen with shutters drawn.



Figure 3.56 Lower level of the Members Stand showing the change rooms.



Figure 3.57 Members Stand changeroom—exterior.



Figure 3.58 Members Stand changeroom—interior.



Figure 3.59 Members Stand dedication plaque reading: 'Tom Brooks OAM Distinguished Service to Manly Warringah NSW and Australian Cricket. MWDCC and Manly Oval Trust 15.11.98'.

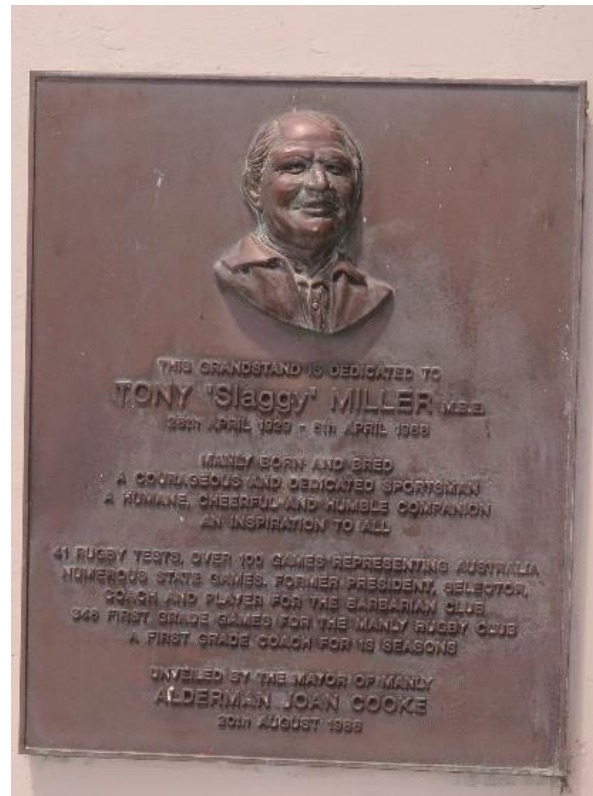


Figure 3.60 Grandstand dedication plaque reading: 'This Grandstand is Dedicated to Tony "Slaggy" Miller... Manly Born and Bred. A courageous and dedicated sportsman... 41 Rugby Tests, over 100 games representing Australia... 346 First Grade games for the Manly Rugby Club. A First Grade Coach for 13 Seasons'. Unveiled on 20 August 1988.



Figure 3.61 Members Stand—interior upper level.



Figure 3.62 Members Stand—Manly Warringah District Cricket Club (MWDCC) Honour list (from left to right)—5000 Runs, 300 Wickets, Honorary Presidents, Club Premierships, Honorary Life Members, MWDCC Test Players, and MWDCC NSW Players.

3.5.5 Former Preschool (Kindergarten)

In 1963, the former preschool (kindergarten) and guides hall building was designed by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo Architects. The single-storey building is concrete-framed with a flat roof and brick and glass infill walls. The former preschool is an example of modernist style building by a well known architectural firm, it is proposed to demolish this building and associated structures for a new landscaped area that was described in the Landscape Master Plan (2017). The preschool is in close proximity to sandstone walling cut with overflow of water runoff causing damage associated with damp.



Figure 3.63 Kindergarten, east elevation, constructed in concrete frame with brick infill walls, within the valley among tree plantings. Dating to 1963.



Figure 3.64 Kindergarten, east elevation, with palisade fence surroundings.



Figure 3.65 Children's play area, located east of the Kindergarten, overlooking the bowling green.



Figure 3.66 Children's play area, located east of the Kindergarten, with raised garden beds and ground cover plantings.

3.5.6 Fairlight Manly Scouts Hall

Scouts have had a long association with Ivanhoe Park. Various scout and girl guide halls have existed in various locations within the western portion of Ivanhoe Park. A new two-storey structure, named Harold Brown Memorial Scout Hall, was officially opened in February 1973. It was the headquarters of the Manly and District Scout Association. In 1994, the scout hall was damaged by fire. The existing building dates from this period, when alterations and additions progressively occurred.

Fairlight Manly Scout Hall is located at the western end of the Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens, within a valley and former creek line in the upper reaches of Ivanhoe Park. Fairlight Manly Scout Hall is a two—

three-storey concrete-framed building with an expressed structure and face brickwork infill walls. The building has a flat roof finished in metal deck sheeting. The design of the building lacks architectural merit and the form, scale and location does not complement the site. Despite the large scale of the building, it is partially camouflaged by a backdrop of indigenous and exotic vegetation and tree canopies.

The scout hall is currently leased by the Scout Association and sublets the halls to various community groups at their discretion, with Council consent. The lower level of the scout hall is available for hire on a casual or regular basis by various community groups, including yoga classes. The scouts use the upper levels of the building for various activities. The hall caters for small functions only, due to parking and residential restrictions.

The scout hall is a large, imposing building. its scale and location restrict the degree to which the natural amphitheatre of the park's northwestern valley within can be seen and interpreted. Only some views of the scout hall are softened / camouflaged by vegetation. Consideration could be given to replacing the building with a purpose-built facility for the scouts and community that is sympathetic with the heritage values of the park and its natural and cultural setting.



Figure 3.67 View of the east elevation of Fairlight Manly Scout Hall, a two-three storey concrete-framed building with face brickwork walls.



Figure 3.68 Fairlight Manly Scout Hall showing the south elevation, entry bridges and stone retaining walls.



Figure 3.69 Fairlight Manly Scout Hall—interior of the basement.



Figure 3.70 Fairlight Manly Scout Hall—interior storage area.

3.6 Gateways, Entries and Monuments

There are several entries around the perimeter of Ivanhoe Park. Some of the entries are formalised while others are utilitarian. Given Manly Oval provides ticketed events, the entries to the east are designed to

control access. The tennis courts appear to function independently, with chain wire fencing delineating the facility on four sides. The entry to the tennis courts is off Raglan Street through the clubhouse. Two of the entries are memorial gateways. These are described below in text and figures.



Figure 3.71 View to the Raglan Street Entry, north elevation to Raglan Street, located at the northeastern corner of Ivanhoe Park. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.72 View from Raglan Street looking southwest showing the perimeter of Ivanhoe Park and the turnstile entrance with the tennis clubhouse to the south. The equipment storage shed is shown at left. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.73 Sandstone retaining wall along the Raglan Street (northern) boundary, west of the Raglan Street Entry. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.74 Sandstone retaining wall along the northern boundary, with the timber picket fence defining Manly Oval at left. Metal chainwire ball catching fence at right (Source: GML, December 2020)

3.6.1 Merrett Memorial Gateway

The Merrett Memorial Gateway is located at the southeastern corner of Ivanhoe Park, west of the intersection of Sydney Road and Belgrave Street, and forms the main entrance to Manly Oval. The memorial gateway provided an entrance to Manly Oval and is dedicated to Oswald GH Merrett, affectionately known as Ossie. Merrett, a fine amateur sportsman particularly in swimming, athletics and rugby football, was manager of the 1924 Paris Olympic team and a Manly resident. He died on 2 April 1925. The memorial gateway was unveiled on 3 July 1927 by the mayor of Manly (Alderman AT Kellie) and was attended by a large gathering. A marble plaque on the gateway bears the following inscription:

1927. THIS GATEWAY IS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF O.G.H. MERRETT ("OSSIE") BY HIS FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS A TRIBUTE TO A GOOD CITIZEN & SPORTSMAN DIED 2ND APRIL 1925.

The memorial arch was erected by public subscription at a cost of £650.

The memorial gate is constructed of sandstone ashlar coursing. The pillars on either side of the entry bear decorative iron light fixing on top. A decorative iron arch is located over the gateway with the name 'Merrett Memorial' forming the memorial arch. A central bronze laurel wreath frames the name 'Ossie M'. The original Merrett Gates framed the church beyond the oval in Belgrave Street.

In late 1969, the gates were moved from the main entrance on the Sydney Road alignment (opposite Eustace Street) in preparation for street widening. While widening of Sydney Road did not eventuate, the relocated gateway near the tennis courts was unveiled in March 1970. A brick ticket building is located to the west of the sandstone pillar adjacent to Sydney Road.

There is evidence of damage, deterioration and spalling to the sandstone blocks. The sandstone has been repaired previously with cementitious mortars.

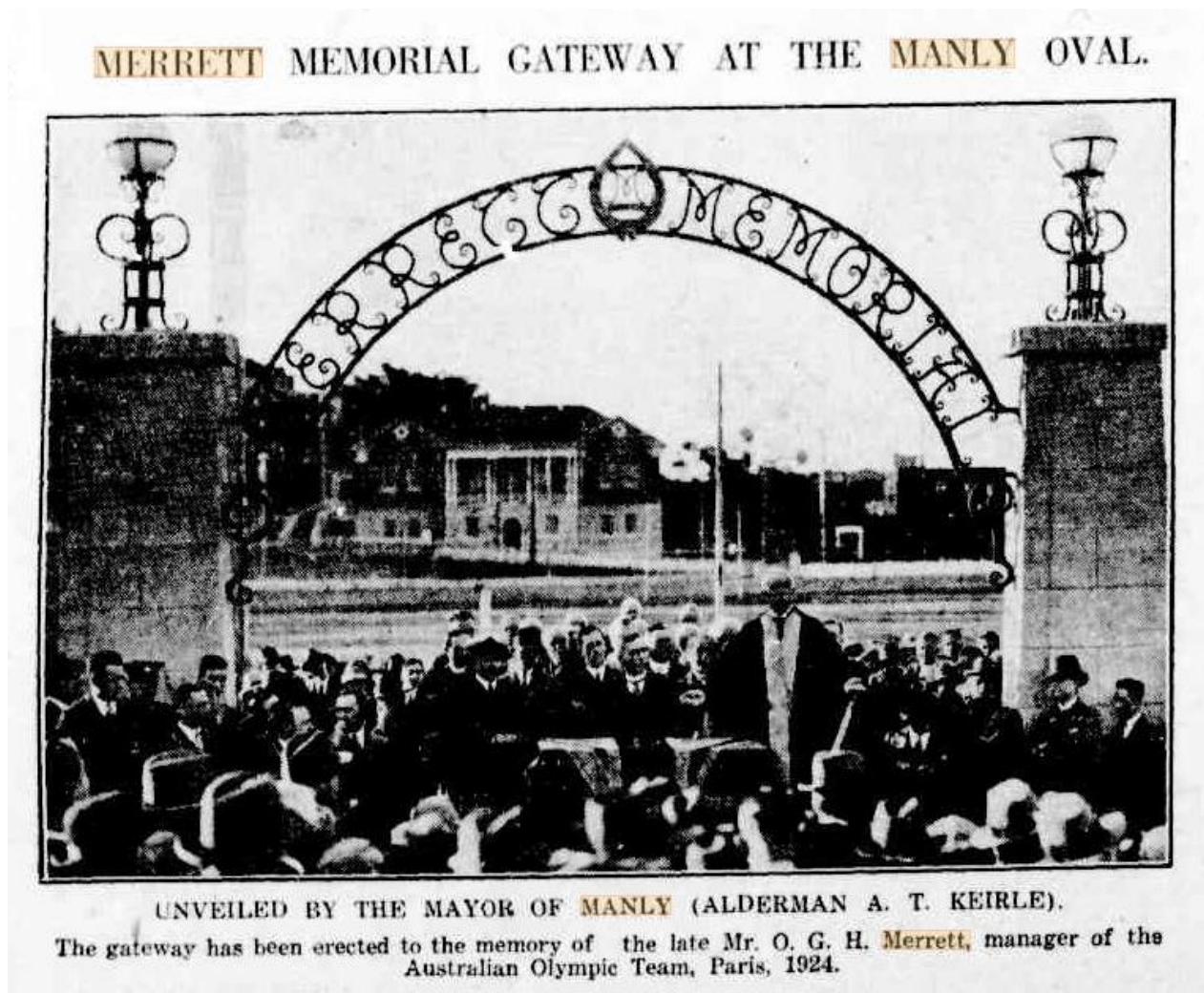
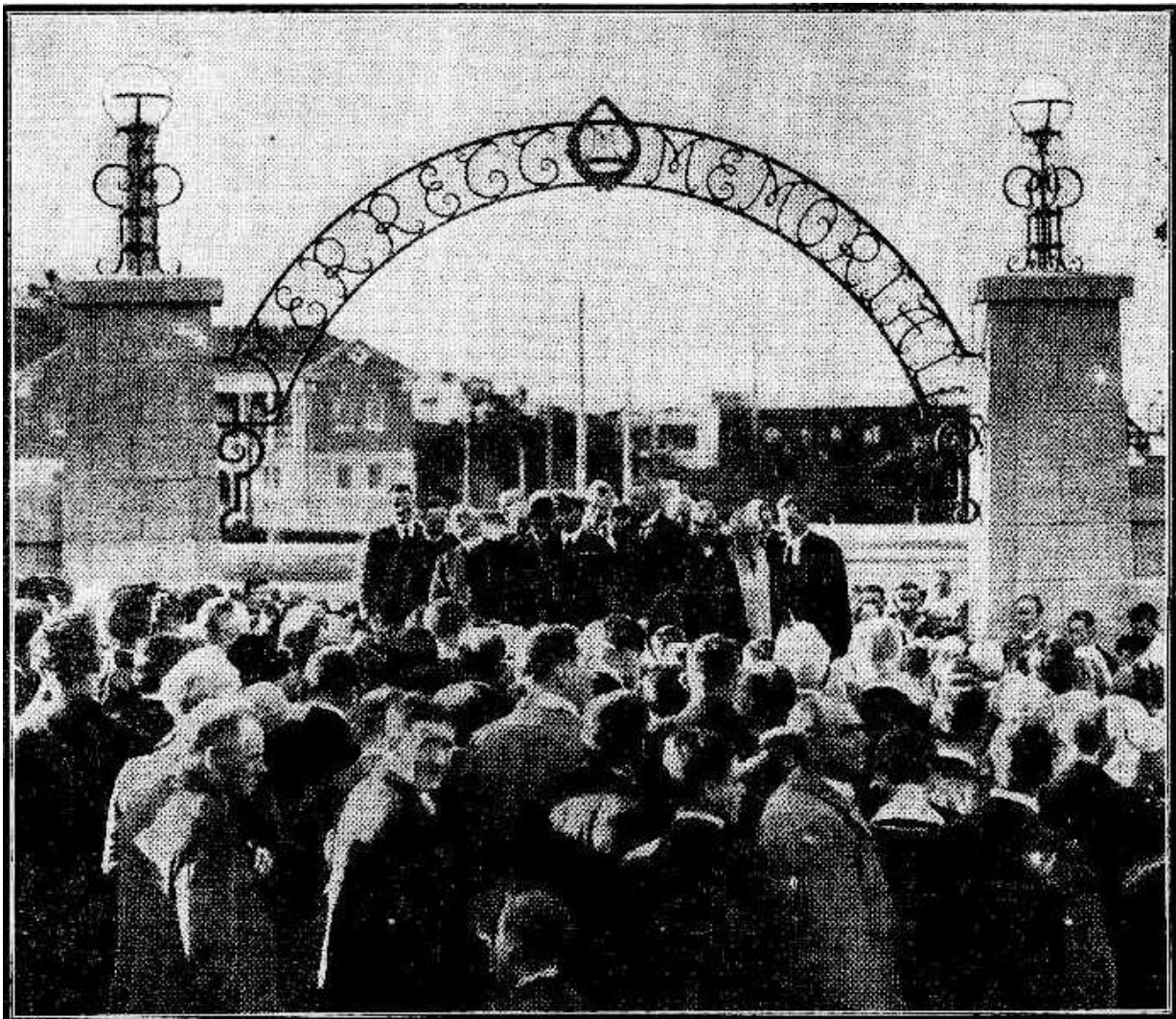


Figure 3.75 Merrett Memorial Gateway at the Manly Oval. (Source: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 July 1927, p 14)



MEMORIAL TO "OSSIE" MERRETT.—The Memorial Gateway, erected at the main entrance to the Manly Oval, in honor of the late O. G. H. ("Ossie") Merrett, was unveiled yesterday afternoon by Commander Lowther, A.D.C., representing the State Governor. One of the best-known amateur sportsmen in the State, Mr. Merrett was manager of the last Australian Olympic Games team. Yesterday's impressive ceremony was largely attended. The Mayor of Manly is seen on the right-hand side of the group within the gateway.

Figure 3.76 Unveiling of the Merrett Memorial Gateway. (Source: *Daily Telegraph*, 4 July 1927, p 1)



Figure 3.77 View to Merrett Memorial Gateway, dating to 1927, located at the southeastern corner of Ivanhoe Park. It is reported the metal gates have been lost. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.78 Merrett Memorial Gateway—sandstone wall with memorial plaque and southern gatepost. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.79 Merrett Memorial Gateway—sandstone wall with southern gatepost and ticket box. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.80 Merrett Memorial Gateway—detail of bronze memorial laurel wreath inscribed 'Ossie M' in the centre of the arch. (Source: GML, December 2020)

3.6.2 Raglan Street Entry

The Raglan Street Entry, with obsolete turnstile, is located off Raglan Street, west of the tennis clubhouse. The boundary fence is chain wire on steel poles. The turnstile is utilitarian in design, constructed in brickwork with a shutter closure. At the time of inspection, the turnstile was open to allow ready access to the public. The turnstile structure is in fair condition.

3.6.3 Manly War Memorial Gates

In 1953, the Manly War Memorial Gates were established in the upper western portion of Ivanhoe Park. The war memorial gates were designed to mark the boundary of that park. The gates are constructed comprising three gateposts in face brickwork with decorative iron gates—a pair of gates for vehicular entry and a single pedestrian gate. Close inspection indicates the width of the central gatepost has been narrowed to widen the vehicular opening. The result is a wide gap between the two gates, kept closed with a chain connection.

The service driveway did not exist along the southern side of the bowling green facility in the first half of the twenty-first century. The driveway appears to be part of the design and layout of the War Memorial Park.



Figure 3.81 Gates at the entry of the Manly War Memorial Park, dedicated in 1955, are located at the south of the Bowling Club lawns. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.82 Brass plaque located on the central brick gatepost. Physical evidence indicates the central gatepost has been modified for a wider vehicular entry. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.83 Detail of gates to entry of Manly War Memorial Park. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.84 Detail of east elevation of Manly War Memorial Park gates with bowling lawns to the north, at right, separated by brick fence and raised garden beds. (Source: GML, December 2020)



Figure 3.85 Southwestern entry off Sydney Road and James Street junction. This gateway frames the principal pedestrian corridor and leads to the centre of the park near the bowling greens.



Figure 3.86 Recent firebrick gateposts with the 1953 signage mounted. The inconsistency between the two signs causes confusion about park naming. At left (Figure 3.83): the recent 'Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden Manly'. Above: the historic 'Manly War Memorial Park' (1953).

3.6.4 Memorials and Monuments



Figure 3.87 Sundial (former waterfountain) located in the southwestern corner of the park, c1953. This novelty fixture was likely installed as part of the dedication of the upper slopes as a memorial park.



Figure 3.88 World War II Memorial located in the southwestern corner of the park. Installed c1953 as part of the dedication of the upper slopes as a memorial park.

3.6.5 Stairs, Pathways and Stone Walls

Throughout the parkland are various stairs, pathways and walls, many constructed in stone. The following figures describe some of the elements that exist within the park. Some date from the earliest phases of development. Stone is a prominent material used throughout the parklands.

Throughout the upper western and southwestern slopes are assorted 'makeshift' bushrock and concrete low retaining walls that date to the second half of the twentieth century.

In several areas throughout the western precinct, steps have been cut into rock. These steps were likely formed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries to enable 'paved' access into the park from its southwestern corner, abutting what is now Sydney Road.

All existing formal pathways through the gardens are constructed in concrete.



Figure 3.89 Stair entry off Sydney Road to the upper reaches of Ivanhoe Park.



Figure 3.90 Stair entry and retaining wall off Sydney Road, located near the upper reaches of Ivanhoe Park.



Figure 3.91 Raglan Street retaining wall with guard covering the stormwater line under the road.



Figure 3.92 Steps (sandstone and concrete) from Sydney Road to the lawns bowls precinct.

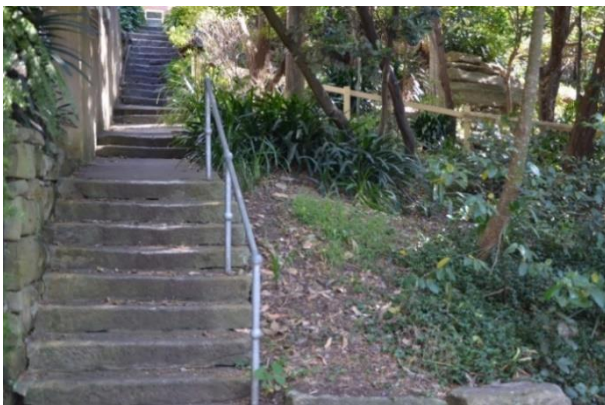


Figure 3.93 Stone steps and concrete path to Raglan Street, abutting the retaining wall, dating to the 1890s.



Figure 3.94 Stone steps and concrete path to Raglan Street, abutting the retaining wall.



Figure 3.95 Stone steps and concrete path to Raglan Street, abutting the retaining wall and adjoining the natural terrain.



Figure 3.96 Low sandstone wall abutting the pathway to the southwest corner of the park (dating to the 1950s).



Figure 3.97 Sandstone retaining wall and hedging in the western section of Ivanhoe Park, south of the bowling green.



Figure 3.98 View of hedged planting on top of the retaining walls, which softens the landscape treatment.

Within the western precinct there are several steps cut into rock. These steps were likely formed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries to enable 'paved' access into the park from its southwestern corner, abutting what is now Sydney Road. These elements capture the naturalistic character of the parklands.



Figure 3.99 Stone walls defining the terraced areas in the western precinct.



Figure 3.100 Stone walls defining the terraced areas in the western precinct.



Figure 3.101 Various stone walls defining the terraced areas in the western precinct.



Figure 3.102 The upper terrace is a lawn with bench seating and garden plantings.



Figure 3.103 Steps and pedestrian 'channel' cut into sandstone outcrops in the southwest corner of the park.



Figure 3.104 Steps and pedestrian 'channel' cut into sandstone outcrops in the southwest corner of the park.



Figure 3.105 Concrete steps located in the southwestern extent of the park.



Figure 3.106 Aerial view showing massed tree plantings in the western precinct.

3.6.6 Integrity and Condition

Ivanhoe Park retains a high degree of integrity. The layout of the sporting fields is largely intact and reflects the 1890s layout and design. The buildings located within Ivanhoe Park generally date to the mid to late twentieth century including the grandstands and clubhouses. Various phases of alterations and additions have been undertaken over the decades, some of which have removed early fabric and detailing. The form and attributes of the natural landscape on the western slopes were largely intact until the early 1900s. The western slopes have been gradually altered by numerous built and landscape additions within that sector of the site since the early 1900s. Some of these changes have had an adverse effect on the character of the place and on the original ecosystem of the valley. The natural integrity of the park as a singular landscape has been degraded. This has resulted in the decline of the quality of the site's natural resources following almost 150 years of landform manipulation, level change, recreational development, general formalisation and the intentional introduction of translocated plant species.

Key issues noted during the site visit include the following:

- Blocks of sandstone associated with the Merrett Memorial Gateway are in poor condition and requires repair and conservation works.
- The Caretaker's Cottage forms part of the bowling club tenancy is in a dilapidated condition and requires immediate attention to ensure it is watertight and in a good state of repair. Yet to be investigated.

- There are changes to the natural sandstone outcrops in the upper reaches of Ivanhoe Park with sandstone garden beds added on top of the outcrops confusing the legibility of the natural landform and landscape character. Various zones of massed strappy-leaved groundcovers in the upper slopes of the park also camouflage the site's natural topographical form.
- Some mature trees, particularly several Araucaria pines in the central section and upper reaches of the site, are in a deteriorated condition with the tops of those trees damaged, possibly by lightning strikes or strong winds. The 2018 Arboricultural Asset Assessment contains Safe Use Life Expectancy (SULE) observations about all recorded tree stock within the parklands. This document recommended it should be consulted in the development of a replacement (senescence) plantings strategy for the western slopes and park. This strategy would ensure that replacement plantings preserve the character and design intent of the site's endemic forest, nineteenth and early twentieth century planting and any planting themes employed in botanic garden works since the 1980s.
- Steps, stairs and pathways leading from the War Memorial Gates in the centre of the park to Sydney Road are in poor condition and require remediation work to ensure user safety.
- Interpretation of the former tram route is not legible.

3.7 Non-extant Park Elements

Various changes to the built and landscape composition of Ivanhoe Park have occurred since its inception. This includes vegetation, models of boundary elements defining park uses and precincts and structures supporting past and current uses. Some of the elements are no longer extant in the park. The location of each element is shown in Figure 3.107 where each number relates to the following descriptions:

1. Remnant forest specimens and nineteenth-century cultural plantings along the former eastern boundary of park (in Belgrave Street corridor).
2. Dry-stone sandstone retaining wall to southern, western and northern sides of cricket oval.
3. Dry-stone sandstone retaining wall to former grandstand.
4. Late-nineteenth / early twentieth-century picket fences around oval / lawn bowls greens / perimeter fencing to western portion of the park. Timber paling perimeter fencing. Redundant post holes remain from former fence line around oval.
5. Early twentieth-century circular bandstand pavilion, north of the grandstand.
6. Large canopy tree(s) (southern edge of oval) and Norfolk Island Pine (between former grandstand and lawn bowls greens)—present until at least the 1950s.
7. Steps to oval from Kangaroo Street (seemingly removed when tramway corridor was built).
8. One Norfolk Island Pine specimen from the original four planted around the northwestern side of the oval.
9. Croquet green, clubhouse, seating folly and picket fence to Belgrave Street.
10. Tramway and supporting fixtures and fittings.
11. Cycle racing track and elevated bank around oval.
12. Remnant forest community through the central and western portions of the parkland.
13. Post and two rail aris rail fence to Raglan Street frontage.

14. Post and one rail arris fence to section of tramway corridor upslope from bowling greens.
15. Picket fence to Raglan Street frontage (post the tramway corridor development).
16. Picket fence at eastern end of tramway corridor (abutting Raglan Street).
17. Paling fence to Sydney Road frontage.
18. Two rail and post arris rail fence to Sydney Road frontage and oval.
19. Low stone ashlar block retaining wall to the Sydney Road frontage (prior to existing wall).
20. First lawn bowls club building (within lawns).
21. Dual battered banks across the bowling green complex, originally supporting three greens.
22. 'Hall' on the southern slopes of the park between the lawn bowls greens and Sydney Road.
23. Early nineteenth-century picket fence around the Raglan Street / Belgrave Street corner of the park and a linear picket fence separating the tennis courts from the oval.
24. Makeshift subsidiary path and arris rail fence across slope to the northwest of the oval.
25. Assorted early nineteenth-century cultural plantings on slopes to the northwest of the oval.

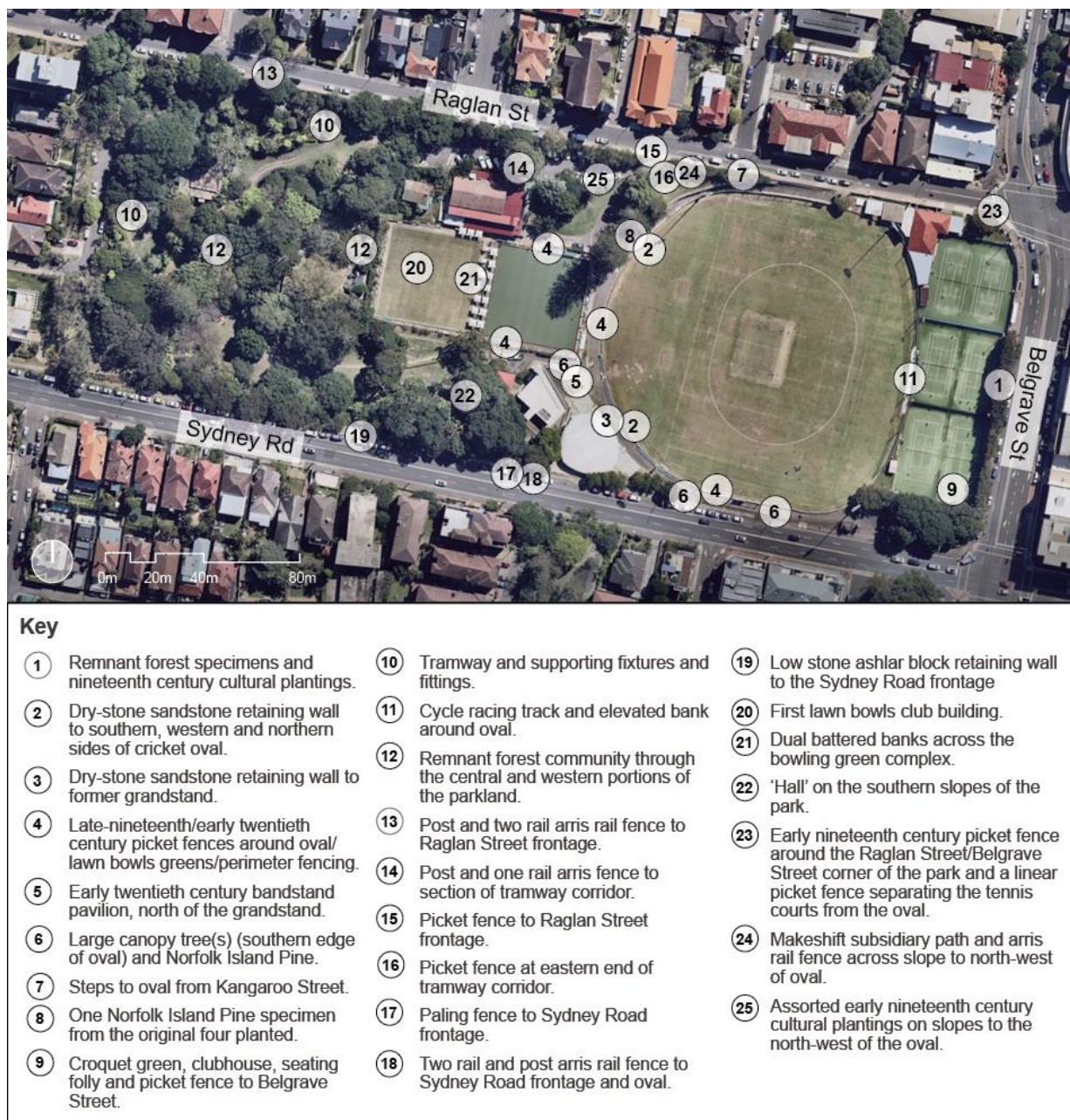


Figure 3.107 Location of non-extant elements within Ivanhoe Park.

3.8 Views

The park has major views to various sporting fields and entry points. The following views are illustrated on Figure 3. and shown in the photographs below.

Table 3.1 Analysis of View Lines Within and to the Site.

View	Description
View 1	View west and northwest from Merrett Memorial Gateway entry to the Grandstand, Oval and bowling green.
View 2	View northeast from the Grandstand and Members Stand to the Oval and tennis courts.
View 3	View east and southeast from the grassed rise under the Norfolk Island pines to the Oval.
View 4	Internal views within the tennis courts.
View 5	Views west from the tennis courts to the Oval.

View	Description
View 6	View south from the pathway leading from the carpark entry to the bowling green.
View 7	View north and east along the alignment of the former Spit to Manly tram loop.
View 8	View west and east along Raglan Street showing the Ivanhoe Park edge.
View 9	View west and east along Sydney Road showing the Ivanhoe Park edge.
View 10	View west from the sporting fields to the treed gardens on the upper slopes.
View 11	View west from the eastern Manly War Memorial Gates to the western slopes of the treed park.
View 12	'Glimpse' view corridors from the western slopes of the park to the sport precinct
View 13	Along the channelised creek line and sandstone rock outcrops
View 14	Extant views from Gilbert Park and Tower Hill Reserve



Figure 3.108 Views and Vistas location plan.

3.9 Endnotes

- ¹ Manly Local Studies Library, Raglan Street factsheet, MC/12/108945.
- ² *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 22 February 1928, p 2.

Archaeological Potential

4 Archaeological Potential

4.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Potential and Significance

This section assesses the potential for Aboriginal sites and/or objects to be present within Ivanhoe Park, following Heritage NSW's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.¹ The Aboriginal Heritage Office (AHO)² work closely with Northern Beaches Council to protect Aboriginal Heritage. They attended the site inspection and discussed the preliminary findings. However, this consultation is not considered full community consultation. This section therefore does not assess or identify Aboriginal historical, social or aesthetic Cultural Values.

4.1.1 Environmental and Landscape Context

The nature and availability of resources, including water, flora and fauna, and suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items had—and continues to have—a significant influence over the way in which people use the landscape. The purpose of this section is to provide environmental contextual information to develop a predictive model of Aboriginal site locations in or near the study area. Interactions between people and their surroundings are of integral importance in both the initial formation and the subsequent preservation of the archaeological record.

Alterations to the natural environment also impact upon the preservation and integrity of cultural materials that may have been deposited, whilst current vegetation and erosional regimes affect the visibility and detectability of Aboriginal sites and objects. For these reasons, we consider the environmental context in detail.

Landforms and Hydrology

Ivanhoe Park is located approximately 250m north of North Harbour and 250m west of Manly Beach, both saltwater bodies (Figure 4.1). An unnamed creek runs west to east, through the study area. This would not have been a permanent fresh water source. Manly Lagoon is 1.1km north of the study area and the creeks flowing into it would have been a reliable source of fresh water (Figure 4.1).

The study area lies across a ridgeline which runs north from the water at North Harbour. The western border of Ivanhoe Park is 30m above sea level and the eastern border is 6m above sea level (Figure 4.2). The ridge crosses the western portion of the study area, and includes a small gully containing an unnamed creek.

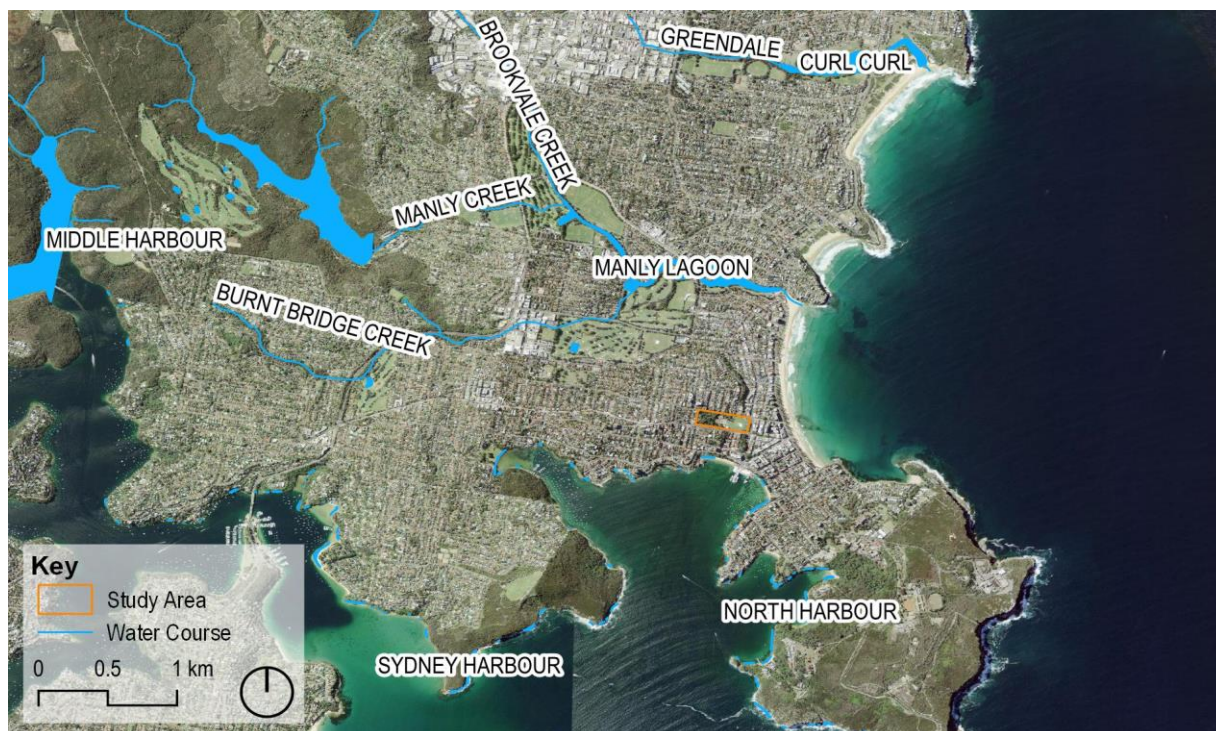


Figure 4.1 Water courses surrounding the study area. (Source: NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment [DPIE] with GML additions, 2021)



Figure 4.2 2m contour lines across the study area. (Source: DPIE with GML additions, 2021)

Geology and Soil Landscapes

The study area crosses two soil landscapes: Lambert and Woy Woy landscapes.³ Approximately 75 per cent of the study area is within the Woy Woy soil landscape and 25 per cent in Lambert (Figure 4.3). The underlying geology of the Lambert soil landscape is Hawkesbury sandstone, consisting of medium to

coarse-grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminite lenses. Underlying the Woy Woy soil landscape is Holocene sediments of predominantly coarse to fine quartz sand, with shell fragments and occasionally silt.

The A₁ and A₂ horizons associated with these two soil landscapes can retain Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The formation process for each soil horizon underpins whether that horizon could retain stratified deposits (time-based formations).

Lambert Soil Landscape⁴

The Lambert soil landscape is within the western portion of the study area. It is an erosional landscape with shallow (<500mm) to moderately deep (<1500mm) soils. Dominant soil materials are:

- la1—loose, stony, yellowish-brown sandy loam (A₁ horizon). Stony brown loamy sand to sandy loam with apedal single-grained structure and porous sandy fabric. It generally occurs as topsoil (A₁ horizon). Colour varies from olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) to dark brown (10YR 3/4) but is commonly a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4, 10YR 5/6, 10YR 5/8).
- la2—earthy, yellow-brown, light sandy clay loam (B horizon, sometimes A₂ horizon). A yellow-brown, light sandy clay loam with apedal massive to weakly pedal structure and porous earthy fabric. Colours range from yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6, 6/6) to brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) with sandstone and ironstone fragment inclusions.
- la3—angular blocky puggy clay (B horizon). Fine sandy clay loam to medium clay with strongly developed angular blocky to occasionally prismatic structure when dry and apedal massive structure when wet. Colour in well-drained positions is commonly a yellowish-brown (10YR 6/6–6/8). In areas subject to prolonged saturation or seepage, colour varies from light yellow orange (10YR 8/4) to pale grey (10YR 8/2). Red, orange and grey mottles are common.
- la4—blackish-brown, loose sandy loam (A₁ horizon). This is a dark loamy sand to sandy loam with apedal single-grained structure and porous sandy fabric. Colour usually ranges from greyish yellow brown (10YR 4/2) to brownish-black (10YR 3/2). Sandstone and ironstone fragments, charcoal fragments, roots and decaying plant remains are common.
- la5—earthy, mottled, pale clayey sands (B or C horizon). This is pale coloured clayey sand with apedal massive structure and porous earthy fabric. Texture can vary from loamy sand to sandy clay loam, with clayey sands and sandy loams being the most common. Surface condition is loose and fabric is sandy. This material is characterised by pallid/grey soil colours such as light yellow (2.5Y 7/4) and bright yellowish-brown (2.5Y 7/6).
- la6—friable sandstone (C horizon). This is soft, friable, deeply weathered, sandstone with a coarse sugary appearance. Texture is commonly clayey sand, which often becomes sandier with depth. Structure is usually apedal and massive and the fabric is sandy or occasionally earthy. Colour can vary from light grey (10YR 8/1) to dull yellow-orange (10YR 7/2-7/4). Pale yellow and orange mottles may be present.

Aboriginal archaeological deposits, if present in the Lambert soil landscape, would be expected in association with la1, la2 and la4 horizons.

Woy Woy Soil Landscape⁵

The Woy Woy soil landscape covers the majority of the study area. It is a marine landscape with deep (>2m) soils and permanently high water table (within 2m of the surface). Dominant soil materials are:

- ww1—dark brown loose loamy sand (A horizon). Dark brown coarse sand to sandy loam with loose apedal single-grained structure and sandy fabric. Black (10YR 2/1) or dark brown (10YR 3/3), with the presence of organic matter, can range to a dull yellowish-brown (10YR 5/3). Occasional inclusions of shells and shell fragments.
- ww2—grey loose sand (A₂ horizon). Grey bleached coarse sand with loose apedal single-grained structure and sandy fabric. Brownish grey (10YR 5/1), light grey (10YR 7/1) or dull yellowish orange (10YR 7/4). Occasional inclusions of shell fragments.
- ww3—brown loose sand (B horizon). Brown coarse sand with apedal single-grained structure and sandy fabric. Brown (7.5YR 4/4, 10YR 4/6, 5/6), greyish yellow-brown (10YR 4/2), dull yellow-orange (10YR 6/3). Grey mottles are often present in this material where it is frequently waterlogged. Occasional inclusions of shell fragments.

Aboriginal archaeological deposits, if present in the Woy Woy soil landscape, would be expected in association with the ww1 and ww2 horizons.

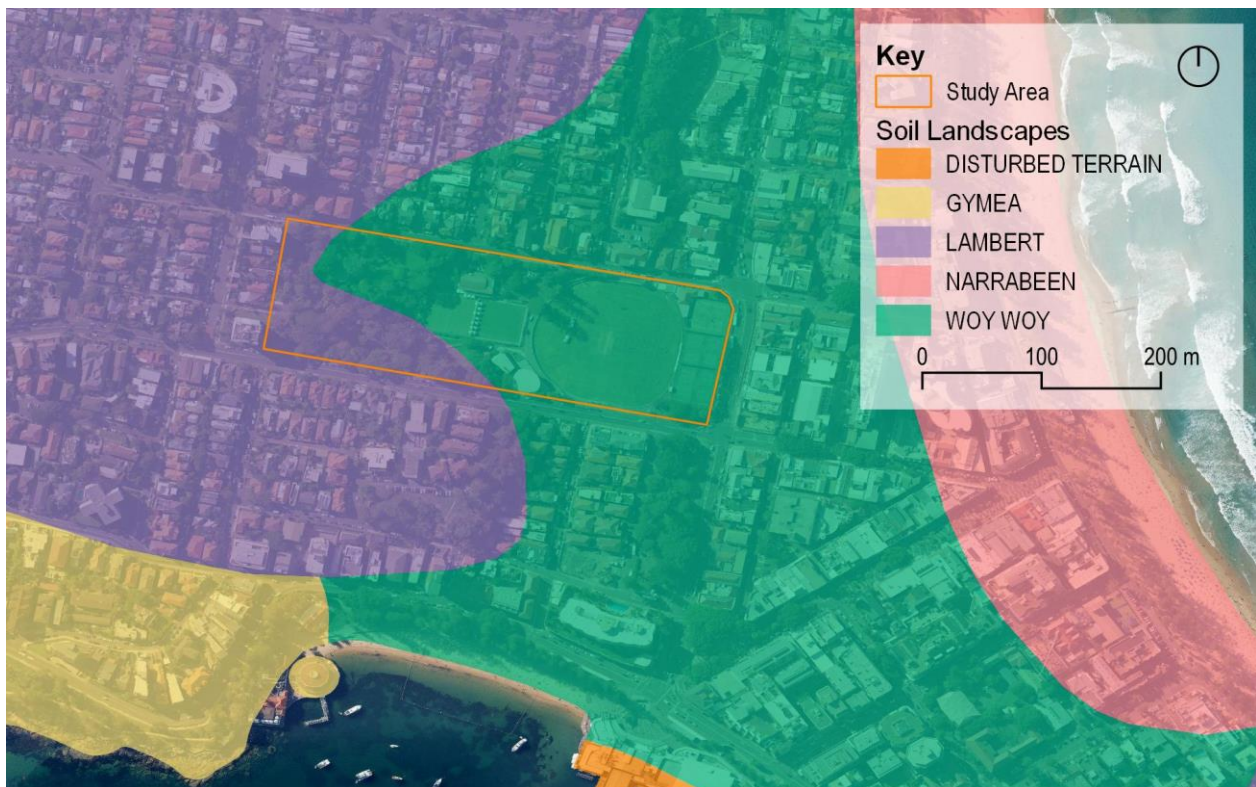


Figure 4.3 Soil landscapes across the study area. (Source: DPIE with GML additions, 2021)

Vegetation

Prior to the study area being cleared and established as a park, the eastern portion would have contained extensively cleared open woodland, with occasional scrub. Species would include Coastal Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*), Old Man Banksia (*Banksia serrata*), Red Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*), Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*) and Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*). The understorey includes bracken, blady grass, and coastal tea tree. Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) and Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) may also have been present. On the ridgeline the vegetation would have been uncleared open heathlands, closed heathlands and scrublands, with patches of low eucalypt woodland. Shrub Sheoak and Heath Banksia would have been common. Other shrubs may have included Spider Flowers, Billy Buttons, Tea Tree and Native Heath.

4.1.2 Relevant Prior Studies

Few Aboriginal archaeological reports have been prepared for the region. Those works and reports that relate to the current study area have been summarised below. We note that the Aboriginal Heritage Office 2018 report is for Ivanhoe Park.

Aboriginal Heritage Office 2018—Ivanhoe Park, Manly. Aboriginal Heritage Review

The Aboriginal Heritage Office (AHO) completed an Aboriginal heritage assessment of Ivanhoe Park in 2018. The assessment helped inform the State Heritage Listing of the park. Due to the known Aboriginal sites in close proximity to Ivanhoe Park, the AHO had previously mapped the western portion of Ivanhoe Park as having High Potential for Aboriginal sites of objects, whereas the eastern portion was mapped as containing low potential due to the change in landform and modern disturbance. The AHO undertook an extensive survey across the park but did not identify any Aboriginal sites or objects. They concluded that while no Aboriginal sites or objects were identified, there was still potential for sites to exist in areas not easily accessible by pedestrians.

Emma Lee 2002—The Tale of a Whale: Significant Aboriginal Landscapes of the Northern Beaches

This book was written by Tasmanian Aboriginal archaeologist Emma Lee in association with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. The book tells the story of the Aboriginal people of the Northern Beaches of Sydney. Emma Lee details the history and culture of the Aboriginal people of the Northern Beaches and completes an in-depth analysis of 'heritage places', associations and their significance. In addition to discussing the culture, Lee also describes the landscape and lifestyle of the people who were living in Manly.

Australian Museum Business Services 2012—Northern Beaches Health Services, Frenchs Forest, Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment prepared for SMEC Australia

Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) completed an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment for the new Northern Beaches Hospital in Frenchs Forest, located approximately 6.5km northwest of Ivanhoe Park. The study did not identify any Aboriginal archaeological sites within the area. Additional surveys and assessments demonstrated that the surrounding bushland did not contain any sites despite being undeveloped.

The heavier level of development within Manly in comparison to Frenchs Forest makes it unlikely that any sites will be located within the study area.

Kelleher and Nightingale 2014—Northern Beaches Hospital Connectivity and Network Enhancement Works Aboriginal Archaeological Survey Report prepared for Roads and Maritime Services

Kelleher and Nightingale Consulting (KNC) undertook an Aboriginal Archaeological Survey and documented two rock shelters with engravings and a potential archaeological deposit in the greater Frenchs Forest area. These were found on rock outcrops located within undisturbed bushland. The survey was undertaken within road corridors in proximity to the AMBS assessment.

While rock outcrops were identified within the KNC study area, no shelters, engravings or art sites were identified within Ivanhoe Park.

Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology 2012—Ralston Avenue, Belrose Aboriginal Archaeological Due Diligence Assessment

This due diligence was undertaken to inform a rezoning proposal for an 18 hectare parcel of land in Belrose. The land was covered in natural vegetation and had not been developed. While there was exposed sandstone the due diligence did not identify any potential shelters, rock engravings or grinding grooves. No Aboriginal sites or objects were identified during the site visit and the area was assessed as having low potential to contain Aboriginal sites or objects.

The Ralston Avenue assessment is approximately 10km north west of the study area. Both Ralston Avenue and Ivanhoe Park are situated in the Lampert Soil Landscape on Hawkesbury Sandstone. They both contain natural soils and sandstone outcrops which were visually inspected with no Aboriginal sites or objects identified.

GML 2020—Dee Why Public School, Dee Why Due Diligence

GML undertook a Due Diligence assessment of Dee Why Public School as part of the master planning process. The assessment determined that Dee Why Public School has potential to contain Aboriginal sites or objects, based on environmental factors and minimal modern disturbance. Dee Why Public School is located 400m away from Dee Why Lagoon and is within the lagoon's flood plain. The school has a gradual slope towards the lagoon.

Ivanhoe Park is located approximately 5km south of Dee Why Public School and is on a significantly different landform. It is therefore unlikely to contain the same potential for Aboriginal sites or objects.

GML 2020—Manly Vale Public School, Manly Due Diligence

GML undertook a Due Diligence assessment of Manly Vale Public School as part of the master planning process. Based on environmental factors and extensive modern disturbance, the assessment determined nil to low potential for Aboriginal sites or objects within the school.

Manly Vale Public School is approximately 300m southeast of Ivanhoe Park and lies within the same Woy Woy soil landscape.

4.1.3 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

Physical archaeological evidence of long-term Aboriginal occupation in and around the study area can be recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). A search of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database of a zone from latitude, longitude -33.8191, 151.2462 to -33.7774, 151.3123 with a 0m buffer was undertaken on 7 December 2020 (Client Service ID: 555433). The search identified 117 Aboriginal sites and two Aboriginal Places (Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.6). The 117 recorded AHIMS sites are made up of 26 site types (Table 4.1). The AHIMS search identified two restricted sites. Heritage NSW confirmed that the two restricted sites are not within the current study area.

Table 4.1 Site Types Identified in the AHIMS search.

Site Type	Frequency	Site Type	Frequency
Burial	2	Grinding Groove	3
Burial, Artefact, Rock Engraving, Shell, Shelter with Art	1	Grinding Groove, Rock Engraving	1
Burial, Artefact, Shell	1	Habitation Structure	3
Art	5	Ochre Quarry	1
Art, Shelter, Water Hole	1	PAD	1
Art, Shelter, Water Hole, PAD	1	Restricted Site	2

Site Type	Frequency	Site Type	Frequency
Artefact	9	Rock Engraving	20
Artefact, Shell	12	Rock Engraving, Shelter with Art	2
Artefact, Shell, Shelter	21	Shell	6
Artefact, Shell, Shelter with Art	2	Shell, PAD	1
Artefact, Shelter	6	Shell, Shelter	4
Earth Mound	1	Shelter with Art	7
Earth Mound, Habitation Structure	2	Shelter, PAD	1

There are no AHIMS listed Aboriginal sites within the study area; however, there are three sites within 200m of Ivanhoe Park (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.5). The two shelter sites are on the ridgeline, either side of the small gully which cuts through the study area. This suggested there was potential for similar shelters to be present within the study area, if similar rock outcrops were associated with the gully. Site 45-6-0008 was first listed as an art site to the northwest of the study area. The AHIMS listing has been updated and it is no longer listed as an Aboriginal site. It is on a high point in the region, approximately 24m higher than the western portion of the study area. We note that the study area does not have similar promontories.

Table 4.2 AHIMS Sites within 200m of Ivanhoe Park.

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type
45-6-0008 (Not A Site)	Manly	Art
45-6-2086	Dally Park Cave	Artefact, Shell, Shelter with Art
45-6-2239	Kangaroo Lane	Artefact, Shell Shelter

The regional AHIMS record identifies that artefact sites are the most prevalent, followed by shell and shelter sites (Table 4.3). The majority of sites are located close to or on the water's edge or on high points with views across the region (Figure 4.4). Ivanhoe Park is not on the water's edge and, due to the small unnamed creek causing a small valley, there are no vantage points within the study area to view the wider region. The exposed rocky outcrops within the study area were inspected and no evidence was found of them being used for shelter or as art sites. Stone artefacts could have been discarded within the study area; however, it is unlikely that they would have remained within the park. Any items discarded in the western portion of the study area would have been moved downhill over time, and considering the eastern section has a high water table, any items are likely to have been displaced during natural flooding events.

If there were Aboriginal objects within Ivanhoe Park, none were identified during the site visit. Due to the environmental conditions of the study area, it is unlikely that any Aboriginal objects would remain within the park.

Table 4.3 Frequency of Site Features Identified in the AHIMS Search.

Site Feature	Frequency	Site Feature	Frequency
Burial	4	Rock Engraving	24
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	7	Shell	48
Artefact	53	Shelter	34
Earth Mound	3	Shelter with Art	13
Grinding Groove	4	Water Hole	2
Habitation Structure	5	PAD	4

Site Feature	Frequency	Site Feature	Frequency
Ochre Quarry	1		



Figure 4.4 AHIMS search results. (Source: Heritage NSW with GML additions, 2021)



Figure 4.5 Detail of AHIMS search results. (Source: Heritage NSW with GML additions, 2021)

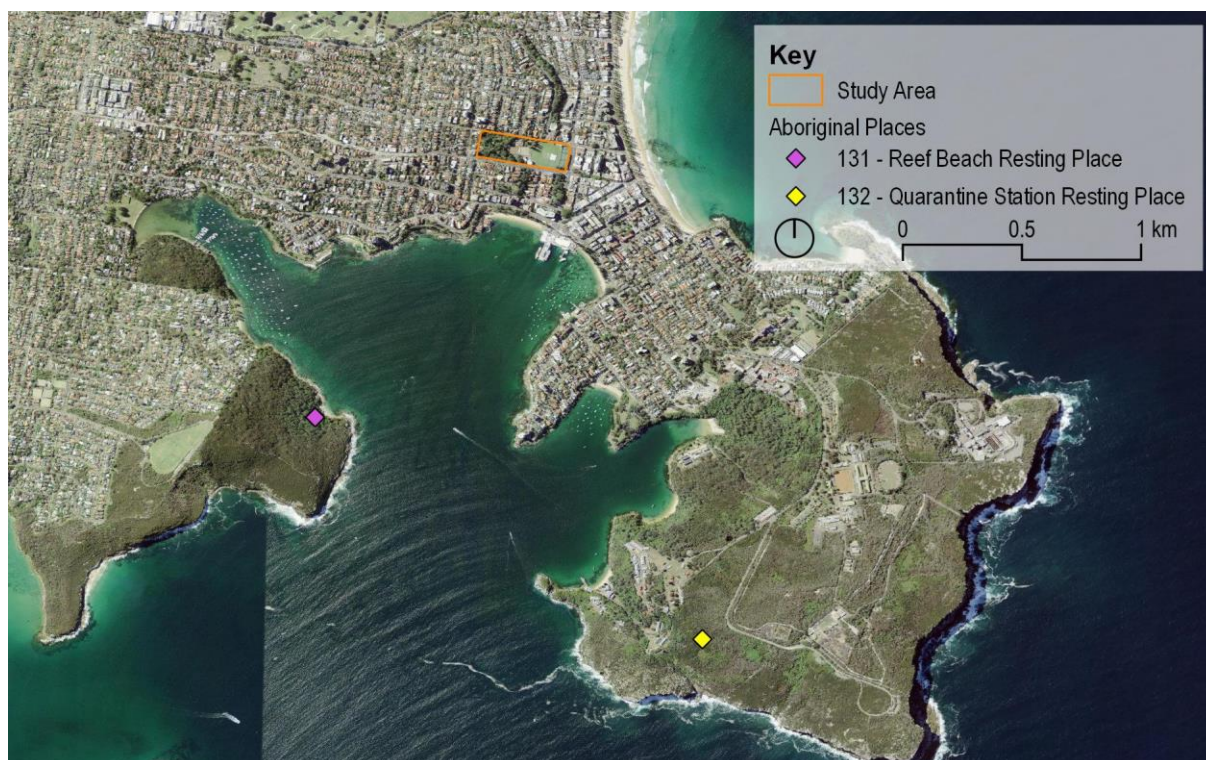


Figure 4.6 Aboriginal Places within the AHIMS search. (Source: Heritage NSW with GML additions, 2021)

4.1.4 Modern Land Use and Disturbance

The history of Ivanhoe Park, as detailed in Section 2.0, shows that there has been significant development across the study area. The buildings, tram line and sporting oval have impacted and altered the original landscape and landform of the study area. Soil profiles are therefore likely to be heavily impacted or removed across the study area.

4.1.5 Aboriginal Heritage Inspection of Ivanhoe Park

Ivanhoe Park was inspected by GML, representatives from Northern Beaches Council and the AHO on 11 December 2020. The inspection focused on the western portion of the study area as this portion contains less development. Dally Park Cave (AHIMS #45-6-2086) was also inspected and compared to the rock outcrops within Ivanhoe Park. No Aboriginal archaeological sites, objects, or locations with potential for these items were recorded.

The regional AHIMS patterning suggested there was potential for shelter sites to be present within the study area if suitable rock outcrops were present within the gully. Although rock outcrops are present in Ivanhoe Park, none are large enough for habitation activities. No shell, artefacts or art were identified on or near any of the outcrops within the study area.

A discussion on Aboriginal archaeological potential was held, noting the prior 2018 AHO assessment of high archaeological potential. It was determined that Ivanhoe Park is unlikely to contain Aboriginal sites or objects.

4.1.6 Statement of Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

Based on the erosional and marine soil landscapes, distance from permanent water, the general sloping landforms, and history of recent extensive soil modifications, it is unlikely that the study area holds Aboriginal sites or objects. There were no locations identified which were suitable for supporting art sites, or shelters which could have been an obvious focus for habitation activities.

As such, the study area is assessed as having nil to low potential to contain Aboriginal objects. There is a low potential for individual ('isolated') stone artefacts to have been discarded within the study area. These would not be associated with any specific location. Modern disturbance activities mean that such items would likely have been moved from their original context.

This desktop assessment, including historical research (Section 2.0), has not identified any Aboriginal sites or objects within the study area. There is a low potential for Aboriginal objects to be present.

4.2 Historical Archaeology

The historical archaeological resource of the study area relates to material remains, including features, artefact deposits and landscape evidence, that were generated during European occupation and use of the study area. This section considers the study area's potential for historical archaeological remains and assesses their significance.

4.2.1 Historical Archaeological Potential

The assessment of historical archaeological potential considers the likelihood that the study area contains historical archaeological 'relics', as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act). The assessment of archaeological potential is informed by the historical development (and disturbance) of the study area.

Archaeological potential is assessed as low, moderate or high, and is defined as follows:

- **Low**—it is unlikely that historical archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives.
- **Moderate**—it is possible that some historical archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives. If archaeological remains survive, they may have been subject to some disturbance.

- High—it is likely that archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives intact.

Phases of Development

This section outlines the historical phases of development at Ivanhoe Park. The following chronological outline of historical development has been extrapolated from the historical overview presented in Section 2.0. It has particular regard to the physical development of the study area, which may have implications for the archaeological record. The analysis has identified nine main phases of historical development:

- Phase 1: Early European Exploration and Contact (1788–1810);
- Phase 2: Early European Settlement (1810–1850s);
- Phase 3: Subdivision and Public Recreation (1855–1870);
- Phase 4: Ivanhoe Park Pavilion Complex (1870–1893);
- Phase 5: Ivanhoe Park Hotel (1875–1884);
- Phase 6: Public Reserve (1884–1924);
- Phase 7: Spit to Manly Tramway (1910–1939);
- Phase 8: Redevelopment of Sporting Grounds and Manly War Memorial Park (1924–1962); and
- Phase 9: 1960s Redevelopment to Present (1960s–present).

The phases above are distinguished by activity type and use of the area. They overlap both spatially and temporally in some instances and provide a useful framework for considering the nature of the historical archaeological resource. The potential for each phase to have resulted in the creation of historical archaeological evidence within the site is considered, as well as the potential for each development to have impacted on evidence resulting from earlier phases of use. Figure 4.7 shows the structures, paths, and roads from all phases across the study area, using data from the historical maps and plans in Section 2.0, and the 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 4.18).

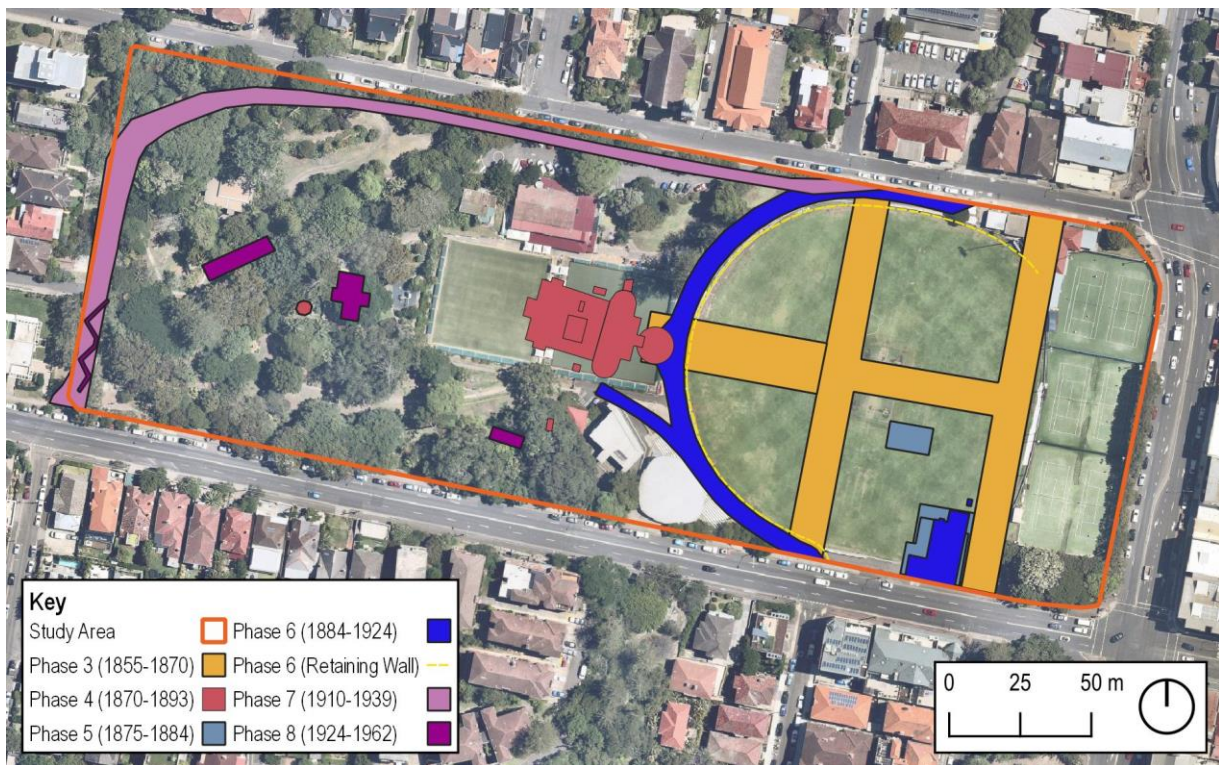


Figure 4.7 Phased historic overlay showing structures, paths, and roads from all phases, using data from the historical maps and plans in Section 2.0, and the 1943 aerial photograph. (Source: Nearmap with GML additions)

Phase 1: Early European Exploration and Contact (1788–1810)

The first European exploration of the Manly area occurred in 1788, when Governor Phillip led a party that landed at Manly Cove and trekked inland. Early European accounts mention several visits to the Manly area, and frequent encounters with Aboriginal people who lived there. No European land use or ground disturbance is likely to have occurred within the study area during this time, and it is unlikely that the infrequent European visits to the area in the first two decades of colonisation have left a trace in the archaeological record. There is nil potential for archaeological evidence from this phase to be present at the study area.

Phase 2: Early European Settlement (1810–1850s)

The study area formed part of the 130-acre Cheer's Farm, owned by Gilbert Baker and Richard Cheers from 1810–c1814. During this time, the farm was used to graze cattle. The farm was sold to D'Arcy Wentworth in c1822 and was then purchased by HG Smith in 1853. The use of the land after it was purchased by D'Arcy Wentworth is not recorded, but it is likely that it may have still been used for stock grazing.

Ephemeral activities such as grazing stock rarely result in easily identifiable archaeological features or deposits. As such, it is unlikely that this activity has left a trace in the archaeological record, and there is nil potential for archaeological evidence from this phase to be present at the study area.

Phase 3: Subdivision and Public Recreation (1855–1870)

Subdivision plans encompassing the study area were drawn up in 1855 by Henry Gilbert Smith (Figure 4.8), and again in 1860 (Figure 4.9). The roads which define the southern and northern boundaries of the study area—Sebastopol Street (now Sydney Road), and Raglan Street—were first marked out on the 1855 plan. While 'Alma Street' and 'Alma Crescent' are marked out within the study area on the 1855 plan, the subdivision was unsuccessful, and the lots were never sold. The 1855 plan shows a series of

sandstone ridges within the study area, with an area just north of the study area labelled as 'quarry' (**Figure 4.8**). The 1860 subdivision plan indicates that most of the study area was still owned by Smith at this time, while the eastern area of the study area was marked out as a public reserve (**Figure 4.9**). Streets are shown crossing the study area on this plan, including 'West Promenade', 'Eustace street', and an 'Avenue'. An area around the 'Avenue' is marked as fenced into two unlabelled areas, likely cultivation plots or paddocks.

During the 1850s and 1860s, it is likely that some land clearance was undertaken to prepare the site for public recreation and subdivision sales, including tree clearance, quarrying, and levelling. Site preparation may have taken place, particularly in areas where roads were marked out, such as the 'quarry' marked near Raglan Street.

Later photographs and records indicate that areas of old growth forest remained in the area into the twentieth century, suggesting that early land clearance was not total. Activities such as land clearance or paddock cultivation do not leave an easily identifiable archaeological signature, and there is nil to low potential for activities from this phase to survive at the site. It is likely that the marked roads were at this stage earthen or gravel paths, rather than more substantial Telford road surfaces. Given later development, including fills to create the cricket oval in the 1880s, there is moderate potential for evidence of former road surfaces to survive at the study area, sealed below later levelling fills.



Figure 4.8 Detail from 1855 Ellensville subdivision plan. (Source: State Library of NSW with GML additions)



Figure 4.9 Detail from 1860 Brighton subdivision plan. (Source: National Library of Australia with GML additions)

Phase 4: Ivanhoe Park Pavilion Complex (1870–1893)

The name 'Ivanhoe Park' was first used in a print reference to the study area in 1870. The Ivanhoe Park Pavilion was a large rectangular dancing pavilion which was transferred to the study area from the 1870 Intercolonial Exhibition, which was held in Prince Alfred Park, Sydney. It was first advertised for public events at Ivanhoe Park on 26 January 1871. The pavilion complex included a smaller circular pavilion, which was also transferred from the Intercolonial Exhibition, and which was erected outside the western entrance of the larger pavilion. Illustrations from 1872 and 1875 newspaper accounts, as well as written records, show that there were also a number of outbuildings and ancillary structures surrounding and associated with the pavilion from the 1870s (Figure 4.10, Figure 4.11). An 1874 newspaper advertisement describes the outbuildings associated with the pavilion at the time as comprising 'a small, detached cottage, and other buildings, with baker's oven, stove, copper boiler and skittle alley, balls, pins, etc'.⁶ While the cottage is shown on an 1875 illustration as standing to the immediate northeast of the pavilion, the precise locations of the 1870s structures are not known to have been recorded on plans.

The c1880s plan shows three structures as well as fenced yard spaces at the rear, eastern side of the pavilion (Figure 4.12). The 1890 plan shows different structures, including the 1887 fernery and other outbuildings, suggesting that the complex changed and developed over its existence (Figure 4.13). The position of the pavilion on the c1880s and the 1890s plans does not align. It is likely that the 1890 plan is more accurate, and a historical overlay of best fit has been created by aligning the main pavilion structure and outbuildings on the c1880s plan to the position of the main pavilion structure on the 1890 plan.

The pavilion complex was demolished in 1893, and the area was left undeveloped. It was the location of a tree planting ceremony in 1897. In 1898 the area was converted to a bowling green. A c1900 photograph of the bowling green shows a terraced lawn, and a clubhouse on the lawn's western side (Figure 2.17). The clubhouse is raised up on post-pads, and its construction is unlikely to have resulted in major ground disturbance. By the 1930s, aerial photography shows that the green had been expanded to the west and a new clubhouse built to the north of the green. A new clubhouse was built in the 1960s, and it is likely that

the present concrete green was created at this time. The present concrete green is across two levels and is raised above the surrounding ground level. It is likely that this green has resulted in the sealing of archaeological remains below it, and there is high potential for archaeological remains from this phase to survive sealed below the bowling green. Remains that may survive include the stone footings of the main pavilion, and the stone or brick footings or postholes of outbuildings, including the 1870s cottage and 1887 fernery, underfloor deposits, cesspits, wells, or cisterns, fence lines and yard surfaces, and rubbish pits and other sealed artefact deposits.



Figure 4.10 1872 illustration showing smaller pavilions and structures to the north and south of the main pavilion. The illustration shows the pavilion on the occasion of the eight-hour day movement picnic and demonstration. (Source: *Illustrated Sydney News*, 19 March 1872, p 1)



Figure 4.11 1875 news article illustration, showing a large cottage to the north of the pavilion, and a smaller structure to the south. (Source: *The Illustrated Adelaide News*, 1 June 1875, p 6)

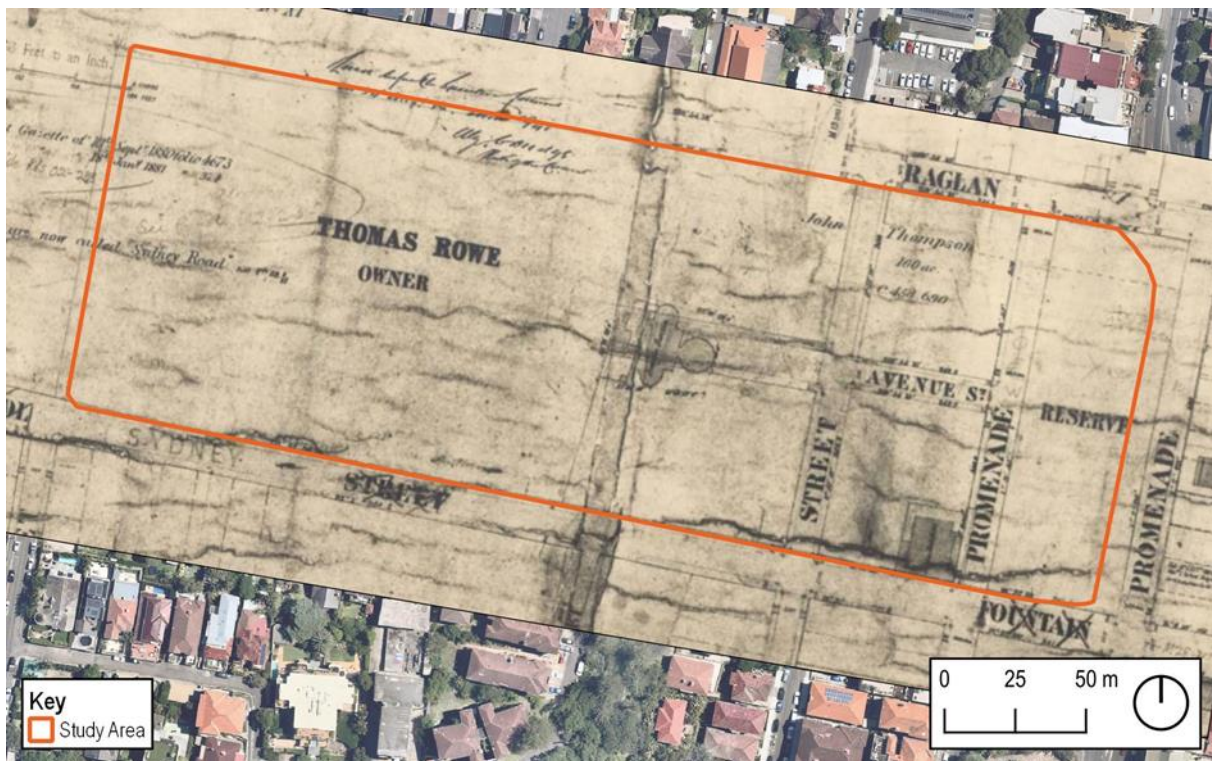


Figure 4.12 Detail from c1880s Plan of Streets. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan M1-2193 with Nearmap aerial underlay and GML additions)

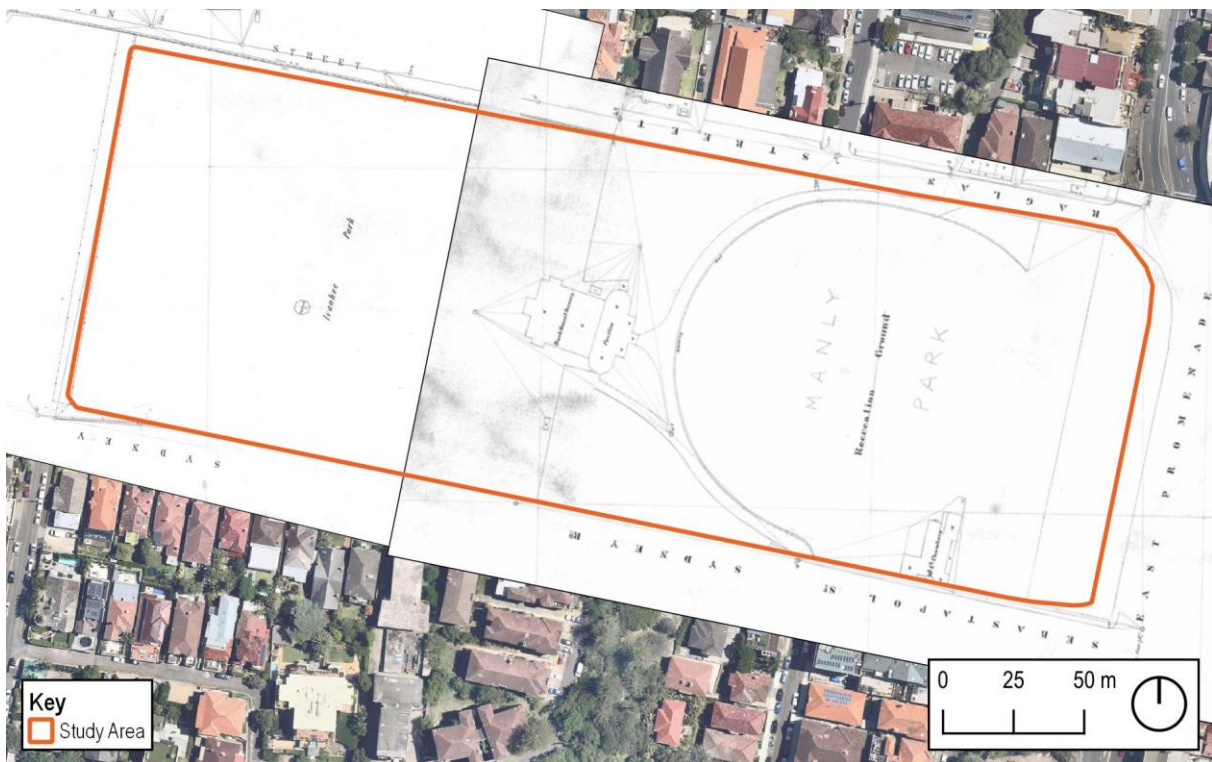


Figure 4.13 1980 Manly Detail Sheet. (Source: Sydney Water archives with GML additions)

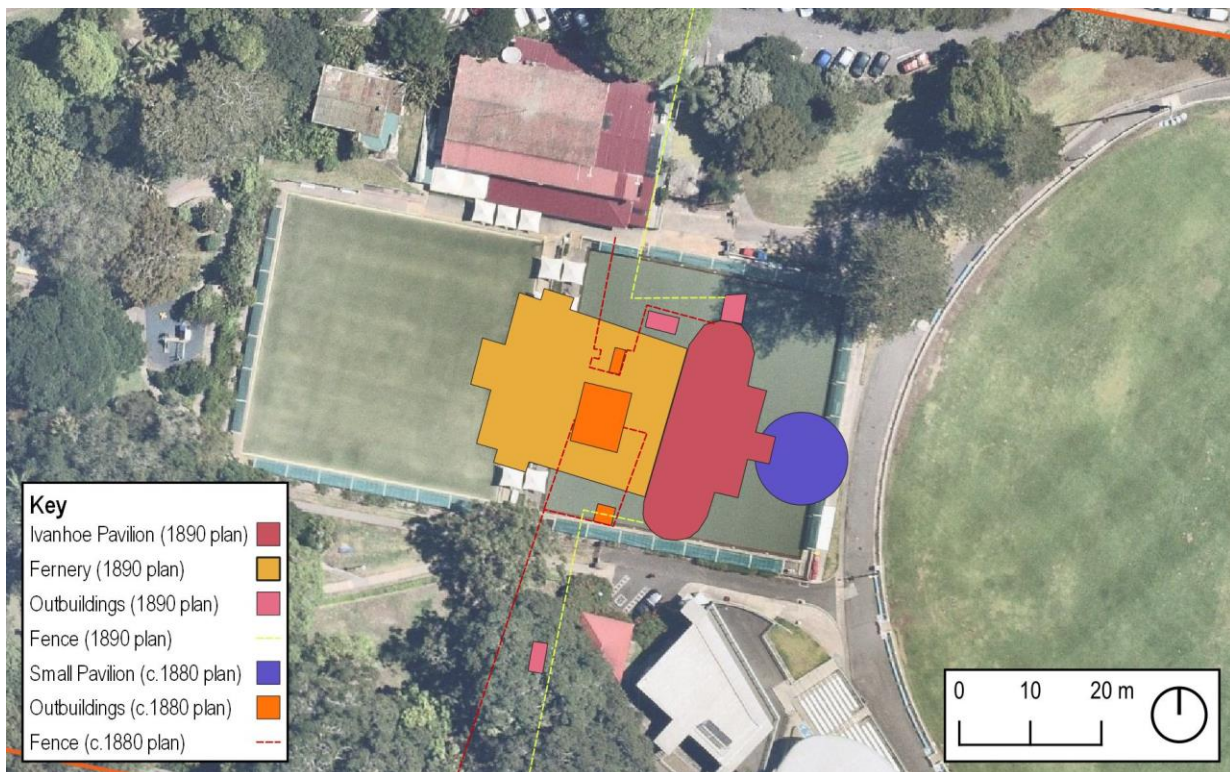


Figure 4.14 Historical overlay of best fit, aligning the outbuildings, small pavilion, and fence shown on the c1880s plan with the pavilion, fernery, outbuildings and fence shown on the 1890s plan. (Source: Nearmap aerial with GML additions, incorporating information from the NSW Land Registry Services c1880s Crown Plan M1-2193 and the Sydney Water Archives 1980 Manly Detail Sheet)

Phase 5: Ivanhoe Park Hotel (1875–1884)

The Ivanhoe Park Hotel was erected in 1875. An 1881 subdivision plan shows that it was associated with a large outbuilding and a large rear yard (Figure 4.15). The Ivanhoe Park Hotel was converted into Council Chambers in 1887 (Phase 6), and in 1905 the building was partly demolished for the expansion of the cricket oval. In 1924 the cricket oval was again enlarged through the total demolition of the building (Phase 7). As the remains of the hotel are sealed below the cricket oval, there is high potential for evidence from Phase 5 to survive intact. Remains may include stone or brick footings or postholes of the hotel and outbuildings, underfloor deposits, cellars, wells, cesspits and cisterns, yard surfaces and fills, postholes of fence lines, demolition fills, and rubbish pits.

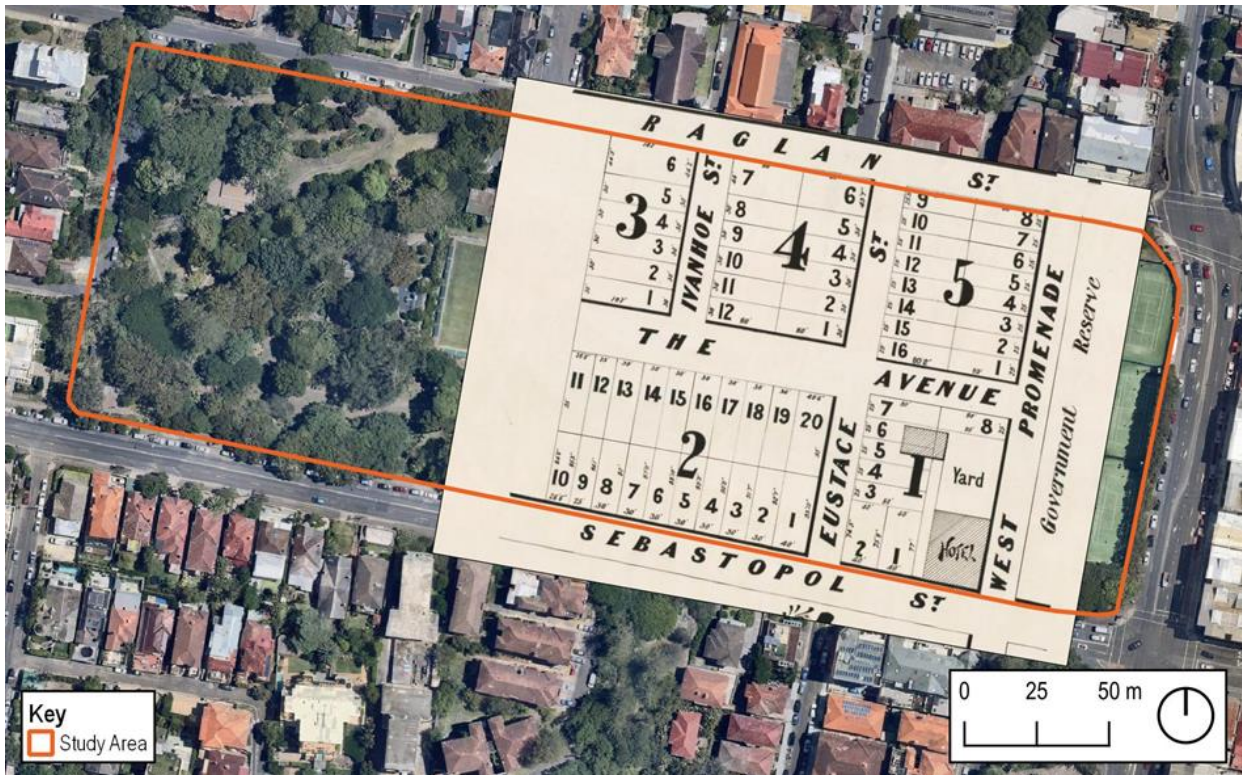


Figure 4.15 Detail from 1881 subdivision plan. (Source: State Library of NSW with Nearmap aerial underlay and GML additions)

Phase 6: Public Reserve (1884–1924)

The transformation of the study area into a public reserve, first under state and then council ownership, resulted in large-scale changes to the site. In 1885, work was undertaken to install drainage and level areas across the eastern half of the site. The levelling reportedly involved the infilling of low areas to form the cricket oval. The Ivanhoe Park Hotel was converted into Council Chambers in 1887. In 1905 the Council Chambers was partly demolished for the expansion of the cricket oval, and in 1909 the Council Chambers were converted into a courthouse. In 1924 the cricket oval was again enlarged through the total demolition of the courthouse (former Council Chambers and Ivanhoe Park Hotel). As these remains were sealed below the expanded cricket pitch, there is high potential for them to survive intact. Remains may include stone or brick footings or postholes of the Council Chambers and courthouse and outbuildings, underfloor deposits, cellars, wells, cesspits and cisterns, yard surfaces and fills, postholes of fence lines, demolition fills, and rubbish pits.

Due to the lack of later ground disturbance or excavation in the area, there is high potential for the footings of the original stone retaining wall of the cricket oval, shown on the 1890 Sydney Water Pan (Figure 4.16), to remain intact sealed below the present oval or surrounding pathway. Due to later expansion and levelling the cricket oval has low potential to contain intact levelling fills associated with the formation and expansion of the cricket oval from the 1880s to 1924.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century a number of structures relating to sport and leisure were constructed. In 1894 a small cricket pavilion was erected on the western side of the cricket oval. In 1910 this was demolished and was replaced on the same site by a larger cricket pavilion and grandstand. This structure was demolished and replaced in 1963, and again in 2001. It is likely that the remains of the first two cricket pavilions were removed in 1963 or 2001 during large-scale earthworks to construct the replacement buildings. As such, there is low potential for remains relating to the 1894 pavilion and 1910 pavilion and grandstand to survive at the site.

In 1903 a bandstand was built to the west of the cricket oval. There is low potential for postholes relating to this structure to survive.

A c1900 photograph of the bowling green shows a clubhouse or pavilion located to the west of the bowling green (Figure 2.17). This appears to be a small timber building resting on post-pads. The structure appears to be ephemeral and may not have left a trace in the archaeological record. However, as there has been a lack of later disturbance, there is low potential for evidence of this structure in the form of postholes or post-pads having survived sealed below the current bowling green.

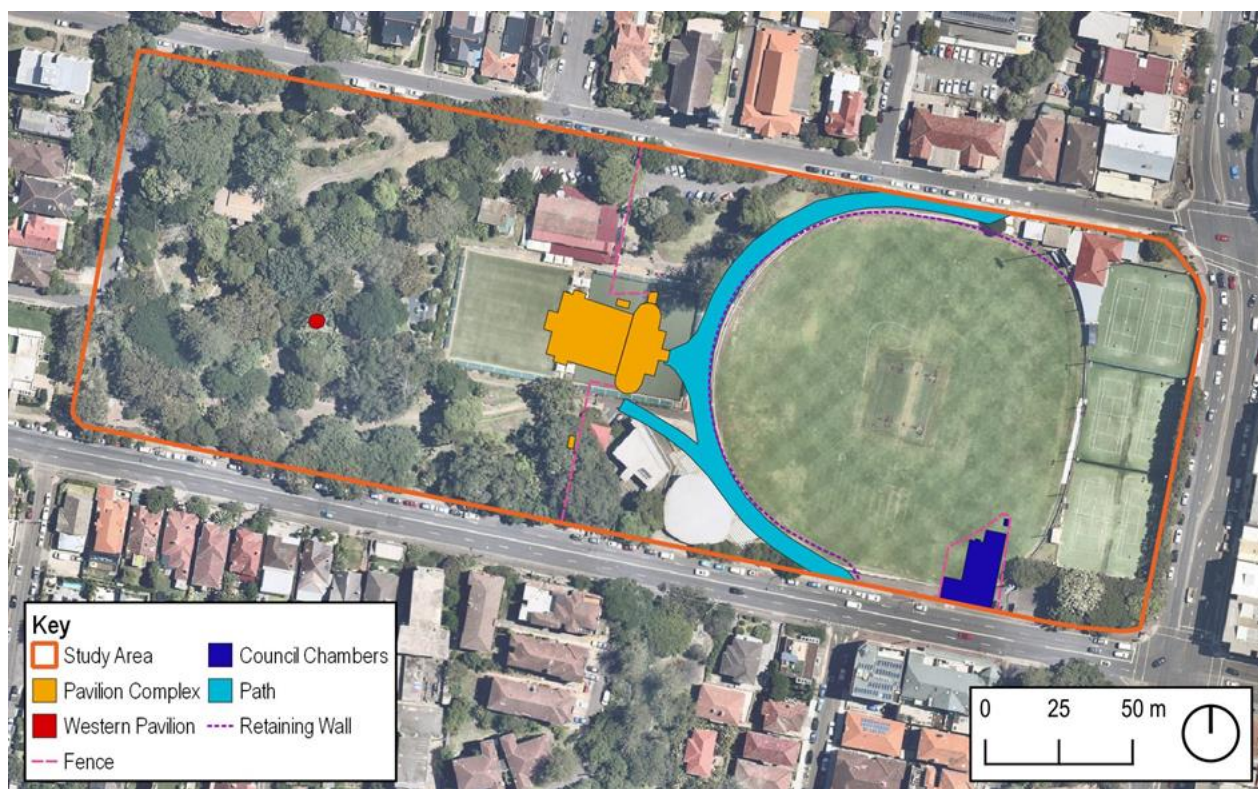


Figure 4.16 1890 historical overlay, showing information from the 1890 Sydney Water Plan. (Source: Nearmap with GML additions)

Phase 7: Spit to Manly Tramway (1910–1939)

The construction of the tramway through Ivanhoe Park in 1910 involved the cutting and levelling of sandstone outcrops in the western and northern areas of the park, within the footprint of the tramway. This resulted in major local disturbance in the footprint of the tramway. When the tramway went out of use in 1939, the track and sleepers were reportedly taken up. The western part of the alignment is now sealed by the Park Avenue road surface, but much of the alignment remains visible within the park. There is moderate potential for remains relating to the tramway to survive in situ within the park and beneath Park Avenue, including a concrete track base and/or cut sandstone bedrock.

Phase 8: Redevelopment of Sporting Grounds (1924–1962)

In 1924 a Girl Guides Clubhouse was built to the west of the bowling green, followed in 1925 by a Scout Hall. The Girl Guides Clubhouse was extended in 1935. There are no known plans from the 1920s that show the locations of these structures. However, there are a number of plans from the 1950s which show the Scout Hall and Girl Guides Clubhouse (Figure 2.34, Figure 2.25, and Figure 2.36). The original Scout Hall was replaced by the present hall in the 1970s, which was built to the north of the original building. There is moderate potential for the remains of the original Scout Hall to survive.

The Girl Guides Clubhouse was replaced in 1962 by a new Clubhouse and Kindergarten building (the present Kindergarten building). This building was constructed on the same site as the earlier Clubhouse, and it is likely that the construction of the new Girl Guides Clubhouse and Kindergarten building removed the remains of the 1924 structure within its footprint. There is nil to low potential for extant remains relating to the 1924 structure.

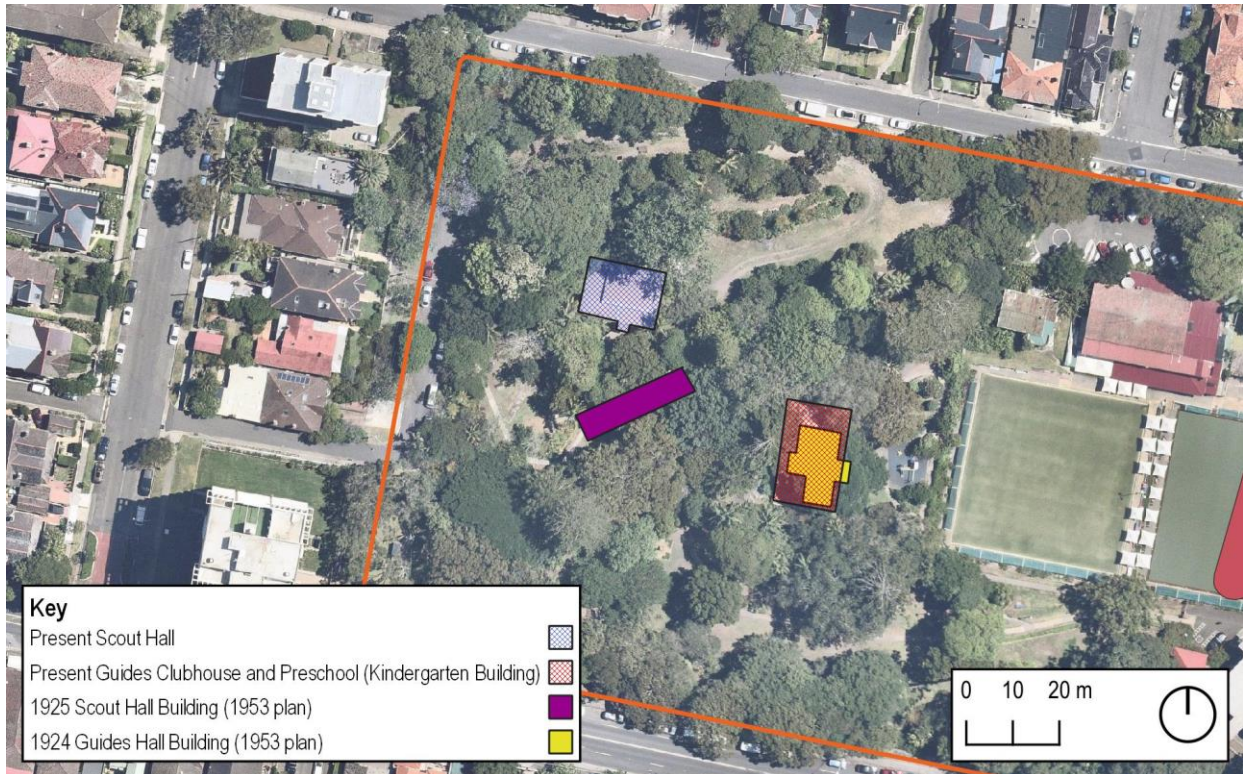


Figure 4.17 Historical overlay showing the locations of the 1920s Scout Hall and Girl Guides Clubroom as marked on the 1953 plan, and the locations of the present Scout Hall (1973) and Girl Guides Clubroom and Kindergarten building (1962). (Source: Plan of portion 2502, Manly Municipality, measured for war memorial park, August 1953, from NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan 6946-2030, with Nearmap aerial imagery and GML additions)

In 1924 the cricket oval was enlarged through the demolition of the courthouse (former Council Chambers and Ivanhoe Park Hotel), the removal of trees near the tennis courts, and reconfiguration of the tennis courts.

In 1946, 'an old bicycle track'—likely the 1884 bicycle track around the oval—was reportedly removed, and in 1958 a two-storey clubhouse for the Manly Bowling and Recreation Club was built, replacing the 1898 structure on the same site. The present concrete bowling green may also date from this time. A World War II air raid trench is visible on 1943 aerial imagery at the southeastern end of the former tram alignment. It is now likely sealed below the modern road surface and as a deep subsurface feature there is high potential for it to remain (Figure 4.18). A long building visible on the 1937 and 1943 aerials at the rear of the cricket pavilion and sports hall was demolished by the time of the 1961 aerial (Figure 4.18). The function and construction date of this building is unknown, but due to the lack of later development on its site there is moderate potential for remains of it to survive.

The Manly War Memorial Park in the western area was dedicated in 1953.



Figure 4.18 1943 aerial photograph, showing an air raid trench (outlined in blue), and a rectangular building (circled in red). The building is also visible on the 1937 aerial, but is absent in the 1961 aerial. (Source: SIX Maps with GML additions)

Phase 9: 1960s Redevelopment to Present (1960s–Present)

The 1960s saw the large-scale redevelopment of areas of the park. A new joint Girl Guides Clubhouse and Kindergarten building was built in 1962. The 1910 cricket pavilion was replaced in 1963 by a new concrete pavilion and grandstand. New dressing rooms and a scoreboard were also erected. The new pavilion was subsequently demolished in 1998 and was replaced by the current structure in 2002. The substantial earthworks required in this area for the newer structures have likely completely erased any remains of the earlier 1910 structure, and it is considered that there is nil potential for remains relating to this structure to survive. In 1973, a new Scout Hall was erected. This was erected in a different location to the 1924 scout hall as shown on early 1950s plans, and so there is moderate potential for remains relating to the earlier structure to survive at the site, including stone, brick or concrete footings, postholes, and artefact deposits.

Modern services are also likely to run through the site. However, these would have only resulted in the localised disturbance of archaeological remains within their footprints.

The tram loop was heritage listed in the Manly LEP 1988 following the 1986 Heritage Study. The Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden was named in 2006. In 2017 Northern Beaches Council adopted a masterplan for Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden, and in 2019 Manly Oval and Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden was listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

Summary of Potential Historical Archaeological Remains

Table 1.1 Table 4.4 summarises the study area's potential for historical archaeological features and deposits, as well as their assessed level of significance (detailed in Section 4.8.2 below). Figure 4.19 shows the assessed levels of historical archaeological potential across the study area.

Table 4.4 Assessed Levels of Archaeological Potential and Significance within the Study Area.

Phase	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Potential	Significance
Phase 1: Early European Exploration and Contact (1788–1810)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated artefacts associated with transient use of the study area. In situ Aboriginal cultural material within early colonial layers, and Aboriginally reworked materials such as glass, ceramic, and flint. 	Nil to low	Local
Phase 2: Early European Settlement (1810–1850s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burnt tree boles or tree throws associated with land clearing. Postholes relating to ephemeral or temporary structures associated with timber-getting, camping, hunting, charcoal burning, grazing etc. In situ or reworked historic topsoil. In situ Aboriginal cultural material within early colonial layers, and Aboriginally reworked materials such as glass, ceramic, and flint. 	Nil to low	Local
Phase 3: Subdivision and Public Recreation (1855–1870)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarried outcrops or bedrock. Quarrying camps or quarrying-related deposits and artefact scatters. Isolated artefacts associated with use of the area for public recreation. 	Low	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levelling fills. Road surfaces and road base, including compacted earth surfaces, ironstone or sandstone gravel metalling, or Telford or McAdam style roads. Stone kerbing and guttering. Cart or wheel ruts. Evidence of repair or modification of road surfaces. 	Moderate	Local
Phase 4: Ivanhoe Park Pavilion Complex (1870–1893)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone or brick footings or postholes of large and small pavilions, outbuildings and ancillary structures. Fernery footings. Underfloor deposits associated with pavilions and/or outbuildings. Cesspits, wells, and cisterns. Rubbish pits, artefact scatters and other sealed artefact deposits. Fence lines, yard deposits and fills, and yard surfaces. Landscaping and infrastructure, including roads (1860s roads in the eastern half of the site used until 1887), paths, drains, evidence for planted trees or garden beds). Levelling fills. Small pavilion on the western area of the site. 	High	Local
Phase 5: Ivanhoe Park Hotel (1875–1884)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone or brick footings of the Ivanhoe Park Hotel, outbuildings and ancillary structures, including large outbuilding shown on 1881 subdivision plan. Cellars. Underfloor deposits. Cesspits, wells, and cisterns. Rubbish pits, artefact scatters and other sealed artefact deposits. Fence lines, yard deposits and fills, yard surfaces. Landscaping and infrastructure, including roads, paths, and drains. 	High	Local

Phase	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Potential	Significance
Phase 6: Public Reserve (1884–1924)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone or brick footings of the Council Chambers and courthouse, outbuildings and ancillary structures. Underfloor deposits. Cesspits, wells, and cisterns. Rubbish pits, artefact scatters and other sealed artefact deposits. Fence lines, yard deposits and fills, and yard surfaces. Landscaping and infrastructure, including roads, paths, fence lines, and drains. 1880s stone retaining wall of the first cricket oval. 	High	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levelling fills for the first cricket oval. 	Low	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1884 bicycle path. Quarried outcrops or bedrock. Quarrying camps or quarrying-related deposits and artefact scatters. 	Low	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1894 cricket pavilion 	Low	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c1900 bowling pavilion or clubhouse. 	Low	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1903 bandstand. 	Low	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1910 cricket pavilion and grandstand. 	Low	Local
Phase 7: Spit to Manly Tramway (1910–1939)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In situ track, sleepers, or gravel ballast. Cut or quarried bedrock or outcrops to form track alignment. 	Moderate	Local
Phase 8: Redevelopment of Sporting Grounds and Manly War Memorial Park (1924–1962)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1924 Girl Guides Clubhouse concrete, stone or brick footings or postholes. Artefact scatters or sealed artefact deposits. 	Low	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1925 Manly Scout Hall concrete or brick footings or postholes. Artefact scatters or sealed artefact deposits. 	Moderate	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete, stone, or brick footings of a long structure visible on the 1937 and 1943 aerials. The structure was located to the west of the cricket pavilion and was demolished by 1961. 	Moderate	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World War II air raid trench. 	High	Local
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping and infrastructure, including roads, paths, fence lines, and drains. 	High	Nil
Phase 9: 1960s Redevelopment to Present (1960s–present)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping and infrastructure, including roads, paths, fence lines, and drains. 	High	Nil



Figure 4.19 Assessed levels of historical archaeological potential relating to all phases. (Source: Nearmap with GML additions)

4.2.2 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Significance

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. In NSW, archaeological remains are managed in accordance with their assessed levels of significance in line with *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, published by the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage NSW) in 2009. Figure 4.20 shows the assessed level of historical archaeological significance across the site.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

The historical archaeological resource within the study area is likely to consist of a range of features, deposits and artefacts associated with the site's historical development, use and occupation from the mid-nineteenth century through to World War II.

The early European exploration of the area from 1788 to 1810, and the early European settlement from 1810 to the 1850s, involved the ephemeral use of the site for activities which do not result in easily identifiable archaeological features or deposits and which may not be preserved in the archaeological record, such as exploratory visits and, after 1810, stock grazing. Isolated artefact deposits and scattered evidence of ephemeral land use would have low archaeological research potential and may meet the threshold for local significance. Aboriginally reworked European material or Aboriginal material in early colonial layers/deposits would have high research value and would be of local significance.

From 1855 the study area was subdivided, and part of the area was demarcated for public recreation. Preparation for subdivision may have involved quarrying and land clearance. It is unlikely that evidence of limited land clearance from this phase would hold research potential. Evidence of quarrying, depending on its intactness and extent, would have moderate research potential and may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion. Evidence of roads from this phase could provide insights into road

construction methods and techniques outside of the major thoroughfares and urban centres and may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The Ivanhoe Pavilion complex stood in the study area from 1871 to 1893, and hosted numerous important and varied events for over 20 years. Archaeological evidence associated with the Ivanhoe Pavilion complex, such as the structural remains of the pavilions, outbuildings, and the fernery, could answer research questions on how the site changed over time, and how a large-scale public events site operated in the late nineteenth century. Artefacts from sealed artefact deposits—such as rubbish pits, cesspit fills, and underfloor deposits—could inform research on the nature and timing of events at the site, and could provide insight into a broad range of social and political events and beliefs in the period. Evidence from this phase would be of high research value and local significance under this criterion.

Evidence relating to the Ivanhoe Park Hotel, which was constructed in 1875, may include structural remains, rubbish pits, and underfloor deposits. These remains could inform research questions about social life and the community in the Manly area in the late nineteenth century. It is likely that many of the visitors staying at the hotel were attendees at events hosted at the Ivanhoe Pavilion, or at sporting events at the site. Artefacts left by or related to these visitors could provide insights into the demographics and beliefs of attendees and spectators to events and sports in the late nineteenth century. Evidence from this phase would be of local significance under this criterion.

In 1885 the park was transformed into a public reserve and large-scale improvements were made. The Ivanhoe Park Hotel was converted into the Council Chambers in 1887, and subsequently into a courthouse in 1909, which was demolished in 1924. Evidence from the Council Chambers and courthouse phases of the building, which likely retained much of the structure of the former Ivanhoe Park Hotel, would be of local significance under this criterion for its ability to contribute to research on local government and law and order in the Manly area.

Manly Oval is a significant site in NSW sporting history. While a cricket pitch is recorded as having been at the site from 1871, it wasn't until 1885 that the cricket oval was formed. An early bicycling track was also installed at this time. Depending on its integrity, evidence of the 1880s bicycle track and the cricket ground retaining wall may meet the threshold for local significance for their research potential. Evidence of other improvements during the formalisation of the park in this phase are unlikely to be preserved intact due to large-scale redevelopment in the 1920s and 1960s. Depending on its nature and intactness, evidence relating to drainage, infilling and levelling works, and paths and landscaping during this phase may also meet the threshold for local significance.

There is low potential for remains of the 1894 cricket pavilion and 1910 cricket pavilion and grandstand to survive. The 1894 structure was replaced by the 1910 structure, and the 1910 structure was demolished and replaced in 1963, and again in 2001. If substantial and intact, remains from the 1894 and 1910 structures may reach the threshold for local significance.

There is low potential for the first c1900 bowling pavilion or clubhouse to survive under the bowling green, and for remains of the 1903 bandstand to remain to the west of the cricket oval and to the north of grandstand. The remains of both of these structures are likely to be ephemeral and insubstantial. Depending on their nature and innateness, either or both of them may meet the threshold for local significance.

The Split to Manly tramway was extended through the site in 1910 and 1911. This involved the cutting of sandstone outcrops to create a route, and the laying of sleepers, track, and ballast. The track and sleepers were reportedly taken up when the line was decommissioned in 1939. Remains of the tramway, if substantial and intact, may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The 1920s saw further development of the sport grounds in 1924 under the influence of the Manly Sports Union. In the mid-1920s a Girl Guides Clubhouse and a Scout Hall was constructed at the site. Scouting and guiding were both significant global and local movements. Remains of these structures may have moderate research value for their potential to provide insights into the early scouting and guiding movements and may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

A long building visible on the 1937 and 1943 aerials at the rear of the cricket pavilion and sports hall was demolished by the time of the 1961 aerial. The function and construction date of this building is unknown, but it may meet the criteria for local significance depending on the nature and intactness of the remains.

As deeper subsurface structures, remains of the 1943 air raid trench and associated deposits and artefacts have high potential to survive. If remaining, they could answer research questions about life in Sydney during World War II, and about the design and construction of air raid shelters in the period. Remains relating to this feature would be of local significance under this criterion.

Redevelopment and associated activity from the 1960s to present is not considered to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

Association with Individuals, Events or Groups of Historical Importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B and D)

The Ivanhoe Park Pavilion complex from 1871 to 1893 was associated with numerous individuals, events, and groups of historical importance. The complex was established in 1871, when two pavilions were transferred to the site from the 1870 Intercolonial Exhibition at Prince Alfred Park.

The pavilions were first used at Ivanhoe Park to host 'Anniversary Day' on 26 January 1871, with a program of dancing, sports, and music. In February 1871, Ivanhoe Park was the location of the annual picnic of the Eight Hours' League. Other events held at the pavilion complex included concerts in aid of the Manly Cricket Club, public meetings, New Year's Day and Anniversary Day celebrations, and the Prince of Wales' birthday celebrations. From 1881 the pavilion complex was the site of Australia's first wildflower shows, which influenced similar shows and interest in native wildflowers throughout Australia. Sir Henry Parkes, premier of NSW and 'the Father of Federation', addressed the people of Manly in the Ivanhoe Park pavilion on at least two occasions, addressing a large audience in an oration which supported the federation of the Australian colonies and preceded his famous Tenterfield Oration of 24 October 1889.

While activities at many of these events were ephemeral in nature, and events were often brief in duration, their large scale attracted thousands of visitors, and their repeated nature means that a trace of such events is likely to have been left in the archaeological record, particularly in the form of sealed artefact deposits including rubbish pits and artefact scatters. The structural remains of the pavilions, outbuildings and the fernery are also likely to survive. Remains from this phase would be of local significance under this criterion.

Manly had one of the earliest girl guide companies in NSW, having formed in 1921 with the first meetings held in the Presbyterian Church hall. When it was built in 1924, the purpose-built Guides Clubhouse in Ivanhoe Park was the first of its kind in New South Wales. Remains of this structure or artefacts relating to the early guiding movement would be of local significance under this criterion.

There is a long association between Ivanhoe Park and the scouting movement, which continues into the present. The first boy scouts in Manly were sworn in in 1909, and the Scout Hall was opened in Ivanhoe Park in 1924. In 1934 the annual Manly-Warringah Boy Scout Association's corroboree was held at the Manly Oval, attended by over 100 boys from all over Sydney. In the 1930s, Roden Cutler served as a Patrol Leader of the 2nd Manly Scouts. Cutler later became Chief Scout of Australia, and he was also the longest-serving governor of NSW. He was awarded a Victoria Cross for his actions in World War I.

Remains of the 1925 Scout Hall structure or artefacts relating to the early scouting movement would be of local significance under this criterion.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The technical and aesthetic characteristics of archaeological remains within the study area are only partially known, as limited excavation has been undertaken at the site. While the remains of built structures, artefacts and other material evidence may demonstrate some distinctive or visual qualities, this would only be realised through further investigation, interpretation, and display. The site is not considered to meet the threshold for this criterion.

Ability to Demonstrate the Past through Archaeological Remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F and G)

The early European exploration of the area from 1788 to 1810, and the early European settlement from 1810 to the 1850s, involved the ephemeral use of the site for activities which do not result in easily identifiable archaeological features or deposits and which may not be preserved in the archaeological record. Isolated artefact deposits and scattered evidence of ephemeral land use may meet the threshold for local significance depending on their nature and intactness. Aboriginally reworked European material or Aboriginal material in early colonial layers/deposits would be of local significance.

The remains of the 1860s road alignments through the park, and evidence of quarrying, if intact and substantial, would meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

Remains relating to the Ivanhoe Pavilion complex could provide physical evidence of the use of the park for important historical meetings and events, and for the varied activities, shows, and gatherings that took place at the pavilion complex. While many of these activities, such as a ventriloquist and magic shows, concerts, picnics, and public meetings, are ephemeral and would often not be expected to usually leave an archaeological signature, the frequency, variety, and large scale of the events held at the pavilions over two decades means that it is likely that material evidence of the events could be preserved in rubbish pits, sealed artefact deposits, cesspits and in structural remains. Remains from this phase would be of local significance under this criterion.

If substantial and intact, remains relating to the Ivanhoe Park Hotel, and subsequent Council Chambers and courthouse, would be of local significance under this criterion for their ability to demonstrate the past, and the development of local government and law and order in Manly. Remains of the 1885 original cricket oval retaining wall would be of local significance under this criterion for their ability to show the development of sports at Manly Oval.

While historical records attest that much of the track of the tramway was taken up in 1939, evidence of the alignment may survive in situ in the form of cut sections of sandstone or concrete tramway base. Evidence relating to this phase can show the alignment of the former tramway and is of local significance under this criterion.

Redevelopment and associated activity from the 1960s to present is not considered to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

4.2.3 Statement of Archaeological Significance

Ivanhoe Park is an early and largely intact leisure park and sports ground, which has hosted numerous important and varied social, political, leisure, and sporting events during the later nineteenth century and into the present. It is of state significance, forming a unique cultural landscape as a place with a combined history of Aboriginal heritage and 150 years of European recreation, sport and community use. It should

be noted that although the park is of state heritage significance, the potential historical archaeological remains are not necessarily of state significance.

Early European exploration of the area began in 1788, and the first European land grants were made in 1810, after which the area was used to graze cattle. Archaeological remains of ephemeral activity from before the mid-nineteenth century may meet the threshold for local significance depending on their nature and intactness. Aboriginally reworked European material or Aboriginal material in early colonial layers/deposits would be of local significance for its rarity and associative and research values.

Henry Gilbert Parkes acquired the area for subdivision in the 1850s. When the area was subdivided in the 1850s and 1860s, quarrying, land clearance and road formation took place, and the eastern area was demarcated for public recreation. The study area has the potential to retain evidence of quarrying and road formation from this phase that has significance for its research values.

The Ivanhoe Park pavilion complex was a landmark feature of the park from 1871 to 1893. It regularly attracted thousands of visitors from across NSW to varied and important public events and celebrations. Remains of the pavilion complex are likely to survive intact below the present bowling green. The potential archaeological resource of the pavilion complex is of local significance for its high research value, its historical and associative values, and its ability to demonstrate the past.

The Ivanhoe Park Hotel opened on the southeastern corner of the park in 1875, serving locals and visitors to events and sporting fixtures. Archaeological evidence relating to the hotel could provide information about hotel layout and operation in the late nineteenth century away from the urban core of central Sydney, and about the visitors to the events and sporting fixtures at the park. Archaeological evidence from this phase would be of local significance.

In 1885 Ivanhoe Park came under state and then council ownership, and the park was transformed into a public reserve. Large-scale improvements were made to the park in 1885, including drainage, infilling and levelling of ground, and the formation of a cricket ground and a bicycle track. The Ivanhoe Park Hotel was also converted to the Council Chambers at this time, and subsequently into a courthouse in 1909. This was demolished in 1924. Evidence from the Council Chambers and courthouse phases of the building, which likely retained much of the structure of the former Ivanhoe Park Hotel, would be of local significance for research values and ability to provide insight into the development of local government and law and order in Manly. Archaeological evidence of drainage, infilling and levelling, pathways and landscaping, the 1880s bicycle track and cricket ground retaining wall, would be of local significance.

The Spit to Manly tramway, which was extended through the site in 1910, involved cutting of sandstone outcrops to create a route, and the laying of sleepers, track, and ballast. While the track was taken up when the line was decommissioned in 1939, the alignment is still visible within the study area. Physical remains of the alignment, including cuttings into sandstone bedrock or outcrops and/or the concrete tramway base, would be of local significance for their ability to demonstrate the past.

Further development of the sport grounds in 1924 included scout and guides halls, with the purpose-built Guides Clubhouse being the first of its kind in the state. While the remains of the 1924 Guides Clubhouse have likely been disturbed by the construction of its 1962 replacement, the remains of the first Scout Hall may be intact. Depending on their nature and intactness, they may meet the threshold for local significance for their moderate research value for their ability to provide insights into the early scouting and guiding movements and for their associative values. Archaeological evidence of an air raid trench and associated artefacts created in the southwestern area of the park during World War II are of local significance.

Remains from the period of major redevelopment in areas of the park in the early 1960s, through to the present day, are not considered to meet the threshold for local significance.



Figure 4.20 Assessed level of historical archaeological significance. (Source: Nearmap with GML additions)

4.3 Endnotes

- ¹ Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.
- ² <https://www.aboriginalheritage.org/>
- ³ Chapman, G et al. 1989, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney Region 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney.
- ⁴ Chapman, G et al. 1989, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney Region 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney.
- ⁵ Chapman, G et al. 1989, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney Region 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney.
- ⁶ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 June 1874, p 10, Trove via National Library of Australia, viewed 14 December 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13340479>>.

Significance

5 Significance

An assessment of heritage significance is conducted to establish why a place is important. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for the past, present or future generations.’ Significance is embodied in the physical fabric of the place, its setting and relationship to other items, the recorded associations with the place, and the response the place evokes in the community or in individuals to whom it is important.

This section sets out an assessment of the heritage significance of Ivanhoe Park in accordance with the standard criteria identified in the NSW Heritage Office guidelines. The evaluation includes consideration of the original and subsequent layering of fabric, uses, associations and meanings of the place, as well as its relationship to both the immediate and wider setting.

Ivanhoe Park is identified as an item of state significance on the NSW SHR. Ivanhoe Park is also listed as an item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the MLEP 2013. Located within Ivanhoe Park is the Ivanhoe Loop (former tram track route), listed as an item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the MLEP 2013.

5.1.1 NSW Heritage Assessment Guidelines

The *NSW Heritage Manual* guidelines, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (July 2001), provide the framework for the assessment and the Statement of Significance in this report. These guidelines incorporate the five types of cultural heritage values identified in the Burra Charter into a specially structured framework, which is the format required by heritage authorities in New South Wales.¹

Under these guidelines, items (or ‘places’ in Burra Charter terminology) are assessed in accordance with a specific set of criteria. To apply the assessment criteria, both the nature and degree of significance for the place need to be identified. This is because items vary in the extent to which they embody or reflect key values and in the relative importance of their evidence or associations. The assessment also needs to identify the item’s values to its relevant geographical and social context, usually identified as either local or state contexts. Items may have both local and state significance for similar or different values/criteria.

An item is significant in terms of the criterion if the kinds of attributes listed in the inclusion guidelines help to describe it. Similarly, the item is not significant in terms of that criterion if the kinds of attributes listed in the exclusion guidelines help to describe it. The inclusion and exclusion guidelines are checklists only—they do not cancel each other out. The exclusion guidelines should not be applied in isolation from the inclusion guidelines, but should be used to help review and qualify the conclusions reached about the item’s significance.

The criteria for assessment established by the NSW Heritage Council in accordance with the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

5.2 Comparative Analysis

Ivanhoe Park developed in the mid to late 1880s, with a ‘village green’ for events and sport, in association with sports courts and recreational areas. It is representative of a ‘model’ of municipal landscape planning seen across Sydney and NSW during this period. Whilst most of the areas within the parklands remain in their original nineteenth-century location and dedicated to the same sport, the surviving buildings were constructed in the twentieth century, replacing earlier structures.

Internationally, the latter decades of the nineteenth century saw a period of development associated with the acquisition of available public lands for health and recreational purposes. At the time, the parks

movements in England and the United States of America was influential in shaping Australian national and state policies concerning the provision of public space.

Village Greens and Municipal Parks in the Late Nineteenth Century

Following the NSW gazettal of the *Public Parks Act* in 1854, proclamations of Crown Land for public recreation occurred steadily, with a dramatic spike in the mid to late 1880s. In 1885, 14 new parks were proclaimed in NSW, 40 in 1886, 98 in 1887, 25 in 1888 (the Centennial year), five in 1889, and five in 1890. Each town regarded it as a patriotic duty to press the State Government to proclaim a park in honour of the centenary.

The NSW State Government passed Act No. 16 in 1880 which provided for the acquisition by Government lands for a variety of public purposes, including 'for the formation of recreation grounds and public parks'. Amongst other things, this enabled land given away by Crown grant in earlier decades to be resumed or purchased back in locations where parks were sought. This began in earnest in the 1880s, as land within, or close to, townships or suburbs became scarce.

Many parks dating from the same gazettal period as Ivanhoe Park were established against the backdrop of residential subdivision of former estates and/or public health concerns in rapidly growing population centres. Rushcutters Bay Park, Petersham Park, Camperdown Park and Birchgrove Park are all contemporaneous with Ivanhoe Park, laid out with a similar palette of active recreation and 'beautification' elements, including multi-use sports ovals, tennis courts, pavilions and landmark specimen plantings.

Birchgrove Park, Rose and Grove Streets, Birchgrove



Figure 5.1 View showing a picket fence around the perimeter of Birchgrove Oval with the caretaker's house and tennis courts in the distance. (Source: Heritage NSW inventory sheet, database number 1940578)



Figure 5.2 A sandstone seawall forms the edge of Birchgrove Park. (Source: Heritage NSW inventory sheet, database number 1940578)

Birchgrove Park is an open public reserve of local significance, created by the State Government and a specifically formed trust. The Birchgrove Park Trust formed in 1882 to oversee the park's creation and development. Gazetted as a public reserve on 6 July 1894, the park reflects the Victorian practice of acquiring, resuming and reserving open public land in developing suburbs.

Birchgrove Park is located on the Snails Bay waterfront from reclaimed mud flats. It comprises an oval, tennis courts, a playground, caretaker's house, seawall, timber jetty and mature tree plantings, including large Figs. A low stone fence and a row of mature Camphor Laurels extend along the Grove Street frontage. The oval is delineated by a timber picket fence with asphalted and gravel paths throughout the park. The caretaker's house is a two-storey painted brick single terrace on a stone base with a gable roof clad in corrugated steel. An elevated open verandah and timber balcony face the oval. Birchgrove Park

retains clear water views, stone features, open grassed areas and several mature plantings and specimen trees and an amphitheatre-like configuration around the oval.

The Balmain District Cricket Club was founded in 1897 and an inaugural match held in September the same year. The seawall was completed 10 years later. By 1904, a tennis pavilion and grandstand (demolished 1989) had been made ready and a pumping station was constructed around this time. In 1910, the park, covering 7 acres, had three cricket and football spaces. The single tennis court near Grove Street was also laid out in 1910. Various changes occurred in the twentieth century, including the construction of new tennis courts (1970) and various amenity blocks. When the Park Trust ceased to exist in 1948, management of the park was vested with Balmain Council (now Inner West Council).

The park provides space for passive recreation and organised sport to the local community and sporting clubs including the Balmain District Cricket Club, Balmain Tennis Association, NSW Rugby League and various community-based sporting groups.

Camperdown Park, Australia Street, Camperdown



Figure 5.3 Camperdown oval. (Source: Inner West Council)



Figure 5.4 Camperdown Park with bandstand, near Mallett Street. (Source: Four Square City Guide)

Camperdown Park is one of a group of parks resumed under the *Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 1880* and set aside specifically for recreation purposes. This nineteenth-century parkland is a place of local heritage significance, listed on the Marrickville LEP. Inner West Council owns and manages the park.

Camperdown Park is a landmark within the suburb of Camperdown, providing an open landscaped area within a densely populated suburb. It is held in high esteem by residents, workers and sportspeople as a place for active community use.

The park has significance for its landscape and open space qualities and as an area for passive and active recreation activities. It includes a bowling club, the Chrissie Cotter Gallery, tennis courts, basketball courts, after school care, a hall, memorials and a trachyte horse trough.

The central oval is surrounded by tennis courts, a bowling green and a relatively recent playground. Of particular interest is the bandstand and war monument. The natural watercourse through Camperdown Park has been diverted to stormwater drains and a large area levelled to form an oval.

The bandstand was removed from Hyde Park and reconstructed at Camperdown Park in 1911. The bandstand is now associated with the grandstand and tiered concrete bench seating to the north and south of the grandstand.

Camperdown remained largely unimproved during these early years, although Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board drawings indicate an iron palisade fence partly enclosing the park by 1894. The planting of trees around the perimeter of the park and levelling of the oval appear to have been carried out about the same time.

The melaleucas located throughout the park date from about 1960 and detract from the nineteenth-century character of Camperdown Park.

Petersham Park, 2 Station Street, Petersham



Figure 5.5 Petersham Park showing oval and bandstand with a backdrop. (Source: Leigh Gazzard)



Figure 5.6 Petersham Park ANZAC War Memorial Gates. (Source: War Memorial Register)

Petersham Park was proclaimed on 28 September 1887 as an urban municipal park. It is a parkland identified as having local significance and demonstrating the importance of sport, recreation and community gatherings. Improvement to Petersham Park began in June 1891, when JW Pall submitted a plan for laying out the park. By early September the park trustees had adopted a plan of a cricket oval and had received 500 trees from the State Nursery at Gosford.

During the late 1890s, members of the Petersham Bowling Club approached the trustees requesting that a portion of the park be set aside to form a bowling green and a tennis court, suggesting a site 150 by 200 feet in the southeastern corner of the park. This did not eventuate.

Petersham Park is situated on a gently sloping site within a village setting. Petersham Park contains various features of cultural significance, including a full-size cricket oval, grandstand, band rotunda (1902), giant draughts board, TJ Andrews scoring board, sandstone seating, pergolas as entry arches, swimming pool and palm arbour with mature specimens of Canary Island palms, Brush Box and Camphor Laurel defining pathway avenues. The gates and stone gateposts in Brighton Street form an Anzac Memorial (1921) and other memorials and monuments are scattered throughout Petersham Park. A low castellated stone wall defines the boundary with entries through pergolas and memorial gates. Located within the park is a residential cottage, kindergarten and amenities block.

Petersham Park contains several significant mature trees, particularly the Brush Box and Camphor Laurel trees forming avenues along pathways throughout the park. Other plantings include Port Jackson and Moreton Bay Figs, Jelly Wine, Chinese Windmill and Queen Palms. The mature trees break up the park to

create several separate areas. The park is valued by the local community for its many features with commemorative importance.

Inner West Council (formerly Marrickville Council) has continued to maintain facilities within the park and to control leases of the kindergarten, swimming pool and oval.

Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park, Waratah Street and New South Head Road, Rushcutters Bay



Figure 5.7 View to Rushcutters Bay tennis courts. (Source: Time Out)



Figure 5.8 Rushcutters Bay, c1900–1910. (Source: State Library of New South Wales, Call No. PXE 711/74)

Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park are two public parks designated by councils in response to community lobbying. The two parks demonstrate the importance of inalienable and accessible public lands in Sydney from the mid to late nineteenth century. Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park was one of the largest harbour reclamation schemes for public recreation undertaken in NSW. This broad expanse of open foreshore land, with rows of mature Moreton Bay Figs, forms a magnificent southern boundary to this bay-side common with an opportunity to enjoy sweeping views of inner Sydney Harbour. Rushcutters Bay Park and pumping station including grandstand, Rey Bartley Oval and picket fence, seawall and landscaping are listed as heritage items of State significance on Schedule 5 Environmental heritage of Sydney LEP 2012.

Both parks mark the second wave of municipal park creation, part of 95 public parks created between 1863 and 1902 in Sydney, and one of 50 created in the four-year lead-up to the 1888 centenary of English colonisation. The two parks reflect the influence of James Jones, overseer for the Domains, who laid out Victoria Park and Wentworth Park, incorporating sports ovals, greens and paths with avenues of trees in the design, which reflected the practice in England and France in the 1870s. Rushcutters Bay Park was designed by engineer Frederick Augustus (FA) Franklin, who also designed Sydney's Centennial Park. Both parks retain their structure and layout, edged by the distinctive late nineteenth-century sandstone seawall, divided in two by the stormwater canal, which formalised a natural water course in the late nineteenth century, and framed by mature Hills and Moreton Bay Figs.

Both parks have played a central role in the evolving landscape of leisure, active and spectator sport since the 1880s. The parks have associations with important sporting events, including the start of the Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race since 1945. The western half of Rushcutters Bay Park is dominated by the Grandstand and Reg Bartley Oval, which has provided an important recreational facility since 1894, and is a rare surviving example of a grandstand associated with a suburban park.

The key characteristic of the park is its generous open space, mainly grassed, with occasional structures forming nodes or points of focus, including a cafe, toilet block, children's play area, cluster of boating and

yachting clubs and slipways, Reg Bartley Oval and grandstand, tennis courts north and south of Waratah Street, the open grassed pitches east of the stormwater canal where informal soccer and football is played, adjoining cafe and toilets, various wide paved paths and seating areas to take in views to the harbour and surrounding suburbs.

Nineteenth-century 'Pleasure Grounds'

Ivanhoe Park was established as a nineteenth-century 'pleasure ground'—a destination for day trips, social activity and community events. Ivanhoe Park is representative of public places established in the latter decades of the nineteenth century for pleasure and leisure. Other cultural landscapes that belong to this typology include Nielsen Park in Vaucluse, Fairyland pleasure grounds in Lane Cove, the Royal Aquarium and Pleasure Grounds at Tamarama, the picnic grounds at Bantry Bay and Como pleasure grounds on the Georges River. Within the NSW context, the grounds around the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel on Botany Bay were an early archetype of this model—designed for entertainment and educational displays, within a 'gentrified' setting.

Pleasure grounds were once prevalent in the state as late nineteenth-century recreational destinations. Few of the pleasure ground structures and uses exist. However, the cultural landscape reserves exist as parklands often associated with active sporting uses and passive recreation. Examples of these cultural landscapes appear below.

Nielsen Park and the Hermitage Foreshore Reserve, Greycliffe Avenue, Vaucluse



Figure 5.9 Nielsen Park, (Source: National Parks & Wildlife)



Figure 5.10 Nielsen Park, Vaucluse, taken by Frank Hurley, 1910–1962. (Source: National Library of Australia, PIC FH/7304)

Nielsen Park and the Hermitage Reserve have heritage significance at a state level for demonstrating the rise of harbourside recreational activity in the twentieth century. Created in 1911 and 1912, they were among the first major recreational reserves along the southern shore of Sydney Harbour. The reserve was the result of a large public push to secure Sydney Harbour foreshore land in public ownership—resumption by the government from private ownership to become public reserve lands run by trusts.

Shark Bay, bordered by the current swimming enclosure, together with structures including the kiosk, bathing pavilion and promenade demonstrates the growth in popularity and evolving trends in public bathing and recreational activities.

Fairyland Pleasure Ground, Lane Cove

Figure 5.11 Picnic boats drawn up at Fairyland Wharf, c1930. (Source: Ryde Library)



Figure 5.12 Crowds at Fairyland Pleasure Grounds, Lane Cove River, c1920. (Source: Cumberland Shire Council)

Fairyland Pleasure Ground, located halfway between River Avenue, Chatswood West and Epping Road, North Ryde, is now part of Lane Cove National Park. The site of the former pleasure ground is not listed as a heritage item.

Around 1900, the Swan family cleared the natural forest country for market gardens. Noticing the success of other pleasure grounds, the Swan family adapted their land for this use. Access to the Fairyland Pleasure Ground was generally by ferry and comprised a wharf, kiosk, dance hall (built around 1930) and playground equipment, including flying fox, swings, wooden pirate ship and 'razzle-dazzle', were installed. It has been suggested Fairyland was so named because the Swan family placed fairy-tale characters in the trees. From White City pleasure ground, Robert Swan also acquired strength-testing machines and coin-operated silent films. Six boat swings came from Putney Park. Netting was also installed around a small sandy beach on the river for swimming.

Later an access road was built from Delhi Road. In the 1920s, the pleasure ground was converted to picnic grounds. After many setbacks, including a series of floods in 1967, 1968 and 1969, Fairyland picnic grounds closed. In the late 1970s, the area was purchased by the National Parks of New South Wales. Little evidence of the park exists today, particularly after the severe fires of 1994.

Site of Wonderland and Aquarium, Tamarama Gully, Tamarama



Figure 5.13 Aquarium Ground, Bondi, 1892. (Source: Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences)



Figure 5.14 Wonderland City, Bondi, 1908. (Source: Cumberland Shire Council)

Wonderland and Aquarium operated within the Tamarama Gully site between 1890 and 1915. The lower end of the gully, just behind the beach, was occupied by the rollercoasters and fun booths of Wonderland. The site is listed as an archaeological site of local heritage significance on the Waverley LEP 2012.

Wonderland City was an amusement park located at Tamarama. It opened on 1 December 1906 and closed in 1911. At the time it was the largest open air amusement park in the southern hemisphere. The 20-acre amusement park was operated by theatrical entrepreneur William Anderson. The park was controversial because it blocked swimmers from Tamarama Beach. Before being occupied by the amusement park, Tamarama Park was the site of the Royal Aquarium and Pleasure Grounds, commonly called the Bondi Aquarium.

The area has since been landscaped and has little archaeological potential. The site is evocative, and the road pattern hardly altered since the 1910s, giving the area heritage value as a cultural landscape.

Former Como Pleasure Grounds, Cremona Road, Como

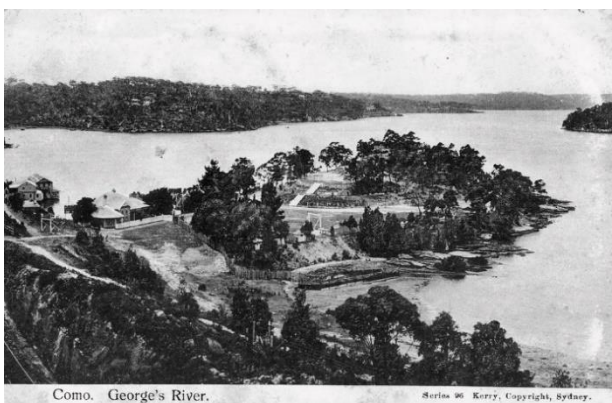


Figure 5.15 Como, Georges River—Pleasure Grounds 1900–1920. (Source: Cumberland Shire Council)



Figure 5.16 Former Como Pleasure Grounds. (Source: Cumberland Shire Council)

The former Como Pleasure Grounds is a popular park with a playground, picnic tables, bike tracks and walking paths, together with panoramic views of the Georges River and surrounding bushland. The Como Pleasure Grounds is listed as a heritage item of local significance on the Sutherland Shire LEP 2015.

Como Pleasure Grounds was originally part of a large land holding owned by Thomas Holt. When the Illawarra railway line was established in 1885 a stopping place was created at Como. A pleasure grounds was built on a tiny rocky peninsula near the railway crossing bridge in 1886 to allow easy access for visitors from the city.

The pleasure grounds were established by brothers James and John Murphy. By 1900, the grounds had a promenade along the water's edge, a boatshed and a series of terraces leading to a rocky knoll with commanding views of the Georges and Woronora Rivers. Several summer houses and a large shelter pavilion were used for dinners and dances. A shop at the entrance provided refreshments. There were swings, merry-go-rounds and see-saws to entertain visitors, together with room to play cricket and other picnic games.

The opening of Tom Ugly's Bridge in 1929 created improved access to Sutherland Shire, but directed tourists away from the Pleasure Grounds to Cronulla. In 1940, the pleasure grounds were purchased by Sutherland Shire Council. A new railway bridge erected in 1972 saw the relocation of the Como railway platform away from the grounds. In 1985, the old railway line was reopened as a pedestrian path and the grounds were upgraded. Few structures remain from the pleasure grounds period, although the shop at the entrance is now a restaurant. The grounds have been conserved to provide improved recreational facilities for the local community.

Botanic Gardens

Auburn Botanic Gardens, Chisholm Road, Auburn

Auburn Botanic Gardens, constructed in 1968-1977, is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural planting in the local area and demonstrates a high degree of creative accomplishment of creative parkland design and social significance for its association with Auburn Council and unemployment relief works.

Auburn Botanic Gardens cover an area of 9.5 Ha. It has a number of components, the largest being the Japanese Garden, which is centred around a water feature with a Remembrance Walk and formal pond located to the north and west of the Japanese Garden. The area is highly used as a recreation space with many organised groups visiting the area. There are a number of vegetated landforms that surround the central lake feature which provide a strong sense of enclosure. The gardens are in strong contrast in form and landscape quality to much of Former Auburn Municipality (now Cumberland Council).

Barwell Park and Botanic Gardens, 56 Bruce Street, Bexley (Rockdale Council)

Barwell Park is historically significant for its role as an early nursery and the association with the market gardeners of the area. Opened in 1928 as Barwell Park and Botanical Reserve the park is evidence of the growth and urbanisation of the area in the Inter-war period. Barwell Park and Botanic Gardens is historically associated with Owen Mascord, of Rockdale's well-known 19th century market gardening family and Alderman Barwell, the Mayor at the time whom the park was named after. Barwell Park is a good representative example of an Interwar public park with rock retaining walls and terracing and original plantings.

In 1928 the three-acre area was officially opened as Barwell Park and Botanical Reserve and laid out with garden beds ('Bexley: Forty-Five Candidates', SMH, 30 December 1931). The park was named after Alderman Barwell, the mayor at the time. The newspaper report of the opening noted that when the land was resumed by the council it was 'in a very rough state, but [had] been transformed into a thing of beauty in accordance with the plans of the health inspector (Mr G Baker).' The opening ceremony was performed by the Minister for Local Government (Mr Bruxner), who praised Bexley as an example to other municipalities.

Conclusion

Ivanhoe Park is representative of a large number of suburban parklands established for active and passive recreation in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Parklands were established on Crown Land, reclaimed land and private land subdivided and purchased by state and local governments and managed by trusts.

Ivanhoe Park was owned by Henry Gilbert Smith but remained undeveloped until 1870. In 1871, the unused open space began to operate as a place for sports and amusements. The idea was conceived by John Farrell, owner of Manly's New Steyne Hotel, who purchased two pavilions from Sydney's Exhibition for the open space. Crickets grounds were established, and sporting events occurred within the fields. Exhibitions were held in the pavilion and the open level grounds were used for cricket and other games. Like Ivanhoe Park, former Como Pleasure Ground, Fairyland Pleasure Ground, Wonderland and Aquarium at Tamarama were all established by private owners to operate as places for amusement, entertainment and sports, often beside a water body. Once this use became obsolete due to changes in recreational trends, these pleasure grounds were then established as publicly owned and managed community and local and state government parks.

Once Ivanhoe Park was publicly owned it developed with an oval and village green as the central focus and places of active sport managed by various sports clubs, predominantly in the eastern precinct. This development was in line with other municipal parks established in the late-nineteenth century. These parks were established along the water's edge and on land-bound sites, usually within areas with creek lines and landforms that were otherwise difficult to develop for residential purposes and would have required land reclamation. It also fits into the Victorian urban design typology in which a village green became a focal point for the community.

Sports fields and facilities are associated with the late Victorian emphasis upon a healthy lifestyle, the eight-hour working day with increased hours of leisure—a late nineteenth-century trend. Tree plantings and meandering paths were part of the Gardenesque landscape design of community parklands. Ivanhoe Park is unusual in that it comprises two separate zones: the eastern sports precinct and the western natural vegetated zone that was otherwise difficult to develop for active leisure.

The sporting layout of the eastern sporting precinct remained relatively intact, with associations with specific sporting clubs, principally cricket, rugby, tennis and bowling. The upper slopes of Ivanhoe Park developed from a natural area to a more formalised, vegetated, War Memorial Park in the 1955–1990s phase. Clubhouses for the scouts and guides were constructed within the natural landscaped area.

The vegetated backdrop on the upper slopes of the park, with the level expanses of sporting fields, is one of the unique characteristics of Ivanhoe Park. The development of the upper slopes of Ivanhoe Park as a 'botanic gardens' is a late-twentieth century phenomenon, and aligns with the trend for gardens to have a natural, native appearance, rather than traditional formal design. It appears to be rare for municipal parks with sporting fields to have botanic gardens abutting a sporting grounds.

5.3 Assessment Criteria

5.3.1 Criterion A (Historical Significance)

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Ivanhoe Park is located on land originally owned by Henry Gilbert Smith that remained undeveloped until 1870. John Farrell, owner of Manly's New Steyne Hotel, purchased two pavilions from Sydney's Intercolonial Exhibition held at Prince Alfred Park and established them within the open space that is now

Ivanhoe Park. In 1871, the unused open space began to operate as a place for sports and amusements and an attraction for visitors to Manly. Cricket grounds were established, and sporting events occurred within the fields. The land was leased by various tenants. In 1880, Smith sold half the land comprising Ivanhoe Park. Manly Council was formed in 1877 and, in 1882, the remainder of Ivanhoe Park was sold to Manly's first mayor, Thomas Rowe.

By 1884, land comprising Ivanhoe Park was owned by the Crown and called Manly Park. Buildings in the park were converted for recreation purposes, including Council Chambers and the School of Arts. Council carried out improvements to the park, including drainage, fencing and construction of a proper cricket ground and bicycle track. By 1887, Manly Park was under the trusteeship of Council.

Ivanhoe Park has historic associations with the establishment of the oval, which is the earliest sporting configuration within the reserve, and the popularity of cricket in Australia. Manly Oval is the home ground for the Manly Warringah District Cricket Club. Cricket was a popular game played from the early years of colonisation. The first recorded cricket match in Australia took place in Sydney in December 1803 and a report in the *Sydney Gazette* on 8 January 1804 suggested that cricket was well established in the colony. The first representative tour of England by an Australian cricket team began in 1878. The Ashes tests began during the 1882–83 series of games between Australia and England. The period from the mid-1890s to World War I has been described as Australian cricket's golden age. The oval has been reconfigured and re-laid on numerous occasions since it was first laid out in Ivanhoe Park. The ground primarily hosts Sydney Grade Cricket matches.

Rugby was first played on the oval in 1895, demonstrating its multi-purpose use. Today the oval serves as the home ground for the Manly Rugby Union Football Club (Manly Marlins) which was established in 1906. Manly Oval has been used to host National Rugby Championship games from 1906 to the present. Various grandstands and clubhouses have been constructed on the site southwest of the oval along the Sydney Road boundary. Upgrades have occurred to the oval, including reconfiguration of the oval, levelling and fencing. The ground primarily hosts Shute Shield rugby matches.

Ivanhoe Park has associations with the Manly Lawn Tennis Club, which held its first game in the park in 1893 and constructed its first clubhouse on the eastern side of the reserve in 1894. The tennis club has been on Ivanhoe Park for over 125 years. The tennis club, originally comprising eight courts, has retained this location to the present with some reconfiguration of courts. The Croquet Club lawn was established in 1907 to the south and a pavilion was constructed in 1910. The Croquet Club lawn was removed in 1967 and the existing park entry on the corner of Sydney Road and Belgrave Street was planted out. Various tennis pavilions have been constructed across the site, with the current pavilion dating from 1928. In 1984, the tennis club changed from using grass to synthetic turf on the courts.

Ivanhoe Park has associations with the Manly Bowling Club, which was laid out in the park in 1898 in an area known as Victoria Lawn, the location of the former pavilion. The bowling greens have altered their configuration and pavilions have been built in various locations. However, the history of use of the site has continued to the present.

Ivanhoe Park has associations with the girl guides and boy scouts who have occupied the upper slopes of the site. This area comprises natural sandstone outcrops and former creek lines that have been canalised and drained.

Ivanhoe Park has historic associations with various infrastructure works that are part of transporting and moving people to and from Manly. The sandstone retaining walls located along the Raglan Street boundary form part of the laying out of the streets that form part of the Manly subdivision patterns.

Ivanhoe Park has historic associations with the Spit to Manly tram service which commenced in 1911. The tram route ran along the west of Ivanhoe Park (now Park Avenue) and along the Raglan Street frontage

before turning towards Manly Wharf where the tram terminated. The Ivanhoe Loop required a substantial excavation of land within the northern edge of Ivanhoe Park near the bowling club and greens. The route of the tram is evident in Ivanhoe Park to interpret the former transport route.

The name 'Ivanhoe Park' first appeared in December 1870 when Thomas Heselton, captain of the Manly Beach Steamer, advertised Ivanhoe Park to let by tender for Boxing Day, 'with large dancing pavilion... bar and every convenience for amusements'. The parkland was known as Manly Park (1884) and the former site of the pavilion as 'Victoria Lawn'. The upper reaches (western portion) of the parkland have been known as Manly War Memorial Park (1953–2006) and in 2006 the name 'Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens' was adopted.

The central and western slopes of the park are of cultural and natural significance. Evidence indicates that this section of the parklands was considered to support a formal design layout as part of park planning in the late nineteenth century. However, since site development, it has remained a mostly unadorned passive recreation area. Some of this may have resulted by default, given the topographic constraints of the western slopes would have rendered this vegetated section of the reserve undesirable, in planning terms, for large scale active recreation assets. Prior to its mid-century war memorial layout, the development of various pathways and 'garden room', retaining walls and buildings on the western slopes of the park were used as an understated counterbalance to the highly formalised eastern end of the reserve. This included conceptual planning by Manly Council for visitors to use the geological forms in the park as grottos for passive recreation.

The historical value of the active recreation layout in the eastern sector of the reserve is complemented by the remaining Norfolk Island Pines abutting the oval. These landmark trees are remnants of a larger palette of prominent cultural plantings that formerly surrounded the tennis courts and oval.

Ivanhoe Park is considered to have significance at a local level under this criterion.

5.3.2 Criterion B (Historical Association)

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Ivanhoe Park has associations with a number of prominent persons from the local and regional area, including:

- Henry Gilbert Smith, an early entrepreneur and reputedly 'father of Manly', played a significant role in the early development of Manly and Ivanhoe Park. On 9 March 1853, Henry Gilbert Smith purchased 100 acres at Cabbage Tree Bay (now Manly). Smith, a Sydney merchant, land speculator and property developer, moved to Manly and began to purchase and lease land. Smith promoted Manly as an alternative residential area and a place for recreation and excursion. Ferries began to call at Manly on Sundays in May 1855. Smith built several homes for letting and a hotel near the pier, which opened in December 1855. Around 1858, Smith developed a village subdivision north of the Corso, named 'Brighton'. He reorganised the ferry service to provide three round trips per day, with two on Sundays during summer. Manly was promoted as a health resort and the village designed with promenades and reserves. In the following decades, other developers bought, sold, subdivided, and developed the land in Manly. The area on which Ivanhoe Park is situated was conveyed by HG Smith in three deeds: on 26 July 1879 (to Municipality of Manly), 17 June 1880 (to Thomas Adrian) and 29 September 1882 (to Thomas Rowe). The three parcels were subsequently acquired by the Council and proclaimed on 30 September 1887.
- Thomas Rowe set up a building business in Pitt Street in 1853 with his brother to undertake speculative domestic work. Between 1857 and 1895 he practised as an architect in Sydney with WB

Field, Sydney Green and Alfred Spain as successive partners. Rowe's practice, mainly in Bathurst, Orange, Newcastle, Goulburn and Sydney, was one of the largest in New South Wales. In 1877, Rowe was Manly's first mayor. Rowe purchased the western portion of Ivanhoe Park from HG Smith in 1882 and by 1887 had sold the parcel to Manly Council. Rowe initiated the planting of Norfolk Island Pines along the Manly beach fronts. These plantings became a distinctive feature of Manly, and were likely influential in the planting of Norfolk Island Pines in Ivanhoe Park.

- Oswald GH Merrett, affectionately known as Ossie, was a Manly resident, manager of the 1924 Paris Olympic team and an amateur sportsman particularly in swimming, athletics and rugby. Merrett formed the Manly Sporting Union and served as the first president, operating for the first Manly Oval Precinct. He played 57 matches for Manly Rugby Club and was second president (1910-1921). He died on 2 April 1925 and the memorial gateway was designed and constructed in his honour. The gateway was unveiled on 3 July 1927 by the mayor of Manly (Alderman AT Kellie) and was attended by a large gathering. The gateway was later relocated from its original site on Sydney Road, opposite Eustace Street.
- Former members of various sporting clubs within Ivanhoe Park that have fought in major wars—war memorials located within the clubhouses list and memorialise former club members who fought and died in World War I and World War II. The names of the former members from the Manly cricket, rugby, tennis and bowling clubs are remembered by those who come after and relatives, friends and visitors to the clubhouses.
- Various plaques throughout Ivanhoe Park identify local sporting heroes associated with sporting clubs. These include honour boards, trophies and photographic memorabilia located in each of the clubhouses identifying club champions and teams recognised for their sporting prowess over the years.
- Sporting entities have had various buildings and structures named in their honour, including the Tony Miller Grandstand. Tony Miller (1929–88), born in Manly, was a former Manly Rugby Union player, coach and state and national representative. His club career spanned an extraordinary 23 years. When his career as a player ended, he coached at the Manly club for four years before coaching with the Warringah Rugby Club.
- Historical associative value exists with the current and past community and action groups concerned with the preservation of trees and other natural attributes of the park, especially on its western slopes. This includes actions to ensure past development proposals on the upper slopes did not occur, like the installation of a possible additional tennis court complex above the lawns bowls precinct, in the first half of the twentieth century.

Ivanhoe Park is considered to have significance at a local level under this criterion.

5.3.3 Criterion C (Aesthetic Significance)

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)

The form of Ivanhoe Park has aesthetic significance, with its expansive formalised flat open space at the eastern end and a sloping area of endemic vegetation and sandstone outcrops at its western extent.

Ivanhoe Park has aesthetic significance associated with its cultural landscape designed in a Victorian Gardenesque style with a traditional 'village green' with oval and sporting fields to the east and a rich diversity of native and planted tree species to the west. These aesthetic characteristics represent a high degree of creative achievement.

The park comprises two distinct landscape precincts. Historically, this was defined by fencing running north to south between Sydney Road and Raglan Street, dividing the two distinctive landscape character areas.

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape has state significance for its unusual combination of a recreation botanic garden, war memorial, village green and sporting complex. Few, if any, other locations in New South Wales can boast the pleasing mix of qualities provided by Ivanhoe Park, Manly Oval and its sporting facilities.

The park's landmark qualities are retained despite the changes that have occurred over the 150 years since it was first used as a 'pleasure ground'.

The Victorian Gardenesque parkland on the upper slopes combined with the War Memorial Gardens on the lower slopes of Ivanhoe Park leading to the oval and sporting facilities together create an unusual yet cohesive recreation landscape.

The impressive range of introduced plants and trees includes the Norfolk Island Pines and Moreton Bay Figs, rare Empress tree from Brazil (east of the War Memorial), Willow Myrtle (on the grounds of the preschool), two magnificent Red Cedars, and several mature Hoop Pines and Bunya Pines.

The traditional 'village green' of Manly Oval, with the richly vegetated parkland rising to the ridge behind, provides a picturesque setting for community and sporting events.

The natural beauty of the park's uncleared and unaltered valley slopes has been impacted by municipal works in the reserve since the early 1900s. However, the remaining sandstone outcrops and benches, watercourses, remnant endemic specimens, early cultural plantings and, generally, the expansive treed canopy in this section of the reserve contribute greatly to the aesthetic value, amenity and character of the Botanic Gardens sector and park as a whole.

Ivanhoe Park is considered to have significance at a local level under this criterion.

5.3.4 Criterion D (Social Significance)

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Ivanhoe Park has an established historical connection with the local community, being the centre of sporting, recreational and community activities since 1871. The parkland is likely to have meaning for residents of the area as a prominent historical landmark on Sydney Road, Park Avenue and Belgrave and Raglan Streets, esteemed for its contribution to the character of the area and its place in the early history of Manly.

Since the 1870s, the cultural landscape of Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) has been the meeting place for a large number of Manly and regional sporting, cultural and community groups and individuals who have met within the park and visited the place for competitive, recreational, and social activities. The place regularly attracted thousands of visitors from across NSW to varied and important public events and celebrations. Clubhouses also serve as exhibition spaces for memorabilia related to the organisations. These groups and organisations hold the place in high regard and include:

- NSW Cricket—Manly Warringah District Cricket Club, founded in 1878, which was a foundation club in the Sydney grade competition. It is the second oldest existing district cricket club in New South Wales and has provided 20 Australian test cricket players.
- Rugby Union NSW—Manly Rugby, with origins dating to 1883, is one of the oldest clubs in NSW and has provided over 60 Australian Wallabies players including nine captains.

- Tennis NSW—Manly Lawn Tennis Club formed in 1884 and is one of the oldest tennis clubs in NSW. It continues to operate on its original site and hosts the annual international Manly Seaside Tennis Championship. In 1984, the lawn tennis courts were changed to synthetic turf.
- Lawn Bowls NSW—Manly Bowling Club was formed in 1894, is one of oldest clubs in NSW and has been sited at Ivanhoe Park since 1898.
- Croquet NSW—Manly Croquet Club commenced in 1901 on the bowling green before having its own site in 1903 and is the oldest surviving croquet club in NSW (in 1967 it moved to Keirle Park).
- Scouting NSW and Girl Guides NSW—the Manly troop and company is one of the oldest in NSW and was set up in Ivanhoe Park. The 1924 Girl Guides clubroom was the first purpose-built in NSW.
- Australian Air League—commenced in Manly in 1934 in the Ivanhoe Park Sporting Union clubrooms and was the location for the early years of aeronautic training.
- Local residents and community groups have worked as volunteers in ensuring Ivanhoe Park has been cared for and tendered as a parkland and open space for recreational pursuits and pleasure of the general public.
- Local residents have fought to protect Ivanhoe Park from various developments that have been proposed over the years. This was reflected in the widespread community opposition to the then Manly Council's plan to build a carpark under Manly Oval. As a result the Save Manly Oval Alliance Inc (SMOA) was formed in January 2016.

In December 2020, an online survey was undertaken by Council to understand how Ivanhoe Park is understood and appreciated by the local community. The survey identified that the natural and cultural environmental character of Ivanhoe Park is of high importance to the community. The qualities of Ivanhoe Park appreciated by the local community included the following:

... its role as a community hub and green space ... The western part of the park is enjoyed for being a peaceful rainforest, secluded and serene. The magnificent trees and magical feel, rich mix of history, heritage and traditional appearance ... Sporting events ... Shade and solace of the Botanic Gardens ... Tracing the old tram line ... Apart from organised sports team, I like to see young groups and families playing and exercising on the oval ... Protect against inappropriate development ... Retain predominantly Australian native flora – not an imitation of an European garden ... Varied routes throughout the park ... Shady oasis, lush plants ... Sporting venue attached to gardens is unique ... Sunken hidden quality ... trams and war memorials ... sitting on the grassed slopes ... Cricket, rugby and carols by candlelight ... Rock ledges evoking the landscape before white settlement.

When asked to identify the most important historic features in Ivanhoe Park, the community collectively identified the following (in no order):

...traditional oval, archway entrance, gates, former tram route, trees, botanic gardens and botanical heritage, continuous use of the park which is relatively unchanged, grandstand, watercourses, war memorials, sporting areas, public recreation, stone bridge, sandstone and gardens, creek and stone bridge, the white picket fence ... Keep the trees, keep the vibe ...

Council gardeners and local residents were responsible for sourcing and importing native rainforest and exotic canopy trees into the site in the latter decades of the twentieth century. The aim was to increase the canopy volume through the park's upper slopes. In addition, local residents were involved in early twentieth-century plans to establish and retain the upper slopes of the park as a bird sanctuary.

This commitment represents the esteem the community has for Ivanhoe Park. This social value is further reflected in the involvement of recently formed community groups and Council, who continue to draw attention to the site and its continual maintenance.

Ivanhoe Park is considered to have significance at a local level under this criterion.

5.3.5 Criterion E (Research Potential)

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Ivanhoe Park is a good example of a late Victorian Gardenesque parkland, pleasure ground and sporting venue that displays a high degree of integrity of the landscape form, with the early layout largely intact. The war memorial garden (and botanic garden), comprising natural sandstone outcrops with endemic and cultural plantings, together with the former tramway route make it an unusually rich cultural landscape. This high degree of integrity has potential to provide insight into the design, layout and fabrication of late Victorian-era municipal gardens during a period when health, sporting and cultural activities were valued within the community.

The potential archaeological resource of Ivanhoe Park is assessed as having nil to low potential to contain Aboriginal objects. Based on the erosional and marine soil landscapes, distance from water and the sloping landform across the park, it is unlikely that the study area would have contained Aboriginal sites or places. While there is potential for isolated artefacts (known as a background scatter) to be discarded across the study area, the modern disturbance across the study area is likely to have removed any isolated artefacts during the park's history and development. This desktop assessment has not identified any Aboriginal sites or places within or close to the study area. As such, any future works within Ivanhoe Park are unlikely to impact tangible Aboriginal heritage.

Archaeological remains of ephemeral activity from before the mid-nineteenth century may meet the threshold for local significance depending on their nature and intactness. Aboriginally reworked European material or Aboriginal material in early colonial layers/deposits would be of local significance for its rarity and for its associative and research values.

Henry Gilbert Parkes acquired the area for subdivision in the 1850s. When the area was subdivided in the 1850s and 1860s, quarrying, land clearance and road formation took place, and the eastern area was demarcated for public recreation. The study area has the potential to retain evidence of quarrying and road formation from this phase that has significance for its research values.

The Ivanhoe Park pavilion complex was a landmark feature of the park from 1871 to 1893. Remains of the pavilion complex are likely to survive intact below the present bowling green. The potential archaeological resource of the pavilion complex is of local significance for its high research value, its historical and associative values, and its ability to demonstrate the past.

The Ivanhoe Park Hotel opened on the southeastern corner of the park in 1875, serving locals and visitors to events and sporting fixtures. Archaeological evidence relating to the hotel could provide information about hotel layout and operation in the late nineteenth century away from the urban core of central Sydney, and about the visitors to the events and sporting fixtures at the park. Archaeological evidence from this phase would be of local significance.

In 1885, Ivanhoe Park came under state and then council ownership, and the park was transformed into a public reserve. Large-scale improvements were made to the park in 1885, including drainage, infilling and levelling of the ground, and the formation of a cricket ground and a bicycle track. The Ivanhoe Park Hotel was also converted to the Council Chambers at this time, and subsequently into a courthouse in 1909. This was demolished in 1924. Evidence from the Council Chambers and courthouse phases of the

building, which likely retained much of the structure of the former Ivanhoe Park Hotel, would be of local significance for research values and ability to provide insight into the development of local government and law and order in Manly. Archaeological evidence of drainage, infilling and levelling, pathways and landscaping, the 1880s bicycle track and cricket ground retaining wall, would be of local significance.

The Spit to Manly tramway, which was extended through the site in 1910, involved cutting of sandstone outcrops to create a route, and the laying of sleepers, track, and ballast. While the track was taken up when the line was decommissioned in 1939, the alignment is still visible within the study area. Physical remains of the alignment, including cuttings into sandstone bedrock or outcrops and/or the concrete tramway base, would be of local significance for their ability to demonstrate the past.

Further development of the sport grounds occurred in 1924 under the influence of the Manly Sports Union. Both scout and guides halls were constructed at the site in the mid-1920s, with the purpose-built Guides Clubhouse being the first of its kind in the state. While the remains of the 1924 Guides Clubhouse have likely been disturbed by the construction of its 1962 replacement, the remains of the first Scout Hall may be intact. Depending on their nature and intactness, they may be locally significant for their moderate research value for their ability to provide insights into the early scouting and guiding movements and for their associative values. Aerial photography from 1943 indicates that an air raid trench was dug in the southwestern area of the park during World War II. Archaeological evidence of the trench and associated artefacts are of local significance.

Remains from the period of major redevelopment in areas of the park in the early 1960s, through to the present day, are not considered to meet the threshold for local significance.

Whilst the Botanic Gardens contains several hundred trees, it appears to have a low degree of research potential in understanding the cultural or natural history of the local area. There is potential for further research into species remaining in the upper slopes of the reserve to determine whether they are remnants or regrowth of the place's endemic forest. Some research potential also exists in understanding the natural extent of sandstone outcrops through the reserve and the natural form of its two creek lines, prior to the tramway development and mid-twentieth century formalisation works on the western slopes.

Ivanhoe Park is considered to have significance at a local level under this criterion.

5.3.6 Criterion F (Rarity)

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Ivanhoe Park has landmark and scenic qualities associated with being one of only a few parks in New South Wales with a backdrop of natural endemic and planted vegetation, identified as a botanic garden, on sloping terrain overlooking a municipal sporting precinct.

The vegetated backdrop on the upper slopes of the park, with the level expanses of sporting fields, is one of the unique characteristics of Ivanhoe Park. The development of the upper slopes of Ivanhoe Park as a 'botanic garden' is a late-twentieth century phenomenon, and aligns with the trend for gardens to have a natural, native appearance, rather than being designed in a formal manner. It appears to be rare for municipal parks with sporting fields to have botanic gardens abutting.

The sporting layout of the eastern sporting precinct remained relatively intact and retained associations with specific sporting clubs, principally cricket, rugby, tennis and bowling. The upper slopes of Ivanhoe Park developed from a natural setting with sandstone outcrops and endemic plantings, with the addition of clubhouses for the scouts and guides, to a more formalised War Memorial Park in the 1955–1990s phase, with collections of rare botanic species from the 1990s to the present.

Ivanhoe Park is important in the history of Sydney and NSW for the establishment and continuity of some of NSW's oldest sporting and community clubs.

Ivanhoe Park is rare for the historical use of the park and for its association with community wildflower shows in the late-nineteenth century. It also has associations with the relocation of an existing pavilion from a well-known city park in order to hold exhibitions and educational displays in the seaside village of Manly.

Ivanhoe Park is considered to have significance at a state level under this criterion.

5.3.7 Criterion G (Representativeness)

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's):

- *cultural or natural places; or*
- *cultural or natural environments*

Ivanhoe Park is representative of many suburban parklands established for active and passive recreation in the last decades of the nineteenth century. These parklands were established on Crown Land, reclaimed land and private land subdivided and purchased by state and local governments and managed by trusts.

Ivanhoe Park, privately owned by Henry Gilbert Smith, a major Manly landholder, was undeveloped until 1870. Crickets and other sporting events occurred within open level grounds, set aside as a 'village green'. Exhibitions, wildflower shows (1881–1899), talks, dances, amusements and social gatherings were held in the pavilion. Across Sydney, similar places to Ivanhoe Park were established by private owners to operate as places for amusement, entertainment and sports. These included Como Pleasure Ground, Fairyland Pleasure Ground and Wonderland and Aquarium at Tamarama. When this use became obsolete due to changes in recreational trends, these pleasure grounds were later established as publicly owned and managed community, local government and state government parks.

Ivanhoe Park, purchased and operated by Manly Council in 1884, developed with an oval and village green, places of active sport managed by sports clubs and passive recreation. This development was in line with other municipal parks established in the late-nineteenth century. These parks were established along the water's edge and on land-bound sites, often within creek lines and landforms that were difficult to develop for residential purposes, and requiring land reclamation, such as was seen at Trumper Park, Edgecliff. The Victorian parks movement fits within an urban design typology which focused on a village green as a community meeting place.

Sporting fields and parkland facilities are associated with a late nineteenth-century ethos of healthy pursuits, when the eight-hour workday provided increased opportunities for leisure—both active and passive. Tree plantings and meandering paths were part of the Gardenesque landscape design of community parklands. Public parks included memorials and places of reflection. Other parks, designed in the late-nineteenth century in the Victorian Gardenesque style, with sporting fields, oval and gardens comparable to Ivanhoe Park are Birchgrove Park, Camperdown Park, Petersham Park and Rushcutters Bay Park and later Carss Bush Park (emblematic of the Ivanhoe Park typology, where tracts of parkland were retained as bush for both practical and environmental reasons).

Ivanhoe Park is considered to have significance at a state level under this criterion.

5.3.8 Integrity

The eastern portion of Ivanhoe Park retains a high degree of integrity. The layout of the sporting fields is largely intact and reflects the 1890s layout and design. The buildings located within Ivanhoe Park,

including the grandstands and clubhouses, generally date to the mid to late twentieth century. Various phases of alterations and additions have been undertaken over the decades, some of which have removed early fabric and detailing. The natural landscape in the western section has been altered substantially since its pre-gazettal nineteenth-century form, with large-scale municipal works impacting the natural topographical and botanic form of the site. The inclusion of non-endemic and exotic specimens through the latter decades of the twentieth century and formalisation of the upper slopes with terraces and pathways has been detrimental to the natural heritage attributes of the place.

5.4 Statement of Significance

5.4.1 State Heritage Register Statement of Significance

The SHR listing for Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape (SHR Item 02029) provides the following Statement of Significance, dated February 2019:

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape, is important in the course of New South Wales cultural history combining a 'pleasure garden' park, a traditional 'village green' community and sporting venue, and a passive recreational garden, demonstrating the principal characteristics of a Victorian-era park adapted to the Australian setting. This landscape is unique within New South Wales as a place with a combined history of Aboriginal heritage and 150 years of recreation, sport and community use.

With its natural land formation of sandstone outcrops and overhangs and watercourse flowing into what was a low-lying swamp area, the site has high potential to reveal tangible Aboriginal heritage of the Kay-ye-my people, and with its close proximity to three identified Aboriginal heritage sites the site relates to intangible cultural heritage of the local Aboriginal people.

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape demonstrates the importance of public recreation and pleasure grounds in the development of townships remote from Sydney and the importance of sport, and the establishment of sporting venues in the ongoing development of community life in Australia.

Ivanhoe Park is one of the few planned colonial era 'pleasure grounds' surviving in New South Wales. Since its establishment in the 1860s Ivanhoe Park has been an important destination for pleasure and healthy recreation for vast numbers of visitors to Manly from Sydney and beyond. The 'village green' oval and Ivanhoe Park pavilion became the centre of sporting and community functions and events, not just for Manly residents but for the region and NSW.

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape has significant association with several sporting organisations in NSW, the Scouts, Girl Guides, Australian Air League and many leaders of public life in NSW. These include HG Smith (the 'father of Manly'), Charles Lawrence and the first Australian Aboriginal cricket team (1866–68), Thomas Rowe (architect and first Mayor of Manly), Sir Henry Parkes, (local MP and Premier of NSW), Sir Roden Cutler (NSW Governor and Chief Scout of Australia), Merle Deer AM (Guide representative to the National Council of Women), Gladys Eastick MBE (Guide service in Australia, Papua New Guinea and Europe) and Mrs WC (Barbara) Wentworth (Guide State Commissioner), Ossie Merritt (Manager of the 1924 Australian Olympic Team), Keith Miller (test cricket great) and Frank Row and Tom Richards (Rugby Union legends) as well as many Australian international sports people.

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape was the site of Australia's first and highly successful Wildflower Shows (1881–1899) influencing similar shows and interest in native wildflowers throughout Australia.

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape, is a diverse and complex site with its natural sandstone outcrops and watercourse, Victorian 'gardenesque' plantings, rich diversity of

native and planted tree species, war memorial garden, traditional 'village green' oval, and sporting complex. Combined, it demonstrates an unusual yet pleasing aesthetic.

5.4.2 LEP Listing Statement of Significance

The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database provides information to support LEP heritage listings in NSW. The SHI datasheet for Ivanhoe Park provides the following Statement of Significance, dated November 2000:

Site of Manly Flower Show and early open space planned as a Resort element by HG Smith.

Major association with the development of trams/transport in Manly, and indicates the way steep terrain was traversed when suitable public roads were not available.

5.4.3 Revised Statement of Significance

As a result of the assessment within this report, the following revised statement of significance has been developed:

Ivanhoe Park, Sydney Road, Manly, has heritage significance at local and state level as a largely intact sports ground and leisure park, which has hosted important sporting, social, cultural and political events from 1870 to the present. Owned and managed by Manly Council since 1884, Ivanhoe Park forms a unique cultural landscape, a place of recreation, sport and community use. The historic use of Ivanhoe Park encompasses a 'pleasure garden', traditional 'village green' community and sporting venue, and passive recreational garden. The place demonstrates the principal characteristics of a Victorian-era Gardenesque park adapted to the Australian setting and demonstrates the historical development of Manly.

The Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape demonstrates the importance of public recreation in the development of townships. It also demonstrates the importance of sport and establishment of sporting venues in the ongoing development of community life in Australia.

Ivanhoe Park has strong associations with sporting history, clubs and events, particularly cricket, rugby, tennis, croquet and bowling, which have existed on the site from the late-nineteenth century to the present. The scouts and girl guides have continuously occupied the upper reaches of Ivanhoe Park from 1924 and have a strong association with the place. Sporting clubs at Ivanhoe Park have historical connections with the place and hold strong tangible and intangible associations with the place.

Ivanhoe Park has strong associations with prominent persons, particularly local sporting identities, who have helped to shape the sporting and cultural history of Manly, Sydney and NSW. Prominent persons include HG Smith (the 'father of Manly'), Thomas Rowe (architect and first Mayor of Manly), Ossie Merritt (manager of the 1924 Australian Olympic team), Keith Miller (test cricketer), Frank Row and Tom Richards (rugby union players) and many sporting greats who represented Australia in international sport.

Ivanhoe Park has aesthetic significance associated with its diverse and complex typology, its natural sandstone outcrops and watercourses, Victorian Gardenesque layout and plantings, traditional 'village green' oval, sporting complex, war memorial garden and diversity of native and planted tree species. The route of the former Spit to Manly tram loop, which extended through the site in 1910 and involved cutting sandstone outcrops to create a route, and the laying of sleepers, track, and ballast, was decommissioned in 1939. The alignment is still visible and provides an additional landmark feature within the parklands.

Ivanhoe Park has the potential for high research, historical and associative values as an archaeological resource. The following remains include the former pavilion complex below the present bowling green (1871 to 1893); Ivanhoe Park Hotel, Council Chambers and courthouse on the southeastern corner of the park (1875-1924); the Spit to Manly tramway alignment (1910-1939); drainage, infilling and levelling,

pathways, landscaping, bicycle track and cricket ground retaining wall; the first purpose-built scout hall in NSW (1924-1962); and a World War II air raid trench and associated artefacts in the southwestern area of the park.

Ivanhoe Park is representative of a large number of municipal parklands established in the late-nineteenth century in Sydney and NSW and designed in the Gardenesque style. Ivanhoe Park is unusual for its juxtaposition of a formal sporting precinct on level ground and striking backdrop of verdant Australian natives, cultural plantings and botanical collection on slopes with sandstone outcrops.

5.5 Historical Themes

The *NSW Heritage Manual* identifies 36 historical themes relevant to NSW within which the heritage values of the place can be examined. These themes are correlated with nine national themes and are meant to facilitate understanding of the historical context of the heritage item.

Themes of particular relevance to Ivanhoe Park are set out in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 Significance in Relation to NSW Historical Themes.

National Historical Theme	NSW Historical Theme	Thematic Assessment
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment—naturally evolved	<p>Prior to the formation of Manly Oval and Ivanhoe Park following substantial drainage, filling and levelling works, the site was heavily wooded with sandstone outcrops, overhangs and a watercourse flowing into a low-lying swamp area. Remnant vegetation and original landform features are visible in the upper western portion of the park in what is now known as the Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden.</p> <p>Manly Council supports the work of the Friends of Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden, including preservation of a number of important trees and planting of indigenous and cultural plantings from the Manly region. Current action involves the rejuvenation and development of this portion of the park to enhance public amenity, visitor experience and community needs for passive recreational spaces.</p>
Developing Local, Regional and National Economies	Environment—Cultural Landscape	<p>Ivanhoe Park was progressively developed as a sporting and recreational reserve from the 1870s. The eastern portion underwent drainage, filling and levelling to create suitable ground for the construction of cricket, bowling, tennis, croquet and cycling facilities. Pathways, landscaping, lighting, grandstands and pavilions were formed over time to enhance the visitor experience.</p> <p>On the upper and western slopes, remnant native landscapes, sandstone outcrops and the creek line have been retained/replanted within a modified War Memorial Garden, more recently renamed Botanic Gardens.</p> <p>The 'village green' and sporting facilities within the park have been continuously evolving in tandem with heritage policies to retain Ivanhoe Park as an important piece of Manly's history as a recreational reserve. Current facilities and physical features provide evidence of the history and development of Manly's cultural landscape.</p>
Developing Local, Regional and National Economies	Events	<p>Since the 1870s, Ivanhoe Park has continuously served as a public open space in Manly. It has been the site of many community, sporting and recreational events. These have included sporting matches, the annual Manly Wildflower Show, picnics for various sporting, work and community groups, rallies, community get-togethers to celebrate local, state and national events, and political meetings.</p>

National Historical Theme	NSW Historical Theme	Thematic Assessment
		<p>The pavilion in Ivanhoe Park was the venue of Australia's first wildflower show—the Manly Wildflower Show—for over a decade. The show was held for the first time in October 1881.</p> <p>Notable public events include Sir Henry Parkes addressing large crowds in the pavilion in 1887 and 1888 about federation of the colonies, Queen Victoria Jubilee Celebrations in July 1897, Commonwealth Celebrations in January 1901, VE Day 1946, the official dedication of the War Memorial Park in October 1953 and Remembrance Day Ceremony on 8 November 1953.</p>
Developing Local, Regional and National Economies	Transport	<p>In 1909 Ivanhoe Park was surveyed as part of the planning of a tramway from The Spit to Manly. Part of the park was excavated, and a benched track route formed. The Ivanhoe Loop traversed the western and northern portion of the park connecting Raglan Street and Pittwater Road. The tramway operated from January 1911 to October 1939. The land was given back to Manly Council in 1944.</p> <p>The old tram track land is evident in the Botanic Garden portion of Ivanhoe Park.</p>
Building Settlements, Towns and Cities	Towns, Suburbs and Villages	<p>In 1853 Henry Gilbert Smith acquired 100 acres of land at Manly from John and Anne Mary Thompson. Smith set about subdividing parts of this land as Ellensville, later renamed 'Brighton'. Alongside commercial and residential allotments, Smith set aside a series of small recreation reserves and gardens.</p> <p>Smith's subdivision of the land now comprising Ivanhoe Park envisaged allotments on either side of a central east–west roadway, to be known as Alma Street, and an arcing line of lots to be known as Alma Crescent through the site's central and western slopes.</p> <p>The subdivision did not eventuate as planned excepting Alma Street, which remained through the late 1800s as The Avenue. It was later extinguished when the Manly Oval was formed in the mid-1880s after the State Government purchased the two major portions of the park in 1883 and 1884.</p> <p>In December 1885 Manly Council consolidated the eastern portion of the present parkland bounded by Fountain Street, West Promenade, East Promenade and Raglan Street into Manly Park.</p>
Developing Australia's Cultural Life	Leisure	<p>In 1871 two of the refreshment pavilions from the Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition were purchased and re-erected on the site now known as Ivanhoe Park. Soon after, John Farrell of the New Steyne Hotel leased the pavilions and held an Anniversary Day festival on 26 January featuring sports and amusements. The pavilions were used for dances, picnics and church outings throughout the 1870s.</p> <p>Adrian and Turner later built the Ivanhoe Park Hotel on the southeast corner of the reserve. They widely promoted the hotel and park with its two pavilions and grounds for a variety of entertainments and recreational activities. Improved ferry services brought large numbers of visitors from Sydney and NSW to Manly and Ivanhoe Park was a popular destination for the influx of visitors.</p> <p>The State Government purchased the two halves of Ivanhoe Park in 1883 and 1884 respectively and appointed Manly Council as trustee for the land in 1887. The Council subsequently constructed a network of pathways, planted ornamental trees and shrubs and erected seating and lighting to improve the visitor experience.</p>

National Historical Theme	NSW Historical Theme	Thematic Assessment
		The park has also been the home of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts halls since the 1920s.
Developing Australia's Cultural Life	Sport	<p>In 1871 a cricket ground was established on the land and became home to the Manly Beach Cricket Club.</p> <p>In 1885, the park underwent a major redesign comprising drainage works, landscaping and levelling of the park. The present cricket ground was formed at this time along with a bicycle track. Subsequently, bowling greens and a pavilion were established in 1889. Tennis matches were played here from 1893 and a pavilion erected for the club the following year. Rugby league was played on the oval by 1895. The oval was also used for rugby union and hockey games.</p> <p>By the early 1900s Ivanhoe Park was firmly established as a sporting facility in Manly, providing places for cricket, bowling, tennis, croquet, hockey, rugby league, rugby union and cycling activities.</p> <p>The Manly Oval underwent a major redevelopment in 1962, with a new grandstand and facilities opened in 1963. This was in turn replaced in 2001. The tennis and bowling clubs have also been upgraded and modernised at various times.</p>
Governing	Government and Administration	Thomas Adrian erected the Ivanhoe Park Hotel on the southeast corner of the park in 1875. The hotel was acquired by the Crown in 1884 and the Council converted the building into a Council Chamber, School of Arts and Council Clerk's residence. The Council commenced operations in the building in June 1884 and remained in occupation until 1909.
Governing	Law and Order	The former Ivanhoe Park Hotel, which operated as the Manly Council Chambers from 1884 to 1909, was converted into a courthouse for the Court of Petty Sessions which opened on 3 June 1910. It was used as a courthouse until 1924 and the building was demolished for the expansion of Manly Oval and associated facilities.

5.6 Significant Components

Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. Loss of integrity of components of the place may also diminish significance. Specifying the relative contribution of an item or its components to the overall significance of the place provides a useful framework for making decisions about the conservation of and/or changes to the place. Table 5.2 sets out terms used to describe the grades of significance for different components of the place, as per the 'Assessing Heritage Significance' guidelines.

Overall, Ivanhoe Park has an exceptional level of significance to the local area and high significance to NSW. Each component of the site and the building fabric contributes to this assessment.

Table 5.2 Standard Grades of Significance.

Grading	Justification
Exceptional (E)	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's local and/or state significance.
High (H)	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.
Moderate (M)	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.

Grading	Justification
Little (L)	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.
Intrusive (I)	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.

5.6.1 Components within the Site

Significant elements within the site are described in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Significance Grading of Components Within the Site.

Element	Comment	Grading of Significance
Oval	Layout, alignment and form.	High
Oval Drive	Perimeter drive around the oval—alignment and use.	High
Concrete rendered retaining wall—northwestern edge of oval	Lawn, bank and form reconstructed after tram route removal as per the pre-1909 viewing area. Provides alignment of former tramway egress onto Raglan Street. The western end of this former retaining wall appears to have been removed in the second half of the twentieth century and the lawn bank to the northwest of the oval re-established, as per the site's pre-1909 tramway form.	Moderate
Norfolk Island Pine plantings	Plantings of six Norfolk Island Pines near Sydney Road perimeter and five around the perimeter of the oval, possibly dating to the early 1900s. Appear to be damaged at the top by lightning, reducing the aesthetic qualities of their form.	Medium
Cultural plantings of introduced specimen trees (as a botanical collective)	Including the Norfolk Island Pines (c1870s or 1880s), Figs, rare Empress tree from Brazil (east of the War Memorial), Willow Myrtle (grounds of the preschool), two Red Cedars, and several mature Hoop Pines and Bunya Pines.	Medium
Park—main entry (corner Belgrave Street and Sydney Road)	Canopy trees abutting the junction of Belgrave Street and Sydney Road (1970s). This area, which supported a croquet lawn in the early 1900s, contained at least one very substantial canopy tree (possibly a remnant of the endemic forest community) in the late 1800s, prior to the croquet lawn being established. By the late 1940s, the subject area was completely devoid of planting and other landscape features.	Little
Park—main entry (corner Belgrave Street and Sydney Road)	Pathway, memorial gate pedestrian apron and rolled concrete kerbs (1970s). The croquet club moved from this site in 1967.	Little
Pathway from Raglan Street carpark to Kindergarten	Bitumen finished surface pathways.	Little
Steps and path off Raglan Street abutting retaining wall	Alignment and fabric of the stone and concrete access into the parklands from the upper reaches of that roadway into the park and former tram corridor (c1890s with later modifications).	Moderate
Path and steps from Raglan Street to Bowling Club	Pathway leading to the eastern end of the lawns bowls precinct—dating from c1890s. The upper flight of steps, directly below Raglan Street, was originally perpendicular to the street.	High
Sandstone block retaining wall north of bowling precinct	Evident in 1943 aerial, part of a longer structure which appears to have framed the earliest carpark above the bowls club, after the removal of the tramway.	High
Steps (sandstone and concrete)—Sydney	Only pedestrian corridor to the centre of the park off Sydney Road. The pathway is evident on the 1943 aerial.	Moderate

Element	Comment	Grading of Significance
Road to lawns bowls precinct		
Low sandstone wall abutting pathway to southwestern corner of park	Appears to have been constructed in 1950s as part of the establishment of War Memorial Park.	Little
Concrete and stone-edged drainage channel	Located along the southern side of the lawn bowls facility (dating after the 1950s).	Little
Bowling Green—southern brick wall	Constructed in the 1960s or 1970s to replace an earlier picket fence (and possibly retaining wall).	Little
Water Detention Tank	Installed under the Oval in 2016	Little

5.6.2 Built Element Components

Individual components of Ivanhoe Park have been ranked according to their significance as described in the below table.

Table 5.4 Significance Grading of Built Elements at Ivanhoe Park.

Element	Comment	Grading of Significance
Ivanhoe Park	General geographic form of the park and natural landscape features including sandstone outcrops and valleys associated with former creek lines.	High
Ivanhoe Park—Eastern Precinct	Formalised park created for active recreational use for associated sporting and community clubs including tennis, cricket, rugby league, bowling, and scouts.	Exceptional
Ivanhoe Park—Western Precinct	Topographical features and possible endemic forest trees in upper reaches—adapted for passive recreational use.	High
Oval	Layout, alignment, form within the parkland. Whilst the dimensions of the oval have been modified since the original filling and formalisation of the eastern sector of the parkland, the oval broadly retains the proportions that can be seen in the nineteenth century.	High
Oval—Perimeter Drive	Form and layout.	High
Caretaker's Cottage	External form and internal layout.	High
Manly Bowling Clubhouse	Form and layout of two-storey brick building.	Little
Manly Bowling Club—memorabilia	Collection of movable heritage items including photographs and historical documents located in clubhouse and Caretaker's Cottage	High
Lawn Bowling Greens	Overall layout, proportions and use.	High
Manly Tennis Clubhouse	Single-storey brick form with hipped roof (1936) with later additions.	Moderate/little
Manly Tennis Club	Area and use.	High
6 x Tennis Courts	Siting, layout and alignment. Whilst the dimensions of the tennis court complex have been modified since the overall proportion of the lawn courts established in the mid-1880s, the active recreation area broadly covers the same zone as existed in the nineteenth century.	High

Element	Comment	Grading of Significance
6 x Tennis Courts	Synthetic turf.	Little
Manly Tennis Club—Memorabilia	Collection of movable heritage items including photographs and historical documents.	High
Grandstand and Members Stand (2001)	Constructed within the footprint of a clubhouse constructed c1900.	Little
Cricket Club—Memorabilia	Collection of movable heritage items including photographs, historical documents and trophies.	High
Rugby League Football Club—memorabilia	Collection of movable heritage items including photographs, historical documents and trophies.	High
WC / Dressing Room	Brick WC and dressing room with hipped roof west of Members Stand (1963).	Little
Kindergarten and Playground (1963)	Designed by architects, Edwards, Madigan and Torzillo. The building is currently proposed for demolition.	Little
Fairlight Manly Scout Hall	Two–three storey concrete framed building constructed in 1973 with alterations following 1994 fire.	Intrusive
Fairlight Manly Scouts Club—memorabilia	Collection of movable heritage items including photographs, historical documents and trophies.	High
Former Tramway Corridor	Alignment of Spit to Manly tramway route located within the western and northern boundaries of the parkland.	High
Sandstone retaining wall—Raglan Street (western end)	Dry-stone sandstone ashlar block retaining wall (boundary marker) constructed as part of the Raglan Street formation and infrastructure works (c1870s).	High
Sandstone retaining wall—Raglan Street (eastern end)	Sandstone blockwork retaining wall boundary marker reconstructed following decommissioning of the tramway route on Raglan Street in 1939.	Moderate
Raked stone retaining wall—Sydney Road	Boundary marker—battered sandstone and concrete retaining wall constructed as part of Sydney Road layout infrastructure. Later addition concrete render to reinforced base of wall.	High
Raglan Street Entry	Entry off Raglan Street with obsolete turnstile.	Intrusive
Merrett Memorial Gate	Sandstone gateway—constructed (1927) and relocated (1969–70).	High
Manly War Memorial Gates and signage (adjoining Bowling Green)—1953	Brick gateposts with one set of decorative metal gates for vehicular access and one pedestrian gate.	Moderate
Manly War Memorial Gate (at southwestern corner of park off Sydney Road)	Original decorative metal pedestrian gate and signage.	Moderate
Manly War Memorial Gate (southwestern corner off Sydney Road)	Later addition brick gate posts and new signage naming the park 'Botanic Gardens'.	Little
World War II Memorial (southwest corner of the park)	Installed c1953 as part of the dedication of the upper slopes as Manly War Memorial Park.	Moderate
Low stone garden walls throughout West Precinct	Located above and below sandstone outcrops—disguising the natural geological elements and qualities.	Intrusive
Lawn planter beds throughout West Precinct	Various locations throughout the parklands (constructed in the second half of the twentieth century).	Intrusive

Element	Comment	Grading of Significance
Stone footbridge and stone-lined creek	Stone-lined creek and ashlar block sandstone footbridge.	Moderate
Stone-lined creek and ashlar block sandstone footbridge	Likely built either as part of an unemployment relief works program in the 1930s, or at the time of the 1953 dedication of the upper slopes as a memorial park.	Moderate
Concrete pathway network through south-western portion of the park.	Likely built at the time of the dedication of the upper slopes as a memorial park c1953. Appears to be the first and only formal pathway system that has existed in the western 'half' of the park.	Moderate
Sundial (former bubbler) and surrounds in south-western corner of park	Likely to have been installed contemporaneously with the War Memorial	Little
Steps and pedestrian 'channel' cut into sandstone outcrops in southwest corner of the park	Likely formed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries to enable 'paved' access into the park from its southwestern corner, abutting what is now Sydney Road.	High

Table 5.5 Significance Grading of Views and Vistas.

Element	Comment	Grading of Significance
View 1	View northeast from the Grandstand and Members Stand to the oval and tennis courts.	Exceptional
View 2	View west and northwest from Merrett Memorial Gateway entry to the Grandstand, oval and bowling green.	High
View 3	View east from the grassed rise under the Norfolk Island pines to the oval.	Exceptional
View 4	Internal views within the tennis courts.	Medium
View 5	Views west from the tennis courts to the oval.	High
View 6	View south from the pathway leading from the carpark entry to the bowling green.	High
View 7	View north and east along the alignment of the former Spit to Manly tram loop.	High
View 8	View west and east along Raglan Street showing the Ivanhoe Park edge.	High
View 9	View west and east along Sydney Road showing the Ivanhoe Park edge.	High
View 10	View west from the sporting fields to the treed gardens on the upper slopes.	Exceptional
View 11	View west from the eastern Manly War Memorial Gates to the western slopes of the treed park.	High
View 12	'Glimpse' view corridors from the western slopes of the park to the sport precinct	High
View 13	Along the channelised creek line and sandstone rock outcrops	Moderate
View 14	Extant views from Gilbert Park and Tower Hill Reserve	High

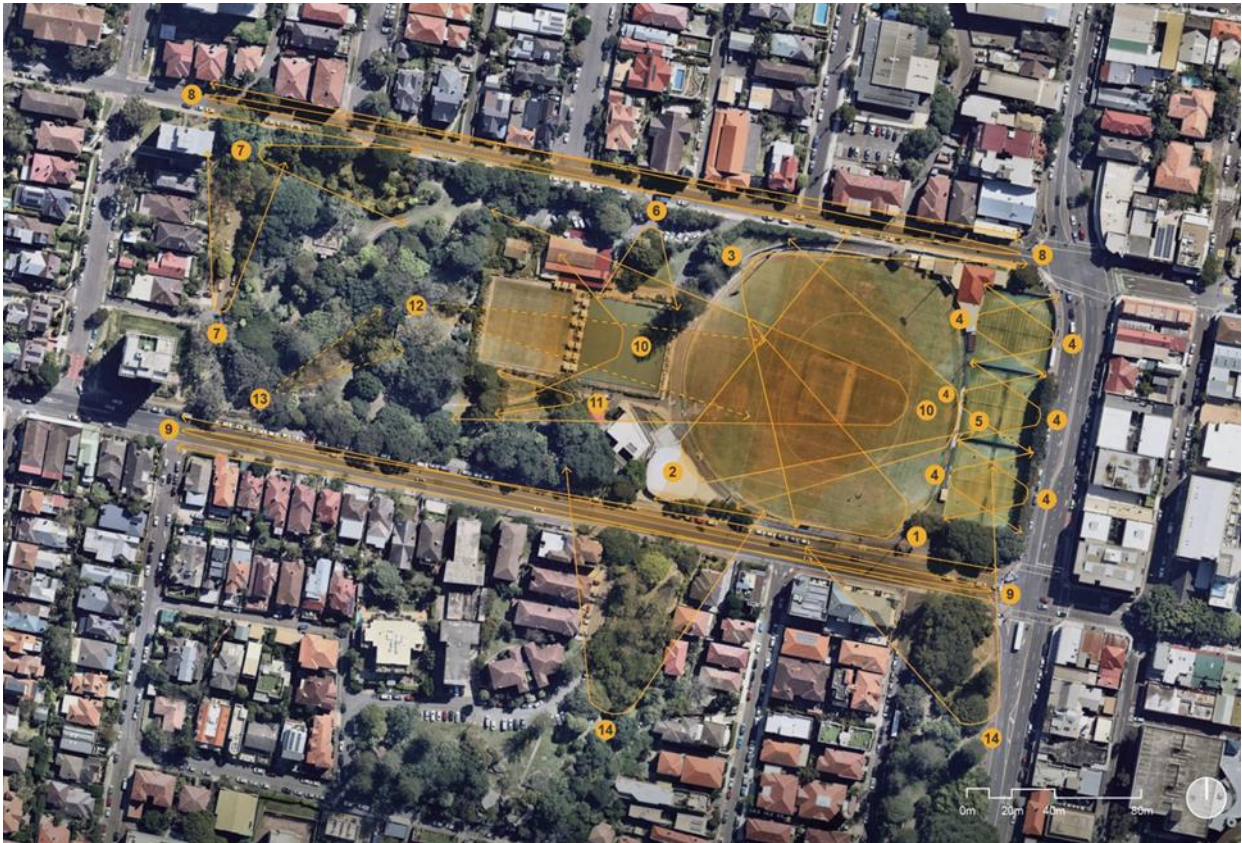


Figure 5.17 Views and Vistas Location. (Source: GML 2021)

Opportunities and Constraints

6 Opportunities and Constraints

This section of the report discusses the constraints, issues and opportunities that affect the conservation and management of the property, both now and looking towards the future. The discussion in this section is the precursor to the conservation policies (Section 7.0) and identifies particular issues that should be addressed.

6.1 Implications of Significance

Ivanhoe Park has been identified as a significant cultural landscape with historical, associative, aesthetic, social and representative significance at a state and local level, with moderate archaeological research potential at a local level. Therefore, it is important that the site and surrounds are conserved and managed in a way that respects, responds to and supports its significance. All aspects of significance should be considered in its conservation, maintenance, management, use, setting, access and interpretation.

6.2 Legislative Context

In NSW, items of heritage significance and archaeological remains (referred to as relics) are afforded statutory protection under the following legislation:

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

Items of heritage significance are also afforded statutory protection at the local government level by Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). For the Manly area, this is the MLEP 2013.

6.2.1 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The Heritage Act is a statutory tool designed to conserve NSW'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, movable object or precinct.'

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act. It comprises a list of identified heritage items determined to be of significance to the people of NSW. The SHR includes items and places such as buildings, works, archaeological relics, movable objects or precincts.

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape is listed on the SHR (SHR 02029).



State Heritage Register - SHR 02029, Plan 3225
Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape
Manly

Gazetted Date: 23 August 2019

0 50 100 150 200 Metres

Scale: 1:3,000

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



Legend

- SHR Curtilage
- LGAs
- Suburbs
- Land Parcels

Figure 6.1 SHR plan for Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape. (Source: Heritage NSW, 'Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape')

Under the Heritage Act, owners of items listed on the SHR are required to ensure that heritage significance is maintained and to achieve minimum standards of maintenance and repair (see Appendix D).

Relics Provisions

Archaeological relics, outside SHR curtilages, are protected under the relics provisions (Section 139 to 146) of the Heritage Act.

The Act defines 'relic' as any deposit, object or material evidence that:

- a) *Relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- b) *Is of State or local heritage significance.*

Sections 139–145 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation of a relic, except in accordance with an excavation permit (or an exemption from the need for a permit) issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

Section 139 [1] of the Heritage Act states that:

A person must not disturb or excavate land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

Approval under these provisions is required to impact or harm archaeological relics.

6.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

Currently, all Aboriginal sites are recorded on the AHIMS, maintained by Heritage NSW. The provisions of the NPW Act protect all Aboriginal objects, sites and declared Aboriginal Places. Aboriginal objects and places are defined as:

Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

An AHIMS search identified 117 Aboriginal sites and two Aboriginal Places (Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.6) in proximity to Ivanhoe Park. The 117 recorded AHIMS sites are made up of 26 site types (Table 4.1). The AHIMS search identified two restricted sites. Heritage NSW confirmed that the two restricted sites are not within Ivanhoe Park.

6.2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The EPA Act is administered by the NSW DPIE 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 LEPs and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) which provide local councils with the framework required to make planning decisions.

To ensure that existing significant settings, plantings and garden elements are protected and integrated into development.

6.2.4 Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013

The MLEP 2013 is the principal environmental planning instrument applying to the land. Ivanhoe Park (Item No. 162) and the Ivanhoe Loop (former tram track route) (Item No. 161) are listed under Schedule 5 of MLEP 2013. Both items are listed as heritage items of local significance.

As listed heritage items, potential heritage impacts must be considered in line with Clause 5.10, Heritage Conservation, of the MLEP 2013. The relevant objectives of the heritage conservation clause are listed in Clause 5.10(1) as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Manly,*
- (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.*

Development consent from Northern Beaches Council (as the consent authority) is required for works which will have an impact on a heritage item. Proposed works must be submitted as part of a Development Application (DA) to council for approval, accompanied by documentation which identifies the works and, if required, assesses their impact, plus all relevant fees. Clause 5.10(2) outlines works which require development consent as it applies to heritage items:

Development consent is required for any of the following—

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—*
 - (i) a heritage item,*
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,*
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (e) erecting a building on land—*
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (f) subdividing land—*
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.*

There are several exemptions to the requirement to gain development consent, as outlined in Clause 5.10(3) below. Northern Beaches Council (as the consent authority) must be notified of the proposed

works in some circumstances, and must advise it is satisfied that the proposed development is of a minor nature and will not affect the heritage significance of the item or place.

Development consent under this clause is not required if—

(a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development—

(i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and

(ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or

(b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development—

(i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and

(ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or

(c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or

(d) the development is exempt development.

Clause 5.10(5) outlines the requirement for assessing the impact of development on heritage items:

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

Clause 5.10(7) addresses the requirements for archaeological sites:

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies)—

(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and

(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

Clause 5.10(8) establishes guidelines in relation to places of Aboriginal significance:

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance—

(a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and

(b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

Given the heritage significance of Ivanhoe Park and the Ivanhoe Loop (former tram track route) under MLEP 2013, the consent authority is required to consider the effect of a proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. Further, contingent on the nature and extent of a proposed development, the consent authority can—under section 5.10(5) and 5.10(6)—require the preparation of a heritage impact assessment report and a CMP prior to granting consent. Consistent with Heritage NSW Guidelines, a heritage impact statement would assess the known and potential impacts arising from the proposed activity on the heritage significance of the site. The impact assessment would include consideration of impacts on the potential archaeological resource, setting, views, and significant fabric.

Under MLEP 2013, the Manly Bowling Club and the bowling greens are zoned RE2—Private Recreation, and the remainder of Ivanhoe Park is zoned RE1—Public Recreation. We understand this could be associated with the perpetual lease of the land held by Manly Bowling Club.

Objectives of the RE1 zone are as follows:

- *To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.*
- *To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.*
- *To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.*
- *To protect, manage and restore areas visually exposed to the waters of Middle Harbour, North Harbour, Burnt Bridge Creek and the Pacific Ocean.*
- *To ensure that the height and bulk of any proposed buildings or structures have regard to existing vegetation, topography and surrounding land uses.*

Objectives of the RE2 zone are as follows:

- *To enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes.*
- *To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.*
- *To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.*
- *To ensure that the height and bulk of any proposed buildings or structures have regard to existing vegetation, topography and surrounding land uses.*

6.2.5 Manly Development Control Plan 2013

Development control plans (DCPs) support LEP planning controls through more detailed provisions that guide design and development. The *Manly Development Control Plan 2013* (MDCP 2013) was adopted in 2013.

The objectives of the MDCP 2013 are:

- a) *Ensure that development contributes to the quality of the natural and built environments.*

- b) *Encourage development that contributes to the quality of our streetscapes and townscapes.*
- c) *Ensure that development is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable and to require the principles of ecologically sustainable development to be taken into consideration when determining DAs.*
- d) *Ensure future development has consideration for the needs of all members of the community.*
- e) *Ensure development positively responds to the qualities of the site and its context.*
- f) *Ensure development positively responds to the heritage and character of the surrounding area.*

Section 3.2 of the MDCP 2013 contains heritage considerations and provisions. This section applies to:

- *Heritage Items and Conservation Areas listed in the LEP;*
- *development in the vicinity of Heritage; and*
- *other development which may have potential Heritage significance. If the property has merit as a potential Heritage item the Heritage controls and considerations of this plan will apply.*

The objectives of section 3.2 are as follows:

Objective 1) To retain and conserve environmental Heritage and cultural significance of Manly including:

- *significant fabric, setting, relics and view associated with Heritage items and conservation areas;*
- *the foreshore, including its setting and associated views; and*
- *potential archaeological sites, places of Aboriginal significance and places of natural significance.*

Objective 2) To ensure any modification to Heritage items, potential Heritage items or buildings within conservation areas is of an appropriate design that does not adversely impact on the significance of the item or the locality.

Objective 3) To ensure that development in the vicinity of Heritage items, potential Heritage item and/ or conservation areas, is of an appropriate form and design so as not to detract from the significance of those items.

Objective 4) To provide infrastructure that is visually compatible with surrounding character and locality/visual context with particular regard to Heritage buildings/areas and cultural icons.

Objective 5) To integrate Heritage management and conservation into the planning development process including incentives for good Heritage management, adaptive reuse, sustainability and innovative approaches to Heritage conservation.

6.2.6 Heritage Listings in the Vicinity

Heritage listed places in the vicinity of Ivanhoe Park are listed in Table 6.1 and are shown in **Figure 6.2**.

Table 6.1 Heritage Listings in the Vicinity of Ivanhoe Park.

Name	Location	Significance	Listing	Item No.
Group of dwellings	1–25 Birkley Road, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I85
All stone kerbs	Manly municipal area	Local	MLEP 2013	I2
Group of houses	1–23, 25 and 27 Quinton Road and 1–7 Augusta Road, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I215
Group of houses	62–72 and 76–84 Raglan Street, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I219
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	56 Raglan Street, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I218
St Andrew's Hall and manse	54 Raglan Street, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I217
Memorial Club	52 Raglan Street, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I216
Commercial and residential building	12 Belgrave Street, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I84
Commercial and residential building	7 Belgrave Street, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I83
Gilbert Park	Gilbert Park (bounded by Gilbert Street, Sydney Road, Belgrave Street and West Promenade), Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I157
Residential flat buildings	3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 West Promenade, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I252
Reserve Park	Tower Reserve, Tower Hill, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I237
Dalley's Castle stone wall remnants	Sydney Road, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I236
House	83 Sydney Road, Manly	Local	MLEP 2013	I235
Pittwater Road Conservation Area		Local	MLEP 2013	C1
Town Centre Conservation Area		Local	MLEP 2013	C2

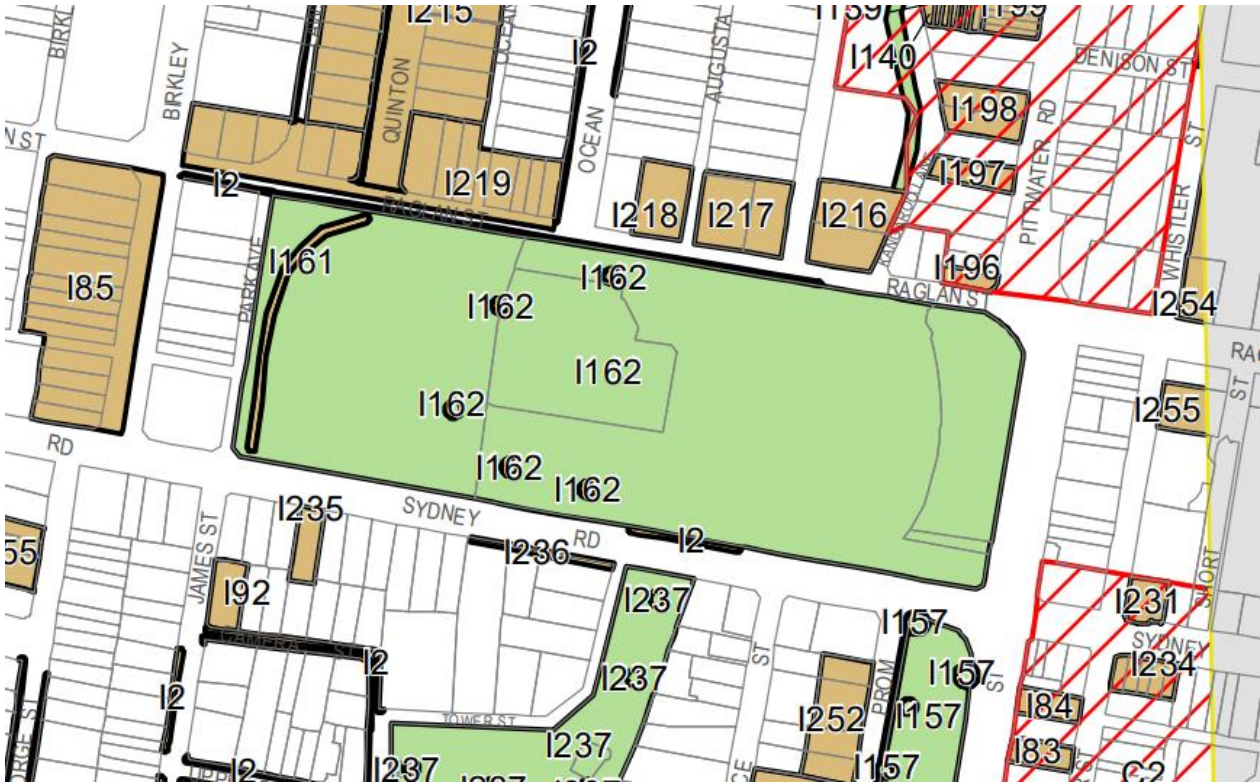


Figure 6.2 The heritage context of Ivanhoe Park, showing the nearby MLEP 2013 heritage items. (Source: NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer with GML overlay, 2020)

6.2.7 Commonwealth Legislation

The following Commonwealth legislative requirements and codes are of relevance for works. Compliance could impact identified heritage values and would need mitigation measures:

- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*;
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (DDA Act); and
- *National Construction Code* (NCC) and *Building Code of Australia* (BCA).

National Construction Code Requirements

All new works will be required to comply with the BCA as part of the NCC. The BCA is a performance-based document, meaning strict compliance with the standards of the code may not be required if it can be demonstrated that an alternative solution will comply with performance requirements. This can allow flexibility in minimising the heritage impacts, but needs to be carefully considered. Council should seek the advice of a heritage expert with expertise in BCA compliance when planning upgrades to ensure the heritage significance is protected.

The BCA does not apply retrospectively, meaning there is no requirement to undertake upgrades to Ivanhoe Park to meet the standards of the code. However, as noted above, all future works will need to meet the requirements of the code.

6.3 Non-Statutory Matters

6.3.1 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

The principles of the Burra Charter provide a sound basis for the conservation, management and future use of Ivanhoe Park.

6.3.2 National Trust of Australia (NSW) Register

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) maintains a register of landscapes, townscape, buildings, industrial sites, cemeteries and other places which the Trust determines have cultural significance and are worthy of conservation.

Ivanhoe Park is not included on the register. However, a conservation area is located along the southern side of Sydney Road.

6.3.3 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) was originally established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwlth), an act which was repealed by the introduction of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth). The RNE is no longer a statutory heritage list; however, it is retained primarily as an archival information resource of more than 13,000 places throughout Australia.

Ivanhoe Park is not listed on the RNE.

6.4 Key Issues

6.4.1 Ongoing Use of the Site

Any use of the site needs to be compatible with the heritage values of the Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape. The Burra Charter defines 'compatible use' as a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on the cultural significance. Rather than the requirement for extensive modification of the building to suit the use, compatible current and ongoing uses should be selected and maintained to suit the existing space and character of the cultural landscape and associated buildings.

The Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape is currently owned by Northern Beaches Council and is tenanted by various sporting and community clubs, including Manly Tennis Club, Manly Warringah Cricket Club, and Fairlight Manly Scouts. The sporting and community groups currently use the tenanted land and associated buildings for sporting events, training and coaching, club meetings, facility bookings, recreation, food and beverage sales and storage. Each club has a separate lease contract and arrangement.

Manly Bowling Club, including the clubhouse, bowling greens and caretaker's cottage, are operated by the Mounties Group, a not-for-profit organisation. The group operates within Ivanhoe Park and profits of the club are donated to various charities. Mounties has a perpetual lease with Crown Lands. The facilities are open to club members and the general public.

Heritage buildings are best conserved when they are used and maintained for the purpose for which they were built. Most of the leased clubhouses are used and managed by sporting groups. The Caretaker's Cottage is located on Manly Bowling Club land. The Caretaker's Cottage has not been used as a private

residence for many years. It is vacant and in poor condition. Repairs and conservation work to the building should be undertaken as a high priority. Finding an appropriate use of the Caretaker's Cottage will ensure the long-term future of the building and its immediate setting.

Ideally, Ivanhoe Park should be accessible to the public and inform the community of the history and significance of the place. If the community is engaged with the site, they are more likely to be engaged with conserving its historical and cultural qualities.

6.4.2 Future Development and Masterplans for the Park

Northern Beaches Council is currently preparing a masterplan and plan of management for Ivanhoe Park. This CMP is being prepared concurrently to inform the masterplan and future development of the parklands. Stakeholders, including the general public, are providing input to online surveys and workshops, to ensure their needs and requirements are expressed and where feasible incorporated into all future development at Ivanhoe Park.

Any future use of Ivanhoe Park should ensure it is accessible and welcoming to a wide range of people in the spirit of allowing the public to continue to enjoy the place as a public park for recreational pursuits. Improved access into the park, particularly off Sydney Road, is needed. Ideally, the park should remain open and accessible to the general public to maximise community benefit.

The condition and integrity of the fabric of Ivanhoe Park, including the buildings, landscape features and plantings, presents both an opportunity and a constraint for the ongoing use of the site. The high degree of integrity of the sporting precincts contributes greatly to the heritage significance of the parklands.

The archaeological assessment has identified that there is a low level of Aboriginal archaeological potential across the site, and a varying level of historical archaeological potential across the site, from low to high. The areas of high potential for historical archaeology include, but are not limited to, the bowling greens and the south-eastern area of the site, where there is the potential for the remains of the Ivanhoe Park Pavilion complex and the Ivanhoe Park Hotel respectively to be present. The archaeological significance of the site presents an opportunity to increase interpretation. A landscape masterplan should include the integration of archaeological remains and landscape features, and sensitively interpret the footprint of historical components. There is an opportunity to interpret former buildings and structures within the parklands, including the former Ivanhoe Tram loop.

Many early buildings were replaced throughout the twentieth century and various alterations and additions undertaken. Buildings from various historical periods provide amenity yet have little heritage significance.

The condition of some of the early cultural plantings across the parklands have deteriorated. Replacement plantings should be considered. In the upper reaches of the parkland, much of the natural character of the sandstone outcrops and former creek lines has been obscured and lost. Early photographs of the site show remnant bushland in the western precinct. The introduction of various rainforest, botanic specimens within the informal natural landscape, whilst perceived by the public as an 'oasis', detract from the understanding of the historic plantings and endemic species. The planting character of upper reaches needs to be clearly defined in terms of its heritage significance.

New development is planned within the near future, including the demolition of the kindergarten west of the bowling club. Due to the poor condition and ongoing issues with damp and water ingress, the former kindergarten has ceased to operate and is to be relocated to operate as the Kangaroo Street Preschool.

In addition, there is a proposal to replace the 1.8m high metal post/chain wire/barbed wire fencing along the lower park boundary to Sydney Road and Raglan Street. It is proposed to construct a 1.8m high powder coated metal (metallic Charcoal) palisade fence, with thin blade infill panels and two rails.

Achieving a balance between sporting facilities and providing landscapes for passive recreation needs to be sympathetically achieved. The footprint, scale and character of any future built development needs to be carefully considered to minimise its impact on the significance and character of the Gardenesque cultural landscape.

Paling, arris rail and picket fences were all used in and around the park during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Arris rail sections (not original) exist today along the western edge of the park, which is now largely framed by cyclone or other metal fencing. The landscape masterplan for the park should consider a fencing renewal strategy for the place, based on historical archetypes along specific road frontages.

In July 2017, Northern Beaches Council adopted the 'Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens, Manly—Final Masterplan, Open Space and Activation' (Botanic Gardens Masterplan). The Masterplan defined six zones for the Botanic Gardens area as follows: Area A Canopy Garden; Area B Open Space; Area C Rainforest Garden; Area D Native Bush Garden; Area E Formal and Interactive Gardens; and Area F Sun Lawn. The Masterplan recognised the need to manage the canopy structure and distribution within the western precinct of Ivanhoe Park. The Ivanhoe Park Landscape Masterplan currently being prepared for the parklands needs to be coordinated with the design and management rationale developed in the Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens Masterplan. In considering the inclusions in the Botanic Gardens Masterplan, the Ivanhoe Park Landscape Masterplan should take the following issues into account:

- The existing mixed-use Scout Hall building is a visually intrusive element and detracts from an appreciation of the parkland's natural landform. Also detracting is the high retaining wall which borders its entry footpath from the south. It is understood removal of the existing facility may meet with considerable stakeholder concern. However, should this facility be removed, no new built elements of this scale should be constructed in its place.
- Zone B of the Botanic Gardens Masterplan proposes fitness stations within this area. Such uses conflict with the use of the place as a Botanic Gardens. The proposed Raglan Street access from the former tramway corridor and siting of the proposed fitness station conflicts with the significance of the Raglan Street stone retaining wall and the ability to interpret the tramway corridor.
- Historical evidence undertaken for this CMP has not found evidence that a picket fence existed along the Sydney Road frontage of the park. Paling and two rail and post arris rail fences did formerly exist in this location. The proposal to remove the existing fencing from Sydney Road and replace it with a picket fence to match the oval should be removed from the masterplan. We note part of the Raglan Street park frontage was formed by a picket fence and existed for some decades.
- The sandstone flights of steps and stone retaining wall in the northwestern corner of the park and accessing Raglan Street contribute to the heritage value of the place. Detailed design for the insertion of pedestrian ramps from Park Avenue to Raglan Street should ensure the retention and preservation of the sets of steps and block wall and the natural outcrops in the vicinity.
- The Masterplan proposes to identify the Merrett Memorial Gateway as the entry to the Botanic Gardens. This is not in keeping with the significance of this memorial structure. Dating from 1927, and relocated in 1970, the gateway continues to be the most prominent park entry. No historical evidence has been collected to suggest that its purpose was for anything other than a general park address point, as opposed to one sector of the parkland.
- The northern areas of zones B and C of the Botanic Gardens Masterplan should be identifiable as part of the former tramway corridor.

- Any new public conveniences chosen for the park should form part of a uniform palette across the parkland. It is recommended that the selection of a new suite of furniture for the landscape should avoid faux period ‘heritage’ seating modules and should coordinate with furniture selections made at the eastern end of the park.

6.4.3 Accessibility

The accessibility of Ivanhoe Park is limited in some areas, particularly in entries into the parklands off Sydney Road and Raglan Street.

Generally, there are limited public toilet amenities within the park, including accessible facilities. Not all paths are accessible and there is a need to ensure equality of access to all areas within the public park.

6.4.4 Ownership

Historically, the land associated with Ivanhoe Park has been privately owned and tenanted. Ivanhoe Park passed into Manly Council ownership in 1884, with the site used for a variety of recreational purposes. The site is owned and managed by Northern Beaches Council and tenanted by the various sports clubs. Manly Bowling Club and Manly Tennis Club sites are Crown land. Only Manly Bowling Club is zoned as private recreation (rather than public). This appears to have changed along with the leasing agreement in 1961 for a perpetual lease. The LEP should be changed to ensure all of Ivanhoe Park be zoned for Public Recreation.

The ongoing management by Northern Beaches Council is desirable and should be maintained. The roles and responsibilities of council and each of the tenants to maintain their respective properties should be clarified to ensure the appropriate ongoing maintenance of the site as a whole. In the case of divestment of the property by council, or private leasing terms, the building should still require maintenance in accordance with its significance. This is particularly the case for the Caretaker’s Cottage.

The current perpetual lease of the Bowling Club property presents a constraint to Ivanhoe Park’s ongoing conservation and potential future use. The existing leasing arrangements of the Manly Bowling Club, and particularly the Caretaker’s Cottage, limits community access to the house and grounds, and particularly limits the availability and visibility of significant spaces and rooms within the former residence. Should the opportunity arise, Northern Beaches Council should investigate opportunities to improve conservation, interpretation and community access.

The Manly and broader NSW community should have opportunities to be involved in the heritage management of Ivanhoe Park by being informed, consulted and given the opportunity to participate in future development of the place.

6.4.5 Curtilage and Setting

The immediate curtilage of Ivanhoe Park is defined in Section 1.0, and includes all the sporting facilities, clubhouses, buildings and structures, sports grounds, the surrounding and internal driveways, carparking and pathways, landscaped gardens, fences and retaining walls and canalised former creek lines with footbridge crossings.

The lot boundary curtilage is restricted following historical subdivisions and development. Given the curtilage of the site is bound by road alignments—to the north (Raglan Street), south (Sydney Road), east (Belgrave Street) and west (Park Avenue)—there is almost no potential to increase the curtilage of the parklands.

6.4.6 Potential for Change

Ivanhoe Park has undergone several periods of development, particularly in the western section of the parklands known as the Botanic Gardens. The eastern portion, comprising the sports fields, is highly intact. The intactness and integrity of its form, layout and footprint contribute to its significance. As such, there is little potential for change of the layout within the eastern precinct.

However, sensitive reinterpretation of the former War Memorial Park could be explored should this suit the interpretation of the site.

The privatisation of the Manly Bowling Club allotment is contrary to Ivanhoe Park being held in public ownership. It is important to recover this alienated allotment. Consideration should be given to ensuring all areas of the park are held in public ownership.

6.4.7 Vision for the Park

Ivanhoe Park will be a welcoming destination for community enjoyment, celebrating its unique heritage, environment, sport & recreation. A well maintained place of sanctuary, reflection & learning, close to the heart of Manly. This shared vision was developed during the planning process in collaboration with community stakeholders.

6.4.8 Movable Heritage

Each of the principal clubhouses at Ivanhoe Park has a collection of historical memorabilia stored on site. There is an opportunity to create a register or inventory to accurately capture the extent of each of the collections. The register should be developed with the assistance of a relevant professional, such as an archivist or curatorial specialist, and assist with managing the collection and informing interpretive displays. Appropriate storage practices and spaces should also be identified to ensure that significant movable heritage items are appropriately conserved and interpreted. Items that have little connection to Ivanhoe Park (or to the current tenant) should be removed from the site. There is an opportunity for interpretation for each of the sporting and social clubs, together with Northern Beaches Council, to have a webpage that provides interpretation of Ivanhoe Park and the associated sporting and social clubs with historical connections to the place.

Currently, there are collections of moveable items that are stored within each of the clubhouses. There is also signage, structures, gateways and memorials. Any items that are moved should be added to the movable heritage register and appropriately stored and interpreted. Given the limited space available within the various clubhouses—particularly the Caretaker's Cottage, which currently holds movable heritage for the Manly Bowling Club—an alternative on-site storage location needs to be found that can be fitted out to meet appropriate conservation standards.

Ivanhoe Park's movable heritage and archival collections should undergo full significance assessment.

Any significant archival or movable heritage fabric will be catalogued, conserved and stored on site in accordance with government archival policy.

Maintenance plans will be prepared for individual items of movable heritage to guide ongoing conservation works, in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office publication *The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A Practical Guide*.

6.4.9 Interpretation

The aim of interpretation is to reveal and retain the heritage significance of a place. Interpretation can contribute to recognising and retaining the cultural significance of a place by building community understanding, awareness and engagement. Currently, there is some heritage interpretation of the history of Ivanhoe Park throughout the site. Further interpretation should be implemented at Ivanhoe Park to enhance engagement. This could be achieved through signage, the use of historical photographs, printed and digital materials, interpretive displays, and community events and open days.

An interpretation plan should be developed that guides the development and implementation of a cohesive interpretation strategy. It should highlight key historical themes relating to the development of the parklands and identify appropriate locations and mediums for interpretation. The interpretation plan should be integrated with the register of movable heritage and the landscape plan, drawing on significant movable heritage items and landscape/archaeological features to present a holistic narrative of Ivanhoe Park.

The original level of the tramway corridor development and eventual closure in the vicinity of the Ivanhoe Park Raglan Street carpark requires further research concerns. A 1943 aerial and photos of this area from c1910 suggest that trams run at an even grade along the tram route below Raglan Street. The existing ground level variation between the Raglan Street carpark and the former tram corridor to the west suggests that since the tramline closure, some significant groundworks (cut, fill or both) occurred northwest of the current lawn bowls clubhouse. These earthworks complicate interpretation of the former tram route.

6.4.10 Sustainability

The re-use of existing buildings and landscape elements is a highly sustainable practice that reduces the consumption of resources and minimises waste. The active use of heritage buildings and landscapes provides an income that helps to sustain them into the future so that they can continue to be shared with future generations.

Future repairs and adaptation should retain as much of the existing fabric of the place as possible and maintain it in good condition to ensure longevity.

6.4.11 Hazards and Risks

It is important that risks to Ivanhoe Park are well understood and managed. The vulnerability and exposure of the buildings and landscape elements to the following natural and manmade artificial hazards should be evaluated to determine the level of risk they pose to the buildings and surrounds. Disaster risk management planning should include appropriate protection of the clubhouses, risk management activities within the building and parkland, and strategies for the efficient and effective evacuation of people and important collections.

A strategic approach to identifying, eliminating, isolating and/or mitigating risks should be implemented at Ivanhoe Park. Risk of damage to the clubhouses, amenities, structures, and landscape features together with their heritage values include fire, water ingress (leaking roofs, failing rainwater systems, blocked drains and/or open masonry joints), rising damp and associated salt attack, earthquake, fires, floods, the encroachment of landscaping, exposure to harsh chemicals and pest infestations.

This approach may include cyclical maintenance programs which monitor roofs and rainwater and drainage systems, repointing open masonry joints, installing damp-proof courses and waterproof membranes where appropriate, regular inspection and certification of fire detection and suppression systems, structural engineering assessment of walls and other building elements vulnerable to seismic impact, and liaison with the relevant authorities on climate change.

Issues such as anti-social behaviour, vandalism, pedestrian safety, poor pedestrian lighting should be addressed in future works

Conservation Policies

7 Conservation Policies

This section contains conservation policies that relate to the whole of Ivanhoe Park, including the built and landscape elements of the site and the broader setting. The aim of the policies is to assist Northern Beaches Council and tenants and users of Ivanhoe Park in the conservation and management of the site. This includes managing change in ways that are compatible with the significance of the place.

A range of factors influence the conservation, management and use of Ivanhoe Park. The need to activate it as a community asset must be balanced by council's obligation to act as a responsible custodian of it as a significant heritage site. The previous sections of this CMP have included discussion of relevant constraints, including matters that derive from Ivanhoe Park's heritage values, the condition of the buildings, grounds and landscape, the current and potential use of the site, and also its context in relation to the broader setting.

The following conservation policy framework will facilitate positive heritage outcomes and provide guidance on managing potentially conflicting objectives. Where a matter falls outside the jurisdiction/scope of the conservation policies, the conservation principles can inform decision-making. The principles focus on the key concepts of significance, compatible use, evolution of the place and engagement. Where necessary, the policies are prefaced by a short discussion outlining the reasoning behind the policies.

- **Conservation principles** guide the creation of the policies and decisions in situations outside the scope of the policies.
- **General conservation policies** apply to all decision-makers and outline the best practice management approach to conservation.
- **Specific conservation policies** apply to specific activities, landscapes, elements and materials, and provide specialised and practicable advice 'on the ground'.

The policies seek to:

- retain the cultural significance of the place, including its significant character, elements and fabric, as well as its relationship to its wider setting;
- provide recommendations for the conservation (including adaptation) of areas, elements and fabric of the place; and
- identify where and how adaptation and new works can be carried out to ensure compatibility with maintaining the significance of the place and provide for the conservation and long-term security of the significant features of the place.

7.1 Conservation Principles

Significance and heritage values should be central to the understanding and management of Ivanhoe Park. Best practice heritage standards for the management, conservation and interpretation of heritage values are always to be applied to ensure the maintenance and conservation of the place into the future.

The principles that follow inform the philosophical approach to the policy.

Key Principles
Ivanhoe Park is a culturally significant place to the local area of the Northern Beaches, and to the broader NSW community.
The principles of the Burra Charter should apply to all decisions that have the potential to impact the heritage significance of Ivanhoe Park.
The principles of the Australian Natural Heritage Charter should apply to all decisions that have a potential to impact the natural heritage significance, geodiversity and endemic species diversity of the place.
The heritage values of Ivanhoe Park should be retained for, and transmitted to, current and future generations.
Significant elements from different periods contribute to the cumulative heritage values of the place and any future decision-making related to fabric or use should be underpinned by conservation of the values.
The history and significance of Ivanhoe Park should be made known and accessible to site patrons and visitors through interpretation that increases visitor engagement and understanding of the place and its elements.
Conservation of the site should focus on authenticity and integrity.
Ivanhoe Park should be retained as an accessible public asset, used and valued by the community for a wide range of reasons, including its historical, aesthetic and social values.
All decisions should be informed by research.
All actions at the site should comply with applicable legislation and regulations.

Ivanhoe Park is a place of cultural significance and should be managed in a manner that facilitates ongoing use. To ensure survival of significant fabric and best possible care for the place, future works at Ivanhoe Park must be developed using key conservation principles in the Burra Charter and specified by Heritage NSW.

Section 2 of the Burra Charter states:

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance should be conserved;*
- 2.2 *The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place;*
- 2.3 *Conservation is an integral part of good management of places of cultural significance;*
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.*

The Burra Charter outlines key best conservation practice principles as:

- Distinguish between old and new—new components should be easily distinguishable as new when compared to original components. They should be sympathetic to the original in size, form and material, but should not attempt to create a patina or weathered effect.
- Repair rather than replace—repair elements wherever possible. Replace components only where irreparable.
- Respect the ageing process—original building components suffering deterioration that does not impact their stability should be retained in their existing condition and location, unless this could contribute to further deterioration of that component or the building or landscape.

7.2 General Conservation Policies

The following policies outline the main objectives for managing the heritage place and provide an overarching general approach for its conservation and management.

The significance of the place should guide the conservation of significant areas, elements and fabric of the place and well as key visual and physical relationships. In this context 'conservation' includes all the activities ascribed to it in the Burra Charter, including maintenance, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

The following table sets out in general terms the appropriate treatment of elements and spaces related to their level of significance.

Table 7.1 Appropriate Treatment of Elements According to Significance.

Level of Significance	Appropriate Treatment
Exceptional	Preservation, restoration, reconstruction. Adaptation and/or interpretation where significant layout, elements and/or fabric are altered or missing.
High	As for above, with greater allowance for adaptation where this is in accordance with overall significance, intactness/integrity and use.
Moderate	Retention and conservation where possible. Adaptation and/or alteration permissible with heritage advice.
Little	As for moderate, with fewer constraints on removal.
None	Can be freely modified or removed.
Intrusive	Remove/modify to reduce adverse impacts.

The treatment of all site attributes and components (including areas, elements and fabric) should be directly related to the nature and degree of their significance, with priority given to the conservation of attributes and components of highest significance.

Major aspects of significance (including areas, elements and fabric) should be given priority and protection in the conservation, adaptation and development of the place.

7.2.1 Built Heritage

Policy 1.1—Best Conservation Practice

The ongoing conservation and development of the place should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.

Policy 1.2—Relationship to Significance

The statement of significance and assessments of the significance of individual elements set out in this report should guide all planning for and carrying out of work on the site.

Policy 1.3—Conservation in Accordance with Significance

The components and attributes of Ivanhoe Park that contribute to its significance (particularly its historical significance) should be appropriately conserved and interpreted as part of the use and development of the place.

Policy 1.4—Damage to Significant Components

Works that would adversely impact on significant areas, elements or fabric or other aspects of significance of the place should only be permitted where:

- the work makes possible the recovery of aspects of greater significance;
- the work help ensure the security and viability of the place;
- there is no feasible alternative (eg to meet safety or legal requirements); and
- the area, element, fabric or other aspect of significance is adequately recorded and, where appropriate, interpreted.
-

Policy 1.5—Statutory Obligations

Future change and management of the parklands should have regard to all statutory obligations arising from Ivanhoe Park's inclusion as a heritage item within the MLEP 2013 and the SHR.

The MLEP listing and SHR inventory form for Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) and cultural landscape should be updated to reflect the information and values in this CMP.

Policy 1.6—Further Research

As the opportunity arises, Council should engage suitably qualified professionals to undertake additional social and oral research, to gain a better understanding of the social history and significance of Ivanhoe Park to the community. These stories could inform future interpretation strategies.

7.2.2 Adoption and Review of Policies

Policy 2.1—Adoption of this CMP

The conservation policies set out in this document should be adopted and endorsed as a guide to future conservation, management and development of the place.

Policy 2.2—Regular Review of Policies

The conservation policies should be reviewed by Northern Beaches Council at least every five to ten years to ensure they remain responsive and relevant to proposed changes in use, management and ownership. The conservation policies should also be reviewed when major works are proposed to ensure they are adequately addressed.

If substantial update of the policies is required following the review, then an updated CMP should be prepared.

Policy 2.3—Professional Advice

Appropriate professional advice should be obtained to help review and/or amend specific policies when required.

Policy 2.4—Integrated Approach

All policies should be considered as interrelated. They should be applied in an integrated rather than an isolated manner.

Policy 2.5—Distribution

The CMP should be made available and distributed to all parties concerned with the ongoing management and care for the place, including current and any future tenants, site managers and users of the place. A copy should be distributed to the local studies library.

7.2.3 Conservation Advice

The experience and skills required in the conservation of old buildings are different than the skills required in the design and construction of new buildings and cultural landscapes. The Burra Charter encourages the use of skills and appropriate professional advice from a range of relevant disciplines (Article 4.1).

Skilled and competent advice is essential to the successful long-term implementation of this CMP. Consultant advice and contractual work on significant elements and/or fabric must be carried out by firms or persons with proven expertise in conservation-related projects in the relevant field(s).

Policy 3.1—Expert Conservation Advice

Persons with relevant expertise and experience in conservation projects should be involved in the consistent interpretation of this CMP and the resolution of conservation issues, including the design and supervision of work.

Policy 3.2—Skilled Tradespeople

Where maintenance or other works are carried out on site, use tradespeople with demonstrated experience working with heritage buildings and heritage fabric.

7.2.4 Future Use and Development of the Place

The ongoing use of the place is essential for the sustainability of Ivanhoe Park. However, there must be an awareness of the potential for conflict between the evolution of the place, its use and development, and its heritage values. This CMP should guide the development and design of future strategies for the site in conjunction with an identified future use.

Policy 4.1—Consistent Approach Irrespective of Use

The policies set out in this CMP should be applied irrespective of the uses of the place.

Policy 4.2—Ownership

The ownership of the site should continue to remain with the Northern Beaches Council.

If the ownership of the building were to change in any way, the policies of the CMP must be reviewed in accordance with Policy 2.2. New policies will need to be developed to ensure that the significance of the place is retained and managed in accordance with its significance.

Policy 4.3—Future Feasible Use

It is essential that Ivanhoe Park has an ongoing use as a public park and recreational space available for the community.

In evaluating potential uses for Ivanhoe Park, the approach should, where possible, ensure that the buildings, natural assets and contributory cultural landscape parts retain their significance and character and impacts on the fabric are avoided.

Feasible uses of Ivanhoe Park are those that are consistent with, and required and allowed by Northern Beaches Council and the Plan of Management prepared under the Act. Uses of Ivanhoe Park must relate primarily to its significance, and ensure that its natural, Indigenous and cultural heritage is accessible, valued, conserved, communicated, interpreted, and transmitted to future generations in an integrated fashion. The community plays a vital role in the recognition, celebration and creation of Ivanhoe Park's heritage.

The consideration of feasible uses for the park, or portions of it, must also take into account a number of issues, constraints and opportunities relating to physical conditions, statutory and non-statutory requirements and community expectations.

The need for some change is recognised to achieve the ongoing functions and public benefits of Ivanhoe Park. There may be need for some change to maintain the parkland as a viable, living

environment. With careful planning, Ivanhoe Park can accommodate changing uses, while protecting the heritage significance of the site.

Policy 4.4—Compatible Uses

Ivanhoe Park's primary function should continue to be as an active and passive recreational space available for use by the general public. Future uses must facilitate and allow for the interpretation of the history of the place and broad community access.

Community uses of the buildings and landscapes of Ivanhoe Park may occur if they are in keeping with the policies in this CMP, consistent with historical use, represent a recreational use, provide public access, and do not cause heritage impacts.

Policy 4.5—Incompatible Uses

Uses requiring subdivision of the site, partitioning of significant spaces, loss of biodiversity and geodiversity or addition of large-scale new structures or major changes to significant fabric are not compatible with the heritage values of Ivanhoe Park.

Uses that would have an adverse impact on the significance and character of the space or which limit or hinder public/community access, including permanent commercial operations, are unacceptable.

Policy 4.6—Name of the Place

Historically, several names have been adopted for areas within Ivanhoe Park. This presents confusion in nomenclature and classification. Regardless of its use, the name of the place should remain 'Ivanhoe Park'.

To avoid confusion, clarification should be provided for users to define the extent of the War Memorial Park in relation to the Botanic Gardens. This will ensure Ivanhoe Park is recognised as one park with defined parkland spaces.

7.2.5 Managing Change

A transparent and coordinated decision-making process is required to develop and maintain the property, and to manage change within the property.

Policy 5.1—Flexible Approach

The management of the property should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate suitable future uses of all buildings and landscapes while also maintaining a high standard of conservation management.

Policy 5.2—Professional Advice

The process for obtaining approval should conform to statutory requirements and processes. Major proposals for change should involve careful design and thorough heritage impact assessment. Where approvals may be needed for works affecting significant fabric or areas, early consultation should occur with approval authorities.

Policy 5.3—Archival Recording

Any proposals for change or new development should be preceded by a photographic archival recording of the site. Any area, element, fabric or other aspect of significance that would be impacted should be adequately recorded. Any recording should be catalogued with Northern Beaches Council Library, in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines.

Policy 5.4—Documenting Change

For any future works, ensure that Northern Beaches Council collates, maintains and archives the drawings, schedules of work, photographs and all professional reports.

7.2.6 Interpretation

The Burra Charter notes that the significance of heritage places is sometimes not readily apparent and should be explained through interpretation, which includes all ways of presenting the cultural significance of the place, and may involve a variety of techniques.

An interpretation plan provides an outline of policies and strategies for interpreting a place to communicate its significance. This should identify key themes, storylines and audiences, and provide recommendations for interpretation media.

Policy 6.1—Interpretation Generally

Interpretation, both on and off site, should communicate the history and heritage values of Ivanhoe Park and the broader development of the Manly and Northern Beaches area to visitors, Northern Beaches Council staff and the community. All visitors should be offered the opportunity to learn about the site's historical and cultural heritage values through interpretation.

Policy 6.2—Interpretation Plan

An interpretation plan should be developed for Ivanhoe Park. This should draw on the social histories as well as physical fabric and archaeological evidence that communicate the development of the place.

The interpretation plan should consider matters such as the former use of the site as a pleasure garden, former natural geographical typology, pavilions on the existing bowling club site, former council chambers off Sydney Road, former tram routes, cultural landscape features, and archaeological deposits.

Whilst not within the lot boundary curtilage of Ivanhoe Park or Botanic Gardens, it is recommended that interpretive devices highlight the former alignment and extent of the tramway in the road reserve and verges of Park Avenue.

The interpretation plan should outline the most suitable options for interpretation and the integration with any future use of the site.

Policy 6.3—Visitor Use of the Site

Ensure that the conservation of heritage values is central in considering all proposals relating to event programs, visitor facilities or streams of revenue that may be relevant to the ongoing use and appreciation of Ivanhoe Park.

Visitor facilities must be sensitively integrated into the parklands to support engagement and appreciation of Ivanhoe Park and its history.

Policy 6.4—Inclusivity

An inclusive and broad range of stories should be presented across Ivanhoe Park that reflect the significance of the historical development of the place, including Aboriginal connections to Country, the Gardenesque landscape style, leisure, sporting and community uses, and the site's relationship to the surrounding historical and landscape context.

Policy 6.5—Visitor Experience

Signage should be integrated with interpretation to enhance public appreciation and visitor experience, and to avoid impacts on the significant landscapes, spaces and buildings of Ivanhoe Park.

Policy 6.6—Built Form Interpretation

Should additions to the various clubhouses, grandstands or sporting facilities be required to increase the functionality of the property, they should reinterpret the footprint, form and materiality of former additions. Designs for additions should be informed by heritage advice and available historical and archaeological evidence. All proposals should be subject to a thorough heritage assessment.

Policy 6.7—Landscape Form Interpretation

Various low stone walls, bushrock walls and edges to shrubberies within planter beds and supporting lawn 'rooms', above and below natural stone outcrops, camouflage the natural topography. This conflicts with the natural heritage landscape qualities of the park. Staged removal of subject garden walls should be undertaken, where not integral to the structural integrity of the Raglan Street and Sydney Road retaining walls or where a wall supports a significant specimen planting or highly used lawn terrace. Where feasible, zones should be returned to natural ground levels.

Various zones of massed strappy-leaved groundcovers in the upper slopes of the park camouflage the natural sandstone outcrops in the reserve. Remove these mass plantings where their location and extent conceal the geological features of the park or where species in that location are considered to have education value for the 'botanic gardens'. Where no natural topographic features exist, use of species such as *Clivia* and *Agapanthus* should be restricted to 'cultural planted zones'.

In the long term, it is recommended the Scout Hall should be relocated from the upper slopes of the park. Whilst the building is camouflaged in most internal views through the site, its scale and location restrict the degree to which the park's northern creek line and valley swale can be seen and interpreted. Consideration could be given to the construction of a new smaller facility elsewhere in the park, possibly as an adjunct to the sports pavilion or as an adaptive re-use of an existing building.

Remove bushrock-edged pathway abutting bed and plantings downslope from the War Memorial. The island bed is uncharacteristic of historical and contemporary pathway treatments through the reserve. There is the opportunity to transplant the palm to another location and turf the area.

Policy 6.8—Interpretation of Archaeological Values

Areas within Ivanhoe Park have been assessed as having a high to moderate degree of archaeological potential. Few areas within the site display archaeological evidence above ground level. Much of the archaeology is likely to remain below ground and within existing sporting fields. These remains and relics should be respected and sensitively interpreted in future landscape designs and interpretation strategies.

Policy 6.9—Interpretation and Oral History Programme

There is an opportunity to undertake an Oral History Programme to better understand the development of the Botanic Gardens within Ivanhoe Park.

This should include recording the memories of former gardeners, horticulturalists and local volunteers who worked on a programme of rainforest plantings within the Ivanhoe Park from the 1980s. This will form part of the history and interpretation of Ivanhoe Park.

7.2.7 Maintenance

Policy 7.1—Maintenance Plan

Cyclical maintenance of significant buildings and structures should be undertaken as part of day-to-day site management.

Prepare and implement a maintenance plan with regular cyclical inspection schedules taking into account the significant fabric in Ivanhoe Park, prioritising actions in accordance with need, and review the maintenance plan on a regular basis. This plan should include a description of tasks, when or how often they should occur, how they should be done, who is responsible for them and whether specialist expertise is required. A schedule of maintenance and conservation works and priorities should be developed in accordance with a condition report and recommended treatment for the levels of significance. In the short term, the priority conservation works include the Caretaker's Cottage, Merrett Memorial Gateway, Manly War Memorial Gates and the Sundial (former water fountain).

Individual conservation management plans should be prepared for the more complex items of exceptional and high significance, such as the Caretaker's Cottage.

Damaged or deteriorated fabric of exceptional or high significance will be stabilised and conserved where technological means are available.

Elements or items of significance that are no longer functional due to deterioration/damage and are incapable of being stabilised are to be archivally recorded and assessed for suitability to be replaced with matching details in the same materials and date-stamped. A review of the conservation management plan policies for the area will be made prior to any work proceeding.

Update current maintenance methods and heritage information and review on a regular basis and as new information comes to light.

Policy 7.2—Skilled Professionals

Appropriately skilled heritage personnel should be involved in documentation, supervision and implementation of maintenance works on significant fabric.

Tradespeople and supervisory staff will take care not to damage significant fabric in maintenance and repair activities.

Consultant tradespeople and supervisory staff will be appropriately qualified in their relevant fields and will have knowledge and experience of sound conservation practices.

Policy 7.3—Damage to Significant Fabric

If damage to significant fabric occurs during works, work in the area should cease and appropriate advice should be sought.

Policy 7.4—Register of Works

A register should be kept and maintained to record all regular preventative maintenance works, as well as any structural or safety issues as they arise.

Policy 7.5—Scheduled Monitoring

All buildings, structures and landscape features should be continually monitored and professionally reviewed periodically to ensure that significant fabric, spaces and elements are being appropriately maintained.

The buildings should be inspected annually by a competent pest inspector trained in the detection of subterranean termites.

All trees and plantings should be inspected annually by an arborist and horticulturalist to ensure all vegetation is in good condition.

Policy 7.6—Building Maintenance and Design

All alterations and new work to the built environment will respect the heritage of Ivanhoe Park and will be complementary to and compatible with its character.

Ensure the balance is maintained between the existing proportion of the built environment to natural elements.

In general, the total volume / footprint of built elements will not be increased without consultation with Heritage NSW.

Opportunities to rationalise floor space and hard surface areas are to be encouraged. This may assist in redistributing the existing volume / footprint of built elements to more appropriate locations, and is particularly relevant in relation to above-ground services (eg storage sheds) of little heritage value.

Opportunities for environmentally sustainable building design, materials and methods will be embraced and given priority weighting in tender assessment.

Policy 7.7—Landscape Maintenance and Design

New landscape design will interpret the layers of significant values of the place and will be of a compatible scale and character so as to build upon the identified heritage significance of the parkland and its elements.

Protect the essential character of the park's trees through the judicious removal and replacement of failed or aesthetically inappropriate trees.

Implement replacement techniques to maintain or renew the integrity of the planting elements.

Prioritise tree replacement in accordance with the significance of the tree planting.

Replace in kind and where necessary/possible the same genetic stock, trees of high heritage, design and cultural value.

Replace trees that perform poorly, succumb to pathogens or present hazards with more appropriate trees which reflect the form and design intent of the original species. Soil and sub-soil investigations should be undertaken prior to replacement to determine the reasons for poor performance.

Judiciously prune or, if necessary, remove trees that obscure significant views and vistas, compromise the health of adjacent trees or significantly detract from the desired landscape character, while being mindful of potential fauna habitat (particularly hollows, potentially hollow-bearing trees and nests).

Avoid specimen infill plantings in groves and avenue plantings. Varying levels of intervention will be considered prior to any replanting.

Policy 7.8—Landscape Design

Use new plantings to strengthen the original design concept and connections, clarify spatial structure and character, mark entrances and junctions and reflect changes in use and/or conditions.

Add new plantings to sustain or enhance historical and aesthetic character and to accommodate changes in use and conditions in Ivanhoe Park.

Replanting will occur for the following specific reasons: to conserve or reinforce the Victorian Gardenesque period landscape character and Australian landscape character; to strengthen visual and physical connections; or to accommodate changes in use.

New planting must have manageable maintenance requirements, be tolerant of the prevailing site conditions and, where possible, improve/increase native wildlife habitat.

Any new plantings or replacement plantings must not impact on existing heritage, especially remnant vegetation.

Continue experimentation with tree species in order to expand the palette of suitable trees for Ivanhoe Park. Experimentation must be managed carefully to reduce associated risks and to prevent the erosion of the identified significant values of the parklands.

Policy 7.9—Exempt Works

'Order Under Section 57(2) to Grant Site Specific Exemptions from Approval' describes works and activities identified in Schedule C of the Heritage Act. These include following Exempt Works for Ivanhoe Park:

1. Works and activities in accordance with the list of exempt works within any management plan for the Ivanhoe Park cultural landscape endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW.
2. All Standard Exemptions apply to Lot 7379 in DP 1164856, Lot 2424 in DP 752038, Lot 2726 in DP 752038, and Lot 2661 in DP 752038.
3. Works and activities to allow general maintenance and repair where these activities do not materially impact on the identified heritage values of the Ivanhoe Park cultural landscape.
4. Clearing or cleaning of sandstone outcrops and overhangs.
5. Works and activities to allow for the maintenance and services and utilities where these activities do not materially impact on the identified heritage values of the Ivanhoe Park cultural landscape.
6. Works and activities to allow the alteration of roadways, verges, drainage, pedestrian pathways and steps where these do not materially impact on the identified heritage values of the Ivanhoe Park cultural landscape.
7. Works and activities to allow for the management of lawns, sport fields, garden beds and living collections where these do not materially impact on the identified heritage values of the Ivanhoe Park cultural landscape.
8. Management of interpretive, information and directional signage.
9. Works and activities associated with the repair of damage to the buildings and landscape within the precinct, caused by storm or other weather events.
10. Management of artworks, statues and monuments.
11. Furniture and fixtures.
12. Existing approved development.
13. Works and activities allowing alterations to existing recent development.
14. Changes of use of buildings and structures within the park.

7.2.8 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Aboriginal archaeology and sites are protected under the provisions in the NPW Act. This assessment (Section 4.1.6) has concluded that the study area has low to no potential for Aboriginal sites and/or objects. This is based on a review of the environmental context, predictive modelling and past developments that have impacted the survival of intact deposits, and an inspection accompanied by the AHO. An assessment of social, aesthetic and historical Aboriginal cultural values was outside the scope of this assessment.

Policy 8.1—Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of their own heritage. The park could hold social value and/or association with members of the local Aboriginal community.

In this first instance, a program of consultation could be undertaken to determine whether any connection is present. If so, an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment is recommended to identify, describe and detail these aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Recognition and interpretation of any such values could be built into future interpretation and planning for the park.

Policy 8.2—Statutory Obligations Relating to Aboriginal Archaeology

Ivanhoe Park has been surveyed and assessed. There are no identified Aboriginal objects within the park. The park has low to no Aboriginal archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects. Unless identified, there is no statutory requirement for obtaining an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), under Section 90 of the NPW Act, prior to undertaking future works.

Any future works can proceed subject to caution and a special finds procedure, which should be put in place.

Should any Aboriginal objects be identified during work, then these works must cease and the advice of Heritage NSW and a qualified Aboriginal archaeologist must be sought. Should any identified objects be subject to harm, an AHIP would need to be sought.

7.2.9 Historical Archaeology

The Ivanhoe Park site has been assessed as having potential for locally significant historical archaeological remains or 'relics', as defined by the Heritage Act. The range, significance and potential of historical archaeological remains across the subject site are varied (Section 4.0). Potential archaeological remains include evidence of former structures, artefact deposits, landscape features and works such as quarrying. There is a low to high range of potential for survival of historical archaeological remains on the site. The archaeological potential of this site must be considered during any future works within the site.

Policy 9.1—Historical Archaeology

If future works in the areas with historical archaeological potential cannot be avoided, a program of historical archaeological investigation should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any development, ground disturbance, or landscape works.

A proposed methodology (Archaeological Research Design) for historical archaeological investigation in the study area should be produced. This methodology would determine the areas where archaeological investigation would be proposed.

An application for an Excavation Permit should be made under Section 140 of the Heritage Act. Alternatively, an exception under 139(4) could be sought to allow limited test excavation without the removal of relics.

Works on site should be undertaken in accordance with the approved Archaeological Research Design, Excavation Permit and any conditions included within the permit itself.

Suitable clauses should be included in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that on-site personnel are aware of their obligations and requirements in relation to the potential archaeological resource.

Policy 9.2—Unexpected Finds Protocol

In the event that unexpected or state significant archaeological remains not identified by this assessment are discovered during excavation at the site, all works in this area should cease and Heritage NSW must be notified in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act.

7.2.10 Sustainability

Sustainability and risk management involve balancing environmental, cultural, social and economic demands to deliver intergenerational equity—meeting the needs of current generations without compromising those of future generations.

Policy 10.1—Sustainable Management

The heritage values of Ivanhoe Park should be sustainably managed and used to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Policy 10.2—Environmental Sustainability

Environmentally sustainable initiatives, such as solar panels, should comply with all relevant statutory approvals and be installed in less significant areas of Ivanhoe Park. The advice of a suitably qualified heritage expert should be sought at an early stage to determine the suitability of proposed initiatives to improve the design.

7.3 Specific Conservation Policies

7.3.1 Ivanhoe Park Fabric and Spaces

The existing fabric and spaces of Ivanhoe, both landscape and built, have been graded to reflect the contribution elements make to the overall significance of the place. Future proposals for change to the building, including conservation works and new structures, must be undertaken with consideration for the significance of each area and the fabric of the parklands, buildings and structures. The existing fabric must be maintained in good condition to ensure its longevity.

Policy 10.1—Conservation of Physical Fabric

Maintain all buildings and landscape elements in good condition according to a maintenance plan. Elements and spaces of exceptional and high significance should be retained and conserved as far as practicable. Elements and spaces of lower significance provide opportunities for change and development. Removal of significant fabric should only occur where it allows for the conservation of fabric of greater significance, or is essential for conservation of the landscape elements and buildings.

Appropriately sensitive upgrade works can be undertaken where they enhance public appreciation of the place and do not impact upon the significance of the place, including:

- removal of intrusive elements and finishes;
- introduction of new services to rationalise existing ad hoc services, improve the amenity of the place and comply with provisions of the BCA; and
- introduction of new elements that are related to the use or upgrade of the site and do not impact on significant elements and spaces.

Policy 10.2—Scheduled Monitoring

Ivanhoe Park should be continually monitored and professionally reviewed periodically by a suitably qualified heritage expert to ensure that significant fabric, spaces and elements are being appropriately maintained.

Policy 10.3—Conservation of Original and Early Fabric

All original and early fabric and spaces in Ivanhoe Park should be retained unless stated otherwise in these policies.

Conservation works should be undertaken to ensure the longevity of early and original fabric followed by periodic maintenance.

Damaged elements should be repaired in the first instance, or replaced like-for-like if repair is not possible. Retain key attributes of significance including the:

- natural assets of the park;
- key endemic and cultural planting specimens; and
- large- and small-scale historic fixtures and fabric that enable interpretation of the site's nineteenth and early twentieth-century form.

Policy 10.4—Elements of Exceptional Significance

Elements of exceptional significance are elements that directly contribute to the overall significance of the place. These elements must not be obstructed by new buildings or services and must remain clearly visible.

Damaged elements of exceptional significance should be repaired with sympathetic materials.

Policy 10.5—Elements of High Significance

Elements of high significance have a high degree of original fabric and demonstrate key aspects of the heritage values of the place. These elements must not be obstructed by new buildings or services and must remain clearly visible.

Damaged elements of exceptional significance should be repaired with sympathetic materials.

If part removal or part alteration of elements of high significance is crucial for a viable and compatible new use for the building, this could be considered with appropriate input from heritage professionals.

Policy 10.6—Elements of Moderate Significance

Elements of moderate significance have been altered or no longer demonstrate key aspects of the heritage values of the place, yet still contribute to the overall significance of the place. Some change is acceptable as long as elements of high or exceptional significance are retained.

Policy 10.7—Elements of Little Significance

Elements of little significance do not substantially contribute to the heritage values of the place. They may be elements that have been irreversibly altered or may have been added during later phases of the building's life. Changes to elements and spaces of little significance are acceptable.

Policy 10.8—Removal of Intrusive Elements

Intrusive elements identified in this CMP should be removed when the opportunity arises. Essential services could be replaced with more sympathetic materials/technologies.

Policy 10.9—Reconstruction/Reinstatement of Missing Elements

Architectural and landscape elements that are known to have existed may be reconstructed if there is clear evidence of their original location, form and detail.

Policy 10.10—Hazardous Materials

Any asbestos-containing materials that are located on the site should be removed in consultation with a suitably qualified heritage professional.

Policy 10.11—Heritage Landscape Planting Schemes

Ivanhoe Park has been the repository of cultural plantings since the end of the nineteenth century. Historical analysis identifies that the majority of introduced species to the site in the first phase of site 'beautification' flanked the park's sporting fields and courts. By the early 1900s, a small number of

introduced landmark species were planted on the lower western slopes. Since this first phase of planting layout, various removals and additions have been made to the park's eastern half—some likely as a result of a replanting following failure, others as a result of reportioning of active recreation assets.

The preparation of any twentieth-century landscape plans for the park had little effect on the planting structure of the site as established in the late nineteenth century. It is not known if the planting-out of the western slopes in the latter decades of the twentieth century was guided by the development of a landscape or planting plan, or associated with the regeneration, restoration and reinstatement of botanical species and habitats that existed naturally on the site.

The Botanic Gardens landscape includes many low bushrock retaining walls, established over or around sandstone outcrops to enable improved soil depth for proposed plantings. These numerous sections of walling negatively impact the aesthetic integrity and natural heritage values of the Botanic Gardens setting. It is recommended that where such walls are not retaining soil levels around significant plantings or abutting existing paths, they be removed so that the natural landform and topographical condition of the site may be exposed.

Various exotic groundcovers (such as *Clivia*) planted in recent decades over and around sandstone outcrops in the Botanic Gardens should be partially or totally removed. The extent of some of these plantings conceals the site's natural landform and is intrusive in terms of the place's natural heritage values.

Policy 10.12—Caretaker's Cottage—External Form, Interior Spaces and Elements

The Caretaker's Cottage is one of the earliest remaining buildings within Ivanhoe Park and is assessed as having High heritage significance. The cottage is in a dilapidated condition and there are damp issues that are resulting in ongoing deterioration. The cottage needs to be made waterproof and stabilised. A pest inspection should be undertaken to ensure the structure is free of termites.

In the short term, priority stabilisation should be undertaken to the Caretaker's Cottage. This should be followed by conservation works.

In order to establish the structural integrity of the roof and building, investigations should be undertaken immediately by specialist engineers experienced in working with heritage buildings. Any remedial action recommended by a structural engineer should be undertaken in consultation with a suitably qualified heritage professional.

Interior elements of high significance should be generally conserved and maintained. Architectural features of the Caretaker's Cottage, such as the original panelled doors, timber floorboards, timber casement windows, picture rails, fireplace in the living room, etc should be retained as far as practicable.

An individual CMP should be prepared for the Caretaker's Cottage, due to its complexity as a place of high heritage significance.

Policy 10.13—Fire Protection

Measures to facilitate fire protection of the buildings, including the provision of firefighting equipment (extinguishers, hose reels and the like), should be implemented and maintained in accordance with current codes and regulations. Significant new additions to the site for fire protection must be considered in consultation with a suitably qualified heritage professional.

In addition, measures should be taken to minimise the risk of fire, including the regular clearing of leaves and debris from gutters, building surrounds and within wooded landscape areas.

7.3.2 Leisure and Sporting Heritage

It is important to maintain a balance in the provision of recreation and sport facilities and related infrastructure, recognising the social value of both informal and organised activities. It is also important to maintain a balance between the natural and built environment. This includes ensuring any development for recreation and sport complements the surrounding setting and heritage features and is consistent with past development.

Ivanhoe Park should support participation in a range of activities by a diversity of people. This includes catering for all age groups, abilities and cultural backgrounds, and both the surrounding community and the wider catchment, including tourists.

Any improvements to facilities or provision of new facilities should be based on demand, value to the community and potential viability.

Policy 11.1—General Provision of Facilities

Minimise the visual impact of recreation and sport buildings, clubhouses and structures on the surrounding environment and heritage features of Ivanhoe Park. This includes sensitively locating facilities and utilising materials and colour schemes that complement other heritage features.

Provide safe and appealing facilities that support people in their use of Ivanhoe Park. This may require improving some amenities.

Improve or establish new facilities and structures such as seating, shelters and playgrounds, where there is justified demand that is not being adequately met in Ivanhoe Park. However, ensure that these do not impact on the values relating to the open spaces, natural areas and built heritage.

Encourage the sharing of built facilities to minimise the number of buildings required within Ivanhoe Park. However, in doing so, ensure buildings do not dominate the surrounding environments.

Policy 11.2—Recreation Areas and Facilities

Ivanhoe Park provides a diversity of vegetation and park settings, including formal gardens with exotics to natural areas, open grassed areas and ponds. This diversity is part of the uniqueness of Ivanhoe Park, supports a range of recreation and sport activities and should be maintained.

Provide, maintain and appropriately manage walking and sporting areas to support safe and enjoyable participation in these valued activities.

Policy 11.3—Integration and Recreation and Sport

Incorporate recreation facilities including trees, seating, shelters and barbecues, to better cater for sporting participants and support less formal use of these areas.

Policy 11.4—Events and Celebration

Continue to utilise Ivanhoe Park as a venue for a diversity of events and celebrations, including music, art, community, cultural and social events, celebrations and exhibitions.

Events and celebrations require adequate transport and carparking arrangements without impact on the heritage attributes of the parklands.

Management practices should continue to minimise such impacts and include management of the cumulative impact of activities.

Policy 11.5—Accessibility

Where practical, ensure a range of recreation and sport areas/facilities are accessible to people with a disability, including people with mobility, hearing, intellectual and sight disabilities. This includes providing specific facilities that can be used by parents, children or people with a disability such as playgrounds, seating or shelters.

An audit should be undertaken from time to time to see whether user needs are being met. An accessibility strategy for Ivanhoe Park should be prepared and implemented.

7.3.3 Adaptation

There are opportunities for the adaptation of spaces within existing buildings throughout Ivanhoe Park.

Policy 12.1—New Fabric and Spaces

The provision of new elements and spaces within the existing building should be limited to those which are appropriate, having regard to:

- the significance of the spaces and fabric;
- the spatial qualities of the rooms to be adapted; and
- the key relationships created by the location of windows, doors, floors, and other architectural elements.

New work should be designed by an architect with experience designing for heritage buildings, with input from heritage specialists.

Policy 12.2—Potential for New Structures

Any future development should reflect the notion that Ivanhoe Park is composed of two interconnected historical sections with identifiable characteristics. Future planning at Ivanhoe Park will be aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- new work will highlight and contribute to the significant natural and cultural heritage of Ivanhoe Park, embracing opportunities for ecological, social and cultural sustainability;
- incompatible elements will be removed from culturally significant items in order to restore a proper setting whenever the opportunity arises; and
- ensure new development is sited so that an appropriate visual curtilage is preserved for items of cultural significance.

Policy 12.3—Scale, Form and Fabric of New Structures

The historical character of structures within Ivanhoe Park has been small-scale, freestanding, single-storey pavilions set within a cultural landscape comprising open sporting fields and areas of mature trees, specimen plantings and overhanging canopies. New development should respect this historical scale and form of development within the parklands.

The existing proportion of the built environment to natural elements should be maintained to ensure this balance within the parklands is conserved.

The grandstand and clubhouse structure has been located on the rise northwest of, and overlooking, the oval. Historically, the grandstand has remained within a similar footprint. This siting should be respected in any future development.

Structures within Ivanhoe Park have been masonry, predominantly brickwork and stone, with gabled and hipped roofs.

Policy 12.4—Conservation and Upgrades

Appropriately sensitive adaptation works can be undertaken where they enhance public appreciation of the place and do not impact upon its significance, including:

- removal of intrusive elements and finishes;
- introduction of new services to rationalise existing ad hoc services, improve the amenity of the place, and comply with provisions in the BCA;

- construction of new facilities that are related to the use of the parklands and do not impact on significant elements and spaces.

Policy 12.5—Maintain Separation Between Old and New

There should be a clear distinction between the existing parklands and any future buildings, landscape plantings and elements on the site in their materiality and physical separation.

Policy 12.6—New Services

New services and upgrades are acceptable in order to improve the amenity of the place, but should be concealed if this can be achieved without invasive methods.

New services may include new amenities that improve public amenity at Ivanhoe Park, including lighting, bubblers and security systems. These should be located in spaces of little significance and should not have an adverse impact on significant fabric.

Care should be taken to ensure services, including security systems, are rationalised to minimise visual clutter.

No surface-mounted services, pipes, conduits or the like should be installed on sandstone surfaces.

Policy 12.7—Reversibility of New Work

Alterations and additions to existing buildings should enable subsequent removal with little or no damage to significant fabric and spaces.

7.3.4 Landscape Setting

The setting is the physical environment of a place that contributes to its character.

Policy 13.1—Landscape Masterplan and Future Planning

A landscape masterplan for Ivanhoe Park should include guidance on the preservation, maintenance and enhancement of natural landscape features, specimen plantings, habitats and significant cultural landscape spaces and historic cultural landscape plantings.

A masterplan should provide guidance and designs for potential future planting schemes to enhance the character of the parklands and interpret Ivanhoe Park's heritage significant values and should ensure that:

- remnants of the site's endemic canopy are not removed, unless the planting is arboriculturally compromised;
- it is synchronised with a senescence/succession planting strategy for all site precincts and sectors with a focus on key trees in Ivanhoe Park with arboricultural, historic and aesthetic significance;
- there is a re-establishment of areas of the site's natural environment, across degraded parts of the central and upper slopes of Ivanhoe Park, or in zones camouflaged by past intrusive development; and
- any new entries into the parkland and any new features and fixtures do not have a detrimental impact on the natural and cultural heritage values of the place as a whole, or its identified contributory heritage fabric.

A landscape masterplan should respect and interpret significant landscape and archaeological values and evidence, such as the former pavilion and Council Chambers. No permanent changes or ground impacts should be made to areas of high archaeological significance, such as the Bowling Green and Manly Oval, without advice from a qualified archaeologist.

Policy 13.2—Arboricultural Assessment

In 2018, Urban Forestry Australia was commissioned to undertake a detailed arboricultural survey of the site. This should be reviewed biennially and should include updates on the safe use life expectancy (SULE) of all trees on the site, and recommend selective pruning.

With regard to the identification of likely endemic forest specimens in the Botanic Gardens, the 2018 arboricultural study of the site should be expanded to include findings about trees considered to be remnants or regrowth of the endemic forest cover, rather than cultural plantings of the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. These specimens should be identified in botanical labelling on site.

In 2006, the upper slopes of the park were formally assigned the title of 'botanic gardens'. It is unknown what process was undertaken by Northern Beaches Council that led to the development of the name 'Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens'. It is assumed that the determination and titling was proposed on the basis that this park sector supports several hundred trees, some of which are very mature. As a result of the 'botanic gardens' titling, Northern Beaches Council should regularly assess management of this sector of the park against botanic collections criteria. This should include assessing the following matters:

- whether there is an underlying scientific basis for the collection;
- whether there is detailed documentation of the collections, including the source of plants and rationale for planting;
- the adequacy of monitoring of the plants in the collection;
- the adequacy of plant labelling;
- whether adequate communication about scientific or technical research on the site is communicated to other botanic gardens, botanic institutions and the public; and
- whether exchange of seed or other materials with other botanic gardens, arboreta or research institutions is being undertaken.

Policy 13.3—Additional Landscape Research

As the opportunity arises, the Northern Beaches Council should engage suitably qualified professionals to undertake additional historical research (including the examination of historical aerial photographs) to understand the development of the upper reaches (western portion) of Ivanhoe Park and determine the landscape development and tree plantings at Ivanhoe Park.

This research should inform the design and character of the landscape plan, with relevant details incorporated into the interpretation of the site.

Further research should be undertaken about the steep slope to the northwest of the carpark. The aim is to document how the current major change in levels of the tramway corridor eventuated and how this area within the park can be detailed to identify it as part of the former corridor.

Further research should be carried out in association with the Friends of the Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens group, to accurately document the people involved in the selection of native and exotic trees to be planted in the western slopes of the park in the latter decades of the twentieth century. Additionally, council minutes from that period and Parks Works files should be investigated to determine when the idea of developing the western slopes as a botanic garden originated.

Further analysis of Northern Beaches Council (former Manly Council) minutes should be undertaken generally, to determine to what extent, if at all, the western slopes of the park were mentioned in correspondence or planned for in the first half of the twentieth century.

Policy 13.4—Landscape Signage

As the opportunity arises, Northern Beaches Council should commission new signage for Ivanhoe Park to improve wayfinding and interpret significant landscape elements.

Research should be undertaken to confirm the heritage values of the tree plantings within the western reaches of Ivanhoe Park. If no substantial heritage values can be ascertained, the existing 'heritage tree' signs should be removed.

Policy 13.5—Significant Views

Retain and enhance important views, visual qualities and the landscape character of the site. Avoid tree planting or new development that would conceal significant views to and from Ivanhoe Park.

Ensure that regular landscaping maintenance is undertaken to ensure that no future plantings obscure significant views to, from and within the parklands.

Policy 13.6—Temporary Structures

Temporary installations may occur in the grounds for events or community activities. These temporary installations must be limited to a period of time, must not cause damage to significant built and landscape fabric or archaeology, and should have limited impact on the views to and visual qualities of Ivanhoe Park. Management and maintenance of the landscape must be considered in the planning of any events that require temporary installations in the parklands.

Policy 13.7—Maintenance

Cyclical maintenance of significant landscapes and individual elements should be undertaken as part of day-to-day site management.

Fencing and gates should be routinely inspected and maintained to ensure an appropriate presentation to the public domain.

7.3.5 Curtilage and Setting

The setting is the physical environment of a place that contributes to its character.

Policy 14.1—Curtilage

Ivanhoe Park needs an appropriate physical and visual curtilage. It is important that new structures and landscape elements erected in the vicinity of the Ivanhoe Park do not negatively impact on the historic precinct, nearby heritage streetscapes/areas, the setting, and views to and from the parklands.

Policy 14.2—Landscape

New landscaping is acceptable in conjunction with a compatible future use where it is designed to be sympathetic to the significance of the place.

Policy 14.3—Natural Resources

The natural environment of Ivanhoe Park should be conserved, protected and managed to sustain natural systems, biodiversity values and rare/endangered species.

Policy 14.4—Retain Significant Views

Retain and enhance important views and vistas, visual qualities and the landscape character of the site.

Avoid tree planting or new development that would conceal significant views to and from the property.

Ensure that regular landscaping maintenance is undertaken to ensure that no future plantings obscure significant views to, from or within the parklands.

Policy 14.5—Parking

Carparking within the parklands should be limited to the existing carpark. This will ensure cars do not dominate a space that is dedicated for recreational use by the public.

7.3.6 Signage and Wayfinding**Policy 15.1—Circulation**

Rationalise the signage at Ivanhoe Park to ensure consistency and improve legibility for visitor circulation through the reserve.

Policy 15.2—Signage

As the opportunity arises, Northern Beaches Council should commission new signage for Ivanhoe Park to improve wayfinding and interpret significant landscape elements.

Consolidate and integrate business and wayfinding signage with interpretation to minimise signage interventions in the landscape.

Additional methods and interventions to improve site accessibility should continue to be investigated.

7.3.7 Accessibility**Policy 16.1—Accessibility Generally**

Ensure equitable access to Ivanhoe Park and its setting is maintained. Accessibility solutions should be designed with consideration to minimising impact on significant fabric.

Policy 16.2—Circulation

Ensure accessibility issues are assessed and solutions proposed in a planned rather than ad hoc way around the park.

Accessibility methods should be weighted against heritage considerations.

Policy 16.3—Public Access to the Site

Ivanhoe Park is generally accessible to the public. This accessibility should be maintained and enhanced. Future development or use of clubhouse buildings, amenities buildings and the parklands should not hinder public access to historical locations within the parklands.

Implementation Plan

8 Implementation Plan

This section sets out action plans for implementing the conservation policies discussed in Section 7.0 of this CMP. The following actions are based upon the principles of the Burra Charter. These actions are not prescriptive but should form a guide for Council in prioritising, implementing and achieving the objectives of the conservation policies.

Table 8.1 Priority Levels of Actions Necessary to Conserve Ivanhoe Park.

Priority	Timing	Action
High	<1 year	Actions needed to rectify problems that could cause immediate risk of damage, loss or detriment to significant fabric, areas or infrastructure
Medium	1–5 years	Actions that should be planned and implemented within 1 to 5 years in order to reduce the risk of damage, loss or detriment to significant fabric, areas or infrastructure
Low	5-10 years	Actions forming part of a longer term management or maintenance strategy, to maintain and enhance significance
Ongoing		Actions to be commenced within the year and implemented cyclically or continuously in line with work programs

DRAFTING NOTE: TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING CLIENT REVIEW OF FINAL DRAFT REPORT.

Table 8.2 Action Plan for Policy Implementation.

Action	Priority	Relevant Policy
Primary Conservation Policy		
Adoption and Review of Policies		
Managing Change		
Future Use of the Place		
Interpretation and Visitor Engagement		
Maintenance		
Built Fabric		
Curtilage and Setting		
Signage and Wayfinding		

Action	Priority	Relevant Policy
Accessibility		
Further Research		

