



Ladies Hostel textured brickwork adjacent to front entry



Ladies Hostel west elevation detail

The Mission Hostel

The Mission Hostel stands on the east side of Fox Valley Road at the intersection of the Comenarra Parkway. It is a U-shaped building reflecting the school building on the opposite corner; however, whereas the side wings of school building are at the rear of the building, the side wings of the Mission Hostel present as welcoming arms to the road. The main entry vestibule and stairwell is pierced by three narrow rectangular gold-stained windows, which enhance the west elevation. The gardens have been landscaped with lawns, hedges and flower gardens.

During the recent renovations the fittings and fixtures were, in the main part, retained so that original in-built storage, cupboards, doors, fenestration and some moulded plaster ceilings are extant. However all kitchens and bathrooms are modern, floors have been carpeted and services installed.



Mission Hostel west elevation



Moulded cornice

**Mission Hostel bathroom entry****Light fitting**

To the north of the Mission Hostel is a vacant block of land, the site of the second school hall. There is no evidence that this area has been used for any purpose since the removal of the school. On Fox Valley Road an informal entry sloping into the site has been built up of building debris.

The site of the second school hall on Fox Valley Road.

The Mission Hostel is in the background



6.3.3 School (191-201 Fox Valley Road)

The building on the west side of Fox Valley Road, at the intersection with the Comenarra Parkway, is the third school building to have been built on the site. It was constructed in 1941, while the second school building was still extant. It is a face brick building with timber vertical double-hung sash windows. It has been extended twice, once in 1961, and again in the late 1970s when a second storey was added. Demountables were added in 2000-2002. The interior of the school was not inspected.



School building east elevation



School building northeast corner

6.3.4 Residential Housing

To the north of the Administration Building on the east side of Fox Valley Road, and north of the Church on the west side, is residential housing (see Appendix D for a Summary Table of single residences). The majority of the buildings are a group of early twentieth century Federation ‘worker-type’ timber-framed cottages. These cottages are located at 130, 132, 136, 138, 140, 145, and 153. In addition there are three Californian-style Bungalows, at 142, 144 and 179, which are likely to be later than the timber-framed cottages, probably dating to the 1920s; 142 and 144 are currently used as administrative offices. There are also two 1930s brick villas at 175 and 177 Fox Valley Road, of which only the villa at 175 was inspected. The two timber-framed weatherboard cottages at 151 and 149 Fox Valley Road are privately owned and were not inspected. The property boundary of the cottage at 149 is the only one on the west side of the road that extends through to Elizabeth St.

Gardens and lawns are an integral part of the environment of all cottages, bungalows and villas, with mature trees and well established gardens.

Timber-framed Cottages

Originally with corrugated iron roofing, some of the cottages have subsequently been re-roofed with terra-cotta tiles. Some have also been re-clad, and fitted with aluminium-framed windows to replace the original double-hung sash, and casement, windows. Where verandahs have been infilled, additions attached to the rear, and outbuildings erected, the material used has been fibro. Fibro is also the dominant material in the gable ends. At No. 153, a later bullnosed brick verandah wall has been added, reflecting the later fashion for California bungalows.



130 Fox Valley Road



140 Fox Valley Road



136 Fox Valley Road



138 Fox Valley Road

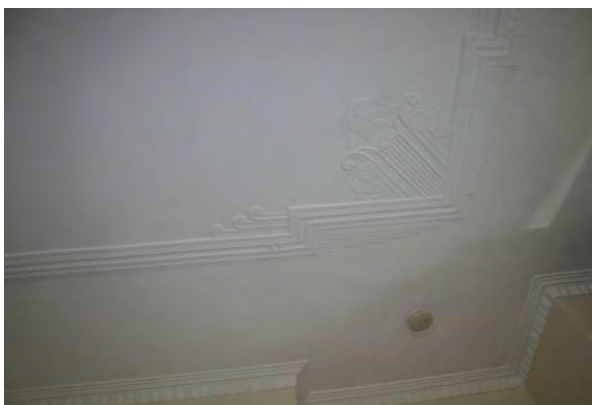


153 Fox Valley Road



South elevation of 153 Fox Valley Road

Contrary to the external appearance of some of the cottages, the interiors are largely intact with original timber detailing, timber fretwork, air vents, skirtings, in-built storage areas and moulded plaster ceilings and ceiling roses. Almost all fireplaces have been sealed; however the mantelpieces are extant. Modifications reflect functional requirements and ongoing maintenance. The original bathrooms have been retained largely intact in all cottages. Modernisation of kitchens, on the other hand, has seen replacement of original fittings and fixtures, except at 130 Fox Valley Road where the original kitchen is largely extant.



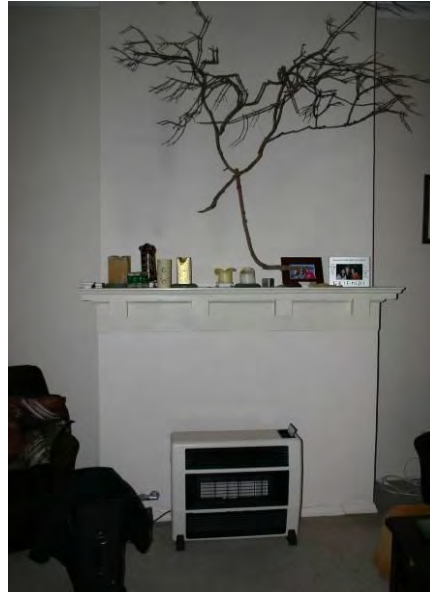
136 Fox Valley Road moulded plaster ceiling



132 Fox Valley Road ceiling rose



130 Fox Valley Road hallway



**138 Fox Valley Road console
mantle**



145 Fox Valley Road



**145 Fox Valley Road south
elevation**



**145 Fox Valley Road central
hall**



**and modified and enclosed
verandah**

The cottage at 145 Fox Valley Road at the corner of Strone Ave, may be the earliest in the group. Like the other cottages, it is timber-framed and weatherboard clad, but it stands on brick piers. It is also larger and has been converted into two flats. The Federation decorative detailing is more elaborate, as exhibited in the timber fretwork, coloured glazing in the panel doors and windows. Some of the decorative detailing may also look forward to the California-style Bungalows.

California-style Bungalows

The cottages at 142, 144 and 179 Fox Valley Road are facebrick California-style Bungalows and are likely to have been built a decade later than the timber-framed cottages, during the 1920s. The decorative detailing and fittings are similar to those seen in the cottages; however, the detailing of timber fretwork and verandah valances is more elaborate. In general the bungalows have been well maintained and are largely intact. The bungalows at 142 and 144 have been modified to serve as offices, and as a consequence the bath has been removed from No. 142 and the room used for storage.

An interesting design detail is the similarity in the timber fret work in the hall of 142, 144 and 179 with the decorative detail in the newel posts in the Shannon Building (see above Section 6.2). At 179, where the hall way is wider, the detail appears twice.



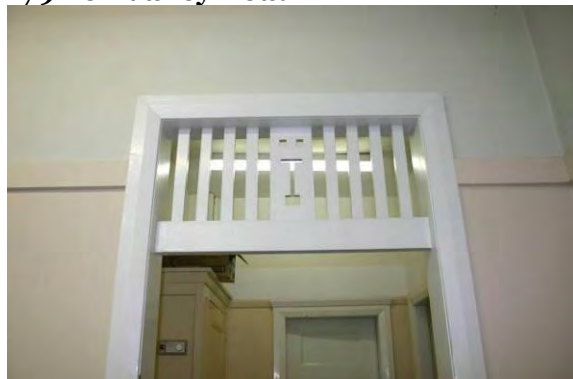
142 Fox Valley Road



179 Fox Valley Road



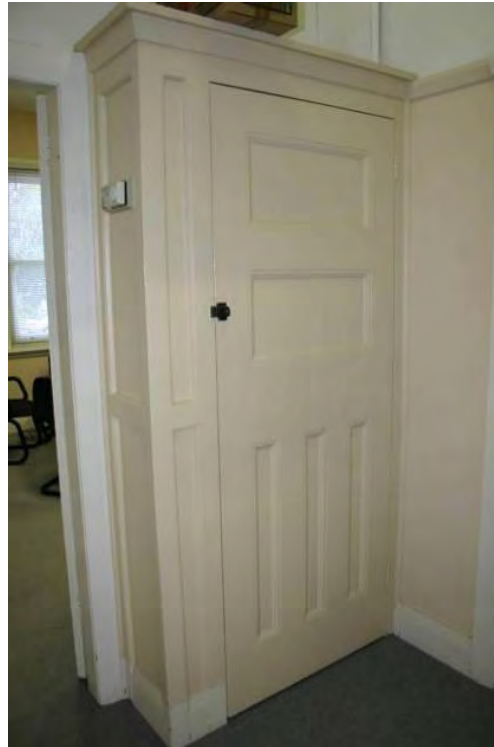
179 Fox Valley Road



142 Fox Valley Road hallway timber fret work s



144 Fox Valley Road bathroom



142 Fox Valley Road built-in linen press

The Villas

Although the date of construction and function of the villas at 175 and 177 Fox Valley Road is uncertain, they are likely to date to the 1930s or early 1940s and appear in the 1943 aerial photograph. They are architecturally consistent with the mid-1930s as a variant on Spanish Mission, California Bungalow and Art Deco styles.

They are substantial brick dwellings sitting in landscaped gardens with associated garages and outbuildings. Although having a generally austere external appearance there are subtle decorative brickwork features such as the stepped gable with central detailing. The external features of No. 177 are original, but some of the original windows at No. 175 have been replaced with aluminium framed windows. The villa at 177 was not inspected.



175 Fox Valley Road east elevation



177 Fox Valley Road east elevation

The interior of No. 175 has not been substantially altered since its construction. It has original varnished timber panelling, doors with locks and finger plates, skirtings, window frames and mullions, as well as built-in storage cupboards. The bathroom is substantial with original bath and shower recess fitted with ceramic soap holders, towel racks and

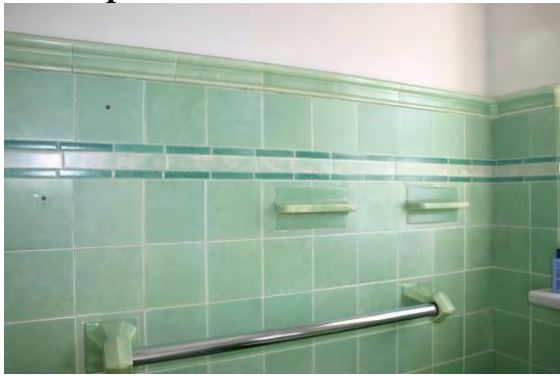
toothbrush holders. The dining room doors have been modified so that they no longer swing, indicating that this villa was intended as for a senior member of the community who entertained. The kitchen has been modernised; however the walk-in pantry has been retained intact.



175 Fox Valley Road timber mantelpiece



175 Fox Valley Road window and new air-conditioning system



175 Fox Valley Road entry to shower recess in the bathroom



175 Fox Valley Road dining room door. Note kick plate adjacent to lower hinge

6.4 Discussion

The information provided in the previous sections makes an important contribution to an understanding of the historical development of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga. The historical phases are represented by surviving representative examples of the earliest hospital and residential developments, and later developments at the site.

The DGRs include the requirement for an assessment of the timber-framed cottages along Fox valley Road. As the analysis above demonstrates, the condition and integrity of the seven timber-framed cottages is variable. Four cottages only, numbers 130, 132, 140 and 145, are in a good condition with largely intact original features and detailing. In addition, three California-style Bungalows and two 1930s Villas were identified and assessed as being in good condition, also largely intact and retaining their original features, fittings and detailing.

Although the design details have not been finalised, the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment includes provision for the removal of hospital and residential buildings. As the history and physical assessment demonstrate, some sections of the site have been relatively undisturbed since the initial developments along Fox Valley Road and some areas within the hospital site. The proposed removal of buildings has the potential to expose archaeological relics associated with the earliest phases of the hospital and residential development.

6.5 Evaluation of Historical Archaeological Research Potential

In accordance with current heritage ‘best practice’ guidelines the research potential of the archaeological resources at the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment are assessed here to determine the contribution that may be made by the resource to major research questions. Archaeological resources have the potential to enhance the documentary sources by providing an insight into the undocumented minutiae of everyday life.

In 1984, the concept of archaeological research potential was examined in an influential paper by Bickford and Sullivan. The potential of the archaeological resource to address Australian historical research questions was defined as a means of identifying its research potential. This paper identified three questions, each of which is devised to address the ability of the archaeological resources of any site to investigate the scientific potential of the site and how that potential can further current knowledge.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can? and

Can the site contribute knowledge which no other site can?

The archaeological record can provide evidence that has the potential to enhance the historical record and as such can make a contribution to information concerning the establishment of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga. Information concerning the development of the Sanitarium and associated medical, educational and residential facilities that is not available from any other source may be revealed. There is potential for additional information concerning the day to day management and care of Sanitarium patients.

The current proposal includes removal of buildings associated with the early history and development of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga. Archaeological relics associated with Bethel, the Shannon and the 1933 Maternity Wing have the potential to provide an insight into the medical care of Sanitarium and hospital patients from the early twentieth century to the present day. Archaeological relics associated with the site of the second school hall have the potential to provide information concerning education

practices within the Adventist community. Archaeological relics associated with the timber-framed cottages, and later residential buildings along Fox Valley Road have the potential to provide an insight into the living environment of Seventh Day Adventists whose daily lives revolved around the hospital, school and church.

Artefact assemblages have the potential to provide an insight into the Seventh Day Adventists and the minutiae and mechanisms of daily life and work in an environment where these were integrated within a discrete environment that is not currently available from any other resource.

Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

Information concerning early settlement patterns and the survival mechanisms of isolated communities are major research questions relating to the history of the local and wider communities. Information gained from the archaeological resources at the Sydney Adventist Hospital site has the potential to make a contribution to an understanding of early settlement patterns and the working life of an early medical facility in the Wahroonga District. The artefact assemblages of personal items and tools associated with daily life, dairying, orcharding as well the hospital, school and church have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the domestic and professional practices of a working religious community, which could be evaluated and compared with artefact assemblages from similar urban sites.

The archaeological resources at the Sydney Adventist Hospital site have the potential to provide an understanding of settlement and medical practices in Wahroonga, and thus make a contribution to an understanding of settlement patterns in rural NSW.

6.5.1 Assessment of Archaeological Research Potential

The archaeological resources associated with the site have the potential to make a contribution to the available information concerning the establishment, development, configuration and associations of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga. The artefact assemblages at the site have the potential to provide an insight into the daily lives of the people who lived and worked at the hospital, school and church as well as those who used the services provided by the hospital and mission accommodations. Information concerning the interactions, constraints and demands of life within a discrete locality devoted to the physical and spiritual well-being of those in their care may be provided by an investigation of the archaeological resources of the site.

The lack of significant development of large areas of the Sydney Adventist Hospital site indicates that the archaeological resource is likely to be largely intact with a high degree of integrity. The archaeological resources associated with the Sydney Adventist Hospital site have a high research potential.

7 Assessing Heritage Significance

7.1 Preamble

A primary step in the process of cultural heritage management is the assessment of significance. Cultural significance is defined in the Burra Charter as meaning *aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations* (Article 1.2).

Not all sites are equally significant and not all are worthy of equal consideration and management. The significance of a place is not fixed for all time, and what is considered of significance at the time of assessment may change as similar items are located, more historical research is undertaken and community values change. This does not lessen the value of the heritage approach, but enriches both the process and the long-term outcomes for future generations as the nature of what is conserved and why, also changes over time (Pearson and Sullivan 1995:7).

7.2 Aboriginal Heritage Significance

7.2.1 Assessment Criteria

Professional guidelines for the assessment of significance of Aboriginal sites, objects and places discuss two types of significance: cultural significance and archaeological significance (NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Guidelines 1997:5-11).

Cultural Significance

This area of assessment concerns the value(s) of a site or feature to a particular community group – in this case the local Aboriginal community or communities. Aspects of social significance are relevant to sites, items and landscapes that are important, or have become important, to the local Aboriginal community. This importance involves both traditional links with specific areas as well as an overall concern by Aboriginal people for sites and landscapes generally and their future protection. Aboriginal cultural significance may include social, spiritual, historic and archaeological values. Aboriginal cultural significance assessments can only be made by the relevant Aboriginal communities.

Scientific Significance

Scientific significance is assessed using criteria to evaluate the contents of a site, state of preservation, integrity of deposits, representativeness of the site type, rarity/uniqueness and potential to answer research questions on past human behaviour (NPWS, 1997:5). The NPWS guidelines recommend the following criteria for assessing archaeological significance:

- **Archaeological Research Potential**- significance may be based on the potential of a site or landscape to explain past human behaviour and can incorporate the intactness, stratigraphic integrity or state of preservation of a site, the association of the site to other sites in the region or a datable chronology;
- **Representativeness** - all sites are representative of those in their class (site type/subtype); however, this issue relates to whether particular sites should be conserved to ensure that a representative sample of the archaeological record is retained. Representativeness is based on an understanding of the regional archaeological context in terms of site variability in and around the Study Area, the resources already conserved and the relationship of sites across the landscape; and

- **Rarity** - defines how distinctive a site may be, based on an understanding of what is unique in the archaeological record and consideration of key archaeological research questions (i.e. some sites are considered more important due to their ability to provide scientific or cultural information). It may be assessed at local, regional, state and national levels.

7.2.2 Assessment of Scientific Significance

Archaeological Research Potential

Shelter Site 45-6-2040

Creek lines within the area are likely to contain evidence of past Aboriginal activity. Within the region, shelters are one of the most common site types. A small number of artefacts, of a type and material found commonly in the region, were located during the original recording of the site, but were not relocated during the current survey. The level of disturbance caused by modern use of the shelter, the constantly damp nature of the shelter caused by seepage in the area of soil deposit and the shallowness of this soil deposit, indicates that the shelter is unlikely to contain substantial or undisturbed *in situ* archaeological deposits. As such, the site is considered to have low to nil research potential. Attenbrow (1990) also considered the site to have poor to nil potential for further research or excavation.

Rarity

Shelter Site 45-6-2040

Shelter sites are relatively common within the local region, and as such, site 45-6-2040 is not considered to have archaeological rarity.

Representativeness

Shelter Site 45-6-2040

Shelters are one of the most common site types previously recorded within the local region. Such site types represent a continuity of use of the landscape, particularly water resources, across the study area. It is considered likely that a background scatter of artefacts is present throughout shelters in the region. Site 45-6-2040 is likely to represent such incidental, background Aboriginal activity within the region. However, given the disturbance to the site and the inability to relocate the two previously recorded artefacts during the current survey, this site is not considered to be a good representative sample of its type in this region.

7.2.3 Summary of Scientific Significance

Based upon current scientific evidence, site 45-6-2040 is regarded as being of low archaeological significance.

7.2.4 Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Significance

Aboriginal communities who were consulted throughout this project have indicated that, while all Aboriginal heritage sites recorded contain intrinsic cultural significance, there are no additional specific cultural significances attached to the identified site.

7.3 Historic Heritage Significance

The physical evidence of past activities is a valuable resource that is embodied in the fabric, setting, history and broader environment of an item, place or archaeological site. The value of this resource to a community can be evaluated by assessing its cultural and natural heritage values. “**Cultural significance**” and “**heritage value**” are terms used to express the intangible and tangible values that a community places on an item or place, and the response that it evokes in the community. Assessment of significance will provide the framework on which the development of management strategies, designed to protect an item or place for future generations, is based.

Criteria developed by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Branch, Department of Planning) were designed to assess and identify the heritage significance of items, places and archaeological sites in NSW. These criteria are derived from the Burra Charter criteria of aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for assessing cultural significance for past, present and future generations. An item will be considered to be of State (or local) significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council, it meets one or more of the seven criteria.

7.3.1 Background to Significance

In addition to the evaluation criteria, the national and state government authorities have developed a series of Historic Themes to provide a framework for understanding the significance of a place. The major historic themes that are identified as applying to the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment are provided in Table 7.1 below:

Table 7.1 Historic themes

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Religion	Establishing the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Wahroonga
Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Establishing the Sanitarium (now Sydney Adventist Hospital)
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Establishing a community based around the church and Sanitarium
Educating	Education	Establishing schools and nurses’ training facility

Developing Australia’s cultural life – Religion

The Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment area is centred on the religious community of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and reflects the early life of the Church in Australia. The Sanitarium was established and staffed by the Church to care for the spiritual and physical well-being of the community. The emphasis on mission is reflected in the Church training facilities. The site reflects the establishment of the religious community in Wahroonga, and the maintenance of their traditions, particularly in the accommodation of Church members employed at the site, the ongoing use of the church building, and the Conference Headquarters. The site is therefore an uncommon example of an area established by a religious community.

Developing local, regional and national economies – Health

The development of the Sydney Adventist Hospital has proven to be a significant economic benefit for the Wahroonga area as a major local employer. The Sanitarium was founded on the Seventh Day Adventist **Church’s** philosophy of healthy living and holistic wellbeing, and was developed as a self-sufficient environment providing healthy sustenance and accommodation for staff and patients. In its early history it played an

important role in developing alternative approaches to good health, and also in providing maternity hospital facilities at the Bethel cottage and later, the 1933 maternity wing. The Sydney Adventist Hospital represents the beginnings of the health industry in the northern suburbs of Sydney, and the first major European settlement in the Wahroonga area. The Wahroonga Estate remains as a reflection of the early stages of health care in the district. The advent of the Hospital was the beginning of an important commercial industry that also brought urban development to the local area. Its main role today is in providing hospital (including maternity) services, and also in providing care for the aged and infirm.

Building settlements, towns and cities – Towns, suburbs and villages

The development of the suburb of Wahroonga is associated with the development of the Seventh Day Adventist community and its work centred on the health services of the Sanitarium. The opening of the Sanitarium to accommodate staff, students and their families was a contributing factor in the establishment of the township of Wahroonga. The cottages and hostels are associated with accommodating staff and members of the church and Sanitarium, while the Administrative Headquarters and Sanitarium buildings are associated with the business and health work of the church. The timber-framed weatherboard cottages represent a rare example of **worker's cottages** in this area which survive from the early twentieth century, and are still in use.

The site's archaeological resources also have the potential to yield information about the early life of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga. The timber-framed weatherboard cottages, in particular, represent a rare surviving example of early twentieth century **worker's cottages** and as such represent a valuable archaeological resource with the potential to provide an insight into the domestic and working lives of the Seventh Day Adventist community.

Educating – Education

The development of education facilities at the site is reflected in the establishment of a primary and secondary school, and the Avondale nurse training facility with an emphasis on training nurses for missionary service, in accordance with the philosophies of the Church. It is significant that the Sanitarium was the first hospital in Australia to train men as student nurses.

7.3.2 Assessment against Criteria

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

- The Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment area represents the first major European settlement in Wahroonga. The advent of the Hospital was the beginning of an important commercial industry that encouraged the urban development of the local area.
- The area reflects the early life of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Australia, and the establishment of the religious community in this area.
- The Sanitarium represents the beginnings of the health industry in the northern suburbs of Sydney. The Shannon Building, Maternity Wing and Bethel remain as a representation of the early stages of health care in the district.
- The opening of the Sanitarium to accommodate staff, students and their families was a contributing factor in the establishment of the township of Wahroonga.
- The Sanitarium was the first hospital in Australia to train men as student nurses.

- The group of timber-framed cottages, California-style Bungalows and 1930s villas are demonstrative of changes in residential architecture during the early twentieth century.

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

- Adventist founder Ellen White and her son W. C. White selected the Wahroonga Estate on which to establish the Sanitarium.
- Merritt Kellogg. Bethel honours Dr Merritt Kellogg and his role in the planning and supervising the construction of the Sanitarium.
- The Seventh Day Adventist Church managed and staffed the Sanitarium, and associated health care facilities, including the Shannon, Maternity Wing and Bethel. The Church also established a local community housed in the buildings along Fox Valley Road.
- The Administrative Headquarters and Hostels were established to facilitate Australasian conferences of the Seventh Day Adventist Church and to accommodate visiting missionaries.
- The Avondale nurse's training facility has been developed by the Church with an emphasis on training nurses for hospital and missionary service in accordance with Church philosophies.

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

- The Sanitarium was founded on the Seventh Day Adventist philosophy of healthy living and holistic wellbeing, and played an important role in developing alternative approaches to good health.
- The historic buildings, as a group, within the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment are important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics which are uncommon in the local area. In particular, the Shannon, Bethel, the Maternity Wing, the Administrative Headquarters and the residential and accommodation buildings on Fox Valley Road demonstrate the aesthetic qualities that were fashionable at the different periods of their construction.

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

Although any strong or special associations that the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment area may have for a particular community or cultural group, these have not been investigated as part of this study. However, it was evident during the course of field work that there is a strong sense of community and association with the various hospital and accommodation facilities at the site. There is a strong sense of place within the local hospital and church community.

Criterion e) 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)

- The archaeological resources associated with the Sydney Adventist Hospital site have a high degree of integrity and a high research potential. The artefact assemblage at the site has the potential to provide an insight into the daily lives of the people who lived and worked at the hospital, school and church as well as those who used the services provided by the hospital and mission accommodation.

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

- The Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment site is an uncommon example of an area established by and still centred on the Seventh Day Adventist religious community.
- The timber-framed weatherboard cottages on Fox Valley Road represent a rare survival of a discrete group of early twentieth century **worker's cottages** in this area.

Criterion g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's Cultural or natural places or environments (or in the local area)

- The physical evidence of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment landscape is characteristic of early health care sites, and as such is not rare or uncommon. Although unusual within a modern hospital context, the provision of foods provided from the hospital, vegetable gardens, orchards and dairy were a part of early hospital care in Sydney.

7.4 Summary Statement of Significance

7.4.1 Aboriginal Heritage

Site 45-6-2040 is regarded as being of low archaeological significance. However, the study area has numerous sandstone shelter outcrops within vegetated creekline areas. These areas have been subjected to relatively low levels of disturbance, particularly in comparison with the surrounding region. Therefore, there is potential for relatively intact archaeological deposits to be present, particularly beneath shelters. Such archaeological deposits may not have been identified during the current survey due to poor ground surface visibility and difficulty in accessing certain areas, and would have the potential to contribute to an understanding of past Aboriginal use of the local area.

7.4.2 Historic Heritage

The opening of the Sydney Sanitarium, now the Sydney Adventist Hospital, represents the beginning of the health industry in the northern suburbs of Sydney. The Sanitarium was the first hospital in Australia to train male nurses, and played an important role in developing alternative approaches to good health, based on the Seventh Day Adventist philosophy of healthy living and holistic wellbeing. The extension of the environment to include accommodation for the medical and church community on Fox Valley Road; the timber-framed weatherboard cottages, villas, hostels and, the Administrative Headquarters, was a contributing factor in the establishment of the township of Wahroonga. The Seventh Day Adventist community continues to have a strong attachment to their local environment and a strong sense of place.

The historic buildings within the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment area are important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics which are uncommon in the local area. In particular, the historic Shannon, Bethel, Administrative Headquarters, and the residential and accommodation buildings on Fox Valley Road are demonstrative of the historical development of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga, as well as the prevailing tastes at the time of their construction. The archaeological resources associated with the Sydney Adventist Hospital site have a high degree of integrity and a high research potential. The artefact assemblage at the site has the potential to provide an insight into the daily lives of the people who lived and worked at the hospital, school and church as well as those who used the services provided by the hospital and mission accommodation.

The Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment has significance to the Wahroonga community and the north Sydney region arising from its place as an early centre of pioneering health care and its strong association with the Seventh Day Adventist community.

8 Constraints and Opportunities

8.1 Preamble

The aims of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment are to upgrade and expand the existing health facilities and services, increase the total number of residential and retirement dwellings, to expand retail, commercial and recreation opportunities, and to retain quality open space and bushland.

The guiding document, the *Burra Charter*, has established the conservation and planning principles for managing heritage places. These principles are relevant to the management and conservation of places with historic and Aboriginal heritage values. Development of conservation policies is informed by the relevant constraints and opportunities for all places of significance. These are as follows:

- the Sydney Adventist Hospital requirements and/or feasible uses;
- requirements of the broader strategic planning framework;
- requirements for the retention of the cultural heritage significance of the place; and
- the physical condition of site elements.

8.2 Sydney Adventist Hospital Requirements

The Sydney Adventist Hospital needs to upgrade and expand its health and accommodation facilities to cater to increasing pressures on the present and future health system. The requirements are such that the hospital site and its environment are to be substantially redeveloped in accordance with the draft Master Plan. Redevelopment will include the demolition of hospital buildings and cottages along Fox Valley Road, and the relocation and expansion of the school.

8.3 Requirements of the Broader Strategic Planning Framework

Although Council consent may not be required for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment, consideration of the impacts of the development on certain heritage aspects associated with the proposal is required by the DGRs. As such the following is relevant:

The heritage requirements of the Ku-ring-gai Planning Scheme Ordinance 2007 (KPSO) are identified in Clauses 61D – H. In addition, Ku-ring-gai Council has prepared a series of heritage guideline documents of which the ‘Heritage Conservation in Ku-ring-gai Guidelines for Development’ (HCKGD) is relevant. The relevant HCKGD guidelines for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment are those concerned with Infill Development (pages 15-16):

- *The **scale** of a new building should not depart so much from those of its neighbours as to be dominant or obtrusive, or to unacceptably interrupt any pattern of single or two-storey development; the diversity of scale in some places might allow more freedom of approach, but if scale is part of the heritage value of the place, it must be respected accordingly.*
- *The relative **setback** of buildings is also important in forming streetscape character and the way adjoining buildings relate to one another. Where existing buildings observe formal setbacks, or have historically been placed in a certain pattern relative with adjoining street, that pattern must be considered in the location of new building. Care should be taken that proposed subdivisions do not destroy development patterns.*
- *The **form and character of the roof** of the new buildings can be the most decisive influence upon their successful integration with an established setting.*

Though the roof will of course reflect the scales, setback, siting and platform of the building it shelters, its form and shape will greatly affect the skyline appearance of the street. A carefully designed roof may enable an otherwise very different building to blend in with the forms of building around it. Hipped or gabled, simple or complex and multifaceted, steeply pitched or flat – these aspects of a roof's design will determine its harmony or discord with neighbouring properties.

- **Materials and their colours** will also influence the degree to which any new building will blend in with the general street or group character established by its neighbours; materials used in a new building might be completely different from those around its site, but brought into an overall picture of some harmony by their colours.
- The **proportions and details of openings** displayed by a new building may be important in the character of a setting; the relation of glass area to wall area can be very important.
- **Verandahs** and certain other architectural elements may be part of the character of a particular place; **chimneys** for instance can be an important part of the skyline that visually links buildings together, and some of these elements can be used in a way that has nothing to do with style or fashion.
- **Fences** are in some contexts an important emphasis of collective style and development pattern, or the delightful evidence of stylistic variations in parts of Ku-ring-gai; in some 1960s street, fences disappear altogether and covenants enforce their withdrawal from the frontage. The cue as to what ole fencing should assume in a new development must again be drawn from a particular setting.

The following describes the heritage constraints and opportunities for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment Master Plan

8.4 Requirements for the Retention of Significance

As a major project under Part 3A, the heritage issues associated with the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment need to be consistent with the DGRs and current heritage best practice guidelines. The heritage requirements identified in the DGRs require that there is consideration of certain historic and Aboriginal issues. The requirements for the retention of significance include:

- The need to recognise that the cultural heritage significance of the site encompasses a range of historic, aesthetic, social and technical/research values.
- The need to retain the evidence of the historical evolution of the site from pre-European to the present day.
- To acknowledge the contribution made by the disparate built and landscape elements to the overall significance of the site.
- The need to conserve and manage built and landscape site elements in accordance with the contribution made to the significance of the site.

8.4.1 Conserving Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance

The Aboriginal heritage assessment was undertaken in accordance with the DGR:

- ***Assess the development against the Department of Environment and Climate Change's draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation.***

In accordance with the DGRs the local Aboriginal community were consulted at all stages of the project and their responses are attached in Appendix C. No new Aboriginal sites were located during the survey.

Previously Identified Site

Registered Site 45-6-2040 is within the study area adjacent to Coups Creek. The site does not appear to have substantial occupation deposit nor does it have archaeological research potential, and is considered to have low archaeological significance.

However, this site should be avoided in any future development plans for the area.

Creeklines

Survey of the study area has shown that there are sandstone outcrops throughout the area, particularly in association with the creeklines. Access to some areas where such outcrops occur was precluded by dense vegetation and dangerous terrain. Further, ground surface visibility was poor in many areas containing shelter outcrops, precluding the identification of archaeological deposits, if any are present at these shelters.

Areas along the creeklines should be avoided in any future development plans for the area.

8.4.2 Conserving Historic Heritage Significance

The historic heritage assessment was undertaken in accordance with the DGR:

- ***Heritage Impact Statement assessing impacts on the Adventist Administration Building (local heritage item under KPSO), Mahratta Urban Conservation Area, views from distant sites along the ridge tops on either side of the Lane Cove River (eg Cheltenham and West Pymble) and timber framed houses north of Fox Valley Road for any significance.***

The Adventist Administration Building

Conservation of the heritage significance of the Adventist Administration Building will require that any development is such that the integrity of the building is maintained. The Master Plan allows for an appropriate heritage curtilage so that the Administration Building should not be **overshadowed or 'hemmed-in'** by the adjacent new development.

The HCKGD recommendations for infill development require that the development is sensitive to the character of the existing building and that the whole setting is respected. New buildings should reflect, but not replicate the existing structure. The development should be sensitive to the character of the existing building and the whole setting respected.

Mahratta Urban Conservation Area

The Mahratta Urban Conservation Area (UCA) includes large houses dating from the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s with some post-WWII developments, including some modern housing. The apparent uniformity of the Conservation Area has been achieved through the integrity of the well established landscaped gardens and the nature of street plantings which make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Area.

The proximity of the Sydney Adventist Hospital site, and associated properties along Fox Valley Road, to the Mahratta UCA is such that the proposed development needs to consider reflecting the existing rhythms of the streetscapes within the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment.

The existing streetscape features include the generally low scale housing within landscaped gardens and established street plantings which are evident along Fox Valley Road and Mount Pleasant Avenue in the north. The proposed development should be sensitive to the scale and massing of the existing development, and should in particular reflect and retain the rhythms of the existing street plantings and gardens.

The Master Plan includes retention many of the existing plantings along Fox Valley Road to provide screening to the new development and to maintain, as far as is possible, a sense of the existing streetscape. The scale of new buildings adjacent to the street frontage will also be maintained at a generally lower level with the tallest residential buildings, up to six storeys, will be located away from the street.

Views from Ridge Tops adjacent to the Lane Cove River

The Master Plan for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment ensures that building heights will not exceed the current maximum height, which is a hospital building of 12 storeys. The Master Plan centres 12 storey buildings in the hospital, with six storey medical and residential buildings to the south, west and north of the core of the hospital. Buildings beyond this hospital centre, step away to two, three and four storey buildings for residential, ACA Administration, the school and retail areas.

Views from adjacent ridge lines at Cheltenham and West Pymble should not be significantly affected by the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment.

Timber-Framed Cottages on Fox Valley Road

Along the Fox Valley Road and within the boundary of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment, is a group of timber-framed weatherboard cottages. The group is unusual in that **it is a relatively rare survival of early twentieth century ‘worker’s-type cottages’**. Some of these cottages retain original fabric, fittings and fixtures, and as such make an important contribution to an understanding of the historical development of the **local area, and the Sydney Adventist’s in Wahroonga**.

The proposed relocation of the school to the northern part of the site, on Fox Valley Road, presents an opportunity for the retention of a representative sample of these buildings to be integrated for use by the school. Preliminary discussions with a Heritage Branch representative have indicated that relocation of an appropriate representative sample of the cottages would be an acceptable means of preserving intact examples within the proposed development. It may also be possible to refurbish and restore these cottages with original elements obtained from those timber-framed cottages that are to be removed.

The Master Plan has made provision for the retention of a number of these cottages. The cottages on the west side of Fox Valley Road to be retained are numbers 128–132, and those on the east side are from 145 to 155 inclusive. As described in Section 6.3.4 above and Appendix E, not all of these cottages are intact. The cottage at 140 Fox Valley Road is one of the most intact examples of the group, and is not among those identified for retention. This cottage may be considered for relocation or as a source of elements to contribute to the restoration of less-intact retained cottages.

Removal and/or relocation of the timber-framed cottages and the subsequent construction of new buildings is likely to expose relics associated with the original development of the Sydney Adventist Hospital site. Such relics have the potential to provide information concerning the establishment of early housing in the Wahroonga area and the nature of such housing for use by the Seventh Day Adventists.

The *NSW Heritage Act* 1977 provides statutory protection to relics, archaeological artefacts, features or deposits. Sections 139 to 146 of the Act require that excavation or disturbance of land that is likely to contain, or is believed may contain, archaeological relics is undertaken in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council (or in accordance with a gazetted exception to this Section of the Act). The Act defines an archaeological relic as:

any deposit, object or material evidence:

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- (b) which is 50 or more years old.*

The sites of removed timber-framed cottages, and other residences, should be addressed in accordance with the requirements of the relics provisions (see Section 8.4.3 below).

Additional Heritage Considerations

The research, development of the contextual history and assessment of the physical values of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment have contributed to an understanding of the Seventh Day Adventists and the development of the Hospital in Wahroonga. Issues that have not been identified in the DGRs, but which are consistent with heritage best practice in conserving the heritage values of the hospital site and its environment are:

- The cottage built in 1915 as the Bethel maternity wing, and now housing the Merritt Kellogg Museum, is the earliest surviving building. The development proposal is for this building be relocated within the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment.
- The Shannon Building was constructed in 1920 as the first brick hospital building on the site. Although the preferred heritage option would be for it to continue to **be used as an element of the hospital's infrastructure, it is understood that its condition and the future requirements of the modernisation of the hospital are such that this will not be possible.**
- The 1933 Maternity wing is proposed to be removed to make way for the hospital redevelopment. The role of this building as an important element of the Sydney Adventist Hospital should be conserved as part of the archival recording and interpretation strategy for the Shannon Wing (discussed above).

- A number of buildings along Fox Valley Road have the potential to make an important contribution in demonstrating the continuity of association of the Seventh Day Adventist community with the site and its functions. These are:
 - The original Mission Hostel on the corner of the Comenarra Parkway and Fox Valley Road. This building presents as a handsome gateway to the site, while also demonstrating the role of the site as a place for Church members from beyond Sydney to stay.
 - The Ladies Hostel at 158 Fox Valley Road has continued to house staff associated with the Church and Hospital since its construction during the 1930s or 1940s.
 - The three California-style Bungalows at 142, 144 and 179 Fox Valley Road are largely intact with a high degree of integrity. Currently the bungalows at 142 and 144 are used as administrative offices.
 - The 1930s Villas at 177 and 175 Fox Valley Road are handsome examples of late 1930s housing, apparently designed to house senior Hospital or Church staff in greater comfort than that afforded by the timber-framed cottages or hostels. They continue to be used as residences.

A preferred heritage option for these buildings would be that they are retained and that an appropriate use for at least one example of the California-style Bungalows (179) and the 1930s Villas (175) is found. However, the Master Plan does not include plans for the retention of any examples of these residences.

The Master Plan provides for the retention of the Ladies Hostel within the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment.

8.4.3 Conservation of Historical Archaeological Relics

The archaeological resources of any site are finite and have the potential to provide insights into everyday life that are not available from any other resource. The Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment includes the removal of a number of buildings associated with the historical development of the Sydney Adventist Hospital site, which has the potential to destroy archaeological resources. The archaeological resources associated with the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga are significant and as such need to be managed as part of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment.

The development of a research design for archaeological resources of any site has **represented 'best practice' in NSW for more than three decades. The research design** identifies the framework for managing archaeological resources and proposes questions that have been developed to extract the maximum research value from this fragile resource. In this way the destruction of the archaeological resources is mitigated, in part, by the information gained, and which can make a contribution to the record. The research themes for the Sydney Adventist Hospital site archaeological resources are developed from the historic themes identified above in Section 7.3.1. Thus the recommended research questions to be answered by archaeological investigation are:

Developing Australia's cultural life – Religion

Questions regarding the nature and organisation of the Seventh Day Adventist religious community and the initial development of the site may be answered, in part, by the archaeological resources at the site. Although, the structures to be demolished are primarily associated with the Hospital and accommodation of staff and members of the Church community, some answers to these questions may be provided and make a contribution to the early history of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga.

Developing local, regional and national economies – Health

The Sanitarium was founded on the Seventh Day Adventist **Church's** philosophy of healthy living and holistic wellbeing, and was developed as a self-sufficient environment providing healthy sustenance and accommodation for staff and patients. A contribution to the available information regarding the early development of health practices at the Sydney Adventist Hospital may be made by the archaeological resources at the site, particularly those associated with Bethel, the Shannon and Maternity Wing.

The archaeological resources may reveal details of early health care policies and may reveal the variations and developments in health care procedures which are not available from documentary resources, particularly those associated with early maternity health care.

Building settlements, towns and cities – Towns, suburbs and villages

Questions regarding the everyday life of the members of a discrete community of healthcare and Church workers may be answered by the archaeological resources associated with the timber-framed cottages, the villas and hostels on Fox Valley Road.

The development of the suburb of Wahroonga is associated with the development of the Seventh Day Adventist community and the associated accommodation buildings have the potential to provide an insight into the working and domestic lives of this community. The artefact assemblages associated with the early twentieth century timber-framed weatherboard cottages, in particular, represent a valuable archaeological resource with the potential to provide an insight into the miscellanea of everyday life of the Seventh Day Adventist community.

The site's archaeological resources also have the potential to yield information about the early life of the Seventh Day Adventists in Wahroonga.

Educating – Education

The archaeological resources in the site of the second school hall have the potential to answer questions regarding the establishment and everyday running of an early twentieth century school within a religious community and as such represents a rare research opportunity.

9 Statement of Commitments

The Heritage Impact Assessment has identified that the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment will have an impact on identified and potential historic heritage items. The Heritage Impact Assessment has identified that it is unlikely that the registered Aboriginal site and areas of potential Aboriginal sensitivity will be impacted by the proposed development. The previous section has outlined the constraints and opportunities for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment and the management requirements to avoid or minimise heritage impacts. The following Statement for Commitments for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment identifies the commitments for heritage management for the phases preceding and during construction and identifies those areas requiring further work to ensure that the Wahroonga Estate is undertaken in accordance with heritage best practice.

9.1.1 Aboriginal Heritage

No new Aboriginal sites were identified. Registered Site 45-6-2040 is located adjacent to Coups Creek. The areas adjacent to the creekline are characterised by sandstone outcrops and dense vegetation and are traversed by existing formal and informal and service lines. The Master Plan identifies this area of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment to remain undisturbed and undeveloped. However should it be determined that the development will encroach into these areas, additional consultation with the local Aboriginal community groups and survey to identify any archaeological sites will be required before any works are proposed.

Recommendation 1

Registered Site 45-6-2040 and the undisturbed areas adjacent to Coups Creek should remain undeveloped, in accordance with the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment Master Plan. Should development of these areas be proposed in the future, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment, in consultation with the local Aboriginal community groups, including archaeological survey of the area, should be prepared prior to design finalisation, in accordance with heritage best practice guidelines.

9.1.2 Historic Heritage

The Adventist Administration Building is the only identified heritage item (local) within the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment. However, the Director General Requirements (DGRs) and this study have identified additional potential heritage items. The following recommendations identify the future heritage commitments for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment.

In accordance with the DGRs, this report has assessed the group of timber framed cottages as being an important contributing element in the significance of the Sydney Adventist Hospital site. The cottages have local significance.

Site Specific Statements of Heritage Impact

The DGRs have identified a number of issues to be addressed by the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment, including that a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) is prepared to address the impacts arising from the proposed development for each of the following:

- Adventist Administration Building;
- Mahratta Urban Conservation Area; and
- Views from distant sites along the ridge tops on either side of the Lane Cove River (eg Cheltenham and West Pymble).

Although this report has briefly addressed the impacts arising from the proposed development, more detailed assessments of the impacts arising from the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment on these items will be prepared.

Recommendation 2

The impacts of the proposed development will be assessed in individual Statements of Heritage Impact for the Adventist Administration Building, the Mahratta Urban Conservation Area, and the distant views to the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment from the distant ridge tops on either side of the Lane Cove River (eg Cheltenham and West Pymble).

A Statement of Heritage Impact should also be prepared to guide the process of relocation of any timber framed cottages on Fox Valley Road and the use of elements from cottages to be demolished to contribute to refurbishment of cottages. A detailed survey of the cottages, including those in private ownership and not accessed during the course of this study, should be included in this process to determine appropriate elements for re-use.

Recommendation 3

The process of removal, and possible relocation, of timber-framed cottages should be guided by a Statement of Heritage Impact to determine appropriate elements for re-use.

Archival and Photographic Recording

The Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment Master Plan has identified that a number of the buildings, which have been identified as having potential heritage significance, will be removed or relocated.

Determination of the future site of 'Bethel' should be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders. These may include, but not be limited to, the museum curator and Sydney Adventist Hospital medical staff who have worked in the building. Relocation of the cottage should include the immediate environment of the cottage; the garden, plantings and fountain. Prior to relocation an archival recording of the building, in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines, should be prepared to inform the moving process and to ensure that knowledge of the original environment of the cottage is not lost.

To ensure that knowledge of the Shannon wing and the Maternity wing, and their places in the historical development of the Sydney Adventist Hospital, is not lost an archival recording of the building and interpretation strategy should be completed in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines prior to demolition. Elements of each building, or elements associated with their history of and use that may make a contribution to the meaningful interpretation should be retained and conserved.

An archival recording of the California-style Bungalow at 179 Fox Valley Road, the 1930s Villa at 175 Fox Valley Road and the Mission Hostel should be prepared to ensure that the phases in the history of the Sydney Adventist Hospital that these items represent is not lost.

In accordance with heritage best practice, an archival photographic recording will be prepared for these particular elements to Heritage branch standards to ensure that the contribution of these buildings to the historical development of the Sydney Adventists in Wahroonga is not lost.

Recommendation 4

An archival recording should be prepared to ensure that the different phases in the historical development of the Sydney Adventists in Wahroonga, is not lost when important buildings are relocated or removed. The recording should precede removal and be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines. The subject buildings are 'Bethel', the Shannon wing, the Maternity wing, the California-style Bungalow at 179 Fox valley Road and the 1930s Villa at 175 Fox Valley Road. The recording should also include the physical context, setting, gardens and landscaping of each building.

Historical Archaeological Management Strategy

The archaeological resources of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment have been assessed as having the potential to make an important contribution to an understanding of the development of the local area from the early twentieth century establishment of the Sanitarium, Bethel and associated accommodation by the Seventh Day Adventists. The historical development of the medical facilities and associated Church, school and accommodation to the present day is represented by the later buildings; the Shannon and Maternity Wing, the site of the second school and accommodation buildings along Fox Valley Road. The research potential, and the heritage significance, of the potential archaeological resources have been assessed to have local significance.

The primary heritage values of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment are embodied in the ability of the associated archaeological resources to enhance what is known concerning the development and history of this local area.

The management of the archaeological resources of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment needs to take into consideration the future requirements of the proposed future development of the Hospital and accommodation, while at the same time conserving the heritage values of the archaeological resource. Until the design and layout of the infrastructure for the proposed development have been finalised, an appropriate archaeological strategy cannot be developed. However, the nature of the proposed development for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment is such that removal of a number of hospital and accommodation buildings is required.

The process of building demolition and removal has the potential to expose archaeological relics which will need to be appropriately managed in the following way:

Prior to activities associated with the proposed development of the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment being initiated, the nominated excavation director will brief contractors **on the 'relics' provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977**, and the proposed archaeological strategy. The preliminary strategy follows:

- Clearance of debris and overburden following demolition should be archaeologically supervised by the nominated excavation director.
- The nominated excavation director will halt works associated with the proposed development when archaeological features, deposits or relics are exposed to determine their nature, integrity and significance and the appropriate archaeological methodology.

- All archaeological deposits, features and relics that are exposed during the works associated with the proposed development will be recorded by, or under the supervision of, the nominated excavation director. Recording will include:
 - Scale plans
 - Photographs
 - Detailed description of the feature, deposit or relic to ensure that a clear and comprehensive record of the archaeological resources of the site is preserved for the future.
- Significant features exposed during the clearance works associated with the proposed development will be, as appropriate, recorded in detail and excavated manually under the supervision of the nominated excavation director.
- Adequate time will be allowed for during the works program for detailed archaeological excavation under the supervision of the nominated excavation director, should this be required.
- In the event that works associated with the proposed development expose features that may be of State significance, work will cease and the excavation director will inform the Heritage Branch and a strategy for their possible in situ conservation and interpretation would be considered.
- Artefacts that are recovered during the excavation works associated with the proposed development will be cleaned, bagged, labelled and appropriately stored and analysed so that any information that can contribute to the understanding of the site and its historical development is not lost.
- At completion of the works associated with the proposed development the nominated excavation director will prepare a report which will detail the results of the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The report will be prepared in accordance with current heritage best practice guidelines and standard Section 140 Permit conditions on the requirements for report preparation to address the questions posed by the research design outlined above.

Recommendation 5

The removal of significant buildings and excavations associated with the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment has the potential to expose significant relics with the ability to provide an insight into the historical development of the Sydney Adventists in Wahroonga. Clearance works associated with the proposed development will be supervised and recorded in detail by the nominated excavation director in accordance with Heritage Branch requirements.

Interpretation

Interpretation is a means of conveying an understanding of the heritage significance of an item or place to the community. The historic and technical significance of the Sydney Adventist Hospital, its associated buildings, and its value to the local community is such that it warrants heritage interpretation so that the story of its past is not lost to the local and wider community. A meaningful interpretation of the development of the hospital, church, school and residential areas could be achieved through the use of interpretive signage with appropriate text and images.

The archival photographic recordings and any artefacts exposed during the demolition of buildings have the ability to make a significant contribution to the interpretation of the Sydney Adventists in Wahroonga. **The relocated 'Bethel' Museum would be an appropriate repository for this material and documentation.** The historic themes identified in Sections 7.3.1 and recommended archaeological research questions provide a foundation on which to base an interpretation. An Interpretation Strategy should be prepared to guide the appropriate themes, images and texts.

Recommendation 6

The Sydney Adventist Hospital, and associated buildings, is a Wahroonga landmark, which should be the subject of an Interpretation Strategy. The Interpretation Strategy should refer to the identified historic themes for the place and provide guidance in the development of a meaningful interpretation for the site. Contributing interpretive elements will be the archival photographic recording and recovered relics arising from the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment to be housed in the 'Bethel' Museum, or other appropriate site within the Wahroonga Estate.

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Ramage I A (1991) *Wahroonga, Our Home: A Guide to Wahroonga, in which, as We Travel around the Area and the Adjoining Suburbs of Warrawee and Waitara, We Visit Churches, Schools and Homes, Meet the Owners, Past and Present and the Architects, Who Designed the Homes and, in so doing, Learn Something of the History of a Beautiful North Shore Suburb*. I A Ramage, Waitara, NSW.

Ramage I A (1996) *One Hundred Years Ago, Life on Sydney's Upper North Shore : Based on a Study of 198 Families Living in Turramurra and Wahroonga Listed in 1897 by George Collingridge with Brief Biographical Notes on Most of the Families*. I A Ramage, Waitara, NSW.

Ramage I A (2003) *We Still Call Wahroonga Our Home*. I A Ramage, Waitara, NSW.

Rich E (1985) *Project 727, Timbarra Road, St Ives Chase: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites*. Consultancy report to Land Commission of NSW.

Rich E (1986a) *Project 861, Precincts 2 & 3, Cherrybrook: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites*. Consultancy report to NSW Department of Housing.

Rich E (1986b) *Ryan Avenue, Hornsby Heights, Project 720, Precinct 1: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites*. Consultancy report to NSW Department of Housing.

Rich E (1986c) *Ryan Avenue, Hornsby Heights, Project 720, Precinct 1: Test Excavation of Shelter with Potential Archaeological Deposit*. Consultancy report to NSW Department of Housing.

Rich E (1988) *Proposed Sewer at Cherrybrook: Archaeological Inspection for Aboriginal Sites*. Consultancy report to The Water Board.

Richardson N (2003) *Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program: Eden Gardens, Macquarie Park, NSW*. Consultancy report to Eden Garden Botanicals.

Smith L (1987a) *Westleigh & Cherrybrook Proposed Residential Subdivisions: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites*. Consultancy report to NSW Department of Housing.

Smith L (1987b) *Hornsby Heights and Mt Colah Proposed Residential Subdivisions: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites*. Consultancy report prepared in consultation with E Rich, for Department of Housing.

Smith L & Rich E (1985) *An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Residential Development, St Johns Avenue, Gordon*. Consultancy report to Planning Workshop on behalf of the Hooker Corporation and the NSW Land Commission.

Stockton E (1993) "Archaeology of the Blue Mountains". In E Stockton (Ed.), *Blue Mountains Dreaming: Aboriginal Heritage*, p23-52. Three Sisters Productions, Springwood.

Stockton E D & Holland W (1974) "Cultural sites and their environment in the Blue Mountains". *Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania* 9(1):36-65.

Appendix A

Heritage Branch Inventory for the Adventist Administration Building



**Heritage
Branch**

Working with the community to know, value and care for our heritage

Administrative Headquarters, Seventh Day Adventist Church

Item

Name of Item: Administrative Headquarters, Seventh Day Adventist Church

Type of Item: Built

Group/Collection: Religion

Category: Religious office

Primary Address: 148 Fox Valley Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076

Local Govt. Area: Ku-Ring-Gai

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
-	-	-	-	-

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
148 Fox Valley Road	Wahroonga	Ku-Ring-Gai			Primary

Statement of Significance of Reasons for listing; cultural, social, architectural, group value, municipal significance

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Modifications and Dates: Altered or extended sympathetically

History

Historical Notes:

Historical period: 1941-1960.

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>			04 Nov 89		
<i>Heritage study</i>					

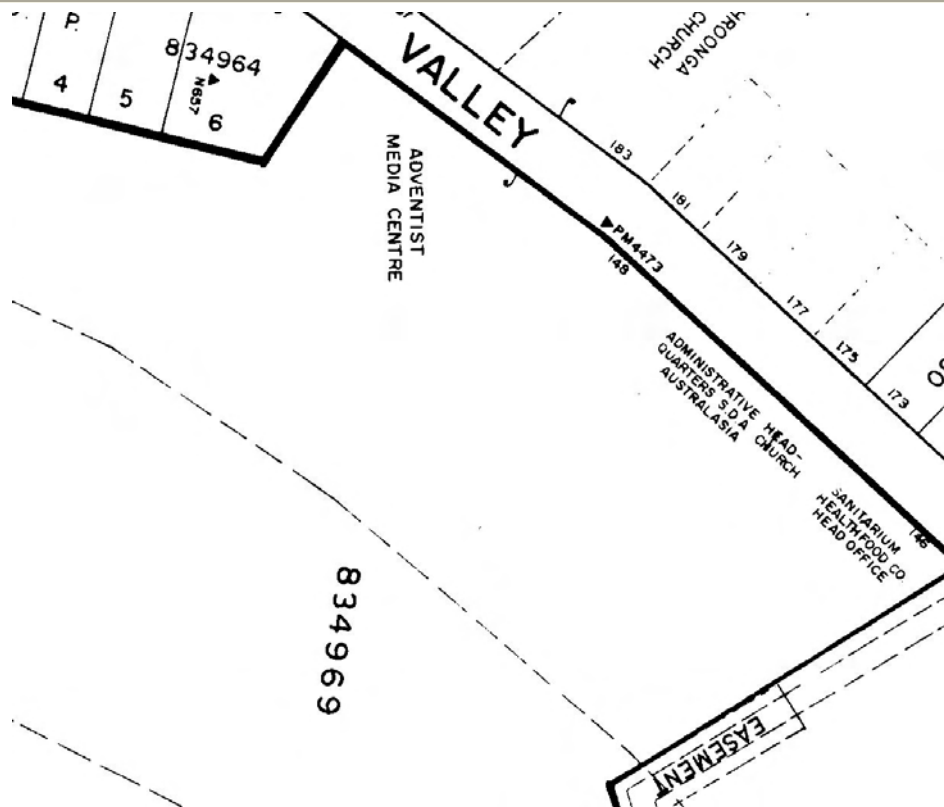
Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Ku-ring-gai Heritage Study	1987	14:002	Robert Moore, Penelope Pike and Helen Proudfoot		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



Boundary Sketch

Image Type: Map / Plan

Image Number: 14:002

Image Year: 30 Nov 86

Image By: Robert Moore, Penelope Pike, Helen Proudfoot

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database Number: 1880256

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to the [Database Manager](#).

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Appendix B

Log of Aboriginal Community Consultation

Table B.1 Stage 1 – Advisory Requests.

Date	Organisation	Contact Person	Details
05-May-08	Hornsby & Upper North Shore Advocate	Ray Lonsdale	Ad to appear on Thursday 8th May 2008, given response date of Thursday 22 May 2008
05-May-08	National Indigenous Times	Beverley Wyner	Ad to appear on Thursday 15th May 2008, given response date of Thursday 29 May 2008
09-May-08	DECC	Brendan Diacono	Email requesting groups to consult. Brendan forwarded it on to Lou Ewins.
09-May-08	Registrar of Aboriginal Owners	Megan Mebberson	Email requesting groups to consult. Email received 20/05/08 specifying that no Aboriginal owners are known for the area.
09-May-08	Hornsby Shire Council	Malcolm Wallace	Email requesting groups to consult. Email received 15/5/08 specifying that the area is Guringai.
09-May-08	Ku-ring-gai Council	Terri Southwell	Email requesting groups to consult. Email received 15/5/08 identifying that we should contact the Aboriginal Heritage Office for details of the Metropolitan LALC.
09-May-08	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)	N/A	Email asking whether they are interested in being consulted and other groups to consult. Map of study area attached.
09-May-08	Native Title Services	N/A	Search of NNTT website of Ku-ring-gai LGA shows 1 non-claimant application, for Metropolitan LALC, which was approved. Search of NNTT website of Hornsby LGA shows 3 applications: 1 non-claimant application, for Metropolitan LALC, which was approved; 1 active claimant application for Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (lodged by Gordon Morton, who is currently part of Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments); and 1 non-claimant application by NSW Government, which was discontinued.
09-May-08	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)	Gordon Morton; Celestine Everingham	Tried to send fax several times, asking whether the study area is within their Native Title claim boundary and if so, whether they are interested in being consulted. Machine was not receiving.
15-May-08	Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation (GTLAC)	Tracey Howie	Email received specifying that the land is Guringai and requesting that they be involved in the assessment.
15-May-08	Aboriginal Heritage Office	David Watts	Email requesting groups to consult. Email received 15/5/08 specifying the DECC is the organisation that could provide a list of groups, and providing a contact phone number for Metropolitan LALC.
15-May-08	DACHA	Gordon Morton; Celestine Everingham	Rang to ask whether the study area is within their Native Title claim boundary. Celestine confirmed that it is, and identified DCAC as another groups which would be interested. Sent fax with map of area.
15-May-08	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)	Leanne Watson	Fax and email asking whether they are interested in being consulted, and any other groups to consult. Sent map of area. Email received 15/05/08 confirming that they would like to be involved.

Table B.2 Stage 2 – Draft Methodology and Survey.

Date	Organisation	Contact Person	Details
28-May-08	MLALC	N/A	Email with proposed survey methodology, development details and feedback form. Survey date to be confirmed (mid-late June).
28-May-08	GTLAC	Tracey Howie	Email with proposed survey methodology, development details and feedback form. Survey date to be confirmed (mid-late June).
28-May-08	DACHA	Gordon Morton; Celestine Everingham	Fax with proposed survey methodology, development details and feedback form. Survey date to be confirmed (mid-late June). Response received 2/6/08 agreeing with methodology.
28-May-08	DCAC	Leanne Watson	Email with proposed survey methodology, development details and feedback form. Survey date to be confirmed (mid-late June).
11-Jun-08	MLALC	Rebecca McHugh	Rang regarding proposed date of 19 June. Emailed survey request form with this date, and invoicing details.
11-Jun-08	GTLAC	Tracey Howie	Rang regarding proposed date of 19 June, which was suitable for GTLAC. Emailed survey details, meeting time and place with map, and invoicing details.
11-Jun-08	DACHA	Gordon Morton; Celestine	Rang regarding proposed date of 19 June, which was suitable for DACHA. Faxed survey details, meeting time

		Everingham	and place with map, and invoicing details.
11-Jun-08	DCAC	Leanne Watson	Rang regarding proposed date of 19 June, which was suitable for DCAC. Emailed survey details, meeting time and place with map, and invoicing details.

Table B.3 Stage 3 – Draft Report.

Date	Organisation	Contact Person	Details
18-Jul-08	MLALC	N/A	Sent draft report, feedback form and request to review report by 5 August 2008
18-Jul-08	GTLAC	Tracey Howie	Sent draft report, feedback form and request to review report by 5 August 2008
18-Jul-08	DACHA	Gordon Morton; Celestine Everingham	Sent draft report, feedback form and request to review report by 5 August 2008
18-Jul-08	DCAC	Leanne Watson	Sent draft report, feedback form and request to review report by 5 August 2008
12-Aug-08	MLALC	N/A	Tried to call to ask whether they had any comments on the report, but there was no answer, so sent an email.
12-Aug-08	GTLAC	Tracey Howie	Tried to call to ask whether they had any comments on the report; left a message and then sent an email.
12-Aug-08	DACHA	Gordon Morton; Celestine Everingham	Called to ask if there were any comments on the report. Celestine said that she should be able to read the report this afternoon and have comments in the next few days. Gordon faxed through comments later that day, specifying that DACHA wishes to monitor soil removal from any undisturbed areas, if any ground disturbance is proposed to occur in these areas.
12-Aug-08	DCAC	Leanne Watson	Tried to call to ask whether they had any comments on the report; left a message and then sent an email.
13-Aug-08	DCAC	Leanne Watson	Fax received outlining support for the findings of the draft report.
13-Aug-08	GTLAC	Tracey Howie	Fax received providing agreement with the Preliminary Constraints and Opportunities.
14-Aug-08	MLALC	N/A	Tried to call to ask whether they had any comments on the report, but there was no answer. Sent an email to Rebecca McHugh who organised the site survey, CC'd to the main MLALC email address.
15-Aug-08	MLALC	N/A	Rang to ask whether they had any comments on the report, and was told that they planned to write up their feedback today and send it this afternoon.
21-Aug-08	MLALC	Allen Madden	Received feedback agreeing with recommendations.

Appendix C

Aboriginal Community Feedback

Feedback from Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

This form is intended to make it easier for Aboriginal parties to provide comments and feedback on Aboriginal heritage reports. It is not obligatory to provide feedback in this way, however if you would like to use this form, please fill out, sign and return to AMBS by fax to (02) 9320 6428 or post to:

AMBS
Attn Jenna Weston
6 College Street Sydney NSW 2010

Alternatively, if you would like to provide feedback in another form such as by personal letter or email, please feel free to do so.

ABORIGINAL FEEDBACK

I, G W Metton (your name)

of Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (Aboriginal group name)

agree with the results and recommendations in the AMBS survey report (dated July 2008) for the Aboriginal heritage assessment for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment, which was surveyed on 19 June 2008 and/or

would like to make the following comments about the results, Aboriginal significance or recommendations outlined in the AMBS survey report (dated July 2008) for the Aboriginal heritage assessment for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment, which was surveyed on 19 June 2008:

If any ground disturbance is to take place in any undisturbed areas DACHTA wishes to monitor any soil removal so as to determine any Darug activities in the deposits, as ground surface visibility was very poor in most areas.

Signature G W Metton

Date 12. 8. 08

Position within Aboriginal group: Senior Site Officer

Feedback from Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation

2008-08-12 23:03

0245775098 >> 02 9320 6428

P 1/1

**DARUG CUSTODIAN ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION**

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PH: 45775181 FAX: 45775098 MOB: 0415770163
mulgokiw@daol.com

Attention: Jenna Weston.

SUBJECT: Sydney Adventist Hospital, Wahroonga: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Assessment Draft Report.

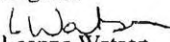
Dear Jenna,

The Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation support the findings within the Draft
report for the Sydney Adventist Hospital.

We were pleased with the consultation and also with the methodology for the survey
carried out on the 19th of July 2008.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any enquiries.

Regards


Leanne Watson

Feedback from Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation

21-02-2008 17:45 GURINGAI TLAC 43974175

PAGE1



Guringai Tribal Link
Aboriginal Corporation ABN 18 351 198 069
(Traditional Owners of the NSW Central Coast)

19 Coolabah Road,
Wyongah NSW 2259
Phone:(02) 4392 8743
Fax:(02) 4396 9525
Mobile: 0404 182 049
Email: guringai@koeee.com.au

FAX COVER SHEET

SEND TO: AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM BUSINESS SERVICES
ATTENTION: JENNA LAMB
FAX #: 02 9320 6428
PAGES INC. COVER: 4
SENDER: TRACEY HOWIE
DATE SENT: 13/08/08

- URGENT
- PLEASE REPLY
- FOR YOUR RECORDS
- INVOICE FOLLOWING
- REPORT FOLLOWING

COMMENTS:

Please find following:
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report for Wahroongah Redevelopment, Wahroongah.
It was a pleasure working with you.

Kind regards,

Tracey Howie
Female Cultural
Heritage Officer
GTLAC

**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
WAHROONGAH ESTATE, WAHROONGAH.**

Prepared by Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation.

INTRODUCTION:

Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation (GTLAC) was contacted by Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) in regards to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed redevelopment of the Wahroongah Estate, Wahroongah

This assessment was to establish the presence or absence of Aboriginal materials/artefacts, scar trees, Aboriginal carvings, camping/hunting areas and identify potential impacts to native flora and fauna and relocate previously recorded Aboriginal sites in the area.

STUDY AREA:

The study area is within the Fox Valley Road and Comenarra Parkway, Fox Valley, NSW.

The study area is approx. 65ha consisting of urban development, vacant land, parking areas and urban bushland adjacent to the Lane Cove National Park and recreation reserve to the south of Comenarra Parkway.

METHODOLOGY:

The survey was conducted on foot by myself (Tracey Howie) - Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corp. (GTLAC), Darren Duncan - Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, Gordon Morton - Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments, Justine Coplin - Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, Jenna Weston and Chris Langeluddecke - AMBS.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION;

The study area for the proposed development has been and still is, home to the Guringai speaking Mob and the Darug peoples. Pre and post European settlement.

Well known and documented members of the Guringai mob were; Boongaree, Matora, Mosquito, Jewfish, Cora(Gooseberry), Flathead, Long Dick, Sophy (Booratora) and Charlottc Ashby.(nee.Webb). Thier presence in this area was initially recorded pre 1790. References to these Guringai speaking people are located on Government Blanket list and Court Bench records taken in the Gosford/Wyong areas and Colonial Secretary minutes, which are held at Gosford City Library and Hornsby Shire Library, early recordings from surveyors John Fraser,Chappell, journals written by Rev.L.E.Threlkeld, Rev. Glennie, Matthew Flinders, Augustus Earl, R.H Mathews and current AIATSIS maps.

The traditional areas occupied by the Guringai speaking comprises of; All of Port Jackson catchment, including the tributaries of Middle Harbour and Lane Cove River, the Broken Bay catchment, including tributaries of Brisbane Water, Cowan Creck and Pitt Water,the water shed along Peats Ridge, following along the range through to Kulnura, as well as the Lakes of the Central Coast to lower Lake Macquarie.

Guringai - People of the Coast.

Darginyung - People of the Ranges

Darug - People of the Plains. (as described by J.Fraser 1892)

FINDINGS;

Previously recorded site 45-6-2040 was relocated, however the 2 quartz artefacts previously recorded in 1989 were not located. The area in which the artefacts were recorded previously, was heavily disturbed by human intervention. (broken glass bottles, charcoal from small fire and graffiti on the shelter wall).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation agree with the Preliminary Constraints and Opportunities, as set out by AMBS in the Draft report supplied to GTLAC.

Those persons responsible for the management of any works to be carried out for this project, will ensure that all staff, contractors and any others involved in the construction and maintenance related activities are educated on the statutory legislation protecting sites and places of significance.

Section 90(1) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974 states that it is an offence to knowingly destroy, deface or damage, or cause or permit destruction or defacement of or damage to, an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place without first obtaining the consent of the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

This report was written and compiled by Tracey Howie, Female Cultural Heritage Officer, Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation, 19 Coolabah Rd, Wyongah, NSW, 2259.

Should you have any queries about this report and the information contained in it, please don't hesitate to contact me on 0404 182 049 or 4392 8743. email: guringai@kooee.com.au.

MANUA OOMULIYAN GOORI

Feedback from Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

21 Aug 2008 11:54

HP LASERJET FAX

61283991700

p. 1

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

This form is intended to make it easier for Aboriginal parties to provide comments and feedback on Aboriginal heritage reports. It is not obligatory to provide feedback in this way, however if you would like to use this form, please fill out, sign and return to AMBS by fax to (02) 9320 6428 or post to:

AMBS
Attn Jenna Weston
6 College Street Sydney NSW 2010

Alternatively, if you would like to provide feedback in another form such as by personal letter or email, please feel free to do so.

ABORIGINAL FEEDBACK

I, ALLEN MATOZEN (your name)

of Metro Local Aboriginal Land Council (Aboriginal group name)

agree with the results and recommendations in the AMBS survey report (dated July 2008) for the Aboriginal heritage assessment for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment, which was surveyed on 19 June 2008 and/or

would like to make the following comments about the results, Aboriginal significance or recommendations outlined in the AMBS survey report (dated July 2008) for the Aboriginal heritage assessment for the Wahroonga Estate Redevelopment, which was surveyed on 19 June 2008:

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Date 11th AUG 08

Position within Aboriginal group: A/CEO & CULTURAL EDUCATION OFFICER

Appendix D

Summary Table of Previous Local Aboriginal Heritage Investigations

Table D.1 Previous archaeological investigations in the general area.

Reference	Location	Type of Investigation	Findings	Distance from Study Area
Brayshaw (1999)	Malton Road, Beecroft	Archaeological survey for proposed urban subdivision	No sites identified	c.2km south west
Navin Officer (2005)	Hornsby Railway Station	Archaeological survey for EIA for proposed platform and stabling project	No sites identified	c.2km north
Smith (1987a)	Westleigh and Cherrybrook	Archaeological survey for proposed residential subdivisions	1 isolated basalt flaked artefact & 1 previously recorded shelter with art located	c.3km north west
Mills (1999)	F3 freeway between Wahroonga and Hawkesbury River	Archaeological survey for proposed stabilisation of cutting on F3	No sites identified	From c.3 north east
Corkill (1996)	M2 off-ramp, near Beecroft Road, Cheltenham	Identification of artefact located during historical excavations in construction zone	Chert/mudstone flake found in small alluvial deposit beneath sandstone. Assessed as unlikely to contain further Aboriginal artefacts, given considerable disturbance of surrounding area. Artefact left in place and avoided by construction	c.3.5km south west
AMBS (1995)	Grosvenor Street, Wahroonga	Archaeological survey	No sites located	c.4km north east
Rich (1986)	Proposed Cherrybrook Estate, near Dural	Archaeological survey for proposed residential subdivision	No sites located	c.4km north west
Haglund (1995)	M2 Motorway, Pennant Hills-Beecroft	Archaeological test excavation of shelter with PAD on Devlins Creek	2 0.5mx0.5m pits dug, recovering 602 flaked artefacts of mainly quartz & silcrete, with some chert, mudstone & quartzite. Site thought to have been used for stone knapping. Recommended to be protect during	c.4km south west

			construction	
Dallas (1996)	Pennant Hills Golf Course, Pennant Hills	Archaeological survey of Devlins Creek within the Golf Course area	1 shelter with deposit located, comprising 7 flaked silcrete artefacts	c.4km south west
Appleton (2001a)	Arrionga Place, Hornsby	Archaeological survey for proposed subdivision	1 set of axe grinding grooves (4 grooves in a tributary creekline) identified	c.4km north
McDonald (1984)	Proposed Cherrybrook Estate, near Dural	Archaeological survey for proposed residential subdivision	1 shelter with art, 1 shelter with deposit (a dense concentration of flaked silcrete & quartz artefacts), 1 set of axe grinding grooves (6 grooves around a deep rock pool) & 6 shelters with PAD identified. Recommended that shelter with deposit be salvaged & 3 of the 6 shelters with PAD be excavated	c.4km north west
McDonald & Brayshaw (1984)	Proposed Cherrybrook Estate, near Dural	Archaeological test excavation of site CB1 (shelter with deposit, site 45-6-1649) and PAD3 (shelter with PAD)	PAD found to be archaeologically sterile. 327 flaked stone artefacts (including 49 bipolar flaked artefacts & 1 Bondi point) were recovered from site CB3, manufactured predominantly on quartz & silcrete, in addition to some mudstone & other raw materials	c.5km north west
McDonald (1985a)	Proposed Cherrybrook Estate, near Dural	Archaeological test excavation of site CB1 (shelter with deposit, site 45-6-1649) & PAD3 (shelter with PAD)	8238 stone artefacts (including 20 backed artefacts) made predominantly of quartz & silcrete (some mudstone, fine-grained siliceous [FGS], quartzite, petrified wood & fine grained basic stone), 3 bone fragments & 1 plant fragment recovered from 4.5m ² of excavation. Bipolar knapping predominant. Site thought to date to mid-Bondaian (2500-3000 years ago), and used for artefact	c.5km north west

			manufacture	
Greer (1985)	Extension of F3 Freeway between Wahroonga and Berowra	Archaeological test excavation of 1 shelter site and 2 shelters with PAD; salvage excavation of 2 shelters with deposit (WB1 and WB4)	Shelter site had 71 flaked artefacts of quartz, silcrete, quartzite, mudstone, chert & FGS, including some bipolar flakes & cores. No artefacts located in the 2 shelters with PAD. 296 flaked artefacts at WB1 made of quartz, mudstone, silcrete, quartzite, FGS, chert & other, including some bipolar flakes & cores. Assemblage identified as Bondaian. 504 flaked artefacts at WB4 made predominantly of quartz, as well as silcrete, mudstone, quartzite, FGS, chert & other, including some bipolar flakes & cores. Assemblage identified as Late Bondaian. Low density of artefacts throughout these sites indicates continuous but infrequent use of the sites	c.5km north west
NPWS (1990)	Lane Cove River State Recreation Area	Archaeological survey of proposed landfill site	5 rock engravings (including 3 previously registered), 2 shelters with midden (comprising oyster, whelk, cockle & unidentified gastropod), 3 shelters with deposit (there were a total of 10 artefacts, comprising flaked mudstone quartzite & silcrete, & a quartz bipolar flake), & 5 shelters with PAD identified	c.5km south east
Smith & Rich (1985)	St Johns Avenue, Gordon	Archaeological survey for proposed residential development	4 shelters with PAD identified	c.5km south east
Rich (1988)	Cherrybrook	Archaeological survey for proposed sewer	No sites identified; however, potential for axe grinding grooves was identified. Recommended	c.5.5km north west

			draining rock pool to check stone surfaces	
Richardson (2003)	Eden Gardens, Macquarie Park	Archaeological test excavation across 2 areas of potential archaeological sensitivity and a sandstone outcrop	12 1mx1m test pits dug; 1 quartz flaked artefact recovered; no rock art found	c.5.5km south east
Appleton (2001b)	440 Bobbin Head Road, North Turramurra	Archaeological survey for proposed Retirement Village	No sites identified	c.6km north east
Rich (1985)	Timbarra Road, St Ives Chase	Archaeological survey for proposed residential development	No sites identified within study area; shelter with PAD immediately adjacent to study area	c.6km north east
Rich (1986a)	Ryan Avenue, Hornsby Heights	Archaeological survey of proposed residential subdivision	Shelter with PAD identified; test excavation recommended	c.6km north
Rich (1986b)	Ryan Avenue, Hornsby Heights	Archaeological test excavation of shelter with PAD	Shelter deposit found to be sterile	c.6km north
Smith (1987b)	Hornsby Heights and Mount Colah	Archaeological survey of seven proposed residential subdivision sites	One shelter with PAD identified adjacent to 1 of the areas	c.6-9km north
Kohen (1989)	Galston Road and Somerville Road, Hornsby Heights	Archaeological survey of two proposed development sites	No sites identified in either study area. Shelter with PAD located east of the Somerville Road area	c.6-9km north
Byrne (1993)	Mountview Parade, Hornsby Heights	Archaeological survey for proposed residential development	No sites identified	c.7.5km north
Benton (1999)	Hornsby Heights	Archaeological survey of proposed borehole locations	No sites identified; however, assessed as having potential for sites in undisturbed areas	c.8km north
Edgar (1998)	Narabang Way, Austlink Park, Belrose	Archaeological survey	No sites identified	c.10km north east

Appendix E

Summary Table of Single Residences on Fox Valley Road

Timber-framed Cottages

	<p>130 Fox Valley Rd east</p>	<p>Largely intact in good condition with original fittings and fixtures. Only cottage with original kitchen.</p>
	<p>132 Fox Valley Rd east</p>	<p>Some modifications, most fixtures and fittings intact. Warping in roof line indicates structural problems.</p>
	<p>136 Fox Valley Rd east</p>	<p>Re-clad and modified with some intact fixtures and fittings.</p>
	<p>138 Fox Valley Rd east</p>	<p>Re-clad and modified with few intact fixtures and fittings.</p>
	<p>140 Fox Valley Rd east</p>	<p>Largely intact with some modifications, most fixtures and fittings extant. Bathroom and kitchen modified. Cracking indicates structural problems. Currently vacant.</p>
	<p>145 Fox Valley Rd west</p>	<p>Largely intact and well maintained, intact fixtures and fittings. However, subdivision to two apartments, enclosing balconies has destroyed some original features.</p>
	<p>153 Fox Valley Rd west</p>	<p>Largely intact exterior with Bungalow style verandah add-on. Modified interior, few intact features.</p>

California-style Bungalows



142 Fox Valley Rd east

Modified to house SAN administration.
In good condition with extant original fixtures and fittings, some modifications and infill verandah. Bath removed for storage.
Currently administrative.



144 Fox Valley Rd east

Modified to house SAN administration.
In good condition with extant original fixtures and fittings, some modifications and infill verandah.
Currently administrative.



179 Fox Valley Rd west

Good example of type with extant original fixtures and fittings.
Requires some maintenance.

1930s Villas



175 Fox Valley Rd west

Excellent condition, largely intact with extant original fixtures and fittings.



177 Fox Valley Rd west

Not inspected internally. Modifications to windows indicate that interior may also be modified.