



Heritage Impact Statement

Landscaping works and demolition of former kindergarten building
Ivanhoe Park, Manly

April 2021
EHC2020/0189

ABN 42 162 609 349
19A Fitzgerald Street, Windsor | (02) 4589 3049
PO Box 4189 Pitt Town NSW 2756
enquiry@edwardsheritage.com.au | www.edwardsheritage.com.au

Document Control					
Project No.	Issue Date	Revision	Issue	Prepared	Reviewed
EHC2020/0189	20/3/2021	A	Draft	BR, IA	ME
	29/04/2021	B	Final draft		
	05/05/2021	C	Reviewed		
	06/05/2021	D	Client issue		

© EDWARDS HERITAGE CONSULTANTS 2021

This report remains the property of Edwards Heritage Consultants.

The Client commissioning Edwards Heritage Consultants to prepare this report shall have a non-exclusive licence for the use of this report, however the copyright remains the property of Edwards Heritage Consultants.

No part of it may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in part or in full, without the express written consent of Edwards Heritage Consultants.

DISCLAIMER

Any representation, statement, opinion or advice expressed or implied in this report is made in good faith but on the basis that Edwards Heritage Consultants is not liable (whether by reason or negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking, or not taking (as the case may be) action in any respect of any representation.

While any representation, statement, opinion or advice in this report is provided in good faith, it does not guarantee that a development approval will be issued by the Consent Authority, nor give expressed or implied support to any development proposal, unless solely by professional recommendation and opinion.

REPORT CONTENTS

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2
2.1 Acknowledgement of Country	2
2.2 Context of the report	2
2.3 Methodology.....	2
2.4 Authorship.....	2
2.5 Limitations	3
2.6 Terminology	3
2.7 Physical Evidence	3
3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT.....	4
3.1 Location and Context.....	4
3.2 The subject site	5
3.3 The kindergarten building – exterior.....	5
3.4 The building – interior	7
3.5 Landscape	7
3.6 Integrity and condition	9
4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	10
4.1 Introduction	10
4.2 Pre and Post-Contact	10
4.3 Colonial Development of Manly	12
4.4 Henry Gilbert Smith.....	12
4.5 Ivanhoe Park.....	14
4.6 Ivanhoe Park – pleasure grounds	14
4.7 Ivanhoe Park – Sporting Venues.....	16
4.8 Public Visitation and Events	20
4.9 Tramway	21
4.10 Memorials.....	22
4.11 Manly Boy Scouts and Girl Guides	22
4.12 Girl Guides and Kindergarten Building	23
4.13 Australian Air League’s Manly Squadron	25
5.0 HERITAGE LISTING STATUS.....	26
5.1 Introduction	26
5.2 Statutory and non-statutory heritage listings	26
5.3 Items of heritage significance within the vicinity of the site.....	26
6.0 EXISTING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENTS.....	28
6.1 Existing description of the heritage item – ‘Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape’	28
6.2 Existing Statement of Cultural Significance – ‘Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape’.....	28
7.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.....	30
7.1 Introduction	30
7.1.1 Selection of comparative examples.....	30
7.1.2 Comparative analysis of selected examples	30
7.1.3 Summary observations of the comparative analysis	34
8.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	36
8.1 Introduction	36
8.2 Methodology.....	36
8.3 Assessment against NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	37
8.3.1 Criterion (a) – Historical Significance	37
8.3.2 Criterion (b) – Historical Association Significance.....	37
8.3.3 Criterion (c) – Aesthetic Significance	38
8.3.4 Criterion (d) – Social Significance	39
8.3.5 Criterion (e) – Technical / Research Significance	39
8.3.6 Criterion (f) – Rarity	40
8.3.7 Criterion (g) - Representativeness.....	41
8.4 Summary level of significance	42
8.5 Statement of Cultural Significance	42
9.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL.....	43
9.1 Introduction	43
9.2 Demolition of the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten Building	43
9.3 Interpretation of the Former Tramway	44
9.4 Plans & drawings referenced.....	45
10.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST STATUTORY PLANNING AND HERITAGE CONTROLS	46
10.1 Heritage Act 1977.....	46

10.2 Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013	46
10.3 Manly Development Control Plan 2013	46
11.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT	47
11.1 Consideration of the Heritage Impact	47
11.2 Response to the evaluation criteria	47
12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	51
12.1 Conclusion	51
12.2 Recommended Mitigation Measures.....	51

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared at the request of Northern Beaches Council to establish the cultural heritage significance of the subject site (limited to the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building) and to then assess the potential heritage impacts against those assessed heritage values and significance. It is intended that this report will then accompany an Integrated Development Application (IDA) to Northern Beaches Council.

Situated within the Northern Beaches Council local government area and in the locality of Manly, which is 11 kilometres northeast of Sydney city, the site comprises Lot 2502 in Deposited Plan 1143032; Lots 2424, 2661 and 2726 in Deposited Plan 752038; and Lot 7379 in Deposited Plan 1164856; commonly known as Ivanhoe Park. The Botanic Gardens and the kindergarten building are located within Lot 2502 in Deposited Plan 1143032.

The site is identified as an item of state heritage significance and is listed under Schedule 5 of *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013* and the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The site is also situated within the vicinity of numerous heritage items.

Ivanhoe Park is formed by two precincts, which are defined as follows:

- Precinct 1: Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens, which includes the kindergarten building and the Scout Hall.
- Precinct 2: A sporting precinct, which incorporates Manly Oval, the Bowling Club and the Tennis Club. The Bowling and Tennis clubs are not directly managed by Council.

The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building in the Botanic Gardens precinct will be the focus of this report.

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared to consider the potential heritage impacts resulting from the proposed development, which involves new landscaping works (pathway, seating and screening panels) to interpret the former Manly tramway alignment through the northwestern rear corner of Ivanhoe Park, together with the demolition of the former kindergarten building.

The proposal has been assessed with regards to the identified heritage values and available physical and documentary evidence, including a visual inspection of the site and statutory planning requirements. In applying the evaluation criteria for assessing the likely impact of a proposed development on the heritage significance of listed items of heritage significance or heritage conservation areas (as published by the Heritage Council of NSW), subject to the recommendations in Section 11.2 of the report, the proposal is considered to have an acceptable heritage impact.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Acknowledgement of Country

Edwards Heritage Consultants acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land on which we work and we recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay respect to Aboriginal Elders past, present and emerging.

2.2 Context of the report

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared at the request of Northern Beaches Council to assess the potential heritage impacts and to accompany an Integrated Development Application (IDA) to Northern Beaches Council, which seeks approval for interpretive landscaping works and demolition of the former kindergarten building.

The report considers:

1. An analysis of the historical context of the property in order to assess the cultural significance of the property, including a comparative analysis and to formulate a Statement of Significance.
2. What impact the proposed works will have on the identified heritage significance;
3. What measures are proposed to mitigate negative impacts;
4. Why more sympathetic solutions are not viable;
5. Recommendations to mitigate heritage impacts.

2.3 Methodology

This report has been prepared in accordance with the general methodology and guidelines set out in the Heritage Council of NSW publication '*Statements of Heritage Impact*' as contained in the *NSW Heritage Manual*.

The overarching philosophy and approach to this report is guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* 2013.

This Heritage Impact Statement builds upon the previously assessed heritage values and the established Statement of Cultural Significance as per the State Heritage Inventory Database No.5062282.

The assessment criteria developed by the Heritage Council of NSW as contained in the *NSW Heritage Manual* is used to assess and further establish the cultural significance of the site.

A visual examination of the subject site has been undertaken, which is followed by a merit and significance-based desktop assessment of the development proposal.

The potential, actual and / or perceived heritage impacts stemming from the development proposal have been assessed with reference to the *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013*, the *Manly Development Control Plan 2013*, the existing history and Statement of Cultural Significance as per the State Heritage Inventory Database No. 5062282 and the Heritage Council of NSW assessment criteria.

2.4 Authorship

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared by Bethany Robinson B.A M.Mus.Herit, Heritage Consultant, Isabelle Adamthwaite B.A M.Herit.Cons, Heritage Consultant and Michael Edwards B.Env.Plan M.Herit.Cons, M.ICOMOS, JP, Director and Principal Heritage Consultant / Advisor. The report has been reviewed and endorsed by Michael Edwards B.Env.Plan M.Herit.Cons, M.ICOMOS, JP, Director and Principal Heritage Consultant / Advisor for EHC.

Ms Robinson is a young and vibrant Heritage Consultant who is passionate about the historic built environment. Her fast-growing skills set is underpinned by her background and experience in cultural heritage management and conservation practice with various museums collections.

Ms Adamthwaite is an enthusiastic Heritage Consultant whose combined skills and experience in history and heritage management and conservation practice, reinforces her well-rounded, balanced approach to effective research and conservation theory and practice.

Mr Edwards has over 15 years extensive experience in both the town planning and heritage conservation disciplines and has held previous positions in Local and State Government. Mr Edwards has previously worked with the former Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and is currently Heritage Advisor to the City of Ryde Council, Cessnock City Council and Georges River Council.

Unless otherwise noted, all contemporary photography in this report is by EHC.

2.5 Limitations

This Heritage Impact Statement:

- Considers the site, external structures and internal rooms and spaces that were visually and physically accessible by EHC on the day of the inspection.
- Is limited to the investigation of the non-Aboriginal cultural heritage of the site. Therefore, it does not include any identification or assessment of Aboriginal significance of the place.
- Is limited to a due-diligence archaeological assessment only and does not present a detailed archaeological assessment of the site.
- Does not provide a structural assessment or advice. Subsequently, this report should be complemented by advice from a Structural Engineer with demonstrated heritage experience.
- Does not provide a detailed assessment of the provisions of the *Manly Development Control Plan 2013*, but considers generally the development standards relating to the development of heritage items.

2.6 Terminology

The terminology used throughout this report is consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual and the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (2013).

A glossary of common terms used is listed in Appendix A.

2.7 Physical Evidence

A visual examination of the site and the surrounding area was undertaken on 26 November 2020. All contemporary photography used in Section 2 of this report was captured at this time, unless otherwise credited.

This section of the page has been intentionally left blank.

3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Location and Context

The site is situated within the Northern Beaches Council local government area and in the locality of Manly, which is 11 kilometres northeast of Sydney city. The site comprises Lot 2502 in Deposited Plan 1143032; Lots 2424, 2661 and 2726 in Deposited Plan 752038; and Lot 7379 in Deposited Plan 1164856; commonly known as Ivanhoe Park. The Botanic Gardens and the kindergarten building are located within Lot 2502 in Deposited Plan 1143032.



Figure 1: Aerial view of the locality and Ivanhoe Park.
[Source: NSW Land and Property Information, 2021]

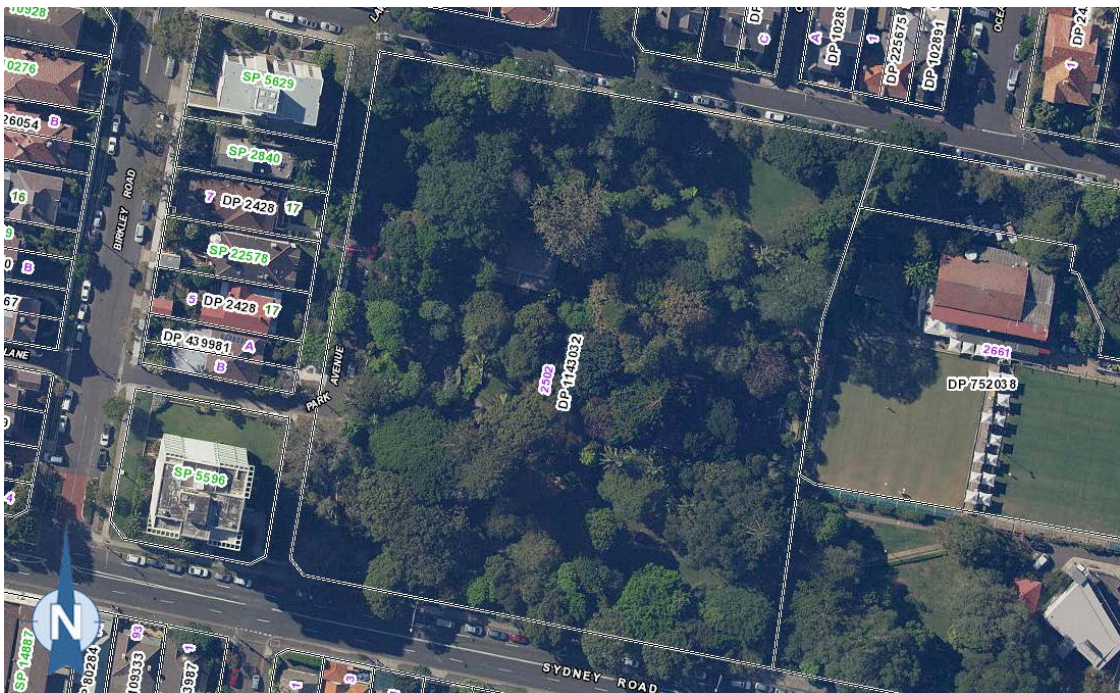


Figure 2: Aerial view of the site, specifically the lot of which the subject site resides.
[Source: NSW Land and Property Information, 2021]

3.2 The subject site

The subject site is bordered by Ragland Street to the north, Belgrave Street to the east, Sydney Road to the south and Park Avenue to the west. It is situated within an established urban streetscape which displays a range of building types, including multi storey residential flat buildings, single-level commercial buildings, multi-storey commercial buildings with shop-top housing, and detached residential housing.

The site has a rectangular shape with multiple frontages, effectively comprising an entire town block, with the park rising towards the rear.

The kindergarten building is located in the Botanic Gardens precinct, which is at the western and higher end of the park.

3.3 The kindergarten building – exterior

The kindergarten building is a single-storey, L-shaped structure, which features a main off-formed reinforced concrete skeletal frame, with infilled masonry walls to all elevations. The roof form is of flat reinforced concrete, with architectural beam projections over the sides of the building. The roof is supported by five horizontal, rectangular, concrete beams which are spaced evenly along the length of the building. The gap between the roof and the brick sections of the walls that is created by these beams is filled with timber framed highlight glazing, some of which are fixed glazed windows and some which are operable hopper windows. The exterior walls are mostly cream-coloured face brick.

From the front elevation, the building appears to be rectangular in shape, however at the rear of the building there is a small rectangular wing of painted face brick with a concrete slab roof. This wing projects from the main section of the building. The void that is created by this wing is occupied by a simple timber pergola structure, which is supported by timber posts and is roofed in polycarbonate roof sheeting.

The front façade of the building features coloured infill panels which replaced an original section of glass doors. There are strips of sliding ribbon windows and awning windows around the building.

The site is contained by high, black, aluminium fencing in a spearhead palisade design. There is signage on the front elevation of the building.

The definitive framework for identifying architectural styles within Australia is that developed by Apperly, Irving and Reynolds in *'Identifying Australian Architecture: Style and Terms from 1788 to the Present'*. The authors provide a perceptive account of what constitutes and defines a style. Mostly concerned with 'high' or 'contrived' architectural styles, rather than the 'popular' styles or the vernacular, it is accepted that the boundaries between identified styles are not always clear-cut.

Subsequently, the terminology for a style and the framework to be applied in defining the style, comprises two parts, firstly identifying the period in which the building belongs and secondly describing the major characteristics.

In this manner, the building displays characteristics that are attributed to the late 20th century period and of the Twentieth Century Brutalist architectural style.



Figure 3: View of the entry elevation of the building.



Figure 4: View of the southern elevation facing east.



Figure 5: View of the rear of the site.



Figure 6: Detailed view of cementitious beam.



Figure 7: Detailed view of external windows.



Figure 8: Detailed view of side elevation brick work.



Figure 9: View of the southern elevation.



Figure 10: Detailed view of the eastern elevation.



Figure 11: View of the western elevation and pergola.



Figure 12: Detailed view of the cementitious roof beams and front elevation.

3.4 The building – interior

The majority of the interior of the building is comprised of a large open space, with a number of smaller rooms projecting off the main area. The interior includes bathrooms, a kitchenette and staff break out space. The floor is covered in linoleum and the walls are exposed brick of which have been painted. The interior has a stucco or 'popcorn' ceiling with contemporary light fittings.



Figure 13: View of the primary open room inside the building.



Figure 14: View of the staff break out area and kitchenette.

3.5 Landscape

Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) comprises an area of approximately 4.58 hectares, with the kindergarten building being situated towards the centre of the Botanic Gardens section of the park. The park has been described as having a 'gardenesque' setting, with curving paths, garden beds and plantings of exotic trees.¹ The former tramway corridor runs along the western and northern edges of the park, being at the most elevated corner of the site.

Rising towards the west, the gardens contain sandstone outcrops, lawns, established trees and under-plantings, the 1972 Scout Hall, the 1962 kindergarten building and former Guides Hall and a War Memorial monument and lawn, which were dedicated as the Manly War Memorial Park in 1953.

The low-lying land in the eastern section of the park contains the Lawn Bowls Clubhouse and greens; Manly Oval, including a picket fence, grandstand, and clubhouse with a memorial gateway; and Manly

¹ 'Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape,' New South Wales State Heritage Inventory, accessed March 29, 2021, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=5062282>.

Lawn Tennis Clubhouse with six associated tennis courts. The tennis courts are lined by mature Melaleucas and the nearby park entrance contains a variety of trees, vegetation and small memorial plaques.

The kindergarten building is accessed by a curved concrete pathway. The building is surrounded by many large native and exotic trees. A large ___ tree is planted close to the front of the building. There are also plantings of agapanthuses near the front of the building. There is a grassed area behind the building.



Figure 15: View of the landscape setting surrounding the front of the site.



Figure 16: View of the landscape setting surrounding the front of the site facing south.



Figure 17: view of the vegetation immediately behind the building.



Figure 18: View of the creek immediately at the rear of the building.



Figure 19: View of the rear elevation.



Figure 20: View of the landscape setting at the rear of the site facing north.



Figure 21: View of the landscape setting at the rear of the site facing east.



Figure 22: View from the northeastern corner facing towards the former children's play area.

3.6 Integrity and condition

The integrity of a site, in terms of its heritage significance, can exist on a number of levels. For instance, a site may be an intact example of a particular architectural style or period and thus have a high degree of significance for its ability to illustrate that style or period.

Equally, heritage significance may arise from a lack of architectural integrity where the significance lies in an ability to illustrate an important evolution to the building or change in use.

While a detailed structural assessment is beyond the scope of this report, a non-invasive visual inspection of the exterior and interior has been undertaken, which identifies a number of structural and non-structural cosmetic changes, including:

- Removal of glazed walls to some elevations and infill with masonry to match existing (distinguished by differential brick);
- Replacement of glass doors with infill panels;
- Installation of signage on the front façade of the building;
- Construction of the rear pergola;
- Installation of perimeter security fencing.

Overall, the changes demonstrate the evolution of the building during its time of occupation and changes in lifestyle trends, technology and the requirements of the occupants. The changes have little altered the original building footprint and silhouette and the notable changes are generally considered to have a low impact on the overall character and design integrity of the dwelling.

The building appears in reasonable repair and condition, however, in or about 2019, Northern Beaches Council deemed the building unfit for occupation, owing to the congenital defects with the building having been constructed over a natural watercourse, believed to be causing sick building syndrome (SDS), with rising damp and black mould. This resulted the cessation of use and vacation of the building by the Council-operated Ivanhoe Park Childcare Centre. It is noted that the natural watercourse caused occasional flash-flooding and stormwater inundation that likely further exacerbated the SDS issues.

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

4.1 Introduction

This section attempts to place Ivanhoe Park Manly into the context of the broader history of the region as well as outlining the sequence of development, occupation and use of the site.

Analysing and understanding the historical context of the site is an important consideration in the assessment of cultural significance (see Section 7.0), informing the assessment of historical significance and historical associations of significance.

The history of the site is presented in a narrative form and is mainly derived from the State Heritage Inventory sheet for the site. An extensive history of the site was prepared for the State Heritage Inventory and is reproduced below.² The sections on the former Girl Guides and preschool building have been expanded upon using primary sources.

4.2 Pre and Post-Contact

Early records of the first European contact with Aboriginals near present-day Manly attest that they were numerous and well settled. "The explorers attempted to count the number of indigenous Australians around the north shores (of the Middle Harbour/Manly area) saw 94 men, 34 women, six children and 67 canoes, but they felt many more were hidden from sight." (Macleod, V (2008). Pictorial History Manly. Kingsclear Books, Alexandria NSW. p3). Various early records demonstrate that the "Kay-ye-my" * people of the Manly area, as Arthur Phillip called them, had a rich heritage. (*Since recorded as Kay-ye-mai, Kyeemai, Gayamay)

Describing Captain Arthur Phillip's arrival in North Arm in January 1788, it is recorded "The boats, in passing near a point of land in this harbour, 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 much higher opinion of them, than I had formed from the behaviour of those seen in Captain Cook's voyage. And their confidence and Manly behaviour made me give the name of Manly Cove to this place." (Curby, Pauline (2001) Seven Miles from Sydney: A History of Manly. Manly Council, Manly NSW, quoting "The Official Account through Governor Phillip's Letters to Lord Sydney") Phillip was impressed by the stature and inquisitiveness of these Aboriginals.

Aboriginal life in the Manly area was well observed by Phillip, Hunter and Bradley and others in the very early years of colonisation (1788-1790). Together, as detailed in Curby's book (ibid Chapters 1 and 2) they recorded a quite sophisticated and enduring people in the area.

Curby (ibid page 11) writes: "For at least 20,000 years before Europeans passed through this grand 'entrance' (Sydney Heads) Aboriginal people lived in what is now known as the Manly district, but which they knew as "Kay-ye-my". They fished in the pure sparkling waters, gathered food in the dunes and swamps, and hunted in the eucalypt forests and open heath country."

Many petroglyphs depicting various sea and land creatures, canoes and other aboriginal equipment, in cultural sites around demonstrate the aboriginals' cultural advance. Curby, ibid p 19, records that in an encounter between Phillip and the Kay-ye-my people on 28 May 1788, one man took back a crawfish to "the hut". This indicates that huts, as well as shelters, were built for accommodation.

Ian Jacobs (Jacobs, Ian (2003) A History of the Aboriginal Clans of Sydney's Northern Beaches. Northside Printing, Brookvale) indicates that on the hillside above Kay-ye-mai Point (the hillside leading up to the western end of Ivanhoe Park) were "many rock shelters providing cool shade from the hot sun, shelter

² 'Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape,' New South Wales State Heritage Inventory, accessed March 29, 2021, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=5062282>.

from prevailing winds or a place to leave a stencilled ochre image of a hand or tool. Along the ridge tops (lying north of Ivanhoe Park) may have been fruiting trees and flowering plants and tall trees with bush honey and mammal life."

While tangible evidence of these activities has not been identified in Ivanhoe Park, its close proximity to the Kay-ye-mai people's gathering place provide strong circumstantial evidence of such use. Further illuminating the Kay-ye-my lifestyle, Virginia Macleod writes: "They controlled vegetation on land by regular burning to flush out prey and create clear glades which facilitated hunting" (Pictorial History of Manly, page 3).

In less than a year of European arrival in 1788, over half the indigenous population living in the Sydney Basin had died from smallpox. The region, once alive with a vibrant mix of Aboriginal clans, now fell silent. Those not ravaged by disease were displaced when land was cleared for settlements and farms. Dispossessed of the land that had nourished them for so long, the Aboriginal people became dependent on white food and clothing. Alcohol, used as a means of trade by the British, served to further shatter traditional social and family structures and traditional use of the land and water.

The area of Manly Council is the site of a number of historical notations relating to the early contact between the encroaching Europeans and local Aboriginal people.

- 22 January 1788 – two cutters and a long boat enter the Harbour and encounter Aboriginal people of the Gayamaygal clan at North Harbour who waded out to the boats and make a strong impression on Captain Phillip.
- 1789 – Arabanoo kidnapped from Manly Cove by Europeans.
- 1790 – Governor Phillip speared in Manly by Willemering. Corroborees held at Manly on the site of several churches above Careening Cove. During the visit of Albert Prince of Wales, the Koori visitors come from different Guringai*, Darkinyung and Garigal areas to dance a large corroboree Mrs Janet Kennedy (nee Williams) recalls "that the Manly district contained a number of Aboriginal camps". (Kennedy 1937) The people were living on a mixture of British food (especially tea, flour and sugar) and bush tucker. Manly carrier RJ Wild claims to have witnessed the last Aboriginal corroboree in Manly held on vacant land near St Matthew's Church on the Corso in the late 1870s. (Swancott nd, extracts from 'North coastal' from website 'A history of Aboriginal Sydney', p. 70).

(* NB Guringai, Gringai, Ku-ring-gai is a name coined by John Fraser, in 1891 to define a super-tribe that he claimed stretched from the Macleay River to south of Sydney. It is now used to describe the language group from north of Sydney Harbour to Broken Bay.)

"It was discovered that in every part of the low levels skeletons of natives were dug up in a fair state of preservation, proving that the submersion theory of the flat was untenable. Mr. Adam Russell, who planted Manly with trees, says, "I never dug a hole without coming upon some portion of a skeleton, particularly in the low levels." (The Evening News supplement Sat Jan 25 1904 - The Suburbs of Sydney VIII Beautiful Manly by Mrs Mary Salmon) (NB Adam Russell was overseer of the tree plantings by the Beautification Committee for Manly Council in about 1877.)

Local Aboriginal people have connections with Ivanhoe Park. For example, David Watts, manager of the Aboriginal Heritage Office, grew up in Manly and remembers an Aboriginal man (possibly called Dave) who used to throw boomerangs on the oval. David Watts himself would cut across Ivanhoe Park on his way to the shore to go fishing as a boy in the 1970s (D.Watts, pers.obs) (Ivanhoe Park, Manly Aboriginal Heritage Review 2018 by Aboriginal Heritage Office - AHO)

The areas surrounding Ivanhoe Park include a number of recorded Aboriginal sites. Within 300m there are three rock shelters, one with rock art and shell midden and two others with shell midden. Within 500m there are rock engravings and more rock shelters. Within 1km there are more rock engravings, shell middens and a burial site. The burial was uncovered in 2011 and found to be of an Aboriginal women from the 1830s. This suggests that the land was important for ritual practice, even after European settlers were established.

The AHO previously mapped Ivanhoe Park as having High Aboriginal heritage Potential due to the surviving landscape features (sandstone features suitable for engravings, shelters, grinding grooves are present and/or land is in areas likely to contain Aboriginal archaeological material) and lack of intensive previous assessment / accessibility. The oval was mapped as having Low Aboriginal heritage Potential, due to the greater modification for the oval, grandstand and associated infrastructure. (Ibid AHO) This was based on tangible heritage.

A further review of intangible cultural heritage indicates the area was important for practices such as burials, rituals, and cultural events. Koradgee /medicine men known to have lead ceremonies at North Head and across the shared Northern Sydney area. Early portraits of Aboriginal people show them painted in different coloured ochre, with different patterns and applications for different cultural events, e.g. funerals, war, marriages and corroborees.

The rock art, rock shelters and midden sites in the nearby area also suggest use of Ivanhoe Park, and its surrounds for day-to-day living. These areas may have been gathering places for people to eat, socialise, and create art. The swamp area of Manly (including where the bowling greens and Manly Oval now stands), would have provided Aboriginal people with resources such as food, fibre, shelter and medicine. The midden sites indicate a rich diet of seafood, and to the subsistence habits of early Aboriginal people. Both the marine harbour and freshwater swamp resources would have been exploited. Migratory and local water birds would have flocked to this area, also providing seasonal food and eggs for the population of the time. (D Watts - AHO Ivanhoe Park intangible heritage values 2019)

4.3 Colonial Development of Manly

The earliest land-grants in central Manly were granted in 1810; 30 acres granted to Gilbert Baker, a constable and Richard Cheers was granted 100 acres. Until the mid-1850s, Manly was undeveloped bushland (Jack 2017).

"In 1836, in Governor Bourke's time, the parish of Manly was recorded as containing 43 souls, including 14 Government men clearing the quarantine ground. "In 1850," says a writer, "the district was nearly as wild as when Captain Phillip first found it."

Charles De Boos says, "the beginnings were all in tyranny, blood, and crime;" but these things have all passed away with happier and more settled conditions. A sort of "cattle duffing," amounting to bushranging, prevailed, some murders being committed, which even living residents remember, and much "dark work" going on in those wild and lawless days, it being too far away and ungetatable for Sydney to exercise much control. The names of some of the early settlers were the Whalans, Collins, Parker, Mildwater, Miles, Wilson, Fell, Smith, and Symons, many of whose relations are still in the district, though none of the originals remain to tell of Manly prior to the settlement by Mr. Henry Gilbert Smith, about 1852." (M Salmon The Evening News Jan 25 1904)

4.4 Henry Gilbert Smith

Henry Gilbert Smith, an early entrepreneur, often referred to as the 'father of Manly', played a significant role in the early development of Manly.

In 1853, Smith acquired 100 acres at what was then referred to as Cabbage Tree Bay from John and Anne Mary Thompson. He wrote to his family about Manly: "Its situation, 7 or 8 miles from Sydney by water, is as fine a thing as you can imagine and it takes in the only ground which has the sea beach on one side and a fine sandy cove on the other..." (Manly Council's Heritage Committee 2002). After some initial failures as a merchant, Smith started succeeding in his commercial ventures and in 1835, he was elected a director of the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, and in 1853, as the chairman to its Board of Directors (Australian Dictionary of Biography, A.F Pike). Additionally, in 1835, he became the virtually independent Sydney agent of the Bathurst Bank. He left for England in 1836 and on his return in 1846, he was appointed provisional director of the proposed railway association. Later he was one of the three

government directors of the Sydney Railway Co. From May 1856 to August 1858, he was a member of the Legislative Council (Pike, 1967).

Between 1853 and 1855, Smith acquired a consolidated estate in Manly. While living in Darling Point, he spent two days a week in Manly, where he had erected two iron houses, which were prefabricated and imported. Later he built a fine stone house in Fairlight, adjacent to Manly (Jack 2017). Smith commissioned a plan of Manly north of The Corso as far as the present Pine Street (including the present day Ivanhoe Park), which he called Ellensville, in memory of his late first wife. The village was advertised as lying on a 'retired and beautiful site', laid out as marine retreats, proposed to become a favourite resort of the colonists, close to two ocean beaches. The bulk of the land that forms the present-day Ivanhoe Park was divided up into allotments identified for sale as per the Ellensville plan (1855).

However, this plan was not successful and abandoned in 1859 and his surveyors created a new village called Brighton, and allotments were offered for sale in 1860. Smith realised that there was more to a village than streets and buildings so set aside several small recreation reserves. Smith marked out a public reserve along Kangaroo Street escarpment and included a new kangaroo carving on a stone plinth. He also set aside a part of Belgrave Street, south of Raglan Street into a long narrow recreation area (of what is now Gilbert Park and also the area between Sydney Road and Raglan Street now occupied by the tennis courts.) Smith owned the 8 acres immediately west of the small reserve (where the tennis courts now stand but this land was never developed). Although Ellensville and later Brighton were not successful ventures, these laid down the structure of Manly. The western strip of Smith's Brighton projected recreation reserve is represented today by the West Promenade and the eastern edge of Ivanhoe Park. (Jack 2017).

As part of his vision for the seaside resort Smith initially had chartered a paddle steamer to Manly and other vessels visited on an ad hoc "excursion" basis. Smith built a wharf in 1855 and eventually acquired an interest in steamers himself and soon more regular services to Manly had commenced. Manly was popular as a delightful watering place and the number of annual visitors in 1857 had grown to around 30,000.

Henry realised quickly the necessity of providing several recreation reserves for public use in his subdivision, and he was prepared to donate these free of charge. At first these were sufficient to cope with the small local population and a fairly limited number of excursionists but by late 1860's, with improved ferry services and a much larger influx of visitors, it was found necessary to look further afield for a larger recreation area, suitable particularly for more competitive sports. (Ivanhoe Park, Manly S & G Champion, April 2007.)

After the death of his second wife Anne Margaret Smith in April 1866, H G Smith sub-divided much of Brighton, and in February 1867 left Manly and Australia for England, with his three sons. Whilst living in England, Henry still maintained control of what he called his Brighton Estate at Manly Beach and he was able to make sales and transact other business through his attorney. "The Ivanhoe Park was laid out under Mr. Smith's direction; also the planting of Port Jackson fig trees and Norfolk Island pines in the esplanades and the Corso." (The Evening News supplement Sat Jan 25 1904 - The Suburbs of Sydney VIII Beautiful Manly by Mrs Mary Salmon).

It was soon after the subdivision of Brighton Estate that Mr Thomas Rowe purchased was is now the western part of Ivanhoe Park. Thomas Rowe became one of NSW most prominent and influential architects of the district and the first Mayor of Manly in 1877. It appears he did not develop this steep and rocky parcel of land.

Although Manly was marketed by Smith as the Brighton of the South Pacific, the official name of Manly was adopted when Council was incorporated as a local government body on 6th January 1877.

By 1873 Smith had sold the lease to the wharf and his share of the steamers to the operators of the ferries. The business was later acquired by John Randal Carey (who later founded the Sydney Daily Telegraph

newspaper) in 1875 and together with three other businessmen formed the Port Jackson Steamship Company Limited on 23 January 1877.

4.5 Ivanhoe Park

As part of his vision for the seaside resort Smith initially had chartered a paddle steamer to Manly and other vessels visited on an ad hoc "excursion" basis. Smith built a wharf in 1855 and eventually acquired an interest in steamers himself and soon more regular services to Manly had commenced. Manly was popular as a delightful watering place and the number of annual visitors in 1857 had grown to around 30,000.

Henry realised quickly the necessity of providing several recreation reserves for public use in his subdivision, and he was prepared to donate these free of charge. At first these were sufficient to cope with the small local population and a fairly limited number of excursionists but by late 1860's, with improved ferry services and a much larger influx of visitors, it was found necessary to look further afield for a larger recreation area, suitable particularly for more competitive sports. (Ivanhoe Park, Manly S & G Champion, April 2007).

After the death of his second wife Anne Margaret Smith in April 1866, H G Smith subdivided much of Brighton, and in February 1867, he left Manly and Australia for England, with his three sons. Whilst living in England, Henry still maintained control of what he called his Brighton Estate at Manly Beach and he was able to make sales and transact other business through his attorney. "The Ivanhoe Park was laid out under Mr. Smith's direction; also the planting of Port Jackson fig trees and Norfolk Island pines in the esplanades and the Corso." (The Evening News supplement Sat Jan 25 1904 - The Suburbs of Sydney VIII Beautiful Manly by Mrs Mary Salmon).

It was soon after the subdivision of Brighton Estate that Mr Thomas Rowe purchased what is now the western portion of Ivanhoe Park. Thomas Rowe became one of NSW's most prominent and influential architects and the first Mayor of Manly in 1877. It appears he did not develop this steep and rocky parcel of land.

Although Manly was marketed by Smith as the Brighton of the South Pacific, the official name of Manly was adopted when Council was incorporated as a local government body on 6th January 1877.

By 1873 Smith had sold the lease to the wharf and his share of the steamers to the operators of the ferries. The business was later acquired by John Randal Carey (who later founded the Sydney Daily Telegraph newspaper) in 1875 and together with three other businessmen formed the Port Jackson Steamship Company Limited on 23 January 1877.

4.6 Ivanhoe Park – pleasure grounds

An article in the Illustrated Sydney News on the 18 March 1871 described Ivanhoe Park in some detail: *"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 most grotesquely shaped. The dancing pavilion 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 there are several ornamental buildings for the shelter of visitors."*

Although the official proclamation of the Ivanhoe Park did not take place until 1877, the park land was being used since the late 1860s and early 1870s. A concert was held in the large pavilion at the Ivanhoe Park on the 30th January 1872 to raise funds for the Manly Cricket Club (Australian Town and Country Journal Sat 3 Feb 1872, p 8).

An advertisement for Manly's Ivanhoe Park for the Prince of Wales' birthday celebrations on the 8th of November 1878 included Cricket, Quoits, Football, Skittles, Croquet, Swings and Climbing the greasy pole. Dancing to a first-class String Band was included.

Ivanhoe Park was a favourite destination for NSW residents throughout the 1870s with increasing numbers of events held and burgeoning visitor numbers attending for pleasurable recreation. For example:

- On Anniversary Day 26 January 1872, three steamers carried many NSW residents from Queens Wharf via Woolloomooloo Bay to attend "a great variety of daytime attractions";
- In 1877 New Year's Day celebrations with "unrivalled attractions" were held in the park. (S&G Champion, 2007);
- In September 1881 the first Wild Flower Show in NSW was held in the Ivanhoe Park Pavilion. On Saturday 1 October 1881, "there were nearly 3,000 visitors", proving how popular the flower show was in NSW (Brisbane Courier 3 October 1881). Wild flower shows were held for most years until 1895. For the second show, "steamers packed with visitors (mainly women) arrived over two weekends. The crowds flooded into the pavilion at Ivanhoe Park..." (Curby, 2001, p. 98).

By 1884, the Wild Flower Show had "attained a great celebrity. It was now a well-known event throughout Sydney and was copied in a number of places" (Curby, 2001, p. 98). In 1886, the Melbourne Argus (9 Sept 1886) reported on the opening of that year's Manly Wildflower Show by Lady Carrington, the wife of the Governor. Attended by "the Governor, Admiral Tyron, the members of the Ministry, and members of both branches of the legislature", the arrangements were described as being "carried out on a most liberal scale" and the wild flowers "the finest collection ever seen in Sydney, and displayed in a most attractive form". The Governor of NSW Lord Jersey opened the show in 1891 declaring it a "household word in Sydney". One SMH correspondent wrote: "this, the first wild-flower show in the colony... has attained a celebrity entirely dissociated from creed or class." (SMH 12 Sept 1884).

After the Pavilion was demolished in 1893 there was a long period before a replacement was constructed. 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 (SMH 10 November 1894), and a pavilion was erected for the tennis club on the east side of the reserve adjacent to the tennis courts.

In 1902, a neat picket fence enclosed the playing area, the tennis courts were separated from the oval, and the pavilion on the hill was fenced in. By 1905 the croquet club had built a pavilion on land opposite the Post Office.

The grandstand was opened on 9 April 1910 by Mayor James Bonner, and cost £780 to build, to the design of Fred Trenchard Smith. It replaced the earlier, very small pavilion (a little more than a shelter shed). It could accommodate 300 people, with room for a further 30 on the top gallery level, which must have had a fine scenic view of Manly. It was built on the most up-to-date lines but was showing its age by 1945 when the Manly District Cricket Club urged for a new pavilion saying the old one was a disgrace. The club had to wait until the early 1960s, when it was decided to replace it.

The Manly Sporting Union was formed c1924. It was proposed the Oval area should be enlarged by removing the trees inside the fence near the tennis courts, and by reconfiguring the tennis courts. Tenders were called for in June 1924 to supply additional seating accommodation at the oval around the same time that the old Court House building was removed, presenting an opportunity to enlarge the available area of the Oval. Council agreed to allow the Scouts and Guides an area behind the Manly Oval pavilion where a Girl Guides' clubroom was constructed in 1924 from materials of the demolished court house and a Scout drill hall was built and opened in September 1925.

In 1928, a caretaker's residence was built near the bowling greens, and a new tennis pavilion was built as well as additions to the croquet club rooms. In 1935 the Tennis Club applied to Manly Council for a loan to build a two-storey brick clubhouse.

In 1962, Council approved a £50,000 redevelopment at the oval. It also saw the demolition of the old timber pavilion and dressing rooms after 54 years. Larger brick dressing rooms and a concrete grandstand with a large apexed roof covering a section of the seating were erected on the site officially opened in 1963. This new grandstand was, in 1988, dedicated to Tony Miller, rugby union player for Manly and the Australian Wallabies.

The 1962 redevelopment included a new Girl Guides and kindergarten building in Ivanhoe Park. In July 1973 the current Scout Hall was erected, and the old drill hall was demolished.

The grandstand was re-built in 2001 and its roof, a round plate type structure, has colloquially become known as the Flying Saucer although it was designed with the stingray in mind.

In 2006, the Geographical Names Board named the reserve at the western end of the park 'Ivanhoe Park Botanic Garden'.

4.7 Ivanhoe Park – Sporting Venues

Ivanhoe Park has been used for a varied number of sporting activities since 1867. Cricket, tennis, lawn bowls, rugby, lacrosse, cycling, hockey, croquet clubs were well catered for. The development of sporting clubs that played a key part in the early cultural development of Sydney and Australia, including the Manly Cricket Club (formed 1878), Manly Rugby Union Football Club (formed 1883), Manly Tennis Club (formed 1884), and Manly Lawn Bowls Club (formed 1894).

Cricket

Ivanhoe Park was the venue for one of a small number of matches played in New South Wales by the first Australian sporting team to contest international sport (de Moore, 2008). Shortly after their arrival in Sydney on 16 February 1867, the first Aboriginal cricket team played a match on 27 Feb 1867 at the ground in Manly as part of preparation for their tour of the United Kingdom. "The Australian Club, yesterday, played a match against Manly Beach, on the ground at the rear of the Pier Hotel" (SMH 28 Feb 1867 cf. Harcourt & Mulvaney, 2005). It is highly probable that this match was played on the grounds that were to become Ivanhoe Park, being undeveloped ground behind the Pier Hotel (including land noted on the 1860 map of Brighton 'Reserved for Public Recreation'). The Aboriginal cricketers, who came from south-western Victoria, were accompanied during their visit and coached by then cricketing star Tom Wills (also the co-founder of Australian Rules football; de Moore, 2008).

On arrival in Sydney after their sea journey via Melbourne, the team was met and accommodated at his property in Manly by British and New South Wales cricketer Charles Lawrence (SMH 18 February 1867), who managed them during their 1868 contest in England (de Moore, 2008). The Sydney Morning Herald article also noted "Of the condition and general character of the ground, little that is favourable can be said; its roughness militated against good bowling, and the extent of level is too limited. It is, however, improvable, and a good cricket ground would be no unimportant addition to the attraction of our principal marine retreat".

In 1871 a cricket ground was established on Ivanhoe Park and the pavilion was used by the Manly Beach Cricket Club, which held a cricket match and amateur concert there on 16 December 1871 to raise funds. In 1872 Manly Cricket Club organised an even bigger event at Ivanhoe Park which included circus performers.

Manly Warringah District Cricket Club was founded in 1878 and a foundation club in the Sydney grade competition. It is the second oldest existing district cricket club in New South Wales (previously known as Manly Cricket Club, and Manly Beach Cricket Club from the mid-1860s). The Club's home ground and training venue is the picturesque Manly Oval. Manly Oval is considered the recreational showpiece of the northern beaches and the gateway to Manly. It is also the venue of some memorable encounters over the past century including a match in 1891 with Lord Sheffield's team which included the legendary W.G. Grace and a local Manly team of 22 players.

Manly District Cricket Club's published history (Spencer, 1978, pp. 11-12) reports that "Famous Australian fastbowler F.R. Spofforth, wicketkeeper batsman W.L. Murdoch and the legendary fast bowler S.M.J. Woods were numbered among the many prominent cricketers who participated in some of the [early] games" between 1878 and 1893. Woods is noted to be "one of the very few cricketers who have represented both Australia and England in test matches." The club has produced 20 international cricketers, including the all-time great Keith Miller and more recently Stuart Clark and Michael Bevan.

In February 1949, Manly Oval was the venue for England Women's XI against Australia. The game was drawn.

Rugby

Whilst the Manly District Rugby Union Football Club (Manly DRUFC) was formed in 1906, records have shown rugby was played in Manly prior to this - in 1883 the Manly Beach Football Club advertised in newspapers of its existence and that its home ground was Ivanhoe Park. (1883 is just 12 years after Rugby Football Unions formed in England and 11 years after Scotland.) In 1884 "Beach" was dropped and it became Manly Football Club. In 1892 two other rugby clubs were formed: the Manly Waratahs (the Manly cricket club still uses this name) and the Manly Federals Football Club. The Waratahs only lasted a few seasons.

At this time, a local gentleman, Frank L. Row played for Manly Federals and Wallaroos. Selected for NSW, he then was appointed as the first Wallaby captain. He played and captained Australia in their first test against the touring British Isles in 1899 at the SCG before a large crowd. Australia won 13-3.

Row retired as a player in 1903, then immersing himself in his passion for the inclusion of a Manly team into the then new Sydney Premiership Competition. This materialised in 1906 when Manly (and merge of the Federals and Manly clubs) was invited to join the premiership. Frank Row was elected as the first Chairman (of selectors) of the new "District" club in the same year and was honoured with life membership of the club in 1909. The Wallabies paid tribute to our first "Captain" by visiting his grave site in Manly before opening game of the Loins tour of 2013.

Tom Richards, a key member of the Wallabies team that first toured the UK in 1908, who joined the Manly Club in 1911. It is after Richards that the trophy for matches played between the British and Irish Lions and the Australian Wallabies is named the 'Tom Richards Cup'.

Robert Shute was playing for Sydney University Rugby Club in a match at Manly Oval in June 1922. He was involved in a heavy collision and died in hospital days later on 6 June 1922. His name was given to the perpetual trophy, the Shute Shield, contested by Sydney's first-grade sides.

On Monday 5 June 1933 a match at Manly Oval between Victoria and NSW was won by Victoria 14-8, its first victory over NSW in NSW. The attendance was a record for Manly Oval, estimated at over 10,000. (SMH 6 Jun 1933 pg13). This was matched when a crowd of 10,000 watched Manly defeat Randwick 5-0 in their match on 21 May 1949.

Of the more than 60 Wallabies who have come from Manly, nine have captained the international rugby team: Frank Row (1899), Edward Thorn (1922), Robert Loudon (1923), Sydney Malcolm (1927), Alexander Ross (1933), Ronald Walden (1936), Steve Williams (1980), George Smith (2007) and Michael Hooper (2014).

Manly adopted a royal blue jersey in 1923 and became known as the Manly Blues. In 1997, Manly RUFC adopted the name the "Marlins". This has become a well-known rugby brand in the grade competition and globally.

Manly Oval continues to be the Marlins home ground. The Marlins enjoy a home crowd of up to 7,000 fans at home games. The atmosphere at Manly Oval - "The Village Green" is unique, with a fun, family atmosphere mixed with a passion and tribalism experienced nowhere else in the region.

Tennis

Formed in 1884 and one of the oldest tennis clubs in NSW, the Manly Lawn Tennis Club played under the auspices of the NSW lawn tennis Association in July 1893, first competed in the NSW Lawn Tennis Association's Badge Competition in 1898 and continues on its original site until today. The Badge competition is the oldest tennis competition in the Sydney region and currently involves clubs from across the Greater Sydney Region.

"As early as May 1884" Violet Robey, was the Honorary Secretary of the Club. It was unusual for a woman in these days to hold the position of Honorary Secretary as it was usually reserved for the male domain". (Champion G & S Jan 2000. Manly Lawn Tennis Club - early history. Manly Library Local Studies Unit)

Of particular significance beyond Manly is the annual Manly Seaside Tennis Championship. Dating back to the early 1930s, this competition played on Manly's lawn courts between 26 and 31 December was the first tournament in the Australian tennis calendar and served as an important lead into the Australian Open championships and in preparation for the Davis Cup. The Seaside Championship is still going strong and is an important part of the Australian satellite tennis circuit (Manly Tennis Club acc 2018).

Since 1933 "Australia's top and aspiring young players come to Manly to compete in the Gold event alongside players from all over the world in the hope to take out the major prize and have their name on the honour board alongside greats of the past" (Manly Tennis Club acc 2018). Winners of note include the Australian greats Frank Sedgman, John Bromwich, Ken Rosewall, Lew Hoad, Neil Fraser, Fred Stolle, Rod Laver and Martin Mulligan, who in 1976/7 went on to win the Australian Open in the same year.

As part of Australia's Sesquicentenary (150th) anniversary celebrations in 1938, an exhibition tennis match was played at Ivanhoe Park between members of Australia's Davis Cup team. In 1953 Australia's winning Davis Cup team of Rex Hartwig, Mervyn Rose, Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall (the latter two then teenagers) played at Manly before going on to gain an unexpected win over a much more experienced US team.

On 14 November 1961, an article on the front page of the Manly Daily was titled "Manly the Mecca of many overseas, national & local tennis stars for championships" and on 28 December 1963, the paper highlighted participation not only by Australian Davis Cup team members, but also members of "Great Britain's Davis Cup squad Mike Sangster, Rod Taylor, Stanley Matthews jnr., and Graham Stillwell".

Among great women players to win the Manly Seaside championship are Evonne Goolagong, Margaret Court-Smith and Althea Gibson (from USA), all of whom went on to become Wimbledon Singles champions - Gibson in 1974 after playing at Manly, as well as Lesley (Turner) Bowrey, Jan Lehane, Madonna Schacht, Christine O'Neil and Dianne Fromholtz. More recently, young internationals Jordan Thompson and Mathew Barton have been participants.

Lawn Bowls

The Manly Bowling Club was formed in 1894, with games involving other clubs existing at that time (Sydney, Strathfield, St Leonards, Balmain – formed in 1880 and now the oldest club in NSW, Waverley, Erskineville, Victoria Park and Annandale). "By early November 1898 the bowlers were using a rink placed at their disposal by the Manly Lawn Tennis Club in Ivanhoe Park. And later that month Manly council accepted an offer by the bowlers to pay £25 a year to use a four-rink green in Ivanhoe Park after the council had formed and fenced the area at a cost of £50".

By March 1899, the Manly Bowling Club was playing on its own greens and its new pavilion was opened in November 1899. In August 1900, the club asked Manly Council for more land in Ivanhoe Park, which Council granted, and in January 1902 the club was able to celebrate the recent extensive additions to its clubhouse. (Jon Morcombe 'Green, green grass of home' Manly Daily 26 May 2018).

By 1910, the club had three greens. In 1921 the original clubhouse was modified and extended and then in 1928, a cottage was built beside the clubhouse as the residence for the Ivanhoe Park caretaker. On 12 April 1958 a new two storey clubhouse was opened.

Manly Bowling is currently owned by the Mounties Group, which also owns Harbord Diggers.

Hockey

Hockey was played regularly at Ivanhoe Park from the turn of the 20th century. Unusually, this included mixed teams.

In 1932 the Manly Ladies' Hockey Club applied to use the small room under the Pavilion at Manly Oval as a Committee Room and asked that it be connected to the electric light supply.

In April 1946 Ivanhoe Park was the venue for an NZ Army versus Metropolis match. It is uncertain when hockey relocated from Ivanhoe Park.

Croquet

Croquet NSW records that "Croquet was played on a few private lawns in Sydney, NSW, just before the turn of the century and, by 1910, at least 7 clubs had been formed, some of which are still operating in 2011. The Croquet Association of NSW was probably formed in about 1906 and conducted its first tournament on the Sydney Cricket Ground in 1907", several years after the Manly Croquet Club formed.

Research by Dr Andrew Morrison RFD SC, current President of the Manly Croquet Club, derived from newspaper articles and club records, indicates that the club was formed in 1901 and began playing in Ivanhoe Park grounds in 1903 (Morrison, www.manlycroquetclub.org.au/History.html).

The club appears to have played initially "upon the bowler's green" (SMH 21 September 1901 *ibid* Morrison). This appears to make Manly Croquet Club the oldest surviving (croquet) club in NSW." (*ibid* Morrison). In 1903 arrangements were made for the Croquet Club to share Manly Oval with the cricket, football and lawn tennis clubs (Evening News 10 September 1903, *ibid* Morrison). By 1905 the club had built a pavilion on land opposite the Post Office. The Croquet Club occupied this site until 1967, when "with Council assistance (it) transferred from Ivanhoe Park to Keirle Park in 1967, where it remains."

The Manly Croquet Club was an active important sporting club in the early history of Ivanhoe Park and the Manly community. Early illustrations in the current clubhouse show croquet dress at 6 different dates starting in 1863 (when the SMH reported croquet being played in several private greens in Manly). The centenary history contains a photograph of six elegantly attired ladies playing croquet on the tennis club lawns circa 1901.

The club centenary history evidences many events of the Club being an active and significant participant in the heritage of croquet in NSW. This ranges from its participation and victories in metropolitan and state tournament, its members representing the State in national tournaments and the club hosting international players.

Cycling

The Oval had undergone considerable modifications and improvements over the years and annual bicycle races took place at the oval from 1887, 1888 and 1889. In 1928 a banked cycle track was constructed, though after a few years it was removed in 1932-33, enabling restoration of the oval to its original shape.

Running

Manly Oval was the location for the second (and subsequent) Manly Marathon Road Race from 1911. This successful race was a fundraiser for local charities.

On a track that was heavy after recent rain, John Treloar equalled the Australian record for the 100 yards, in 9.6 seconds, on 19 March 1947. He repeated the feat the following year, on 29 January 1948, the same day Herb McKenley of Jamaica set an Australian All-comers record of 31.5 seconds for the 300 yards, beating the previous mark of 31.8 seconds.

In the lead-up to the 1954 international event in Finland in which John Landy became only the second man to achieve a sub-4-minute mile run, in the world record time of 3.57.9, Landy broke the NSW All-comers' record for the 1500 metres, running 3.57.6 in an event at Manly Oval.

It is still used regularly for school athletic carnivals.

4.8 Public Visitation and Events

Ivanhoe Park, with its 'gardenesque' setting, traditional 'village green' oval, and rich diversity of native and planted tree species, demonstrates important aesthetic characteristics and a high degree of creative achievement. It is one of only very few intact and original such parks remaining in New South Wales today.

Ivanhoe Park, with its long history of combining a passive recreational 'pleasure garden' park and a traditional 'village green' sporting venue, is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a Victorian-era park adapted to the Australian setting. To this are added the special features brought through a War Memorial Garden and a Botanic Garden, making the whole area a place that aspires to take a higher and broader place in Australian life in one of the major tourist destinations in New South Wales.

The hotel located in Ivanhoe Park, the 'Ivanhoe Park Hotel', was put up for sale in October 1883, being described in part as "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. This favourite property is patronised by many thousands of people on public holidays." and "the 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." (S & G Champion, 2007).

The importance to NSW and Australia of Manly, including Ivanhoe Park, was highlighted in the Depression years of the 1890s. With two ferry companies competing and fares low, the following passenger numbers to Manly were recorded: Boxing Day 1893 - 20,000, New Years Day 1894 - 12,000, March 1894 - 15,000, 1896 Total 1,400,000 (Macleod, 2008 p. 26). Thus, not only was Manly and its attractions (including Ivanhoe Park) of significance for residents and visitors enjoying the park, but also for the value of maritime passenger trade on Sydney Harbour.

On 28 June 1897, celebrations were held in the grounds to commemorate the record reign of Queen Victoria in July. Commemorative tree planting took place on the site of the old Ivanhoe Park pavilion in the afternoon and in the evening after a procession from the wharf, 3000 people attended the festivities, many coming from Sydney, Narrabeen and the district. (The Evening News 29 Jun 1897, pg 6).

So much had ferry visitor numbers grown from Sydney and NSW, that by 1910 they hit 3 million per annum. So valuable to the ferry company was this trade, that The Port Jackson Company agreed with Manly Council to pay a £400 subsidy for the upkeep of Manly's 125 acres of public reserves. (Curby, 2001, p. 176).

Manly/Ivanhoe Park was the centre of regional community events. This includes WW1 fundraising events such as the Queen of Manly appeal of 1915. The winner was crowned in an elaborate coronation ceremony held on Manly Oval on 4 December 1915 and watched by over 5,000 people. The ceremony followed a procession through the streets led by the Sydney Lancers and the Manly Band, with heralds and trumpeters.

A 1920s campaign by the Chamber of Commerce saw the beginning of decades of visitation by country people for their annual vacation. Curby (2001, p. 222) describes a tour of country centres, promoting the slogan 'the summer call - Manly for all'.

In 1945, following Victory over Japan Day ('VJ Day') and the cessation of hostilities, Manly Council decided to hold a party for all the schoolchildren in Manly to mark the end of the war. A committee was set up, and it was arranged that the party would be held on VE Day 1946. All 5,000 children from the local public and private schools were given a day's holiday. To the music of the NSW Police Band, the children marched along the Corso into Sydney Road, then onto Manly Oval. The compere, Mr Harry Croot, conducted community singing, and comedian Russ Garling entertained. Following the inevitable speeches, each of the children was presented with a specially-struck medal. The medal was designed free of charge by Mr L Roy Davies of Balgowlah, an art teacher at the Technical College, who incorporated ideas suggested by the committee. The Council had the satisfaction of knowing that their medals, designed by Angus and Coote, were issued before a similar medallion was agreed on by the government.

That the 'village green' oval continues as the venue for the annual Christmas Carols and is used regularly by the public for activities such as community soccer on Sunday afternoons, as a playground for a local school, and for athletics training and school athletics carnivals; emphasizes that the oval is where the community comes together for recreation and celebrations and has done so for nearly 150 years.

4.9 Tramway

After almost a decade of representations to Parliament, it was announced on Christmas Eve 1908, that Parliament had agreed to the construction of a tramway from The Spit to Manly. By April 1909, a survey of the route (via the western and northern edge of the Park) had been completed, providing another important connection of the Park to visitors. On 9 January 1911, the service commenced operations (Curby, 2001, pp. 187-188; Keenan, 1995), remaining in service until 1939.

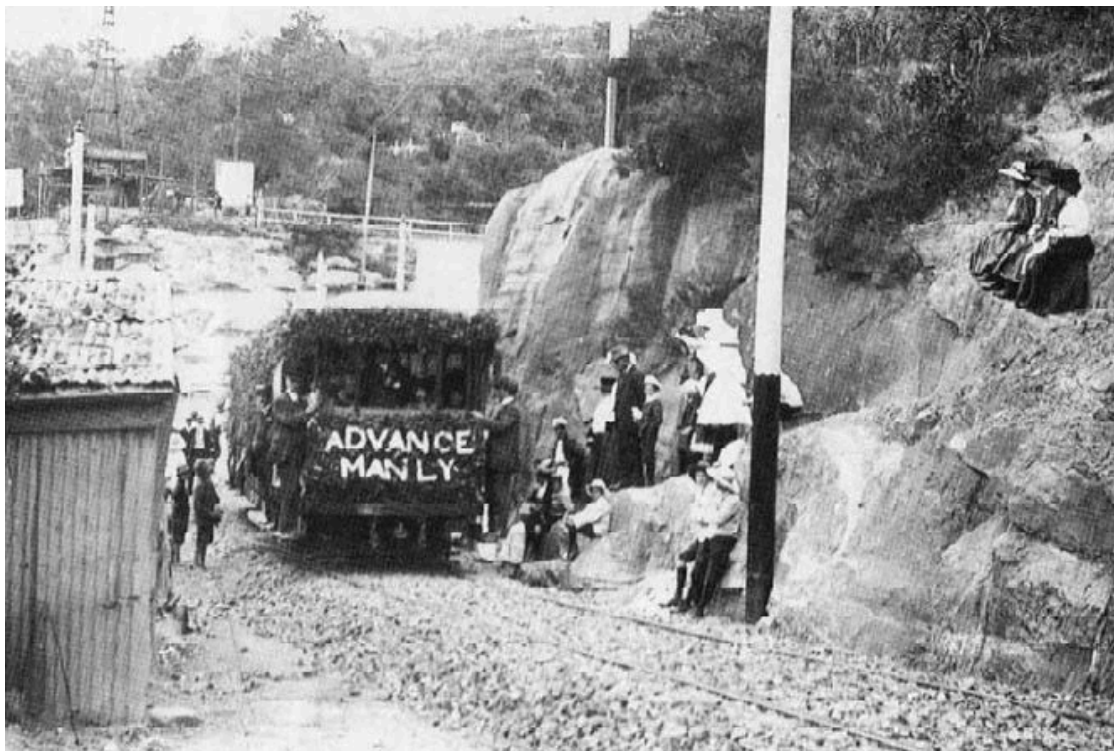


Figure 23: View of the Manly tram on its inaugural run, 1911.
[Source: Manly Library]

The tramline from Manly to The Spit left Manly via Raglan Street, entering Ivanhoe Park near the entrance to the Bowling Club, and then formed a reserved track curving around the northeast corner of the 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.

The benched track route along the northern edge of Ivanhoe Park is one element of the local heritage listing of the Park (Manly LEP 2013, Item 1161). It is noted that the interpretive landscaping works the subject of this present Development Application, seek to provide for the interpretation in part of the tramway alignment in the northwestern rear corner of Ivanhoe Park.

4.10 Memorials

Pursuant to a decision of Manly Council on 19 May 1925, the Merrett Memorial Gateway, consisting of sandstone supports with a wrought iron archway and gates, was built. On 3 July 1927 the ornate entrance to Manly Oval in Ivanhoe Park was officially opened, by Commander Lowther ADC, representing the Governor-General of Australia, commemorating one of Manly's most respected sporting identities, 1924 Australian Olympic team manager Ossie Merrett, were officially opened. Ossie Merrett was known as "the father of amateur sport in Manly" (D. Blake, 1998).

A public meeting was called by Mayor Scharkie in 1951 to discuss a memorial to the dead of World War II, and a second meeting resulted in the construction of a memorial garden. On 11 September 1953, the gardens of Ivanhoe Park were dedicated as the 'Manly War Memorial Park'.

This connection of Ivanhoe Park with Australia's armed services dates back to a torchlight procession from Manly Wharf to Manly Oval as part of the Boer War Patriotic Week (12-18 Feb) and a Relief of Mafeking celebration held on 30 June 1900. On 4 December 1915, a "Queen of Manly" fundraising event for the troops overseas was attended by some 4,000 people, with a further 1,000 lining the streets for the parade to the event. Again in 1941, Manly Oval was the venue for various recruiting rallies, the largest of which took place on 18 May, and in 1945 a large Anzac Day Commemorative Service was held for returned service men and women (J. Boyce, historian, pers. comm.).

4.11 Manly Boy Scouts and Girl Guides

Within a few months of the Boy Scout movement beginning in Australia, Manly had its first troop, operating under No.1 District. The first 36 Boy Scouts at Manly were sworn in on 14 June 1909. Their Scoutmaster was Charles Foggon, who lived at Eustace Street. He was in his mid-20s and had served in a volunteer regiment and played with Manly Band. By the end of August 1909, his Manly troop numbered 58 boys, who met twice a week, and undertook bushcraft, marches and outdoor camps at Narrabeen at the weekend. Many of the Scouts subsequently served in the First World War. Practically all of No.2 Patrol enlisted, for example, and their patrol leader, John Robert Skinner, was killed at Gallipoli.

The Scouts have had a presence in Ivanhoe Park since 1924 when Manly Council agreed to allow the Scouts an area behind Manly Oval Pavilion facing Sydney Road, where they could build a drill hall. A drill hall was subsequently constructed, being officially opened by Governor de Chair on 19 September 1925.

Manly also had one of the earliest Girl Guide Companies in NSW, having formed in 1921 with the first meetings held in the Presbyterian Church hall. Following the cessation of the former Ivanhoe Park Hotel use as a courthouse, the building was dismantled in 1924 and partly re-erected elsewhere in Ivanhoe Park as a Girl Guides' clubroom. This Girl Guides' clubroom was the first of its kind in New South Wales. ('Girl Guides Clubhouse at Manly', Sydney Morning Herald, 17 November 1924, p 8). The Clubhouse was opened on Saturday 15 November 1924 by Lady De Chair the Governor's wife. This hall was estimated to cost £425. In 1935 Lady Isaacs opened the extensions to the hall (The Sun Sydney 20/11/1935).

In 1934 the annual Manly-Warringah Boy Scout Association's annual corroboree was held at Manly Oval, attended by over 100 boys from all over Sydney. In the 1930s a Patrol leader of the 2nd Manly Scouts

was Roden Cutler, who became a Victoria Cross recipient, Governor of NSW and Chief Scout of Australia.

4.12 Girl Guides and Kindergarten Building

In 1962, Manly Council approved a £50,000 redevelopment at the oval. This included a new purpose-built Girl Guides and Kindergarten building on the same site as the original 1924 Girl Guides Hall. It was originally built as a Guide Hall and Kindergarten and was used by both until the Girl Guides moved into the Scout Hall in later years.³

The building was designed by prominent mid-20th century Architectural practice Edwards Madigan & Torzillo and built in 1963⁴. Their original plans indicate a two-storey structure that appears notably different to the building that was eventually constructed (Fig.23). The architectural practice was responsible for an extensive list of notable public buildings, including the High Court Building and the National Gallery of Australia in Canberra, both of which won the Canberra Medallion; the Warringah Shire Civic Centre at Dee Why, the Mitchell College of Advanced Education (1970), the Warren library (1969), the University of NSW Round House, the NSW government tourist bureau, the Sydney Entertainment Centre (1983) and the Johnson & Johnson Building in St Leonards.⁵

Edwards Madigan & Torzillo also designed two notable buildings within the Northern Beaches area: Dee Why Library (1966), for which it received a Sulman Award, and the Dee Why Civic Centre (1973). Colin Madigan received the Royal Australian Institute of Architect's highest award, the Gold Medal, in 1981.⁶

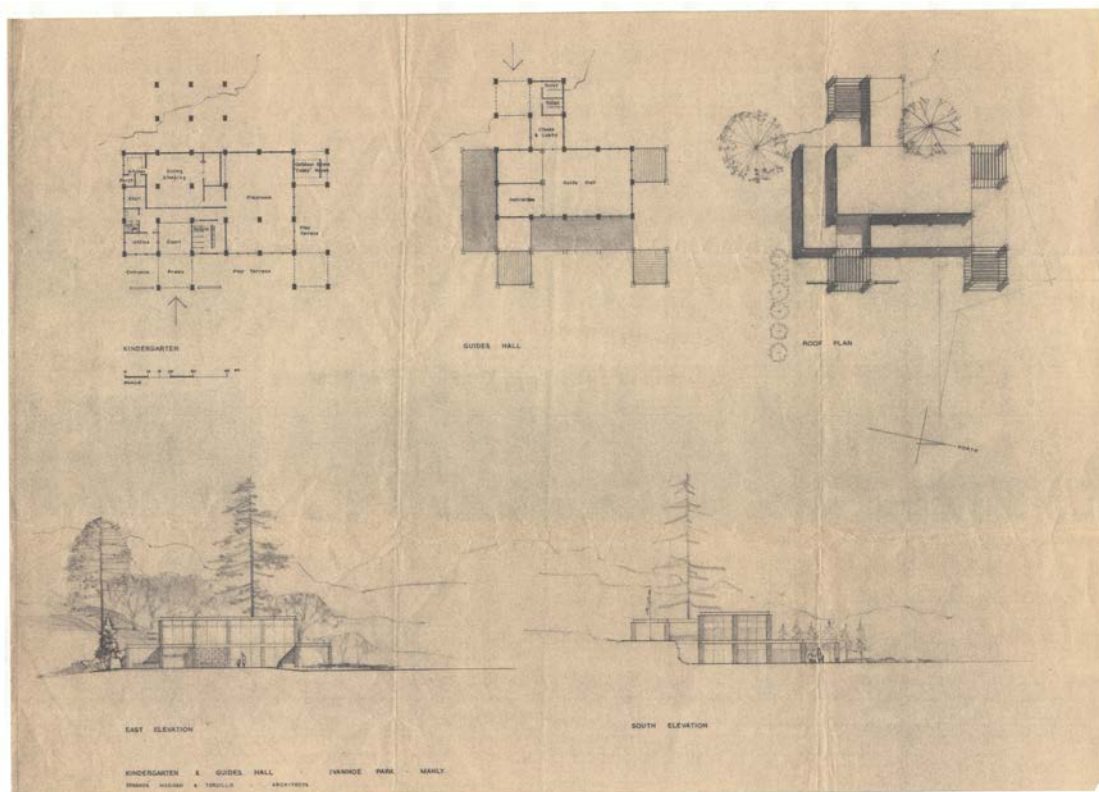


Figure 24: Original plans for the Guide Hall and Kindergarten Building in Ivanhoe Park, c1962.
[Source: Northern Beaches Library Services]

³ Correspondence with Northern Beaches Council Library Services, April 2021.

⁴ Correspondence with Northern Beaches Council Library Services, April 2021.

⁵ 'The Building,' High Court of Australia, accessed April 6, 2021, <https://www.hcourt.gov.au/about/the-building>.

Angelo Candalepas, 'Architect left imprint on nation,' *Sydney Morning Herald*, September 23, 2011.

Angelo Candalepas, 'Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs,' *Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture*, ed. Philip Goad and Julie Willis (Port Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 225-226.

⁶ Angelo Candalepas, 'Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs,' 226.



Figure 25: Ivanhoe Park Preschool, c1964.
[Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Services History Hub]



Figure 27: Ivanhoe Park Preschool, 1982.
[Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Services History Hub]



Figure 29: Former Manly Girl Guides Hall and Ivanhoe Park Preschool, c1963.

[Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Services History Hub]

The current Scout Hall was erected in July 1973 around the same time that the old hall was demolished. The current scout hall was damaged by fire in 1994 (Manly Library Local Studies).

The Guides left Ivanhoe Park when Manly District Girl Guides closed on 1 July 2002. The new unit is the Harbord/Freshwater Girl Guides that meets in Freshwater.

Three honoured guides from Manly are Merle Deer AM (Guide representative to the National Council of Women), Gladys Eastick MBE (for Guide service in Australia, Papua New Guinea and Europe) and Mrs WC (Barbara) Wentworth (State Commissioner, Board for Far West Children's Homes and Outward Bound).

4.13 Australian Air League's Manly Squadron

The Australian Air League, a national civilian operated aviation youth organisation was founded in Manly in 1934 by George H Townsend Robey. This aviation club was set up as an alternative to Scouts and Guides. Although located at Lagoon Reserve the Cadets' early years of aeronautic training were held at the Sporting Union clubrooms at Manly Oval. The squadron has been based at Hinkler Park, Manly since 1950 and continues there today.

- iv) Have a visual relationship to and from the site; or
- v) Are a combination of any of the above.

In applying the above criteria, items of local heritage significance (listed under Schedule 5 of *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013*) within the vicinity of the subject site include:

- St Mary's Church, presbytery and school, Whistler Street (corner Raglan Street) (Item No. I1254)
- Memorial Club, 52 Raglan Street Manly (Item No. I216)
- St Andrew's Hall and manse, 54 Raglan Street Manly (Item No. I217)
- St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 56 Raglan Street Manly (Item No. I218)
- 62-72 and 76-84 Raglan Street Manly (Item No. I219)
- 19 Ocean Road Manly (Item No. I188)
- 1-25 Birkley Road Manly (Item No. I185)
- 83 Sydney Road Manly (Item No. I235)
- 14 Camera Street Manly (Item No. I192)
- 17 and 19-21 George Street Manly (Item No. I155)
- 16 and 18 Crescent Street Fairlight (Item No. I147)
- 1 Pittwater Toad Manly (Item No. I196)
- 15-17 Pittwater Road Manly (Item No. I197)
- 25-27 Pittwater Road Manly (Item No. I198)
- 35-49 Pittwater Road Manly (Item No. I199)
- 61-63 Pittwater Road Manly (Item No. I200)
- 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 West Promenade Manly
- 7 Belgrave Street Manly
- 12-15 Belgrave Street Manly
- 2 cast iron pedestals (former street lights), The Corso Manly (Item No. I102)
- Monument—war memorial (cenotaph), The Corso Manly (Item No. I103)
- Street trees, The Corso Manly (Item No. I104)
- Unnamed triangular park, The Corso and Belgrave Street (Item No. I105)
- Group of commercial buildings, all numbers, The Corso Manly (Item No. I106)
- 36 The Corso Manly (Item No. I107)
- 41-45 The Corso Manly (I108)
- 46-64 The Corso Manly (I109)
- 69-71 The Corso Manly (I110)
- 75 The Corso Manly (I111)
- 102-112 The Corso Manly (I112)
- 44 The Corso Manly (corner The Corso and Darley Road) (Item No. I113)
- Cast iron letter box, The Corso Manly (Item No. I114)

Items of State heritage significance (listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) under the *Heritage Act 1977*) within the vicinity of the subject site include:

- Electricity Substation No 16124, 34A-36 Whistler Street Manly (Item No. I141)

This section of the page has been intentionally left blank.

6.0 EXISTING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENTS

6.1 Existing description of the heritage item – ‘Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape’

The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI No. 5062282) provides a physical description of the place as follows:

‘The 4.58ha Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape consists of two distinct areas; the passive recreation area of Ivanhoe Park Botanic Gardens, and the active sport and recreation facilities of Manly Oval (the "Village Green"), tennis courts and lawn bowling greens. Along the western and northern edge of the park is a former tramway corridor.

The gardens rise westwards in the park and contain sandstone outcrops and overhangs, small open lawns, majestic and rare trees, exotic under-plantings, a scout hall (1973), child care centre (1962), and a War Memorial monument and lawn (1953). The gardens were dedicated as the Manly War Memorial Park in 1953. Along the western and northern edge of the park is the former tramway corridor. Its charm is due to the expansive lawns, and natural and heritage values. The gardens provide a quiet space away from the busy pace of Manly.

The eastern section is on low land, (a former swamp) and contains the Lawn Bowls clubhouse, outbuildings and greens, the "Village Green" of Manly Oval surrounded by a picket fence, grandstand and clubhouse (2002) with memorial gateway (1927), Manly Lawn Tennis clubhouse with 6 tennis courts lined by mature Melaleucas, and the park entrance - a former croquet lawn now planted with a variety of trees and shrubs and containing a number of small memorial plaques. This area is the sport and community hub of Manly and region.’

6.2 Existing Statement of Cultural Significance – ‘Ivanhoe Park (including Manly Oval) cultural landscape’

The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI No. 5062282) provides a Statement of Cultural Significance of the place as follows:

‘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.

This section of the page has been intentionally left blank.

7.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

Comparative analysis of the site is an important consideration in the assessment of cultural significance (see Section 8.0), helping to determine whether a place is 'rare' or 'representative' and also helps to locate it within patterns of history or activity.

The level of design and condition integrity may impact upon how a site compares with other similar examples. It is important that the comparative analysis is based upon selected examples that display similarities in terms of context of place, or share key features, use, characteristics, attributes, style, association and / or historic themes.

This section of the report examines Ivan Hoe Park Pre-School in the context of place, with the following selection criteria applied:

- Public buildings dating from the twentieth century designed in the Brutalist style Edwards Madigan & Torzillo / Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs, with particular reference to surviving examples.
- Childcare centre buildings from the Mid-20th century and of the Brutalist architectural style.

7.1.1 Selection of comparative examples

Following the above selection criteria, three representative examples of the work of Edwards Madigan & Torzillo / Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs have been selected.

- Warringah Council Chambers, 725 Pittwater Road, Dee Why, NSW
- Dee Why Public Library, 725 Pittwater Road, Dee Why, NSW (*Manly LEP 2013 Item No. 150*)
- High Court of Australia, Parkes Place, Parkes ACT (*National Heritage List Item No. 105745*)

There are no known examples of childcare centre buildings attributed to the Mid-20th century Brutalist architectural style.

7.1.2 Comparative analysis of selected examples

a) Northern Beaches Council Chambers (formerly the Warringah Council Chambers)

Consideration	Response	Similar ✓/X
Year of completion	1973	✓
Architect(s)	Colin Madigan and Christopher Kringas of Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd	✓
Class of building	Public building	✓
Level of significance	No statutory listings, although it is listed on the Docomomo NSW Register and the Australian Institute of Architects' list of Nationally Significant 20 th Century Architecture.	X
Context	• Located within Northern Beaches Civic Centre precinct on a steep site with gardens that feature native plants. It is adjacent to the Dee Why Commercial Area. • The 1973 Council Chambers building forms an important civic precinct, alongside the 1966 Dee Why Public Library – also designed by Edwards Madigan Torzillo Architects. • The neutral bushland garden setting was designed by renowned Australian Landscape Architect Bruce Mackenzie, who was influential in the early use of Australian native landscape	X

	plantings and settings.	
Design integrity	Significant features intact. Between 1983 and 1984, the external cleaning catwalks were altered and internal steel staircases added to improve the safety of window cleaning staff and shorten travel distances resulting from the continual use of the ramp. ⁷ Visually obtrusive mechanical AC plant was added to the rooftop c2011.	✓
Condition	In good repair	✓
Historical associations	- Warringah Council (now Northern Beaches Council). - Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd. - It was the first major building by the firm to extensively use reinforced off-form concrete construction. It was also 'considered by the architect to be a prototype for the High Court of Australia and the National Gallery of Australia.'⁸	X
Use	Council Chambers	X
Technology	In-situ concrete	X
Remaining structures	Intact	✓
Architectural Style	Mid 20 th Century Brutalist	✓
Materiality	Mostly off-form concrete, although some parts of the concrete 'skeletal frame' are infilled with brick.	X
Scale	Large-scale, multi-storey	X
Architectural form	Rectangular with angular section projecting from the top level, which is supported by four concrete columns.	X



Figure 31: Warringah Council Chambers, Dee Why, c1973.
[Source: DOCOMOMO Australia, 2021]

⁷ Scott Robertson, 'Warringah Council Civic Centre, Dee Why,' Docomomo Australia fiche, published 2003, https://docomomoaustralia.com.au/pdf/Fiche_2009/Warringah_fiche.pdf.

⁸ Robertson, 'Warringah Council Civic Centre, Dee Why.'

The Northern Beaches Council Chambers (formerly Warringah Shire Council Chambers) were designed by Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd, the same firm that built the kindergarten building in Ivanhoe Park. Similarities between the two buildings are limited to their architects and location within the Northern Beaches Local Government Area.

The Council Chambers were built on a much larger scale than the subject site, and although both buildings fall into the broad category of Brutalism, there are limited similarities between their respective forms and features. The kindergarten building has a very simple form that does not echo the projecting sections and abstract shapes that characterise the Council Chambers Building.

There are also limited visible similarities in the materiality of the two buildings. The Council Chambers Building is dominated by concrete, while the kindergarten building is mostly brick.

The Northern Beaches Council Chambers is not considered to be a good comparative example as the building is of a notably larger scale than the Ivanhoe Park kindergarten building and also displays significant differences in form and materiality.

b) *Dee Why Public Library, 725 Pittwater Road, Dee Why*

Consideration	Response	Similar ✓/X
Year of completion	1966	✓
Architect(s)	Colin Madigan of Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd	✓
Class of building	Public building	✓
Level of significance	- Local - Listed on the Docomomo NSW Register - Won the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' Sulman Medal in 1966.	X
Context	Located within Northern Beaches Civic Centre precinct on a steep site with gardens that feature native plants. It is adjacent to the Dee Why Commercial Area. Forms an important civic precinct, with a direct visual and physical relationship to the Warringah Council Chambers building.	X
Design integrity	Generally intact	✓
Condition	In good repair	✓
Historical associations	- Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd - Citizens of the Dee Why area	X
Use	Public library	X
Technology	Off-form concrete	X
Remaining structures	Intact	✓
Architectural Style	Mid-20 th Century Brutalist	✓
Materiality	Face brick and off-form concrete.	✓
Scale	Large-scale, multi-storey	X
Architectural form	Dynamic and abstract. Stepped to follow steep topography of site.	X

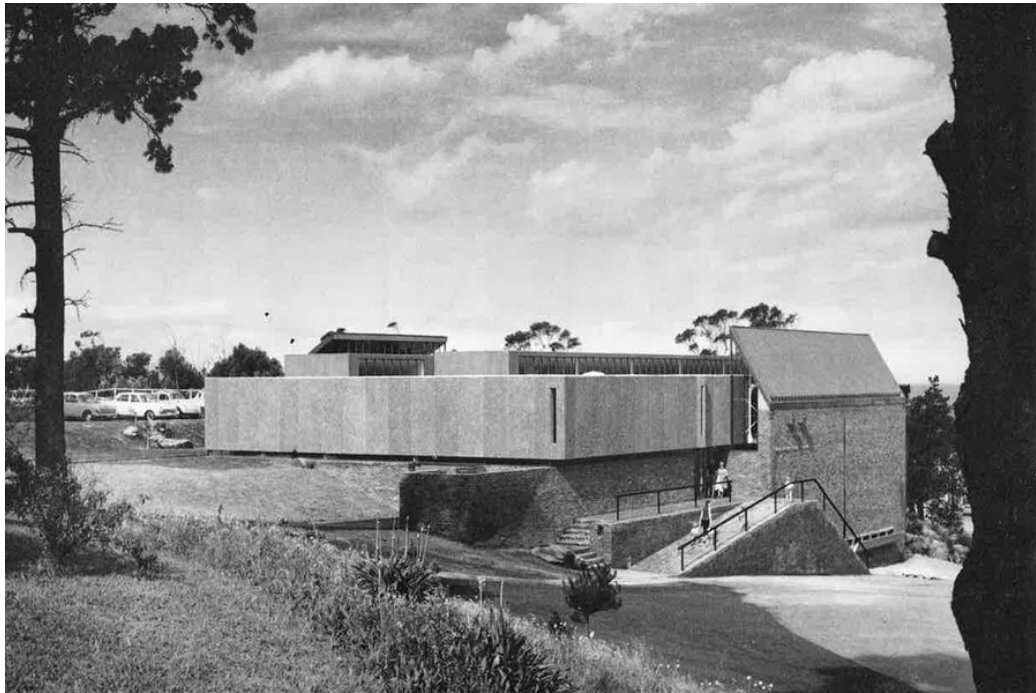


Figure 32: Dee Why Public Library, c1966.

[Source: Royal Australian Institute of Architects, 2021]

The Northern Beaches Council Chambers (formerly Warringah Shire Council Chambers) were designed by Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd, the same firm that built the kindergarten building in Ivanhoe Park. Similarities between the two buildings are generally limited to their Architects and location within the Northern Beaches Local Government Area.

Both sites feature face brick and concrete, although the library is constructed in a much darker brick than the kindergarten building. The forms of the two buildings are also noticeably different, as the library is stepped across a steep site, while the kindergarten building is level. Furthermore, while ribbon windows and sets of glass doors are defining features of the kindergarten building, the library is devoid of fenestration and instead makes extensive use of skylights.

The Dee Why Public Library is not considered to be a good comparative example as the building is of a notably larger scale than the Ivanhoe Park kindergarten building and also displays significant differences in form and materiality.

c) *High Court of Australia*

Consideration	Response	Similar ✓/X
Year of completion	1980	X
Architect(s)	Christopher Kringas and Colin Madigan of Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd	✓
Class of building	Public building	✓
Level of significance	National	X
Context	Located in the High Court – National Gallery Precinct within the Parliamentary Zone. This precinct incorporates buildings, terraces, courts, paving, gardens and water features.	X
Design integrity	Significant features intact.	✓
Condition	In good repair	✓
Historical associations	Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo and Briggs Pty Ltd The Australian public	X

Use	High Court	X
Technology	Bush-hammered concrete, steel-framed	X
Remaining structures	Intact	✓
Architectural Style	Brutalist	✓
Materiality	Concrete and glass	X
Scale	Large-scale, multi-storey	X
Architectural form	Asymmetrical, monumental.	X



Figure 33: High Court of Australia, c1980.
[Source: Wikipedia, 2021]

The High Court differs significantly from the kindergarten building. Unlike the subject site, it is of a massive scale and asymmetrical in shape. It also features large expanses of glass curtain walls that bear no similarity to the modest fenestration and glass doors of the kindergarten building.

In addition, the High Court has a vastly different use to the kindergarten building and as Australia's national court is recognised as having much greater associational and social significance than the subject site.

Located in the Parliamentary Zone, the context of the High Court is formally planned, in contrast to the picturesque surrounds of the kindergarten building.

The High Court is not considered to be a good comparative example as the building is of a notably larger scale and significance than the Ivanhoe Park kindergarten building and also displays significant differences in form and materiality, context and use.

7.1.3 Summary observations of the comparative analysis

The comparative analysis has shown that the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is unique in relation to the selected extant works of Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo & Briggs that were constructed in the Brutalist style during the twentieth century.

The Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is of a small scale that is not seen in other buildings designed by the firm. Most of the architectural practice's other commissions were notable public and civic buildings, including the Warringah Shire (Dee Why) Library (1967), Warren Library (1969), Mitchell College of Advanced Education student dormitories (Bathurst) (1970), National Library of Australia (1980), High Court of Australia (1980), Sydney Entertainment Centre (1983), Johnson and Johnson Building (1984), the firm's own building (St Leonards) (1984), Tuggeranong College (Canberra) (1984), P&O Office Building (Sydney) (1990).

The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is the only known kindergarten / childcare centre commission by Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs. It is also considered the more simpler and regularly formed example of the practice's work than the selected comparative examples, being smaller in scale, of lesser 'prominence' in its position and function and is also considerably different from the selected comparative examples in that it is the only known example to have not been constructed to the original architect's design specifications and vision.

While the other buildings create an imposing, monumental impression, the subject site has a far more discrete appearance, largely owing to its significantly lesser bulk and scale, but also its more discrete placement within Ivanhoe Park, having no visible relationship to the surrounding streetscapes. Overall, the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building does not exhibit a similar level of architectural innovation or merit as the abovementioned examples.

The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is one of three (3) architectural commissions by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo within the context of Sydney's Northern Beaches, including the Dee Why Public Library (1966) and the Warringah Council Chambers (1973). The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building was the first of the architectural commissions on the Northern Beaches.

The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is not considered a significant or notable example of the work of Edwards, Madigan, Torzillo & Briggs.

This section of the page has been intentionally left blank.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Introduction

Ivanhoe Park is presently identified as an item of state heritage significance, listed on Schedule 5 of the *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013* and on the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The present heritage listing of Ivanhoe Park is defined by the existing park boundaries to the north, south, east and west, of which the heritage listing includes each of the various landscape and built elements and features contained therein, including the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building.

It is noted however, that the established Statement of Significance for Ivanhoe Park (see Section 6.2 of this report) does not specifically reference the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten. Consequently, the following assessment of cultural significance does not reassess the significance of Ivanhoe Park, but relies on the established assessment of cultural significance. Instead, this assessment focuses specifically on establishing the significance of the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building and its contributory value to the broader setting and significance of Ivanhoe Park.

8.2 Methodology

The assessment of cultural significance follows the methodology recommended in *Assessing Heritage Significance*⁹ by using the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria and is consistent with the guidelines as set out in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter 2013)*¹⁰.

An item or place will be considered to be of heritage significance if it meets at least one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion:	Significance theme:	Explanation:
Criterion (a)	Historical	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion (b)	Historical association	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion (c)	Aesthetic	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
Criterion (d)	Social	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
Criterion (e)	Technical / Research	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).
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).
Criterion (g)	Representative	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

It is important to note that only one of the above criteria needs to be satisfied for an item or place to have heritage significance. Furthermore, an item or place is not excluded from having heritage significance because other items with similar characteristics have already been identified or listed.

⁹ NSW Heritage Branch, 2001. 'Assessing Heritage Significance'.

¹⁰ Australia ICOMOS, 2013. 'Burra Charter'.

8.3 Assessment against NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

8.3.1 Criterion (a) – Historical Significance

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

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Shows evidence of a significant human activity.	X	• Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes.	✓
• Is associated with a significant activity or historical phase.	X	• Provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance.	✓
• Maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity.	X	• Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.	✓

Assessment of Significance

- The Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building provides evidence of the evolution of Ivanhoe Park as a sporting and botanical garden precinct. The building has some historical interest and value in documenting a structure designed by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo.
- Built in 1963, the historical evidence is not considered limited to this particular building and is not considered an exemplary example of the architectural style by Edwards Madigan and Torzillo.
- The building does not evidence significant development or societal activity, or a significant historical phase within the locality and its historical value beyond documenting the mid-20th century development of the locality, is low. Being a later addition to the park the kindergarten building does not significantly contribute to the evolution of the park or its surrounds.

The Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building, has potential historical significance at the local level, but does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating historical significance at the state level.

8.3.2 Criterion (b) – Historical Association Significance

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

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Shows evidence of a significant human occupation.	X	• Has incidental or unsubstantiated connects with historically important people or events.	✓
• Is associated with a significant event, person or group of persons.	X	• Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance.	✓
		• Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.	✓

Assessment of Significance

- The subject site is situated on land that was originally part of Henry Gilbert Smiths 100 acre grant, that he purportedly bought from John and Anne Mary Thompson. Known as the 'Father of Manly', Smith constructed a wharf in 1855 that would encourage commercial and residential growth in the

area. Smith recognised the potential of the land and set about preparing designated recreational spaces, one of which was Ivanhoe Park.

- Though not formally proclaimed until the 1870s, records of the park being used from the 1850s and 60s suggests that the early formation of the park predated the establishment of the Manly township. In 1871 Mr Thomas Rowe, renowned architect and the first mayor of Manly, purchased the western part of the Park.
- The park continued to be developed into the 20th Century with the construction of the tennis courts and club (1924), girl guides and scout hall building (1924), two-story brick clubhouse for the tennis precinct (1928) and redevelopment of the overall park in 1962 when the Ivanhoe kindergarten building was constructed.
- There is no tangible evidence in the building to specifically demonstrate any association with Henry Gilbert Smith or Thomas Rowe. The connection to Edwards Madigan & Torzillo is principally evidenced in documentary sources and only loosely appreciated through the Brutalist architectural style and language of the building, with Edwards Madigan & Torzillo being well-known for their many commissions in the style.
- The building has been used by a number of different people since its construction all of which are considered of dubious historical significance.

Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building, does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating historical associative significance at a local or state level.

8.3.3 Criterion (c) – Aesthetic Significance

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

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement.	X	• Is not a major work by an important designer or artist.	X
• Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement.	X	• Has lost its design or technical integrity.	X
• Is aesthetically distinctive.	X	• Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded.	✓
• Has landmark qualities.	X	• Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement.	✓
• Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	X		

Assessment of Significance

- The Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten School building is attributed to the late 20th Century Brutalist architectural style, it is not visually distinctive being of a low scale and form, having a low contribution to the streetscape or the broader Ivanhoe Park.
- The building was designed by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, a notable architectural practice of the mid to late 20th century in NSW. Their work includes a number of high-profiled buildings of iconic value, including the High Court of Australia and National Library in Canberra, the Dee Why Library and Warringah Council Chambers on the Northern Beaches and various other commissions across NSW. The Ivanhoe Park Pre School building is the only known childcare centre by the practice, and is not considered an exemplary nor notable example of their work, being more modest and restrained in scale.

- The original design intention for the building was for a two-storey building that, for reasons unknown, was not realised, minimising the notable qualities of an Edwards Madigan and Torzillo design and diminishing the architectural integrity. As a result, the building is considered an unremarkable example of their work.
- A common defining feature of the various architectural commissions by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, is the imposing scale, prominence both in the location and distinguished use of off-form concrete and iconic characteristics by virtue of the scale, form, setting and visual prominence. The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is vastly restrained by comparison, being of a much smaller and less 'imposing' scale, being visually absorbed into the park landscape rather than exploiting its positioning and does not contain the defining hallmarks and distinguishing features that commonly feature in Edwards Madigan & Torzillo's work. Consequently, the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is not aesthetically significant.

Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building, does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating aesthetic significance at the local or state level.

8.3.4 Criterion (d) – Social Significance

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

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Is important for its associations with an identifiable group.	X	• Is only important to the community for amenity reasons.	✓
• Is important to a community's sense of place.	X	• Is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative.	✓

Assessment of Significance

- Apart from the esteem and value in which the building has been held by current and former owners / occupiers, there is no evidence to suggest that the building has any present direct or indirect associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- While the building has provided a service to the community since the 1960s, it is not considered an invaluable community institution with a number of other significant community buildings located within the park and the wider Manly area.

Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building, does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating social significance at either a local or state level.

8.3.5 Criterion (e) – Technical / Research Significance

An item or place 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).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information	X	• The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture.	✓
• Is an important benchmark or reference site or type.	X	• Has little archaeological or research potential.	✓
• Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere.	X	• Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites.	✓

Assessment of Significance

- The building displays characteristics which define it as belonging to the mid-to-late 20th century and of the Brutalist architectural style.
- The building evidences construction practices, methodology and material which is considered typical of the period and of the style, though is not considered an important benchmark or reference site.
- The building has some research potential to inform an understanding of why the original design intention (see Figure 23) of a two-storey building with various side wings was not realised, but the single storey form that ensued. However, it is unlikely that such information would yield substantial new information to inform any deeper understanding or perceptions of the building that cannot already be gleaned from documentary evidence.
- The building is constructed on a portion of the park that had not yet been developed and is considered to have low archaeological or research potential. However, further investigations will be required to determine the extent of archaeological potential on the wider site of Ivanhoe Park.

Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building, does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating technical / research significance at either a local or state level.

8.3.6 Criterion (f) – Rarity

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

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life, or process.	X	• Is not rare.	✓
• Demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost.	X	• Is numerous but under threat.	✓
• Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity.	X		
• Is the only example of its type.	✓		
• Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest.	X		
• Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to the community	X		

Assessment of Significance

- The Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building provides evidence of the late 20th century redevelopment of the Ivanhoe Park. The building was designed and constructed to fit within the landscape of the park and to have a quiet contribution to the area. As such, the building is considered a small-scale Brutalist-built form that has a neutral and non-significant contribution to the park.
- Whilst the building has been constructed by notable 20th century Architects Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, the building is considered a lesser known and more restrained example of their work.
- The building is the only known commission of Edwards Madigan & Torzillo for a childcare centre and of such modest unpretentious scale and form. While the building has some rarity as the only

known example of their work of such scale and function, childcare centres from the mid-20th century are in and of themselves, not considered rare in the Sydney context.

- As there a number of more significant buildings attributed to Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, it is not considered a rare or exemplary example of their work.

Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building, does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating representative significance at a local or state level.

8.3.7 Criterion (g) - Representativeness

An item or place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's:

- Cultural or natural places; or
- Cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Is a fine example of its type.	X	• Is a poor example of its type.	✓
• Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items.	X	• Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.	✓
• Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity.	X	• Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.	✓
• Is a significant variation to a class of items.	X		
• Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type.	X		
• Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size.	X		
• Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held.	X		

Assessment of Significance

- The Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is an example of a single storey mid-to-late 20th century community facility building, built within an established public park setting.
- Built c1963, the building displays features which attribute it to the 20th century Brutalist architectural style and is considered one of the lesser-known architectural commissions by renowned 20th century architectural firm Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, who were responsible for some of the most iconic and landmark public buildings of the 20th century in NSW and the ACT.
- The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is of an unpretentious scale and form by comparison to the other distinguished and more notable buildings and works by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo and being situated within the established botanical gardens of Ivanhoe Park, the building is not clearly visible from the street or the sporting precinct. The building was the result of an upgrade and redevelopment of the park in the late 20th century and whilst quietly integrates to the site, does not represent a significant or early phase of development in the park.
- Originally designed to be a two-storey building, the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building was completed in 1963 as a single-storey detached building. It has since been altered both structurally and cosmetically on its interior and exterior during the late 20th century and early 21st century.

- Despite the changes that have occurred to the building, it retains a reasonable degree of design integrity, but has only a low level of architectural interest and value.

Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten Building, has potential for representative significance at the local level, but does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating representative significance at a state level.

8.4 Summary level of significance

The following table summarises the assessed level of significance against each criterion for assessing heritage significance:

Criterion	What is the assessed level of significance?
Criterion (a) – Historical Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Criterion (b) – Historical Association Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Criterion (d) – Social Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Criterion (e) – Technical / Research Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Criterion (f) – Rarity Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Criterion (g) – Representativeness Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Overall assessed level of cultural significance	Does not satisfy criteria

8.5 Statement of Cultural Significance

Despite the Ivanhoe Pre School Building at Ivanhoe Park demonstrating the continued evolution of the late 20th century redevelopment of Ivanhoe Park locality and in particular, evidencing the development of the 1960s Brutalist period, the building has been assessed as having little architectural value or interest.

In our assessment, it cannot be demonstrated that the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building satisfies the NSW Heritage Assessment criteria relating to historical, associative, aesthetic, social, technical, rarity or representative significance at either a local or state level.

This section of the page has been intentionally left blank.

9.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

9.1 Introduction

The current proposal seeks the consent of Northern Beaches Council and the Heritage Council of NSW for various public domain improvements to Ivanhoe Park, which includes the demolition of the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building and new landscaping works to improve public accessibility and as an interpretative feature of the former tramline.

In August 2017, the former Manly Council (now Northern Beaches Council) endorsed the Ivanhoe Park Masterplan. The overarching objective of the Ivanhoe Park Masterplan is to enhance the existing park through a number of staged proposals to include additional landscaping, paths, open community space, outdoor fitness area, renovation of the existing Scout Hall, construction of a Gazebo Stage and additional playgrounds.

The works the subject of this proposal have been developed in accordance with the endorsed Ivanhoe Park Masterplan.



Figure 34: Ivanhoe Park Masterplan adopted in 2017 by Council. Approximate location of the present former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is marked 'L'.

[Source: Northern Beaches Council, Sheet 2 of 3, July 2017]

9.2 Demolition of the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten Building

The proposal seeks to demolish the c1963 former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building.

Situated towards the centre of Ivanhoe Park, the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is situated within the 'Botanical Gardens' precinct of the park and sits in isolation, being visually divorced from the surrounding streetscapes.

While the building appears in reasonable repair and condition, in September 2014, the former Manly Council commissioned a Building Inspection Report, prepared by Council's internal Building Surveyors. That report was commissioned in respect to concerns raised with regards to possible drainage / tree root damage to the western side external brickwork and the overall building condition.

The report noted that the proximity of very mature size trees and vegetation has caused significant material damage to the building (evident in 'ladder cracks' in the masonry walls), however the report concluded that the building did not present in such condition that it was in danger of collapse or failure.

In or about 2019, Northern Beaches Council deemed the building unfit for occupation, owing to the congenital defects with the building having been constructed over a natural watercourse, believed to be causing sick building syndrome (SDS), with rising damp and black mould.

This has resulted the cessation of use and vacation of the building by the Council-operated Ivanhoe Park Childcare Centre. It is noted that the natural watercourse caused occasional flash-flooding and stormwater inundation that likely further exacerbated the SDS issues.

Council now considers the building to be at the end of its useable life and unfit for continued use and occupation, whereby demolition is proposed.

Consequently, this proposal involves the wholesale demolition of the existing building and the rehabilitation of the building footprint with minimalistic landscaping, including re-turfing.



Figure 35: View of recent stormwater inundation across the children's play area.



Figure 36: View of the southern elevation of the building showing significant flash-flooding around the perimeter of the building.

9.3 Interpretation of the Former Tramway

It is proposed to undertake public domain upgrade works to improve accessibility around the northwestern corner of Ivanhoe Park, which will be undertaken in a manner that provides for the interpretation of the former tramway.

The landscaping works involve the removal of a small number of existing non-significant tree plantings to re-establish the open corridor following the gentle curvature of the former tramway alignment. This has been established by reviewing extant physical evidence and documentary evidence to allow for the careful and authentic interpretation of the original tramway alignment. Much of the original gradient and alignment can be read through the present landscape, with the former tramway alignment now largely forming an access trail.

Following the removal of trees, it is proposed to construct a new tactile pavement, which will comprise reinforced concrete of contrasting colours to visually delineate and simulate the former tramline rails.

A new steel screen with interpretative display panels, will be erected to visually conceal an existing water storage tank, which is incorporated into the 'platform', of which incorporates interpretive features including new bench seating and pantograph power poles that provide for the interpretation of the former pantograph power supply for the tramway.

9.4 Plans & drawings referenced

This Heritage Impact Statement provides an assessment of the development proposal as shown on the following plans and drawings:

Drawing No:	Revision:	Title:	Dated	Prepared By:
IPIE-DD-00	T2	Cover Sheet	11/06/2020	Thompson Berrill Landscape Design Pty Ltd
IPIE-DD-01		Specified Notes		
IPIE-DD-02		Existing Conditions Plan		
IPIE-DD-03		General Layout Plan		
IPIE-DD-04		Access Protection & Demolition Plan		
IPIE-DD-05		Setout Plan		
IPIE-DD-06		Levels, Grading & Drainage Plan		
IPIE-DD-07A		Concrete Surfaces Plan		
IPIE-DD-07B		Concrete Details		
IPIE-DD-08		Section AA		
IPIE-DD-09		Planting Plan		
IPIE-DD-10		Paving Details		
IPIE-DD-11		Poles Details		
IPIE-DD-12A		Corten Screen Key Plan		
IPIE-DD-12B		Corten Internal Structure Details A		
IPIE-DD-12C		Corten Internal Structure Details B		
IPIE-DD-12D		Corten Screen Specified Notes		
IPIE-DD-12E		Corten Artwork 1		
IPIE-DD-12F		Corten Artwork 2		
IPIE-DD-12G		Corten Artwork 3		
IPIE-DD-12H		Corten Screen		
IPIE-DD-13		Typical Details		

The heritage impacts of the above-described proposal are considered in detail in the ensuing sections of this report.

This section of the page has been intentionally left blank.

10.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST STATUTORY PLANNING AND HERITAGE CONTROLS

10.1 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides statutory protection for items of state heritage significance that are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

The subject site is within the gazetted boundaries of Ivanhoe Park (SHR Item No.020299), which is an item of state heritage significance, listed on the SHR.

Pursuant to Section 57(1) of the *Heritage Act 1977*, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for proposed development within the site, including works to the landscaped setting or built structures. Provision is made in the *Heritage Act 1977* however, for certain works to be exempt from requiring approval.

Minor activities upon Ivanhoe Park do not require approval under Section 57(1) of the *Heritage Act 1977* if undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval* (NSW Heritage Council, 2020) ('Standard Exemptions').

Any works that do not clearly fall within the ambit of the Standard Exemptions require the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW pursuant to Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

As the proposed works do not fall within the ambit of the Standard Exemptions, the proposed works require approval under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

10.2 Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013

Clause 5.10 of the *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013* establishes the statutory framework for heritage conservation and the management of heritage items, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal).

The provisions specify circumstances where development consent is and is not required, together with specifying statutory requirements and key considerations for the Consent Authority.

In assessing development proposals relating to listed items of heritage significance or involving development on land situated within a Heritage Conservation Area, Council as the Consent Authority, must consider the impacts of the proposed works on the heritage item and / or Heritage Conservation Area (clause 5.10(4)).

The ensuing heritage impact assessment considers in detail what impact the proposed development will have on the established cultural significance and heritage values of the subject site, together with listed items of heritage significance and Heritage Conservation Areas within the vicinity of the site (as identified in Section 5.3).

10.3 Manly Development Control Plan 2013

Part 5 of the *Manly Development Control Plan 2013* ('the DCP'), contains performance-based controls that relate to the development of heritage items, development within the vicinity of a heritage item, or development within a heritage conservation area.

These development controls seek to ensure that new development is appropriately designed, contextually responsive and sympathetic to the heritage values and significance of an item or place.

The proposed development has been considered against the development guidelines of the DCP and consistency is demonstrated in the ensuing heritage impact assessment.

11.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 Consideration of the Heritage Impact

The ensuing heritage impact assessment is based upon the Statement of Significance (refer to Section 5.2 above); available physical and documentary evidence including a visual inspection of the site and statutory planning requirements.

The Heritage Council of NSW has published a series of evaluation criteria for assessing the likely impact of a proposed development on the heritage significance of listed heritage items or heritage conservation areas¹¹, which are listed below and considered in the ensuing statement of heritage impact.

11.2 Response to the evaluation criteria

i) *Demolition of a Building or Structure*

- *Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?*

The site is situated within Ivanhoe Park, a state listed heritage item that is significant as being the first town green and an early private park before being opened to the public in the early 20th Century. The site incorporates two primary precincts; the sporting precinct which includes a bowls club, tennis court and oval and the botanical gardens. The pre-school building is situated in the latter precinct.

Designed in 1962 and constructed in 1963, the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building displays features and characteristics attributed to the late 20th Century Brutalist architectural style and is evidence of a redevelopment project of Ivanhoe Park from the 1960s.

The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is situated amongst the botanical precinct of the park and has a quiet contribution to the wider park. It is not visible from the surrounding streetscapes, having a silent contribution to the broader locality. Designed to sit within the contour of the park, the building is minimally visible from both inside the park and the wider streetscape. The former private park has since evolved and developed into the public recreation space, now known as Ivanhoe Park. The park includes a number of structures, many of which have undergone alterations and modifications during the redevelopment of the park in 1962.

The building was designed by Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, notable 20th century architects, who had originally designed a two-storey brutalist building that did not come to fruition. Instead, a single-storey girl guides and kindergarten building was constructed and has since been altered a number of times to accommodate the various uses of the site. As a result, the building is not considered a significant example of Edwards Madigan & Torzillo's work, and the language and integrity has changed significantly since its construction.

Later additions and alterations to the building have further confused the language of the site to present as a low scale childcare centre with no significant defining features. The building as such has a neutral contribution to the park and therefore demolition will not have a negative impact on heritage values of Ivanhoe Park.

¹¹ NSW Heritage Branch, 'Heritage Impact Statements – Some questions to be answered in a Statement of Heritage Impact and Supporting Information Required'.

A detailed structural assessment has not been undertaken as part of this assessment to consider the structural adequacy and integrity of the extant fabric. However, a non-invasive inspection of the building indicates that it remains in reasonable to fair repair and condition, with no significant visible structural defects evident, though there is evidence of structural cracking on the southern elevation.

Irrespective of its structural condition, demolition is proposed on the basis that the building has been deemed unfit for occupation by Council and is at the end of its useable lifespan. This is owing to the inherent issues contributing to 'sick building syndrome', largely the result of the fact that the building was erected over a natural watercourse, which results in the frequent flash-flooding and inundation of the building, which has exacerbated issues of black mould and microbial growth and pathogens, presenting health risks to occupants.

The former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building has been assessed as not meeting the criteria for demonstrating heritage significance, whereby retention of the building has been discounted on the basis that it does not warrant retention. Retention of the building has also been discounted on the basis that the existing building is deemed unfit for occupation owing to the congenital defects with the building being built over a natural watercourse.

- *Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?*

The existing building is attributed to the 'Brutalist' architectural style of the late 20th century period, which is defined by simplicity in its form, materiality, and detailing. There are no significant elements of the building that would warrant salvage or retention.

Recommendations are made in Section 12 of this report to undertake a Photographic Archival Recording of the building prior to demolition, which is considered an acceptable solution to recording the building for posterity and documenting the continued evolution and change of Ivanhoe Park.

- *Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?*

As outlined above, the existing building has been deemed unfit for occupation by Council owing to the health risks associated with sick building syndrome, whereby the building is presently vacant.

Re-occupation of the building would only be feasible if the inherent defects were satisfactorily rectified.

Consequently, there is no cogent justification for the retention of the building or delay in demolition.

- *Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?*

Yes. EHC has provided preliminary heritage advice to inform the development proposal.

ii) *Tree Removal or Replacement*

- *Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape?*

The tree removal is limited to the footprint of the former tramway alignment in part, isolated to the northwestern corner of the site and involves the removal of only a small number of immature trees and shrubs.

While the trees and shrubs contribute to the overall landscaped canopy and setting of the Ivanhoe Park and 'botanic gardens', none of the trees are considered significant cultural plantings that provide any more than a pleasant but non-significant contribution to the landscape.

- *Why is the tree being removed?*

The trees and shrubs are proposed for removal in order to re-establish the open corridor of the former tramway alignment, which will permit the proposed new landscaping works that seek to provide for the interpretation of this significant historical phase and use of Ivanhoe Park.

- *Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained?*

No.

- *Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species?*

No. Replacement planting is not proposed as removal is proposed to initiate the reinstatement of the open corridor of the former tramway alignment, which is part of the proposed landscaping / interpretation works as discussed further below.

- *Would the removal of the tree adversely impact on, detract, diminish or confuse the understanding and readability of the embodied cultural heritage of the heritage item?*

No. The existing trees and shrubs post-date the closure of the tramway and removal of tracks post-1939. The trees and shrubs are also immature plantings and while they contribute to the overall landscaped setting of the park, they are not considered significant cultural plantings.

Removal would not denude the landscape setting or sensory appeal of Ivanhoe Park and removal will facilitate the contrived interpretation landscaping works (discussed below) which will aid in providing for the interpretation of a significant phase of development and use of Ivanhoe Park for the Manly tramway.

iii) *New Landscape Works and Features*

- *How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?*

The proposed landscaping works are concentrated to the northwestern corner of Ivanhoe Park, with clearly defined parameters. The proposed works seek to interpret the former Manly tramway that transected Ivanhoe Park and the works are contained to the original alignment, following the established contour of the landform and area which is largely already clear of vegetation.

- *Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?*

The proposed landscaping works seek to interpret the former tramway alignment and are based on an examination of surviving physical attributes as well as documentary sources. The new concrete pathway follows the contour of the former tramway alignment and

incorporates tactile features which aid in interpreting the new works, simulating the former tramway tracks and pantograph poles.

- *Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?*

EHC has provided preliminary advice as part of this impact assessment to inform the suitability of the proposed landscape works.

- *Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?*

Ivanhoe Park has archaeological potential, however the proposed works involve only minor ground disturbance associated with the concrete footings for the steel screen around the existing water tank and reinforced concrete tramway path. In this location, the landform has been previously disturbed when the tramway was originally constructed and it is unlikely that the works would have any impact to potential archaeological resources across the site.

Recommendations are made in Section 12 of this report regarding unexpected finds during any works, which is considered sufficient in addressing the archaeological potential of the site.

- *How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?*

The works are situated within the boundaries of Ivanhoe Park and will be visually absorbed by the established dense landscaped canopy that frames the site.

Consequently, the works will have a low visual impact and will not obscure important views to or from important internal views and vistas or adjacent heritage items.

This section of the page has been intentionally left blank.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

12.1 Conclusion

This assessment demonstrates that the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building does not satisfy the NSW Heritage Assessment criteria relating to historical, associative, aesthetic, social, technical, rarity or representative significance.

Whilst the building is situated within the state heritage listed Ivanhoe Park, the building does not significantly contribute to the fundamental features of the park nor is it representative of a significant phase of development in the park. The building has some architectural interest as an example of an incomplete design of architects Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, however the building has since been altered and is not considered an important work.

Demolition of the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building is proposed on the basis that it has been deemed by Council as being unfit for occupation, owing to inherent defects that are contributing to sick building syndrome.

As the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building has been assessed as not satisfying the Heritage Council of NSW significance assessment criteria, is not a notable or important work of architects Edwards, Madigan & Torzillo, does not significantly contribute to the overall cultural significance of Ivanhoe Park and has inherent congenital defects which cannot easily be remedied, there is no cogent justification against demolition of the building. Demolition is therefore considered to have an acceptable heritage impact and is recommended to Council for approval.

The proposed landscaping works provide for the interpretation of the former Manly tramway, following part of the original alignment and will positively contribute to the interpretation and appreciation of the multi-layered history and significance of Ivanhoe Park. These works have been considered to have an acceptable heritage impact.

Overall, subject to the recommendations below, the proposal is considered to have an acceptable heritage impact.

12.2 Recommended Mitigation Measures

The following recommendations arise from the heritage impact assessment in Section 11.0 of this report. Adoption and implementation of the recommendations should be seen as mechanisms for addressing statutory requirements, mitigating heritage impacts and to ensure appropriate conservation and ongoing management of the heritage item.

Recommendation	Recommended management / mitigation measures
1: Archaeology	Should any substantial intact archaeological deposits whether artefacts, relics or occupation deposits be discovered or uncovered, excavation and / or disturbance of the site is to immediately cease, and the Consent Authority and Heritage NSW notified. Additional archaeological assessment may be required prior to works continuing in the affected area/s based on the nature of the discovery.
2: Photographic Archival Recording	Prior to the commencement of demolition works, a Photographic Archival Recording of the former Ivanhoe Park Kindergarten building (interior and exterior), should be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines of Heritage NSW and submitted to Council's Local Studies Library catalogue for Council's records.

End of Report

Appendix A

Common Terms Used

The following is a list of terms and abbreviations adopted for use in the NSW Heritage Manual (prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW), and other terms used by those involved in investigating, assessing and managing heritage, including terms used within this Heritage Impact Statement:

Aboriginal significance: An item is of Aboriginal heritage significance if it demonstrates Aboriginal history and culture. The National Parks and Wildlife Service has the primary responsibility for items of Aboriginal significance in New South Wales.

Adaptation: Modification of a heritage item to suit a proposed, compatible use.

Aesthetic significance: An item having this value is significant because it has visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.

Archaeological assessment: A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to propose appropriate management actions.

Archaeological feature: Any physical evidence of past human activity. Archaeological features include buildings, works, relics, structures, foundations, deposits, cultural landscapes and shipwrecks. During an archaeological excavation the term 'feature' may be used in a specific sense to refer to any item that is not a structure, a layer or an artefact (for example, a post hole).

Archaeological significance: A category of significance referring to scientific value or 'research potential' that is, the ability to yield information through investigation.

Archaeological sites: A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below-ground archaeological sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above-ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeology: The study of material evidence to discover human past. See also historical archaeology.

Artefacts: Objects produced by human activity. In historical archaeology the term usually refers to small objects contained within occupation deposits. The term may encompass food or plant remains (for example, pollen) and ecological features.

Australia ICOMOS: The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.

Burra Charter: (and its guidelines). Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance.

Comparative significance: In the NSW Heritage Assessment Procedure there are two

values used to compare significance: representativeness and rarity.

Compatible use: A use for a heritage item, which involves no change to its culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible or changes, which make a minimal impact.

Cultural landscapes: Those areas of the landscape, which have been significantly modified by human activity. They include rural lands such as farms, villages and mining sites, as well as country towns.

Cultural significance: A term frequently used to encompass all aspects of significance, particularly in guidelines documents such as the Burra Charter. Also one of the categories of significance listed in the Heritage Act 1977.

Curtilage: The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance. Land title boundaries and heritage curtilages do not necessarily coincide.

Demolition: The damaging, defacing, destroying or dismantling of a heritage item or a component of a heritage conservation area, in whole or in part.

Conjectural reconstruction: Alteration of a heritage item to simulate a possible earlier state, which is not based on documentary or physical evidence. This treatment is outside the scope of the Burra Charter's conservation principles.

Conservation: All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Conservation Management Plan: (CMP) A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance. It can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place.

Conservation policy: A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations.

Contact sites: Sites which are associated with the interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

Excavation permit: A permit issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under

section 60 or section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977 to disturb or excavate a relic.

Façade: The elevation of a building facing the street.

Heritage Act 1977: The statutory framework for the identification and conservation of heritage in New South Wales. The Act also describes the composition and powers of the Heritage Council.

Heritage Advisor: A heritage consultant engaged by a local council, usually on a part-time basis, to give advice on heritage matters to both the council and the local community.

Heritage assessment criteria: Principles by which values for heritage significance are described and tested. See historical, aesthetic, social, technical/ research, representativeness, rarity.

Heritage conservation area: An area which has a distinctive character of heritage significance, which it is desirable to conserve.

Heritage Council: The New South Wales Government's heritage advisory body established under the Heritage Act 1977. It provides advice to the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning and others on heritage issues. It is also the determining authority for section 60 applications.

Heritage fabric: All the physical material of an item, including surroundings and contents, which contribute to its heritage significance.

Heritage inventory: A list of heritage items, usually in a local environmental plan or regional environmental plan.

Heritage item: A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance.

Heritage NSW: The State Government agency of the Department and Premier and Cabinet, responsible for providing policy advice to the relevant Minister, administrative services to the Heritage Council and specialist advice to the community on heritage matters.

Heritage precinct: An area or part of an area which is of heritage significance. See also heritage conservation area.

Heritage significance: Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations.

Heritage study: A conservation study of an area, usually commissioned by the local council. The study usually includes a historical context report, an inventory of heritage items

within the area and recommendations for conserving their significance.

Heritage value: Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'. There are four nature of significance values and two comparative significance values. See heritage significance, nature of significance, comparative significance.

Hierarchy of significance: Used when describing a complex heritage site where it is necessary to zone or categorise parts of the area assigning each a particular significance. A commonly used four level hierarchy is: considerable, some, little or no, intrusive (that is, reduces the significance of the item).

Industrial archaeology: The study of relics, structures and places involved with organised labour extracting, processing or producing services or commodities; for example, roads, bridges, railways, ports, wharves, shipping, agricultural sites and structures, factories, mines and processing plants.

Integrity: A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage are still largely intact.

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS): An international organisation linked to UNESCO that brings together people concerned with the conservation and study of places of cultural significance.

There are also national committees in sixty countries including Australia.

Level of significance: There are three management levels for heritage items in New South Wales — local, regional and state. The level is determined by the context in which the item is significant. For example, items of state

heritage significance will either be fine examples or rare state-wide or will be esteemed by a state-wide community.

Local significance: Items of heritage significance which are fine examples, or rare, at the local community level.

Moveable heritage: Heritage items not fixed to a site or place (for example, furniture, locomotives and archives).

Occupation deposits: (In archaeology.) Accumulations of cultural material that result from human activity. They are usually associated with domestic sites, for example, under-floor or yard deposits.

Post-contact: Used to refer to the study of archaeological sites and other heritage items dating after European occupation in 1788 which helps to explain the story of the relationship between Aborigines and the new settlers.

Preservation: Maintaining the fabric of an item in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Rarity: An item having this value is significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural heritage.

Reconstruction: Returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by the introduction of new or old materials into the fabric (not to be confused with conjectural reconstruction).

Relic: The Heritage Act 1977 defines relic as: '...any deposit, object or material evidence relating to non-Aboriginal settlement which is more than fifty years old.' The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 defines a relic as: '...any deposit, object or material evidence (not

being a handicraft made for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.'

Representativeness: Items having this value are significant because they are fine representative examples of an important class of significant items or environments.

Restoration: Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without introducing new material.

Social significance: Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a recognisable community.

State heritage inventory: A list of heritage items of state significance developed and managed by the Heritage Division. The inventory is part of the NSW Heritage Database.

State significance: Items of heritage significance which are fine examples, or rare, at a state community level.

Statement of heritage significance: A statement, usually in prose form which summarises why a heritage item or area is of importance to present and future generations.

Technical/research significance: Items having this value are significant because of their contribution or potential contribution to an understanding of our cultural history or environment.