

Ingleside Precinct

Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment

Report prepared for NSW Department of Planning and Environment

May 2016



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Report Register

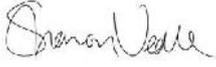
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The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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Issue No.	5
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) has been engaged by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) to prepare a non-Indigenous heritage assessment for the Ingleside Precinct. The primary aim of the assessment is to assess known and potential non-indigenous heritage within the Ingleside Precinct, and to establish appropriate planning controls.

As part of this project the DPE, the Precinct Working Group (PWG), the masterplanners and landscape specialists worked collaboratively to achieve the conservation of significant non-Indigenous sites, values and cultural landscapes within the Ingleside Precinct.

1.2 Pittwater and Northern Beaches Councils

In May 2016 Pittwater Council was merged into a new body, the Northern Beaches Council. As this report was prepared prior to these changes, it makes reference to the former council. The plans and strategies of the former council continue to apply to the former local government area until the new council prepares its own plans and strategies.

1.3 Project Objectives

The objectives of this non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment are to:

- Outline the precinct's historical development and change through time, including cultural landscape elements, known and potential historical archaeological features, known and potential built heritage items and their associated views and vistas.
- Identify and describe the non-Indigenous heritage values within and in the vicinity of Ingleside Precinct.
- Identify constraints and opportunities arising from the heritage values of the precinct to guide and inform the land use outcomes for the Ingleside Precinct.
- Review the potential heritage impacts arising from the proposed Land Uses.

The Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment sets out the potential heritage impacts arising from the Structure Plan on the significant heritage values associated with and in the vicinity of the Ingleside Precinct. Recommendations and other measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts, as well as heritage objectives and development controls will be identified.

1.4 The Ingleside Precinct

The Ingleside Precinct comprises approximately 700 hectares surrounded by Ku-ring-gai Chase and Garigal National Parks (to the north, west and south); and the Katandra Bushland Sanctuary, Ingleside Chase Reserve to the east. The precinct is located within the southwest portion of Pittwater Local Government Area (LGA), adjacent to neighbouring suburbs of Bayview, Warriewood, Terry Hills and Elanora Heights. Mona Vale Road runs east to west through Ingleside, bisecting the north and south areas of the precinct. A small number of properties in Bayview and Elanora Heights are also included within the defined boundary of Ingleside Precinct. The character of the Precinct is predominately rural

residential, interspersed with areas of small scale agricultural, commercial and industrial use and expanses of natural bushland.

Table 1.1 The Number of Properties from Relevant Suburbs Included in the Ingleside Precinct. (Source: DPE and Six viewer)

Suburb	Number of Properties within the Ingleside Precinct Boundary
Bayview	17
Ingleside	322

The boundary of the Ingleside Precinct is shown in Figure 1.1.

1.5 Methodology

The following tasks have been completed in preparation of this report:

Desktop Research

- Relevant heritage registers were searched to identify items within and in the vicinity of Ingleside Precinct. These registers included Schedule 9 of the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 1993 (LEP) and Schedule 5 of the Pittwater LEP 2014, as well as statutory and non-statutory heritage lists for the Ingleside precinct, including the State Heritage Register (SHR), the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), the National Trust Register, National Heritage List (NHL), the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), Schedule 5 of the Warringah LEP 2011 and the Register of the National Estate (RNE) (a non-statutory database) to identify any local heritage items that may exist in adjoining areas.
- Statements of significance for existing heritage items within and in the vicinity of the Ingleside Precinct were reviewed.
- Relevant historical maps, plans and aerial photographs were reviewed to identify any existing or former structures or landscape features, within or in the vicinity of Ingleside Precinct, in order to identify potential archaeological sites and curtilages.
- Relevant background reports were reviewed including the Ingleside/Warriewood Heritage Study, 1993, prepared by Tropman and Tropman Architects and the Warringah Community Based Heritage Study Review, 2015, prepared by Warringah Council.

Fieldwork

- Inspections of the precinct were undertaken by GML in December 2013 and February 2014 from the public domain and within the heritage listed sites to review the results of desktop research, confirm culturally significant views, the location of heritage items and areas of archaeological potential.
- The site inspection was informed by historical evidence, site plans and aerial photographs. The aim of the site inspection was to observe current site conditions and record any evidence of possible archaeological remains or former ground disturbances, which would be used to inform the assessment of the precinct's potential to contain archaeological remains. During the site inspection, notes were taken on the current site setting. Various aspects of the study area were noted, including topography, the nature of the extant structures and the presence of subsurface activity.

Reporting

- A heritage map has been prepared for Ingleside Precinct based on the results of desktop research and field surveys (see Figure 3.1).
- A summary history of the settlement and development of Ingleside Precinct has been prepared which includes specific reference to selected early maps, aerial photographs and subdivision plans. Detailed information from a body of published and unpublished material was also incorporated.
- A constraints and opportunities map has been prepared for Ingleside Precinct based on the results of desktop research and field surveys (see Figure 6.2).

1.6 Report Outline

This report is divided into the following subsections:

- An introduction to the project (Section 1.0).
- A summary history of Ingleside Precinct (Section 2.0).
- A description of the statutory heritage context and relevant heritage listings (Section 3.0).
- Assessment of heritage items and cultural landscape values within Ingleside Precinct (Section 4.0).
- An indication of the potential archaeological resource of Ingleside Precinct (Section 5.0).
- Constraints and opportunities arising from identified heritage values (Section 6.0).
- Heritage review of Potential Land Uses (Section 7.0).

1.7 Limitations and Qualifications

This report does not address the potential for the Ingleside Precinct to contain cultural material or other archaeological evidence associated with Aboriginal occupation of the site, nor does it assess natural heritage values, which are the subject of separate studies.

This draft heritage assessment report has been prepared prior to discussing our preliminary findings with the PWG and consultants conducting the natural, Indigenous and view analysis assessments for Ingleside precinct.

The significant historic views to and from the Baha'i House of Worship, Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins identified in Section 6.0 have been informed by the Richard Lamb & Associates Visual Analysis Initial Findings presentation, dated 11 December 2013, and has been updated with excerpts from the Visual Assessment Report prepared for the Ingleside Precinct.

1.7 Terminology

The terminology used in this report is consistent with the definitions provided by the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the Burra Charter).

1.8 Authorship

The project team included the following specialists from GML:

- Nina Pollock, Heritage Consultant (project manager, fieldwork and report preparation);
- Anita Yousif, Associate Archaeologist (historical archaeological assessment, fieldwork and report input);
- Michelle Richmond, Senior Consultant and Historian (historical research and report input);
- Steven Barry, Heritage Consultant (desktop research, fieldwork and report preparation); and
- Sharon Veale, Partner (project director, input and review).

1.9 Acknowledgements

GML gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following people:

- Liz Gonzalez, Team Leader—Land Release Housing, Department of Planning and Environment; and
- Liza Cordoba, Principal Land Release Planner, Pittwater Council.

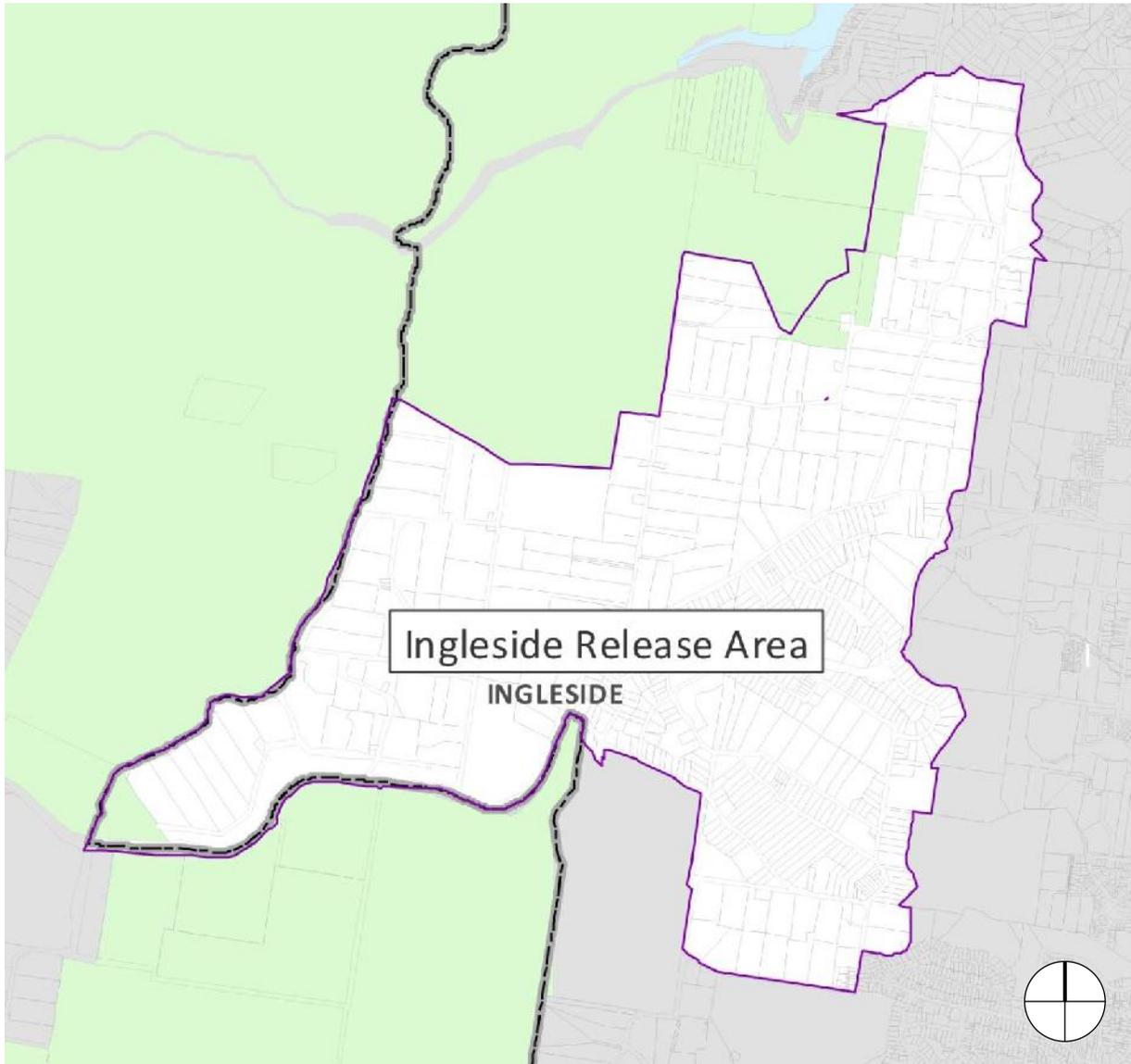


Figure 1.1 Map showing the location of the Ingleside Release Area. (Source: Department of Planning and Environment)

1.8 Endnotes

2.0 Historical Overview

2.1 Introduction

The Ingleside Precinct covers much of the present suburb of Ingleside. It is bound by the Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, the second oldest national park in NSW, along much of its northern boundary (and includes a small part of this park); the Garigal National Park borders the precinct along its south-western boundary. Garigal National Park was reserved as a national park in 1991 and is part of the catchment of the Narrabeen Lakes.

This area is characterised by rural and residential properties, market gardens, country houses, mansions, horse riding trails, campsites, places of worship and schools. The Animal Welfare League and several animal shelters are noted within the area.

2.2 European Settlement of the Pittwater Area

The suburb of Ingleside lies within the Pittwater Local Government area on part of Sydney's northern beaches. This area was explored by Europeans within the first few months of the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788; and by the end of 1789, Pittwater and McCarr's Creek (north of the study area) had been explored. In 1792, William Dawes, an officer on the first fleet, walked from Manly to Barrenjoey and documented potential areas for agriculture.¹

Prior to 1810, settlement within the Narrabeen and Pittwater area was limited to the Barrenjoey Peninsula, which was used for trade on the Hawkesbury River. The first large land grant within this area was 400 acres to John Napper in 1816 at Barrenjoey Peninsula. By 1830, most of the arable land towards the coastline had been granted but the hinterland near present day Ingleside remained undeveloped. In the 1850s when small settlements and farms were established in the area growth became apparent (Figure 2.1).

Land within the suburb of Ingleside was granted between 1867 and 1886 (Figures 2.1 and 2.2) as farm lots of between 40 and 640 acres. At this time, transport links to Sydney were developing. Mona Vale Road (originally called Lane Cove Road) is already shown on the 1867 parish map (Figure 2.1) while Pittwater Road was surveyed and established by 1870 with a bridge replacing the ford crossing over Narrabeen Lagoon, allowing for further accessibility and urban expansion.² Prior to the 1950s, however, only limited development took place at Ingleside, especially on the northern side of Mona Vale Road, as is shown on historic aerials of the area from the 1930s and 1940s.

From the late 1920s until the 1970s, the Warriewood Valley and small parts of Ingleside were transformed as Sydney's major tomato growing area.³ Glass houses filled with tomatoes became a prominent feature of this area. This industry was made feasible because of improved access roads and the construction of the Spit and Roseville Bridges. The market gardeners were predominantly Yugoslav (Serbs and Croat) migrants. By the 1980s this industry was in severe decline and the land in the Warriewood Valley began to be developed for residential and light industrial use. Ingleside retained its rural character as in 1951 the state government restricted subdivision and building on any lots less than 2 acres.

2.3 Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, established in 1894, is the second oldest national park in Sydney and the second oldest continuous national park in Australia.⁴ The park generally comprises the land

east of the Sydney-Newcastle Expressway, south of the Hawkesbury River, west of Pittwater, and north of Mona Vale Road between St Ives and Ingleside. It also includes most of Barrenjoey Head. The park contains outstanding scenic landforms, many important plant and animal communities and a large number of Aboriginal sites and European historic places.⁵

The national park concept was introduced into Australia through the establishment of Royal National Park in 1879. The Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park was established largely through the work of one man, Eccleston Du Faur, who wished to establish a 'National Park for North Sydney'. Approximately 13,500 hectares, including not only land areas but also most of Cowan Water, was set aside in 1894 as Ku-ring-gai Chase and placed under the care, control and management of trustees. The park was named after its original inhabitants, an Aboriginal group called the Kuring-gai or Guringai, and called a 'chase' to indicate that it was an area of natural bush which was not enclosed by fences.⁶

Faur, a surveyor with the Lands Department, was concerned about the destruction of the bush by collectors of wildflowers and timber getters. As such, Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park was the first national park in Australia to be established primarily for nature conservation; earlier parks such as the Royal National Park and Centennial Park were established primarily for recreation, and modifications to the environment (including the extraction of natural resources) were permitted on these reserves.⁷ Faur served as Secretary and Managing Trustee of the park until 1903.⁸

2.4 Early Development of Ingleside

By the 1880s, Sydney's population growth had caused the price of Sydney land to increase. This encouraged land acquisition outside of Sydney, including areas such as Pittwater. All the land within the suburb of Ingleside had been granted by 1886 but the area was sparsely settled (Figure 1).⁹

Prominent landholders within the study area included Gustave Lix, whose 640 acre property (portion 63 of the parish) included the land on the eastern side of Mona Vale Road north of Powderworks Road; and James Jones, who was granted several portions of land on the northern side of Mona Vale Road.

2.4.1 Ingleside House and the Powderworks Factory

Most famous of the early landholders was Carl von Bieren (Figure 2.3), a Dutch American chemist who arrived in Sydney in 1882. On 11 January 1883, he selected 320 acres at Narrabeen as a conditional purchase for the construction of a powderworks factory. This land was Portion 81 of the parish and later measured at 249 acres (Figure 2.2).

Accounts of von Bieren's background vary and sometimes he used the Dutch surname Van Buren, suggesting a connection with the prestigious Van Buren family of New York. Most accounts, however, indicate that he graduated as a chemist from Heidelberg University and was formerly proprietor of the Philadelphia power mills, Pennsylvania.¹⁰

During 1883–1884 von Bieren cleared over five acres of dense vegetation and constructed a grand residence for himself and his wife which he called Ingleside House. The suburb of Ingleside was named after his property (Figures 2.4–2.6).¹¹ The house located adjacent to Mona Vale Road was of timber construction adorned with elaborate stonework, roofed with dull red tiles, and had an octagonal tower.¹²

Writing in 1885 Francis Myers described Ingleside House as follows:

... Mr Von Bieren most courteously entertains all visitors in his charming little home. Those who roam in search of the beautiful will not be concerned with the powder works, but they will certainly halt before this chalet, as in sight of Narrabeen Waterfall or Manly Cove. It is like an actual shrine to some deity of the flowers of the land, and quite unlike any other house in or about Sydney, or Manly, or any other Australian town. You might imagine it imported as it stands, from the Tyrol, built under the inspiration of peaked mountains and tapering pines, and the grace and colour which the humanity of that high fair land loves to display. It is a little house that contains a lot of accommodation, long and lofty rooms, approached beneath peaked and gabled verandahs, or by quaintly carved flights of stone stairs, with a little octagon tower in the centre, containing boudoir below, study above, and over all a little gallery, beneath a steeple roof. Roof of a deep dull red, that suits the landscape as well as do the old red tiles, the tiles that Ruskin loves to praise, the village scenes of England. All this beauty M. Von Bieren designed for himself, as also the carved stone fountain, fed from a reservoir excavated in the hill above, and the terraces, parterres, and elaborate surroundings of the garden. It is indeed a marvel in the bush, and it is, in a certain sense, instructive to contrast these fair and adequate provisions for all the requirements of a cultured and refined humanity with the arrangements we are more usually familiar with in our bush; the uncouthness, the rudeness, the lack of any consideration for the higher, better life, which characterises, not the Australian pioneers only, but the wealthy settler of the second or third generation. It is to be hoped that Mr Von Bieren's chalet, as his powder, will work in the land, to the shattering of many crude old notions, and parsimonious prejudices, that he may aid in the blowing away of that still old English notion of a house, which bars the way to a full development of the architecture natural to and worthy of our land.¹³

Surrounding the house, von Bieren constructed various outbuildings including men's quarters for the workers, stables, saltpetre and a cow shed (Figure 2.4). A daughter was born to Carl and his wife Annie Scott on 16 February 1884. The birth certificate records the place of birth as 'Ingleside Powder Works, Narrabeen'.¹⁴

Von Bieren had purchased the land at Ingleside with the plan of constructing an explosives factory and on the 6 March 1884 the following notice appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald:

An important industry is about to be established at Narrabeen, where the necessary structures are being erected for the manufacture of gunpowder and blasting powder of various kinds. The proprietor of the works is Mr C Van Buran, formerly proprietor of a large powder mill in Pennsylvania, who has been fortunate enough to secure a site which is exceedingly well adapted for powder mills, and at the same time at a sufficient distance from the city, and so isolated, as to leave no room for apprehension of danger in the event of an explosion taking place. It is hoped that the works will be sufficiently advanced in six weeks' time to enable the proprietor to commence the manufacture of black powder.¹⁵

Von Bieren claimed that he had been given permission by the Government of NSW in February 1883 to manufacture explosives and was hoping to supply gun powder to the Australian market (Figure 2.13). He registered his business called the 'Australian Powder & Explosive Manufacturing Company' (Figure 2.14). An access road to the house and works was constructed from Mona Vale Road and became known as Powderworks Road. It was officially surveyed in 1885 (Figure 2.2).

Von Bieren's plans excited not only the influential citizens of the Manly Peninsular but also the Government of New South Wales. In July 1884, His Excellency the Governor and various other ministers paid an official visit to the Powderworks site. This visit was recorded in the Sydney Morning Herald as follows:

His Excellency the Governor (Lord Augustus Loftus), the Attorney General (Hon. W.B. Dalley), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. G.R. Dibbs), and a number of other gentlemen, visited Narrabeen on Saturday [26 July 1884] for the purpose of witnessing a test of the first powder manufactured at the works of the Australian Powder and Explosives Manufacturing Company, Limited...

The visitors reached Ingleside, the residence of the managing director of the Powder Mills, Mr. von Bieren, at about half past 1 o'clock, and were welcomed by that gentleman. It had been intended that all should be afforded an opportunity

of learning something about the different processes of manufacturing powder, but no one evinced the slightest amount of regret when an intimation was made that the acquirement of knowledge respecting explosive compounds would be deferred until after luncheon, which had been laid out in the men's dining hall by Mr. J. Callaghan, of George-street... Amongst those who sat down to luncheon were: The Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, Colonel Roberts (officer commanding Permanent Artillery) Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., Colonel Halkett, Messrs. Garvan and Targett, Ms.L.A., the Mayor of Manly (Mr. C.H. Hayes), Drs. Tibbits and Markey, Messrs. Augustus Morris, J.G. Griffin, J.H. Goodlet, Laurence, Cousins, J.J. Lough, Robie [Robey], and J.S. Robertson (D. and W. Robertson)...

His Excellency at once rose and said, Gentlemen I am sorry my short stay compels me to address to you a few words before the end of the luncheon, because that is always the cheeriest time when words and feelings come most strongly. I have to thank you, Mr. von Bieren and company, for the kind invitation you have given me to visit these interesting works. I may say shortly that I have had much pleasure in visiting them, for two reasons. The first is, I am extremely glad to testify my appreciation of the public spirit and enterprise this company has evinced in erecting these works. (Great applause) I may say that it is an entirely self-supported industry, that is to say, the investment is entirely from the company itself, unaided by the Government. (Applause) The second reason I have had much pleasure in accepting the invitation to come here is the importance I attach to this industry. These works will not only materially assist in the development of commercial enterprise, but will help to give Australia, I may not yet say federated Australia, that independence which will be valuable not only in the time of peace, but still more so in the time of war. (Applause) We are I think, some 16,000 miles from England, whence, I believe, the bulk of the powder consumed in these colonies is obtained. This is, I believe, the first powder manufactory established in the Australian colonies. (Hear, hear) Hitherto the powder has come from abroad; in the first place the expense of transport has been very great, and secondly there is an increase of that expense in consequence of the great risks to life and the ships in which the powder is brought. I hope this manufactory will, in a very short time, prove its efficiency in being able to supply, not only New South Wales, but all these colonies, with sufficient powder for all mining and commercial purposes. (Hear, hear) I have no doubt the company will be able to do so, and I hope their enterprise will be most remunerative to them, because I think they ought to have that success which they merit. (Applause) Well I regret the weather has been so unpropitious that we have been unable to go down the gully to inspect the works. I went down part of the way, and remarked to those accompanying me that we were going down what appeared to be the infernal regions, and that I was afraid of not being able to come up again, I beg to express my fervent wishes for the success of Mr. von Bieren and Company. (Applause) Cheers having been given for the Governor, his Excellency left the hall and departed for Manly.

The luncheon was resumed. Mr. DALLEY proposed the toast of 'Colonial Industries', coupling with it the names of the Australian Powder and Explosives Manufacturing Company, Limited, and Mr. Carl von Bieren. He alluded to the possibilities of the usefulness of such an industry in connection with the question of national protection, and pointed out that we were consumers of enormous quantities of explosive materials... It had been said that the woods of this country had not been found suitable for the manufacture of powder, but experiments have disproved that.

Mr. von BIEREN responded to the toast, and in the course of his remarks pointed out that sulphur could be obtained from other than England, and it was only the absence of salt petre (which was obtained from Calcutta), that prevented the enterprise from being a thoroughly native industry.

..., the company left the table and proceeded in the direction of a gully at the head of which a quantity of powder was to be tested.

While the visitors were walking through the water in the direction of the gully, there was an explosion, which was quickly followed by another. Some of the foremost of the party were told that there were three charges of powder, that it had been intended they should explode simultaneously, but through some mischance the three did not go off at the same time. The visitors however, were further assured that all the three charges had now been exploded, and it would be fair to go and see what havoc the powder had wrought. Three of the men employed on the work, and Messrs. Augustus Morris and Griffin, went down upon a kind of ledge composed of freestone, and within a few yards of a mass of freestone which had been over thrown by the explosion. A few seconds afterwards there was a rumble resembling an earthquake (but what others knew to be an explosion), and an immense fissure was created in the rock. The three

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workmen and Messrs. Morris and Griffin were thrown down by the concussion... Immediately after examining the site of the explosion the party were driven to Manly, which was reached about 6 o'clock. On the way thither three vehicles met with mishaps, and one had to be left behind, and the passengers walked to Manly.

On 16 August 1884, the *Town and Country Journal* wrote a further article on the factory entitled 'Gunpowder in NSW', where the merits of von Bieren's enterprise were highly praised. This article stated that the:

factory at Ingleside is likely to prove the model for similar establishments which the requirements of the near future may call into existence, .. the enterprise will not only supply a want long felt by both the Government and the community generally, but will give this colony great advantages over the sister colonies in mining operations and the construction of railroads and other public works, and will, as has been aptly observed by the Hon. W.B. Dalley in a speech he recently delivered at Ingleside, add greatly to the security of the colony in the event of its independence being threatened.¹⁶

Rain, bad condition of the roads, its isolated position and the high cost of labour caused delay in the construction of the Powderworks and von Bieren was forced to float his company to raise more capital. Still the progress of the construction of the Powderworks was being reported favourably.¹⁷ At a meeting of the shareholders on 30 July 1885, it was stated that they were expecting to begin production in six weeks' time.¹⁸ Further, on 15 August 1885, a large party of gentlemen, at the invitation of the Mayor of Manly, paid a visit to the Powderworks at Narrabeen and inspected the whole of the works. Mention was made of the magnitude and substantial character of the buildings; and the fact that all the latest improvements in machinery had been introduced and £35,000 already spent on the works. It was estimated that the average output of gunpowder would be ten tons per day.¹⁹

While this was the public image of development of the Powderworks, the reality was far different. Von Bieren was continuing to fall into greater and greater debt and none of his workers had been paid for months. On top of this, John Taylor (alderman from Manly Council) who had been contracted to build a second group of buildings at the works, had made the building of iron rather than copper and the buildings had been condemned.

The result was that in early October 1885, before any gun powder had actually been made at the factory, von Bieren secretly fled the country. His wife and child had left six months earlier for Philadelphia.²⁰

He was arrested on his arrival in London, charged with fraudulent insolvency²¹, and returned to Australia where he was tried for this crime. He was found guilty but with a strong recommendation to mercy.²² Many witnesses had testified to his previous good character. Von Bieren spent two years in Goulburn Gaol and then returned to New York in January 1889, never to return to his Powderworks factory.

In May 1889 the Narrabeen Powderworks was put up for sale by the shareholders. In an advertisement for the sale in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the following detailed account of the assets were given:

Ingleside House site

I. Ingleside – A well-built and well-arranged W.B. Dwelling-house, containing 11 rooms and the necessary offices, surrounded by a garden of about 2 acres in extent. This would make a Charming Country Residence. The detached buildings, also of W.B., comprise storeroom, buggy-house, and stabling for 2 horses, and carpenter's and blacksmith's shop at rear, constructed of corrugated iron.

2. Large Brick Buildings roofed with shingles, 50 x 28, formerly used as saltpetre-house, with 3 coppers and furnaces set in brick, with chimney stack; also, brick storeroom 18 x 25.

3. Large W.B. building, formerly used for offices dining-rooms - size 70 x 20, with W.B. kitchen adjoining 35 x 15.

These Buildings are on the elevated table land close to the house; they are well-built and finished, and quite new.

At the rear, on the hill above, is a large tank, partly excavated in the solid rock, capable of containing nearly 400,000 gallons of water, from which pipes are laid conveying the water to the house, and the whole of the buildings, thus affording an abundant water supply.

Powderworks Site

A Large Stone Store and Offices, containing on first floor two rooms, each 18 x 16, and on basement also two rooms of same size, and three storerooms, each 10 x 36; stone tower for lift, fitted with all necessary appliances.

One Corrugated iron Building 18 x 21.

One ditto, 50 x 82, and small Engine -room with Engine and Boiler. Also,

Large Corrugated iron Building, 30 x 100, and about 60ft. in height, comprising four floors, each partly lined and fitted shafting for every floor. Attached to the top floor is an enclosed covered way to an Engine-room, 40 x 25, which has [a] Cornish boiler set in brick, also three furnaces and six retorts; the whole is in excellent order and quite new.²³

The 249 acre property was sold several times over the next few years and then subdivided in 1923. The buildings of the Powderworks remained on the site unused and gradually falling into ruin. These ruins are still on the land and have been photographed over the years in various stages of deterioration (Figures 2.15–2.20).

2.4.2 Ingleside House after von Bieren

Isaac and Florence Larkin became the caretakers of Ingleside House after Von Bieren's departure and two of their children were born there Arthur (1896) and Leslie (1899). The 249 acre property was sold several times between 1895 and 1923 before it was purchased by Rosa MacNamara and the land subdivided as DP12115 into 125 mostly residential allotments (Figure 2.46).²⁴ The Ingleside House site was retained on 5 acres (Lot 42); however, from as early as 1924 images and then newspaper articles record that the house was in ruins (Figures 2.7–2.8). When members of the Manly Warringah and Pittwater Historical Society visited the site in August 1927, they stated that 'only a few stones of the old house remain'.²⁵

In July 1939, Ingleside House was described as follows.

It must have been a grand old structure in its day, but now, after the passing of a mere half a century, how little of it remains. The stone work of the circular drive that once knew the scraping of carriage wheels as they drove in past the fountain [can still be traced]. Of the building itself there is little to see except a few tiers of crumbling masonry—a column or two bearing the inscription 'Advance Australia' and a raised carving of a gunpowder keg: from the stonework the letters 'Ingleside House 1884' still stand out forlornly.²⁶

Rosa MacNamara sold Ingleside House on 5 acres to George Ingram-Pearson (a Methodist minister from Manly) and his wife Margaret in 1937. It would appear they were responsible for the construction of the new Ingleside House (constructed on the site of the old house) as most references give its date of construction as 1939. However, as can be seen from the above *SMH* article, there was no sign of a new house being constructed in July 1939.

The new house was a different design from the original house and was made of sandstone thought to have been quarried from a site opposite (Figures 2.11–2.12).²⁷ The original gates and gardens of the first Ingleside House were retained (Figures 2.7–2.12). Sadly in 1940 George Ingram-Pearson died; and in 1942 Margaret sold the 5 acre property to Joseph and Ethel Cook. The property exchanged hands frequently over the next few years until purchased by long-term owners James and Evelyn Coustin in 1954.²⁸

The c1939 Ingleside House remains on a reduced site today with much of its original 1884 garden remaining (Figure 2.12).²⁹

2.4.3 James Jones

In the 1880s James Jones, described in land titles documents as a farmer from Narrabeen, purchased four portions of land on the northern side of Mona Vale Road—in the area now known as Ingleside—amounting to 240 acres. On his largest grant, Portion 69 of the parish which contained 100 acres, Jones cleared a portion of the land opposite Powderworks Road and constructed a house for himself. This house is shown on a Crown Plan of the site labelled 'Jones House' (Figure 2.21). On 1 August 1899, Jones sold his house on eight acres to Isaac Larkin who had been caretaking Ingleside House since the departure of Von Bieren. On the same day he sold a further three acres adjoining this site to the north to John Van Houten (Figure 2.22).³⁰ No other portions of land from Portion 69 were sold or developed and Jones owned the remainder of this land until 1924.³¹

2.4.4 Waratah Farm, the Larkin Family and the Monterey Pines

Isaac Larkin and his family moved to James Jones former property in 1899. They called their land 'Waratah Farm'. It is not clear if the Larkin's occupied Jones' former house or constructed a new house but it seems more likely that they built a new house as the location of the Larkin's home is shown on aerial photographs closer to Mona Vale Road and further north than Jones' cottage (Figures 2.23–2.24). At Waratah Farm, Larkin cleared the land and planted an orchard. It was here that he propagated the Narrabeen Plum, a variety that was registered with the Department of Agriculture and remains popular to this day.³² The goods from this farm were transported by horse and dray to Manly Wharf, where they were consigned by an agent to Sydney markets and taken over by ferry. The Larkin family has had a very long association with the Ingleside-Narrabeen area. The four eldest Larkin children attended Narrabeen Public School, travelling there on foot, and the three youngest went to Mona Vale Public School when it first opened. Robert, the eldest of the Larkin sons lost a leg during World War 1 and on his return to Waratah Farm, started a hire car business, which was very "new" in those days. Another son, Arthur, set himself up as a general contractor with a horse and dray. His tasks were varied. Among these were the first bridge across Narrabeen Lakes at Ocean Beach, the first roads in the Warriewood area, the Collaroy Heights roads for the Salvation Army and the Collaroy and Narrabeen rock pools for Warringah Shire Council. He also built most of the early jetties and wharves around the Pittwater foreshores."³³

The Larkin's home, later known as 'the Pines' is shown on historical aerial photographs of the site up until the 1980s (Figures 2.25–2.28).

Waratah Farm and the adjoining 3 acres were purchased by the Crown in 1920 as a settlement purchase under the provision of the *Closer Settlement Act*, but aerial photographs from 1930, 1947 and 1961 show that the properties continued to operate as orchards and market gardens (Figures 2.25–2.27).

In 1951 the majority of the two farms were in the ownership of the CBC Bank and sold to Lawford Burns, poultry farmer, in 1953.³⁴ The land was then converted for use as a poultry farm and agriculture ceased. A 1970 aerial photograph shows the land no longer under cultivation but containing several rows of sheds (Figure 2.28).

The land was again resumed by the Crown in 1971 as a possible site for the construction of Ingleside High School (Figure 2.47)—a proposal that never eventuated.³⁵ The land has been re-subdivided in recent years and remains as small acreage allotments with a plant nursery and several new buildings constructed on the site. The site of the original Larkins home is now occupied by a tennis court with a modern residence behind.

It has previously been stated that a group of Monterey Pines from the former Waratah Farm (planted c1900 by the Larkins family) remain. These pines are shown in early photographs of the site as small trees. These pines are not shown on a 1930 aerial photograph of the site indicating that the existing pines were not planted c1900.

2.5 1920s Subdivision

During the 1920s, subdivision began of some of the large landholdings at Ingleside, beginning with several subdivisions of Gustave Lix's land in 1922 and 1923 and a subdivision of Baron von Bieren's original grant (DP 12115) (Figure 2.46) in 1923.³⁶ These subdivisions contained mostly small acre farm blocks of between 4 and 20 acres, but also included some residential allotments.

Land along the Mona Vale Road frontage of Portion 69 (James Jones' original land grant) and along the western side on Chiltern Road was subdivided in 1926 into 33 residential allotments (DP13953). This land did not sell except for a one acre lot which was purchased by Dr Henry Percy Pickerill, a Macquarie Street doctor, in 1929 (Figure 2.29). This land later became known as Klerk's Garden, or Klerk's Nursery.

2.5.1 Cicada Glen Nursery

Lots 21 to 24 of the 1926 subdivision DP 13953 (part of James Jones' 100 acres) were re-subdivided and part of this land was purchased by Dr Henry Pickerill in 1929 (Figure 2.29).³⁷ This one acre property he called 'Caradoc' and here Pickerill constructed a fibro cottage for use as a weekender (Figure 2.34). Each weekend he rode up the ridge from Narrabeen by horse and cart to his property.³⁸ Pickerill later married Cecily Clarkson and the property was transferred into her name in 1931.³⁹ Most of the older plantings on the site including the Hoop Pine, English Oak, Pine Oak, Japanese Maple, Canadian Maple and Liquid Amber, as well as the fish pond, were installed during Mr Pickwell's ownership (Figures 2.30 to 2.31 show the land during Pickerill's ownership).⁴⁰

The property was sold to Herbert Bearse and his partner Carman Sedgers, market gardeners, in 1950⁴¹; and they grew cut flowers for the Sydney Market (Figure 2.31).⁴²

In 1965 Theodorus Klerk, nurseryman, and his wife Jacoba purchased the property and commenced operations as Klerk's Nursery, an enterprise they continued until 1999 (Figure 2.33). The Klerks had arrived in Australia from Holland in 1951, living first in Elanora Heights before purchasing the Ingleside property (Figures 2.34–2.36).⁴³ They moved into Pickerill's cottage in 1965, enlarging the bedroom and later constructing an office adjoining the house on the site of Pickerill's old garage (Figure 2.37). When the Klerks purchased the site, the property already contained seven sheds including a bush house, tool shed and a chook yard towards the rear of the property, plus two water tanks.⁴⁴

Mr Tao Klerk and his wife Kobe (as they were commonly known) were responsible for the planting of the mature palms, tree ferns and bamboos, as well as the Fiddlewood, Brushbox, Golden Cypress and Fir on the site. These later ornamental plantings and the sandstone lining of the dam and watercourse (Cicada Creek) were installed by Mr Klerk during his occupation of the property.⁴⁵

The current owners purchased the property in 2002 and operate a retail/wholesale nursery and sandstone sculpture business from the site which they call 'Cicada Glen'.⁴⁶ Pickerill's cottage remains on the site and is being used as a residence and the office for the existing business.

2.6 Later Twentieth-Century Development

The remainder of the land at Ingleside was not subdivided until the 1950s and 1960s, and again this was into small farm lots. The subdivision with its semi-rural feel attracted a mixture of people from animal lovers wanting small farm holdings; migrant families who often used their land for market gardens; and wealthy individuals who constructed large scale dwellings within a semi-secluded small holding. There were also church groups, specialised schools, animal welfare groups and nurseries who took advantage of the lower prices.

A problem with the area was the lack of infrastructure as water and sewer mains were slow to be implemented. From 1951 onwards, the state government also began to purchase lots within Ingleside to stall the need to provide these services.⁴⁷ The land affected was mainly located within the former landholdings of Lix and on the portion of Von Bieren's land located on the northern side of Powderworks Road (Figure 2). This government landholding became known as the Blue Hatched Area and approximately 70% of it became government owned (Figure 2.48). A building freeze was placed on the remaining privately owned properties less than two hectares in size.⁴⁸ While the building freeze stalled urban expansion in Ingleside, the area attracted other uses.

2.6.1 The Baha'i Temple

In 1955, 2.83 hectares at Ingleside just west of Waratah Farm was purchased by the Baha'i community (Figure 2.26). This site was purchased specifically because of its high elevation and visibility. Today the Baha'i Temple dominates the horizon of the Northern Beaches and can be seen as far away as the Central Coast.

The Baha'i faith, established in Persia in 1863, was brought to Australia in 1920; but the Ingleside site provided the faith's first house of worship in Australia. The building's initial concepts came from Charles Mason Remey⁴⁹, but the design and the construction supervision of the Ingleside temple was by the Sydney architect John R Brogan. The temple was constructed between 1957 and 1961 (Figures 2.37–2.38).⁵⁰

The structure has nine sides and nine entrances symbolising the gathering together of all mankind irrespective of race, religion, nation or class, according to the beliefs of the Baha'i faith.⁵¹ The importance of the number nine relates to it being the largest single digit number which symbolises comprehensiveness, oneness and unity. The nine sides of the temple with its nine entrances also are symbolic of providing access to the nine religions of the world.⁵² The scale of the temple is suggestive of a monument to be 'viewed from afar' with there being an exaggeration of certain elements; for example, the windows at the base of the dome measure 22 x 13 feet (approximately 6 x 4 metres), almost two-thirds the height of the surmounting dome.⁵³ Shoghi Effendi, known as the Guardian of the Baha'i faith, considered that the domes of three buildings—the Baha'i Temple in Haifa, the Shrine of the Bab (also located in Haifa) and St Peter's in Rome—were beautifully proportion and suitable for his new temples. He personally supervised the design of the Sydney building with all plans sent to him for

approval. Domes also represented the 'Dome of Heaven', and an invocation to God in Arabic script (translated as 'O Glory of the All-Glorious') lies within the apex of the dome in the Ingleside temple.

Brogan worked closely with his engineer, Peter Docker (of Docker and Smith) on finishes, structural concerns and the sequencing and methods of construction. As much of the construction of this building was experimental in nature, many architectural details were drawn up on site and, as such, besides the initial sketch plan, the engineer's drawings remain the only representation of the Temple 'as built' (Figure 2.39).⁵⁴

One of the innovative features involved in the construction of the temple was the method used to obtain an exterior surface finish of white quartz (in the form of a panel, pre-cast on site and fully integrated with the structure). This method, known as the 'concrete aggregate transfer method', had never been used in Australia before on such an expansive area.⁵⁵

Following the construction of the concrete dome which reached almost 40 metres above the foundations, a lantern made of heavy gauge aluminium needed to be placed at the apex of the dome. This culminated in the historic placement by helicopter of the lantern on 27 April 1960. This was the first structure in Australia to have a building component positioned by an airborne machine.⁵⁶

The site had no water supply and so part of the design of the structure incorporates a 1.2 square cavity within the circumference of the dome which acts as a water storage tank with a capacity of several thousand litres.⁵⁷

The construction of the temple attracted the attention of the media, the building industry and university students. Local and Sydney papers printed articles on its progress and on August 1 1960, TCN9 showed three minutes of coverage on its local news broadcast.⁵⁸

The Sydney Baha'i Temple was the third Baha'i Temple built worldwide, the first being in Wilmette, Illinois in 1953; and the second in Kampala, Uganda in January 1961. There had been an earlier temple built in Turkestan in the early 1900s, but this temple was expropriated by Soviet authorities. These early temples were all based on similar design principles.⁵⁹ The Sydney temple has most similarities with the temple constructed in Wilmette, Illinois (Figure 2.40).

John R Brogan (1904–1987)

John Brogan was educated at Fort Street Boys High School in Sydney and at the age of 16 was indentured to an architectural firm, attending lecturers at Sydney Technical College in Architecture and Building.⁶⁰ He graduated in 1927 and entered the large practice of Ross and Rowe, working initially on the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Martin Place. In 1928 he won the 'Ideal Home Competition' and following this received many commissions for new homes. During the Depression he designed many retail stores and associated buildings for Burns Philp and Co in Fiji, Samoa and New Guinea. Brogan commenced in a private practice in 1934 which was substantially domestic in character; and published the book '101 Homes' consisting of pencil and ink drawings which he had previously contributed to Building Magazine. During this period he also designed several flat buildings, factories, and warehouses.

In 1958 Brogan made his first and only foray into religious buildings when he was asked by a friend and Baha'i member, Stanley Bolton, to become involved in the design and construction of the Baha'i Temple at Ingleside.

Brogan retired from practice in 1973 and his work was carried on by his two sons, one of which, John M Brogan, continued to be involved in the repair and upkeep of the Baha'i Temple in Ingleside.⁶¹

2.6.2 Camp Kedron

Camp Kedron, a Christian retreat and conference centre, was established in Emmaus Road, Ingleside, in 1960 by the United Christian Youth. It remains today as a popular destination for school and group camps.

2.6.3 St Sava's Serbian Orthodox Church

In 1991, St Sava Serbian Orthodox Church opened their new church building on 2.02 hectares in Wilson Street, Elanora, having moved there from Vineyard Street Mona Vale (Figures 2.41–2.44). This was the first Serbian Orthodox Parish in Australia, founded in 1949 and opening their first church building in Vineyard Street in 1954. Their new Elanora site had previously been owned by another Serbian family who grew tomatoes in glasshouses on the site.⁶²

2.7 Further Development 1960s–Present

In some suburbs adjacent to Ingleside, such as Warriewood, land was rezoned from rural to residential use under a 1963 Warringah Council Planning Scheme Ordinance. The land in Ingleside, however, was maintained as rural zoning to protect established farming areas.

With the decline of market gardening, there was an increase of whole nurseries moving to Ingleside during the 1970s, taking advantage of the non-urban zoning and close proximity to the Sydney Market.⁶³

In the late 1980s, after an unsuccessful bid by the land owner, Dainford Pty Ltd, to subdivide the Narrabeen Lakes catchment ridges in the Ingleside area for residential development, a land swap was agreed to; whereby 95% of the freeholdings (about 900ha) were obtained by the government and vested in public ownership. This area now forms part of the Garigal National Park which adjoins the study area to the west.



Figure 2.1 1867 parish map showing only development along the coast and Pittwater. Further inland, the land that would become the suburb of Ingleside, has not yet been granted. (Source: Department of Lands)

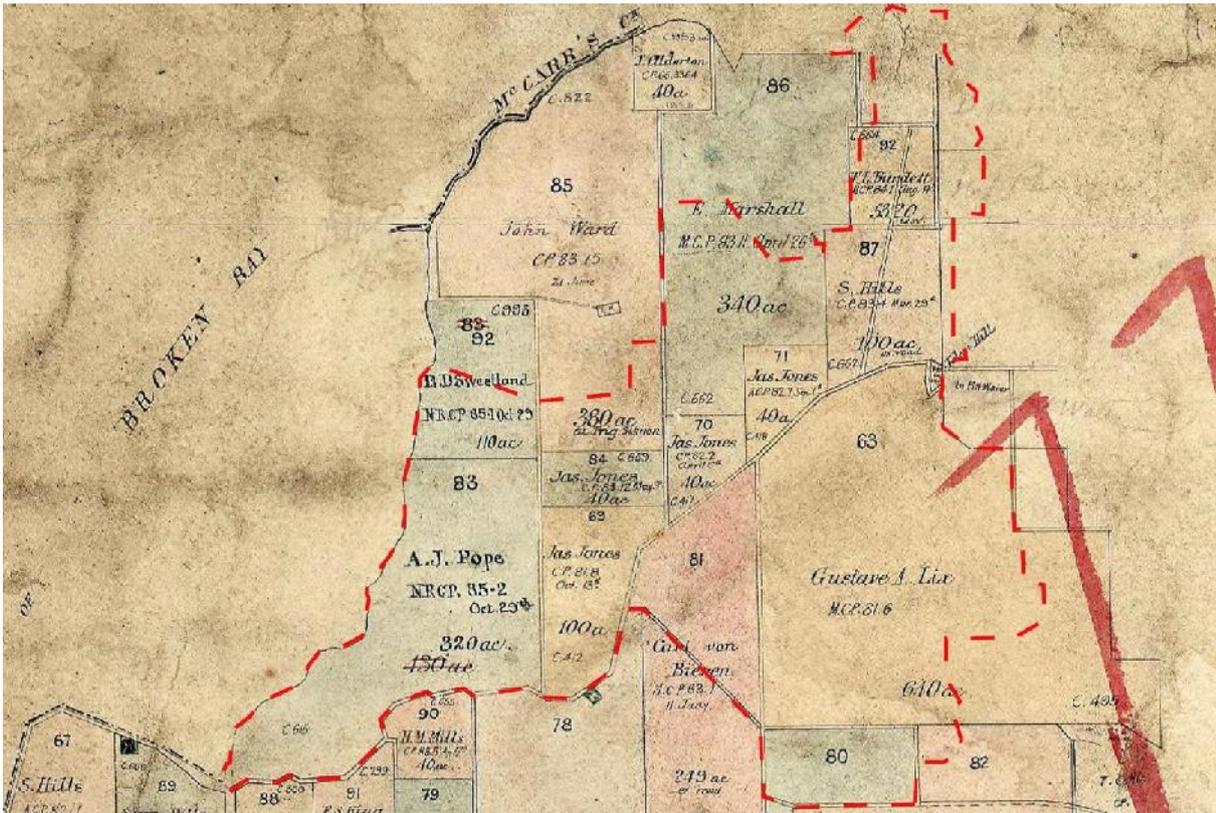


Figure 2.2 1886 parish map of Narrabeen with the approximate location of the study area outlined in red. This map shows that all the land within the study area had been granted by this time. (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.3 Carl von Bieren. (Source: Police portrait taken 15 May 1886 SRNSW 19/98/35.)



Figure 2.4 1885 image of Ingleside House and outbuildings including the men's quarters (with roof showing the CVB Works) plus stables, saltpetre house and cow shed at the rear. The main entrance driveway pillars can just be seen to the right of the main house. (Source: Warringah Library)



Figure 2.5 The original Ingleside House built in 1884 which had fallen into ruin by 1927.

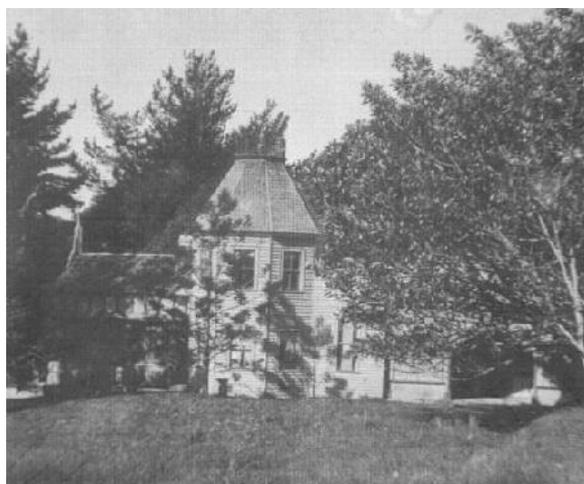


Figure 2.6 Historic images of Ingleside House c1900 taken by Alex Fraser who worked on the property in the 1880s. (Source: Part of a collection of archives owned by Frank Vambuca—current owner of the Powderworks site)



Figure 2.7 1924 image of the driveway to Ingleside House which is shown partially in ruins. (Source: SLNSW)

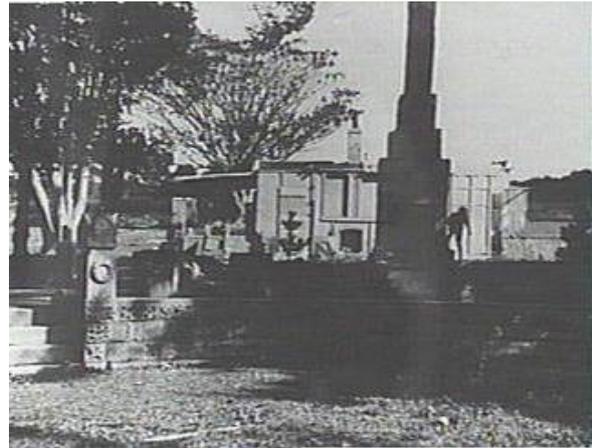


Figure 2.8 1927 view of Ingleside house in ruins. (Source: Warringah Library)



Figure 2.9 Part of the original entrance into Ingleside House showing the powder barrel with Advance Australia, taken in 1924. (Source: SLNSW EG Shaw photos)



Figure 2.10 Part of the entrance pillars at Ingleside House showing a carved figure with German face taken in 1924. (SLNSW EG Shaw photos)

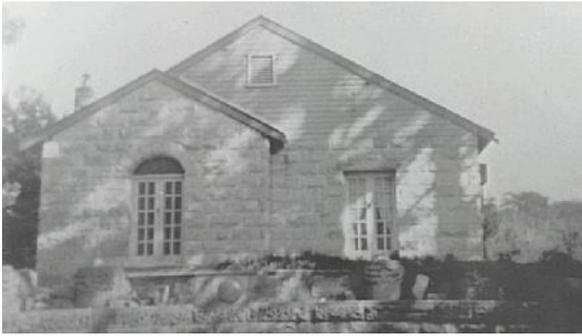
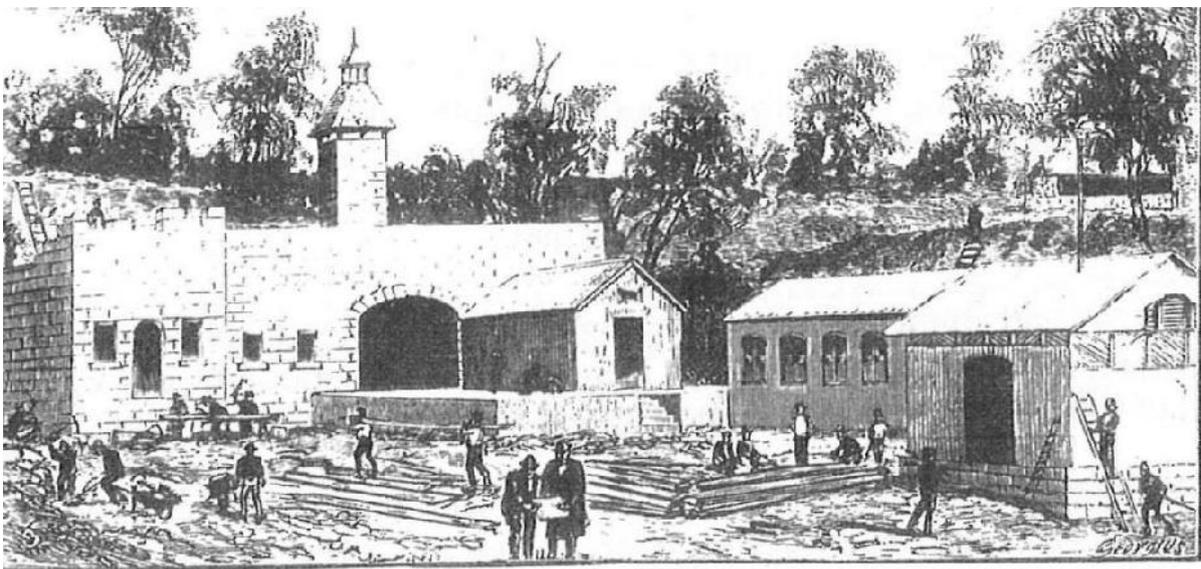


Figure 2.11 The new Ingleside House shortly after it was built in 1939/1940. (Source: Warringah Library)



Figure 2.12 Ingleside House today. (Source: GML Heritage 2013)



Town & Country J. 16 Aug. 1884

Figure 2.13 The Powderworks Factory under construction in 1884. (Source: Town and Country Journal, 16 August 1884)



Figure 2.14 Letterhead of the Australasian & Explosive Manufacturing Co. Ltd from 1885. (Source: Champion S & G 2012, Narrabeen Powderworks, online edition, p 23)



Figure 2.15 Ruins of the Powderworks Factory in 1920. (Source: Warringah Library)



Figure 2.16 Ruins of the Powderworks Factory in 1920. (Source: Warringah Library)



Figure 2.17 Ruins of the Powderworks site taken in 1924. (Source: SLNSW EG Shaw photos)



Figure 2.18 Ruins of the Powderworks Factory looking into the mill taken in 1924. (Source: SLNSW EG Shaw photos)

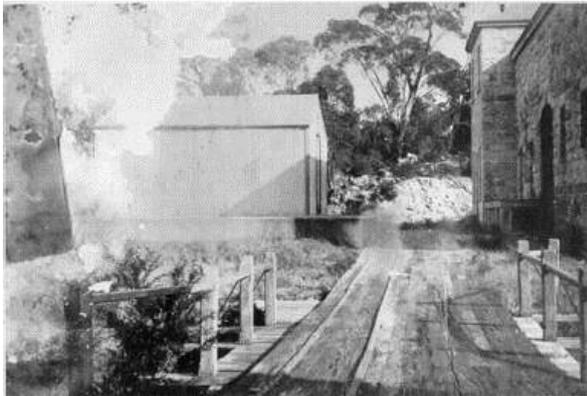


Figure 2.19 Ruins of the Powderworks Factory. (Warringah Library)



Figure 2.20 Ruins of the Powderworks Factory taken in 1924. (Source: SLNSW EG Shaw photos)

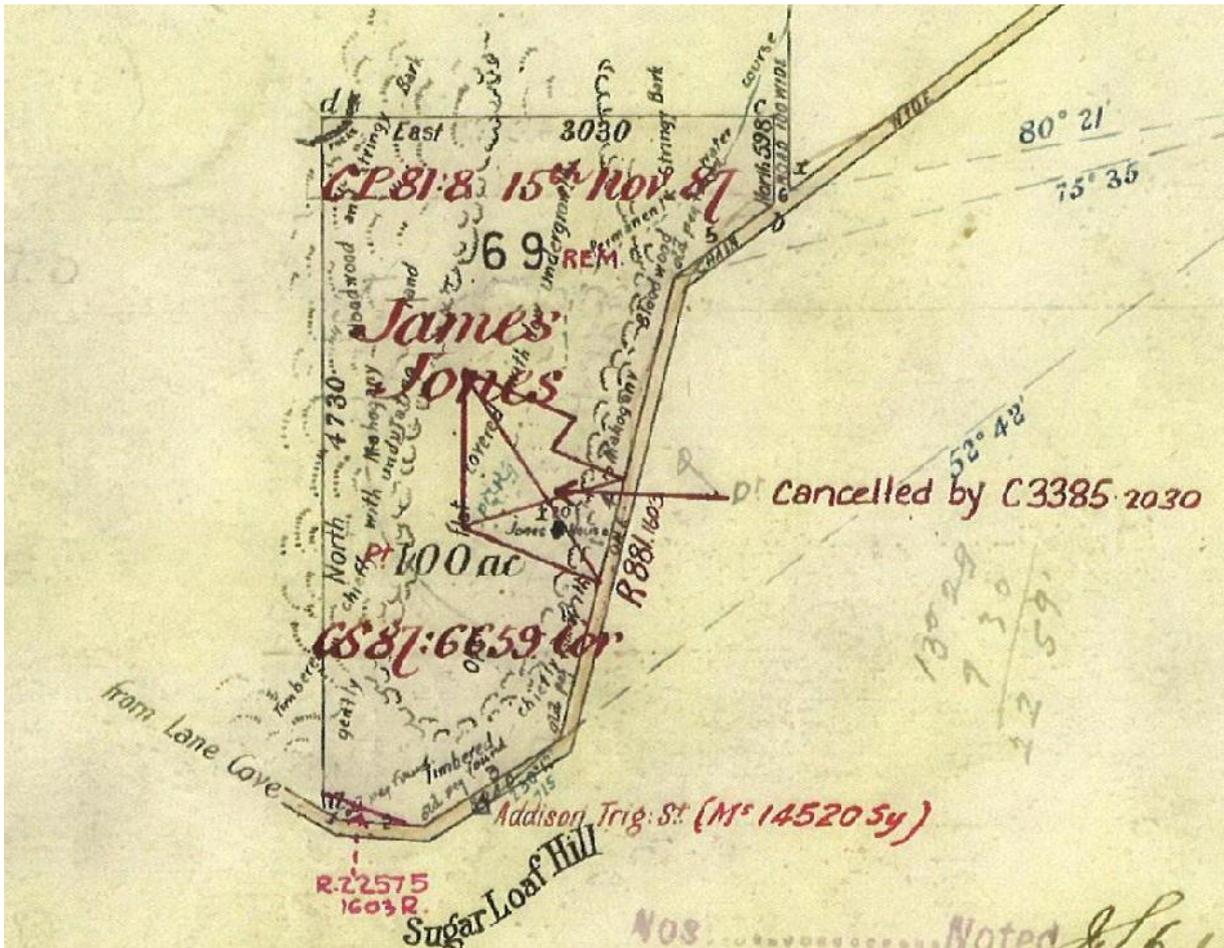


Figure 2.21 part of Crown plan 412.2030 dated between 1883 and 1888 with final update in 1942 showing James Jones' House on part of his land. Note the portion outline around the house was added to the map at a much later date (Source: Department of Lands)

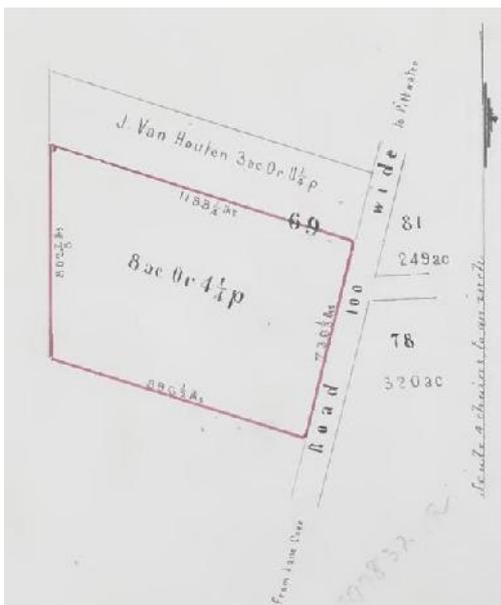


Figure 2.22 The area of just over 8 acres purchased by Isaac Larkin in 1899 where he established Waratah Farm. (Source: CT 1294-212, Department of Lands)



Figure 2.23 1916 photo of the Larkin family home on Waratah Farm, later called The Pines, on the corner of Mona Vale Road and Powderworks Road. (Source: Pittwater Library)



Figure 2.24 1916 photo of the Larkin family in front of their home on Waratah Farm. (Source: Pittwater Library)



Figure 2.25 1930 aerial photograph of Waratah Farm and John Van Houten's farm on Mona Vale Road. Powderworks Road can be seen intersecting with Mona Vale Road to the right of the property. The house, The Pines, appears to lie in the northeast corner of Isaac Larkin's Land. (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.26 1947 aerial showing the development on the former Waratah Farm and Houten's farm. Note The Pines is clearly shown near the corner of Powderworks Road and Mona Vale Road.

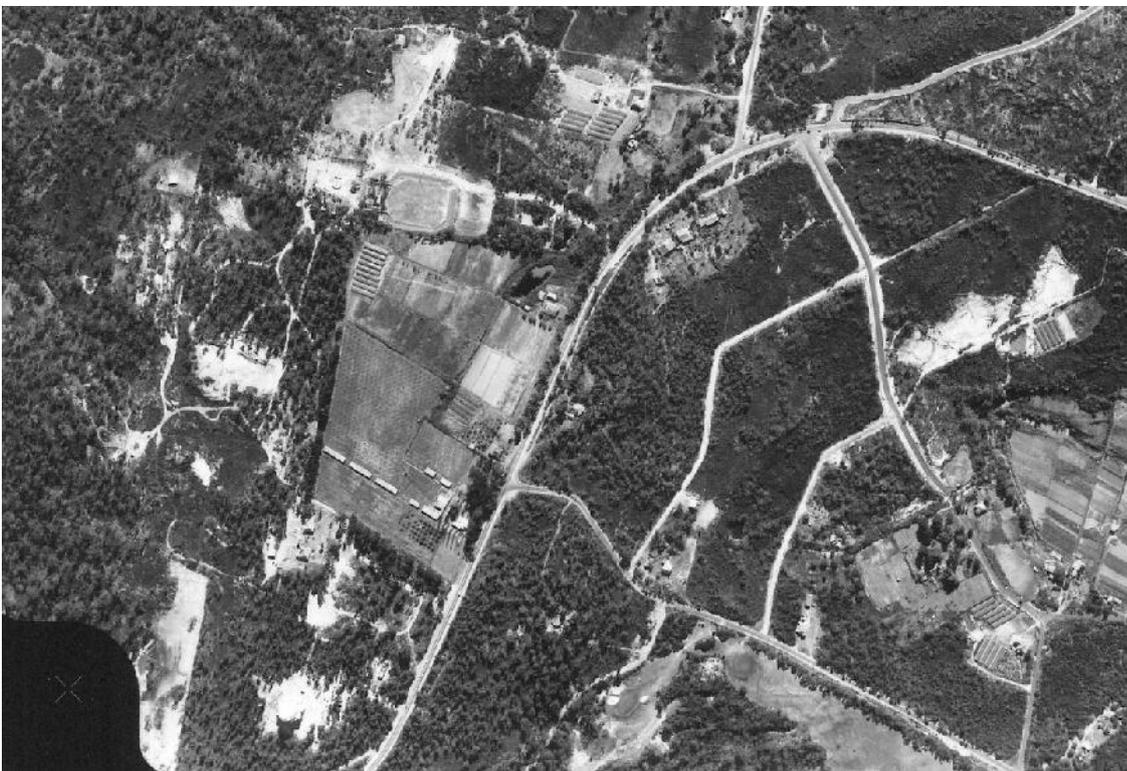


Figure 2.27 1961 aerial showing development continuing on the former Waratah and Houten farms. The Pines is still shown in this image. Some development is beginning in the surrounding area including the Baha'i Temple shown in the bottom left of the image. Cicada Glen Nursery can be seen in the top centre of the image, off Chiltern Road. (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.28 1970 aerial photograph of Waratah Farm when in use as a poultry farm. 'The Pines' is still shown near the intersection of Mona Vale Road with Powderworks Road. (Source: Department of Lands)

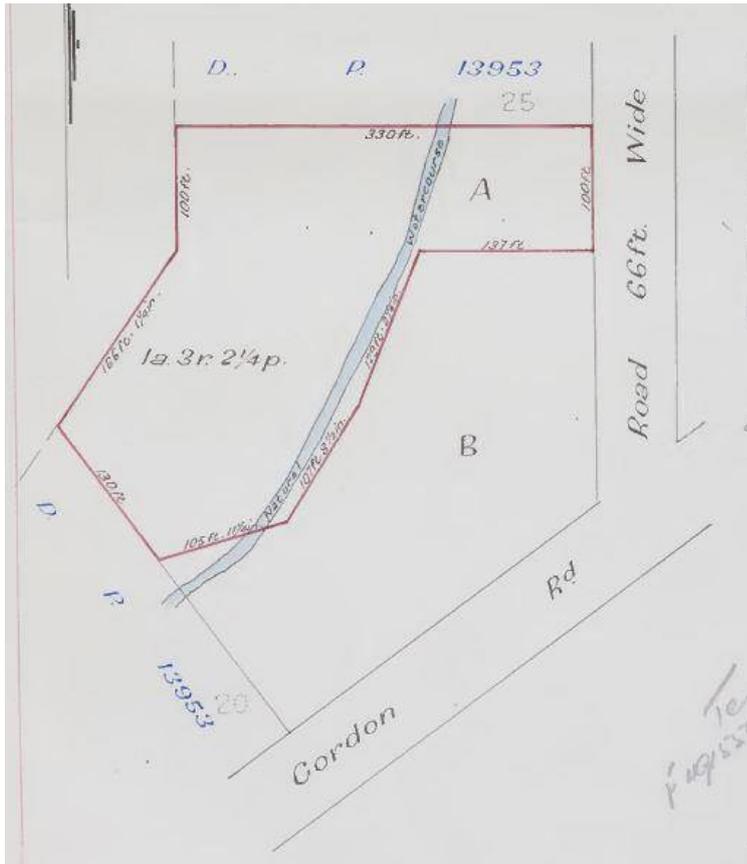


Figure 2.29 Land purchased by Dr Pickerill in 1929, shown as portion A on the above plan. The road referred to as Gordon Road is now Mona Vale Road. The road heading at right angles to Mona Vale Road is Chiltern Road. (Source: CT 4374-109, Department of Lands)



Figure 2.30 1930 aerial photograph showing development on Dr Pickerill's land (Cicada Glen Nursery). (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.31 1947 aerial showing development on Dr Pickerill's land (Klerk's Garden). (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.32 1961 aerial showing development—this land is now owned by Herbert Bearse (Klerk's Garden). (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.33 1970 aerial showing development on Klerk's Garden. (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.34 1960s image of Dr Henry Pickerill's original cottage when it was part of Klerk's Nursery. (Source: Image given to current owners by Theo Klerk)



Figure 2.35 Garage and outbuilding Klerk's Nursery property in the 1960s. (Source: Image given to current owners by Theo Klerk)



Figure 2.36 1960s view of Klerk's Nursery where the dam is located. (Source: Image given to current owners by Theo Klerk)



Figure 2.37 2013 view of Dr Henry Pickwell's cottage and the adjoining office built by the Klerks. (Source: GML Heritage 2013)



Figure 2.38 1980 image of the Baha'i Temple. (Source: Warringah Library)



Figure 2.39 Baha'i Temple today. (Source: GML Heritage 2013)

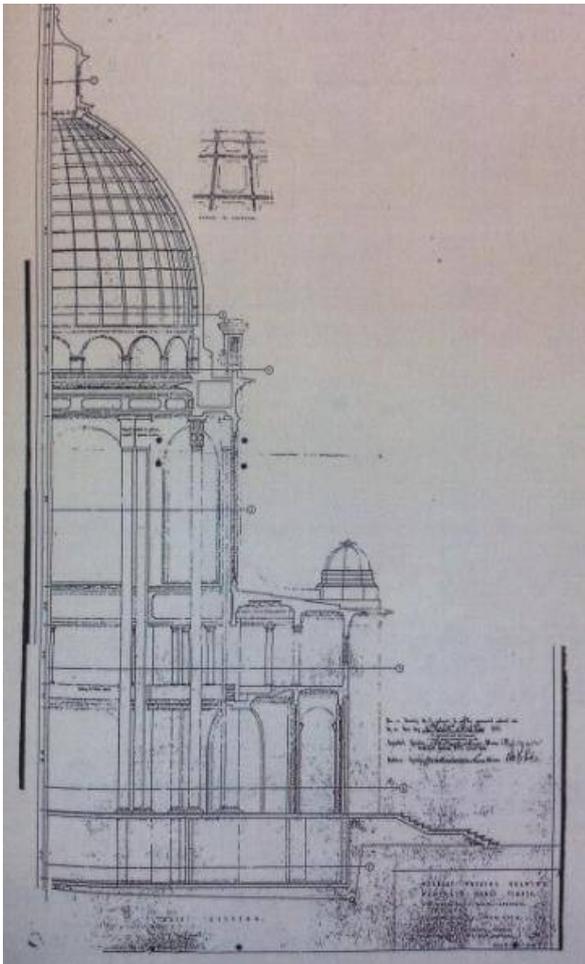


Figure 2.40 Plan of the Baha'i Temple. (Source: Brogan Anna K 1994, 'John R Brogan: A Career in Practice', dissertation for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture, University of New South Wales, p 224)



Figure 2.41 Baha'i Temple in Wilmette, Illinois, completed in 1953. (Source: <<http://www.bahai.us/bahai-temple/bahai-temples-around-the-world/>> viewed 28 March 2014)



Figure 2.42 Serbian Orthodox Church under construction c1990. (Source: Lukich N 2004, *A Short History of the First Serbian Orthodox Church School Community in Australia 1949–2004*, p 75)



Figure 2.43 Serbian Orthodox Church soon after completion in 1991. (Source: Lukich N 2004, *A Short History of the First Serbian Orthodox Church School Community in Australia 1949–2004*, p 75)



Figure 2.44 Preparation for the new Serbian Orthodox Church Hall. (Source: Lukich N 2004 *A Short History of the First Serbian Orthodox Church School Community in Australia 1949–2004*, p 80)

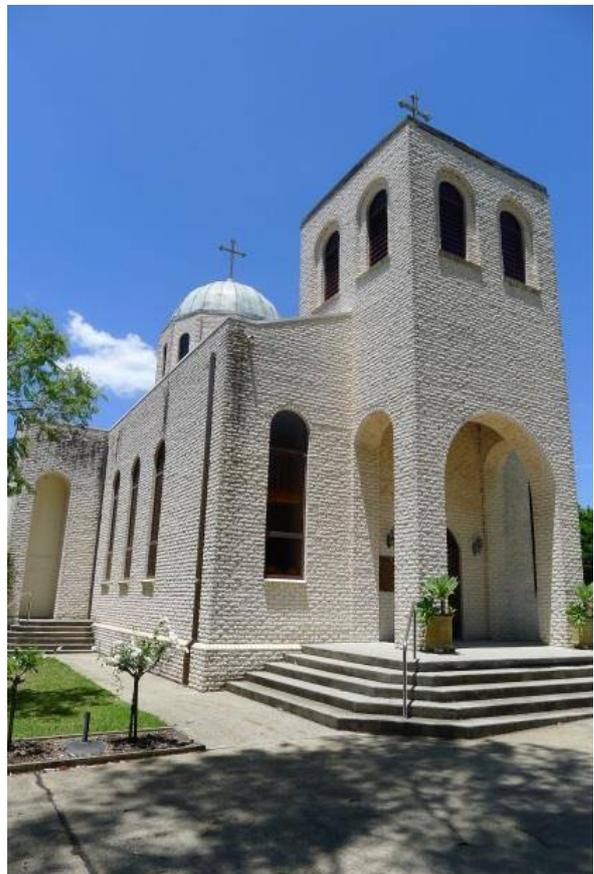


Figure 2.45 Serbian Orthodox Church today. (Source: GML Heritage 2013)

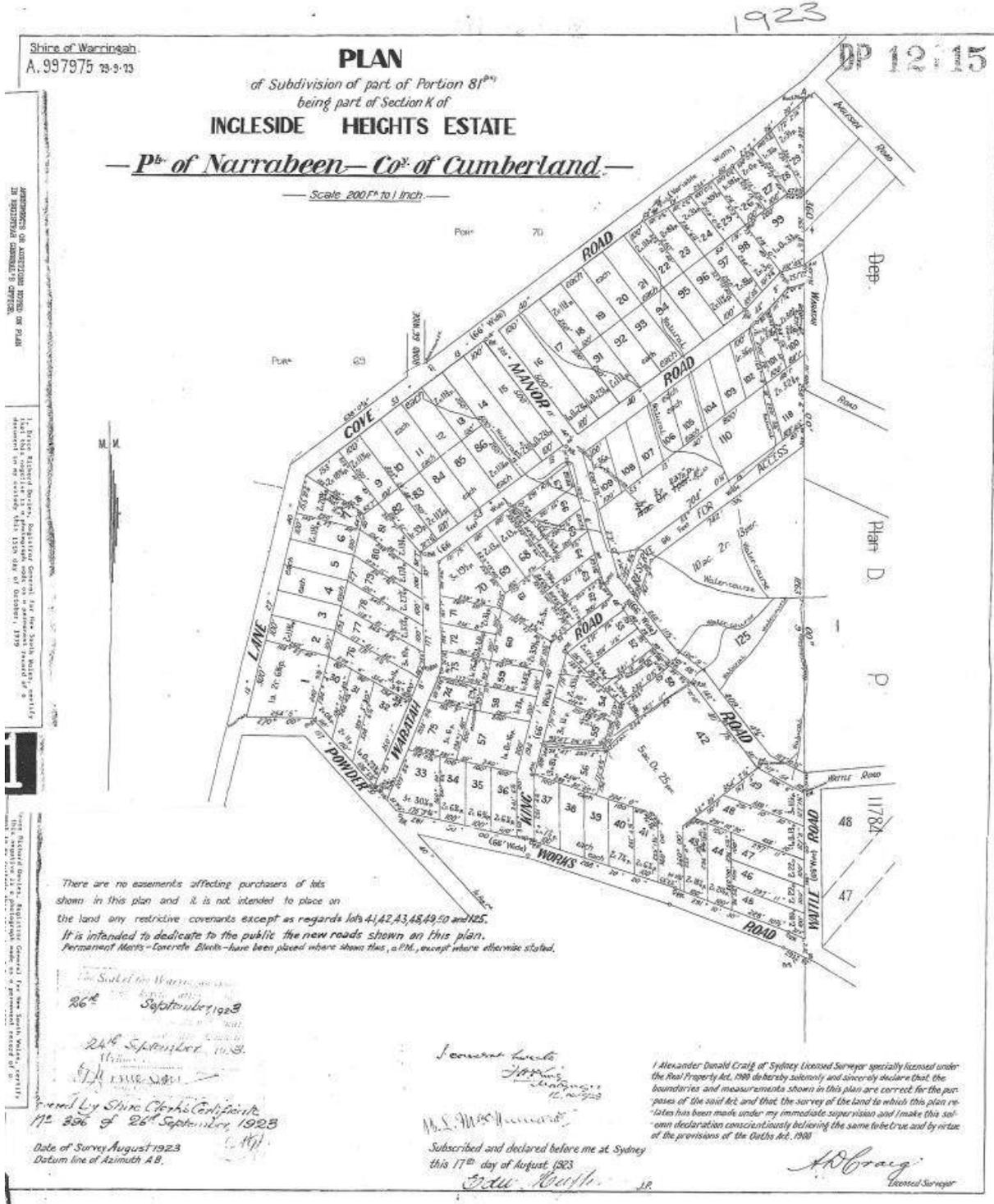


Figure 2.46 1923 Subdivision of the land surrounding Ingleside House. Ingleside House located on Lot 42 (Source: Department of Lands DP 12115)

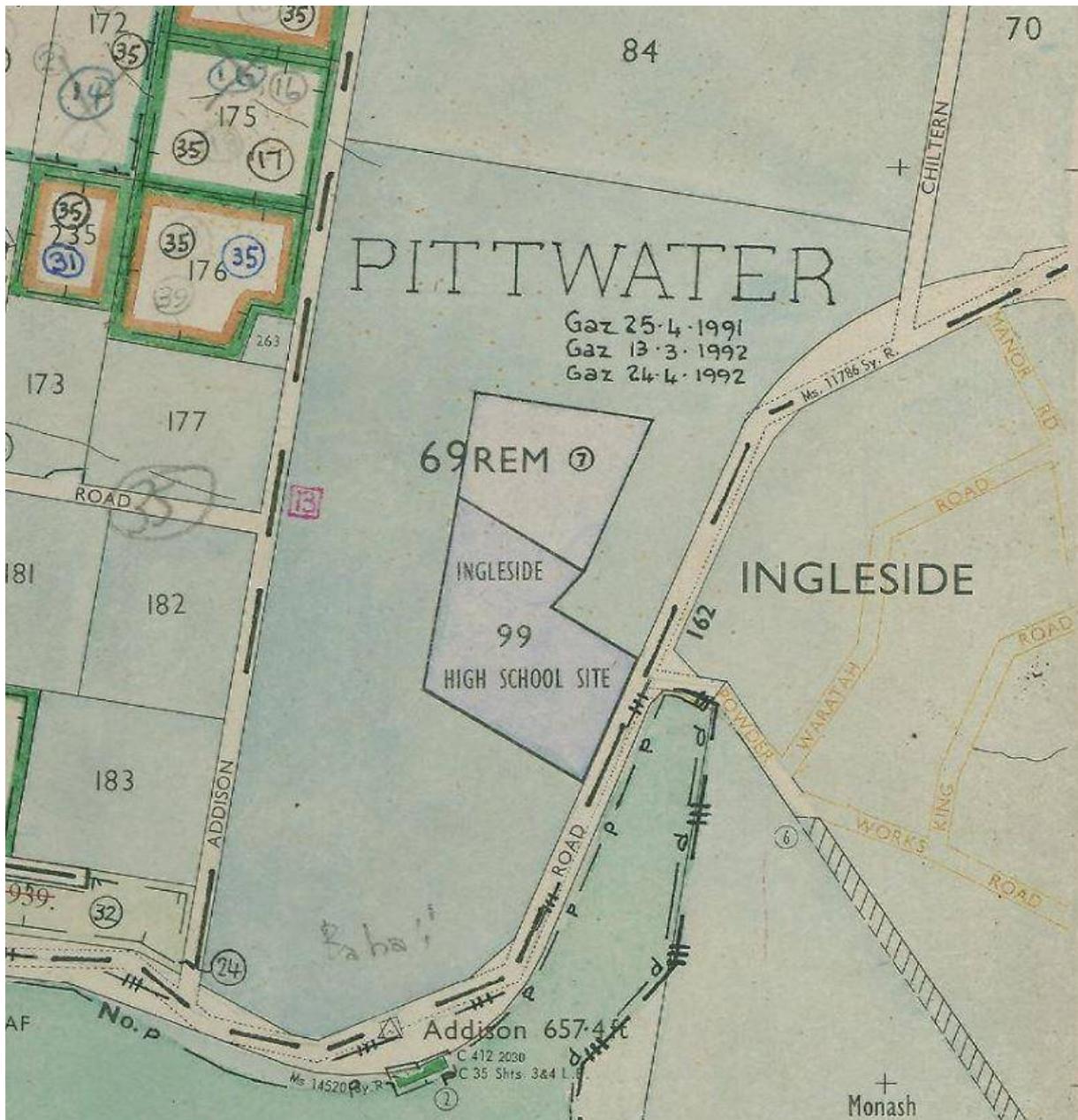


Figure 2.47 Parish map (nd), possibly 1970s with additional annotation added in the 1990s, showing land formerly occupied by Waratah Farm which was surrendered to the Crown in 1920 and re-granted as a settlement purchase grant—Portion 99 of the Parish—in 1951. From 1953 this land was occupied by a poultry farm. This land was again resumed by the Crown in 1971 and is shown here as part of the land set aside as a possible site for Ingleside High School. (Source: Department of Lands)

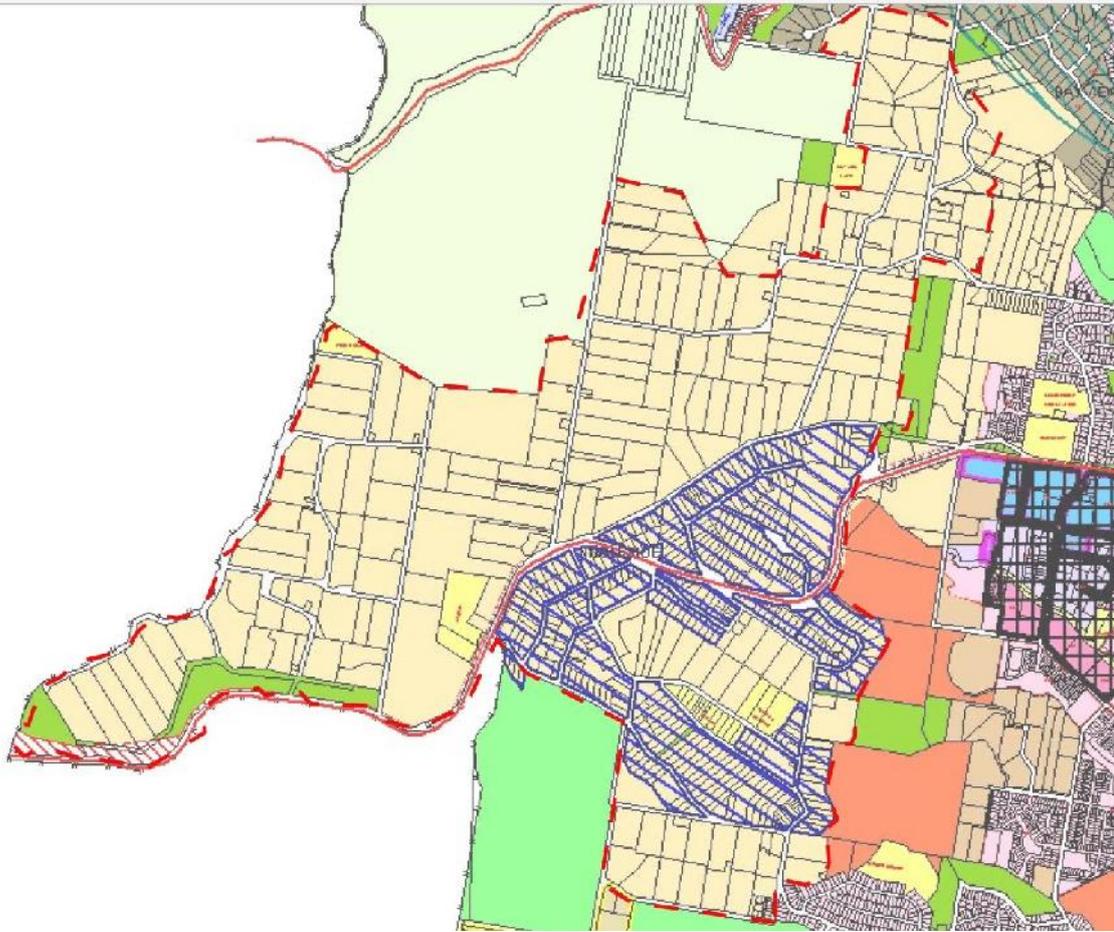


Figure 2.48 2013 map of the study area showing the current subdivision of land and the area that was referred to as the 'Blue Hatched Area'. The approximate location of the study area is outlined in red. (Source: Pittwater Council 2013)

2.8 Endnotes

- ¹ Tropman & Tropman Architects, Ingleside/Warriewood Urban Release Area Heritage Study, report prepared for Pittwater Municipal Council, July 1993, p 7.
- ² *ibid*, pp 7–8.
- ³ Gojak D 2009, *People in Glass Houses: The Disappearance of Crystal Valley, Warriewood, NSW and Implications for Heritage Conservation*, Conference paper.
- ⁴ *Government Gazette*, 14 December 1894, notice reserving 35,8000 acres (14,500 hectares) as a National Park to be known as Ku-ring-gai Chase.
- ⁵ NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, *Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Lion Island, Long Island and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves Plan of Management, 2002* based on a draft prepared by Landscape Conservation Division and the Sydney North Region of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- ⁶ Letter from Du Faur to the Minister for Lands, 1892.
- ⁷ NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, *Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Lion Island, Long Island and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves Plan of Management, 2002* based on a draft prepared by Landscape Conservation Division and the Sydney North Region of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, p 6.
- ⁸ Halstead G, 1988, *The Story of Terry Hills and Duffys Forest 1805–1988*, p 2
- ⁹ Tropman & Tropman Architects, *op cit*, p 8.
- ¹⁰ 'The Establishment of a Powder Manufactory', *SRNSW 9/6747*.
- ¹¹ Mona Vale Library, Ingleside, viewed 26 November 2013
<http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au/library/local_history/Pittwaters_past/ingleside?SQ_DESIGN_NAME=printer_friendly>.
- ¹² Environment and Heritage website, viewed 31 March 2014
<<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2270112>>.
- ¹³ Francis Myers, *A Traveller's Tale: From Manly to the Hawkesbury*, 1885,
http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au/library/local_history/Pittwaters_past/ingleside viewed 10 April 2014.
- ¹⁴ Birth Certificate of Viola Mabel Scott (von Bieren) reproduced in Champion S & Champion G 2012, 'Narrabeen Powder Works', p7
- ¹⁵ SMH 6 March 1884.
- ¹⁶ Gunpowder Making in N.S.W, *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 16 August 1884, pp338 and 340.
- ¹⁷ *Evening News* 28 July 1885.
- ¹⁸ *Daily Telegraph*, 31 July 1885.
- ¹⁹ *Evening News*, 17 August 1885.
- ²⁰ Telegram from Treasury Station to Inspector General of Police, *SRNSW 9/6747*
- ²¹ Letter dated 11 November 1885 from Police Department Detective Office Melbourne, *SRNSW 9/6747*.
- ²² *SMH*, 18 September 1886.
- ²³ *SMH* 13 May 1889, p11.
- ²⁴ CT 1183-39, Department of Lands.
- ²⁵ *SMH* 'Old Powder Works: Narrabeen 43 Years Ago', 15 August 1927, p 8.
- ²⁶ *SMH* 'Barker Jean, The Ruins of Elanora', 24 July 1939, p 3.
- ²⁷ *The Manly Daily* 'All this-and history too- for \$125,000', Saturday January 13, 1979, p 7.
- ²⁸ CT 3973-61, Department of Lands.
- ²⁹ Mona Vale Library, Ingleside, viewed 26 November 2013.
<http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au/library/local_history/Pittwaters_past/ingleside?SQ_DESIGN_NAME=printer_friendly>.
- ³⁰ CT 865-245, Department of Lands.
- ³¹ CT 2511-7, Department of Lands.
- ³² Tropman & Tropman Architects, *op cit*, p 10.
- ³³ Nan Bosler, *Memories of Narrabeen and its Public School*, 1989.
<http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au/library/local_history/Pittwaters_past/ingleside>, viewed 10 April 2014.
- ³⁴ CT 6321-214, Department of Lands.
- ³⁵ CT6321-214, Department of Lands.
- ³⁶ DP 11784, DP 12115, Department of Lands.
- ³⁷ CT 3909-1914, Department of Lands.
- ³⁸ Oral history interview with Tao Klerk, pers comm, dated 28 March 2014. Klerk was visited by Pickerill once at his property and this remark came from Pickerill himself.
- ³⁹ CT 4374-109, Department of Lands.

- ⁴⁰ Viewed 28 March 2014 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2270339>>.
- ⁴¹ CT 4374-109, Department of Lands.
- ⁴² Oral history interview with Tao Klerk, pers comm, dated 28 March 2014.
- ⁴³ Oral history interview with Tao Klerk, pers comm, 28 March 2014.
- ⁴⁴ Oral history interview with Tao Klerk, pers comm, dated 28 March 2014.
- ⁴⁵ Viewed 28 March 2014 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2270339>>. Confirmed in Oral History Interview with Tao Klerk dated 28 March 2014.
- ⁴⁶ Viewed 28 March 2014 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2270339>>.
- ⁴⁷ Tropman & Tropman Architects, op cit, p 14.
- ⁴⁸ *ibid*, p 13, *The Manly Daily*, 26 January 1991, p 26 and *The Manly Daily*, 6 March 1999, p 38.
- ⁴⁹ Mason Remy designed the Baha'i Temple for Haifa.
- ⁵⁰ Bosler N, *The Baha'i House of Worship Ingleside*.
- ⁵¹ Brogan Anna K 1994, 'John R. Brogan: A Career in Practice', Dissertation for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture, University of New South Wales, p 214.
- ⁵² *ibid*, p 221.
- ⁵³ Brogan, John R, *The Baha'i House of Worship*, a talk prepared for a general meeting of the national Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Australia, April 1960 cited in Brogan Anna K 1994, 'John R. Brogan: A Career in Practice', Dissertation for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture, University of New South Wales, p 217.
- ⁵⁴ Brogan Anna K 1994, 'John R. Brogan: A Career in Practice', Dissertation for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture, University of New South Wales, p 222.
- ⁵⁵ John R Brogan, quoted in 'Baha'i Temple now being built on Mona Vale Hilltop', *SMH*, March 4 1958, p 11.
- ⁵⁶ 'Helicopter called in', *The Daily Telegraph*, Monday, September 11, 1961.
- ⁵⁷ Brogan Anna K 1994, 'John R. Brogan: A Career in Practice', Dissertation for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture, University of New South Wales, p 231.
- ⁵⁸ *ibid*, p 230.
- ⁵⁹ *ibid*, p 220.
- ⁶⁰ 'John H Brogan' *Decoration and Glass*, March 1937, p 54.
- ⁶¹ Oral history interview with Anna Kate Brogan, granddaughter of John R Brogan, pers comm, dated 28 March 2014.
- ⁶² Lukich N 2004, *A Short History of the First Serbian Orthodox Church School Community in Australia 1949–2004*, pp 48–50 and pp 72–76; CT 6662-203, Department of Lands.
- ⁶³ Tropman & Tropman Architects, op cit, p13.

3.0 Statutory Heritage Context

The section provides a brief overview of the relevant and applicable federal, state and local statutory planning for non-Indigenous heritage in the Ingleside Precinct.

3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (Cwlth) (the EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation. It provides environment and heritage protection that is separate and distinct from state systems.

3.1.1 National Heritage List

Under the EPBC Act places listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) are considered to be of outstanding value to the nation.

NHL places are considered to be matters of National Environmental Significance (NES).

If the Minister for the Environment decides that an action will, or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of NES, then the action requires approval under the EPBC Act.

If the Minister for the Environment declares that an action does not require approval, the action may proceed. If the Minister declares that the proposed action is a 'controlled action', and therefore requires approval, the action cannot proceed unless it passes through the requisite approvals process.

'Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion, Long and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves' is listed on the NHL under the natural heritage category (Place ID: 105817). Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park is not located within Ingleside Precinct, however, it directly abuts its northern and western boundaries.

The NHL listing for Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion, Long and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves includes the following statement of significance:

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Long Island, Lion Island and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves contain an exceptional representation of the Sydney region biota, a region which is recognised as a nationally outstanding centre of biodiversity. The place contains a complex pattern of 24 plant communities, including heathland, woodland, open forest, swamps and warm temperate rainforest, with a high native plant species richness of over 1000 species and an outstanding diversity of bird and other animal species. This diversity includes an outstanding representation of the species that are unique to the Sydney region, particularly those restricted to the Hawkesbury Sandstone landform. The place is an outstanding example of a centre of biodiversity.

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park is listed on the NHL for its natural heritage values, however, it is also considered important for the following non-Indigenous heritage values:

- *It is the second oldest national park in Australia and the oldest national park established primarily for nature conservation.*
- *The park contains important historic sites associated with early recreational use of the park, transport, navigation and defence.*
- *The natural and cultural heritage of the national park provide significant opportunities for education and research.*
- *Outstanding views of the waterways, bushland and parts of Sydney can be obtained from the national park.¹*

GML Heritage

The park also contains a number of non-Indigenous sites of historic value. These include examples of early recreation settings, buildings, ruins, a colonial lighthouse, monuments, cultural landscapes, early transport routes and military installations, however these items are not in close vicinity to Ingleside Precinct.

Future development within Ingleside Precinct that may give rise to a significant impact on the national heritage values of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park would be likely to be considered a matter of NES.

3.2 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act) includes provisions for the conservation of the environmental heritage of the State. It provides for the identification and registration of items of State heritage significance, the interim protection of items of State heritage significance, constitutes the Heritage Council of New South Wales and confers on it functions relating to the State's heritage.

The State Heritage Register (SHR) is a statutory register established under Part 3A of the Heritage Act which recognises and protects places of State heritage significance in New South Wales. It includes places of historical, natural and cultural significance, including Indigenous places.

No items within or in close proximity to the Ingleside precinct are presently listed on the SHR.

3.2.1 Archaeological Provisions

The 'relics' provision of the Heritage Act (as amended in 1999) affords statutory protection to relics that form archaeological deposits or part thereof. More specifically, relic means any deposit, object or material evidence:

(a) that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and

(b) that is of State or local heritage significance.

To distinguish between items of Local and State heritage significance, the following definitions are provided:

- Local heritage significance, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.
- State heritage significance, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the state in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

Section 139[1] of the Heritage Act states that:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.²

Excavation permits may be issued under Section 141 of the Heritage Act by the Heritage Council of NSW (or by the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Department of Premier and Cabinet, under delegation).

A relevant excavation permit needs to be obtained prior to the commencement of any works that would have the potential to disturb or destroy relics. Archaeological remains assessed to be of State

significance would require an approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act; and those assessed to be of Local significance would require an excavation permit under Section 140. However, if the proposed works are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the potential archaeological resource, they may be granted an exemption/exception from the need for an excavation permit under Section 57 or Section 139 of the Heritage Act.

In addition to the locally listed 'Ruins of Powder Works' archaeological site, other sites of the Ingleside precinct have the potential to contain subsurface deposits and features that would be considered relics under the Heritage Act (as discussed in detail in Section 5.2).

3.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EPA Act) provides for the preparation of planning instruments intended to guide land use and management at state, regional and local levels. It establishes a process for making and determining development applications. The main features of the EPA Act with relevance to cultural heritage are the requirement for assessment of development proposals and a mechanism for the inclusion of heritage conservation provisions in planning instruments.

Under the EPA Act, each council must prepare a Local Environment Plan (LEP) which incorporates standard heritage provisions and a schedule of items and places of heritage significance within the Local Government Area (LGA). Development consent must be obtained from the local council for work that may impact on the heritage significance of items listed in the LEP heritage schedule.

3.3.1 Pittwater Council LEP 2014

The site is located within the Pittwater LGA. Five properties within the precinct are listed as heritage items under Pittwater LEP 2014. The sites are therefore subject to relevant standard heritage clauses, which require development consent for demolition, alteration, excavation and erection of new buildings on land identified as a heritage item.

Under the provisions of the LEP 2014, Pittwater Council may require the preparation of a heritage management document to assist in considering the extent of changes proposed. Flexible use incentives are available to facilitate the conservation of heritage items.

The precinct is currently zoned 'Rural Landscape' under the Pittwater LEP 2014.

The following properties within the precinct are subject to the relevant heritage clauses of the Pittwater LEP 2014.

Place	Address	Significance	Place ID
Baha'i House of Worship	173 Mona Vale Road, Ingleside	Local	2270338
Group of Monterey Pines (<i>Pinus Radiata</i>)	169 and 169A Mona Vale Road, Ingleside	Local	2270346
Ingleside House and Curtilage including Front Fence, Stone Gate, Posts and Garden Plantings	1 Manor Road and 12 King Road, Ingleside	Local	2270112
Cicada Glen Nursery	1 Chiltern Road, Ingleside	Local	2270339
Ruins of Powder Works (archaeological site)	2 and 10 Manor Road, Ingleside	Local	2270133
Smoky Dawson's Ranch gates	5 Chiltern Road, Ingleside	Local	2270422
Katandra Bushland Sanctuary	84 Lane Cove Road, Ingleside	Local	2270158

Place	Address	Significance	Place ID
Laterite Site	Mona Vale Road—next to public cycleway, south from Baha'i House of Worship grounds, parallel to 173 Mona Vale Road.	Local	2270513
Carving—Survey Mark (archaeological site)	Opposite 158 Mona Vale Road (southern side)	Local	2270487

Archaeological Provisions

The following provisions of the Pittwater LEP 2014 are specific for archaeological sites and relics.

Clause 5.10, Part 5—Miscellaneous Provisions require development consent for:

(d) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

Development consent is not required if:

(a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:

(i) is of a minor nature, or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, archaeological site, or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, and

(ii) would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or

....

(ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to a place of Aboriginal heritage significance, or

...

(d) the development is exempt development.

Specifically for archaeological sites, prior to granting consent to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order applies), the consent authority must:

(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and

(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

3.3.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006

Ingleside is not located within the Sydney Region Growth Centres; therefore, it is not subject to the State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006. However, Pittwater Council and the State Government have agreed to model the planning for Ingleside on the precinct planning approach, which was established for the Sydney Region Growth Centres and enacted under the SEPP 2006.

3.4 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act) provides for the care, control and management of all national parks, historic sites, nature reserves, reserves, Aboriginal areas and state game reserves.

Ingleside Precinct shares a large portion of its eastern and southern boundaries with Garigal and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Parks, conserved and managed under the NPW Act. A Plan of Management (POM) is required to be prepared for each National Park. The POM is a statutory planning instrument that sets out how the natural and cultural heritage value of the park will be managed.

The Garigal National Park POM was adopted in November 1998 and amended in December 2013.

The Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park POM was adopted in May 2002, with proposed amendments drafted and exhibited in 2013 to address new and existing recreational uses.

Provisions within the NPW Act relating to Aboriginal heritage have not been addressed as they are beyond the scope of this assessment.

3.5 Non-Statutory Listings

3.5.1 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) maintains a Register of Significant Places. National Trust recognition is not a statutory listing. The Trust's Register is intended to perform an advisory and educational role. The listing of a place on the Register, known as 'classification', has no legal force, but is widely recognised as an authoritative statement of the cultural significance of a place.

'Ingleside House Garden' has been classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW)—Item S8579.

3.5.2 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) was a national list of Australia's natural, historical and cultural heritage places established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* and maintained by the Australian Heritage Council (AHC). In February 2012, all references to the RNE were removed from the EPBC Act and the RNE became a non-statutory heritage list retained only as an archival information resource. Places can no longer be added to or removed from the RNE.

'Ingleside House Garden' is included in the RNE as an indicative place—Place ID: 19551.

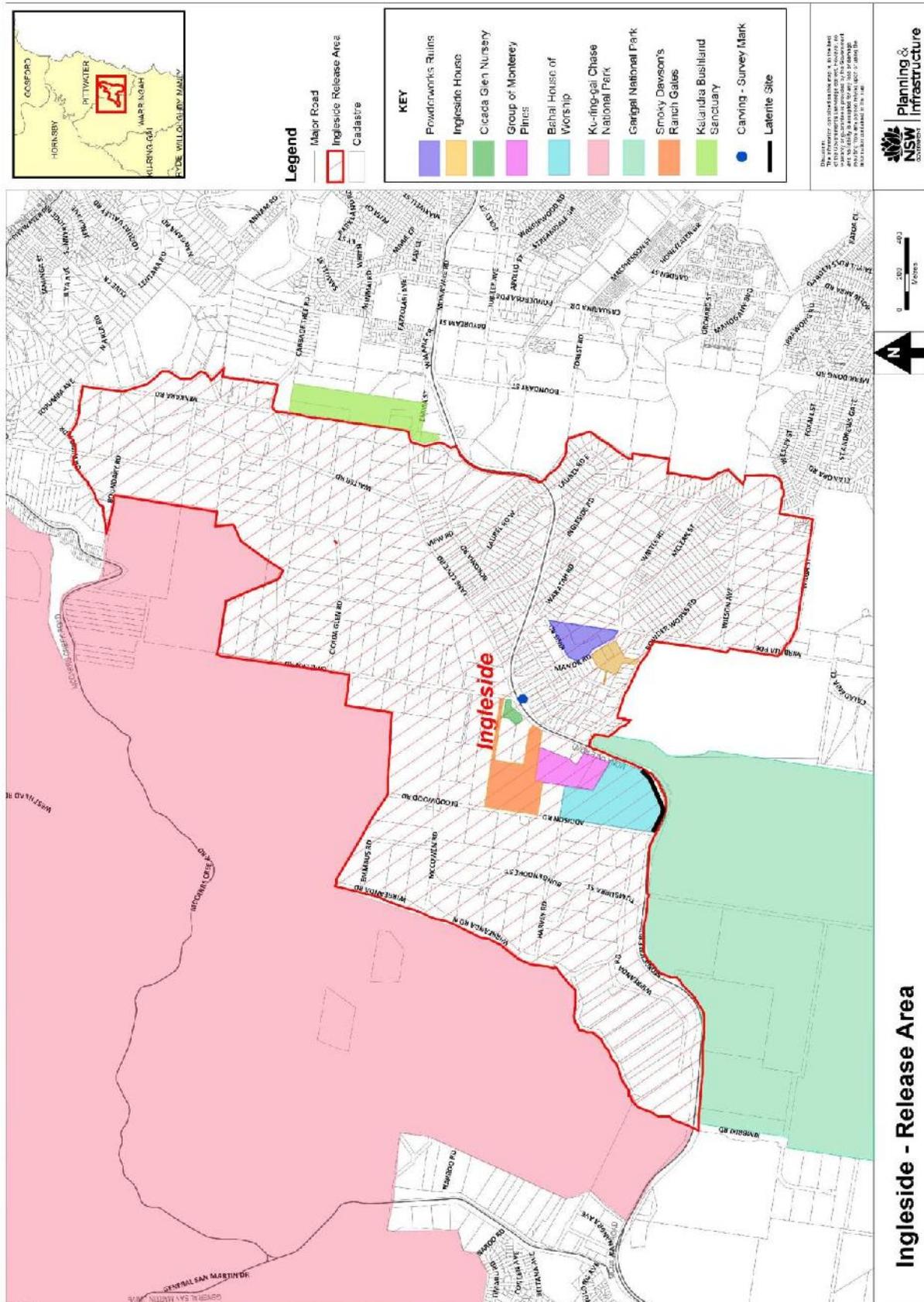


Figure 3.1 Plan of Ingleside Precinct showing the locations of statutory heritage listed items. (Source: Department of Planning and Environment)

3.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Statement of Importance, Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Lion Island, Long Island and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves Plan of Management, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2002 p. 7
- ² NSW legislation website <<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/viewtop/inforce/act>>.

4.0 Heritage Significance Assessment

4.1 Background

Cultural heritage significance is embodied in the location, form, function, fabric and values of a place. This includes its setting and relationship to other places, the records associated with the place, and the response that the place evokes in the community—its meanings and associations.

Identifying the heritage significance of a place relies on understanding and analysing the documentary sources, physical evidence, social context and historic themes that apply to a place; and considering carefully the way in which its extant fabric demonstrates and embodies its use or function, its associations, as well as its formal or aesthetic qualities.

Understanding the historical context of a place, considering the physical evidence and values attributed to places by people are therefore key elements in identifying heritage values and assessing cultural significance.

4.2 NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

A place will be considered to be of Local or State heritage significance if, it meets one or more of the following NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria.

In applying the assessment criteria, both the nature and degree of significance of the place need to be identified, since items vary in the extent to which they embody or reflect key values and the relative importance of their evidence or associations.

The heritage assessment also needs to relate the place's values to its relevant geographical and social context, usually identified as either local or state contexts. Items may have both Local and State significance for similar or different values/criteria. In recent times, the NSW Heritage Council has abandoned the use of the term 'regional' in relation to heritage values.

Statutory protection and management of heritage places (ie by local councils or the state government) is usually related to the identified degree or level of significance. Places of State significance may be considered by the Heritage Council of NSW for inclusion on the State Heritage Register.

Table 4.1 NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria.

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	
Criterion A: Historic (Evolution)	<i>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).</i>
Criterion B: Historic (Association)	<i>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).</i>
Criterion C: Aesthetic	<i>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in local area).</i>
Criterion D: Social	<i>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.</i>
Criterion E: Research Potential	<i>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).</i>

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

Criterion F: Rarity	<i>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).</i>
Criterion G: Representative	<i>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or environments).</i>

4.3 Heritage Curtilage Assessment Methodology

A heritage curtilage is the area of land surrounding a place which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It should contain all elements (such as buildings, works, archaeological evidence, trees, setting and views) contributing to the heritage significance, conservation and interpretation of a heritage place. Defining an appropriate curtilage for the heritage items within Ingleside Precinct is a key concept for future planning.

The heritage curtilages recommended in this section have been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office 1996 publication, *Heritage Curtilages*. This document defines a 'heritage curtilage' as *the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance, which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance*¹. The revised curtilages do not necessarily coincide with property boundaries but consider the visual setting, views and the context within the environment of each heritage item. The curtilages contain elements contributing to the heritage significance, conservation and interpretation.

4.4 Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins

4.4.1 Physical Description

Ingleside House

Ingleside House is located at 1 Manor Road and 12 King Road, Ingleside, south of Mona Vale Road. The house site slopes upwards from east to west, providing a prominent eastern outlook over the Ingleside precinct. The house is surrounded by landscaped gardens with a number of large marker trees, including two Bunya Pines, Brush Box and various other species. Small areas of original woodland vegetation exist in the vicinity of the house.

The landscaping and gardens are mature and reflect the original (1884) layout of the house and garden. The earliest remnant fabric on the property is the octagonal sandstone entry pillars with wide rounded heads located at the entry to the property (Figures 4.1 and 4.2); the carriage loop (Figure 4.3); and the associated rusticated sandstone retaining walls and steps, with sandstone spheres demarcating the end of the sandstone walling or garden edges (Figure 4.4). The lower gardens in front of the house are separated out into a series of smaller planted gardens (Figure 4.5). Bordering the steps to the house from the lower garden are two original substantial sandstone posts with carvings depicting the initials of Carl von Bieren, 'CVB', floral wreaths, and 'Advance Australia' above a powder keg carved into the post (Figures 4.6 and 4.7). From the rear (west) of the house the land slopes gently upwards with a stormwater swale delineating the two levels (Figure 4.8).

The current house, constructed c1939, features rusticated sandstone walls with a gabled roof and weatherboard panelling (refer to Figure 4.3). The house was later extended with a substantial sandstone addition to the north. The sandstone addition resembles the c1939 residence. The interior of the house is substantially altered with a modern kitchen and some contemporary joinery and

finishes (Figure 4.9). Interior decorative elements such as the sandstone hearth do not demonstrate any noteworthy aesthetic quality or innovation (Figure 4.10).

A contemporary steel framed and steel clad shed, designed by Cracknell and Lonergan Architects, has been constructed further north of the c1939 house and additional wing. The shed references the gable roof arrangement of Ingleside House, is screened by bamboo plantings and was designed to respect the heritage significance of the c1939 house and landscape, as it is not prominent in views of the house and landscape (see Figure 4.5).

The Powderworks Ruins

The Powderworks site formerly consisted of a suite of buildings including Saltpetre House, Office and Magazine, the Machinery Building, the Boiler Room and the Mixing Plant, located east of Ingleside House across Manor Road. The Powderworks site is located along a gorge that drops sharply to a small creek which would have run beneath the former buildings. A driveway leading from the northeast corner of Ingleside House formerly linked Ingleside House to Powderworks Road. Over time the buildings and rail tracks have been removed and only some evidence of this phase of occupation remains. The area is densely overgrown and visibility of the remnant Powderworks Ruins is limited (Figure 4.11). Two sandstone walls (from two separate buildings) remain on the edge of the gorge within the shallow creek, with one corner of each building remaining (Figures 4.12 and 4.13). The walls consist of large sandstone blocks with lime based mortar. It is possible that additional areas of remnant structures and stones relating to the Powderworks remain. Vegetation clearing would be required to determine the extent of the remnant features.



Figure 4.1 View of Ingleside House from Manor Road, showing the sandstone entry pillars, carriage loop and east elevation of the house. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.2 View of the sandstone and timber entry gates to Ingleside House from Manor Road. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.3 East elevation of Ingleside House. The carriage loop is no longer used to convey vehicles. The additional sandstone wing is visible on the right. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.4 Detailed view of one of the stone 'cannonballs' which adorn the carriage loop and gardens. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.5 General view of the garden layout. The house location is marked by two mature Bunya Pines. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.6 View of the decorative stone pillar in the foreground featuring the inscription 'Advance Australia' above a relief of a powder keg, the house in the background to the left and the recent steel shed to the right. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.7 Detailed view of a decorative stone pillar facing the carriage loop. The pillar is inscribed with Carl von Biren's initials 'CVB', and '1884 AD' which was the year the first residence was built. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.8 General view of the rear landscape looking southwest from the house. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.9 Interior of the later section of Ingleside House, constructed sometime following 1938. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.10 Interior of Ingleside House showing the stacked stone fireplace. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.11 View of the Powderworks remains looking west. The two walls seen partially pictured here are shown in detail in Figures 4.12 and 4.13. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.12 Detailed view of the sandstone wall relating to the Powderworks, believed to be part of the original Office and Magazine building. Checkouts are visible for possible timber joists and indentions indicate the position of a strucutre that was previously fixed to the wall. (Source: GML 2014)

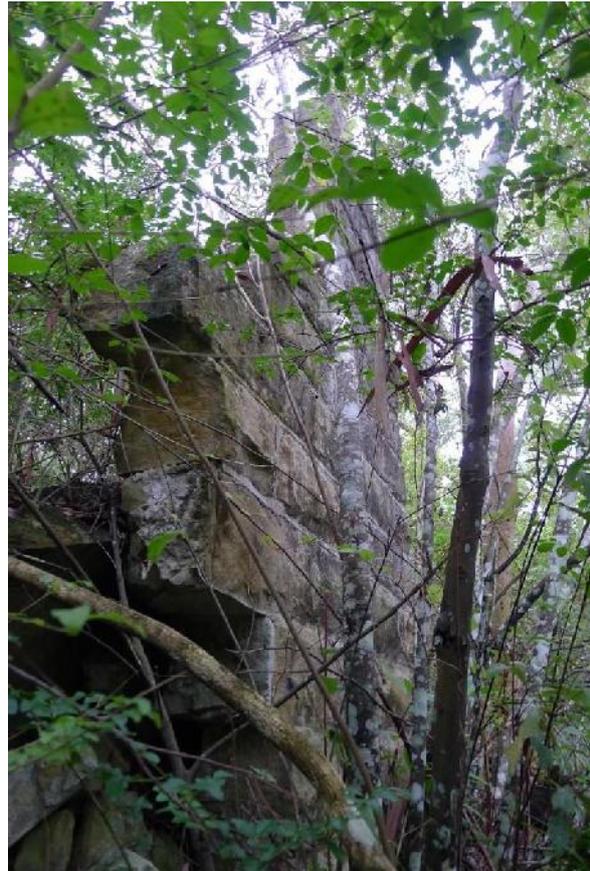


Figure 4.13 Detailed view of a second sandstone wall relating to the Powderworks, believed to be part of the original Office and Magazine building. (Source: GML 2014)

4.4.2 Existing Assessments of Significance

Ingleside House

The SHI listing identifies the item as 'Ingleside House & Curtilage Inc (sic) Front Fence, Stone Gate, Posts, Garden Plantings'. The Register of the National Estate (RNE) listing and the National Trust listings identify the item as 'Ingleside House Garden'. The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

The Ingleside House is a place of local historic significance as it contains physical evidence of the estate of Carl von Bieren and his powder works venture. The surviving stonework demonstrates a high degree of technical accomplishment and is a good example of late Victorian garden stonemasonry. The mature plantings are of historic and social significance as they enhance the setting and are an important local landmark.

The listing includes the interiors of the house; however detailed analysis and assessment should be undertaken at the time of any future changes to the interior in order to ascertain the relative heritage significance.

The Statement of Significance and description primarily relate to the landscape and garden structures, rather than Ingleside House itself, which was rebuilt in c1939.

The Powderworks Ruins

The SHI listing identifies the item as 'Ruins of Powderworks'. The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

The Ruins of Powderworks are significant as their fabric expresses an unusual (rare) 19th Century industrial activity and are important through their association with Carl Von Bieren and his gun powder manufacturing venture, a significant event in the locality with the area being subsequently named 'Ingleside' after his house.

The listing does not include the houses (fronting Manor Road) located within the curtilage of the Ruins of Powderworks.

4.4.3 Revised Assessment of Significance

Historically, Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins share a strong connection. Reflecting this historic relationship, the two sites have been assessed as one item, rather than two separate items of significance. The following assessment of significance includes a discussion of the place's significance in response to each of the seven NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, and an assessment of the level of significance under each criteria (at local and/or state level).

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	Discussion	Threshold	
		Local	State
Criterion A: Historic (Evolution)	<p>The site of Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins provides physical evidence of the earliest grand estate established in the Ingleside precinct.</p> <p>The Powderworks provides evidence of one of the earliest private ventures to supply powder explosives in NSW, and the development of early industry along Sydney's northern periphery.</p> <p>Carl Von Bieren's subsequent fleeing from Australia provides evidence of the hostile relationship between Australia and Germany at the end of the nineteenth century.</p> <p>The site has evolved with the original house of Carl von Bieren replaced c1939 with the current house, which has been further extended over time. The garden layout including sandstone retaining walls, gate posts and carriage loop reflect the original 1880s arrangement.</p>	✓	✓
Criterion B: Historic (Association)	<p>Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins share a historical association with Carl von Bieren, the Dutch American chemist who established the Australian Powder and Manufacturing Company on the site.</p> <p>The suburb of Ingleside and one of its earliest roads, Powderworks Road, draw their name from the original Ingleside House and the Powderworks.</p>	✓	
Criterion C: Aesthetic	<p>The garden walls at Ingleside House include finely detailed Victorian stonemasonry, designed specifically to reflect the tastes and sensibilities of the resident, Carl Von Bieren.</p> <p>The mature plantings, particularly the Bunya Pines, are visually prominent and mark the location of the house contributing to the aesthetic appeal of the landscape setting.</p> <p>Ingleside House itself is of Local significance as a sandstone cottage constructed c1939 at the location of the original Ingleside House.</p> <p>Remnants of the stone structures of the Powderworks Ruins are of aesthetic significance for their high quality detailing/stonemasonry and siting within the gully.</p>	✓	
Criterion D: Social	<p>The marker trees of Ingleside House including the Bunya Pines are well known and recognised as important local landmarks in the rural setting. The site is regularly visited by heritage enthusiasts in the local area.</p> <p>The story of Carl Von Bieren and his Powderworks Factory is a popular narrative of great interest to the local community.</p>	✓	
Criterion E: Research Potential	<p>The garden walls are of research potential as an example of high quality stonemasonry during the Victorian period.</p> <p>The Powderworks Ruins provide research potential as one of the earliest private ventures in NSW to attempt to make powder explosives, and as evidence of the development of early industry along Sydney's northern</p>	✓	✓

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	Discussion	Threshold	
		Local	State
	<p>periphery.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource of the Ingleside House and the Powderworks site would have high research potential and the ability to make a contribution to research questions relevant to the history of the rare type of industry development in NSW and beyond, as well as the site's general development within the context of the precinct. The Powderworks factory and its operations have been scarcely documented in the historical record. Archaeological investigations of the site would have the potential to enhance the existing records and answer a number of site specific questions.</p> <p>Archaeological evidence associated with the early phase of the Ingleside House complex would have the potential to provide answers to research questions about the life of people who ran the estate and those who worked there and on the adjacent Powderworks site. However, the level of research potential would depend on the nature and level of preservation of those remains.</p>		
Criterion F: Rarity	The garden walls at Ingleside House demonstrate a rare example of finely detailed Victorian stonemasonry, designed specifically to reflect the tastes and agenda of the resident, Carl Von Bieren.	✓	✓
Criterion G: Representative	Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins together are representative of Victorian period former estates that featured a grand residence, a complex of industrial buildings, and accommodation for workers.		✓

Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins are therefore considered to meet the threshold for listing at Local and State heritage significance as they meet four of the above criteria at the State level, and six of the criteria at the Local level.

Revised Summary Statement of Significance

Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins, originally established in 1884, provide evidence of the earliest grand estate established in Ingleside. The suburb of Ingleside and one of its earliest roads, Powderworks Road, draw their name from this historic site.

Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins share a historical association with Carl von Bieren, the notorious Dutch American chemist who established the Australian Powder and Manufacturing Company, one of the earliest private ventures to supply powder explosives in NSW. Carl Von Bieren's subsequent fleeing from Australia provides evidence of the hostile relationship between Australia and Germany at the end of the nineteenth century, and his story continues to be of great interest to the local community.

Ingleside House, rebuilt in c1939, retains its original garden layout, including stonework specifically designed to reflect the tastes of the landowner, Carl Von Bieren. The Bunya Pines are recognised as important local landmarks in the rural setting. The gardens and high quality stone masonry of Ingleside House, as well as the mature plantings and remnants of the Powderworks Ruins form a cohesive group of built elements of aesthetic significance, representative of the development of the estate.

4.4.4 Setting and Curtilage Assessment

Existing Heritage Curtilage

Ingleside House

The Pittwater LEP 2014 identifies the heritage listed site as Lots 1 and 2, DP 554536 at 1 Manor Road. Under the provisions of the LEP 2014, the entire extent of land within the lot boundary comprises the heritage curtilage for the listed item.

The Powderworks Ruins

The Pittwater LEP 2014 identifies the heritage listed site as Lots 81 and 82, DP 866452 at 12 King Road. Under the provisions of the LEP 2014, the entire extent of land within the lot boundary comprises the heritage curtilage for the listed item.

The existing boundaries of the heritage items as defined by the listing contained in the Pittwater LEP 2014 are shown in Figures 4.14 and 4.15. Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins are under different ownership.



Figure 4.14 The existing boundary of Ingleside House as identified by the heritage listing in the Pittwater LEP 2014. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment)



Figure 4.15 The existing boundary of the Powderworks Ruins as identified by the heritage listing in the Pittwater LEP 2014. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment)

Recommended Heritage Curtilage

Items of State heritage significance listed on the SHR are provided specific heritage curtilages based on their level of significance, setting and significant views, and may not necessarily reflect predefined lot boundaries. The proposed heritage curtilage for Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins is largely defined by the lot boundaries, however, it is expanded in two specific areas to incorporate significant historical features which contribute to the significance and understanding of the site.

The proposed heritage curtilage for Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins is illustrated in Figure 4.16.

The proposed curtilage includes the existing lot boundary curtilages for Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins. This area takes in Ingleside House, the surrounding gardens, boundary fences and gate posts, known remnant structures of the Powderworks Ruins, potential areas of cobblestone road leading to the Powderworks, and views toward the remnant native woodland vegetation in the gully east of the house. This heritage curtilage reflects the subsequent subdivision of the area following the unsuccessful Powderworks venture. The proposed curtilage has been extended to the

north and west to encompass historically significant features which are no longer a part of the respective lots. The curtilage to the north has been expanded to take in a small area on the upper side of the gorge. Documentary evidence has shown that the construction of the Powderworks factory extended to this location. Previous physical investigations of the site have reported that remnant wall elements may survive in this area. The expanded curtilage includes this area of potential remnant structures.

The proposed heritage curtilage extension to the west takes in the dam that historically serviced the house. The dam dates from the Carl von Bieren period of development of the estate, where pipes were laid to convey water to the house, and is significant as an element associated with the establishment of the house and Powderworks.



Figure 4.16 Recommended revised curtilage for the combined Ingleside House and Powderworks Ruins. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment)

Heritage Curtilage Conclusions

Following stakeholder consultation it has been decided that the proposed heritage curtilage identified by GML for Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins will not be pursued and instead the item will be managed consistent with the areas listed under the *Pittwater LEP 2014* (Figures 4.14 and 4.15).

The Baha'i House of Worship

4.4.5 Physical Description

The Baha'i House of Worship (or Baha'i Temple) is situated on a ridgeline north of Mona Vale Road, which is the highest point in Ingleside. The temple is located within an expansive 14 hectare allotment, and surrounded by landscaped gardens, areas of native bushland and buildings; including a visitors' centre, bookshop, picnic area, hostel, caretaker's cottage, and the administrative offices of the Australian National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is.

The House of Worship is a nonagon (nine-sided) in plan concrete temple with nine arched entranceways centred upon a raised concrete plinth. The upper sections feature large arched multi-paned windows with ornamented fan and side lights, and a large domed concrete roof with an illuminated fleche. The exterior walls are covered with quartz aggregate, with nine-pointed star motifs repeated in the detailing throughout. The domed roof is prominent in skyline views from the wider local area.

The interior layout is designed with minimal furnishings. The seating is arranged in the centre of the ground floor auditorium to face towards Israel, the Holy Land in the Baha'i faith, with Persian carpet runners used to delineate aisles. A mezzanine level lines the upper walls of the auditorium, with seating facing inwards.

Whilst the western majority of the site remains as natural bushland, the immediate setting of the temple is hard landscaped with pebblecrete pathways leading outwards from each of the nine entrances and seating areas for prayer/contemplation. The landscaped garden and picnic area is located to the north of the Baha'i temple. It features a range of planted native flora, including waratahs, several grevillea including the unique cayeli, the native pea, wattle and woody pear, and three species of eucalypts.



Figure 4.17 The Baha'i Temple and paved landscape, viewed from the west. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.18 Close up view, showing one of the nine entrances to the Baha'i Temple, with nine-pointed star motifs. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.19 View facing west to the north of the Baha'i Temple, showing the interface between the building and its landscape. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.20 View facing east from the Baha'i Temple, showing the landscaped front garden and recent disabled ramps attached to its eastern entrance. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.21 Paved pathway leading towards seating for prayer/contemplation. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.22 View from the picnic area looking south along one of the nine pathways towards the Baha'i Temple. (Source: GML 2013)

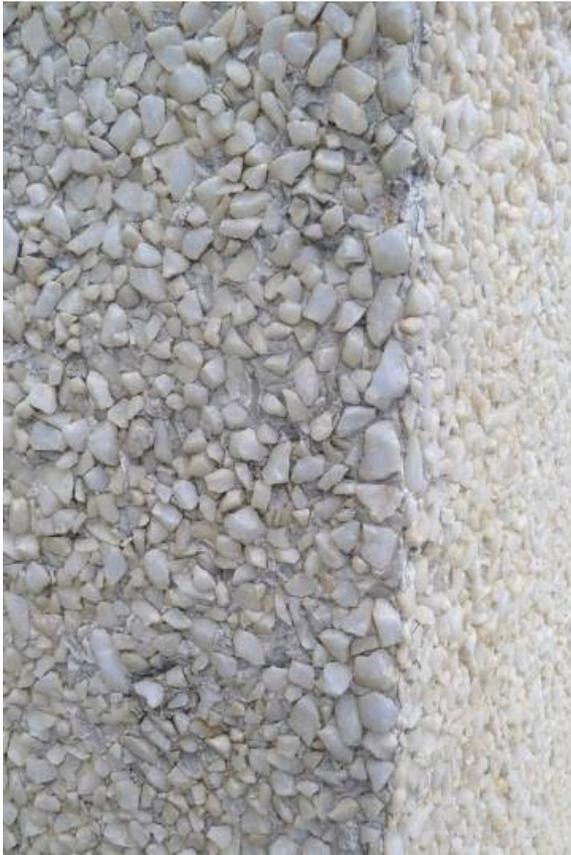


Figure 4.23 Detail showing quartz aggregate treatment of the Baha'i Temple's concrete walls. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.24 Arched entranceway with elaborate steel gates featuring nine-pointed star motifs. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.25 View facing north towards the visitors centre and picnic areas from the front garden of the Baha'i Temple. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.26 View facing west into the planted native garden near the northern entrance to the site. (Source: GML 2013)

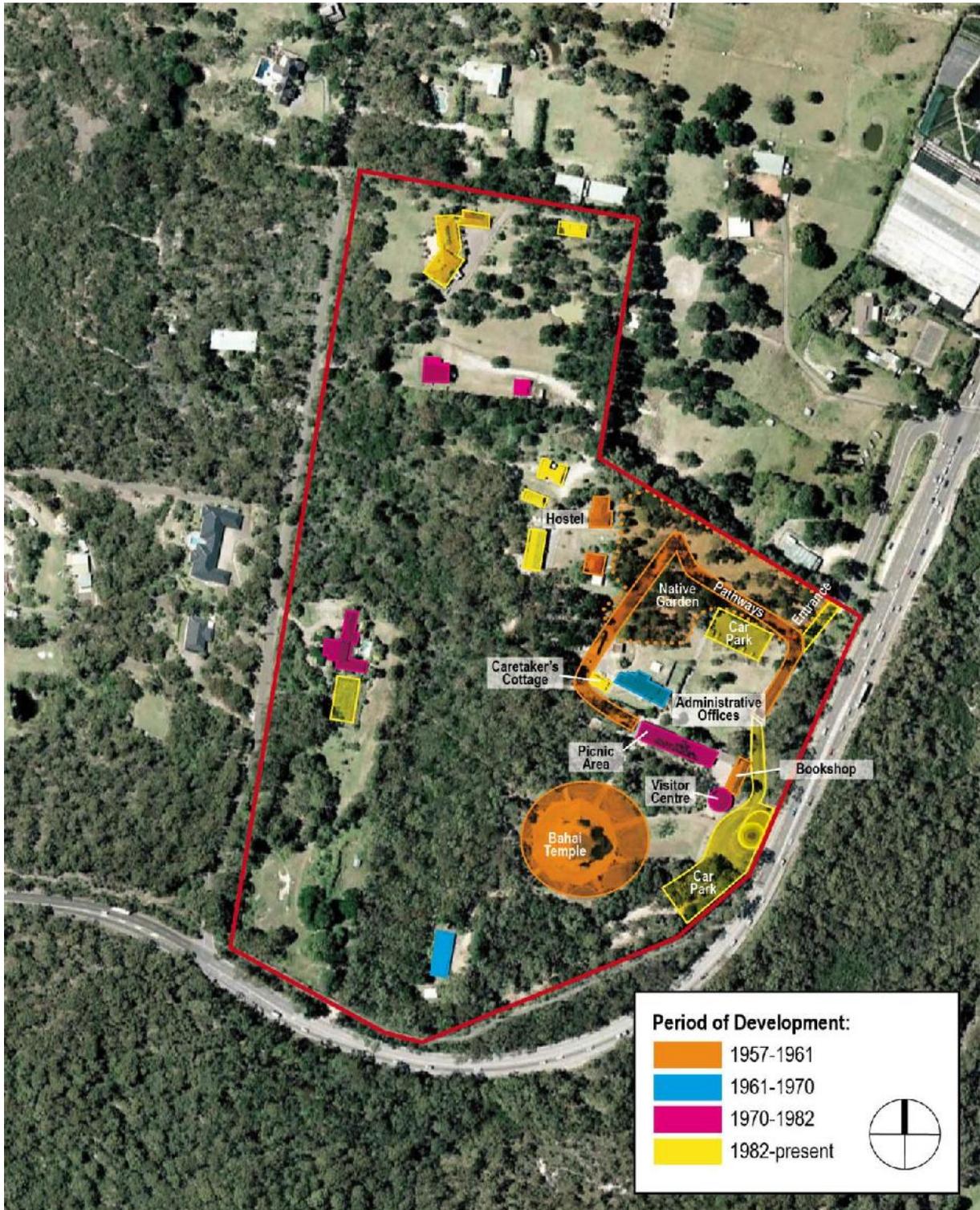


Figure 4.27 Periods of development within the Baha'i House of Worship site. (Source: Google Earth with GML overlay)

4.4.6 Existing Assessment of Significance

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

GML Heritage

The Bahá'í House of Worship was the first house of worship for the Bahá'í Faith in Australia (1961) and as a result it is deemed culturally significant at the state level. The unique design and aesthetic appeal has made the Bahá'í House of Worship architecturally significant.

The SHI listing assesses the Baha'i House of Worship as of historical (Criterion A), aesthetic (Criterion C), social significance (Criterion D), and research potential (Criterion E). It is also assessed to be of rarity value (Criterion F).

4.4.7 Revised Assessment of Significance

The following revised assessment of significance is based upon the physical assessment of the site conducted in November 2013 and informed by the historical research conducted for the Baha'i House of Worship in Section 2 of this report. The following table includes a discussion of the place's significance in response to each of the seven NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, and an assessment of the level of significance under each criteria (at Local and/or State level).

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	Discussion	Threshold	
		Local	State
Criterion A: Historic (Evolution)	<p>Constructed between 1957 and 1961, the Baha'i House of Worship was the first house of worship for the Baha'i faith in Australia, and the third built worldwide. It shows the pattern of increasingly diverse patterns of post war migration and the transference of religion into Australia from various global regions.</p> <p>The site was granted to James Jones in 1888 but remained as natural bushland until the construction of the Baha'i House of Worship in 1957. The site does not contain evidence of earlier periods of development.</p>	✓	✓
Criterion B: Historic (Association)	<p>The initial concept design for the Baha'i House of Worship was established by prominent and controversial American Bahá'í Charles Mason Remey (1874 –1974), who was appointed President of the International Bahá'í Council in 1951.</p> <p>The Baha'i House of Worship was designed by prominent Sydney modernist architect John R Brogan (1904–1987), who was closely involved with its construction. The temple was the only religious building designed by John R Brogan, one of the last buildings designed throughout his expansive career.</p> <p>The site is also associated with James Jones, a prominent early landholder in the Ingleside area.</p>	✓	✓
Criterion C: Aesthetic	<p>The nonagon shape of the building, reflected in its layout and landscaping as well as its innovative construction, and the modernist approach to detailing (using steel and white quartz aggregate), demonstrate a high degree of aesthetic value and creative and technical achievement.</p> <p>The Baha'i House of Worship is also aesthetically significant as a visible marker in the skyline of the Northern Beaches, which can be seen as far away as the Central Coast.</p>	✓	✓
Criterion D: Social	<p>The Baha'i House of Worship is one of the most holy places of the Baha'i faith in the world, and the most holy place in Australia. The temple demonstrates integrity linked to the history and spiritual home of the Baha'i faith and a tangible expression of their system of values and beliefs.</p>	✓	✓
Criterion E: Research Potential	<p>The Baha'i House of Worship has potential to yield information contributing to an understanding of innovative precast concrete construction methods, including the concrete aggregate transfer method, and the method of installing a water tank into the concrete dome. The temple features one of the earliest precast concrete domes of its size constructed in Australia, and the first structure to have a building component positioned by an airborne machine.</p>	✓	✓

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	Discussion	Threshold	
		Local	State
Criterion F: Rarity	<p>The Baha'i House of Worship is rare as the only Baha'i temple in Australia and one of only seven located throughout the world.</p> <p>The unique nonagon shape of the building, reflected in its layout and landscaping as well as its large precast concrete dome, and the modernist approach to its detailing (using steel and white quartz aggregate) provide a rare modernist approach to the design of a religious building.</p> <p>The use of the concrete aggregate transfer method is rare throughout NSW.</p>	✓	✓
Criterion G: Representative	Baha'i House of Worship is considered rare and therefore does not meet this criterion.		

The Baha'i House of Worship meets the threshold under the criteria at both Local and State heritage significance as it meets six of the above criteria at both a state and local level.

Whilst the above assessment is limited to the temple's heritage significance at local and state thresholds, the assessment suggests that the temple may also be considered significant at a national level under social (Criterion D), research potential (Criterion E), and rarity (Criterion F). Further assessment of significance against the National Heritage Criteria should be considered.

Revised Summary Statement of Significance

Constructed between 1957 and 1961, the Baha'i House of Worship continues as the first and only house of worship for the Baha'i faith in Australia, and one of only seven Baha'i temples located throughout the world. The Australian Baha'i House of Worship is one of the most holy places of the Baha'i faith, and the most holy place in Australia. The temple demonstrates integrity linked to the history and spiritual home of the Baha'i faith and a tangible expression of their system of values and beliefs.

Associated with American Bahá'í Charles Mason Remey (1874–1974), and prominent Sydney modernist architect John Brogan (1904–1987), the Baha'i House of Worship is a uniquely shaped concrete temple with intricate modernist detailing, and features one of the earliest precast concrete domes of its size in Australia. The dome is a visible marker in the skyline of the Northern Beaches, which can be seen as far away as the Central Coast.

4.4.8 Setting and Curtilage Assessment

Existing Heritage Curtilage

The Pittwater LEP 2014 identifies the heritage listed site as Lot 52 DP 1152609. Under the provisions of the LEP 2014, the entire extent of land within the lot boundary is understood to comprise the heritage curtilage for the listed item.

The existing boundaries of the heritage items as defined by the listing contained in the Pittwater LEP 2014 are shown in Figure 4.28, below.



Figure 4.28 The existing boundary of the Baha'i House of Worship as identified in the draft Pittwater LEP 2014. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment)

Recommended Heritage Curtilage

Items of State heritage significance listed on the SHR are provided specific heritage curtilages based on their level of significance, setting and significant views, and may not necessarily reflect predefined lot boundaries.

To establish an appropriate heritage curtilage it is important to understand the significance of the individual components comprising the site. A map indicating periods of development (refer to Figure 4.28) has been prepared based on historic aerials, and indicates the various periods of development within the Baha'i Temple site.

Figure 4.28 shows that the Baha'i buildings and landscape elements are largely confined to the eastern section of the site. The residential properties located in the northern and western sections were constructed from the 1970s and are not considered part of the Baha'i House of Worship site.

A recommended curtilage informed by the historical evolution of the site is included in Figure 4.29 below. This curtilage takes into consideration the location of the temple and its associated buildings, and landscape elements within the broader site allotment; however, it excludes the later private residences that are currently included within the heritage listed lot boundary.



Figure 4.29 The recommended revised curtilage for the Baha'i Temple. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment)

Heritage Curtilage Conclusions

Following stakeholder consultation regarding the heritage curtilage of the site, the recommended revised curtilage for the Baha'i House of Worship will not be pursued. The curtilage for the heritage item will remain consistent with the area listed under the Pittwater LEP 2014 (Figure 4.28).

4.5 Cicada Glen Nursery

4.5.1 Site Description

The heritage listed site Cicada Glen Nursery (formerly Klerk's Garden) comprises a 7000m² lot located at the western corner of Mona Vale and Chiltern Roads, Ingleside. The property is dissected by Cicada Glen Creek flowing west towards Pittwater, and consists of an operating retail/wholesale nursery with associated sculpture garden, gallery, residence, sheds, glasshouses and shade houses.

A large well-established garden of high ornamental quality is located predominantly within the entrance section and along the creek line, featuring mature Hoop Pine, English Oak, Pine Oak, Japanese Maple, Canadian Maple and Liquidamber trees. The gardens include mature palms, tree ferns, bamboos, Fiddlewood, Brushbox, Golden Cypress and Fir, as well as sandstone lining of the dam and Cicada Creek, which were installed during Klerk's occupation (between 1965 and 1999).

Hidden in the southwest corner of the site is the original fibro cottage constructed in the 1930s by Dr Pickerill, and the 1965 office adjoining the house.

A fish pond constructed in sandstone blocks near the entry was also believed to be built during the 1930s. Also present along the west boundary is a recent corrugated iron building, which is now used as the main office and gallery space for Cicada Glen Nursery.



Figure 4.30 Driveway leading towards the main office of Cicada Glen Nursery. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.31 View facing east towards Chiltern Road. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.32 Cicada Glen Creek, running north to south through the site. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.33 A large pond near the entrance at Chiltern Road. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.34 Pickerill's cottage, located in the southwest corner of the site. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.35 A recent corrugated iron building located closer to the entrance, used as a gallery and office for the nursery and sculpture business. (Source: GML 2014)

4.5.2 Existing Assessment of Significance

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

The development of this garden on a typical large allotment in Ingleside shows the influence of nursery industries in the area, especially the rich collection of specimen trees. It demonstrates a high degree of creative garden design.

The Garden is of historic significance to the Pittwater locality as it illustrates the development of gardens on large allotments in the Ingleside area from the early 20th century period and shows the influence of the nursery industries locating to the area from the 1960s enhancing existing garden features with rich collections of specimen [trees] etc.

The garden is of aesthetic significance to the locality as the extensive exotic plantings demonstrate a high degree of creative garden design.

4.5.3 Revised Assessment of Significance

The following revised Assessment of Significance is based upon the physical assessment of the site conducted in February 2014 and informed by the historical research conducted for Section 2 of this report. The following table includes a discussion of the place's significance in response to each of the seven NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, and an assessment of the level of significance under each criteria (at Local and/or State level).

GML Heritage

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	Discussion	Threshold for Listing	
		Local	State
Criterion A: Historic (Evolution)	Cicada Glen Nursery is of historic significance to the Pittwater locality as it illustrates early settlement in Ingleside and the development of exotic gardens in the early twentieth century period.	✓	
Criterion B: Historic (Association)	The site is associated with Dr Henry Pickerill, one of the earliest settlers in Ingleside. The site was originally granted to James Jones in 1883, one of the most prominent landholders in Ingleside.	✓	
Criterion C: Aesthetic	The original garden is of aesthetic significance to the locality as the extensive exotic plantings demonstrate a high degree of creative garden design.	✓	
Criterion D: Social	Cicada Glen Nursery is not considered to meet this criterion.		
Criterion E: Research Potential	Cicada Glen Nursery is not considered to meet this criterion.		
Criterion F: Rarity	Cicada Glen Nursery is not considered to meet this criterion.		
Criterion G: Representative	The uses of the site from the 1950s are representative of market gardening and nursery industries in Ingleside that emerged in the mid to late twentieth century.	✓	

Cicada Glen Nursery is therefore considered to be of Local heritage significance as it meets four of the above criteria at a Local level.

Revised Statement of Significance

Cicada Glen Nursery is of local significance as an early twentieth-century exotic garden and residence comprising one of the earliest settlements in Ingleside. The later uses of the site are representative of market gardening and nursery industries that emerged in Ingleside during the mid to late twentieth century.

4.5.4 Setting and Curtilage Assessment

Existing Heritage Curtilage

The Pittwater LEP 2014 identify the heritage listed site as Lot A DP 325195.

The existing boundary of the heritage item as defined by the listing contained in the Pittwater LEP 2014 is shown in Figure 4.36, below.



Figure 4.36 The existing boundary of Cicada Glen Nursery as identified in the Pittwater LEP 2014. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment)

Recommended Heritage Curtilage

The above heritage curtilage accurately reflects the original extent of Dr Pickwell's land, Caradoc; therefore, it is recommended that the heritage curtilage remains as illustrated in Figure 4.36.

4.6 Group of Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*)

Site Description

Waratah Farm Site

The former site of Waratah Farm comprises approximately three hectares on the northern side of Mona Vale Road near its intersection with Powderworks Road. The former boundary of Waratah Farm is delineated by rows of planted trees along its east, west and south perimeter. The site is now occupied by Lot 202 DP 1054875, Lot 4 DP1039775 and part of Lot 201 DP 1054875. Waratah Farm previously contained an orchard and a cottage known as 'The Pines', which was located in the northeast corner of the site (refer to Figure 4.37). There are currently four Monterey Pines located near the site of the former cottage, on the western footpath of Bahai Temple Way.

Lot 202 DP 1054875 is a large rural allotment set back from the street, used for animal boarding. The former garden to 'The Pines' once extended into the eastern section of this allotment. However, apart from the four Monterey Pines, no further evidence of this garden remains.

Lot 4 DP1039775 comprises a c1980s six bedroom house with a tennis court and swimming pool. The former cottage would have been in the current location of the tennis court (refer to Figure 4.37). Early historical aerials show that trees were not planted along Mona Vale Road in front of the house (refer to Figure 2.25), and there is no evidence of a former garden on this site.

Lot 201 DP 1054875 is currently occupied by the Peninsula Senior Citizens Toy Repair Group and comprises a small rectangular shed set in a generous landscape. The site includes a cluster of Monterey Pines that were planted within the last 20 years and are not associated with Waratah Farm.

The Group of Monterey Pines

The 1993 heritage study describes a group of twelve Monterey Pines associated with Waratah Farm at Lot 201 DP 1054875 and Lot 202 DP 1054875. The pines are assessed to be of heritage significance, and described as follows:

A group of over twelve large Monterey (sic) Pines (Pinus radiata) approximately 40m high situated on the main ridge of Ingleside along Mona Vale Road near the intersection with Powderworks Road. The pines mark the site of a c1900 farm and orchard that formerly occupied the site.

The twelve Monterey Pines were likely to have been the original trees planted along Mona Vale Road to delineate the eastern boundary of the Waratah Farm site. However, the majority of these trees were removed when Bahai Temple Way was constructed in their location between 1998 and 2005. Four Monterey Pines currently remain on the western footpath of Bahai Temple Way. Historic aerials indicate that they comprise part of a former garden near 'The Pines', planted between 1930 and 1947, and were not planted c1900. (refer to figure 4.37). The Monterey Pines that were removed along Mona Vale Road are likely to have predated the four remaining pines on Bahai Temple Way.

Notwithstanding the removal of trees lining Mona Vale Road, the arrangement of trees lining the south and west boundaries of Waratah Farm still exist within Lot 201 DP 1054875 and part of Lot 202 DP 1054875 (refer to figure 4.37). These trees appear as mature trees in the 1930 aerials (refer to figure 2.25). Whilst it is unknown what species were originally planted, it is likely that their arrangement (as well as some of the trees) could date back to the original establishment of the farm in 1899.

Although partially obscured by recent plantings, the rows of trees lining the south and west boundaries of Waratah Farm provide a visual marker that shows the extent of the former farm. The four remaining Monterey Pines mark the location of 'The Pines' cottage.

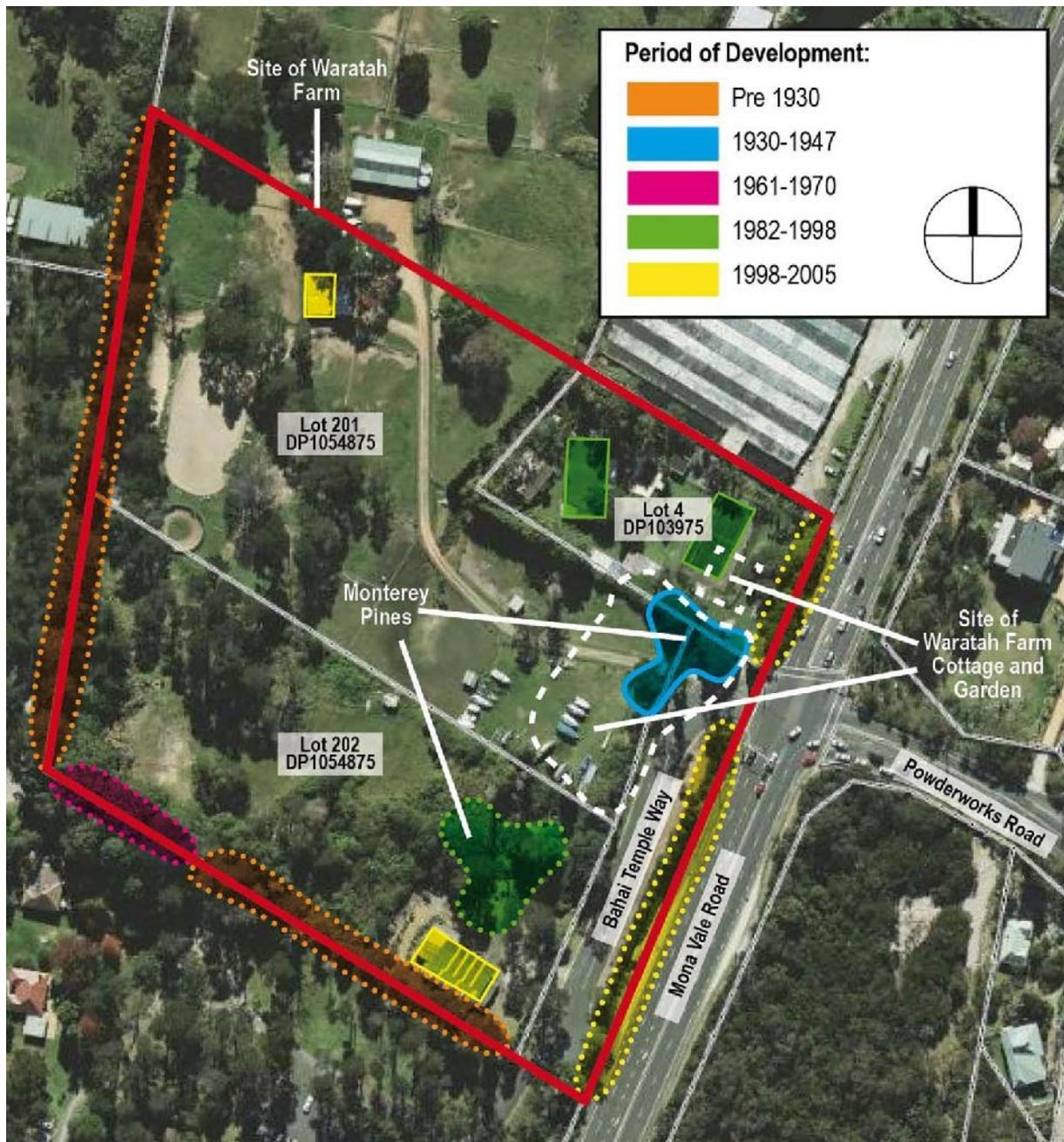


Figure 4.37 Periods of development on the site of Waratah Farm. (Source: Google Earth with GML overlay)



Figure 4.38 The group of four Monterey Pines viewed facing north from Bahai Temple Way. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 4.39 The group of four Monterey Pines viewed facing south from Mona Vale Road. (Source: Google Maps)



Figure 4.40 The row of trees lining the southern boundary of former Waratah Farm, viewed facing south from Lot 202 DP 1054875. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.41 A pair of Monterey Pines within Lot 202 DP 1054875 that are not associated with Waratah Farm. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 4.42 View facing south along Mona Vale Road showing the Monterey Pines as prominent markers on the right. (Source: Google Maps)



Figure 4.43 View facing west along Ingleside Road showing the Monterey Pines as prominent markers. (Source: Google Maps)



Figure 4.44 View facing north along Mona Vale Road showing the Monterey Pines on the left. (Source: Google Maps)

Existing Assessment of Significance

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

The Group of Monterey Pines (Pinus Radiata) are a cultural landscape feature associated with land clearing and farm activities at the beginning of the 20th Century. They are also associated with the Larkin family a significant local pioneer family.

Revised Assessment of Significance for the Monterey Pines

Given that the Monterey Pines along Mona Vale Road were substantially removed, this assessment of significance takes into account the four remaining Monterey Pines along Baha'i Temple Way.

The following revised Assessment of Significance is based upon the physical assessment of the site conducted in November 2013 and informed by the historical research conducted in Section 2 of this report. The following table includes a discussion of the place's significance in response to each of the seven NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, and an assessment of the level of significance under each criteria (at local and/or state level).

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	Discussion	Threshold for Listing	
		Local	State
Criterion A: Historic (Evolution)	The four Monterey Pines are of Local significance as a visual marker of a former c1930s garden located within one of the earliest established farms in Ingleside. Isaac Larkin propagated the Narrabeen Plum at Waratah Farm, a variety that was registered with the Department of Agriculture and remains popular to this day.	✓	
Criterion B: Historic (Association)	The trees are associated with 'The Pines', the home of the Larkin family, one of the earliest families of Ingleside.	✓	
Criterion C: Aesthetic	The four Monterey Pines are aesthetically significant as marker trees in views from the south of Mona Vale Road towards the highest ridgeline in Ingleside.	✓	
Criterion D: Social	The Monterey Pines are not considered to meet this criterion.		
Criterion E:	The Monterey Pines are not considered to meet this criterion.		

GML Heritage

NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria	Discussion	Threshold for Listing	
		Local	State
Research Potential			
Criterion F: Rarity	The Monterey Pines are not considered to meet this criterion.		
Criterion G: Representative	The Monterey Pines are representative of a c1930s cultural landscape with marker trees.		

The Monterey Pines are therefore considered to be of Local heritage significance as they meets three of the above criteria at a Local level.

Revised Summary Statement of Significance

The group of four Monterey Pines from a former garden of 'The Pines' cottage, is of Local significance as a remnant visual marker of one of the earliest established farms in Ingleside. The four Monterey Pines are prominent as marker trees in views from the south of Mona Vale Road towards the highest ridgeline in Ingleside.

The trees are associated with 'The Pines', Waratah Farm and the Larkin family, who were one of the earliest families of Ingleside. It was on Waratah Farm that Isaac Larkin propagated the Narrabeen Plum, a variety that was registered with the Department of Agriculture and remains popular to this day.

Recommended Revised Heritage Listing

The heritage listing should be revised in accordance with the above Assessment of Significance, and should accurately describe the location and number of trees.

4.6.1 Setting and Curtilage Assessment

Existing Heritage Curtilage

The Pittwater LEP 2014 identifies Lots 201 and 202 DP 1054875 (following the creation of Bahai Temple Way) as the curtilage for the 'Group of Monterey Pines'.

The existing boundary of the heritage item as defined by the listing contained in the Pittwater LEP 2014, is shown in Figure 4.45, below.



Figure 4.45 The existing boundary of the Group of Monterey Pines as identified in the Pittwater LEP 2014. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment)

Recommended Heritage Curtilage

It is recommended that the existing heritage curtilage be revised to accurately indicate the location of the remnant Pines from the c1930s garden on Waratah Farm. Figure 4.46 below highlights the

locations of the rows of trees and four Monterey Pines. It is not considered necessary to have a heritage listing over the remainder of the associated site.

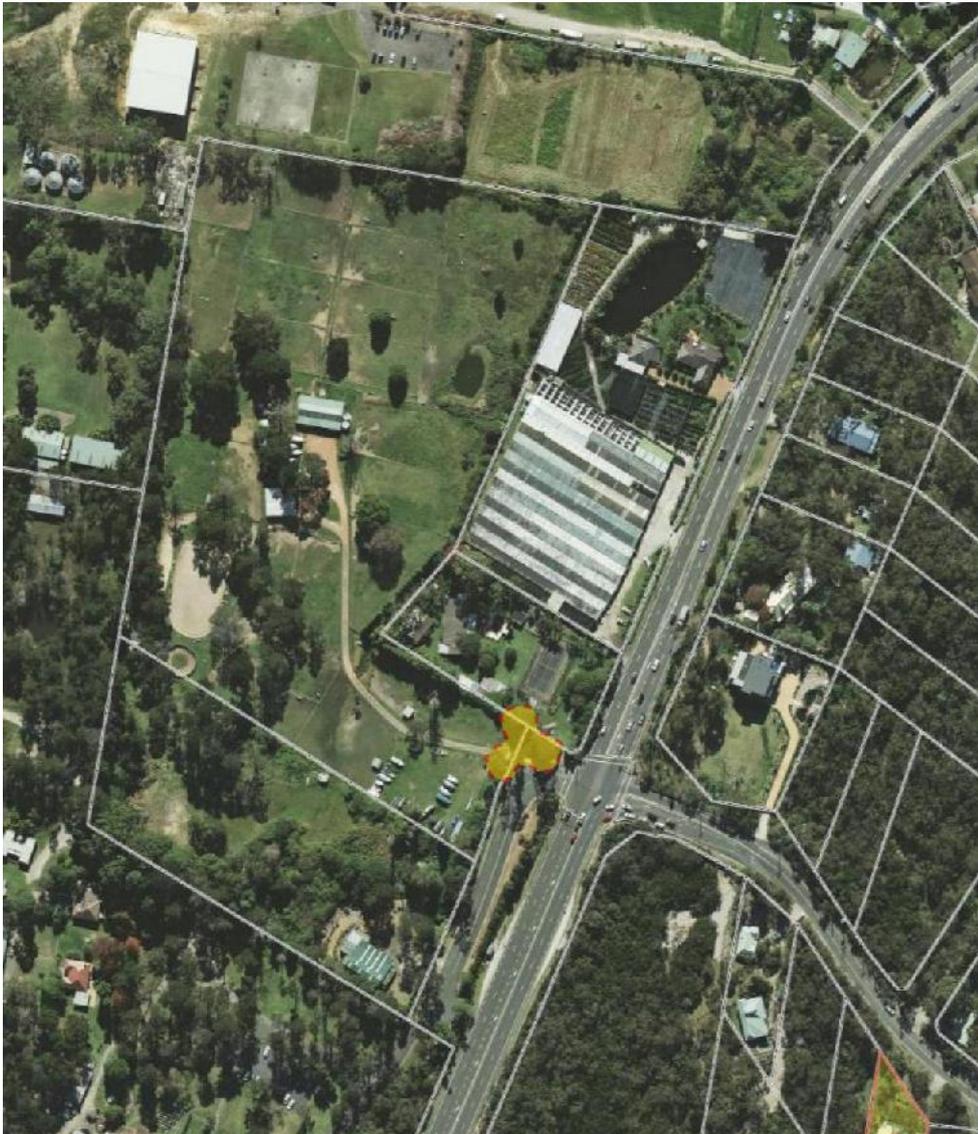


Figure 4.46 The recommended heritage curtilage for Monterey Pines. (Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment with GML overlay)

Heritage Curtilage Conclusions

Following stakeholder consultation regarding the heritage curtilage of the site, the recommended revised curtilage for the Monterey Pines will not be pursued. The curtilage for the heritage item will remain consistent with the area listed under the Pittwater LEP 2014 (Figure 4.45).

4.7 Additional Heritage Items

During the preparation of this Heritage Assessment the Warringah Community Based Heritage Study Review, 2015, was prepared and finalised. This resulted in the addition of a number of heritage items to the Pittwater LEP 2014. The additional items that are directly relevant to this assessment have been set out below and have been adopted for the purposes of this assessment. All information has been sourced from the relevant State Heritage Inventory forms (appended to this report).

4.7.1 Smoky Dawson's Ranch gates

Physical Description

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Physical Description:

White painted timber ranch gates on Mona Vale Road with coloured timber signage above.

Existing Assessment of Significance

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

The gates are historically associated with the country and western music singer Smoky Dawson who, together with his wife, managed the ranch for the 26 years. The current gates are a combination of restoration of original gate elements and reconstruction works in 2002, and officially opened by Dot and Smoky Dawson, after the original gates went missing in a fire. The extensive community involvement that promoted the restoration and reconstruction demonstrates their social significance.

Existing Heritage Curtilage

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Curtilage description:

Two metres in each direction from the gates, Lot 1 DP 808703.

4.7.2 Katandra Bushland Sanctuary

Physical Description

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Physical Description:

The sanctuary covers 12 hectares and is situated on the Ingleside/Warriewood escarpment. It includes two walks: a short walk of about 1km; and a longer 2km track through rainforest remnants with creeks and fern-fringed pools. Visitor facilities are located within a 'yurt' near the Lane Cove Road entrance.

Katandra has a remarkable diversity of native plant species. The plants grow in various communities. The character of each of those communities depends on geology, soil, topography and climate. On the top of the escarpment at the western edge is open woodland on shallow, low-nutrient sandy soil derived from Hawkesbury Sandstone. Within the woodland to the north are patches of wet heathland. Below the escarpment on slopes and in the sheltered gullies with an easterly aspect, are soils that are deeper and more fertile; here there is moist, tall open-forest and along the creek lines, moist closed-forest (rainforest). Katandra provides valuable habitat for native birds and fauna, and is important for the conservation of rare and uncommon plant species. Some of the plant species here have not been found in nearby Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. During a two year period (March 1998 to April 2000) a study undertaken by Mr George Hangay was carried out in order to survey the fauna of the sanctuary. Excerpts from that study are given here with Mr Hangay's kind permission.

Existing Assessment of Significance

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

Katandra Sanctuary is historically significant locally as an example of philanthropy in nature conservation as an area of privately owned land partly donated, partly sold to the NSW Government for nature conservation and education. It has historical associations with the late Harold Seymour, who was passionate about nature conservation in the area. The sanctuary has local aesthetic and educational / scientific / research significance derived from its remnant native plant communities and fauna habitat value. It is dedicated to the study and preservation of native flora and fauna of the Hawkesbury Sandstone country.

Existing Heritage Curtilage

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Curtilage description:

Boundaries of Lot 1 DP 520130, Lot 2 DP 520130, Lot 1 DP 594488, Lot 288 DP 752046, Lot 7083 DP 93803, Lot 216 DP 752046

4.7.3 Laterite Site

Physical Description

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Physical Description:

The following description has been based largely on Bourman (1993) and Hunt, Mitchell and Paton (1977):

Laterite profiles in the Sydney area are generally regarded as fossil soils, formed on a peneplain, at or near sea level, under a tropical climate.

Present-day weathering has resulted in new profiles being developed on these much older fossil soil profiles. Lateritic soils are porous and may contain clay minerals. Commonly lighter in colour (red, yellow, and brown) where freshly broken, it is generally soft when freshly quarried but hardens on exposure.

Laterite rock is frequently pisolitic (pealike). Exposed surfaces can be reddish or blackishbrown and commonly have a slaggy, or scoriaceous, lava like appearance.

Laterites are not uniquely identified with any particular parent rock. It is a rock product that is a response to a set of physiochemical conditions, which include an iron-containing parent rock, a well-drained terrain, abundant moisture for hydrolysis during weathering, relatively high oxidation potential, and persistence of these conditions over thousands of years.

Thick laterite layers are porous and slightly permeable, so the layers can function as aquifers in rural areas. Locally available laterites are used in an acid solution, followed by precipitation to remove phosphorus and heavy metals at sewage treatment facilities.

The Laterite soil and rocks at the Ingleside site are mainly yellow and brown, and contain clay minerals. Some are freshly broken and soft, while others are hardened from exposure.

(Source: Conroy, 2012).

Existing Assessment of Significance

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

The laterite site at Ingleside is an important part of Pittwater's geoheritage. Sydney's laterite fossil soils indicate climate change and continental drift. Laterites are rare and threatened in Sydney and Pittwater contains only a few sites, which are under threat from ridge-top residential developments, quarrying and roadworks. The laterite site has scientific, educational and rarity values at a local level.

Existing Heritage Curtilage

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Curtilage description:

The Laterites are located next to the public cycleway which extends south from the Baha'i House of Worship grounds, parallel to 173 Mona Vale Road, Ingleside.

4.7.4 Carving—Survey Mark

Physical Description

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Physical Description:

Drill holes and three wings forming a broad arrow with the numerals seven and zero cut into sandstone at the road reserve located to the north side of Lot 13 DP12115 (153 Mona Vale Road, Ingleside)

Existing Assessment of Significance

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Statement of Significance:

The survey mark carved in the sandstone has historic significance as a historic survey mark undertaken in 1882.

Existing Heritage Curtilage

The SHI listing for the Pittwater LEP 2014 provides the following Curtilage description:

Two metres in each direction from the carving.

4.8 Endnotes

¹ NSW Heritage Office 1996, *Heritage Curtilages*, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning p 3.

5.0 Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

5.1 Introduction

This section of the report assesses the potential of the study area to contain historical (non-Indigenous) archaeological remains. It identifies archaeologically sensitive areas and describes in broad terms the archaeological remains that may still be present within the boundaries of the study area.

The assessment of the potential archaeological resource within the study area is based on readily available documentation that includes historical evidence (written records, historical plans, aerials and photographs) (Section 2.0); existing heritage listings and readily available reports; and two site inspections conducted over two days in December 2013 and February 2014. A detailed site survey was not conducted due to the size of the study area and generally inaccessible terrain (dense vegetation and rugged topography). Consequently, a broad approach to the identification of the potential archaeological remains has been adopted and is based on a predictive model that assumes that historical archaeological remains are generally located in close proximity to the areas of occupation and continuous activities.

This section of the report also provides the significance assessment of the identified archaeological resource, which mainly focuses on the research value of such resources. Archaeological deposits and features provide important evidence of the history and settlement of New South Wales. Archaeological sites may include stratified deposits of material culture which can be analysed to yield information about the history of the place, within a local or broader context, which is unavailable from documentary sources alone. Archaeological investigations can reveal much about technologies, economic and social conditions, taste and style. The features and artefacts extracted and recorded can provide primary evidence about the way of life of previous generations through examination of structural features, artefacts and deposits. Archaeological sites that contain these elements therefore have scientific value. This value can be further enhanced where there is a substantial body of supporting documentary evidence that enables further inference to be drawn from the archaeological records. It is through this potential for revealing information that the heritage significance of archaeological sites occurs.

5.2 Analysis of Evidence

5.2.1 Physical Evidence

Site Inspection

During field work the following observations were made:

- The Ingleside precinct is a semi-rural area of medium to large lots that contain a mix of residential, agricultural and a few light industrial uses. The subdivision pattern is combined with sizable natural bushland (Figures 5.1–5.2).
- The site of Ingleside House is located at 1 Manor Road, Ingleside, south of Mona Vale Road, with a prominent outlook over the Ingleside precinct. The house is located on a gently sloping block of land, surrounded by a number of large marker trees. The landscaped garden and the circular driveway occupy the front area of the property and reflect the original (1884) layout of

the house and garden (Figures 5.3–5.4). The circular gravel driveway is assumed to have also been preserved in its original location.

- A contemporary steel framed and steel clad shed is located immediately to the north of the main house.
- Most of the land outside the Ingleside House complex is characterised by the cultural landscape consisting of grassed land and trees. The upper terraced area at the rear of Ingleside House is separated from the lower ground by a stormwater swale (Figures 5.5–5.6).
- The site of the Powderworks Ruins is located in a gully northeast of the Ingleside House site. The gully is densely overgrown by the native foliage including some tall trees (Figure 5.7). A shallow creek runs through the area in a roughly southwest–northeast direction (Figure 5.8).
- The remaining structural elements of the former Powderworks are mainly located in the overgrown area extending north of the creek. Access to the extant ruins was limited by the dense overgrowth.
- The restricted access limited the inspection to a small area on the north bank of the creek. The inspection resulted in the discovery of highly disturbed sandstone walls and wall footings of the former Powder Works building (Figures 4.12–4.13 and 5.9).
- Closer inspection also identified a substantial sandstone tumble, indicating the level of disturbance on site (Figure 5.10).
- The small valley south of the creek, comprising a flat plateau cleared of vegetation for former market garden beds, did not provide any visible evidence of any surviving Powderworks elements that may still be preserved there.
- The area of the former Waratah Farm located north of the Baha'i Temple complex was only partially inspected due to the considerable size of the property; which has been subdivided into several smaller properties, including a farm and a large paddock called 'Kidifarm' for the upkeep and hire of pet animals, a greenhouse, two dwellings and the Peninsula Senior Citizens Toy Repair Group (Figure 5.11). Apart from the dwellings and the large greenhouse, this area is generally characterised by open grassed areas with sparse trees and a medium sized dam.
- The site of a two by two meter shaft located near the intersection of Powderworks Road and Mona Vale Road was not identified. The site is noted in the SHI entry for the Ruins of Powderworks and was pointed out to the team by the current owner of Ingleside House during the second site inspection.



Figure 5.1 The Ingleside precinct is a semi-rural and residential area with large open paddocks and market garden areas. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 5.2 The Ingleside precinct also comprises large areas of natural bushland. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 5.3 The front portion of the Ingleside House site is occupied by the landscaped garden that preserves its original 1884 form. (Source: GML 2014)

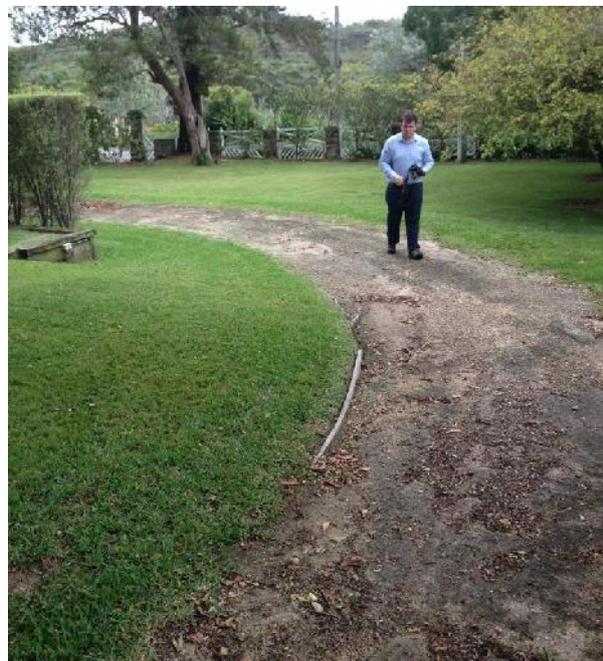


Figure 5.4 The front circular driveway of Ingleside House that has possibly been preserved in its original location. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 5.5 The south side and the rear west side of Ingleside House remain as vacant land. The rear upper terrace of the site is separated from the lower ground by a narrow stormwater swale. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 5.6 The vacant land north and northwest of Ingleside House and the temporary office shed is the likely site of the former timber men's quarters and saltpetres house. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 5.7 The site of the former Powderworks is located behind the dense natural foliage. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 5.8 A narrow creek with steep shallow sides separates the site of the Powderworks Ruins from the former vegetable growing field in the small valley. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 5.9 Sandstone wall footing of one of the Powderworks buildings covered with vegetation. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 5.10 Tumbled blocks of dressed sandstone were observed in the area of the Powderworks Ruins. (Source: GML 2014)



Figure 5.11 The south end of the former Waratah Farm houses a light shed structure used by the Peninsula Senior Citizens Toy Repair Group. (Source: GML 2014)

5.3 Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

5.3.1 General Observations

Most of the activities that were historically undertaken within the precinct (eg land clearing, orcharding and market gardening) do not leave behind clear in situ archaeological remains. When they do, such remains are often ephemeral in nature and difficult to date (eg fence posts, irrigation channels, paths and seed remains). Nevertheless, there is some potential for the survival of physical evidence of past activities undertaken in the area, including the following:

- Evidence of the landscape cleared after subdivision, including evidence of cleared stumps and remnant natural landforms showing cuttings and altered vegetation.
- Evidence of early nineteenth-century land subdivision—several early subdivisions are recorded and presumably some of the created lots will have had their own fences manifested by remnant fence posts.
- Evidence of early agriculture: market gardening and orchards—vegetables, dominated by tomatoes, were being grown on many farms from the early nineteenth century (as discussed in Section 2.0). Renowned for market gardening and orchards, the area was furnished with fences, small dams, water channels, access tracks, etc. These activities have the potential to yield archaeological evidence in the form of fence posts, botanical remains (seeds), changed landforms (eg mounds indicating dams), garden beds and differentiated deposits indicating cultivated areas.
- Evidence of service infrastructure and water supply—road building, dams, water and sewer pipes, as well as drainage channels and culverts.

5.3.2 Areas of Specific Archaeological Potential

In addition to the general archaeological resource that can potentially survive across the entire precinct, several specific sites have been identified as having potential to contain historical archaeological remains.

Ingleside House

The site of Ingleside House is one of several heritage items identified in the precinct. The current house, constructed c1939, is surrounded by landscaped gardens with a number of large marker trees, three small outbuildings at the rear and a contemporary steel clad shed to its north.

Historical records and early photographs depict the original Von Bieren's residence as part of a large estate that he purchased in the 1880s. The house complex comprised the main house and a number of outbuildings enclosed by an elaborate timber fence (Figure 2.4). The main house was constructed of timber and had an octagonal tower (Figures 2.5–2.6). The house was surrounded by weatherboard outbuildings including storeroom, the stables, and buggy-house. A saltpetre house with a storeroom was constructed of brick and roofed with shingle. A large weatherboard men's quarters building and adjoining kitchen were located to the north of the main house was made of timber. At the rear of the building complex was a large tank—partly installed in the natural rock, that supply water to the buildings.

The original timber Ingleside House was replaced by a new stone house sometime around 1939. The new house was of a different design that did not include a tower. The records show that the original gates and front gardens of the first house were retained; however, there is no mention as to when the other buildings (such as the large men's quarter, the saltpetre, etc) fell out of use and were consequently demolished. Based on evidence of land use within the property and observations made during the site inspections, it is likely that some archaeological evidence of these buildings still remains on site. They may include subsurface evidence of wall footings, paths and associated infrastructure such as services, privies and wells, as well as various artefactual evidence that may have survived within these structures and/or as isolated items scattered across the site. The areas of historical archaeological potential within the Ingleside House site are shown in Figure 5.12.

The Powderworks Ruins

The site of the former Powderworks Ruins is the only archaeological site identified in the Ingleside precinct. The remaining ruins form part of a large gunpowder factory that Von Bieren constructed on his estate in 1884. The factory consisted of a building complex located in a gully northeast of Ingleside House and across the road, constructed to provide access to both the house and the factory.

The gunpowder factory complex appears to have been only partially completed; however, it included a number of sandstone, brick and corrugated iron buildings: the Store and Offices,, the small Engine Room with Boiler, several large corrugated iron buildings and associated retaining walls (Figures 2.13–2.20). A small creek that still runs through the site was bridged over by a timber crossing with rail tracks (Figure 2.19). A driveway (possibly made of cobblestones) leading from the northeast corner of Ingleside House formerly linked Ingleside House to Powderworks.

Due to Von Bieren's financial difficulties and other predicaments, the gun powder factory was never fully operational. Over time, larger portions of the buildings and rail tracks were dismantled and the building material reused elsewhere. At present only a small percentage of the above ground structural elements still remain on site.

Nevertheless, despite the dismantling of the factory buildings for the use of their material elsewhere and the gradual deterioration of the remaining elements caused by the root activities of dense vegetation, it is likely that a number of surface and subsurface elements still remain in situ.

The potential archaeological remains would include sandstone footings and the associated floor surfaces of various factory buildings, retaining walls, connecting road and paths, timber elements of rails, crossings and other buildings' walls, the large platform with the gun pit and stairs, associated infrastructure (drains, flues, pipes/conduits) and isolated artefacts (tools, personal objects, etc). Given that the dense vegetation did not allow for more detailed site survey during the site inspection, only an indicative location of the potential historical archaeological resource within the site is provided in Figure 5.13.

James Jones Original Grant and Waratah Farm

The 1883–1888 Crown Plan shows James Jones' house on a portion of his land (Figure 2.21). Jones was a farmer from Narrabeen who bought land on the northern side of Mona Vale Road and built a house opposite Powderworks Road prior to 1883. In 1899, Jones sold the house and a portion of his large landholdings to the Larkin Family, who were the caretakers of Ingleside House. The Larkins called their property 'Waratah Farm'. The comparison of the 1883–1888 plan with the later twentieth century aerials suggest that the Larkins may have built their house 'The Pines' further north of the Jones' original house. A 1930 aerial (as well as several others of a later date) clearly show two building complexes within the boundaries of Waratah Farm (Figures 2.25–2.27). There are orchards and ploughed fields behind both house complexes. The 1970 aerial shows both house complexes still standing (Figure 2.28).

The subsequent subdivision and redevelopment in the second half of the twentieth century resulted in the construction of several new buildings and a nursery on the site. It appears that the site of the former Jones' House has been demolished and amalgamated with the farm and its large paddock called 'Kidifarm', whereas 'The Pines', which once belonged to the Larkin family, is now occupied by a tennis court as part of a new residence on site.

The former site of Waratah Farm has the potential to contain remains within both house sites as well as the surrounding orchards and worked fields. Such remains would include wall footings of the former houses and their associated outbuildings and services, as well as evidence of the orchards and market gardens in the form of remnant garden beds and botanical evidence. The areas of historical archaeological potential within the boundaries of Waratah Farm are shown in Figure 5.14.

Other Features

The SHI entry for the Ruins of Powderworks includes mention of a two by two metre mine shaft located near the intersection of Mona Vale Road and Powderworks Road.¹ The mine shaft was of a substantial depth, approximately 26m and dug through the rock. There is a very scarce account of this item, which makes it difficult to assess its original date, nature and the potential to contain any relics.

5.3.3 Summary of Archaeological Potential

The potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Ingleside precinct is affected by a wide range of site formation processes. Some of these processes will have destroyed the archaeological remains. However, some may have enhanced the potential for the survival of those remains.

The nature and extent of disturbance to the archaeological record of any site is usually difficult to quantify. However, the kinds of processes affecting historical sites and the effects of many of those processes on the archaeological record have been observed and recorded by numerous excavations, so it is possible to identify likely processes operating within the study area.

Table 5.1 lists the potential archaeological relics located within the study area from all historical phases and considers the site formation processes that may have affected the survival of those relics. It assesses the potential for the survival of those remains as either low, moderate or high.

Table 5.1 Potential Historical Archaeological Remains and their Likelihood of Survival.

Site	Potential Historical Archaeological Relics	Processes Affecting Their Survival	Potential
Ingleside Precinct c1867	Evidence of land-clearing activities (eg cleared tree stumps, remnant natural landforms showing cutting and altered vegetation)	The Ingleside precinct has been the subject of partial site clearance in the early nineteenth century. On completion of the land clearing, the study area was generally the subject of only non-intensive agricultural uses (eg market gardening and localised development). In these areas, archaeological evidence of historical land forms and land clearing have a relatively high potential to survive. In areas subjected to ploughing (especially mechanised) and subsequent development, there is a lower potential for the survival of such archaeological evidence as the level of ground disturbance is high.	Low
Ingleside Precinct c1867–1886	Evidence of early nineteenth century subdivision (fence posts, plantings)	The Ingleside precinct has been subject to several phases of major subdivision; however, some early subdivisions may still be discernible by lines of trees which provide a clear visual marker that shows the extent of the former farm, Waratah Farm; and some early subdivision lots will have had their own fences manifested by remnant fence posts.	Low—moderate
First Ingleside House (1884–c1939)	Structural remains, deposits and features associated with the first Ingleside House.	Even though the level of disturbance caused by the construction of the new house remains unknown, it is likely that some evidence of the original house may still survive underneath the foundations of the extant house. If such evidence still survives, it would be limited to fragmented wall footing, underground services and artefacts contained in disturbed contexts, as well as evidence of original levelling/construction fills or grading. These archaeological remains would hold significant research potential associated with the original occupants of the house, including Carl Von Bieren and members of the Larkin family.	Low—moderate
Ingleside House Site (1884–c1939)	Structural remains, deposits and features associated with the outbuildings of the first Ingleside House: storerooms, the stables, carriage-shed, a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop and a water tank in the rear of the house; as well as large saltpetre house and men's quarters to the north of the main house.	These numerous structures, some of which were more substantial (eg the brick men's quarter and saltpetre house) are shown on early photographs. It is assumed that the change in ownership and the construction of the new house required that these buildings be demolished, some of them built over and some simply covered with grass or other greenery. This suggests that at least some areas of the site have been generally put to only non-intensive uses such as landscaping and gardening. More intensive land use (later building activity and grading) would significantly reduce the potential for the survival of such relics. These archaeological remains hold research potential.	Moderate

Site	Potential Historical Archaeological Relics	Processes Affecting Their Survival	Potential
Powderworks 1884–present	Structural remains (stone, brick, corrugated iron footings), machinery elements, deposits and other features associated with the powder gun factory buildings.	The construction of the original powder gun factory was never fully completed and the factory never produced gunpowder. The main destruction to the site has occurred over a period of time through the dismantling of the extant buildings by people looking for building material. In addition to this, natural causes such as overgrown vegetation may have caused impacts on the surviving elements. However, it is likely that under the thick overgrowth the majority of the building footings (stone or brick), floors, stairs, machinery beds and other associated features, and artefact bearing deposits still survive. These structural and depositional remains would have high research potential.	High
Powderworks 1884–present	Associated roads, paths and bridge/s.	Historic roads and tracks were generally unsealed and are therefore highly susceptible to erosion and human activities. Nevertheless, archaeological excavation can often locate such surfaces, especially where they have been sealed under later deposits. Where the roads were sealed with gravel or stone paving, there is a higher potential for their survival. Some fragmented remains of the timber bridge may survive on site	Road/paths leading to the Powderworks complex—Low Road/paths within the central area of the Powderworks complex—High
Waratah Farm—Jones' House (Pre-1883–post-1970)	Structural remains, deposits and features associated with Jones' House and associated outbuildings (wall footings, underfloor deposits, yard areas, privy, well, services and artefacts).	Historical plans and aerials indicate that Jones' House was a separate house from the later Larkins dwelling the 'Pine'. Jones' House appears to have been demolished sometime after 1970. There is no evidence of any subsequent development at the location and the subject area has been left as an open grassed space. If the remains of this house are still present in their original location, they would have significant research potential to provide information of what may have been the oldest house within the Ingleside precinct.	Moderate–High
Waratah Farm—The Pines (1900–post-1970)	Structural remains, deposits and features associated with 'The Pines' constructed by the Larkin family and associated outbuildings (wall footings, underfloor deposits, yard areas, privy, well, services and artefacts).	Historical plans and aerial photographs indicate that the Larkins' house 'The Pines' was a separate building constructed north of Jones' House. This house and its outbuildings survived at the site until recent times when the site was built over by a new dwelling. It is likely that some remains of the actual house may still survive underneath the current tennis court of the new dwelling. Other potential remains of the associated outbuildings may also survive in the immediate vicinity. Should any substantial remains of the Larkins' dwelling still survive, they would have the potential to provide information about the Larkin family who were one of the earliest families of the Ingleside precinct.	Moderate

Site	Potential Historical Archaeological Relics	Processes Affecting Their Survival	Potential
Jones Grant/Waratah Farm (Pre-1883–post-1970)	Evidence of the former orchards, garden beds and other agricultural remains (eg land modification including garden beds and soil deposits indicating cultivated areas).	Archaeological relics (eg land cultivation, seed remains and deposits indicating early agriculture) in the portions of the subdivision used for agriculture in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries would generally be ephemeral in nature, highly susceptible to damage or disturbance by later farm activities and developments (as well as natural processes), and difficult to identify and date by visual inspection should they survive. Archaeological investigation (eg microbotanical sampling) would have some potential to identify the location and extent of cultivated areas, and might possibly identify plant types that were cultivated there in the early years of settlement.	Low

The Ingleside precinct was sparsely settled and non-intensively exploited for most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The potential for archaeological relics to have been formed and survive is therefore generally low, with the exception of these specific sites: Ingleside House, the former Powderworks Ruins, Jones' House and 'The Pines' within Waratah Farm.

Where relics may exist, they will most likely be concentrated around the former building footprints and their immediate areas. These would include wall footings and associated floor surfaces, privies, wells, services (excavated to a depth and therefore more likely to survive later activities), evidence of the water supply system (such as irrigation ditches and pipes) and associated artefacts. The site of the Powderworks Ruins may include machinery beds and various machinery elements.

5.4 Significance Assessment

5.4.1 Introduction

As with other types of heritage items, archaeological remains should be managed in accordance with their significance. In situations where development is proposed, this can influence the degree of impact that may be acceptable or the level of investigation and recording that may be required.

While subsurface archaeological remains often form an integral component of the overall significance of a heritage place, it is necessary to assess them independently from above ground, as well as other historic elements. Assessing the heritage value of these subsurface archaeological remains is made more difficult by the fact that their extent and nature is often unknown. It becomes necessary for judgements to be made on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

5.4.2 Assessment Framework

The assessment of significance of historical archaeological sites requires a specialised framework for consideration of their research potential. The most widely used framework for assessing research potential is three key questions developed by Bickford and Sullivan in 1984²:

1. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
2. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
3. 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?

The emphasis of these three questions is on the value of relics for the purposes of research. Generally, relics with a greater research potential will be of higher heritage significance.

Use of the Bickford and Sullivan questions provide basic but essential information. However, particular questions framed around the current NSW Heritage Criteria build upon that essential information to allow consideration of how an individual archaeological site or relic may be assessed in its own right. The Heritage Division (formerly Heritage Branch) has prepared a set of guidelines³ for assessing the significance of archaeological sites and relics, which calls for a broader consideration of multiple values of archaeological sites that go beyond their research potential.

The following assessment of archaeological significance for the subject site responds to both the Bickford and Sullivan questions and the former Heritage Branch guidelines.

Bickford and Sullivan Questions

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The research undertaken for the preparation of this report included an evaluation of readily available documentary evidence. While the general historical development of the Ingleside precinct and the land use over time is already known, there are a number of gaps in the historical record that may be addressed through archaeology. The Ingleside precinct includes several sites that have the potential to contribute knowledge that is not available from historical resources. The sites of Ingleside House, Powderworks, Jones' House and Waratah Farm have the potential to contain archaeological evidence that would be able to provide meaningful interpretive information about the first settlers in the area and practices undertaken there. The information obtained would have the ability to update and augment what is already known about the site.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The information retrieved from the potential archaeological resources would contribute knowledge about the early phases of historical development and the character of the area, specific to the Ingleside precinct. Any tangible information associated with the development of the farming pattern in the area and obtained from the site of Jones' House (constructed prior to 1883) or the subsequent Waratah Farm established and run by the Larkin family throughout the twentieth century would be regarded as highly valuable at a local level. In terms of a more meaningful contribution to the interpretation of this phase of the site's development, the significance of information would depend on the level of integrity of the potential archaeological resource. The site of Ingleside House and the Powderworks would contribute knowledge that no other site can based on its rarity as a specific industrial technology for the production of gun powder.

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?

In general, the information that could be provided by the potential archaeological resource of the Ingleside precinct would be relevant to the local context, with the exception of the site of Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins. The information that might be derived from this site would be relevant to address more specific research questions about the production and supply of powder explosives, as well as broader research questions regarding the development of industry in NSW and Australia. The Powderworks Ruins is a rare site that has only been partially documented in historical records. The investigation of the site's potential archaeological resource would have the potential to contribute to a wide range of research questions relevant to NSW.

NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance Related to Archaeological Sites and Relics

Archaeological Research Potential (Current NSW Heritage Criterion E)

None of the identified sites within the Ingleside precinct have been previously investigated. The nature and extent of the sites' assessed archaeological resource would have the potential to yield significant evidence that would assist in answering questions relevant to the local historical archaeological contexts, including the first land grants and subdivisions in the precinct and formation of the market gardening that later became the primary farming activity run by early migrants.

The readily available historical records provide very little or no information on the two prominent families in the area: the Joneses and the Larkins. Archaeological evidence associated with the members of these families would have significant research value and the ability to contribute important information about the early days in the development of this part of Sydney's northern periphery.

The potential archaeological resource of the Ingleside House and the Powderworks site would have high research potential and the ability to make a contribution to research questions relevant to the history of the rare type of industry development in NSW and beyond, as well as the site's general development within the context of the precinct. The Powderworks factory and its operations have been scarcely documented in the historical record. Archaeological investigations of the site would have the potential to enhance the existing records and answer a number of site specific questions.

Archaeological evidence associated with the early phase of the Ingleside House complex would have the potential to provide answers to research questions about the life of people who ran the estate and those who worked there and on the adjacent Powderworks site. However, the level of research potential would depend on the nature and level of preservation of those remains.

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

Archaeological remains that may still survive within the identified sites across the Ingleside precinct would relate to the early history and development of the area. They have the potential to illustrate the beginning of the market gardening and orcharding which later developed into the set pattern that characterises the area.

The site of Waratah Farm was established by the Larkin family, one of the earliest families of Ingleside, on a site originally granted to James Jones—one of the most prominent early landholders in the area. Isaac Larkin propagated the Narrabeen Plum, a variety that was registered with the Department of Agriculture and remains popular to this day. The Larkin family is also associated with Ingleside House for which they were caretakers for several years after Von Bieren's departure.

The response to these criteria has already been included in the existing assessments of significance for Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins, and is provided in Section 4.0 of this report. Both these items of the large Von Bieren's estate gave their names to the precinct of Ingleside and one of the main roads (Powderworks Road), respectively. The sites have been associated with the government dignitaries of the time—the Governor L A Loftus, the Attorney General H W Dalley and the Colonial Treasures G R Dibbs, etc)

Any intact historical archaeological remains of the identified sites within the Ingleside precinct would likely be of interest to the local community. This specifically refers to the site of Ingleside House and the Powderworks, given the established curiosity of locals towards the controversial figure of Carl Von

Bieren. Therefore, consideration should be given to creative interpretation of any significant remains retrieved from the identified sites through various interpretive avenues, including interpretation in the public spaces of the completed development or through virtual or digital mediums.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

It is hard to determine with any certainty whether the archaeological remains at the sites of Jones' House, 'The Pines' and Ingleside House would meet this criterion, as their level of preservation is unknown. Should remains such as well-preserved fabric, remnant structures and artefacts survive, they would present value to the professionals and community for long-term preservation and appropriate interpretation.

The site of Powderworks Ruins would particularly satisfy the aesthetic criterion as, in combination with the landscape, it represents a romantic ruin that evokes times past and is characterised by the grand idea of an important enterprise that never eventuated. In addition, archaeological evidence would have the potential to demonstrate a technology that was used for the construction and operation of this specific industry.

The assessed potential archaeological remains on the house sites at Waratah Farm (James Jones' House and 'The Pines') are unlikely to demonstrate a significant technical achievement, due to the rather late date of their construction and expected fragmentary and highly disturbed nature of such remains.

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

The archaeological resource contained within the identified sites of the Ingleside precinct would have the ability to demonstrate how the area was used over a hundred and fifty years of historic occupation and the scale of agricultural and industrial practices.

The identified house sites within Waratah Farm (James Jones' House and 'The Pines') would have the ability to provide information of the Jones and Larkin families, who were also pioneers in garden marketing and orcharding. Representative archaeological remains in the form of legible structural remains and personal or other artefacts associated with the occupants would have the ability to demonstrate the arrangement of the households, the type of activities carried out and more detailed information about the occupants.

Any remains of the original market garden elements would have limited representative value, as examples of this type of remains are usually ephemeral in nature and still existent in other parts of the precinct.

Any more specific archaeological remains with a high level of preservation identified within the sites of Ingleside House and the adjoining Powderworks Ruins would have the ability to demonstrate this important phase of the precinct's economic development, with the potential to contribute information relevant to the history of the industrial development at the state and possibly national level.

Despite the short period of active occupation, which never included the actual production, the site of the former Powderworks has a strong connotation in the early economic development of the Ingleside precinct. As part of Von Bieren's large estate including Ingleside House, the site represents a prominent landmark of the local area.

5.4.3 Statement of Significance

There are a few sites within the Ingleside precinct that have been assessed as having historical archaeological potential with the ability to significantly contribute to a wide range of research questions relevant for the local and state history of NSW.

The house sites located within Waratah Farm (James Jones' House and 'The Pines') would have the potential to provide significant information about two of Ingleside's prominent families—the Joneses and the Larkins—as readily available information is rather scarce. Archaeological evidence associated with the members of these families and the activities they carried out on their market gardening ventures would significantly contribute to information about the early days in the development of this part of Sydney's northern suburbs.

The unique site of Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins, originally established in 1884, would have the ability to demonstrate an important phase of the precinct's economic development, with the potential to contribute information relevant to the history of industrial development at the state and national level.

Despite the short period of active occupation, which never included actual production, the site of the former Powderworks has a strong connotation with the early economic development of the Ingleside precinct and historical association with Carl von Bieren, the notorious Dutch American chemist who established the Australian Powder and Manufacturing Company as one of the earliest private ventures to supply powder explosives in NSW and beyond. As part of Von Bieren's large estate, including Ingleside House, the site represents the most prominent landmark of the local area.

As one of the first gun powder factories to be established in NSW, with capacity to assist in development of industry and commerce in NSW as well as Australia, the site of Powderworks would be considered to be of State and possibly national significance.



Figure 5.12 Aerial of the Ingleside House site showing areas of archaeological potential. (Source: Google Earth with GML additions 2014)



Figure 5.13 Aerial of the Powderworks factory complex showing areas of archaeological potential. (Source: Google Earth with GML additions 2014)

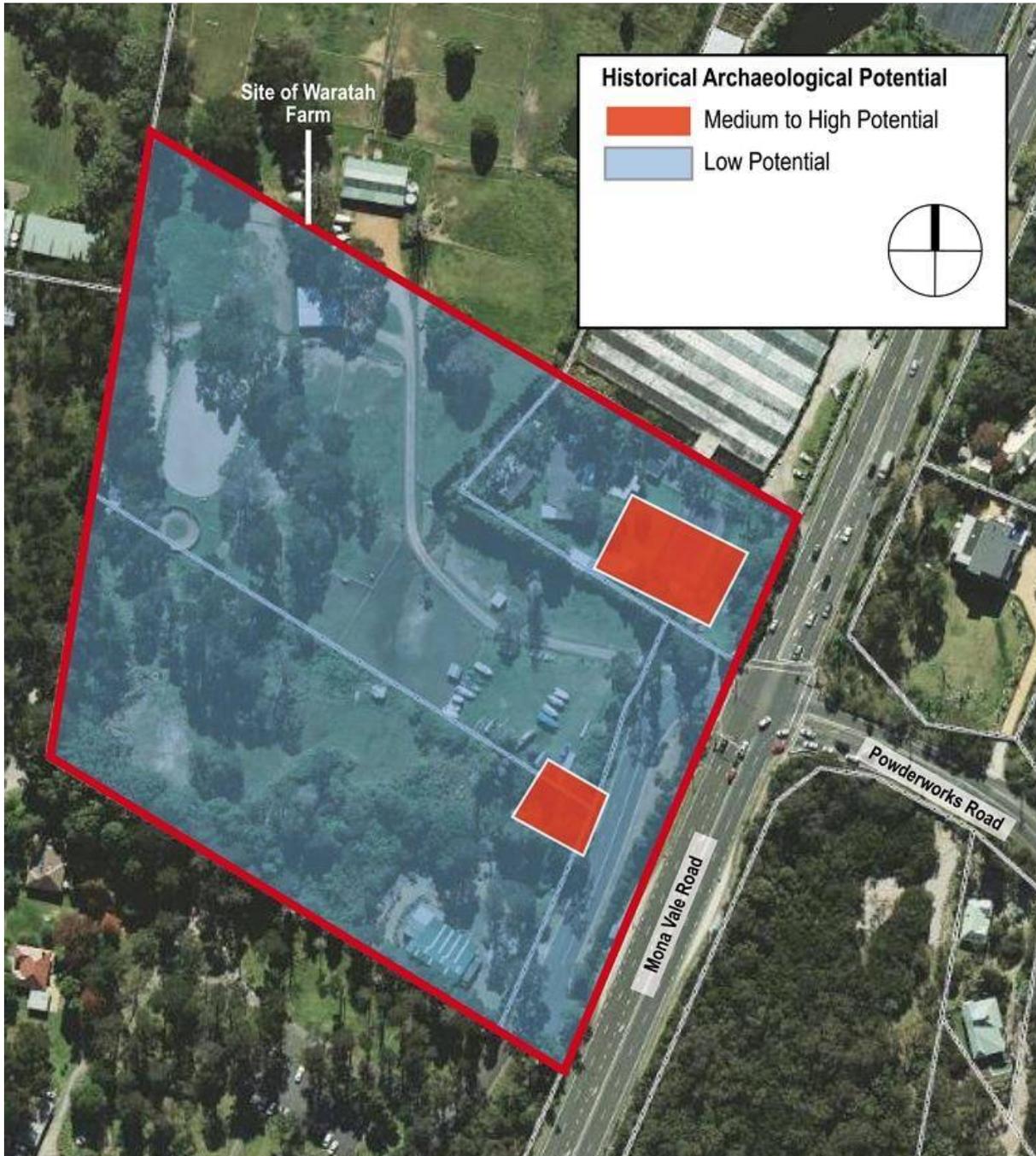


Figure 5.14 Aerial of the Jones Grant and later Waratah Farm (framed in red) showing areas of archaeological potential. The red highlighted site in the south is the probable area of the former Jones' House erected sometime before 1883. The red highlighted site to the north is the probable location of 'The Pines' house erected in 1900 by the Larkins family. (Source: Google earth with GML additions 2014)

5.5 Endnotes

- ¹ <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2270133>>, p 2 (accessed 11.04.2014)
- ² Bickford, A and Sullivan, S 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in Sullivan S and Bowdler S (eds), *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.
- ³ Heritage Branch, Department of Planning (NSW) December 2009, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, December 2009.

6.0 Opportunities and Constraints for the Ingleside Precinct

The following section sets out the opportunities and constraints relating to the potential impact of future subdivision and development within the Ingleside precinct on the heritage values identified in the preceding sections.

6.1 Historic Subdivision Pattern

As noted in Section 2, land within the suburb of Ingleside was granted between 1867 and 1886 in farm lots of between 40 and 640 acres. The 1867 parish map (Figure 2.2) shows various access roads separating the farm lots. These roads and subdivision patterns informed the subsequent development of the precinct and still remain visible in Ingleside's current road layout.

Consideration should be given to historic road alignments for the purposes of interpreting the historic subdivision pattern of Ingleside. This could include the retention of early roads including Mona Vale/Lane Cove Road, Powderworks Road, Addison Road, Chiltern Road, Wilson Avenue, Walter Road and Wirreanda Road. The new roads proposed as part of future subdivision of the study area could also align with these historic subdivision boundaries as shown in Figure 6.2.

6.2 Mona Vale Road

The section of Mona Vale Road that was formerly Lane Cove Road, and the continuation of Lane Cove Road to the north of Mona Vale Road, was a historical access route through Ingleside. The topography of the precinct and low density rural character on either side of these roads provides vistas towards the Baha'i Temple (former Waratah Farm marker trees), surrounding farmlands and Garigal National Park, which remain as largely intact reminders of the landscape character of the precinct. Consideration should be given to providing a buffer along Lane Cove Road (between Ingleside and Powderworks Road) and Mona Vale Road (between Manor Road and Wirreanda Drive) to mitigate any potential impact arising from residential subdivision on its rural character. This would include the retention and regeneration of native species where relevant.

6.3 Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins

The setting and curtilage of Ingleside House (including the Powderworks Ruins) is an important item to be considered in the future management of Ingleside precinct. Guidance for future development will need to conserve the heritage value of Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins and recognise and protect the significance of its setting. Management of any potential loss of vegetation, retention of canopy trees, and the height, bulk and scale of new buildings is needed.

Ingleside House is located on the slope towards one of the highest points in Ingleside and provides significant views to the west across the precinct. Given the current rural vegetated character and scale of the precinct has meant that these views from Ingleside House are still able to be appreciated. Active management of these views is required as part of future plans for development.

Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins should be interpreted through a sympathetically designed proposal for adaptive re-use, or by maintaining the existing residential use of the house. The compatibility of adaptive re-use would need to be assessed in terms of potential impact on the heritage values of the site within the context of potential land uses and urban development in the vicinity.

Roads associated with Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins, such as Manor Road and Powderworks Road, should be retained and interpreted as part of future plans for development.

Archaeology

Ingleside House

Potential archaeological relics associated with Ingleside House should not be subject to actions that may disturb or destroy them.

Ground disturbance works within the curtilage of Ingleside House that have the potential to disturb or destroy the potential archaeological relics should be undertaken in accordance with a relevant permit under the Heritage Act, including appropriate archaeological investigation and recording for the mitigation of such impacts.

Any retrieved archaeological evidence associated with the history of the Ingleside House site should be appropriately managed and included in the site interpretation.

The Powderworks Ruins

The potential archaeological resource of the Powderworks site would have high research potential and the ability to make a contribution to research questions relevant to the history of the rare type of industry development in NSW and beyond, as well as the site's general development within the context of the precinct. The Powderworks factory and its operations have been scarcely documented in the historical record. Archaeological investigations of the site would have the potential to enhance the existing records and answer a number of site specific questions.

Potential archaeological relics associated with the Powderworks Ruins should not be subject to actions that may disturb or destroy them. Ground disturbance works within the curtilage of the Powderworks Ruins that have the potential to disturb or destroy the potential archaeological relics should be undertaken in accordance with a relevant permit under the Heritage Act, including appropriate archaeological investigation and recording for the mitigation of such impacts.

Any retrieved archaeological evidence associated with the history of the Ingleside House site should be appropriately managed and included in the site interpretation.

6.4 The Baha'i House of Worship

Baha'i House of Worship has been assessed as of State and possibly National significance (refer to Section 4 of this report); as such, it is an important element to be considered in the future management of Ingleside precinct. Guidance for future development will need to conserve the heritage values of the Baha'i temple, with a particular emphasis on maintaining the ongoing use and ownership by the Baha'i faith, inherent to its significance.

Future development of the precinct would need to recognise and protect the significance of the heritage curtilage and its setting. Management of the loss of vegetation, retention of canopy trees, and the height, bulk and scale of new buildings is needed.

The Baha'i House of Worship is located on the highest point in Ingleside and is visible as a culturally significant landmark from distant vantage points. As noted in the visual assessment report prepared for the project, the temple is not widely visible in the study area itself, as views are commonly blocked by vegetation and topography. However, active management of these views is required as part of future

plans for development, with consideration given to reducing development along ridgelines and any locations where the height of built form could threaten the prominence or obscure views of the temple.

6.5 Cicada Glen Nursery

As part of any future development or land use plans, the heritage value of Cicada Glen Nursery (formerly Klerk's Garden) should be conserved, as should the significance of its setting. Management of senescence of bordering vegetation and canopy trees is required. The height, bulk and scale of new built form should be controlled so as to maintain the prominence of the landscape and visual character of the item and its setting.

6.6 Waratah Farm Site

Archaeological Constraints

The condition of the archaeological relics at the sites of Jones' House and 'The Pines' (both located within the boundaries of Waratah Farm) has not been assessed in detail and cannot be identified until their exposure/investigation.

Prior to any works that have the potential to disturb or destroy the potential archaeological relics associated with Jones' House and 'The Pines', archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken in accordance with a relevant permit under the Heritage Act, to mitigate such impacts.

Any retrieved archaeological evidence associated with the history of Ingleside House site should be appropriately managed and included in the site interpretation.

Historic Marker Trees

The group of Monterey Pines are a culturally significant group of marker trees. The trees are prominent in vistas along the eastern end of Mona Vale Road and northern end of Powderworks Road. Consideration should be given to provision of a buffer zone around the setting of the Monterey Pines and a reduction in the height of development along either side of Mona Vale Road and Powderworks Road, where it could threaten the prominence or obscure views of the marker trees.

The Larkin family of Ingleside had historic associations with both Waratah Farm and Ingleside House. Consideration should be given to interpreting this historic connection between the two properties as part of detailed planning within the precinct.

Waratah Road should be retained and interpreted as part of future plans for development.

The historic marker trees should be assessed for current physical health and regularly inspected to ensure proper care and management. If appropriate and viable, seeds should be harvested from the extant trees and replacement trees grown from the seed.

6.7 Smoky Dawson's Ranch Gates

The cultural significance of Smoky Dawson's Ranch Gates should be conserved, as should the significance of the setting and relationship in relation to Mona Vale Road.

Periodic inspection and maintenance of timber and signage elements should be undertaken.

Reconstruction and replacement is acceptable given the fabric of the entry gates is not significant.

Any future widening of Mona Vale Road would need to consider the impact on the location of the gates.

6.8 Katandra Bushland Sanctuary

The Katandra Bushland Sanctuary is not located within the study area; however, it is located immediately adjacent to the north eastern boundary.

As part of any future development or land use plans, the heritage value of the Katandra Bushland Sanctuary should be conserved, as should the significance of its setting.

Management of the loss of bordering vegetation including the retention of significant trees, is required so as to maintain the landscape character and setting of the heritage item.

The bulk, height and scale of development in the vicinity of the Katandra Bushland Sanctuary should be compatible with the bushland setting and ensure significant views to the Sanctuary are maintained.

6.9 Laterite Site

As part of any future development or land use plans, the heritage value of the Laterite Site should be conserved, as should the significance of its setting and relationship with Mona Vale Road.

Any future widening of Mona Vale Road or the cycleway would need to consider the potential impacts on the significance of the heritage item and its setting .

6.10 Carving—Survey Mark

As part of any future development or land use plans, the significant heritage values of the Carving—Survey Mark should be conserved, as should the significance of its setting and relationship with Mona Vale Road.

Any future widening of Mona Vale Road would need to consider the potential impacts arising on the significance of the item and its setting .

The carving-survey mark should be inspected periodically; leaf litter and overgrowth should be removed. The surface should gently cleaned with a soft brush.

6.11 Constraints and Opportunities Arising out of the Potential Historical Archaeological Resource—Summary

6.11.1 Condition and Integrity

The condition of the archaeological relics at the site has not been assessed in detail. Based on evidence reviewed, the Powderworks Ruins site includes potentially substantial structural remains that remain in situ. It is reasonable to expect that such relics may be at risk of damage generally as a result of people walking across the footings and abrasion of friable surfaces by weathering and root activity.

If other archaeological relics from the nineteenth century were discovered, then they may face similar threats upon exposure.

The requirement somewhat constrains the future interpretation of the relics (known and potential) where the exposure/display of the relics is contemplated. Policies are required to guide the future

physical conservation and protection of any relics, especially where this may involve open display, will be required.

6.11.2 Statutory Context

The areas of identified potential archaeological relics would be subject to the approval requirements of the Heritage Act. All of the potential relics have been assessed to be of Local significance with the exception of the Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins sites, which show attributes consistent with the heritage significance at a State level. At this time, the sites are, however, listed as locally significant items.

Accordingly, any proposed future disturbance of the potential relics assessed in this report would require an excavation permit under section 140 of the Heritage Act (NSW) prior to any work commencing.

6.11.3 Interpretation

In the event that well-preserved or significant archaeological remains were to be identified at the sites of Jones' House and 'the Pines'—Waratah Farm, interpretation of those remains would be one of the mitigation measures used to minimise any material impacts associated with the proposed development.

In the event that well-preserved or significant archaeological remains were to be identified at the current (or expanded) site of Ingleside House during any future ground disturbance works, interpretation of those remains would be one of the mitigation measures used to minimise the adverse impacts of the proposed development.

The site of the Powderworks Ruins should be considered for interpretation so as to conserve and reflect heritage values of this significant industrial site.

Interpretation would be primarily informed by the archaeological discoveries at the site, and would communicate the history and heritage significance to the community through various mediums, as determined appropriate to the significance of the resources found. Interpretation may include signage, artefact display or other types of interpretation considered to be appropriate for the site.

6.12 National Parks in the Vicinity

Ku-ring-gai Chase and Garigal National Parks are managed under the NPW Act. Consultation with OEH NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) is recommended where proposed development would occur in the vicinity of the park boundaries. The NPWS would then advise if the proposed development is in accordance with Plans of Management for both Ku-ring-gai Chase and Garigal National Parks.

6.12.1 Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park

Development within Ingleside precinct needs to be sensitively planned so as to not trigger a significant impact on the national heritage values of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. However, if the proposed development within Ingleside precinct gives rise to significant impacts the action is likely to trigger a referral under the EPBC Act.

In designing the layout and urban form for the Ingleside Precinct consideration will need to be given to the conservation of the national heritage values of the National Park.

6.13 Development Opportunities and Constraints within Ingleside Precinct

The heritage assessments in this report have identified heritage items at State and Local level.

An Opportunities and Constraints map (Figure 6.2) has been prepared based on the non-Indigenous heritage assessments included in this report. The Opportunities and Constraints map identifies a number of key considerations that will need to be addressed as part of the proposed planning and development of the Ingleside precinct:

- If new development is proposed within the listed curtilages of the identified heritage items in the precinct, such development should not give rise to impacts that would materially affect the assessed heritage significance of the items.
- Any new development within the listed curtilages should enhance public access, enjoyment and understanding of the cultural heritage significance of the items through design and interpretation.
- Development controls should be prepared to manage and regulate the interface between the heritage items and future development.
- Further analysis of views to and from Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, the Baha'i House of Worship, and along significant view corridors and views to the east from Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins, is required to confirm any potential visual impacts arising from new development.
- Further, development guidelines should be prepared for the identified view sheds to and from the heritage items (ie Ingleside House). These controls should include, but not be limited to density and height controls, roof form, materiality and colour selection.
- A managed landscape buffer zone should be considered along the interface with Ku-ring-gai National Park to screen new development.
- A managed development zone should be considered along the main ridgeline running through Ingleside where new development may impact on the significant views to and from the Baha'i Temple.
- Historic road patterns and road names should be retained as part of future development. The road alignments have been assigned a rating based on historical evidence and importance. Recommendations have been tailored to address specific historical elements of the roadways.

6.14 Ingleside Precinct Heritage Controls

The following section briefly outlines the objectives and controls required for new development within the Ingleside Precinct. The following should be modified as required and incorporated into the site specific Development Control Plan.

6.14.1 Objectives

- a) To protect the rural and visual curtilage of Ingleside House;

- b) To ensure that development within the Precinct is compatible with the heritage significance of the heritage items that make comprise the place;
- c) To ensure that the future of heritage items within the Ingleside Precinct are considered in the context of the development potential of the place;
- d) To ensure that heritage items are integrated with the development of the Precinct; and
- e) To provide opportunities for interpretation of the history of Ingleside.

6.14.2 Controls

Heritage Impact Statement

- A heritage impact statement must be prepared by a suitably qualified practitioner for development of or adjacent to items identified in Figure 3.1. It must consist of a statement demonstrating the heritage significance of a heritage item, assessment of the impact that proposed development will have on that significance and proposals for measures to minimise that impact.
- Heritage Impact Statements are to be carried out in accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage – Statements of Heritage Impact Guidelines.

Landscape and View Corridors

- Ensure that proposed structures do not restrict view corridors from Ingleside House, along Mona Vale Road, or towards the Baha'i House of Worship.
- Ensure that the scale of development along ridgelines and high points do not diminish views from or to heritage items identified in Figure 3.1.

Heritage Interpretation Strategy

- A Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) has been prepared for the Ingleside Precinct for heritage items identified in Figure 3.1. The HIS should be implemented as part of ongoing development within the precinct.
- As part of implementing heritage interpretation initiatives within the precinct detailed a Heritage Interpretation Plan should be prepared as required.
- The Heritage Interpretation Plan must be prepared by an appropriately qualified consultant and must contain the following:
 - photographic recording and documentation of heritage items;
 - proposed location of interpretive works;
 - built form;
 - landscape design;
 - public art;
 - signage; and

- provisions for education and general interest.

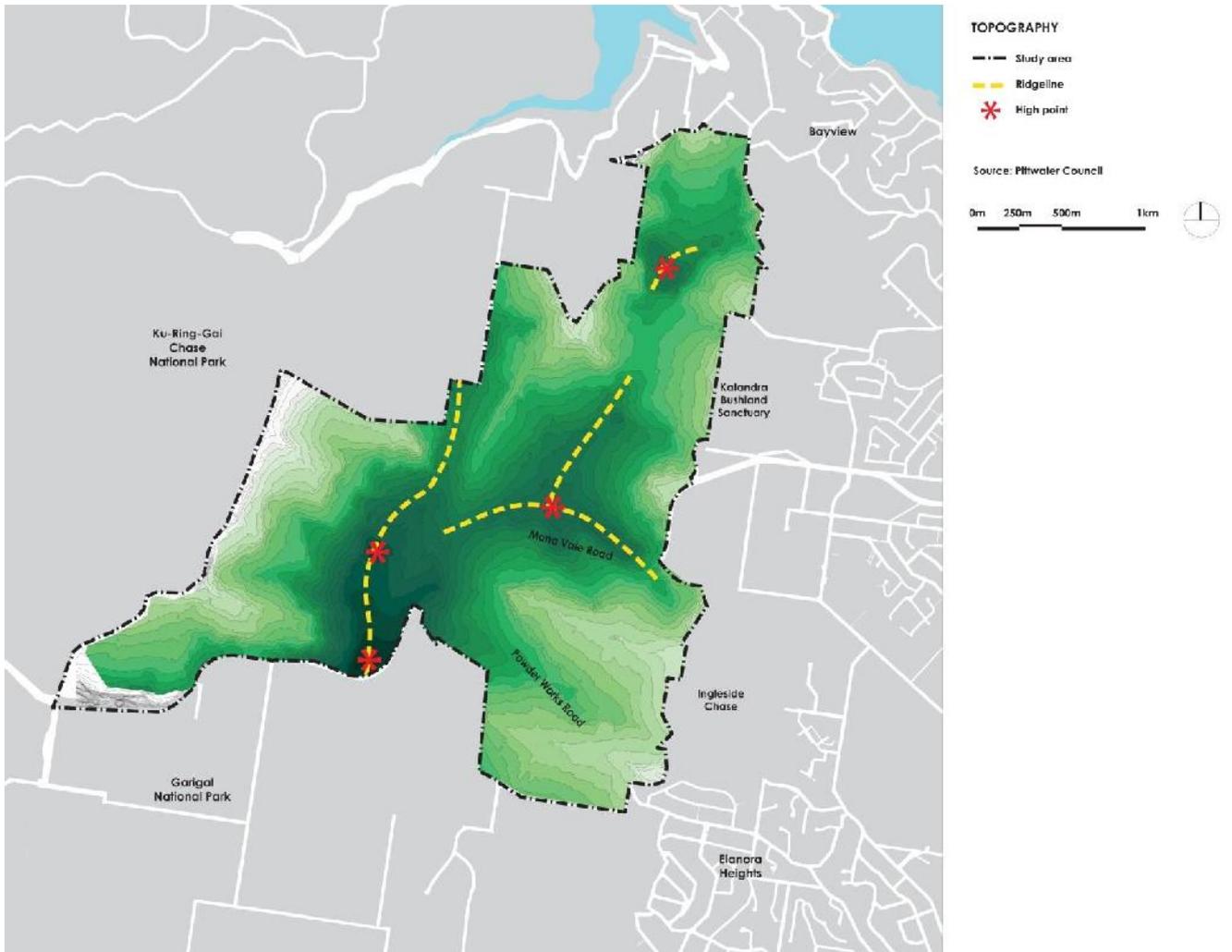


Figure 6.1 Topography within the Ingleside precinct. (Source: Pittwater Council)

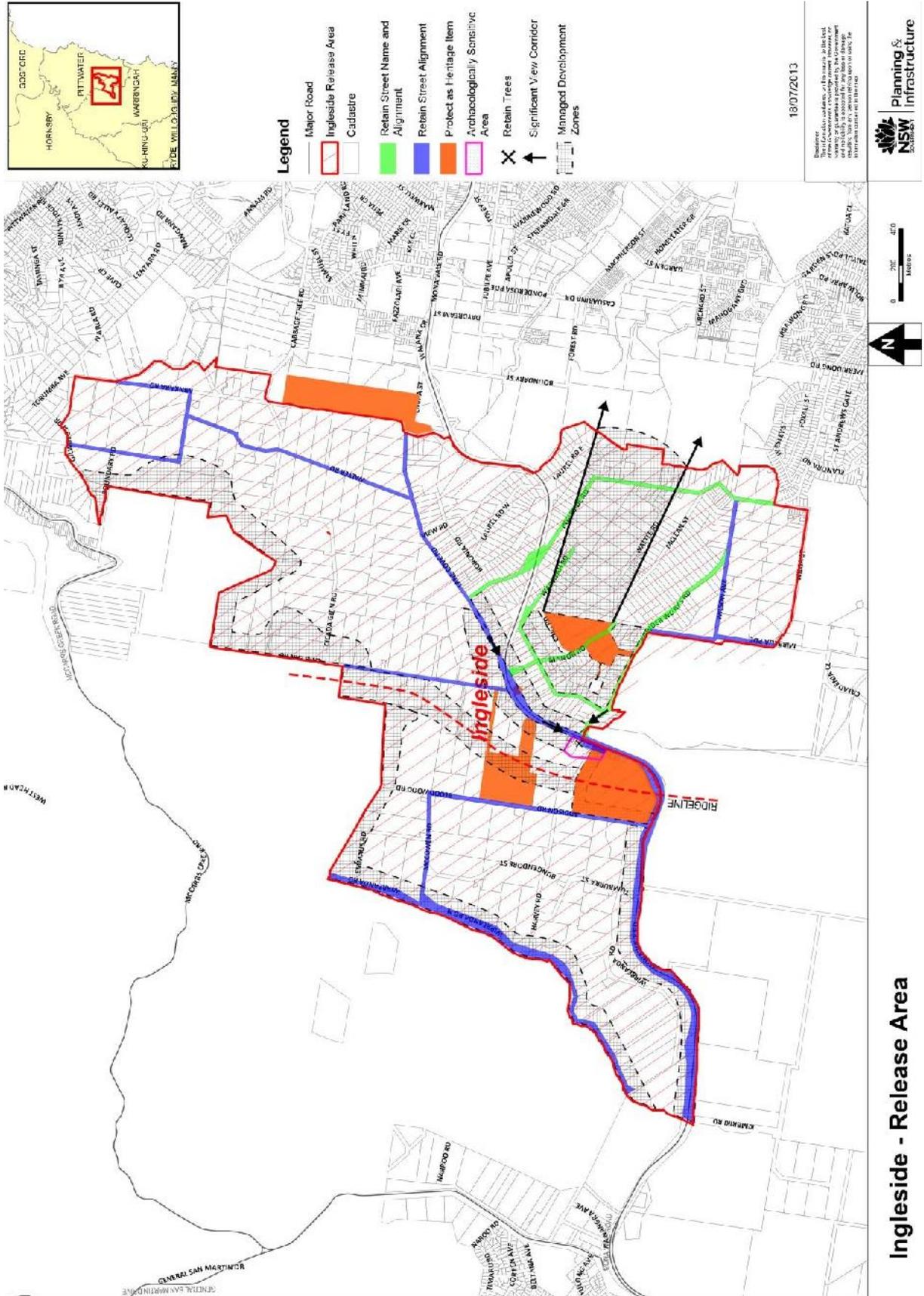


Figure 6.2 Heritage opportunities and constraints map for Ingleside Precinct. (Source: DPE with GML overlay)

7.0 Heritage Review of Potential Land Uses

7.1 Introduction

The Potential Land Uses include areas of low and medium density residential development, vegetated corridors, environmental conservation areas, open space and community facilities throughout the precinct.

GML's response to the Potential Land Uses is discussed with regard to each heritage item, below.

7.1.1 The Baha'i House of Worship

The Potential Land Uses includes retention and ongoing use of the Baha'i House of Worship and its continued ownership by the Baha'i faith, which is an aspect of its cultural significance. Development along the central ridgeline of Ingleside should be managed to retain views of its domed roof which is visible above the surrounding vegetation canopy and skyline. The height of development in proposed lots along the immediate ridge line should be managed and subject to view analysis to ensure significant views towards the temple are retained.

7.1.2 Ingleside House and the Powderworks Ruins

Ingleside House

Ingleside House and its landscape setting should be conserved. Ideally, Ingleside House should be retained as a residence, along with a surrounding landscape setting capable of sustaining the significance of the place.

As part of the Potential Land Uses a school is being considered within the curtilage. A school including adaptive reuse of a residential building for education or public purposes will require the building to be compliant with accessibility and disability codes which are likely to give rise to impacts on the fabric of the building. The proposed boundary of the school currently excludes the 1 Manor Road portion of the property, however, use of the surrounding 12 King Road site will likely still give rise to heritage impacts resulting from encroachment on the visual and landscape setting of the house.

Additional development within the curtilage may occur where significant fabric would not be materially affected. The height, bulk and scale of any new buildings would need to be carefully managed so as to retain the heritage values of Ingleside House. Any development would be subject to development approval from Pittwater Council and, given the significance of the site, consultation with the NSW Heritage Division is also recommended. Any ground disturbance works within the curtilage of Ingleside House that may have the potential to disturb or destroy the potential archaeological relics would be undertaken in accordance with a relevant archaeological permit under the Heritage Act.

The area to the east of the site falls within a significant view corridor from Ingleside House. The height of development in these areas should be managed and subject to a view analysis to ensure significant views from Ingleside House are retained.

The Powderworks Ruins

The Potential Land Uses indicates that the majority of the Powderworks Ruins site is proposed to be conserved as an Environmental Conservation area along with a smaller area of low density residential development partially within the curtilage of the item. Whilst the condition of the archaeological relics at the site cannot be identified until further ground survey and/or exposure/investigation, the current

understanding is that the site contains potentially substantial structural remains and features. Development within the curtilage would be subject to the approval requirements of the Heritage Act. Any proposed future ground disturbance of potential relics would require an excavation permit under Section 140 of the Heritage Act (NSW) prior to any work commencing. To enable public access and interpretation of its former use, the curtilage should be allocated as open space. If residential development was to proceed within the identified curtilage it should only occur in areas of low archaeological potential and provide a sufficient space to allow the appreciation of the ruins.

If the site is to be developed, in the event that well-preserved or significant archaeological remains were to be identified during any future ground disturbance works, interpretation of those remains would be one of the mitigation measures used to minimise any material impacts arising from the proposed development. Interpretation is recommended in the proposed areas of open space to communicate the history and heritage significance of the Powderworks, and strengthen its historic relationship with Ingleside House.

7.1.3 National Parks in the Vicinity

The Potential Land Uses generally accords with the recommendation to maintain a contiguous landscape buffer to screen new development along the interface of the Ku-ring-gai Chase and Garigal National Parks. The exception to this is proposed areas of low density residential development adjacent to the national park boundaries.

Consideration should be given to adjusting the boundaries provide a non-developed buffer as open space or national park so as to maintain a landscape zone along the entirety of the precinct's boundary with surrounding national parks.

7.1.4 Cicada Glen Nursery

This site is designated as open space. The significance and cultural landscape of Cicada Glen Nursery should be managed and conserved within the open space.

7.1.5 The Monterey Pines

In the Potential Land Uses, this site is identified for residential development comprising low density residential, with some medium density dwellings and open space.

Development should be sited so as to retain the marker trees of Waratah Farm and the Monterey Pines. Height controls will be required along Lane Cove and Powderworks Roads to maintain the prominence of the Monterey Pines as historic marker trees in views from the surrounding area. The proposed adjacent medium density residential should be controlled and subject to view analysis to ensure significant views towards the trees are retained.

Whilst the condition of the archaeological relics at the site cannot be identified until further survey and or exposure/investigation, the current understanding is that the site contains potentially substantial structural remains. Development, including ground disturbance, within the curtilage would be subject to the approval requirements of the Heritage Act, and any proposed future disturbance of potential relics would require an excavation permit under Section 140 of the Heritage Act prior to any work commencing.

Any retrieved archaeological evidence associated with the history of the Waratah Farm site should be appropriately managed and interpreted as part of any new development, such as within the proposed open space zones.

7.1.6 Smoky Dawson's Ranch Gates

The site associated with the Smoky Dawson's Ranch Gates is designated as rural in the Potential Land Uses. The continuation of the existing land use is consistent with the heritage value of the item and considered appropriate from a heritage perspective.

7.1.7 Katandra Bushland Sanctuary

The Potential Land Uses adjacent to the Katandra Bushland Sanctuary are designated as housing and environmental conservation. The areas of environmental conservation and larger house lots are appropriate in maintaining a landscape buffer and transition into the Katandra Bushland Sanctuary.

The housing that abuts the Katandra Bushland Sanctuary should be designed to respect the natural bushland setting. Development controls should be developed that limit the use of solid fencing along this border adjacent to the Katandra Bushland Sanctuary. Instead, low scale or no fencing should be erected in this location to maintain a natural vegetated edge.

7.1.8 Laterite Site

The Laterite Site is located adjacent to Mona Vale Road. The site is situated next to an Endangered Ecological Community and parklands. Given this, we assume that the adjacent lands will continue to be managed so as to not impact on the significant ecological community.

The site is also adjacent to the road reserve associated with Mona Vale Road. Any future road widening to accommodate increased traffic flows will need to consider the potential impacts arising on the Laterite site and other significant natural heritage values.

7.1.9 Carving—Survey Mark

The Carving—Survey Mark is located adjacent to Mona Vale Road. The site is located in front of proposed Low Rise Apartments/Townhouses under the Potential Land Uses.

The significance of the carving survey mark should be conserved.

The site should be managed, conserved and interpreted as part of any landscape plan or Development Application for the adjacent development.

The condition of the site should be inspected periodically by a suitably qualified conservator.

Consideration should be given to 2D or 3D scanning of the carving and survey mark.

7.1.10 Conclusion

The Potential Land Uses generally conserves the heritage values of the Ingleside Precinct through the retention of all of its identified heritage items. This is a positive outcome overall. However, where development is proposed within an identified heritage curtilage or view corridors, further assessment and design resolution will be required to ensure that heritage values within and surrounding Ingleside Precinct are not adversely impacted.

Development controls should be prepared so as to ensure that development proposed within, or in the vicinity of heritage curtilages conserves the significance of such items and their settings.

