Northern Beaches Hospital – Connectivity and Network Enhancements

Heritage Constraints: Concept Proposal
Statement of Heritage Impact: Stage I

Frenchs Forest, NSW

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Report Number: PR120633
Version / Date: Final REV I, October 2014
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<td>E. Williams</td>
<td>7 April 2014</td>
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<td>E. Williams</td>
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## Approval for Issue

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Erin Williams</td>
<td>✍️</td>
<td>14 October 2014</td>
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Executive Summary

Roads and Maritime Services propose to undertake road upgrades to improve connectivity and provide network enhancements around the Northern Beaches Hospital at Frenchs Forest. RPS has been commissioned by SMEC to provide a non Aboriginal heritage assessment which will form part of the two Environmental Impact Statements for the study area and Stage 1 construction impact area.

The Northern Beaches Hospital Connectivity and Network Enhancement project is being assessed under Part 5.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as a State Significant Infrastructure project.

The Concept Proposal is to be assessed in two stages:

- Stage 1 Hospital Connectivity Works (the project) which aim to enhance the existing road network to facilitate the opening of the proposed Northern Beaches Hospital by 2018.
- Stage 2 Network Enhancement Works is directed towards broader network capacity enhancement particularly along Warringah Road.

The scope of this study was to determine:

- The presence/absence of non Aboriginal heritage in the study area as a whole.
- A Statement of Heritage Impact for the heritage items located within the Stage 1 construction impact area which may be affected by the proposed works.

A second Statement of Heritage Impact report will be prepared at a later date to assess the potential impacts within the Stage 2 construction impact area. This historic heritage assessment will be used to inform the Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the Concept Proposal and Stage 1.

The study area for the Concept Proposal encompasses the main roads of Frenchs Forest, Warringah Road, Forest Way, Wakehurst Parkway, and all major and minor intersecting streets within that boundary outlined in Figure 1.1.

The following heritage listed items were identified as being in or within 250 metres of the study area:

- Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011.
  - Former Methodist Church, 21A Forest Way.
  - Former Holland’s Orchard and Commemorative Grove.
  - Dental Surgery, 45 Grace Avenue.
  - House, 15 Adams Street.
  - House, 2 Wareham Crescent.
  - Betty Maloney Garden, 18 Hurdis Avenue.
- Register of the National Estate (non-statutory register).
  - Betty Moloney [sic] Garden, 18 Hurdis Avenue.
- Register of the National Trust (non-statutory register).
  - Betty Maloney Garden, 18 Hurdis Avenue.

The following item was identified in the assessment of the study area undertaken by RPS:
Hews’ Brick Pit, intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway.

The heritage significance of all of these items has been assessed. All of these items are considered to have local heritage significance. The potential heritage impact of the works proposed for Stage 1 has been assessed, one locally listed item (the former Methodist Church) was identified as being impacted by the proposed Stage 1 works.

The following mitigation measures and management recommendations have been formulated with consideration of all available information and have been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation.

**General requirements**

**Recommendation 1 – Heritage induction**

It is recommended that a heritage induction be carried out in advance of the proposed works. All relevant site staff, contractors and subcontractors should be made aware of the location of heritage items, their statutory obligations for heritage under the *Heritage Act 1977* in relation to built heritage and archaeological relics and procedures to follow.

**Recommendation 2 – Unexpected archaeological finds**

If unexpected archaeological remains are uncovered during the works, all works must cease in the vicinity of the material/find and the steps in the *Roads and Maritime Services Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Archaeological Finds* must be followed. Copies of this Procedure should be on site and available at all times to all staff. Of note, if historic archaeological deposits/relics are discovered, the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified in writing in accordance with s146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

**Recommendation 3 – Vibration management plan**

It is recommended that a Vibration Management Plan be prepared prior to construction to determine what construction methods would be used in the vicinity of heritage items in order to minimise the likelihood of negative impacts.

**Specific requirements for Former Methodist Church**

**Recommendation 4 – Archival record**

It is recommended that an archival recording should be undertaken of the former Church in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* prior to any impacts to this item. Copies of this record should be supplied to Warringah Council, Warringah Library, the State Library of NSW and the owner of the Church.

**Recommendation 5 – Heritage interpretation**

It is recommended that if the former Methodist Church is to be demolished that opportunities are to be explored by Roads and Maritime to provide heritage interpretation on an ongoing/permanent basis so that the significance of the site as the original location of the former Methodist Church is communicated. If heritage interpretation is undertaken, it should be developed in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines *Interpreting Heritage Items and Places*.
1.0 Introduction

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) propose to undertake road upgrades to improve connectivity and provide network enhancements around the Northern Beaches Hospital at Frenchs Forest, NSW in the Warringah Local Government Area (LGA). RPS has been commissioned by SMEC to provide a non Aboriginal heritage assessment which will form part of the two Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for the proposal. The proposal is being undertaken in two stages and will be assessed under the State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

The scope of this study is to consider potential and listed heritage items, areas of heritage constraint within and adjacent to the study area, and assess the impacts the proposed Stage 1 development may have to historical heritage values within the study area. Management recommendations are also provided to avoid and minimise impact to heritage values.

The structure of this report is as follows:

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<th>Table 1-1 Report structure</th>
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<tr>
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1.1 Study area

The study area encompasses the land outlined in Figure 1.1 and described as Stage 1 Construction Impact Area, Stage 2 Construction Impact Area, and Site Compound. It comprises the relevant road reserves, as well as a buffer of 50 metres to 200 metres of Warringah Road, the Wakehurst Parkway, Forest Way and all major and minor intersecting streets within that outlined boundary in Figure 1.1. The study area includes the Stage 1 construction impact area for the road upgrade, access roads and compound sites. The Stage 1 construction impact area is the area to be impacted by the Stage 1 works including both the construction and operational footprints.

The study area is located in the suburb of Frenchs Forest and is within the Warringah LGA.

1.2 Development proposal

Roads and Maritime is seeking approval for the Northern Beaches Hospital – Connectivity and Network Enhancements Project. The approval is sought under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act. The proposal comprises
road upgrades to enhance arterial and sub-arterial road network connectivity in the Northern Beaches Hospital (NBH) precinct at Frenchs Forest on Sydney's Northern Beaches.

1.2.1 Staged project application

The Northern Beaches Hospital - Connectivity and Network Enhancements Project is being assessed in stages under section 115ZD of the EP&A Act. The Concept Proposal for the project includes two stages:

- Stage 1 Hospital Connectivity Works (the project) which aim to enhance the existing road networks to facilitate the opening of the proposed Northern Beaches Hospital by 2018.
- Stage 2 Network Enhancement Works is directed towards broader network capacity enhancement particularly along Warringah Road.

The first EIS, which this report would inform, provides an assessment of the Concept Proposal for the whole of the project and a more detailed assessment of the Stage 1 works. The second EIS, informed by a future heritage impact assessment report and findings of this Concept Proposal assessment, would provide a more detailed assessment of the Stage 2 works and be conducted at a later date.

The staged approval approach would enable construction of the Stage 1 Connectivity Works to commence (subject to planning approval) in a timely fashion providing adequate connectivity to the hospital by 2018, while the design of the Stage 2 Network Enhancement Works is being refined and assessed.

1.2.2 Concept proposal description

The Northern Beaches Hospital – Connectivity and Network Enhancements Project aims to:

- Alleviate future increase in traffic congestion on the Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway arterial road corridors and their principal feeder roads from the NBH.
- Enhance access arrangements by car, bus and active transport for the NBH's employees, patients, outpatients and visitors.
- Facilitate improved access to the NBH and the surrounding employment precincts.
- Have key infrastructure components in place for the proposed hospital opening in 2018.

The concept proposal with Stage 1 and Stage 2 construction impact areas identified is shown in Figure 1-1.
1.2.3 Proposal description

The strategic design of the Concept Proposal is proposed to be carried out generally within the following parts of Frenchs Forest:

- Warringah Road from its intersection with Maxwell Parade to its intersection with Courtley Road.
- Forest Way from around Adams Street to its intersection with Warringah Road.
- Naree Road/Frenchs Forest Road from its intersection with Forest Way to its intersection with Warringah Road.
- Wakehurst Parkway from about 500 metres north of Frenchs Forest Road to about 500 metres south of Warringah Road.
- Allambie Road from its intersection with Frenchs Forest Road East to its intersection with Aquatic Drive.
- Rodborough Road from its intersection with Warringah Road to its intersection with Allambie Road.
- A new connection of Aquatic Drive with Wakehurst Parkway (left in left out).

The first stage of the Concept Proposal, the Stage 1 Connectivity Works comprises the provision of essential road works to enhance connectivity to the NBH. Further design development would inform a more detailed description and assessment of the project for Stage 2, comprising network enhancement works to improve the broader network capacity. An assessment of the Stage 2 concept design would be the subject of a separate assessment.

A strategic design for the Concept Proposal is described in Table 1-1 and shown in Figure 1-2. An indication of the staging of key project elements is also included.

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<th>Stage 1</th>
<th>Stage 2</th>
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<td>Widening and intersection upgrades along sections of Forest Way between Warringah Road and the vicinity of Adams Street.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upgrade of the existing bus stop fronting the Forest Way shopping centre on Forest Way, to accommodate two buses within the bay.</td>
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<td>Widening of Naree Road, Frenchs Forest Road West and a section of Frenchs Forest Road East from the Wakehurst Parkway intersection to Skyline Place.</td>
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<td>Provision of a new signalised intersection on:</td>
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<td>Frenchs Forest Road West as a new access to the hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naree Road and Frenchs Forest Road West.</td>
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<td>Frenchs Forest Road East and Romford Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frenchs Forest Road East, Patanga Road and Allambie Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of dedicated kerb side bus lanes along approaches and departures to the Frenchs Forest Road West and East intersection with Wakehurst Parkway.</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Widening and upgrades to the intersection of Frenchs Forest Road and Wakehurst Parkway.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Widening of Wakehurst Parkway from about 500 metres north of the intersection with Frenchs Forest Road to the intersection with Warringah Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key feature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Widening of Allambie Road to the north of the intersection with Warringah Road.</td>
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<td>Widening and upgrade to the Warringah Road and Allambie Road (north) intersection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Widening of Warringah Road around 500 metres west of the intersection with Allambie Road to the vicinity of Courtley Street in the east.</td>
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<td>Widening of Warringah Road from west of Fitzpatrick Avenue East (and Fitzpatrick Avenue West) to the west of Allambie Road to include:</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Subsurface eastbound and westbound travel lanes in slot (underpass), through the middle of the Warringah Road corridor, generally from west of Forest Way through to east of Wakehurst Parkway for more than one kilometre.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Surface eastbound and westbound lanes running parallel to the slot as part of the Warringah Road corridor to provide access to side roads and the NBH.</td>
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<td>▪ The provision of a new pedestrian overbridge across Warringah Road on the western side of the intersection with Hilmer Street.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ The removal and replacement of the existing pedestrian overbridge across Warringah Road west of the intersection of Forest Way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Widening of Wakehurst Parkway from the intersection of Warringah Road to south of Aquatic Drive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upgrades to Warringah Road and its intersection with Forest Way, Hilmer Street and Wakehurst Parkway at surface level to provide for all traffic movements and provide for subsurface grade separated through traffic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upgrades or adjustments to existing intersections of Warringah Road with the following local roads and approaches:</td>
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<td>▪ Fitzpatrick Avenue East.</td>
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<td>▪ Bantry Bay Road (including closing of the left turn into Bantry Bay Road from Warringah Road eastbound).</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>▪ Rodborough Road.</td>
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<td>▪ Allambie Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Forest Way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Providing a new connection at Aquatic Drive and Wakehurst Parkway.</td>
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<td>Substantial utility relocations, including water, sewage, telecommunication, electricity and gas services, along Warringah Road, Wakehurst Parkway and a number of surrounding local roads.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ancillary works during construction including, but not limited to, construction compounds, sedimentation basins, batch plants and stockpile sites.</td>
<td>X</td>
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For the purposes of this report, the scope of the project would not include ongoing maintenance works.
Road improvements to increase capacity and improve intersection at Naree Road and Forest Way

Install traffic signals at Rabbett Street
Install traffic signals at access to the proposed hospital
Ambulance entry to the proposed hospital

Changes to the intersection of Frenchs Forest Road and Wakehurst Parkway and widening of approaches and departures

Road improvements on Frenchs Forest Road East
Install traffic signals at Patanga Road and Allambie Road
Widening of Warringah Road to the east and west of the intersection with Allambie Road

Remove and replace existing pedestrian overbridge
Widening and upgrade along Warringah Road surface road
Proposed pedestrian overbridge

Through traffic on Warringah Road separated from turning traffic at Forest Way by way of an underpass
Through traffic on Warringah Road separated from turning traffic at Hilmer Street by way of an underpass
Connecting Aquatic Drive with Wakehurst Parkway

Widening along Wakehurst Parkway
Widening of Allambie Road north of Warringah Road
Widening of Allambie Road south of Warringah Road

Widening of Allambie Road

KEY
Stage one road upgrades
Hospital connectivity works
Stage two road upgrades
Network enhancement works
Underpass for through traffic
Pedestrian overbridge
1.3 Methodology

As part of the concept proposal stage of the project, the DGRs have specified the following in relation to non-Aboriginal heritage:

- Details, informed by surveys if required, of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal heritage items likely to occur within the proposal area.

Further requirements issued for the Stage 1 works are:

- Impacts to State and local non-Aboriginal heritage (including heritage items and archaeology) should be assessed. Where impacts to State or locally significant historic heritage items are identified, the assessment shall:
  - Outline the proposed mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures) generally consistent with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).
  - Be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council’s Excavation Director criteria).
  - Include a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items (including significance assessment).
  - Consider impacts from vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, landscape and vistas and architectural noise treatment.
  - Where required, develop an appropriate archaeological assessment methodology, including research design, in consultation with Planning & Infrastructure and the Heritage Council of New South Wales, to guide physical archaeological test excavations and include the results of these excavations.

This report has been prepared in response to those requirements.

In keeping with the Director General’s Requirements, this report was prepared in order to establish “details of non-Aboriginal heritage items likely to occur within the proposal area” (see Section 1.4.3.1 below). Previously identified heritage items in the study area were located through a search of heritage registers. These searches were conducted on 6 October 2014. The searches included the following heritage registers:

- World Heritage List – The World Heritage List is maintained by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and includes items of international heritage significance.
- National Heritage List - The National Heritage List has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. It includes natural, historic and Indigenous places.
- State Heritage Register - The SHR is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW and is administered by the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning and Environment. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.
- Section 170 Registers – Section 170 (s170) Registers are created by government bodies and are registers of all heritage listed items that are owned, occupied or managed by those bodies.
- Warringah Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 – The Warringah LEP 2011 includes a schedule and maps of local heritage items within the LGA.
- Register of the National Estate - The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a list of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. It was originally established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. Under that Act, the Australian Heritage Commission entered more than 13,000 places in the register. Following amendments to the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003, the RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, and ceased to be a statutory register in February 2012. The RNE
is now maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.

- Register of the National Trust - The Register of the National Trust was established in 1949 and is maintained by the National Trust of Australia. It is a non-statutory register.

In addition, the following documentary sources were consulted:

- State Library of New South Wales mapping.
- 1943 Aerial photographs (via SixViewer).
- Parish of Manly Cove maps (via the Historical Lands Record Viewer).
- Newspaper archives (Trove).
- Historic photographs (Trove).

This information formed the basis of the desktop assessment. A visual inspection followed of the study area to ground-truth all identified heritage items. This inspection was undertaken by RPS Cultural Heritage Consultant, Deborah Farina, on 2 April 2014. Further details regarding the visual assessment are set out in Section 3 below.

### 1.3.1 Significance assessment methodology

The significance assessment has been prepared in accordance with *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (*Burra Charter*) (Australia ICOMOS 2013) and associated Guidelines as well as best practice standards set by the NSW Heritage Division. Best practice guidance followed in this report includes ‘Assessing Heritage Significance’ (NSW Heritage Office 2001).

Using the below assessment criteria, items are assessed at meeting the level of significance as either Local or State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area’s cultural or natural history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural or natural history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area’s cultural or natural history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area’s cultural or natural history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representative</td>
<td>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSWs (or the local area’s) cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Justification</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional</td>
<td>Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item’s local and State significance</td>
<td>Fulfils criteria for local or State listing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I.3.2 Heritage impact assessment methodology

The heritage impact assessment methodology has been prepared in accordance with *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (*Burra Charter*) (Australia ICOMOS 2013) and associated Guidelines as well as best practice standards set by the NSW Heritage Division. Best practice guidance followed for this section of the report includes ‘Statements of Heritage Impact’ (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 2002).

1.4 Limitations

Although every effort was made to establish the non Aboriginal heritage items within the study area, it should be mentioned that reliance is placed on the information contained in the relevant heritage databases as of the date of searches. In relation to significance of local items, these assessments were based on research of Council and other historical records. As many of these items are private properties, they were not inspected internally but were viewed from the street. However, as the items’ significance were largely aesthetic and/or historic, the assessments are nonetheless considered to be accurate.

1.5 Authorship

This report has been prepared by RPS Heritage Consultant, Deborah Farina, and reviewed by RPS Senior Heritage Consultant, Erin Williams. Assistance has also been provided by Natalie Wood, RPS GIS Specialist.

RPS would like to acknowledge its appreciation to the following in completing this investigation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyndall Thornhill</td>
<td>RPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braith Gilchrist</td>
<td>SMEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Louis</td>
<td>SMEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 Legislative context

The following section provides an overview of the legislative framework relating to the protection and management of historic heritage.
1.6.1 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 provides protection for natural and cultural heritage places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts, identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. These include items of Aboriginal and non Aboriginal heritage significance. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and protected against any activity that may impact on its heritage significance.

Sections 139 to 146 of the Act require that excavation or disturbance of land that is likely to contain, or is believed may contain, archaeological relics is undertaken in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW, or in accordance with a gazetted exception under Section 139(4) of the Act.

The Heritage Act 1977 defines an archaeological relic as:

- Any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:
  (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
  (b) is of State or local heritage significance.

The Heritage Act also requires all government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, government agencies must establish and keep a register which includes all items of environmental heritage listed on the SHR, an environmental planning instrument, or which may be subject to an interim heritage order that are owned, occupied or managed by that government body.

The NSW Heritage Council, constituted under the Heritage Act 1977, is appointed by the Minister for Heritage and is responsible for heritage management in NSW. The Council reflects a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise with the NSW Heritage Division being the operational arm of the Council. The work of the NSW Heritage Division includes:

- Working with communities to help them identify their important places and objects.
- Providing guidance on how to look after heritage items.
- Supporting community heritage projects through funding and advice.
- Maintaining the NSW Heritage Database, an online list of all statutory heritage items in NSW.

The 1996 NSW Heritage Manual, published by the then NSW Heritage Branch and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, provides guidelines for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The Manual includes specific criteria for addressing the significance of an item and this assessment has been completed in accordance with those guidelines. These criteria are contained in Section 1.3.1 above.

1.6.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage. Assessment documents prepared to meet the requirements of the EP&A Act including Reviews of Environmental Factors and Environmental Impact Statements should address cultural heritage where relevant. Statutory planning documents such as Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) typically contain provisions for heritage.

The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance.
on the level of environmental assessment required. The current study area falls within the boundaries of Warringah LGA.

1.6.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011

Under the EP&A Act, this SEPP was enacted to replace the former Part 3A of that Act. The SEPP (State and Regional Development) defines assessment categories for state significant projects as either State Significant Development (SSD) or State Significant Infrastructure (SSI). This project has been designated as SSI. As a result a number of approvals normally required under State legislation for development that may have a negative environmental do not apply to SSI projects. Although permits normally required under the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 or the Heritage Act 1977 are not necessary for SSD or SSI projects, if there is potential for impacts on Aboriginal or non Aboriginal heritage, the Secretary of Planning and Environment may require assessments for these as part of the EIS.

1.6.3.1 Director General's Requirements (DGRs)

As noted above, if a project is designated as an SSD or an SSI project, the Secretary of Planning and Environment may require additional environmental or other assessments as part of the EIS. These requirements are known as the “Director General's Requirements” or DGRs. The relevant DGRs have been discussed under Section 1.3 above.

1.6.4 Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011

All known local heritage items in the Warringah LGA are listed in the Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Warringah LEP). Heritage items are listed in Schedule 5 of the LEP. For SSI projects, the assessment requirement usually requires consultation with Council when a locally listed heritage item is impacted or potentially impacted by the proposed works.

1.6.5 The Burra charter: the Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance 2013

The Burra Charter is a set of best practice principles and procedures for heritage conservation. It was developed by Australia ICOMOS (International Council for Monuments and Sites), the Australian group of the international professional organisation for conservation. Although without statutory weight, the Burra Charter underpins heritage management in NSW and Australia. The policies and guidelines of the Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Heritage Division are consistent with and guided by the Burra Charter.
2.0 Historical Context

2.1 Historical development of the study area

2.1.1 Early development

The Northern Beaches area was first visited by Europeans in April 1788, when a party comprising Governor Philip, Lieutenant Henry Ball, Lieutenant George Johnston, the Judge Advocate David Collins and colony surgeon John White, attended by three soldiers and two seamen set out from Sydney Cove to explore the north shore of Sydney Harbour and its coastal hinterland. In the area roughly near present day Frenchs Forest, Surgeon John White described the land as:

"...an immense wood, the trees of which were very high and large, with little under or brushwood. The ground was not very good, although it produced a luxuriant coat of a kind of sour grass growing in tufts or brushes which, at some distance, has the appearance of a meadowland." (White 1790:122)

From 1820, readily accessible water transport became more prevalent, allowing for limited settlement to commence on the northern side of Sydney Harbour. Gradually, as land was acquired, settlers moved further north, with Simeon Henry Pearce and his brother, James, acquiring 200 acres by 1853, in the area bounded by Fitzpatrick Avenue, Rabbett Street, Frenchs Forest Road and Allambie Road. This land became known as "Pearce's 200 acres" and later as Rodborough (Champion 1988:11). Further grants were made in the area in the 1850s, including those to James William Bligh, Jane Beard, George Hooper, William Redman, James Jones, William G. Ainsworth and Henry Smith. Another series of grants was made in the 1870s to Launcelot Edward Threlkeld and Alexander Bowman. None of these grantees appear to have lived in the area, however, merely holding the land for speculation (Champion 1988:11).

2.1.2 James French

In 1851, James Harris French, for whom Frenchs Forest was named, was sworn in as a Special Constable and Ranger of Crown Lands under Simeon Henry Pearce, the Crown Lands Bailiff. He was also granted 41 acres adjoining Pearce’s grant, later acquiring Pearce’s 200 acres as well. French was nicknamed ‘Darby’, as darbies was a colloquialism for handcuffs.

Once in possession of Pearce’s 200 acres in 1856, French set up a timber getting business (Souter 2004). The land at the time was described as:

"The greater portion of this land is of a good light soil timbered with stringy bark and gum. There is but scanty herbage, the ground being covered with scrub. There is a good supply of water in the creeks. The rock is sandstone with ironstone boulders occasionally appearing on the surface." (Champion 1988:14).

French built two sawmills, with the large trees cut and split by hand and transported by bullocks along Bantry Bay Road to Bantry Bay. Parts of the old road still remain in the bushland near Bantry Bay. French also built a two storey residence near the current corner of Hilmer Street and Primrose Avenue, however this was primarily a place to stay during the weekend, with French’s main residence, ‘Paradise’, located at Willoughby. The house at Frenchs Forest was later burnt down by men holding drinking and gambling parties in French’s absence (Champion 1988:14).

2.1.3 William Hews

The first permanent residents in the area arrived in 1885 with the Hews family, who purchased ten acres from James French. The Hews’ built their timber cottage (Plate 1) on the corner of Bantry Bay Road and
Warringah Road, opposite a row of shops which still stands (Champion 1988:19). William Hews set up a brick works (Plate 2), employing around 40 people, many of whom followed Hews from his earlier brickworks at Petersham. The works was located within the area bounded by Frenchs Road West, Fitzpatrick Avenue, Hilmer Street and Wakehurst Parkway, and the brick pit was located at the intersection of Warringah Road and the Wakehurst Parkway, at a location now known as Brick Pit Reserve (Plate 3) (refer also Section 2.2.7). Hews built a number of other timber houses and a large communal timber slab and bark hut on his lots to accommodate his employees, who became the first residents of the area (Champion 1988:19).

Hews’ bricks were handmade, with one man able to make 1,200-1,300 bricks per day. The bricks were carted from the brickworks by horse and dray along the bush tracks to Manly, where they were used to build many of the early houses. They were also transported to Narrabeen and Mosman, crossing the Spit by punt (Champion 1988:19).

Following the success of the brickworks, in 1900 the Hews built their own permanent residence on the foundations of French’s house at the intersection of Hilmer Street and Primrose Avenue (Plate 3, refer also Plate 5, Table 2-2). They used the well-settled foundations of French’s burnt out house and built the rest with the bricks from their own yard. The house was a modest single storey home with large verandas set in expansive landscaped grounds which featured gardens, a tennis court, and a cricket oval with pitch and pavilion (Plate 3) (Champion 1988:19-21). The house remains, although appears to have been highly modified.
2.1.4 John Holland

During the early twentieth century large areas of land were clear felled to make way for orchards and market gardens. In 1900 Henry Green established an orchard on 18 acres of his 41 acre lot at Frenchs Forest, where he planted loquats, persimmons, lemons, and other fruit trees (Champion 1988:33). Green’s orchard, located on the present site of Forest High School, was inherited by his son in law, John Holland, in 1906 (refer Plate 5). Holland’s orchard employed at least three people, one of whom lived with his family in a slab hut in the Bantry Bay Road corner of the property (Champion 1988:33).

2.1.5 Suburban development

In the early twentieth century Frenchs Forest remained predominantly rural. At the onset of World War I (WW I) a 200 acre Soldiers’ Settlement was set out at nearby Forestville, but the uptake of plots was low, and the isolation, lack of services, and poor soils meant a number of soldiers abandoned their properties. A Methodist Church was built on Forest Way in 1918 to cater for returned servicemen and was one of the first churches in the area; prior to this services were held in the Holland family home (refer Section 2.1.3) (Plate 4, Plate 5).

Plate 4 Group outside the (former) Methodist Church, Frenchs Forest, c. 1925 (Courtesy Warringah Council Library)

Following WWI additional community amenities were established near the intersection of Forest Way and Warringah Road (Champion 1998:55). Churches, schools and shops were set up to service the area, and
locals were occupied in brick making, carting, labouring, building and gem cutting (Pollon 1988:106). Despite this, for much of the early twentieth century the area retained its country character and was characterised by dairy, poultry and pig farming, market gardening, and orchards (Champion 1988:55). A 1943 aerial of the Frenchs Forest area shows John Holland’s orchard, the overgrown brick pit on the corner of Warringah Road and the Wakehurst Parkway and the former Methodist Church (Plate 4, see also Plate 5). The aerial photograph is telling, however, in its lack of residences, demonstrating that subdivision and residential settlement of the area dramatically increased after that time.

Following World War II (WWII) suburban development began in earnest. The opening of the bridges at the Spit and Roseville appear to have been the impetus for the original post-WWI change in the area, and upgrades to those bridges and surrounding road and transport infrastructure following WWII were the stimuli Frenchs Forest needed to grow. The population of Frenchs Forest grew so rapidly that buses to the city suffered from overcrowding. The Progress Association pushed for formal development, eager to precent the appearance of a shanty-town as many residents were living in caravans, garages and makeshift structures (Champion 1988:72). The overcrowded classes at Frenchs Forest Public School were the impetus to open Forest High School in 1961 (Champion 1988:73).

2.1.6 Discussion

Frenchs Forest was subject to land speculation and early industry, yet remained substantially undeveloped until the late nineteenth century due to its isolation. The area remained largely rural in character until the early to mid twentieth century, when orchards and market gardens gave way to suburban development. Documentary evidence indicates that the central portion of the Study Area featured a brick making enterprise including a brick pit, and large orchards, while the outer reaches of the Study Area remained largely undeveloped until the mid twentieth century.

2.2 Recorded historic heritage

Acknowledged heritage items and places are recorded in statutory and non-statutory registers held at the Federal, State and local level depending on their level of significance. Internationally significant sites of ‘outstanding universal value’ are inscribed in the World Heritage List (WHL) and in turn, such sites are usually recognised through their inclusion on Federal and State-level registers.

Federal designations include the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) created by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). Both registers are maintained by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and are available to view on an online
database, the Australian Heritage Database. The NHL includes natural, historic and Indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation. The CHL protects natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on land owned or leased by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Authority. To reach the threshold for the NHL, a place must have ‘outstanding’ heritage value to the nation whereas to be entered on the CHL, a place must have ‘significant’ heritage value.

Heritage places of state significance are included on the SHR maintained by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Places included on the SHR are available on an online database, the NSW Heritage Inventory database; however, it should be noted that the inventory includes items of state and local significance in NSW, it may not necessarily be comprehensive and inclusion on the inventory does not carry statutory weight in its own right. In order to reach the threshold for inclusion in the SHR, a place needs to meet one of more of the heritage criteria identified by the Heritage Council of NSW. The ultimate decision on whether a place is included on the SHR is made by the Minister for Heritage. Places of local significance are included in heritage schedules in Local Environmental Plans (LEPs).

2.2.1 World heritage

A search of the Australian Heritage Database undertaken on 6 October 2014 indicated that there are no World Heritage Sites (‘WHS’) located within the study area.

2.2.2 National and Commonwealth heritage

A search of the Australian Heritage Database undertaken on 6 October 2014 indicated that there were no items within the study area included on the NHL or CHL.

2.2.3 State heritage

A search of the SHR database on 6 October 2014 identified no items/places within the study area are included on the SHR or subject to an interim, or authorised interim heritage order.

2.2.4 Section 170 heritage and conservation registers

A search of the NSW Heritage Inventory was carried out on 6 October 2014 and no items were identified as being located within the study area.

2.2.5 Local heritage

A search of Schedule 5 of the Warringah LEP 2011 on 6 October 2014 identified eight local heritage items within Frenchs Forest, two of which were located within the study area and a further four of which were located within 250 metres of the study area (Table 2-1, Figure 2-1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Distance from study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former Methodist Church</td>
<td>21A Forest Way (corner with Naree Road)</td>
<td>I58</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Holland’s Orchard and Commemorative Grove</td>
<td>Adjacent to Warringah Road and within The Forest High School grounds</td>
<td>I62</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Surgery</td>
<td>45 Grace Avenue</td>
<td>I59</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>135 metres west of western boundary of study area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>15 Adams Street</td>
<td>I56</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>235 metres north of northern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The remaining two items listed on the Warringah LEP at Frenchs Forest below were more than 250 metres from the study area and are not considered further.

- Frenchs Bullock Track (item I63), located along the alignment of the Wakehurst Parkway, approximately 500 metres south of the southern boundary of the study area.
- A house at 100 Bantry Bay Road (item I57), approximately 350 metres south of the southern boundary of the study area.

### 2.2.6 Register of the National Estate

A search of the Register of the National Estate on 6 October 2014 identified one indicative place and no registered places relevant to the study area. The indicative place was Betty Moloney [sic] Garden, 18 Hurdis Avenue.

### 2.2.7 Register of the National Trust

A search of the Register of the National Trust on 6 October 2014 identified one item relevant to the study area. The item was Betty Maloney Garden, 18 Hurdis Avenue (listing ID S6765).

### 2.3 Potential heritage items

Hews' Brick Pit, located south west of the intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway and within the study area, is not listed as a heritage item but may have some heritage significance for its association with the early development of Frenchs Forest. This is explored further in Section 4.

### 2.4 Previous heritage assessments

Very few heritage studies have been completed for the Frenchs Forest area alone, with it mostly being included in regional heritage studies.


Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) was commissioned in 2012 by Health Infrastructure NSW to prepare an historic heritage impact assessment for the proposed Northern Beaches Hospital at Bantry Bay Road, Frenchs Forest and ancillary services near Aquatic Drive, Frenchs Forest. The assessment included a comprehensive historical overview of the Frenchs Forest area, a site inspection and an assessment of the potential impacts to the significance of historical heritage resources. The proposed Northern Beaches Hospital site is bound by Wakehurst Parkway, Warringah Road, The Forest High School, and Frenchs Forest Road West and is located immediately adjacent to the current study area. The ancillary services area is located immediately west of the site compound included in the current study area.

Due to the paucity of documentary evidence available, the AMBS assessment identified an unquantifiable potential for subsurface features to be exposed by the works within both the proposed hospital site and the Aquatic Drive ancillary services area. It was not anticipated that any of these potential items would be of
State significance, therefore it was recommended that an archaeological management strategy be implemented including an application to the Heritage Council for an exemption under Section139(4) of the *Heritage Act 1977* (Australian Museum Business Services 2012).
FIGURE 2-1: CONCEPT PROPOSAL STUDY AREA WITH IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ITEMS MARKED

Legend
- Study Area
- Stage 1 Proposal Area
- Stage 2 Proposal Area
- Site Compound

Heritage Item
1. Former Methodist Church
2. Former Holland's Orchard and Commemorative Grove
3. House (45 Grace Ave)
4. House (15 Adams Street)
5. House (2 Wareham Crescent)
6. Betty Malony Gardens (18 Hurdis Ave)

Warning: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information contained on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

Title: FIGURE 2-1: CONCEPT PROPOSAL STUDY AREA WITH IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ITEMS MARKED
Location: FRENCHS FOREST
Datum: GDA 1994
Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56
Date: 7/10/2014
Purpose: HERITAGE
Path: 1:7,000
Scale: 1:7,000 at A3 size

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3.0 Visual Inspection

A visual inspection of the study area was conducted on Wednesday 2 April 2014 by RPS Cultural Heritage Consultant, Deborah Farina. The inspection was conducted on foot and viewed all items within the study area.

3.1 General description of the study area

The study area is a quiet, leafy suburban area, dissected by three major roadways: Warringah Road, Forest Way and Wakehurst Parkway. The major roadways have broad verges flanked with nature strips, while the remainder of the study area features suburban streets with established residential subdivisions, a high school, some retail, and the Allambie Grove Business Park to the east. The residential style of the neighbourhood is characterised by mid to late twentieth century brick and tile homes and fibro cottages set amidst established gardens.

3.2 Heritage items within the study area

The following listed and potential heritage items are located within the study area (item in bold is within the Stage 1 construction impact area):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former Methodist Church</td>
<td>Forest Way, Frenchs Forest</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Holland’s Orchard and Commemorative Grove</td>
<td>Adjacent to Warringah Road and within The Forest High School grounds</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Former Methodist church is located on a triangular block on the corner of Forest Way and Naree Road, with a gravel car park on the actual corner (Plate 6). It is clear that approximately 1.5 – 2 metres of fill has been added to create the car park and may extend under the church (see Plate 7).

Plate 6 Contemporary photograph of the Church (Courtesy Warringah Council)
The Former Holland’s Orchard and Commemorative Grove encompasses the single pear tree located on the road verge of Warringah Road, and the pear trees located on the grounds of The Forest High School adjacent which were propagated from the remnant pear tree in 2005. The trees within The Forest High School were viewed from the boundary due to access issues, but appeared to have been subject to regular pruning (Plate 8). In contrast, the remnant tree appeared to have suffered from neglect, had four main trunks, and was generally overcrowded (Plate 9).
Four locally significant heritage items were identified in Table 2-1 as being located beyond the study area but within 250 metres of the study area boundaries. All were privately owned, and as such were inspected from the street only.

The dental surgery at 45 Grace Avenue is a substantial single storey building designed to address the corner. The building is of a symmetrical design with angled curved bays and a projecting, centrally located entry bay. The street frontages are dramatically landscaped and framed by a low rendered fence in keeping with the house (Plate 10).

![Plate 10 Dwelling at 45 Grace Avenue, Frenchs Forest (RPS, 2014)](image)

The house at 15 Adams Street is positioned at an angle to take advantage of the contour of the site. The house is a one and a half storey timber dwelling with exposed timber structures, a carport underneath, and projecting balcony over the carport. The house has distinctive stone faced feature walls to the street front, and garden edging in keeping with the style of the place (Plate 11).

![Plate 11 15 Adams Street, Frenchs Forest (Courtesy Warringah Council)](image)
The house at 2 Wareham Crescent is situated at the intersection of Adams Street and Wareham Crescent, approximately 50 metres east of the house at 15 Adams Street. Similarly to 15 Adams Street, this building has incorporated timber and natural stone to blend the dwelling into the setting (Plate 12).

Plate 12 2 Wareham Crescent, Frenchs Forest (Courtesy Warringah Council)

The street frontage of Betty Maloney Gardens at 18 Hurdis Avenue was substantially overgrown at the time of visual inspection and as such our commentary is based on Warringah Council’s heritage inventory description. These developed gardens feature a rock orchid garden, fern garden, areas of dry sclerophyll scrub and indigenous trees (Plate 13).

Plate 13 Betty Maloney Gardens (RPS, 2014)

The former Hews’ Brick Pit, located south west of the intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway, is located within the Brick Pit Reserve. The reserve has a playground and picnic tables set amongst mowed lawns (Plate 14), while the brick pit itself appears to comprise the large, deep pit in the bushland behind the playground. The pit appeared to have been used by mountain bikers, and had substantial amounts of modern dumped rubbish at the time of inspection (Plate 15). This site is considered a potential heritage item and is considered further in Sections 4 and 5.
3.3 Visual inspection results and summary

No additional potential heritage items were identified in the study area or within 250 metres of the study area as a result of the visual inspection. An assessment of historical archaeological potential within the study area is presented in Section 4 below.

Table 3-2 Summary of listed and potential heritage items in and within 250 metres of the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Heritage listing</th>
<th>Heritage significance</th>
<th>Statutory requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Former Methodist Church</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I58)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Warringah LEP, ISEPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Former Holland’s Orchard and Commemorative Grove</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I62)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Warringah LEP, ISEPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dental Surgery, 45 Grace Avenue</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I59)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Warringah LEP, ISEPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>House, 15 Adams Street</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Warringah LEP, ISEPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Heritage listing</td>
<td>Heritage significance</td>
<td>Statutory requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>House, 2 Wareham Crescent</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I61)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Warringah LEP, ISEPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Betty Maloney Garden, 18 Hurdis Avenue</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I60)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Warringah LEP, ISEPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Former Hews’ Brick Pit potential archaeological site, corner Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Potentially local</td>
<td>s139 <em>Heritage Act 1977</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 Historical Archaeological Potential

Historic research and early aerial photographs indicate that Frenchs Forest remained largely rural until the mid twentieth century, when it was characterised by orchards and market gardens. Population growth in the area remained slow until the 1950s, when a post war housing boom resulted in subdivision and a significant influx in residents. Documentary evidence suggests that much of the central portion of the study area, near the intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway, was dominated by William Hews’ brick works and John Holland’s orchard.

Hews’ brick pit was located on the south western corner of the intersection of the Wakehurst Parkway and Warringah Road may have some potential to yield information that relates to the settlement of the area. Although the brick pit was identified during the visual inspection, no evidence of the infrastructure associated with the brick works or the timber workers’ housing was found. Descriptions of the works and housing described timber slab structures, which are likely to have decayed over time. The potential for finding evidence associated with the former built structures of Hews’ operation is assessed as low. A significance assessment of Hews’ brick pit is made in Section 5.

Aerial photographs from 1943 indicate small collections of buildings throughout the bushland surrounding Hews’ property. The function and ownership of these buildings has not been determined, and there appear to be no surviving records to verify this.

Most of the study area has been substantially residentially developed, and a large portion of the area south of Frenchs Forest Road East has been developed as a small industrial estate. The archaeological potential in these areas is considered to be low.
Warning: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information contained on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.
5.0 Significance Assessment

In line with the Burra Charter, before making decisions about the future of a heritage item it is first necessary to understand its heritage significance and the values it embodies. The following section contains an assessment of the heritage significance of items identified within the study area using the NSW state significance heritage criteria as explained in Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001). Consideration is also given to the integrity and intactness of the items. Items within 250 metres of the study area were also assessed in order to explain the heritage values embodied by the heritage items adjacent and in close proximity to the proposal.

The following listed and potential heritage items are located within the study area:

- Former Methodist Church, 21A Forest Way.
- Former Holland’s Orchard and Commemorative Grove, Warringah Road and The Forest High School.
- Former Hews’ Brick Pit, intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway.

The following listed heritage items are located within 250 metres of the study area:

- Dental Surgery at 45 Grace Avenue.
- House at 15 Adams Street.
- House at 2 Wareham Crescent.
- Betty Maloney Gardens, 18 Hurdis Avenue.

5.1 Heritage items within the study area

5.1.1 Former Methodist Church

With reference to the heritage inventory sheets held by Warringah Council, the heritage significance of the Former Methodist Church at 21A Forest Way is assessed as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Former Methodist Church 21A Forest Way</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 2Y, DP 417241</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I58)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>The former Methodist Church was built in 1918 and was one of the first churches in Frenchs Forest. Until 1916, Methodist services were held in the home of the Holland family who owned the orchard where the Forest High School is now located. Following World War I a large parcel of land in Frenchs Forest was set aside for a soldiers settlement; the Methodist Church acquired the current property and established a formal church to cater for returned servicemen and their families. In 1935 a small hall was built adjacent to the Church. Services ran in the Church until 1973, when the Church was sold. The building now houses the Forest Alliance Church (Belrose Uniting Church 2012). As the first church in Frenchs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Criterion                | Former Methodist Church  
|                         | 21A Forest Way          |
|                         | Lot 2Y, DP 417241       |
|                         | Warringah LEP 2011 (I58) |
| **Significance**        | Forest, the former Methodist Church is assessed as having local historical significance. |
| **B – Associative Significance** | Whilst the population of Methodists in Frenchs Forest is likely to have been small, it is probable that the Church had an important place in the lives of the Methodists in the area. However, there is no surviving evidence that the Church had had a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of people important to the State or local history. In the absence of such evidence, the Church is not considered to meet this criterion. | Nil |
| **C – Aesthetic Significance** | The former Church is a simple rectangular design with masonry walls and a steep pitched metal gable roof. The original facade was replaced in 1950 with a brick wall after an enforced redesign to accommodate the widening of Forest Way. The former Church is not considered to meet this criterion. | Nil |
| **D – Social Significance** | The former Church is likely to have a strong or special association at a local level to Methodists within the local community. | Local |
| **E – Research Potential** | It is unlikely that the former Methodist church retains the potential to yield contributory research information. In any case, the former Church has been modified to a moderate degree and has had additions such as a car park and community hall constructed in its vicinity. There is some limited scope for additional information regarding the workings of the Church during its active years through oral history; however this is unlikely to contribute to an understanding of the local cultural history. The item therefore does not meet this criterion. | Nil |
| **F – Rarity**          | The former Church displays no uncommon, rare or endangered elements. It is a small Church of simple, rectangular design and there are numerous examples of Methodist churches registered in local heritage inventories across NSW. The item therefore does not meet this criterion. | Nil |
| **G – Representative**  | The former Methodist Church is a good example of a small, rural Church administering to a small population. The simple design and fabric is consistent with a building constructed for a function rather than | Nil |
### Criterion

#### Former Methodist Church

**21A Forest Way**  
Lot 2Y, DP 417241  
Warringah LEP 2011 (I58)

#### Significance

form or adornment. It is therefore representative of this type of construction. However, given the number of similar examples on various heritage inventories in NSW, it is not assessed as being important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of these types of churches. The former Methodist Church is not considered to meet this criterion.

#### Integrity and Intactness

As noted above, the former Methodist Church was altered in the 1950s to accommodate the widening of Forest Way, necessitating a rebuilding of the Church’s facade. The Church is therefore smaller than originally constructed with a different facade and fabric. Additions were also made to the rear of the building at some unknown time in the past, which are clearly not part of the original construction.

Aside from these alterations, the fabric and form of the former Methodist Church appears to remain largely intact.

#### Statement of Heritage Significance

The former Methodist Church was the first Church in the Frenchs Forest area and has heritage significance at a local level, principally for historic reasons. The former Church has been significantly altered following the road widening of Forest Way in the 1950s, this has compromised the integrity and intactness of the item.

### 5.1.2 Former Holland's Orchard and Commemorative Grove

With reference to the heritage inventory sheets held by Warringah Council, the heritage significance of the Former Holland's Orchard and Commemorative Grove is assessed as follows.

#### Criterion

**Former Holland's Orchard and Commemorative Grove**  
Adjacent to Warringah Road and within The Forest High School Grounds  
Lot 2, DP 234702  
Warringah LEP 2011 (I62)

#### Significance

#### A – Historical Significance

The remaining pear tree on Warringah Road and the propagated trees within the grounds of Forest High School are the last physical remains of Holland's large orchard that once occupied this area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Agriculture, and particularly fruit-growing, was the impetus for settlement of the area and therefore important part of the development of Frenchs Forest. The remaining trees from that orchard therefore satisfy this criterion at a local level to a high degree.

#### B – Associative Significance

Although the remaining trees have a strong association with John Holland and his fellow orchardists, it must be borne in mind that there were several
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Former Holland's Orchard and Commemorative Grove Adjacent to Warringah Road and within The Forest High School Grounds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 2, DP 234702</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criterion</strong></td>
<td><strong>Significance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A – Significance</td>
<td>orchards and orchardists all operating in the vicinity at the same time. As John Holland was one of many orchardists and agriculturists, the importance of his orchard in the development is as one of a group and therefore not strong enough individually to satisfy this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>The remaining trees are not of aesthetic significance and are not considered to meet this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>The propagation of trees and replanting within The Forest High School grounds is indicative of the level of significance of these trees to the local community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>The pear variety may be of heirloom variety and as such is considered to have local research potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>Generally, pear trees are not rare in NSW or the local area however the pear tree on Warringah Road is a rare surviving example of the trees belonging to the orchard and may be of a rare or unusual heirloom variety. As the tree represents a phase of the historical development of Frenchs Forest, and given the number of orchards that were once present in the area, the last remaining tree is assessed as being a rare example of orchard trees in the local area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representative</td>
<td>The pear trees are representative of the types of orchards that occupied much of the landscape prior to residential subdivision and therefore meet this criterion to a local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity and Intactness</strong></td>
<td>When first assessed in 2000, there were two trees, initially recorded as apple trees. A subsequent assessment as part of the Warringah Heritage Study noted that they were in fact pear trees and that one had died in the interim (Plate 9). In 2005, a number of trees were propagated from the remaining tree on Warringah Road and planted as a grove in the grounds of Forest High School in commemoration of Holland’s orchard that once stood there. The curtilage of this heritage item is in the process of being amended by Warringah Council to include this propagated grove, to note the death of one of the original trees and that they are in fact pear trees. The grove of trees within Forest High School appears in good health and intact. The surviving pear tree on Warringah Road also appears in good health; however an arborist should be consulted regarding its future management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statement of Heritage Significance</strong></td>
<td>This item is of local significance for historic, social, research, rarity and representative reasons. The last remaining pear tree from the Holland’s orchard is the last surviving tangible link to the many orchards that made up the area and encouraged settlement in the Frenchs Forest area. Based on its historical significance and rarity, it is assessed as being of high local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Former Hews’ Brick Pit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Former Hews’ Brick Pit</strong> Intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway</td>
<td><strong>Lot C, DP 361887</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Lot 1B, DP 417447</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>The former Hews’ Brick Pit is historically significant as the site of one of the first industries in Frenchs Forest. It is considered to satisfy this criterion at a local level.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>The former Hews’ Brick Pit site is associated with William Hews who set up the works. Hews employed around 40 people at the works, and built a number of timber houses and communal huts in the area to accommodate his employees, who became the first residents of the area. The former Hews’ Brick Pit site is considered to satisfy this criterion at a local level.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>Evidence of the former Hews’ Brick Pit comprises an overgrown pit, presumably from whence clay was obtained. The Brick Pit is not considered to meet this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>The former Hews’ Brick Pit site does not appear to have any social significance, and is not considered to meet this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>The research potential of the former Hews’ Brick Pit is considered to be low. The site is not considered to meet this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>There are numerous heritage listed brick works and brick pits in New South Wales, and as such the former Hews’ Brick Pit is not considered to meet this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representative</td>
<td>The former Hews’ Brick Pit is a fair representative example of a brick pit in New South Wales and is considered to meet this criterion.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Integrity and Intactness

The former Hews’ Brick Pit was an element of a much larger brickworks complex, owned and operated by Williams Hews. No evidence of the larger operation was found during the visual inspection of the site, and it is expected that this is likely to have decayed over time. The brick pit was heavily overgrown and had mountain bike tracks and dumped rubbish in it at the time.
Criterion | Former Hew's Brick Pit Intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway | Significance of inspection. The integrity and intactness of the brick pit is fair.

Statement of Heritage Significance | The former Hew’s Brick Pit is considered to have local historical, associative and representative significance, and is strongly associated with the early development of industry, and by association, early residential development in Frenchs Forest.

5.2 Heritage items within 250 metres of the study area

5.2.1 45 Grace Avenue

With reference to the heritage inventory sheets held by Warringah Council, the heritage significance of 45 Grace Avenue is assessed as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Dental Surgery 45 Grace Avenue</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Historical Significance</td>
<td>This house was built in the 1920s-1930s and is a good example of the Interwar Functionalist style. According to the Warringah Council website, this house is one of the earliest houses in the area. As such, the house is considered to satisfy this criterion at a local level.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that this house is connected with a person or group of people of importance to the State or local area’s cultural history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>The Interwar Functionalist style sought to establish a modern architecture using functionalism and ‘clean lines’. Aesthetically, the simple geometric shapes and straight line fenestration gives the dwelling a streamlined look consistent with this style of architecture. Although currently used as a dentists’ surgery, the facade has not been altered and is in keeping with its original construction. The aesthetics of this early Frenchs Forest residence is a fine visual touchstone evoking an era of early subdivision in Frenchs Forest. It therefore satisfies this criterion at a local level.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that this item has any social significance. This item is not considered to meet this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>There is no evidence suggesting that this item has the ability to extend scientific knowledge of the cultural or</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Criterion | Dental Surgery  
45 Grace Avenue  
Lot 1, DP 20461  
Warringah LEP 2011 (I59) | Significance  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Criterion</strong></th>
<th><strong>Significance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **F – Rarity** | There are relatively few examples of the Interwar Functionalist style in the local area, however there is another example at 52 Forest Way, Frenchs Forest, approximately 250 metres to the north. Whilst the property at 52 Forest Way is also of the Interwar Functionalist style, it is on a far lesser scale than this item and has undergone some alterations not consistent with this style of architecture. This item, therefore, is a fine example of the Interwar Functionalist style and rare in its intactness within the local area. It therefore satisfies this criterion at the local level. | Local  
| **G – Representative** | This item is a substantial, single storey house designed to occupy a corner block, in that it comprises an L shape with angled curved bays on either end with a centrally located entry bay. The rendered masonry walls have a high parapet and the symmetrical, horizontal banded fenestration is highly representative of this style of architecture. It therefore satisfies this criterion. | Local  
| **Integrity and Intactness** | As noted above, the item is currently used as a dentists’ surgery and has been internally modified to suit this purpose. However, the facade is consistent with the original construction as is the ornate masonry fence. The fabric appears intact and original. Overall, the integrity and intactness is excellent. |  
| **Statement of Heritage Significance** | This house is an aesthetically pleasing and representative example of the Interwar Functionalist style and was one of the first houses constructed in the area that still survives. As there are other examples, albeit not as intact, the item is assessed as being of low local heritage significance on the grounds of historical, aesthetic, rarity and representativeness significance. |  

#### 5.2.2 15 Adams Street

With reference to the heritage inventory sheets held by Warringah Council, the heritage significance of 15 Adams Street is assessed as follows.

| **Criterion** | **House**  
15 Adams Street  
Lot 6, DP 215216  
Warringah LEP 2011 (I56) | **Significance** |  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>This house is of mid twentieth century construction (1951-1975). There is no historical interest attached to this item in terms of its importance to the course or pattern of NSW or local history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion</td>
<td>House 15 Adams Street</td>
<td>Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 6, DP 215216 Warringah LEP 2011 (I56)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that this house is connected with a person or group of people of importance to the State or local area’s cultural history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>This construction is a good example of mid twentieth century Organic architecture for a domestic building. It has utilised natural materials, such as stone and timber, to blend with its bushland surroundings. Its aesthetics are consistent with this modern style of architecture and therefore satisfies this criterion.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence in heritage literature suggesting that this item has any social significance.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>There is no evidence suggesting that this item has the ability to extend scientific knowledge of the cultural or natural history of the local area or State. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>Whilst this style of modern architecture is unusual for the area, there are other examples nearby, such as that at 2 Wareham Crescent (refer Section 5.2.3). This item therefore does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or local cultural history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representative</td>
<td>This item is a good representative example of the mid twentieth century Organic style of domestic architecture. It comprises a one and a half storey timber dwelling with stone faced feature walls and flat roof. An exposed timber carport is located beneath the main residence and large windows contrast with adjacent stone features. The aesthetic values are designed to fit in with the bushland setting. The item meets this criterion at a local level.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity and Intactness</td>
<td>The item displays a high integrity with much of the original fabric in situ. The fabric and original design both appear intact, adding to the level of both representativeness and aesthetics. The item meets this criterion at a local level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Heritage Significance</td>
<td>This house is a good example of the modern mid twentieth century Organic architectural style. It is designed to sit in harmony with its surroundings and is considered to be of low local aesthetic and representative significance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2.3 2 Wareham Crescent

With reference to the heritage inventory sheets held by Warringah Council, the heritage significance of 2 Wareham Crescent is assessed as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>House 2 Wareham Crescent</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>This house is a mid twentieth century construction (1951-1975). There is no historical interest attached to this item in terms of its importance to the course or pattern of NSW or local history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B – Associative Significance</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that this house is connected with a person or group of people of importance to the State or local area’s cultural history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C – Aesthetic Significance</strong></td>
<td>This construction is a good example of mid twentieth century Organic architecture for a domestic building. It has utilised natural materials, such as stone and timber, to blend with its bushland surroundings. Its aesthetics are consistent with this modern style of architecture and therefore satisfies this criterion.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D – Social Significance</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence in heritage literature suggesting that this item has any social significance.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E – Research Potential</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence suggesting that this item has the ability to extend scientific knowledge of the cultural or natural history of the local area or State. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F – Rarity</strong></td>
<td>Whilst this style of modern architecture is unusual for the area, there are other examples nearby, such as that at 15 Adams Street (see Section 5.2.2 above). This item therefore does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or local cultural history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G – Representative</strong></td>
<td>This item is a good representative example of the mid twentieth century Organic style of domestic architecture. It comprises a single storey timber dwelling with stone faced walls and flat roof, with extensive use of glass and exposed timber. Its low profile is designed to fit in with the surrounding landscape. It therefore meets this criterion to a local level.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**5.2.4 Betty Maloney Gardens**

With reference to the heritage inventory sheets held by Warringah Council, the heritage significance of Betty Maloney Gardens is assessed as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Betty Maloney Gardens 18 Hurdis Avenue</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>Betty Maloney was a long time resident of the Frenchs Forest area, having settled in the area in the 1950s. Betty Maloney was one of Australia’s leading botanical artists and with her sister, Jean, was widely acknowledged for introducing native plants in domestic landscaping (Australian Broadcasting Corporation 2014). In 1964 Betty and Jean established a landscape design consultancy. The Betty Maloney Gardens were designed by her and based on the natural vegetation of the area. Her contribution to native landscape design is recognised Australia wide and is evident in the features of the gardens, particularly the rock orchid garden, the fern garden, areas of dry sclerophyll shrubs and indigenous trees. Given her contribution, this item therefore satisfies this criterion to a moderate, local degree.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B – Associative Significance</strong></td>
<td>The gardens are associated with the life and works of Betty Maloney, a person whose work and home have contributed to the rise to prominence of native landscape gardening. It therefore meets this criterion to a local level.</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C – Aesthetic Significance</strong></td>
<td>The heritage inventory sheet for this item states that: “The Betty Mahoney [sic] garden is an intact example as one of the pioneer “bush gardens” in Sydney which came to prominence in the 1960s and 1970s with an aesthetically pleasing combination of native plants”. As noted above, the garden comprises a natural collection of</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Betty Maloney Gardens
18 Hurdis Avenue
Lot 27, DP25964
Warringah LEP 2011 (I60)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Betty Maloney Lawn</strong></td>
<td>native plants including a rock orchid garden, fern garden, areas of dry sclerophyll shrubs and indigenous trees. Paths are constructed of local stone. This item is also recognised by the National Trust. The garden’s aesthetics therefore satisfies this criterion to a local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D – Social Significance</strong></td>
<td>The heritage inventory sheet for this item notes that the garden is “held in high esteem by the community”. The Betty Maloney Garden is considered to meet this criterion at a local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E – Research Potential</strong></td>
<td>Betty Maloney was a pioneer in domestic native garden landscaping. She wrote a number of books on the topic and illustrated others. As such, there is some research potential relating the garden’s design elements and/or plants chosen. However, it is not likely that this information will contribute to a further understanding of NSW or the local area’s cultural or natural history. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F – Rarity</strong></td>
<td>At the time of its design, this garden would have been a rare feature in domestic gardening. However, as Betty Maloney pioneered and successfully promoted such landscaping designs, such gardens are no longer rare, uncommon or endangered. However, it was one of the first “bush gardens”, and comprises novel landscaping designs with local plants within natural, untouched vegetation. Such a combination was innovative at the time of its design and is therefore uncommon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G – Representative</strong></td>
<td>This item is representative of a domestic native garden to a high degree. The plants are all indigenous to Australia, but importantly, are indigenous to the Hawkesbury sandstone geological landscape, upon which Frenchs Forest is located. The garden is therefore representative of both Frenchs Forest’s cultural characteristics (garden design) and natural environments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity and Intactness</strong></td>
<td>The garden is on private property and therefore was unable to be assessed for its integrity and intactness for the purposes of this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statement of Heritage Significance</strong></td>
<td>This garden is of local significance for historical, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative reasons. Betty Maloney was a pioneer of the now-popular domestic “bush garden” and wrote a number of books on the topic. Prior to these books, she designed her own garden in that style. Based on the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 Summary of heritage significance

Table 5-1 below presents a summary the assessed level of significance of items within the study area and within 250 metres of the study area. One item, the Former Methodist Church, has been identified as potentially impacted by the proposed Stage 1 construction impact area and an assessment of heritage impact to this item is provided in Section 6. The impact of the proposed works on the heritage significance of items which may be impacted in the Stage 2 construction impact area will be assessed in the next report.

Table 5-1 Summary of listed and potential heritage items in and within 250 metres of the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lot/DP</th>
<th>Listing/significance</th>
<th>Assessed significance</th>
<th>Potential Stage 1 impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Former Methodist Church</td>
<td>Lot 2Y, DP 417241</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I58) Local</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Former Holland's Orchard and Commemorative Grove</td>
<td>Lot 2, DP 234702</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I62) Local</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dental Surgery, 45 Grace Avenue</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 20461</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I59) Local</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>House, 15 Adams Street</td>
<td>Lot 6, DP 215216</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I56) Local</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>House, 2 Wareham Crescent</td>
<td>Lot 10, DP 215216</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I61) Local</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Betty Maloney Garden, 18 Hurdis Avenue</td>
<td>Lot 27, DP25964</td>
<td>Warringah LEP 2011 (I60) Local</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hews' Brick Pit potential archaeological site, corner Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway</td>
<td>Lot C, DP 361887 Lot 1B, DP 417447</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 Statement of Heritage Impact

The purpose of this Statement of Heritage Impact is to assess the likely impacts of the proposed Stage 1 works on the historic heritage values of items and features identified within the study area in accordance with the NSW Government guidelines. Impacts to items in the study area from proposed Stage 2 works will be addressed in a separate report following completion of the proposed design.

As noted in Table 1.2, road widening and intersection upgrades are required throughout the Stage 1 construction impact area as part of the Stage 1 works. One heritage item was identified as being impacted in the Stage 1 construction impact area, the former Methodist Church at 21A Forest Way as a result of road widening works along sections of Forest Way between Warringah Road and the vicinity of Adams Street. No other heritage items are likely to be impacted as a result of the Stage 1 works.

Section 7 includes recommended measures proposed to manage and safeguard the heritage significance of the identified heritage items.

6.1 Impact of proposed works on Former Methodist Church

6.1.1 Summary of proposed works

Due to the necessity to widen Forest Way as part of the Stage 1 area works, the heritage significance of the former Methodist Church will be impacted. Three options for widening Forest Way were considered:

- Option 1: Widen Forest Way on both the eastern and western sides, resulting in some impacts to the former Methodist Church.
- Option 2: Widen Forest Way wholly to the west (opposite side to the former Methodist Church).
- Option 3: Widen Forest Way wholly to the east, resulting in a negative impact to the former Methodist Church.

Option 1 would require minor land acquisition on both sides. There would be approximately seven to eight potentially affected residential and business properties on the western side of Forest Way, and three to four potentially affected residential properties plus the former Methodist Church on the eastern side. While the former Methodist Church would be affected, this option would allow for the least acquisition and safest road alignment (i.e. the road would not need to curve around).

Option 2 would result in extensive land acquisition for seven to eight residential properties but would not affect the former Methodist Church.

Option 3 would result in the former Methodist Church and approximately three to four properties being affected through extensive land acquisition to allow for the proposed road widening.

While Option 1 would result in impacts to the former Methodist Church, it is the preferred option as it provides a number of socio-economic and safety benefits including limiting the impact of land acquisitions, as only minor acquisitions would be required for each site, when compared with Options 2 and 3. The preferred option also provides additional safety benefits by providing a straighter alignment and less distance to tie-in to the existing road network.

6.1.2 Impact assessment

The former Methodist Church at 21A Forest Way is listed as a locally significant heritage item in Schedule 5 of the Warringah LEP 2011 and is assessed above as being of moderate local significance. The former Methodist Church is no longer used as a place of worship, but is occasionally used as an ancillary space to the current Church, generally for children’s activities. As noted above, the former Methodist Church is located...
on the boundary of the Stage 1 construction impact area, meaning that the preferred option will impact on
the Church by the proposed widening of Forest Way. The impact may result in the modification, relocation or
compulsory acquisition and demolition of the Church.

6.1.2.1 Partial demolition of the former Methodist Church

The former Methodist Church was the first church constructed in the Frenchs Forest area, as such, the main
reason for the Church’s heritage significance relates to its historicity, while the fabric of the Church, which
has previously been altered, is of secondary importance. However, the church has been assessed as being
aesthetically significant at a local level. The Church was modified in 1950 to allow for the widening of Forest
Way and the structural integrity of the Church should be investigated if this option were to be pursued. By
further modifying the structure, the Church will also lose more of its integrity and intactness, which is a factor
in determining the grading of an item’s significance. It is currently assessed as being of moderate historical
significance; being of less integrity and less intact would at best reduce that grading to low; at worst, the
modification could be such as to remove all semblance of a Church and therefore remove its significance.
This option is unlikely to result in any heritage benefit.

6.1.2.2 Relocation of the former Methodist Church

The relocation of the church off-site would result in a complete decontextualisation of the Church and remove
all heritage significance. This would create an additional time and cost constraint to the project with no
heritage benefit. This option is therefore not appropriate from a heritage perspective.

6.1.2.3 Demolition of the former Methodist Church

Complete demolition is not generally a preferred option for any heritage item. However, in this instance the
Church in its current form has been physically compromised, modification is likely to further compromise the
physical and social significance of the place, and relocation is inappropriate. In the event that demolition of
the Church is pursued, mitigation measures as detailed in Section 7 should be undertaken prior to and
during works.

6.1.2.4 Discussion

It was noted in the significance assessment of the former Methodist Church that the primary reason for the
Church’s significance is the historical significance. The fabric is not considered an important factor and in any
case, the facade of the former Church was modified in 1950 following the widening of Forest Way in that
year.

It would appear that there is no option which would retain the heritage significance of the former Methodist
Church as a result of the proposed works. Although the partial modification appears to have the best chance
of retaining some significance, there is no guarantee of this and in any case the current owners may not wish
to retain the property in its modified form. In contrast to the option of partial demolition of the Church, both
demolition and relocation would result in the complete destruction of heritage significance of the item. From a
project perspective demolition is a preferable option. Ultimately, the decision on whether the former church is
retained in a modified form or compulsorily acquired and demolished in its entirety should be made in
consultation with the current owner.

6.1.3 Visual impact

The section of Forest Way between Naree Road and the bus stop in front of Forestway Shopping Centre,
including the former Methodist Church, was identified by Spackman Mossop Michaels as a “highly urbanised
road corridor with heavy traffic volumes”, with “poor pedestrian environment” and a “combination of
commercial/residential land uses” (2014). For these reasons, the sensitivity to visual impacts was assessed
by Spackman Mossop Michaels as being of low sensitivity to visual impact. The proposed works were assessed as having a moderate impact on the landscape (Spackman Mossop Michaels 2014:51).

Owing to the highly urbanised environment and high vehicle traffic in the area, it is unlikely that the preferred option of demolition of the church would have an adverse visual impact.

### 6.1.4 Summary of heritage impact

Following the assessment of the heritage significance of the former Methodist Church and the impact of the proposed works on the Church, it is concluded that demolition of the Church is the preferred option. This is owing to the adverse impact on the former Church regardless of the option pursued, the lack of heritage significance in the former Church’s fabric and the already compromised significance from previous truncation, as well as its change of use from as a place of worship for Methodists to that of the Forest Church Alliance and its current limited use as a place of worship, balanced against the necessity for adequate access to the NBH and the subsequent need for the widening of Forest Way. Further, it is assessed that due to the highly urbanised character of the relevant section of Forest Way, the demolition of the Church would not cause any adverse visual impact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Former Methodist Church 21A Forest Way</th>
<th>Warringah LEP 2011 (I58)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Element</strong></td>
<td><strong>Significance of element</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Church building (fabric)</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtilage</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following Section 5.1.3, the potential for finding archaeological evidence associated with the former built structures of Hews’ Brick Works operation is considered to be low. As such the Roads and Maritime Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Archaeological Finds is considered adequate to manage any potential construction impacts to potential historical archaeological evidence during Stage 2 construction.
7.0 Mitigation, Conclusion and Recommendations

The NSW Heritage Council guidelines require that Statements of Heritage Impact, together with supporting information, address what measures are proposed to mitigate the negative impacts of a proposal and why more sympathetic solutions are not viable.

This report has considered the environmental and archaeological context of the study area, reports on the results of a site inspection of the study area, considers the significance of heritage items within the study area, the development proposal, and details potential heritage impacts and mitigation options within the Stage 1 construction impact area.

The heritage impact assessment concluded that the proposal will safeguard the heritage significance of all heritage items within the Stage 1 construction impact area with the exception of the former Methodist Church at 21A Forest Way. The heritage significance of the Church is embodied in its function and location. The fabric of the Church which dates from the early twentieth century is considered to be of moderate local heritage significance; the fabric of the Church which dates from the 1950s is considered to be of negligible heritage significance.

The following mitigation measures and management recommendations have been formulated with consideration of all available information and have been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation.

General requirements

Recommendation 1 – Heritage induction

It is recommended that a heritage induction be carried out in advance of the proposed works. All relevant site staff, contractors and subcontractors should be made aware of the location of heritage items, their statutory obligations for heritage under the *Heritage Act 1977* in relation to built heritage and archaeological relics and procedures to follow.

Recommendation 2 – Unexpected archaeological finds

If unexpected archaeological remains are uncovered during the works, all works must cease in the vicinity of the material/find and the steps in the *Roads and Maritime Services Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Archaeological Finds* must be followed. Copies of this Procedure should be on site and available at all times to all staff. Of note, if historic archaeological deposits/relics are discovered, the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified in writing in accordance with s146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Recommendation 3 – Vibration management plan

It is recommended that a Vibration Management Plan be prepared prior to construction to determine what construction methods would be used in the vicinity of heritage items in order to minimise the likelihood of negative impacts.

Specific requirements for Former Methodist Church

Recommendation 4 – Archival record

It is recommended that an archival recording should be undertaken of the former Church in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* prior to any impacts to this item. Copies of this record should be supplied to Warringah Council, Warringah Library, the State Library of NSW and the owner of the Church.
Recommendation 5 – Heritage interpretation

It is recommended that if the former Methodist Church is to be demolished that opportunities are to be explored by Roads and Maritime to provide heritage interpretation on an ongoing/permanent basis so that the significance of the site as the original location of the former Methodist Church is communicated. If heritage interpretation is undertaken, it should be developed in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines *Interpreting Heritage Items and Places*. 
8.0 References


